

“एक ऐसी धरती जिसे देखने की इच्छा सभी की होती है और यदि कोई इसे एक बार देख ले
अथवा इसकी झलक भर देख ले तो वह शेष विश्व के समग्र वैभव के सामने भी इसके आकर्षण
को नहीं भुला पाएगा।”

- भारत पर मार्क ट्वेन की टिप्पणी

(Author of the Famous book “The Innocent

Abroad: The new pilgrim’s progress”, 1969)

Preface

Tourism continues to be one of the world's largest industries. The Ever growing importance of tourism sector internationally is reflected in the fact that in about 150 countries of the world, tourism is one of the five top export earners. It is the number one export earner in 60 countries. The total impact of the industry means that, in 2011, it contributed 9% of global GDP, or a value of over US\$6 trillion, and accounted for 255 million jobs. Over the next ten years this industry is expected to grow by an average of 4% annually, taking it to 10% of global GDP, or some US\$10 trillion. By 2022, it is anticipated that it will account for 328 million jobs or 1 in every 10 jobs on the planet¹. **(Ministry of tourism government of India)**

Tourism plays a key role in socio-economic progress through creation of jobs, enterprise, infrastructure and revenue earnings. The planning commission of India has identified tourism as the second largest sector in the country in providing employment opportunities for low - skilled and semi-skilled workers. Global market trends indicate that long-haul travel, neighboring country tourism, rural and ethnic tourism, wellness and health holidays, cultural tourism, spiritualism, ecotourism, sports and adventure holidays, and coastal tourism and cruises are a few emerging areas of tourist interest.

Tourism plays an important role in economic development and creation of jobs in India. The planning commission of India estimates informs that 78 jobs per million rupees of investment are created by tourism sector. Based on the Tourism Satellite Accounts of India for the year 2002-03, the contribution (direct - indirect) of tourism in GDP and the total jobs in the country in 2007 - 08 is estimated to be 5.92 % and 9.24 % respectively. Domestic tourism contributes about three-fourth of the tourism economy.

In the Chief Minister's Conference held on October 30, 2001, the Prime Minister of India had stated: *"Tourism is a major engine of economic growth in most parts of the world. Several countries have transformed their economies using the tourism potential the fullest. Tourism has great capacity to create large scale employment of diverse kind - from the most specialized to the unskilled and all of us know that generation of massive productive employment opportunities is what India needs the most"*.

¹Report of the working group on tourism 12th five year plan (2012- 17), Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India.

During the year 2011, the number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India reached the level of 6.29 million², registering a growth of 8.9% over the FTAs of 5.78 million² in 2010. The growth rate of 8.9% in tourist arrivals in India was almost double the growth of 4.4% in tourist arrivals worldwide. The tourism sector in India, therefore, has fared quite well in comparison with the world. Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) from tourism in India during 2011 were \$16.56 billion² as compared to \$14.19 billion² in 2010, showing a growth of 16.7%².

Maharashtra, the second most populous and the third largest state by area, is the richest state of India. The state contributes to the almost 14.09% of its GDP at national level. The state is also the leader in twenty out of twenty-six strategic sectors in India and possesses a colossal potential for development in varied sector due to the wide spread of vital resources across different regions of the state. It is one of the most favored tourism destinations in India. During 2010, about 5,083,126 foreign tourists and 48,465,492 domestic tourists visited Maharashtra registering annual growth rate of 58.2% and 109.5% respectively. It recorded highest number of foreign tourist arrivals and is among top 5 states in domestic tourist visits in 2010. Maharashtra also has maximum number of classified hotel rooms (21,255) in India. The Government of Maharashtra is making innovations and efforts to see that the dreams are cherished, followed and fulfilled with slogan as **Maharashtra Unlimited.....!**

Presently tourism in Marathwada has not explored completely as compared to Western Maharashtra. Hingoli is a one of the important district of Marathwada region as a tourism point of view. Tourism in Hingoli is in its infancy. So, this report is an attempt by a'XYKno Capital Service Limited, to assist in identification of Tourist potential in various places, prepare the investment promotion strategy and action plan, as well as provide hand holding assistance to planning Tourism Development in the Hingoli District. The intention is to provide executives a quick overview of the Tourism development opportunities in Hingoli through this report.

²Annual Report 2011-12, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

CONTENT

A. CHAPTER INDEX.....	
B. LIST OF TABLES.....	
C. LIST OF FIGURES.....	
D. LIST OF ANNEXURE.....	
E. ABBREVIATIONS.....	
F. GLOSSARY.....	

Chapter Index

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Prelude	1
1.2 Tourism Planning.....	2
1.3 Importance of Tourism Planning	2
1.4 Objective of Tourism Planning.....	3
1.5 Global Tourism Scenario	3
1.5.1 Worldwide Tourism Initiatives.....	5
1.6 Tourism in India	7
1.7 Tourism in Maharashtra	10
1.7.1 Trends Observed in Tourism in Maharashtra	11
CHAPTER 2. PROJECT OVERVIEW	12
2.1. Background.....	12
2.2 Purpose of the Report	12
2.3 Scope of Work.....	13
2.4 Terms of Reference	15
2.5 Approach	16
2.6 Methodology.....	16

CHAPTER 3. DISTRICT PROFILE	18
3.1 History.....	18
3.2 Economy	18
3.3 Physical Features.....	18
3.3.1 Geography	18
3.3.2 Climate and rainfall	19
3.3.3. Soil condition.....	19
3.3.4. Rivers and Tributaries in Hingoli.....	21
3.4 Demographic characteristics	21
3.5 Linkages and Connectivity.....	21
3.5.1 Road transport	21
3.5.2 Rail transport.....	22
3.5.3 Air transport.....	22
3.6 Land use pattern.....	24
3.7 Employment pattern.....	24
3.8 Industries and Trade	25
3.9 Physical and Social Infrastructure.....	25
CHAPTER 4. TOURISM IN HINGOLI.....	26
4.1 Tourism in Hingoli.....	26
4.2 Trend of Tourist arrival.....	26
4.3 State Level Agencies Associated With Tourism	27
4.4 SWOT ANALYSIS.....	28
CHAPTER 5. DISTRICT LEVEL SURVEY AND FINDINGS.....	29
5.1 Methodology.....	29
5.1.1 Survey of all Sites.....	29
5.2 Classification of Tourist Destinations	30

5.2.1 Classification according to Potential for Tourism Development.....	30
5.2.2 Classification according to category of destination.....	32
5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE GAP ANALYSIS	59
5.3.1. Connectivity Analysis.....	59
5.3.2. Accommodation Analysis	60
5.3.3. Spot wise infrastructure gap analysis	60
CHAPTER 6. VISION AND OBJECTIVES.....	67
6.1. Summary of Issues	67
6.2. Vision.....	67
6.2.1. Hingoli – Vision Statement	68
6.3. Action Plan	69
CHAPTER 7. TOURISM CIRCUIT LAYOUT PLAN.....	70
7.1 Tourist Mobility Analysis	70
7.2 Tourist Circuits	73
7.3 Parameters for formation of Circuits.....	74
7.4 Identification of Circuits.....	74
7.4.1 Circuit 1: Aundha – Basmat Circuit.....	76
7.4.2 Circuit 2: Kalamnuri – Basmat Circuit.....	78
7.4.3 Circuit 3: Kalamnuri Circuit	80
7.4.4 Circuit 4: Hingoli – Kalamnuri Circuit	82
7.4.5 Circuit 5: Hingoli – Sengaon Circuit.....	84
7.5 One Day, Two Day and Three Day circuits.....	86
7.5.1 One Day Circuit.....	86
7.5.2 Two Day Circuit.....	86
7.5.3 Three Day Circuit	88
7.5.4 Interest Type Circuit (Educational Circuit)	90

7.6 District Integrating Circuit.....	92
CHAPTER 8. TOURISM POPULATION FORECASTING.....	94
8.1. Tourist Projections	94
8.2. Projected Tourist Arrivals	96
8.2.1 Forecasting Model.....	97
CHAPTER 9. DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	100
9.1 Destination Development Planning	100
9.2 Identified Projects.....	100
9.3 Summary of Project Costs	101
9.4 FUNDING MECHANISM	147
9.4.1 Central Government financial assistance.....	148
9.4.2 State Government financial assistance	153
9.4.3. Institutional assistance	155
CHAPTER 10. DESTINATION MARKETING PLAN.....	156
10.1 Marketing Plan	156
10.1.1 Segmentation and Targeting.....	156
10.1.2 Positioning.....	157
10.2 Tourism Products	157
10.2.1 Tourist Circuits	157
10.2.2 Special Interest Packages.....	158
10.2.3 Media Plan.....	159
10.3 Brand Identity.....	161
10.4 Marketing Budget.....	162

List of Tables

Chapter: 1

Table 1. 1: Regional Trends in Global International Tourist Arrivals	5
--	---

Chapter: 3

Table 3. 1: Table showing rainfall data of Hingoli district.....	19
Table 3. 2: Varieties of soil in Hingoli district	20
Table 3. 3: Table Showing Demographical features of the District (2011).....	21
Table 3. 4: Tehsil wise road length	22
Table 3. 5: Land use pattern of Hingoli district.....	24
Table 3. 6: Other Social Infrastructures in Hingoli District (till 2011)	25

Chapter: 5

Table 5. 1: Tourist Profile	29
Table 5. 2: Major destinations in Hingoli district.....	31
Table 5. 3: Minor destinations in Hingoli district	32
Table 5. 4: Classification of Sites according to category of destination	33
Table 5. 5: Tehsil Wise Typology of Sites	36

Chapter: 8

Table 8. 1: Tourist arrival projections by using Naïve model – Base case scenario.....	98
Table 8. 2: Tourist Arrival Projections using Naive Model – Induced Demand	99

Chapter: 9

Table 9. 1: Project phasing by zones.....	102
Table 9. 2: Mode of Funding	103
Table 9. 3: Identified projects in Circuit 1: Aundha – Basmat Circuit	109
Table 9. 4: Identified projects in Circuit 2: Kalamnuri – Basmat Circuit	117
Table 9. 5: Identified projects in Circuit 3: Kalamnuri Circuit.....	123
Table 9. 6: Identified projects in Circuit 4: Hingoli – Kalamnuri Circuit.....	130
Table 9. 7: Identified projects in Circuit 5: Hingoli – Sengaon Circuit.....	140
Table 9. 8: Various Schemes for Tourism Projects.....	147

Chapter: 10

Table 10. 1: Target Tourist Type.....	157
Table 10. 2: Special Interest.....	158
Table 10. 3: Marketing Budget	163

List of Figures

Chapter: 2

Figure 2. 1: Map Showing Study Area of Hingoli District	14
Figure 2. 2: Methodology.....	17

Chapter: 3

Figure 3. 1: Soil map for Hingoli district	20
Figure 3. 2: Map showing connectivity to Hingoli District	23

Chapter: 5

Figure 5. 1: Typology of sites selected	35
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Chapter: 7

Figure 7. 1: Attraction Zones for Hingoli District.....	71
Figure 7. 2: Map showing Tourist Mobility Pattern in Hingoli District	72
Figure 7. 3: Map Showing All Identified Circuits	75
Figure 7. 4: Map showing Circuit 1: Aundha-Basmat Circuit.....	77
Figure 7. 5: Northern Circuit (C2)	78
Figure 7. 6: Map showing Circuit 2: Kalamnuri-Basmat Circuit.....	79
Figure 7. 7: Map showing Circuit 3: Kalamnuri Circuit	81
Figure 7. 8: Map showing Circuit 4: Hingoli-Kalamnuri Circuit	83
Figure 7. 9: Map showing Circuit 5: Hingoli-Sengaon Circuit.....	85
Figure 7. 10: Map showing Two Days Circuit.....	87
Figure 7. 11: Map showing Three Days Circuit	89
Figure 7. 12: Map showing Interest Type Circuit (Educational Circuit)	91
Figure 7. 13: Map showing District Integrating Circuit	93

Chapter: 9

Figure 9. 1: Phase wise allocation of total estimated cost.....	103
Figure 9. 2: Mode of Funding.....	103
Figure 9. 3: Site Plan - Audha	104
Figure 9. 4: Site Plan – Aundha Nagnath Temple	105
Figure 9. 5: Site Plan – Aundha Nagnath Forest Project 1.....	106
Figure 9. 6: Site Plan – Aundha Nagnath Forest Project 2.....	107
Figure 9. 7: Site Plan – Siddheshwar Dam.....	108
Figure 9. 8: Site Plan - Bhategaon Lake and Fisheries	116

Figure 9. 9: Site Plan – Proposed Isapur Bird Sactuary	120
Figure 9. 10: Site Plan – Isapur Dam 1	121
Figure 9. 11: Site Plan – Isapur Dam 2	122
Figure 9. 12: Site Plan – Jaleshwar Temple and Lake.....	127
Figure 9. 13: Site Plan – Pavitreshwar Temple 1	128
Figure 9. 14: Site Plan – Pavitreshwar Temple 2	129
Figure 9. 15: Site Plan – Saint Namdev Maharaj Temple	134
Figure 9. 16: Site Plan – Saint Namdev Maharaj Garden	135
Figure 9. 17: Site Plan – Kanifnath Garh.....	136
Figure 9. 18: Site Plan – Yeldari Dam 1.....	137
Figure 9. 19: Site Plan – Yeldari Dam 2.....	138
Figure 9. 20: Site Plan – Yeldari Dam 3.....	139

List of Annexure

Annexure 5. 1: List of all pilgrim destinations in Hingoli district.....	165
Annexure 5. 2: Time Tables.....	168
Annexure 8. 1: Tables showing detail calculations for tourist population forecast	169
Annexure 9. 1: Demands from various stakeholders	172
Annexure 9. 2: Sample land documents of various stakeholders	175
Annexure 9. 3: Land Ownership and Area	182

Abbreviations

GOI: Government of India

APMC: Agriculture Produces Market Committee

ASI: Archeological Survey of India

CIDCO: City and Industrial Development Corporation

CAGR: Compounded Annual Growth Rate

DTVs: Domestic tourist visits

EU: European Union

FDI: Foreign Direct Investment

FEE: Foreign Exchange Earning

FTAs: Foreign Tourist Arrivals

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

IT: Information Technology

LDCs: Least Developed Countries

MIDC: Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

MSBSHSE: Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education

MSRTC: Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

MT: Metric Tone

MTDC: Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation

PWD: Public Work Department

RTDC: Regional Tourism Development Component (Of the specific regional economic integration programme)

T&T industry: Travel and Tourism industry

UD dept.: Urban development

UNIDO: United Nation's Industrial Development Organization

UNWTO'S: United Nation's World Tourism Organization

UIDSSMT: Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town

VFR tourist: Visiting Friends and Relatives Tourist

WTO: World Tourism Organization

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Prelude

Tourism is acknowledged to be crucially important for development due to its multifaceted nature encompassing economic, social, political, environmental, cultural and psychological characteristics (Britton, 1989). It is also recognized as one of the world's largest industries, contributing 10% to the global GDP, with enormous potential for further growth. In many countries, especially in the developing countries, tourism has become a major source of foreign exchange earnings (UNESCAP, 2005) emphasizing the need for concentrated and sustained efforts towards its development. 'Sustainable tourism development' has thus become important for developing as well as developed countries today. With its backward and forward linkages with other sectors of the economy, like transport, construction, handicrafts, manufacturing, horticulture, agriculture, etc., tourism has the potential to not only be the economy driver, but also become an effective tool for poverty alleviation and ensuring growth with equity.

India, a tourism hotspot in the world, has a large bunch of tourist attractions. Its widespread diversity has always attracted both foreigners as well as its own citizens alike, to explore its mirth and gaiety that it has to offer the world. The T&T Competitiveness Report 11 notes that India has key strengths, linked mainly to cultural endowments. India ranks 12th in the Asia region and 68th globally. The country is well assessed for its natural resources (ranked 8th), and cultural resources (24th), with many World Heritage sites, both natural and cultural, rich fauna, many fairs and exhibitions. Given the country's stage of development, the country has a good air transport infrastructure and a reasonably good transport infrastructure. Low airport charges as well as low prices for manufactured goods and premium services in the economy as a whole contribute to India's price competitiveness. It is imperative to point out that India has the advantage of a strong domestic tourism base which was 740 million tourist visits in 2010. This base is likely to grow on the back of a rapidly rising middle class with increased disposable incomes and awareness. In spite of low rankings on the competitiveness scale, it is clear that India can leverage its higher rankings in certain categories to exploit its tourism potential over the next decade with proper planning. This potential, exploited in an intelligent and sustainable manner, can prove to be the proverbial engine of growth for India.

The name Maharashtra first appeared in a 7th century inscription and in a Chinese traveler's account. The state known for its sheer size and diversity is located on the western part of the country. It has a varied landscape bounded by the Western Ghats that stretch out into the mists as far as the eye can see. Additionally scores of temples sculpted into and out of basalt rock, throng the atmosphere. It's diverse and colorful cultures are all woven into one gigantic quilt that represents the true nature of the State. The colorful festivals of the State galvanize the sleepy thousands into fervent motion. And her miles of silver, white beaches, stretched taut and inviting over the entire coast. In 2001, Maharashtra received the highest number of international tourist at the same time in the domestic tourist arrival, the state ranked 4th among Indian states. The T&T industry accounted for around 20 - 22% of gross state domestic product and 3.5% of state's employment³.

1.2 Tourism Planning

Tourism planning is goal-oriented, striving to achieve certain objectives by matching available resources and programs with the needs and wants of people.

1.3 Importance of Tourism Planning

Planning tourism at all levels is essential for achieving successful tourism development and management. The experience of many tourism areas in the world has demonstrated that, on a long-term basis, the planned approach to developing tourism can bring benefits without significant problems, and maintain satisfied tourist markets. Places that have allowed tourism to develop without the benefit of planning are often suffering from environmental and social problems. For countries that do not yet have much tourism, planning can provide the necessary guidance for its development.

First, tourism should be planned at the national and regional levels. At these levels, planning is concerned with tourism development policies, structure plans, facility standards, institutional factors and all the other elements necessary to develop and manage tourism. Then, within the framework of national and regional planning, more detailed plans for tourist attractions, resorts, urban, rural and other forms of tourism development can be prepared.

³World Travel & Tourism council, Travel & Tourism Economic Impact, India 2011

1.4 Objective of Tourism Planning

The following are the objectives of tourism planning :

1. Immediate response to the threat of environmental deterioration
2. To recognition that tourism can be synergized with protected areas
3. To do sustainable tourism development by reducing the threats of carrying capacity violations
4. Scheming to be "place-specific" and "place-appropriate"
5. To introduce Special interest tourism
6. To find ecotourism
7. To make conservation and resource protection
8. To overcome the exclusivity of economic development
9. To improve the Public sector and Private Sector co-operation and relationship
10. To identify the proper destination
11. Response to "parachute tourism" the resort enclave
12. The demand for adequate data with which to make decisions trouble-free and enhanced
13. To improve the creativity and innovation in the Land use stewardship.

1.5 Global Tourism Scenario

Globally, an ever increasing number of destinations have opened up and invested in tourism development, turning modern tourism into a key driver of socio-economic progress through the creation of jobs and enterprises, infrastructure development and the export revenues earned. As an internationally traded service, inbound tourism has become one of the world's major trade categories. The overall export income generated by inbound tourism, including passenger transport, exceeded US\$ 1 trillion in 2010, or close to US\$ 3 billion a day. Tourism exports account for as much as 30% of the world's exports of commercial services and 6% of overall exports of goods and services⁴.Globally, as an export category, tourism ranks fourth after fuels, chemicals and automotive products.

⁴Source: UNWTO, 2008

For many developing countries it is one of the main sources of foreign exchange income and the number one export category, creating much needed employment and opportunities for development. In over 150 countries tourism is one of the five top export earners, and in 60 it is the number one export. It is the main source of foreign exchange for one – third of developing countries and one -half of each Least Developed Countries (LDCs), where it accounts for up to 40% of their GDP. Tourism Sector is a major generator of employment. As a highly labour intensive activity, tourism and tourism support activities create a high proportion of employment and career opportunities for low skilled and semi-skilled workers, particularly for poor, female and young workers. Women make up 70% of the labour force in tourism sector and half of all tourism workers are 25 years or under.

According to UN World Tourism Organization, the contribution of tourism to worldwide GDP is estimated to be in the region of 5%. For diversified economies, the contribution of tourism to national GDP ranges from 2 % for countries where tourism is comparatively a small sector, to over 10 % for countries where tourism is a main driver of the national economy. Tourism's contribution to employment is estimated to be 6 – 7 % of the overall number of jobs worldwide (direct and indirect). From a geographic viewpoint, there has been a remarkable rise in Asian tourists, particularly from China and the East Asian countries. UNWTO's growth forecast for international tourist arrivals in 2011 is between 4 to 5%⁵. Robust growth in tourism is likely to continue in the coming years also. UNWTO forecasts over one billion arrivals in 2010. Worldwide, long-distance travel is likely to grow faster (5.4% each year) than travel within regions (3.8%).

World tourist arrivals in South Asia are likely to grow faster (6.2 %) than arrivals in Europe (3.1 %) and the Asian market share of world tourism would steadily increase to 1.2 % until 2020. The shifts in key trends thus represent greater opportunities for developing economies. Such opportunities also offer avenues to develop niche areas such as medical tourism and rural tourism.

⁵Source: UNWTO, 2008

1.5.1 Worldwide Tourism Initiatives

In recent years, tourism has been increasingly recognised for its economic potential to contribute to the reduction of poverty in developing countries. Its geographical expansion and labour intensive nature support a spread of employment and can be particularly relevant in remote and rural areas, where live three quarters of the two billion people under extreme poverty conditions (WTO, 2011). Statistics show that tourism in developing countries such as India is still limited. Compared to the advanced economies, the emerging economies recorded a 47% market share in global international tourist arrivals in 2010. However, adding to the potential, the growth rate of arrivals in emerging economies is about 7% which is quite higher than 4.45% for the advanced economies.

Table 1. 1: Regional Trends in Global International Tourist Arrivals

International Tourist Arrivals (Million)					Market Share (%)	Average Annual Growth (%)
Region/Year	2005	2008	2009	2010	2010	2005-2010
World	98	17	82	40	100	4.45%
Advanced Economies	53	95	74	98	53	2.48
Emerging Economies	45	21	08	42	47	7.00%

Realizing the importance of tourism in regional and local development, various countries worldwide have started promoting different types of tourism development projects. Some of the concepts such as green tourism, responsible tourism, geo-tourism, and cultural tourism have spurred investments in various knowledge based initiatives as well as labour intensive industries in most of the developing countries. National Tourism Organizations have also started focusing on capacity building, tourism infrastructure projects, strengthening public-private partnerships in tourism as well as destination promotion strategies to expedite the growth in tourism. In the last few years many such initiatives have been launched by UNWTO in various countries. Some major initiatives are listed below:

- **Mexico** has developed tourism circuits to promote the **Mayan cultural heritage** in 2012.
- **Nepal** declared 2012 as their tourism year propagating investment-friendly policies.
- **US** recognizes ‘place-making’ as a policy for community-based tourism and commercialization and local utilization of public spaces.
- **Africa** commissioned a regional project on Sustainable Coastal Tourism, financed by the GEF, is co-ordinated between UNEP, UNIDO and UNWTO. Nine countries (**Kenya, Seychelles, Tanzania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Senegal, The Gambia**) are participating in the project, which aims at reducing negative environmental impacts of tourism in coastal destinations, through introducing policy changes, strengthening public-private partnership and implementing on-the ground demonstration projects at selected pilot destinations.
- **Cambodia** set up a project to encourage local villagers to adopt a sustainable approach for the use of natural resources to protect the precious natural resources of the Kiriom National Park and the surrounding area.
- **WTO** developed a project on Capacity Development and Public Awareness for Tourism in **Cambodia**. It helped set up a National Centre for Hospitality Management and a publicity campaign to make the community aware of the beneficial impact of tourism.
- **Thailand, Lao PDR, and Cambodia** came together to formulate a regional project for the development and promotion of tourism in the **Emerald Triangle region**, covering **seven provinces** on the tri-border area.
- **Pacific Island nations**, whose members include the Cook Islands, Fiji, **Kiribati**, New Caledonia, Niue, **Samoa, Solomons, Tahiti** (French Polynesia), **Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu** and Papua New Guinea (China is also a country member of SPTO), started work towards the implementation of the **Regional Tourism Development Component (RTDC) of the Pacific Regional Economic Integration Programme**. With the support of the European Union (EU), the project aims at developing a standardised system for the recording, classification and analysis of tourism statistics.

1.6 Tourism in India

Tourism is one economic sector in India that has the potential to grow at a high rate and ensure consequential development of the infrastructure at the destinations. It has the capacity to capitalize on the country's success in the services sector and provide sustainable models of growth. In India, the travel and tourism sector is estimated to create 78 jobs per million rupees of investment compared to 45 jobs in the manufacturing sector for similar investment¹. Along with construction, it is one of the largest sectors of service industry in India. Apart from providing employment to a wide spectrum of job seekers from the unskilled to the specialized, a higher proportion of tourism benefits (jobs, petty trade opportunities) accrue to women.

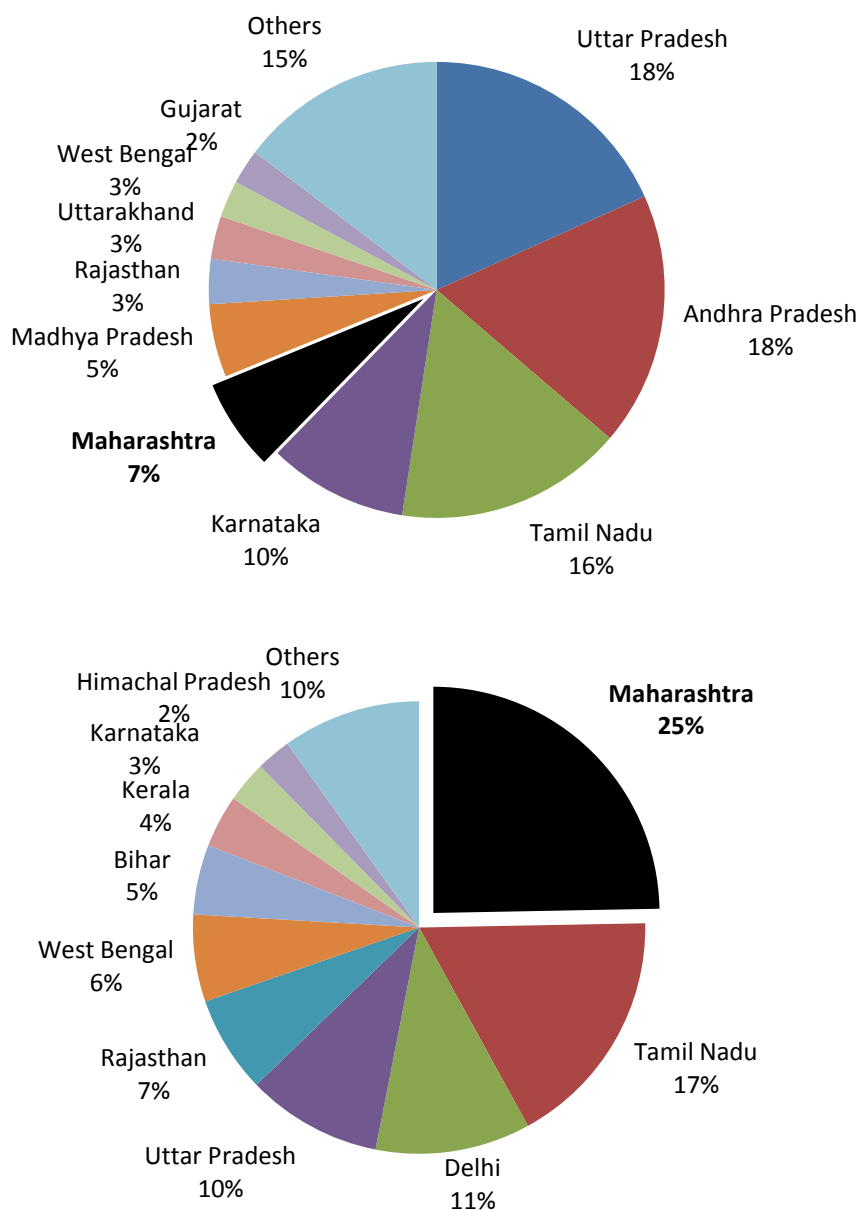
Tourism sector contributes significantly to the national economy as well as the creation of jobs in the country. Based on the Tourism Satellite Account for the year 2002-03 prepared by Ministry of Tourism, the contribution (direct and indirect) of tourism in the GDP and the total jobs in the country in 2007-08 is estimated to be 5.92 % and 9.24 % respectively. Domestic Tourism contributes to three-fourths of the Tourism economy.

The growth of inbound tourism in India has been better than the world. India registered a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.1% during 2001 to 2010 as against 3.6% for the world during the same period. UNWTO has forecast that the Travel and Tourism Industry in India will grow by 8% per annum, in real terms, between 2008 and 2016. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism could show annualized growth of 14% during the same period. FTAs to India have seen somewhat of a dramatic turnaround since 2002, when a temporary declining trend was reversed aggressively. This turnaround was the result of several factors such as Government of India's "Incredible India" campaign, high visibility afforded to India by its economic success, the tourism industry's constant search for new destinations, and to some extent improvement in infrastructure in specific areas (such as better air connectivity of smaller and remote destinations). The total foreign tourist arrivals in India in 2010 were 5.58 million, registering an annual growth rate of 8.1% over the previous year. The foreign exchange earnings from tourism during 2010 were US\$ 14.19 billion with a growth 24.6% over previous year. Despite the burgeoning share of the Asian market, India's total share in world tourist arrivals remains a modest 0.6%.

Whether measured by the yardstick of its vast tourism resources, or its emerging economic importance, India's low share of tourism arrivals is certainly below potential. Domestic tourism plays an important role in overall tourism development in the country. The number of domestic tourist visits (DTVs) increased from 462 million in 2006 to 740 million in 2010. In 2009 when the country witnessed a negative growth of 2.2 % in FTAs, domestic tourist visits registered a growth of 18.8 %. This growth of DTVs sustained various tourism infrastructures during bad period for the tourism sector.

The Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan, prepared by Planning Commission, highlights the need to adopt a '**pro-poor tourism**' approach aimed at increasing the net benefits to the poor from tourism and ensure that tourism growth contributes to poverty reduction. The approach paper also underpins the need to develop a comprehensive set of strategies for a diversity of actions, from macro to micro level, including product and infrastructure development, marketing, branding and promotion, planning, policy and investment. Accordingly, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has given a major thrust in this direction and is promoting tourism as a means of economic growth and social integration for the country.

Infrastructure development holds the key to India's sustained growth in the tourism sector. Therefore, Ministry of Tourism made consistent efforts to develop quality tourism infrastructure at tourist destinations and circuits. To focus on development of infrastructure at places of national and international importance, the Ministry, through its scheme of providing financial assistance to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, has identified 38 mega tourism projects, out of which 26 have been sanctioned till 4th February, 2011. These mega projects are a judicious mix of culture, heritage, spiritual and eco-tourism in order to give tourists a holistic perspective. In line with the Government's emphasis on convergence and synergy with the programs of the various Ministries, Ministry of Tourism also took an initiative to interact with other Central Government Ministries, such as Railways, Civil Aviation, Road Transport and Highways, Food Processing and Urban Development, and also the concerned State Governments to achieve convergence so that the impact of investment at the identified destinations is maximised. The Ministry has identified 24 destinations or circuits in India, based on their tourism potential, to be covered in the first phase of this initiative.

Figure1. 1: Share of Top 10 States of India in Number of Domestic and Foreign Tourists⁶

The Results Framework Document (2012-2013) discusses the government playing an active role of a facilitator as well as a promoter for development of tourism. The major objectives of the plan included tourism infrastructure development, promotion campaigns, improving accommodation, and increased use of information technology in promotion and development of tourism etc.

⁶India Tourism Statistics at a Glance, 2011, Ministry of Tourism

The main schemes of the Ministry of Tourism relate to infrastructure development, human resource development and publicity and marketing (Ministry of Tourism, 2012). Other than that, organizations such as ADB and World Bank have funded various tourism infrastructure projects under various schemes in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. Tourism being a state subject, various states such as Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have started using innovative promotional techniques to attract local, domestic as well as international tourists.

1.7 Tourism in Maharashtra

Maharashtra is the third largest State of India, both in area and population. It is located on the West Coast of India with a 720 km long coastline along the lush green Konkan region. Nestled in the Western Ghats and the Sahyadri mountain range are several hill stations and water reservoirs with semi-evergreen and deciduous forests. The Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, with its dense forests, is home to several wild life sanctuaries and nature parks. Thus all the three regions of Maharashtra offer considerable tourism potential. Maharashtra abounds in numerous tourist attractions ranging from ancient cave temples, unspoiled beaches, ancient forts and monuments, forests and wildlife, unique hill stations, pilgrimage centers, and a rich tradition of festivals, art and culture. Hence MTDC has launched campaign with slogan for Maharashtra Tourism – MAHARASHTRA UNLIMITED.....!

The domestic tourists visiting Maharashtra doubled during the last decade, from 41.29 lakhs in 1991 to 84.8 lakhs in 2001, whereas the number of foreign tourists visiting Mumbai increased from 7 million in 1991 to 8 million in 2001. The trade, hotels and restaurants sector in Maharashtra accounts for around Rs.1,42,811 Cr., which is 16% of the Gross State Domestic Product. No specific estimates are available on the employment in the travel and tourism industry. From 1991 to 2010, the amount of FDI approved in the state for the projects in Hotel and Tourism Industry is to the tune of Rs.6,326 Cr. for development of 95 Projects.

During 2011, about 48,15,421 foreign tourists and 55,333,467 domestic tourists visited Maharashtra registering annual growth rate of 5.3% and 14.2% respectively⁷. Despite the decline in foreign tourist arrival in 2011, it managed to record highest number of foreign tourist arrivals and is among top 5 states in domestic tourist visits with a 7% market share.

⁷Economic Survey of Maharashtra, 2010-11

Not all foreign tourists visiting Mumbai visit Maharashtra. Some of these foreign tourists come to Mumbai as an entry point to India and proceed to various other states. There is need and scope to attract these visitors into Maharashtra to the various tourist destinations in our State.

1.7.1 Trends Observed in Tourism in Maharashtra

- Total number of tourist or visitor arrivals in the state of Maharashtra during the period of 1st July 2009 - 30th June 2010 was 11,47,76,687. Out of the total number of visitors, domestic tourists in Maharashtra accounted for 98% (11,26,49,754) and foreign tourist arrivals in Maharashtra 21,26,933. Foreign tourists in Maharashtra accounted for only 2% of the total tourists/ visitors to the state.
- Maximum domestic overnight tourists visited Maharashtra in the month of January 2010 (63,78,229).
- Same day domestic visitors were highest in Maharashtra in the month of January 2010 (57,70,744).
- Maharashtra saw the highest number of foreign tourist arrivals in the month of January 2010 (2,41,555).
- 36% of the domestic overnight visitors or tourists to the state of Maharashtra belong to the state of Andhra Pradesh. 11% of domestic overnight visitors are from Gujarat. This data is from the accommodation survey.
- 16% of the foreign overnight tourists or visitors are from the USA, while 13% are from United Kingdom. This data is from the accommodation survey.

CHAPTER 2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1. Background

Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (MTDC) is the nodal agency for the promotion of tourism in Maharashtra. In pursuance of this objective, it disseminates tourist information, develops tourist facilities, regulates activities of hotels, organizes travel trade shows and organizes various promotional programs/schemes from time to time. It is now in the process of initiating measures aimed at integrated development of tourism in various regions in the state.

As compared to the rest of Maharashtra, tourism in the Hingoli district is in its infancy. It is mainly confined to local visitations with negligible tourist spending and contribution to the local economy. Hingoli has a good mix of tourism assets like pilgrims places, reserve forests, water bodies. It is also located close to the cities of Nanded and Buldana. These aspects, however, have not been harnesses to promote district development. A concerted effort, in the form of a clear strategy and a firm implementation plan, is thus required to transform these tourism assets into tourism products. Keeping this in mind, MTDC invited a'XYKno Capital Services Limited to prepare an integrated district tourism plan for tourism development in the Hingoli district.

2.2 Purpose of the Report

This document, which is produced as an output for Tourism Development plan project, is commissioned as reports providing information on the existing general characteristics of the tourism places and the further improvement in the area of tourism development for Hingoli District in Maharashtra state.

This particular report focuses on the Tourism characteristics of the Hingoli District area and, accordingly, includes statistical and descriptive information on the following aspects: -

1. Estimates of current and future tourist population in Hingoli District
2. The socio-economic status of the resident population
3. The Travelling Circuits and schedules of tour

4. The Proposal for future development of tourism places including concept plan and estimated cost
5. Relevant aspects of the Hingoli district tourism Integrated Development Plan and related initiatives
6. Broad conclusions regarding relevant informants for tourism planning

2.3 Scope of Work

The district tourism plan covered the district of Hingoli in the state of Maharashtra, comprising 5 tehsils from the revenue divisions of Hingoli district. The study area of Hingoli District, which is located within the Aurangabad administrative division which comprises 5 Tehsil divisions namely,

1. Hingoli, 2. Aundha, 3. Kalamnuri, 4. Sengaon, 5. Basmat.

The Study Area described above is illustrated in **Figure 2.1** attached hereto.

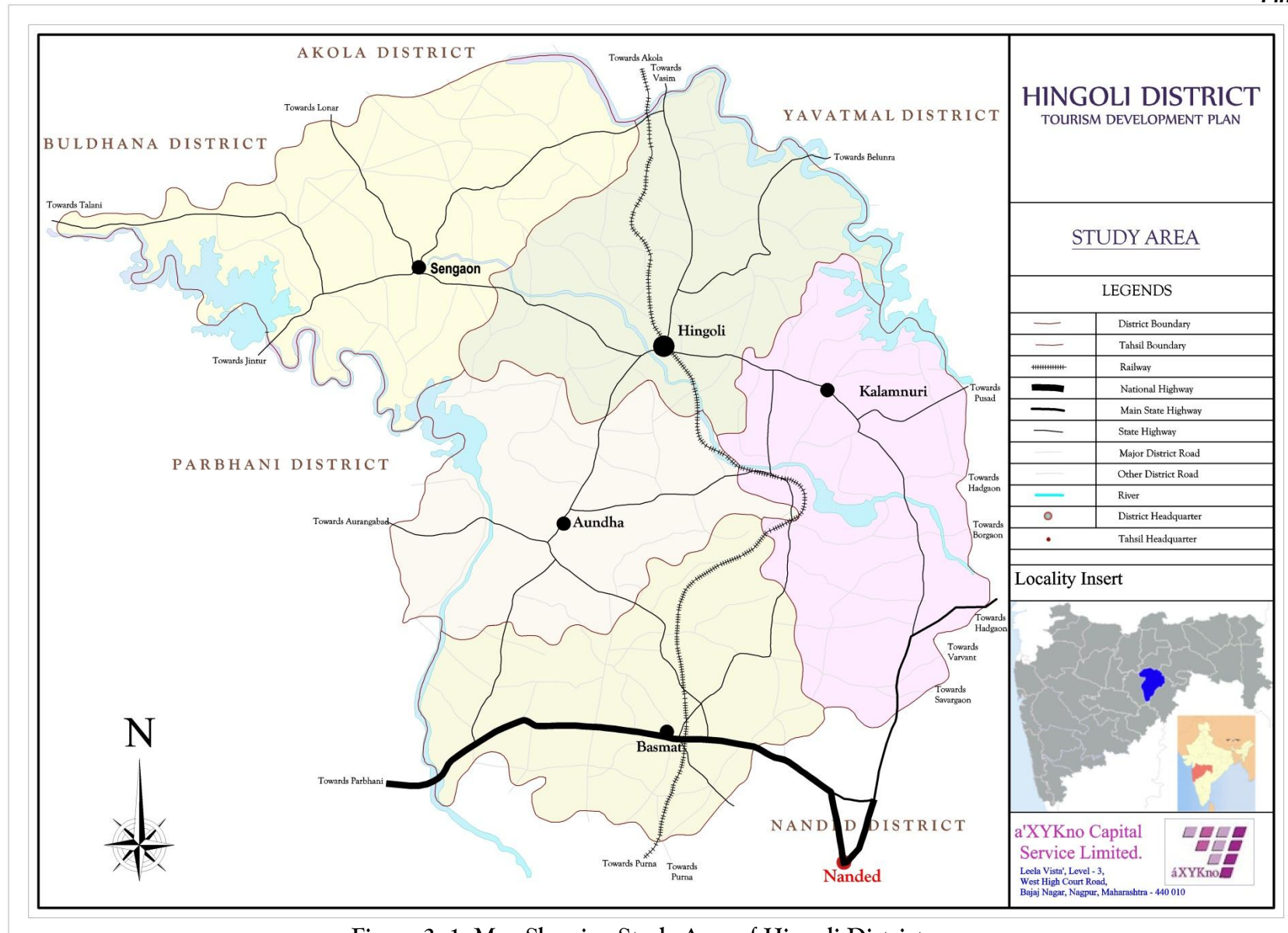


Figure 2. 1: Map Showing Study Area of Hingoli District

2.4 Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference for the Project were:

- **Reconnaissance survey**
 - Geographical, social, political and economical
- **Study of Situational Analysis**
 - Existing socio-economical, industrial, historical, demographical profile of the district
- **Study of Tourism sector Analysis**
 - Map of all existing tourism destinations and identify potential destinations within district; undertake tourism infrastructure gap analysis and suggest requirements etc.,
- **Study of Stake holders**
 - District level stakeholder consultations with the assistance of the district administration
- **Engineering Study and reconnaissance**
 - Study of climate conditions, geography and existing infrastructure
 - Planning of tourism circuit layout plan of District Tourism
 - Tourism traffic/tourist forecast
 - Suggestions for archaeological conservation
 - Preliminary Engineering Design
 - Suggestion for Archaeological conservation, urban design, alteration, reductive use
 - Preliminary infrastructure planning and cost estimate
 - Phasing of the project and Tourism strategies etc.,
- **Draft District Tourism Plan**
 - Discussion with stakeholders and other Government departments and key persons for suggestions
 - Obtaining comments and NOC from various Government departments like UD, MTDC. PWD, ASI etc.
 - Finalization of District Tourism Plan

2.5 Approach

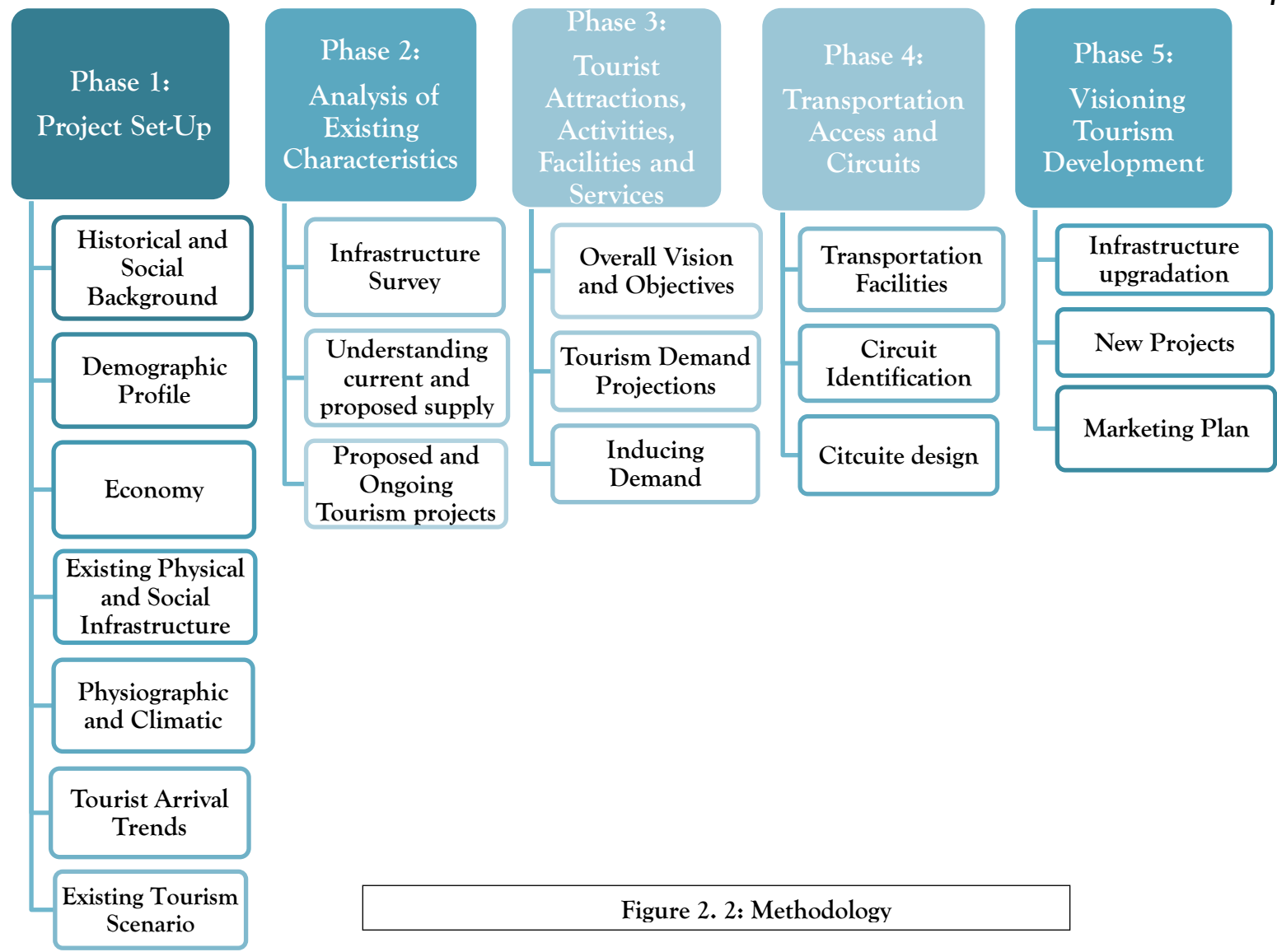
The nature and scope of the study called for a multi-disciplinary approach as regards the skill inputs required as well as involvement and close cooperation from multiple agencies such as District Collectorates, State Departments of Public Works, Forests, Water Supply, Communication, Electricity and Roads and Archaeological Survey of India. This interface facilitated the availability of data and information.

The a'XYKno study team used a mix of primary and secondary sources of data. Some of the key steps in the study were:

1. Study of available literature on the sites
2. Study of area development reports prepared by Government Bodies
3. Review of project reports and other relevant data available with Municipal Corporation.
4. Visit to existing and proposed sites for observation.
5. Interviews and discussions with State officials and local bodies
6. Interviews with tourists as well as officials of tourism support agencies such as hotels, tour operators etc.,

2.6 Methodology

The district tourism plan adheres to the overall objectives of the terms of reference as well as the vision for tourism development as envisaged by stakeholders and a'XYKno Capital Services Ltd. The detailed methodology includes understanding the potential for tourism in the district, envisioning the overall tourism development strategy, assessing the infrastructure requirements, zoning of important tourist circuits, and preparation of individual destination development, marketing and management plans for major tourist places. Our methodology for the Hingoli District Tourism Plan consists of 5 phases as below:



CHAPTER 3. DISTRICT PROFILE

3.1 History

Marathwada was initially under Nizam's regime. Hingoli was the tehsil of Parbhani district and part of Nizam's regime. It was actually Nizam's military base as it was border place with Vidharbha. In that era military troops, hospitals, veterinary hospital were in operation from Hingoli. Residents of Hingoli had experienced two big wars between Tipu Sultan and Maratha in 1803 and in 1857 between Nagpurkar and Bhosale. Being a military base the city was one of the important and famous places of the Hyderabad State.

Some of the names like Pultan, Risala, Tophkhana, Pensionpura, Sadar Bazaar are famous today. In the 1956, post-independence period when the state were reconstructed Marathwada was attached to Mumbai State and in 1960 Hingoli became part of the Maharashtra State as part of Parbhani district. Later on 1st may 1999 Hingoli district came in to existence by division of Parbhani.

3.2 Economy

In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Hingoli one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640). It is one of the twelve districts in Maharashtra currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF).⁸

3.3 Physical Features

3.3.1 Geography

Latitude of Hingoli District is 19.43 N and Longitude is 77.11 E. It has an average elevation of 457 metres (1499 feet). Geographical area of the district is 463364.36 Hectare.

Hingoli is a small district with only 1.57% landmass of the total landmass of Maharashtra State. The terrain is mostly hilly with the famous Ajintha hills, locally known as the Hingoli hills, lying on the northern border of the district. The southern part of the district is formed of plains where the rivers Penganga, Purna, Asana and Kayadhu flow. Penganga flows through Sengaon and Kalamnuri tehsils.

⁸ Ministry of Panchayati Raj (September 8, 2009). "[A Note on the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme](#)". National Institute of Rural Development. Retrieved September 27, 2011.

