DISTRICT TOURISM MASTER PLAN
SINDHUDURG, MAHARASHTRA
YEAR 2013-2033

Collector, Sindhudurg
Government of Maharashtra

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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 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 Plans
   i. Identifying tourist locations, analysis of tourist interests, study of present infrastructure.
   ii. Preparation of District Level Tourism Plans, Approval to the Plans.
   iii. Recommendation of infrastructure and other facilities along with the cost estimates.
3. The present assignment aim to prepare a DTMP document for Sindhudurg 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 Plan will provide the starting point for a process towards self-sustainable development of Sindhudurg 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 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
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 Sindhudurg 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 Plan

1) Submission to department of tourism, Government of Maharashtra for approval

2) Finalization of District tourism Master Plan.

1.4 Study Object

To prepare a 20 year perspective plan for development of sustainable tourism master plan of Sindhudurg district.

1.5 Study Components

The key components & sub components studied for formulation of District Tourism Master Plan for Sindhudurg district are presented in below table.

Figure 0-1: Methodology for Preparation of District Tourism Master Plan
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:
  o Natural resources
  o Heritage and other socio-cultural assets
  o Quantitative / demographic factors like population, employment, occupation, income levels etc
  o 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 analyze and categorize existing / potential destinations and centres, as a standalone destination, part of a circuit and/or as major attractions for special interest groups

• 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.

Previous district level plans prepared by other agencies like TCS, etc. were also studied. Studies done by UNDP, government resolutions and MoEF guidelines for coastal region development were studied and relevant considerations were incorporated. Stakeholder Meeting at various levels were taken to finalize various proposals. These meetings also included meetings with district planning officer, Hon. Collector and Hon. Guardian minister Shr. Rane. The received inputs then incorporated in this plan.

While selecting destinations for development under this master plan following aspects has been considered: 1) The development should be in sustainable manner keeping the environment and natural wealth of the district, 2) The destinations should attract and serve to domestic and foreign tourists 3) Making the tourism in district in level to world class tourism destinations, 4) Making
the tourism development of the district beneficial to the local citizen and 5) Introducing bankable projects.

1.6 Methodology for DTMP Process

Figure 0-2: Methodology for Preparation of District Master Tourism 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>
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<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Department/Agency</th>
<th>Data Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1     | Collector Office  | • District /Town level Tourism Map; nearest city/town/village limits, poor /slum pockets, etc.  
|       | And Urban Local   | • Available type of tourism – adventure/religious/ wildlife etc.  
|       | Body (ULB)        | • List of special population like Tribal etc., slums and other information on urban poor located near Tourism spots.  
|       |                   | • Social infrastructure; institutional-health facilities, etc.  
|       |                   | • District finance; last five years budgets, demand, collection & balance (DCB) statements, Revenue collection due to tourism, list of Tourism properties, loan statements etc.  
|       |                   | • List of reports/documents prepared earlier, if any |
| 2     | Census of India,  | • District, Tehsil & Town level statistical information  
|       | 1981 to 2001      | • 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.  
|       |                   | • Proposal, if any |
| 4     | PHED              | • Water supply; type of material used for distribution pipes, transmission main lines from the source, major proposals etc.  
|       |                   | • Estimated sewerage generation, proposals if any  
|       |                   | • Solid waste management system; type of collection, manpower, vehicles etc.  
|       |                   | • Storm water drains; type of drains & lengths, low lying areas and water bodies  
<p>|       |                   | • Sewerage &amp; Sanitation Details; type of sewerage system, no. of sanitation |</p>
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<th>S. No</th>
<th>Department/Agency</th>
<th>Data Availability</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 5    | District Industrial Center (DIC) | • Type of Industries  
• Major exports and imports  
• Workforce  
• Regional influence |
| 6    | R.T.O             | • List of registered vehicles  
• Comparative statement of vehicular growth at district, tehsil level |
| 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    | Coastal Development Department | • Vulnerable areas in the region  
• Past experiences/effects  
• Coastal regulation & List of proposals, if any |
| 9    | District Educational Department | • Type of institutions especially of Hospitality industry  
• No. of students;  
• Type of facilities at each institutional level |
| 10   | Pollution Control Board (PCB) | • Environmental issues in line with air, noise and water pollution level  
• Mitigation measures & guidelines  
• Proposals, if any |
| 11   | Forest Department | • Forest Cover and its status  
• Flora Fauna |
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<td>• List of reports/documents prepared earlier for forestry/social forestry/</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>conservation, if any</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of visitors for wildlife tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Irrigation Department</td>
<td>• Water bodies / river and reservoir</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Land available for development</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Available tourism infrastructure</td>
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<td>• List of reports/documents prepared earlier for development of tourism</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Number of visitors</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Fire Fighting station</td>
<td>• No. of fire tender</td>
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<td>• Workforce</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Proposal, if any</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Police Department</td>
<td>• Crime rate</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Infrastructure available for security and emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>National Institute Of Oceanography, Goa</td>
<td>• Development proposed and project prepared</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.
• Kickoff workshop:- To make an awareness in citizens about the DTMP project need & importance
• 2nd workshop:- Infrastructure sector wise status report & finding the Issues/gaps & Final DTMP report with financial operation plan

1.9 National and State Policy and Promotions
1.9.1 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 centres and integrated development of identified tourist destinations with the involvement of all the infrastructural departments, states and the private sector.

1.9.1.1 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 govs 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.

Six new circuits to be developed for tourism were announced in the 2002-03 budgets by the finance minister. The selection is specially aimed at attracting tourists from Japan, Korea, Thailand, Indonesia and other far eastern countries.

• The first is the Bihar circuit which includes the traditional Buddhist circuit covering Bodhgaya, Rajgir, Nalanda and Varanasi
• The second is the Buddhist monastic circuit between Himachal and Kashmir and includes Kulu, Manali, Lahaul, Spiti and Leh.
• The third is a heritage circuit covering Gujarat which includes Ahmedabad, Dhola Vira, Rajkot, Dwarka, Porbander, Somnath, Girnar and Palitana
• The fourth is the South Indian circuit that covers Chennai, Mahabalipuram, Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamalai, Ginjee and Pondicherry
• The fifth is the Kerala circuit which covers Palghat, Kochi, Kottayam, the backwaters in Kumarakom and Trivandrum
• The sixth circuit is the north-eastern circuit which includes Guwahati, Kaziranga, Shillong and Tawag

For Maharashtra in a stakeholder consultation meeting organized and hosted by Ministry Of Tourism (MoT), in the presence of representation of Hotel Association, Tour operators and representatives from MoT on 19th Oct, 2011, led to the recommendation of the following circuits to be developed:-

1) Beach and fort circuit (Mumbai to Goa)
2) Vidarbha ecotourism circuit
3) Buddhist circuit
4) Shirdi to be included in a new circuit

1.9.2 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 Ajanta-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.

1.9.2.1 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.

1.9.2.2 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.

1.9.2.3 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.
1.9.2.4 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

1.9.3 UNESCO World Heritage Status

India's Western Ghats given UNESCO World Heritage status
The lush mountains are at risk of a biodiversity crisis. The UN's cultural agency, UNESCO, has voted to add the Western Ghats of India to the list of World Heritage Sites. The Western Ghats are a mountain range that runs along the western coast of India. UNESCO's World Heritage Committee inscribed the Western Ghats of India as a world heritage site on July 1, 2012. The decision will ensure the mountain range, spread across seven states, gets international support for its conservation. The Western Ghats extend from Dang in Maharashtra-Gujarat to a place near Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu, along the western coast; it is spread over 7,953 sq km.

Faced with enormous population pressure, the lush mountains are at risk of a biodiversity crisis. The forests include non-equatorial tropical evergreen forests and are home to at least 325 globally-threatened flora, fauna, bird, amphibian, reptile and fish species, according to UNESCO.

The mountains are also recognized as one of the world's eight "hottest hotspots" of biological diversity, and its forests influence the Indian monsoons. It is one of three global biodiversity hot spots in India. There are just 34 spots all over the world. At a meeting in the Russian city of St Petersburg late on Sunday, UNESCO delegates decided to give World Heritage Site status to 39 sites of the Western Ghats (A total of thirty nine properties (including national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and reserve forests) were designated as world heritage sites - twenty in the state of Kerala, ten in Karnataka, five in Tamil Nadu and four in Maharashtra.), reports say. India currently has 23 cultural sites and 5 natural sites on UNESCO's World Heritage Site list, but the newest addition would boast an additional area in the Western Ghats.

### 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 and 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
CHAPTER 2 PHYSICAL PROFILE

2.1 Introduction

Sindhudurg is part of the Konkan region of Maharashtra located on the west coast of Indian Peninsula. Sindhudurg district is situated between Latitudes 15.37 and 16.40 North, and longitudes 73.19 and 74.18 East. Sindhudurg is bordered on the north by Ratnagiri District, on the south by the state of Goa, on the west by the Arabian Sea, and to the east across the crest of the Western Ghats or Sahyadri is Kolhapur District, Maharashtra. Sindhudurg is part of Konkan (coastal) region, a narrow coastal plain in western Maharashtra which lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea with a total area of 5,207 sq.km. The district has been endowed with great natural beauty with its long beautiful seashore, picturesque mountains and lush green forests. Sindhudurg district is also known for tropical fruits like the world famous Alphonso mangoes, cashews, Jamuns etc. Sindhudurg is famous for its natural beauty like Beaches, Backwater, Waterfalls and Pilgrimage centers. The major attraction here is the long and narrow stretch of beaches.

Sindhudurg derives its name from the conjunction of two words: Sindhu, which means Sea & Durg, which means Fort.

2.2 Linkages & Connectivity

2.2.1 Travel by Air :

Mumbai, the capital city has two airports, one international (Sahara International Airport) and Santa Cruz domestic airport. All leading domestic and international airlines operate regular flights to and from Mumbai. Other major domestic airports close to the district are located at Pune, Kolhapur, Goa, and Sholapur. A Greenfield airport has been proposed in the district.

Dabolim (Goa). It is 23 km from the South Goa district capital Margao and 30 km from the capital city Panaji. The nearest airport serving the destination is Dabolim Airport, which is located at a distance of 132 km from Sindhudurg. This airport is connected to all six main cities in India: Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Delhi, Chennai & Kolkata. There are multiple flights to Mumbai per day, operated by over 5 airlines.
Greenfield airport has been proposed: Chipli airport in Malvan, at Tondavali-Vayangani villages.

2.2.2 Travel by Rail: Mumbai is the major railway junction of Maharashtra, which is served by many important trains that link the city to other cities of India. Pune, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Goa are also major Railway Stations close by the district. Konkan Railway from Kharepatan to Goa passes through this district and covers 103 kms. With 7 railway stations, a 103 km. stretch of Konkan Railway line from Kharepatan to Goa passes through this district. The Deccan Odyssey, luxury train run by MTDC has put Sindhudurg on World’s tourism map. Trains are available, which are served by Sindhudurg Railway Station, located at a distance of 14.8 km.
2.2.3 Travel by Road:

Sindhudurg is accessible by road on the NH 17 which passes through Kolhapur District to major towns of Kankavli, Kudal and Sawantwadi or by the picturesque journey on the Konkan Railway which stops Kankavli, Sindhudurg-nagari, Kudal and Sawantwadi. Buses are available, which can be boarded from Mumbai, Panaji, Pune, Kolhapur and Ratnagiri to reach Sindhudurg. These buses are state operated. The best time to visit Sindhudurg is from October to March.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malvan to Mumbai</td>
<td>520 kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malvan to Pune</td>
<td>308 Kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malvan to Kolhapur</td>
<td>512 Kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malvan to Goa</td>
<td>150 Kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malvan to Ratnagiri</td>
<td>486 kilometers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Malvan to Mumbai --- 520 kilometers.
Malvan to Pune ----- 308 Kilometers.
Malvan to Kolhapur ----- 512 Kilometers.
Malvan to Goa --- 150 Kilometers.
Malvan to Ratnagiri ---- 486 kilometers.
District Tourism Master Plan for Sindhudurg District

2013

System Map of Konkan Railway

September 2005
2.2.3. 1 Roads connectivity in the district

The total length of National Highway in the district is 107.91 km whereas the State Highway and ZP road also access to the whole district. Almost all parts of the district are connected by ST bus. The road transport is an important means of transportation in the district. Roads are maintained fairly well. The traffic on minor and other roads are not being cut off in the monsoons. The Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation covers almost every village on its routes in the district. Cities like Mumbai, Pune, Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Latur, Nagpur, Shegaon, Shirdi, Nasik, Nanded etc. are connected by S.T.service.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s. no.</th>
<th>Transport network</th>
<th>In district 2010-11</th>
<th>In Maharashtra 2009-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rail network</td>
<td>103 km</td>
<td>5983 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Railway stations</td>
<td>Vaibhavwadi, Nandagav, Kankavli, Kudal, Sindhudurg nagari, Sawantwadi, Madura</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Villages connected by Road network</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>39388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Road network</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National highway</td>
<td>108 km</td>
<td>4376 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>State highway</td>
<td>668 km</td>
<td>34102 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District main roads</td>
<td>1473 km</td>
<td>49901 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Village roads</td>
<td>2391 km</td>
<td>104844 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total road length under district administration</td>
<td>4640 km</td>
<td>240040 km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3 District’s Special Characters

1. “Paradise on Earth” part of Konkan region and the western coast, the district has been declared as ‘Tourism District’ and “Ecosensitive District”, the major thrust is going to be in the direction of tourism development.

2. Sindhudurg is strategically located in the Konkan region of Maharashtra with picturesque stretch of land on the west cost of India, gifted with the beautiful seashore, mighty mountains and serene beauty of the nature.

3. Sindhudurg has the highest green cover in Maharashtra and was declared the country's first eco-tourism district in 1997. Forests in Sindhudurg are crucial wildlife corridors that connect the Anshi-Dandeli Tiger Reserve in the south with the Sahyadri Tiger Project in the north.

4. Sindhudurg district falls in west coast plain and Ghat Region in Sub Tropical Zone and is predominantly agrarian economy (west coast has declared as World heritage site).
various features which govern the physiographic and landscape of the district. The small hilly ranges running the east-west and north-south, divides the whole district in 6 rivers and 14 creeks, creating some plateaus nearer the coastline.

5. There are seven major rivers in the district. Important rivers are 1) Terekhol 2) Gad 3) Devgad 4) Karli 5) Vaghotan.

6. The district has a long coastline of nearly 128 km and 14 creeks. The district has a highly uneven terrain and very narrow riverine plains that fringe the coastline. All the rivers in the district originate from the Sahyadri range and merge in the Arabian Sea. The important rivers are Vaghotan, Karli, Terekhol, Sukhasanta, Gadhkalawal, Achre, and Mochemad. The creeks of Achare, Mochemad and Devgad are important from the navigation point of view.

7. Sindhudurg district is the second in India to achieve 100 per cent literacy. This Kokan region of Maharashtra is also known as land of warriors with major contribution from by its inceptor Shivaji Maharaj.

8. This region is still unexplored and serene. The nature tourism here is the most enjoyable experience, as the district is famous for its natural beauty like beaches, backwater, waterfalls and lakes: To Explore most scenic beaches in India, to delight your taste buds with Malvani cuisine, to watch dolphins dancing on wave tunes, to watch beautiful corals and varieties of fish and also famous tropical fruits like Alphonso mangoes, cashews, Jamuns etc.

9. The district has huge resource base and enjoys distinction of producing best qualities of mango, cashew and kokam. Besides agriculture and horticulture, people are also engaged in agro/fruit processing, forest based products, village and cottage industries and other service industries.
### 2.4 Historical Background

1. The Pandavas, are said to have passed through this region in the 13th year of their exile and had settled in this area for some time. The Raja of this region, Veerat Ray had accompanied them in the famous war at Kurukshetra with the Kauravas.

2. In the second century A.D. The great empire of Mauryas annexed the entire Konkan coast. In the middle of the sixth century, kings of the Maurya and Nala dynasties appear to have been ruling in the Konkan. The district of Ratnagiri was under the Silahars and the capital of their kingdom was probably Goa and later it may have been transferred to a more central place in the vicinity of Ratnagiri or Kharepatan.

3. The history of northwestern Karnataka which was the corridor for historical dynasties to enter into Kokan area. Goa area has equal importance in the historical upheavals of southern Kokan. During the Silahar rule temples have been built in this region. Second important cultural phase is of Peshwas when number of temples came up.

4. Chandrapur was one of the most ancient towns in Kokan, probably founded by Chandraditya a son of the Chalukya king Pulakeshin II. The 16th century saw the advent and rise of Portuguese power on the west coast of India and Sindhudurg was no exception. The sultan lost hold on the district in 1675 with the rise of Shivaji leading finally into the hands of Marathas. Marathas continued to the district till 1817 i.e. when the struggle between the British and the Peshvas came to an end and the whole of Konkan was transferred to the British. In 1819 South Konkan was formed as separate district with its headquarters first at Bankot and later at Ratnagiri. Three northern subdivisions were transferred to Thane District in 1830 and the district was reduced to a sub-
5. In 1832, it was again made a full-fledged district and named as Ratnagiri district. In the year 1945, a new Mahal (tahsil) called Kankavli Mahal (tahsil) was formed. The former Indian state of Sawantwadi was merged with the district and the taluka boundaries were reorganized in the year 1949. In the same year the new taluka of the Sawantwadi was created and two new mahals namely Kudal and Lanja were formed.

6. With the reorganization of the states in 1956, the district was included in the Bombay state and since 1960; it forms a part of Maharashtra. The name of the district has been adopted form the famous sea fort of Sindhudurg. This was built by Shivaji Maharaj near Malvan and it literally means 'Sea Fort'. Its construction started on November 25, 1664 and after 3 years it was completed in such a fashion that it could not be seen easily by the enemy coming from the Arabian Sea.

7. The district Sindhudurg came into being on 1st May 1981 by bifurcating Ratnagiri district. The taluka’s of Kankavli, Kudal, Sawantwadi, Vengurla, Malvan and Devgad of old Ratnagiri district, Vaibhavwadi of Kolhapur district have been brought together to form Sindhudurg district. Sawantwadi taluka was rearranged and Dodamarg taluka was created. The Sindhudurg district is bounded on the south by Karnataka and Goa States.
2.5 Administrative Divisions

Sindhudurg district covers an area of 5207 km. For administrative convenience, it has been divided into 2 sub divisions. Total Taluka – 8, Total Gram Panchayats– 431 Total Revenue villages –235, Total No. Of Villages – 743, Urban Local Bodies – 4.

The total geographical area of the district is 5207 km consisting of 1.69% of the total area of the state. Area wise, Sawantwadi is the largest tahsil having an area of 1343.9 sq.km, followed by Kudal 819.5 sq.km. While Vaibhavwadi is the smallest tahsil with an area of 417.7 sq.km the district has eight talukas.

Table 2.1: Sub-division and Talukas of Sindhudurg district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Name of the Sub-division</th>
<th>Talukas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sawantwadi</td>
<td>Sawantwadi, Kudal, Vengurla and Dodamarg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kankavli</td>
<td>Kankavli, Malvan, Deogad and Vaibhavwadi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.2: Details of Villages in Talukas of Sindhudurg District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Taluka</th>
<th>No. of Gram Panchayat</th>
<th>No. of Revenue Villages</th>
<th>No. of Villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sawantwadi</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kudal</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kankavali</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Vengurla</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Malvan</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Deogad</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dodamarg</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vaibhavwadi</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>432</strong></td>
<td><strong>752</strong></td>
<td><strong>752</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.3: Demographic details of Sindhudurg district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Decadal Growth Rate</th>
<th>DENSITY P/SqKm</th>
<th>URBAN</th>
<th>RURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>832152</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>868825</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>848868</td>
<td>-2.3%</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>87.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Census of India,
2.6 District characteristics
The housing pattern of the district is mainly tiled-roofed houses having sharp slopes due to heavy rainfall. Kiln burnt bricks and bricks obtained from lateritic stones are the main house building material besides wood for roof and other parts. The habitations are normally shaded with coconut, mangoes, jackfruit, tamarind trees.
Now a day’s cashew nut is grown on commercial basis besides condiments and spices especially black pepper. The dresses vary to some extent according to caste but generally speaking similar to Maharashtra. Dhotar-Sadra is the common dress for male and 9 yards/5yards sari with blouse for female. Female ornaments include earrings, bhikbalis, finger rings,kanthi and goph as necklace. Dietary and food habits are different from Desh area. Rice, Nagli and fish are the staple food. Wheat is still less favored.

Geographically, the district has tremendous potential for commerce and industry. The district is rich in natural resources such as, fruit produce, fish and prawns, mineral deposits of iron ore, bauxite silica, and granite. There is, however, a slow trend towards industrial development.

2.7 Nature Components
2.7.1 Topography
Sindhudurg district falls in west coast plain and Ghat Region in Sub Tropical Zone and is predominantly agrarian economy. The small hilly ranges, running the east-west and north-south, dividing the whole district in to 6 rivers and 14 creeks, It creates some plateaus nearer the coastline. There are various features which govern the Physiography and landscape of the district. The rocky basaltic slopes and plateaus, lateritic tracts and sandy beaches mostly governed by open landscape, while several forests trees especially Teak, Ain, Kinjal, Jamun, Phanas, Cashews, Mangoes, Coconut and Betel Nut Trees 66 govern the tree-scape along the water bodies of the region. The length of the district is 121km and width 40 to 60km from Sahyadri to Arabian Sea. It is observed that (figure shown below) the geographical zones in the district divided into 3 division like as Sahyadri Mountain, Valati and Khalaty.
2.7.2 Rivers, Creek, Khadi and Lakes

10. There are seven major rivers in the district. Important rivers are 1) Terekhol 2) Gad 3) Devgad 4) Karli 5) Vaghotan.

1. The Vaghothan River has a course of about 48 kms from the Shivgad pass to its mouth which is protected by the Deogad promontory from the south.

2. Gad River flows in a southwesterly course from the Sahyadris and joins the sea 3 miles north of Malvan.

3. Karli River is also known as Sarambal in the upper reaches and as Karli only at its mouth.

4. Terekhol in its upper reaches is known as Banda river and in the lower reaches as Terekhol

There are some other rivers such as Kalne River, Ianavali River, Kasal River, Kharepatan River, Kalaval River, Karli and Redi creek. Sindhudurg district fall in Konkan area of which an important feature is that the terrain has comparatively high slope towards west from eastern side
where runs Sahyadri. All the rivers of the district empties into Arabian Sea and almost all the rivers are dry in and after February. In rainy seasons these rivers have tremendous velocity. Due to rocky surface the rivers have less wide basins and length is also short. Due to heavy rainfall the water flows fast with immense gravity carries the soil deposits without depositing along the banks.

2.7.3 Beaches

Sea Coast Length 121 KM Fishing Area 16000 sq. km. the entire coastline is dotted with golden beaches, picturesque creeks, solitary lighthouses, ancient forts, stunning cliffs and charming fishing hamlets, many of them still remain the way nature sculpted them. The beaches are in the length of around 40 kms and hills are at 100kms length.

Evolution of Western Ghat has played significant role in the genesis of Konkan. The tectonic uplift initiated by the collision of Indian and Eurasian Plate during Early Tertiary has resulted in the formation of Western Ghat escarpment. The western extension of the uplifted Cenozoic plateau that was submerged under waters of the Arabian Sea has evolved as Konkan. This narrow coastal belt is arranged in step like terraces, pointing to the recent oscillations in the sea level and of submergence as evident from the drowned valleys, lagoons and sand bars.

Wave cut cliffs and platforms are also common along the coastline indicating changes in the sea level. The coastline is hilly, narrow, highly dissected with transverse ridges of Western Ghats, and at many places extending as promontories into Arabian Sea. The shoreline is very irregular, associated with features like cliffs, notches, promontories, sea caves, embayment’s, submerged
shoals, and offshore islands. A number of rivers flowing west from estuaries, bays, mud flats, creeks, back waters, and tidal marshes. In addition to many pocket beaches, long sandy beaches are also present in this region. The sea bed, up to 100m water depth, mostly consists of silky clay and between 100m and 200m, it is covered with sand.

The Arabian Sea, which adorns the Konkan coast, is slowly swallowing some of the beautiful seashores in the Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra. Although the 'encroachment' by the sea is not new here, it accelerated after the December 2004 tsunami. The encroachment is sharply visible at a hamlet called Mobarwadi, located on the tip of the Deobaug beach (six km from Malvan), which is on the verge of submerging. Mobarwadi, with a population of 200, is located at the confluence of the sea and Karli River, known as the Creek of Karli (Karlichi Khadi). Following the tsunami, the water levels increased and the coast was broken by the sea at two points, resulting in two tiny islands of sand of about 2,000 sq meters each. The distance
between Mobarwadi and the sea, which was more than 200 meters, has gradually declined since, and the sea is now just 50-odd meters away from the hamlet.

### 2.7.4 LandUse

Sindhudurg district is a part of the Konkan division and enjoys a coastline with the Arabian Sea. Sawantwadi, Kudal and Vaibhavwadi talukas are situated in the hilly area, which covers about 85% of the district. Predominant soil type is typically reddish laterite soil. Two types of laterite – Primary / In-situ and Secondary / Transported.

