## Table of Contents

### Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Preamble</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Need of planning interventions</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Brief Scope of the Project</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Study Object</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Study Components</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 Methodology for DTMP Process</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 Data Sources</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 Consultative Workshops/Group Discussions</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9 National tourism policy</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9.1 The salient features of the new tourism policy</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10 Benefits of tourism</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11 Costs of tourism</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.12 State Tourism Policy</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.12.1 Objectives of the Maharashtra tourism policy</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.12.2 Role of state govt. in tourism development</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.12.3 Investment policy</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.12.4 Incentives</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.12.5 Development Regulations in Maharashtra</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.12.6 Travel Circuits and Destinations / Attractions</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chapter 2 PHYSICAL PROFILE - GONDIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Introduction</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Linkages and Connectivity</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Historical Background</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 Administrative Divisions</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 District’s Special Character</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6 Geographical Information</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6.1 Geology</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6.2 Topography</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6.3</td>
<td>Climate and Rainfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6.4</td>
<td>Rivers and Dams and Lakes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6.5</td>
<td>Ground Water Potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6.6</td>
<td>Land Use Pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6.7</td>
<td>Flora and fauna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6.7.1</td>
<td>Fauna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6.8</td>
<td>Minerals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Demography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Economy:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8.1</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8.2</td>
<td>Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Development of Tourism in Maharashtra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Travel Circuits and Destinations / Attractions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1</td>
<td>Ecotourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Brand Image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Tourism in Gondia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Places of Interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Tourist Inflow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7.1</td>
<td>Accommodations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Tourist Circuit for Gondia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.1</td>
<td>Adventure, Leisure &amp; Ecotourism Circuit of Gondia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Gondia Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1</td>
<td>Bandhya Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.2</td>
<td>Railway Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.3</td>
<td>Interpretation cum booking center at Gondia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.4</td>
<td>Zilmili Village Tourism Near Gondia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Itiadoh Dam &amp; Shringar Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Gothangaon (Tibetan Camp)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4 Chulbandh Dam ................................................................. 60
4.5 Khairbanda Dam ................................................................. 61
4.6 Katangi Dam ................................................................. 63
4.7 Rengepar Dam ................................................................. 65
4.8 Umarzari Dam ................................................................. 68
4.9 Khulashangtola Dam .......................................................... 69
4.10 Sirpur Dam ................................................................. 70
4.11 Pujaritola Dam ................................................................. 72
4.12 Sangrampur Dam .......................................................... 75
4.13 Managad Dam ............................................................... 76
4.14 Salekasa And Darekasa Forest ........................................ 78
4.14.2 Kachargadh and Darekasa Caves ......................... 82
4.14.3 Hazra fall ................................................................. 86
4.15 Padampur ................................................................. 88
4.16 Nagra, Gondia: Heritage Tourism ........................................ 91
4.17 Pratapgarh Fort .............................................................. 93
4.18 Breeding Sites for Sarus Crane and Biodiversity Park .......... 95
4.19 Mandodevi Temple, (Goregaon) .......................................... 99
4.20 Mahadeo Temple, Amgaon ............................................. 102
4.21 Taluka Wise Ranking Of Tourism Destinations ............. 104
4.22 Infrastructure Gap in Existing Tourist Destinations .......... 107

Chapter 4. A: Adventure & Eco Tourism in Gondia District ............. 110
4.A.1 Nagzira Wild Life Sanctuary .......................................... 110
4.A.1 New Entry Points Development at Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary .... 122
4.A.1.1 Kosamtondi S_E of Nagzira ................................. 122
4.A.1.2 Bodalkasa, N_W of Nagzira Entry point and Bodhalkasa Dam .... 126
4.A.1.3 Chorkhamara Entry point and Dam ......................... 129
4.A.1.4 Mangezari Entry Point and lake ............................ 132
4.A.2 Navegaon National Park ............................................ 133

Chapter 5: SOCIO-CULTURAL & ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF GONDIA DISTRICT .... 147
5.1 People and Culture: ............................................................ 147
5.1.1 Local Festivals: ................................................................. 147
5.1.2 Local Cultural Folks .................................................................................. 148
5.1.3 Languages Spoken .................................................................................. 148
5.2 Handicrafts and Handlooms ........................................................................ 148
5.3 Social facilities: ......................................................................................... 148
5.3.1 Health ................................................................................................. 148
5.3.2 Education ............................................................................................. 149
5.3.3 Police Service ....................................................................................... 149

CHAPTER 6: Project proposals .............................................................................. 150
6.1 Project ideas / concept ................................................................................. 150
6.2 General Project Proposal For District .......................................................... 151
6.3 Tourism Revenue Generation ....................................................................... 152
6.4.1.1 Adventure tourism ................................................................................ 152
6.4.1.2 Health Tourism ................................................................................... 152
6.4.1.3 Golf Tourism ....................................................................................... 153
6.4.1.4 Corporate Tourism/ Meeting Incentives Conferences and Exhibitions .... 153
6.4.1.5 Eco Tourism ....................................................................................... 153
6.4.1.6 Heritage Tourism ............................................................................... 154
6.4.1.7 Guest Houses ..................................................................................... 154
6.4.6 Caravan Tourism .................................................................................... 154
6.4.7 Rural Tourism ....................................................................................... 155
6.4.8 Leisure Tourism .................................................................................... 155
6.4.9 Religious Tourism ................................................................................ 155
6.4.10 Special Interest tourism ....................................................................... 155
6.5 Investments Planning .................................................................................. 156
6.5.1 Accommodation .................................................................................... 156
6.5.2. Basic Infrastructure ............................................................................ 156
6.5.3. Tourism Infrastructure ......................................................................... 157
6.5.4 Private Sector Involvement .................................................................... 157
6.6 Environment Impact Analysis .................................................................... 158
6.7 Details of Tourism Project Components ................................................................. 159
    7.7.1 Amusement Park: Vijay Bharat Theme Park ..................................................... 159
    6.7.2 Audio visual show ............................................................................................... 160
    6.7.3 Cottage Resort with Bar and Restaurant ............................................................ 161
    6.7.4 Budget Accommodation ..................................................................................... 162
    6.7.5 Convention Centre ............................................................................................. 162
    6.7.6 Health Resort ..................................................................................................... 163
    6.7.7 Non Star Luxury Accommodation .................................................................... 164
    6.7.8 Restaurant .......................................................................................................... 165
    6.7.9 Lake Water Sports ............................................................................................. 165
    6.7.10 River Bank Rides and Facilities ....................................................................... 165
    6.7.11 Lake Rides and Facilities .................................................................................. 166
    6.8. SWOT Analysis of Tourist Destination ................................................................ 166

CHAPTER 7: TOURIST FLOW ......................................................................................... 168
    7.1 Tourism Scenario in India – An Overview ............................................................ 168
    7.2 Development of Tourism in Maharashtra ............................................................... 169
    7.3 Tourist flow in Maharashtra ................................................................................ 170
    7.3.1 Composition of Tourist Traffic in Maharashtra ................................................ 171
    7.4 Market potential of Maharashtra tourism by Perspective plan ............................. 171
    7.5 Market Segments ................................................................................................ 173
    7.6 Tourist Flow in Gondia District ............................................................................. 173
    7.6.1 Projection of Tourist Flow 2032 ....................................................................... 174
    7.7 Improvement of Tourism Facilities in Gondia ...................................................... 177
    7.8 Carry capacity analysis of towns and destinations of Gondia district ................. 177
    7.9 Estimation of Employment Generation .................................................................. 178
    7.10 Human resource development ........................................................................... 180
    7.10.1 Guide training Program .................................................................................... 180
    7.10.2 Tour Operator and Travel Agents orientation Programme ............................. 181
    7.10.3 Educational institutes offering courses in Tourism and related Industry ........... 181
    7.10.4 Special training programs on needs of foreign tourists ..................................... 181
    7.11 Communication and marketing ........................................................................ 182
Chapter 8: STRATEGIES ........................................................................................................... 184
  8.1 Development and Planning of Tourism Destinations .................................................... 184
Chapter 9: Investment Planning ............................................................................................. 194
  9.1 COST ESTIMATES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM CIRCUITS/
  DESTINATIONS, GONDIA DISTRICT ............................................................................ 194
  9.2 Phase wise Development of Tourism Destinations ....................................................... 205
Chapter 10: Prioritisation ........................................................................................................ 207
  10.1 Project Prioritisation .................................................................................................... 207
  10.2 Criteria ......................................................................................................................... 207
  10.2.1 Thrust 1: TOURISM NODE EVALUATION: Prioritisation ................................... 207
  10.2.2 Thrust 2: Market Attractiveness - USP ................................................................. 210
  10.2.3 Thrust 3: Business Development ............................................................................ 210
  10.3 Action plan for Tourism: Gap closure (investment) prioritisation .............................. 210
  10.3.1 Intra-regional travel and transport links ............................................................... 211
  10.3.2 Intra-regional transportation links ......................................................................... 212
Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preamble

1. Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation Limited is fully owned by Government of Maharashtra. The Corporation has a mandate to promote tourism activities in Maharashtra. Development of tourism infrastructure and preparation of District level Tourism Plans are such tourism promotion activities being undertaken by the Corporation. To assist the Corporation in the same, the corporation has empanelled Architectural / consultancy firms for the two categories viz. Development of tourism infrastructure, preparation of District level Tourism Plans.

2. A District Tourism Master Plan (DTMP) is spelt as a perspective and a vision for the future development of a district in respect to tourism. It presents the current stage of the district’s development and sets out the directions of change. It identifies the thrust areas. It also suggests alternative routes, strategies, and interventions for bringing about the changes. It provides a framework and vision within which projects need to be identified and implemented. It establishes a logical and consistent framework for evaluation of investment decisions. A DTMP is anchored on the goal of creating economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive tourism destinations. It provides a basis for districts to undertake sector reforms that help direct/indirect investment into tourism-based infrastructure. It is essential for a district to systematically think of the future for tourism growth, and determine how it wishes to grow in coming years.

   a. Preparation of District level Tourism Master Plans
      i. Identifying tourist locations, analysis of tourist interests, study of present infrastructure.
      ii. Preparation of District Level Tourism Master Plans, Approval to the Plans.
      iii. Recommendation of infrastructure and other facilities along with the first level cost estimates.

3. The present assignment aim to prepare a DTMP document for Gondia District to undertake spatial, fiscal, structural, marketing & institutional changes necessary for improved service delivery systems that are suitable for tourism growth, address poverty and enhance local economic performance. The District Tourism Master Plan will provide the starting point for a process towards self-sustainable development of Gondia District.
4. The entire DTMP preparation process will be based on the concept of a consultative strategic planning process. The lessons from the past experiences will be incorporated into the proposed DTMP. The DTMP will also be linked with the overall spatial planning proposals, particular tourist spots planning proposals and policy framework of District Master Plan and more importantly into the annual municipal budgeting. Linking the investment plan of the DTMP with the district development budgets will be crucial in ensuring the O&M and thus sustainability of the infrastructure assets created.

1.2 Need of planning interventions

Tourism is now well recognized as a major growth engine. Several countries have transformed their economies by developing their tourism potential. Tourism has great capacity to create large-scale employment – from the most specialized to the unskilled. The Indian economy is undergoing a major transformation. With an annual growth of eight percent, India has become the second most favored destination for foreign direct investment. As an economic activity in the service sector, tourism also has enormous potential for contributing to economic growth.

Tourism has the potential to change the economic face of a region. The benefits of planned tourism development are manifold. Promotion of tourism would bring many direct and indirect benefits to the people. GoI as well as GoMP have initiated tourism policy/ies to meet the growing demands for infrastructure and service delivery.

Some of the direct benefits accruing to the local community of a region as a result of tourism development are:

- Employment opportunities in tourism and hospitality sector
- Development of private enterprise
- Improved standard of living
- Social upliftment and improved quality of life
- Better education and training
- Sustainable environmental practices
- Foreign exchange earning

Some of the indirect benefits accruing to the local community of a region as a result of tourism development are:

- Infrastructure development – power, water, sanitation, hospitals, roads, etc.
- Market for local produce
· Employment in infrastructure sector
· Economic up-liftment due to income multiplier effect

1.3 Brief Scope of the Project

1. The present assignment aims to prepare a DTMP document for Gondia district to undertake:
   - Reconnaissance survey- geographical, social, political and economical
2. Study of situational analysis –
   - Existing socio-economic, industrial, historical, demographic profile of the district etc
3. Study of tourism Sector analysis –
   - Map all the existing tourism destinations and identify potential destinations within district;
   - Undertake tourism infrastructure gap analysis and suggest requirements etc.
4. Study of stake holders –
   - District level stakeholder consultations with the assistance of the district administration.
   1. Engineering study and Reconnaissance
      1) Study of climatic condition, geography and existing infrastructure.
      2) Planning of tourism circuit layout plan of district tourism
      3) Tourism traffic/tourists forecasts
      4) Suggestions for archaeological conservation, urban design, alteration, reductive use.
      5) Preliminary Engineering Design
      6) Planning infrastructure planning and cost estimate
      7) Phasing of the Project and Tourism Strategies etc.
   2. Draft District tourism Master Plan
      1) Obtaining comments and NOC from various Govt. Departments like UD, MTDC, PWD, ASI, etc.
      2) Discussion with clients and other Govt. Department and key persons for suggestions
   3. Final District tourism Master Plan
      1) Submission to department of tourism, Government of Maharashtra for approval
      2) Finalization of District tourism Plan.

1.4 Study Object

To prepare a 20 year perspective plan for development of sustainable Tourism Master Plan of Gondia district.
1.5 Study Components

The key components & sub components which need to be studied for formulation of District Tourism Master Plan for Gondia district are presented below.

Maharashtra tourism Development Corporation has provided guidelines to be followed for preparation of perspective plan which are listed as follows:

- A perspective plan with a time frame of 20 years needs to be developed for developing sustainable tourism giving phasing of investment having regard to the resources available.
- The plan should be able to assess the existing tourism scenario in the District with respect to existing traffic levels and inventory of:
  - Natural resources
  - Heritage and other socio-cultural assets
  - Quantitative/demographic factors like population, employment, occupation, income levels etc
  - Services and infrastructure already available
- The plan would review the status of existing development / investment plans of schemes/recommendation under state perspective plan for the development of tourism in the District.
- The plan should list and evaluate existing potential tourist destinations and centres and categories them on the basis of inventory of attractions, infrastructure availability, degree of popularity, volume of traffic flow etc.
- The plan should analyse and categorize existing / potential destinations and centres, as a standalone destination, part of a circuit and /or as major attractions for special interest groups etc.
- The plan should assess the existing infrastructure levels at identified destinations /centres in terms of quality of roads /transportation facilities, civic amenities, enroute transit facilities, boarding and lodging facilities etc
- The plan should be able to broadly assess traffic flow to identified destinations and centres for assessment of infrastructure requirements taking into account past growth trends, suggested linkages and integration, future expected developments including likely investments by the state and investment climate / incentive for private sector etc
- The plan should attempt and arrive at an indicative cost configuration of likely investment on infrastructure development under different heads and to prioritize investment needs by drawing up a phased investment plan covering the next 20 years.
- The plan should identify the existing as well as new tourism projects for expansion /augmentation, upgradation of facilities and services, destinations and centres, which have potential for development.
• The plan should include project wise potential for employment generation; a reasonable percentage of potential employment is to be reserved for women.

• The plan should indicate the actual and projected number of domestic and foreign tourist arrivals for each proposed tourist place. Prioritize the scheme on the basis of employment potential of the project and tourist arrival at the proposed destination/place.

• An inventory of existing infrastructural facilities (including paying guest facility) is to be made; after which, the proposed infrastructure needs to be split up into various segments concerning different state government departments, such as PWD, Forest, Culture, handicrafts etc and dovetailed with the tourism plans.

• The DTMP will generate specific priority actions and projects that can be the basis for mobilizing funding from diverse sources and boost tourism development as per the national tourism policy and Maharashtra tourism policy

1.6 Methodology for DTMP Process

![STAGES OF DTP PREPARATION](image)

Figure 0-1: Methodology for Preparation of District Tourism Master Plan
1.7 Data Sources

The main source of data is secondary sources from Collector Office and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) including Census of India and other Parastatal agencies. The primary data will help to fill certain gaps and understand the local populace better. The list of important departments and availability of information details are as mentioned in the following table;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Department/Agency</th>
<th>Data Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | Collector Office  | • District/Town level Tourism Map; city/town/village limits  
|       |                   | • Available type of tourism – adventure/religious/ wildlife etc.  
|       |                   | • List of special population like Tribal etc., slums and other information on urban poor located near Tourism spots.  
|       |                   | • Social infrastructure; institutional-health facilities, etc.  
|       |                   | • List of reports/documents prepared earlier, if any |
| 2     | Census of India, 1981 to 2001 | • District, Tehsil & Town level statistical information  
|       |                   | • Population growth rate  
|       |                   | • Sex ratio & Literacy Rate  
|       |                   | • Occupation & Work participation rate  
|       |                   | • Tourism  
|       |                   | • Urban rural composition  
|       |                   | • History & Profile (district and tehsil level) |
| 3     | PWD               | • List of SH/NH information  
|       |                   | • Road network; type of roads, details on lengths and conditions, proposals if any. |
| 4     | PHED              | • Water supply; Solid waste management system; Storm water drains; |
| 5     | District Industrial Center (DIC) | • Type of Industries  
|       |                   | • Major exports and imports  
|       |                   | • Workforce  
|       |                   | • Regional influence |
| 6     | Tourism Department | • Type of tourist places  
|       |                   | • Functionality & facilities availability at sites  
|       |                   | • List of visitors from India & overseas  
|       |                   | • List of proposals for development, if any |
| 7     | Archaeological Survey of India | • About historical monuments  
|       |                   | • Heritage & conservation |
| 8     | District Educational Department | • Type of institutions especially of Hospitality industry |
| 9     | Pollution Control Board (PCB) | • Environmental issues in line with air, noise and water pollution level |
| 10    | Forest Department  | • Forest Cover and its status  
|       |                   | • Flora Fauna |
### District Tourism Master Plan for Gondia District

#### 1.8 Consultative Workshops/Group Discussions

Though, the information available from Collector Office, ULBs, Census of India and other govt. organizations are not quite enough to complete the project report. As per the terms of reference stages wise workshop proposed to reach the aim of the project;

The consultation process is expected to lead to primary participation of all stakeholders, enhancing their involvement in preparing DTMP, increasing awareness of all citizens and stakeholders, and prioritization of the challenges facing the town.

#### 1.9 National tourism policy

Tourism policy was announced for the first time in Nov. 1982. The measures suggested in the policy included

- Granting export industry status to tourism, adopting a selective approach for developing tourist circuits,
- Inviting private sector participation and
- Utilization of national heritage for attracting tourists.
- The policy recognized the importance of international tourism in earning foreign exchange and accorded high priority to its development. The policy recognized that facilities provided are minimal for the large number of domestic tourists who travel on pilgrimage or as tourists for other motivations and the need to substantially improve and expand facilities for domestic tourists.

A national action plan for tourism was drawn up in May 1992. The objectives of the action plan included

- Socio economic development of areas,
- Increasing employment opportunities,
- Developing domestic tourism especially for the budget category,
• Preservation of national heritage and environment,
• Development of international tourism and optimization of foreign exchange earnings,
• Diversification of tourism product and
• Increase in India’s share in world tourism.

The strategies for achieving the objectives outlined
• Improvement of tourism infrastructure,
• Developing areas on a selective basis for integrated growth along with marketing of destinations to ensure optimal use of existing infrastructure,
• Restructuring and strengthening the institutions for development of human resources and Evolving a suitable policy for increasing foreign tourist arrivals and foreign exchange earnings.

Tourism was declared as a priority sector for foreign investment in July 1991. A new national tourism policy has been drafted to keep pace with the developments taking place around the world and under consideration of the Government of India. The national tourism policy 2002 includes provisions like facilitating the development of a dynamic private sector in tourism, promoting eco-tourism and rural tourism, facilitating domestic tourism by promoting amenities and facilities for budget tourist, giving greater stress to development of pilgrimage centers and integrated development of identified tourist destinations with the involvement of all the infrastructural departments, states and the private sector.

1.9.1 The salient features of the new tourism policy

(a) Position tourism as a major engine of economic growth
(b) Harness the direct and multiplier effects of tourism for employment generation, economic development and providing impetus to rural tourism.
(c) Focus on domestic tourism as a major driver of tourism growth
(d) Position India as a global brand to take advantage of the burgeoning global travel and trade and the vast untapped potential of Indian destinations.
(e) Private sector is acknowledged as a critical player in tourism growth with government acting as a pro-active facilitator and catalyst
(f) Integrated development of identified tourist destinations with the involvement of all the infrastructural departments/State govt's and the private sector.

In relation to the development of products that are related to special interests of the target market, the product development strategy in the Tourism Policy 2002 suggests the following
• Expansion of cultural tourism leveraging on India’s 22 World Heritage sites.
• Development of beach and coastal tourism in the states of Goa, North Karnataka and Kerala.
• Development of Cochin and Andaman-Nicobar islands as international cruise destinations.
• Promote India’s unmatched variety of *traditional cuisines* internationally and encourage Indian entrepreneurs to establish Indian ethnic cuisine restaurants across the world.
• Active promotion of *village tourism* to reap socio-economic benefits in the regions of North East, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Kutch, Chhattisgarh and the plantation regions.
• Integrate National parks and major wildlife sanctuaries into the main tourism product through Interpretation centres, visitor management systems and promoting elephant and tiger as ‘brands’ of Indian Wildlife Tourism.
• Promote *adventure tourism* in the ‘Himalayas’ through products such as white water and Great River rafting. Regulations and certification of tour operators in this field should be introduced.
• A world-class international convention centre should be constructed in Mumbai to promote *business tourism*.
• Promote dedicated shopping centres such as Dilli Haat and Shilpagram along with dissemination of information about shopping in India to tourists.
• Reintroduce “Festivals of India” program in top 12 future markets for India starting with annual programs in UK and USA.
• Promote eco and health tourism.

1.10 Benefits of tourism

• Increase in employment
• Stimulation of business activity
• Increase in business diversity
• Increase in taxes collected
• Increase in sale of goods and services
• Increase in community pride and concern for community history, culture, attractions/ artifacts
• Conservation or restoration of historic sites or attractions
• Conservation of natural resources as a tourist attraction.

1.11 Costs of tourism

• Increase in use of sewer and water systems, requiring further development of the community infrastructure
• Increase in costs of maintenance and repairs of the community infrastructure
• Increase in number of people and vehicles, resulting in congestion
• Shifts in the pace of community’s cultural and social life, as well as the community’s structure
• New or increased expenses related to promotions, advertising and marketing
• New or increased investment costs incurred by the community
1.12 State Tourism Policy

The tourism policy of the state aims at achieving a planned growth in tourism, generating employment, protecting natural & cultural resources in an ecologically sustainable manner and promoting arts & handicrafts of different regions in the State. It has entrusted all commercial & promotional activities to Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC), which has identified four thrust areas having highest tourism potential. These are Ajantha-Ellora, Elephanta, Sindhudurg district and Lonar crater. MTDC is also taking initiative in developing Forest tourism.

The state has formulated and adopted a policy for tourism development (1993) in consultation with the representative of the travel trade, travel writers and Central govt. agencies.

1.12.1 Objectives of the Maharashtra tourism policy

(a) Bring about planned tourism growth with the help of experts and local participation
(b) Disseminate information on tourism attractions and provide visitors with an enriching experience
(c) Upgrade existing tourism facilities
(d) Provide tourism facilities of international standards in select areas
(e) Provide facilities for youth and budget tourists
(f) Provide recreational facilities near major business, industrial and urban centers
(g) Earn more foreign exchange for the country
(h) Generate employment, especially in the interior areas of the state
(i) Protect its natural and cultural resources with integrated development in an ecologically sustainable manner
(j) Promote its arts and crafts including handicrafts and handlooms and folk arts.

1.12.2 Role of state govt. in tourism development

1. The state government will function as a catalyst and confine its efforts to infrastructure development, dissemination of information and coordination of sectoral activities to create conditions for attracting substantial private sector investment in the tourism sector.
2. It is not the job of state agencies to run hotels and tourist buses and gradually the state will withdraw from such operations and hand them over to the professionals in the tourism industry.
3. The state will also provide fiscal incentives, assist in providing suitable sites and remove bottlenecks, especially those connected with infrastructure development.
4. The state accords high priority to manpower development and protection of the interests of the tourists. It will set up or assist in setting up training institutions and suitable systems for ensuring quality control in tourism services.

5. It will encourage more active participation of voluntary groups and the associations of hoteliers, the travel trade and tour operators in ensuring that tourists are provided a fair deal.

6. The state will ensure that its natural and cultural resources will be enhanced with the help of tourism activities and nothing that disturbs the ecological balance will be permitted.

7. Maharashtra tourism development corporation (MTDC) has been established under companies act for systematic development of tourism. The corporation receives from the state government financial assistance in the form of share capital contribution. The state government has entrusted all commercial and promotional tourism activities to this corporation.

8. MTDC supplements its resources through institutional finance. Government gives grant in aid to the Directorate of tourism. In an effort to tap the tourism potential, Govt. of India has identified certain thrust areas as shown below:
   1. Restoration and balanced development of National heritage projects of cultural, historical and tourist importance
   2. Attracting tourists both domestic as well as international; and
   3. Development of selected tourist sports popular with tourists

Four areas having the highest tourism potential in the state have been identified for infrastructure development on priority basis. These are known as ‘A’ category tourist places and consist of Ajantha-Ellora, Elephanta, Sindhudurg district and Lonar, which is one of the five meteorite craters in the world. These destinations are of national and international significance. There are 36 other identified destinations, which can be said to have state-wide significance. These are known as B category tourist places. The rest of the state has been placed in C category and has local tourism potential. The commitment of efforts and resources for infrastructure development reflect the perception inherent in the categorization.

Although Vidarbha do not appear in the tourism circuits above, it is our belief that there is a tremendous scope for attracting national/ international level tourist to these areas based on the Wildlife, Naturally beautiful locations which include Rivers/ lakes/ forests in Gondia District. There is a scope for accommodating locations like Kachargarh / Pratapgarh for heritage and adventure tourism.

1.12.3 Investment policy

The government has declared its policy of encouraging private investments in the tourism sector. The main planks of this policy are:
1. To welcome private investment in creating both tourist facilities, as well as related infrastructure
2. To encourage transfer of technology in tourism related industry
3. To have a flexible policy on joint ventures and terms for Build Operate and own or transfer models.

The government of India has liberalized its policy for investment in hotel and tourism related projects by foreign investors and non-resident Indians. This is permitted with or without repatriation rights depending on the extent of participation and nature of industry. Foreign tie-ups for marketing are freely considered for hotel projects.

1.12.4 Incentives

The govt. of Maharashtra announced a policy of incentives in 1999 for new tourism projects and expansion of the existing projects, which was withdrawn. The type of incentives included total tax exemption for a certain period (sales tax, luxury tax, entertainment tax/amusement tax, stamp duty) and supply of electricity at industrial rates. The special package for Sindhudurg district provided for 50% concession on available govt. land and no increase in water and electricity tariff for a period of 10 years.

1.12.5 Development Regulations in Maharashtra

All development and building activity is regulated under the Maharashtra Regional and Town planning Act, 1966. The government of Maharashtra has also issued Development control regulations under this act. The government has also laid guidelines for the conversion of No Development zone (NDZ) into Tourism Development zones (TDZ). Subject to certain restrictions, land currently designated as NDZ may be converted to TDZ with some floor space index (FSI) permitted for construction. For example, for plots currently designated NDZ, which are larger than 10 hectare, 2 hectare (i.e. one fifth) of the area can be converted to TDZ. On the TDZ area, 0.5 FSI (i.e. 1 hectare) will be permitted for development. Land not specifically designated as NDZ but reserved in the regional plans for parks, recreation etc., will also be allowed to be developed if they are particularly significant from the tourism point of view. Here, 15% of the total area will be allowed for development with 0.20 FSI.

1.12.6 Travel Circuits and Destinations / Attractions

Maharashtra has to offer a large variety of tourist attractions to meet different category of tourists. The different type of tourist attractions spread all over the Maharashtra State can be grouped as under:

1. Hill Stations.
2. Pilgrimage.
3. Heritage.
4. Eco-tourism.
5. Beach.
6. Adventure tourism
7. Education tourism
8. Wildlife tourism
9. Health (Medical) tourism
10. Cultural tourism
11. Rural(village) Tourism

Chapter 2 PHYSICAL PROFILE - GONDIA

2.1 Introduction

The beautiful state of Maharashtra is situated in the north centre of Indian peninsula is bordered by the states of Karnataka, Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The western cost of the state is splashed by the vast Arabian Sea. Maharashtra literally means the "Great State" or "Great Nation".
Sprawling over an area of 5,640.51 sq.km. **Gondia District** is situated in the western Indian state of Maharashtra. It was created out of the Bhandara district. It is located in the north-eastern part of the state and is bordered by the states of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. The Geographical extension is from 20.39° to 21.38° North Latitudes and from 79.27° to 80.42° East Longitudes.