Hingoli is situated at the northern part of Marathwada in Maharashtra. Borders of Hingoli are surrounded by Akola and Yavatmal in northern side, Parbhani in western side and Nanded at south-eastern side. Sengaon, Hingoli, Kalmnuri and Aundha (Na) these four tehsils in Hingoli district are scattered on this hilly track. Basmat tehsil is on the plain area. These mountains range lying from east to west. In this hilly region the tribes like Andh, Banjara, Hatkar, Pardhi resides.

3.3.2 Climate and rainfall

Climate of the district is generally hot and dry. The maximum temperature recorded is 46°C and minimum temperature recorded is 6.3°C. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from January to February is followed by the hot season from March to May. The period from June to September is the south-west monsoon season while October to December constitute the post-monsoon season.

Table 3. 1: Table showing rainfall data of Hingoli district

Tehsil	Average rainfall(MM)	Rainfall in year 2011 (MM)
Sengaon	891.2	704.6
Hingoli	938.9	989.6
Aundha N.	903.8	875.1
Kalamnuri	978.3	585.3
Basamat	1031.8	667
Total	948.8	764.32

(Source: District Statistical Analysis 2011-2012)

Above table shows that Hingoli district gets adequate avg. rainfall like Maharashtra.

3.3.3. Soil condition

Soil is the most important feature of physiography the formation of which largely depends upon the topography rock types and drainage. The cropping pattern in the area is governed by the thickness of soil mantle, its texture and constancy. The main factor that has influenced the development of soils in Hingoli district is the undulating and hilly topography. The soils of varying depth are found throughout the district. The deep soils usually lie in the river valleys. The district is covered with the Deccan trap soil. The following table shows some of the important varieties of soil in this district:

Table 3. 2: Varieties of soil in Hingoli district

Major Soils	Area ('000 ha)	Percent (%) of total
Deep black cotton soils	186.4	36.34
Medium Deep black soils	40.77	7.95
Shallow black soils	285.81	55.7

(Source: BSS and LUP, Nagpur)

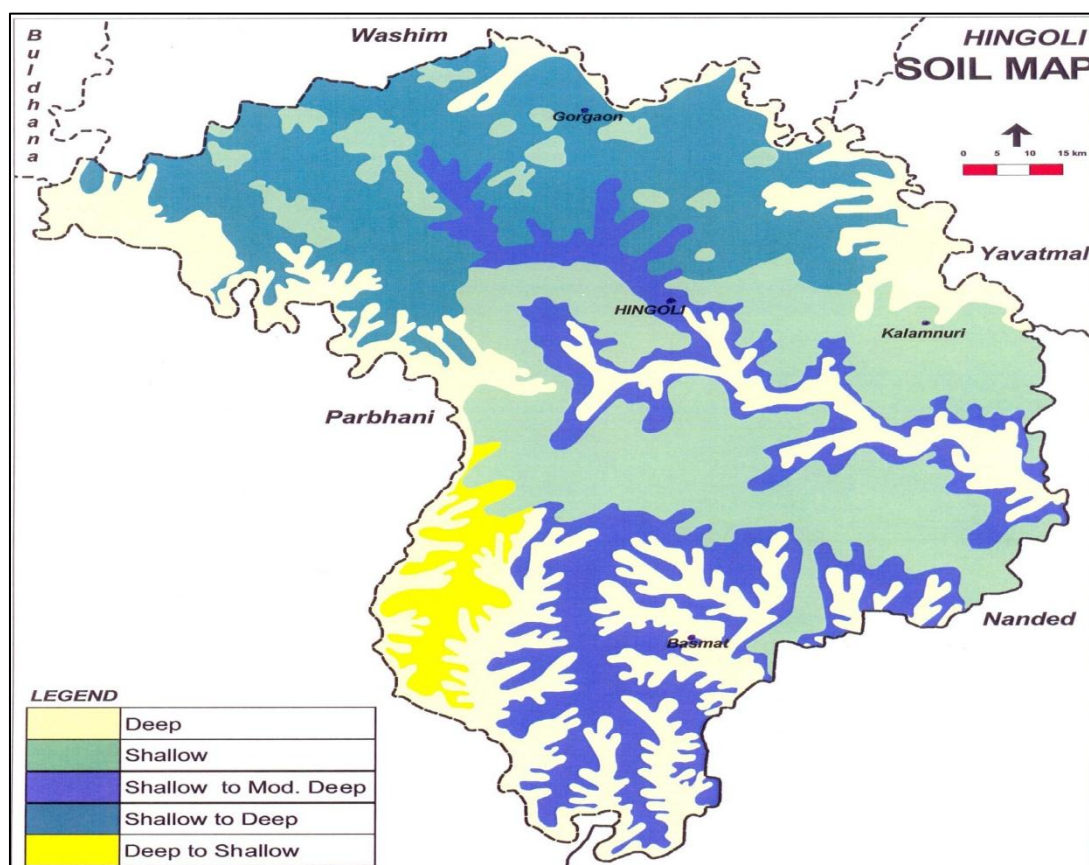


Figure 3. 1: Soil map for Hingoli district

Due to presence of black cotton soil, the district produces high yield of cotton, Sugarcane and wheat production. Sengaoon tehsil produces max. wheat, jawar etc., within Hingoli district. Kalamnuri and basmati has max. sugarcane production. Kalamnuri and Hingoli are having max. cotton production. District also produces other pulses like tur dal and oil seeds etc.

3.3.4. Rivers and Tributaries in Hingoli

Following are the rivers and tributaries that flow through Hingoli:

1. Penganga, 2. Purna, 3. Asana, 4. Kayadhu.

There are three major dams which supplies water to Hingoli district are Yeldari dam on Purna river, Isapur dam on Penganga river and Siddheshwar dam on Purna river.

3.4 Demographic characteristics

As of 2011 India census, Hingoli had a population of 1,178,973 with a decadal growth rate of 37.77 percent. As per 2001 census, males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Hingoli has an average literacy rate of 66.3%, higher than the national average of 59.5%. male literacy is 80.7%, and female literacy is 51.2%. In Hingoli, 15% of the population is under 6 years of age.

Table 3. 3: Table Showing Demographical features of the District (2011)

District Name	Hingoli
Geographical Area	4827 Sq.Km.
Population	1,178,973 (1.05 % of total Maharashtra)
Density/km ²	244
Sex Ratio	935
Urban Population	15.17 %

(Source: Provisional data of Census of India, 2011)

3.5 Linkages and Connectivity

3.5.1 Road transport

- District comprises one National Highway:
 1. NH-222 passes through Basmat which connects Nanded and Parbhani.
- There are three State Highways pass through the district:
 1. Nanded – Akola (SH 204-206)
 2. Parbhani – Yavatmal (SH 214-219-220) and
 3. Jintur – Nanded (SH 204-206-217)

Following table shows tehsil wise details about road length according to types of road:

Table 3. 4: Tehsil wise road length

S.N.	Tehsils	Road length in KM					
		National Highway	State Highway	Major District Road	Other District Road	Village road	Total Length
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sengaon	0	67.60	191.8	145.2	429.7	834.25
2	Hingoli	0	71.7	113.30	143.1	324.7	652.76
3	Aundha N.	0	72	122.9	46.3	332.9	574.05
4	Kalamnuri	0	176.55	93.2	89.1	398.3	757.12
5	Basmat	30.4	103.8	232.85	64.2	353.2	784.45
Total		30.4	491.6	754.05	487.9	1838.7	3602.63

(Source: District statistical Analysis 2011-2012)

3.5.2 Rail transport

The district place has a new broad gauge railway station. Tehsil place Basmat is also on the railway track. The section from Purna and Akola passing through Hingoli is now converted under Broad Gauge and a plan to connect Hingoli with major cities of Maharashtra is under process. The biggest railway station near Hingoli is Parbhani which connects to Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, and Hyderabad by direct trains.

3.5.3 Air transport

The nearest airport is in Nanded (80 km) which serves as a common airport for Nanded, Parbhani and Hingoli.



3.6 Land use pattern

About 15.17 % of urban population out of total population of the district is found in urban centres like of Hingoli, tehsil headquarters of Aundha, Kalamnuri, Basmat and Sengon. Hingoli District is considered as the one of backward districts of Maharashtra this reflects in the low percentage of urban population. There is no regional plan for Hingoli district as it is newly formed in the year 1999. Development plan of Hingoli, Basmat and Kalamnuri are prepared.

Table 3. 5: Land use pattern of Hingoli district

Land uses	Area (000 ha)	Percentage
Geographical area	466.1	100%
Cultivable area	441.7	76
Forest area	28.4	5
Land under non-agricultural use	10.5	2
Permanent pastures	17.8	3
Cultivable waste land	11.3	2
Land under Misc. tree crops and groves	0.3	0
Barren and uncultivable land	8.7	1.5
Current fallows	43.7	7.6
Other fallows	15.9	2.7

(Source: Agriculture Statistical Information Maharashtra State 2006 (Part - II))

The economy of Hingoli district is largely based on agriculture with over 76 % of the land area under agriculture. Table shows that 5 % area of Hingoli is under forest area which gives scenic beauty to the district. The cultivable land constitutes 76% of the total district area.

3.7 Employment pattern

Agriculture is the major main stay in the district. Government establishment and trade and commerce activities are the main sources of employment in the district. Due to production of good quality of Cotton, there is scope of development for Handloom industries etc., Industries account for a small percentage because of the small number of industries in operation. Establishments of the MIDC and Cooperative industrial estate in the district are the main sources of industrial employment. Real estate development also provides employment to the residents of the city. The last decade has seen a substantial increase in development of properties.

3.8 Industries and Trade

The district has industrial estates based on co-operative principles at Hingoli and Kalamnuri. Also, there are many small-scale industries in Hingoli district, the important ones being: Knit woolen blankets, leather tanneries and finished leather goods, Handloom industry at Kalamnuri, Cultivation of silkworm in Basmat, Ginning and pressing of cotton at Hingoli, Kalamnuri, Basmat, Sengaon and Aundha Nagnath. Plywood factory in Basmat tehsil, manufacturing of pipes for irrigation purpose at Hingoli these are some industries in Hingoli District.

3.9 Physical and Social Infrastructure

Electricity supply:

For urban areas of Hingoli there are 8 hours daily load shading and rural areas is having 16 hours daily load shading.

Education:

There are four I.T.I colleges with 480 intake capacities, three diploma engineering colleges with 1107 intake capacities, three degree engineering colleges with 1293 intake capacity and one medical college with 50 intake capacities. The educational facilities is mainly concentrated in Hingoli , Kalamnuri ,Basmat and Hingoli tehsil headquarters.

Table 3. 6: Other Social Infrastructures in Hingoli District (till 2011)

Social Infrastructure (Government + Private)	No.
Education	
Primary School	1125
Secondary School	160
Higher Secondary School	108
Higher Education Institute	7
Industrial Training Institutes	4
Health Facilities	
Primary Health Centre	24
Primary Health Unit	0
Primary Health Subcentre	132
Hospital	12
Clinic	95
Maternity centre	171

(Source: District statistical Analysis 2011-2012)

CHAPTER 4. TOURISM IN HINGOLI

4.1 Tourism in Hingoli

Hingoli is land of stupendous dimensions with a most sacred place of Nagnath Temple in Aundha which is one of the eighth Jyotirlinga of twelfth famous Jyotirlingas of India. Hingoli District is a birthplace of famous Saints Namdev and Saint Tukaram who has given great amount of contribution to the Marathi Literature in the form of folklore like *Abhanga*, *Gatha*, *Amarbhupali*, *Bharude and Gavani*. The tourists are restricted to the summer and winter vacations, or religious days. Due to its mythological roots, the region witnesses huge crowds during the *Shrawan*, *Navratri* season of the Hindus.

Spread of undulating hill ranges of Ajintha within the district has contributed to natural scenic spots like Aundha Forest, Pavitreshwar potra. Also, availability of major dams and water bodies has helped to explore water sports activities like Yeldari dam, Siddheshwar dam and Bhategaon Lake. Recently, Isapur dam has got permission from state government for the development of Bird Sanctuary.

The entire tourism industry in Hingoli needs to work cohesively towards exploring or developing new tourist destinations like Isapur bird sanctuary, nature and water bodies and promoting its rich culture and religious tourism. Tourism of Hignoli district can take advantage of National important spots like Aundha Nagnath temple and Narsi Namdev. The environment is all of us, our bread and butter and its nature that makes life on earth possible. We need to address this vicious transgression of nature immediately and restore Hingoli's natural and historical, cultural past.

4.2 Trend of Tourist arrival

As per Ministry of Tourism survey 2009-2010, the district is one of the poorest tourist destinations in Maharashtra. Compared to the state, Hingoli represents only 2.77% of the tourist arrivals to the state of Maharashtra. The major outcomes of the survey findings for the Hingoli district are as follows:

- ❖ Number of tourist or visitor arrivals in Hingoli during the period of 1st July 2009 - 30th June 2010 was 31,21,731.
- ❖ Out of the total number of visitors, domestic tourists in Hingoli accounted for 100%.
- ❖ Total number of foreign tourist arrivals in Hingoli during the period of 1st July 2009 - 30th June 2010 was Nil. Foreign tourists in Maharashtra accounted for 0% of the total tourists or visitors to the District.
- ❖ Maximum domestic overnight tourists visited Hingoli in the month of February 2010.
- ❖ The most visited destination is Aundha Nagnath in Hingoli District.
- ❖ Amongst packaged components, majority of people had opted for Travel plus accommodation. Domestic visitors spend more on accommodation than anything else.

4.3 State Level Agencies Associated With Tourism

Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) is a body of the Government of Maharashtra responsible for development of tourism in the state. MTDC has been involved in the development and maintenance of the various tourist locations of Maharashtra. Besides, MTDC has also set up several tourist complexes, which provide quality accommodation to the tourists at affordable rates.

The core functions of the MTDC are to disseminate information about the various places of tourist interest, arrange for tours, co-ordinate with local government authorities on all aspects relating to tourism development, to monitor the performance of privatized properties of MTDC and to manage the properties owned by MTDC. It has brought out a number of tourism related documents with its punch line —Maharashtra Unlimited..., other literature highlighting various historical and religious sites, MTDC complexes (for tourist accommodation) at different locations as well as information about festivals and fairs celebrations in the state are also available at the information centers.

The State Tourism Department, in addition to the Tourism Director Office in Mumbai, has opened Tourism information centers at Pune, Mahabaleshwar, Aurangabad and Goa.

4.4 SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of tourist attractions catering to varied interests like religious, nature, water bodies, forests, bird sanctuary, fisheries and agro tourism etc.,	Hingoli have very large scale and enough tourism products but it lacks / limited efforts in the showcasing of these product which results in lack of knowledge about tourism places and its potential.	The varied mix of religious places, cultural background, water bodies, dams, forests and bird sanctuary etc., can be promoted to provide a complete tourist experience.	Resources will be diluted if planned development of tourism is not adhered to.
Hingoli District is located on the eastern edge of Maharashtra bordering the State of Andhra Pradesh which gives more chance to attract state level tourist in the district.	Lack of basic facilities like quality accommodation Public convenience, clean and hygienic drinking water facilities and parking facilities which are essential to any tourist approaching to destination.	Increasing awareness and interest in culture tourism , Nature – wild life , Eco tourism and Agro tourism through media which increase tourism and ultimately revenue.	
Three dam or major water bodies can be explored for nature and water sports activities.	Lack of focus towards the promotion and marketing of tourism.	Tourism has been declared as an industry by the Government of Maharashtra. This makes the sector eligible for a host of incentives and concessions	
Hingoli District is having significant religious tourism attraction in all circuit and those religious attractions having yearly festivals which make a total year enjoyable in the Hingoli.	Lack of strong rail and road connectivity of Hingoli district to major cities of Maharashtra and other states.	Because of improvement and promotion of the tourism local business centre will also grow with growing tourism.	
Hingoli has strong religious background especially Aundha Nagnath and Narsi Namdev has national importance. Recently, forest area near Isapur Dam has got approval from govt. for development of bird sanctuary. These potentials help to promote Nature, wild life tourism and religious - culture tourism.	Weak participation of all types of Stake holder from Hotel industry, taxi agencies to local shop keepers to promote the tourism of Hingoli.	An Aundha Nagnath and Narsi Namdev are visited from all over India and Punjab especially. By taking the advantage of this religious tourism, other tourism activity like Nature, wild life tourism of Hingoli can also be promoted.	
		The close proximity to Lonar crater as world heritage site, Nanded Gurudwa, Shegaon and Mahur devi such places can be used to create Inter – regional Circuit.	

CHAPTER 5. DISTRICT LEVEL SURVEY AND FINDINGS

5.1 Methodology

The methodology used for selection of sites is as follows:

- Listing of all the potential tourist destinations, including spots under various categories in consultation with officials of various Government dept., stake holders, local experts
- Initial survey of all sites to determine attractiveness as potential tourist destinations
- Identification of new tourist destinations based on inherent potential

5.1.1 Survey of all Sites

The aXYKno study team in consultation with District planning department, government officials, representatives, local experts and available literature developed an exhaustive list of tourist destinations in Hingoli. List of all major pilgrim tourist destinations is included in **Annexure 5.1**. On the recommendations of various stakeholders and by consultation with District Planning Office, sites to be included in the initial survey were chosen from this list. Sites that had been selected for development under the District Development Scheme and the Union Government's Central Assistance Scheme were also included. A total of 65 sites were chosen for the initial survey. As per our primary interviews with various stakeholders, Hingoli essentially serves as destination with religious importance to the communities in the Maharashtra. Most of the festivals, destinations serve these local communities coming for leisure purposes apart from very few business travelers travelling to Hingoli for work. A brief profile of tourists visiting the Hingoli district can hence be formulated.

Table 5. 1: Tourist Profile

Age Group	16-65 years
Group Vs FITs	Mostly religious groups, families, visiting friends and families
Income Group	Lower Middle Income Group
Category	Mostly religious / leisure travellers
Attraction Points	43% visitors from other districts mostly from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab, 57% visitors from within the Hingoli district
Circuit Vs Same Day visitors	Mostly local tourists from within the Hingoli districts are same day visitors, also tourists from neighbouring districts of Hingoli like Nanded, Parbhani, Buldhana, Akola, and Yawatmal are same day visitors

5.2 Classification of Tourist Destinations**5.2.1 Classification according to Potential for Tourism Development**

Hingoli district is rich in natural beauty, water body and temples with religious and cultural significance. A large number of these sites are important as local tourist destinations and have been attracting local visitation during weekends and during specific days of religious importance. It is important to note that all the sites cannot be developed since this would lead to a dilution of the development efforts. Hence it is important to select sites with the maximum potential for development from the local, national and international perspective.

By visiting maximum possible sites, aXYKno team has identified 28 potential sites which can be included in District Tourism Plan. Further these sites can be classified in two category namely Major spots and Minor spots.

This selection is important to priorities their development as tourism destinations and helps in giving focus to the scope and phasing of the development efforts. This would also help in designing tourist circuits. Various criteria are considered while classification of tourist destinations which are explained below:

Selection of major sites to be included

For classification of major spots following criteria are considered:

- Historic/Religious/ Heritage importance of sites
- Scope available for further development of sites to provide necessary infrastructure
- Total annual tourist visitation
- Inherent potential of site itself like Natural scenic beauty, water bodies on surrounding areas etc.

The potential for Tourism Development was an important parameter for selection of major sites.

Table 5. 2: Major destinations in Hingoli district

Major Spots	
1	Shri Kshetra Aundha Nagnath Temple, Aundha, Tal. Aundha
2	Aundha Nagnath Forest Project, Aundha Nagnath, Tal. Aundha
3	Siddheshwar Dam, Siddheshwar, Tal. Aundha
4	Jain Temple, Shirad Shahapur, Tal. Aundha
5	Shri Saint Namdev (Maharaj) Devsthan and Garden, Narsi, Tal. Hingoli
6	Shri Jaleshwar Temple and Lake, Tal. Hingoli
7	Chiragshaha Darga and Lake, Tal. Hingoli
8	Isapur Dam, Isapur, Tal. Kalamnuri
9	Nuri Shahid Saheb Darga, Kalamnuri, Tal. Kalamnuri
10	Shri Pavitreshwar Temple, Potra, Tal. Kalamnuri
11	Shri Saint Tukaram Maharaj Temple, Yehalegaon, Tal. Kalamnuri
12	Shri Gururam Bapu Maharaj Temple, Yehelgaon, Tal. Kalamnuri
13	Bhategaon Lake, Bhategaon, Tal. Kalamnuri
14	Shri Jatashankar Mahadev Temple, Dongarkada, Tal. Kalamnuri
15	Yeldari Dam, Yeldari, Tal. Sengaon
16	Kanifnath Garh (Fort), Khairi Ghumat, Tal. Sengaon

Selection of minor sites to be included

The minor sites to be included in the circuits are selected on the basis of the following parameters:

- ❖ Inherent attraction
- ❖ Accessibility and distance from major sites
- ❖ Element of repetition with respect to other nearby attractions
- ❖ Availability of Basic infrastructure

Table 5. 3: Minor destinations in Hingoli district

Minor Spots	
1	Siddhanath Temple, Gangalwadi, Tal. Aundha
2	Sarang Swami Temple, Sarangwadi, Tal. Aundha
3	Amruteshwar Temple, Umra, Tal. Hingoli
4	Tuljadevi Sansthan, Ghota, Tal. Hingoli
5	Shri Dudhadhari Maharaj Temple, Rupur, Tal. Kalamnuri
6	Shri Datta Temple, Renapur, Tal. Kalamnuri
7	Lamandev Temple, Tal. Kalamnuri
8	Bhavani Mata Temple, Warangafata, Tal. Kalamnuri
9	Krushni Vidnyan Kendra, Tondapur, Tal. Kalamnuri
10	Keshavraaj Temple, Ajegaon, Tal. Sengaon
11	Jain Temple, Asegaon, Tal. Basmat
12	Gorakshanath Temple, Wai, Tal. Basmat

5.2.2 Classification according to category of destination

Twenty eight sites have been selected after initial survey which has been detailed in **Table 5.4**. Although all of these sites do not offer similar potentials, an existence of so many places of interest is a good indicator of tourism possibilities in the region. The sites and circuits selected for development and their detailed planning are elaborated in the later chapters.

Table 5. 4: Classification of Sites according to category of destination

Sr. No.	Destinations	Approximate distance from city centre	Religious	Forest /Wildlife / Bird Sanctuary	Nature / Water Bodies	Heritage / Fort	Unusual (Social, Agro tourism, Industrial, Medical, etc.)
1	Shri Kshetra Aundha Nagnath Temple, Aundha	24					
2	Aundha Nagnath Forest Project, Aundha Nagnath	25					
3	Siddheshwar Dam, Siddheshwar	40					
4	Jain Temple, Shirad Shahapur	37					
5	Siddhanath Temple, Gangalwadi	21					
6	Sarang Swami Temple, Sarangwadi	37					
7	Shri Saint Namdev (Maharaj) Devsthan and Garden, Narsi	19					
8	Shri Jaleshwar Temple and Lake	1					
9	Chiragshaha Darga and Lake	3					
10	Amruteshwar Temple, Umra	20					
11	Tuljadevi Sansthan, Ghota	17					
12	Isapur Dam, Isapur	47					
13	Nuri Shahid Saheb Darga, Kalamnuri	20					
14	Shri Pavitreshwar Temple, Potra	35					
15	Shri Sant Tukaram Maharaj Temple, Yehalegaon	40					
16	Shri Gururam Bapu Maharaj Temple, Yehelgaon	40					
17	Bhategaon Lake, Bhategaon	56					
18	Shri Jatashankar Mahadev Temple, Dongarkada	60					

Sr. No.	Destinations	Approximate distance from city centre	Religious	Forest /Wildlife / Bird Sanctuary	Nature / Water Bodies	Heritage / Fort	Unusual (Social, Agro tourism, Industrial, Medical, etc.)
19	Shri Dudhadhari Maharaj Temple, Rupur	29					
20	Shri Datta Temple, Renapur	23					
21	Lamandev Temple, Kalamnuri	19					
22	Bhavani Mata Temple, Warangafata	54					
23	Krushi Vidnyan Kendra, Tondapur	53					
24	Yeldari Dam, Yeldari	50					
25	Kanifnath Garh (Fort), Khairi Ghumat	49					
26	Keshavraaj Temple, Ajegaon	34					
27	Jain Temple, Asegaon	66					
28	Gorakshanath Temple, Wai	50					

From the above table, it reveals that five tehsils of the district comprises one or more tourist sites which have been selected after initial survey. Among all these sites, maximum number of sites i.e. twelve falls under Kalmnuri tehsil, followed by six sites in Aundha tehsil, five sites in Hingoli tehsil, three sites in Sengaon tehsil, and two sites in Basmat tehsil.

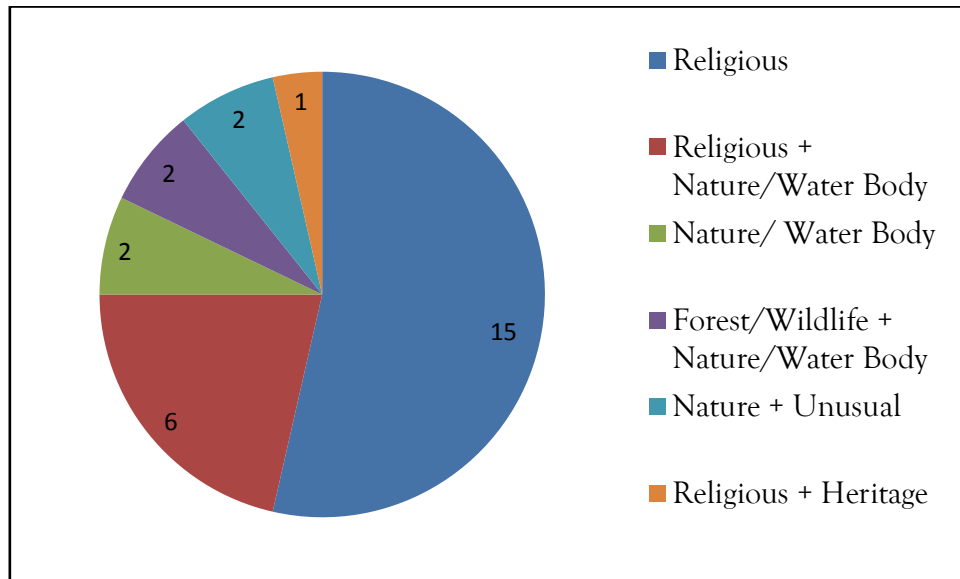


Figure 5. 1: Typology of sites selected

Figure 5.1 shows the typology of the tourist sites which are included in Tourism Development Plan. It is observed that that maximum numbers of sites have religious characteristic (54%, 15 out of 28). Six sites come under the category of ‘Religious + Nature/WaterBody’. Two sites come under the category of ‘Nature/Water Body’, ‘Forest/Wildlife+Nature/Water Body’, ‘Nature + Unusual’ each. One site belongs to ‘Religious+Heritage’. This shows that Hingoli district has variety of tourist potential ranging from Religious -Nature - Forest to Heritage Value. It implies that the tourist destinations in Hingoli have great potential for further tourism development. Each of these destinations gives a taste of the religion and culture of the district along with a rich tradition, history.

As a part of the initial survey, the aXYKno study team put on record prime facie observation about each site. These observations were incorporated into the following points for ease of analysis.

- Tourist Spot
- Location
- Inherent Attraction
- Other nearby Attractions
- Existing Infrastructure and Tourism Amenities
- Current Visitation
- Proposed Projects if any

- Potential for Tourism Development
- Steps for Development

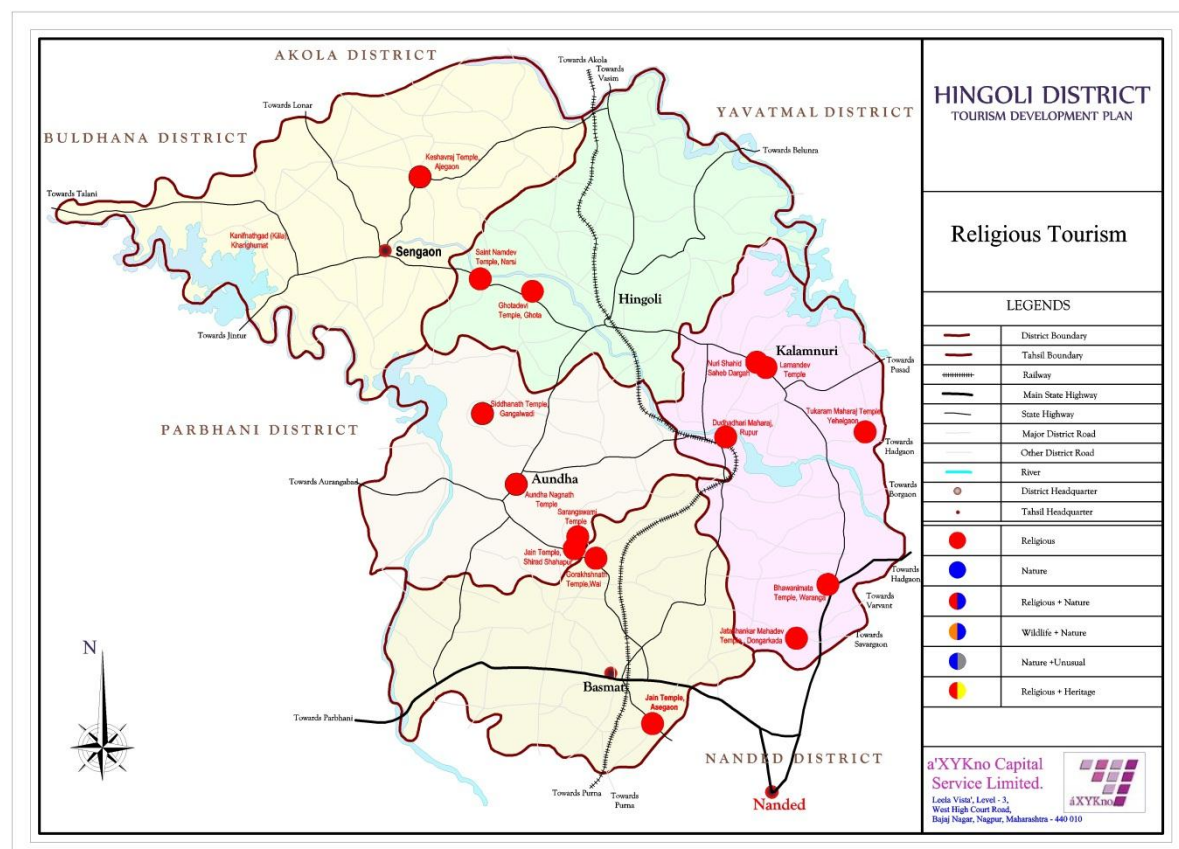
The tourist destinations have been further classified to analyse their inherent potential for better understanding of the district's tourism wealth and also to scope out further approaches towards their development. The list below categorizes these destinations into types of tourism that these can attract.

It is very much evident from the table below that majority of the tourist destinations have great potential for natural conservation, afforestation and religious / heritage conservation oriented development. A brief description of the all the selected 24 sites are as follows:

Table 5. 5: Tehsil Wise Typology of Sites

Sr. No	Tehsil	Specialty of spots						
		Religious	Religious + Nature/Water Body	Nature / Water Body	Forest/Wildlife + Nature/Water Body	Nature + Unusual	Religious + Heritage	Grand Total
1	Aundha	4		1	1			6
2	Hingoli	2	3					5
3	Kalamnuri	6	3		1	2		12
4	Sengaon	1		1			1	3
5	Basmat	2						2
Grand Total		15	6	2	2	2	1	28

1. Religious Tourism



1. Aundha Nagnath

The twelve *vyotirlingas* are the most significant places of pilgrimage for Hindus in India. Out of which five of them happen to be in Maharashtra. *Aundha Nagnath* has a famous temple of *Lord Shiva* and claimed as one of the twelve *vyotirlingas* in India. Shiva has been worshipped in this place for centuries. *Aundha Nagnath* as a pilgrimage center is of great significance, since it is considered to be the 8th of the 12 *vyotirlingas*. It is believed that *Yudhishtir*, eldest of *Pandav* has constructed this beautiful temple while they were expelled for 14 years from *Hastinapur*. The temple of *Nagnath* has exquisite carvings and is truly beautiful and magnificent. It is totally built out of stones. The temple and surrounding walls at all the sides are robust in construction. The temple is of *Hemadpanthi* style of architecture and constructed with about 60,000 sq. ft. area. Another specialty of this temple is that the statue of *Nandi*, which is usually situated on entrance of temples, is situated on backside of main temple in a separate structure. The nature surroundings in the midst of which the temple is situated heighten its beauty and splendor. Total annual tourist visitation is around 22,00,000 out of which 90 % accounted in domestic visit. On *Mahashivratri* day a fair lasting for five days is held and is attended by over 2,00,000 people from far and wide.



Specialities of Aundha Naganath Temple

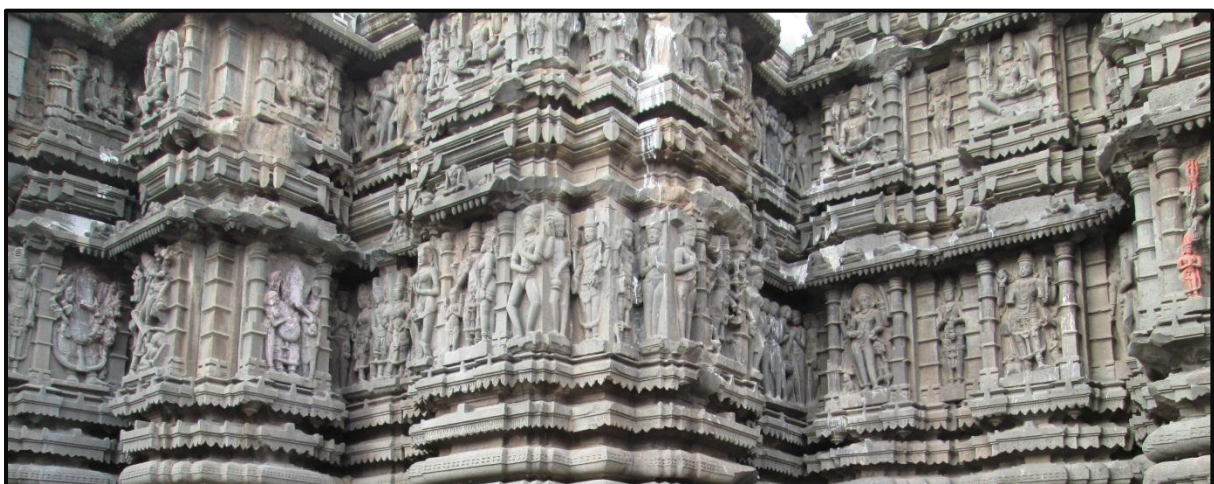
The architectural beauty of the *Nagesh* Temple is simply exquisite. This temple built with stones during the *Pandava* period. The four walls of the temple are very strong and the corridors are large. The court hall is supported by eight pillars. It is oval shaped. Both this and the *Nagesha Lingamurthy* is located in the small internal *Garbhagriha*. Here, there is no *Nandi* idol in front of *Mahadeva*. There is separate *Nandikeshwara* temple back of the main temple. On all the four sides of the main temple, smaller temples for the twelve *Jyotirlingas* are constructed.

Apart from these, *VedavyasaLinga*, *bhandareshwar*, *Nilakanteshwar*, *Ganapati*, *Dattatreya*, *Muralimanohar*, *Dasavatar* temple and idols etc., are there. In all, there are 108 *Shiva* temples and 68 *shrines* are located here. The structure of the *Naganath* temple is very beautiful. Inside it, there is another



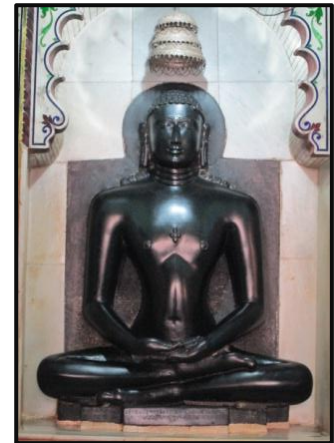
shrine called *Runamochan teerth*. Both these shrines are called “Mother-in-law- Daughter-in-law” shrines. Every 12 years, at the time of *Kapila Shashti*, *kashi Ganga* offering as “*Padarpan*” is performed. During this the water in the *teerth kund* looks crystal clear. Again at a specific time it becomes ‘*Shivala Yukt*’. Close to the *Naganath* temple, there are several statues of various divines. Besides these there are many more idols of animals, soldiers relating some stories. These stone idols are very beautifully carved.

At a huge corner, there is an idol of *Paravti*, who is sulking with *Shiva* trying to pacify her. This statue is amazing to look at with its stunning features. *Aurangazeb* was intolerant towards other religions and wanted to destroy this Hindu temple. When he tried, thousands of bees came out of the temple and attacked *Aurangazeb* and his army. He left the demolition work midway and went away. The devotees rebuild the broken temple.



2. Mallinath Digambar Jain Temple, Shirad Shahapur

At Shirad Shahpur village of *Aundha* Tehsil place falls one of the most historical temple of jains. There exists statue of Lord *Mallinath* which is about 300 years old. There is a legendary story of establishment of this temple. Years back the idol placed at *Ardhapur*. *Bhattarak Shri Premanand* once saw this idol placed in between other confuted idols and was annoyed. He looked for permission from



Nizam to move the idol to *Karanja*. *Nizam* permitted him to take the idol to *Karanja*. While he was travelling he once stayed at Shirad Shahpur. There he saw dream in which he got message to establish the idol at Shirad Shahpur, only according to the famous temple came into existence. Now it is well constructed with facilities for pilgrimage to stay. Lot of Jain pilgrims from all over India visit this place. This place is considered as 'Atishaya Kshetra i.e. most sacred place' within Jain Community.

3. Sarang Swami Temple, Sarangwadi

Sarang Swami Temple is a *Samadhi* of Sarang Swami located 37 km away from Hingoli district head quarter. It has religious importance in an surrounding area. There is also one temple of *Lord Shiva* near *Samadhi* place. There is fair arranged in the month of February on occasion of *Mahashivratri*, people from nearby region comes to visit this place. Temple is situated on the natural setting which is surrounded by hill ranges adds beauty to this place. Tourist can enjoy the natural scenic beauty.



4. Siddhanath Temple, Gangalwadi

The Siddhanath temple is located in Gangalwadi village of Audha tehsil which is 37 km away from Hingoli district head quarter. It is a temple of Lord Shiva and other statue of deities like Ganesha and Datta. The Temple is situated on the natural setting of *sangam* of Siddh and Nag River.

**5. Shri Saint Namdev (Maharaj) Devsthan and Garden, Narsi**

Narsi is a village which lies at a distance of 16 km (10 miles) from Hingoli District headquarter. The village is the birth place of Saint Shri *Namdev*. The saint was born on 1270 and his full name is *Namdev Damaji Relekar*. Population of the village is around 8000 and it lies between Hingoli and Risod. Every year a fair is arranged in memory of the saint. The state government has declared Narsi as a holy place and tourist place. There are many followers of saint *Namdev* from Punjab and rest of India who frequently visit Narsi. Now the Sikh followers are constructing a *Gurudwara* at Narsi and also decided to construct a memorial of saint *Namdev*. In honor of Saint *Namdev Maharaj*, a large fair is held in the month of *Chaitra*. The fair is attended by over Lacks people. Saint *Namdev* is considered as the main follower who spread the message, morals, and thoughts of the *Bhagwat Religion* throughout the India. Also Saint *Namdev* has played major role in the National unity. At Narsi village there is temple monument of the Saint, temples of his worshiped gods on the River bank of *Kayadhu*. This religious spot is rated as B- class Religious place. Also, in the 'Holy Scripture of Sikh religion - *Gurugranth Sahib*' Saint *Namdev* is having great importance.



6. Tuljadevi Sansthan, Ghota

Around 125 years ago, Swami Keshavraj divinely versioned goddess Tuljabhavani and later on at a certain place while excavating he found sculpture of goddess Tuljabhavani. At the same place he constructed temple. In the year 1967, a trust was formed to run the temple. This place is known as Ghota - it lies between Hingoli and Narsi.

**7. Nuri Shahid Saheb Darga, Kalamnuri**

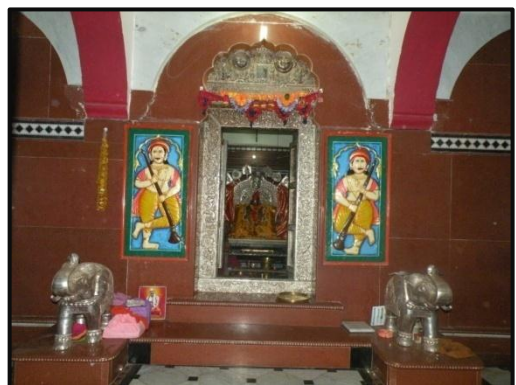
The Dargah is situated about 2.41 km away from the municipal office of Kalamnuri, in an extensive campus lined with stones forming a compound barricade. The dargah is built on a stone foundation in the centre of the ground. The ceiling has a vaulted dome. The hall has three entrances.



The vaulted dome has a flight of steps surrounding it. Outside is a deep well which faces the dargah, the well water is putrid because it remains unused except at the time of fairs. The dargah is famous due to its age. Every year in the month of Moharrum a large fair is held for two days when devotees, both Muslims and Hindus gather in large numbers.

8. Shri Sant Tukaram Maharaj Temple, Yehalegaon

Yehelgaon Tukaram is a village situated at a distance of about 19 km away from Kalamnuri. There are two well-known temples, those of Tukarm Maharaj and Sri Ramji Bapu. While temple of Tukaram Maharaj is some 50 to 60 years old, the temple of Ramji Bapuis of recent construction. Shri Tukaram Maharaj was originally a resident of Sukli-



tarf-Javla, also a village in Kalaamnuri tehsil, but later he established himself at Yehelgaon Tukaram. Perhaps the village derives its name from this man whom people considered to be a Mahatma.

Due to his intense devotion and selfless work for the people he commanded profound respect, as a mark of which a big fair is held on *Jyesatha Suddha Ashtami* which is the death anniversary of *Tukram Maharaj*. A congregation of nearly three to four thousand people from the Kalaamnuri and other tehsils assemble for this *Jatra* to pay their homage to the Mahatma.

9. Shri Jatashankar Mahadev Temple, Dongarkada

Jatashankar Mahadev temple is located in Kalamnuri tehsil which is 60 Km away from Hingoli district headquarter. This form of *Shivlinga* is very rare in India. There are only such three forms of *Shivlinga* out of which two are present in India (Gujrat and Dongarkada) and one is at *Pashupatinath*, Nepal. The peculiarity of this *Shivlinga* is that the face of *Lord Shiva* is carved on the *Shivlinga*. This *Shivlinga* carved out of Green and Black



Granite. It is very rare and ancient *Shivlinga*. The temple is surrounded with stone fortification wall with north side entrance gate. There is big Fair – festival of five- seven days during *Mahashivratri*. The procession of Lord shiva is carried out on the 3rd day of *Mahashivratri* within Dongarkada village.

10. Shri Dudhadhari Maharaj Temple, Rupur

Dudhadhari Maharaj Temple is located 29 Km away from Hingoli District headquarters. The temple is situated on the top of hill. It is a Temple monument of *Dudhadhari Maharaj*. The place is having good natural and scenic beauty. Within surrounding areas of temple is having *Balaji* Temple and old *Mahadev* temple. On the occasions of *Holi* and *Pola*, there are fair and festivals is held ate this place.



11. Lamandev Temple, Kalamnuri

Lamandev Temple is located in *Kalamnuri* town itself which is 19 Km away from Hingoli district head quarter. There is big fair and festival of five days during *Mahashivratri*. *Lamandev* is a god of *Lamani* tribes.



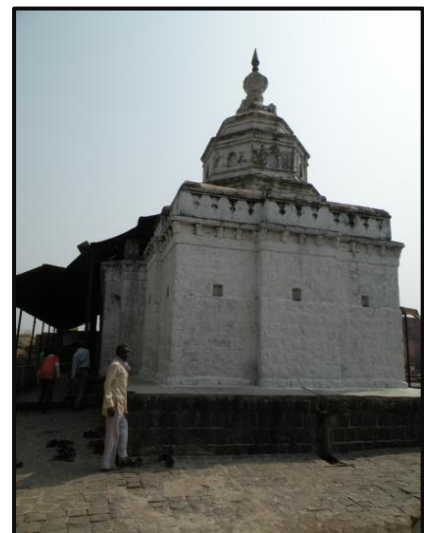
12. Bhavani Mata Temple, Warangafata

Bhavani Mata Temple is located in hill top area of *Waranga* Village which is 54 km away from Hingoli district headquarter. The temple is directly accessed from S.H. 204. It has scenic view of Hilly areas and nearby water body of *Bhategaon* Lake. In the rainy season green lush natural landscaped adds beauty to the place. During Navratri festival more visitations occurs at this place.



13. Keshavraj Temple, Ajegaon

Ajegaon lies 32 km to the west of Hingoli District Headquarter. It has five temples, two dedicated to Maruti, and one each to Keshavraj, Mahadev and Sri Devi. Of these, the Keshavraj temple has got historical and religious importance. Two fairs are held in a year in honour of Keshavraj, one in Asadha and the other in Kartik. The fairs and celebrations continue for about 10 days when people from the surrounding areas assemble to participate. There is a legend attached to one of the temples in the village which says that the image of God which is excellently carved out of black stone is the same to which the famous poet-saint Namdev fed milk with his own hands.



14. Shri 1008 Chintamani Pashwanath Digambar Jain Temple, Asegaon

This is a very old *jain* heritage centre built more than 1000 years back, placed on the banks of river 'aasan'. The temple has a miraculous idol of Lord *Parshwanath*. The temple was restored and reconstructed in the year 2003 under the guidance of 108 *Shri Aacharya Devnandiji Maharaj*. A yearly gathering on Kartik shuddh poornima and Parshwanath Janam Kalayanak is celebrated each year.

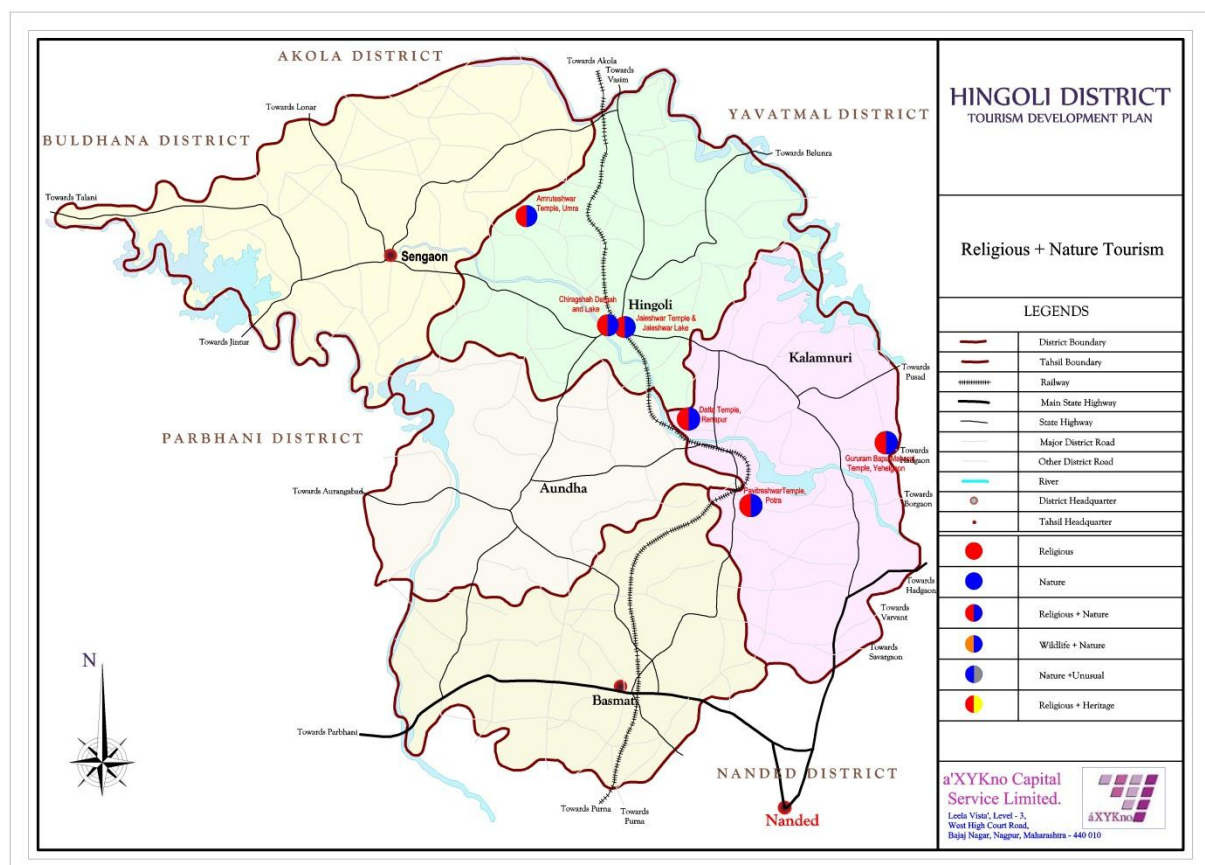


15. Gorakshanath Temple, Wai

The temple is situated in Wai village which is 50 km away from Hingoli district head quarter. This is a temple of Gorakshnath, Lord Shiva etc., There is yearly procession held during month of February.