#### Table 2.4: Land use and area of Sindhudurg District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use Category</th>
<th>Area In Hectares</th>
<th>Percentage to total geographical area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Built up land</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>1.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural land</td>
<td>1,89,200</td>
<td>37.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest land</td>
<td>39,156</td>
<td>7.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste land</td>
<td>2,48,000</td>
<td>47.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other fallow, water bodies, rivers</td>
<td>9,544</td>
<td>1.83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Potential Link Credit Plan (PLP) 2008-09 Sindhudurg District Maharashtra
2.7.5 Forest

Sindhudurg has the highest green cover in Maharashtra and was declared the country's first eco-tourism district in 1997. Located in the fragile Western Ghats, forests in Sindhudurg are crucial wildlife corridors that connect the Anshi-Dandeli Tiger Reserve in the south with the Sahyadri Tiger Project in the north. Forest department records show the movement of five tigers and at least 40 leopards, both highly endangered species, in the forests of Sindhudurg. Yet the mention of these highly-endangered big cats that are fast losing their habitat, The Forest Cover Report of the Forest Survey of India makes it abundantly clear that the Western Ghats ought to be treated as an important corridor. The report also states that camera trap pictures in the Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary area show the presence of tigers. Radhanagari Sanctuary is just north of Sindhudurg forest cover. It connects the Sindhudurg stretch to the Sahyadri Tiger Project.

The 5,207 sq. km Sindhudurg district, serves as an elephant and tiger corridor, linking two sanctuaries in the state and a tiger reserve in Karnataka. It has a green cover of 49 per cent, the highest in the state. The region has diverse flora-fauna. The total forest cover is 556.74 square kilometers. The major species of trees available are Teak, Ain, Kinjal, Naina, Shivan, Phanas, and Amba. Some rare medical plants are also found in Amboli region. The major fauna species are Panther, Sambar, Neer, Bison, and mouse deer. Two tigers are also present in the forest area.

Asaniye village, in a valley of cashew, coconut, mango and betel nut plantations, is similarly self-sufficient. Nearly 55 streams run through it and it has 389 ha of private forests. Most of the district area covered by dense rain forest, Amboli hill station area is most suitable habitat for wild animals like leopard, wild cats, rabbits, wild hen and sometimes wild buffalo also appears in winter season. Wild buffalos come down from Radhanagri forest (Kolhapur District) for search of food and water. Recently Elephants are also making entry into Sindhudurg District (Dodamarg taluka) from Karnataka state through Khanapur jungle. This is the first time, elephants finding habitation in Maharashtra state. Tillari major irrigation project area (Dodamarg taluka) is covered with lush dense rain forest and most suitable for elephant habitat. But local people facing problem, as elephants are destroying crops and trees.
The district has good potential for development of farm forestry and bamboo as most of the forest land is owned privately. The Ghat area is still forested and it lessens towards coast. The forest is characterized by (1) Bombay subtropical evergreen forest (2) South Indian tropical moist deciduous forest further divided into viz (i) forest having laterite red soil and (ii) forest with sandy looms. More than 200 species of trees, shrubs, climbers, bamboos and grasses are listed from this area. About 38600 hectares area is under forest. Land utilization of the district is as follows.

**Table 2.5:- Land utilization of Sindhudurg District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Land Utilization</th>
<th>In hectare</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Geographical area</td>
<td>503950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Net sown area</td>
<td>141388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>38643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fallow land</td>
<td>85901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Land not available for cultivation</td>
<td>143028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Cropping intensity</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Area brought under high yielding variety seeds</td>
<td>75500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Potential Link Credit Plan (PLP) 2008-09 Sindhudurg District Maharashtra

**2.7.6 Environment**

The ambient air quality in various parts of the district is good. There are no major industries in the area, and the only source of air pollution is vehicular pollution. Most of the vehicular traffic is along the Bombay-Goa highway (NH17). Noise levels are also well within the limits in the district.

Dissolved oxygen levels of sea water showed large variations in space and time. In general, the shelf waters are well aerated during most of the year except during the Southwest monsoon (July to September). Dissolved oxygen content is important in controlling the distribution of fish in marine environment.

The implication of the environment policies with regards to tourism development, their appropriateness to existing and future threats to the environment (in particular from tourism), and the sensitivity of particular environmental areas to different forms and intensity of tourism
development, The most important legislation for Sindhudurg region is the one related to coastal zone regulations.

2.7.7 Soil
The predominant soils in the region are laterite soils, having color ranging from red to brownish red. The soils contain sufficient nitrogen and organic content. The texture of soils is loamy and they are porous in nature with low moisture retention capacity. Most of the region is covered by lateritic soil. The lateritic soil is rich in organic matter and consequently in nitrogen content. It contains high percentage of iron and aluminum oxide. The lateritic soil is good for paddy, groundnut and horticultural crops. The coastal alluvial soils are clay and loam. They have good fertility and support garden crops like as coconut, arecanut etc. The coastal alluvial land locally also known as khar or khajan land.

2.7.8 Physiography: Surface/Ground water
Sindhudurg district fall in Konkan area of which an important feature is that the terrain has comparatively high slope towards west from eastern side where runs Sahyadri. All the rivers of the district empties into Arabian Sea and almost all the rivers are dry in and after February. In rainy seasons these rivers have tremendous velocity. Due to rocky surface the rivers have less wide basins and length is also short. Due to heavy rainfall the water flows fast with immense gravity carries the soil deposits without depositing along the banks. Considering all these factors not much was done as regards the damming of the water or building bandharas. Soil conservation with the help of bunding, leveling of the land is being done by soil conservation dept of state government. The concentration is laid over the land which is utilized mainly for mangoes, cashew and rice. In the year of 1998-99 the area receiving facilities of irrigation is lessened than the previous year. It was 22368 hectares land in 1997-98 irrigated by surface means and 807 hectares by well. In1997-98, 38.29 % area of the total cultivated land was irrigated. Most of the surface water bodies (lakes, tanks, rivers) are used a primary source of drinking water. Water quality in the region is good for domestic consumption, and water is supplied after primary treatment and chlorination. Most of the surface water bodies (lakes, tanks, rivers) are used a primary source of drinking water. Water quality in the region is good for domestic consumption, and water is supplied after primary treatment and chlorination.
Figure 2.9: Map showing depth of land

Table 2.6:- Ground Level Activity and Physical Units in the District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2004-05</th>
<th>2005-06</th>
<th>2006-07</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dug Well</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bore Well</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IP Sets</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Drip sets</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sprinkler Sets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lift Irrigation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>MI Misc.</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Potential Link Credit Plan (PLP) 2008-09 Sindhudurg District Maharashtra
2.8 Economy

The district has huge resource base and enjoys distinction of producing best qualities of mango, cashew and kokum. Besides agriculture and horticulture, people are also engaged in agro/ fruit processing, forest based products, village and cottage industries and other service industries. During 2004-05 per capita income of the district was at Rs.28278/-as against State’s per capita income of Rs.32170/-. The district is industrially backward and placed in D+ zone index by the State Govt (PLP,2008-09). Sindhudurg ranks 10th in Maharashtra by per capita net district domestic product, People restrict their farming to flat land near water sources and avoid clearing forests.
2.8.1 Fishing
The district has huge potential in view of 121 km coastline and 14 creeks. Construction of jetties, landing centers will facilitate intense marine fishing activities through bank credit. Fishery is main business in the area and fish is the staple food. Creeks, sea are the main sources but rivers are also helpful for fishing at certain extent. There are 25 producers’ cooperative societies of fishermen. There are large number fish species identified. From these Mushi, Sonmushi, Ranja, Waghali, Bijali, Chiral, Kanti, Tarli, Mandeli, Toak, Karli, Bombil, Shingala, Wam, Ghoda masa, Boi, Kamboda, Bangada, Surmai, Paplet, Rawas and Gui are more common. Out of total fish catch of 1647 MTs, around 90% is consumed locally There is one processing unit in private sector at Tarkarli which undertakes canning, salting of fish. One more unit with modern technologies and export orientation is coming up at Kudal to process sea products. There is good scope for processing of low value fish catch which goes as waste and many times thrown by fishermen back into sea. The figure below shows that the fishing coastline of the district and fishing field.

2.8.2 Agriculture
The total cultivable area in the district is about 3,43,801 hectares out of which about 1,33,565 hectares is actually being used for cultivation. Of the total area under cultivation, about 74% area is under food crops. Paddy is the main crop in this district. In recent years, there has been a definite shift towards horticulture. The district is famous for its mango crop and the best of Alphanso are from this district. There has been a rapid increase in area under mango and cashew cultivation. In addition, groundnut, coconut, kokum, and arecanut tress are also grown.

The district is blessed with famous Alphanso variety of Mango, high yielding bigger nut varieties of Vengurle 4 & 7 in Cashew and also the single largest producer of local kokum variety which are major fruit crops suitable for processing. For Kokum only about 25 to 30% of fruits are processed on account of very short period of span of harvesting and absence of availability of proper harvesting devices/techniques. About 60% of Jamun fruits are marketed as table fruits through traders/dealers and the rest wasted due to lack of processing arrangements/techniques at field level. Coconut is basically used for self-consumption purpose. Most of the other fruits like Jackfruit, Karavnda goes as waste on account of lack of awareness on processing/harvesting
techniques. It is also observed that (as shown in table below) cropping pattern and production according to the types of crop. The extension of irrigation facilities, multiple cropping also exists in the district.

**Table 2.7 : cropping pattern and production in Sindhudurg district (2006-7)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Type of crop</th>
<th>Area sown in hectare</th>
<th>Annual production in MTs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>food grains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>75000</td>
<td>217500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kulith</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Horticulture crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>23283</td>
<td>62000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cashew</td>
<td>40072</td>
<td>43400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Jamun</td>
<td>16000(trees)</td>
<td>3200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>16237(lakh nuts)</td>
<td>1440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kokum</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>12500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.8.3 Horticulture

**World famous Alphanso mango** is grown here in large number. This Devgad Alphanso mango is exported to UK, Australia, USA, gulf and Asian countries. Visitors often enjoy mango plantations on both sides of the road while driving to this place and often buy mango-boxes from the villagers selling them on the streets.

### 2.8.4 Irrigation

The total irrigated area is only 20948 hectares, which constitutes only 16.44% of the total cultivated area. The inter-state Tillari irrigation project is in progress, which will be used for irrigating parts of Maharashtra and Goa states. Two other medium irrigation projects of Talamba and Devgad have also been taken up along with other small and minor irrigation projects.

### 2.9 Climate

Sindhudurg has typical coastal climate and remains warm and humid in most of the year. It has three clear seasons: Rainy (June - October), winter (November-mid February) and summer (mid February–May). Temperatures vary between Max. 32°C and monsoon winds bring heavy rains (average rainfall 3240.10 mm). The climate of the region is modified according to Southwest monsoon (June to September) and non-monsoon period (October to May). Temperature variation is not large and it varies from 17.3°C to 34.4°C. The rainfall is not uniform in all parts of district
and it increases rapidly from the coast towards the Western Ghats. The average annual rainfall is 175cm while the hilly areas such as Amboli receive a rainfall of more than 500 cm.

Humidity levels are high. Climate throughout the year is found humid and salty. Due to the proximity of the Arabian Sea region has humid climate and relative humidity normally ranges between 63% - 88%. This range of humidity is useful for the fruit crops as like Mango, Cashewnut, Jackfruit, Kokam, Jambhool, Avala etc. The climate of the district is typical of the Konkan coastal area and is hot and humid in the summers and mild in winters.

Table 2.8: Climate data of Sindhudurg district from 2001-06

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rainfall in mm</th>
<th>Rainfall</th>
<th>Rainy day</th>
<th>Rainfall</th>
<th>Rainy day</th>
<th>Rainfall</th>
<th>Rainy day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2993.8</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>2600.1</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2750.1</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2996.1</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>3554.9</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>3433.8</td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.9.1 Temperature

There is not much fluctuation in the temperature. Along the coast the maximum temperature rarely goes beyond 38 degree Celsius but away from coast it reaches to 40 to 41 degree Celsius. The minimum is 19 degree Celsius in the month of January. The temperature variations during the day and throughout the seasons are not large. May is the hottest month. There are few places like as Phonda ghat, Shivgad, and Amboli etc. which are located on the hill stations of Sahyadri.

- The summer season spans from March to June and winter from October to February.
- The average maximum and minimum temperatures recorded are 33.20C and 15.30C respectively.
2.9.2 Rainfall

The district gets rainfall from South-west monsoon. 90% rainfall occurs from June to September. On an average 101 days are the rainy days and heaviest is in the Ghat area. The rainfall increases rapidly from the coast towards the Western Ghats. The average rainfall of the district is 3000 to 4000 mm high but almost all the rainwater causes surface run off, due to undulating topography and lack of any water impounding major and medium structures. The Sindhudurg district has high amount of rainfall primarily because the clouds of the south west monsoon winds are blocked at the Sahyadri Mountains and so shed a lot of the precipitation on the eastern side of the Western Ghat scarp. This leads to very high rainfall in the foothills of the Sahyadri on the Konkan side with most of the Konkan Rivers having their origin in the runoff from the steep mountain slopes. The rainfall is pretty heavy and is due to the south west monsoon during the months of June to September.

The rainfall characteristics of Sindhudurg District are:
Total annual rainfall: - 20965 mm.
Average rainfall: - 2750 mm.
Maximum rainfall: - 8755.9 mm. in July

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of Taluka</th>
<th>Rainfall in mm on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29.6.97 30.6.97 1.7.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Deogad</td>
<td>57.00 189.00 235.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Malvan</td>
<td>56.00 279.2 153.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vengurla</td>
<td>107.00 208.0 76.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kankavli</td>
<td>192.0 160.0 38.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.9.3 Floods and Cyclones

This heavy rainfall also results in landslides in isolated areas characterized by steep slopes and heavy cover of regolith.

- It is observed that the daily rainfall exceeding 240 mm or 180 mm/ day for 3/4 days continuously can trigger the land slides in the road cut slope and also natural facets.
- In a survey the I. I. T. Mumbai has delineated three locations prone to landslides in this district viz
  (1) Amboli ghat on Sawantwadi- Amboli- Belgaum Road state high way No 112
  (2) Phonda Ghat on Kankavli- Phonda- Radhanagari- Kolhapur road S. H. No. 116
  (3) Karul Ghat. Gagan Bavada- Kolhapur road S. H. way No. 115
- The district administration has indicated that major rivers (1) Waghotan, (2) Sukhondi, (3) Tillari, (4) Karli, (5) Gad Nadi are flooded at least once a year.
- As has been said the drainage of the district is mostly parallel but the tributary pattern in the centre tends at places to the rectangular suggesting the adaptation of streams to local rock structure. This adaptation to structure is also well seen in the sharp meanders which may rivers show their middle and lower reaches, The major rivers receive their water from Sahyadri main range and flow west wards to join the Arabian Sea through deep well cut channels.
- The flooding in the major rivers mentioned above is not only due to heavy rainfall in catchment areas. During high tides, there is a rush of sea water into river channels leading to a backwater current upstream the river. This sometimes leads to flooding along the banks of the rivers.

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>V'wadi</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>177.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kudal</td>
<td>131.0</td>
<td>184.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sawantwadi</td>
<td>173.0</td>
<td>110.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>803.6</td>
<td>1308.4</td>
<td>614.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. Rainfall</td>
<td>114.8</td>
<td>186.9</td>
<td>87.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.10 Demography

It is noteworthy to mention that since pre historic time; the coastal fishing community colonized these islands first and survived the ravages of time and many calamities and invasions. These sea resource dependent people known as Kolis are having maximum interaction with the coast, which has strong impact on their cultural, social and economic aspects of life. Fishermen community is found to be the closely associated with the intertidal habits. These fishermen belong to Bhois, Gabit, Kolis, Khrvis while the Tandels are involved in the boat making occupation. They are mostly dependent on the fishing besides limited agriculture and other occupations. Majority of the creek fishery is operated by the manual or small machine boats. The financial condition is weak as most of the times they do not own the fishing boats.

According to the 2011 census Sindhudurg district has a population of 848,868, roughly equal to the nation of Qatar or the US state of South Dakota. This gives it a ranking of 474th in India (out of a total of 640). The total geographical area of the district is 5207 sq.kms. The area is largely rural populated with 91 % of rural population of the total population. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was -2.3 %. The density of the population is very low i.e.163 persons/sq.km. The proportion of female per thousand males is 1037. The percentage of literacy of the district is 86.54 %. The modern township of Sindhudurg Nagari is the headquarters of the district. The population of the district is 8,68,825 as per census of 2001. As per 2001 census the other tahsil wise detail demographic information of the district is as follows.

Table 2.7: Tahsil wise Population of Sindhudurg District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Tahsils</th>
<th>Popu'n 2001 census</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Devgad</td>
<td>125288</td>
<td>60272</td>
<td>65016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dodamarg</td>
<td>50032</td>
<td>24353</td>
<td>25679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kankavli</td>
<td>138137</td>
<td>66628</td>
<td>71539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kudal</td>
<td>152939</td>
<td>74134</td>
<td>78805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Malvan</td>
<td>116682</td>
<td>55885</td>
<td>60797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sawantwadi</td>
<td>148980</td>
<td>71920</td>
<td>77060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vaihavwadi</td>
<td>48350</td>
<td>22067</td>
<td>26283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vengurla</td>
<td>88387</td>
<td>42631</td>
<td>45756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>868825</td>
<td>417890</td>
<td>450935</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Strategic Research and Extension Plan of Sindhudurg District
2.10.1 Sex Ratio
The current sex ratio (female population per 1000 male population) in Sindhudurg District is 1037. There is declination in the sex ratio which was 1079 in 2001. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 847 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 903 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 847 compared to 903 of census 2001. In 2011, Child sex ratio under 0-6 is 910 percent of Sindhudurg District compared to 944 percent of 2001.

2.10.2 Literacy Rate
Average literacy rate of Sindhudurg District in 2011 was 86.54 compared to 80.30 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 93.68 and 90.26 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 79.73 and 71.23 in Sindhudurg District.

Table 2.8: Literacy Rate 2001-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Total Population (%)</th>
<th>Male (%)</th>
<th>Female (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Sindhudurg District</td>
<td>80.30</td>
<td>90.26</td>
<td>71.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Sindhudurg District</td>
<td>86.54</td>
<td>93.68</td>
<td>79.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Census 2011, 2001)

2.11 Education
Sindhudurg is the second district in the country to achieve 100 per cent literacy. With the progress in education, educated middle class began to play an important role in the development
of the district. Following the lead given by Pune and Mumbai private initiative was responsible for a considerable number of social and made their appearance.

The Patwardhan High school which was established in 1902, Malvan Education Society (1911), Karachi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal (1921) are the prominent education societies which have contributed in the social reformation. K.A.Keluskar, B.G.Kher, G.K.Gokhale, Rajaram Shastri, Ramkrishna Bhagvat, Lokmany Bal Gangadhar Tilak and so many others who belong to this region and have contributed a lot in reforming the society by educating the peoples.

The district is well above the average of population norm for state in respect of availability of both primary and secondary schools. The position regarding there are 7 ITI, 1 Govt. Polytechnic, 11 Degree Colleges, 5 B.Ed colleges, 2 Medical Colleges, 1 Engineering College, 1469 Zilla Parishad and Private 49 primary schools and 206 secondary schools, Junior colleges 43 are dominant in the district. Percentage of literacy in the district is 80.52% to the total population.

Table 2.9: Tahsilwise Percentage of Literacy in Sindhudurg District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Tahsils</th>
<th>Villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Devgad</td>
<td>79.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dodamarg</td>
<td>76.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kankavli</td>
<td>78.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kudal</td>
<td>81.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Malvan</td>
<td>83.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sawantwadi</td>
<td>81.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Vaibhavwadi</td>
<td>68.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vengurla</td>
<td>85.27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Social and economical report of Sindhudurg District 2005-06

2.12 Health

State Govt., Zilla Parishad, Nagar Parishad and Gram panchyat have been provides health services in the district. Up to the end of 2006 there are 11 hospitals, 8maternity hospitals and 38 primary health centers runs by the various agencies. 121 Doctors and 435 nurses have been working in above hospitals. Other than private Doctors and Institutions are provides health services to the society (Social and Economical report of Sindhudurg district 2005-06).
2.13 Traditional Folk Art and Crafts

Known as the land of culture and beauty, the destination is famous for its various art forms and for its distinct cuisine. Dashavatara is one of the most prominent art forms of the destination. In addition to several art forms, tourists can also enjoy the Malvani cuisine served in the region.

Folk art today exists in villages and tribes of Konkan have its own rich style and unique history. Some classical arts date back to over thousand years. Some are tribal dance traditionally practiced in various villages of Konkan. Some are dance dramas associated with temples and from epics of Mahabharata and Ramayana of which Dashavatara (the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu) are the most famous one; besides colourful hand painted wooden toys are widely popular in Maharashtra.

2.13.1 Reviving a Dying Art Form with Visuals of Another

Reviving a dying folk art through another one may sound odd, but that's what a group of city-based artists are doing. The first-of-its-kind exhibition of paintings at Lalit Kala Academy hall in the city displays the many scenes of Bharatha-k-Koothu, a folk art, through the visual idiom of Chitrakathi, a folk art once popular in Maharashtra, Karnataka and pockets Andhra Pradesh. The 'Ganjifa Art', 'lacer work', 'woodwork painting’ date back to 18th century. In the palace, training sessions and workshops are conducted for new generation.

2.13.2 Chitrakathi

Chitrakathi is a rare folk art practiced in Pinguli, a small village near Kudal in the Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra. Performed by Takars, a nomadic clan, Chitrakathi dates back to 17th century. Pictures were used to narrate the story in Chitrakathi. "Paintings were made in sequence (based on the story of Mahabharata) using paper, brush and hand-made colours. The story would be rendered in song backed by instruments along with the relevant pictures. But unfortunately, the art form is on the verge of extinction due to lack of patronage. Chitrakathi's description is found in Someshwaras Manasullhas Thereby one can imagine the primitiveness of this art. In tribal’s life there is a long-standing tradition of chitrakathi's paintings. Wall paintings of Saora, Gaund, and Pradhan are extremely popular in India and abroad.

Story telling is done in a distinctive style. These stories are from epics of Mahabharata and Ramayana from set of pictures storyteller displays each pictures and tells the episode it
illustrates. The stories are all in poetry and total number of pictures still existing is about 4000 Number. Tribal artists have added new pictures in past 60 years. Ganesh Festival marks the beginning of chitrakathi. First picture displayed is of Lord Ganesha; besides leaf of prosperity thereafter leaf of Saraswati (Goddess of knowledge). Thakar artists use the term "Pothi" to set of pictures which contains 30 to 50 pages arranged in chronological order. These pages are unbound like pages of Ramayana and Mahabharata previously one artist used to keep 40 to 50 Pothis but today fortunately 15 to 20 Pothis are in good condition. Some pothis date back to 300 years whereas some 50 to 60 years old. The art of storytelling may become extinct in less than a decade and half unless effective steps are taken by the government to preserve it.

2.13.3 Sawantwadi Craft

Sawantwadi is the name of a small taluka in the Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra. The taluka is mainly known for being associated with the craft of lacquer ware, popularly known as the Sawantwadi craft. The craft was introduced in the Sawantwadi somewhere around the end of the 17th century.

2.13.4 Bidriware

Bidriware or the Birdri craft is one of the most popular handicrafts of Maharashtra. It has been in existence since ages and found patrons amongst the Mughal rulers. Initially used for embellishing royal swords and other weapons, the craft later spread to domestic items like cigars and cigarette boxes. The typical items adorned with bidriware are plates, bowls, vases, ashtrays, trinket boxes, hukka bases, jewelry, glass and studded bangles, etc.

2.13.5 Ganjifa Cards

Handmade playing cards of Sawantwadi remember everyone about bygone era. These cards are made from circular pieces of paper on which intricate designs of Dashwar (Ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu) are hand painted. Each and pack contains 120 hand painted cards housed in equally colourful box. History says that these cards arrived in Sawantwadi 350 years ago, when Bhosle, the royal family of Goa settled here after fleeing from Portuguese...
regime there. The Bhosle brought several artists along with them who were versed in wood carving and paintings. These families survived mainly by supplying handicraft items to the royal families. In 1981 there were 45 such families though six such families still live in Sawantwadi today.

2.13.6 Warli Paintings

Maharashtra is home to a large number of tribes, most of which are found residing around the Deccan region. Apart from their distinct culture and lifestyle, the tribal people of the state are also known for making a number of handicrafts. Amongst the popular folk crafts of the tribes are the Warli paintings.

Warli community's wall paintings too received wide publicity, which are known for its depiction of human figures and other nature images in shadow form. In Sindhudurg Thakar Community is keeping this priceless treasure of traditional art alive.

In this form of painting 15" x 12" inches plain paper is used. Page is then filled with pictures painted in unique style. Colors used in paintings are a nature's gift to this art from such as Geru, Red earth and green color prepared from leaves.

2.13.7 The Thakar Arts - Unique Cultural legacy

Konkan's Thakar community holds the distinction of preserving its unique traditional arts, which dates back over 400 years. Today this ancient art is concentrated in Gudhiwadi Pinguli in Sindhudurg. A priceless heritage natured with devotion by Thakur Community formerly nomadic now fortuitously settled in Pinguli.