According to 2011 census, total population of Gondia District is 1322635. The male and female population is 662656 and 659964 respectively. The SC and ST population in the district is 355484 and 309822. The literacy rate of district is 67.67%. Gondia district consists on a large chunk of forest land and many natural locations like Rivers, Lakes, Hills, and Jungles as tourist spots within the district. Primary survey of Gondia District revealed that there are nearly 60 locations in the district which has potential for not just national but international tourism.
According to historical evidences and reports, Gondia district was included in the seventh century in the territories of the Haihaya Rajput kings of Chhattisgarh whose kingdom was known as Maha Kosala. Gondia or Gondiya was a part of Bhandara district retains some recollection of Hindu kings who ruled from Nagardhan. The 12th century saw the rule of Ponwars who were subsequently ousted by Gond chiefs who asserted their independence of the Ratanpur dynasty. This was followed by Raghoji Bhonsle of Vidarbha who established himself as the king of Chanda, Deogarh and Chattisgarh in 1743. In 1755, Janoji was declared as the sovereign of the territory, after the death of his father Raghoji Bhonsle. The two brothers Mudhoji and Rupaji of Raghoji Bhonsle of Hingani-Beradi were contemporaries of Shahaji, the father of Chhatrapati Shivaji and one of the ancestors of the Bhonsles of Nagpur who rehabilitated the village of Beradi was probably the contemporary of Maloji, the grandfather of Chhatrapati Shivaji. After the death of Sambhaji, during the Mughal-Maratha conflict, Parasoji rendered invaluable help to Rajaram who had succeeded to the throne of Chhatrapati. The territories of Gondawana, Devagad, Chanda and Berar from which he had exacted tribute were given to his charge under a grant made in 1699 A.D.

In 1707 after the death of Aurangzeb when Shahu was released by Muhammad Azam, Parasoji Bhonsle was the first of the Maratha nobles to join him in west Khandesh. The 17th century saw the invasion of the Peshwas who were instrumental in making the district a part of Berar. The Peshwas were succeeded by the Nizams during the 1850s; the Nizam ceded Berar to the British East India Company. In 1903 the Nizam leased Berar to the British Government of India. It was transferred to the Central Provinces. In 1956, with the re-organization of states, Bhandara was transferred from Madhya Pradesh to Bombay Province and in 1960 with the formation of Maharashtra; it became a district of the state and was carved out of Bhandara district in 1999. **Although a part of Mughal and Maratha rule, Gondia was always and till today remain a domain of Gond community. The gond community which once ruled the central area of India are the ones who are closest to nature and try to maintain the ecological balance of the area through their simple living. Eco-tourism can thus be developed in the area through local intervention. (Eco-Tourism meaning village tourism/ adventure tourism etc.)**

Gondia is also known as Rice City, as it is a rice producing district and has about 250 rice mills near the vicinity of city. It is also a major trading place. The Mumbai-Nagpur-Kolkata Road is the only national highway passing through the district, which covers to a total distance of 99.37 km. Gondia, has bus connectivity to Jabalpur, Nagpur and Balaghat. It is currently a part of the Red Corridor.
2.2 Linkages and Connectivity

Gondia is the gateway to the state of Maharashtra from Chhattisgarh and Madhya pradesh. Gondia can be reached by rail, road and air. The town Gondia is situated about 170 Kms by road from Nagpur of Vidarbha region. The district has road links to adjoining districts Chandrapur, Bhandara, Nagpur. The city is well connected by roads. It takes around 5 hour journey from Nagpur by State Transport Bus to reach Gondia. It is 130 km. from Nagpur and 1060 km from the state capital Mumbai by rail. State Transport as well as private buses run throughout the length and breadth of the state of Maharashtra and to Gondia. Taxis, semi deluxe buses, and auto rickshaws are the best mode of transport for covering distances from Nagpur (nearest airport to Gondia). Other mode of transport is through trai to Gondia which lies on major trunk route between Kolakata and Mumbai.

Roads

A National Highway passes through Gondia District; from Nagpur/Bhandara district it enters the western border of Gondia District and cut through the central part. Total distance covered by the National Highway in the district is 34 km.
There are four State Highways passing through the district: i) MH SH 273, ii) MH SH 275, iii) MH SH 276, iv) MH SH 277. The total length of these State Highways is 401 km. Districts roads are of 678.85km in length.

**Railways**

There are three major railway stations in Gondia District- Gondia, Tilora and Amgaon. Gondia town is located on the Mumbai-Kolkata railway route. Total length of rail track is 163km under broad gauge.

**Airways**

Gondia has a functioning airstrip at Birsi, 15 km from Gondia City, operated by the Airports Authority of India. Nearest Domestic airport is located at Nagpur, 130 km from Gondia.
2.3 Historical Background:

The main occupation then was collection of lak (sealing wax) from Palas tree and Gum from Babul tree. Gum is called as Gond in Hindi, therefore the name Gondia is tagged to the place.

The region to the south of the Godavari was inhabited by the aborigines, who are called Rakshasas in the Ramayana where the region is mentioned. The district was included in the seventh century in the territories of the Haihaya Rajput kings of Chhattisgarh whose kingdom was known as Maha Kosala.
Gondia or Gondia was a part of Bhandara retains some recollection of Hindu kings who ruled from Nagardhan. The 12th century saw the rule of Ponwars who were subsequently ousted by Gond chiefs who asserted their independence of the Ratanpur dynasty. This was followed by Raghoji Bhonsle of Vidarbha who established himself as the king of Chanda, Deogarh and Chattisgarh in 1743.

In 1755, Janoji was declared as the sovereign of the territory, after the death of his father Raghoji Bhonsle. The two brothers Mudhoji and Rupaji of Raghoji Bhonsle of Hingani-Beradi were contemporaries of Shahaji, the father of Chhatrapati Shivaji and one of the ancestors of the Bhonsles of Nagpur who rehabilitated the village of Beradi was probably the contemporary of Maloji, the grandfather of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

The 17th century saw the invasion of the Peshwas who were instrumental in making the district a part of Berar. The Peshwas were succeeded by the Nizams during the 1850s; In 1903 the Nizam leased Berar to the British Government of India. It was transferred to the Central Provinces in 1956, with the re-organization of states, Bhandara was transferred from Madhya Pradesh to Bombay Province and in 1960 with the formation of Maharashtra; it became a district of the state and was carved out of Bhandara district in 1999.

2.4 Administrative Divisions

Gondia falls under Nagpur Administrative Division. The district is divided into 2 sub-divisions, Gondia and Deori, which are further divided into 8 talukas. Each sub-division consists of 4 talukas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Divisions</th>
<th>Talukas within the sub-division</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gondia</td>
<td>Gondia, Goregaon, Tirora and Arjuni Moregaon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deori</td>
<td>Deori, Amgaon, Salekasa and Sadak Arjuni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The district is consisting of 556 Gram panchayats, 8 Panchayat Samitis and 954 revenue villages. Two municipalities in this district are Gondia and Tiroda. The district has 4 Vidhan Sabha constituencies: Arjuni-Morgaon (SC), Gondiya, Tirora and Amgaon (ST). While the first three are part of Bhandara-Gondiya Lok Sabha constituency, the last one is part of Gadchiroli-Chimur (ST) Lok Sabha constituency.

2.5 District’s Special Character

1. Gondia’s prominent tribal art and culture. The tribes residing in Gondia district have distinct socio-culture characteristics. For worshipping their God 'Persa Pen', they perform a special dance.
2. Gondia is a popular tourist destination with several sightseeing places like Navegaon National Park and the Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary. The sanctuary consists of endangered species and is known for maintaining equilibrium between the different elements within the environment.

3. Gondia district has strong Natural features like about 35 percent of the total land of Gondia district is under forest cover i.e. 2,550 sq.km area. Important River Wainganga with a length of 200 km. within the district and several Big and small lakes and dams. The Nawegaon Lake is famous among the tourists believed to have been built in the 18th century.

4. Owing to the presence of over 1,000 rice mills along with small scale tobacco industry, the Gondia city is an important business hub. From central and eastern India, Gondia is the gateway to the state of Maharashtra.

2.6 Geographical Information:

2.6.1 Geology:

Gondia district is unique in Maharashtra as the entire area is occupied by metamorphic rock and alluvium. The brief description of various lithorites is given below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Formation</th>
<th>Lithology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pleistocene to Recent</td>
<td>Alluvium and Laterite</td>
<td>Silt, Sand, Gravel, Laterite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protozoic</td>
<td>Vindhyan Super Group</td>
<td>Quartzite and Shale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Doongargarh Super Group</td>
<td>Andesite, Sandstone granite, Ehyolite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sausar Group</td>
<td>Muscovite-boitite-schist, Granite, Tirodi Gneiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sakoli Group</td>
<td>Schist, Phylites, Quartzite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaean</td>
<td>Amagon Group</td>
<td>Granite &amp; Gneisses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Alluvium is developed all along major river courses such as Bagh, Chulbandh and Gadavi.
- Laterites are distributed all over the district but observed prominently in S.Arjuni and Arjuni Moregaon.
- Metamorphic rocks like various granites, Gneiss, Schists, and Phylites etc. are exposed throughout the district.
- Gondia district is rich in economic minerals like manganese, kyonite, sillimanite corundum and pyrophyllite.
2.6.1 Map showing Hydrogeology of Gondia District
2.6.2 Topography

The district forms part of Wainganga sub-basin and has an undulating terrain with elevations ranging from 263 to 315 m amsl. Physiographically, the district can be broadly divided into two physiographic units’ viz., the one controlled by structural features i.e., the Structural Origin and the one controlled by differential weathering i.e., the Denudation Origin. These are:-

1) The north-Western, north eastern, south-eastern and central parts which have structural units like hills and ridges.
2) The northern, north-central, west central, south and south-west portions having undulating topography over denudation units like pediments and fluvial units.

The important geomorphological units identified in the area are below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Unit</th>
<th>Land form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Structural origin</td>
<td>Structural hills and structural ridges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Denudational Origin</td>
<td>Pediments/Pediplains, denudational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Fluvial Origin</td>
<td>Older and younger alluvium.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The soils of the district are highly varied and are derived from weathering of crystalline metamorphic and igneous rocks. The entire area is occupied by crystalline rocks of Archean age. The main types of soils are Kali, Kankar, Morand, Khardi, Sihar and Bardi. Out of these, Sihar soils are used for growing the Rice, which is the main crop in the district. The geophysical surveys in Gondia district reveals three layered geo electrical sections and the middle layer having resistivity in the range of 16 to 80 ohm meters and thickness of 13 to 44 m.

2.6.3 Climate and Rainfall

Gondia experiences extreme variations in temperature with very hot summers/ very cold winters and average relative humidity of 62 percent. Also records average rainfall > 1200 mm.

During month of May, daytime average temperature generally high around 42°C (108°F), while at night the average minimum temperature drops down to around 28°C(82°F). The highest recorded temperature in May is 48°C i.e.118°F, and the lowest recorded temperature 20°C, i.e.68°F. In winter especially during the month of December / January temperatures generally drops down to around 13°C,i.e 55°F and maximum around 29°C i.e. 84°F. The maximum highest recorded temperature in January is 38°C i.e.101°F, and the lowest recorded temperature as 0°C, about 32°F.
2.6.4 Rivers and Dams and Lakes:

The Wainganga River is the largest and most important perennial river, a tributary of River Narmada. It enters into district through north east direction. It’s total length within district is 200km. Wainganga’s main tributary is Baagh, which flows from the northeast part of the district. The rivers like Chulbandh, Panghodi Suz, Gadhavi, Chandan, and Bavanthadi are the tributaries of river Wainganga. Flowing in the central part Chulbandh River, has Chulbandh Dam with total storage capacity of 21,452 cubic meters.

The large number of lakes in the district has made the district known as Lake District. Chorkhamara, Bodalkasa, Khadbanda, Sangrampur, Navegaon Bandh, Umarjhari, Sirpar, Rengepar, Managad, Chulband, etc. are the important lakes in the district. The Itiadoh Dam and the Hazara Falls are major tourist attraction destination. The district’s largest dam, Itiadoh, with a capacity of 318 million cubic metre is on the river Gadhavi in Arjuni-Morgaon taluka. There are many other large dams such as Shirpur, Pujaritola, and Kalisarad as well as smaller dams at Mangarh, Sangrampur, and Bodalkasa.

### Table 2.9 – Yearly Rainfall and Temperature

#### Climate data for Gondia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average high °C (°F)</td>
<td>27.6 (81.7)</td>
<td>31.1 (88.0)</td>
<td>35.2 (95.4)</td>
<td>39.0 (102.2)</td>
<td>42.1 (107.8)</td>
<td>38.1 (100.6)</td>
<td>30.5 (86.9)</td>
<td>29.9 (85.8)</td>
<td>30.8 (87.4)</td>
<td>31.0 (87.8)</td>
<td>29.3 (84.7)</td>
<td>27.9 (82.2)</td>
<td>32.71 (90.87)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average low °C (°F)</td>
<td>13.3 (55.9)</td>
<td>15.4 (59.7)</td>
<td>19.6 (67.3)</td>
<td>24.6 (76.3)</td>
<td>28.9 (84.0)</td>
<td>27.4 (81.3)</td>
<td>24.3 (75.7)</td>
<td>24.1 (75.4)</td>
<td>23.9 (75.0)</td>
<td>21.2 (70.2)</td>
<td>15.2 (59.4)</td>
<td>12.9 (55.2)</td>
<td>20.90 (69.62)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation mm (inches)</td>
<td>18.0 (0.709)</td>
<td>30.7 (1.209)</td>
<td>16.0 (0.63)</td>
<td>16.0 (0.63)</td>
<td>13.7 (0.539)</td>
<td>219.2 (8.63)</td>
<td>503.9 (19.839)</td>
<td>443.5 (17.461)</td>
<td>222.3 (8.752)</td>
<td>66.5 (2.618)</td>
<td>22.9 (0.902)</td>
<td>5.8 (0.228)</td>
<td>1,578.5 (62.146)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.10 – Major and Minor Dams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Dam/Project</th>
<th>Location of Dam/Project</th>
<th>River on Which Dam is constructed/ proposed</th>
<th>Capacity (m Cubic Mtr)</th>
<th>Completed/Not completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major Dam</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itiadhoh</td>
<td>Godhangaon Tah., Arjuni Moregaon</td>
<td>Gadhavi</td>
<td>318.85</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirpur</td>
<td>Sirpur - Tahsil Deori</td>
<td>Bagh</td>
<td>193.0</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pujaritola</td>
<td>Kothara- Tahsil Salekasa</td>
<td>Bagh</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalisara</td>
<td>Bijepar- Tahsil Salekasa</td>
<td>Kalisarar Nalk</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minor Dam</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodalkasa</td>
<td>Bodalkosa- Tahsil Tirora</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.454</td>
<td>Completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chorkhamara</td>
<td>Chorkhamara-Tahsil Tirora</td>
<td>Kothari</td>
<td>20.800</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chulbandh</td>
<td>Chalbandh-Tahsil goregaon</td>
<td>Chulbandh</td>
<td>21.456</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managarh</td>
<td>Managarh- Tahsil Salekasa</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.051</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rengebar</td>
<td>Regebar- Tahsil Goregaon</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.565</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangrampur</td>
<td>Sangrampur-Tahsil Gondia</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.866</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umarzari</td>
<td>Tahsil - Goregaon</td>
<td>Khobragadi</td>
<td>5.522</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katangi</td>
<td>Katangi- Tahsil Goregaon</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.397</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Map 2.6 Showing River, lakes, and hilly areas of Gondia District
2.6.5 Ground Water Potential

As per 2001 census the district had 893 villages and two major towns. The drinking water to these villages is mainly from dugwells, borewells and tubewells in the area. As per the Minor Irrigation Census (2000-2001), the district has 7142 irrigation dugwells and borewells with ground water potential of 110.66 sq.km out of which 77.67 sq.km, potential is utilized. Apart from these irrigation wells, a number of small diameter domestic wells are located in the households which are used for domestic purposes.

2.6.5 Map showing Ground water resources of Gondia District
2.6.6 Land Use Pattern

The major land use categories in district include

1) Habitable area
2) Agricultural land: which comprises of a) Kharip  b) Rabi  c) Double crop  d) Fallow
3) Forest Land which includes a) deciduous Forest  b) Degraded forest c) Forest blank d) Forest plantation
4) Waste land comprising of  
   a) Land with or without scrub  
   b) Barren rocky/stony waste.
5) Water bodies which include  
   a) Lakes and reservoirs  
   b) Rivers and streams.
6) Land comprising of mining area

The largest land use category in the district is agriculture. Deciduous forest constitutes 90% of total area under forest which is maximum in south east and central parts. The following table gives the figures for land use in Gondia district.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landuse/LandCover Category</th>
<th>Area in Hectare.</th>
<th>Percentage to the total Geographical area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Built up land</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural land</td>
<td>1,98,750</td>
<td>41.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest Land</td>
<td>1,36,175</td>
<td>35.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Land</td>
<td>17,511</td>
<td>4.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water bodies</td>
<td>34,619</td>
<td>8.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,88,209</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nearly 35% of land in Gondia district is under forests.

2.6.7 Flora and fauna

Gondia has 35% of land under forest cover with verity of species of trees and animals and also rare animals, birds and butterfly can be found here. The district is known among tourists for its diverse wildlife that can be spotted in the Nawegaon National Park. It is a famous tourist attraction that houses different varieties of flora and fauna. Besides this, the Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary is also popular for the biodiversity conservation. The sanctuary consists of endangered species and is known for maintaining equilibrium between the different elements in the environment. The forest products are Timber, Bamboo and Teak stumps or Root Shoots. Forest Land includes a) Deciduous Forest  b) Degraded forest c) Forest blank d) Forest plantation. The major tree species are teak, ain, haldu, dhawda, Tendu, Moha etc.
The forest area covering 2,550 sq. km can be classified as the Reserved Forests (RF), the Protected Forests (PF) and the unclassified forests, which are groups of all areas other than the first two legal classes. The unclassified forests can be broadly clustered in three sets: (1) traditionally managed by the division, (2) non-forest areas transferred to the division for the compensatory afforestation through the stipulations under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, and (3) the unoccupied land identified as the Zudupi Jungle and transferred to the division for management and the compensatory afforestation in future.

### Table 2.12 – Distribution of Forest Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gondia</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District Geographical Area</td>
<td>5733 (Sq.km)</td>
<td>Total Forest Area</td>
<td>2833 (Sq.km)</td>
<td>Forest Deptt. Area</td>
<td>2069 (Sq.km)</td>
<td>Revenue Deptt. Forest Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Forest Area</td>
<td>0 (Sq.km)</td>
<td>F.D.C.M Forest Area</td>
<td>320 (Sq.km)</td>
<td>Forest Divisions</td>
<td>Gondia,</td>
<td>Protected Area (if any)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Distribution of Forest area in Ranges of Gondia Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Range</th>
<th>Reserved Forest (km²)</th>
<th>Protected Compt Forest (km²)</th>
<th>Unclassified forest (km²)</th>
<th>Zudupi Jungle (km²)</th>
<th>Transferred to FDCM (km²)</th>
<th>Total Forests (km²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amgaon</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>24.44</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15.94</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>41.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chichgarh</td>
<td>162.31</td>
<td>113.06</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>8.31</td>
<td>41.44</td>
<td>325.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deori</td>
<td>131.71</td>
<td>140.03</td>
<td>14.66</td>
<td>17.75</td>
<td>95.18</td>
<td>399.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gondia</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>28.54</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>58.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goregaon</td>
<td>43.86</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>31.13</td>
<td>22.43</td>
<td>64.42</td>
<td>241.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratapgarh</td>
<td>166.71</td>
<td>80.63</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>17.86</td>
<td>12.29</td>
<td>282.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajoli</td>
<td>235.53</td>
<td>111.82</td>
<td>24.87</td>
<td>10.45</td>
<td>54.19</td>
<td>436.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salekasa</td>
<td>56.58</td>
<td>82.06</td>
<td>54.21</td>
<td>68.29</td>
<td>60.71</td>
<td>321.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>800.36</td>
<td>660.08</td>
<td>130.22</td>
<td>187.63</td>
<td>328.24</td>
<td>2,106.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Gondia working plan 2002*

#### 2.6.7.1 Fauna

One of the most prominent tourist attractions is Navegaon National Park; some of the animals that can be spotted in this park are jungle cats, tigers, panthers, palm civets and jackals. In Nagzira Sanctuary animals like tiger, spotted deer, gour, sloth bear, dhole, jungle cat and 26 species of reptiles can be found.
In the Navegaon national park 209 species and in Ngazira Sanctuary 166 species of birds are present. 49 species butterfly can be spotted in Nagzira Sanctuary alone. Katla fish and Prawn cultivation is done in Itiadoh Dam. There were some Stroke (Saras) birds in Shringar dam near Itiadoh which were poisoned by locals a few years back. There are at least 130 types of birds found within the area.

2.6.8 Minerals

Gondia District has been endowed with various valuable mineral resources. It is rich in minerals like manganese, kyanite, sillimanite corundum and pyrophyllite of which important are iron ore and quartz. Other reserves are Silica, Sea Sand and Vanadium Ore.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production of Mineral 2010-2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S. No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Mineral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Minerals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(1Bross = 4 Tones)*

Source: Dist. Mining Office, Gondia

Information regarding Mines and Minerals in District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Minerals</th>
<th>Mines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Iron Ore</td>
<td>Khurshipar, Dhibitol, Manegaon, Amgaon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Quartz, Quartzite</td>
<td>Walad, Gondia, Dhibitol, Amgaon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.7 Demography

According to the 2011 census Gondia district has a population of 1,322,635. The district has a population density of 253 inhabitants per square kilometer (660 /sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 10.13%. Gondia has a sex ratio of 996 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 85.41%.

According to 2011 Census, the demographic features observed in Gondia District are as follows;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.13 – Demographic Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population of district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Male population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Female Population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sex Ratio | 996
---|---
Urban Population | 2,25,700
Rural Population | 10,96,631
% of Urban Population to the total population | 17%
Population Density | 253 / Sq.Km.
Literacy Rate | 76.61
Male Literacy Rate | 83.65
Female Literacy Rate | 69.55
Total SC Population | 1,67,699
Total ST Population | 1,96,455

### 2.8 Economy:

In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Gondia 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).

#### 2.8.1 Agriculture

The main agriculture crops in the district along with the cropping period and market area is given as below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Crops</th>
<th>Name of Crops</th>
<th>Cropping Period</th>
<th>Market</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major Crops (Irrigated)</strong></td>
<td>Kh Paddy</td>
<td>June - October</td>
<td>District, State, Interstate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S/Paddy</td>
<td>Jan - May</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major Crops (Non-Irrigated)</strong></td>
<td>Kh. Paddy</td>
<td>June - October</td>
<td>District, State, Interstate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major Cash Crops</strong></td>
<td>Sugar Cane</td>
<td></td>
<td>District, State</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The statistical details regarding land under forests, cultivation, Non-agriculture use and fallow lands are indicated as below (for Year 2000-2001):

| Table 2.15 – Land Under Forests, Cultivation, Non-agriculture use and fallow lands |
|---|---|
| Total Area of District | 484313 Hectares |
| Area Under Forests | 136174.97 Hectares |
| Land Not Available for Cultivation | 34418.92 Hectares |
| Land Used for Cultivation | 198750 Hectares |
| Land Under Non-agriculture Use | 1154.88 Hectares |
| Fallow Land/ Waste Land | 17510.68 Hectares |
| Other Fallow Land | 55.08 Hectares |
| Net Area Under Irrigation | 103213 Hectares |
| Other Land | 96248.47 Hectares |
| Area Under Food-Grain Crops | 220543 Hectares |
2.8.2 Industry

This agrarian district has many agro-based small-scale industries also. Forest produce-based occupations include the collection of the leaves of the East Indian Ebony tree and rolling them into beedis. Fresh water fishing, collection of gum and sealing wax from the forests, weaving bamboo baskets, making various items made from clay such as bricks, roof tiles, pots and utensils and articles from animal horns are some of the other popular occupations. Adani Power Plant in Tirora is the only big unit near Gondia. Industrial estates have been established in the city of Gondia and Tiroda.

Table 2.17 – Existing Large and Medium Scale Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Industry / Business</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manganese ore purification</td>
<td>Madagi (Tiroda taluka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil mills</td>
<td>Khamari (Gondia taluka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice mills</td>
<td>Gondia, Tiroda, Goregaon, Amgaon, Mundikota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saw mills</td>
<td>Gondia, Tiroda, Navegaon Bandh, Amgaon, Mundikota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper mill</td>
<td>Changera (Gondia taluka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiles</td>
<td>Rajegaon (Gondia taluka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beedi (cigarette) making</td>
<td>Gondia, Tiroda, Devari, Amgaon, Salekasa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gondia District has over 1000 of rice mills and small scale tobacco industry.

Existing status of Industrial area in Gondia District as on 30/06/2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Industrial Area</th>
<th>Land acquired (In hectare)</th>
<th>Land Developed (In Hectare)</th>
<th>Prevailing Rate Per Sq.m. (In Rs.)</th>
<th>No of Plots</th>
<th>No of allotted Plots</th>
<th>No of Vacant Plots</th>
<th>No. of Units in Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gondia</td>
<td>146.14</td>
<td>146.14</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Deori</td>
<td>155.9</td>
<td>155.9</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tiroda</td>
<td>211.6</td>
<td>211.6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Addl. Tiroda</td>
<td>164.98</td>
<td>164.98</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Goregaon</td>
<td>9.84</td>
<td>9.84</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Moragaon Arjuni</td>
<td>11.91</td>
<td>11.91</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>700.37</td>
<td>700.37</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: JDI, MIDC, Nagpur
Chapter 3: TOURISM IN GONDIA DISTRICT

3.1 Introduction

Maharashtra abounds in numerous tourist attractions ranging from ancient cave temples, unspoiled beaches, ancient forts and monuments, forests and wildlife, unique hill stations, pilgrimage centres, and a rich tradition of festivals, art and culture. Hence, our campaign slogan for Maharashtra Tourism – "MAHARASHTRA UNLIMITED!" The Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, with its dense forests, is home to several wild life sanctuaries and nature parks. Maharashtra: The domestic tourists visiting Maharashtra doubled during the last decade, from 41.29 lakh in 1991 to 84.8 lakh in 2001, whereas the number of foreign tourists visiting Mumbai increased from 7 million in 1991 to 8 million in 2001. The rapid growth in domestic tourism can be attributed to the ever increasing middle class, increase in disposable income, improved facilities, stress on urban families, improved connectivity to tourist destinations, etc. 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. This chapter assesses the existing tourism scenario in the district with respect to the tourism destinations and scope of development.

3.2 Development of Tourism in Maharashtra

In order to increase the influx of domestic and international tourists, Maharashtra tourism came up with aggressive promotion campaigns and strategies. The department launched its "Maharashtra Unlimited" campaign in domestic and overseas market to create awareness about tourism in Maharashtra and to popularize Maharashtra travel destinations. Maharashtra tourism is also developing infrastructure like hotels, transport at major tourist destinations and has identified several new Maharashtra tourism circuits and special tourism areas, which would be given priority in tourism related infrastructure development. Maharashtra Tourism also plans to focus on various other innovative areas such as
Bollywood tourism, Eco Tourism, Wildlife tourism, Wine tourism, Agro Tourism, and special entertainment zone. For the convenience of tourists, Maharashtra tourism has opened tourist information centers at all popular destination, which provide travel information about various tourist spots in Maharashtra and offer travel maps, Maharashtra tourism guides and travel books at affordable prices. Tourists can also get complete Maharashtra travel information at the official website of Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation.

3.3 Travel Circuits and Destinations / Attractions

The district has to offer a large variety of tourist attractions to meet different category of tourists. The different type of tourist attractions spread all over the district can be grouped as under:

(a) Wildlife.
(b) Pilgrimage.
(c) Heritage.
(d) Eco-tourism.