2. Religious + Nature/Water Body Tourism



1. Shri Jaleshwar Temple and Lake, Hingoli

It is one of the oldest temples dedicated, to Mahadev situated in the Sadar bazar locality. There is a legend that the *Shivlinga* in the temple was installed at the time of *Pandavas* by *Bhima*, the third *Pandava*. The temple is located besides the lake which has given the temple, its name, Jaleshwar temple. The interior of the temple is 1.83m. X 1.83 m. (6' x 6') with the *Shivlinga* in the centre which remains submerged for a considerable period of the year in water which finds its way to the inner of the temple by the process of percolation.



The temple has *sabhamandap* which admeasures about 5.48 m. x 7.31 m. (18'x24') with a length-wise corridor about 2.13 m. broad, and has 30 pillars. The temple which enshrines the linga has a dome whose centre measures about 7.62 m. (25') from the base. The ling itself is not in line with the level of the sabha mandap but is about 3.04 m. (10') below. In between the ling



shrine and the sabha mandap the ground slants at a depth of about 1.52 m. (5') with four stone steps leading to the bottom. Facing the ling in the shrine is a small image of Nandi where a descent of about eight steps each measuring about 0'.23 m. (9") in height leads to the ling shrine. The interior of the shrine is bereft of any artistic engravings and is plain in structure.

2. Chiragshaha Darga and Lake, Hingoli

It is situated in the Hingoli town itself. Dargah is located along the lake side area. Tourist can experience natural scenic beauty with boating and bird watching at morning and evening time.



3. Amruteshwar Temple, Umra

This is a temple of *Lord Shiva* located in Umra village 21 km away from Hingoli district head quarter. The Temple is located on the Lake side area. This gives natural scenic beauty to the temple. View of sun set on the lake side area, bird watching and rural environment are positive attributes for nature tourism.



4. Shri Pavitreshwar Temple, Potra

Pavitreshwar Temple is located in Kalamnuri tehsil 35 Km away from Hingoli district headquarter. This is a temple of *Lord Shiva* named as *Pavitreshwar*. A new beautiful temple with *Garbhgriha* and *Sabhamandap* is constructed in stone masonry. The *shivlinga* is around 200 years old. The temple is situated on hill slope which gives natural settings with beautiful sun set view. Large number of people from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh visits this temple during *Mahashivratri* and month of *Shravana*.



5. Shri Gururam Bapu Maharaj Temple, Yehelgaon

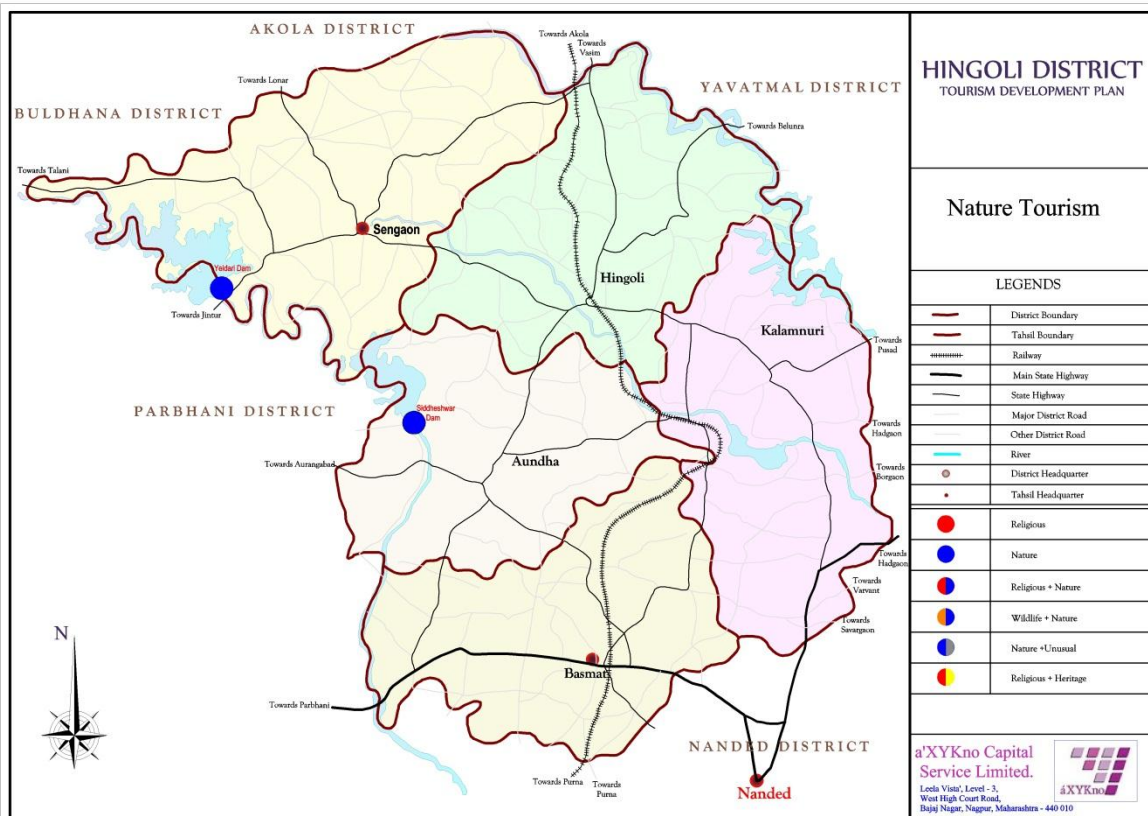
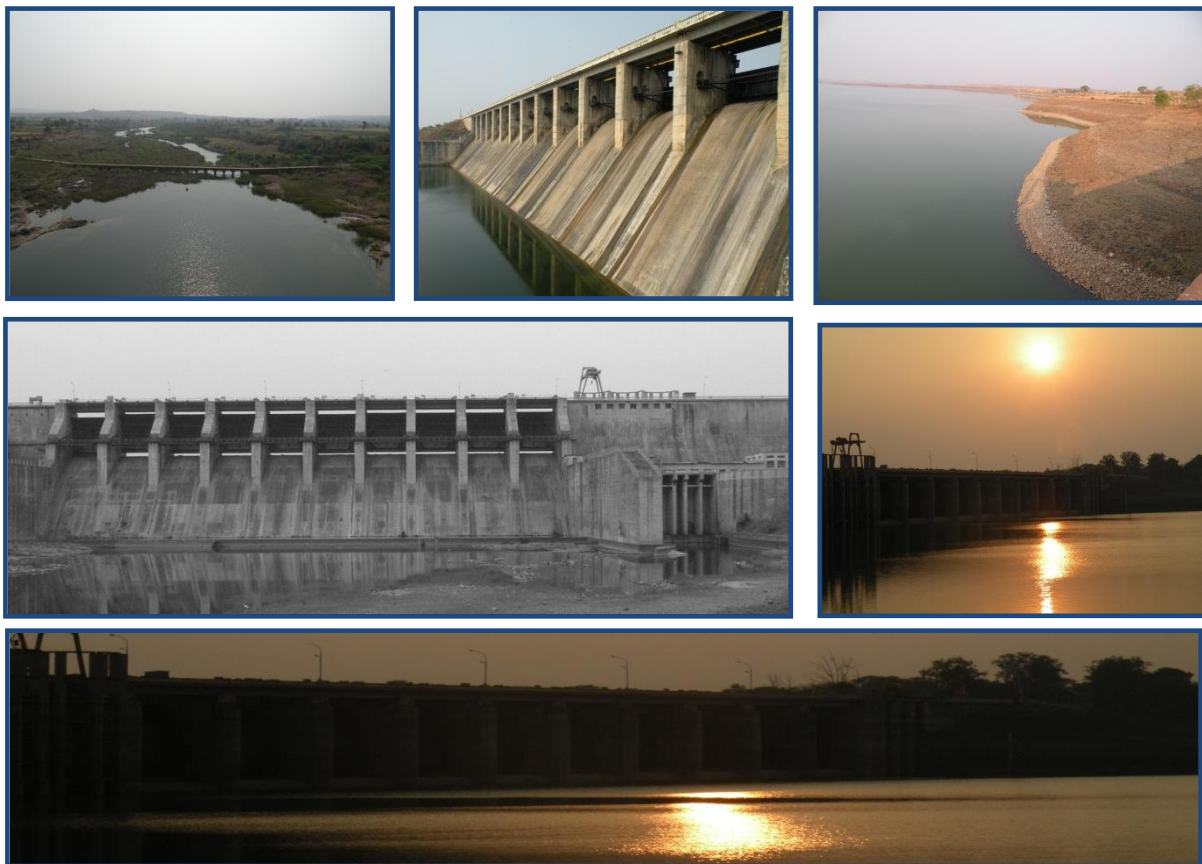
This place is 40 km away from Hingoli district headquarters. Shri Gururam Bapu Maharaj is a follower of Saint Tukaram Mahaaraj, Yehelgaon. This temple is constructed in the memory of Gururam Bapu Maharaj. The temple is located near a beautiful lake which adds to beauty of this place. Most of the visitors come here in the month of January and March.

6. Shri Datta Temple, Renapur

The *Datta* temple of Renapur is located 24 km away from Hingoli district headquarters. The temple is situated on the hill top area with villages is settled on the foothills. This Place has natural scenic beauty of surrounding hill ranges, Renapur village and green lush agriculture area. This scenic place gives good viewing points of sun rise and sunset. Also, God *Datta* has great importance amongst *Mahanubhav Panth* and Hindu religion.



3. Nature/Water Body Tourism



1. Siddheshwar Dam, Siddheshwar

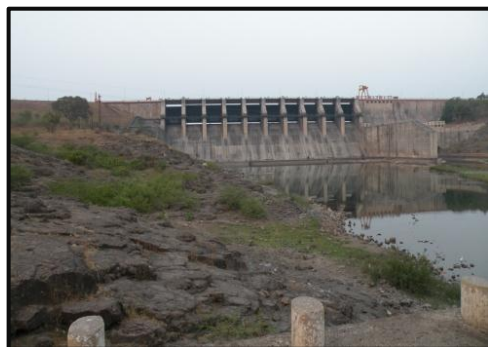
This site is 40 km away from Hingoli district headquarters. Siddheshwar dam is also constructed on Purna River. It is mainly used for irrigation purpose. Some villages from Aundha tehsil and most of the villages from Basmat tehsil are benefited by this dam. Siddheshwar is an earth fill dam on Purna River. The



height of the dam above lowest foundation is 38.26 m (125.5 ft) while the length is 6,353.2 m (20,844 ft). The volume content is 907.2 km³ (217.6 cu mi) and gross storage capacity is 250,850.00 km³ (60,182.12 cu mi). It also known Rupur camp. By taking advantage of resources available here, this site can be developed as a tourist spot. It will also generate revenue for operating body and employment to the people from nearby villages.

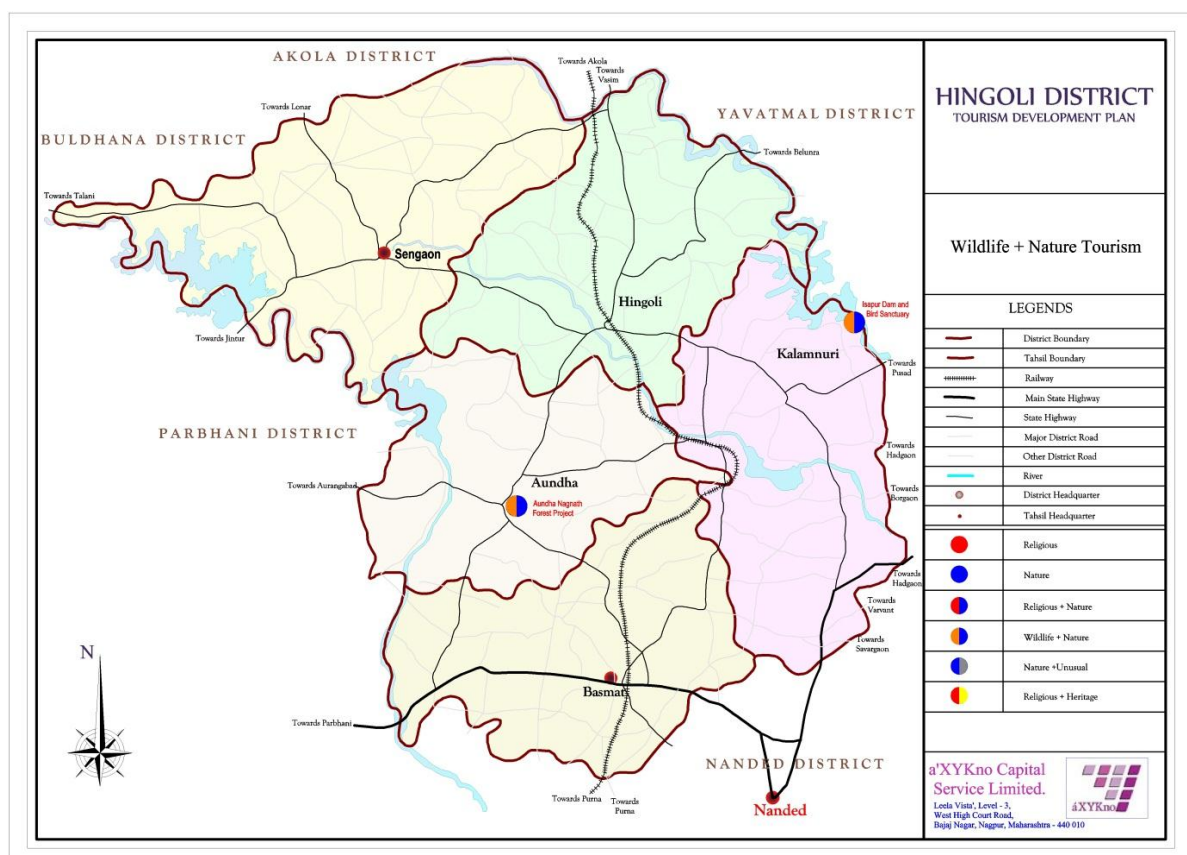
2. Yeldari Dam, Yeldari

This site is 50 km away from Hingoli district headquarters. Yeldari dam is constructed on Purna River at Jintur tehsil of Parbhani district. It is the second largest dam in Marathwada region which has hydro power plant. The work of the dam started in



year 1958 and finished in year 1968. The length of the dam is 2,921.81m and height of the dam is 51.36m. The capacity of the dam is 809.263 TMC. The main purpose of dam is to provide irrigation facilities in neighboring areas. Total installed capacity of the project is 22.50 MW. Initially, Yeldari dam was built as a small hydel power station, later the dam was renovated and developed as a very big reservoir. Now it is emerging as a tourist attraction spot in Parbhani.

4. Forest/Wildlife + Nature/Water Body Tourism



1. Aundha Nagnath Forest Project, Aundha Nagnath

Forest department has proposed to develop a forest project in the vicinity of the famous temple of *Lord Shiva* in Aundha tehsil. The land available for this project is in the Aundha village with an area of 221.67 hectares. Forest department of Aundha has already developed a beautiful garden with statues of various animals which overlooks to the nearby lake. There is a *Gokarna* temple of *Lord Shiva*



on the hill top area. The forest area can be a good destination for nature tourism. Tourist can enjoy boating, nature walk and animal watching at zoo park.

2. Isapur Dam, Isapur

Isapur Dam is an earth fill dam on *Penganga* River. The project was started in the year 1971 and so far Isapur dam is constructed and almost 80% of canal network is also completed in the year 1982. The gross storage capacity is 1,254,000.00 km³. Actually, the Isapur dam is a part of Upper *Penganga* Projects which

envisages construction of two dams, viz Isapur dam across River *Penganga*, near village Isapur of Yavatmal district and Sapli dam across river *Kayadhu* near village Sapli of Parbhani district in Godavari basin. Two main canal i.e. Isapur left bank Canal (ILBC) and Isapur Right bank (IRBC) canal taking off from Isapur dam and a feeder canal from Sapali dam namely *Kayadhu* feeder Canal (KFC) is envisaged to create ultimate irrigation potential of 1,34,280 ha in Yavatmal, Hingoli and Nanded district of Maharashtra state. Construction of Sapli dam is yet to start. At present the project is being funded under AIBP and up to March 2007, 93,000 ha potential is created. The project is likely to be completed by the year 2014. Recently the Hon. Government of Maharashtra declared the Isapur Bird Sanctuary in the vicinity of the Isapur Dam.

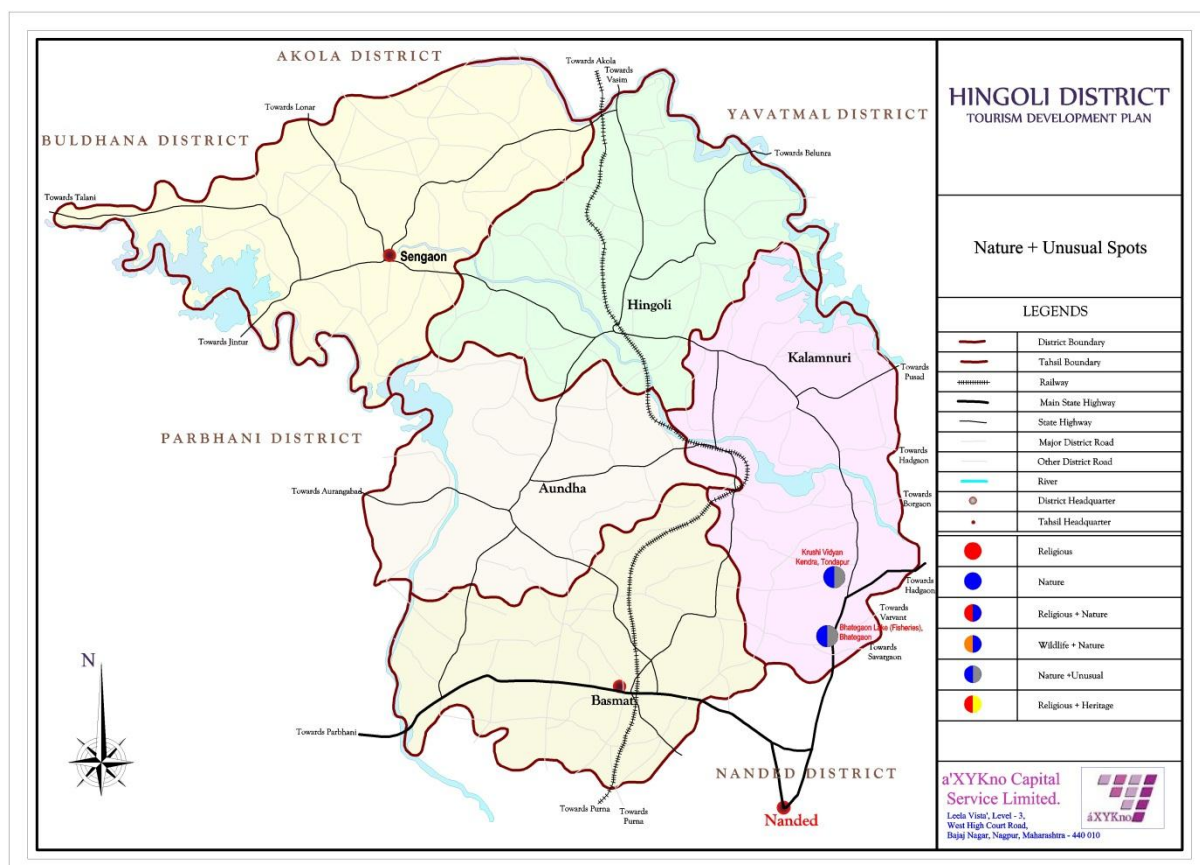
So after development of this project tourist can enjoy bird watching, boating facility and natural scenic beauty of surrounding area. This project will also help to promote nature and wild life tourism and awareness about nature.

The components of the project are as under:

- Isapur dam is an earthen dam 3730 m long with maximum height of 48 meter above deepest foundation level.
- The spillway is located on the right flank of dam and is having 218.5 meter length and 15 radial gates of 12.0 m x 6.50 m to pass design flood of 10470 cumec
- Sapali dam is 3320 meter long earthen dam with maximum height of 19 meter above deepest foundation and 192 meter long gated spillway (13 no radial gates of 12.0 m x 8.0 m size)
- 84 km ILBC having 13 cumec discharge and 117 km long IRBC having 78.4 cumec discharge at head along with the distribution system to irrigate 19320 ha and 105190 ha (ICA)
- 13 km long Kayadhu Feeder Canal with head discharge capacity of 28.40 cumec to supplement discharge in IRBC and also to provide irrigation o 985 ha (ICA)



5. Nature + Unusual Tourism in Hingoli



1. Bhategaon Lake, Bhategaon

This place is 56 Km away from Hingoli District head quarter. Maharashtra State Government fish seed Production Centre at Bhategaon (Circular Chinese Fish seed Hatchery Unit) Taluka Kalamnuri, District Hingoli. Two rearing ponds of size 15 x 10 x 1.5 m are constructed



for fish



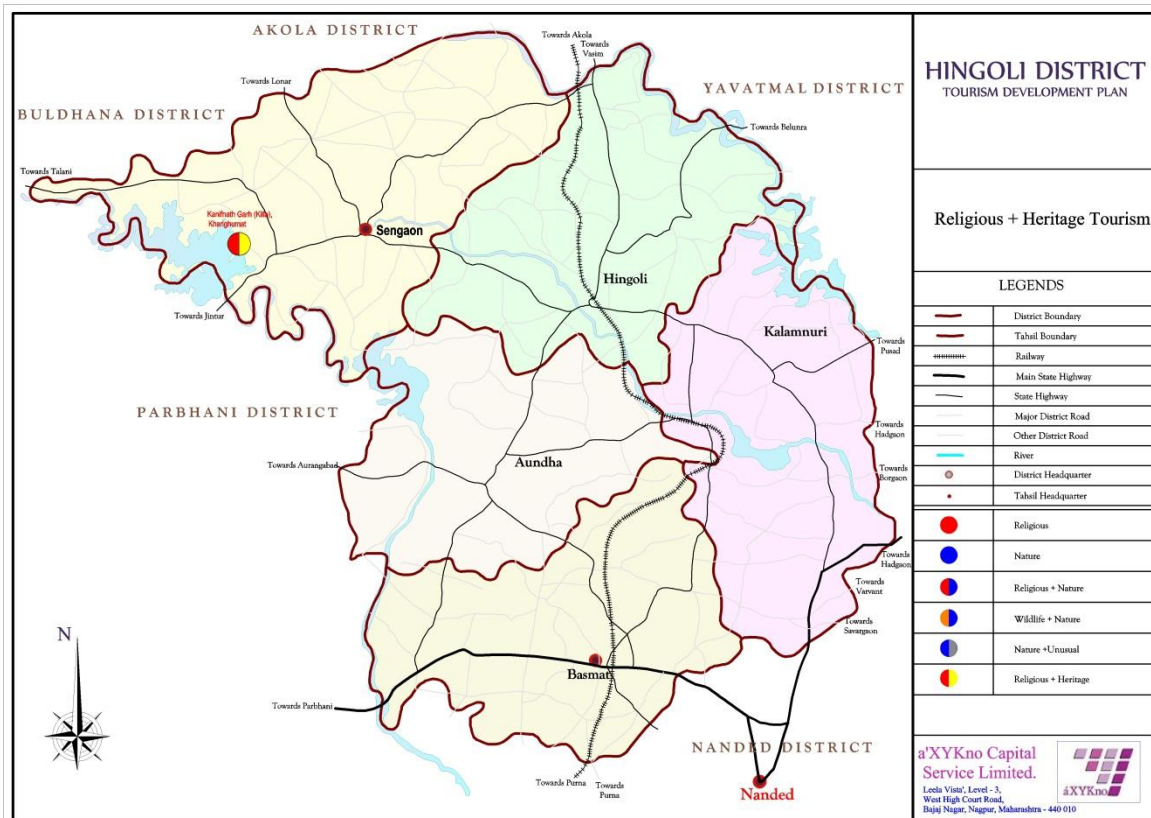
seeding. Center generates highest fish production in Hingoli District. The lake is situated in the natural setting of hill ranges. Tourist can visit fishery project, aquarium and improve his knowledge about aquatic life. Tourist can also enjoy boating, natural scenic beauty and bird watching at this place.

2. Krushi Vidnyan Kendra, Tondapur

The Krishi Vidnyan Kendra is a district level Farm Science Center established by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi at Sant Namdev Sevabhavi Sanstha, Tondapur District Hingoli for speedy transfer of technology to the farmer's fields. The operational area of this Krishi Vidnyan Kendra comes under the Marathwada Zone. The aim of Krishi Vidnyan Kendra is to reduce the time lag between Generation of technology at the research institutions and its transfer to the farmer's field for increasing production, productivity and income from the agriculture and allied sectors on a sustained basis. In order to achieve this goal, four mandates have been envisaged in the design of the Krishi Vidnyan Kendra.



6. Religious + Heritage Tourism in Hingoli



1. Kanifnath Garh (Fort), Khairi Ghumat

Kanifnath Fort is located in Sengaoon tehsil which is 49 Km away from Hingoli District Headquarter. Total area of Site is 19.76 acre. Kanifnath Fort is not only a famous



religious spot but also a Heritage place. This is an ancient fort with fortified wall. There are total nine temples of *Navnathas*. It is one of the important places of *Navnathas* of Maharashtra.



There are two very old step wells nearby fort which has a hidden escape route from fort to well which can be use as safety escape passage in case of emergency. There are some structures which are in



dilapidated conditions. The fort is surrounded by backwater of Yeldari dam which gives scenic beauty of surrounding areas and water body. Yeldari hydropower plant and main gate of dam can be seen from the fort. There is big fair festival is held for five days in the month of March. Around seven Lakhs people visits from Hingoli and other districts of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh during this festival.



5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE GAP ANALYSIS

It is essential to analyze the present situation of the infrastructure provisions in the district as well as individual destinations in order to develop them from a domestic tourism perspective. Presence of basic infrastructure not only gives a favorable environment for the tourist but also impacts economic growth of the community. The following section gives the present condition of tourist infrastructure facilities of overall Hingoli district and individual tourist site. It also states required infrastructure facilities which needs to be provided.

5.3.1. Connectivity Analysis**Public Transport – Rail**

The target tourist market increases with good rail, road and air connectivity. Only Hingoli is connected via rail. It is essential to have rail connectivity to attract domestic tourists from other parts of the country.

However, its connectivity with major cities of the state is not well developed, so it needs to be improved further. Ten trains passes through and stops at Hingoli (Time table is attached in Annexure 5.2). It is evident that, despite being a neighbouring state, connectivity with major cities in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are totally reliant on other modes of transport.

Public Transport – Road

There is no major National Highway which passes through Hingoli district head quarter. It is necessary to have strong road connectivity of Hingoli district head quarter to major cities of Maharashtra and other nearby bordering states.

Public Transport – Bus

Bus connectivity to nearby major cities like Nanded, Parbhani, Yawatmal, Amarawati, Jintur are good (Time table is attached in Annexure 5.2). Though most of the tehsil headquarters and important towns have bus stands. These are not well developed or maintained for tourism purposes.

Hired Transport

Hingoli has a taxi stand and it is easier for tourists to get taxis or cars on hire for travelling within the district. Many tourists prefer hiring cars from Hingoli to go to various tourist destinations. There is only one tour operator in Hingoli district.

Catchment Area – Commutable Distance

The tourist places in Hingoli witness local as well as domestic visitations from either within the district or from nearby districts of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Due to close proximity with Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, a lot of travellers visit Hingoli, especially for religious purposes. The road connectivity favours tourists travelling from Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh but need to be further strengthened district roads and state highways to enable smoother connections.

5.3.2. Accommodation Analysis

Hingoli district has very few numbers of hotels catering to different economic segments, which are mainly concentrated in the urban centre of Hingoli and Aundha. Total numbers of accommodation units available in the Hingoli district are 12 nos. and total rooms are 131 nos.⁹ There is not an established organization of hotels and lodges. Therefore consolidated data is not available in the proper format. Also, quality of good accommodation facility is necessary at the main urban centres and tourist spots.

5.3.3. Spot wise infrastructure gap analysis

Spot wise infrastructure gap analysis has done for projects identification and phasing process. It also helps in fixing priority for each project and to take necessary development efforts.

1. Shri Kshetra Aundha Nagnath Temple, Aundha:

It is 8th of the twelve *Jyotirlingas* with national importance, so more attention is needed here. More than 5000 people visit this place daily. Most of the tourist basic infrastructure facilities have been placed here by trust. But to fulfill the demands of visitors, these facilities are not sufficient. Water tank and public convenience complex with changing rooms is required to construct. Accommodation facility is insufficient for incoming visitors, so there is necessity of more accommodation units. Also works like construction of administration building, hotel, bhakt niwas, yatrik niwas, prasadalaya needs to be done. Beautifully developed garden can add beauty to this place. For visitor's management and safety, permanent barricades need to be provided.

⁹ Tourism Survey for the state of Maharashtra 2011, Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India.

2. Aundha Nagnath Forest Project, Aundha:

This forest project is proposed by forest department near Nagnath garden. Presently, this spot is in developing stage. Some works have been done like development of children's play area, garden, construction of pagoda hut, fixing of artificial statues of various animals, small bridge and solar panels, etc., However works like development of viewpoints, internal roads, provision of drinking water facility and public convenience, and tree plantation needs to be carried out.

3. Siddheshwar Dam, Siddheshwar:

This is a potential destination in Aundha tehsil which comes under irrigation department. The site has potential to explore nature and adventure tourism. Irrigation department has sent proposals to government to introduce this spot as a tourist spot. It is a very huge project which includes tourist cottages, cafeteria, jetty, forest museum, open air amphitheater, nursery, garden, ghat development, parking, and Water Park too. Out of these some development has been done by irrigation department, it includes construction of jetty with boating facility, tourist cottages, rest house for staff, landscaping, etc. Access road of length 5.5 Km needs to be repaired.

4. Jain Temple, Shirad Shahapur:

It is one of the *Atishay Kshetra* and has more importance in Jain religion. People from Jain religion visit this place frequently. This temple is situated in a *Gaonthan* area of Shirad Shahapur. Accommodation facility, public convenience facility and quality of drinking water facility are sufficient to fulfill demand of tourists. However works like construction of Sabhamandap, development of parking space, repairing of access road, laying of drainage pipeline needs to be done.

5. Siddhanath Temple, Gangalwadi:

This is a temple situated on a *Sangam* of two rivers which are Siddha and Nath. Most of the developments need to be done herein. It includes *Bhakt Niwas*, public convenience, garden development, construction of pathways, fixing of lights, compound wall, and ghat development.

6. Sarang Swami Temple, Sarangwadi:

This spot is near to Shirad Shahapur, due to presence of scenic beauty around and religious importance in a surrounding area, it can be developed as a minor spots. Works like upgradation of lights, maintenance of open well, leveling of land, completion of Sabhagruha etc., needs to be done.

7. Shri Saint Namdev (Maharaj) Devsthan and Garden:

This destination is having its own national religious importance. Many followers of Saint Namdev visit this place frequently from neighbouring regions as well as from other states like Punjab. However, tourist infrastructure facilities have not fully developed herein. Some developments like garden and ghat development, and other landscaping elements can be added to enhance beauty of this place. One amphitheater is needed to facilitate tourists, so they can enjoy local folklore like Abhang, Bharude and Gavani etc., One library with reading hall should also be provided to facilitate local people as well as outsider, it would help in storing as well as spreading numerous collection of Bharud, Abhanga, Bhopali wrote by Saint Namdev which is wealth of Maharastrian Culture. This place would help in to promote art and crafts of Maharastrian culture and *Varkari Sampradaya*.

Shri Saint Namdev Garden is proposed near to this spot. This garden would attract additional tourist to this place. Overall this place not only act as Religious place but also a centre to promote cultural tourism with a great tradition of Saints of *Varkari sampradaya*.

8. Shri Jaleshwar Temple and Lake:

This is a temple of lord *Shiva*, which is located near lake in Hingoli city. This lake adds beauty to this spot. Cleaning of this lake to be needed and lake beautification work should also be done herein. This spot could be developed as a picnic spot to facilitate local people. Most of the basic tourist facilities need to be provided.

9. Chiragshaha Darga and Lake:

This is another location in Hingoli city which has potential to develop as a tourist spot. Here, tourist could enjoy boating facility. Likewise Jaleshwar, this spot could also be developed as a major tourist destination due to presence of scenic beauty around it. There is need to

improve facility like parking, drinking water facility, public convenience facility, also it needs to provide signages on access road as well as on amenities.

10. Amruteshwar Temple, Umra:

There is necessity to provide drinking water facility to facilitate visitors. Beautification of lake can be done which is in vicinity of the campus. Also condition of approach road is very bad which should be improved. However, accommodation facility and public convenience facility is available to facilitate tourists.

11. Bhawani Mata Temple, Ghota:

This temple has religious importance within the region. However some basic infrastructure facilities like public convenience, drinking water facility need to be provided. Also upgradation of access road should be done.

12. Isapur Dam:

It is potential spot near Isapur dam in Kalamnuri tehsil which could be emerged as a tourist destination in near future. This destination would have advantage of Isapur bird sanctuary which is located very near to this spot. A boating facility would be required to connect this destination to the bird sanctuary; this facility would add one additional attraction point. All basic tourist infrastructure facilities need to be provided herein. The quality development of this spot will attract major tourist and nature lovers. This spot has potential to act as major tourist destination of Hingoli in near future not only from Maharashtra but also from adjoining states for watching various species of migrating birds.

13. Nuri Shahid Saheb Darga, Kalamnuri:

Most of the facilities have been provided and maintained by owner of the Darga. However one multipurpose hall is required to facilitate tourist during festival seasons. Also enroute signages need to be provided.

14. Shri Pavitreshwar Temple, Potra:

Due to surrounding nature and altitude, this spot could be developed as a sunset point. Temple is constructed on intermediate hill slope. The temple is located such that, hill side is present on one side and small valley can be observed on opposite side. Therefore, railing is

needed on valley side. Also drinking water facility needs to be upgraded and repair work of public convenience should be done. Parking facility, accommodation facility, and enroute and onsite signages need to be provided.

15. Shri Sant Tukaram Maharaj Temple, Yehalegaon:

All works of this place have been carrying out effectively by owner of the temple. Hence most of the tourist infrastructure facilities have been placed herein to serve tourists. However parking space needs to be developed and enroute signages need to be provided.

16. Shri Gururam Bapu Maharaj Temple, Yehalegaon:

Along with Shri Sant Tukaram Maharaj Temple, development of Shri Gururam Bapu Maharaj temple who is *Follower* of Tukaram Maharaj could be done. Beautification of lake area very near to temple could be done. Also basic facilities like drinking water facility, public convenience, etc. needs to be provided. There is necessity to upgrade access road. Enroute and onsite signages need to be provided.

17. Bhategaon Lake, Kalamanuri:

It is one of the potential spot which can be added in educational circuit. Due to presence of fishery, visitors can get knowledge about aquatic life of fishes. One short term course can be designed for students who are interested to do carrier in this field. Here, visitors can also enjoy birds watching and boating facility too. For that purpose bird watching site and jetty needs to be developed. Condition of access road is bad, hence it needs to repair. All basic facilities like parking, drinking water facility, public convenience facility, food court, signages, etc. need to be provided.

18. Shri Jatashankar Mahadev Temple, Dongarkada:

Parking space is required to be developed herein. Also provision of accommodation facility, locker system, and construction of compound wall needs to be done. One small children's play area can be added to this place.

19. Shri Dudhadhari Maharaj Temple, Rupur:

All works of this place have taken care by temple trust. Some of the basic infrastructure facilities have been placed, however works like upgradation of drinking water facility, provision of public convenience, provision of children's play area should be done herein.

20. Shri Datta Temple, Renapur:

The temple is constructed on a small hill top which is situated in a small village namely Renapur. Construction of the temple is not completed yet. One Sabhamandap is required where some functions can be arranged. It is necessary to laid access road. Some landscaping elements need to be placed; also basic services like drinking water facility, public convenience, etc. are required to be provided.

21. Lamandev Temple, Kalamnuri:

Presently, this temple area is in bad condition. No basic services have been provided here; therefore these services need to be provided. Very few daily visitations can be seen; mostly during fairs and festivals more visitations can be observed.

22. Bhavani Mata Temple, Warangafata:

This is a temple which is very near to Bhategaon Lake and can be developed as a minor tourist spot. All basic facilities like parking, drinking water facility, public convenience, etc. need to be provided. Also accommodation facility should be provided, so that it would also fulfill the demand of tourists who will visit Bhategaon lake.

23. Krushi Vidnyan Kendra, Tondapur:

Krushi Vidnyan Kendra at Tondapur is an agriculture college. All the development within campus is taken care by college management. It can be suggested to college management that to carry out some development according to tourism point of view. Concept of agro-tourism should be implemented by college management.

24. Yeldari Dam, Yeldari:

This is a one of the potential spots, presently no development has been done over here. By taking advantage of water body and surrounding nature, this spot can be developed as a tourist destination. Boating facility can be provided to attract tourist. Also landscaping and

some urban design elements can be added to beautify this spot. All basic tourist infrastructure facilities need to be provided. One cafeteria can be developed on island which is very near from bank.

25. Kanifnath Garh (Fort), Khairi Ghumat:

This fort lies near a bank of backwater of Yeldari dam. Inside this fort, there are temples of *Nawnath*. To facilitate incoming visitors, there is dire need of basic infrastructure services like drinking water facility, public convenience, lighting inside the campus, and hoarding showing information of site, etc.,

26. Keshavraaj Temple, Ajegaon:

This temple has religious importance within the region. Most of the visitors those visited Narsi Namdev, also visit this place too. Also upgradation of access road with fixing of enroute signages need to be done. Also drinking water facility, public convenience facility, monument lighting needs to be provided.

27. Jain Temple, Asegaon:

Likewise Jain temple in Shirad Shahapur, It is also one of the *Atishay Kshetra* and has more importance in Jain religion. People from Jain religion visit this place frequently. This temple is situated in a *Gaonthan* area of Asegaon. Parking space should be provided herein. Some works like repairing of access road, fixing of enroute signages needs to be done.

28. Gorakshanath Temple, Wai:

This is also a good temple to visit once. This temple is maintained in a good condition by trust. However works like upgradation of drinking water facility, construction of public convenience complex, fixing of signages need to be done.

CHAPTER 6. VISION AND OBJECTIVES

6.1. Summary of Issues

As discussed in previous chapters, Hingoli district has variety of tourist potential ranging from Religious –Cultural Value - Nature – Forest- water body to Bird sanctuary. And majority of the tourist destinations have great potential for new exploration or development as water body – Nature tourism, bird sanctuaries – wild life tourism with afforestation and religious / cultural conservation oriented development. However, in prevalence of the current situation, the major tourist numbers are seen only at Aundha Nagnath and Narsi Namdev and during the local festive seasons. To utilise it's tourism potential, destinations need to be upgraded and developed for not only local but domestic tourism point of view. Hence, the major issues in the district related to tourism development can be summarized below:

- A. Tourist Accessibility through serviced public transport is negligent.
- B. Lower Domestic (from other parts of the country except the district) Tourist Arrivals
(Higher local tourist arrivals)
- C. Most tourist infrastructure either absent or in poor condition
- D. Lack of visitor management during festivals
- E. Low number of tourist stays
- F. Most tourist destinations under forest land allowing restricted commercial development
- G. Lack of a comprehensive vision for tourism development in the district

6.2. Vision

The strategic action plan for tourism by the Ministry of tourism envisages achieving a superior quality of life for people of India through development and promotion of tourism, which would provide a unique opportunity for physical invigoration, mental rejuvenation, cultural enrichment and spiritual elevation. Under it's objectives it mentions development of tourism infrastructure including niche products and special focus on promotion and marketing of tourism products.

The state of Maharashtra recognizes tourism as a major thrust area for economic growth. The objectives of the state action plan stipulated in 2006, lay focus on development of infrastructure at tourist destinations through public private partnership and provision of accessibility and wayside amenities as part of its twenty three point agenda.

As 85% of the domestic tourists visiting Maharashtra constitute tourists from within the state. Maharashtra's tourism policy envisages growth in number of tourist arrivals from various other states as well.

Under the given framework of development, it is necessary for Hingoli to reflect the actions stipulated in these visionary plans. Apart from that, Hingoli needs to formulate a vision for tourism development which also takes into accounts various issues and concerns of the district.

6.2.1. Hingoli – Vision Statement

Based on analysis of the tourism trends in Hingoli and discussions with various stakeholders, Hingoli needs to follow the following vision for tourism development for the next plan period of 20 years.

“To explore tourism potential of the district promoting Religious and Cultural Tourism and encouraging tourists for Nature, wild life and Adventure tourism of the district for increasing the number of domestic tourist arrivals in turn providing livelihood and economic opportunities for its native population”

The vision statement proposes to solve the issues of tourism development, domestic tourist arrivals and promotion of **Religious – cultural and exploration of nature - wild life tourism** to enhance the growth prospects of the district.

The vision statement translates into the following objectives:

- A. To increase domestic tourist arrivals from different parts of the country by promoting Religious and Cultural tourism
- B. To encourage tourist for Nature, Wild life and Adventure tourism potential of the District
- C. To provide economic opportunities to the native/rural people of the district

The action plan required to achieve these objectives within the plan period is drawn based on the necessary proposals and an overall conceptual plan envisaged for tourism development in Hingoli.

6.3. Action Plan

It is essential to draw an action plan till the year 2032 which lists 17 major focus areas for development. The action plan can then be reviewed and repurposed based on the reported growth over time. The following are the major points of the action plan.

1. Preparation of Destination Development Plans for Identified Tourist Circuits

- Improvement of tourism infrastructure including accessibility and accommodation through a destination development plan
- Conservation and up-gradation of tourist sites
- Providing recreational facilities at all sites
- Improving safety and security through proper lighting and other safety guidelines
- Training and capacity building
- Creating new tourist attractions in the district

2. Creating District Level Tourist Attractions

- Facilitating private sector investment
- Creating inter-circuit connections via roads and information dissemination
- Positioning Hingoli as the major entry/exit point and tourist facilitation centre for the district.

3. Promotion of Cultural, Natural and Wild life, Adventure Tourism through Destination Marketing and Management Plans

- Creation of local pilgrimage circuits within the district
- Information awareness through kiosks and interpretation centres
- Improving visitor management during fairs and festivals
- Creating nature and religious circuits and promoting the wild life, culture, agro-tourism

These points form guidelines for project identification, structuring and management. Destination development plans, district level tourism projects and promotion of **Nature and Wild life Cultural and Adventure Tourism** form the theme of tourism planning and development in the proposals. In order to apply these strategies through concentrated efforts, it is essential to form focused tourist circuits.

CHAPTER 7. TOURISM CIRCUIT LAYOUT PLAN

Government of India has identified circuits at the national / state level to prioritize developmental activities for tourist destinations. These tourist destinations attract high number of tourists each year and are chosen at the national level for development of tourism in the country. A similar approach is adopted for tourism development in the district.

The application and realization of the action plan is envisaged through creation of tourist circuits which would facilitate tourism development and management. These circuits would act as regions with heightened tourist activity and could provide impetus to private sector development.

Tourist circuits would attract private sector investment based on the regional context of tourist sites attracting not only local but domestic tourists from across the country. This is better understood by analyzing the tourist mobility trends within the district and understanding the influence region of each of these destinations.

7.1 Tourist Mobility Analysis

To visualize relevant tourism projects attracting **domestic tourists**, it is necessary to understand the tourist mobility pattern within the district. This will help in locating tourism projects which enhance connectivity and attraction value of the destination. Most tourist mobility depends on the connectivity of the destination with each other and with attraction zones in the influential area of the destination.

Influence area: can be defined as the region surrounding the destination which encompasses major activities including travel, accommodation and things to do in the destination. In a way, it is an area which is influenced by the destination in terms of attraction, distribution and consumption of tourism activities.

Attraction zones: can be defined as zones within the influence area of the destination from where major portion of the tourists are expected to visit or intend to visit. These zones house potential and current tourists who visit based on the level of connectivity with the destination.

Most tourists visiting Hingoli originates mostly from the neighboring states of Maharashtra like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu because of easy vehicular connectivity and short commutable distance. The main attraction zones and the influence area of the district are shown in the map below.

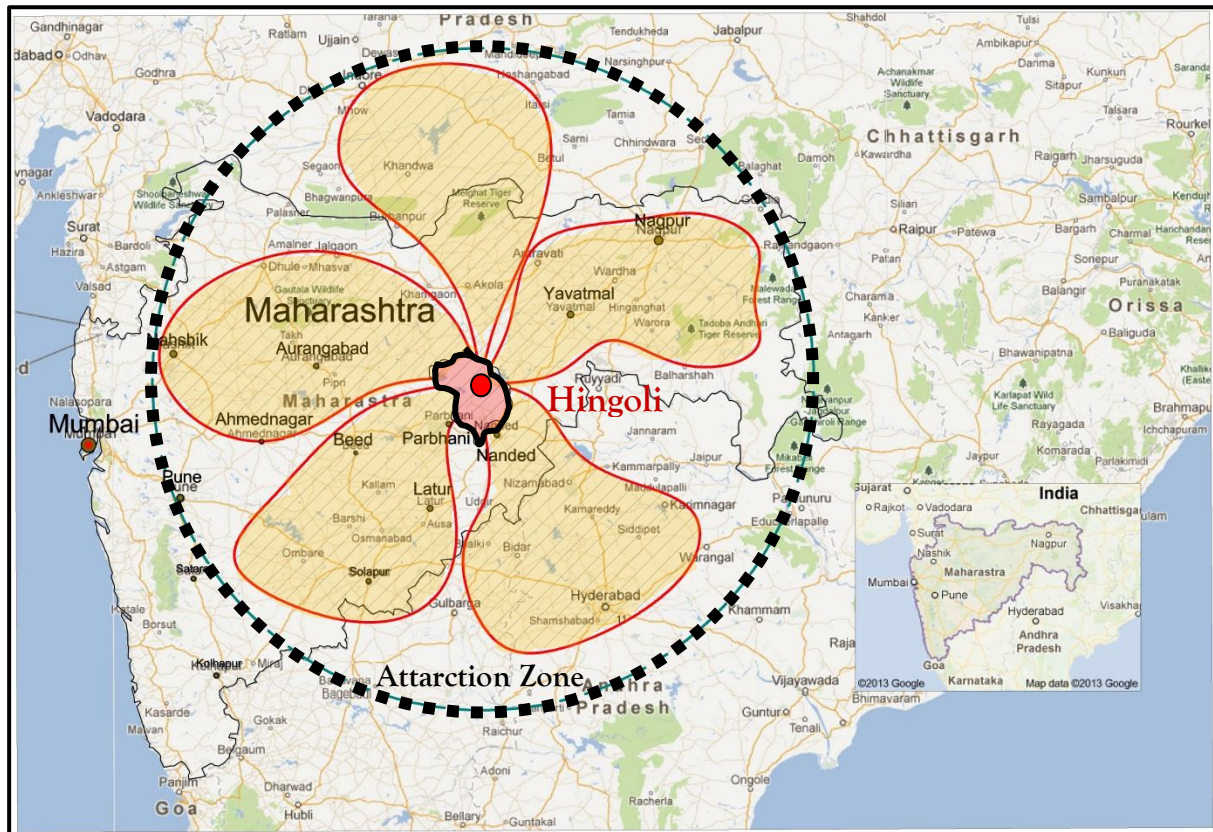


Figure 7. 1: Attraction Zones for Hingoli District

The major attraction zones include Nanded, Parbhani, Beed, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Buldhana, Akola and Yavatmal in Maharashtra. These also include Bangalore, Hubli and Bijapur in Karnataka, Hyderabad, Nirmal, Ruyyadi, Gulbarga and Bidar in Andhra Pradesh. These places are directly connected to national highways, state highways and provide easy commute to the Hingoli district.

The major entry/exit points to the district include NH-222 which passes through Basmat connects to Nanded and Parbhani. Also, MSH-3 passes through Kalamnuri which connects to Nanded and Hadgaon. State Transport department caters maximum traveling needs of the district. Nanded-Akola road i.e. SH-204/206 passes through entire district.