It is believed that this community originally belongs to Rajasthan and being nomadic Thakars wandered southwards to Nasik, Igatpuri and Bhusaval. From there in the beginning of 18th century, they appear to come down the mountains to konkan and settled under the patronage of Jayram Sawant, the ruler of Sawantwadi. Exceptionally versatile, the Thakars let their artistic talents to flower in five fields. Chitrakathi (they are of storytelling with pictures), shadow play, Puppetry and folk songs (Gondhali, Tamasha, Powada and Pangul).
2.13.8 Pingli

The name for the Pingli artists derives from the bird 'Pingli' who whistles early in the morning. Pingli wanders doors to door every morning to collect alms. He dresses himself with Peshwai Turban, Coat and Dhotar (male garment) with Dawoor (small drum) tied round from over his shoulders. He entertains the people melodiously by reciting the stories from the past.

2.13.9 Pangul

Pangul is a typical artist who performs his art with the help of trained bull, which amuses the people. The bull is dressed with alluring attire which includes colorful clothes (zool) over bull's back, horns wrapped with silken cloth and its tip with brass turbans, necklace contains 'Ghoongroo' (little jingling bells), tail is also tied with small bells and the final adornment is known as Shingar in which feathers of peacock called 'Kutcha' are placed over Vashinda (the bull's back) As bull walks, the bells jingle and unique sound is produced. Pangus along with bull and two other artists go house to house to present their art. This is customary. He sings historic episode and pleasingly instructs his bull in between who amusingly acts like an obedient. Two artists provide the matching musical tune. The story of Pangul and bull is associated with famous kanade family who used to act as spy for the Sawantwadi's kings. Impressed by their art and loyalty shown to the princely state, the king gifted them five villages to preserve this art form.

2.13.10 Jhakari

Jhakari dance is traditionally presented in Konkan's Kunbi society to mark the arrival of Gauri soon after the Ganesh festival. In this form of art 8 to 10 boys actively dance in circumference on melodious tune provided by their Ustaad (teacher) and melodist, who seat in the center during the presentation.

The performance is a beautiful blend of literature and history. The boys are dressed uniformly for the dance with Ghungroos tied to their legs. Jhakari dance begins with 'Ishwastawan' followed by salutation to Lord Ganesh. The presentation is done in two ways, one is 'Bankoti' (slow) and other is 'Chevani' (fast). Thus performers also belong to two religious orders such as Shakti Tura and Kalgi Tura.
2.13.11 Gaja

Dancing and moving around large drum by adhering to circumference is called Gaja or Chapai folk dance. This dance is performed by the 'Dhangars' on open playground.
Gaja dancers dress themselves with long and attractive white costume. Together they sing songs and stanzas based on language "Ahirani" (Dhangar's local language). The story narrated through these songs is of 'Biruba' (Lord Shiva's incarnation). It sings praises for Shiva who is believed to be creator of Dhangar community. There is special emphasis on last word of every stanza, proficiency in dancing movements and showing gesticulations is particularity of this dance form.

2.13.12 Dhala

In konkan the woman folks in devotion to sylvan goddess traditionally perform this dance. After reaping the rich harvest women on the full moon day assemble after the dinner at a preselected village courtyard.
Dhala begins with offering of coconut to village deity and sylvan goddess. Then the woman folks under the supervisions of elderly women sincerely perform dance. By facing each other peasants arrange themselves in two rows with every woman putting their hands over each other’s shoulders. The songs are sung in unison, which normally covers the themes related to peasant’s routine life, customs and traditions.
Dhala goes on for five days. On the concluding day pre-planned programs are carried out by keeping vigil throughout the night which includes setting up of marriage, Mahaprasad (distribution of sweets), hunting of irrational animals etc. Finally offerings are sold to highest bidder among the devotees.

2.13.13 Kirtan

These are devotional songs sung by kirtankar Boovas with the help of musical instruments in the temple (usually involving audience). Kirtan songs are based on spiritual books such as Ramayana, Mahabharata etc. Kirtan is also a constant Meditation of God. People attend Kirtan for peace of mind.
The attire of Kirtankar is very alluring. It involves Shuddha Vastra Dhotar, Angarkha (a coat), Pagdi (turban); Rudraksha garland in neck (made from Rudraksha tree fruits, a sacred tree of
Lord Shiva), Tilak (a sandalwood mark on forehead) and Uparne (a small single cloth worn loosely on the shoulder).

The musical instrument used in the kirtan is Mrudang, Kartal (a metal plate mounted on two zingles), Jhanj (basically a set of small cymbals), Peti (harmonium), Dholak (a popular folk drum), Shankh (a conch shell) and Chimpta (a fire tong).

**2.13.14 Khele**

This dance form is most popular among the youths who go house to house by performing traditional dances such as Gopi-Krishna, Lord Hanuman, demon show, devil dance and animal dances based on their life.

Youths cover their face with handmade mask and utter the term called 'Shabai', 'Shabai' in front of the house. This act is done to collect money from the householders. Accompanied by noise of musical instruments like Tabla, Zans (cymbal) Khele offers immense pleasure to the spectators.

**2.13.15 Gondhal**

This kind is sincerely practiced as a religious ritual by large number of families in Konkan either annually or biennially. The host family invites assembly of people who are well versed in accomplishing Gondhal, which is performed during the night. On the day of Gondhal floor of house courtyard is thrashed by applying cow dung wash. A pavilion is then erected to carry out ritual formalities by Gondhalis.

Then as per the tradition host family members along with Gondhalis visit five houses to collect food grain (Jogwa). The goat is then sacrificed to please the God. Fifteen to twenty torches are also lit simultaneously. After completion of all formalities men get together in a pavilion to put their grievances in front of God, which go on for quite long. Finally God is also invited for Gondhal.

**2.13.16 Dashavatar**

In Indian mythology the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu is collectively known as Dashavtar. To preserve the universe from destruction Vishnu took ten different forms (Avatar) from time to
time. They are Matsya (fish), Kutchha (turtle), Varah (boar), Narsinha (half man and half lion), Vaman (a Brahman boy), Parshuram, Rama, Krishna, Buddha and Kalanki.

In Konkan Dashavatar is the most popular art form. Dance ritual dramas are held in most of the temples during festive occasions. Interesting characters in these dramas are Apsaras (Heavenly Maidens). Men play their role in women’s attire.

There are nine original Dashavatar performing groups in Sindhudurg district and Walawalkar group is believed to be the first. Credit also goes to pioneer Shyamnaikji kals who introduced Dashavatar in Sindhudurg in 11th century. Same Dashavatar is today known as "Adivere Dashavatar" in which ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu are presented one after the other on the stage.

A form called Aatdashavatar is also highly appreciated by the locals. It is presented in two parts. Part one begins with Ganesh stavan, Saraswatistavan, Brahmin priest's entry and killing of Shankasura (Purvarang) while part two is a proper play and includes mythological stories (Uttar-rang or Leela-natyta)

The first incarnation Matsya Avatar is presented to the audience in the theatre. The myth begins with Lord Brahma who is busy in penance. The demon named Shankasura seizes this opportunity to steal his Vedas and Shastras (holy books). Lord Vishnu who is witness to this incident then promises Brahma of bringing back his Vedas. Vishnu wanders in search of Shankasura and when he finds him, fierce battle takes place between them. Shankasura runs from the battlefield and hides under water in a conch shell. As Vedas remained drowned in water, it was necessary to bring them up. To retrieve them Vishnu descends into the water in the form of fish that is lower part of body like that of fish and upper part like that of a man (Matsya Avatar). In a battle under the water Vishnu Finally defeats Shankar who surrenders and explains the motive behind stealing of Vedas. That he did so with an intention to pass philosophical knowledge of Vedas from elite people to downtrodden society (Bahujan Samaj). Vishnu appreciated Shankasuras courage and gave him a vow that in the three worlds (Trailokaya) before worshipping Vishnu People will worship his conch shell. Vishnu then restored the Vedas to Brahma.
2.13.17 Foogdi

A feminine folk dance from Konkan; it is performed during all important social and religious occasions. The most popular sub forms of foogdi are Girki, Cycle, Rahat, Zimma, Karvar, Bus Foogdi, Kombda, Ghuma, Pakhwa etc. In Girki playmate women form in a 'V' shape by holding each other’s hand firmly. In the beginning women whirl in a circular motion with slow pace of footwork by singing themes and thereby gradually accelerating the pace, Girki reaches to its climax. At this time women utter sound "Foo-foo" which marks the end of foogdi.

2.13.18 Shadow Play

This ancient art is popularly known as 'Chandyachaya Bahoolya' in Marathi. The art is in existence over since the hunting stage of mankind. Tribal living in different parts of India has successfully preserved a continued this art over the years.

In shadow play pictures carved in leather are held between a screen and the lamp to cast the shadow on the screen while artist narrates the story. Artist is a nayak (the leader person). He makes the pictures dance on the stage, which is prepared, similar to the dayati program. This aesthetic looking stage is a rotating house covered with black cloth over the erected frame on its three sides while front one is a white screen.

In order to perform the show 'Nayak' sits inside the frame but he is no visible to the audience. He begins his show by blowing couch shell thus signaling audience of character's arrival. The mates of the artist who sit outside the frame provide the tune of music by using the musical instruments like Dholki (a small drum), Tabla and unique instrument called Vat Vadya, which is known for producing hauntingly melodious note.

Fascinating presentation of this art spellbound the audience characters are visible on the screen one after the other, being their size enlarged and reduced. Moving the picture forward and backward from the lamp according to the role of the character is the skill of the nayak sitting inside the frame. The leader also sings hymns along with the companions and milkmaids.

2.13.19 Palki

Literally Palkhi means palanquin, a procession of revered deity (God or Goddess) carried out from the temple during 'Shimgo' festival. The reason behind procession is to seek mercy and grace of God.
The customs and traditions of Palkhi procession in Konkan Varies from village to village. The persons holding the Palkhi are known as Bhoyas. Their duty is to make Palkhi dance over their shoulders by putting their head down. Displaying the skill Bhoyas dance in front of every house, everyone appreciates the skill when they rile Palkhi from one hand to other over the shoulders. Families eagerly wait for the Palkhi's arrival at their doorsteps so that they can welcome God.

2.13.20 Ghode Mandi

The term Ghode means horse and Mandi means dancers' movement, literally spiral. Ghode Mandi exhibits martial supremacy and played with joy and enthusiasm during 'Shigmo' festival. In villages of Sindhudurg it is played once in a three years.

The persons who are high in stature are chosen to perform this classical art. As a mark of honor and respect on the day these dancers are dressed with colorful headgears and full traditional livery, Fixed at the waist effigy of wooden horse beautifully decorated with spotless white cloth and bordered with gold and silver thread work. Ghungroos are attached to their feet. By revolving around the central point dancers brandish sword in their hands and dance on rhythmic beat of Dhol-Tashas. This prolonged vigorous dancing begins at afternoon and gets over at dawn.

2.13.21 Rambat

The dance cum procession performed during the 'Shigmo' festival is called Rombat. The original characters in this kind are Gawada and Gawadi who are believed to be symbols of their forefathers. They are traditionally dressed for the procession.

When Rombat begins, group of people hold them over their shoulders and move house to house. They are accompanied by others who hold huge banners, ceremonial umbrellas, festooned sticks (small branch of mango tree called Ambuli) and batons in their hands. Drumbeaters lead this procession followed by dancers mainly youths who dance abundantly in unconsciousness, thus manifesting their joy and happiness.

On the threshold of a house, housewives traditionally holding the lamp move it in a circular motion and welcome their forefathers. Rombat is extremely noisy and colorful affair, which entertains the locals.
2.13.22 Dhol Tasha

The characteristic feature of this art is rhythmical beating of huge leathern drum by the villagers who are good performers. Drums are beaten to entertain people during festive occasions like Jatra (fair), marriage ceremony, to observe rituals and gatherings associated with temples. Visitors can catch sight of these drums in assembly hall of the most of the temples in Konkan. Drumbeaters are specially invited for the community folk dances, which are held during the main religious festivals and social occasions. They are rewarded for their performance by cash or kind. In addition to entertaining, the drum beater's art has power to arise emotions in bride during marriage ceremony while leaving her parents' house. They wish their bride happy married life on Dhol and Sanai tune.

2.13.23 Puppetry (Kalsutri Bahoolya)

This ancient folk art is mentioned in 15th chapter of Gyane shwari. In this form of art marionettes perform play based on epics of Mahabharata and Ramayana while two artists provide dialogues and songs. Third gives musical support. The puppets characters consist of two parts. Portion above the waist is made up of stable lightwood which is chiseled of character's face, eyes, lips and nose. Masks are prepared according to the role of characters. Second part below the waist is covered with decorated skirt. The normal height of each character is within 1 to 1½ ft.

Before beginning of the show Thakar artists set up readymade skeleton on the presentation stage, which is 2 to 3 ft above the ground, covered with cloth on all the sides. Leaving only 2 ft height frontal portion open’ this open part is a stage for puppets to perform puppetry. When show is performed the principal actor who makes puppets dance by his magic fingers is invisible to the audience. He stands behind the skeleton and capable of dancing four puppets at a time.

The peculiarity of puppetry is that all the characters arrive at the stage dancing thus, songs are sung to mark arrival. Demons report to the stage by long leap. They dance for a while on the floor and disappear before arrival of Lord Ganapati and Goddess Saraswati. Maghanath and Laxman then battles in the sky. The howling voice of demons is identically created with the help of musical instrument called Tabala and human's voice in chorus.
Formerly kalsutri artists used to prepare their puppets by themselves and occasionally they used to seek help from carpenters. Generally the work involves painting of the mask according to the character's role, tying strings at exact point, designing colorful costumes all this has to be done by the artists themselves.

2.14 Sindhudurg Day Festival
The formation day May 2 is celebrated as Sindhu Mahotsav. Mahotsav has always been the most popular event in the Konkan with an audience of at least 50,000. This year, the figure is expected to touch Rs 2 lakh. Spread across four days in Waghade village, the Mahotsav commenced with an exhibition on agricultural products followed by musical and dance performances by Shankar Ehsaan Loy, Vaishali Samanth, KK, Avdhoot Gupte and Daler Mehndi. An elaborate stage for the performances was brought in from Mumbai.

2.15 Food Festivals : Mango Festival Sindhudurg

Nights Rutotsav A Mango Festival Package in Sindhudurg Rs.6499/-

- Relaxing Home stay Experience with all Meals included
- Mango and Fruit Festival
- Dolphin Sighting
- Relax on the pristine beaches of Tarkarli

ITINERARY:-
Day 1 : Arrival at the home stay. Have a relaxed stay. Enjoy the hospitality of your host, and take a stroll around the farm. In the evening visit the tribal puppet village and take a walk in the local market, where you can shop for local goodies. (Meals: All Meals)
**Day 2:** Early morning go on a dolphin sighting journey into the sea (optional activity). Back to the home stay for breakfast and get ready to invade the mango orchards. Enjoy the Rutotsav festival and taste different varieties of mangoes, jackfruits, love apples etc. After a scrumptious lunch with the mango farmer, proceed to the cashew factory, where you can see the process and buy cashew. In evening head back to the home stay for a delicious home cooked meal. Overnight at the home stay. (Meals: All Meals)

**Day 3:** In the morning after breakfast enjoy a half day picnic with lunch to the Padagar waterfalls. Post lunch head back to the home stay for a leisurely siesta. Spend a relaxing evening on the pristine beaches of the Konkan. Dinner at the home stay. (Meals: All Meals)

**Day 4:** After your breakfast head to the airport to catch the flight back to your home full of mango memories. (Meals: All Meals)

**Hotels:**
Surge through the mango orchards…feel it, smell it and pluck it!! Enjoy a 3 Night / 4 Day Rustic Village Experience among the greenery and richness of nature. Bask in the solace and quiet and unforgettable first-hand experience of the Celebration of Summer.

**INCLUSIONS:**
- Accommodation on twin sharing basis for 3 nights
- All meals- morning tea, breakfast, lunch, evening tea, dinner, mineral water bottle
- Pick up and drop from the Goa airport
- Transfers in an AC vehicle
- All activities as mentioned in the itinerary
- Escort and guide charges
- A gift box of 1 dozen mangoes
- All taxes

**Alternate activities available-**
- Going for deep sea fishing with the fishermen
- Taking a culinary trail- understanding the local cuisine and learning new local preparations along with the host family
CHAPTER 3: CASE STUDIES

"Tourism is like fire: you can cook your dinner on it, but if you are not careful it will burn your house down." Asian saying

Tourism has become the world's leading industry. It is expected to generate over 11 trillion dollars globally by 2020. It plays a particularly powerful role in the developing world. But the economic benefits can come at a very real price. Tourism can have a significant impact upon the physical environment, both at global and local levels. Cultures and lifestyles can be diminished through exploitation and internationalization. Local needs may be subverted to meet the requirements of overseas tourist interests. The bulk of the economic returns from tourism can end up flowing out of the host countries while the local people face increased living costs.

To counter these negatives there is now a growing focus upon sustainable tourism, ecotourism, and pro-poor tourism which encourage travelers to learn from their travels but not at the expense of damaging the peoples and the places that they visit. Increasing numbers of individual travelers are now beginning to use ethical guidelines when planning and undertaking their trips and the industry is establishing standards that reflect a greater sense of corporate responsibility.

Tourists around the world seem to have long studied the attractions that tend to like, a basic selection criteria. 14 factors that serve as the basis for the ranking, such as policies and regulations, environmental sustainability, safety and security, health and hygiene, the strength of the tourism industry, the existence of network airlines, ground transportation fleet, tourism infrastructure, the Internet, price competitiveness, service workers, cultural performances, and natural beauty.

3.1 Case Studies: Overseas

3.1.1 Best Tourism Destination In World

a) Switzerland as the preferred tourist destination of the world

Switzerland is known as an orderly and safe country, always popular with tourists the world and be the first choice. Meanwhile, for the region of Southeast Asia, Singapore ranks first followed by Malaysia and Thailand. Switzerland is a wonderful place in Europe which is lovingly known as ‘heaven in world’. The landlocked hill country is known as the land of Alps as it offers spectacular views of the panoramic Alps. Switzerland is the most ideal place for visitors who want to enjoy a memorable vacation along with the outstanding natural wonders. Though this is a small country but is one of the richest countries in the world. The rich heritage, unique culture and lingual diversity marks this country as one of the world most charming and unique country.
b) People’s Democratic Republic of Lao (Lao PDR): the World’s Best Tourist Destination Award for 2013 to Laos

It is a landlocked country in Southeast Asia, bordered by Burma and China to the northwest, Vietnam to the east, Cambodia to the south, and Thailand to the west. Community-based eco-tourism programmes have become Laos’ unique feature and have great potential because they give visitors the chance to get in touch with and taste nature, as well as the everyday life of local people and the customs practiced by the Lao multiethnic people. To translate the tourism development strategic plan for 2011-2020, the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism in collaboration with provincial authorities have carried out nature-based tourism activities with the participation of local people by making use of the local potential and conditions of each province. Such activities were first initiated in 2000 in Luang Namtha province, called the ‘Community-based Eco-tourism Programme’. Similar programmes now exist in all 17 provinces involving 40 districts and 160 villages, and have generated income directly for local people.
Visas issued at border checkpoints grant only a two-month stay with another two months of extension. After implementing the aforesaid tourism development and promotion policy, the tourism sector has grown rapidly. From 1990 to 2012, foreign tourist arrivals have risen by an average of 20.36 percent annually. In 2012, Laos registered 3,330,072 foreign tourists generating total revenue as high as US$513,576,784. By 2013 the number of tour operators had risen to 275 companies. Hotels and guesthouses have also increased and in 2012 there were 3,526 hotels and guesthouses offering 35,857 rooms. Laos now has 1,493 official tourist sites comprising 849 sites of natural interest, 435 sites of cultural interest, and 209 historical sites.

3.1.2 Under –sea examples

a) Conrad Maldives Rangali Island Resort Maldives

The under-sea-restaurant is situated five meter below sea level, can transform its dining room into a private bedroom suite for two on special occasions. It is connected by a 30 minutes seaplane flight from the mainland and surrounded by white sandy beaches, the hotel boasts 50 water villas, 79 beach villas and 21 spa villas. One can indulge in spa treatments, offered in glass-floored rooms situated above the lagoon’s coral reef. The outdoor activities include scuba diving, snorkeling safaris, windsurfing, game fishing, and sunset cruising on the resort’s yacht.
Maldives, or as it is officially known, the Republic of Maldives, is a country consisting of a cluster of 26 atolls in the Indian Ocean. It is believed that the country originated from an ancient volcanic mountain, in which its middle had sunken below sea level over time, causing the formation of a ring of atolls with a shallow lagoon in the middle.

b) Atlantis: The Palm, Dubai
This luxurious hotel’s underwater suites, called Neptune and Poseidon, have floor-to-ceiling bedroom and bathroom windows giving a stunning view of the lagoon filled with 65000 marine animals. The dramatic ancient ruins of the mythical lost city Atlantis in the backdrop captivates everyone visiting. It is touted as the ultimate romantic gateway. One can relax on the bed and watch giant manta rays float by or admire dolphins while taking a shower.

c) Jules Undersea Lodge, Florida
The original and first underwater hotel in the world, named after noted sci-fi writer Jules Verne. It used to be a marine laboratory in the early 1970s, until it was refurbished and reopened to the public in 1986. Today, it comprises a two-bedroom-one–bath retreat that can be rented for a night. To get into the room, situated nine meters deep on the ocean floor, one has to scuba dive 21 feet.

d) Utter Inn, Sweden
This floated (floating hotel) is a great option for those who do not seek for extravagant five-star underwater accommodation and rather look for living in natural sea habitat. Painted in bright red, this retro-style house on Sweden’s Lake Malaren has a small but cozy bedroom consisting of twin beds and a table, three meters below water. The underwater aquarium room has panoramic windows. One can carry own food or for an additional fee get a delivery right at the doorstep. One can also use an inflatable canoe to explore the closest uninhabited islands.
e) Poseidon Undersea Resorts, Fiji

The most ambitious underwater hotel project, this exclusive seven-star resort is situated 40 feet below water. It houses 25 suites, a restaurant, bar, lounge, spa, fitness center, conference room, and a wedding chapel. With transparent walls in rooms designed to give the real feeling of living underwater, the resort though under-construction has already begun taking reservations.

f) Upcoming underwater hotel projects
   a. Water Discus Hotel, Dubai
      It is designed like a cluster of UFOs, the underwater levels will be 10 meters below water and will have 21 luxurious rooms.

   b. Shimao Wonderland Intercontinental, China
      This five-star hotel will have two submerged floors. The submerged levels will also include an aquarium and an underwater restaurant.
3.1.3 Honeymoon Destinations

a) Hawaii

There are interminable things in Hawaii to visit and enjoy like wonderful coastlines, forests and volcanoes. Now volcano is a new addition and one can have a time of your life visiting these. Hawaii is considered the best honeymoon spot and it is conspicuous by many factors such as
excellent weather throughout the year, white sand beaches and lush green forests. It is the best for the water sports: swimming, scuba diving, snorkeling, kayaking and sailing etc. Take up a helicopter and get a glimpse of the “Great Canyons” from the top. And thrilling scenes of volcanoes.

b. Mexico

You can experience pleasant and sunny days in Mexico and is a special place for romance. Oaxaca is well-known for surfing and it has got fantastic coastline. Some of the places worth going are the islands of Cozumel, ruins of Chichen Itza and Tulum. A PLACE FOR who have got a natural taste of visiting ruins and love exploring the history.
C. Bahamas

It has got over 700 islands that make up Bahamas and is only a short distance to the U.S mainland. It is perfect for romance, entertainment and water sports. Head for the outer remote islands in Bahamas, if you are looking for seclusion and romance. There are many beautiful and worth seeing beaches in Bahamas such as Pink Beach on Harbor island, Treasure Cay Beach and North Shore Beach etc.

d. Tahiti

Tahiti has got many islands to choose from as Bora Bora and Moorea. The best thing about the Bora Bora Island is the over-the-water bungalows. Matira Beach which is one of the nicest beach of Bora Bora and it is the only public beach. It offers fantastic views and runs from the Hotel Bora Bora to the club Med. The night life in Bora Bora is not that good in general.
3.2 Case Studies: Indian

Canoeing - Kayaking - Surfing in India: Water sports are an activity that one can enjoy to his heart's content in India. While on beach tours of India you can try a range of water sports including canoeing, kayaking, surfing, wind surfing, yachting and parasailing. The beaches of Goa, Kerala, Lakshadweep and the Andaman and Nicobar islands are the best places to indulge in your favorite water sports in India. Once you have taken all the necessary precautions, you are all set for a memorable adventure.

Goa does offer Scuba, but even the operators themselves agree that Goa’s murky waters are not the place for it. The best snorkeling & diving in India is in Lakshadweep, where Mitali & Prahlad Kakkar run Lacadives (the other option is to dive with Goa diving in Agatti Island; After that is the Andaman Islands, particularly Havelock Island.