3.3.1 Ecotourism

The district has immense scope for eco-tourism. The famous Nagzira national park and Navegaon sanctuary are located in the district.
3.4 Brand Image

The USP of Gondia district shall be “**Green Gondia**”. In lines with the vision statement, the tourism development shall be done based on green concept of building for tourism, keeping solid waste limited, reusing and utilising in other forms, recirculating of water and using treated grey water for irrigation of landscape, increasing green percentage and promoting Ecotourism.
3.5 Tourism in Gondia

Map 3.2 – Location of Nagzira and Navegaon in Gondia District
3.6 Places of Interest

- Navegaon National Park
- Nagzira Wild Life Sanctuary
- Padampur
- Kachargadh Cave
- Kamtha
- Itiadih
- Chulbandh
- Hazra Fall
- Darekasa Caves
- Tibetan Camp
- Navegaon Lake
- Garmata Devi Temple
- Conscious Temple
- Ancient Shiva Temple, Nagra, (Gondia)
- Shri Saibaba Temple, Gondia
- Shri Chakradhara Swami Temple, Sukli (Tirora)
- Mandodevi Temple, (Goregaon)
- Mahadeo Hill (Amgaon)
• Gadhmaata Temple, (Salekasa)
• Dhukeshwari Temple, (Deori)
• Shri Gurushing Sabha (Gurudwara), Railtoli, Gondia
• Goregaon
• Chorkmara Lake
• Pangdi Dam
• Donagarh
• Dhasgarh

Table 3.1 – Table Showing Important Tourist Places by Type and Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Name of the Places</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>religious</td>
<td>Garmata Devi Temple</td>
<td>It is 26 km away from Gondia. Raipur and Nagpur are only 140 km from here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>religious</td>
<td>Conscious Temple, Gayatri Shaktipeeth</td>
<td>This famous temple set up in north direction of Gondia city which resembles for knowledge, good habits and delocalized nature as per religious matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage/religious</td>
<td>Ancient Shiva Temple, Nagra</td>
<td>Nagra village is located 5 km from Gondia city centre and is popular among tourists and devotees. The village is known for a Shiva temple belonging to 15th century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>religious</td>
<td>Dakram Sukdi</td>
<td>Dakram Sukdi situated in Tirora tahsils of Gondia district is known for Chakradhar Swami Temple. The temple is dedicated to Chakradhar Swami.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>religious</td>
<td>Mandodevi Temple</td>
<td>Mandodevi Temple The temple of goddess Mandodevi is situated in dense forest near Tedha. It is 15 Km. from Goregaon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archeological</td>
<td>Kachargadh</td>
<td>55 km. from Gondia, located in Salekasa Tahsils. Here archeologist found stone weapons of ancient era.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage</td>
<td>Padampur</td>
<td>Situated 30 km. from Gondia in Amgaon Tahsils. Historical and Ancient idols are found here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>Nawegaon National Park</td>
<td>The Nawegaon National Park is situated in Nawegaon, which is in close proximity to Gondia. It is famous for housing numerous varieties of flora, fauna and vegetations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife</td>
<td>Nagzira WildlifeSanctuary</td>
<td>40 km. from Gondia in Sadak Arjuni Tahsils and 100 km away from Nagpur. This sanctuary is one of the popular tourist places, known for its biodiversity conservation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage</td>
<td>Darekasa Caves</td>
<td>Darekasa caves are located nearby the village Darekasa in the Chandsuraj hills. Nearby Darekasa Caves, a waterfall named as Ramidoh can be visited by tourists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam</td>
<td>Itiadoh Dam</td>
<td>Itiadoh Dam is located near Morgaon Arjuni tahsil and has the length and height of 505 m and 29.85 m respectively. This dam serves districts like Gondia, Ghadchiroli and Bhandra in managing paddy irrigation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.7 Tourist Inflow

According to our survey and primary information collected, cumulative tourist traffic in Gondia District is around 14 lakh persons in a calendar year. The tourists visiting wildlife tourism are mostly from Vidarbha and some from Mumbai and Pune i.e. western Maharashtra (mainly to Nagzira wildlife sanctuary). Tourists to Navegaon National Park, Itiadoh Dam are generally local or as far from Nagpur as the destination are not popular in Western Maharashtra or other parts of India. Other destinations, mainly dams like Chulban, Pangdi, Chorakhmara, Bodalkasa lakes are unknown to tourist. Only locals visit these places. Similarly Kachargarh Caves where Adiwasis are the main visitors. Only 45 vehicles are permitted inside Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary daily and on weekends the capacity is full, vehicles entry is mainly from Pitezari Sakoli side. On an average Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary has full capacity of 45 vehicles for 200 days of the year making the number of visitors to nearly 1 lakh per year (including school trips,
camps etc.). Number of tourist visiting other natural locations is around 1.8 lakh while rest of the 13.2 lakh tourist are on religious spots. Number of visitors to Salekasa/ Darekasa forest has reduced to a very low due to the fear of naxalites.

### Table 4.3 Month Wise Domestic and Foreign Visitor Arrival in Gondia (1st July 2009 - 30th June 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visitors</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
<th>December</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>11725</td>
<td>208125</td>
<td>62206</td>
<td>113437</td>
<td>109454</td>
<td>128011</td>
<td>136747</td>
<td>113880</td>
<td>110074</td>
<td>117544</td>
<td>124704</td>
<td>119819</td>
<td>1355751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11725</td>
<td>208125</td>
<td>62206</td>
<td>113437</td>
<td>109457</td>
<td>128015</td>
<td>136765</td>
<td>113880</td>
<td>110074</td>
<td>117544</td>
<td>124704</td>
<td>119819</td>
<td>1355724</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above figure of 1.35 lakh in 2010 has increased to 1.80 by March 2012 to 2013 according to our calculations.

#### 3.7.1 Accommodations

### Table 4.4 Total Number of Accommodation Units in Gondia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>No. of Accommodation</th>
<th>Rooms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gondia</td>
<td>Gondia</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Report of Tourism Survey by ACNielsen ORG-MAR

#### 3.8 Tourist Circuit for Gondia

**Wildlife Circuit**: Gondia is well connected by road, rail and air with Nagpur. It is 129 km away from Nagpur. The location significance of Gondia with other important cities can be used to create a tourist circuit which connects all important wildlife sanctuaries of Vidharbha. This will give adventure and wildlife seeking tourists more options and better connectivity and infrastructure if this macro tourist circuit is created. International tourists who are coming to Nagpur will also have more options and good knowledge of less known sanctuaries of Gondia. Thus eco-
tourism circuit involving wild life sanctuaries of Nagpur, Bhandara and Gondia are connected forming one circuit. The significance of this circuit is all sanctuaries of different district have Tigers, which attracts maximum tourists.
3.8.1 Adventure, Leisure & Ecotourism Circuit of Gondia

This circuit of Gondia District will include those spots which have lake, water bodies, dam, scenic beauty, forest, wild life sanctuaries, and hills. Providing all basic needs at this spots will make this circuit more vibrant and famous among tourists. Due to its proximity to Madhya Pradesh this circuit will pull those tourists as well. Following map and table shows the details of the proposed circuit.
Chapter 4: Proposed Tourist Destinations in Gondia District

Proposal of tourism in Gondia district include new proposals at sites close to major town/destinations. The proposed developments are considering sustainability and liveliness of the spot.

4.1 Gondia Town

Gondia or Gondiyais a city in the state of Maharashtra in Central India, and is the administrative headquarters of the Gondia District. Gondia is also known as Rice City due to the abundance of rice mills in the area. It is a very important city in the Vidarbha region. Gondia is very close to the state of Madhya Pradesh, and is considered the gateway to Maharashtra from Central and Eastern India. There is also some small scale tobacco industries present in the district. Few destinations at the town shall be developed for tourism purposes.

Projects proposed for Gondia town:-
1. Beautification and development of lakes : Bandhya and railway lake
2. Interpretation center cum booking center
3. 3 star hotel

4.1.1 Bandhya Lake

Located within the town boundry, the lake is large in size and has potential to be developed for tourism. The site requires cleaning, desilting and increasing the depth of the lake. The spot can be designed for day tourism and for staying overnight. It would also be a good spot for holding conferences and workshops.
Infrastructure/facilities /Proposed –
1) Sitouts and bunding all round the lake
2) Shops and cafeterias
3) Parking & other facility
4) Chhatries
5) Tourists cottage
6) Musical Fountain Show
7) Banquet hall and multipurpose hall
8) Boating
9) Water sports
10) Garden
11) Desilting, cleaning and odor reduction
12) Slum relocation

4.1.2 Railway Lake

Located within the town boundry, Railway Lake is under possession of railways department. A large lake within the town, presents an opportunity to beautify it for the daily recreation of citizen. The lake is surrounded by slum development. Relocation of slum at different site and developing so available sites for tourism development.
**Infrastructure/facilities required/Proposed –**

1. Sitouts and bunding all round the lake
2. Shops and cafeterias
3. Parking & other facility
4. Chhatries
5. Musical Fountain Show
6. Boating
7. Water sports
8. Garden
9. Desilting, cleaning and odor reduction
10. Slum relocation

### 4.1.3 Interpretation cum booking center at Gondia

To depict the cultural and natural wealth of Gondia district, an interpretation centre, is proposed at Gondia town. It is an institution for dissemination of knowledge of natural/ cultural heritage. Interpretation centres are a kind of new-style museum, often associated with visitor centres or ecomuseums, and located in connection to cultural, historic or natural sites. Different means of communication like video, posters, pictures etc. shall be used to enhance the understanding of natural/heritage wealth of the district. To aid and stimulate the discovery process and the visitor's intellectual and emotional connection to heritage, the main presentation strategy shall be user-friendly and interactive, and often use scenographic exhibitions and multimedia programs. It would also house temporary exhibitions related to a specific aspect of the site.

The booking center shall house all modern facilities like internet etc. for booking. It will also facilitate tourists for guide and transport booking. The rooms at the center will provide loading space for tourists who wish to stay overnight. Restaurant and refreshment rooms shall provide visitors the breathing time lag.

**Infrastructure/facilities Proposed –**

1) Interpretation hall
2) Shops and cafeterias
3) Parking & other facility
4) Garden
5) Guest rooms
6) Booking counters
7) Refreshing area
4.1.4 Zilmili Village Tourism Near Gondia

The village near Gondia is ideal to be developed as village tourism. The farm land and the village typology are perfect for attracting tourists who willing to feel village life with experience of local farming methods. The proposal will boost homestay policy of tourism ministry.

**Infrastructure/facilities Proposed –**

1) Home stay  
2) Shops and cafeterias  
3) Parking & other facility  
4) Garden  
5) Guest rooms  
6) Refreshing area
Interpretation center
Village Tourism Zilmili near Gondia
4.2 Itiadoh Dam & Shringar Lake

**Geographic Co-ordinates** are Latitude 20.8224931°N and Longitude 80.2084351°E

**Approach and Access**

Tahsil: Situated in Arjuni Tahsil of Gondia District.

**By Road**: Navegaon Nationpark is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Navegaon 10-km away from the park. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Arjuni.

**By Railway**: Nearest railway station is Deulgaon on Gondia-Chandrapur railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:

a) Gondia 65 KM  
b) Nagpur 150 KM  
c) Deulgaon 13.5 KM  
**By Air**: The nearest airport is Nagpur (~120 km) and Gondia (for private planes).
Description

Itiadoh Dam is an earthfill and gravity dam on Gadvi River. Constructed in 1970 by the Government of Maharashtra for the purpose of hydro-electricity generation and irrigation, it is the main source of water for paddy cultivation in the districts of Gondhia, Bhandara & Gadchiroli. Itiadoh Dam is also known for the Katla fish species found here and the Prawn Culture actively harvested within this region.

The tank is said to have been built by Kolu Patel Kohli at the commencement of the eighteenth century at a cost of Rs. 64,000. Kolu Patel has apparently been deified as Kolasur Deo and his shrine is on one of the peaks surrounding the tank. The other peaks are known as the Sat Bahini or Seven Sisters and it is said that these deities assisted Kolu in building the tank, by coming and working on the embankment at night when the laborers had left. Some Whitish-yellow stones on Kolasur hill are said to be the baskets of the seven sisters in which they carried earth, and the smaller length of bank which sustains the greatest pressure of water is believed to be their handiwork.

On the bank of the tank is a statue of Hanuman, the diety of strengths, whose feet are believed to go underground into embankment. An island in the centre is known as Maldongri and it is related that when the Pindaris came on their raids the people of the village used to put off to the island with their property and taking all the boats with them so that the Pindaris could not reach them. A stone pillar standing in the village is called Balaji’s Column and figures of deities are carved on it. Moreover, tourists can visit the Tibetan carpet weaving segment situated nearby, which was started by the Norgying Tibetan clan.

Infrastructure/facilities proposed –
1) Camping Site/ Resorts & Cottages
2) Restaurant with drinking water + toilet facility
3) Parking & other facility
4) Chhatries
5) Musical Fountain Show
6) Ropeway
7) Boating
8) Water sports
9) Garden
• Itiadoh Dam is located near Morgaon Arjuni tehsil and has the length and height of 505 m and 29.85 m respectively. This dam serves districts like Gondia, Ghadchiroli and Bhandra in managing paddy irrigation. It is also popular for its katla fish and prawn culture. Moreover, tourists can visit the Tibetan carpet weaving segment situated nearby, which was started by the Norgying Tibetan clan.

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed**
- Restaurant offering varied cuisines near entry points
- Watch Towers
- Public toilets near entry points
- Drinking water facility near entry points
- Bird watching hide
- Boating facility
4.3 Gothangaon (Tibetan Camp)

Approach and Access

State: Maharashtra District: Gondia Tahsil: Situated in Arjuni Tahsil of Gondia District.

By Road: Gothangaon is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Navegaon 10-km away from the town. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Arjuni.

By Railway: Nearest railway station is Deulgaon on Gondia-Chandrapur railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:

a) Gondia 65 KM  b) Nagpur 150 KM  c) Deulgaon 2 KM

By Air: The nearest airport is Nagpur (~120 km) and Gondia (for private planes).
Description

Tibetan Camp is situated at Gothangaon and is one of the popular tourist spots. The camp is the settlement area for the Tibetans and tourists visit this place for exploring Buddhist temple and other sights of Tibetan significance.

Gothangaon is a small village where refugees from Tibet have been settled. They have built an attractive Buddha Vihar and a carpet-weaving center where one can buy sweaters and woolen carpets with Tibetan motifs and other artifacts at reasonable prices.

Infrastructure/facilities required –
1) Budget Accommodation/ Resort & Cottage
2) Restaurant
3) Shops for selling of Tibetan Items
4) Drinking water & Public toilets
5) Signage and Road Connectivity
6) Village tourism for tibetian carpet village
Gothangaon (Tibetan Camp)
4.4 Chulbandh Dam

**Geographic Co-ordinates** are Latitude 21°14'3" N and Longitude 80°13'38"E

**Approach and Access**

Tahsil: Situated in Goregaon Tahsil of Gondia District.

**By Road**: Chulbandh Dam is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Goregaon 5-km away from Chulbandh Dam. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Goregaon.

**By Railway**: Nearest railway station is Tirora on Gondia-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are: a) Gondia 65 KM & b) Nagpur 150 KM

**Description**

Chulbandh Dam, is an earthfill dam on Chulbandh river near Goregaon, Gondia district in state of Maharashtra in India. Rain fed water among the catchment of green hills is the attractiveness of the dam, serene place to relax. Presently it is managed and governed by Government of Maharashtra. In its surrounding Irrigation department has developed flower farming which can be included for tourism development.
Infrastructure/facilities proposed/required –

1) Camping Site/ Resorts & Cottages
2) Parking & other facility
3) Chhatries
4) Musical Fountain Show
5) Ropeway
6) Boating
7) Water sports
8) Restaurant with drinking water + toilet facility
9) Garden
10) Flowers / Butterfly park (Existing Flower Garden)

Some of the work is already proposed by DPC.

4.5 Khairbanda Dam

Geographic Co-ordinates are Latitude 21°28'42"N and Longitude 80°4'30"E

Approach and Access

Tahsil: Situated in Gondia Tahsil of Gondia District.

By Road: Khairbanda is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Goregaon 5-km away from Chulbandh Dam. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Gondia.

By Railway: Nearest railway station is Gondia on Gondia-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:
a) Gondia 65 KM
b) Nagpur 150 KM

**By Air:** The nearest airport is Nagpur (~120 km) and Gondia (for private planes).

---

**Description**

Khairbandha Dam was constructed as part of irrigation projects in 1903. It is built on Fattepur Rivera near Gondia in Gondia District of Maharashtra. The dam is an Earth fill dam. The length of dam is 2448 m (8032 ft), while the height of the dam above lowest foundation is 18.16 m (59.5 feet). Project has a Spillway of other type. Spillway is un-gated. It has catchment area of 4.443 thousand hectors. Maximum storage capacity is 16.798 MCM. Live storage capacity is 15.953 MCM. Now a day’s almost all the water bodies make for good picnic spots.
Infrastructure/facilities required –

1) Camping Site/ Resorts & Cottages
2) Parking & other facility
3) Chhatries
4) Musical Fountain Show
5) Ropeway
6) Boating
7) Water sports
8) Floating on water Restaurent
9) Garden
10) Restaurent with drinking water + toilet facility

4.6 Katangi Dam

Geographic Co-ordinates are Latitude 21°19'17"N and Longitude 80°10'6"E

Approach and Access

Tahsil: Situated in Goregaon Tahsil of Gondia District.
By Road: Katangi Dam is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Goregaon 5-km away from Katangi Dam. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Goregaon.

By Railway: Nearest railway station is Gondia on Gondia-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:
Katangi Dam constructed as part of an irrigation project by Maharashtra Government on Katangi Nallah near Goregaon in Gondia District of Maharashtra. The dam is an earth fill dam. The length of dam is 2,360 m (7743 ft), while the height of the dam above lowest foundation is 13.65 m (45 ft). It has catchment area of 69.93 thousand hectares. Maximum storage capacity is 65.11 MCM. Live storage capacity is 48.69 MCM.

Infrastructure/facilities proposed/ required –

1) Camping Site/ Resorts & Cottages
2) Parking & other facility
3) Chhatries
4) Musical Fountain Show
5) Ropeway
6) Boating
7) Water sports
8) Garden
9) Restaurant with drinking water + toilet facility
4.7 Rengepar Dam

**Geographic Co-ordinates** are Latitude 21°16'6"N and Longitude 80°7'7"E,

**Approach and Access**

Tahsil: Situated in Deori Tahsil of Gondia District.

**By Road**: Rengepar Dam is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Deori 5-km away from Rengepar Dam. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Deori.

**By Railway**: Nearest railway station is Gondia on Gondia-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:

a) Gondia 65 KM

b) Nagpur 150 KM

**Description**

Rengepar Dam is constructed as part of irrigation projects by Maharashtra Government, it was completed in 1978. (Gauridoh Tank could be local name). It is built on a Goredoh River near Deori in Gondia District of Maharashtra. The dam is an Earth fill dam. The length of dam is 1080 m (3543 ft), while the height of the dam above lowest foundation is 17.17 m (58 feet). Spillway is un-gated. It has catchment area of 2.222 thousand hectors. Maximum/ Gross storage capacity is 3.76 MCM. Live storage capacity is 3.34 MCM.
Infrastructure/facilities proposed/required –
1) Camping Site/ Resorts & Cottages
2) Parking & other facility
3) Chhatris
4) Musical Fountain Show
5) Ropeway/ canopy walk
6) Hides for bird watching
7) Boating
8) Water sports
9) Restaurant with drinking water + toilet facility
10) Houseboat facility
11) Jetty
12) Angling facility
Rengepar Dam

- **Infrastructure/facilities proposed**
  - Restaurant
  - Watch Towers
  - Public toilets
  - Drinking water facility
  - Bird watching hide
  - Trail development
  - Canopy walk
  - Jetty
  - House Boat facility
  - Angling
4.8 Umarzari Dam

**Geographic Co-ordinates** are Latitude 21°9'58"N and Longitude 80°15'56"E,

**Approach and Access**

Tahsil: Situated in Goregaon Tahsil of Gondia District.

**By Road**: Umarzari Dam is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Goregaon 17-km away from Umarzari Dam. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Garegaon.

**By Railway**: Nearest railway station is Gondia on Gondia-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:

a) Gondia 65 KM
b) Nagpur 150 KM

**Description**

Umarzari Medium Irrigation Project is constructed as part of irrigation projects by the Government Maharashtra. It was completed in 1998. Umarzari Dam was constructed on Umarzari River near Gondia in Gondia District of Maharashtra. The dam is an Earth fill dam. The length of dam is 1997 m (6552 ft)
while the height of the dam above lowest foundation is 18.5 m (61 ft). Project has a Spillway of Ogee/other type. Length of the spillway is 22.08 m (72.44 feet). It has catchment area of 5.594 thousand hectors. Maximum / Gross storage capacity is 6.102 MCM. Live storage capacity is 5.522 MCM. It has a good potential of becoming a good picnic spots.

**Infrastructure/facilities required –**

1) Camping Site/ Resorts & Cottages  
2) Parking & other facility  
3) Chhatries  
4) Musical Fountain Show  
5) Ropeway  
6) Boating  
7) Water sports  
8) Under water Restaurent  
9) Garden

**4.9 Khulashantola Dam**

Geographic Co-ordinates are Latitude 21°13'19"N and Longitude 80°21'28"E

**Approach and Access**

Tahsil: Situated in Deori Tahsil of Gondia District.

By Road: Khulashantola Dam is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Deori 5-km away from Khulashantola Dam. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Deori.

By Railway: Nearest railway station is Gondia on Gondia-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:

a) Gondia 65 KM
Description

Located near Deori village and Pipartola village is this water reservoir made out of earth fill. It is surrounded by forest. It has good potential for picnic spot along with adventure tourism. Presently this dam is maintained by government of Maharashtra. It has PWD guest house.

Infrastructure/facilities proposed/ required –

1) Camping Site/ Resorts & Cottages
2) Parking & other facility
3) Chhatries
4) Boating
5) Water sports
6) Garden
7) Restaurant with drinking water+ toilet facility

4.10 Sirpur Dam

Geographic Co-ordinates are Latitude 21°2'7"N and Longitude 80°27'54"E

Approach and Access

Tahsil: Situated in Deori Tahsil of Gondia District.
By Road: Sirpur Dam is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Deori 12-km away from Sirpur Dam. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Deori.

By Railway: Nearest railway station is Gondia on Gondia-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:

a) Gondia 65 KM
b) Nagpur 150 KM

Description

Sirpur Medium Irrigation Project is constructed as part of irrigation projects by the State Government of Maharashtra. It was completed in 1970. Sirpur Dam is built on Bagh River near Deori in Gondia District of Maharashtra. The dam is an Earth and Masonry dam. The length of dam is 2840 m (9317.585 ft) while the height of the dam above lowest foundation is 18.5 m (60.695 ft). Project has a Spillway of Ogee. Length of the spillway is 137.77 m (452 feet), Spillway consists of 7 radial type of spillway gates. It has catchment area of 43.235 thousand hectares. Maximum / Gross storage capacity is 203.84 MCM. Live storage capacity is 192.52 MCM. It can be developed as adventure tourist destination.

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed/required**

1) Camping Site/ Resorts & Cottages
2) Parking & other facility
3) Chhatries
4) Musical Fountain Show
5) Ropeway
6) Boating
7) Water sports
8) Restaurant with drinking water+ toilet facility
9) Garden

4.11 Pujaritola Dam

**Geographic Co-ordinates** are Latitude 21°13'5"N and Longitude 80°25'28"E

**Approach and Access**

Tahsil: Situated in Salekasa Tahsil of Gondia District.

**By Road** : Pujaritola Dam is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Salekasa 20-km away from Pujaritola Dam. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Salekasa.

**By Railway**: Nearest railway station is Salekasa on Gondia-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:

a) Gondia 65 KM
b) Nagpur 150 KM

**Description**

Pujaritola Dam constructed as part of an irrigation project by Maharashtra Government in 1970 on Bagh river near Salekasa in Gondia District of Maharashtra. The dam is an earth fill and gravity dam. The height of the dam above lowest foundation is 19.2 m (63 ft) while the length of dam is 2,661 m (8,730 ft). Project has a Spillway of Ogee type. Length of the spillway is 187.76 m (286.9265 feet), Spillway consists of 13 radial type of spillway gates. It has catchment area of 69.93 thousand hectors. Maximum storage capacity is 65.11 MCM. Live storage capacity is 48.69 MCM. It can be picnic spot, along with adventure tourism by proposing activities specified below.

**Infrastructure/facilities required** –

1) Camping Site/ Resorts & Cottages
2) Parking & other facility
3) Chhatries
4) Musical Fountain Show
5) Ropeway
6) Boating
7) Water sports
8) Restaurant with drinking water+ toilet facility
9) Garden
Pujaritola Dam
& OTHER SMALLER DAMS

- Infrastructure/facilities proposed
- Restaurant
- Watch Towers
- Public toilets
- Drinking water facility
- Bird watching hide
- Trail / Trek development
- Canopy walk
- Angling
- Snorkelling
- Jetty
- Boating facility
- Walking on water
4.12 Sangrampur Dam

**Geographic Co-ordinates** are Latitude 21°24'45"N and Longitude 80°2'14"E,

**Approach and Access**

Tahsil: Situated in Tirora Tahsil of Gondia District.

**By Road** : Sangrampur Dam is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Tirora 16-km away from Sangrampur Dam. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Tirora.

**By Railway**: Nearest railway station is Gondia on Gondia-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:

a) Gondia 65 KM  

b) Nagpur 150 KM

**Description**

Sangrampur Medium Irrigation Project was approved by Planning Commission of India as a Minor Irrigation Project in year 1966. It was completed in the year 1970. Sangrampur Dam constructed on Kumbhari River near Tirora in Gondia District of Maharashtra. The dam
is an Earth fill dam. The length of dam is 451.21 m (1480 ft) while the height of the dam above lowest foundation is 14.18 m (46.5 ft). Project has a Spillway of other type. Spillway ungated. It has catchment area of 1.423 thousand hectares. Maximum storage capacity is 4.32 MCM. Live storage capacity is 3.86 MCM.

This is very beautiful landscape and is famous for spotting tigers, chinkara, panthers and wild bores. It has potential of getting developed as Wildlife Park as it is surrounded by dense forest from all four sides.

**Infrastructure/facilities required**

1) Camping Site/ Resorts & Cottages
2) Parking & other facility
3) Chhatries
4) Musical Fountain Show
5) Ropeway
6) Boating
7) Water sports
8) Restaurant with drinking water+ toilet facility
9) Garden

### 4.13 Managad Dam

**Geographic Co-ordinates** are Latitude 21°24'45"N and Longitude 80°2'14"E,

**Approach and Access**

Tahsil: Situated in Salekasa Tahsil of Gondia District.

By Road: Managad Dam is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Salekasa 11-km away from Managad Dam. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Salekasa.

By Railway: Nearest railway station is Gondia on Gondia-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:

a) Gondia 65 KM

b) Nagpur 150 KM

**Description**

Managad Dam is constructed as part of irrigation projects by Maharashtra Government, in 1970 on a Local Nallah near Salekasa in Gondia District of Maharashtra. The dam is an earth fill dam. The length of dam is 736 m (2415 ft), while the height of the dam above lowest foundation is 15.7 m (51.5). Project has a Spillway of other type. Spillway is un-gated. It has catchment area of 1.147 thousand hectares. Maximum storage capacity is 7.825 MCM. Live storage capacity is 5.624 MCM.
Infrastructure/facilities required –

1) Camping Site/ Resorts & Cottages
2) Parking & other facility
3) Chhatries
4) Musical Fountain Show
5) Ropeway
6) Boating
7) Water sports
8) Restaurant with drinking water+ toilet facility
9) Garden
10) Flowers Museum (Existing Flower Garden)
4.14 Salekasa And Darekasa Forest

**Geographic Co-ordinates** are 21°18'16"N 80°28'31"E

**Approach and Access**

**Tahsil:** Situated in Salekasa Tahsil of Gondia District.

**By Road:** Salekasa is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Salekasa 15-km away. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Salekasa. It is 26 km away from Gondia. Raipur and Nagpur are only 140 km from here. One can reach the places by Maharashtra State transport buses or by railway also. Private tourist travel buses are also available for Garmata Devi Temple.

**By Railway:** Nearest railway station is Gondia on Nagpur-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:
- a) Gondia 65 KM
- b) Nagpur 150 KM

**By Air:** The nearest airport is Nagpur (~120 km) and Gondia (for private planes).

**Description**

**Garmata Devi Temple** of Salekasa is one of the tourist places of Gondia district with religious importance. Visitors can plan their tour for 1) Garmata Devi Temple 2) Hazra Fall 3) Kachaargarh Cave and surrounding flora and fauna. One can also visits the adivasi communities in the Salekasa tahsil. Dongargarh Bambleshwari Temple is only 35 km.

It is said that many years ago when Salekasa was a village of only 20-25 huts and houses, the cow-boys to graze their cattle in the hills. Cowboys sometimes saw extraordinary lady in red saree. She disappears in a glance. After few days, people found divine statue of Goddess on the hills. She was named "Garmata Devi" by native peoples. The statue found on "Garh" (hill) hence the name. The fascinating cultural dances are performed on the eve of festivals celebrated at the temple.

**Darekasa Caves**

Darekasa Caves are located nearby the village Darekasa in the Chandsuraj hills. This village has served as the headquarters for Darekasa Zamindari. Some of the caves are naturally formed and some are artificially made and are known as Kachgad or iron fort. These caves are formed out of single rock and can accommodate around 200 persons at the same time. Nearby Darekasa Caves, a waterfall named as Ramidoh can be visited by tourists.