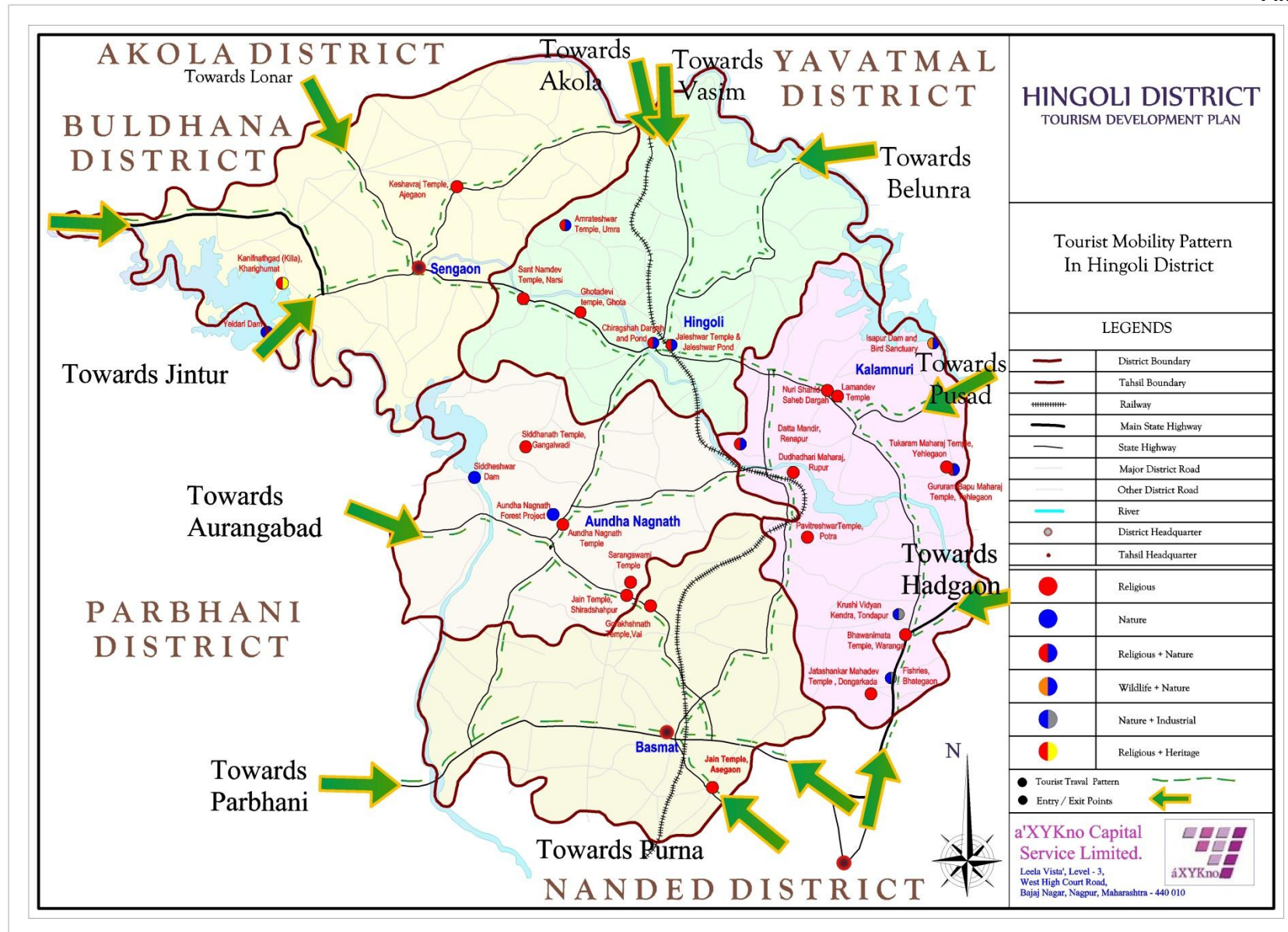


Figure 7. 2: Map showing Tourist Mobility Pattern in Hingoli

Within the district, major tourist activity is seen between Aundha Nagnath, Narsi Namdev, and Saint Tukaram Maharaj Temple at Yehelgaon. Aundha Nagnath is one of the Jyotirlingas thus it is visited by many tourists from all over the India. There are also many followers of saint Namdev from Punjab and rest of India who frequently visits Narsi. Hingoli district headquarter serves as a major stopping point for tourists visiting Hingoli District. Most other tourist places are either visited by domestic tourist visiting friends and families during festivals or local tourists from the district.

7.2 Tourist Circuits

The preliminary survey revealed that Hingoli lacks destinations that can attract tourists on the basis of the inherent attraction alone. It does however have a good mix of tourism destinations to offer to a tourist. It can thus, through the number and variety of destination, cater to the interests of many types of tourists.

In order to attract more domestic tourists and facilitate existing tourists, it is essential to identify tourism zones/circuits based on tourist mobility pattern. These zones serve as influence areas of major and minor destinations within the district where further tourist activity can be envisaged and planned. These zones also act as immediate investment regions for tourism related projects. In order to attract domestic tourists to the lesser known (minor) destinations, it is important to integrate them together with a major destination through tourist circuits.

These circuits could be formed through the conjunction of sites, in order to offer the tourist a more complete experience. The objectives for designing the circuits are as follows:

- ❖ To provide a complete and varied experience to the tourist in one circuit / thematic circuits
- ❖ To develop destinations and circuits having tourist potential in a planned and prioritized manner
- ❖ To aid the decision making of tourists
- ❖ To facilitate tourist visits to the maximum possible destinations in limited time by including such places in the circuit, so as to viability of tourist circuit may increase
- ❖ To aid in the economic development of the region by facilitating the movement of tourists to more sites (ripple effect)
- ❖ To make well-coordinated and integrated approach towards enhancing tourist inflow
- ❖ To Leverage private capital and expertise

7.3 Parameters for formation of Circuits

In designing circuits, many permutations and combinations were possible and innumerable circuits could have been considered for Hingoli district. However, in order to develop circuits following parameters are used:

- ❖ Variety of tourism attractions in the circuit i.e. the varied (complete) experience that can be given to the tourist in the circuit
- ❖ Daily distance to be travelled by tourists should be controlled such that tourists would feel comfortable, so that tourists can enjoy destination spots as well as travelling

Based on these parameters, various circuits have designed. The various circuits identified for tourists are explained in detail in the following sub-sections.

7.4 Identification of Circuits

Currently, five circuits have been identified based on the tourist mobility analysis and current accessibility. These are:

1. **Circuit 1: Aundha – Basmat Circuit**
2. **Circuit 2: Kalamnuri – Basmat Circuit**
3. **Circuit 3: Kalamnuri Circuit**
4. **Circuit 4: Hingoli – Kalamnuri Circuit**
5. **Circuit 5: Hingoli – Sengaon Circuit**

All five circuits have designed so that tourists can start their journey in morning and can end up before night on same day. Also, tourists can be prepared for the next journey on next day with enthusiasm. In that manner one can complete all the five circuits in five days. Tourists themselves can plan their trip and select one or more circuits according to their interests and time available for trip. Details of each circuit are given below:

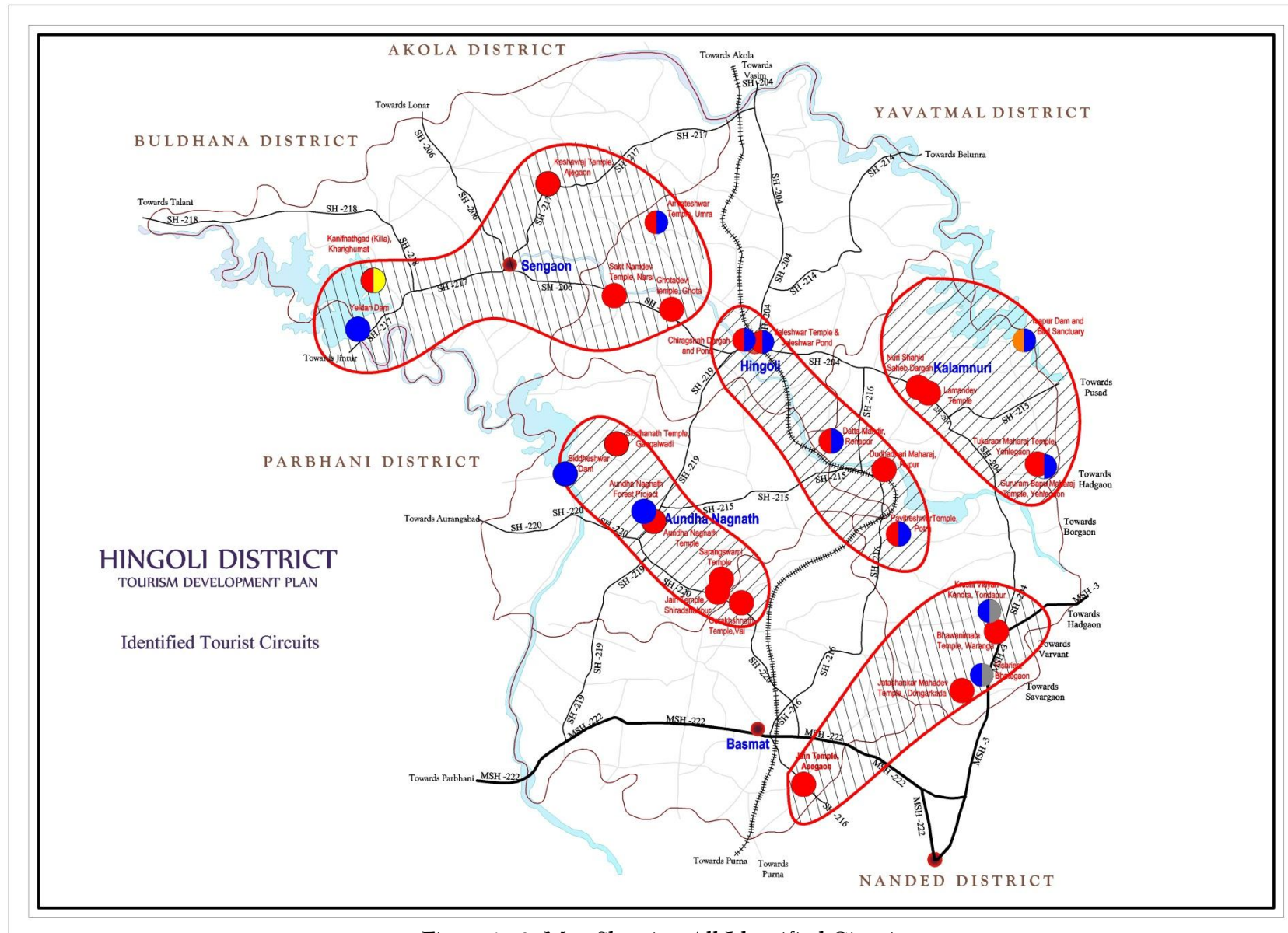


Figure 7. 3: Map Showing All Identified Circuits

7.4.1 Circuit 1: Aundha – Basmat Circuit

This circuit offers a package of religious cum Nature Tourism. Target tourist population for this circuit would be the pilgrims who visit religious places with their family members where tourist from all age group can enjoy it thoroughly. This circuit includes six spots from Aundha tehsil and one spot from Basmat tehsil. Entry point for this circuit would be Aundha. This circuit includes following destinations:

- i. Shri Kshetra Aundha Nagnath Temple
- ii. Aundha Nagnath Forest Project and Nagnath Garden
- iii. Sarang Swami Temple
- iv. Jain Temple (Shirad Shahapur)
- v. Gorakshanath Temple
- vi. Siddhanath Temple
- vii. Siddheshwar Dam

Most of the destinations listed above would create religious environment in that religious people can get peace. Also there are some destinations like Aundha Nagnath Forest Project and Nagnath Garden; Siddheshwar Dam could be nice destinations for nature lovers too.

Accommodation facility is available in Aundha town; therefore tourists can have a stay in this town. Also tourists can avail facility of Government guest house of MTDC, PWD in Aundha town. Additional accommodation facility is proposed in Nagnath temple. In Aundha Nagnath Forest Project one can enjoy Nature walk, Cycle riding, camp – fire with night stay. A semipublic transport facility is developed satisfactory in Aundha town so tourists could use this facility for travelling.

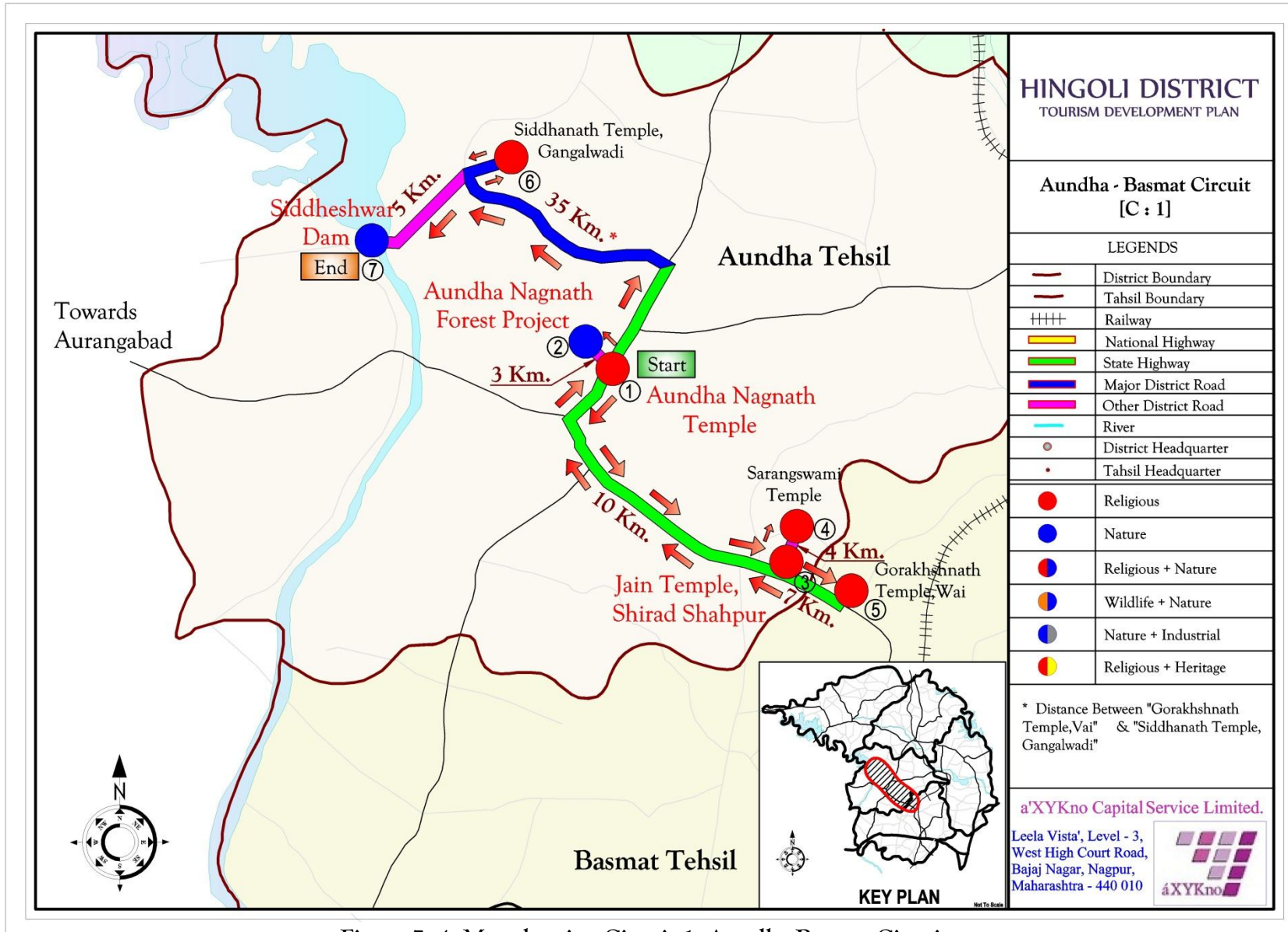


Figure 7. 4: Map showing Circuit 1: Aundha-Basmat Circuit

7.4.2 Circuit 2: Kalamnuri – Basmat Circuit

This circuit offers a unique experience of Religious – Nature – Agro tourism activity. People from all age group, family members can enjoy these destination spots. Here is good opportunity to get knowledge for a student of agriculture and fishery. This circuit includes four spots from Kalmnuri tehsil and one spot from Basmat tehsil. Entry point for this circuit would be Warangaphata. This circuit includes following destinations:

- i. Shri Jatashankar Mahadev Temple
- ii. Jain Temple
- iii. Krushi Vidyan Kendra
- iv. Bhavani Mata Temple
- v. Bhategaon Lake

This circuit includes Shri Jatashankar Mahadev temple from Dongarkada. This destination has religious importance in a region. Jain temple from Asegaon is one of the *Atishay kshetra* and has importance in Jain religion. Visitors can experience rural life of Marathwada through agro tourism in Krushi Vidyan Kendra, and can get some information about agriculture. Bhategaon lake is one of the natural scenic spots where government fish seed production centre exist. At Bhategaon visitors can feel nature along with boating facility and getting information about process of fish seed production.

Accommodation facility is available in nearest town of Aundha and Kalamnuri. By taking advantage of presence of green lush agriculture farm area, agro-tourism can be promoted here along with bread and breakfast scheme.

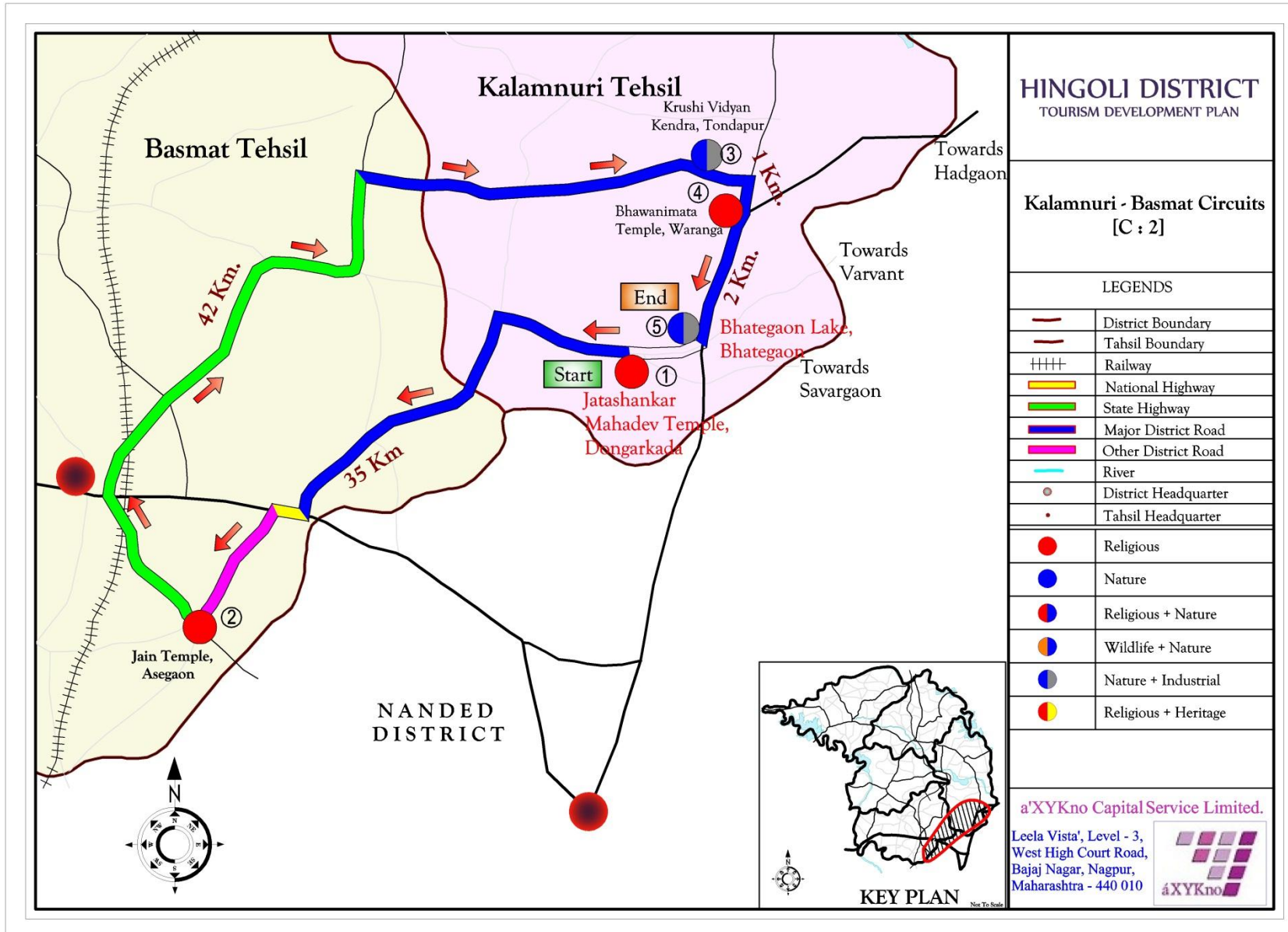


Figure 7. 6: Map showing Circuit 2: Kalamnuri-Basmat Circuit

7.4.3 Circuit 3: Kalamnuri Circuit

This circuit offers nature tourism with religious touch. It includes five spots from Kalamnuri tehsil. Entry point for this circuit would be Kalamnuri. This circuit includes following destinations:

- i. Isapur Dam
- ii. Lamandev Temple
- iii. Nuri Shahid Saheb Darga
- iv. Shri Saint Tukaram Maharaj Temple
- v. Shri Gururam Bapu Maharaj Temple

Kalamnuri is a Tehsil headquarter which is around 20 km from Hingoli town. This town houses Lamandev temple which has importance in tribal community from Hingoli district. Nuri Shahid Saheb Darga is also good place to visit. Tourists can also visit the temple of Shri Saint Tukaram Maharaj and Shri Gururam Bapu Maharaj. Isapur dam is a potential tourist destination near to bird sanctuary, where tourist can enjoy bird watching, boating and other water sports activities, adventure sports, wildlife and bird museum.

In Kalamnuri visitors can avail facility of government guest house. Also nearest Hingoli town has accommodation facility catering to various class. In Kalamnuri tehsil more options for accommodation needs to be developed.

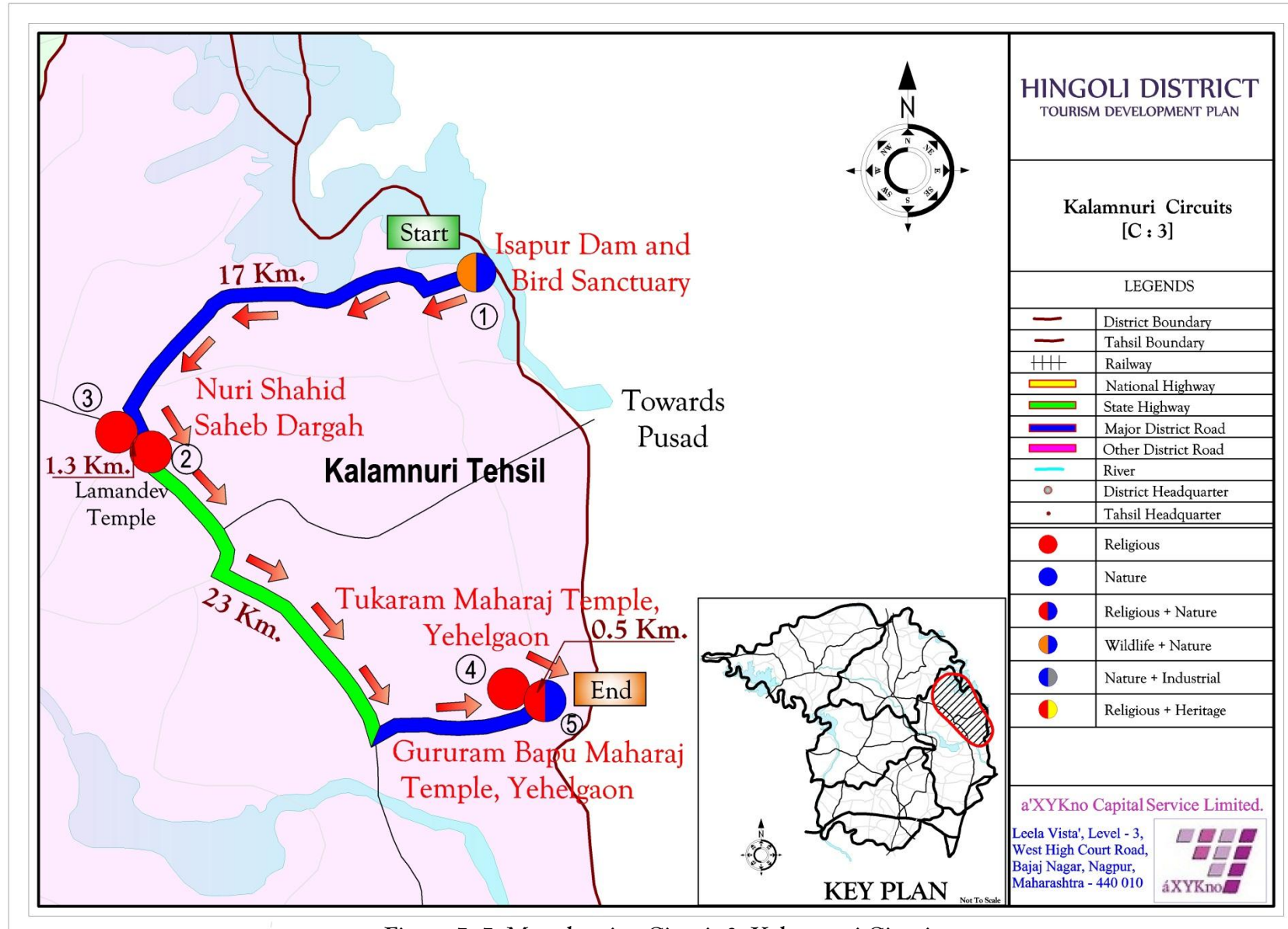


Figure 7. 7: Map showing Circuit 3: Kalamnuri Circuit

7.4.4 Circuit 4: Hingoli – Kalamnuri Circuit

This circuit offers a complete package of all religious destinations within Hingoli and Kalmanuri tehsils. This circuit also offers the Nature tourism place. Target tourist population for this circuit would be the pilgrims who visit religious places with their family members. This circuit includes two spots from Hingoli tehsil and three spots from Kalamnuri tehsil. Entry point for this circuit would be Hingoli. This circuit includes following destinations:

- i. Shri Jaleshwar Temple and Lake
- ii. Chiragshaha Darga and Lake
- iii. Shri Datta Temple
- iv. Shri Dudhadhari Maharaj Temple
- v. Shri Pavitreshwar Temple

All of the destinations listed above would create religious environment also visitors can get peace by watching scenic beauty present herein.

There are many hotels and lodges are available in Hingoli town; therefore tourists can have a stay in this town. Also tourists can avail facility of Government guest house in Hingoli town. A semipublic transport facility is developed satisfactory in Hingoli town so tourists could use this facility for travelling.

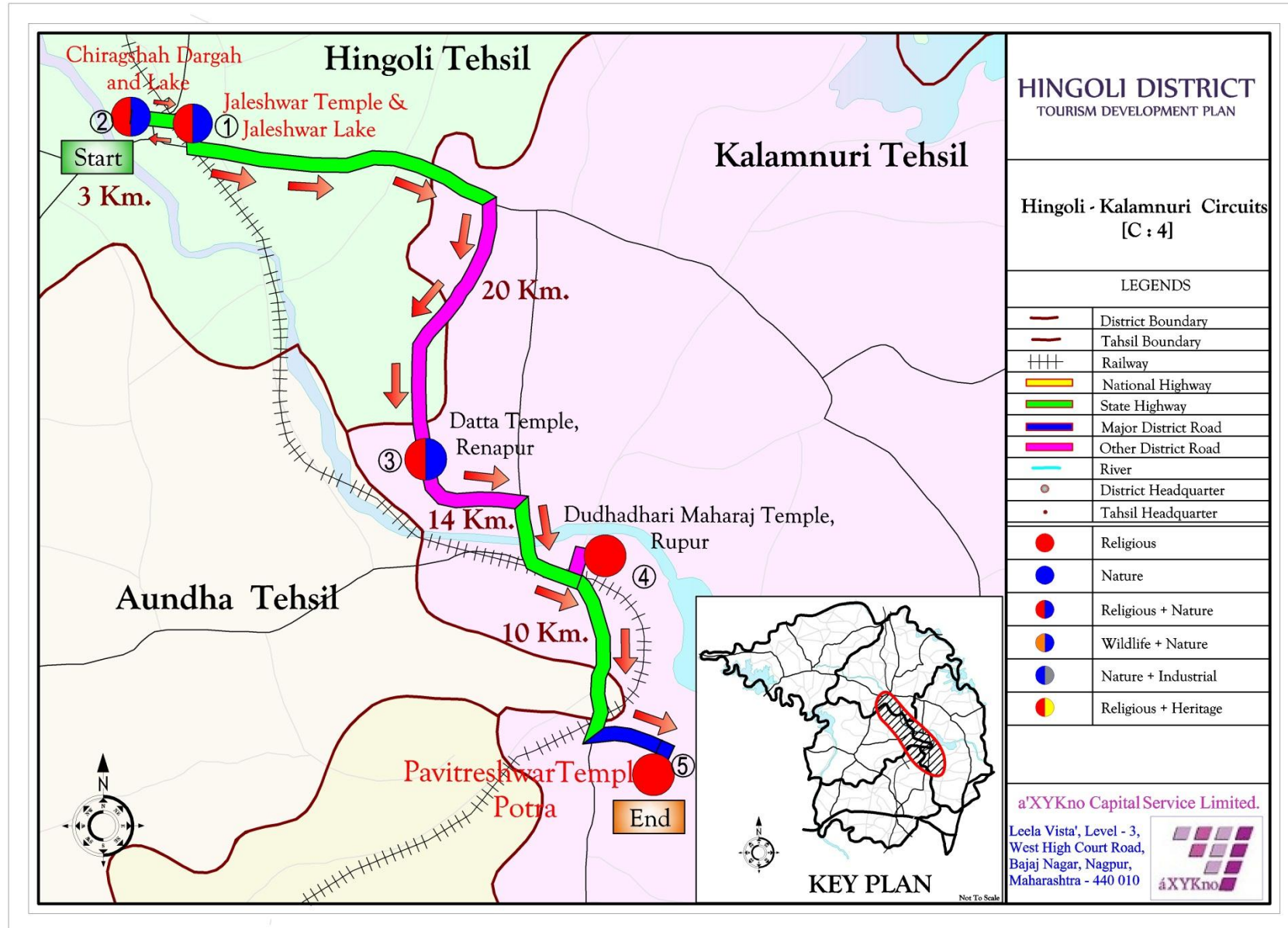


Figure 7. 8: Map showing Circuit 4: Hingoli-Kalamnuri Circuit

7.4.5 Circuit 5: Hingoli – Sengaon Circuit

This circuit offers a complete package of max. religious destinations within Hingoli and Sengaon tehsils. This circuit also offers the heritage tourism place like Kanifnath Garh. Target tourist population for this circuit would be the pilgrims and nature lovers along with adventure water sports activity. This circuit includes two spots from Hingoli tehsil and four spots from Sengaon tehsil. Entry point for this circuit would be Narsi. This circuit includes following destinations:

- i. Shri Sant Namdev (Maharaj) Devsthan and Garden
- ii. Tuljadevi Sansthan, Ghota
- iii. Kanifnath Garh (Fort)
- iv. Yeldari dam
- v. Keshavraj Temple
- vi. Amruteshwar Temple

This circuit includes Shri Sant Namdev (Maharaj) Devsthan and Garden from Narsi. The village is the birth place of Saint Shree *Namdev*. Tuljadevi temple is good place to visit. Also, Kanifnath Garh comprises temples of *Navnath* inside the fort, this fort is constructed on alongside of backwater of Yeldari dam. After that Yeldari dam could be a nice place for nature lovers where they can enjoy view of water body and boating. At Ajegaon village in Sengaon tehsil, temple of Keshavraj exist where image of God which is excellently carved out of black stone is the same to which the famous poet-saint Namdev fed milk with his own hands. Amruteshwar temple is a good spot to visit where visitors can enjoy sunset with small lake view.

Nearest town of Hingoli has accommodation facility. Also additional accommodation facilities are proposed at Narsi and Yeldari dam.

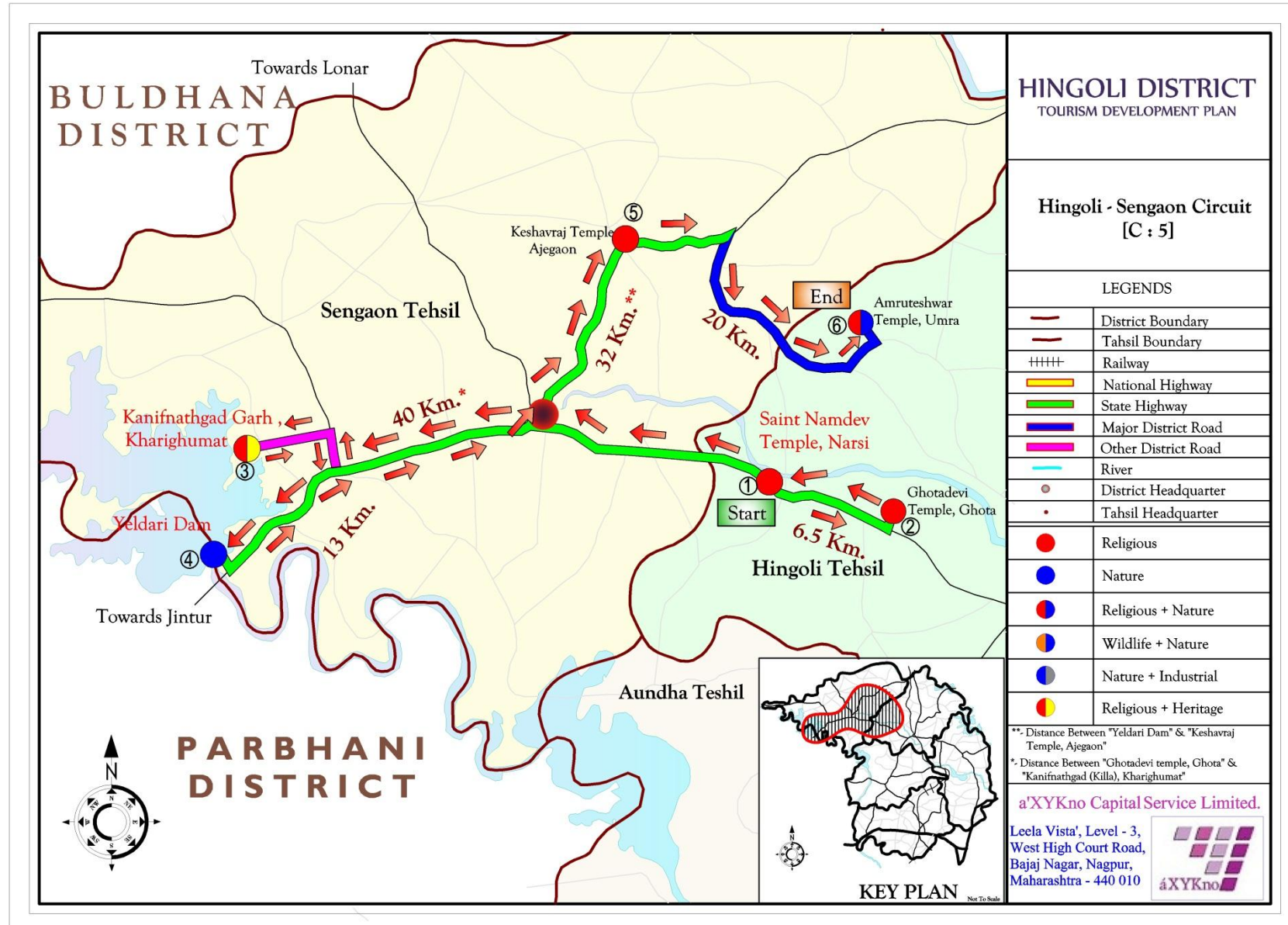


Figure 7. 9: Map showing Circuit 5: Hingoli-Sengaon Circuit

7.5 One Day, Two Day and Three Day circuits

These circuits have been designed keeping in view the requirement of tourist for one day, two days and three days visit to Hingoli district such that all the important tourist destinations are covered with a variety of tourist destinations. All the circuits planned are suggestive and can be customized as per personal choices.

7.5.1 One Day Circuit

This circuit is designed to encourage the tourists to come and experience the glory of Hingoli for a day. Tourist can themselves choose any circuit from above five circuits. But it is recommended that circuit needs to be choose according to entry point and interest. It means that one can go for Kalmnuri-Basmat circuit (C:2), when entry point is from Nanded side. In the same way one can go for Hingoli-Sengaon circuit (C:5), when entry point is from Buldana side.

7.5.2 Two Day Circuit

By considering time factor, this circuit would mostly cover major spots.

This circuit includes following destinations:

- i. Shri Kshetra Aundha Nagnath Temple, Aundha
- ii. Aundha Nagnath Forest Project, Aundha Nagnath
- iii. Shri Saint Namdev (Maharaj) Devsthan and Garden, Narsi
- iv. Shri Jaleshwar Temple and Lake
- v. Isapur Camp, Isapur (**Halt**)
- vi. Nuri Shahid Saheb Darga, Kalamnuri
- vii. Shri Sant Tukaram Maharaj Temple, Yehalegaon
- viii. Shri Gururam Babu Maharaj Temple, Yehelgaon
- ix. Krushi Vidnyan Kendra, Tondapur
- x. Bhategaon Lake, Bhategaon
- xi. Shri Jatashankar Mahadev Temple, Dongarkada
- xii. Jain Temple, Shirad Shahapur

This circuit gives complete tourism experience as “Complete Package” with Religious, Nature, Wildlife, and Agro Tourism. This circuit would cover most of the major spots from Aundha, Hingoli and Kalamnuri tehsils.

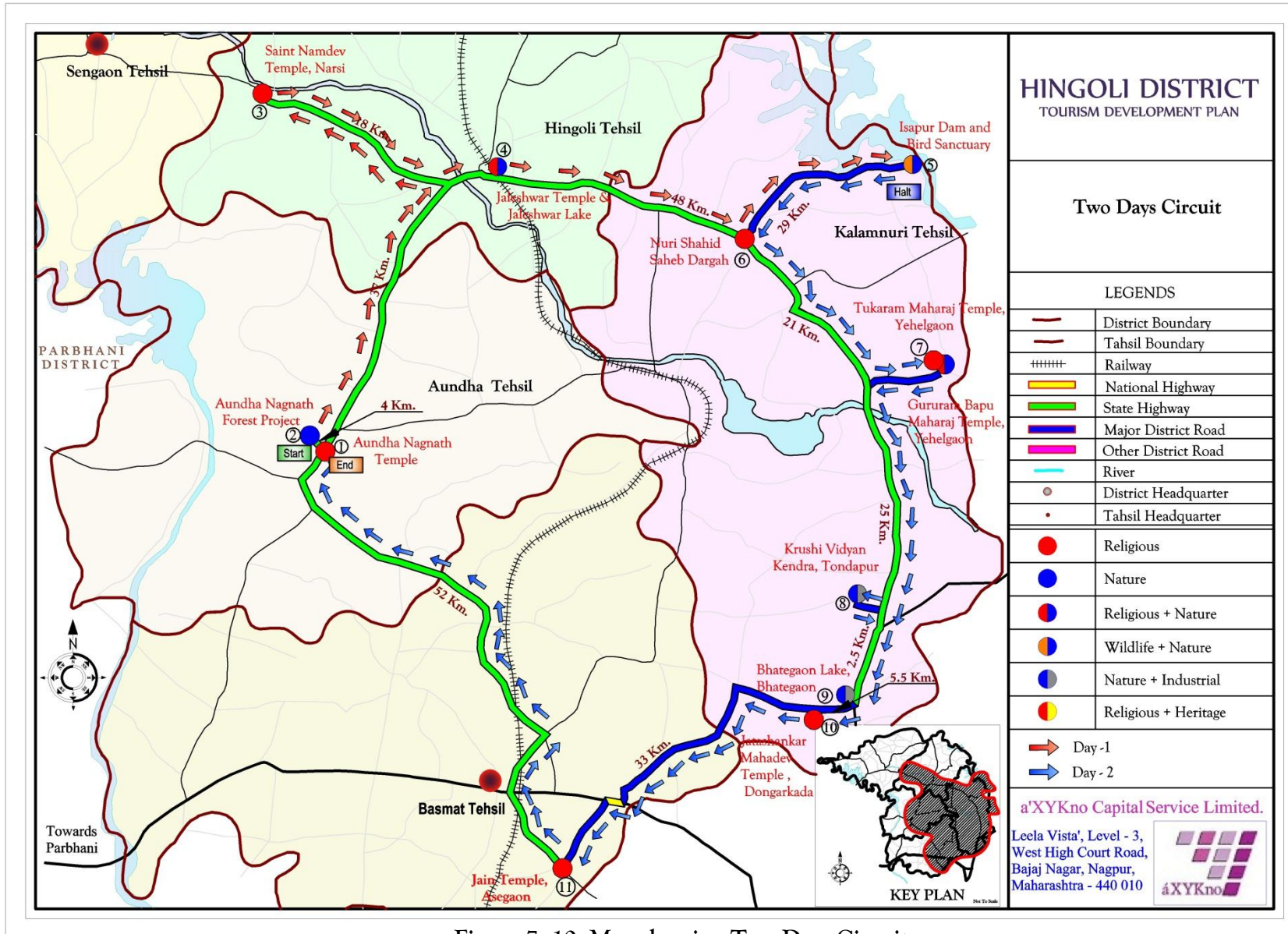


Figure 7. 10: Map showing Two Days Circuit

7.5.3 Three Day Circuit

By considering time factor, this circuit would cover only major spots. This circuit includes following destinations:

Day1:

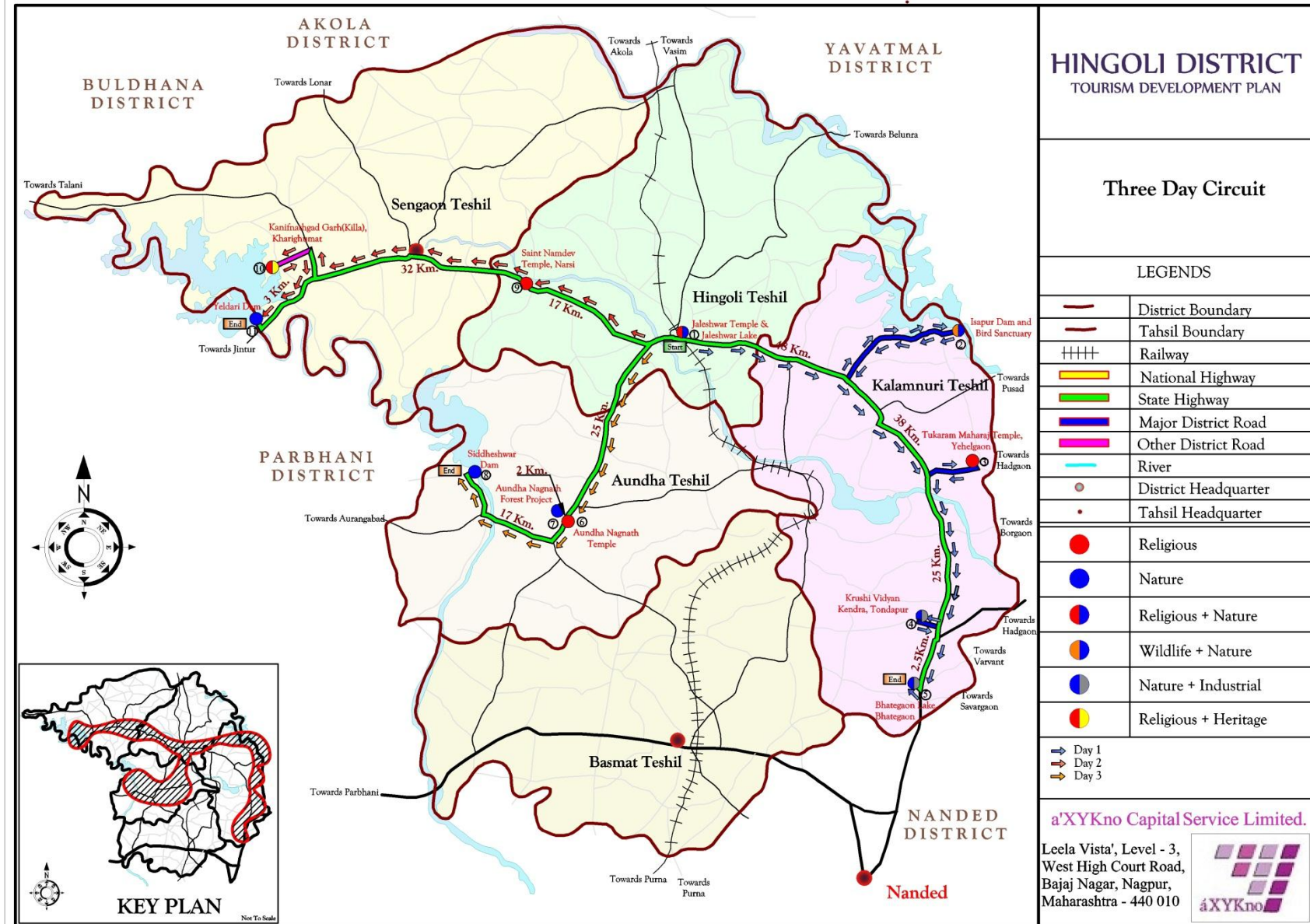
- i. Shri Jaleshwar Temple and Lake, Hingoli
- ii. Isapur Dam, Isapur
- iii. Shri Sant Tukaram Maharaj Temple, Yehalegaon
- iv. Krushi Vidnyan Kendra, Tondapur
- v. Bhategaon Lake, Bhategaon

Day 2:

- i. Shri Kshetra Aundha Nagnath Temple, Aundha
- ii. Aundha Nagnath Forest Project, Aundha Nagnath
- iii. Siddheshwar Dam, Siddheshwar

Day 3:

- i. Shri Saint Namdev (Maharaj) Devsthan and Garden, Narsi
- ii. Kanifnath Garh (Fort), Khairi Ghumat,
- iii. Yeldari Dam, Yeldari



7.5.4 Interest Type Circuit (Educational Circuit)

This circuit would cover destinations which are important from educational point of view. There are three dam sites with each dam is constructed in different type like Isapur- Earthen dam, Yeldari - Concrete masonry with hydro power plant ,Siddheshwar dam- earthen dam within district which are important for the students of water resource management. Students of water resource management studying in college of Nanded as well as other colleges can arrange educational visit to Hingoli. Also hydro power generation plant can be main attraction in this circuit. Also students from agriculture college can take advantage of Krushi Vidnyan Kendra situated at Tondapur to improve their knowledge. Temple Architecture Nagnath temple can be studied from architectural point of view. People those are interested in studying religious literatures can be fulfilled at Narsi Namdev. One can get knowledge about fish seed production process at Bhategaon lake. At Isapur one can get knowledge about various species of birds and their specialties. In this way one can take advantage of this circuit to get knowledge from various fields. Target tourist population for this circuit would be the knowledge seekers from various fields. This circuit includes following destinations:

Day 1:

- i. Isapur Dam, Isapur
- ii. Krushi Vidnyan Kendra, Tondapur
- iii. Bhategaon Lake, Bhategaon

Day 2:

- i. Yeldari Dam, Yeldari
- ii. Shri Saint Namdev (Maharaj) Devsthan and Garden, Narsi
- iii. Shri Kshetra Aundha Nagnath Temple, Aundha
- iv. Aundha Nagnath Forest Project, Aundha Nagnath
- v. Siddheshwar Dam, Siddheshwar

District Tourism Plan – HINGOLI

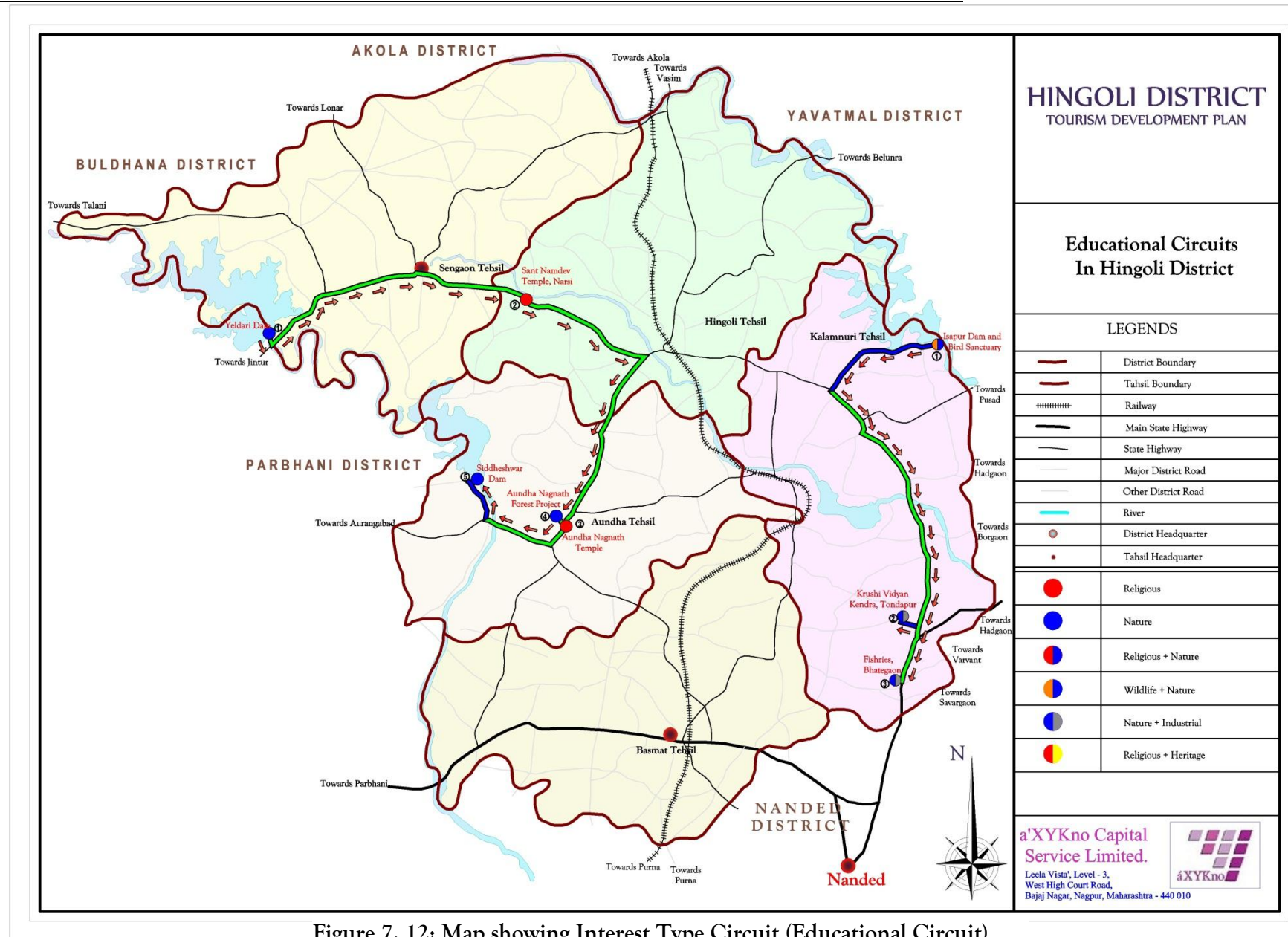


Figure 7. 12: Map showing Interest Type Circuit (Educational Circuit)

7.6 District Integrating Circuit

This is proposed district integrated circuit also named as Marathwada Darshan / Glimpses of Marathwada. This District Integrated circuit is specially designed to showcase the important heritage structures both manmade and natural, also important religious spots and wild life and Natural scenic beauty. This circuit will promote heritage, architectural, art and cultural tourism with unique blend of Nature – wild life Tourism and Religious Tourism along with two world class heritage sites.