A. Goa Tourism

Variously known as "Pearl of the Orient" and a "Tourist Paradise", the state of Goa is located on the western coast of India in the coastal belt known as Konkan. The magnificent scenic beauty and the architectural splendors of its temples, churches and old houses have made Goa a firm favorite with travelers around the world. But then, Goa is much more than just beaches and sea. It has a soul which goes deep into unique history, rich culture and some of the prettiest natural scenery that India has to offer. Much of the real Goa is in its interiors, both inside its buildings and in the hinterland away from the coastal area.

Terekhol (Tiracol of Goa side, the river is separates Maharashtra state from Goa by Sindhudurg district), Mandovi, Zuari, Chapora, Sal and Talpona are the main rivers which weave their way throughout the state forming the inland waterways adding beauty and romance to the land besides being used to transport Goa's main export commodity of Iron and Manganese ore to Mormugao Harbour. Along the way to the coast these waterways form estuaries, creeks and bays breaking the
sandy, palm-fringed coastline behind which laid the fishing villages among the coconut groves.

Panaji (Panjim) is the state capital located on the banks of the Mandovi River and Vasco, Margao, Mapusa and Ponda are the other major towns. Goa is serviced by an international/national airport located at Dabolim near Vasco. An intra-state and inter-state bus network also plays an important role in getting locals and visitors alike in and around Goa.

**B Kerala Tourism**

Kerala, enjoys unique geographical features that have made it one of the most sought-after tourist destinations in Asia. Fondly referred to as ‘God’s Own Country’, Kerala was selected by the National Geographic Traveler as one of the 50 destinations of a lifetime and one of the thirteen paradises in the world. An equable climate, serene beaches, tranquil stretches of backwaters, lush hill stations and exotic wildlife are the major attractions of this land. A unique advantage of Kerala is that most of the destinations here are only a two - four hour drive from the other. Classical art forms, colourful festivals, exotic cuisine are some of the cultural marvels that await travelers. Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of medicine and Panchakarma, the
rejuvenation therapy in Ayurveda have also helped Kerala to gain a pan-global reputation as a worth-visit destination. Season never ends in Kerala, thanks to the year-long moderate climate and numerous festivals and events.

Until the early 1980s, Kerala was a relatively unknown destination, with most tourism circuits concentrated around the north of the country. Aggressive marketing campaigns launched by the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation—the government agency that oversees tourism prospects of the state—laid the foundation for the growth of the tourism industry. In the decades that followed, Kerala Tourism was able to transform itself into one of the niche holiday destinations in India. The tag line *Kerala- God's Own Country* was adopted in its tourism promotions and became a global super brand. Kerala is regarded as one of the destinations with the highest brand recall. In 2010, Kerala attracted 0.66 million foreign tourist arrivals.
C Diu Tourism

A beautiful blend of sea, sand and sun, Diu is a God's gift to those in quest of a blessed land where the weary weight of this unintelligible world can, for a while, be lightened and the waking soul can hear the music of the nature. This tiny island of breeze, beauty and serenity situated off the southern tip of the Saurashtra (Kathiawad) peninsula of Gujarat, lapped by the Arabian Sea, is a picture of calmness with superb beaches and a fascinating history.

D Lakshadweep islands

Surrounded by a humongous bubble of sea, the lovely islands of Lakshadweep make every water sport enthusiast experience an adrenaline rush with its vast array of adventure opportunities. With no limits to the foamy surf, surfing comes naturally to these windblown islands, adding a sensational bonus to your holiday experience. Lakshadweep has several surf operators who not only offer their safari boats that take you on your itinerary, but expertise,
local knowledge and professionalism go into providing you with a great service all time round. However, the prime attractions of these coral hubs lie under the pristine waters, where vast meadows of sea grass frame an intricate matrix for playful schools of fish, making the Lakshadweep seascape amongst the most enchanting in the world. To have a tete-a-tete with such underwater treasures, diving is indeed the recommended pastime. Glide beside mountains of corals and you will be amazed to see a whole new world of turtles, sea weed, sheels and schools-and-schools of brilliantly coloured fish.

Fishing is another major sport in Lakshadweep islets. With a ‘water, water everywhere’ concept, it comes as no surprise that the country flaunts some of the best fishing grounds in the world. Night fishing is a popular tourist sport with the catch - be it groupers, snappers, squirrel fish or barracuda - making a perfect evening barbecue right on the beach. At dawn, you can see tiny dhoanis (local boats) sailing towards the horizon with an enchanting sunrise event going swiftly at the backdrop. If you’ve a generous amount of time at your disposal, take off on a large sailing live-abord dhoani for 2-3 day trip to remote pastures where the reef offers lesser-seen baits.

With tropical beauty abounding in this sliver of sparkling white sands, set amidst a clear cerulean sea, photography is another rewarding pastime. If the thrills of aerial photography are your passion, helicopters can be hired for taking you on breathtaking photo flights.
CHAPTER 4: TOURISM IN SINDHUDURG DISTRICT

4.0 Tourism in Maharashtra

Maharashtra is one of the most sought after tourist destinations in India. Maharashtra tourism offers almost everything from its pristine beaches, wildlife sanctuaries, hill stations, natural caves, waterfalls, to imposing forts, colourful festivals, ancient pilgrimage shrines, museums, and historical monuments that draw large number of travelers. Tourism in Maharashtra is one of the fastest growing industries, which brings a lot of foreign exchange and has led to the generation of employment in the state.

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.

4.1 Sindhudurg Tourism

Due to the natural beauty, coastal beaches, ancient forts, old temples, specific culture and foods the govt. of Maharashtra declared that Sindhudurg district is tourism district. Thus the Sindhudurg district is a California of Maharashtra. National and International tourists are increasing in number in the district. Sindhudurg is accessible by road on the NH 17 which passes through major towns of Kankavli, Kudal and Sawantwadi or by the picturesque journey on the
Konkan Railway which stops Kankavli, Sindhudurg-nagari, Kudal and Sawantwadi. With 7 railway stations, a 103 km. stretch of Konkan Railway line passes through this district. It has good road and rail links with Goa and Bombay.

Achara (Rameshwar temple), Amboli, Bahiravgad, Terekhol creek, Bhagwatgad, Devagad and Kunkeshwar temple, Kunkeri, Mahadevgad, Sindhudurg fort, Ramdurg, Vijaydurg, Moti talav, Shivgad, Phondaghat, Sahyadri butterfly country, Flora and Fauna rich region of Sahyadri and other natural wealth attracted to the people.

4.1. 1 Tourism Planning Considerations

Sindhudurg is the southernmost district of Maharashtra, just north of Goa. The government of Maharashtra has declared Sindhudurg as a “Tourism District”. Sindhudurg is bestowed with scenic beaches, forts, historical monuments, a distinct culture and cuisine and long Ghats with lush green spreads with waterfalls. Sindhudurg is supposed to have some of the best beaches in India and Tarkarli beach in particular is mentioned by many as a particularly lovely beach to go to. Tarkarli’s reputation is one of clear waters that allow one to snorkel and scuba dive, which is interesting because to the best of my knowledge there is no other mainland beach in India that is good for watching the world underwater.
However, Sindhudurg has remained economically backward compared with the rest of Maharashtra due to lack of infrastructure. The tourism potential of the district remains under-utilized and hence brings little benefit to the local people.

The plans prepared earlier for development of tourism in Sindhudurg district were by TCS. The integrated plan 1998 was focused to three tourism circuits, the plan prepared before this was restricted to sites located on the seaward side of National Highway no 17. And also the study undertaken by an expert committee appointed by government of Maharashtra to modify the Sindhudurg regional plan covered tourists centers, day-visit points and areas that could be developed as tourist villages.

The district tourism master plan has considered these plans and the proposals suggested for the district under 20 Year Tourism Perspective Plan of Maharashtra prepared by Dalal and associates and consecutive announcements made for the development of the region by Government of Maharashtra and guidelines for development in Coastal Region and Western Ghats, but not limited to. The master plan has also considered the changing trend in tourism globally. These range from rich and beautiful natural sites suitable for development as the unique and outstanding attractions to ecotourism and green industry without smog or hazardous pollution, which will become new relaxing sites to impress visitors from the region and the world. Community-based eco-tourism programmes have great potential because they give visitors the chance to get in touch with and taste nature, as well as the everyday life of local people and the customs practiced by them.

The focus of this master plan is on development of tourism sites other than religious. Few religious sites that are very famous and attract large number of pilgrims are being considered for better infrastructure. The large coastline presents numerous beaches, most of which are extremely good and among the best in the country. Since it is impossible to develop all the beaches together, phasing of development is suggested. While suggesting development components for various tourism sites, consideration made by keeping taste of domestic tourists and foreign tourists. Special tourism development components were suggested for attracting foreign tourists to Sindhudurg and for making it The Tourism Destination of World.
Figure 3.2: Map Showing Tourist spots of Sindhudurg District
4.2 Tourists Destinations in Sindhudurg District
The destinations proposed to develop as tourist destinations in Sindhudurg district, are divided under different heads. Important Religious destinations that attract pilgrims and tourist at large number are considered for development with adjoining natural spots for other sector of tourism like adventure/leisure/leisure etc.

4.2.1 Taluka wise general list of Attractions in Sindhudurg District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no.</th>
<th>Name of Tourist spot</th>
<th>Typology</th>
<th>Taluka</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sindhudurg Fort, Malvan</td>
<td>Fort</td>
<td>Malvan</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Bharatgad Fort, Malvan</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Sarjekot Fort, Malvan</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Rangnagad Fort, Malvan</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Moryecha Dhonda</td>
<td>Heritage Rocks</td>
<td>Malvan</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Ramgad fort</td>
<td>Fort</td>
<td>Malvan</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Devgad Fort, Devgad</td>
<td>Fort</td>
<td>Devgad</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Vijaydurg Fort, waghotan creek</td>
<td>Fort</td>
<td>Devgad</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Baodi – Horse Drinking water, Kudal</td>
<td>Heritage</td>
<td>Kudal</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>Nivati Fort, Vengurla</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Yashwantgad Fort, Vengurla</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Dutch Wakhar</td>
<td>Heritage Port</td>
<td>Vengurla</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Terekhol fort</td>
<td>Fort</td>
<td>Vengurla</td>
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<td>Sagar bungalow</td>
<td>Heritage</td>
<td>Vengurla</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Lester Gate, Sawantwadi</td>
<td>Heritage</td>
<td>Sawantwadi</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Shivagad Fort, Vaibhavwadi</td>
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<td>Vaibhavwadi</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Gagangad Fort, Vaibhavwadi</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Sawantwadi Palace</td>
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<td>Sawantwadi</td>
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<td>Aainari Caves, Vaibhavwadi</td>
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<td>Vaibhavwadi</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Kudopi village</td>
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<td>Vengurla</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Marine heritage wall</td>
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<td>Walaval Backwaters, Kudal</td>
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<td>Pithdawad River, Kudal</td>
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<td>Tarakali Backwaters, Malvan</td>
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<td>Katwan Backwaters, Malvan</td>
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<td>Shiv Temple, Hiranyakesi River,</td>
<td>River</td>
<td>Sawantwadi</td>
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<td>Hiranyakesi River, Sawantwadi</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Gaganbawda</td>
<td>Valley and George</td>
<td>From Kolhapur to Sindhudurg</td>
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<td>Amboli</td>
<td>Ghat</td>
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<td>Terekhol creek</td>
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<td>Vaghotton/kharepatan Creek.</td>
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<td>Devgad</td>
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<td>Kaalawal</td>
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<td>Kolamb</td>
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<td>Machemad</td>
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<td>Aaronda- Kiranpani</td>
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<td>Talasheel</td>
<td>Creek</td>
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<td>Savdav Waterfall, Kankavli</td>
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<td>Virdi Water Falls, Dodamarg</td>
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<td>Moti Talao</td>
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<td>Dajipur sanctuary</td>
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<td>Malvan marine sanctuary</td>
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<td>Sunset point, Sawantwadi</td>
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<td>Mahadevgarh Point, Sawantwadi</td>
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<td>Bhosle Garden, Sawantwadi</td>
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<td>Raghunath Market</td>
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<td>Amboli Hill Station</td>
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<td>Convention/Exhibition Park at Sawantwadi</td>
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<td>Shiroda /Aravali Village</td>
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<td>Mahadev Gad Point</td>
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<td>Kawalesat Point</td>
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<td>Manohargad-Manasantoshgad Point</td>
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<td>107</td>
<td>House Boat restaurants</td>
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<td>108</td>
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<td>Sai Darbar, Nerur, Kudal</td>
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<td>Alobanath Maharaj Samadhi, Malvan</td>
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4.3: Proposals for Tourism Development

A number of sites are considered for proposed development of tourism infrastructure with varied themes like adventure sports, honeymoon vacation, corporate meetings, ecotourism villages etc. The main objective of this district tourism master plan is to make the district a year round tourism destination. It also analyses that to make Sindhudurg THE TOURISM destination, proposal based on local tourists’ demand, domestic tourists’ demand and to cater foreign tourism shall be required. To make it one of its kind tourism destination, need is to make few spots with “out of the world” proposals. The proposal suggested also considers sustainable and eco-friendly development; hence stress is given to sustainable tourism based on nature and in rustic environment. More stress is given to the destinations where tourism packages that attract tourists from globe, can be introduced like Honeymoon tourism, Wedding Tourism, Green Tourism, Cruise Tourism, Corporate Tourism, Exotic Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Underwater
Sindhudurg Destinations

Destinations than Circuit
Create a National Tourism District
Proposals on line with Goa
   Facilities
   Security
   Freedom
   Tax benefits
   5 Star facility (Island)
All types of tourism possible
Increase Connectivity
   Air Port
   Rail Route – Kolhapur- Oros
   Road width
Increase local transport
Caravan Facility
Create Safe beaches for year round activity
Creation of Tiger Park
Life Guard training center
Bird Sanctuary
Movie Studio
Tortoise breeding (dolphin)
Ease of parking & entrance (beach)
Support to Bread & Butter Scheme
Road Side facilities – kiosks
Experiences, water sports Etc. The aim of this master plan to create sustainable-year-round tourism and making Sindhudurg “The Best Tourism Destination” with USP as “HEAVENLY SINDHUDURG”

Few standard facilities and amenities are proposed at all the beaches and other destinations. Details are given for the spots developed with special proposals and also importance is given to the destinations visited by large number of tourists.

4.3.1 The entry points

The entry points to the district which are easily approachable from rest of the state and country are:

1. Rail Heads– Sawantwadi, Kudal, Oras and Kankavavli
2. Road gateways– Kharepatan, Kankavli, Sawantwadi, Amboli, Redi, Banda and Dodamarg
3. Airport – Goa and Chipli, Malvan (proposed)
4. Water – Vengurla

It is observed that the destinations close to entry points get the tourism boost easily and it is always easy to attract tourists to these destinations. Hence, special tourism development proposals are proposed to these destinations. Extra Special stress in terms of tourism proposal is given to Malvan the potential gateway after start of Chipli Airport and the destinations located close to Goa border to attract tourist coming to Goa. Last year the number of tourists coming to Goa had crossed 25 lakh numbers and this is year it is expected more. Also to catch the oversprawl of tourists in Goa and also to provide standard/economical stay alternatives to the tourists who return from Goa for not finding loading space every year. The second priority of special stress in terms of tourism proposal is Malvan to make it the nodal point of tourism in the district. Few other sites are also given weight age for special development to make the district “The Best Tourism Destination” via varied tourism themes. The description of proposals are given below, the listing of destinations are done from North to South as per their location in the district.

4.3.2 Gate Way Development Proposal

The towns/ villages forming the gate ways/ entry points are proposed with special tourism development infrastructure. It is expected that tourists entering to Sindhudurg district from various directions or tourists passing through Sindhudurg to reach Goa destinations shall be
facilitated. The proposal also proposed with a view to make tourists holt for few days for the benefit of tourism. The details of proposals are given for gateways as per their locations from North to South direction in the district.
4.3.2.1 Vijayadurg Fort, Waghotan/Kharepatan Creek, Tal. Devgad and Port & Beach

**Linkages:**

Vijaydurg is 52 kms from Kasarde off Mumbai –Goa NH 17.
It is 180 km from Panaji and 525 kms from Mumbai.
The nearest rail-herd is Kankavli on Konkan Rly Route (80 kms.)

**Location:** This fort is located at the boundary of Sindhudurg district to Ratnagiri district in Devgad taluka. It has a very strategic location next to beach. This fort has maximum remains still intact. There is a port that attracts a large number of ships. The beach accessible for tourists and the port are separately located.

**Description:**

**FORT:** The oldest fort on Sindhudurg coast constructed in the regime of Raja Bhoj of Shilahar dynasty in 1205 (construction period 1193-1205). This fort was also known as "Eastern Gibraltar" as this fort was impregnable for a long time like the fort “Gibraltar” in Europe. The fort was earlier known as "Gheria" as it is situated in the village "Girye". Shivaji Maharaja won this fort from Adilshaha of Bijapur in 1653 and renamed it as “Vijay Durg” as the then Hindu solar year’s name was “Vijay”. Vijay means Victory. The earlier fort encompassed area of 5 acres and was surrounded by sea on all the 4 sides. Over the years the eastern trench was reclaimed and the road was constructed thereon. Presently the area of fort is about 17 acres and is surrounded by Arabian Sea on its three sides. (1 acre= 4840 sq yards). Chhatrapati Shivaji extended the area of fort by constructing three fort walls on the eastern side. These three fortifications are of 36 m height and he also constructed 20 bastions of the fort wall.

**Helium rocks:** The real attraction lies on the northern most corner the victory fort ‘Vijaydurg. Rocks of defenses, here boasts history of Maratha navies well equipped ships, determined garrison, docks and temples. Battling hard and inflicting heavy casualties on colonial powers, this valiant navy was defeated by treachery of its own people. Later British astronomer Norman Lockyer too found his place in forts history to confirm discovery of Helium within sun.

On 18-08-1868, a solar eclipse day a French scientist Johnson took the spectrometer readings from this fort. The stone benches he used for taking the readings are known as “sahib’s kattas”
in local language. These spectrometer readings helped in detecting the presence of “Helium”, one of the basic elements on Sun.

**Rameshwar temple:** Located away from fort is a temple of Rameshwar where Maratha admiral Tulaji Angre was captured. Interestingly this temple is constructed below the plane laterite surface. Walk on path, cut through the rock and you’ll be at the entrance. Do not miss to see the structures outside where wives of admiral self immolated themselves.

**The Architectural marvel**
1) The 200m long, undersea/under land tunnel from the fort to the Dhulap’s palatial house in the village is man-made. The roof of the tunnel has been pinched to protect it from land-slides and it is also well ventilated. Now the tunnel is partially blocked. Using latest technology if this tunnel is cleared it will be a major tourist attraction and will be of great help for architectural students/history lovers.
2) Recent oceanographic evidence supports the existence of an undersea wall; the fencing compound wall constructed at 8-10 m depth undersea, 300ft from the fort is another architectural wonder. The wall constructed with laterite stones is 122 mtr long, 3 mtr high & 7 mtr in breadth. Majority of attacking ships met their watery grave after colliding on this wall as this wall is not visible above the sea level.

**The naval dock:**
1.5 km from the fort in the Wagjotan Creek, a naval dock was constructed by carving the rocks. This is where the Maratha warships were built and repaired. The ships built here were of the 400-500 tonnage capacity. This 109*70 mt dock faces the north side and is one of the major landmarks of Maratha naval architecture.

**Creek:** 40 km long Waghotan/Kharepatan Creek. The big ships can’t enter the shallow water of this creek, only small and medium size boats are used. The creek is not visible from deep sea giving it an advantage for creating romantic tourism zone. Though, boats for fishing etc. are always there.
Accommodation:
As of now, Vijaydurg does not have any budget/top end hotel. Dormitory accommodation with basic amenities is available. There are private home owners who offer their home as guest house for tourists.

Proposal details:

1. **Floating hotel+ restaurant**: For tourism - houseboats in groups for floating hotel + restaurant are proposed. The additional attractions will be facility for fishing, boating, swimming, diving, spa etc. The floating restaurant hotel shall shift at locations and will create different formations everyday making it a unique experience... Converted to accommodate tourists, Thatched roof covers over wooden hulls, 100 feet (30 m) in length, provided protection from the elements, the houseboats will become floating cottages having a sleeping area, with western-style toilets, a dining area and a sit out on the deck. For Most tourists to spend the night on a house boat, Food will be cooked on board by the accompanying staff. The houseboats shall be of various patterns and with the option to hire as per the size of the family or visiting group. The living-dining room will be opened on at least three sides providing a grand view of the surroundings, including other boats, throughout the day when it is on the move and while forming various formations. And would be brought to a standstill at times of taking food and at night. After sunset, the boat shall proceed at a slow speed for smooth travel. All houseboats shall have a generator and most bedrooms shall be air-conditioned. At times, as per demand of customers, electricity can be switched off and lanterns would be provided to create a rural setting.

2. **Night shows**: at the fort, at the floating hotel and at the cruise shows shall be infused with cutting edge technology & state-of-the-art show like laser, hologram etc.

3. **Cruise tourism**: The uniquely charming cruise tourism package for those who love to explore sea at various locations at Sindhudurg coast with their friends and loved ones- Offering a sense of escape from your daily routine and providing a different tourism experience, the idea of relaxing on a cruise and soaking in the beautiful stretches of water with your partner/friends sounds appealing. The tourism packages shall include Honeymoon Cruise Tours, cruise wedding, corporate meetings, large groups etc. The package of tour will include various stoppages from Vijayadurg to reddi beach making it as long as 8nights/9 days package, with other experiences like visit to marine sanctuary, lava caves, forts, snorkeling, underwater sports etc.
4. **Resort at hill slope:** a beautiful tourist resort with 8/10 cottages at the hill slope and 8/10 rooms with dining, health spa, shops for selling handicrafts etc is proposed.

**Other Infrastructure/facilities proposed –**

1. Parking facility
2. Drinking water
3. Public toilets
4. Paving & Signage
5. Solar Light
6. Heritage conservation of the fort
7. Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, hologram etc.
8. Interpretation center and museum
9. Resort and cottages + Shops and souvenirs
10. Floating Hotel+Restaurants offering multi cuisines
11. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
12. Solid waste management
13. Seating and shaded resting places on hill on the way to fort
14. Cruise accommodation
15. Taxi stand
VIJAYADURG BEACH
VIJAYADURG FORT
Vijaydurg Proposal
4.3.2.2 Reception Center At Kharepatan, Kankvali Taluka

Accessible via road, Kharepatan is the first stop in Sindhudurg district from Mumbai. Most of the tourists coming from Mumbai arrive early in the morning to Kharepatan. Kharepatan town and surrounding area has many tourism points like Nepane waterfall, Gaganbawda hill and Dajipur forest. Kharepatan has one MTDC resort. The current status of Kharepatan required following infrastructure to boost tourism at the corner of district. TCS had proposed Kankavali to be developed as the nigh-over stay destination. But Kharepatan is the nearest spot in the taluka which lying right over the NH17. Hence facilities are proposed.

Infrastructure/facilities required/ proposed

1. Parking
2. Taxi-facility for visiting nearby spots
3. Reception center cum interpretation center
4. Public toilet
5. Drinking water facility
6. Solid waste management
7. Booking counters with internet facility
8. Spa- resort
9. Budget accommodation
10. Village tourism
11. Pause points
12. River bank development
13. River Water sports
14. Restaurant
15. Landscaping
16. Signages
District Tourism Master Plan for Sindhudurg District

2013

KHAREPATAN TOWN

NH-17 (PANVEL-GOAE-DAPPALLY ROAD)

Road towards Kolhapur, Gagangiriwadi
4.3.2.3 Gaganbawada ghat, Sindhudurg – Kolhapur Border

Linkages

From Gaganbawda bus stand, road to the left will take one to the Karul Ghat and road to the right will take you to the Bhuibawada Ghat. The Karul Ghat starts immediately after Gaganbawada village (1 km from bus stand). Karul Ghat goes towards Northern part of Sindhudurg District. The quality of road is good. 55 km from Kolhapur

Distances from Gaganbawada
1. Kolhapur - 55 km
2. Pune - 288 km
3. Vaibhavwadi - 19 km
4. Talere - 33 km
5. Kankavali - 55 km
6. Bhuibawada - 12 km
7. Kharepatan - 35 km
8. Rajapur - 55 km
9. Mumbai - 450 km

Description

Length of Karul Ghat is 11 km. The entire ghat comes under the administration of Vaibhavwadi Tehsil of Sindhudurg, is non developed and hilly area of the district. Gaganbawada gets the maximum rainfall during rainy season. Gaganbawada is on threshold of famous Karul Ghat & Bhuibawada Ghat. Perhaps the only place having two Ghats originating at a single place but going towards different directions, one towards Talere-Kankavali (Karul Ghat) and another towards Kharepatan-Rajapur (Bhuibawada Ghat). The Kolhapur district boundary ends immediately after Gaganbawada and Sindhudurg District starts just at the beginning of Karul Ghat and Bhuibawada Ghat.