**Forest range**

The forest is of dense type with partly hilly and partly flat terrain. The vegetation is almost same as other forests in the district. The most common type is an open forest with the trees in groups.
**Infrastructure/facilities proposed/ required** –

1) Parking facility  
2) Rope way  
3) Budget Accommodation  
4) Public toilet and Drinking water  
5) Restaurant offering various cuisines  
6) Signages
SALEKASA-DAREKASA

- **Infrastructure/facilities proposed**
  - Restaurant
  - Watch Towers
  - Public toilets
  - Accommodation
  - Drinking water arrangement
  - Bird watching hides
  - Trail development
  - Canopy walk
  - Jungle Safari
  - Security
4.14.2 Kachargadh and Darekasa Caves

**Geographic Co-ordinates** are 21°17'9"N 80°36'10"E

**Kachargadh Caves** are located in Salekasa tahsil and are around 25,000 years old. The dimension of a naturally formed cave is 180x110x55 feet. Few stone weapons were discovered by the archaeologists and are believed to be used by the inhabitants of ancient time. Located amidst the dense forests, tourists can also indulge in trekking while for the natives, it is a revered place. Artifacts from an ancient human settlement have been found in the caves. There is a scope for developing adventure sports tourism here.

**Darekasa Caves**: Darekasa caves are located nearby the village Darekasa in the Chandsuraj hills. This village has served as the headquarters for Darekasa Zamindari. Some of the caves are naturally formed and some are artificially made and are known as Kachgad or iron fort. These caves are formed out of single rock and can accommodate around 200 persons at the same time.
Infrastructure/facilities required –

1) Restaurant
2) Camping facility / Resort & Cottage
3) Development of garden/ railing/ safety measures/ trails etc.
4) Adventure sports training and development
5) Signage and Road Connectivity
KOCHARGAD CAVES

• Infrastructure/facilities proposed
  • Restaurant
  • Accommodation
  • Watch Towers
  • Public toilets
  • Drinking water facility
  • Bird watching hide/ Jungle Safari
  • Trail development
  • Cultural heritage programs
4.14.3 Hazra fall

**Geographic Co-ordinates** are 21°16'45"N 80°34'19"E

**Description**

This waterfall is a visual treat, visible from the Darekassa railway station on Nagpur – Howrah railway line. The best time to visit this place is during monsoon season during July to November. Though it has great tourism potential, people are scared to visit this place due to naxalite activities happening nearby. If security is increased it can be a good tourist spot.

**Infrastructural/facilities required –**

1) Budget Accommodation/ Camping facility / Resort & Cottage
2) Restaurant offering Cuisines
3) Photography Hides/ Machhans
4) Signage and Road Connectivity
HAZRA FALL

- Infrastructure/facilities proposed
  - Restaurant
  - Watch Towers
  - Public toilets
  - Accommodation
  - Drinking water arrangement
  - Bird watching hides
  - Trail development
  - Canopy walk
  - Adventure Sports Development
  - Security
4.15 Padampur

**Geographic Co-ordinates**  21°19’03.6″N 80°23’42.4″E

**Approach and Access**

State: Maharashtra  
District: Gondia  
Tahsil: Situated in Amgaon Tahsil of Gondia District.

**By Road**: Padampur village is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Amgaon 12-km away from Padampur village. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Amagaon.

**By Railway**: Nearest railway station is Gondia on Gondia-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:

a) Gondia 65 KM  
b) Nagpur 150 KM
Description

Padampur village is situated in the Amgaon tehsil and is the birthplace of the well-known Sanskrit writer Bhavabhuti. Bhavabhuti wrote Sanskrit drama such as Uttar Ramcharita, Malti Madhava and Mahavir Charitra. A number of ancient idols have been found around the village of Padampur.

Infrastructure/facilities required –
1) Budget Accommodation
2) Restaurent offering Cuisines
3) Guide
4) Camping facility
5) Parking & Drinking Water
6) Public toilets
7) Signage and Road Connectivity
8) Conservation and protection
Padampur

Infrastructure facilities:
- Restoration/Landscaping
- Budget Accommodation
- Restaurant
- Guide
- Camping facility
- Parking & Drinking Water
- Public toilets
- Signage and Road Connectivity
4.16 Nagra, Gondia: Heritage Tourism

**Geographic Co-ordinates** are 21°29′50.9″N 80°11′59.9″E

**Approach and Access**

State: Maharashtra District: Gondia Tahsil: Situated in Gondia Tahsil of Gondia District.

**By Road**: Nagra is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Gondia 5-km away. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Gondia. It is 5 km away from Gondia city.

**By Railway**: Nearest railway station is Gondia on Nagpur-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:

- a) Gondia 65 KM
- b) Nagpur 150 KM

**By Air**: The nearest airport is Nagpur (~120 km) and Gondia (for private planes).

It is 5km from Gondia, ancient place and site for archeological excavation. According to local people on the present site there was hill located in ancient times. Temple was carved out of hill. Presently the temple podium is renovated and is in good condition. The Shiv linga is open from all sides. The temple is looked after by Archeological survey of India.
Infrastructure/facilities required –
1) Parking facility
2) Multipurpose Hall
3) Audio Visual Shows
4) Public toilet and Drinking water
5) Signage and Road Connectivity
6) Structure Renovation/conservation
7) Lighting to Structure
8) Garden & Landscaping
9) Guide facility
10) Signage and road connectivity
4.17 Pratapgarh Fort

**Geographic Co-ordinates** are 20°47'49".20N 80°06'30".11E

**Pratap gad fort** is located in Sakoli tahsil and it was built by Gonds. Located amidst the dense forests, tourists can also indulge in trekking while for the natives, it is a revered place. Artifacts from an ancient human settlement have been found in the caves. There is a scope for developing adventure sports tourism here.

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed –**

1) Parking facility
2) Audio Visual Shows
3) Facility for adventure sports like rock climbing/ rapling
4) Public toilet and Drinking water
5) Structure conservation
6) Lighting to Structure
7) Garden & Landscaping
8) Guide facility
9) Canopy walk
10) Star gazing
11) Camping facility
12) Machan
13) Signage and road connectivity
PRATAPGARH FORT

Adventure Sports
Climbing
Rappling
Heritage tourism
Canopy walk
Star Gazing

Camping site with infrastructure
Restoration
Machhan
4.18 Breeding Sites for Sarus Crane and Biodiversity Park

Maharashtra State Biodiversity Board (MSBB) has declared in-principle approval to many important biodiversity spots in the district for breeding sites for Sarus cranes. Prominent of them are Sundari Lake near Itiadoh Lake and near ghat temeri village. The sites shall be developed for preserving and enhancing the breeding of the crane but local abundances in most areas have declined. The Sarus Crane is classified as Vulnerable (VU), considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

Sarus Crane is the only resident breeding crane in India and is the world’s tallest flying bird. This Crane is a long-legged, long-necked grey bird with a naked red head. Juveniles have a brown appearance overall, younger sub-adults (> 1 year of age) have a brown head, grey body marked with grey, and older sub-adults (1-2 years of age) resemble adults except for markedly more black on the naked red head and upper neck. Sexes are alike, the female being slightly smaller. They can be identified reliably during the unison call when males open their wings and drop their primaries while females keep their wings closed. Three subspecies used to be recognized, distinguished mainly by morphological differences; but recent genetic analyses showed that the individual subspecies cannot be distinguished using individual genotypes.

Food: The diet includes frogs, reptiles, eggs of birds, eggs of freshwater turtles, a variety of invertebrates including butterflies, dragonflies and grasshoppers, tubers of aquatic plants, cereals, potatoes, peas, and fruits of Capparis.

Habitat: Although Sarus Cranes are non-migratory, populations move on a seasonal basis in response to monsoons and droughts. Indian Sarus Cranes are more sedentary than Eastern and Australian Sarus Cranes, undertaking extended movement only during times of severe drought. The Indian Sarus Crane have adapted to the high growth of human population and they are able to use even small wetlands if they are not heavily disturbed. Breeding pairs and families with pre-fledged chicks are typically dispersed
among scattered natural and artificial wetlands. Adult pairs will use drier habitats such as cultivated and fallow fields, and degraded (saline and water-logged) lands. Eastern Sarus Cranes are less tolerant of people and are dependent on natural wetlands in both the wet and dry seasons. Australian Sarus Cranes nest in open wetlands during wet season and feed in upland agricultural fields and grasslands at other times of the year.

**Breeding:** Sarus Cranes in India typically breed during the monsoon (July to October) with few pairs breeding outside this period in response to loss of chicks and formation of adequate wetland habitat. They move locally amidst a wide variety of habitat types depending on food availability and other seasonal factors. Their optimal habitat includes a combination of herb-dominated marshes, ponds, and fallow lands, and also use cultivated lands that have wet crops like rice paddies alongside a well-developed irrigation system. Breeding pairs use larger wetlands where they are available, but are typically scattered across the landscape, nesting in fields, along canals and irrigation ditches, beside village ponds, and in shallow marshes, rice paddies, and reed beds. In areas that have perennial water supply due to irrigation canals, breeding pairs defend permanent territories. In Etawah and Mainpuri, the territory sizes varied from 15-50 ha and was limited by the amount of perennial wetlands within the territory of each breeding pair.

Nests consist of wetland vegetation and other available materials, and are made entirely of rice stalks when pairs nest in crop fields. Few nests are known from maize fields but other crop types are not useful as nesting habitat. Usually two eggs are laid, few clutches of three eggs are known, and one clutch of four eggs has been recorded. Pairs that have perennial wetlands in their territories have heavier eggs and nest earlier than other pairs. One pair in Gujarat was observed in 2005 to cover eggs with vegetation when the nest is approached by humans. Concealing eggs in this manner is a very rare occurrence in Cranes and not known in any Crane species anywhere else in the world. In the Indian population, incubation takes 27-35 days (averaging 31 days) and chicks fledge at 55-65 days. Pairs typically raise one chick though pairs with two chicks are not uncommon, and pairs with three chicks are very rare. Families with pre-fledged chicks prefer to use wetlands, but most pairs do not have territories with wetlands in them. Sarus Cranes in south-east Asia also breed during the rainy season (May-October), during which time they are isolated and territorial. Their breeding areas are largely unknown, and breeding habitat requirements poorly understood.

**PROPOSAL**

Breeding center for sarus cranes are proposed at two sites:-

1. **Near Ghat temeri village along river bank**
2. **Shringarbandh lake near itiadoh reservoir**

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed/required**

1) Parking facility
2) Breeding center
3) Public toilet and Drinking water
4) Signage and Road Connectivity
5) Cottages
6) Interpretation center
7) Garden & Landscaping
8) Guide facility
9) Signage and road connectivity
Breeding center for sarus crane and biodiversity park

Near ghat temeri village along river bank
Breeding center for Sarus Crane
4.19 Mandodevi Temple, (Goregaon)

Geographic Co-ordinates are 21°14'36"N 80°20'11"E

Approach and Access

Tahsil: Situated in Goregaon Tahsil of Gondia District.

By Road: Tedha is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Tedha 2-km away. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Goregaon It is 40 km away from Gondia city.

By Railway: Nearest railway station is Tirora on Nagpur-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Tirora railway station. Other railway stations are:

a) Gondia 40 KM

b) Nagpur 150 KM

By Air: The nearest airport is Nagpur (~120 km) and Gondia (for private planes).
Description

The temple of goddess Mandodevi is situated in dense forest near Tedha. It is 15 Km. from Goregaon. Maa Mandodevi Dewasthan Trust manages marriages every year. People visit in chitra & navraatra mahotsav. Main temple of Maashakti Mandodevi is situated on hill top & Shiva temple, Hanumana temple is also present. Maa Annapurna temple is situated inside the cave. The temple is made up of single huge black stone. Lake is situated on south side of temple. Localise stories are prevalent like a lion visits at night to worship Mandodevi but never hurts any one.

Infrastructure/facilities required –

1) Parking facility
2) Public toilet and Drinking water
3) Signage and Road Connectivity
4) Structure Renovation/ conservation
5) Lake rejuvenation
6) Boating facility
7) Fountain, Garden & Landscaping
8) Chhattaries
9) Guide facility
Mandodevi Temple, (Goregaon)

**Infrastructure/facilities**
- Parking facility
- Budget Accommodation
- Temple Structure renovation
- Lake rejuvenation
- Boating in Lake
- Places for pause/rest along lake
- Fountain/Landscaping
- Public toilet and Drinking water
- Restaurant offering various cuisines
- Signage and Road Connectivity
4.20 Mahadeo Temple, Amgaon

**Geographic Co-ordinates** are 21°21'23.7''N 80°23'35.9''E

**Approach and Access**

State: Maharashtra District: Gondia Tahsil: Situated in Amgaon Tahsil of Gondia District.

**By Road:** Amgaon is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Amgaon 3-km away. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Amgaon. It is 28 km away from Gondia city.

**By Railway:** Nearest railway station is Gondia on Nagpur-Howrah railway route. Other railway stations are:

a) Gondia 47 KM

b) Nagpur 150 KM

**By Air:** The nearest airport is Nagpur (~120 km) and Gondia (for private planes).
Description

Mahadeo temple is situated on the hill. It is three km. from Amgaon statues of durga, shankara and Hanuman are placed in the temple. People come here to offer food as well called as Mahaprasad. Presently there is cooking area and a room to store utensils. It needs further up gradation to get converted into religious as well as picnic spot.

Infrastructure/facilities required

1) Parking facility
2) Public toilet and Drinking water
3) Signage and Road Connectivity
4) Structure Renovation/ conservation
5) Lake rejuvenation
6) Boating facility
7) Fountain, Garden & Landscaping
8) Chhattaries
9) Guide facility
4.21 Taluka Wise Ranking Of Tourism Destinations

After analyzing each destination as per the available potential and infrastructure, a ranking has been evolved to rank the destination from 1 to 10, 10 being the best destination. The ranking has also been calculated on taluka basis from 1 to 5, 5 being the best, as under:-

**Gondia Taluka**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination Name</th>
<th>Accommodation</th>
<th>Eateries</th>
<th>Parking Facility</th>
<th>Toilet Facility</th>
<th>Electricity</th>
<th>Water Supply</th>
<th>Condition of Road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sangrampur Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khairbanda Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiva Temple, Nagra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagra Archaeological site</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conscous Temple, Gayatri Mandir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shlv Temple Laheri Baba, Kamtha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Points on 1 to 5 Scale**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points on 1 to 5 Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Goregaon Taluka**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination Name</th>
<th>Accommodation</th>
<th>Eateries</th>
<th>Parking Facility</th>
<th>Toilet Facility</th>
<th>Electricity</th>
<th>Water Supply</th>
<th>Condition of Road</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Katangi Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandodevi Temple, (Goregaon)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umarzari Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chulbandh Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Points on 1 to 5 Scale**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points on 1 to 5 Scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.22 Infrastructure Gap in Existing Tourist Destinations

CREATIVE CIRCLE team has surveyed and listed down the infrastructure gaps found at various tourism destinations given in table below.

As per the objectives of the preparation of District Tourism Master Plan, the priority has been given to the projects other than religious tourism destinations; hence few religious destinations that are found beyond the objectives are not given the following list.
### Existing Infrastructure at Tourist destination of GONDIA DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Condition of Road (1=Very Poor, 2=Poor, 3-Average, 4-Good, 5-Very Good)</th>
<th>Water Supply (1=Available, 2=Unavailable)</th>
<th>Electricity (1=Available, 2=Unavailable)</th>
<th>Toilet facility (1=Available, 2=Unavailable)</th>
<th>Parking facility (1=Available, 2=Unavailable)</th>
<th>Eateries (1=Available, 2=Unavailable)</th>
<th>Accommodation (1=Available, 2=Unavailable)</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gondia</td>
<td>Shiv Temple Laheri Baba, Kamtha</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conscious Temple, Gayatri Mandir</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nagra Archaeological site</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shiva Temple, Nagra</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Khairbanda Dam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sangrampur Dam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Goregaon</td>
<td>Chulbandh Dam</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Umarzari Dam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mandodevi Temple, (Goregaon)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Katangi Dam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Amgaon</td>
<td>Mahadeo Temple, Amgaon</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Padampur</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Tirora</td>
<td>Bodhalkasa Dam</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chorkhamara Dam</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shri Chakradhara Swami Temple,</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Name of Place</td>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>Level 4</td>
<td>Level 5</td>
<td>Level 6</td>
<td>Level 7</td>
<td>Level 8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukli (Tirora)</td>
<td>Nagzira Wild Life Sanctuary</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salekasa</td>
<td>Garmata Devi Temple</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pujaritola Dam</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Managad Dam</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kachargadh Caves</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hazara Water falls</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arjuni</td>
<td>Gothangaon (Tibetan Camp)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moregaon</td>
<td>Navegaon National Park</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Itiadoh Dam</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Padampur</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deori</td>
<td>Dhukeshwari Temple</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Khulashantola Dam</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sirpur Dam</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rengepar Dam</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.A.1 Nagzira Wild Life Sanctuary

**Geographic Co-ordinates** are Longitude 79° 58’ E to 80° 11’ E Latitude 21° 12’ N to 21° 21’ N. It is situated in Arjuni (Sadak), Goregaon & Tiroda Tahsils of Gondia District

**Approach and Access**

By road: Nagzira wildlife Sanctuary is situated only 22 km. away from Sakoli through Bhandara District on the National Highway No. 6 (Bombay – Calcutta) which passes through Sakoli. The sanctuary is situated at the distance of about 60 km from District H. Q. Gondia and 120 km. away from Nagpur. Nearest bus-stand is at Sakoli & Tirona.

Nearest railway stations are:

a) Bhandara Road 50 km
b) Gondia 50 km
c) Soundad 20 km
d) Tirora 20 km

The nearest airport is Nagpur (~120 km) and Gondia (for private planes).
Accommodation Arrangement

For those tourists who are interested in staying close to the natural surroundings, eight rest houses having suites of two bed each and one youth hostel of 32 beds capacity is available within the sanctuary. Total number of beds available is 76. The number of beds available rest house wise is as follows:

Table 5.2 – Descriptions of the Rest Houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Rest House</th>
<th>No. of Beds</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Nilay – 4 suits</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>In use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Madhukunj – 2 suits</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>In use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Latakunj – 3 suits</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>In use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Holiday homes – 8 suits</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>In use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Youth Hostel</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>In use (Separated for boys &amp; girls)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Rest House at Pitezari - 5 suits</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>In use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Tents 20 Nos 10 each at Pitezari and Umarzari</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>In use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Visiting Timings:

October 1 - January 31 -- 7 am to 6 pm., February 1 - June 15 -- 7 am to 7 pm. June 16 - September 30 -- Closed. For most of the year, temperatures are moderate and pleasant. The best time to visit is during April and May.
Description
Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary is locked in the arms of nature and adorned with a picturesque landscape, luxuriant vegetation and serves as a living outdoor museum to explore and appreciate nature. The sanctuary has a number of fish variety, 34 species of mammals, 166 species of birds, 36 species of reptiles and four species of amphibians. The invertebrate fauna includes, besides a number of insects and ant species, several species of butterflies. Nearly 30,000 tourists visit this sanctuary annually. Wild animals to spot are the tiger, panther, bison, sambar, nilgai, chital, wild boar, sloth bear and wild dog. Nagzira has been already declared as a tiger reserve forest. Presently the sanctuary extends over an area of 152.81 sq. km. (Old R.F.). This entire area is at present divided into 2 Range, 4 Rounds and 18 Beats form management point of view. This sanctuary exhibits an amazing diversity of terrain and the altitude ranges from nearly 30 meters to about 560 meters above the mean sea level, which is the highest point of the sanctuary. The typical geological formations are Sakoli Series having number of formations comprising of phyllites, slates, chlorites etc. and Saucer Series. The rocks of the two groups appear to show difference in chemical composition of lime bearing rocks. The mineralogical difference is that the rocks of Saucer group commonly contain Felspar and Biolite but no chlorite whereas those of Sakoli group contain invariably chlorite, rarely Biolite and no Felspar. All this is coupled with a diversity of terrain having steep ridges, narrow valleys and deep gorges with varying altitude.
Botanical Values:
One of the unique features of this sanctuary is the existence of diverse vegetation type ranging from dry mixed forests to moist forests. Its forests belong to the category of “Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests” – 5A/C3 as per the revised classification of the forests by Champion and Seth. This sanctuary serves as a living repository of various economical, medicinal, aromatic, ornamental plant species. Nearly 200 tree species are seen in this sanctuary.

Ecological or Environmental Values: It is an important conservation unit in Central India in general and Vidarbha in particular. It acts a “Green-lung” for the adjoining human settlements and helps in maintaining the environmental balance. It is home of many endangered species. The vertebrate fauna includes, besides a number of fishes, about 34 species of mammals, about 166 species of birds including migratory land and water birds, about 36 species of reptiles and about 4 species of amphibia. This sanctuary is notable for its wealth of birds and is indeed a bird watcher’s paradise. The zoological values of this sanctuary are briefly given below.

i) Invertebrates:
This sanctuary is the abode of, besides innumerable other insects and ants species, about 49 Butterfly species belonging to 9 families, the important species among them are Common Rose, Common Mormon, Lime Butterfly, Common Sailor, Common Indian Crow, Black Rajah etc.

ii) Mammals:
Nearly 34 – species of mammal belonging to about 8 natural orders and 16 families are seen in this sanctuary, out of which about 14 species are of endangered status, namely Tiger, Panther, Jungle Cat, Small Indian Civet, Palm Civet, wolf, Jackal, Sloth Bear, Ratel, Common Giant Flying Squirrel, Gaur, Four Horned Antelope, Mouse Deer, Pangolin.
iii) **Birds:**
The avifauna of this sanctuary is its most attractive wildlife feature. Well over 166 species belonging to about 16 different orders and 47 families have been recorded here. Also as many as 15 species of migratory birds and about 42 species of local migrants are reported. One remarkable bird, “Bar-headed Goose” which is a winter migrant from Ladakh and Tibet inhabits Chorkhamara tank located adjoining the sanctuary. There are 13 bird species of endangered status including peafowl and the birds belonging to “Accipitridae” family.

![Birds Image](image1)

iv) **Reptiles:**
This sanctuary is the abode of about 36 species of reptiles belonging to 2 natural orders and 11 families out of which about 6 species are of endangered status namely Indian Rock Python, Dhaman, Indian Cobra, Russel’s Viper, Checkered Keelback and Common Monitor.

v) **Amphibia:**
This sanctuary is a home of many interesting varieties of frogs and toads like Tree-frog, Bull-frog, Six-toed frog, an uncommon toad; Ramanella montana etc.

vi) **Fishes:** The Nagzira Lake and the other water-bodies in and around this sanctuary abound in many varieties of fresh water fishes.

![Fishes Image](image2)
Watershed Values:

This sanctuary forms the catchments of the Nagzira lake, Thadezari Lake, Chorkhamara Lake, Bodalkasa Lake, Rengepar Lake, Murpar Lake, Lendezari Lake, Malutola Lake, Balapur Lake, Pindkepar Lake, Bodbadya Lake etc. which are important from agricultural point of view. These lakes are also important for fishing purposes.

On the border of the sanctuary, Mohaedo Temple at Pongezira attracts the people from the various parts of the state and also from the adjoining Madhya Pradesh who come in thousands during Mahashivratri. This sanctuary has got great potential for providing wildlife education and recreation to the people. The major features of wildlife education and recreation are Bison road, Tiger road, Chital road, Circular road, etc. Around 25000 tourists visit this sanctuary every year according to local officials interviewed during survey.

Proposal

Connectivity to Nagzira Park

Apart from Pitezari there are several other connectivities or roads leading to the Nagzira National Park. These are through Osamtondi, Chorakhmara, Mangezari, and Bodalkasa. Pitezari gate is close to Nagpur from bhandara side and used now. At all these locations exists lakes closeby making them a potential tourism location by itself.
The present entry to Nagzira sanctuary is from Sakoli, the proposal is to create more entries to the park and one entry to the new Nagzira Park that lies in Bhandara District, from Gondia District also. **New entry points** to the park shall be developed at

1. Bodalkasa, N_W of Nagzira
2. Mangezari, N of Nagzira
3. Kosamtondi S_E of Nagzira
4. Chorakhmara W of Nagzira

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed** –

1) Renovation of existing rest houses to world class level
2) Ecotourism development with Wild life Museum & Tree house
3) Tourist Reception Centre at the entry point of Park
4) Restaurant offering varied cuisines near entry points
5) Watch Towers
6) Star Accommodation outside the Park near entry points
7) Resorts & Cottages outside the Park near entry points
8) Public toilets near entry points
9) Drinking water facility near entry points
10) Bird watching hide
11) Trail development
12) Star gazing tower
13) Canopy walk
14) Jetty
15) Boating facility
Nearest railway stations are:
a) Bhandara Road 50 km  
b) Gondia 50 km  
c) Soundad 20 km  
d) Tirora 20 km  
The nearest airport is Nagpur (120 km) and Gondia (for private planes).

**Accommodation Arrangement**
11 rest house suites of two bed each and one youth hostel of 32 beds capacity is available within the sanctuary. Total number of beds available is 76 incl. ladies dormitory.  
10 tents at Pitezari gate  
Nearly 30,000 tourists visit this sanctuary annually.
Proposed site for Ecotourism development
Like tent facilities, walkways, canopy walk, tree climbing, machhans, toilets, septik tank etc, water supply. Landscaping, rides
Renovation of existing offices & dormitories

Tree house

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed** –
- Renovation of existing rest houses to world class level
- Eco-tourism development with Wild life Museum & Tree house
- Tourist Reception Centre at the entry point of Park
- Restaurant offering varied cuisines near entry points
- Watch Towers
- Star Accommodation outside the Park near entry points
- Resorts & Cottages outside the Park near entry points
- Public toilets near entry points
- Drinking water facility near entry points
- Bird watching hide
- Trail development
- Star gazing tower
- Canopy walk
- Jetty & Boating facility
Proposed Activities

MACHAN/WATCH TOWER  BIRD WATCHING HIDE  TENT WITH TOILET

RETREAT  BIRD WATCHING HIDE  HIDE NEAR WATER

CREATIVE CIRCLE
Proposed Activities

- Trail
- Canopy Walk
- Jetty
- Star Gazing Telescope
- Watch Tower

CREATIVE CIRCLE
4.A.1 New Entry Points Development at Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary

**New entry points** to the park shall be developed at

1. Kosamtondi S_E of Nagzira
2. Bodalkasa, N_W of Nagzira
3. Mangezari, N of Nagzira
4. Chorakhmara W of Nagzira

4.A.1.1 Kosamtondi S_E of Nagzira

**Approach and Access**

Tahsil: Situated in Goregaon Tahsil of Gondia District.

By Road: Kosamtondi is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Goregaon 12-km away from main road. Other public transports are available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Goregaon.

By Railway: Nearest railway station is Tirora on Gondia-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:
   a) Gondia 65 KM
   b) Nagpur 150 KM
   c) Goregaon 29 KM

By Air: The nearest airport is Nagpur (~120 km) and Gondia (for private planes).

Kosamtondi is on south-east side of Nagzira Park. Close to the proposed location for entry point, is a large malgujari tank. The proposal for development includes beautification of the tank with facilities like boating etc.

**Infrastructure/facilities Proposed**

- Guide
- Tourist Reception Centre and booking counters
- Watch Towers/ machan
- Camping Site
- Resorts & Cottages
- Parking facility
- Drinking water
- Public Toilets
- Places for Pause/Rest
- Bird watching hide
- Boating
- Garden
- Water sports
Proposal

The present entry to Nagzira sanctuary is from Sakoli, the proposal is to create more entries to the park and one entry to the new Nagzira Park that lies in Bhandara District, from Gondia District also. **New entry points** to the park shall be developed at:

- Bodalkasa, N-E of Nagzira
- Mangezari, N of Nagzira
- Kosamtondi S-E of Nagzira
- Chorakhmara W Nagzira
- Ponezari
Proposal
The present entry to Nagzira sanctuary is from Sakoli, the proposal is to create more entries to the park and one entry to the new Nagzira Park that lies in Bhandara District, from Gondia District also. New entry points to the park shall be developed at:

- Bodalkasa, N-E of Nagzira
- Mangezari, N of Nagzira
- Kosamtondi S_E of Nagzira
- Chorakhmara N of Nagzira
**KOSAMTONDI & MAJGUJARI TANK**

**Infrastructure/facilities Proposed**

- Guide
- Tourist Reception Centre
- Watch Towers
- Camping Site
- Resorts & Cottages
- Parking facility
- Drinking water
- Public Toilets
- Places for Pause/Rest
- Bird watching hide
- Boating
- Garden
- Water sports
4.A.1.2 Bodalkasa, N_W of Nagzira Entry point and Bodhalkasa Dam

**Geographic Co-ordinates** are Latitude 21°10’N and Longitude 80° 40’E

**Approach and Access**

Tahsil: Situated in Tirora Tahsil of Gondia District.