Speciality of this circuit is that, it will cover four Jyotirlingas of Marathwada with National importance, Two world Heritage sites: Lonar Crater and Ajintha - Ellora, one Fort – Devgiri/Daulatabad Fort named as King of Forts, Two Wild Life and Bird sanctuaries – Isapur Bird sanctuary, Penganga Wildlife Sanctuary, other *Shaktipithas* of devi, and other important religious spots etc...

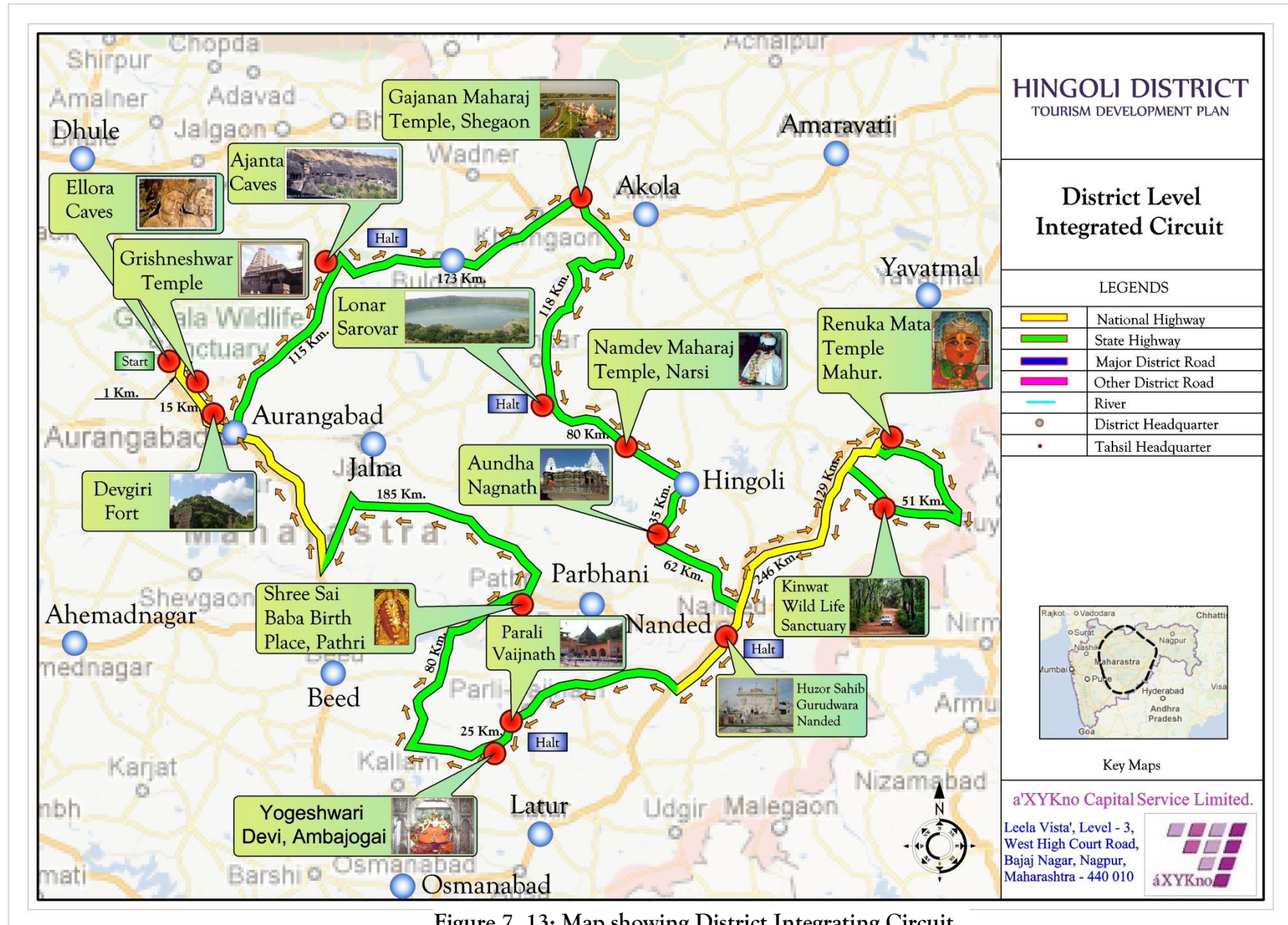


Figure 7. 13: Map showing District Integrating Circuit

CHAPTER 8. TOURISM POPULATION FORECASTING

8.1. Tourist Projections

As discussed in earlier chapter, Hingoli offers several types of attractions spread over an area of 5 tehsils. Considering the fact that majority of the sites are religious, religious coupled with nature while other sites are in their early stages of their destination life cycle added with insufficient availability of tourist data, projections cannot be based on simple extrapolation of historical data but were evolved using an elaborate demand estimation model which had as its inputs data from both secondary sources and a primary survey conducted for this purpose in all potential sites.

The tourist traffic in each of the spot and thereby for each circuit can be broadly classified into two different segments:

❖ **Peak Season Tourists** - These are the number of tourists, including local and domestic, visiting each destination during the peak times of the year. These include:

- Visitors for fairs and festivals held at different destinations at different times of the year
- Visitors during the holiday season

This segment is considered to be especially important particularly in project district as many fairs and festivals are celebrated at various religious spots throughout the year. Presently, this segment has highest share of about 59% (As per Primary Survey of aXYKno Capital Services Ltd, Nagpur) in the total visitor population of the selected sites. Two distinct groups of these tourists exist. One segment is ready to spend but is constrained by lack of avenues currently in the various regions. This segment generally contains peer groups with considerable tourist income. The more voluminous crowd includes tourists travelling in groups with family/friends. These groups tend to spend lesser than average, preferring to stay with friends and family but spend considerably on local commerce. The yield curve for these tourists is very low, but they make up in volume what is lost on value. The psychographics of this tourist is not different in the various regions. The visitor population during fairs/festivals comes not only from the Hingoli district but also originate from whole of Maharashtra especially from Marathwada region of Maharashtra.

In addition to this, fair/festival held in some of the religious places attracts population from other neighboring states such as Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Most of these tourists come from Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh States.

❖ **Non-Peak Season Tourists** – These are the number of daily tourists visiting the site during days apart from the peak season, or in other words, the normal visitation without any externalities.

Each of these seasons witness two types of visitors, local and domestic. These types of visitors are further explained below.

A. Local Visitors: This segment of visitor population is composed of local resident population of the district. During the site visit it was observed that since majority of the tourist spots have religious characteristics, local visitation at these places are considerable. The peculiarity of this visitor segment lies in the frequency of their visit and duration of stay at the spot. This visitor population regularly visits these places especially during fairs and festivals; however, their duration of stay at the premises tends to be very short as their main purpose of visit is to offer prayer at these religious spots.

B. Domestic Visitors: This segment of visitor population is considered to be the most important and core segment of any tourist destination. This segment also generally tends to be bigger spenders than the rest of the segments in all categories of tourist expenditure. These tourists are better described by their choice of tourism destination type (i.e.) a tourist preferring religious spot is likely to have a different profile from one enjoying culture and heritage. This segment of tourist population can further be divided into 4 categories namely:

i. The Business Tourist: This sub-segment of tourist tends to be the bigger spenders than other segments in all tourist expenditure categories. They are also more educated and therefore better targets (more likely to experiment) for innovative tourism offerings like eco-tourism and adventure tourism. On the flip side, they tend to stay for shorter periods than the other segments and generally travel in very small segments, mostly alone. These tourists prefer a higher degree of comfort preferring star hotels and economy hotels in almost equal proportions. They are seen to prefer holiday destinations with both recreational and educational value.

ii. The Vacation Tourist: These tourists have varied profiles depending upon their choice of tourism destination type. They prefer for hygienic food and accommodation at affordable rates, better transport availability and the need for more tourism circuits with enhanced recreational value.

iii. The VFR Tourist: The Visiting Friends and Relatives tourist is one of the most popular domestic tourist segments. These tourists travel to meet their friends/relatives and stay over for longer periods than both the business and vacation tourist. By virtue of their staying with the local population, their travelling habits are more likely to be influenced by local pattern than the rest of the sub-segments. Recreational tourist locales are very popular with this tourist sub-segment. Though their overall stay period in the region is the longest, their stay period in the various supply points is likely to be at the most equal to that of the vacation tourist. Like vacation tourists, they also prefer for more tourism circuits with enhanced recreational value.

iv. The Day Tourist: This sub-segment visits the destinations, principally for recreational value. These tourists can broadly be classified in two groups based on their willingness to spend. One group is ready to spend but is constrained by lack of avenues presently available in the various regions while the other voluminous crowd includes tourists travelling in groups with family/friends. They tend to spend lesser than average preferring to pack picnic lunches. The yield curve for these tourists is very low, but they make up in volume what is lost on value. The psychographics of this tourist is same in various regions.

8.2. Projected Tourist Arrivals

In order to visualize the growth, tourist arrival projections are made to estimate the tourism demand and provide relevant infrastructure. It is evident that tourist arrivals do not follow a set standard and vary from year to year based on lot of intrinsic and extrinsic factors presenting unstable data records. Hence tourism as a phenomenon is very difficult to predict or project based on time-series analysis on an annual basis.

8.2.1 Forecasting Model

Several quantitative and qualitative forecasting models were considered to project tourist arrivals by tourism experts. The factors commonly used in tourism demand models include exchange rates, cost of living, income, seasonal fluctuation, and others (Sheldon & Var, 1985; Archer, 1987; Chan, Hui, & Yeun, 1999). Chan, Hui, & Yeun (1999) found that environmental changes, such as war or terrorism, presented several factors in predicting tourist flow. The findings of this study showed that, in terms of forecasting accuracy, qualitative methods can be best used. Amongst qualitative methods, naive model was considered the best in handling unstable data (Chan, Hui, & Yeun, 1999). **Naive Model** assumes that the next period will be identical to the present. The forecast is based on the most recent observation of data. As most recent observation of tourist arrival growth rate is not available or recorded for Hingoli, it is assumed that the local visitation (from within the district) shall increase at the rate of 1.93% say 2 % (as per an official Census 2011) per year i.e. similar to the population growth rate of Hingoli district whereas for domestic visitation (from other districts and States), the rate of 7% per year i.e. half the domestic tourist arrival growth rate of Maharashtra (14.17% between 2010 and 2011) is considered for projections. It is assumed that the number of tourists visiting Hingoli would always be a part of the number of tourists visiting Maharashtra and would hence grow at a similar rate annually.

Base Case Scenario

1. The domestic tourist arrival growth rate is considered to be 7% annually which is half the domestic tourist arrival growth rate for Maharashtra for the year 2010-2011. The growth rate is considered half because as per the definition of Ministry of Tourism, “A domestic tourist is a person who travels within the country to a place other than his usual place of residence and stays at hotels or other accommodation establishments run on commercial basis or in dharamshalas/ sarais/ musafirkhanas/ agrashalas/ choultries etc for a duration of not less than 24 hours or one night and for not more than 12 months at a time”. Since the data collected includes “Same day Visitors” also, it is believed that half of the domestic tourist would prefer to stay at the place of visit

2. The growth rate would be the same for peak and non-peak tourists as no more than Maharashtra’s domestic tourists can visit Hingoli

3. Local tourist arrivals would grow at the same rate throughout the plan period

4 The annual growth rate of Hingoli district recorded during the period of 2001 to 2011 was 1.93% per year.

4. Medium level tourism development is recorded during the plan period

5. Growth rate remains identical to the previous year

The tourist projections through the Naive model indicate that the total arrivals would increase almost 3.8 times to reach **285.34** lakhs by the year 2032. This is a considerable figure for good tourism projects to be executed through revenue generating models. (Table 8-1)

Table 8. 1: Tourist arrival projections by using Naïve model – Base case scenario

Tourist Arrival Projections using Naive Model – Base Case Scenario										
Sr.No.	Tehsil	Non-Peak Arrivals			Peak Arrivals			Total		
		2012	2022	2032	2012	2022	2032	2012	2022	2032
1	Hingoli	2.41	4.73	9.31	10.98	21.59	42.48	13.38	26.33	51.79
2	Kalamnuri	11.60	22.81	44.88	12.07	23.75	46.72	23.67	46.57	91.60
3	Aundha Nagnath	18.30	36.00	70.82	8.94	17.58	34.59	27.24	53.59	105.41
4	Basmat	1.06	2.08	4.10	0.72	1.42	2.79	1.78	3.50	6.89
5	Sengaon	3.05	6.00	11.81	4.61	9.06	17.83	7.66	15.07	29.64
Total Arrival		36.42	71.64	140.92	37.32	73.41	144.42	73.74	145.05	285.34

Induced Demand Scenario

A projected tourist arrival growth rate of 4% for local visitors and 10% for domestic visitors is assumed considering various factors like new site development, infrastructure upgradation, and increase in awareness through marketing activities and creation of new tourist attraction projects. These activities would increase the attraction quotient of the district thereby increasing the number of tourist arrivals. Following are the characteristics of this scenario.

1. The domestic tourist arrival growth rate is considered to be 10% annually.
2. The growth rate would be the same for peak and non-peak tourists.
3. Local tourist arrivals would grow at twice the population growth rate of Hingoli district throughout the plan period.
4. The growth rate accounts for additional tourism development activities conducted periodically over the plan period.

5. The growth rate takes into account the increase in domestic tourist arrivals as envisaged in the vision and objectives of the report.

The induced demand scenario estimates the creation of new tourism destinations which currently do not receive any visitors, namely:

- I. Isapur Dam, Isapur, Tal.Kalamnuri
- II. Bhategaon Lake, Kalamnuri, Tal. Kalamnuri
- III. Krushi Vidyan Kendra, Tondapur, Tal. Kalamnuri
- IV. Siddheshwar Dam, Siddheshwar, Tal.Aundha
- V. Aundha Nagnath Forest Project, Aundha Nagnath, Tal. Aundha
- VI. Yeldari Dam, Yeldari, Tal.Sengaon

(All assumed to have minimum 250 visitors each day). It also accounts the increase in tourist arrivals attributes to the execution of various plans, proposals and schemes related to tourism development as per this plan. Hence the total tourist arrivals in the year 2032 would reach **364.10 Lakhs** (Table 8-2).

Table 8. 2: Tourist Arrival Projections using Naive Model – Induced Demand

Tourist Arrival Projections using Naive Model – Induced Demand										
Sr.No.	Tehsil	Non-Peak Arrivals			Peak Arrivals			Total		
		2012	2022	2032	2012	2022	2032	2012	2022	2032
1	Hingoli	2.41	4.00	7.06	10.98	20.52	41.46	13.38	24.52	48.51
2	Kalamnuri	11.60	24.81	56.56	12.07	25.03	55.61	23.67	49.84	112.17
3	Aundha Nagnath	18.30	44.21	109.84	8.94	20.71	50.06	27.24	64.92	159.90
4	Basmat	1.06	2.21	4.94	0.72	1.32	2.60	1.78	3.53	7.54
5	Sengaon	3.05	5.96	12.56	4.61	10.09	23.41	7.66	16.05	35.97
Total Arrival		36.42	81.19	190.96	37.32	77.67	173.14	73.74	158.86	364.10

CHAPTER 9. DESTINATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN

9.1 Destination Development Planning

When considering tourism destination development, it is very important to consider whether the destination addresses each of the five components of tourism which are attractions, accessibility, accommodation, activities and amenities. These add up to creating a successful tourism destination.

Tourism development planning must play a new role whereby it promotes sustainable tourism development without concentrating excessive levels of tourism or aggravating environmental nuisances that may ultimately lead the host population to reject tourism. This is the new challenge that involves changing the goals and practices of tourism planning while still allowing for specific problems of financing and profile-raising for a given destination in a context of ever tougher international competition (Ashworth 1997).

In context of the cultural and natural wealth of the district, all proposed projects involve minimal intervention and is aimed to maintain and utilize the existing resources. However, it has been deemed mandatory for all destinations as per plan to have basic tourist infrastructure in all tourist destinations.

9.2 Identified Projects

The projects are identified based on the major issues in connectivity, Accommodation, visitor experience and required facilities in each circuit. An additional catalyst project is added in some cases which would add attraction value to the destination for each circuit. The broad costing carried out for the identified projects is based on Infrastructure components, manpower required and built-up areas proposed for various projects. The costing for the projects is based on block cost estimate basis. The rates are derived from broad norms currently prevailing in the market.

It is important to state here that project costing is based on the identified projects prepared for district tourism plan for Hingoli district. This may undergo change in the light of any suggestion by the client (Collector, Hingoli or Govt. of Maharashtra), government department (Forest, Irrigation, MC, PWD etc.) or any other stakeholder before submitting the Final Report on the project.

9.3 Summary of Project Costs

Following table shows the abstract of total estimated cost:

Abstract of Funding		
S. N.	Projects	Total Cost (In Lakhs)
1	Traffic & Transportation	
I	Parking	532.00
II	Roads	1425.80
2	Basic Infrastructures	
I	Drinking Water Facility	272.00
II	Public Convenience Center	150.00
III	Drainage and Solid waste management	250.00
IV	Internal Electrification and Street Lights	1389.00
3	Tourist Infrastructures	
I	Accommodation facility	1490.00
II	Area Beautification and Development	2830.20
III	Hotels and Cafeteria	556.00
4	Others	
I	Special Projects	9659.75
II	Hoardings and Signage's on Road	137.40
Total		18692.15

The overall project cost for district tourism plan is estimated as **Rs.1869.22 million** comprising 28 destinations with 411 projects. However, revision of the same might be considered as per suggestion from the client, particularly in lieu of project structuring and likely PPP options. The project horizon period is considered as 20 years with time span of 2012 to 2032. It is important to initiate and build these projects on a short and medium term basis as it is seen as a flagship project to promote tourism in Hingoli district. Costs incurred in developing the infrastructure for various tourist spots spread in 5 tourism circuits have been estimated to be approximately Rs.1869.22 million. The zone-wise project costing is presented in Table 9.1. Out of the total infrastructure cost of 5 circuits, 57% cost is incurred in Phase I, 25% cost is required during Phase II, 14% cost is required in Phase III, and 4% cost is required in Phase IV.

Table 9. 1: Project phasing by zones

Sr. No.	Circuits	Estimated cost in Lakhs				
		Phase - I	Phase - II	Phase - III	Phase - IV	Estimated cost
1	Circuit 1: Aundha – Basmat Circuit	4594.60	2303.50	1656.25	65.00	8719.35
2	Circuit 2: Kalamnuri – Basmat Circuit	1089.55	162.50	0.00	0.00	1252.05
3	Circuit 3: Kalamnuri Circuit	1633.58	1040.63	523.33	295.00	3492.55
4	Circuit 4: Hingoli – Kalamnuri Circuit	783.31	292.88	37.50	37.50	1151.18
5	Circuit 5: Hingoli – Sengaon Circuit	2772.77	864.45	329.65	110.15	4077.02
Total estimated cost of all five circuits (Phase wise)		10873.81	4663.96	2546.73	607.65	18692.15
%age of Total estimated cost		57.17	24.95	13.63	4.25	100.00

Out of the total identified project cost of Rs. 1869.22 million for 5 circuits, projects worth Rs. 334.15 million can be implemented under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) funding which is about 18% of the total project cost. And remaining projects worth Rs. 1535.07 million can be implemented under Public funding which is about 82% of total project cost. These will depend on market trends and hence projects allocated to these parties comply with current and projected tourist trends.

Table 9. 2: Mode of Funding

Sr.No.	Circuits	Mode of Funding (Project cost in Lakhs)		Grand Total
		PPP	Public	
1	Circuit 1: Aundha – Basmat Circuit	1528	7191.35	8719.35
2	Circuit 2: Kalamnuri – Basmat Circuit	100	1152.05	1252.05
3	Circuit 3: Kalamnuri Circuit	950	2542.55	3492.55
4	Circuit 4: Hingoli – Kalamnuri Circuit	30	1121.18	1151.18
5	Circuit 5: Hingoli – Sengaon Circuit	733.5	3343.52	4077.02
Grand total		3341.5	15350.65	18692.15
%age Total		17.87	82.13	100

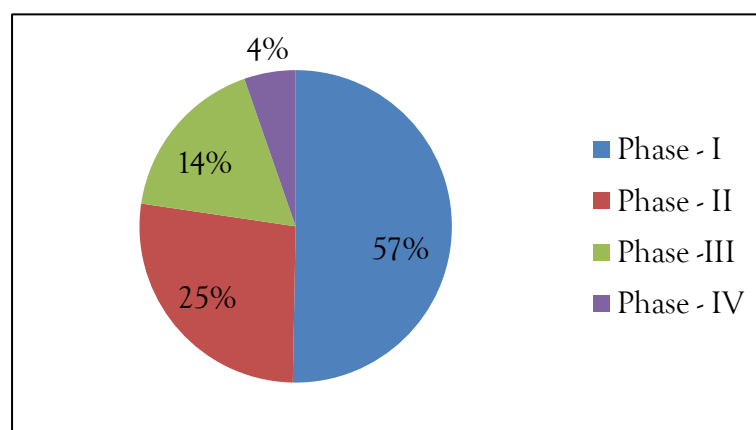


Figure 9. 1: Phase wise allocation of total estimated cost

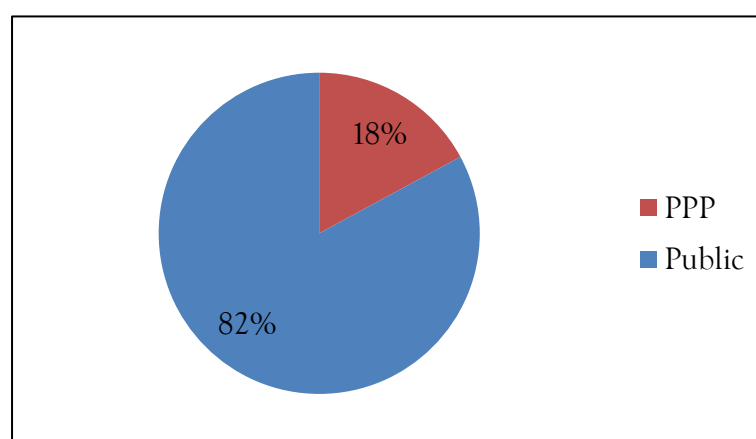


Figure 9. 2: Mode of Funding

The following tables present the detail list of the identified projects in each circuit, block cost estimate, implementing agency and funding mechanism.

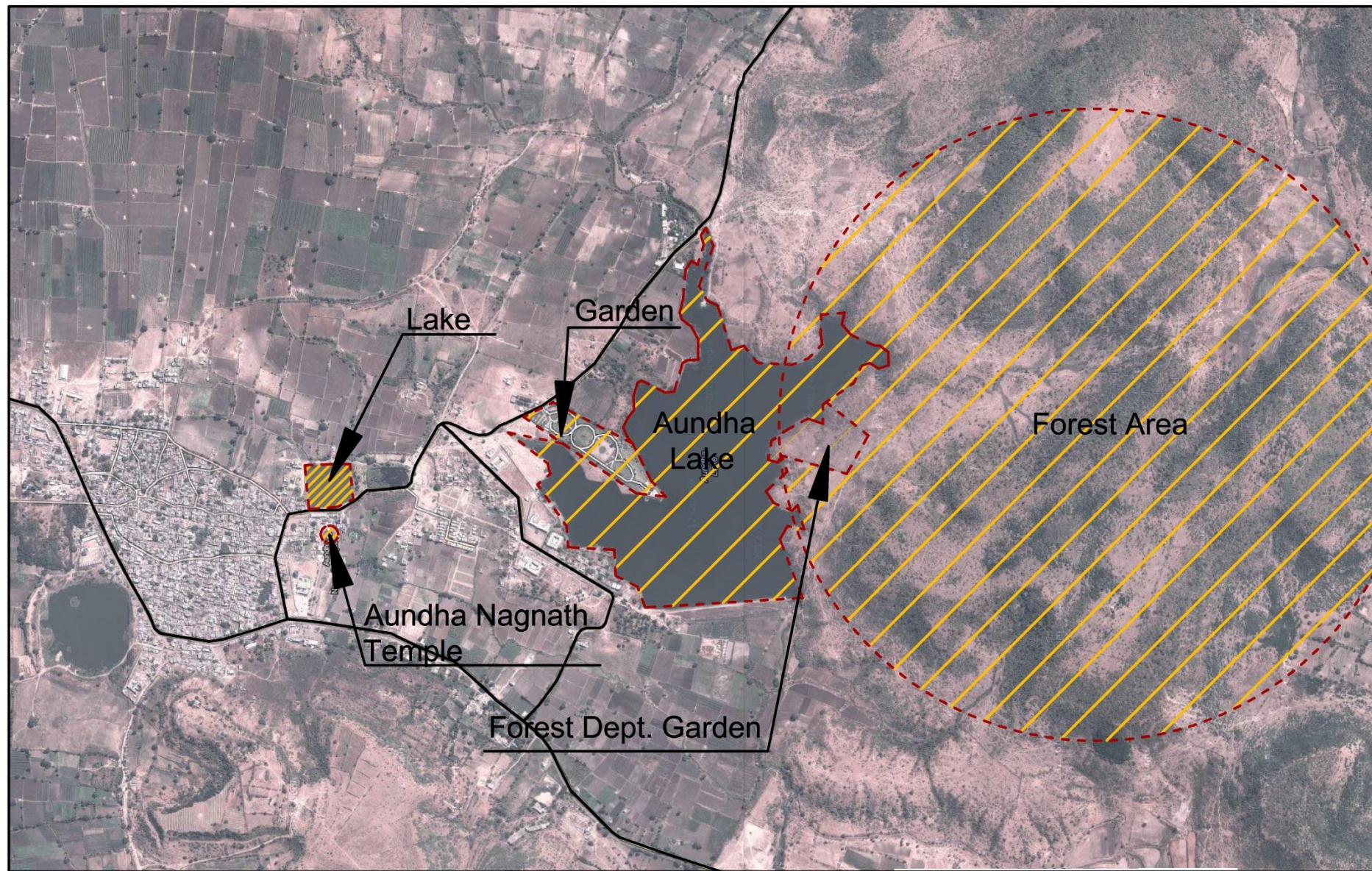


Figure 9. 3: Site Plan - Audha

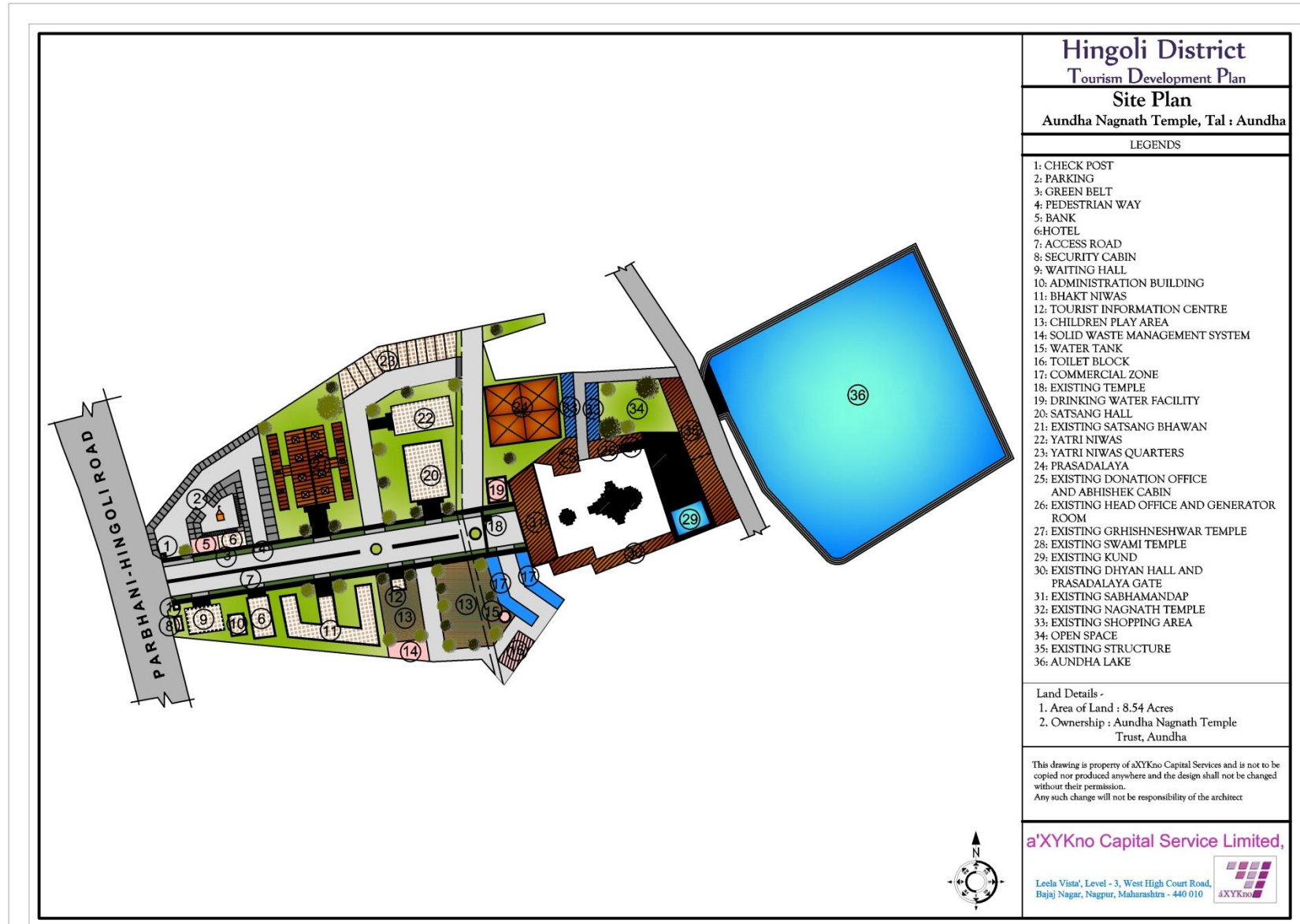


Figure 9. 4: Site Plan – Aundha Nagnath Temple

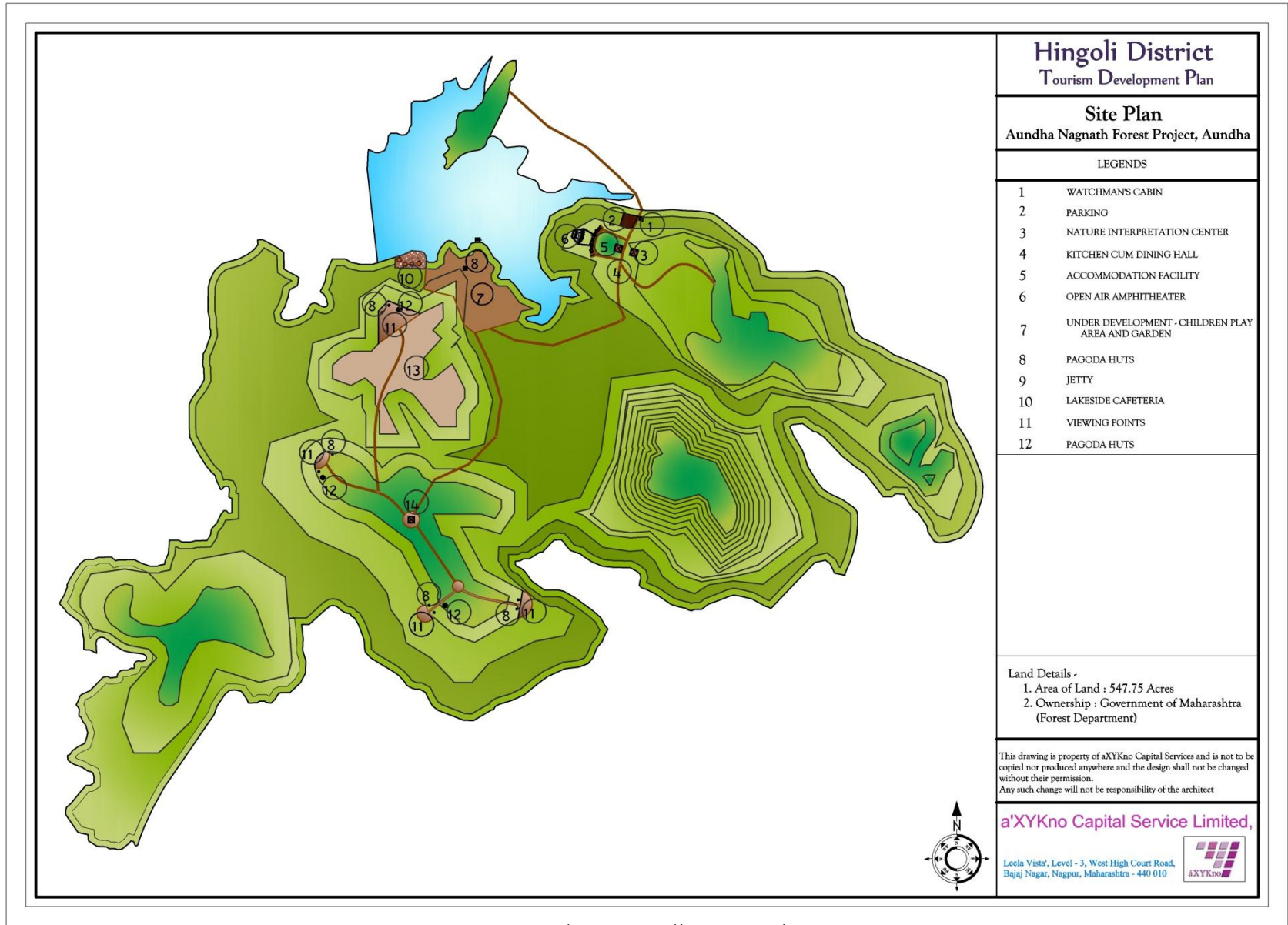


Figure 9. 5: Site Plan – Aundha Nagnath Forest Project 1

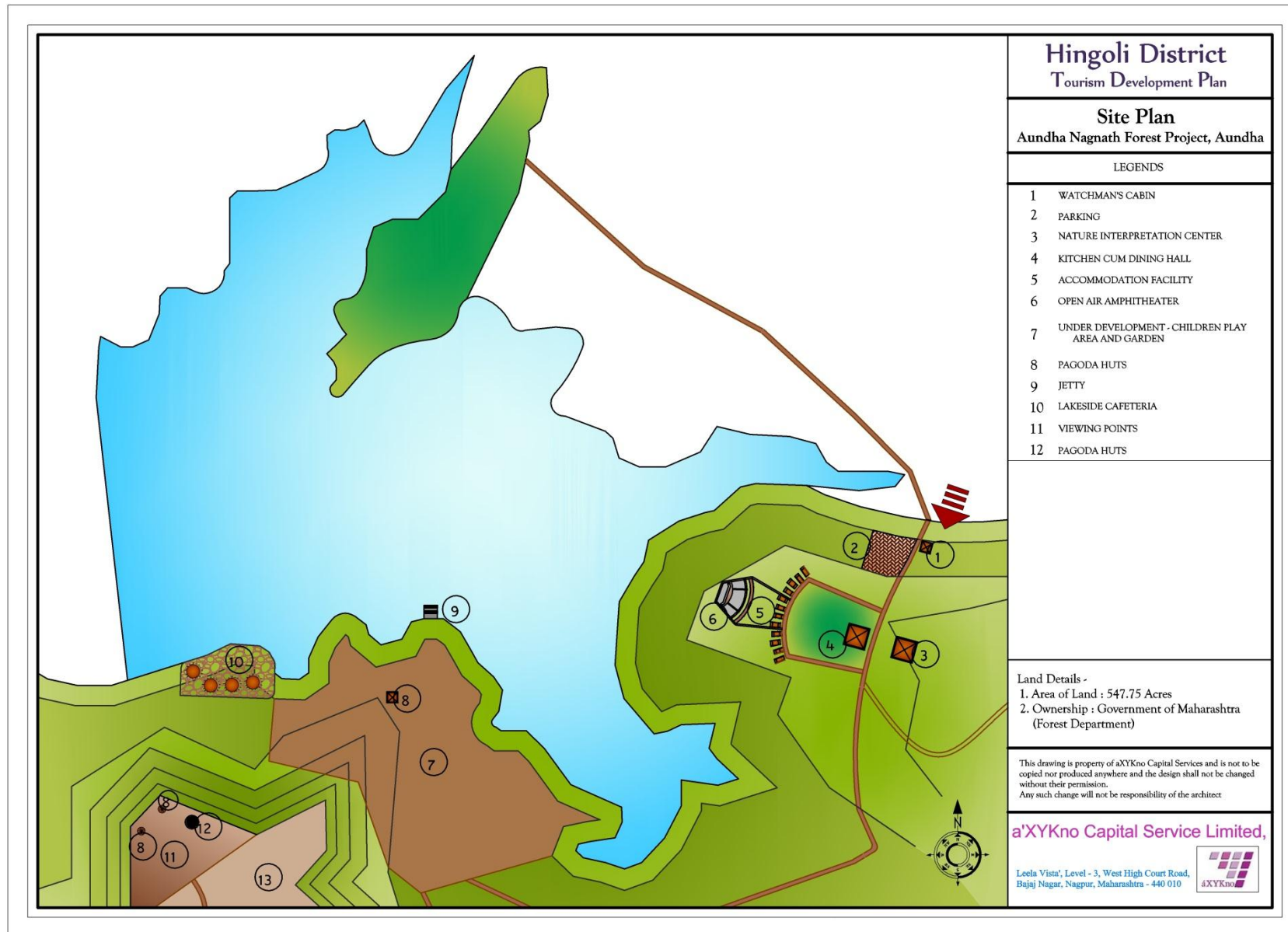


Figure 9. 6: Site Plan – Aundha Nagnath Forest Project 2

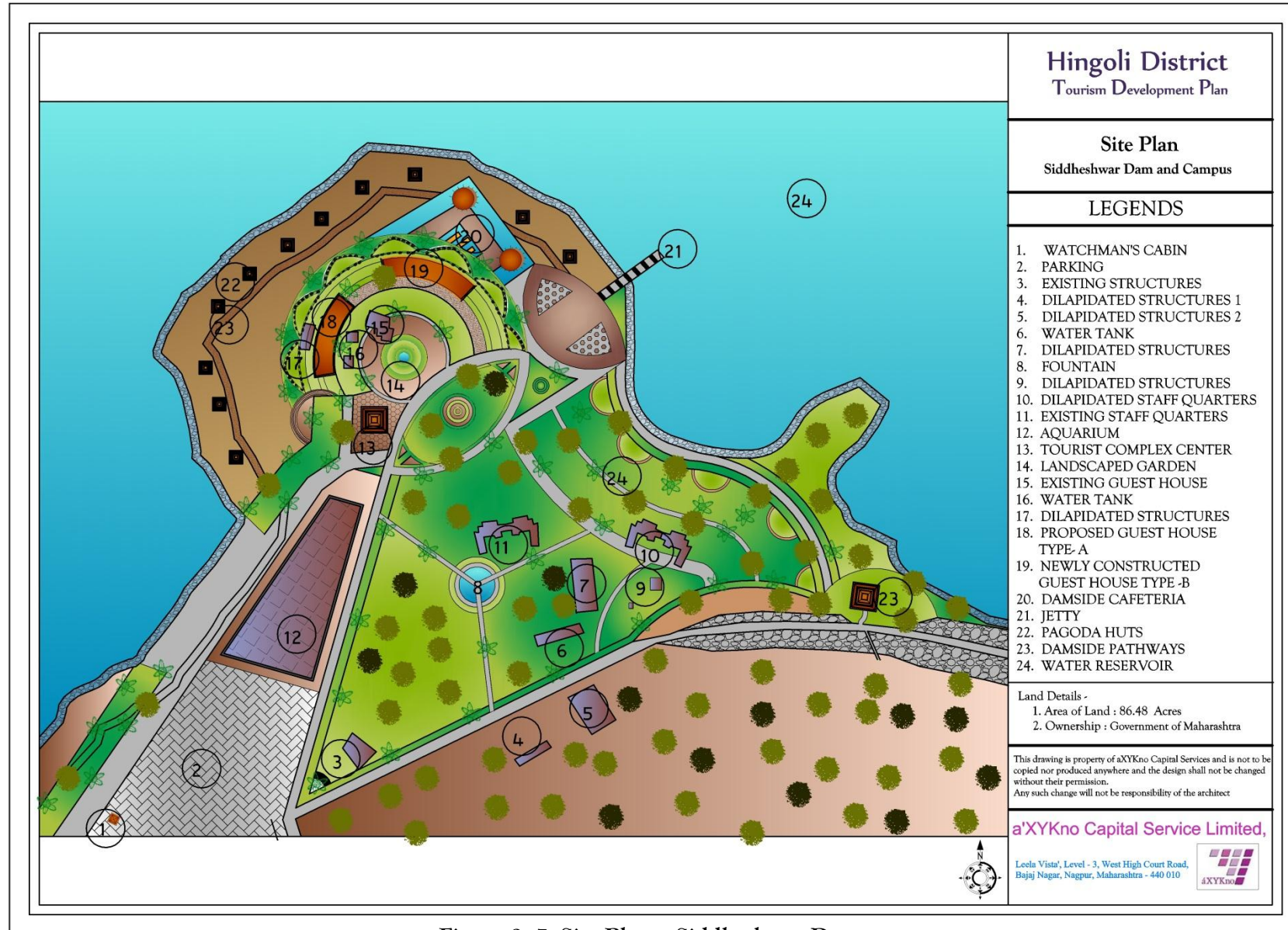


Figure 9. 7: Site Plan – Siddheshwar Dam

Table 9. 3: Identified projects in Circuit 1: Aundha – Basmat Circuit

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
1. Shri Kshetra Aundha Nagnath Temple, Aundha (Major)										
1	Provision of shades in existing parking space	1200.00	SQ.M.	6.00	6.00				PWD/Temple Trust	PPP
2	Development of parking space (100 Cars and 20 Buses) Land should be provided by temple trust	3000.00	SQ.M.	60.00	60.00					
3	Laying of internal roads (9M wide)	0.40	KM	55.00	55.00					
4	Replacing of flooring tiles around the temple	2500.00	SQ.M.	50.00	50.00					
5	Construction of the public convenience complex Which includes toilet block, changing room, Clean and Hygienic Drinking Water etc..	1.00	NOS	20.00	20.00					
6	Construction of overhead water tanks	200000.00	Ltrs	50.00	50.00					
7	Provision of new drinking water facility and Upgradation of existing drinking water facility with RO machine	2.00	NOS	30.00	30.00					
8	Construction of two number of Sewage Treatment Plant of capacity 0.5 MLD each	1.00	MLD	150.00	75.00		75.00			
9	Construction of security office	500	SQ.FT.	15.00	15.00					
10	Construction of administration building	4000.00	SQ.FT.	80.00	80.00					
11	Construction of waiting hall	2700.00	SQ.FT.	54.00	54.00					
12	Construction of Bank	2500.00	SQ.FT.	50.00	50.00					
13	Construction of Hotels (2 NOS)	6800.00	SQ.FT.	136.00	136.00					PPP
14	Construction of Bhakt Niwas	10760.00	SQ.FT.	215.20	107.60	107.60				Govt.
15	Tourist information centre	1000	SQ.FT.	20.00	20.00					
16	Construction of commercial complex	5000.00	SQ.FT.	100.00	50.00	50.00				PPP
17	Construction of satsang bhawan/ Multipurpose hall	6500.00	SQ.FT.	97.50		97.50				Govt.
18	Construction of Yatri niwas	5000.00	SQ.FT.	75.00	75.00					Govt.