This ghat is beautiful and very scenic in monsoon. This ghat ends just before Vaibhavwadi and the state highway end at Talere village (NH 17). The other ghat called Bhuibawada Ghat starts at the right turn from Gaganbawada Bus stand. This entire ghat also comes in Vaibhavwadi Tehsil of Sindhudurg. The ghat is of 10 km length with medium quality road and useful for people going towards southern part of Ratnagiri District's Rajapur area. This ghat ends at Bhuibawada and this road will further take one to Kharepatan Town (NH 17).

Gaganbawada used to be called Bawada Mahal and comprise the current Gaganbawada tehsil of Kolhapur district and the current entire tehsil of Vaibhavwadi of Sindhudurg district. In 1981, Sindhudurg became the independent district. The entire Vaibhavwadi area which used to be a part of Gaganbawada Tehsil was at the foothills of Sahyadri and it was very tedious for people living at the foothills to come to Gaganbawaba for their daily needs. So the portion of Sahyadri foothills was separated from Gaganbawada tehsil of Kolhapur District and joined to the
Sindhudurg District. At that time the villages called Vaibhavwadi, Karul, Bhuibawada, Umbarde, Tithavali, Achirne, etc. became a part of Sindhudurg district and Vaibhavwadi became the tehsil headquarter. The Gagangiri Ashram and fort is only 1 km from Gaganbawada of Kolhapur district above Sahyadri range but geographically it is a part of Vaibhavwadi Tehsil of Sindhudurg district which is at the foothills of Sahyadri range.

**Infrastructure/facilities required/ Proposed –**

1. Parking facility
2. Drinking water
3. Public toilets
4. Paving & Signage
5. Solar Light
6. Boat Ride
7. Camping area with tent accommodation
8. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
9. Adventure sports of rafting
10. Paragliding + hang gliding sport facility
11. Solid waste management
12. Caravan parking stations
13. Seating and shaded resting places
KHAREPATAN VALLEY/GAGANBAWDA GHAT
ADVENTURE SPORTS AT GAGANBAWDA GHAT
4.3.2.4 Phonda Ghat, Phondaghat village, Kankavali Taluka: Gateway Development

On NH17, Phonda ghat connects Kolhapur district to Sindhudurg district. The Phonda ghat 14km long, comprises of many picturesque spots like waterfall, valley etc. very scenic in monsoon. the ghat is the perfect place for adventure tourism like Hand gliding, Para gliding etc. Phondaghat village is on the bottom end of the Phonda ghat from Sindhudurg district. It is a small town with bus stand and few hotels. It is the best place to halt for food and adventure sports proposed under this master plan.

Historically, In Phondaghat village there were 12 wadies (groups of houses). Out of these 12 wadies, Pimpalwadi is one of the wadis situated on Kolhapur - Goa highway. There is an old (@ 300 years) Pimpal tree. Hence this wadi is named as Pimpalwadi. In 1944 there was Plague in market area of Phondaghat & many people were died due to plague.

Phondaghat village produces herbal item like honey, amla and Bel murabba, etc.

**Infrastructure/facilities required/ Proposed –**

1. Parking facility + taxi stand
2. Telephone facility + internet
3. Drinking water
4. Public toilets
5. Paving & Signage
6. Shops to sell local products
7. Solar Light
8. Boat Ride
9. Camping area with tent accommodation
10. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
11. Adventure sports of rafting
12. Paragliding + hang gliding sport facility
13. Rock climbing
14. Solid waste management
15. Caravan parking stations
16. Seating and shaded resting places
4.3.2.5 Kankavali Gateway Development

The nearest railway station is Kankavali on Konkan railway on Mumbai-Goa road. Kankavali is the taluka headquarter. It is accessible by road (situated on NH17) and rail. And is three hours away from Dabolim airport, Goa. From Kankavli, one can get auto rickshaw and state transport buses to reach Deogad-Vijaydurga. People passing through Sindhudurg for Goa normally make a night halt at Kankavli for a night stay, food and refreshment. These tourists can be tapped and encouraged to visit sites close to Kankavali or Sindhudurg as a whole. There are number of budget hotels in Kankavali. Need is to upgrade these hotels to deluxe/ luxury grade. Good restaurants offering varied cuisines, communication means and taxi stand for availability of taxi for moving within the districts are required.

It is an important town due to its central location in the Sindhudurg district. All talukas are of an equal distance from Kankavli. There is a temple of Bhalchandra Maharaj. The city is situated in between two rivers. It is a cultural, educational and politically rich town. Kankavli is the third biggest town in Sindhudurg District after Sawantwadi and Malvan.

Infrastructure/facilities required/ proposed

1. Parking
2. Taxi-facility for visiting nearby spots
3. Reception center cum interpretation center
4. Public toilet
5. Drinking water facility
6. Solid waste management
7. Booking counters with internet facility
8. Spa- resort
9. Luxurious hotels
10. Restaurant
11. Landscaping
12. Budget accommodation
13. Agriculture tourism
14. Pause points
15. River bank development
16. River Water sports
KANAKVALI TOWN

District Tourism Master Plan for Sindhudurg District 2013
4.5.2.6 Oras Gateway Development

Oras is the centre of the Sindhudurg District, situated at the southernmost tip of Maharashtra. Area 430 hectares, extended by the GoM to 1,020 hectares in 1990, Oras the capital of Sindhudurg district is situated on rail route. All the main head offices are located at Oras. There is a need to develop Oras for tourist’s reception those coming by train route to Sindhudurg district. Oras is close to all the major destinations of the district. Need is for deluxe/ luxury grade, good restaurants offering varied cuisines, communication means and taxi stand for availability of taxi for moving within the districts are required.

**Infrastructure/facilities required/ proposed**

1. Parking
2. Taxi-facility for visiting nearby spots
3. Reception center cum interpretation center
4. Public toilet
5. Drinking water facility
6. Solid waste management
7. Booking counters with internet facility
8. Spa- resort
9. Luxurious hotels
10. Lake beautification
11. Boating facility
12. Guest houses
13. Restaurant
14. Landscaping
15. Signages
4.3.2.7 Malvan town; Malvan Beach/Sindhudurg fort

**Location:** In the Sea near Malvan Beach  
**Linkages:**  
**By air:** Nearest Airports: Goa, Mumbai.  
**By rail:** Nearest Railhead: Kudal, 45 k.m. on Konkan Railway.  
**By road:** Mumbai–Malvan, 546 k.m Kolhapur–Malvan, 160 k.m. State transport and private buses ply from Mumbai, Pune and Kolhapur.

**Description**

The proposed ENTRY POINT to the district via Air connection once Chipli airport is ready is proposed to be developed as one of **The Important Entry Point** to the district. Most of the residential plots have been converted into guest houses or tourists accommodation by the owners. The same character can be seen in Tarkarli and Devbag. There is a need to upgrade the standards of these stay homes to even cater to rich clientele. The Bazaar is old and do not offer the unique craft of the district to the tourists. Being as important gateway there is a need of a good Bazaar street offering Sindhudurg district’s unique drafts and food items. Good restaurants offering varied cuisines, communication mean, Mall Street and taxi stand for availability of taxi for moving within the districts are required.

Malvan is the head quarter of Malvan taluka and situated at a distance of 25 km from Kudal and 170km from Panjim. Though congested it is one of the most developed towns in Sindhudurg district. The town is also accessible from Vijaydurg and Debgad by coastal highway.

Malvan is one of the most commercially active beaches in the Konkan. It is buzzing with life at the jetty where most of the fishermen anchor their boats of various dimensions and colors. There are a few bars and restaurants on the beach unlike most other seashores on the Sindhudurg coast. Especially to try here is a humble seafood specialty joint called Khot, run by an ex-mechanical engineer. It is one of the friendliest atmospheres alive with banter among the locals.

This beach is not a place for relaxation; however, it is close to the city centre and perhaps the most accessible beach in the area. Another promising forthcoming attraction here is a one of its kind marine park in Asia. The area of Malvan is a fortified island on the coastal reef. Coral patches have been recorded in the interstitial regions around the Sindhudurg fort. Most of these marine flora and fauna from the inter-tidal area is exposed during any low tide- a great opportunity for scuba diving. However, for now the best attraction on this beach remains to be the Sindhudurg fort.

The historic town of Malvan today stands on what was once an inner island, and is now part of the mainland, almost hidden by palms. Formerly a trading zone, Malvan is today known for its salt pans, Chinese clay pottery and the special ‘Malvani cuisine’ which is quite distinct from Konkan food.
The rocky terrain of Malvan holds two Ports: the Sindhudurg and Padmagad. It is said that there was an underground route joining the two Ports. Huge sea rocks of Malvan have easily shouldered the responsibility of two Forts - Sindhudurg & Padmagad on his broad chest. The name of the fort is given to the Sindhudurg district. Tourist from all over the world visit throughout the year to see this Maratha glory. The fort was built with the help of huge rocks on the Kurte Island which amazes people & one appreciates imaginative power of Shivaji.

In 1964 Shivaji erected this fort on 44 acres of land. It took 500 stone splitters & stone breakers, 200 blacksmiths, 3000 labourers & 100,s of skilled artists who toiled very hard to complete this fort in three years. This is evidence from stone inscriptions. Initially 3 K.M. long outer wall (Tat) was built. Average height of wall 10 meter and 2 to 4 meter broad in which liquid lead was used in the foundation; this wall today also stands impenetrable. The trick used in the construction of entrance door seems to be mastermind work. The technique was so deceptive for the enemy that they could not even realize from where the entrance door begins. Outer zigzag outer wall also built in a way that if the enemy would come to attack it would be visible from any side so that troops inside the fort could fire their guns & cannons effectively & humble the enemy. Crores of Hones (Goldcoins) where then spent to build this wonderful fort. Impressions of Shivaji’s fingers and lake are found to be preserved here on one of the wall.

Once full of buildings it is now a mere shell with nothing but a few temples dedicated to Mahadeo, Jarimai, Mahapursh, Bhavani and Shivaji, the only one of its kind in the country. If you visit the fort in the early evening it is most likely you will hear devotional music from the radio in the huts of a few Gabits. These Gabits are actually 8th generation of the servants of Shivaji. They continue to live within the confines of the walls at a salary of Rs.80 per annum, the same sum their ancestors received from Shivaji Raje.

It has shops selling local art, handicrafts and other miscellaneous items. It also has water sports which include banana ride, jetty and dolphin viewing spots. The beach is not very clean due to comparative heavy footfall. Maximum tourists visit this beach to have a glimpse of Sindhudurg Fort. It is a long beach and can be developed for variety of activities like water screen shows etc. Segregation of fishermen activity with tourist is required. Cleaning of Beach daily is utmost necessary.

**The Malvan (marine) Wildlife Sanctuary** was declared on 13 April 1987, with a core zone of 3.182 sq km and buffer zone of 25.94 sq km (total area being 29.122 sq km). The core zone includes the Sindhudurg fort, Padamaged Island and other submerged rocky structures. The north eastern border of the buffer zone is 50mts from the seashore near Malvan port, while on the east it is a semi-circular sandy beach 500 mts parallel to the shore of Malvan, in the south it is near Mandel rock, and in the west touches the Malvan rock.

**Proposal**: Our proposal includes finding and rejuvenation of underwater heritage fort and tunnel from beach to Fort and bringing back to the status of dated period glory, Providing rope way to
the Sindhudurg fort, underwater floating restaurant and Creating infrastructure for various shows like water screen, laser shows etc. Distinct division of beach for fishermen/ tourists/ water sports is required.

**Infrastructure/facilities required/proposed –**

1. A bazaar street for the sale of Sindhudurg’s unique craft and food items.
2. Parking + taxi stand
3. Tour operators booking office
4. Parking facility for boats near fort + wooden jetty
5. Drinking water+ Public toilets at beach
6. First-aid facility
7. Paving & Signage+Solar Lighting
8. Watch tower +Life guards and divers
9. Infrastructure for Water sports/ Adventure water sports
10. Separate zone for fishermen/ tourists/ water sports
11. Evening shows/Water screen shows+Infrastructure for shows like laser etc.
12. Horse buggy/camel ride
13. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
14. Semi-underwater floating restaurant with capacity of 150 persons
15. Rope Way
16. Heritage conservation of the Sindhudurg fort
17. Plateform for boats parking
18. Finding and rejuvenation of underwater heritage tunnel
19. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
20. Shops and souvenirs
21. Solid waste management
22. Seating and shaded resting places
23. House boats Accommodation
24. Landscaping in side fort premises
25. Depot/stores for fishermen’s equipments
26. Distinct division of beach for fishermen/ tourists/ water sports with relevant beach furniture’s
Sindhudurg Malvan

Finding Tunnel Below Sea & Using it
Segregate Fisher area
Water Sports
Towers
Floating Restaurant

Accommodation
Restaurant
Shows
Water Screen

Rope Way
MALVAN BEACH

Rustic Restaurant

semi -Underwater restaurant
SINDHUDURG FORT
SINDHUDURG FORT
4.3.2.8 Kudal Gateway Development

Kudal is a taluka headquarter. It is easily accessible by road (situated on NH17) and is two hours from Dabolim airport, Goa. It is also accessible from road and railway. Kudal do not have much to offer as far as tourism destination is concern but is an important gateway because of its linkages. The towns of Sindhudurg district are located closely and this fact is advantageous for tourism aspect. Tourists Sites of Vengurla, Malvan Amboli and Mithbav are accessible from Kudal. Kudal is quiet developed but there is need for upgraded facilities and luxurious hotels for high grade tourists. Guest house scheme of Tourism policy, India can be implemented in Kudal.

Kudal is one of the oldest settlements in Konkan region. The Kudal province was given to Saraswat Brahmin known as Soma Goma Prabhu who was working as revenue officer in adilshahi destiny at Vijapur, People succeeded him stayed in Kudal Province later known as Kudal Deshkar Guada Saraswat Brahmin, in 1700 century Khem Sawant from Madgaon attacked Kudal Desh and killed Narayan Prabhudesai who was ruler at that time and captured the area and founded his destiny at Sawantwadi. Kudal has year around water supply (a rarity at most other places), still agriculture was never the big business. Rather the status of a Peta or trading town converted this little town to a fairly prosperous Bazaar town. Kudal is the heart of the Sindhudurg district. The main attraction at Kudal is the Ghodebav where horses come and drink water by getting down in the well.

TCS had proposed some development in respect to tourism at Kudal. Few hotels located at Kudal, resort Maachi is the best out of them. Tourists going to Goa pass through the town and the tourists can be tapped to stay and visit surrounding places.

Infrastructure/facilities proposed/required –

1. Parking facility+ taxi stand
2. Drinking water +Public toilets
3. First-aid facility
4. Paving & Signage
5. Solar Light
6. Water park and garden
7. River bank development
8. Luxurious accommodation
9. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
10. Solid waste management
11. Cottages and bungalows
12. Shops and souvenirs
13. Reception center cum interpretation center
14. Booking counters with internet facility
15. Spa- resort
16. Guest houses
17. Landscaping
18. Caravan renting and parking facility
4.3.2.9 Craft village at Sawantwadi: Gateway Development

Sawantwadi is the first stop tourists take coming back from Goa. The town has MTDC reception center and few hotels to stay. Sawantwadi town has potential to be developed as heritage and cultural tourism city.

Sawantwadi is one of the proud heritage town of India which holds the distinction of preserving its own rich tradition and handicraft. Sawantwadi town was the capital of erstwhile Sawantwadi State. It has two parts, Junakot and Nava kot. The town is known for its handicrafts since last 250 years. Sawantwadi specializes in wooden craft; its wooden toys, bamboo craft, pottery art, traditional Warli art paintings and world famous carved Bison Horns. Ganjifa Handmade playing cards of Sawantwadi remember everyone about by gone area. These cards are made from circular pieces of paper on which intricate designs of Dashavtar (ten incarnations of lord Vishnu) are hand-painted. Each card pack contains 120 hand painted cards housed in an equally colourful box. History says that these cards arrived in Sawantwadi 350 years ago, when Bhosle, royal family of Goa settled here after fleeing from Portuguese regime there. The Bhosle brought several artisans along with them who were versed in wood carving and paintings. These families survived mainly by supplying handicrafts items to the royal families. In 1961 there were 45 such families though six such families still live in Sawantwadi today.

Wooden toys of Chitrali: Specialty of Sawantwadi is wooden toys and Handicraft articles. They are manual and famous everywhere in the world. There is a demand from all parts of India and abroad. There is no doubt that this toys and handicraft article and excellent in quality but now it is difficult to make them and the hard work craftsmen have to take to make them can be understood by visiting the place.

Lakes: The town Sawantwadi confidently believed to be Sundar (nice) wadi by the locals is closer to Goa. Formerly it was princely state, now days dotted with hotels around its gorgeous lake. Night life gets more beautiful when lamps lit around lake and Bhosale Udyan (garden) named after king Bhosale. In hustle bustle, a favorite pass time for the locals. Exactly opposite lake lays Shriram Vachan Mandir, the historic library of wadi and hides a foreside artisan’s street “Chitar Ali”. World knew this street for lacquer ware articles.

Royal Palace: The Royal Palace is a unique expression of Sawantwadi’s heritage. They have other principalities around too, which makes wadi a meeting point of contemporary culture that flourished under their governance before independence. Not only tourist but celebrities too had privilege in visiting this palace.

Raghunath Market, Sawantwadi: Very famous Raghunath Market is yet another specialty of Sawantwadi. It boasts long tradition of 150 years. Old Raghunath market has transformed into the state of the art Handicraft's centre today. Wand of modernization has made it a one stop for all Konkani attractions from handicrafts to food items. This exhibition cum shop will allure
visitors with silver and bronze wares, jewellery; Khadi clothes, Kolhapuri Chappals, Konkani food like Konkam Sharbat, Agul, Awala Juice etc.

Atmeshwar Tali: Town Sawantwadi owes various attributes. Atmeshwar Tali near Vaishyawadi area is a water reservoir created by divine powers of shri Damodar Swami. Atmeshwar Tali is very unique place in itself. About 350 years ago, Shri. Damodar Swami created a pool which is now known as Atmeshwar Tali. Most of the places have their own folklores or legends. Story regarding this place is told like this. The erudite Swamiji threw his Trishul while enchanting mantra of "Jay Mate Bhagirathi (Ganga)". On the very place a big stream of water appeared and it's flowing perpetually from that day.

Infrastructure proposed
1. Museum of traditional arts
2. Conservation centers for arts
3. Training center
4. Research center to developed the art for new demand
5. Marketing center/craft market
6. Convention hall/ exhibition ground
   a. For export exhibitions
   b. Mango festivals
   c. Fish festivals
7. V star hotels
8. Tourists Home/cottages for longer stay
9. Rejuvenation of old market Raghunath market
10. Public toilets and drinking water
11. Solid waste management
12. Taxi stand+ parking
13. Cultural heritage tourism
14. Heritage tourism
Craft village at Sawantwadi town

Craft village
museum of traditional arts
Conservation centers for arts
Training center
Research center to developed the art for new demand
Marketing center/craft market
Convention hall/ exhibition ground
  For export exhibitions
  Mango festivals
  Fish festivals
V star hotels
Tourists Home/cottages for longerstay
4.3.2.10 Amboli hill station : Gateway Development

By Air: Nearest airport is Belgaum, 64 kms. Dabolim(Goa) airport is 120 kms.
By Rail: The nearest railhead is Sawantwadi Road on Konkan Railway, 30 kms.
By Road: Mumbai is 549 kms by road, Pune 390 kms. State Transport and private vehicles ply from Sawantwadi, Malvan, Vengurla, and Kankavli.

Accommodation:
Many budget hotels including MTDC holiday homes are available.

Tourist Flow: Every year more than 50,000 tourists visit this place.

Description:
Amboli village is well known as ‘Mahabaleshwar’ of konkan. It is an eco-friendly hill station that promises you an experience to get lost into the spectacular beauty of nature. Amboli is an ideal retreat for the vacationers searching for seclusion and solace, a tranquil hill station on the Western Ghats, surrounded by thick forests and tree canopied hills. On the coastal side, Amboli peers over the tree lined sandy ribbon of the Konkan coast on the other three sides; rewarded by a magnificent panorama of the sweeping valley. Snuggling coyly, in the southern ranges of the Sahyadri hills, Amboli at an altitude of 690 m. is the last mountain resort before the coastal highlands settle, with a sigh, to form flat beaches. Amboli has a cool and invigorating climate, a welcome respite in summer. The numerous viewpoints for a pleasant view of the lush hills and fertile plains, Sunset point, Amboli Waterfall, the origin of Hiranyakeshi river Nagartas fall, Narayangad, Mahadergad, Kawalesad are some major points worth visiting. Enjoy a restful holidays away from the crowds that you find at other resorts. The Bauxite Mines, 10 kms. Away, is a pleasant and very different excursion.

Infrastructure/facilities Proposed –
1. Parking + taxi stand
2. Paving & Signage
3. Solar Light
4. Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, hologram etc.
5. Interpretation center and museum
6. Luxurious class accommodation
7. Resort and cottages
8. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
9. Shops and souvenirs
10. Solid waste management
11. Seating and shaded resting places
12. Trip to Bauxite Mine
Amboli Hill Station

Snuggling coyly, in the southern ranges of the Sahyadri hills, Amboli at an altitude of 690 m. is the last mountain resort before the coastal highlands settle, with a sigh, to form flat beaches. Visit the numerous viewpoints for a pleasant view of the lush hills and fertile plains.

Amboli village came into being as one of the staging posts along the road from Vengurla port to the city of Belgaum, which was extensively used by the British to supply their garrisons in south and central India.
4.3.2.11 Vengurla Gateway Development

Vengurla is accessible and gate way to Sindhudurg district via sea link. It is also connected via road and rail link from Kudal and Sawantwadi. It is surrounded by a semicircular range of hills with lush green foliage mainly of cashew, mango, coconut, and different kinds of berry trees. The hills of Dabholi, Tulas, and Mochemad respectively lie in the north, the east, and the south of Vengurla, while the Arabian Sea is located on its west.

The town has a rich cultural heritage. In 1638 the Dutch had a trade settlement at Vengurla, where they victual led their ships during their eight months' blockade of Goa. In 1660, under the name of Mingrela, it is mentioned as a large town stretching half a league along the coast, with one of the best road Sean India. Vengurla is often mentioned in history books as a trade settlement. Twice burned to the ground, it was the target of repetitive attacks and plunders between 1664 and 1812. To the west-north-west lie the Vengurla Rocks, also called Burnt Islands.

Vengurla offers 5 seashores and beaches which extend together various communities. Vengurla offers Nivati, Shiroda, Mochemad, Sagarshwar, as well as Vayangani which Nivati as well as Shiroda seashores would be the suggested types frequently visited. Numerous visitors frequently provide a trip to all of the Vengurla seashores however Nivati as well as Shiroda seaside is probably the preferred. Nivati Seaside has crystal clear and amazingly enjoyable environment that seduces most for guaranteed repeat visit whilst restored the actual historic memory space associated with Sodium Satyagraha Began through Mahatma Gandhi. Vengurla offers few very good tourists resort.

Infrastructure/facilities required/proposed –

1. A bazaar street for the sale of unique craft and food items.
2. Parking + taxi stand
3. Tour operators booking office
4. Parking facility for boats
5. Drinking water+ Public toilets at beach
6. First-aid facility
7. Paving & Signage+Solar Lighting
8. Watch tower +Life guards and divers
9. Infrastructure for Water sports
10. Separate zone for fishermen/ tourists/ water sports
11. Evening shows/Water screen shows+Infrastructure for shows like laser etc.
12. Horse buggy/camel ride
13. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
14. Cultural shows/ amphitheatre
15. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
16. Shops and souvenirs
17. Solid waste management
18. Seating and shaded resting places
19. House boats Accommodation
4.3.2.12 Redi Beach/Redi Ganpati Temple: Gateway Development

Just 3 km north of the Goa border and south of Shiroda, leads to Redi Village and beach. Road Distance or driving distance from Redi Ganpati Mandir to Terekhol Fort is 6 kms. Reddi is famous for the iron ore mines. Redi village is well known for its manganese business. Near to Goa border, the Reddi village can become an attractive Gateway via ferry connection to Goa. Located close to Goa, the destination will have an advantage of serving tourists that are coming to Goa and to serve to those who return back from Goa because of no-vacancy in high tourist’s season. Secondly it will serve as the second closest available destination for those who do not like the crowding Goa.

Reddi Ganpati Temple: After survey, it has become evident that the sculpture was made by the Pandavas during the time of their rule. The idol is about 6 feet in height and 4 feet wide, and the entire idol was discovered un-destroyed and as a whole It is also famous for the ‘Swayambhu’ (self-existent) Ganesh Temple. It is said that on 18th April 1976 Shri Sadanand Ganesh Kamble, a truck driver in the vicinity of the mines. He saw a dream wherein Lord Ganesha idol was underground his truck. Accordingly, on waking up he dug the ground to find 6ft high attractive Ganesha idol made of stone. The idol was painted and the temple was subsequently constructed. The temple is near the Reddy beach with a nearby spacious temple of the village deity mother goddess wand is worth visiting. Around the temple eight to nine shops are located with temporary structure. Parking space is very less and the road approaching towards temple is Kutcha road with very small lanes. During Ganesh chaturthi more than fifty thousand people visit the temple. Mahaprasad is distributed during those days and cultural night is organized. Presently there is no accommodation facility available for pilgrims visiting from outstation. At the back of temple there is scenic beach which attracts many tourists.