**By Road**: Bodhalkasa is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Tirora 15-km away from Bodhalakasa Lake. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Tirora

**By Railway**: Nearest railway station is Tirora on Gondia-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:

- a) Gondia 65 KM
- b) Nagpur 150 KM
- c) Tirora 15 KM

**By Air**: The nearest airport is Nagpur (~120 km) and Gondia (for private planes).

**Description** Bodalkasa Dam is constructed as part of irrigation projects in 1917, on Bhagdeogoti River a Local Nallah near Tiroda in Gondia District of Maharashtra. The dam is an Earth fill and Gravity dam with length as 510 m (1673 ft), height of the dam above lowest foundation is 19.2 m (63 feet). Project has a un-gates Spillway. Maximum/ Gross storage capacity is 17.392 MCM. Live storage capacity is 16.454
MCM. The catchment area is 6.01 thousand hectares. Recently Maharashtra Tourism Department Corporation has taken out tender to build a hotel in Bodhalkasa. Land has been acquired by MTDC for the same to promote tourism in this area.

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed** —

1) Guide
2) Tourist Reception Centre and booking counters
3) Hide for photography and bird watching
4) Health spa
5) Watch tower
6) Camping Site/ Resorts & Cottages
7) Parking & other facility
8) Chhatries
9) Musical Fountain Show
10) Ropeway
11) Boating
12) Water sports
13) Garden
14) Restaurant with drinking water + toilet facility
Health spa

**proposed**

- Guide
- Tourist Reception Centre
- Photography Hide
- Watch Towers
- Camping Site
- Health spa
- Resorts & Cottages
- Parking facility
- Drinking water
- Public Toilets
- Bird watching hide
- Boating
- Garden
4.A.1.3 Chorkhamara Entry point and Dam

Geographic Co-ordinates are Latitude 21.2909163 N and Longitude 79.9474803E

Approach and Access

Tahsil: Situated in Tirora Tahsil of Gondia District.

By Road: Chorkhamara is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Tirora. The distance of statehighway 249 is 11 -km away from Chorkhamara Lake.

By Railway: Nearest railway station is Tirora on Gondia-Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:

a) Gondia 65 KM
b) Nagpur 150 KM
c) Tirora 16 KM

By Air: The nearest airport is Nagpur (~120 km) and Gondia (for private planes).

Description

Completed in 1923, Chorkhamara Dam constructed on Chorkhamara River near Tirora in Gondia District of Maharashtra. The dam is an Earth dam. The length of dam is 1178 m (3865 ft) while the height of the
dam above lowest foundation is 21.05 m (69 ft). The spillway is gated. It has catchment area of 7.5107 thousand hectares. Maximum storage capacity is 21.051 MCM. Live storage capacity is 20.8 MCM. This water body makes a good picnic spot. Being in Nagzira Wild Life Sanctuary is tourist spot and place of wild life safaris.

**Infrastructure/facilities required** –
1) Tourist Reception Centre and booking counters
2) Camping Site/ Resorts & Cottages
3) Parking & other facility
4) Chhatries
5) Musical Fountain Show
6) Ropeway
7) Boating
8) Water sports
9) Garden
10) Restaurant with drinking water + toilet facility
Chorkhamara Dam and Entry

**Infrastructure/facilities Proposed**

- Guide
- Tourist Reception Centre
- Watch Towers
- Camping Site
- Water sports
- Resorts & Cottages
- Parking facility
- Drinking water
- Public Toilets
- Places for Pause/Rest
- Bird watching hide
- Boating
- Garden near ex. temple
4.A.1.4 Mangezari Entry Point and lake

**Approach and Access**

Tahsil: Situated in Tirora Tahsil of Gondia District.

**By Road**: Mangezari is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Tirora. The distance of statehighway 249 is 14 km away from Mangezari Lake.

**By Railway**: Nearest railway station is Tirora on Gondia- Howrah railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:

a) Gondia 65 KM
b) Nagpur 150 KM
c) Tirora 14 KM

**By Air**: The nearest airport is Nagpur (~120 km) and Gondia (for private planes).

**Infrastructure/facilities required** –

1) Desiltation and rejuvenation of lake
2) Tourist Reception Centre and booking counters
3) Camping Site/ Resorts & Cottages
4) Parking & other facility
5) Chhatries
6) Ropeway
7) Boating
8) Water sports
9) Garden Restaurant with drinking water + toilet facility

4.A.2 Navegaon National Park

Geographic Co-ordinates are Longitude 80°10'0"E to 80°11'1"E Latitude 20°56'0"N.

Approach and Access

Tahsil: Situated in Arjuni Tahsil of Gondia District.

By Road: Navegaon Nationpark is well connected to the road and can be reached using the public transport bus. The nearest bus stand is Navegaon 10-km away from the park. Other public transport available from district H.Q. Gondia and tehsil H.Q. Arjuni. The dam is about 2 km from main road.
By Railway: Nearest railway station is Deulgaon on Gondia-Chandrapur railway route. Trains can be taken from Gondia railway station. Other railway stations are:

a) Gondia 65 KM  
b) Nagpur 150 KM  
c) Deulgaon 2 KM

By Air: The nearest airport is Nagpur (~120 km) and Gondia (for private planes).

Temperatures are pleasant all year round. The best time to visit the national park is during April and May. 4.00 am to 7.00 pm are the entry hours. Nearby attractions are Itiadoh Dam (20 km), Tibetan Camp at Gothangaon (15 km) and Pratapgarh (15 km).

Accommodation and Safari

For accommodation, there is holiday home, rest house, loghut rest house and youth hostel facility. Interpretation centre, small museum and library facilities are available at park. Seven Watch cabins and five watch towers are located at park for wildlife observation and photography.

Description

Navegaon, a popular forest resort in the Vidarbha region, the eastern most part of Maharashtra, was built in the 18th century. The park is situated at southern part of Gondia district. It constitutes area of 133.78 Sq.Km. It has great importance from nature conservation point of view. It is indeed nature’s priceless assets and beckons; one and all enjoy its picturesque landscape; it’s pure and fresh air. It has got immense potentials from biodiversity conservation point of view.

It is an important conservation unit in Central India in general and Vidarbha in particular. It acts a “Green-lung” for the adjoining human settlements and helps in maintaining the environmental balance. This sanctuary exhibits an amazing diversity of terrain and the altitude ranges from nearly 30 meters to about 702 meters above the mean sea level, which is the highest point of the sanctuary. The typical geological formations are Sakoli Series having number of formations made of phyllites, slates, chlorites etc. and Saucer Series. The rocks of the two groups appear to show difference in chemical composition of lime bearing rocks. The mineralogical difference is that the rocks of Saucer group commonly contain Felspar and Biolite but no chlorite whereas those of Sakoli group contain invariably chlorite, rarely Biolite and no Felspar. All this is coupled with a diversity of terrain having steep ridges, narrow valleys and deep gorges with varying altitude.

Human-wildlife conflict is common, with killing of domestic livestock by tigers and leopards as a frequent phenomenon in the areas neighboring villages. This has an adverse impact on the economic
condition of the local people and results into antagonism towards the management. In many years there have been up to 3 people and 30-50 cattle heads killed by tigers or leopards.

**Flora:** One of the unique features of this sanctuary is the existence of diverse vegetation type ranging from dry mixed forests to moist forests. Its forests belong to the category of “Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests” – 5A/C3 as per the revised classification of the forests by Champion and Seth. This sanctuary serves as a living repository of various economical, medicinal, aromatic, ornamental plant species. It includes Teak, Haldu, Jamun, Kawat, Mahua, Ain, Bhel and Bhor.
The picturesque Navegaon lake set amidst lush green hills at Navegaon, has a watch-tower beside it. One can get a bird's eye view of the surrounding forest and marvel at the exciting wildlife from the watch-tower. The Dr Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary, Navegaon is home to almost 60% of the bird species found in entire Maharashtra. Every winter, flocks of beautiful migratory birds visit the lake -- a rare treat for the eyes.

One can also join the jungle safari and stroll through the beautiful forest, crossing paths with leopards, sloth bears, gaurs, sambars, chitals and langoors. Staying in the unique tree-top house, riding a power or sail boat on the lake, are thrilling pastimes. Nearly 50,000 tourists visit this tourist complex annually.

**Fauna:** Though Navegaon is better known as a bird sanctuary, a number of wild animals could also be sighted. The vertebrate fauna includes, besides a number of fishes, 209 species of birds, 9 species of reptiles and 26 species of mammals which includes Tiger, Panther, Jungle cat, Small India Civet, Palm Cavet, Wolf, Jackle, Bisons, Sambars, Nilgais, Chitals, Wild boars, Sloth Bears, and Wild Dogs in this national park.
Infrastructure/facilities proposed –

1) Public Toilets
2) Drinking water facility
3) Parking facility
4) Renovation of existing rest houses/ guest rooms to world class level
5) Ecotourism development with Wild life Museum & Tree house
6) Solar lighting with secure guards to protect from monkey menace
7) Watch Towers
8) Tent facility
9) Island development via boating / night stay
10) Angling and fishing etc.
11) Resorts & Cottages outside the Park
12) Bird watching hide
13) Trail development
14) Star gazing tower
15) Semi-underwater restaurant
16) Jetty
17) Boating facility
18) Village tourism
19) Restaurant offering varied cuisines
Navegaon National Park

For accommodation available facility rest house and youth hostel facility in Gondia.
The park has
A unique tree top retreat with two suites and reservations by MTDC/FDCM, Interpretation centre, small museum and library facilities Seven Watch cabins and five watch towers for wild life observation and photography.
NAVEGAON SANCTUARY

- Jungle Rides
- Bird watching
- Camping site with infrastructure
- Restoration
- Machhan/ watch towers
- Bird Hides
Existing log house

Existing boating facility
Proposed site for Ecotourism development

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed**
- Public Toilets
- Drinking water facility
- Parking facility
- Renovation of existing rest houses
- Ecotourism development with Wild life Museum & Tree house
- Watch Towers
- Bird watching hide
- Trail development / Battery operated vehicles
- Star gazing tower
- Jetty
- Boating facility
- Village tourism
- Restaurant
- Angling (Zinga Development)
- Underwater restaurant
Proposed Activities

Cottages

Restaurant
4.A.2.1 Multi Activity Theme Park Near Navegaon : (A Proposed Theme Park)

**Location & Connectivity**: The selected site for the proposed theme park is situated on the state highway, near Navegaon Reservoir and village. Nearest Airport at Birsi and railway station are at Gondia. Bus service from Gondia town connects to all major cities of Maharashtra.

**Description**

“Showing the grandeur of Nature and India in a fashion attractive to young and old, making it an interesting, educative and pleasure experience” the basic theme of the park shall be brought front by the use of best ideas and technology that is Environmentally suitable i.e. Green technology.

India is a land of great diversity, more heterogeneous than any other country in the world. Four major racial groups have met and merged in India resulting in a complex demographic profile. The pale-skinned Europoid entered from the western mountain passes, encountering settled populations of Dasyu, the dark skinned ones of Rig Vedic description. The theme park will comprise of important, interesting, educative, thrilling episodes, stories and instances from Indian history, Indian mythology, Indian culture and Indian Natural wealth setting an example of Green technology. These will be enlivened by various mediums and display methods. The theme park shall be the unique place where daily tourists, scholars and researchers can find a spot for their purposes. Use of non-conventional energy and green aspect shall also form important part of planning.

A preliminary sequence or time line will be as under, though the finalization of events and their way and extent of elaboration will be done by a group of profound historians.

**OBJECTIVE: HIGHLIGHTING OF MY INDIA**

- India colourful and vibrant, a land as diverse as its people.
- A mosaic of faiths, cultures, customs and languages that blend harmoniously to form a composite whole.
- One of the world’s oldest living civilizations - which gave to the world - the concept of zero, the primordial sound Aum…Yoga, and Buddhism.
- Enchanting India…a treasury of art, architecture; philosophy, classical dances and music; the mesmerizing Taj, the eternal Ganges, the Thar desert, the mighty Himalayas, tropical rainforests, the Cape where the waters of three seas mingle…the rich fauna-snakes, peacocks, Tiger, lions…India is all of these and more…
- Entertainments will also an important aspect of the theme park to make people enjoy their time with educative aspect, hence creation of amusement park rides and play with water sports, eateries with varieties shall also be a part of the theme park.
• THEME PARK would be the place where tourist of all categories will find interest including Religious Tourist, Adventure Tourist, Heritage Tourist, Nature Tourism etc. The development would consist of landscape, amusement park, museum, theatres, library and structures of religious architecture with the mission of “temple of culture and truth”.

• Traditional Indian curing through Ayurveda and Yoga treatment, teachings of meditation and art of living through spiritual ways.

• Shows with all modern technologies showing various events like the folk dances, laser shows, hologram, etc

• It will generate employment on large scale. The local people would be give preference for employment and for entrepreneurship. The theme park would house following components but not limited to:-

1. ETHNIC PARK
2. CULTURAL CENTER
3. DRIVE IN THEATRE
4. Amusement /WATER PARK
5. ADVENTURE PARK
6. WATER BODY
7. MEDITATION HALL/ TEMPLE
8. LIBRARY
9. MUSEUM
10. Landscaping and All round walk way with informal seating areas
11. Parking facility
12. Variety of experiences and eating lounges with Short duration stop points
13. Lavish restaurant with floating deck and Revolving restaurant
14. Club house with Swimming pool with sports facility like Lawn tennis; Badminton; Squash, Table tennis, Billiards
15. Party Lawn and Conference Facility
16. Golf course
17. Guest Rooms
18. Health Facilities like Naturopathy, Panch tantra treatment, Spa, Jacuzzi, steam, sauna and herbal massage treatments and Parlor and hot & cold Water treatment
19. Restaurants
20. Children’s play area with Rides, science games, Kid’s cove, video games and simulators and Dance machine, emotional sense crew racer
21. Edu-entertainment zone
22. Skating ring
23. Adult Entertainment like 3d/4d virtual simulator stations, Virtual roller coaster /Virtual landing on mars, Virtual video games
24. Amphitheater with infrastructure for Laser, hologram shows
Proposal
Meditation hall, Ayurveda Centre, Yoga Centre, Library and Museum, Laser show, Amusement Park with Adventure Rides, Garden with Children's play area, Accommodation, Administrative offices, Restaurants offering multi cuisines, Parking, Drinking water and Public Toilets, Accommodation for staff.
THEME PARK: VJAY BHARAT

Proposal

Vijay Bharat Memorial, Meditation hall, Ayurveda Centre, Yoga Centre, Library and Museum, Movie Theatre (Story of Assaye Battlefield), Laser show, Amusement Park with Adventure Rides, Garden with Children’s play area, Accommodation, Administrative offices, Restaurants offering multi cuisines, Parking, Drinking water and Public Toilets, Accommodation for staff.
Chapter 5: SOCIO-CULTURAL & ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF GONDIA DISTRICT

Gondia is an economically backward district. In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Gondia 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). This underdeveloped district has most of its land under forest cover. Paddy is main agriculture produce. The other agriculture produce in the district are Jawar, Linseed, wheat, Tur. The main profession of people is farming.

There is no large scale industry in the entire district due to this district is economically backward. There are many rice mills in the district as paddy is the main agriculture produce here. Gondia city is popularly known as RICE CITY due to large number of rice mills.

In ancient time, this region was ruled over by Gond kings. The rich dense forest reflects the culture of Gond people the main business at that time was to collect lak (sealing wax) from Palas tree and Gum from Babul tree, Gum is called as Gond in Hindi, therefore the name Gondia is tagged to the place.

5.1 People and Culture:

The total population of district is 1322635 that include 662656 males and 659964 females (as per census 2011). Density of Population is 253 per Sq.Km. The tribal in the district have their own culture. They are used to perform the worship of their God "Persa Pen" and others. They do the dance "Rela" on auspicious occasions and when new crops come. Rela dance is popular dance among the tribal’s. The other dance is "Dhol" dance. Holi, Dashehra and Deewali are the main festivals of tribal’s. The tribal community is resides in the dense forest of District. The other community peoples are having their own Festival such as Ganpati, Dashera, Diwali and Holi. In some area of the district, peoples arrange the culture programmes "Natak" after Diwali or on Festival days.

5.1.1 Local Festivals:

- Gudi Padwa
- Rama Navami
- Hanuman Jayanti
- Ashadhi and Kartiki Ekadashis
- Pola (festival)
- Tanha Pola / Marbod
- Ganesh Chaturthi
- Ganesha Utsav
- Navratri
- Saraswati / Sharda Utsav
• Gauripujan / Parvati Poojan
• Dasra / Dashahara / Vijayadashami
• Diwali
• Muharram
• Ramzan Eid
• Bakr-Id festivals
• Holi
• Christmas

5.1.2 Local Cultural Folks

Dandhar and Gondi dance.

5.1.3 Languages Spoken

Hindi, Marathi, Gondi, Powari

5.2 Handicrafts and Handlooms

Gondia has a bit of Bhandara influence in its handicrafts. One can find quite a few brass products and items to display. The native cloth, pot-stone wares, cartwheels, straw and reed baskets, and a small quantity of silk, silk bordered cloths for women are also available here easily. The kosa (silk) cloth for which the district is so well-known has become very costly and hence the demand for it has correspondingly declined.

A number of Gandlis here are engaged in weaving silk-bordered saris, cloth and dhotis on handlooms on co-operative basis, the silk-bordered saris being particularly known for their fine texture and quality. Bamboo baskets and matting are also made.

5.3 Social facilities:

5.3.1 Health

The hospitals and health centers present in the district are given below.

Table 6.1 – Medical Facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Hospitals</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Health Centers</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Primary Health Units</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3.2 Education

To exploit the resources, one needs the services of technically qualified and skilled persons. The district is having a good number of educational institutions including Government I.T.I, polytechnic, and engineering colleges. Gondia is famous for its resident engineering college: Manohar Bhai Patel Institute of Engineering and Technology. In Gondia there are two medical colleges, three engineering colleges, two MBA colleges, two polytechnic colleges. Gondiya has one of the best education systems and the central board of education, better known as CBSE, plays a vital part of it. First girl’s school setup in the district by Kalicharan Nandagavali in year 1910, he has built a school for girls at his own expense at Gondia. There are several numbers of B.Ed colleges situated in this district. The statistics regarding education facility is given below.

5.3.2.1 Gondia Flying School

CAE Global Academy, Gondia (RGNFI) is India’s newest flight training academy. Located in the town of Gondia, RGNFI is a joint venture between the Airport Authorities of India (AAI) and CAE. This academy offers the most advanced training environment created for individuals aspiring to become professional pilots. The school began operations in calendar year 2008. The training centre has a capacity to train more than 200 cadet pilots per year and operates a fleet of single/multi engine Diamond aircrafts and four flight navigational procedure trainers (FNPT).

5.3.3 Police Service

The total number of police station in the district is 16 with 8 police posts. Public protection and maintaining law and order is very much important for any tourist place. Gondia is such a district where more than one third of the land is covered by forest area which is full of natural resources. And a bigger portion of the population is tribal. So protection of forest and the forest dwellers is very much important.
CHAPTER 6: Project proposals

The CREATIVE CIRCLE team visited all tourist destinations and places of tourist interest across the Gondia district and identified the destinations and circuits for tourism development. This included identifying tourism and related project ideas at various locations.

6.1 Project ideas / concept

Planning for Sustainable Tourism Development emphasizes on the concept of “Quality and appropriate Tourism”. It refers to tourist attractions, facilities and services that offer ‘good value for money’, protect tourism resources, and attract tourists who will respect the local environment and society. Our planning approach for tourism development in Gondia district highlights this concept.

Gondia district is a congregation of myriad tourist attractions- River basins; adventure Spots, Waterfalls, caves, Pilgrim centers, Monuments, Archaeological sites, Palaces, cultural festivals and others. An important component in plan formulation understands the ‘types of tourism’ and ‘tourism products’ that can be developed in the state. The concepts have evolved based on tourism potential of the destination / circuit, the personal visits of the CREATIVE CIRCLE team to various places of tourist interest and the gaps and potentials observed thereof, the requirements arising from these gaps, interactions with local people and experts, hotel owners and entrepreneurs, etc. The basic idea is to enhance the visitors’ experience to the place.

The project concepts have been described theme wise which has been broadly classed as:

1. Nature Tourism
2. Ethnic Tourism
3. Leisure Tourism
4. Corporate Tourism
5. Health Tourism
6. Religious Tourism
7. Special Interest Tourism
8. Mega Circuits
9. Development of Gateways/ signages/ web sites
6.2 General Project Proposal For District

While visiting the tourist sites, few points were observed that require special attention for Gondia district. Following projects are required to be carried out for creating BRAND IMAGE to domestic and foreign tourists.

1. **Green Gondia**: It is required to take up project of Green Gondia to enhance the vegetation and green coverage for better climate conditions and rainfall.

2. **Water supply schemes**: It was observed that the drinking water supply in many villages is less than required causing constraints for development especially tourism. Hence, water supply schemes shall be carried out in towns and villages as well.

3. **To check Water scarcity**: Rain water harvesting is to be proposed at every tourist spot and in town and villages. Kund (water tanks at temples) is proposed at temples which will go with religious context of the surrounding. Water tanks will also be needed to keep storing waters.

4. **Total Sanitation**: It has been observed that villages and towns lacks in terms of sanitation. The soil smell and unhealthy practices spoils the environment and present a bad picture to the tourists. Project of total sanitation is must.

5. **Use of Solar Energy**: As this region has hot and dry climate, solar photovoltaic panels shall be proposed at all spots to generate electric energy. The high sun coverage will prove to be a boon for the villages and town development.

6. **Transportation**: For people coming from outside the district, it’s difficult to commute at tourist spots and temples. Hence, connectivity at all the tourism spots should be improved by providing state government and private buses. Autos on sharing basis should also be promoted as it will be an economical mode of transport. Promotion of private transport modes is also suggestive for ease of visitors.

7. **Improved Signage**: At all major junction’s signage of tourist spots and temples should be highlighted.

8. **Solid waste Management**: daily cleaning of all tourism spots should be made mandatory.

9. **Tourism Information desk**: This should be started in Gondia city at all major points of transitions like bus stands, railway station, private stands, advertising at other places of public gathering.

10. **Temple Trust**: Trust or organizations of temple should be formed wherever necessary and should be strengthened as institutional body.

11. **Development of Vijay Bharat Theme Park**: Based on our studies, there is no theme park in Gondia district or surrounding area. We are proposing a Vijay Bharat Theme Park near the Birsi
Airport which shall be based on historical events of Indian History. It shall also contain amusement park, 3D/4D shows, meditation centre, Revolving Restaurant etc.

6.3 Tourism Revenue Generation

The revenue generating tourism projects are that provide avenues for entertainment, leisure, shopping and food for tourists. The investment in these projects would be through private investors. At some destinations where private players are not allowed such as forests, irrigation dams and forts, government departments would invest in the revenue earning projects proposed at those destinations. Projects such as setting up of folk village, mall road, museums require heavy investments, which are not likely to come from private investors. These projects however would help the local community in terms of revenue through sale of handicrafts, local cuisine, folk art, employment direct or indirect etc.

The ministry of tourism has taken the initiative of identifying, diversifying developing and promoting niche products of the tourism industry. This is done to overcome the aspect of “seasonality” and to promote a 365 days destination, attracting tourists with specific interests, and to ensure repeat visits for the unique products in which India has comparative advantage. These niche products identified by MoT for development and promotion under new annual plan 2013 are as under;

1. Adventure
2. Medical
3. Wellness
4. Golf
5. Polo
6. Meeting incentives conferences and exhibitions
7. Eco-tourism
8. Film tourism

6.4.1.1 Adventure Tourism

Adventure tourism involves travel to remote, exotic areas, for exploration as for undertaking activities which test the endurance of both a person and his equipment. Adventure tourism is rapidly growing in popularity as tourists seek different kinds of vacation.

6.4.1.2 Health Tourism

Gondia district has some medicinal and herbal plants. There is availability of rare herbs. The age old therapy of Ayurveda can be used here for attracting tourists. Health resorts have been conceptualized offering Ayurvedic Treatments like the Panchkarma Therapy and other rejuvenative and therapeutic treatments. Yoga and meditation centres are also included in some resorts. These resorts have been
planned at places with good natural surroundings so that complete “health holidays” can be planned by the tourists.

Herbal health resorts/ Ayurvedic centres have been proposed at Tirora, Navegaon & Tedha Forests. These resorts shall be located around areas surrounded by forests with naturally growing herbal plants. Local experts and experts from other parts of India having knowledge about the use of herbs are available. Wellness/ Health tourism is about traveling for the primary purpose of achieving, promoting or maintaining maximum health and a sense of wellbeing. It is about being proactive in discovering new ways to promote a healthier, less stressful lifestyle or finding balance in one’s life. The Indian systems of medicines like Ayurveda, Yoga, Panchkarma, rejuvenation therapy are part of the wellness tourism.

6.4.1.3 Golf Tourism

Due to increase in sports interest in India and world over, the latest craze is Golf which is facing a latest surge of interest level among youths. Golf events held in India also attract domestic and international tourists. With international tourists expected to grow in the next few years, it is important to tap this growing interest in golf tourism.

6.4.1.4 Corporate Tourism/ Meeting Incentives Conferences and Exhibitions

There is an unprecedented rise in conference-business. This is an outcome of changes in corporate management style and growing competition. Intercompany brainstorming, corporate planning, marketing, training, dealer interaction, and special project work require executives / others to get away from the normal place of work and spend time together on a group basis. Scenic locations offer an excellent environment for such a project.

6.4.1.5 Eco Tourism

"Ecotourism is environmentally responsible travel and visitation to relatively undisturbed natural areas, in order to enjoy and appreciate nature (and any accompanying cultural features - both past and present) that promotes conservation, has low negative visitor impact, and provides for beneficially active socio economic involvement of local populations." (Stated by IUCN (now called the World Conservation Union). Proposed activities to Ecotourism Sites:

Treking tours through Shallow River, and hills, boating in rivers, nature trails with guides to explain about the flora, fauna and ecology, educational camps, camping and other activities can be organized as part of the product. An improved travel condition to less visited tourist areas is also envisaged as part of Eco tourism development.
6.4.1.6 Heritage Tourism

(i) Cultural and Heritage Tourism
Heritage places, famous for monuments, museums, fairs and festivals, handicrafts or archaeological sites are the potential spots for development of such kind of tourism. The projects have been based on the idea of conserving and maintaining the unique identity of the place and the people.

The projects based on the above philosophy include:

- Heritage site development, monument conservation projects: This will include components like area beautification monument restoration, lighting etc.
- Shops for selling locally grown horticulture and other products

The popular concept of heritage hotel was introduce to cover the old palaces, havelies, castles, forts, and residences built prior to 1950, into accommodation units so they reproduce the ambience and lifestyle of the bygone era. Such hotels are categorized under three categories viz. Heritage, Heritage Classic and Heritage Grand, based on the standards of facilities and services as per the applicable Guidelines.

6.4.1.7 Guest Houses

In order to augment supply of hotel accommodation for budget tourists, both domestic and foreign, guest houses are recommended. The ministry has approved a guideline for approval of such guest houses including cleanliness, hygiene and upgraded facilities and practices. The guest houses need to cater to the changing requirements and safety & security concerns. Emphasis has been laid on meassures for cleanliness, Health, Hygiene and Pest Control.

A present there are about 30 guest houses / rest houses/ Inspection Bungalows in Gondia district which may be developed into accommodation for tourist. There is a need to rejuvenate/ redecorate these rest houses to meet tourism standards along with Water /Food /parking etc. facilities.

6.4.6 Caravan Tourism

The recently introduced policy of ministry of tourism is Caravan policy. Caravan is a special built vehicle used for the purpose of travel, leisure and accommodation. They include Recreational Vehicle (RV), campervans, motor homes, etc. caravans are unique tourism products that promote family oriented tours in circuits/ destinations not having adequate hotel accommodation. One of the essential prerequisites for Caravan tourism is the presence of sufficient Caravan Parks in the identified circuits. A Caravan Park is a place where Caravans can stay overnight in allotted spaces. Such earmarked spaces should provide basic or advanced amenities and facilities for the Caravans and the tourists.
6.4.7 Rural Tourism

The scheme of rural tourism was started by the ministry in 2002-03 with the objective of showcasing rural life, art, culture, and heritage at rural locations and villages which have core competence in art and craft, handloom, and textiles as also an asset base in the natural environment. It aimed to benefit the local community economically and socially as well as to enable interaction between tourists and local population for a mutually enriching experience. The development strengthening of physical infrastructure at the identified rural site is supplemented by the capacity building of the local population to develop the identified site as a rural tourism product. Now the old scheme has been replaced by a new scheme by MoT, as rural tourism Cluster. The modified scheme aims at developing a cluster of villages a tourism product.