District Tourism Plan – H I N G O L I

Final Report

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
19	Construction of yatri niwas quarters (35Nos)	35.00	NOS	525.00	262.50	131.25	131.25		PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
20	Construction of Prasadalya	12000.00	SQ.FT.	180.00	180.00					
21	Upgradation of existing sabhamandap		LS	25.00	25.00					
22	Construction of compound wall	400.00	M.	20.00	20.00					
23	Fixing of railing		LS	20.00	20.00					
24	Conservation and renovation of Temple		LS	50.00	50.00				ASI	
25	Children play park with equipments	2000.00	SQ.M.	36.00	18.00	18.00			PWD/Temple Trust	
26	Beautification of Aundha lake with construction of steps (Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches and sitouts around trees)		LS	100.00	100.00				PWD	
27	Providing a Solid Waste Management System		LS	20.00	20.00				PWD/Temple Trust	
28	Providing solar street lighting	50.00	NOS	15.00	15.00					
29	Solar power system (10KW)	10.00	KW	60.00	30.000	30.00				
30	Fixing of high mast	3.00	NOS	90.00	60.00	30.00				
31	Installation of CCTV camera with all equipments	15.00	NOS	2.25	2.25					
32	Fixing of hoarding with all details of site	300.00	SQ.FT.	0.30	0.30					
33	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			2418.25	1746.60	465.40	206.25			
2. Aundha Nagnath Forest Project, Aundha Nagnath (Major)										
1	Laying of access road with stone pitching	1.00	KM	35.00	35.00				Forest Department	Govt.
2	Construction of entrance gate with watchman cabin	1.00	NOS	15.00	15.00					
3	Development of parking space (100 Cars and 10 Buses)	2500.00	SQ.M.	50.00	25.00	25.00				PPP

District Tourism Plan – H I N G O L I

Final Report

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
4	Construction of the public convenience complex with drinking water facility	5.00	NOS	50.00	50.00				Forest Department	Govt.
5	Laying of internal pathways (3M wide)	5.00	KM	50.00	30.00	20.00				Govt.
6	Construction of administration office cum nature interpretation centre	5000.00	SQ.FT.	100.00	100.00					PPP
7	Construction of restaurant cum dining hall	5000.00	SQ.FT.	100.00	100.00					Govt.
8	Construction of accommodation facility (12 rooms)	12.00	NOS	180.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00		
9	Construction of Open Air Amphitheater with required sound and light systems	3500.00	SQ.FT.	70.00		70.00				PPP
10	Construction of pagoda huts with eco-friendly material	8.00	NOS	24.00	12.00	12.00				
11	Construction of Jetty	1.00	NOS	20.00	20.00					Govt.
16	Boating facility and other water sports like skiing, rafting etc			150.00	150.00					
12	Construction of lakeside cafeteria	5000.00	SQ.FT.	100.00	100.00					Govt.
13	Development of view points (including leveling, landscaping, seating benches, railing, etc...)	10000.00	SQ.M.	70.00	35.00	35.00				
14	Construction of watch towers	4.00	NOS	20.00	10.00	10.00				
15	Development of mini zoological park	9.90	Hect.	2500.00		1250.00	1250.00			
16	Providing a Solid Waste Management System		LS	10.00	10.00					
17	Providing solar street lighting	400.00	NOS	120.00	60.00	60.00				
18	Solar power system (10KW)	10.00	KW	30.00	10.00	10.00	10.00			
19	Installation of CCTV camera with all equipments	15.00	NOS	2.25	1.20	1.05				
20	Fixing of hoarding with all details of site	300.00	SQ.FT.	0.30	0.30					
21	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			3701.55	813.50	1538.05	1305.00	45.00		

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
3. Sarang Swami Temple, Sarangwadi (Minor)										
1	Construction of entrance gate with watchman cabin	1.00	NOS	15.00	15.00				PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
2	Development of parking space (25 Cars) Land should be provided by temple trust	500.00	SQ.M.	10.00	5.00	5.00				
3	Construction of public convenience complex with drinking water facility	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00					
4	Completion of work of Sabhagruh	600.00	SQ.FT.	6.00	6.00					
5	Construction of multipurpose hall	1500.00	SQ.FT.	30.00	15.00	15.00				
5	Maintenance of open well (Excavation and construction of side walls)		LS	2.00	2.00					
6	Solar power system (2KW)	2.00	KW	6.00	6.00					
7	Providing solar lighting in campus	10.00	NOS	3.00	3.00					
8	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			82.00	62.00	20.00	0.00	0.00		
4. Jain Temple, Shirad shahapur (Major)										
1	Upgradation of access road	1.00	KM	45.00	45.00				PWD	Govt.
2	Repairing of entrance gate	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00				PWD/Temple Trust	
3	Development of parking space (25 Cars) Land should be provided by temple trust	500.00	SQ.M.	10.00	5.00	5.00				
4	Construction of Accommodation facility (12 rooms)	12.00	NOS	180.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00		
5	Construction of Sabhagruha	1500.00	SQ.FT.	22.50	22.50					
6	Laying of drainage pipeline with soak pit		LS	5.00	5.00					

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
7	Solar power system (2KW)	2.00	KW	6.00	6.00				PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
8	Providing solar lighting in campus	5.00	NOS	1.50	1.50					
9	Installation of CCTV camera with all equipments	3.00	LS	0.75	0.75					
10	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			280.75	140.75	50.00	45.00	45.00		
5. Gorakhyanath Temple, Wai (Minor)										
1	Upgradation of drinking water facility with cooling system	1.00	LS	2.00	2.00				PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
2	Construction of public convenience complex	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00					
3	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
6. Siddhanath Temple, Gangalwadi, Tal. Aundha (Minor)										
1	Construction of entrance gate with watchman cabin	1.00	NOS	15.00	15.00				PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
2	Development of parking space (25 Cars) Land should be provided by temple trust	500.00	SQ.M.	10.00	5.00	5.00				PPP
3	Construction of public convenience complex with drinking water facility	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00					Govt.
4	Construction of Accommodation facility (5 rooms)	5.00	NOS	75.00	30.00	30.00	15.00			
5	Construction of pathways (3M wide)	600.00	SQ.M.	6.00	3.00	3.00				
6	Development of garden with children's play equipments	2500.00	SQ.M.	45.00	45.00					
7	Ghat development	300.00	M.	150.00			75.00	75.00		

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
8	Solar power system (2KW)	2.00	KW	6.00	6.00				PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
9	Providing solar lighting in campus	20.00	NOS	6.00	6.00					
10	Installation of CCTV camera with all equipments	3.00	LS	0.75	0.75					
11	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			323.75	120.75	38.00	90.00	75.00		
7. Siddheshwar Dam, Siddheshwar (Major)										
1	Upgradation of access road	5.50	KM	302.50	302.50				PWD	Govt.
2	Laying of internal roads	0.50	KM	27.50	27.50				Irrigation Department/ PWD	
3	Construction of entrance gate with watchman cabin	1.00	NOS	15.00	15.00					PPP
4	Development of parking space (100 Cars and 10 Buses)	2500.00	SQ.M.	50.00	50.00					Govt.
5	Security barricades towards dam site		LS	10.00	10.00					PPP
6	Construction of the public convenience complex with drinking water facility	5.00	NOS	50.00	50.00					Govt.
7	Construction of Musical fountain	1.00	NOS	250.00	250.00					PPP
8	Construction of Aquarium	12000.00	SQ.FT.	360.00	360.00					Govt.
9	Construction of Museum	10000.00	SQ.FT.	300.00	300.00					PPP
10	Construction of accommodation facility (10 rooms)	10.00	NOS	200.00	100.00	100.00				Govt.
11	Construction of damview cafeteria	2500.00	SQ.FT.	50.00	50.00					Govt.
12	Construction of pagoda huts with eco-friendly material	11.00	NOS	33.00	18.00	15.00				Govt.
13	Construction of pathways with paver blocks upto pagoda huts	450.00	SQ.M.	4.50	4.50					
14	Development of Garden (Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches and sit outs around trees)	6000.00	SQ.M.	42.00	21.00	21.00				
15	Maintenance of Garden (Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches and sit outs	2000.00	SQ.M.	14.00	14.00					

District Tourism Plan – H I N G O L I

Final Report

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
	around trees)								Irrigation Department/ PWD	Govt.
16	Provision of children's play equipment		LS	25.00	25.00					
17	Providing a Solid Waste Management System		LS	10.00	10.00					
18	Providing solar street lighting	400.00	NOS	120.00	60.00	60.00				
19	Solar power system (10KW)	10.00	KW	30.00	10.00	10.00	10.00			
20	Installation of CCTV camera with all equipments	15.00	NOS	2.25	1.20	1.05				
21	Fixing of hoarding with all details of site	300.00	SQ.FT.	0.30	0.30					
22	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			1901.05	1699.00	192.05	00.00	50.00		
	Total estimated cost required for development of Circuit 1			8719.35	4594.60	2303.50	1656.25	165.00		

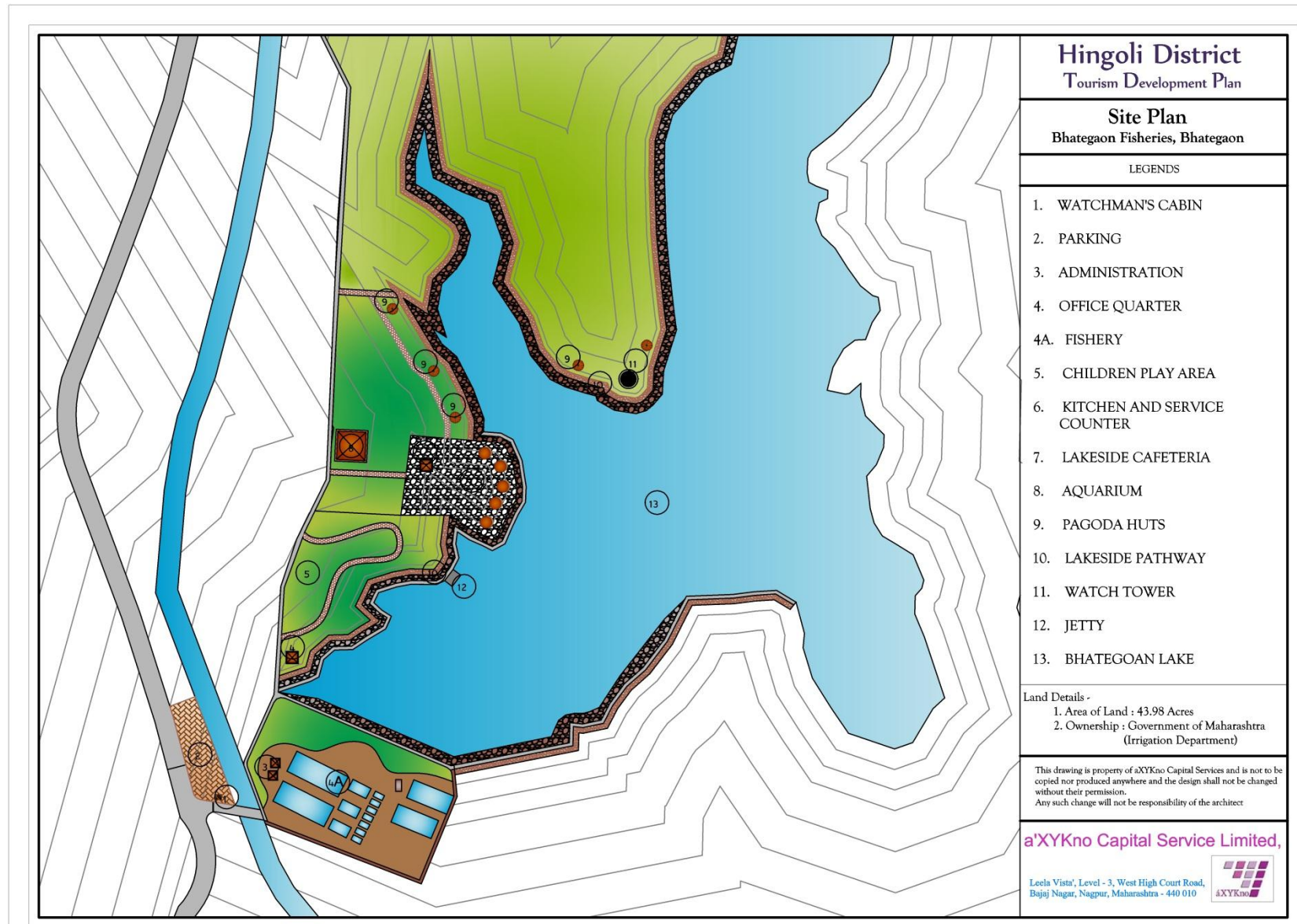


Figure 9. 8: Site Plan - Bhategaon Lake and Fisheries

Table 9. 4: Identified projects in Circuit 2: Kalamnuri – Basmat Circuit

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
1. Shri Jatashankar Mahadev Temple, Dongarkada (Major)										
1	Laying of access road	0.70	KM	31.50	31.50				PWD	Govt.
2	Development of parking space (25 Cars) Land should be provided by temple trust	500.00	SQ.M.	10.00	10.00				PWD/Temple Trust	
3	Provision of drinking water facility with cooling system	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00					
4	Construction of accommodation facility (5 rooms)	5.00	NOS	75.00	45.00	30.00				
5	Provision of locker system		LS	10.00	5.00	5.00				
6	Construction of compound wall	350.00	M	17.50	17.50					
7	Development of Garden (Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches and sit outs around trees)	1000.00	SQ.M.	7.00	7.00					
8	Installation of children's play equipment		LS	15.00	15.00					
9	Providing solar street lighting	50.00	NOS	15.00	15.00				PWD	
10	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00				PWD/Temple Trust	
	Sub Total			191.00	156.00	35.00	0.00	0.00		
2. Jain Temple, Asegaon (Minor)										
1	Upgradation of access road	0.60	KM	27.00	27.00				PWD	Govt.
2	Development of parking space (25 Cars) Land should be provided by temple trust	500.00	SQ.M.	10.00	10.00				PWD/Temple Trust	
3	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			42.00	42.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
3. Krushi Vidnyan Kendra, Tondapur (Minor)										
1	Upgradation of internal roads	1.00	KM	45.00	45.00				PWD/KVK	PPP
2	Development of parking space (25 Cars) Land should be provided by KVK	500.00	SQ.M.	10.00	10.00					
3	Construction of public convenience complex with drinking water facility	2.00	NOS	10.00	10.00					
4	Assistance to implement agro-tourism concept		LS	10.00	10.00					
5	Providing solar street lighting	80.00	NOS	24.00	24.00					
6	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			104.00	104.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
4. Bhavani Mata Temple, Warangafata (Minor)										
1	Upgradation of access road	0.30	KM	13.50	13.50				PWD	Govt.
2	Development of parking space (10 Cars) Land should be provided by temple trust	200.00	SQ.M.	4.00	4.00				PWD/Temple Trust	
3	Construction of public convenience complex with drinking water facility	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00					
4	Provision of seating benches		LS	1.00	1.00					
5	Providing solar street lighting	25.00	NOS	7.50	7.50					
	Sub Total			31.00	31.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
5. Bhategaon Lake, Bhategaon (Major)										
1	Laying of access road	1.50	KM	67.50	67.50				PWD	Govt.
2	Construction of cross drainage work	12.00	M	10.00	10.00					

District Tourism Plan – H I N G O L I

Final Report

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
3	Construction of entrance gate with watchman cabin	1.00	NOS	15.00	15.00				Irrigation Department/PWD	
4	Development of parking space (50 Cars)	1000.00	SQ.M.	20.00	20.00					PPP
5	Construction of lakeside pathways (6m wide)	11000.00	SQ.M.	110.00	55.00	55.00				Govt.
6	Construction of the public convenience complex with drinking water facility	2.00	NOS	20.00	20.00					
7	Construction of administration office cum nature interpretation centre	1000.00	SQ.FT.	20.00	20.00					
8	Construction of kitchen and service counter	2000.00	SQ.FT.	40.00	40.00					
9	Construction of Aquarium	12000.00	SQ.FT.	360.00	360.00					
10	Construction of pagoda huts with eco-friendly material	5.00	NOS	15.00	15.00					
11	Construction of watch towers	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00					PPP
12	Construction of Jetty with paddle boats (5boats)	1.00	NOS	35.00	35.00					
13	Development of Garden (Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches and sit outs around trees)	10000.00	SQ.M.	70.00	35.00	35.00				Govt.
14	Provision of children's play equipment		LS	15.00	15.00					
15	Providing solar street lighting	250.00	NOS	75.00	37.50	37.50				
16	Installation of CCTV camera with all equipments	5.00	NOS	1.25	1.25					
17	Fixing of hoarding with all details of site	300.00	SQ.FT.	0.30	0.30					
18	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			884.05	756.55	127.50	0.00	0.00		
	Total estimated cost required for development of Circuit 2			1252.05	1089.55	162.50	0.00	0.00		

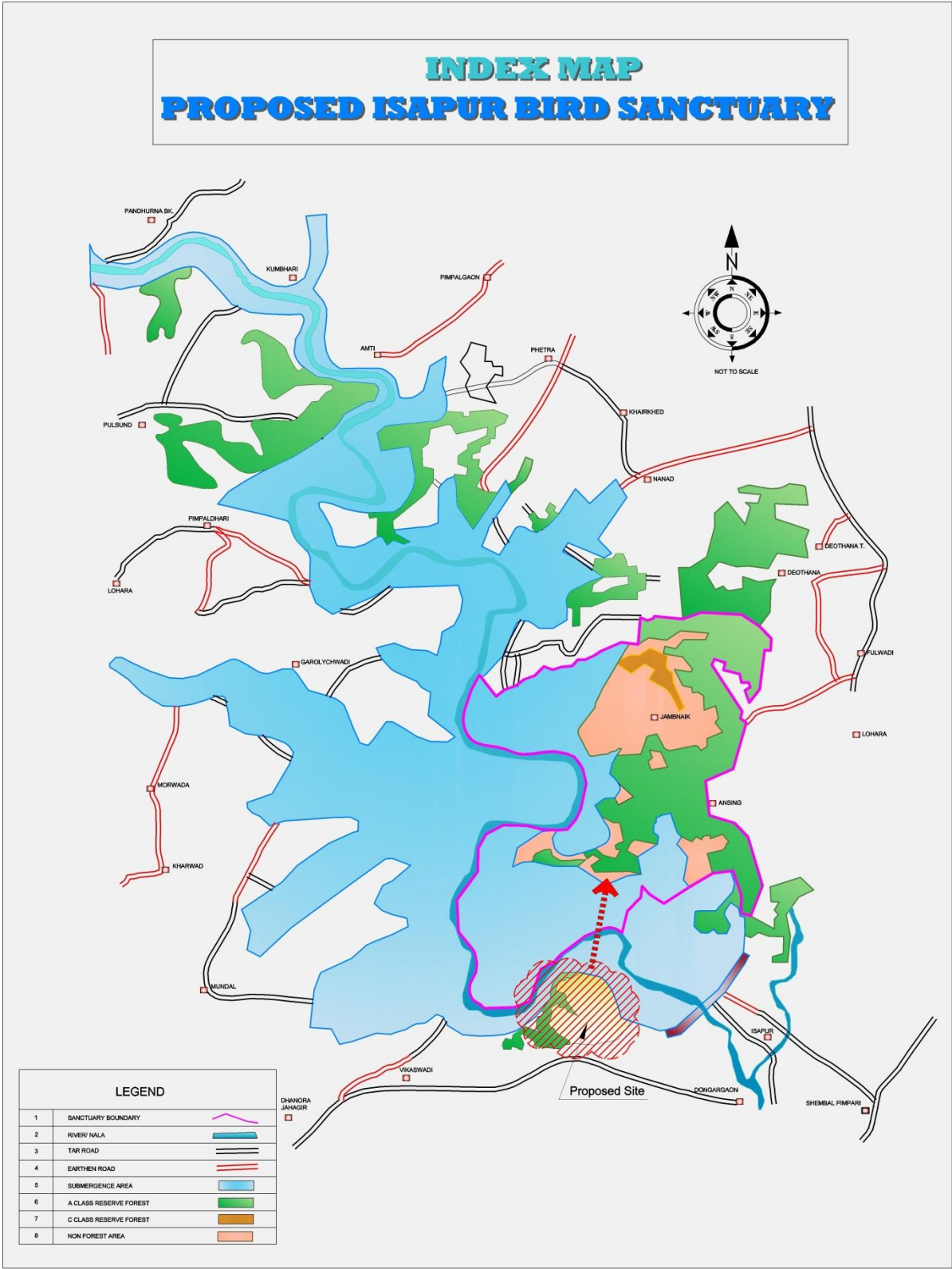


Figure 9. 9 : Site Plan – Proposed Isapur Bird Sactuary

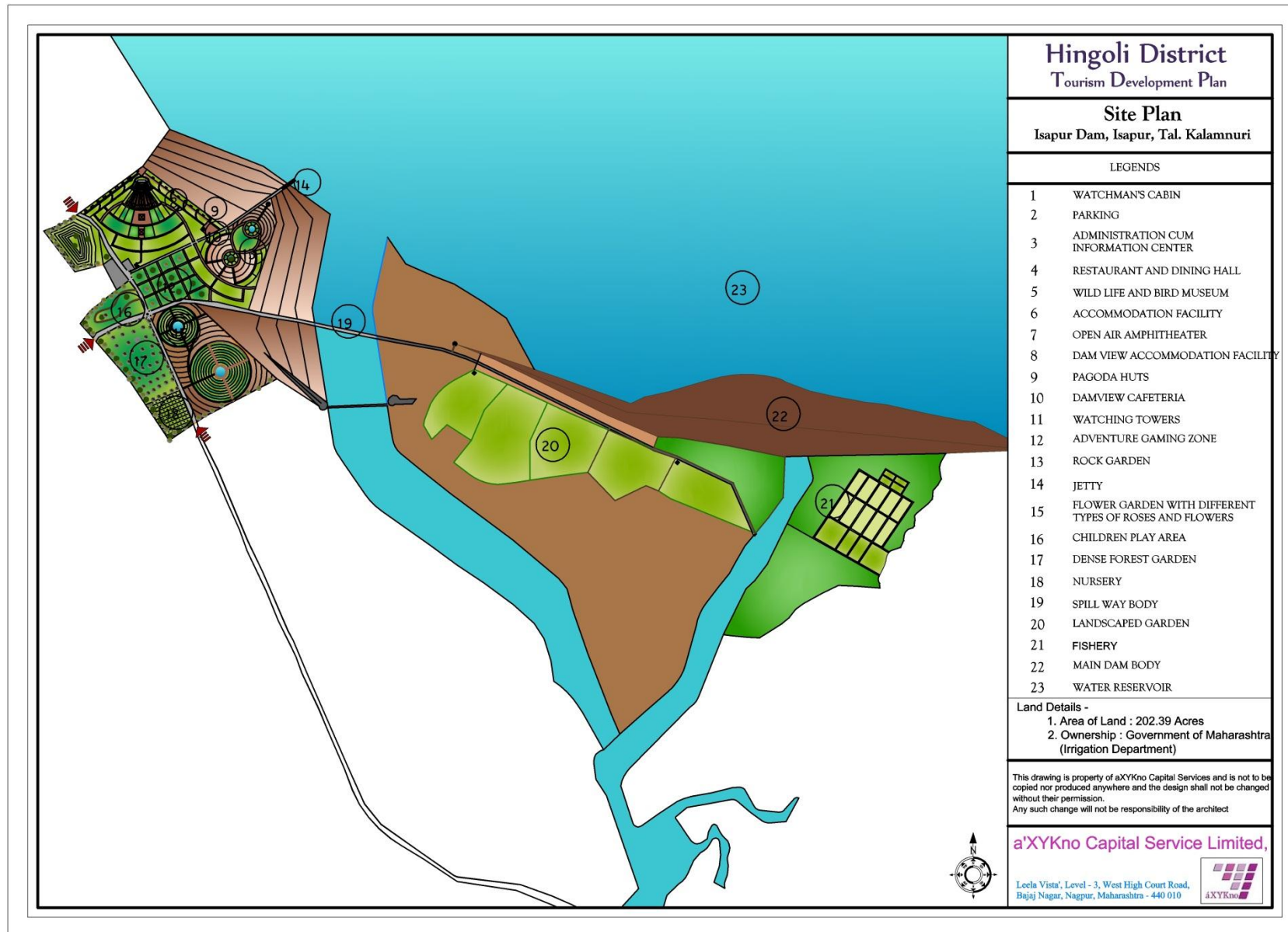


Figure 9. 10: Site Plan – Isapur Dam 1

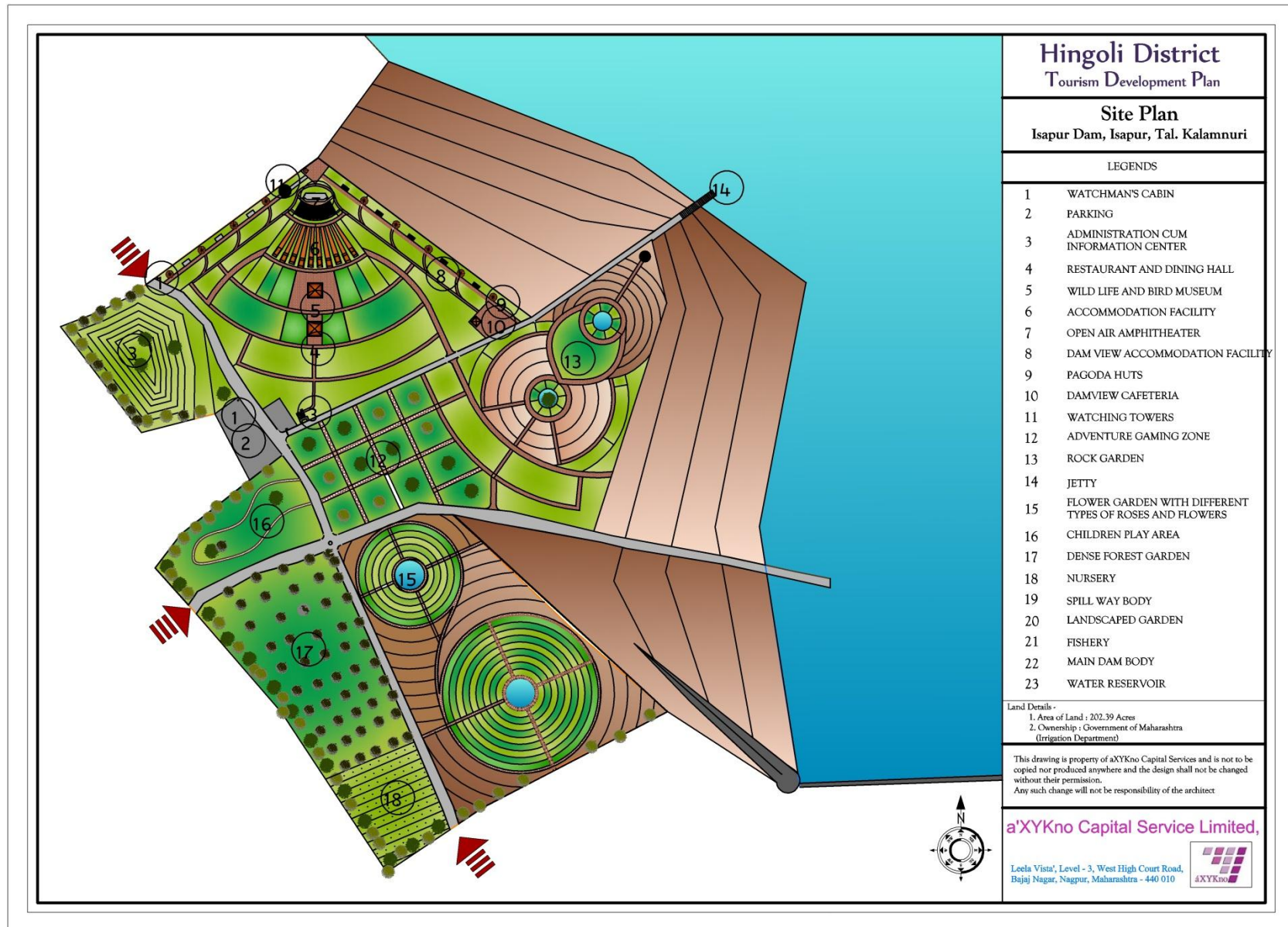


Figure 9. 11: Site Plan – Isapur Dam 2

Table 9. 5: Identified projects in Circuit 3: Kalamnuri Circuit

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
1. Isapur Dam, Isapur (Major)										
1	Upgradation of access road	8.50	KM	212.50	212.50				PWD	Govt.
2	Construction of entrance gate with watchman cabin	3.00	NOS	45.00	45.00				Irrigation Department/ PWD	PPP
3	Development of parking space (200 Cars and 20 Buses)	5000.00	SQ.M.	100.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00		Govt.
4	Laying of internal road from main road to jetty	0.70	KM	31.50	31.50					PPP
5	Security barricades towards dam site		LS	10.00	10.00					Govt.
6	Provision of Public convenience complex with drinking water facility with RO machine	2.00	NOS	30.00	30.00					PPP
7	Construction of administration office cum information centre	1000.00	SQ.FT.	20.00	20.00					PPP
8	Construction of restaurant cum dining hall	5000.00	SQ.FT.	100.00	100.00					Govt.
9	Construction of wildlife and bird museum	5000.00	SQ.FT.	200.00		200.00				PPP
10	Construction of accommodation facility (20 rooms)	20.00	NOS	300.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00		Govt.
11	Construction of Open Air Amphitheater with required sound and light systems	5000.00	SQ.FT.	100.00			100.00			PPP
12	Construction of water view accommodation facility (10 rooms)	10.00	NOS	150.00	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50		Govt.
13	Construction of water view cafeteria	1500.00	SQ.FT.	30.00		30.00				PPP
14	Construction of watch towers	2.00	NOS	10.00	5.00	5.00				Govt.
15	Construction of pagoda huts with eco-friendly material	5.00	NOS	15.00	7.50	7.50				PPP
16	Construction of Jetty	1.00	NOS	20.00	20.00					Govt.
17	Boating facility and other water sports like skiing, rafting etc			150.00	150.00					PPP
18	Development of fishery with all required infrastructures		LS	100.00		100.00				Govt.
19	Toy train	1.00	KM	20.00	20.00					PPP

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
20	Adventure sports like zorbing, rappelling, zip line, rock climbing etc			200.00	120.00	80.00			Irrigation Department/ PWD	PPP
21	Development of Rock Garden (Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches and sit outs around trees)	20000.00	SQ.M.	140.00	70.00	70.00				Govt.
22	Development of flower garden with different types of roses and flowers	20000.00	SQ.M.	140.00	70.00	70.00				
23	Development of Garden (Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches and sit outs around trees)	90000.00	SQ.M.	630.00	157.50	157.50	157.50	157.50		
24	Development of children's play area with equipment		LS	25.00	25.00					
25	Development of dense forest	35.00	Hect.	175.00	58.33	58.33	58.33			
26	Development of Nursery	5000.00	SQ.M.	7.50	3.75	3.75				
27	Providing a Solid Waste Management System		LS	10.00	10.00					
28	Providing solar street lighting within campus	300.00	NOS	90.00	30.00	30.00	30.00			
29	Solar power system (10KW)	10.00	KW	30.00	10.00	10.00	10.00			
30	Fixing of high mast	3.00	NOS	90.00	30.00	30.00	30.00			
31	Installation of CCTV camera with all equipments	15.00	NOS	2.25	1.20	1.05				
32	Fixing of hoarding with all details of site	300.00	SQ.FT.	0.30	0.30					
33	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			3189.05	1380.08	990.63	523.33	295.00		
2. Lamandev Temple, Tal. Kalamnuri (Minor)										
1	Construction of public convenience complex with drinking water facility	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00				PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
2	Construction of Sabhamandap	1000.00	SQ.FT.	15.00	15.00					
3	Providing solar street lighting within campus and on	10.00	NOS	3.00	3.00					

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
	access road								PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
4	Solar power system (2KW)	2.00	KW	6.00	6.00					
	Sub Total			29.00	29.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
3. Nuri Shahid Saheb Darga, Kalamnuri (Major)										
1	Construction of public convenience complex with drinking water facility	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00				PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
2	Construction of administration office cum information centre	1000.00	SQ.FT.	20.00	20.00					
3	Construction of multipurpose hall	1500.00	SQ.FT.	30.00	30.00					
4	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			60.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
4. Shri Saint Tukaram Maharaj Temple, Yehalegaon (Major)										
1	Upgradation of access road	0.50	KM	22.50	22.50				PWD	Govt.
2	Development of parking space (25 Cars) Land should be provided by temple trust	500.00	SQ.M.	10.00	10.00				PWD/Temple Trust	
3	Providing solar street lighting	35.00	NOS	10.50	10.50				PWD	
4	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00				PWD/Temple Trust	
	Sub Total			48.00	48.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
5. Shri Gururam Bapu Maharaj Temple, Yehelgaon (Major)										
1	Upgradation of access road	0.50	KM	22.50	22.50				PWD	Govt.
2	Development of parking space (10 Cars) Land should be provided by temple trust	200.00	SQ.M.	4.00	4.00				PWD/Temple Trust	
3	Construction of public convenience complex with drinking water facility	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00					
4	Construction of accommodation facility (5 rooms)	5.00	NOS	75.00	45.00	30.00				
5	Lake beautification (Cleaning, Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches)	200.00	M	40.00	20.00	20.00				
6	Providing solar street lighting	50.00	NOS	15.00	15.00				PWD	
7	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00				PWD/Temple Trust	
	Sub Total			166.50	116.50	50.00	0.00	0.00		
	Total estimated cost required for development of Circuit 3			3492.55	1633.58	1040.63	523.33	295.00		

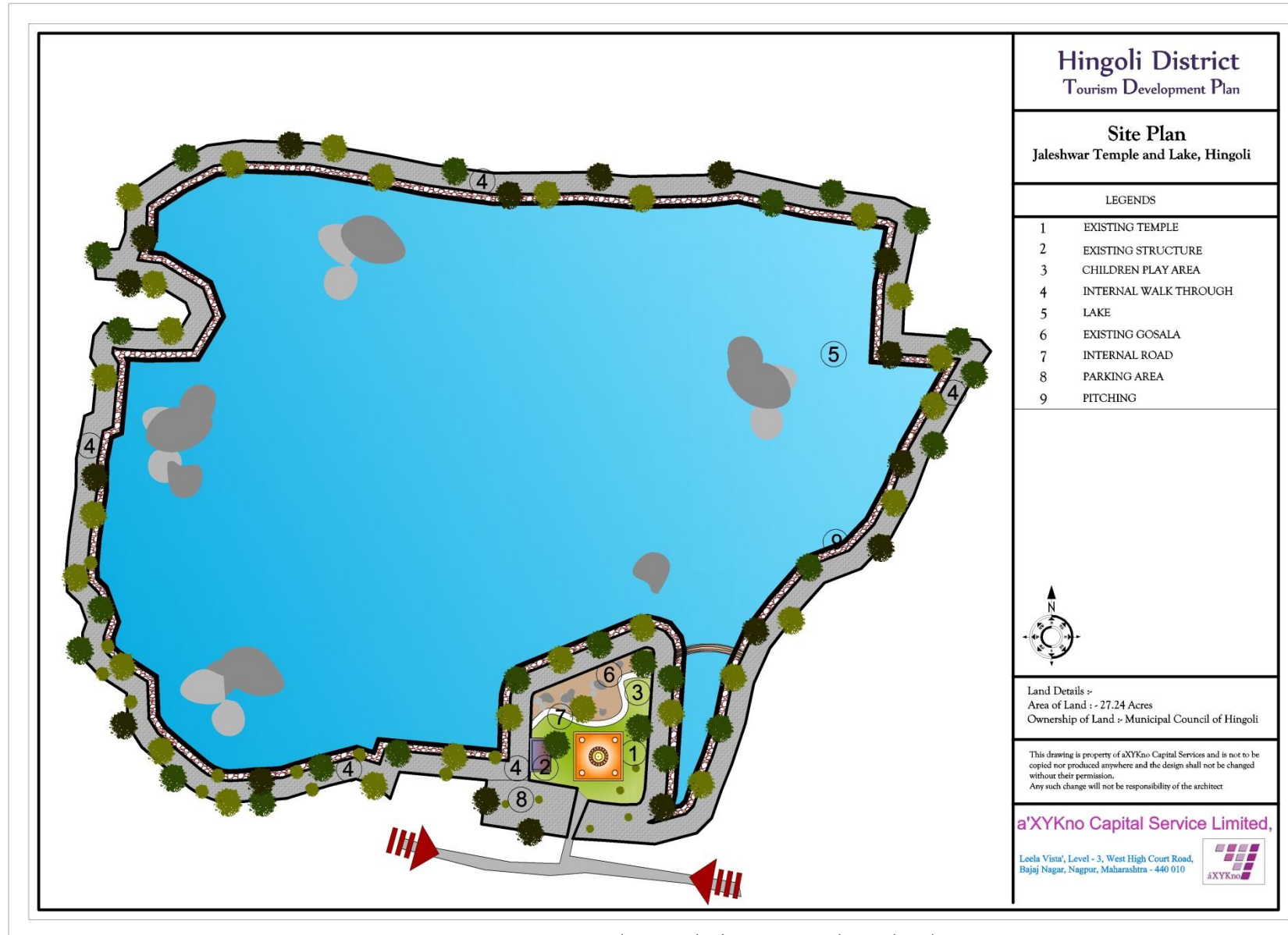


Figure 9. 12: Site Plan – Jaleshwar Temple and Lake

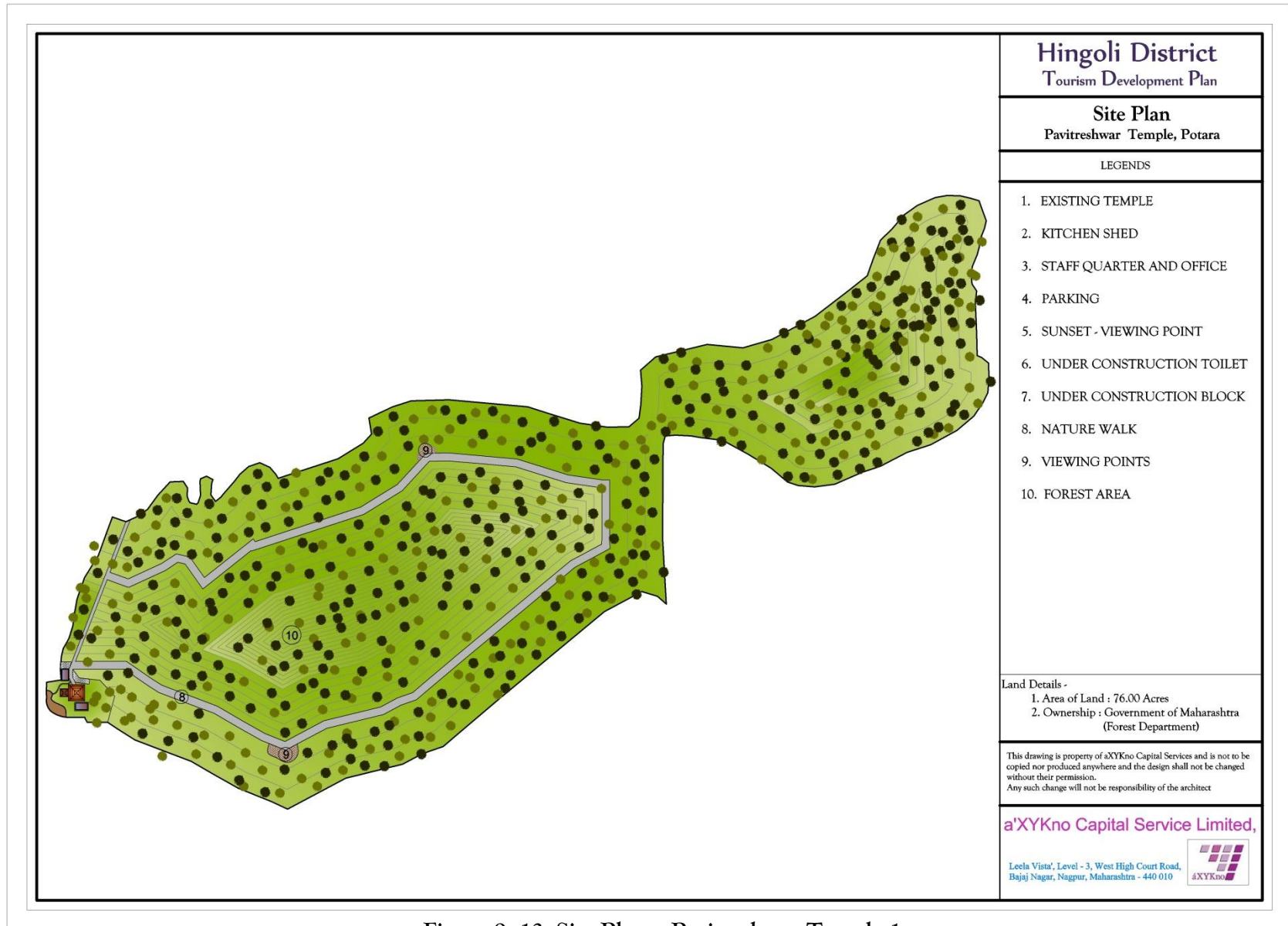


Figure 9. 13: Site Plan – Pavitreshwar Temple 1

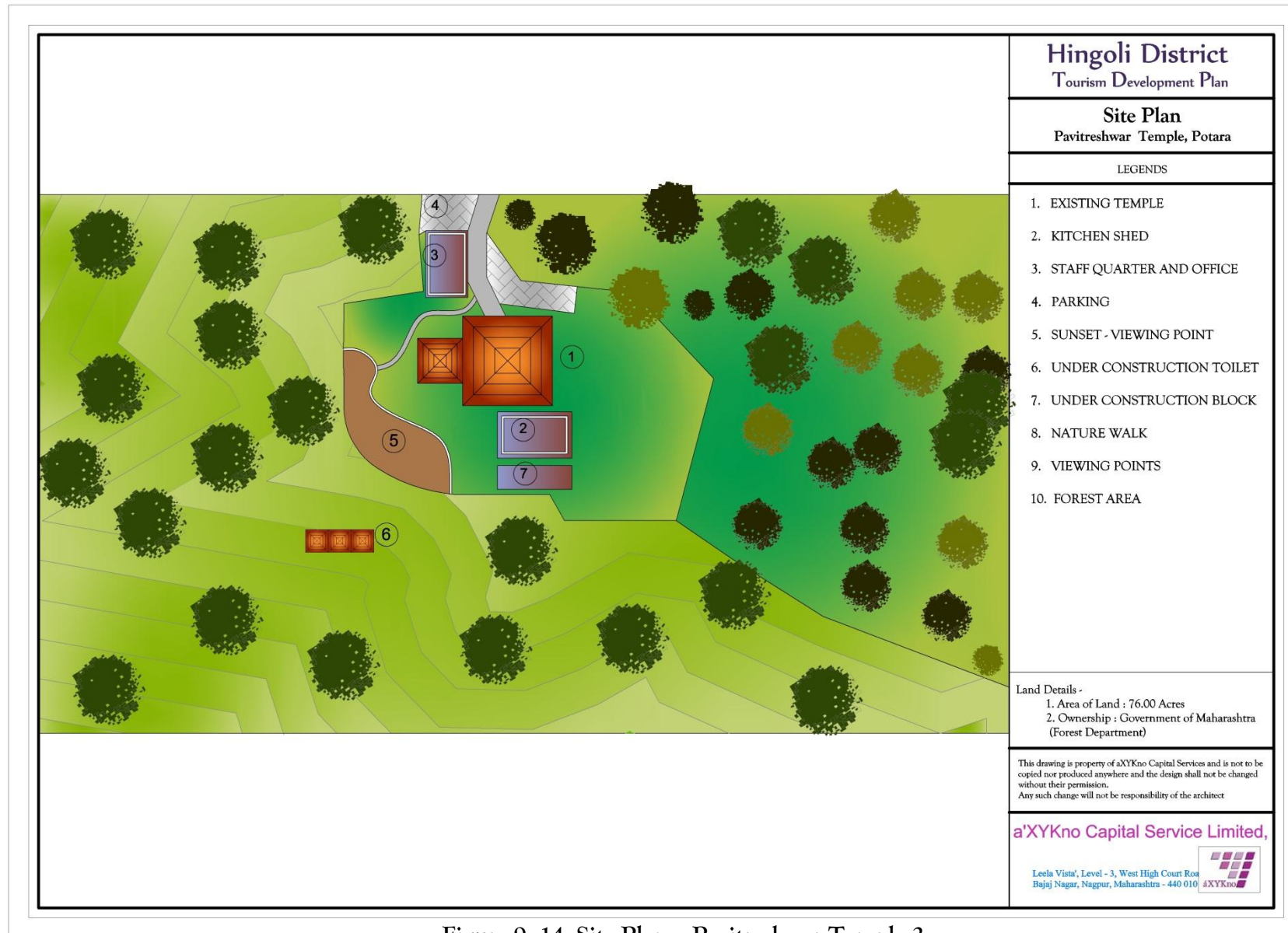


Figure 9. 14: Site Plan – Pavitreshwar Temple 2

Table 9. 6: Identified projects in Circuit 4: Hingoli – Kalamnuri Circuit

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
1. Shri Jaleshwar Temple and Lake, Hingoli (Major)										
1	Development of parking space (20 Cars) Land should be provided by temple trust	400.00	SQ.M.	8.00	4.00	4.00			PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
2	Construction of public convenience complex with drinking water facility	2.00	NOS	10.00	5.00	5.00				
3	Installation of children's play equipment		LS	15.00	15.00					
4	Construction of internal walk through (10M wide)	14500.00	SQ.M.	290.00	145.00	145.00				
5	Construction of internal pathway (3m wide)	250.00	SQ.M.	5.00	5.00					
6	Providing stone pitching surrounding lake	5800.00	SQ.M.	116.00	58.00	58.00				
7	Lake beautification (Cleaning, Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches)	1450.00	M	21.75	10.88	10.88				
8	Providing solar street lighting within campus and on access road	100.00	NOS	30.00	15.00	15.00				
9	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	2.50	2.50				
	Sub Total			500.75	260.38	240.38	0.00	0.00		
2. Chiragshaha Darga and Lake, Hingoli (Major)										
1	Upgradation of access road	1.00	KM	55.00	55.00				PWD	Govt. PPP
2	Development of parking space (20 Cars) Land should be provided by temple trust	1000.00	SQ.M.	20.00	20.00				PWD/Temple Trust	
3	Construction of public convenience complex with drinking water facility	1.00	NOS	20.00	20.00					
4	Construction of Jetty (30 M wide) with 5 boats		LS	30.00	30.00					

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
5	Installation of children's play equipment		LS	20.00	20.00				PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
6	Providing stone pitching surrounding lake	2500.00	SQ.M.	50.00	50.00					
7	Lake beautification (Cleaning, Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches)	1450.00	M	30.00	30.00					
8	Providing solar street lighting within campus and on access road	100.00	NOS	30.00	15.00	15.00				
9	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			260.00	245.00	15.00	0.00	0.00		
3. Shri Datta Temple, Renapur (Minor)										
1	Construction of public convenience complex with drinking water facility	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00				PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
2	Construction of Sabhamandap	500.00	SQ.FT.	7.50	7.50					
3	Development of Garden (Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches and sit outs around trees)	2000.00	SQ.M.	14.00	14.00					
4	Installation of children's play equipment		LS	15.00	15.00					
5	Providing solar street lighting within campus and on access road	30.00	NOS	9.00	9.00					
6	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			55.50	55.50	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
4. Shri Dudhadhari Maharaj Temple, Rupur (Minor)										
1	Construction of public convenience complex with drinking water facility	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00				PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
2	Construction of Prasadalya	5000.00	SQ.FT.	75.00	75.00					
3	Development of Garden (Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches and sit outs around trees)	2000.00	SQ.M.	14.00	14.00					
4	Installation of children's play equipment		LS	15.00	15.00					
5	Providing solar street lighting within campus and on access road	50.00	NOS	15.00	15.00					
6	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			129.00	129.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
5. Shri Pavitreshwar Temple, Potra (Major)										
1	Upgradation of access road	0.30	KM	13.50	13.50				PWD	Govt.
2	Construction of ground storage reservoir	25000.00	Ltrs.	2.50	2.50				PWD/Temple Trust	
3	Provision of drinking water facility with cooling system	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00					
4	Fixing of railing on valley side	80.00	M.	0.48	0.48					
5	Completion of work of multipurpose hall	1200.00	SQ.FT.	12.00	12.00				Forest Department	
6	Development of dense forest	30.00	Hect.	150.00	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50		
7	Development of pathway for nature walk	1.50	KM	15.00	15.00				PWD/Temple Trust	
8	Development of sunset point	350.00	SQ.M.	2.45	2.45					
9	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					

District Tourism Plan – H I N G O L I

Final Report

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
	Sub Total			205.93	93.43	37.50	37.50	37.50		
	Total estimated cost required for development of Circuit 4			1151.18	783.31	292.88	37.50	37.50		