Yeshvantgad Fort: Just over the Goan border, Redi Fort (or Yeshvantgad Fort) is a magical, tree-entangled ruin that looks out over the scenic beaches of the south Maharashtra coast. An old Maratha Fort, now in ruins but interesting to wander round, dominates the view over a stunning and, for now, rarely visited bay, though plans for wider roads and a large resort are on the table. The fort is approached via crumbling gateways leading through the surrounding forest, and past a deep trench that surrounds part of the structure. Once at the main entrance you will pass through several small rooms and corridors, where tree roots cascade over the walls like Rapunzel's tangled hair. These lead to the huge, roofless inner chambers of the citadel that have long since
yielded to nature. Rarely visited by tourists it is easy to spend hours wandering around this lost fortress. Nothing is here to disturb the silence but the calls of a patrolling troop of langur monkeys, or the sound of the drongo birds.

**Terekhol fort (Goa):** The road from the temple proceeds to Terekhol fort. In Sindhudurg district on the border of Redi village we find Terekhol fort In Goa. It is on a big hill near the seashore. Though it is in Goa, people visiting Sindhudurg are able to visit fort is situated at the mouth of Redi creek. Towards the south of the fort is the seashore. Often mis-spelt as tirakol or tirakhol, Situated on the Terekhol River, this fort lies on the northern tip of Goa. Maharaja Khem Sawant Bhonsle built this fort in the 17th century. It was then rebuilt in 1764 after the Portuguese Viceroy Dom Pedro Miguel de Almeida captured it. However, Terekhol was legally incorporated into Goa only in 1788.

**Proposal:** The Redi Beach and present natural attraction shall be used for creating an exclusive experience. The visit to iron mines/manganese mines will also add to the new experience. The cottages and luxurious rooms at sprawled resort will give a village feeling staying on the water with sunny days and sounds of sea waves in night.

Developing the destination for special theme like heritage charm in village setting will attract those who want to visit the place for indigenous relaxation. The ambiances will attract foreign tourists who visit India for its originality. Hotel/resort and other infrastructure with the view to make tourists enjoy the nature Trail to see the local fauna. The existing adventure spots like Lava caves, steep drop, fort will give variety in experiences. To add to the climax under-water Hotel with glass walls/windows will provide the best alternative.

The infrastructure proposed shall include resorts cottages, banquets, and lawns, with other listed infrastructure.

**Infrastructure/facilities required –**

1. Entry to beach and Ganesh temple
2. Parking facility + taxi stand
3. Drinking water + public toilets
4. First-aid facility
5. Water sports club
6. Interpretation center and museum
7. Health resort + spa
8. Baggi + Tonga ride to manganese mine area
9. Paving & Signage
10. Solar Light
11. Heritage conservation of fort
12. Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, hologram etc.
13. Luxurious class accommodation
14. Resort and cottages
15. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
16. Shops and souvenirs
17. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
18. Solid waste management
19. Seating and shaded resting places
20. Watch tower+ life guard
21. Boating, diving, swimming, fishing etc.
22. Walkway bridge
23. Under-water Hotel and live museum
24. Village tourism
25. Caravan parking facility
26. Holiday beach township: cottages/ chalets for leasehold ownership
27. Exhibition ground and supporting facility for fish-festival
Redi Beach

Temple is located approximately 30 km from Vengurla. The town in which this temple is situated contains manganese mines and the Ganpati Idol was found in one of the mines near Rewati port in 1976. The Ganpati Idol is in a sitting position and approximately 15 meters in height. There is a small rocky beach behind the temple.
REDI BEACH

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed** –
- Parking facility
- Drinking water
- Public toilets
- Paving & Signage
- Solar Light
- Places for pause and site viewing points
- Resort and cottages
- Restaurants offering multi cuisines
- Shops and souvenirs
- Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
- Adventure sports of rock climbing
- Solid waste management
- Water sports
- Mine visit
- Life guards and watch tower
Redi Fort & Creek
Redi Sea Shore

Under water Hotel at Terekhol
The Border Of District With Goa - Terekhol

- Redi
- Sea stones
- Lava caves
- Terekhol fort
- Island
- Ferry route
- Bridge
Terekhol fort on the border of district in Goa
4.3.2.13 Kiranpani- Aronda Khadi : Agriculture Tourism : Gateway Development

Kiranpani village is located on the border of Goa and Maharashtra. The Kiranpani-Goa Bridge will ease the movement to Goa from Maharashtra. The agriculture tourism at Kiranpani will attract tourists that are bored with the old style of tourism presented for years. The coconut creek at Kiranpani with rustic ambiance will be the best visiting tourist place. Existing Goa Airport ‘Dabolim’ the new international airport is 1 hour drive from site.

The Terekhol river (an inlet) is towards the south, which is famous for sea food, (especially lady fish, also known as Mudishi), and shell fish (Khube). Towards the north, there are small hills full of big greeneries and trees of various types including cashews, mangos, and jackfruits. Port Redi, a neighboring village, is famous for its iron ore mines and its Ganpati temple. Aronda was one of several minor ports of Maharashtra directly connected to the Arabian Sea in mid 20th century. This was an important port, and goods from Mumbai and south India were transported through this port. Even today, unused warehouses are the sign of the golden days of Aronda port.

Scenario of tourists in Goa: Every year the number of tourists visiting Goa—both foreign and domestic—keeps on increasing. In 2011-12 seasons, was no exception going by the feedback of the stakeholders. The large number of tourists do not find accommodation place for them and had to return. Almost all round the year, travelers are usually assured of finding a room - if not in a hotel, then at least in a private house. However, come the peak season of December and January, many are likely to experience problems, unless the booking of rooms done well in advance. But all tourists are not so well planned and a large number are spontaneous tourists coming to Goa especially to celebrate New Year.

These tourists can be lured to Sindhudurg district. The destination and attractions at Sindhudurg especially at Kiranpani, Aronda and Redi can be benefitted by these tourists provided facility compatible to Goa provided in this part of Sindhudurg district.

Infrastructure/facilities required/ proposed –

1. Entry point +Parking facility + taxi stand
2. Drinking water +Public toilets
3. Paving & Signage
4. Solar Light
5. in-water decks
6. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
7. Shops and souvenirs
8. Village tourism
9. Solid waste management
10. Seating and shaded resting places
11. Watch tower+ life guard
12. Boating, diving, swimming, fishing etc.
13. Walkway bridge
14. Water sports
15. Baggi + ferry ride
16. Coconut plantation restoration
Coconut Creek, Kiranpani, Aronda Khadi

Aronda khadi

Kiranpani bridge
Coconut Creek, Kiranpani, Aronda Khadi
4.3.2.14 Banda Town- Heritage Village Tourism, Sawantwadi Taluka : Gateway Development

Location
It's located on the Bombay Goa National Highway No. 17. It's 12 k.m. away from Sawantwadi. It is situated on the Sindhudurg and Goa Border and on the bank of Terekhol creek.

By Road: Sawantwadi - Banda: 12 k.m. Mumbai - Banda: 534 k.m. Panji - Banda: 60 k.m.
By air: Nearest Airport is Dabholi (Goa): 95 k.m.
By Railway: Nearest Railway Station is Sawantwadi Road (Malgaon): 8 k.m.

Banda is the first point in Sindhudurg district for tourists coming from Goa. Currently people proceed to Sawantwadi for MTDC reception center. It would be preferable to develop facilities and amenities at Banda for tourists who return from Goa for not finding lodging place in time of rush in tourists season. The facility should be of international standards. These tourists can be tapped and encouraged to visit Sindhudurg as a whole.

The town named Banda has many historical connections. Its history and nature are major attractions. In historical time, Banda was Taluka place. It was administrative centre for some 125 odd villages. This town has endured many invasions. It has sustained the political conflicts of various regimes like Dutch, Portuguese, British, Adilshahi and Moghuls. In Banda, on the high mountain there is temple and memorial of Shri. Ram Swami. This trip on the mountain can treat you with beautiful landscapes of Goa and Insuli. Nature's bounty will surely soothe tired eyes and drained soul. In Banda, there is small citadel, built in Vijaynagar Empire. Now there is Banda's Police Station. In Adilshaha's reign, Banda was known as "Diwansahebi". Once upon a time, it was known as "Adilabad" tool but in other periods, the name "Banda" was prevalent.

In 1411 A.D. Portuguese invaded Banda and won it. Still in Banda, many mosques and steeples exist as recollection of bygone era. These stand as fine examples of architecture. There is one famous steeple called “Rede Ghumat (Steeple)". In Adilshahi period, it was known as 'Rose Ghumat’. There is another "Bail Ghumat" too. It's still standing there with the same glory. It was built in 16th century. It's 250 feet high. This structure was surrounded with garden (known as "Chaman"). Flowers from this garden were used to send to Vijapur, capital of Adilshai regime. Dutch used the Banda's citadel as storehouse. In 12th century, under Vijaynagar Empire Banda was recognized as an important centre for various political happenings.

In Moghul period, Band was rejuvenated. Nearby Banda, on vapholi – Bilawade, there is Subhedar's mansion. In this mansion still one can see swords, shields, darts etc. war implements. Here one can visit the temple of great saint Sohirabanth Ambiye. His temple is at Insuli, where he had divine appearance of Gahininath.

The typical food, the lifestyle, the housing type, should be combined in creating a cultural fiesta for the visitor. At the same time, a feeling of self-esteem and pride in one’s culture will be generated for the local populace.
**Infrastructure/facilities proposed/ required –**

1. Parking facility + taxi stand
2. Drinking water + Public toilets
3. First-aid facility
4. Paving & Signage
5. Solar Light
6. Water park and garden
7. Luxurious accommodation
8. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
9. Solid waste management
10. Cottages and bungalows
11. Shops and souvenirs
12. Riverbank development
13. Boating facility
14. Reception center cum interpretation center
15. Booking counters with internet facility
16. Spa- resort
17. Guest houses
18. Landscaping
19. Caravan renting and parking facility
Banda: heritage village tourism : gateway
Banda: heritage village tourism - gateway
4.3.2.15 Dodamarg: Gateway Development

Dodamarg town is the tahsilhead of Dodamarg tahsil. The Dodamarg-Sawantwadi belt of Maharashtra's Sindhudurg district that has a rich forest cover and is a known tiger corridor now gets legal protection. Bombay high court has ordered the Maharashtra government to declare it an ecologically sensitive area (ESA). The area is contiguous to Goa's north eastern talukas of Sattari and Bicholim. Dodamarg Taluka is a mountainous, remote, unexplored and under developed region. It was established on 26th June 1999. This town is connected to the state of Goa, Belgaum and Kolhapur.

The Indian as well as foreign tourists who visited Goa were curious to know about various untouched and ignored tourist spots in Dodamarg taluka. Because of this many tourists were attracted towards this area in very short span of time. Some foreign tourists who visit Goa have stopover in this area. Especially the foreign tourists want to enjoy natural scenery, they long for privacy, away from crowded areas, and also they are fond of wandering in the forest. Fortunately all this options are richly available in Dodamarg Taluka.

Springs and waterfalls situated at Mangeli, Virdi, Tervan, Caves at Sasoli, Orchards, farm land at Talkat Fort and at Usap etc. are some of the tourist spots in Dodamarg taluka. Besides Nagnath temple at Tervan, Shantadurga temple at Usap, Kasainath hill are some of the religion sites in Dodamarg taluka. Also some historic spots like Pargad, Fukeri are special attractions. Tilari Dam, view Point at Tilari Ghat and Power House are some of the Picnic spots and Tourists visit these places in large number. The increasing number of tourist gave rise to range of needs and demands. Beautification, maintenance and upgradation of the said tourism centers and also providing other facilities such as good accommodation restaurants, transport and communication facilities are the need of the hour and top priority needs to be provided. The needs also include food according to their taste, market for buying required things, information regarding all the tourist destination, interpreters and guides, roadmap, tourism map, means of transport for visiting the spots, clean water, medical aid, means of communication etc.
Infrastructure/facilities proposed/ required –
1. Parking facility+ taxi stand
2. Drinking water +Public toilets
3. First-aid facility
4. Paving & Signage
5. Solar Light
6. Luxurious accommodation
7. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
8. Solid waste management
9. Cottages and bungalows and Guest houses
10. Shops and souvenirs
11. Reception center cum interpretation center
12. Booking counters with internet facility
13. Spa- resort
14. Landscaping
15. Caravan renting and parking facility
Dodamarg: gateway development
4.4 Proposal For Tourist Destination

Sindhudurg district has a large number of destinations that should be developed to attract tourists. Few Tourism destinations apart from destinations that are to be developed as gateway are proposed in this master plan. The tourism destinations are listed as per their location from North to South. Brief description of the tourism destinations and proposals are given below.

4.4.1 Angira Island/ Bank

Government has decided to take a lead in detailed exploration of 'Angria bank', a submerged plateau that exists around 120 km west of Vijaydurg, and Malvan in Konkan region. The plateau has average depth of 20 meters and considering other factors, like its distance from the mainland and other oceanic conditions, it is expected that the water in the plateau would be crystal clear and it is suitable for extensive coral reef growth and it may also provide habitat for variety of fishes, which would make this site best among other Indian diving destinations.

The bathymetric chart suggests that it is 39 km in length and 17 km Wide, with 20 meters as an average depth. If further exploration yields positive results then the Maharashtra coastline may have India's largest submerged reef/island, which will have positive influence on coastal and Marine Tourism sector and it could be a great diving destination for domestic and international tourists. The ‘Angria Bank’ has brought under the district jurisdiction due to its high biological diversity and also market it as its own tourism destination.

Angira bank large reef with imposing pillars standing at an astounding height of 20 meters from surface of water. Almost 39km long and 20km wide, with deep sea around, this bizarre underwater landscape offer a breathtaking view in the form of huge pillars covered in blue, yellow, red, and orange soft corals and large gorgonian fans. The large overhangs of the main reef house hundreds of coral species, marine plants and thousands of fish species. Large tunas and barracudas as well as small reef fish such as bassets, surgeon and butterfly fish can be seen roaming the water, as well school of fusiliers, turtles and friendly napoleon wrasses. Because of their protected status, Angira Bank’s reefs are among the least explored in the world and the wealth of coral formations (including the rare black coral) attracts not only the explorers, but also an amazing variety of tropical marine life ranging from tiny transparent jellyfish that change shape continuously to the mighty sharks.
Other Infrastructure/facilities proposed –
1. Parking facility for boats
2. Drinking water
3. Public toilets
4. Paving & Signage
5. Solar Light
6. Heritage conservation of the fort
7. Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, hologram etc.
8. Floating Hotel+Restaurants offering multi cuisines
9. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
10. Solid waste management
11. Seating and shaded resting places on hill on the way to fort
12. Cruise accommodation
13. Jetty at Angira Island
14. Boating facility to take tourists to Angira Island
15. Helipad
16. Tourist Guide and watch tower + life guards
17. Water adventure sports like diving /snorkeling
4.4.2. Devgad fort and Beach + Kunkeshwar temple + Chandelwadi Caves

**Devgad Beach**: the panoramic view of this place attracts tourists from various places. Devgad beach is situated on a gentle curve which further adds to its beauty. Been blessed with the natural beauty of the sparkling blue water and the silver sands, Devgad beach spellbinds the tourists. The magnificence of evening is more eye-catching especially on cloudy days and the view of the roars of the waves on the rocks is a delight indeed. A fine temple is situated to the left of this fascinating brilliance which adds more charisma to the sight.

Kunkeshwar Temple: The elaborately carved temple was built around 1100 AD, by the Yadava rulers. This Shiva temple is a superb specimen of architecture. The temple is constructed in typical south Indian Dravidian style. It has a distinct type of Gopura. While the inner sanctum is on a raised platform, the outer sanctum is at a lower level. There are six Deepmalas (pillars where lamps are lit) in front of the temple. The nature beautiful is noteworthy. Many disciples and tourists throng the temple which is popularly called Kais of South Konkan. Mahashivratri festival is celebrated with great pomp and show.

**Chandelwadi Caves**: Just near to temple in Chandelwadi, an ancient cave is located. Measuring 8x10ft this cave has stone idol of 8 men and 8 women along with idol of Lord Shiva and the Nandi. An underground tunnel is located near the idol. The maximum tourist traffic to the temple is from November to May and consists of Pilgrims. According to local officials more than ten lakh people visit temple during Mahashivratri festival. Currently there are six to eight rooms for accommodation. Shop space is limited. Parking space is required. Road widening needs to be done. Public toilets are a necessity. Accommodation of temple trust and private hotels are to be proposed. Beach development is to be done as pilgrims take holy bath.

**Infrastructure/facilities required** –

1. Parking facility
2. Shops up gradation
3. Budget Accommodation
4. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
5. Drinking water facility
6. Public toilets
7. Places for pause/Rest
8. Tourist Guide and watch tower + life guards
9. First-aid facility
10. Prayer Hall
11. Paving & Signage
12. Road widening and reconstruction for 3km
13. Taxi facility
14. Beach development for pilgrims
15. Beach furniture and infrastructure development

Leisure Tourism Proposed
16. Beach development for leisure tourism
17. Water sports facility
18. Beach resort + spa
19. Heritage structure and area development
20. Budget accommodation
21. Light and sound shows infrastructure with modern technology like laser, diesel fluid shows, hologram, etc.
22. Luxurious class accommodation
23. Solid waste management
24. Seating and shaded resting places
25. Fleet of houseboats as floating hotel+restaurant
26. In-water restaurant
27. Baggi, Ass and climbing assistance to kids/elders/handicapped to Devgad fort
28. Rejuvenation of cave and tunnel
29. Lighting to the path to Devgad fort, tunnel and caves
30. Machan
31. Lift to reach to the top of hill
32. Tracking and rock climbing facility
Devgad creek

In-water restaurant
DEVGAD BEACH,

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed —**
- Parking facility
- Drinking water
- Public toilets
- Paving & Signage
- Solar Light
- Places for pause and site viewing points
- Resort and cottages
- Boating in the creek
- Restaurants offering multi cuisines
- Shops and souvenirs
- Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
- Adventure sports of rock climbing
- Solid waste management
- Water sports
- Island visits
- Life guards and watch tower
District Tourism Master Plan for Sindhudurg District 2013

Kunkeshwar

Star Accommodation

Budget Accommodation

Water Sports

Beach Restaurant
Kunkeshwar Temple & Kunkeshwar Beach,
4.4.3 Film City near Devgad Fort

**Linkages:**
- **By air:** Nearest is Mumbai.
- **By rail:** Nearest railhead is Nangaon and Kankavli, on Konkan Railway.
- **By road:**
  - Mumbai–Devgad, 546 k.m.
  - Kolhapur–Devgad, 150 k.m.
  - State transport buses ply From Mumbai, Kolhapur and Pune. Private vehicles are also available.
Access: One broad road takes you directly inside the fort till the lighthouse. There is also a beach at the rear side, which lures tourist by its towering cajurina trees.

Proposed project details: Proposed over the land near Devgad fort located on land surrounded by sea from three sides, the project will house existing Devgad fort with all its remains, parks and gardens, joy rides and other associated entertainment activities to help the developer to generate additional revenue. The project shall be developed on the lines of Universal Studios, ensuring the best facilities for the film industry and revenue benefits for the state government.

The natural beauty of Devgad hills, fort and beach add to the value of the project. Availability of such a mega film studio will help to attract more film producers. There will be a section where mock shootings will take place to show people a visual of what goes on inside. To attract tourists, Film City also plans to have a theme park and hotels.

Infrastructure/facilities required –

1. Parking facility+ taxi stand
2. Theme park
3. Film studio + Different Sets
4. Movie theatre
5. Other supporting structure
6. Budget Accommodation
7. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
8. Drinking water facility
9. Public toilets
10. Places for pause/Rest
11. Tourist Guide and watch tower + life guards
12. First-aid facility
13. Paving & Signage
14. Water sports facility
15. Heritage structure and area development
16. Light and sound shows infrastructure with modern technology like laser, diesel fluid shows, hologram, etc.
17. Luxurious class accommodation
18. Solid waste management
19. Seating and shaded resting places
20. Baggi facility for moving within the film city/theme park
21. Lawn and garden
22. Street furniture
23. Solar lighting
District Tourism Master Plan for Sindhudurg District

Location for film city

Dev gad Port
4.4.4 Mango Park, Devgad Taluka

Located in Devgad Taluka, starting from Vijaydurg and its surroundings are famous all over the world for the delicious Alphonso mangoes. During the growing season, the smell of mango blossom hangs heavy in the air. Mango plantations are everywhere; along with fishing and farming, mango cultivation is a primary occupation of the people in Devgad.

**Devgad**, is a taluka within the Sindhudurg District and comprises around 70 villages. Devgad is widely known for its pure Alphonso mango cultivation/farming and the whole development has evolved due to undertaking of the cultivation of Alphonso mango farming. A majority of farmers are converting from rice cultivation to mango cultivation in the Western Konkan Region of Maharashtra, alongside the Arabian Sea Western Coast. Devgad is globally famous for its Alphonso mangoes that are exported from here every year. The Alphonso mango grown here is characterized by a distinct aroma, smooth exterior, thin skin and thick saffron pulp. It is different than the Ratnagiri Alphonso. Such is the popularity of the Devgad Alphonso Mango that vendors often pass off other similar looking mangoes under the name of Devgad.

Devgad Alphonso Mango is grown on an area of 45000 acres and reached production of about 50000 tons in a year of decent production. Devgad is also home to the oldest and biggest co-operative society of mango farmers in India, called the Devgad Taluka Amba Utpadak Sahakari Sanstha Ltd, with 700 members and 25-year-old in 2013. This year the farmers are staring at a lean period in production and the taluka is scheduled to reach about 30 percent of its normal production, Bad weather wiped out 80 percent of the mango crop.

**Proposed project details:** Mango Park is proposed on the belt to enhance Mango farming and create more employment opportunities in farming and processing of Mangoes. Efforts also will be done for making Mango farming free from weather dependent. Mango processing plant for making by-products of Alphanso is proposed. The Park will house exhibition ground, convention hall, resort and R&D lab, processing plant. Every year in the month of summer at the time when these Mangoes are in produce MANGO FESTIVAL shall be organized. The festival will attract Mango lovers, tourists, Mango cultivators and traders from all over the World. The aim of the proposal is to take the Mango market at a new height. The resort will have 10/12 cottages with facility of swimming pool and audio-visual room, conference hall, banquet etc. The tourists shall be given freedom to stroll around in the Mango farms and enjoy the flora-fauna and can enjoy the singing Asian Koyel birds flocking on the mangoes trees.
Infrastructure/facilities proposed –
1. Parking facility + taxi stand
2. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
3. Drinking water facility
4. Public toilets
5. Paving & Signage
6. Solar Light
7. Exhibition ground
8. Convention hall
9. R&D lab
10. Cold storage
11. Mango processing plant
12. Marketing and packing section
13. Resort and cottages + Shops and souvenirs
14. Solid waste management
15. Seating and shaded resting places
16. Lawn and garden Baggi facility for moving within the park
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mango farms

Creative Circle, Nagpur

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Location for mango festival infrastructure
4.4.5 Padvane beach & Vimleshwar Cave Temple, near Wada, at Devgad Taluka

Shree *Vimleshwar Temple* was found under the ground 2000 to 3000 years ago, Nearby city: *Devgad*. Vimleshwar Temple is situated in a close proximity to Devgad, at distance of about 12 km. It’s on Devgad-Vijaydurg road, in wada.

A magnificent, structure temple of Lord Shiva, carved in a single rock of laterite, It’s known as ‘Jag rut’ that means which fulfill & accomplish the demands & wisher of the follower. The temple is located amidst the beautiful locales and deep green woodland. It is believed to be built by Pandavas, the mythical heroes. At the entrance are three huge sculptures of two elephants as well as five (naked) idols.

In the 12ft deep sanctum, there is a holy phallic image of Vimaleshwar (i.e. Shivalingam). The Vimleshwar Shiva temple is dedicated to Lord Vimleshwar, a form of Shiva. There is also a small Ganesh temple nearby. There are hot-water-springs (geysers) 24 hrs & 365 days water falling from rock that flow throughout the year. A wonder to note is that the flowers, milk and water used for daily worship ritual are being soaked into a peculiar pond nearby, but neither the pit overflows nor a bit of wetness comes out or spreads around. The Annual fair Day is celebrated on the occasion of Mahashivaratri (as per Marathi Almanac in the month of Magha) with faith and zeal.

Now most of the Marathi film directors use this place for shooting (Marathi Films - Gojiri & Hapoose). Situated from 4 kms of Wada, It’s also a splendid beach with clear, soft white sand & Bright sunlight, lined by casuarinas. A good sunset view, It’s popularity is now increasing, as many tourist are now visiting.