6.4.8 Leisure Tourism

It includes mainly all types of Leisure and entertainment activities. A detailed analysis of tourist infrastructure at the destinations shows that there is a lack of entertainment avenues at most of the places. Projects have been suggested for developing spot based entertainment facilities. These include:

- Landscaping and Rock Garden.
- Amusement Parks
- Night Ferry cruise.
- Nature excursion tour.
- Heritage excursion tour
- Baggi Rides for fort viewing
- Ropeway.
- Boat ride

6.4.9 Religious Tourism

The places of religious importance attract large crowds based on their significance. During fairs and festivals, the number of visitors/ tourists increases manifolds. These places require tourist infrastructure and services. Upgradation and provision for such services during peak periods is suggested at these places.

6.4.10 Special Interest tourism

This concept emphasizes on learning and experiencing particular features of an area. These can be associated with tourists’ long-term vocational or professional interests. Educational tours are also a type of special interest tourism. The district offers wide options for promoting educational tours related to:
• Such types of educational tours will be generally organized in small groups. Other projects, which can be included, are
• Sweet Lime tourism in the form of Fruit festival
• Motor bike hire facility with rides for enjoying the enroute
• Tribal villages and village tourism.

6.5 Investments Planning
To upgrade tourism and the revenue generation through it requires few investments in to the tourism sector. This investment can be segregated into various heads depending upon the source of funding. The total investment proposed in the perspective plan can also be classified into investments in major heads viz.:

(a) Accommodation
(b) Tourism Projects
(c) Tourism Infrastructure
(d) Basic Infrastructure
(e) Promotion and Publicity
(f) Human Resource development
(g) Tourism management and Administration
(h) Others (Incentives and subsidies etc)

6.5.1 Accommodation
Accommodation is an important factor in the tourism industry. According to the tourist survey, spending on accommodation constitutes around 50% of the total spending per day per person.
The number of additional beds required at all visited destinations was calculated based on the estimated tourist arrivals, existing bed capacity of that destination and average duration of stay at that destination.

\[
\text{No of additional beds required} = \frac{\text{Estimated increase in arrival} \times \% \text{ tourists halting}}{\text{No of room nights per bed in a year}}
\]

Where:
\[
\text{No of room nights per bed} = \frac{\text{No of working days}}{\text{Average duration of stay}}
\]

Adjustments in the proposed capacity addition of accommodation at various destinations were made so as to offset the seasonal variations in demand, average capacity utilization etc.

6.5.2 Basic Infrastructure
To increase foot-fall at any destination the prime head is better infrastructure. Out of the infrastructure the fore most important is accessibility then communication, telephone network, power, water etc. viz.
o Accessibility (Road/ Rail/ Waterways/ Air)
o Means of communication
o Telephone network
o Supply of power and water

Since there are very few tertiary destinations where public investment in provision of basic infrastructure is required, more stress has been laid on improvement in road condition to destinations, which are not on the priority list of either PWD or MSRDC. Improvement of basic infrastructure to primary and secondary destination is not considered, as these destinations are covered by plans of other departments like PWD, MSRDC and respective local bodies.

6.5.3. Tourism Infrastructure

These investments funded by government expenditure would be utilized to strengthen tourist facilities such as:

- Public Amenities
- Way Side Amenities
- Guide training
- View Point Development
- Area beautification and development
- Tourist Information Centers
- Information Kiosks
- Signage, etc

6.5.4 Private Sector Involvement

Two major components of private sector participation are accommodation and tourism projects.

Identification of the investment required in accommodation projects was based on the annual requirement of additional beds as explained above, whereas the investment required on tourism projects was based on the purpose of visit of tourists and the spending power of tourists visiting particular destinations. The tourism projects where private investment is possible are classified into the following major heads like:

1. Amusement Parks
2. Water parks/Water Sports Complex
3. Restaurants and food joints
4. Budget Accommodation/ Star Hotel Accommodation
5. Folk village, mall road, Mahagram, etc
6. Convention Centre
7. Adventure Tourism/ River Sports/ Lake Leisure
8. Infrastructure / amenities up-gradation/ souvenirs shops
9. Garden/ herbal park/ Butterfly park

The above tourism projects are revenue-generating projects and cater to different market segments. E.g.: Amusement parks cater to medium and higher income group tourists on weekend /day tour.

6.6 Environment Impact Analysis
Tourism is one of the activities, which has caused concern because of increased human activity and traffic on fragile environments. On the other hand conscious and sustainable tourism development can be used very effectively to achieve conservation of environment and socio-economic upliftment of locals as recognized by the National Tourism Policy 2002. The policy states, “In the context of economic liberalization and globalization being pursued by the country, the development policies of no sector can remain static. The emergence of tourism is seen as an important instrument for sustainable human development including poverty alleviation, employment generation, employment regeneration and advancement of women. The policy further states “international tourists visiting interiors of the country for reasons of purity of environment and nature contributes to development of these areas particularly backward areas.

The negative impact of development of tourism in such regions that needs to be considered before implementation of proposed projects are

1. The tourism revenue may not be utilized in conservation and socio-economic needs.
2. Increasing volume of visitors may result in degradation of natural resources and environmental balance through felling of trees for facilities and waste, loss of habitat for wildlife, hunting, poaching, viewing and photography leading to disturbance in feeding and breeding patterns of the fauna.
3. Increased vehicular traffic, emission of greenhouse gases and sound pollution may hinder in the conservation efforts at the heritage sites.
4. Building of tourist lodges of materials that do not integrate with the local ambience and the extra pressure they put on the land and water bodies is destructive.
5. Tourism development in sensitive areas especially in interior village and forests may face stiff resistance from locals resisting encroachment on their resources and culture.

The positive aspects of tourism development in these regions are

1. Generation of employment for local residents
2. Conservation of natural resources and heritage monuments through tourism revenue to maintain destination attractiveness
3. Opportunities for alternate employment for locals engaged in poaching and other illegal Activities
4. Social upliftment and education opportunities through participative village tourism
5. Conservation of natural resources and heritage monuments through participative ecotourism and special interest tourism
6. Orientation of tourists and community at large towards conservation.

6.7 Details of Tourism Project Components
Revenue producing opportunities have been evaluated for their commercial feasibility so that they can be marketed to potential entrepreneurs. Investment planning for tourism entails an identification of investment opportunities at various destinations and prioritizing them. For a particular type of project at its suggested location, the basic rate of land and building, plant & machinery and tourist availing the facility at the suggested time of implementation is approximately equal. Hence, the same project can be replicated at all those locations without major changes in capital outlay and profitability.

7.7.1 Amusement Park: Vijay Bharat Theme Park
The project will involve setting up of an entertainment park in a sprawling landscaped location. Tourist theme – The changing lifestyle, exposure to roving amusement rides and dearth of meaningful recreational facilities combine to create a ready demand for amusement park. Tourist expecting a leisure holiday experience would be attracted towards such an activity.

Based on our studies, there is no theme park in Gondia district or surrounding area. We are proposing a Vijay Bharat Theme Park near the Birsi Airport which shall be based on historical events of Indian History. It shall also contain amusement park, 3D/ 4D shows, meditation centre, Revolving Restaurant etc.

It will offer not-so-expensive rides and contain ancillary commercial outlets like restaurant, ice-cream parlor, toy shop and souvenir shop. The shops will be given on lease basis. The project will involve installation of different rides. The visitors will pay an entry charge to the park. Also, they will pay charges towards the ride availed. Other source of income to the park will be from the rentals of the shops and car park charges. A customizable path approach is essential as the customer capacity to pay is limited; large volume of business is essential. The target market for such a project would comprise middle class and above people from the city and surrounding satellite townships. As the suggested locations are well-established tourist attractions, a part of the tourists visiting these destinations can also be tapped as potential visitors.

Some of the rides that can be included are given below:-

Rides
1. Trooper
2. Bumper Car
3. Tea Cup.
4. Water Merry go Round
5. Water Kiddies Ride
6. Baby Train  
7. Bounce About  
8. Tora Tora  
9. Go Cart  
10. Loop Coaster  
11. Dragon Train

Other facilities, which will be included for visitor convenience, are Entrance Plaza, Ticket counter, public toilets, Kiosks.

No major environmental impact is envisaged because of the project provided that appropriate arrangement for disposal of solid & liquid waste generated by the amusement park is made. The ride operators, unskilled labour and the clerical staff, required for the park operation, can be locally employed. The project would create at least 132 direct new job opportunities for local residents. Moreover the project would increase day visitors to the destination as well act as a means of a retaining theme generating opportunities for other related tourism.

6.7.2 Audio visual show

The project will involve beautification and lighting of site, operation of audio visual show giving information of the site especially on forts narrating the history of the fort, major attractions on the fort and significant events from the relevant history witnessed by the fort.

6.7.2.1 Components of the Project

1. **Amphitheatre**: A main stage and a seating arrangement would be constructed to host the Audio-Visual show. The seating arrangement would have a capacity of 150 people. The stage would be the complete with high quality acoustic system and control panel for light effects.

2. **Light Effects**: Lighting arrangement on the fort should be designed to light adequately the major attractions/ points on the fort. The light effects should be synchronized to the show commentary.

3. **Sound effects**: A prerecorded show commentary should anchor the show assisted by light effects on the fort.

4. **Folk Show**: The audio- visual show would be followed by folk show (called Powada) that narrates stories of significant events witnessed by the fort. The ‘powada’ was used as a motivator in the times of Raje Shivaji.

5. **Language**: Two shows in Marathi and Hindi each are proposed to begin with. An additional English show would be added later if necessary.
Such shows held in places like Golconda fort in Hyderabad and Shaniwar Wada in Pune have proved to be friendly to the environment. The revenue earned from the show can also be utilized in restoration activities of the historic monuments. The project would create at least 8 new direct job opportunities for local residents of that destination and other indirect opportunities for other related tourism activities such as restaurants, eating joints, shops selling tourist commodities, local crafts and eatables etc. These would contribute to general socio-economic development of the local community.

The government can make the initial investment and private entrepreneurs would operate the show on a yearly contract basis. Being a project related to development of heritage sites, international bodies like OECD, ADB, etc can be approached for initial funding.

6.7.3 Cottage Resort with Bar and Restaurant

Tourist theme – Tourist expecting a mix of leisure and a cultural experience would be attracted towards such theme resort built on lines of a village. The target market for such a project would be middle class and higher tourists with annual income of over Rs 1.5 lakh per annum. Such a theme related resort would also attract foreign tourists. Any tourist destination near river or lake having potential of approximately more than 30,000 tourists per year or expected to fetch similar number- Initially the number of cottages will be built less in number that can be subsequently increased by the increased number of tourists. Depending upon the location of lake side cottages the theme used for designing the ambience would change, but still a rural touch must be given to attract tourists.

Since the basic rates of land and building & plant & machinery and tourist availing the facility at the suggested time of implementation is the approximately equal at all the above locations is same the project can be replicated at all these locations without major changes in capital outlay and profitability.

The suggested product would basically provide accommodation with restaurant and bar for visiting tourists per day. The project would comprise of following components:-

6.7.3.1 Cottage Accommodation

1. River bank side cottages facing the bank at an appropriate distance from the High Tide Line as specified in the CRZ regulations (usually 200 m).
2. The cottages would be designed on lines of a traditional regional typology hut with sloping Mangalore tile roof.
3. The reception centre, restaurant and the overall ambience should be able to deliver an experience of being in a typical lazy village to tourists.
4. Each cottage would be a 2-bedded self-contained accommodation with provision for 1 extra bed.
6.7.3.3 Restaurant and Bar

1. Restaurant should include in its menu typical Regional cuisine, complete with tempting and fresh food.
2. Restaurant should also offer specialties from other Maharashtra region and other area like Vidarbha, Konkan etc.

Care should be taken to minimize by creating a no plastic zone within the resort premises and proper solid waste management system. A self-contained system for solid waste management would be desirable for the project. Discharge of solid waste and sewerage in the sea from points near the beach front should be discouraged right from the initial phase of planning. The project would create at least 16 new job opportunities for local residents of that destination.

Moreover the project would retain, on an average 8000-9000 tourists per year at that destination generating opportunities for other related tourism activities such as restaurants, eating joints, boat rides, shops selling tourist commodities, local crafts and eatables etc, which would contribute to general socio-economic development of the local community.

6.7.4 Budget Accommodation

The suggested product would basically provide a budget grade accommodation facility to the tourists. The project would comprise of following components
1. The hotel will have rooms with basic facilities.
2. A restaurant will take care of boarding needs of the tourists

There will be no significant environmental impact to the location due to implementation of the project. A self-contained system for solid waste management would be desirable for the project.

A 30-room hotel project would create at least 16 direct new job opportunities for local residents of that destination. This would contribute to general socio-economic development of the local community.

6.7.5 Convention Centre

Tourist theme – With the rise on conferences / corporate meets the Theme will be oriented to Corporate Tourism. The target market for such a project would be mainly for corporate and training institutes. There is an unprecedented rise in conference-business. This is an outcome of changes in corporate management style and growing competition. Intercompany brainstorming, corporate planning, marketing, training, and dealer interaction, special project work all these require executives / others to get away from the normal place of work and spend time together on a group basis. River banks, vicinity of bigger towns/cities offers an excellent environment for such a project. The suggested project would provide a place for corporate
meetings, training programs with required media equipment & IT support. The project would comprise of following components

1. A conference hall designed to seat 60 persons.
2. A cafeteria cum restaurant to take care of lunch, dinner & snacks requirements.
3. The interior work of architecture can be moulded to blend with the tourism theme of the location giving it an ethnic touch.

There will be no significant environmental impact to the location due to implementation of the project. A self-contained system for solid waste management would be desirable for the project.

The project would create at least 12 new direct job opportunities for local residents of that destination. Moreover the project would retain, corporate tourists at that destination generating opportunities for other related tourism activities such as restaurants, eating joints, boat rides, shops selling tourist commodities, local crafts and eatables etc, which would contribute to general socio-economic development of the local community.

6.7.6 Health Resort

Tourist theme – There is a growing awareness regarding health in a larger sense – remaining fit and active, body weight, control over aging process, stress – management. The project would harp upon the theme of Health Tourism. The demand for these activities normally stems from the prosperous sections such as businessmen, professionals politicians, and government officials. Also, there is a heavy demand from women. Hence, the focus should revolve around these sections of the society.

The suggested project would provide a place for those who are interested in physical, spiritual wellbeing. And also, for those who just want to relax. Various packages will be offered with certain duration for each. The resort will combine the best of both the systems – western and Indian. Health club & allied facilities will be modern; while there will be excellent Ayurvedic and nature therapy facilities. The location of such a project plays an important role in its success. The environment should be quiet, peaceful and conductive to a health-promoting, stress – relieving experience. Hill stations and water bodies offer an excellent environment for such a project.

The project would comprise of following components and facilities:

1. A non-star /star luxury accommodation comprising of rooms.
2. A restaurant cum dining hall to take care of lunch, dinner & snacks requirements. The food served will emphasize on health, wholesomeness and nutrition.
3. Hospital
4. Steam / Sauna bath facilities.
6. Yoga / meditation center.
7. Sophisticated health club / gymnasium.
8. Walkways / jogging facilities.
9. Library.

There will be no significant environmental impact to the location due to implementation of the project. A self-contained system for solid waste management would be desirable for the project. The project would create at least 26 new direct job opportunities for local residents of that destination in the general category. Also, 6 new job opportunities at the instructor level are envisaged. However, all the personnel for this category will have to be trained properly. Moreover, the herbs that would be required for nature cure / Ayurvedic treatment will be bought from the local residents who will collect these from the surrounding forests. This would also contribute to the general socio-economic development of the local community.

For major medical problems the nearest destination for Gondia population is Nagpur. There is a tremendous scope to develop Health Tourism in Gondia which can cater to 20 lakh population.

6.7.7 Non Star Luxury Accommodation

Tourists expecting a good cadre of accommodation above the general budget type but below the star categories would be attracted to such a project.

The suggested product would basically provide a non -star grade accommodation facility to the tourists.

The project would comprise of following components
1. The hotel will have well furnished rooms.
2. It will offer different categories of rooms to suit different pocket sizes.
3. Air-conditioned rooms will also be available.
4. All the rooms will have a Television and intercom facility.
5. A restaurant will take care of boarding needs of the tourists.

There will be no significant environmental impact to the location due to implementation of the project. A self-contained system for solid waste management would be desirable for the project.

A 30-room hotel project would create at least 23 direct new job opportunities for local residents of that destination. The hotel / restaurant in future can employ local performing artists, which would contribute to general socio-economic development of the local community.
6.7.8 Restaurant

Tourist theme – Tourist expecting a food joint with a cultural experience would be attracted to such a project. The target market for such a project would be all class of tourists. Giving an Ethnic touch would also attract foreign tourists. The suggested product would basically provide eating facility to the tourists. The project would comprise of following components:

1. 10 Tables, which will be able to accommodate 40 tourists at a time.
2. The restaurant would be given a touch of the tourist theme of the location.
3. The restaurant will serve local cuisine along with other Indian foodstuffs.

The restaurant will have no significant environmental impact at the location. Care should be taken to minimize though by creating a no plastic zone at locations near to the Reserve forests. A self-contained system for solid waste management would be desirable for the project.

The project would create at least 12 direct new job opportunities for local residents of that destination. The restaurant in future can employ local performing artists, which would contribute to general socio-economic development of the local community.

6.7.9 Lake Water Sports

Tourist theme – Tourist expecting a mix of leisure and adventure experience would be attracted towards such an activity. The target market for such a project would comprise middle class and higher tourists with annual income of over Rs 1.5 lac per annum. Such a theme related resort would also attract foreign tourists. Lake water sports can be implemented at lake with sufficient water availability throughout the year with good tourist flow. Such projects can club together with lakeside cottages.

The project will involve installation of sea-based water sports activities. A list of these activities/facilities is given below. The users will pay a ride charge.

6.7.10 River Bank Rides and Facilities

1. Parasailing (1 Nos – Speed boat + Parasail assembly): Under this activity a Para sailor is connected to a sea-bound speedboat. The Para sailor remains on the shore. The speedboat is normally 150 m away from the sailor. The speedboat moves just as the helpers open up the parachute. The pull given by the boat lifts the Para sailor from the sand. The sailor can achieve a height of maximum 375 m. the sailor lands on sand or in shallow water.
2. Water Scooter (2 Nos): The scooter will be a 2-seater boat & run on petrol. This can be handed over to the tourist to drive or a driver will be provided by the operator.

3. Water Skiing (1 Nos – Speed boat + Skiing assembly): The skier will hold on to a string attached to a speedboat. As the boat gains speed the skier will balance on the surface of water by means of two flat boards or ski’s. This needs some skill & training, which can be imparted quickly.

4. Life Jackets (40 nos): The tourist will have to wear a life jacket to undertake any of the above-mentioned activities to ensure safety.

6.7.11 Lake Rides and Facilities

1. Row Boat (5 nos): These will be 4 seater boats which will be operated by the tourist themselves or a row person will be provided by the operators.

2. Water Scooter (4 nos): The scooter will be a 2-seater boat & run on petrol. This can be handed over to the tourist to drive or a driver will be provided by the operator.

3. Water Skiing (1 nos – Speed boat + Skiing assembly): The skier will hold on to a string attached to a speedboat. As the boat gains speed the skier will balance on the surface of water by means of two flat boards or ski’s. This needs some skill & training, which can be imparted quickly.

4. Mini Pirate Boat (1 nos): This will be 12-seater motorboat, which will be operated by a driver for a group of people & driven around the lake.

5. Pedal Boat (5 nos): This will be a 2-seater boat, which will be operated by 2 people

Being a small-scale operation the project will not have any significant adverse effect on the environment. Moreover, the suggested locations do not have any commercial activity such as fishing by local fishermen, market for marine products on the river bank / lakefronts.

The boat operators & clerks can be locally employed with minor training. The project would create at least 7 direct new job opportunities for local residents of that destination for beach sports & 13 direct new job opportunities in case of lake water sports. Moreover the project would increase day visitors at that destination generating opportunities for other related tourism activities such as restaurants, eating joints, shops selling tourist commodities, local crafts and eatables etc, which would contribute to general socio-economic development of the local community.

6.8. SWOT Analysis of Tourist Destination

Strengths

- Rich culture and heritage
- Variety of landscapes, lifestyles and cuisines
- Presence of natural spillways, water bodies & dams
- Presence of Wild life sanctuaries with Tiger reserves
- Colorful fairs and festivals

**Weaknesses**
- Poor accessibility to many tourist destinations due to basic Infrastructure bottlenecks
- Lack of tourist infrastructure & basic amenities at many tourist destinations
- Lack of information about tourist destinations
- Unfavorable brand image as a tourist friendly destination.
- Cleanliness is not present giving bad impression to tourists

**Opportunities**
- Close proximity to international tourist destinations of Nagpur
- Presence of two National parks
- Global trend towards exotic destinations like India
- Tourism potential unexploited

**Threats**
- Aggressive marketing and promotion by competing destinations in other districts
CHAPTER 7: TOURIST FLOW

1. Tourism is now well recognized as a major growth engine. Several countries have transformed their economies by developing their tourism potential. Tourism has great capacity to create large-scale employment – from the most specialized to the unskilled. The Indian economy is undergoing a major transformation. With an annual growth of eight percent, India has become the second most favored destination for foreign direct investment. As an economic activity in the service sector, tourism also has enormous potential for contributing to economic growth.

2. Tourism has the potential to change the economic face of a region. The benefits of planned tourism development are manifold. Promotion of tourism would bring many direct and indirect benefits to the people. GoI as well as GoMP have initiated tourism policy/ies to meet the growing demands for infrastructure and service delivery.

3. Some of the direct benefits accruing to the local community of a region as a result of tourism development are:
   i. Employment opportunities in tourism and hospitality sector
   ii. Development of private enterprise
   iii. Improved standard of living
   iv. Social upliftment and improved quality of life
   v. Better education and training
   vi. Sustainable environmental practices
   vii. Foreign exchange earning

Some of the indirect benefits accruing to the local community of a region as a result of tourism development are:

- Infrastructure development – power, water, sanitation, hospitals, roads, etc.
- Market for local produce
- Employment in infrastructure sector
- Economic up-liftment due to income multiplier effect

7.1 Tourism Scenario in India – An Overview

India’s travel and tourism (T&T) economy accounts for 25 million jobs or 6% of employment. The departments of tourism estimates of travel and tourism industry jobs are 4.2 million or 2.9% of all employment.
## Important Facts About Tourism, 2011

### (i) India
- **No. of Foreign Tourist Arrivals in India**: 6.29 Million (P)
  - Annual Growth Rate: 8.9%
- **No. of Indian Nationals departures from India**: 14.21 Million (P)
  - Annual Growth Rate: 9.4%
- **No. of Domestic Tourist Visits to all States/UTs**: 850.86 Million (P)
  - Annual Growth Rate: 13.8%
- **Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism**
  - i) In INR terms: Rs.77591Crore (#)
    - Annual Growth Rate: 19.6%
  - ii) In US$ terms: US$ 16.56 Billion (#)
    - Annual Growth Rate: 16.7%
  - iii) In US$ terms (as per Reserve Bank of India): US$ 17.52 Billion

### (ii) World
- **No. of International Tourist Arrivals**: 983 Million (P)
  - Annual Growth Rate: 4.6%
- **International Tourism Receipts**: US$ 1030 Billion (P)
  - Annual Growth Rate: 11.1%

### (iii) Asia & the Pacific Region
- **No. of International Tourist Arrivals**: 217.0 Million (P)
  - Annual Growth Rate: 6.1%
- **International Tourism Receipts**: US$ 289.4 Billion (P)
  - Annual Growth Rate: 13.4%

### (iv) India's Position in World
- **Share of India in International Tourist Arrivals**: 0.64%
- **India's rank in World Tourist Arrivals**: 38
- **Share of India in International Tourism Receipts**
  (As per MOT Advance Estimates)
  - **India's rank in World Tourism Receipts**: 17

### (v) India's Position in Asia & the Pacific Region
- **Share of India in International Tourist Arrivals**: 2.90%
  - **India's rank in International Tourist Arrivals**: 9
- **Share of India in International Tourism Receipts**
  - **India's rank in International Tourism Receipts**: 8
  - **P**: Provisional
  - **#: Advance Estimates**

### 7.2 Development of Tourism in Maharashtra

In order to increase the influx of domestic and international tourists, **Maharashtra tourism** came up with aggressive promotion campaigns and strategies. The department launched its "Maharashtra Unlimited" campaign in domestic and overseas market to create awareness about tourism in Maharashtra and to popularize **Maharashtra travel destinations**. **Maharashtra tourism** is also developing infrastructure like hotels, transport at major tourist destinations and has identified several new **Maharashtra tourism**
circuits and special tourism areas, which would be given priority in tourism related infrastructure development.

**Maharashtra Tourism** also plans to focus on various other innovative areas such as Bollywood tourism, Eco Tourism, Wildlife tourism, Wine tourism, Agro Tourism, and special entertainment zone. For the convenience of tourists, **Maharashtra tourism** has opened tourist information centers at all popular destination, which provide travel information about various tourist spots in Maharashtra and offer travel maps, **Maharashtra tourism** guides and travel books at affordable prices. Tourists can also get complete Maharashtra travel information at the official website of **Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation**.

The selection of destination to be visited amongst the various choices available is done by the tourists using the following four factors

1. Availability of ample avenues for tourism development in terms of natural resources and geo-bio diversity
2. Availability of basic infrastructure, communication network and transportation facility to major states of India.
3. Availability of tourism infrastructure such as tour/taxi operators, Way side amenities and development of viewpoints and destinations
4. Awareness about the destination in the mind of tourists.

### 7.3 Tourist flow in Maharashtra

There exists immense scope for Tourism development in Maharashtra. It is one of the very few god gifted states in India with a unique combination of hills, plateau, sea beaches, historical forts and caves. Temples both Hindus and Jains richly adorn the cities of Maharashtra. Tourism is a major source of foreign exchange. Mumbai is a major arrival point for overseas visitors.

Research studies carried out in the tourism sector indicate a multiplier of around 2.5. It is suggested that visit of each foreign tourist provides employment to one person and 6.5 domestic tourists generate one job. The industry – transport, storage & communication, trade, hotels and restaurants accounts for around 20-22% of the gross state domestic product and 3.5% of the employment in the state. No specific estimates are available on the employment in the travel and tourism industry. The economic census 1998 indicated an employment of 461000 persons (urban and rural) employed in restaurant and hotels and 387000 persons working in the transportation industry.

The domestic tourists visiting Maharashtra doubled during the last decade, from 41.29 lakh in 1991 to 84.8 lakh in 2001, whereas the number of foreign tourists visiting Mumbai increased from 7 million in 1991 to 8 million in 2001. The rapid growth in domestic tourism can be attributed to the ever increasing
middle class, increase in disposable income, improved facilities, stress on urban families, improved connectivity to tourist destinations, etc. 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.

7.3.1 Composition of Tourist Traffic in Maharashtra

The composition of tourist traffic travelling with tour operators depends upon the tourist circuit visited. For tours such as Ashtavinayak, Kolhapur, Jejuri, Nashik, Wani etc., the percentage share of pilgrims is as high as 90% whereas for tours like Konkan, Aurangabad etc, the percentage of Leisure and Heritage tourists is high.

![Figure 3.36: Composition of Tourist Traffic](image)

7.4 Market potential of Maharashtra tourism by Perspective plan

The tourist arrivals in Maharashtra for the year 2000 are estimated to be around 9.38 million as per the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. Maharashtra share in the total domestic tourist arrivals in India is 3.95% whereas its share in total international tourist arrivals in India is around 40.68%. Mumbai being a major international airport in India, it is widely used as entry and exit point by international tourists. However out of around 1.08 million tourists visiting Maharashtra only 5-6% of foreign tourists move on to tourist destinations in Maharashtra. Based on the market survey of 40 important tourist destinations in Maharashtra covering 75% of total tourist arrivals in Maharashtra, DCEL has targeted a CAGR of 6.72% over the next 20 years.

The growth estimated in total tourist traffic over the next 20 years indicates the projections for total domestic and foreign tourists. Figure 5.3 shows the mentioned growth rates.
The overall growth rates for all Maharashtra destinations and the estimated CAGR for tourist arrivals in Maharashtra for domestic tourists are shown in Table 8.4.