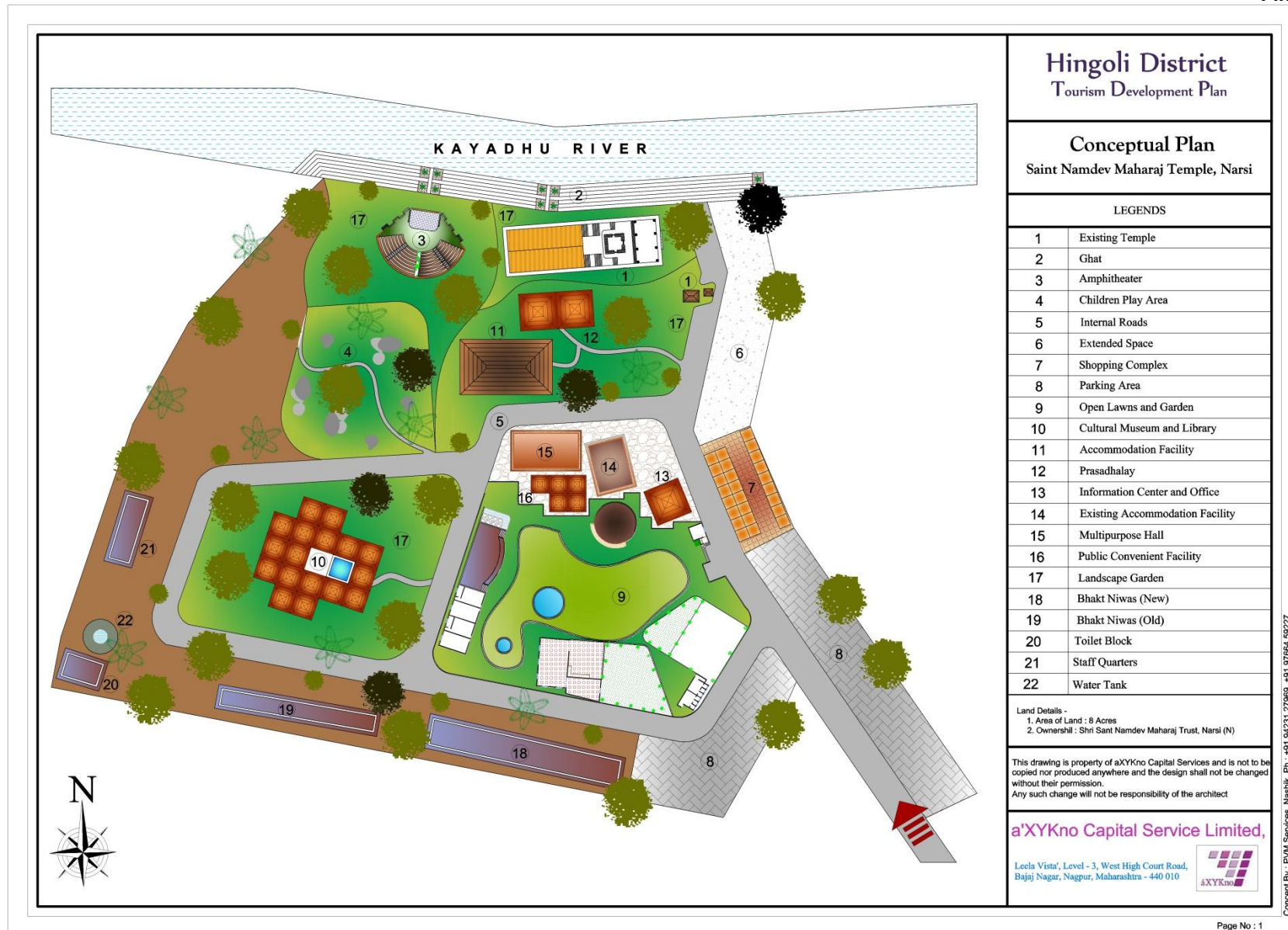


Figure 9. 15: Site Plan – Saint Namdev Maharaj Temple



Figure 9. 16: Site Plan – Saint Namdev Maharaj Garden

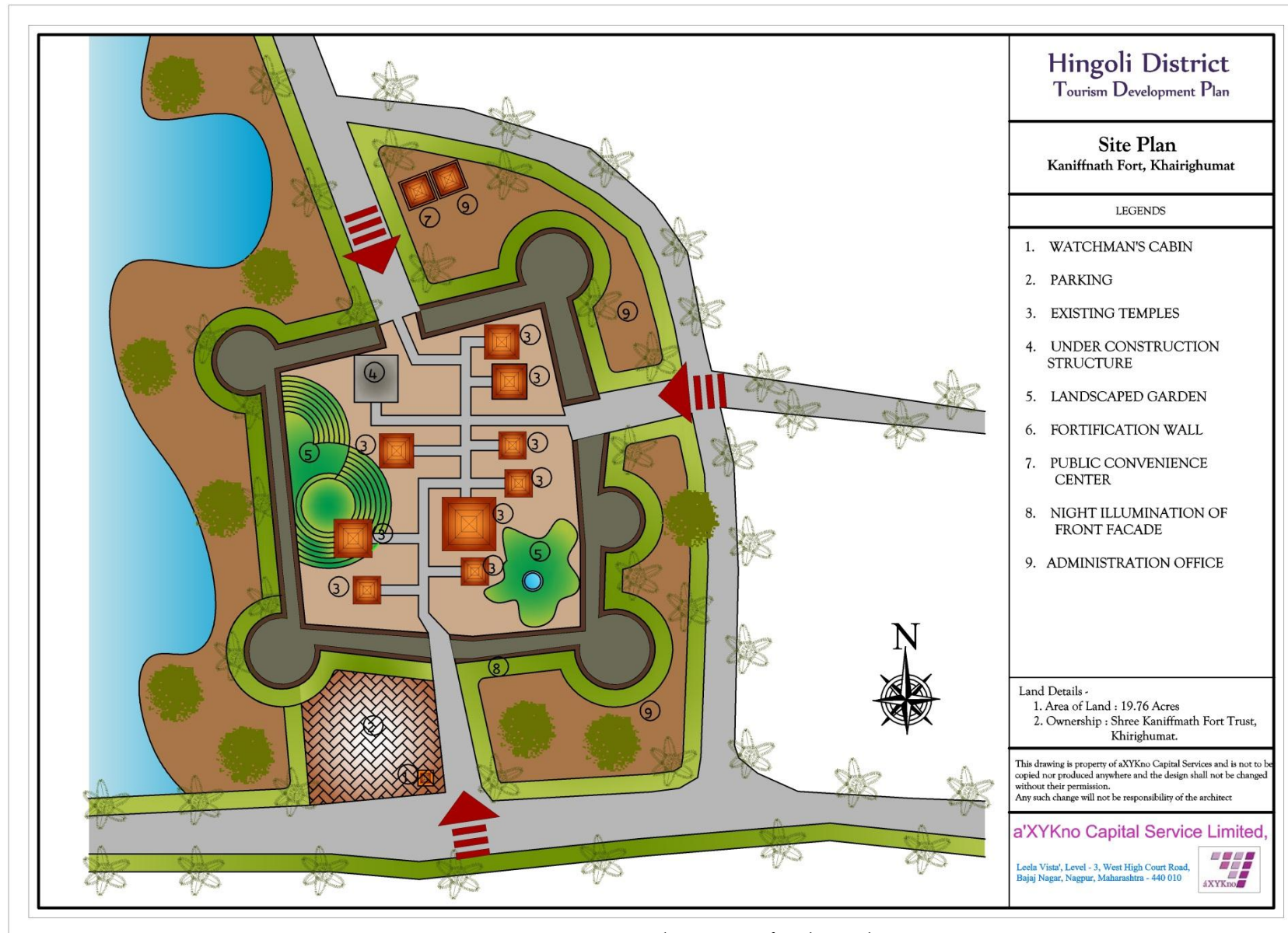
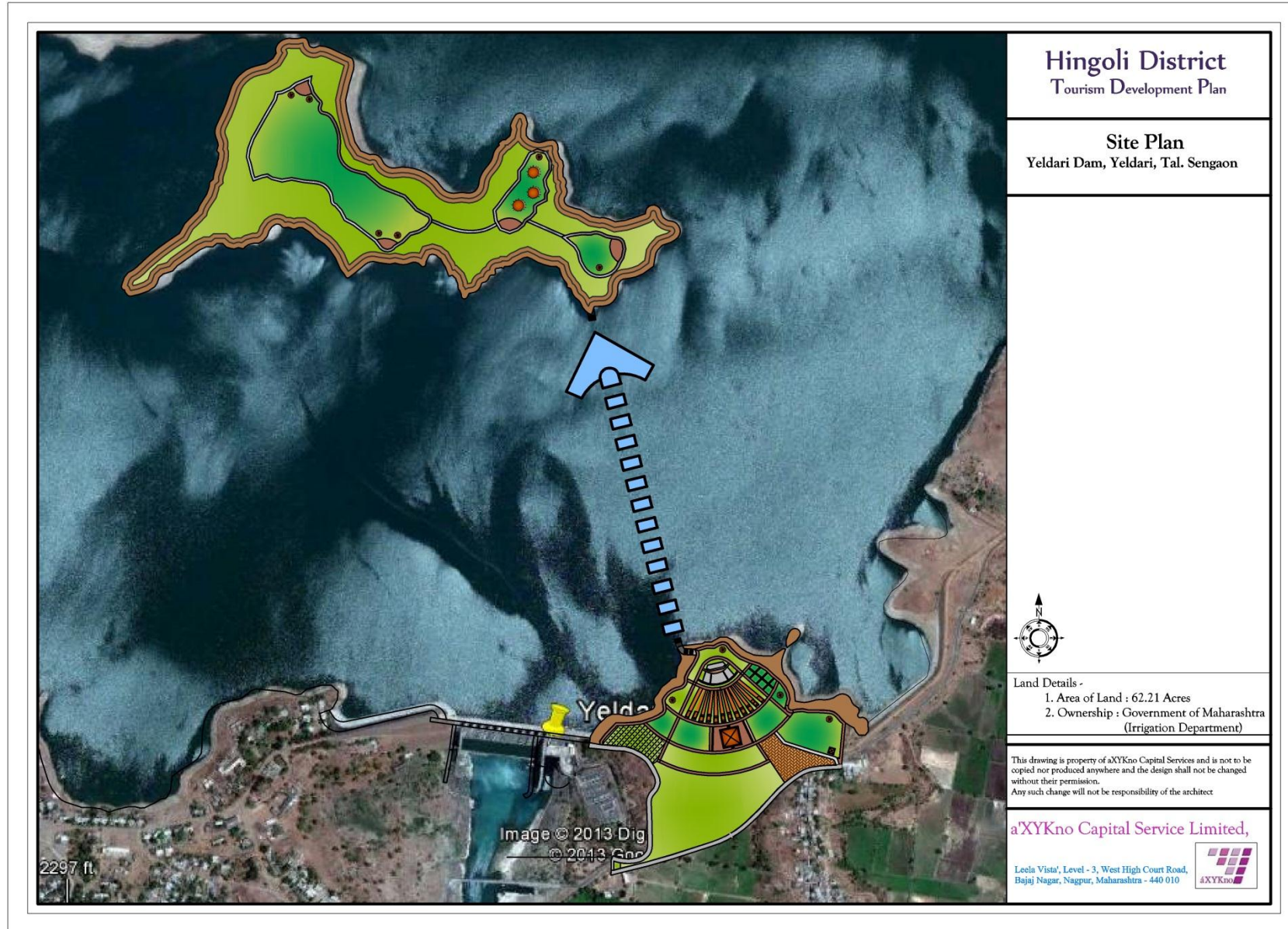


Figure 9. 17: Site Plan – Kanifnath Garh



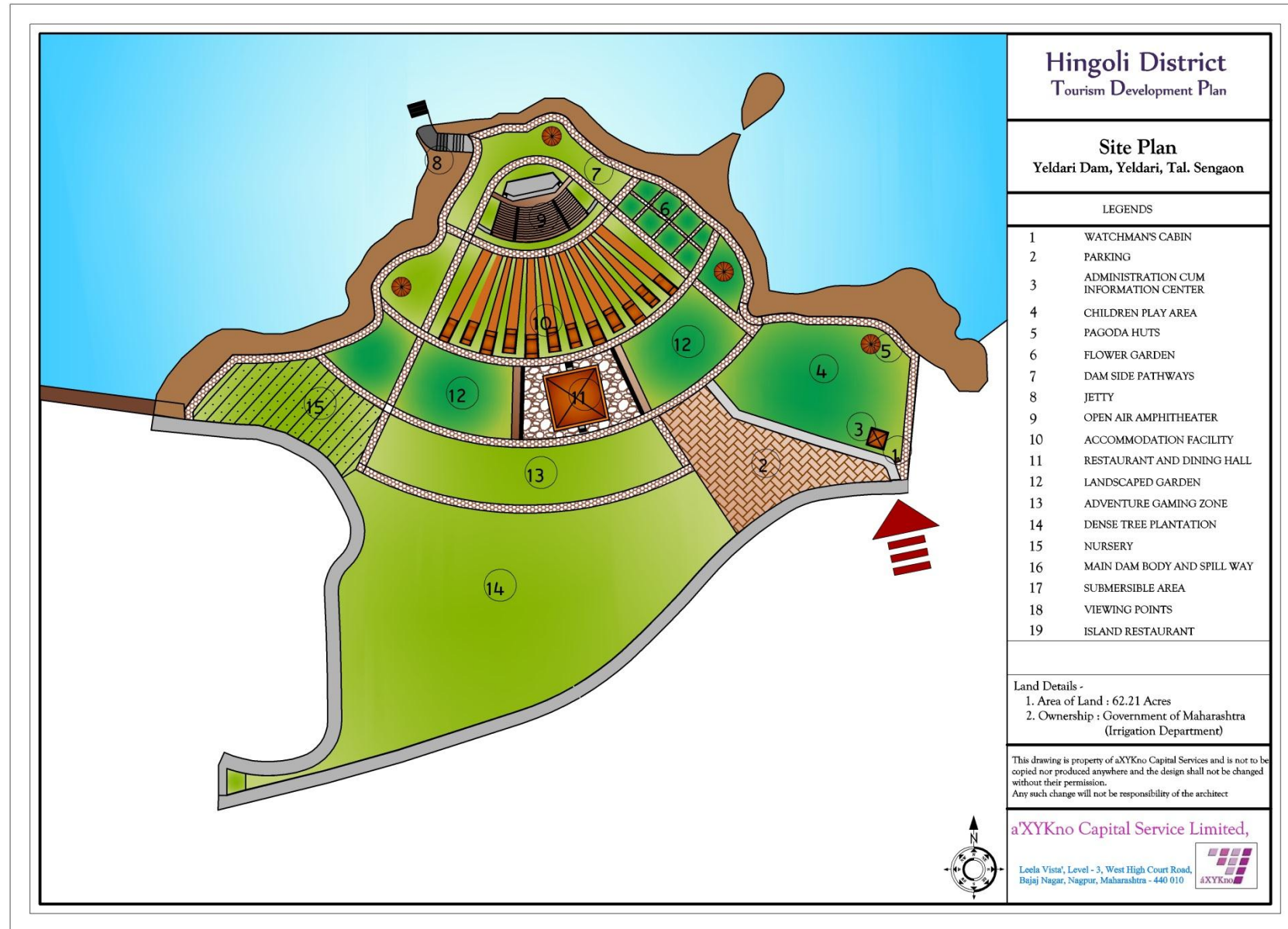


Figure 9. 19: Site Plan – Yeldari Dam 2

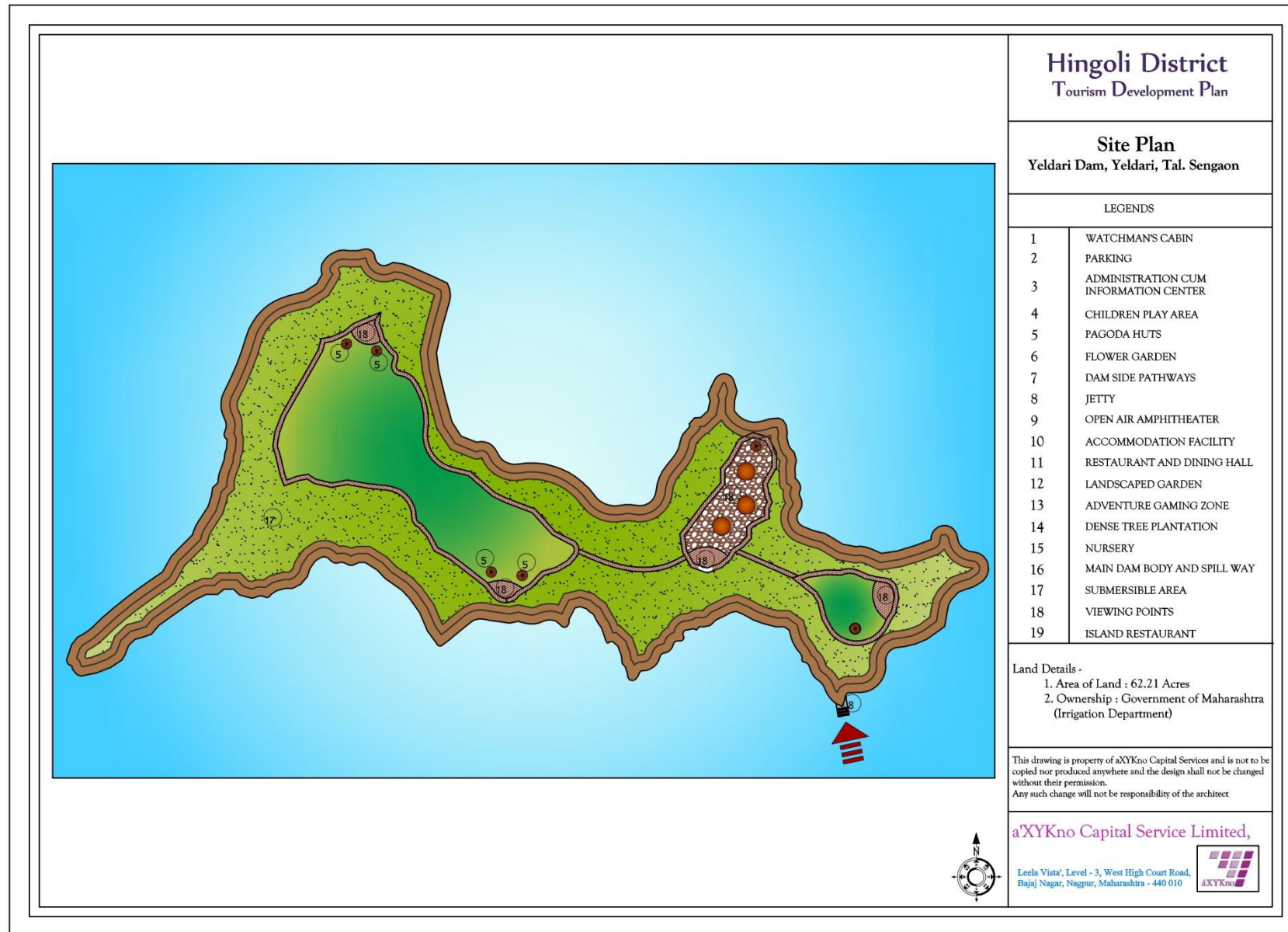


Figure 9. 20: Site Plan – Yeldari Dam 3

Table 9. 7: Identified projects in Circuit 5: Hingoli – Sengaon Circuit

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
1. Shri Saint Namdev (Maharaj) Devsthan and Garden, Narsi (Major)										
Shri Saint Namdev (Maharaj) Devsthan										
1	Construction of entrance gate with watchman cabin	1.00	NOS	15.00	15.00				PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
2	Development of parking space (80 Cars and 15 Buses) Land should be provided by temple trust	2300.00	SQ.M.	46.00	23.00	23.00				PPP
3	Construction of the public convenience complex Which includes toilet block, changing room, Clean and Hygienic Drinking Water etc..	1.00	NOS	20.00	20.00					Govt.
4	Construction of separate public convenience complex with drinking water facility for Dharmashala	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00					
5	Construction of ground storage reservoir	200000.00	Ltrs.	20.00	20.00					
6	Construction of office and information centre	1000.00	SQ.FT.	20.00	20.00					
7	Construction of Open Air Amphitheater with required sound and light systems	3500.00	SQ.FT.	70.00	70.00					
8	Construction of Sabhamandap	1000.00	SQ.FT.	15.00	15.00					
9	Construction of accommodation facility for Dharmashala (25 rooms)	3750.00	SQ.FT.	75.00	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75		
10	Construction of Bhakt Niwas (25 rooms)	25.00	NOS	375.00	187.50	187.50				
11	Construction of staff quarters (6 Nos)	6.00	NOS	90.00	45.00	45.00				
12	Construction of Prasadalya	2200.00	SQ.FT.	44.00	44.00					
13	Construction of multipurpose hall	2200.00	SQ.FT.	44.00	44.00					
14	Construction of cultural centre and library with all amenities	8000.00	SQ.FT.	160.00	100.00	60.00				PPP
15	Construction of shops in shopping complex (25shops)	2500.00	SQ.FT.	37.50	18.75	18.75				PPP

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
16	Laying of paver blocks around the area of shopping complex	230.00	SQ.M.	2.30	2.30				PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
17	Laying of flooring with shahabad tiles	935.00	SQ.M.	7.01	7.01					
18	Conservation and renovation of Temple		LS	20.00	20.00					
19	Construction of pathways with paver block (1.2M wide)	132.00	SQ.M.	1.32	1.32					
20	Construction of pathways with paver block (2.2M wide)	1364.00	SQ.M.	13.64	13.64					
21	Ghat development	130.00	Mtr.	65.00	32.50	32.50				
22	Development of Garden (Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches and sit outs around trees)	10500.00	SQ.M.	63.00	31.50	31.50				
23	Providing a Solid Waste Management System		LS	10.00	10.00					
24	Providing solar street lighting within campus and on access road	200.00	NOS	60.00	60.00					
25	Solar power system (5KW)	5.00	KW	15.00	15.00					
26	Fixing of high mast	2.00	NOS	60.00	30.00	30.00				
27	Installation of CCTV camera with all equipments	10.00	NOS	1.50	1.50					
28	Fixing of hoarding with all details of site	300.00	SQ.FT.	0.30	0.30					
29	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			1350.57	876.07	447.00	18.75	18.75		
Shri Saint Namdev (Maharaj) Garden										
1	Upgradation of access road	2.00	KM	90.00	90.00				Forest Department	Govt.
2	Construction of entrance gate with watchman cabin	2.00	NOS	30.00	30.00					
3	Development of parking space (40 Cars and 5 Buses)	1000.00	SQ.M.	20.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00		
4	Construction of public convenience complex with drinking water facility	1.00	NOS	10.00	10.00					PPP
5	Construction of ground storage reservoir	100000.00	Ltrs.	10.00	10.00					Govt.
6	Construction of information centre/office	2500.00	SQ.FT.	50.00	50.00					
7	Construction of labour shed	1500.00	SQ.FT.	22.50	22.50					
8	Construction of Restaurant	1500.00	SQ.FT.	30.00	30.00					PPP

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
9	Construction of Auditorium	7000.00	SQ.FT.	140.00			140.00		Forest Department	Govt.
10	Construction of pathways with paver block (2.2M wide)	2850.00	SQ.M.	28.50	9.50	9.50	9.50			
11	Construction of pagoda huts (of material wooden+brick)	7.00	NOS	21.00	10.50	10.50				
12	Development of Garden (Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches and sit outs around trees)	9100.00	SQ.M.	54.60	13.65	13.65	13.65	13.65		
13	Installation of children's play equipment		LS	15.00	15.00					
14	Development of botanical garden	10000.00	SQ.M.	60.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00		
15	Development of flower garden	8500.00	SQ.M.	51.00	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75		
16	Fixing of statues of animals		LS	10.00	5.00	5.00				
17	Providing a Solid Waste Management System		LS	5.00	5.00					
18	Providing solar street lighting within campus and on access road	200.00	NOS	60.00	60.00					
19	Fixing of high mast	2.00	NOS	60.00	30.00	30.00				
20	Installation of CCTV camera with all equipments	10.00	NOS	1.50	1.50					
21	Fixing of hoarding with all details of site	300.00	SQ.FT.	0.30	0.30					
22	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			774.40	430.70	101.40	195.90	46.40		
	Sub Total			2134.97	1306.77	548.40	214.65	65.15		
2. Bhawani Mata Temple, Ghota (Minor)										
1	Upgradation of access road	2.00	KM	50.00	50.00				PWD	Govt.
2	Construction of public convenience complex with drinking water facility	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00				PWD/Temple Trust	
3	Conservation and renovation of Temple		LS	10.00	10.00					
4	Solar power system (2KW)	2.00	KW	6.00	6.00					

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
5	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00				PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
	Sub Total			76.00	76.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
3. Kanifnath Garh (Fort), Khairi Ghumat (Major)										
1	Upgradation of access road	0.50	KM	22.50	22.50				PWD	Govt.
2	Construction of cross drainage work	12.00	M	10.00	10.00					
3	Construction of entrance gate with watchman cabin	1.00	NOS	15.00	15.00				PWD/Temple Trust	PPP
4	Development of parking space (50 Cars)	1000.00	SQ.M.	20.00	20.00					Govt.
5	Conservation and Restoration of the Fort		LS	100.00	100.00					
6	Development of Garden (Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches and sit outs around trees)	1000.00	SQ.M.	7.00	7.00					
7	Provision of children's play equipment		LS	15.00	15.00					
8	Night illumination of fort		LS	10.00	10.00					
9	Construction of the public convenience complex with drinking water facility	1.00	NOS	10.00	10.00					
10	Construction of administration office	700.00	SQ.FT.	14.00	14.00					
11	Providing solar lighting	25.00	NOS	7.50	7.50					
12	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			236.00	236.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
4. Yeldari Camp, Yeldari (Major)										
1	Construction of entrance gate with watchman cabin	1.00	NOS	15.00	15.00					Govt.

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
2	Development of parking space (100 Cars and 10 Buses)	2500.00	SQ.M.	50.00	25.00	25.00			Irrigation Department/ PWD	PPP
3	Security barricades towards dam site		LS	10.00	10.00					Govt.
4	Construction of the public convenience complex with drinking water facility	2.00	NOS	20.00	20.00					
5	Laying of internal pathways with paver blocks (3M wide)	6000.00	SQ.M.	60.00	30.00	30.00				
6	Construction of administration office cum nature interpretation centre	3000.00	SQ.FT.	60.00	60.00					
7	Construction of Open Air Amphitheater with required sound and light systems	3500.00	SQ.FT.	70.00			70.00			
8	Construction of accommodation facility (12 rooms)	12.00	NOS	180.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00		PPP
9	Construction of restaurant cum dining hall	5000.00	SQ.FT.	100.00	100.00					
10	Construction of island restaurant	10000.00	SQ.FT.	200.00	200.00					Govt.
11	Construction of pagoda huts with eco-friendly material	10.00	NOS	30.00	30.00					
12	Construction of Jetty with boats (5boats)	5.00	NOS	45.00	45.00					
13	Development of Garden (Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches and sit outs around trees)	15000.00	SQ.M.	105.00	52.50	52.50				
14	Provision of children's play equipment		LS	25.00	25.00					
15	Development of flower garden	1500.00	SQ.M.	10.50	10.50					PPP
16	Adventure sports like zorbing, rappelling, zip line, rock climbing etc		LS	200.00	120.00	80.00				
17	Plantation of trees	7.00	Hect.	35.00	35.00					Govt.
18	Development of nursery		LS	5.00	5.00					
19	Development of viewpoints (including leveling, landscaping, seating benches, railing, etc...)	10000.00	SQ.M.	70.00	35.00	35.00				
20	Providing a Solid Waste Management System		LS	10.00	10.00					
21	Providing solar street lighting	250.00	NOS	75.00	37.50	37.50				
22	Fixing of high mast	1.00	NOS	30.00	30.00					

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
23	Installation of CCTV camera with all equipments	15.00	NOS	2.25	1.20	1.05			Irrigation Department/ PWD	Govt.
24	Fixing of hoarding with all details of site	300.00	SQ.FT.	0.30	0.30					
25	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			1413.05	947.00	306.05	115.00	45.00		
5. Keshavraj Temple, Ajegaon (Minor)										
1	Development of parking space (25 Cars) Land should be provided by Temple trust	500.00	SQ.M.	10.00	10.00				PWD/Temple Trust	Govt.
2	Construction of public convenience complex with drinking water facility	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00					
3	Construction of multipurpose hall	1000.00	NOS	20.00	20.00					
4	Solar power system (2KW)	2.00	KW	6.00	6.00					
5	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					
	Sub Total			46.00	46.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
6. Amruteshwar Temple, Umra (Minor)										
1	Upgradation of access road	3.00	KM	75.00	75.00				PWD	Govt.
2	Construction of public convenience complex with drinking water facility	1.00	NOS	5.00	5.00				PWD/Temple Trust	
3	Lake beautification (Cleaning, Tree plantation and Landscaping with lighting, resting benches)	100.00	M	20.00	10.00	10.00				
4	Providing solar street lighting within campus and on access road	200.00	NOS	60.00	60.00					
5	Solar power system (2KW)	2.00	KW	6.00	6.00					

District Tourism Plan – H I N G O L I

Final Report

Sr. No.	Proposals	Quantity	Unit	Indicative Cost In Lakh	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Implementing Agency	Mode of funding
6	Providing enroute and onsite Signages		LS	5.00	5.00					Govt.
	Sub Total			171.00	161.00	10.00	0.00	0.00		
	Total estimated cost required for development of Circuit 5			4077.07	2772.77	864.45	329.65	110.15		
	Total estimated cost required for development of all five Circuits			18692.15	10873.81	4663.96	2546.73	607.65		

9.4 FUNDING MECHANISM

The projects identified for the growth of tourism in Hingoli requires appropriate funding mechanisms for its implementation. Various plan schemes and institutional finances are available under which the funding can be sought for the various identified projects. Different plans/schemes by Central government, State government and Institutional finances available for the development of tourism infrastructure and improvement of tourism products mainly consist of the following:

Table 9. 8: Various Schemes for Tourism Projects

Source	Schemes
Central Government	1. Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits ^{II} (PIDDC) A. Major destinations and circuits development B. Rural Tourism infrastructure development 2. Scheme for organizing fair & festival and tourism related events (DPPH) 3. Assistance to Central Agencies for tourism infrastructure development 4. Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects (LRG) 5. Financial assistance for _Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums 6. Integrated development of Wildlife Habitats, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of MoEF, Government of India 7. State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)
Maharashtra State Government	1. Tirth Kshetra Vikas Yojana 2. Tourism Incentives Scheme under the Maharashtra Tourism Policy, 2006
Institutional Finances	Financial assistance to enterprises for setting up and/or development of tourism-related projects: by Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd (TFCI)

The details of each scheme by Central government, State Government such as the focus of the scheme, permissible activities, and funding norms are discussed in detail below:

9.4.1 Central Government financial assistance

The Ministry of Tourism extends financial assistance to States/UTs for augmentation of tourist infrastructural facilities, production of publicity material and for celebration of certain identified fairs and festivals that are important from tourist's interest point of view. Assistance is provided every year on the basis of specific proposals received from the State/UT Govts., and in respect of the projects that are short-listed for consideration during that particular year. Following are the various schemes by central government under which assistance is provided to State governments for various tourism related proposals received:

1. Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits” (PIDDC):

This scheme comprises of two major components

A. Major destinations and circuits development

B. Rural Tourism infrastructure development

A. Major destinations and circuits development

Focus of the Scheme	Improvement of existing product and developing new tourism products to the world standard and focus on Integrated Infrastructure Development of the tourist sites.
Permissible Activities	<p>It involves Improvement of the surroundings of the destination which includes activities like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping, development of parks, fencing, compound wall etc • Illumination of the tourist destination and the area around and SEL Shows etc • Providing for improvement in solid waste management and sewerage management, Public Conveniences, etc • Improvement of road connectivity leading to the tourist sites, especially from the National Highways/State highways and other entry points. • Construction of wayside Public Conveniences • Procurement of equipments directly related to tourism, like water sports, adventure sports, eco-friendly modes of transport for moving within the tourism zone and equipments for cleaning of the tourist destination will be eligible for 25% grant • Construction of public buildings which are required to be demolished because of implementation of the Master Plan • Refurbishment of the Monuments • Signages and display boards showing Tourist Area Maps • Documentation on places of interest at the locations • Tourist Arrival Centres, Reception Centres, Interpretation

	<p>Centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of municipal services directly related to Tourism • Other work/activities directly related to tourism
Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For being eligible under this scheme the destination must be among the most visited sites in the State, or a recognized Heritage monument. A group of tourist attractions located in the same village, town or city would also qualify
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance up to Rs 5.0 crore is provided for the development of destinations and Rs. 8.00 crore for development of Circuits • The Ministry of Tourism would bear 100% of the project cost based on the project plan and estimates submitted, excluding the items which are the exclusive responsibility of the State Governments, as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Making the land available for development ✓ Implementation of rehabilitation package, where shifting of dwellings or commercial units is required. However, the Government of India would provide assistance for construction of Tourist Reception Centres including shopping complexes to house the displaced shops ✓ Operation, maintenance and management of the assets created ✓ External infrastructure like Water Supply, Electricity and Roads

B.Rural Tourism infrastructure development

Focus of the Scheme	<p>As per this scheme thrust is on promotion of village tourism as the primary tourism product. Tourism form that showcases the rural life, art, culture and heritage at rural locations. It can include farm/agricultural tourism, cultural tourism, nature tourism, adventure tourism and eco - tourism. Tourism which meshes with seasonality and local events and is based on preservation of culture, heritage and traditions.</p>
Permissible activities	<p>Improvement of the surroundings of the village. This would include activities like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping, development of parks, fencing, compound wall etc., • Improvements to roads within the Panchayat limits. This shall not include any major road which connects the village • Illumination in the village • Providing for improvement in solid waste management and sewerage management • Construction of wayside amenities • Procurement of equipments directly related to tourism, like water sports, adventure sports, eco-friendly modes of transport for moving within the tourism zone • Refurbishment of the Monuments

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signages • Reception Centres • Other work/activities directly related to tourism • Tourist Accommodation
Funding	A maximum of Rs 50.0 lakh is sanctioned for each project under this scheme for development of tourism related infrastructure

2. Scheme for organizing fair & festival and tourism related events (DPPH)

Focus of the Scheme	The Department of Tourism shall provide financial assistance to State Governments for organizing fairs/festivals and tourism related events such as seminars, conclaves, conventions etc. for the promotion of tourism
Permissible activities	<p>Central Financial Assistance would be provided for the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of semi permanent structures • Production of posters, pamphlets, advertisement in newspaper and production of film • Remuneration of artists • Sitting arrangements, lighting, sound, lodging & boarding, transportation, hiring of space and other similar activities
Funding	Ministry of Tourism, Government of India would provide maximum financial assistance of Rs. 25.00 Lakh per fair / festival / event in the case of States. The State Government organizing the event would contribute at least 50 % of the total expenditure involved on the fair / festival or event.

3. Assistance to Central Agencies for tourism infrastructure

Focus of the Scheme	The work for development of places of tourist interest, illumination and preservation of monuments and development of cruise terminals, etc which are under the control of the Central Agencies like Archaeological Survey of India, Port Trust of India and ITDC etc
Permissible activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the surroundings of the destination. This would include activities like landscaping, development of parks, fencing, compound wall etc • Illumination of the Tourist destination and the area around and SEL Shows etc • Construction of public buildings which are required to be demolished because of implementation of the Master Plan • Illumination/Restoration/Refurbishment of the Monuments • Signages and display boards showing Tourist Area Maps and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation on places of interest at the locations • Tourist Arrival Centres, Reception Centres, Interpretation Centres • Civic amenities at and around destination • Development of cruise terminals • Construction of Convention Centre
Funding	The Ministry of Tourism would bear 100% of the project cost based on the project plan. The amount of financial assistance by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India will not exceed Rs 25 crore. For Convention Centre, maximum funding of Rs. 5.00 Crore may be provided to the Central

4. Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects (LRG)

Focus of the Scheme	A project, which is a tourist attraction, or used by tourists and generates large revenue through a levy of fee or user charges on the visitors. The projects promoted by Public Sector Undertakings, Agencies, or Autonomous Bodies of Central/State Governments as well as projects promoted by private sector / PPP Projects recommended by the State Governments/UT Administrations will be eligible for assistance.
Permissible activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects like • Tourist trains • Cruise vessels • Cruise Terminals • Convention Centres • Golf Courses open for both domestic and international tourists • Health and Rejuvenation facilities and • Last mile connectivity to tourist destinations (air and cruise including heli tourism) etc would qualify for assistance <p><i>However Hotel & Restaurant component will not be eligible for assistance. Procurement of vehicles and sports facilities like stadiums will also not be eligible for assistance under the scheme</i></p>
Funding	The subsidy under the scheme will have a cap of Rs 50 Cr subject to a maximum of 25% of total project cost or 50% of equity contribution of the promoters, whichever is Lower There should be a minimum loan component of 25% in the case of private sector/ PPP projects.

5. Financial assistance for ‘Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums - Scheme by Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India

Focus of the Scheme	Development of both new museums and existing museums		
Permissible Activities	Financial assistance is provided for professional development of museums, managed by voluntary organizations, institutions, societies, trusts, local bodies, etc. including universities & colleges registered under the Registration of Societies Act of 1860 (XXI) or those managed by the State Government. The broad range includes museums for promotion of: a) Antiquities b) Numismatics c) Paintings d) Ethnological collection e) Folk art f) Others including Art & Crafts, Textiles, Stamps, etc.		
Funding		Maximum financial assistance admissible (Rs. in Lakhs)	
		Category 1	Category 2
	Setting up of New Museum	600	300
	Development of Infrastructure of Existing Museum	500	250
	Category I : State museums and renowned museums with exquisite collections Category II : Other museums For all purposes grant would be in the ratio of 80:20. A maximum of and up to 80% of the estimated cost would be provided by the Central Government and a minimum of 20% and balance, if any, will be met by the State Government/Institution, as the case may be.		

9.4.2 State Government financial assistance

Every year Maharashtra State government allocates funds for various scheme of tourism development. Various proposals received from various urban areas as well as rural areas are considered and funds are allocated. In the year 2012-2013 State budget, Rs.228 crore has been allocated for various schemes of tourism development. One of the schemes of State government for the development of pilgrim centers is Tirth Kshetra Vikas Yojana.

1. Tirth Kshetra Vikas Yojana

Maharashtra State is known for its pilgrim centers and maintaining sanctity and cleanliness at the place of pilgrimage is of utmost importance to provide an enhanced experience and attract more tourists. Hence Maharashtra State Government has entrusted the responsibility for development of pilgrimage centers to the Urban Development Department or Rural Development Department vide G.R. No. MIS 7896/1830/CR-78/96/UD-18 dated 17th May, 1996. Every year certain fund is allocated for the development of pilgrim centers under the Tirth Kshetra Vikas Yojana

Focus of the Scheme	Development of the pilgrim centres in both urban and rural areas		
Permissible Activities	Approach Roads, Water Supply, Toilet Blocks, Visitor accommodation, Parking, Street lighting, Landscaping etc.,		
Funding	Every year certain fund is allocated for this programme under which development is carried out on the basis of proposals received from the various pilgrim centers.		
	Year	Funds Allocation	Funds Utilized
	2009-10	8000.00	3303.73
	2010-2011	2650.18	2650.18
	2011-2012	3000.00	-
	2012-2013	Substantial outlay proposed for special programme for Development of places of Pilgrimage.	

2. Tourism Incentive scheme under Maharashtra Tourism Policy 2006

Policy 2006 to encourage private partnership in tourism related activities and infrastructure development. Some of the proposed projects in Hingoli can obtain benefit under this incentive scheme. All the proposed projects in Hingoli will be categorized in Zone B or Zone C as per zoning of the Maharashtra Tourism policy 2006. The various incentives that can be sought by investors under this policy are listed in the table below.

Focus of the Scheme	Incentives to encourage private partnership in tourism related activities and infrastructure development	
Projects eligible for Incentives	<p>Hotels, Heritage Hotels, Resorts and Health Farms, Health & Wellness spa units registered under the Bed and Breakfast scheme of MTDC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motels and wayside amenities • Apartment Hotels/Service Apartments • Water Sports and Amusement Parks • Arts and Crafts Villages • Golf Courses • Camping, Caravanning and Tent Facilities • Aerial Ropeways • Convention Centres • Development of Hill Stations • Adventure Tourism Projects • Houseboats • Eco-Tourism Projects. • Museums and Aquariums 	
Zones for tourism	Zone A	Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban District, Navi Mumbai, Thane and Pune Municipal Corporation and Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation areas.
	Zone B	All Municipal Corporations (except areas in Zone A) and A Class Municipalities.
	Zone C	All districts of Maharashtra except areas in Zone A and B
Eligibility criteria for units	Eligible units (project approved) should have a minimum fixed capital investment of Rs. 100 lakhs or more, Rs. 50 lakhs, and Rs. 25 lakhs in A, B and C zone respectively which should be made within 3 years, 2 years and 18 months respectively from the date of registration.	
Land Policy	If an investor approaches the MTDC with a viable project on a particular plot of land and undertakes to bear the cost of acquisition and escalation thereof, the MTDC will acquire such land through the Collector and lease the same to the private investor on stipulated terms and conditions in accordance with the government rules and regulations.	

Incentives	
Fiscal incentives	Total exemption from Luxury Tax (as applicable to Hotels) for a period of 7 & 10 years in the B and C zones respectively & 50% exemption for a period of 5 years in A zone. Total exemption from Entertainment Tax/Amusement Tax for a period of 5, 7 and 10 years in the A, B, and C zones respectively Total exemption from Stamp Duty for the projects located in B and C zones and 50% exemption from stamp duty for projects located in A zone.
Electricity concessions	Electricity duty will be levied at industrial rates for the respective period.
Renewal of Licenses	Various licenses and clearances necessary in tourism projects are required to be renewed every year. By this Policy 2006, these licenses/permissions will require renewal every 5 years.

9.4.3. Institutional assistance

1. Financial assistance to enterprises for setting up and/or development of tourism-related projects: by Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd (TFCI)

Focus of the Scheme	Provision of financial assistance to enterprises for setting up and/or development of tourism-related projects, facilities and services
Permissible activities	Hotels, Restaurants, Holiday Resorts, Amusement Parks, Multiplexes, Entertainment Centers, Education and Sports, Safari Parks, Rope-ways, Cultural Centers, Convention Halls, Transport, Travel and Tour Operating Agencies, Air Service, Tourism Emporia, Sports Facilities etc.
Norms of Assistance	TFCI provides financial assistance to projects with capital cost of Rs. 3 crore and above. Projects with high capital cost may be financed along with other All-India Financial/Investment Institutions. Assistance is provided by way of rupee loans, direct subscription/underwriting of public issues of shares/debentures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum Promoters' contribution 30% of project cost • Debt: Equity Ratio - 1.5:1 • Interest Rate band 12.5% p.a to 12.5%+1.5 to 3% p.a. • Repayment period 8 to 10 years

CHAPTER 10. DESTINATION MARKETING PLAN

10.1 Marketing Plan

Tourism statistics of Maharashtra for the year 2010 show that total number of domestic tourists was 48.4 million whereas the foreign tourist arrival were over 5.0 million. It recorded highest number of foreign tourist arrivals and is among top 5 states in domestic tourist visits in 2010. However most of these tourists appear to visit the well-known tourism destinations and 85% originated from within the state. Hence the marketing strategy for Hingoli district is envisaged to fulfill the following objectives:

1. Attract domestic tourists from different parts of the country
2. Showcase the lesser known cultural heritage of the district
3. Promote the heritage and nature tourism

Hingoli as a complete tourism offering is relatively new. Hence for a tourist it represents a destination that has been less visited by the regular domestic tourist. As a result there is a limited realization of the potential. Thus it is evident that tourism in the Hingoli district is in its infancy and will require aggressive marketing efforts.

At present there are negligible marketing efforts for the promotion of tourism in Hingoli. Currently, MTDC does not have any office setup in Hingoli and hence does not offer any tourism products. Marketing unlike selling focuses on meeting the needs of the customer by means of the product and the whole cluster of attributes associated with creating delivering and finally consuming it. In order to develop the marketing plan for the district it is necessary to segment and target the right tourists while positioning the tourism products.

10.1.1 Segmentation and Targeting

The term refers to identifying the behaviour of the potential tourists in order to market the tourism products to specific consumer types. The tourists currently visiting Hingoli are limited to religious tourists visiting sites like Aundha Nagnath Temple and Narsi Namdev Devsthan which are seasonal and tourists are visiting these places local from neighbouring districts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. In order to expand the tourist type, it is essential to market to targeted tourists.

Hingoli district aims to target the following types of tourists:

Table 10. 1: Target Tourist Type

Target Tourist Type	Characteristics
Wildlife and Nature Enthusiasts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation X and Yers (ages 18-34), are more apt than Matures aged 55+ to take trips where they can feel nature's beauty. • Aged 30+ and realize the value of getting away from office life • Good spenders on quality products
Pilgrimage Tourists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aged 30+ and want to explore their spiritual side • Look out for local destinations, mostly within commutable distance

10.1.2 Positioning

The Hingoli district offers a plethora of tourist avenues. It can thus be able to attract targeted tourist types by positioning itself as a safe, secure destination utilizing its religious wealth. Hence as part of the marketing plan it is envisaged to position the district for its pilgrimage and wildlife/natural value. In turn, the attractive positioning vision statement is proposed as:

“Experience the land with divine power of Lord Shiva”

This broad positioning statement can be marketed with different tourism products including tourist circuits. The broad strategies supplementing the marketing objectives would hence help attract the targeted tourists.

10.2 Tourism Products

Tourism products are defined as developed attractions/ tours/ products which would attract not only local but tourists from all over the country. Tourism product includes the total tourist experience that meet its expectations, including experience with housing, natural and heritage attractions, entertainment, transportation, catering, hosts etc. Hingoli has possibilities for development and commercialization of tourism products. Successful tourism products or products with the greatest opportunity to be quickly placed on the market include:

1. Circuits Tours
2. Special Interests

10.2.1 Tourist Circuits

The five identified local circuits namely, Aundha – Basmat, Kalamnuri – Basmat, Kalamnuri, Hingoli – Kalamnuri, Hingoli – Sengaon circuits are proposed to be marketed to

the tourists visiting the district. All identified circuits serve the two-fold purpose of tourism development as well as marketing. Each circuit is branded based on its intrinsic value. These circuits can be developed as tours in the district and supported by marketing collateral. The maps and figures of each circuit are shown in the chapter of tourism circuit layout plan.

10.2.2 Special Interest Packages

This strategy aims to attract tourists in the off season. It will try to motivate tourists who are visiting friends and relatives and are already in Hingoli. It will also cater to special interest through development of innovative packages.

Segments of Special interest tourists that Hingoli can target are:

- Adventure tourism
 - Land based
 - Water based
- Wildlife/Nature Tourism
- Others (i.e. Agro Tourism)

The different packages that can be designed will fall largely under the category of adventure tourism. Other schemes can be monsoon discount packages.

Table 10. 2: Special Interest

Packages Types	Examples	Tourist spots where these sports can be taken up
Land Based	Rock Climbing, Trekking, Hill walking, Horse riding, Elephant Safari, Camping on Machan, Camp fire	Isapur dam, Aundha Nagnath Forest Project, Siddheshwar Dam, Yeldari dam
Water Based	Boating, rowing, sailing, yachting, canoeing, motorized speed boat, houseboats, River rafting	Isapur dam, Aundha Nagnath Forest Project, Siddheshwar Dam, Yeldari dam

Efforts should be made to develop innovative packages in all these categories to attract niche segments of tourists. In planning these packages care should be taken to ensure that these packages are spread across the year and do not aggregate in a particular season.

The promotion effort will require aggressive advertising, collaboration with event organizers, hoardings at airports, stations, brochures at information centers, etc.

10.2.3 Media Plan

The important components of the media plan which are common for the promotion measures are as below:

FAM Tours: Tour operators play an important role in convincing the tourist to sample a tourist offering. To achieve this, the tour operator should be convinced of the product. Experience will enable the tour operator to promote Hingoli better; hence it is recommended that Familiarization (FAM) tour be organized for tour operators. Local, national and international tour operators should be called for a free visit to priority destinations of the district and information regarding the destinations should be disseminated to them. Creating better awareness among tour operators about the tourism potential in Hingoli and building their capabilities to function as facilitators is be an important element of the promotional strategy.

Website: The official website of MTDC does not provide information about Hingoli. The district website for Hingoli provides only a brief list of tourist spots in the district. Hence an important avenue for information dissemination is not being utilized to its fullest. Hingoli city to be included in the city listings on website of MTDC. The web site will further need to provide information on tourist spots in Hingoli district, different packages, online tour bookings upcoming tourism projects etc.

Presence on World Wide Web: Hingoli does not have special website dedicated to tourism. Only certain information of some tourist spots of Hingoli is found in certain websites. There can be a special website designed specifically for tourism in Hingoli district, showcasing various tourist destinations, various packages, online booking etc. Hyperlinks to these sites from other tourism websites may need to be increased. Specific sites on which links can be provided are:

www.lonelyplanet.com

www.travel-india.com

www.tourisminindia.com

www.makemytrip.com

www.tripadvisor.com

Special arranged home-stays with local households can be listed on accommodation website. As all tourist circuits provide for innovative approaches to accommodation including home-stay accommodation, nature huts, etc. different accommodation websites such as www.hotels.com, and www.hostelbookers.com will invite not only domestic tourists but also international tourists.

Direct Mailers: Direct mailers have an advantage over print media in that the reach and frequency be regulated to the desired level without incurring the high cost implications of print media. Direct mailers can be used to increase awareness of the tour operators of special packages. Corporate companies and other cultural groups can be contacted through mailers in order to promote the cultural centers.

Brochures: A variety of brochures should be designed to promote the tourist attraction in Hingoli. These can be used as direct mailers or can be placed at various government offices like MTDC, District planning office, tour operator offices, information centers etc.

Brochures should be designed for the following:

- Pilgrimage centers of Hingoli;
- Natural of Hingoli;
- Forest department's projects in Hingoli

Other than these brochures special booklets should be designed for the various circuits. The information to be provided in these brochures should include photographs, a write up about the importance of the destination, attractions at the destination, other nearby attractions, how to get to the destination, best time for visiting, what to carry, important phone numbers at the destination, how to make a booking etc.

Public relations: This can be achieved by maintaining contacts with journalists and thereby enabling good coverage of events that may be news worth such as good coverage of opening of the convention cum cultural centre, launch of websites, booklets, brochures etc. The specific objectives of public relations are

- Connection with travel agents, tour operators, airlines to ensure promotion of Hingoli and facilitate FAM tours.
- Liaison with television channels to encourage them to prepare fillers or films on Hingoli and facilitate their visits
- Liaison with journalists to write articles in Newspapers, travel magazines about Hingoli

Another public relations measure that can generate good publicity is sponsoring prizes (like an all expenses paid vacation to Hingoli) for television game shows.