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed** –

1. Entry to beach + temple
2. Parking facility + taxi stand
3. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
4. Drinking water facility + Public toilets
5. Paving & Signage
6. Solar Light
7. Sabha Mandap
8. Cottages and resort
9. Beach furniture
10. Water sport facility
11. Shops and souvenirs
12. Solid waste management
13. Seating and shaded resting places
14. Lawn and garden
15. Walking trail
16. Renovation of steps to mandir
17. River bank development
18. Rock climbing sport facility
19. Heritage conservation of temple and bridge
Vimleshwar Cave Temple, near Wada
4.4.6 Heritage Structure: Temple of Rameshwar and Girye Beach

Heritage structure - Just 3km from Vijaydurg, the Rameshwar temple, is the place of devotional faith. Like Vijaydurg fort, this temple also has historical background. The temple was built by Gangadhar Pant Bhanu the brother of Nana Phadanvis during Peshwa period. There is the sacred symbol of God Shankar and silver idol. The temple has tiled roof and the whole construction is worth seeing. The deep entrance pathway has been paved out of rocky plateau ahead, so the temple is not visible from the distance. The wooden and stone art-work inside the temple is characteristic of ancient culture. Spacious architecture and colourful decoration of pictures add to the grandness of the temple. Annual grand fair is held on the day of Maha Shivratri (in the Marathi month of Magha) as well as on Mondays of the Month of Shravana when a large number of devotees visit this temple to evoke the blessings of God Rameshwar. Besides other tourists on the way to Vijaydurg also visit this significant temple.

Infrastructure/facilities required –

1. Entry to beach+temple
2. Parking facility+ taxi stand
3. Shops up gradation
4. Budget Accommodation
5. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
6. Drinking water facility + Public toilets
7. Places for pause/ Rest
8. Tourist Guide and watch tower + life guards
9. First-aid facility
10. Prayer Hall
11. Paving & Signage
12. Road widening and reconstruction for 3km
13. Beach development for pilgrims
14. Beach furniture and infrastructure development

Leisure Tourism Proposed

15. Beach development for leisure tourism
16. Water sports facility
17. Beach resort + spa
18. Heritage conservation of temple and bridge
19. Walking trail
20. Renovation of steps to mandir
21. River bank development
22. Rock climbing sport facility
23. Lawn and garden
24. Cottages and resort
25. Budget accommodation
26. Light and sound shows infrastructure with modern technology like laser, diesel fluid shows, hologram, etc.
27. Solid waste management
28. Seating and shaded resting places
Heritage - Rameshawar temple, Girye Beach, Devgad Taluka
Heritage - Rameshawar temple, Girye Beach, Vijayadurg
4.4.7 Hadi Island, Kalawali Creek, Malvan

Hadi Island is located around 12km from Malvan. The area of the island is 60 hectares. The island falls under Kalavali creek which is a very beautiful creek resembling backwaters in Kerala. The Island falls under CRZ III, as per guidelines Eco-tourism development is suggested here. A small population resides at the island. Around 20 hect Land of island is available for development under normal development methods outside CRZ.

Infrastructure/Facilities Required/Proposed –

20. Parking facility for boats + wooden jetty
21. Drinking water+ Public toilets at beach
22. First-aid facility
23. Paving & Signage+Solar Lighting
24. Watch tower +Life guards and divers
25. Infrastructure for Water sports
26. Evening shows/Water screen shows+Infrastructure for shows like laser etc.
27. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
28. Semi-underwater floating restaurant with capacity of 150 persons
29. Rope Way
30. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
31. Shops and souvenirs
32. Adventure water sports
33. Solid waste management
34. Seating and shaded resting places
35. House boats Accommodation
36. Village tourism
37. Cultural tourism
4.4.8 Sports Complex at table land Malvan
The Area of Malvan admeasures **89.6 sq. m.** The town site admeasures around 12 kms. From north to south & 24 kms to 27 kms from east to west, the site is close to Chipli where Greenfield airport is proposed. It would be the most important entry point hence facility like taxi stand, booking center and interpretation center is proposed for easy accessibility and presenting the nice picture of the district to the tourists entering.

Malvan has a large table land lying vacant. The land is almost bare with no vegetation. A sports complex with the facility for holding international games like cricket, golf, polo, horse riding, horse polo, swimming etc. the sports complex will be supported with a V star hotel, mall, multiplex, luxurious apartments and golf course for tourists and players as well. As the Chipli airport has already been proposed nearby the site would be an easy approach and hence a V-star hotel is proposed here for high profile tourists, in addition to the two V-star hotels already proposed by TCS.

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed –**

- Parking facility
- Taxi stand
- Interpretation and booking center
- Drinking water
- Public toilets
- Paving & Signage
- Solar Light
- Sports ground
- Indoor swimming pool with massage arena
- Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, hologram etc.
- Luxurious class accommodation
- V star hotel
- Resort and cottages
- Restaurants offering multi cuisines
- Mall and multiplex
- Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
- Golf course
- Various sport ground like cricket, horse riding etc.
- Solid waste management
Sports Complex at table land Malvan

Infrastructure/facilities proposed –
• Parking facility
• Drinking water
• Public toilets
• Paving & Signage
• Solar Light
• Places for pause and site viewing points
• Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, hologram etc.
• Luxurious class accommodation
• Resort and cottages
• Restaurants offering multi cuisines
• Shops and souvenirs
• Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
• Golf ground
• Various sport ground like horse riding etc.
• Solid waste management
• Seating and shaded resting places
Airport Site at Chipli near Malvan
4.4.9 Bio-diversity Park at Malvan Creek

The stretch of Malvan creek starting from coast to the first bridge across the creek is proposed to be developed as bio-diversity Park consisting of villages falling on the stretch and varied life forms and vegetation. Oyster shell Park for ecologically sensitive redevelopment and would provide a focus for new riverfront landscaping. Restaurants serving Sea-food would add to the ambiance.

Fishing locations for tourists, interpretation center for creating awareness and other water sports like boating, diving etc will be a part of the park.

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed**

- Parking facility
- Drinking water
- Public toilets
- Taxi stand
- Paving & Signage
- Solar Light
- Bio-diversity park measures.
- Interpretation center
- Restaurants offering multi cuisines
- Shops and souvenirs
- Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
- Boating and walking trails
- Oyster shell Park
- Solid waste management
- Seating and shaded resting places
- Life guards and watch tower
Bio-diversity park at Malvan creek

Infrastructure/facilities proposed
• Parking facility
• Drinking water
• Public toilets
• Paving & Signage
• Solar Light
• Bio-diversity park measures
• Restaurants offering multi cuisines
• Shops and souvenirs
• Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
• Boating and walking trails
• Solid waste management
• Seating and shaded resting places
• Life guards and watch tower
4.4.10 Rock sculpture at Malvan Creek

The hills around Malvan creeks are excavated for stone crushers. The grunted hills are located near natural beauty of vegetation and creek water. The hill near Malvan creek is presenting an opportunity to develop for tourism purpose. The two spots from where stones have been extracted will be sculpted into giant sculpture making an unforgettable spots. The road connected to the hill shall be linked with the bank of river via rope way where one can slide down directly to the bank. The river bank will be developed with resorts+ cottages, interpretation center, health spa, in-water restaurant, landscaping, garden etc. other facilities shall be boating, dividing, fishing, river water sports like water rafting etc.

Infrastructure/facilities proposed

- Parking facility
- Taxi stand
- Drinking water
- Public toilets
- Paving & Signage
- Solar Light
- Interpretation center
- Restaurants offering multi cuisines
- Shops and souvenirs
- Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
- Boating and walking trails
- Resort+cottages
- Health spa
- Boating, fishing, water sports
- Solid waste management
- Seating and shaded resting places
- Life guards and watch tower
District Tourism Master Plan for Sindhudurg District

Rock sculpture at Malvan Creek

- Infrastructure/facilities –
  - Parking facility
  - Drinking water
  - Public toilets
  - Paving & Signage
  - Rock sculpture
  - Solar Light
  - Camping area with tent accommodation
  - Restaurants offering multi cuisines
  - Shops and souvenirs
  - Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
  - Solid waste management
  - Seating and shaded resting places
  - Watch tower & life guards
  - Water sports
  - Cable car

Other infrastructure

Resort and cottages

Rope way

Rock sculpture

Other infrastructure

Other infrastructure
4.4.11 Bird’s Park from Hursi, Deogad to Sarjecoat, Tal.Malvan

The whitebellied sea eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) is a thinly distributed but widespread species. The Red Data Book on Indian Animals (ZSI 1994) has listed this species as vulnerable. Carried out the status survey of this species in Sindhudurg district, from October 99 to February 2000, found 32 nesting sites of this eagle on 121 km coastline of the district.

The breeding season (October to January): This eagle affects sea coast, tidal creeks and estuaries. It is occasionally found a few miles inland along tidal rivers and at freshwater lakes. 28 nests were found within 0.4 km from coast. Only 4 nests were found 1 to 6 kms away from the sea but near the estuaries. Eagle nests were found on seven tree species: *Mangifera indica*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Ficus bengalensis*, *Cocos nucifera*, *Sterculia foetida*, *Alstonia scholaris* and *Bombax malabaricum*.

Out of 32 nests in Sindhudurg district, there are only 2 nests on *Mangifera indica*, as compared to 20 out of 62 in Ratnagiri district. Heavy cutting of local old mango trees for Alphonso (*Mangifera indica*) plantation may be the reason behind this huge difference. The difference is however offset by *Casuarina equisetifolia* plantation (20 nests, i.e. about 63%). Most nests were found at a height between 10-30 m (28 nests) while 3 nests found below 10 m height. One nest was located between 30 to 40 m. We located 32 nesting sites; saw 45 adult birds on 27 nests and two chicks on two nests. No bird was seen on one nest but we found fresh droppings and remains of their meals (bones, snake skins) under the nest. A small amount of fresh dropping was seen under four nests. Thus we found 4 inactive nests and 28 active nests (with either adult birds sighted on the nest, nestlings or plentiful droppings on the ground). The average active nest density is one nest per 4.32 km.

Out of 32 nests, 30 nests were within 500 m from houses. The locals know the eagle as Kakan and do not have any trouble from them. Local fisherman said that they get indications from the eagle's call about availability of fish in the sea or change in the wind direction.

**Threat**

There is no report of hunting of this bird in the study area. Out of 32 nests, 23 are on private property and 9 on government property. 9 governments owned trees bearing nest are supposed to be safe.
Sacred trees

Some trees are considered by villagers as sacred. *Mangifera indica* at Hurshi, Taluka Deogad and *Bombax malabaricum* at Sarjecoat, Taluka Malvan are among the holy trees, and there are eagle nests present on them. The villagers protect these sacred trees thus indirectly protecting the eagle as well. The White-bellied Sea Eagle is generally territorial; some birds form permanent pairs that inhabit territories throughout the year, while others are nomadic. The species is monogamous, with pairs remaining together until one bird dies, after which the surviving bird quickly seeks a new mate.

Mango plantation

The Sindhudurg district is famous for Alphonso (*Mangifera indica*) and Cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*) and large areas are under plantation. In the last 15 years this has increased. Due to spraying of pesticides, removal of vegetation within the plantation and other related activities the eagle does not get safety and privacy in the nest. There are 4 nests on Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) trees. For plucking coconuts, the person is required to climb up the tree. For fear of attack by the eagle, they first destroy its nest and then collect the coconuts. DDT was a widely used pesticide in agriculture that was found to have significant adverse effects on wildlife, particularly egg thinning and subsequent breakage in birds of prey.

Territory

Ali and Ripley (1981) give the whitebellied sea eagle's territory as "usually a single pair with vast territory but not uncommonly several pairs and nests on the same small island." In Sindhudurg district generally found nests with vast territory, but at Tondoli, Taluka Malvan three nests were found in the same village. Birds are often seen perched high in a tree, or soaring over waterways and adjacent land. They are most commonly encountered singly or in pairs. Small groups of White-bellied Sea Eagles sometimes gather if there is a plentiful source of food such as a carcass or fish offal. Nest densities of about one per 4.32 km of coastline have been noted in Sindhudurg.
Infrastructure/facilities required –

1. Boat Ride
2. Camping area with tent accommodation
3. Tourist information center
4. Taxi stand
5. Parking facility
6. Drinking water
7. Public toilets
8. First-aid facility
9. Paving & Signage
10. Solar Light
11. Interpretation center and museum
12. Luxurious class accommodation
13. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
14. Shops and souvenirs
15. Resort and cottages
16. Solid waste management
17. Seating and shaded resting places
18. Guides
19. Birds watching spots
20. Baggi, mini motor for movement within the Bird’s Park
21. Street furniture
22. Plantation suitable for bird’s breeding/ nesting
23. Protected area for bird’s breeding/ nesting/ egg protection
White bellied Sea Eagle

- The whitebellied sea eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*) is a thinly distributed but widespread species.
- The Red Data Book on Indian Animals (ZSI 1994) has listed this species as vulnerable.
- The breeding season (October to January).
- This eagle affects sea coast, tidal creeks and estuaries.
- It is occasionally found a few miles inland along tidal rivers and at freshwater lakes.
- 28 nests were found within 0.4 km from coast. Only 4 nests were found 1 to 6 kms away from the sea but near the estuaries.
- Found eagle nests on seven tree species: *Mangifera indica, Casuarina equisetifolia, Ficus bengalensis, Cocos nucifera, Sterculia foetida, Alstonia scholaris* and *Bombax malabaricum*.
- Most nests were found at a height between 10-30 m (28 nests) while 3 nests found below 10 m height. One nest was located between 30 to 40 m.
- Some trees are considered by villagers as sacred. *Mangifera indica* at Hurshi, Taluka Deogad and *Bombax malabaricum* at Sarjecoat, Taluka Malvan are among the holy trees, and there are eagle nests present on them. The villagers protect these sacred trees thus indirectly protecting the eagle as well.
4.4.12 Tarkarli Beach and creek

Linkages

By Air -
The nearest airport to Malvan Marine Sanctuary Maharashtra is at Goa, about 145-km away.

By Rail -
The nearest railway station to Malvan is at Kudal, about 28 km on Mumbai - Goa (Konkan Railways) rail route.

By Road -
The nearest bus junction is at Kolhapur, about 100-km from the sanctuary. The important cities of Mumbai (450-km), Pune (400-km), and Panaji (130-km) are accessible by road from Malvan.

Tarkarli - A serene beach located 8 km off Malvan town. It has a Cottage Resort around the beach developed by Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC).

Description

Tarkarli beach is situated 6 km south of Malvan on the west coast of India. The major attraction here is the long and narrow stretch of beach, with its pristine waters. On a clear day, one can see the sea-bed through a depth of 20ft. Having Konkan cuisine is a must when at Tarakali. There are numerous submerged and exposed rocks in the vicinity, providing an ideal substratum for marine life. TARKARLI is a paradise of tiny islands and hamlets and beautiful casuarina trees…it is near karli river which meets the Arabian sea...The blue beach meets the sparkling blue sea...tall green trees and a virgin beach attracts everyone from 15 to 55yrs. The marine flora and fauna here pertain to sea anemones, mollusks, polychaetes, pearl oyster, corals, seaweed and mangroves enchanting accommodation at the Akeri Rest Houses of the Forest Department.

This beach is a favorite with sand particles devoid of any red tinge and sky reflecting waters. Further north about another 6–7 km, is the Tarkarli creek and a lovely estuary. A boat ride on the Tarkarli creek is a pleasant way to spend some time.

The MTDC resort is nestled in the midst of a casuarina grove with each of the 20 ethnic-looking cottages facing the sea. Hammocks and beach umbrellas are generously strewn all over the resort for those whose idea of a perfect holiday is a book. The aesthetically designed cottages look like huts from the outside. There are a few air-conditioned cottages which cost only Rs 400 more. The rooms are clean and functional as are the bathrooms. It is great value for money. Since there are only few rooms, you may need to book well in advance particularly if you plan to be there during the kids’ holidays.

Every Friday, a large group of people traveling on the Deccan Odyssey descends on the resort for a few hours in the morning. Every Friday the resort dresses up for these train travelers. Ten rooms are perpetually reserved for half a day every Friday. If you book late, you might be among the ones who need to vacate their rooms for a few hours. Another thing to expect is frequent power cuts but the power was invariably back by 6.30 pm. The staff is friendly and helpful but the service usually slow.
A large part of the land remains submerged underwater, and its rich sulphuric and mineral content makes it an ideal breeding ground for a variety of coral reefs, which in turn provides the perfect habitat for a colourful array of marine life and underwater species.

Every year, thousands of diving enthusiasts flock to Malvan to experience its infamous underwater beauty first-hand. The country has some of the world’s best diving and snorkelling sites, making it a popular destination for those keen on exploring the underwater world.

**Infrastructure/facilities required –**

1. Boat Ride
2. Camping area with tent accommodation
3. Adventure sports like scuba diving, water rafting etc.
4. Parking facility
5. Drinking water
6. Public toilets
7. First-aid facility
8. Signage & Solar Light
9. Luxurious class accommodation
10. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
11. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
12. Shops and souvenirs
13. Resort and cottages
14. Health resort + spa
15. Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, hologram etc.
16. Solid waste management
17. Guides and life safety guards
18. Watch towers
19. Birds watching spots
20. Water sports
21. Beach furniture
22. Bird breeding center
TARKALI BEACH, MALVAN
4.4.13 Underwater Hotel cum Restaurant and Viewing Gallery for Live Museum at Tarkarli near Coral Rocks, Tarkali Beach, Malvan

Linkages

By Air -
The nearest airport to Malvan Marine Sanctuary Maharashtra is at Goa, about 145-km away.

By Rail -
The nearest railway station to Malvan is at Kudal, about 28 km on Mumbai - Goa (Konkan Railways) rail route.

By Road -
The nearest bus junction is at Kolhapur, about 100-km from the sanctuary. The important cities of Mumbai (450-km), Pune (400-km), and Panaji (130-km) are accessible by road from Malvan.

Description

Malvan is one of the biologically richest coastal regions in Maharashtra. The Malvan Marine Sanctuary is extremely rich in coral and marine life. The marine flora and fauna here pertain to sea anemones, mollusks, polychaetes, pearl oyster, corals, seaweed, and mangroves.

Malvan Marine Sanctuary is the only marine sanctuary located in Malvan Taluka of Sindhudurg District in the Konkan region of the state. Sindhudurg in Maharashtra is surrounded by the sea and there are numerous submerged and exposed rocks in the vicinity, providing an ideal substratum for marine life. Sprawled over a core zone of 3.182 km² and buffer zone of 29.22 square kilometers, Area is rich in coral and marine life. The core zone includes the Sindhudurg fort, Padamaged Island and other submerged rocky structures. The north eastern border of the buffer zone is 50 m from the seashore near Malvan port, while on the east it is a semi-circular sandy beach 500 m parallel to the shore of Malvan, in the south it is near Mandel rock, and in the west touches the Malvan rock. Beautiful coast of Malvan with golden sands and Casuarinas plantations is feast to eyes. Traditional life of fishermen can also be observed.

The Malvan Marine Sanctuary, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra can be visited any time in the year. Besides the enchanting coral and marine life at the sanctuary, the golden sands and casuarinas plantations at the Malvan coast form a breath-taking view and is one of the attractions here. The coast of Malvan gives a scenic panorama of the sanctuary, with sands of gold and plantations of Casuarinas enrobing the coast on all 3 sides. The ideal time to visit this place is anytime throughout the year. The only difference of visiting during Monsoons and that during other time of the year is that due to heavy rain falls in the coastal region, the marine wildlife cannot be viewed and witnessed in a superlative manner. Hence, any season all round the annum, except for monsoons, makes a visit to this place a valuable experience.

Flora: Mangroves; Fauna: The marine flora and fauna here pertain to sea anemones, mollusks, polychaetes, pearl oyster, corals, and seaweed. The Malvan Marine Sanctuary offers enchanting accommodation at the Akeri Rest Houses of the Forest Department.
Proposal details: undersea structures are gaining popularity across the world. Examples of underwater restaurants/hotels etc are in Maldives, Dubai and Florida, proposed on the line is seven star hotels the ambitious project at Fiji. On the similar line to top the World in terms of fantasy and uniqueness, Sindhudurg is proposed with a Seven Star Underwater Hotel cum Restaurant and Viewing Gallery for Live Museum at Tarkarli beach near Marine Sanctuary. The underwater structure will have access from ground via glass tunnel starting from beach and also from sea through sea-plane flight via lift located at the top of gallery. The lift block will also serve as the air chamber for the under-ground structure. The details like depth of the location of the hotel shall be finalized in the detailed project report. The floor to ceiling glass walls at all rooms/halls including spa will make tourists indulge an experience that would beyond expression.

Infrastructure/facilities required –

1. Hotel, conference hall, banquet and spa
2. Underwater restaurant and viewing gallery
3. Adventure sports like scuba diving, water rafting etc.
4. Tourist information center
5. Drinking water
6. Public toilets
7. First-aid facility
8. Solar Light
9. Interpretation center and museum
10. Luxurious class accommodation
11. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
12. Shops and souvenirs
13. Resort and cottages
14. Solid waste management
15. Guides and life safety guards
16. Deep water museum
17. Access tunnel to water museum
18. Ticket booth and entrance lobby to the access tunnel
Underwater Hotel cum restaurant and viewing gallery for live museum at Tarkarli near coral rocks

there are numerous submerged and exposed rocks in the vicinity, providing an ideal substratum for marine life. The marine flora and fauna here pertain to sea anemones, mollusks, polychaetes, pearl oyster, corals, seaweed and mangroves enchanting accommodation at the Akeri Rest Houses of the Forest Department.

Snorkeling

TARKARLI..it is a paradise of tiny islands and hamlets and beautiful casuarina trees…it is in sindhudurg district of maharashtra,near karli river which meets the Arabian sea..the blue beach meets the sparkling blue sea..tall green trees and virgin beaches attracts everyone from 15 to 55yrs.
TARKARLI BEACH
AVAILABLE FACILITY

Water World

Sindhudurg is a scenic and popular tourist destination. Famous for Historical Sindhudurg Fort, ancient temples, beautiful beaches, delicious fruits like mango, cashew, jackfruit, kokam and mouth watering Malvani Food. Recently found coral reefs here has put Malvan on top of the tourist destination in India. Besides lakshdweep Malvan is the only tourist destination where you can enjoy snorkeling and scuba diving.

With Water World you can enjoy Snorkeling, Scuba Diving, Dolphin Dazehan, Tarkarli Backwater Ride and Water Sports like Jet Ski, Speed boat Ride, Banana Ride, Bumper and many more. We also provide Hotel booking, rent-a-car and others tourist friendly facilities at our Tourist Information Center.
4.4.14 Devbaug Beach, Tsunami Island and Creek

Situated 5 km from Tarkali beach, the Devbag beach is another scenic beach where people come to experience the sunrise and sunset. A confluence of the Karli River flowing into the Arabian Sea, this point marks the southernmost tip of the Malvan taluka. An interesting geographical site, it is far more enchanting to see it atop the bridge built to cross over the river into Vengurla.

Tsunami Island (near Devbag beach) is a small island on the delta of Tarkarli River. This beach cum island also is the place to enjoy boat ride in the backwaters of Tarkarli River. This island is NOT formed due to Tsunami waves; due to this imaginary name it is a popular tourist destination for water sports where one can enjoy rides like Jet-Ski, Banana boat ride, Bumper boat, Kayaks etc. Best time to visit Tsunami Island for water sports is during high tide when the small island is partially submerged under the water (till knee length).

Proposal details: the beach has an existing sand belt inside the sea; the sand belt shall be developed with restaurant, where one can enjoy a nice drink within the sea waves. A floating resort facility for tourists in the creek.

Infrastructure/facilities required –

1. Entry to beach
2. Parking facility
3. Taxi stand
4. Drinking water
5. Public toilets
6. First-aid facility
7. Paving & Signage
8. Solar Light
9. Water sports
10. Boating facility
11. Watch tower and life guards
12. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
13. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
14. Solid waste management
15. Seating and shaded resting places
16. Floating resort
Devbag Beech & Creek
4.4.15 Exclusive Beach at Bhogve

This beach is secluded on the exotic western shores of Sindhudurg; this beach offers to the tourist a wonderful view of Karli's estuary. The beach attracts the tourists with its stunning white sand and beautiful blue water lagoon. It is an ideal spot for swimming, sunbathing and holding picnics. The local flock of birds adds to the beauty of the place. There is a hill in the backdrop which offers a panoramic view of the Arabian Sea and there is also a lighthouse situated on the rocky island. Sunset is the best time to visit this beach.

**Infrastructure/facilities required** –

1. Entrance to beach  
2. Parking facility  
3. Taxi stand  
4. Drinking water  
5. Public toilets  
6. First-aid facility  
7. Paving & Signage  
8. Solar Light  
9. Water sports  
10. Luxurious class accommodation  
11. Beach furniture and infrastructure development  
12. Restaurants offering multi cuisines  
13. Shops and souvenirs  
14. Resort and cottages  
15. Health resort + spa  
16. Bird watching infrastructure  
17. Solid waste management  
18. Seating and shaded resting places  
19. Watch tower  
20. Guide and life guards
Bhogwe beach, about 29 kms. from Kudal and 36 kms. from Vengurla, is located on the western shores of Sindhudurg. Endowed with foamy waves thundering onto the silvery white sand, this beach will surely free you from the shackles of stress and boredom.