Table 7.1 overall growth rates of Maharashtra tourist destinations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Tourist Inflow per year</th>
<th>Overall CAGR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current 2001-02</td>
<td>Estimated 2021-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurangabad</td>
<td>600000</td>
<td>1670725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajantha</td>
<td>350000</td>
<td>1136489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paithan</td>
<td>75000</td>
<td>240535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lonar</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>18168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashik</td>
<td>115000</td>
<td>368821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wani</td>
<td>400000</td>
<td>1282854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wani</td>
<td>400000</td>
<td>1282854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhandarbara</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>369221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>1000000</td>
<td>5590100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhimashankar</td>
<td>350000</td>
<td>1122497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pune</td>
<td>500000</td>
<td>2007141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratapgar</td>
<td>300000</td>
<td>1128660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wai</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>752440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koyna</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>128565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolhapur</td>
<td>350000</td>
<td>1405367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panhala</td>
<td>425000</td>
<td>1181981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dajipur</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>41327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amboli</td>
<td>35000</td>
<td>102986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawantwadi</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>186352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarkarli</td>
<td>75000</td>
<td>269079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malvan</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>641427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunkeshwar</td>
<td>35000</td>
<td>76689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devgad</td>
<td>35000</td>
<td>90237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratnagiri</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>752440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dervan</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>182885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harne</td>
<td>25000</td>
<td>86219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karde</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>77782</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### District Tourism Master Plan for Gondia District

### 7.5 Market Segments

Out of the total tourist visiting tourist destinations in Maharashtra, about 15-20 % tourists are from other states while only 10-12% tourists are of foreign origin. The majority of tourists in Maharashtra are domestic tourists from within the state. The revenue earned from the out of state and foreign tourists is almost twice the local tourists. However, only a few select destinations in Maharashtra are popular amongst the tourist from other states. This number is even smaller for foreign tourists. Other tourist destinations in Maharashtra exclusively depend upon domestic tourists for the revenue generated through tourism.

### 7.6 Tourist Flow in Gondia District

#### TABLE 7.2 Month Wise Tourism Flow in Gondia District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Domestic tourist</th>
<th>Foreign tourist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>11725</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>208125</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>62206</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>113437</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>109454</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>128011</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>136747</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>113880</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>110074</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>117544</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>124704</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>119819</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1355751</strong></td>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to our survey and primary information collected, cumulative tourist traffic in Gondia District is around 14 lakh persons in a calendar year. The tourists going for wildlife tourism are mostly from Vidarbha and some from Mumbai and Pune side (mainly to Nagzira wildlife sanctuary). Tourists to Navegaon National Park, Itiadoh Dam are generally local or as far from Nagpur as the destination are not popular in Western Maharashtra or other parts of India. Other destinations, mainly dams like Chulban, Pangdi, Chorakhmara, Bodalkasa lakes are unknown to tourist. Only locals visit these places and so also places like Kachargarh Caves where Adiwasis are the main visitors. 45 vehicles are permitted inside Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary daily and on weekends all spots are full, vehicles mainly entering from Pitezari Sakoli side. On an average Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary have full 45 vehicles for 200 days of the year making the number of visitors to nearly 1 lakh per year (including school trips, camps etc.). Number of tourist visiting pure natural location tourism in Gondia is around 1.8 lakh in Gondia district while rest of the 13.2 lakh tourists are religious.

Number of visitors to Salekasa/ Darekasa forest has reduced to a very low level due to the fear of naxalites. The destinations visited were then ranked on the cumulative points tally for each destination. The zone wise points were evaluated and two spots of Gondia were surveyed in East Zone with Navegaon national park getting 26.5 points under ecotourism category and Nagzira wild life sanctuary getting 24.5 points again under eco-tourism category.

7.6.1 Projection of Tourist Flow 2032

7.6.1.1 Methodology adopted for estimating the Tourist Load in 2032

The load in 2032 has two components – domestic tourist load and foreign tourist load. The methodology for evaluation of tourist load in 2032 is as follows:

**Step 1: Estimation of Domestic Tourist Load in 2033:**

The Ministry of Tourism Government of India aims at maintaining the annual domestic tourist growth rate of 12.16% for the next five years while further than the 5 years we expect tourist growth of @ 2 percent per annum. *(Source: Letter DO No. 8(12)/2011- MRD, issued by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India to Secretary Tourism of all States).* For calculating the domestic tourist load in 2033 the base year figures of 2013 were thus projected using a CAGR of 12.16%.

Although the government suggests the tourist flow CAGR to be 12.16 percent, calculating tourist inflow with the CAGR rate gives us total tourist in 2033 as 44 lakh which is improper. So correct projections for Gondia district with the kind of infrastructure present and after developing destinations according to this Tourism Master Plan, the tourist inflow still will not increase by more than 3 to 4 percent per year in the
first 5 years. So we have taken a CAGR of 3.5% for first 5 years and 2 percent for rest 15 years and made the projections which are as under.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Domestic tourist</th>
<th>Projected Domestic Tourist Flow (by 12.16% CAGR)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>2028</td>
<td>2033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>12135</td>
<td>14917</td>
<td>16470</td>
<td>18184</td>
<td>20077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>215409</td>
<td>264793</td>
<td>292353</td>
<td>322781</td>
<td>356377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>64383</td>
<td>79143</td>
<td>87381</td>
<td>96475</td>
<td>106517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>117407</td>
<td>144324</td>
<td>159345</td>
<td>175930</td>
<td>194240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>113285</td>
<td>139256</td>
<td>153750</td>
<td>169752</td>
<td>187420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>132491</td>
<td>162866</td>
<td>179817</td>
<td>198532</td>
<td>219196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>141533</td>
<td>173980</td>
<td>192088</td>
<td>21081</td>
<td>234155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>117866</td>
<td>144887</td>
<td>159967</td>
<td>176617</td>
<td>194999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>113927</td>
<td>140045</td>
<td>154621</td>
<td>170714</td>
<td>188482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>121658</td>
<td>149549</td>
<td>165114</td>
<td>182299</td>
<td>201273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>129069</td>
<td>158658</td>
<td>175172</td>
<td>193404</td>
<td>213533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>124013</td>
<td>152443</td>
<td>168310</td>
<td>185827</td>
<td>205169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1405189</td>
<td>1726880</td>
<td>1906410</td>
<td>2104625</td>
<td>2323470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 2: Estimation of Foreign Tourist Load in 2033:**

The Ministry of Tourism Government of India aims at increasing the country’s share of World Tourist Arrivals from 0.6% to 1% for the next five years (Source: Letter DO No. 8(12)/2011- MRD, issued by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India to Secretary Tourism of all States). Using these figures a CAGR of 10.76% was calculated. Thus For calculating the foreign tourist load in 2033 the base year figures of 2010 were thus projected using a CAGR of 10.76%.

**Total Tourist inflow 2033**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Domestic tourist 2010</th>
<th>Foreign tourist 2010</th>
<th>Projected Domestic 2033</th>
<th>Projected Foreign tourist 2033</th>
<th>Total 2033</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>11725</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20077</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>20133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>208125</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>356377</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>356433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>62206</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>106517</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>106573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>113437</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>194240</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>194296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>109454</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>187420</td>
<td>6251</td>
<td>193671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>128011</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>219196</td>
<td>12502</td>
<td>231698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>136747</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>234155</td>
<td>37506</td>
<td>271660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>113880</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>194999</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>195055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>110074</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>188482</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>188538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>117544</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>201273</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>201329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>124704</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>213533</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>213589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>119819</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>205169</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>205225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1355726</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2321437</td>
<td>56763</td>
<td>2378200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District Tourism Master Plan for Gondia District

June 2013
7.7 Improvement of Tourism Facilities in Gondia

1. The effort to attract foreign tourists to Gondia district will be based on the level of marketing- i.e. making Gondia destinations visible on international- tourist map. Hence, it is required to enhance the marketing effort
2. Improvement of quality of services like better lodging/boarding facility, Improvement in hygiene and cleanliness etc.
3. Improvement of communication facility –
   a. Easy access to telephones/ fax/ inter-net etc.
   b. Improving the availability of trained guides conversant with English.
   c. Provision of proper signage’s in English
   d. Improvement in means of travel – road/railways/airways.
4. Increased number of Tour operators establishments with on-line facility for booking.
5. Improvement in hospitality services and guides
6. Improvement in travel routes and mode of transports
7. Availability of banking facility with ATM, forex.
8. Improvement of security systems like close circuit TV.
9. Eradication of theft practices like cheating by auto drivers/shop keepers/ guides etc.
10. Establishment of grievance cell, police, guards, first-aid cell for the safety of tourists.
11. Eradication of beggars, pick-pocketers, thief.
12. Improvement of parking facility and better management of large number tourists especially at pilgrim sites at the times of festival.
13. Selection of a destination for various tourism projects should match with the spending power of the type of visitors visiting that destination.

7.8 Carry capacity analysis of towns and destinations of Gondia district

The destinations in Gondia district needs to improve as far as basic infrastructure is concern. The major towns and tourist destinations in Gondia district do not face any problem related to over carrying capacity as these are visited by less number of tourists and there is ample scope for attracting large number of tourists. The carrying capacity of tourism destinations in Gondia shall be calculated on the basis of number of destinations, available months of tourism, available infrastructure and proposed infrastructure such as Accommodation, Transport etc. In Nagzira and Navegaon Naational Parks there are 2 rounds (safari) allowed, Morning and Afternoon. The tourist taking these rounds can be different. Per day visitors to dams/ caves/ jungles and heritage sites can not go beyond 200 per day. Also, number of tourism days onn an average per year are not more than 200. Hence the carrying capacity of all the natural tourist destinations (25) shall be 10 lakh per year. The Religious tourism
locations have more tourists visiting especially during Yatras and have a greater carrying capacity. The total tourist carrying capacity of Gondia district by 2033 shall be around 24 lakh including all types of tourism. To develop tourism at natural locations, all 25 destinations need to have accommodation facility equal to 100 percent of a days flow i.e. 5000 persons or in other words 1200 rooms.

7.9 Estimation of Employment Generation

The proposed investments at tourist destinations and circuit are expected to generate employment. These employment figures have been estimated on a district level because of the direct and indirect nature of employment generation from these investments. To estimate the number of employment generated an investment multiplier of 78 jobs per million investments is taken. The employment generation district wise and due to projects proposed across districts will be 139497.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. NO.</th>
<th>Tourism Circuits/ Destinations</th>
<th>Indicative cost (Rs. lacs)</th>
<th>Employment Generation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nagzira Wild Life Sanctuary</td>
<td>666</td>
<td>5195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kosamtondi Entry point</td>
<td>295.3</td>
<td>2303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bodalkasa Entry point</td>
<td>561.3</td>
<td>4378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chorkhamara Entry point</td>
<td>295.3</td>
<td>2303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mangezari Entry point</td>
<td>390.5</td>
<td>3046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Navegaon National Park</td>
<td>1833.7</td>
<td>14303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>theme park near Navegaon</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>23400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Itiádoh Lake</td>
<td>430.2</td>
<td>3356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Shringar Lake</td>
<td>187.7</td>
<td>1464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bodhalkasa Dam</td>
<td>415.3</td>
<td>3239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chorkhamara Dam</td>
<td>415.3</td>
<td>3239</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### District Tourism Master Plan for Gondia District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Chulbandh Dam</td>
<td>473.1</td>
<td>3690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Khairbanda Dam</td>
<td>305.9</td>
<td>2386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Katangi Dam</td>
<td>291.9</td>
<td>2277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rengepar Dam</td>
<td>380.8</td>
<td>2970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Umarzari Dam</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>2933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Khulashantola Dam</td>
<td>287.1</td>
<td>2239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sirpur Dam</td>
<td>287.1</td>
<td>2239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Pujaritola Dam</td>
<td>287.1</td>
<td>2239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sangrampur Dam</td>
<td>290.3</td>
<td>2264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Managad Dam</td>
<td>165.5</td>
<td>1291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Pratapgar fort</td>
<td>585.68</td>
<td>4568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Biodiversity park near Shringar bandh lake</td>
<td>274.96</td>
<td>2145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Garmata Devi Temple, Salekasa</td>
<td>184.98</td>
<td>1443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Biodiversity park near Ghat temeri</td>
<td>274.96</td>
<td>2145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Shiva Temple, Nagra, Gondia</td>
<td>188.08</td>
<td>1467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Mandodevi Temple, (Goregaon)</td>
<td>188.08</td>
<td>1467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Mahadeo Temple, Amgaon</td>
<td>149.96</td>
<td>1170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Nagra, Gondia (Archeological Site)</td>
<td>108.28</td>
<td>845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kachargadh Caves</td>
<td>174.48</td>
<td>1361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Hazara Water Fall</td>
<td>126.18</td>
<td>984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Gothangaon (Tibetan Camp)</td>
<td>221.79</td>
<td>1730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Padampur</td>
<td>86.43</td>
<td>674</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Calculating by number of tourists in 2033 which will be around 23 lakh, employment generated is 1 person per 20 tourist which shall be 1,15,000 jobs created. The 23 lakh tourists include all tourist destinations inclusive of religious Yatras as well. The above table denotes only those locations where natural location tourism is possible.

### 7.10 Human resource development

Tourism falls into the service industry which essentially implies that people engaged in this trade deal with people and cater to their needs. Hence, the people in the tourism industry need to develop skills for dealing with tourists and to develop a knowledge base, which has to be constantly updated of the facilities available to the tourists. The two major activities in tourism are:

1. Accommodation and hospitality and
2. Travel trade.

Training for both these activities has to be based on clearly identified skills and knowledge needed for their effective performance. It is an added advantage that tourism is considered as industry sector in Maharashtra.

#### 7.10.1 Guide training Program

MTDC already conducts guide-training programs at important destinations. More emphasis should be laid on training of guides especially at foreign tourist destinations. Such programs would be more important in destinations where no development has taken place so far, but which can become an important destinations in the short term. A guide-training program is also essential wherever non-conventional tourism projects such as eco-trail, trekking, community participation, and village tourism are suggested. Being comparatively new themes to Maharashtra tourism, the guides should be
capable of creating interest and curiosity for such themes in the minds of tourists. In case of the implementing agency of the project being other government department such as ASI, Forest etc, the staff of respective department interacting with tourists should be oriented towards tourism industry functionalities.

7.10.2 Tour Operator and Travel Agents orientation Programme

Tour operators and travel agents should be kept abreast with the development of all major tourist destinations in Maharashtra so as to enable them plan their tours taking into account the latest infrastructure availability scenario. The destination priorities of the state governments for development and the destinations incorporated by tour operators in their tour should coincide to achieve goal congruence. This can be done by regular meets of tour operators and travel agents. Such meets can be conducted on a periodic basis (twice a year) and as a feedback can help in updating the tour operators and travel agents about the current status of tourism infrastructure availability at various destinations.

7.10.3 Educational institutes offering courses in Tourism and related Industry

Formal education in hospitality and tourism industry is given in Maharashtra through various colleges located in the cities of Mumbai, Pune, Aurangabad and Nagpur. Such formal educational institutes should be encouraged at major cities near the popular tourist destinations, which would create employment opportunities for local students in upcoming tourism projects in that region.

7.10.4 Special training programs on needs of foreign tourists

Training programs should be conducted for practicing tour operators, taxi operators, hotel managers, travel agents, guides and other professionals related to tourism industry orienting them towards the needs of foreign visitors. Such training programs should be conducted at existing and proposed international tourist destinations.

The training program should include the following

- Expectations of foreign tourists in terms of quality of service, timeliness, payment modes, general areas of interest like heritage, culture, rural life, beaches etc
- Eating habits of various nationals
- Working knowledge of English (at less known destinations)
- Professionalism in service
- Providing information about other places of interest in the vicinity
7.11 Communication and marketing

(i) Promotion/Marketing Cell of MTDC
MTDC’s existing marketing department would handle promotion and publicity campaigns directed towards both tourists and investors. This department would work closely with other departments such as forests, ASI, arts and culture and promote tourist attractions related to all these departments.

(ii) Marketing and Publicity
Marketing and Publicity plays a pivotal role in successful implementation of a perspective tourism development plan. It is often a point of debate whether the tourist inflow at a certain destination attracts related infrastructure or projects or is it the existing infrastructure and tourism amenities that attract tourist to a certain destination. Thus the marketing effort for tourism projects should be addressed to both tourists and investors for tourism projects. Tourist destinations also have to be promoted to tour operators and travel agents.

(iii) Marketing strategy to attract investors
Marketing department of MTDC could target private entrepreneurs, funding agencies like TFCI, MSFC, World Bank, ADB etc for investments in different types of projects in Maharashtra. Several initiatives can be conceived to reach out to the potential investors to offer them opportunities to invest in tourism projects in Maharashtra.

1. Seminars, presentations and exhibitions showcasing investment opportunities in Maharashtra at national and international travel and tourism exhibitions
2. Presentation to various organizations in the tourism industry such as Indian Association of Amusement Parks and allied Industries (IAAPI), FHRAI etc and conveying to them the perspective plan proposed by the Government.
3. Distributing printed brochures to potential investors providing
   • Information on tourist destinations
   • Current and potential tourist inflow
   • Projects identified and investments required
   • Incentives and assistance given by the government
   • Investment procedure

(iv) Media Publicity planning
Publicity in the print and audio-visual media could be used to promote individual destinations, circuits and even the entire state. Such promotion of destinations could serve a dual purpose of attracting tourists as well as investments to that destination. The promotion campaign could promote selected destinations depending upon the target audience and development priority of that destination. A combination of media tools should be used depending on the destination type and the target audience.
This is necessary to achieve the exact degree of repeat exposure and acceptance so as to create a “desire to visit” in the minds of the target customer.

A good promotion campaign is only successful if a sound distribution network backs it. Similarly, in tourism industry, a good promotion campaign will attract tourists on a sustainable basis only if it is backed by good accessibility to destinations, tourist infrastructure and tourist retaining capability. In addition to this, Maharashtra as a destination should be promoted amongst international tourism writers. Tours should be hosted for travel writers from East Asian and European countries.

Table 7.6 target group: Foreign tourists, Suggested Media Mix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In-flight Magazine</th>
<th>Tourist Magazine</th>
<th>Hoardings</th>
<th>Television</th>
<th>Airport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Existing foreign destination</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed foreign destination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.7 target group: Domestic tourists, Suggested Media Mix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tourist Magazine</th>
<th>Travel guide</th>
<th>Hoardings</th>
<th>Television</th>
<th>Newspaper</th>
<th>Other magazines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camping destination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En-route destination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local weekend destination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(v) Newspaper articles and interview

Interviews and articles on particular destinations or tourism policy on the whole can be used as a tool to invite private investors in the tourism sector. Such articles and interviews can appear in publications of associations related to tourism industry, travel magazines and other business magazines and newspapers. Such a publicity campaign can address the target audience of private entrepreneurs and other funding agencies.

(vi) FAM tours for tour operators

National and international tour operators should be called for a free visit to priority destinations of the state government and information regarding the destinations should be disseminated to them. Tour operators should be encouraged to visit the priority destinations more often through alliances between tour operators and MTDC.

(vii) Tourist Information Centre and Kiosks

This tool potentially is the most effective tool in the marketing mix as it offers promotion as well as acts as a facilitator or service provider to tourists. Tourist information centres should be strategically located at national and international gateways and important tourist destinations.
Chapter 8: STRATEGIES

Summary of 20 years Perspective plan for sustainable development of tourism in Gondia District

Key Characteristics

- Development phased on the basis of destination prioritization
- Suggested projects checked for sustainability considering economic, environmental and socioeconomic factors.
- Project profiles and feasibility study done for short term projects
- Year wise phasing of investment projects destination wise specific projects.
- Government expenditure kept limited to promotion and infrastructure projects.
- Destination prioritization based on government priority and tourist trends.
- Major infrastructure projects planned considered while estimating the growth of tourist inflow to particular destinations.

8.1 Development and Planning of Tourism Destinations

1. The broad assess of traffic flow to identified destinations and centres for assessment of infrastructure requirements taking into account past growth trends, suggested linkages and integration, future expected developments including likely investments by the state and investment climate / incentive for private sector etc. will fix the priority development and also the mode of development like BOT/ BOOT etc.

2. The arrival of an indicative cost configuration of likely investment on infrastructure development under different heads and to prioritize investment needs by drawing up a phased investment plan covering the next 20 years.

3. The inventory of existing infrastructural facilities (including paying guest facility) and the proposed infrastructure will be split up into various segments concerning different state government departments, such as PWD, Forest, Culture, handicrafts etc and dovetailed with the tourism plans.

4. Facilities for performance by local artists; cultural troupes will be built and Cultural complexes can be suggested with the financial help from the State Department of Culture and later made economically viable on the pattern of Dilli Haat

5. Establishing Handicraft shops are suggested at various tourist places; these could be run by women.
6. As per the Potential for developing health resorts at / near the tourist places. Yoga classes, nature cure facilities, ayurvedic system of medicines at destinations would be made to attract tourists.

7. The development proposals will need to be incorporated attractive packages / schemes to attract private sector investment.

8. Implementation of Measures necessary for mitigating the adverse environmental impacts and rehabilitation of the tourist places already environmentally damaged should be incorporated while planning of details infrastructure at various destinations.

(i) Tourism product mix
1. The proposed tourism product offered by Gondia district would be a mix of various projects in leisure and special interest tourism. All tourism themes like river banks, man-made entertainment centers, fort tourism, adventure tourism, eco-tourism and other forms of special interest tourism would be given equal weightage in terms of development.

1. The identified existing / potential destinations and centres, are categorized as a stand-alone destination, part of a circuit and /or as major attractions for special interest groups etc. The development category and the expenditure slab also based on its status accordingly.

(ii) Local community involvement
1. Development of tourism industry has played an important role in the overall socio economic development of certain destinations. Augmentation of private participation in tourism projects and increase in tourist inflow creates various direct and related job opportunities dependent on tourism for local residents of that destination. It is thus suggested that local community participation is essential to sustain tourism development at a particular destination. It is estimated that Tourism creates 47.5 direct jobs against 13 direct jobs in the manufacturing sector for every million rupees spent. Each direct job has a multiplying factor of around 2.5 i.e., one direct job generates 2.5 indirect jobs.

2. Moreover, tourism projects that do not benefit local community are likely to face resistance from the residents of that region. Therefore, care should be taken while implementing all projects in general and projects involving conservation, rehabilitation and acquisitions in particular. Tourism Projects such as Folk Village, Shopping cum exhibition centres for rural arts, craft and cuisine display are suggested to encourage community participation in tourism projects. The stalls/outlets at the destinations would preferably be given to local entrepreneurs on a contract basis.

3. Tourism products dedicated to community participation can be developed in rural and tribal areas. Tourists get a chance to stay with the locals in villages and collectively undertake small
development projects like construction of a mud road, small catchment areas on river streams, temple restoration etc. Implementation of such projects can be entrusted to NGOs and also to local self-government bodies.

(iii) Employment generation for Women

As most of the major tourist destinations in the state are located in the rural and semi-urban places, there exists a great potential to involve local mass participation and help them generate more and more income from the tourism activities. Women participation can greatly be encouraged to many of these activities befitting the nature and style of the women folk. Hospitality and Service industry in particular (Hotels, Restaurants, Call centres, Reservations, Tour coordination, even Tour guides etc.) can encourage and provide ample opportunity for women employment. IT and Training segments also have high potential so far as women employment generation is concerned.

To ensure and encourage healthy participation of women in various streams of activities in the tourism industry, certain things, as mentioned below need to be considered:

1. Necessary measures against commercial exploitation of women in tourist areas, stringent action for abuse against women as well as taking action against those who deliberately involve in illegal and unwarranted activities which are detrimental to the tourism any way.
2. A transparency (on the part of DOT) in providing information and data on employment of women in the tourism industry and state their position for further discussion.
3. Formation of a Specific Purposes Committee in tourism places (as provided in the Tamil Nadu Panchayat) to address the issues of tourism development like issuing and cancellation of licenses.
4. Empowerment of Panchayat in such a way that Panchayat have say in deciding new projects especially with respect to Special Tourism Area (STA).
5. The state should organize orientation training for ward members/ Panchayat leaders on issues of women and tourism.
6. State should train and involve local community as full time guides in all tourism places.
7. Create alternative, viable employment opportunities for local women in tourist places.
8. The Government and the Tourism Industry should refrain from stereotyping of women and their roles.
9. The state and local governments must allow for community participation particularly women in tourism policy formulation and implementation.
10. Prevention of migration of rural artisans to urban areas. While migration may assist the preservation of traditional craftmanship, state and civil society alike need to look at fresh ways to nurture rural talent.
11. Continued economic/financial support through various schemes/pensions for poor craftsmen based on certain criteria. These would encourage and help poor craftsmen to contribute to the sector in a sustained way.

12. An artisan welfare trust may also be created (if not in existence)

13. Besides implementing welfare schemes for artisans, the state government should also work to promote and develop handicrafts like organizing exhibitions every year to popularize and market Maharashtra’s handicrafts.

(iv) Handicraft, arts and Handloom industries

Invite investments from outside either from PSU's or big private concerns. People from Chambers of Commerce also can be motivated to invest by offering incentives and providing them all the required infrastructural facilities. NGOs need to be identified from outside the State who can invest in this State.

- In pursuance of the declared policy of developing the backward regions, the Government may consider a package of fiscal incentives to promote investment in this State.
- Information technology applications in local/regional languages need to be promoted thoroughly.
- E-commerce, etc., can be used to the maximum advantage. The products can be shown in internet to attract foreign buyers, etc.
- There is a need to strengthen the existing craft centres by way of increasing the number of crafts persons and providing them with modern tools and equipment.
- Efforts should be made to reduce the incidence of dropouts from the training. They should also be motivated to start their own units after the training by providing them with all the requirements.
- Awards for trainees who exhibit noticeable talents can also be made to motivate them just as awards to master crafts persons.
- The services of the Institutes of Handloom Technology, NCTD, NIFT, NID etc can be utilized fully for the development of handloom sector.
- For marketing the products the National/Regional level marketing agencies can be utilized by adopting the Government of India's scheme, i.e., Market Development Assistance Scheme (MDA).
- Strengthening of Artisan Training, Production and Marketing Centre (ARTRAP)
- Artisans should be motivated to produce products for exports as the scope of exports in these two sectors is vast. The expertise of Export Promotion Councils can be utilized.
• Artisans should be motivated to form cooperative societies so that they have fewer problems and can increase their bargaining power thus yielding better results.

(v) Development of destinations
1. Two major components of private sector participation are accommodation and tourism projects. Identification of the investment required in accommodation projects was based on the annual requirement of additional beds. The tourism projects are revenue-generating projects and cater to different market segments. The tourism projects where large private investment is possible are classified into the following major heads like:
   1. Amusement Parks
   2. Water parks/ Water Sports Complex
   3. Convention Centre
   4. Restaurants and food joints
   5. Folk village, mall road, Mahagram, etc
2. Private sector investment in tourism especially from large investment groups like Taj group etc. is only possible at popular destinations where the minimum number of tourists per year is large enough to make the proposed project viable. The project like theme park/ water park/ entertainment facility will also attract big players in the field depending upon the location of the parks.
3. To develop smaller investment seeking destination like a restaurant local investors shall be roped in. Incentives to make a local investor to participate should be a priority.

(vi) Single Window Clearance
A major impediment in setting up a tourism project is the number of clearances required to set up a tourism related project. The private investor should face minimal bureaucracy and procedural hassles to expedite the process of capital inflow into the tourism economy. As seen from the communication process suggested below, investors and funding agencies are insulated from the various state government departments. All clearances required are obtained on case to case basis by the MTDC project execution office.

(i) Developing an Institutional framework
1. To communicate and co-ordinate with different government department to get required clearances from various departments, a high level co-coordinating committee is proposed to be set up with representation from all related state government departments mentioned above. This committee will be responsible for the implementation of the perspective plan and would be called as Tourism Development Co-Ordination Committee. (TDCC).
2. The TDCC would be chaired by the COLLECTOR (Gondia District). The Convener or Upper collector will be given the responsibility to communicate the perspective plan for project development and receive feedback from the concerned with regards to implementation issues of the specific projects suggested in the plan.

3. The members of TDCC would be secretaries/ heads from various concerned departments such as MTDC, Water Supply, Irrigation, Sewerage, Power, PWD, MSRDC, MSRTC, Forest, Art & Culture, ASI and State department of archaeology.

4. MTDC needs to privatize its properties at established tourist locations and pilgrim centers. Only those properties should be retained where very few private players currently operate. This would serve dual cause of facilitating and attracting visitors as well as avoiding exploitation by private players in a monopolistic business environment.

(viii) Financing tourism development

1. There are three basic types of funding needs for the suggested projects in the perspective plan according to the nature of project. Largely, the source for direct revenue generating projects will be private sector investment, but in newly developing areas, MTDC would be the pioneer developer until the private sector has confidence to make investments.

2. Financing of schemes for basic infrastructure augmentation like power, water, public amenities, signage, etc. would be the responsibility of the concerned government departments.

3. The third category of projects/activities such as marketing and publicity, human resource development (HRD), tourist information centers (TIC), planning and implementation of projects, MIS, feasibility analysis and Environment monitoring would be funded by MTDC. A cost sharing arrangement between MTDC and private players could be possible in some categories like TICs, Publicity and HRD.

4. There is a fourth category of projects such as Concept Village and museum, wherein the initial investment would be made by the government.

5. However, the user fees can recover the investment over a period of time or at least pay for the operational expenses. Private investors desirous of investing in direct revenue generating projects like accommodation or Water Park have access to finance from various domestic funding agencies.

(ix) Domestic funding agencies

There are many avenues for domestic private entrepreneurs to take financial assistance for tourism projects. A few of those are listed below

(i) Commercial banks

PROJECT: Any commercially viable project with minimum projected DSCR of 2.