Outdoors: Another component of the media plan that can be used at a later stage to improve visibility for Hingoli tourism is the outdoors media. The media vehicles include:

- Hoardings at bus shelters, bus terminus, airports, stations etc
- Signages and hoardings at strategic locations in Hingoli.

TV and Print Media: The Television and Print media are not being considered as major components of the media plan especially in the initial stages of creating awareness due to prohibitively high cost. However, the importance of these media vehicles cannot be denied and this avenue of advertisement should be explored. It would majorly involve advertisements in various TV channels and dailies like newspapers, In-flight magazines, travel magazines etc.

10.3 Brand Identity

It is essential that Hingoli tourism occupies a strategic position in the minds of tourists. Building a brand identity is a means to achieve this. This identity can be achieved through:

- A distinctive Logo to be used on all communications
- The positioning statement to be used in all advertisements

An important aspect of brand identity is the brand image. This image will be built by adherence to quality and tourist orientation. The Hingoli tourism brand should thus stand for a certain level of quality and tourist orientation.

Competition to generate interest: Competitions are good way to build interest in the minds of the customers. This exercise also helps in building a database of interested individuals. The following competitions are recommended for Hingoli tourism:

- Designing a logo for Hingoli tourism
- Coining a slogan for Hingoli tourism

These competitions can be organized in Maharashtra, may be on a national scale, using the direct mailer or brochure method with the prize of an all expenses paid vacation to destinations in Hingoli. The contest can also be hosted on the internet.

10.4 Marketing Budget

The marketing budget for the six years period from 2012-2015 and 2015-2018 based on the recommendations given in the preceding sections has been detailed out. The total promotion budget for this period is **Rs.21.0 million**. This includes a graphic design and corporate identity programme estimated at 1.0 million.

The following assumptions have been made in preparing this budget shown below:

- A Graphic design and Corporate Identity program will be developed by a professional advertising agency.
- Total 250 FAM tours will be organized in two phases with a cost of Rs. 20,000 per operator
- 1 Lakh direct mailers will posted in the next six years period
- Approximately 1000 paper printed tissues/ folders will be distributed in trains per day.
- Approximately 10,000 brochures of individual tourist spots and 10,000 brochures of the circuits will be printed
- A capacity building program has been planned for training of guides, hotel operators etc.
- Other expenses include organizing competitions, public relations measures etc.

Table 10. 3: Marketing Budget

Sr. No.	Promotional Expenditure	Cost (In Lakh)	Phase I (2012-22)	Phase II (2022-32)
1	Graphic Design & Corporate Identity Programme by Ad Agency	10.00	5.00	5.00
2	FAM Tours (Familiarization tour for tour operators)	60.00	30.00	30.00
3	Direct Mailers (A6 size)	25.00	12.50	12.50
4	Printed Tissues / Folder (B/W)	20.00	10.00	10.00
5	Information brochures	52.00	26.00	26.00
6	Advertisement (Hoardings, web based, mobile based etc)	22.00	11.00	11.00
7	Separate website showcasing Hingoli tourism	5.00	5.00	
8	Organizing competitions for promotion of Hingoli tourism	6.00	3.00	3.00
9	Capacity building programme	10.00	5.00	5.00
	Total	210.00	107.50	102.50

ANNEXURES

Annexure 5. 1: List of All Pilgrim Destinations in Hingoli District

S.No.	Taluka	Tourist Spots	Location
1	Hingoli	Narsi Namdev Temple	Narsi
2		Jaleshwar Temple & Jaleshwar Lake	Hingoli
3		Datt Temple, Mangalwara	Mingoli
4		Khatkali Hanunian Temple	Chikhalwadi
5		Balsakha Temple	Pangri
6		Chiragshah Baba and Pond	Hingoli
7		Panehmukhi Mahadev	Sawa
8		Buddha Vihar	Andharwadi
9		Amruteshwar Mahadev	Umra
10		Tulja Bhawani Temple	Ghotadevi
11		Mahadev Temple	Digraj
12		Mahadev Temple	Chincholi
13	Kalamnuri	Jatashankar Temle	Dongarkada
14		Pavitreshwar Temple	Potra
15		Dudhadhari Maharaj Temple	Rupur
16		Nuri Shahid Shahab Dargah	Kalamnuri
17		Chinehaleshwar Mahadel Temple	Kalamnuri
18		Lamandev Temple	Kalamnuri
19		Tukaram Maharaj	Yehlegaon
20		Mahadev Temple	Krishnapur
21		Vitthal Rukhmai Temple	Shevala
22		Renukamata Temple	Donga rgaon
23		Renukamara Temple	Pethvadgaon
24		Mahadev Temple	Bhosi
25		Mahadev (Bhuvneshwar) Temple	Kurradi
26		Malik Masjid	Yedshi
27		Tulja Bhawani	Kalamnuri
28		Kashi Vishwanath Mahade	Salegaon
29		Bhawani Temple	Varangphara
30		Datt Temple	Renapur
31		Bahiroha Mahadev	Chafnarh
32		Fishries	Bhategaon
33	Sengaon	Khandoha I emple	Kolsa
34		Rekhehua Temple	Kapadsingi
35		Mahadev Temple	Aajegaon
36		Kanifnath Temple	Kluidaj
37		Mahadev Temple	Kadoli
38		Satarkarhaba Temple	Scngaon

S.No.	Taluka	Tourist Spots	Location
39	Sengaon	Vitthal Rukhmai Temple	Bhankheda
40		Amrutlinga Temple	Yeldari
41		Nagnath Temple	Sindagi (Naga)
42		Beleshwar Temple	Ridhora
43		Aavamath Sansthan	Scngaon
44		Tulja Bhawani	Pusegaon
45		Majhod Devi Temple	Majhod
46		Omkareshwar Mahadev Temple	Palshi
47		Vansheshwar Mahadev Temple	Gondala
48		Datt Temple	Jamdaya
49		Kanifnath (Killa) Temple	Kherighumat
50		Shri Ram and Hanuman Temple	Javlabazar
51		Nagnath Temple and Forest	Aundha Nagnath
52	Aundha	Sarangswami Math	Sarangwadi
53		Siddhanath Temple	Gangalwadi
54		Jain Temple	Shiradshahpur
55		Jinda Shamadar Dargah	Shiradshahpur
56		Miskinshah Dargah	Javlabazar
57		Khandoha Mahaalsa Temple	Nishana
58		Krishna Temple	Jadgaon
59		Siddheshwar Kamp	Siddheshwar
60		Khandoha I emple	Golegaon
61		Balaji Temple	Purjal
62		Mahadev Temple	Purjal
63		Daregaon (Ta powan)	
64		Nilkanreshwar Temple	Sendursana
65		Padmavati sansihan	Aundha Nagnadi
66		Ganpati Temple	Methala
67		Barashiv Hanuman Temple	Barashiv
68	Basmat	Jain Temple	Aasegaon
69		Balaji Temple	Shivpuri
70		Fulari Aai Temple	Kurunda
71		Bahiroha Temple	Ghondhi
72		Aanpurna Devi Sansthan	Aaral
73		Hayat Pasha Dargah	Hayarnagar
74		Hafij Ali Dargah	Girgaon
75		Mahadev Temple	Makara
76		Rodkeshwar I emple	Pangra (Shinde)
77		Datt Temple	Pangra (Shinde)

S.No.	Taluka	Tourist Spots	Location
78	Basmat	Siddheshwar Temple	Vasmat
79		Harkeshwar Temple	Hatta
80		Mahadev Temple	Pimpla
81		Gorakhnath Temple	Wai
82		Omkareshwar Mahadev Temple	Aailgaon (Rajehua)
83		Uttreshwar Mahadev Temple	Thorava
84		Sant Ramhhau Maharaj I emple	Sirli

Annexure 5. 2: Time Tables

Nanded Flight Schedule

Sr. No.	Airline	Flight No	From	To	Dept.	Arrival	Day						
							M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	Go Air	G8302	Nanded	Nagpur	21:05	22:05	-	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y
2	Go Air	G8212	Nanded	Mumbai	9:05	9:50	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y
3	Go Air	G8212	Nanded	Delhi	8:40	12:40	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y
4	Go Air	G8302	Nanded	Delhi	21:00	23:55	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y
5	Kingfisher	IT4145	Nanded	Latur	13:25	13:55	Y	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
6	Go Air	G8202	Mumbai	Nanded	19:35	20:35	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y
7	Go Air	G8202	Delhi	Nanded	5:35	8:25	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	Y

Railway Time Table For Hingoli Station

Train name (no.)	Arrives	Departs	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Tirupati Amaravati (S) Ex (12765)	10:44	10:45	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-
Shriganganagar Nanded (S) Ex (12486)	21:09	21:10	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Nanded Shriganganagar (S) Ex (12485)	01:24	01:25	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y
Akola Kachikura Ex (17640)	11:24	11:25	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kachikura Akola Ex (17639)	15:29	15:30	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kolhapur Nagpur Ex (11404)	04:09	04:10	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	-
Nagpur Kolhapur Ex (11403)	21:59	22:00	-	Y	-	-	-	Y	-
Ajmer Hyderabad SF Ex (12719)	17:29	17:30	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-
Hyderabad Ajmer SF Ex (12720)	03:24	03:25	Y	-	Y	-	-	-	-
Amaravati Tirupati (S) Ex (12766)	10:09	10:10	Y	-	-	Y	-	-	-

Annexure 8. 1: Tables showing detail calculations for tourist population forecast

S.N	Tehsil	Tourist Spots	Tourist	Days / Visitors	Jan (31)	Feb (28)	Mar (31)	Aprl (30)	May (31)	June (30)	July (31)	Aug (31)	Sept (30)	Oct (31)	Nov (30)	Dec (31)	Sub-Total	Local (No.)	Domestic (No.)	Total (No.)	Local %	Domestic %	
1	Hingoli	Shri Sant Namdev (Maharaj) Devsthan,Narsi,Tal.Hingoli	Fair / Festival	Namdev Jayanti (1 Day) - 2, 00,000 Visitors (29 October, 1270 - 1350) Kirtan (178 Days) – 2,000 Visitors per Day Saptah (70 Days) - 3,000 Visitors per Day Palkhi Sohala (31 Days) - 10,000 Visitors per Day Gudhi padva (3 Days) - 10,000 Visitors per Day	60000	60000	90000	60000	60000	60000	60000	60000	30000	230000	28000	140000	938000	562800	375200	1000500	60%	40%	
Everyday			500	3000	1500	3000	2500	3000	2500	15500	0	7500	7500	8000	8500	62500	37500	25000					
2		Shri Jaleshwar Temple and Lake, Tal. Hingoli	Fair / Festival	Shravan Month (31 Days) - 1200 Visitors per Day Mahashivratri (1 Day) - 10,000 Visitors per Day	0	10000	0	0	0	0	37200	0	0	0	0	0	0	47200	44840	2360	80500	95%	5%
Everyday			100	3100	2700	3100	3000	3100	3000	0	3100	3000	3100	3000	3100	33300	31635	1665					
3		Chiragshaha Darga and Lake, Tal. Hingoli	Fair / Festival	Sandal (25th April) (1 Day) -10,000 Visitors per Day	0	0	0	10000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10000	9000	1000	119200	90%	10%
Everyday			300	9300	8400	9300	8700	9300	9000	9300	9300	9000	9300	9000	9300	109200	98280	10920					
4		Amruteshwar Temple, Umra, Tal. Hingoli	Fair / Festival	Mahashivratri (1 Day) - 2500 Visitors per Day April (8 Days) – 1, 00,000 Visitors per Day	0	2500	0	100000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102500	97375	5125	138100	95%	5%
Everyday			100	3100	2700	3100	2200	3100	3000	3100	3100	3000	3100	3000	3100	35600	33820	1780					
5		Tuljadevi Sansthan, Ghota	Fair / Festival	Friday (52 Days) - 500 Visitors per Day Thursday (52 Days) - 500 Visitors per Day	4000	4000	5000	4000	5000	4000	5000	4000	4000	4000	4000	5000	4000	52000	39000	13000	234500	75%	25%
Everyday			500	15500	14000	15500	15000	15500	15000	15500	15500	15000	15500	15000	15500	182500	136875	45625					
6	Isapur Dam, Isapur,Tal.Kalamnuri	Fair / Festival	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54750	27375	27375	91250	50%	50%	
Everyday		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36500	18250	18250					
7	Shri Pavitreshwar Temple,Potra,Tal.Kalamnuri	Fair / Festival	Mahashivratri (1 Day) - 10,000 Visitors per Day Shravan Month (27 Days) - 200 Visitors per Day Shravan Monday (4 Days) - 500 Visitors per Day	0	10000	0	0	0	0	0	7400	0	0	0	0	0	17400	13050	4350	67350	75%	25%	
Everyday		150	4650	4050	4650	4500	4650	4500	0	4650	4500	4650	4500	4650	49950	37463	12488						
8	Nuri Saheb Darga,Kalamnuri,Tal.Kalamnuri	Fair / Festival	Urus (3 Days) – 25000 Visitors per Day	0	0	75000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75000	67500	7500	111200	90%	10%	
Everyday		100	3100	2800	2800	3000	3100	3000	3100	3100	3000	3100	3000	3100	36200	32580	3620						
9	Shri Jatashankar Mahadev Temple, Dongarkada, Tal.Kalamnuri	Fair / Festival	Every Monday (52 Days) – 1000 Visitors per Day Mahashivratri (1 Day) - 100000 Visitors per Day Shravan Month (27 Days) - 1000 Visitors per Day Shravan Monday (4 Days) - 5000 Visitors per Day	4000	105000	4000	5000	4000	5000	5000	47000	5000	4000	4000	4000	4000	195000	156000	39000	281700	80%	20%	
Everyday		300	8100	6600	8100	7500	8100	7500	0	7800	9000	8100	7800	8100	86700	69360	17340						
10	Shri Sant Tukaram Maharaj Temple, Yehelgaon,Tal. Kalamnuri	Fair / Festival	Tukaram Maharaj Jayanti (One Day) - 100000 Visitors per Day Ekadashi (24 Days) - 1500 Visitors per Day Monday (52 Days) 500 Visitors per Day Rangpanchami (1 Day) – 100000 Visitors per Day	105000	5000	105000	5000	5500	5000	5500	5000	5500	5000	5000	5000	5000	261500	52300	209200	664000	20%	80%	
Everyday		500	12000	11000	264000	12000	12000	15000	15500	12500	11500	12500	12000	12500	402500	80500	322000						
11	Bhategaon Lake, Kalamanuri, Tal. Kalamnuri	Fair / Festival	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54750	27375	27375	91250	50%	50%	
Everyday		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36500	18250	18250					
12	Shri Datta Temple, Renapur, Tal. Kalamnuri	Fair / Festival	Pornima (24 Days) – 500 Visitors per Day Datta Jayanti (3 Days) - 5000 Visitors per Day	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	16000	27000	5400	21600	60800	20%	80%	
Everyday		100	2900	2600	2900	2800	2900	2800	2900	2900	2800	2900	2800	2600	33800	6760	27040						

S.N	Tehsil	Tourist Spots	Tourist	Days / Visitors	Jan (31)	Feb (28)	Mar (31)	Aprl (30)	May (31)	June (30)	July (31)	Aug (31)	Sept (30)	Oct (31)	Nov (30)	Dec (31)	Sub-Total	Local (No.)	Domestic (No.)	Total (No.)	Local %	Domestic %	
13		Shri Dudhadhari Maharaj Temple, Rupur, Tal. Kalamnuri	Fair / Festival	Wednesday (52 Days)- 1000 Visitors per Day Pola (10 Days) - 10000 Visitors per Day	4000	4000	5000	4000	5000	4000	5000	100000	4000	4000	5000	4000	148000	88800	59200	238600	60%	40%	
			Everyday	300	8100	7200	7800	7800	7800	7800	7800	5100	7800	8100	7500	7800	90600	54360	36240				
14		Lamandev Temple, Tal. Kalamnuri	Fair / Festival	Mahashivratri (5 Days) – 20000 Visitors per Day	0	20000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20000	19000	1000	56000	95%	5%	
			Everyday	100	3100	2300	3100	3000	3100	3000	3100	3100	3000	3100	3000	3100	36000	34200	1800				
15		Bhavani Mata Temple, Warangafata, Tal. Kalamnuri	Fair / Festival	Pornima (24 Days) – 300 Visitors per Day Thursday (52 Days) – 200 Visitors per Day Dasehara (10 Day) – 20000 Visitors per Day	1400	1600	1400	1600	1400	1600	1400	1600	1400	21400	1600	1400	37800	28350	9450	110800	75%	25%	
			Everyday	200	6200	5600	6200	6000	6200	6000	6200	6200	6000	6200	6000	6200	73000	54750	18250				
16		Krushi Vidyan Kendra, Tondapur, Tal. Kalamnuri	Fair / Festival	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54750	27375	27375	91250	50%	50%	
			Everyday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36500	18250	18250				
17			Shri Gururam Bapu Maharaj Temple, Yehelgaon, Tal. Kalamnuri	Fair / Festival	Tukaram Maharaj Jayanti (One Day) - 100000 Visitors per Day Ekadashi (24 Days) - 4000 Visitors per Day Monday (52 Days) 1000 Visitors per Day Rangpanchami (1 Day) – 100000 Visitors per Day	105000	5000	105000	5000	5500	5000	5500	5000	5500	5000	5000	261500	52300	209200	503000	20%	80%	
				Everyday	300	7200	6600	158400	7200	7200	9000	9300	7500	6900	7500	7200	7500	241500	48300				193200
18	Aundha	Shri Kshetra Aundha Nagnath Temple,Aundha,Tal.Aundha	Fair / Festival	Mahashivratri (1 Day) – 500000 Visitors per Day Monday (52 Days) – 2000 Visitors per Day	8000	508000	10000	8000	10000	8000	10000	8000	10000	8000	10000	8000	606000	60600	545400	2166000	10%	90%	
			Everyday	5000	135000	120000	130000	130000	130000	130000	130000	135000	125000	135000	125000	135000	1560000	156000	1404000				
19		Siddheshwar Dam, Siddheshwar,Tal.Aundha	Fair / Festival	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54750	27375	27375	91250	50%	50%	
			Everyday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36500	18250	18250				
20		Jain Temple,Shirad shahapur,Tal.Aundha	Fair / Festival	Sunday (52 Days) – 300 Visitors per Day	1200	1500	1200	1500	1200	1500	1200	1500	1200	1500	1200	1500	16200	4860	11340	89200	30%	70%	
			Everyday	200	6200	5600	6200	6000	6200	6000	6200	6200	6000	6200	6000	6200	73000	21900	51100				
21		Aundha Nagnath Forest Project, Aundha Nagnath,Tal. Aundha	Fair / Festival	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54750	27375	27375	91250	50%	50%	
			Everyday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36500	18250	18250				
22			Sarang Swami Temple, Tal. Aundha	Fair / Festival	Monday (52 Days) 200 Visitors per Day Mahashivratri (1 Day) – 10000 Visitors per Day Thursday (52 Days) – 200 Visitors per Day	1600	11600	2000	1600	2000	1600	2000	1600	2000	1600	2000	1600	31200	23400	7800	57000	75%	25%
				Everyday	100	2300	1900	2100	2200	2100	2200	2100	2300	2000	2300	2000	2300	25800	19350	6450			
23		Siddhanath Temple, Gangalwadi, Tal. Aundha	Fair / Festival	Mahashivratri (5 Days) - 10,000 Visitors per Day Sravan Month (31 Days) - 1000 Visitors per Day Datta Jayanti (1 Day) – 50000 Visitors per Day	0	50000	0	0	0	0	31000	0	0	0	0	50000	131000	78600	52400	229400	60%	40%	
			Everyday	300	9300	6900	9300	9000	9300	9000	0	9300	9000	9300	9000	9000	98400	59040	39360				
24	Basmat	Jain Temple, Asegaon, Tal. Vasmat	Fair / Festival	Sunday (52 Days) – 300 Visitors per Day	1200	1500	1200	1500	1200	1500	1200	1500	1200	1500	1200	1500	16200	4860	11340	89200	30%	70%	
			Everyday	200	6200	5600	6200	6000	6200	6000	6200	6200	6000	6200	6000	6200	73000	21900	51100				
25		Gorakhyanath Temple, Wai, Tal. Vasmat	Fair / Festival	Mahashivratri (5 Days) - 5000 Visitors per Day Sravan Month (31 Days) - 1000 Visitors per Day	0	25000	0	0	0	0	0	31000	0	0	0	0	56000	44800	11200	88900	80%	20%	
			Everyday	100	3100	2300	3100	3000	3100	3000	3100	0	3000	3100	3000	3100	32900	26320	6580				

S.N	Tehsil	Tourist Spots	Tourist	Days / Visitors	Jan (31)	Feb (28)	Mar (31)	Aprl (30)	May (31)	June (30)	July (31)	Aug (31)	Sept (30)	Oct (31)	Nov (30)	Dec (31)	Sub-Total	Local (No.)	Domestic (No.)	Total (No.)	Local %	Domestic %
26	Sengaon	Yeldari Dam,Yeldari,Tal.Sengaon	Fair / Festival	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54750	27375	27375	91250	50%	50%
			Everyday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36500	18250	18250			
27		Kanifnath Garh (Fort) ,Khairi Ghumat,Tal.Sengaon	Fair / Festival	March month Yatra - 100000 Visitors per Day September Month (jayanti) - 700000 Visitors per Day	0	0	100000	0	0	0	0	0	200000	0	0	0	300000	90000	210000	335400	30%	70%
			Everyday	100	3100	2800	2100	3000	3100	3000	3100	3100	2900	3100	3000	3100	35400	10620	24780			
28		Keshavraj Temple, Ajegaon, Tal. Sengaon	Fair / Festival	Ekadashi (24 Days) - 1000 Visitors per Day Aashadhi and Kartiki Ekadashi (2 Days) - 15000 Visitors per Day	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	17000	2000	2000	2000	17000	2000	54000	10800	43200	104850	20%	80%
			Everyday	150	4350	3900	4350	4200	4350	4200	4200	4350	4200	4350	4050	4350	50850	10170	40680			
				Sub Total (Fair/ Festival)	298400	827700	507800	210200	103800	100200	237400	227200	271800	289000	86000	244000	3732000	1717885	2014115	7373700	57%	43%
				Sub Total (Everyday)	258900	227050	655300	248600	253400	254500	246200	250300	250100	264200	249850	264300	3641700	1191183	2450518			
				Total	557300	1054750	1163100	458800	357200	354700	483600	477500	521900	553200	335850	508300	7373700	2909068	4464633			

Annexure 9. 1: Demands from Various Stakeholders

॥ ओम नमः शिवाय ॥

आठवे ज्योतिर्लिंग नागेशं दारुकावने

श्री नागनाथ संस्थान और नागनाथ जि.हिंगोली.

राज्य संरक्षित स्मारक

1462 (P)
जि. हिंगोली.

P.T.R.NO.A 1462 P

जा.सं. - 558/2012-13
दि. - 30/01/93

प्रति,

जैनसीनो कंपीटल सर्वोच्च ली. लेवल-2
लीला निस्व नैस्व दायडोई रोड नागपुर

विषय :- तिर्थ क्षेत्रों (नाथ) जि.हिंगोली या तिर्थ क्षेत्रों पर्यटन
विशाल वृत्त आराखडा तयार करणे बाबत

संदर्भ :- मा. झपर जिल्हाधिकारी तथा जिल्हा पर्यटन झालीडायी हिंगोली
याचें पत्र नं. नियोजन/पर्यटन/2013/90 दि. 24.1.13

महोदय,

उपरोक्त संदर्भित विषयान्वये स्मरित कळविण्यात येते की, ओं (ना.)
हे भारतातील 92 ज्योतिर्लिंग पैकी 4 व्या स्थानावरचे अत्यंत पवित्र तिर्थक्षेत्र
असून नैलगाई व हल्ह्या पहाडाच्या कुडीत नक्षत्रे राख स्थान आहे.
बादर तिर्थ क्षेत्राच्या पर्यटनाच्या सुविधांनाून विद्यालयांच्या हस्तीने साधनांनी
या क्षेत्राच्या व 'दुर्गा' हिचा आहे. परंतु येथे येणाऱ्या आर्थिक व पर्यटकांच्या
सुविधांना ज्या सोई बुद्धिमान असावयास पाहिजेत त्या नाहींत. वास्तविक व
नैलगाई हल्ह्या या क्षेत्री व पर्यटकांना पर्यटन विद्यालया कामाळा मोठ बाव आहे
व अनुकूलता आहे. तेथे स्वातंत्र्य प्रगट वार्धे या क्षेत्री व पर्यटकांना स्वातंत्र्य
बाबत नागनाथ हे भारतात प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन तिर्थक्षेत्र म्हणून नाव लोकीकडे आणते.
१) मंदिर अर्ध शूट फरडी कामे व मंदिर प्रजाणत अध्यावरण फ्लोयिंगडले
२) आनिडांसाठी दर्शन मंडप व दर्शन रांगेसाठी रुंद बॅरकेडिंग करणे
३) कुण्डेश्वरी मंदिर ते मुख्य नागनाथ मंदिर रस्ता सुरोमिडल करणे
४) मंदिर मुख्य पर्यटकांच्या पुर्वधार दर्शना व कुण्डेश्वरी सुरोमिडल इले
५) मंदिर पर्यटकांना व आनंदीर शूट प्रेरणीय मंदिर सुरोमिडल इले, पाडोळ लवण्या.
६) आनिडांसाठी पुलादाय्य रस्ता, मल्ले व अक्लिकाड कुमाले
७) आदिनागनाथ, परमावती मंदिर, दर्शन लवण, सुर्वेचे लवण जव लागण 62
सुरोमिडल इले पर्यटकांना मार्गदर्शन लवण प्रमादडीय रस्ता कोणे.
८) दर्शन लवण कुण्ड गाई वंदे तयार इले अडी कुण्ड आहे, जी पर्यटकांच्या
हस्तीने सुपुष्क हल्ली त्याच्या पर्यटन विद्यालया वृत्त आराखडा संपोर्ण डायला या
बाबतीत आग्रह नै सुपुष्क बाबत को व माहिती देत आवे.

ड. का. वि.

व्यवस्थापक
श्री नागनाथ संस्थान और नागनाथ
जि. हिंगोली.

॥ श्री दुधाधारी महाराज प्रसन्न ॥

नोंदणी क्र. ४९३७/२००२

श्री दुधाधारी महाराज संस्थान रूपूर

ता. कळमनुरी जि. हिंगोली.

श्री. प्रकाशराव दिगांबरराव शिंदे

अध्यक्ष

श्री. देवराव दीलतराव शिंदे

सचिव

संपर्क पत्ता : रूपूर ता. कळमनुरी जि. हिंगोली फोन नं. २०२२९३, मो. ९९२९४९०९२९

जा. क्र. दि. 23/ 1/20१२

प्रति
 उज्जयिनी कॉपीरिफ्ट सर्व्हिसेस लि. लेवल 2
 लीगर बीस्टा वेस्ट हायकोरि शेड नागपुर

विषय :- विव्हाग कामा बाबत

संदर्भ :- दि. 23-1-13 ला आपण कोठेही लपविली

दरिद्र विषयी विनंती करण्यात येते जी परिते वृद्धा आरोग्यदा लखार करण्यासाठी आपण आम्हाला पाहणी कोठेही व्या आरोग्यदा महोत्त स्वाधीन कामे मजुर करीत ववासीज कामे मजुर बेबेकपार परितेपाची मजुरा दुर होईल.

- ① स्वच्छता गृह बांधकाम करणे
- ② पाणी पुरवठा व्यवस्था करणे
- ③ शाळा निवास बांधकाम
- ④ स्वागत कमानीचे बांधकाम
- ⑤ प्रसादलय इमारतीचे बांधकाम
- ⑥ व्यवसायीक दुकान गाले बांधकाम
- ⑦ वाहनतळ बांधकाम
- ⑧ परितेपासाठी विखामगृह बांधकाम
- ⑨ दर्शन मंडपाचे बांधकाम

आमी पाहा

(10) बागवगीचा लघार करणे

(11) पयदिले बसवणे

(12) खेसात परिसरात धाटबोशलाय

बरीत आमाणा पयदिले वृहत आस्वड्डागा
मद्ये मावपता डावी. वारन आलेला पयदिलेमी
गैरसोय नाही. त्यासाठी बरीत आगे मजुर करावीत
हि विनंती

Bichu

अध्या

श्री दुधाधारी महाराज खेसात

अध्या

Annexure 9. 2: Sample Land Documents of Various Stakeholders

गा. न. नं. ७, ७ अ, व १२

गांव **कडूर** तालुका **डबमकुशी** जिल्हा **हिंगोली**

भू-मापन क्रमांक गट क्रमांक **९५** पो.हि. क्रमांक धारणप्रकार

भू-मापन क्रमांकाचे स्थानिक नांव

लागवडी योग्य क्षेत्र जिरायत बागायत पाणशेती एकूण

हेक्टर आर

२ = ९९

२ = ९९

मोट खराब वर्ग (अ) वर्ग (ब)

एकूण

आकार जुडी अथवा शेवाकार पाण्याबाबत

हेक्टर आर

० = १२

३ ११

रुपये पैसे

९ = ६५

९ ६५

मालकाचे नांव : **दुधाधारी म्हरान**
अस्थान कडूर
चिफ प्रमोटर
दिंगलराव होडजी शिंदे
डि.क. (११०१)

खाते क्रमांक **११२**

हतर अधिकार **सावि सहायक**
गाडी रसा
अस्थान
डि.क. (११०३)
विहीर स्वतंत्र
डि.क. (११०२)

गांव.न.क्र. ७अ

गांव.न.क्र. ९२

वर्ष	जमीन करणाराचे नांव	रीत	हंगाम	पिकाखालील क्षेत्र			पडीत व पिकात निरापयोगी जमीनीचा तपशिल			पानी पुरवठ्याचे साधन	शेरा									
				मिश्र पिकांचे एकूण क्षेत्र	मिश्र पिकांतील प्रत्येक पिकांचे क्षेत्र	अमिश्र पिकांचे क्षेत्र	पडीत व पिकात निरापयोगी जमीनीचा तपशिल	प्रकार	क्षेत्र											
२०१२	दुधाधारी म्हरान	अस्थान	२	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	११	१२	१३	१४	१५	१६	१७
२०१३	दुधाधारी म्हरान	अस्थान	२	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	११	१२	१३	१४	१५	१६	१७

डि.क. (११०१)

डि.क. (११०३)

डि.क. (११०२)

२३/०१/२०१३

डि.क. (११०१)

डि.क. (११०३)

डि.क. (११०२)

ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय ५२४ तालुका कळमनुरी जिल्हा हिंगोली

नमुना नंबर (चा उत्तर) करास पात्र असलेल्या इमारती व जमिनी आकारणी नोंद सन २००८ ते २००९ सालावढीलची आकारणी यादी **असेसमेंट**

अ. क्र.	स्वत्वाचे नांव व मालमत्ता क्रमांक	मालकाचे वर्णन	मालकाचे नांव	भोगवटा करणाऱ्याचे नांव	एकूण क्षेत्रफळ	वार्षिक मूल्य दर किंवा किंमत	आकारणी केलेल्या कराची रक्कम					अपिलाचे निकाल व माग्यातून देण्यात येणारे रकम				माग्यातून वद किंवा एट माल्याचे बाबतीत इतरांचे जोख व तो, भरवावी रक्क	
							घरपट्टी कर	विज आरोग्य कर	पानीपट्टी कर	स्पेशल कर	एकूण	कर	कर	कर	कर		
1)	330	उ.द. 500 पु.प. 900	अ.र.ल. दुधाधारी	इ.ता. 45000													
		द.मा. बांधकाम	म.रा.र.प.														
		द.वि.सि. बांधकाम	म.रा.र.प.														
		द.मा.ग. छप्पर	म.रा.र.प.														
		आर.सी.सी. बांधकाम	म.रा.र.प.														
		खुली जागा 38100	म.रा.र.प.														
		उत्तर 0114610	म.रा.र.प.														
		दक्षिण 0114610	म.रा.र.प.														
		पूर्व जि.प. 2114610	म.रा.र.प.														
		पश्चिम 0114610	म.रा.र.प.														
		द्वार 500	म.रा.र.प.														

नकास फी : अरसल वटकुम नकास
रुजवात फी : तारीख 2/07/2010
कराट फी :

ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय
ता. कळमनुरी जिल्हा हिंगोली

सरपंच / ग्रामविकास अधिकारी
ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय

गांव नमुना सात

(अधिकार अभिलेख पत्रक)

(हिन्दी संकलित, हिंगोली)

गुंठवारी

महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधीकार अभिलेख व नोंदवहा (तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे) नियम १९७१ यातील नियम ३, ५, ६ आणि ७

गांव

हिंगोली (ग.)

तालुका

हिंगोली

जिल्हा

हिंगोली

भुमापन क्र. भु-मापन क्र. भु-धारणा पध्दती

६५४

भीमवत्सराचे नांव

इतरकार

खाते क्रमांक ६०७

कुळाचे नांव खंड

र. प.

इतर अधिकार क्र. १. (७२६)

काद्या विद्यवातकरी

गीत विजायतकरी

शेतीचे स्थानिक नांव

लागवडी योग्य क्षेत्र हेक्टर आर.

जि.

८-१०

एकुण

८-१०

पोट खराब (लागवडी योग्य नसलेले)

वर्ग अ

०-४०

वर्ग ब

एकुण

८-५०

आकारणी

रुपये पैसे

जुडी किंवा विशेष आकारणी

३५-१४

३५-१४

गांव नमुना बारा

पिकांची नोंदवही

महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधीकार अभिलेख आणि नोंद वहा (तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे) नियम १९७१ यातील नियम २९

पिकांखालील क्षेत्राचा तपशील

मिश्र पिकाखालील क्षेत्र

निर्मळ पिकाखालील क्षेत्र

लागवडीसाठी उपलब्ध नसलेली जमीन

जल सिंचनाचे साधन

जमीन करणाराचे नांव

शेरा

वर्ष

हंगाम

मिश्रणाचा रकित क्रमांक

जलसिंचित

अजल सिंचित

वट कापिके र प्रत्येक खालील

पिकाचे नांव

जल सिंचित

अजल सिंचित

पिकाचे नांव

जल सिंचित

अजल सिंचित

पिकाचे नांव

जल सिंचित

अजल सिंचित

स्वरूप

क्षेत्र

जल सिंचनाचे साधन

जमीन करणाराचे नांव

शेरा

१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	११	१२	१३	१४	१५	१६
			हे. आर	हे. आर		हे. आर	हे. आर		हे. आर	हे. आर		हे. आर			

over

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४४

De Melo

१९/०१/१९००

मिर्लॉन्ग सज्ज नसो (ना.)

[illegible]

गाव नमुना सात		अहवाल दिनांक		14/02/2013			
अधिकार अभिलेख पत्रक							
[महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवह्या (तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे) नियम, १९७१ यातील नियम ३, ५, ६ आणि ७]							
गाव : भाटेगांव (अ)		तालुका : कळमनुरी		जिल्हा हिंगोली			
भूमापन क्रमांक	भूमापन क्रमांकाचा उपविभाग	भूधारणा पद्धती	भोगवटादाराचे नाव				
25	भोगवटादार वर्ग -1						
शेताचे स्थानिक नाव	तळे	क्षेत्र	आकार	आणे	पो.ख. फे.फा.		
लागवडी योग्य क्षेत्र हे. आर.चौ.मी.	4.23.00	4.23.00	7.25	0.07.00	(539)		
जिरायत	4.23.00				334		
एकूण:	4.23.00				कुळाचे नाव		
पोटखराव(लागवडी अयोग्य)					इतर अधिकार		
वर्ग(अ)	0.07.00						
वर्ग(ब)							
एकूण:	0.07.00						
आकारणी	7.25						
जुडी किंवा विशेष आकारणी							
<p>महा ई-सेवा केंद्र (CSC)</p> <p>दिनांक : 14.02.2013 गाव :- डोंगरकडा</p> <p>तालुका :- कळमनुरी जिल्हा :- हिंगोली</p> <p>महा ई-सेवा केंद्राचा कोड :- MHD061900403</p> <p>महा ई-सेवा केंद्र तालुका कोड :- R01545</p> <p>महा ई-सेवा केंद्र चालक :- मा.मान.राव अडकिणे</p> <p>मोबाईल नंबर :- 7588162893 सही</p> <p>ई ७/१२ प्रतिदीप्तता नोंदवह्या</p> <p>"www.mahatourismkh.mumbai.nic.in"</p> <p>[महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवह्या (तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे) नियम, १९७१ यातील नियम २९]</p>							
गाव : भाटेगांव (अ)	तालुका : कळमनुरी		जिल्हा हिंगोली				
भूमापन क्रमांक	25		Updated on 14/02/2013				
वर्ष	हंगाम	पिकाखालील क्षेत्रांचा तपशील			लागवडीसाठी उपलब्ध नसलेली जमीन	जल सिंचनाचे साधन	शेरा
		मिश्र पिका खालील क्षेत्र		निर्मळ पिकाखालील क्षेत्र			
		मिश्र पिकाचा संकेत क्रमांक	घटक पिके व प्रत्येका खालील क्षेत्र				
		जल अजल सिंचित	पिकाचे जल अजल सिंचित	पिकाचे जल अजल सिंचित			
		नाव सिंचित	नाव सिंचित	नाव सिंचित	स्वरूप क्षेत्र		

CSC Transaction No : MHDNGK000005257

गाव नमुना सात
अधिकार अभिलेख पत्रक

अहवाल दिनांक 24/01/2013

[महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवह्या (तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे) नियम, १९७१ यातील नियम ३, ५, ६ आणि ७]

गाव : रेणापुर		तालुका : कळमनूरी		जिल्हा : हिंगोली	
गट क्रमांक	गट क्रमांकाचा उपविभाग	भूधारणा पद्धती	भोगवटादाराचे नाव		
96		सरकार			
शेताचे स्थानिक नाव		क्षेत्र	आकार	आणे	पै पो.ख. के.फा.
					खाते क्रमांक
लागवडी योग्य क्षेत्र हे. आर.चौ.मी.	सरकारी	9.34.00	(1)	129	कुळाचे नाव
जिरायत	9.34.00				इतर अधिकार
एकूण:	9.34.00				
पोटखराब(लागवडी अयोग्य)					
वर्ग(अ)					
वर्ग(ब)					
एकूण:					
आकारणी					
जुडी किंवा					
विशेष आकारणी					सीमा आणि भूमापन चिन्हे

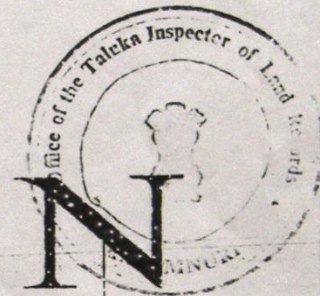
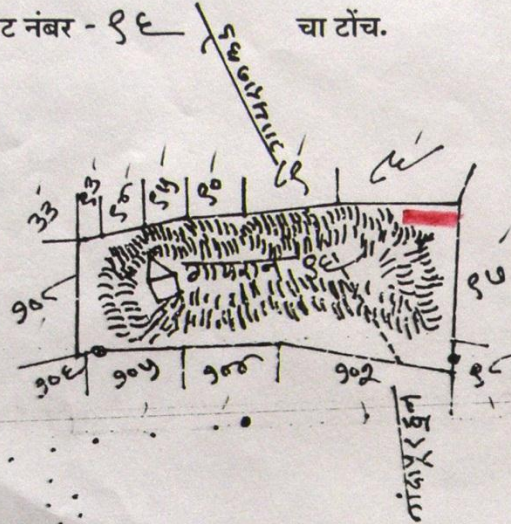
महा ई-सेवा केंद्र(CSC)
 दिनांक : 24 JAN 2013 : - कळमनूरी BH TO
 तालुका : - कळमनूरी जिल्हा : - हिंगोली
 महा ई-सेवा केंद्राचा कोड : - MH061900420
 महा ई-सेवा केंद्र चालकाचा कोड : - OPR03093
 महा ई-सेवा केंद्र चालकाचे नांव : - कुलदीप बापूसाहेब देशमुख
 मोबाईल नंबर : - 9860382008
 ई ७/१२ प्रतिची सत्यतेची पडताळणी
 "www.mahabhulekh.mumbai.nic.in"
 या संकेतस्थळावर करता येईल.

Updated on..... 21 OCT 2012

गाव नमुना बारा							
पिकांची नोंदवह्यी							
[महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल अधिकार अभिलेख आणि नोंदवह्या (तयार करणे व सुस्थितीत ठेवणे) नियम, १९७१ यातील नियम २९]							
गाव : रेणापुर		तालुका : कळमनूरी		जिल्हा : हिंगोली			
गट क्रमांक		96					
वर्ष	हंगाम	पिकाखलील क्षेत्रांचा तपशील			लागवडीसाठी उपलब्ध नसलेली जमीन	जल सिंचनाचे साधन	शेरा
		मिश्र पिका खालील क्षेत्र		निर्मळ पिकाखालील क्षेत्र			
		मिश्रणाचा संकेत क्रमांक	घटक पिके व प्रत्येका खालील क्षेत्र				
		जल अजल सिंचित सिंचित	पिकाचे जल अजल सिंचित सिंचित	पिकाचे जल अजल सिंचित सिंचित			
				स्वरूप क्षेत्र			

CSC Transaction No :
MHKLMUR00000281

गाँजे - रेणापूर ता. कळमनुरी जि. हिंगोली नियम १८२) के नकाशावरून सर्वे नंबर / गट नंबर - १६ चा टोंच.



माँजे - रेणापूर -
तालुका - कळमनुरी
जिल्हा - हिंगोली
सन - १९८७-८८

तयार करणार
प्र. के. खंदार
(वि.वे.उ.)

तपासणी करणार
टी. जी. सय्यद
(अभिलेखापाल)

सत्यप्रत
 साज्ज्या निरिदक
 इति प्रतिपत्तिः, कल्याणपुरी, कशीरा

बचत खातेचा नाव टी. वा. बा. व. देवराव शिंगारे
 बजेट प्राप्त दिनांक १०/३/१९
 बचत दिल्याचा दिनांक ११
 बचत दिली रक्कम १० = ००
 बाकी रक्कम १ = ००
 बाकी रक्कम ११ = ००

Dr. J. S. K.

ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय शेगापुर तालुका कहमली जिल्हा हिंगोळी Prakash k.w.

नुमना नंबर ८ चा उतारा करस पात्र असलेल्या इमारती व जमिनी आकारणी नोंद सन २० ते २० साताबदलची आकारणी यादी **असेसमेंट**

अ. क्र.	रस्त्याचे नांव व मालमत्ता क्रमांक	मालमत्तेचे वर्णन	मालकाचे नांव	भोगवटा करणाराचे नांव	एकूण क्षेत्रफळ	वार्षिक मूल्य दर किंवा किंमत	आकारणी केलेल्या कराची रक्कम				अपिलीत निजाल व मागाहून देण्यात				एकूण रक्कम	मागाहून वाजविता घट झाल्याचे बाबतीत हुकूम्याचे उल्लेख व येथे, सरपंचाची सही	
							घाण्टी कर	विज कर	आतेश कर	पाणी -पट्टी कर	स्पेशल पाणी -पट्टी	एकूण कर	कर	कर			कर
०१.	दत्त मंदिर	उ.व. पु.प.	ड. मा. बांधकाम	श्री दत्त मंदिर	स्वन :	१६००	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	रस्ता	ड. मा. बांधकाम	ड. वि. सि. बांधकाम			३००	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	मालमत्ता	ड. मा. ग. छप्पर	आर. सी. सी. बांधकाम			(५०x५०)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	कृ.	खुली जागा	१६०० इतर				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	०१.	उत्तर रिकामी जागा					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		दक्षिण रिकामी जागा					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		पूर्व रिकामी जागा					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		पश्चिम रिकामी जागा					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		द्वार पल्लि					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	


नकल की :

कजवात की :

कागद की :

अस्सल वटवुकुय नकल

तारीख १५.०१.२०१३



ग्राम पंचायत कार्यालय
शेगापुर
जिल्हा हिंगोळी

सहसंचालक

सरपंच / ग्रामपंचायत अधिकारी

ग्रामपंचायत कार्यालय, शेगापुर, जिल्हा हिंगोळी

Annexure 9. 3: Land Ownership and Area

Sr No	Tourist Site	Land Area	Unit	Owner of Land
1	Shri Sant Namdev (Maharaj) Devsthan, Narsi, Tal.Hingoli	8.00	Acres	Temple Trust
2	Shri Jaleshwar Temple and Lake, Tal. Hingoli	27.24	Acres	Municipal Council Hingoli
3	Chiragshaha Darga and Lake, Tal. Hingoli	N/A	Acres	N/A
4	Amruteshwar Temple, Umra, Tal. Hingoli	3.00	Acres	Temple Trust
5	Isapur Camp, Isapur, Tal.Kalamnuri	202.39	Acres	Irrigation Department
6	Shri Pavitreshwar Temple, Potra, Tal.Kalamnuri	10.13	Acres	Temple Trust
7	Nuri Saheb Darga, Kalamnuri, Tal.Kalamnuri	15.00	Acres	Sayyad Narudin Nurisahib Rahamtula
8	Shri Jatashankar Mahadev Temple, Dongarkada, Tal.Kalamnuri	3.50	Acres	Temple Trust
9	Shri Sant Tukaram Maharaj Temple, Yehelgaon, Tal. Kalamnuri	125.00	Acres	Shree Vamanand Swani, Temple Trustee
10	Bhategaon Lake, Kalamnuri, Tal. Kalamnuri	43.98	Acres	Irrigation Department
11	Shri Datta Temple, Renapur, Tal. Kalamnuri	23.00	Acres	Temple Trust
12	Shri Dudhadhari Maharaj Temple, Rupur, Tal. Kalamnuri	18.00	Acres	Temple Trust
13	Lamandev Temple, Tal. Kalamnuri	5.00	Acres	Temple Trust (Barren Land)
14	Bhavani Mata Temple, Warangafata, Tal. Kalamnuri	2.47	Acres	Temple Trust
15	Krushni Vidyan Kendra, Tondapur, Tal. Kalamnuri	N/A	Acres	N/A
16	Shri Gururam Bapu Maharaj Temple, Yehelgaon, Tal. Kalamnuri	9.00	Acres	Temple Trust
17	Shri Kshetra Aundha Nagnath Temple, Aundha, Tal.Aundha	8.54	Acres	Temple Trust
18	Siddheshwar Camp,Siddheshwar,Tal.Aundha	86.48	Acres	Irrigation Department
19	Shirad Shahapur Jain Temple, Shirad shahapur, Tal.Aundha	N/A	Acres	N/A
20	Aundha Nagnath Forest Project, Aundha Nagnath, Tal. Aundha	547.75	Acres	Forest Department
21	Sarang Swami Temple, Tal. Aundha	12.00	Acres	Temple Trust
22	Siddhanath Temple, Gangalwadi, Tal. Aundha	16.00	Acres	Temple Trust
23	Jain Temple, Asegaon, Tal. Vasmat	0.02	Acres	Temple Trust
24	Gorakhyanath Temple, Wai, Tal. Vasmat	N/A	Acres	N/A
25	Yeldari Camp,Yeldari, Tal.Sengaon	62.21	Acres	Irrigation Department
26	Kanifnath Garh (Fort) , Khairi Ghumat, Tal.Sengaon	19.76	Acres	Temple Trust
27	Keshavraj Temple, Ajegaon, Tal. Sengaon	1.00	Acres	Temple Trust
28	Tuljadevi Sansthan, Ghota	N/A	Acres	N/A

Glossary

- **Tourism:** is travel for recreational, leisure, or business purposes.
- **Tourist:** The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes".
- **Same day tourist:** Persons whose duration of visit is less than 24 hours are called "Same Day Tourists" or "Excursionists"⁵. India also follows the same definition of the tourist.
- **Domestic tourist:** It is defined as a person who travels within the country to a place other than his usual environment for duration of not less than 24 hours and for not more than 12 months at a time for any purpose other than taking up employment.
- **Garbhagriha:** Garbhagriha is also known as the sanctum sanctorum of the temple building. Within the 'garbhagriha' the primary idol of the goddess is kept. 'Garbhagriha' literally means the 'womb chamber'. These rooms closely resemble a cave and are generally etched out of granite. In the temples only the priests are allowed to enter the 'garbhagrihas'. In such temples the outer walls of Garbhagriha and inner side of temple premises are created together and are known as the pradakshina.

The construction of religious temples in India is done according to Vastu Shastra. As a result the place where the garbhagriha is created is considered to be the spot where harmony prevails. Moreover according to the norms of the Hinduism the garbhagriha is considered to be the macrocosm of the universe.

- **Sabhamandapa/Mandapa:** The porches or *Mandapas* (or Mantapams), which always cover and precede the door leading to the cell. The *mandapa* is the hall where groups of people gather during prayers.