ELIGIBILITY: Varies from bank to bank
INTEREST RATE: Depends upon the bank (range 16-18 %)

(ii) TFCI
Tourism Finance Corporation of India (TFCI) provides financial assistance to enterprises for setting up and/or development of tourism related projects, facilities and services which include hotels, restaurants, holiday resorts, amusement parks and complexes for entertainment, education and sports, safari parks, ropeways, cultural centers, convention halls, transport, travel and tour operating agencies, air service, tourist emporia, sports facilities etc. TFCI provides loans for projects with capital cost of over Rs 3 Crore.

COMMERCIAL VIABILITY:
• Interest rate: 18%
• Debt – Equity Ratio: 1.5: 1 can be relaxed to 2: 1
• Moratorium Period: 1.5 to 2 years in hotel projects and 3-5 years in transportation
• Repayment Period: 8 years

(iii) MSFC
Maharashtra State Financial Corporation (MSFC) has been operating schemes of assistance for hotels, restaurants and tourism related projects in Maharashtra. The maximum amount of assistance available is to the tune of Rs 2.40 Crore depending upon the constitution of the unit. Operating profit-making units can also avail the lease finance assistance provided by MSFC for expansion projects.

COMMERCIAL VIABILITY:
• Collateral security of 133% of the value of loan
• Interest rate: 20 %
• Debt – Equity Ratio: 2:1 for loans below Rs 10 Lakh
• 3:1 for loans above Rs 10 Lakh
• Moratorium Period: 2 years
• Repayment Period: 8-10 years

(x) International funding agencies
Many international funding agencies fund tourism projects and projects related to provision of infrastructure at tourist destinations. Generally, international funding is available for project promotion, socio-economic development, environment and forest conservation, and heritage restoration.

• World Bank Group: The group is not directly involved in funding tourism projects, but provides major funding for infrastructure, environmental and conservation projects that benefit tourism as well as serve general needs.
• **UNDP (United Nations Development Program):** The UNDP is mainly a technical assistance agency. It is an important source agency for the funding of tourism planning and other tourism related projects through WTO (World tourism organization). Many of these projects include provision of equipment’s as well as technical assistance. The UNCDF provides small scale tourism assistance in form of grants and long term loans for social facilities, services and economic activities.

• **Asian Development Bank (ADB):** ADB also gives preference given to infrastructure projects.

(xii) **Funding sources for Promotion activities**

MTDC would be primarily responsible for destination marketing and publicity of destinations so as to attract both investors as well as tourists. Selecting and implementation of a promotion campaign with a proper media mix is highly capital intensive and this campaign has to be funded internally by MTDC.

Activities suggested to raise funds towards publicity of various destinations are:

(i) **Budgetary Allocation**

The budgetary allocation for publicity in the tenth five-year plan (2002-2007) is Rs 4178.14 Lakh. In the 2002-2003 annual plan, Rs 469.85 lakhs has been allocated for publicity. The anticipated expenses in publicity for the year 2001-2002 were only Rs 200 Lakh. Thus, the budgetary allocation for the tenth five-year plan would be a major source of funds for promotion of Maharashtra as a tourist destination.

(ii) **Advertising in brochures, information kiosks and other publicity material**

MTDC can involve private participation through advertisements of private entrepreneurs to market various destinations. MTDC can also invite advertisements at various sites, view points, and signage’s developed by them.

(iii) **Organizing Events**

MTDC could organize events such as entertainment shows, cultural events and festivals at various gateway destinations. These shows have high revenue generating potential through

• Sponsors to the show (Corporate houses in hospitality industry, industry associations)
• Ticket sale
• Transmission rights

(iv) **Pricing Publications and Detailed Project reports**

The project wise detailed project reports (DPR) prepared by the MR cell of MTDC could be priced and made available to interested entrepreneurs. MTDC can publish and sell postcards carrying pictures of selected priority destinations, especially targeted towards foreign tourists. This would also act as a promotion material in addition to being a revenue-earning commodity.
(xii) Funding for Market research, technical assistance and Tourism Administration

(i) Disinvestments of State tourism projects
There is no clear policy on disinvestments of tourism properties held by MTDC. There should be policy identify resort and other accommodation facilities to be sold or leased out to private players to fund the development expenses in other areas. Leasing seems to be more feasible as complete disinvestments would require complex disinvestment procedures and time.

(ii) Project development and administration expenses
These can be funded through the central government assistance wherever such assistance can be availed depending upon the nature of the project. Various central government assisted schemes in which assistance was received by Maharashtra in the ninth plan 1997-2002 and the proposed assistance in 2002 – 2003 are as follows

(xiii) Creation of a Project Administration Reserve
Apart from revenue generation projects that would be undertaken purely by government departments and in partnership with private players, a common reserve should be created to fund the administration activities related to implementation of the perspective plan. Developmental charges can be levied on private investors interested in setting up tourism projects in the region. This reserve will act as a funding source for HRD and incentive schemes.

(xiv) Tourism management and Administration
A proper management framework for administering the tourism needs to be developed.
This will call for
- Develop MIS System
- Human Resource Development Plan
- Creation of EIA Cell & Project Development Company to assist Tourism Department in speeding up of development process.
- Others
To encourage investment by the private sector in the tourism sector suitable incentives and subsidies will have to be given to the private entrepreneur. This will ensure a uniform development of the destinations with fewer burdens on the government.

(xv) Implementation agencies- Integrated tourism development

(i) The perspective plan would act as a reference point plan for tourism development in the state and help various state departments, investors and tourists to synchronize their plans with the master plan. For example: if the perspective plan suggests a sound and light show at a particular fort in the 4th year, it would be the ASI priority to restore and prepare the fort for such an activity by that time.

(ii) The perspective plan would act as a road map for phased public and private investment in tourism related projects in the next 20 years. Various stakeholders to whom this perspective plan would help in planning their investments in tourism related activities and decisions.
(iii) The private sector will be responsible for commercial development and operation of accommodation and most other tourist facilities and services, along with marketing of these. In newly developed tourism areas, government may be initially involved in commercial development to get the tourism started.

(iv) Tourism private sector enterprises (such as hotel, restaurant, tour and travel, special purpose association or a tourism enterprises association) can provide a forum for discussing common problems, make recommendations to government to improve tourism, provide representation to government committees, conduct research and training and maintain adequate service standards of their members.

(xvi) Tourism related legislation

Tourism legislation sets forth the policy for developing tourism, functions, structure and sources of funding of state govt. tourism dept. Various specific regulations relate to standards, licensing requirements, inspection procedures for hotels, tourist restaurants, tour and travel agencies, tour guides and other tourism enterprises.

Certain related laws and regulations include zoning regulations to designate tourism zones, control land use and apply development standards in specific tourism development areas. Public health, sanitation, safety and fire code, building codes, liabilities laws relating to guests and their belongings, labour and taxation legislation etc. are all important. Regulation on transportation facilities and services – control of fares, licensing of carriers, travel routes also affect tourism operations.

Legislation on parks and conservation is important to protect these resources. Conservation areas need to be legally designated and planned. Tourist consumer protection is being adopted in many countries to protect tourists from unscrupulous and mismanaged tourist enterprises.
## Chapter 9: Investment Planning

### 9.1 Cost Estimates for Development of Tourism Circuits/Destinations, Gondia District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Tourism Circuits/Destinations</th>
<th>Proposed Infrastructure</th>
<th>Indicative Cost (Rs. lacs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nagzira Wild Life Sanctuary</td>
<td>Renovation of existing rest houses to world class level</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ecotourism development with Wild life Museum &amp; Tree house</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tourist Reception Centre at the entry point</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>jetty</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Star Accommodation</td>
<td>88.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resorts &amp; Cottages</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parking facility</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public Toilets</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Places for Pause/Rest</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Watch Towers</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Guide</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>canopy walk</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>star gazing facility</td>
<td>34.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Safari Ride</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bird watching hide</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>trail development</td>
<td>53.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boating facility</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>666</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kosamtondi Entry</td>
<td>Guide</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>point</td>
<td>Tourist Reception Centre at the entry point</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Watch Towers</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resorts &amp; Cottages</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Camping site</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parking facility</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public Toilets</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bird watching hide</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Places for Pause/Rest</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boating facility</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>garden</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### District Tourism Master Plan for Gondia District

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Bodalkasa Entry

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guide</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Reception Centre at the entry point</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch Towers</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resorts &amp; Cottages</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping site</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musical fountain</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhatries</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking facility</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health spa</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ropeway</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Toilets</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird watching hide</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Places for Pause/Rest</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boating facility</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garden</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water sport</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** | **295.3**

#### Chorkhamara Entry

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guide</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Reception Centre at the entry point</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch Towers</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resorts &amp; Cottages</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping site</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking facility</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Toilets</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird watching hide</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Places for Pause/Rest</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boating facility</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garden</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water sport</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** | **561.3**

#### Mangezari Entry

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desilation and rejuvenation of lake</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Reception Centre at the entry point</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch Towers</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resorts &amp; Cottages</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping site</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking facility</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** | **295.3**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Cost (INR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Toilets</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird watching hide</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Places for Pause/Rest</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boating facility</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garden</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water sport</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>390.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6</strong> Navegaon National</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Reception Centre</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photography Hide</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch Towers</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camping Site</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star Accommodation</td>
<td>88.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resorts &amp; Cottages</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking facility</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Toilets</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Places for Pause/Rest</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renovation of existing rest houses/guest rooms to world class level</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eco tourism</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar lighting</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angling and fishing etc</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail development</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-underwater restaurant</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island development via boating/night stay</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boating facility</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>village tourism facility</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jetty</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guide</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>star gazing tower</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild life Museum</td>
<td>34.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safari Ride</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird watching hide</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife Education Centre</td>
<td>53.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree house resort</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1833.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7</strong> theme park near Navegaon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with complete components</td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8</strong> Itliadah Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resorts &amp; Cottages</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### District Tourism Master Plan for Gondia District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Service/Activity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>camping site</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photography Hide</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Watch Towers</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parking facility</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boating</td>
<td>39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water sports</td>
<td>83.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Toilets</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Places for Pause/Rest</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trekking</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bird watching</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ropeway</td>
<td>104.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>430.2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 | **Shringar Lake**
---|------------------
|    | Drinking water   | 10.6 |
|    | Photography Hide | 4.8  |
|    | Watch Towers     | 16.4 |
|    | Camping Site     | 35   |
|    | Public Toilets   | 8.2  |
|    | Resorts & Cottages | 56.4 |
|    | Parking facility | 5.8  |
|    | Drinking water   | 10.6 |
|    | Public Toilets   | 8.2  |
|    | Restaurant       | 25   |
|    | Places for Pause/Rest | 6.7 |
| **TOTAL** |                           | **187.7** |

10 | **Bodhalkasa Dam**
---|------------------
|    | Tourist Reception Centre | 12.4 |
|    | Photography Ride        | 4.8  |
|    | Watch Towers            | 16.4 |
|    | Camping Site            | 10.8 |
|    | Star Accommodation      | 88.9 |
|    | Resorts & Cottages      | 56.4 |
|    | Parking facility        | 5.8  |
|    | Drinking water          | 10.6 |
|    | Public Toilets          | 8.2  |
|    | Places for Pause/Rest   | 6.7  |
|    | Restaurant              | 25   |
|    | Binocular watching      | 4.8  |
|    | Bird watching ride      | 4.8  |
|    | Musical Fountain Show   | 12.5 |
|    | Boating                 | 39.8 |
|    | Water sports            | 83.1 |

Creative Circle India
## District Tourism Master Plan for Gondia District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chorkhamara Dam</td>
<td>Garden 24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong> 415.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>11.</strong> Chorkhamara Dam**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tourist Reception Centre 12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Photography Ride 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Watch Towers 16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Camping Site 10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Star Accommodation 88.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resorts &amp; Cottages 56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parking facility 5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water 10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public Toilets 8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurant 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Places for Pause/Rest 6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Binocular watching 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bird watching ride 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Musical Fountain Show 12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boating 39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water sports 83.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Garden 24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong> 415.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Chulbandh Dam</td>
<td>Resorts &amp; Cottages 56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ropeway 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Watch Towers 16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Camping Site 10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parking facility 5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water 10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public Toilets 8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Places for Pause/Rest 6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bird watching Hide 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Musical Fountain Show 12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boating 39.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Water sports 83.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurant 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Garden 24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flower Museum (Existing flower farms) 18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong> 473.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Khairbanda Dam</td>
<td>Watch Towers 16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Camping Site 10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Resorts &amp; Cottages 56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Parking facility 5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water 10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Public Toilets 8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Places for Pause/Rest 6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water 10.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Creative Circle India
Page 198
### District Tourism Master Plan for Gondia District

#### District Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Public Toilets</th>
<th>Restaurant</th>
<th>Boating</th>
<th>Water sports</th>
<th>Garden</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Katangi Dam</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>305.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rengepar Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>291.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Umarzari Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>380.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### District Amenities

1. **Katangi Dam**
   - Watch Towers: 16.4
   - Camping Site: 10.8
   - Resorts & Cottages: 56.4
   - Parking facility: 5.8
   - Drinking water: 10.6
   - Public Toilets: 8.2
   - Places for Pause/Rest: 6.7
   - Binocular watching: 4.8
   - Restaurant: 25
   - Boating: 39.8
   - Water sports: 83.1
   - Garden: 24.3

2. **Rengepar Dam**
   - Restaurant: 25
   - Watch Towers: 16.4
   - Camping Site: 10.8
   - Star Accommodation: 88.9
   - Resorts & Cottages: 56.4
   - Parking facility: 5.8
   - Drinking water: 10.6
   - Public Toilets: 8.2
   - Places for Pause/Rest: 6.7
   - Binocular watching: 4.8
   - Boating: 39.8
   - Water sports: 83.1
   - Garden: 24.3

3. **Umarzari Dam**
   - Restaurant: 25
   - Watch Towers: 16.4
   - Camping Site: 10.8
   - Star Accommodation: 88.9
   - Resorts & Cottages: 56.4
   - Parking facility: 5.8
   - Drinking water: 10.6
   - Public Toilets: 8.2
   - Places for Pause/Rest: 6.7
   - Boating: 39.8
   - Water sports: 83.1
## District Tourism Master Plan for Gondia District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Park</th>
<th>Restaurant</th>
<th>Watch Towers</th>
<th>Camping Site</th>
<th>Resorts &amp; Cottages</th>
<th>Parking facility</th>
<th>Drinking water</th>
<th>Public Toilets</th>
<th>Places for Pause/Rest</th>
<th>Boating</th>
<th>Water sports</th>
<th>Garden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khulashangtola Dam</td>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td><strong>376</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirpur Dam</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Watch Towers</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camping Site</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resorts &amp; Cottages</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parking facility</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Toilets</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Places for Pause/Rest</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boating</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water sports</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td><strong>287.1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pujaritola Dam</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Watch Towers</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camping Site</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resorts &amp; Cottages</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parking facility</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Toilets</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Places for Pause/Rest</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boating</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water sports</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td><strong>287.1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangrampur Dam</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Watch Towers</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camping Site</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resorts &amp; Cottages</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parking facility</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Toilets</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Places for Pause/Rest</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boating</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water sports</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td><strong>287.1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Toilets</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Places for Pause/Rest</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trekking</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binocular watching</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safari Ride</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird watching hide</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree house resort</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>290.3</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Managad Dam</strong></td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Watch Towers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Camping Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resorts &amp; Cottages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Parking facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Toilets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Places for Pause/Rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trekking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Binocular watching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bird watching hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>165.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pratapgd fort</strong></td>
<td>Parking facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Budget Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Toilets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lighting to structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gardening and landscaping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>canopy walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>star gazing facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>camping sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guide facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>structure conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Audio Visual show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adventure sports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurant offering various cuisines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signage &amp; Road connectivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>585.68</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biodiversity park</strong></td>
<td>Parking facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>near Shringar</strong></td>
<td>Breeding center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bandh lake</strong></td>
<td>cottages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpretation center  cum booking center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Toilet &amp; Drinking water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>585.68</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant offering various cuisines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signage &amp; Road connectivity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Garmata Devi</td>
<td>Parking facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temple, Salekasa</td>
<td>Budget Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rope way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Toilet &amp; Drinking water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurant offering various cuisines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signage &amp; Road connectivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Biodiversity park</td>
<td>Parking facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near Ghat temeri</td>
<td>Breeding center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cottages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpretation center cum booking center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Toilet &amp; Drinking water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurant offering various cuisines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signage &amp; Road connectivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Shiva Temple, Nagra, Gondia</td>
<td>Parking facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Budget Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temple Structure renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nagra lake rejuvenation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boating in Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Places for pause/rest along lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Musical Fountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public toilet and Drinking water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurant offering various cuisines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signage and Road Connectivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Mandodevi</td>
<td>Parking facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temple, (Goregaon)</td>
<td>Budget Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temple Structure renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lake rejuvenation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boating in Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Places for pause/rest along lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Musical Fountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public toilet and Drinking water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurant offering various cuisines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signage and Road Connectivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Mahadeo Temple, Amgaon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Nagra, Gondia (Archeological Site)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kachargadh Caves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Hazara Water Fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Gothangaon (Tibetan Camp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### District Tourism Master Plan for Gondia District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Budget Accommodation</th>
<th>Restaurant offering Cuisines</th>
<th>Guide</th>
<th>Camping facility</th>
<th>Parking &amp; Drinking Water</th>
<th>Public toilets</th>
<th>Signage and Road Connectivity</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Padampur</td>
<td>42.02</td>
<td>6.76</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.45</td>
<td>86.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>spots near Gondia</td>
<td>Interpretation center cum booking center</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Bandhya lake</td>
<td>Sitouts and bunding all round the lake</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Town</td>
<td>3 star hotel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>railway Lake</td>
<td>Sitouts and bunding all round the lake</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zilmili village</td>
<td>tourism</td>
<td>home stay</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 864.61

---

**Budgets:**

- **34 Padampur**
  - Budget Accommodation: 42.02
  - Restaurant offering Cuisines: 6.76
  - Guide: 4.8
  - Camping facility: 10.8
  - Parking & Drinking Water: 10.8
  - Public toilets: 5.8
  - Signage and Road Connectivity: 5.45
  - Total: 86.43
- **35 spots near Gondia**
  - Interpretation center cum booking center: 100
- **36 Bandhya lake**
  - Sitouts and bunding all round the lake: 100
  - Shops and cafeterias: 42.02
  - Parking & other facility: 23.01
  - Chhatries: 15
  - Musical Fountain Show: 45
  - Banquet hall and multipurpose hall: 85
  - Boating: 8
  - Water sports: 16.58
  - Desilting, cleaning and odor reduction: 150
  - Slum relocation: 300
  - tourists cottage: 150
  - Garden: 80
  - Total: 1014.61
- **37 railway Lake**
  - Sitouts and bunding all round the lake: 100
  - Shops and cafeterias: 42.02
  - Parking & other facility: 23.01
  - Chhatries: 15
  - Musical Fountain Show: 45
  - Banquet hall and multipurpose hall: 85
  - Boating: 8
  - Water sports: 16.58
  - Desilting, cleaning and odor reduction: 150
  - Slum relocation: 300
  - Garden: 80
  - Total: 864.61
- **38 Zilmili village**
  - tourism
    - home stay: 100
    - Shops and cafeterias: 42.02
    - Parking & other facility: 23.01
    - tourists cottage: 150
    - Restaurant offering Cuisines: 6.76
    - Garden: 80
  - Total: 401.79
District Tourism Master Plan for Gondia District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solar Streetlights at all locations</th>
<th>240 number of light at all location</th>
<th>1032</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rainwater Harvesting Pipeline &amp; pits etc.</td>
<td>60 number of spots to be done</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total (amount in lakhs)** 17884.27

**9.2 Phase wise Development of Tourism Destinations**

The development of destinations proposed under this master plan has been divided into four phases, the destinations mainly of leisure and such theme that attract large number of tourists are kept in priority phasing i.e. first and second phase. Also it has been considered to develop destinations from each taluka in priority phasing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Tourism Circuits/ Destinations</th>
<th>Phase 1 (within 5 years)</th>
<th>Phase 2 (from 5 to 10 years)</th>
<th>Phase 3 (from 10 to 15 years)</th>
<th>Phase 4 (from 15 to 20 years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nagzira Wild Life Sanctuary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kosamtondi Entry point</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bodalkasa Entry point</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chorkhamara Entry point</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mangezari Entry point</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Navegaon National Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>theme park near Navegaon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Itiadoh Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Shringar Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bodhalkasa Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Chorkhamara Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Chulbandh Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Khairbanda Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Katangi Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Rengepar Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Umarzari Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Khulashangtola Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Sirpur Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Pujaritola Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sangrampur Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Manzgarpur Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Pratagad fort</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Biodiversity park near Shringar bandh lake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Garmata Devi Temple,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Salekasa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biodiversity park near Ghat temeri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Shiva Temple, Nagra, Gondia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Mandodevi Temple, (Goregaon)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Mahadeo Temple, Amgaon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Nagra, Gondia (Archeological Site)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kachargadh Caves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Hazara Water Fall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Gothangaon (Tibetan Camp)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Padampur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>spots near Gondia Town</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Bandhya lake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>railway Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Zilmili village tourism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 10: Prioritisation

10.1 Project Prioritisation

The projects identified during the study’s and analyzed for the tourism development needs to be prioritized in terms of each project’s importance in Gondia district for tourism development. The prioritisation of projects is done through the employment of prioritisation criteria. The identified prioritisation criteria will form the basis of the prioritisation model and ultimately assist in the identification of priority based sites for tourism development in phases as I,II and III.

The following three prioritisation criteria have been identified for Gondia district:

- Strategic importance of tourism site/town: the Destinations – Accessibility – nearness to a developed tourism destination.
- Impact of the project: attractiveness of the node
- SME (Small and Medium Economy) development potential

10.2 Criteria

This sub-section will discuss the criteria for project prioritisation.

10.2.1 Thrust 1: TOURISM NODE EVALUATION: Prioritisation

Tourism Development – Accessibility to destinations

While evaluating the tourism destinations, we ensured that the principles of sustainable tourism were adhered to. Accordingly we assigned equal importance to economic, social and environmental criteria. The project strategic importance is determined by the tourism site/town’ accessibility and its ability to positively impact on the tourism sector, Strategic importance as criteria takes into account the scale of development, scale of beauty of site in respect of tourism, accessibility, the use of local resources as well as the effect the project will have on the comparative advantages of the local economy through tourism.

The descriptions of each sub-criteria for the economic, social and environmental criteria. The allocation of the sub-criteria is indicated below:

- **Economic**
  - Accommodation required;
  - Activities required;
  - Services required;
  - Attractions required
  - Importance in Spatial Planning Issues;
· Social
  - Water Supply need
  - Electricity Supply
  - Sanitation need
  - Linkages
  - Signages
  - Socio-Economic Indicators relating to the need to develop;

Analysis

- Many lakes, water bodies, Rivers, Confluences
- Local employment available in abundance
- Unfavorable brand image as a tourist friendly destination.
- Many destinations like Lakes, water bodies and spillways.
- Global potential for heritage destinations like Nagzira and Navegaon.
- Potential for Bird safari, Jungle Safari to several jungles.
- Tourism potential unexploited.
- Major threat is some parts of Gondia district are Naxal affected.

The rank of the tourism nodes based on the tourism development need evaluation is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Ranking of Tourism Destinations based on Access and Preference as per Tourists Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>TAHSIL</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Shiv Temple Laheri Baba, Kamtha</td>
<td>Gondia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Conscious Temple, Gayatri Mandir</td>
<td>Gondia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nagra Archaeological site</td>
<td>Gondia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Shiva Temple, Nagra</td>
<td>Gondia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Khairbanda Dam</td>
<td>Gondia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sangrampur Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Chulbandh Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Umarzari Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mandodevi Temple, (Goregaon)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Katangi Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Mahadeo Temple, Amgaon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Padampur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Bodhalkasa Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Chorkhamara Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Chakradhara Swami Temple, Sukli (Tirora)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nagzira Wild Life Sanctuary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Garmata Devi Temple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Pujaritola Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Managad Dam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kachargadh Caves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Hazara Water falls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Gothangaon (Tibetan Camp)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10.2.2 Thrust 2: Market Attractiveness - USP

In order to prioritize the identified tourism nodes we utilized the evaluation methodologies to create a priority matrix. We ranked the tourism nodes’ as per their market attractiveness. Nodes with high attractive to tourism markets should be considered as high priorities. Nodes with low attractive to tourism markets should be considered as low priorities as they would achieve few social development goals and may require subsidizing due to the added difficulty in marketing a less attractive destination or product. The ranking of the tourism nodes based on their market attractiveness is shown in Table 1.

10.2.3 Thrust 3: Business Development

Potential for SME (Small and Medium Economy) Development

The current status of development of tourism business at Gondia is at Nagzira Tiger Reserve mainly and to some extent at Navegaon National Park. The main problem in Gondia district is the lack of development at destinations although there is a scope for it in terms of jungles, lakes.

10.3 Action plan for Tourism: Gap closure (investment) prioritisation

Based on the collective results presented in the DTMP report sections, investment facilitation efforts are prioritized by identified tourism gap below.
10.3.1 Intra-regional travel and transport links

This project has highlighted the numerous difficulties faced in delivering intra-regional transport links. Given that the vast bulk of the market has access to private vehicles, closing this gap is regarded as a ‘high’ priority.

Keeping in mind the status of tourism in Gondia district, its location the action plan is to first bring Gondia on the tourism map of Maharashtra through Nagzira Tiger Reserve exploring many other destinations which are at present not developed. Also, the un-explored Navegaon National Sanctuary which has all kinds of Birds and Animals need to be projected as a potential Global Tourism Destination.

Jungle safari tours to Nagzira and Navegaon Tiger Reserve/ Reserved forest about 20-30 Kms from NH 6, the Mumbai - Kolkata National Highway.

Adventure activities – on Wainanga River, Dams like Chulband Dam, Rengepar Dam etc.

As the first phase of tourism development in Gondia District it is proposed to develop the Nagzira Tiger Reserve as the potential tourism destination with possibility of stay for 3 to 4 days exploring all
entries through Gondia and Bhandara District. At present the major entry is from Pitezari 12 Kms north of NH 6 in Bhandara District. The other entries like Kosamtondi, Mangezari, Bodalkasa and Chorakhmara in Gondia district are not preferred due to lack of connectivity (bad road conditions) and lack of advertisement. There are defined compartments where tourist can take safari, mainly N1, N2, N3 in Nagzira Forest and U1, U2, U3 from Umrazari in Bhandara District. Major portions of N1, N2, N3 in Nagzira Forest are closer to either Gondia or Tiroda or Tumsar and can be approached from Gondia district through Mangezari, Bodalkasa and Chorakhmara. Tourist coming from Raipur can have a choice of entering Nagzira Forest through Kosamtondi. Hence there is a need to develop these destinations. At present there are 14 cottages at Nagzira core area with dormitories for Men and Women which have been recently renovated. MTDC is planning to construct a restaurant and holiday homes at the entry point from Bodalkasa.

At present the ent to Navegaon National Park is through Saundad in Bhbandara District and the entire National Park lies in Gondia District. The distance from NH 6 is about 40 Kms and hence makes it an unfavoured destination. Also, the present condition of the Rest House/ Holiday Homes at Navegaon contributes to its decrease in tourist visits.

There is a scope to develop a new entry point through Bramhani village on NH 6. MTDC is creating a new resort through this entry and is under construction.

This will help in increasing employment all around the Nagzira and Navegaon National Parks.

In further stages of tourism development then other locations as mentioned in the above table 1 can further be developed.

10.3.2 Intra-regional transportation links

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. N</th>
<th>TOURISM DESTINATIONS</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENT OF DESTINATION/ S</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Nagzira Wildlife Sanctaury</td>
<td>Tiger Reserve</td>
<td>Development of Entries through Kosamtondi, Mangezari, Bodalkasa and Chorakhmara with facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Itiadoh Dam, Chulban Dam, Rengepar Dam, Khulshangtola Dam, Sirpur Dam, Navegaon Dam, Shringarbandh</td>
<td>Dams surrounded by Wildlife sanctuary</td>
<td>There is a scope to develop all dams for Water Sports. There is scope to put boat house in all lakes as the surrounding areas are forests, hills. There is a scope to develop Shringar Bandh as bird sanctuary.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Gondia district has easy links to the tourist destinations being located on Main Rail Route and National Highway 6 passes through the district.

### 10.4 First Priority Tourism Development Sites

Following Sites have been selected as the first priority tourism development sites in Gondia District. Nagzira and Navegaon National Parks can not termed as one districts tourist destination. Both locations are mainly approached from Bhandara district and are divided in both districts. Hence for the tourism circuit thus to be created for these two destinations need to be a common one between Bhandara and Gondia District.

**The circuit thus can be**


To cover the entire circuit a tourist may require 7 days or he can take entry into tiger reserve from any of the many entries.