Village Bhogave has another attraction of the merging of the river named Karli with the sea. The beach offers a wonderful view of Karli river’s estuary, which mingle secretly with sea waters from behind Devbaug’s famous Mobara Point.
4.4.16 Dolphin Breeding center and sanctuary at Bogave beach

Dolphin /Cetaceans are one of the most distinctive and highly specialised orders of mammals, which include species like dolphins, porpoises, whales and dugongs. But ship collisions, entanglement in fishing gear, toxic contamination, whaling, habitat degradation etc. has threatened the cetacean population. Hence, there is a need for an integrated approach for the conservation of coastal and marine biological diversity and balanced use of natural resources for sustainable livelihoods. The distribution and abundance of most of these species along our coastline is still unknown. The focus of the breeding center and Sanctuary on Sindhudurg’s coastal talukas including Deogad, Malvan and Vengurla and the adjoining seascape up to 12 nautical miles. It is envisaged that the project will lead to better understanding of the factors that influence the distribution and abundance of cetaceans and would help in maintaining a good number of the same.

This one is a paradise for swimmers and dolphin watchers. Dolphin season is between October and February. It is a few km ahead of Tondavali beach. It is quite popular during season time. There are some fishing activities around here but mostly it is a good space to chill with the sea waves.

The breeding center will be an attraction to tourists where they can watch dolphins at a safe distance. Breeding programs / "conservation" programs to serve as captive exhibitions shall also include interactive programs with focusing research on sustainable breeding efforts on species present in the Sindhudurg coast. The breeding center will allow tourists to view various stages of the process and let them play with the grown Dolphins.

Infrastructure/facilities required –

1. Parking facility
2. Drinking water
3. Public toilets
4. First-aid facility
5. Paving & Signage
6. Solar Light
7. Dolphin Breeding center
8. Interpretation center
9. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
10. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
11. Shops and souvenirs
12. Solid waste management
13. Seating and shaded resting places
14. Watch tower
15. Guide and life guards
16. Viewers gallery
Dolfin Breeding center at Bogave beach

- Can see dolphins group near Arawali, Nivati and Bogave beaches. Normally dolphins comes to sea shore by racing folk of small fish to prey them. Morning 9.00 AM and evening 5.00 PM is dolphins deserved timings on sea shore.
Dolfin breeding center at Bhogve beach Khadi
Interpretation center at Bhogve Beach
4.4.17 Honeymoon Resort at Kelus Khadi, Vengurla

Developing Kelus Khadi for special theme like Honeymoon tourism: Building hotel, resort and other infrastructure with the view of the Honeymoon theme to make it one of the best in the world, tourists can enjoy the nature Trail to see the local fauna. Providing freedom for exclusive experiences the beach will be visited on pre-booking bases. Aim is to provide Heaven on Earth with many recreational activities to make it the first choice.

Adding to the Honeymoon theme, Wedding tourism shall also be introduced. Wedding tourism is a niche market that has been emerging only in recent years. Wedding tourism has increased in popularity over the past decade and is recognized as a significant market segment for destinations to target. A variety of reasons, including lower costs than domestic weddings and the decreasing cost and increasing frequency of international flights, have been factors in escalating demand. This would make considerable contributions to tourism revenues, with average honeymoons lasting seven to nine days and bride and groom spending three times more than they would on a regular vacation.

The infrastructure proposed shall include luxurious resorts cottages, banquets, and lawns, with other listed infrastructure.

**Infrastructure/facilities required** –

1. Parking facility
2. Taxi stand
3. Drinking water
4. Public toilets
5. Paving & Signage
6. Solar Light
7. Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, hologram etc.
8. in-water decks
9. Luxurious class accommodation
10. Resort and cottages
11. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
12. Shops and souvenirs
13. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
14. Solid waste management
15. Seating and shaded resting places
16. Watch tower+ life guard
17. Boating, diving, swimming, fishing etc.
18. Walkway bridge
19. Facility for water sports
Honeymoon resort at Kelus Khadi, Vengurla

Infrastructure/facilities proposed –
• Parking facility
• Drinking water
• Public toilets
• Paving & Signage
• Solar Light
• Places for pause and site viewing points
• Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, halogrom etc.
• Luxurious class accommodation
• Resort and cottages
• Restaurants offering multi cuisines
• Shops and souvenirs
• Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
• Boating and water restaurant
• Solid waste management
• Seating and shaded resting places
4.4.18 Tortoise Breeding Center & Sanctuary at Vengurla Beach

The new example is set by the villagers of Vayangani by preserving eggs of Olive Ridley turtles. India has three endemic turtles and all of them are only found in the Western Ghats. The southern and the western part of the country are impoverished in turtle fauna. Western Ghats is one of the thirteen global mega biodiversity hotspots. A wide range of rare and endemic vertebrates survive in the western ghats despite severe human interference.

An experience of success was done by Goa Forest Department in the year 2007. Issues such as involvement of locals in sea turtle conservation, monitoring and protection of turtle nests, and reduction of lighting on the seashore were considered. The location of tourist shacks (maintenance of a 40 m. distance between shacks) and removal of deck beds from the beach were also considered. The makeshift shack owners agreed to help the Goa Forest Department by agreeing to the points discussed above. The Goa Forest Department, with the help of local volunteers and communities, has succeeded in protecting six nests found, of which one has hatched and 114 hatchlings were released. In some cases, nests laid near the shacks were shifted to safer locations and guarded with the help of volunteers and community members. On January 31, 2008, a turtle arrived on the beach in the evening and laid eggs under the protection of volunteers, departmental staff and shack owners. The cooperation and participation of various stakeholders has been very effective. The Department and CEE are pleased with the participation and direction in which turtle conservation is directed and intend to use this experience as a stepping stone to evolve better conservation strategies in future.

In the last five years, egg poaching has been found to be the major threat to sea turtles. The number of dead turtles on the coast appears to be increasing in number.

Project Brief: the site marked in the slide below in the creek near Vengurle beach will be converted into turtle zone for the breeding center and sanctuary. Ambiance shall be created so that the turtle can lay eggs there. In time of nesting season favorable environment will be created for the attraction of turtle to the spot. Protection and care would be performed for the development and diet of tot turtles to make them strong to survive. The project shall include hatchery management, nest monitoring, development of a long term conservation action plan, and development of alternative income sources to reduce pressure on natural resources.

Tourist’s infrastructure shall be developed in a way that does not disturb the life and ambiance for the turtles. Natural seating areas like Sit on the rocks and listen to the sound (Gaz) of waves.

Infrastructure/facilities required –

1. Parking area
2. Taxi stand
3. Drinking water + Public toilets
4. Paving & Signage
5. Solar Light
6. in-water decks
7. Tortoise Breeding Center and Viewers Gallery
8. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
9. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
10. Solid waste management
11. Seating and shaded resting places
12. Watch tower+ life guard
13. Walkway bridge
Vengurla Beach: Tortoise Park

TORTOISE PARK
Tortoise breeding Center at Vengurle Beach & tortoise festival

Vengurla is a nesting site for seven varieties of turtles, including the Giant Sea Green turtles and the ever-popular Olive Ridleys, said Samit Bagayatkar, spokesperson for the Kirat Trust that has organised the event.

"The Vengurla beach near the Goa border every winter attracts a large number of turtles, which lay eggs on the desolate beaches here. For the past five years, some local naturalists led by Suhas Pohaskar are protecting them.

In December 2012, the tortoise festival was held in Vengurle, the villagers got together and offered lodging and boarding to the nature lovers and tourists expected to come for the Turtle Festival at the beach. They lived in the villagers' homes, eat home-cooked food, go for sight-seeing and other activities, all for a nominal package of Rs.2,500 per head.

The giant Sea Green Turtles measuring around 13 feet in length are rare, but Olive Ridleys, which can measure up to four feet, come here in large numbers during the nesting season that started in November and continues till February.

Night safari for viewing of the tortoise activities can be introduced.

it may not be possible to see the turtles in day light as they quietly arrive during the night, lay their eggs and return to the Arabian Sea waters.
4.4.19 Aravali - Shiroda, Tahsil Vengurla –Heritage Village/ Dandi Yatra

**Location:**
Mumbai – 550 Km
Vengurla – 27 Km.
Sawantwadi – 26 Km.
Nearest Railway Station, Sawantwadi Road is 24 Km. away.
Nearest Airport, Goa (Dabolim) is 100 Km.

**Description**

With their proximity to each other, Shiroda-Aravali are called Twin-Villages. Shiroda’s main attraction is its breathtaking beach and its soothing greenery with densely covered palm trees swaying in the wind around the beach. Shiroda is also known for its colourful market which attracts nearby villagers for its sea-food, cashew crop, mangoes, spices, dried fish varieties and other goods. And it has the temple of Shri Devi Mauli. The village has Guruvarya A. V. Bawadkar Vidyalaya which was earlier known as Tutorial High School where novelist V. S. Khandekar taught for 18 years. It also has the R.G. Khatkhate library which is over 125 years old. Above all, however, Shiroda enjoys the unique distinction of being a place of historical importance. The Salt Satyagraha of 1930, initiated by Mahatma Gandhi at Dandi, took place here on May 12th 1930, as part of the Mahatma’s Civil Disobedience Movement. Over 90 local satyagrahis were arrested. The village still has the Mithagars - places where salt is created.

Visiting a place called Shiroda is really fulfilling experience. Known for freedom struggle for start of Dandi Yatra, the great episode in the freedom fight, one can enjoy this calm place in more than one aspect like social, cultural, historical, nature's beauty etc. Shiroda is adorned with coconut palm trees, cypress woods and spectacular sea-shore. This divine spot, Shiroda has wonderful literary connection with Dyanapith award winner V. S. Khandekar. This great Marathi litterateur was working here as a high-school teacher. He lived here for a long time that he completed majority of his work in this historic village Shiroda.

**Proposal details:** the theme of the project is to conserve the age-old practice of making salt from sea water via air-drying. The villages involved in the practices shall be the exhibit points. Tourists from all over the world can visit the villages, stay in the rural ambiance and experience the process of salt making by them.

**Infrastructure/facilities required –**

1. Boat Ride
2. Camping area with tent accommodation
3. Tourist information center + interpretation center
4. Parking facility
5. Drinking water + Public toilets
6. Village tourism
7. Heritage walk
8. Light and sound shows
9. First-aid facility
10. Paving & Signage
11. Solar Light
12. Caravan accommodation facility
13. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
14. Shops and souvenirs
15. Resort and cottages
16. Solid waste management
17. Seating and shaded resting places
18. Guides
19. Baggi+ bullock cart ride within villages
Shiroda, Mithagar, Aravali, Vengurla

Known for freedom struggle for start of Dandi Yatra, the great episode in the freedom fight. One can enjoy this calm place in more than one aspect like social, cultural, historical, nature’s beauty etc. Shiroda is adorned with coconut palm trees, cypress woods and spectacular sea-shore. This divine spot, Shiroda has wonderful literary connection with Dnyanapith award winner V. S. Khandekar.
4.4.20 Shiroda – Velagar Beach development

Around 14 km from the Vengurla, this beach is known for its natural beauty, privacy, sparkling blue waters, long stretch of silver sands and cool sea breeze whispering through towering Cajurina plantations. Shiroda and Velagar beach are twin beaches located closely. This beautiful beach is a feast for the eyes which has a historic background to the place as well. In 1930, the historic Salt Satyagraha took place in Shiroda under the order of Mahatma Gandhi. The police arrested hundreds of protestors trying to rob salt by breaking the fence, but they couldn’t stop them from looting the salt. This conflict continued till Ghandhiji had talks of equality with Lord Irwin.

Proposal details: the beach is a mark for calm relaxation with exotic entertainment. The luxurious class accommodation will mark the unique them. To add to the experience, new water sports shall be introduced with training center.

**Infrastructure/facilities required –**

1. Entry to beach
2. Parking facility
3. Taxi stand
4. Drinking water
5. Public toilets
6. First-aid facility
7. Paving & Signage
8. Solar Light
9. Water sports & beach sports
10. Luxurious class accommodation
11. Golf course
12. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
13. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
14. Shops and souvenirs
15. Resort and cottages
16. Health resort + spa
17. Seating and shaded resting places
18. Tonga ride/ camel ride and 4-wheel for rides
19. Solid waste management
20. Watch tower and life guards
SHIRODA BEACH

Village restaurant

Health spa
PROPOSED WATER SPORTS at various Beaches

WATER SCOOTER
WATER SNORKING
WATER BALOON
PARASEILING
DIVING
Velagar

Water Sports
Accommodation
Cruise
4.4.21 Tourism development at Kauda Island

Surrounded by sea Kauda Island is 1520 meter from Tondavali beach. The island is accessible by boat. 805m long and 250m wide the island is full of beautiful rocks is an ideal place for picnic lovers. The infrastructure proposed shall be for the adventure sports, picnic lovers and bird watchers.

Infrastructure/facilities required –

1. Jetty
2. Drinking water
3. Public toilets
4. First-aid facility
5. Paving & Signage
6. Solar Light
7. Water sports & beach sports
8. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
9. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
10. Solid waste management
11. Seating and shaded resting places
12. Watch tower and life guards
13. Boating facility to reach the Island
Kauda Island
4.4.22 Karli Creek River

Fresh water river flows along Kudal city called ‘Karli’ river. Its origin is from Shivapur. It further goes and meet ocean at Tarkarli. Since Tarkarli is a creek it has derived its name from creek meaning ‘Tar’ and river ‘Karli’ that is Tarkarli. It has a scenic beauty and potential of attracting tourists for picnic. This site can be developed with giving facilities like public toilets, drinking water, Signage and paving, etc.

**Infrastructure/facilities required –**

1. Parking facility
2. Taxi stand
3. Drinking water
4. Public toilets
5. Paving & Signage
6. Solar Light
7. Health spa
8. Camping area with tent accommodation
9. Resort and cottages
10. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
11. Shops and souvenirs
12. Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
13. Adventure sports of water rafting
14. Solid waste management
15. Seating and shaded resting places
16. Houseboats (5 nos)
17. Construction of new jetties
Karli River/creek, Kudal

- **Infrastructure/facilities**
  - Parking facility
  - Drinking water
  - Public toilets
  - Paving & Signage
  - Solar Light
  - Camping area with tent accommodation
  - Resort and cottages
  - Restaurants offering multi cuisines
  - Shops and souvenirs
  - Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
  - Solid waste management
  - Seating and shaded resting places
  - Watch tower & life guards
  - Water sports
4.4.23 EcoTourism For Group of Villages at Vengurla

The stretch of backwater starting from coast penetrating across the land forming a lake is proposed to be developed as ecotourism Park consisting of villages falling on the stretch and varied life forms and vegetation. Oyster shell Park for ecologically sensitive redevelopment and would provide a focus for new bank landscaping. Restaurants serving Sea-food would add to the ambiance.

Fishing locations for tourists, interpretation center for creating awareness and other water sports like boating, diving etc will be a part of the park. The stretch of 2000m has been earmarked for the development which is connected by state highway no 4.

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed**

1. Parking facility +taxi stand
2. Drinking water +Public toilets
3. Paving & Signage
4. Solar Light
5. Bio-diversity park measures.
6. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
7. Shops and souvenirs
8. Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
9. Boating and walking trails
10. Camping area with tent accommodation
11. Interpretation center and museum
12. Village tourism
13. Caravan accommodation facility
14. Resort and cottages
15. Oyster shell Park
16. Solid waste management
17. Seating and shaded resting places
18. Life guards and watch tower
19. Baggi + bullock cart ride to the villages
20. Cultural Heritage conservation
Rural tourism: group of villages, Vengurla
4.4.24 Sports Arena and Floating Restaurant at Aravali Beach

Virgin beach which has perfect blend of natural beauty and worship Aravali beach is God’s creation with full of his love and care; an area surrounded by semi-circular hill ranges on 3 sides and pristine beaches on the other, placed at 14 kilometers from Vengurle in Sindhudurg. The place is a seaside holy pilgrimage where even its long and serene beach is also worshipped with full faith and hence being called Sagartirtha. When you stroll around the beach or the village or the temple, you will get an amazing experience teeming with breathtaking natural beauty, tranquility, sparkling blue waters, long stretches of pure, virgin beaches filled with silvery sand shimmering in the sunlight and cool sea breeze whispering through cashew and jackfruit, berry and palm trees, coconut groves and mango groves.

Straddling the Arabian Sea, Aravali has a long and serene beach called Sagartirtha, its silver sand untouched and undisturbed by the ravages of progress. The village is surrounded by 200 feet high mountains and hills. Like other Konkani villages, Aravali village is famous for the temples of unique Gods called ANDHAR DEVATA like Vetoba, Mhasoba, etc. who are more famous for all BHUTATAKI and allied activities. VETOBA idol is so beautiful, complete black with UGRA MISHA but still lovable and you fall in love with him... There is also famous Sateri temple in Aravali.

Proposal details: the site is perfect for creating a niche in the water sports, it has privacy and accessibility as well. Proposed is floating restaurant that can also submerge and give an underwater experience. Apart from standard beach infrastructures, the beach shall be provided with infrastructure for international underwater sports arena with underwater viewing gallery.

Infrastructure/facilities proposed

- Entry to beach
- Parking facility + taxi stand
- Drinking water + Public toilets
- Paving & Signage
- Solar Light
- Floating restaurant
- Underwater sports arena with viewing gallery
- Restaurants offering multi cuisines
- Shops and souvenirs
- Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
- Boating and walking trails
- Solid waste management
- Seating and shaded resting places
- Life guards and watch tower
Aaravali Beach

Sports arena

Under water restaurant

FLOATING RESTAURENT
PROPOSED WATER SPORTS INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS
4.4.25 Birds Park at Mochemad Beach/Khadi tank, Aaravali, Vengurla

Sea gulls in large number can be seen at Mochemad beach, clean and white coastal beach. While the other side near Khadi tank, Aaravali the ambiance is so different. Bird’s flocking on coconut trees near sweet water tank is also enchanting.

Two fold waves of surging surf, innumerable coconut groves and un-ending blue sea ahead make it so attractive that more and more tourists are tempted to visit this thrilling and breathtaking site. High hills and coconut trees are inviting.

Proposal details:

It is proposed to develop the site with the two unique diversities. Where the large frontage of resort will provide a seating view of the sea gulls playing on the beach, the other side will give enchanting view of sweet lake and bird’s flying on the trees.

Infrastructure/facilities proposed

1. Parking facility +taxi stand
2. Drinking water +Public toilets
3. Paving & Signage
4. Solar Light
5. Interpretation center
6. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
7. Shops and souvenirs
8. Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
9. Boating and walking trails
10. Camping area with tent accommodation
11. Interpretation center and museum
12. Luxurious class accommodation
13. Resort and cottages
14. Solid waste management
15. Seating and shaded resting places
16. Life guards and watch tower
Birds Park at Mochemad Beach/Khadi tank, Aaravali, Vengurla

Sweet water tank

Interpretation center
4.4.26 Fishermen’s Villages : Group Village Tourism: Bhogve, Bhogwa, Gavan and Shelapi villages

Fishery is the lifeline of the Malvan economy. It should be furthered through a prudent combination of traditional knowledge and modern technology such that it continues to provide sustenance to the local populace while at the same time serve as a means to attract tourists to understand traditional fishing techniques, tradition and even cultural and symbolic representations developed over years. This would also bring up the self-esteem of the local populace.

Provisions that can be provided for a sustainable growth of Fishery are better and non-harmful methods of fish collection, facilities for storage of fish that need to be further processed such as cold storage, solar drying for fish, which is then provided as a local delicacy, as well as conversion of non-utilized fish catch for chicken-feed or fertilizer.

The tall beetle trees forests spreaded in the stretch can provide tree climbing experience with experts from locale who can fix decks at various heights.

**Infrastructure/facilities required –**

1. Parking facility + taxi stand
2. Drinking water
3. Public toilets
4. First-aid facility
5. Paving & Signage
6. Solar Light
7. Village tourism
8. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
9. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
10. Solid waste management
11. Seating and shaded resting places
12. Cultural Heritage conservation
13. Luxurious class accommodation
14. Resort and cottages
15. Shops and souvenirs
16. Life guard and watch tower
Fishermen’s Villages: Group Village Tourism 
Bhogve, Bhogwa, Gavan and Shelapi villages

The tropical desserts of Vengurla stretch from Shiroda to give finishing touch at Bhogve. Dolphins love this stretch and fisherman's protects them. The new example is set by the villagers of Vayangani by preserving eggs of Olive Ridley turtles. Just opposite of Vayangani lays Kondura beach. The entreprenure Rajan Naiks private property offers bird’s eye view of these beaches. Sit on the rocks and listen to the sound (Gaz) of waves.

Beetle trees at Bhogve
4.4.27 Exclusive Beach at Nivati Beach and Fort Development

Sea Surfing at Rapan Place, Nivati Beach

Linkages:
By Air: Dabolim, Goa
By Rail: Kudal- 29 KM on Konkan Railway
By Road: Kudal- 29 KM. Vengurla- 33 KM

Description:

This beach offers peace and serenity to independent travelers. Many fishermen are seen launching their traditional boats and nets daily into the sea is makes for an interesting view. Adjoining the beach is the twin village Kochra, which offers a wonderful view of the small tropical oasis on Nivati’s shore. Nivati is fast becoming hub for visitors interested in spotting dolphins and snorkeling. Diving site, burnt islands is also in proximity. The seascape is too beautiful, especially Golden Rock that shines in the evening.

Nivati Fort is a dilapidated fort by the seashore which impresses the visitor by its range of rocks situated at its bottom. The fort also commands a fine view of the Bhogwe beach. This dilapidated fort by the seashore impress upon the visitor by its range of rocks situated at its bottom. The rippling perennial springs here content one’s mind foot also commands the fine view of Bhogwe beach.

Kille Nivati is actually one of the areas ("Wadi" in local language) of Parule village History and natural beauty gives this place a different edge. Kille Nivati, as its name suggests is a fort, constructed by great Maratha ruler Shivaji. He was such a visionay who had given proper attention at his naval force. He built many forts for the protection of his empire. Truly, he was a man of fort. Kille Nivati too was built for the same purpose. Sarjekot, Padmagad and Rajkot are some other names. From this fort, one can observe Bhogave's alleviant beach. Here one can enjoy local cuisine with desi maska chaska. Currently, this place doesn't enjoy frequent visits by tourists, so one can really devour the untouched beauty of this wonderland.

Proposal details: Nivati beach has three distinct parts. These three parts shall be developed with three varied concepts. The beach 1 accessible from road shall be provided with facility for all age / family / groups tourists. Accessibility shall be made to reach the beach via motorable road. Part 2 that is hidden from view shall be developed for exclusive beach for foreign tourists providing them all privacy. This beach is not visible from Part 1 Nivati. Access to the beaches
shall be given from fort via rope way and lifts. The fort shall be developed as V star accommodation. The third Part: rapan beach has advantage of strong currents and shall be developed for water-surfing sport. Common infrastructure like amenities and watch tower with life guards shall be given in all three parts.

**Infrastructure/facilities required –**

1. Entry to beach via road
2. Entry via lift from fort to exclusive beach
3. Steps to climb down to beach from road
4. Parking facility+ taxi stand
5. Drinking water+ Public toilets
6. First-aid facility
7. Paving & Signage
8. Solar Light
9. Water sports + Required facility
10. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
11. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
12. Solid waste management
13. Seating and shaded resting places
14. Heritage conservation of fort and conversion to V-star accommodation
15. Light and sound show facility
16. Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, hologram etc.
17. Interpretation center and museum
18. Luxurious class accommodation
19. Resort and cottages
20. Shops and souvenirs
21. Exclusive beach for private uses
22. Life guard and watch tower
Nivati Beach near Nivati Fort: creating exclusive Beach for foreigner tourists.
Rapan Beach near Nivati Beach

The high waves suitable for sea surfing
Exclusive Beach: Nivati

Proposal
Access drive way to Beach
Parking
Resort with health spa
Exclusive Beach for foreigner
Watch tower
Life guards
Boating facility to view golden rocks/Dolphins
Nivti Fort & Beach

Exclusive Beach

Nivati Fort
To be converted into 5 Star Accommodation

Parking

Lift

Creation of safe beach
4.4.28 Agricultural Farm Stay: Aqua Farm near Nivati Beach

Developing village tourism near Nivati beach where rice farming is done in indigenous way. Agricultural tourism also brings benefits the local villages in Konkan, thus enhancing the rural economy. Funds from tourism are used for rural economic development. It brings employment opportunities and also helps in preserving the unique culture and tradition of the local place. A home stay is not just bed and breakfast. It is staying with the Indian family. Being a guest of the family, one can get a peek into the Indian rural household. Participate in farm or field work, milk a cow, go fishing, visit forts, beaches and nearby cultural sites in Sindhudurg.

Guests will be treated with hospitality by local villagers. Here the Guests will stay with the host family and experiences the rural or the village life. The Guests will get an opportunity to be a villager for a day to experience the village/rural life. Thus during the stay the guest gets an opportunity to interact with the host family and enjoy the simple pleasures of life in Konkan village, and also enjoy delicious home cooked meals or local authentic cuisine. The Guests can relish and indulge in the simple pleasures of the life adapted by the villages. Well appointed rooms or accommodations in local cottages or bungalows. Share meals and interact with the host family. Participate in family life, farm chores and other activities for an unique and enriching experience.

**Infrastructure/facilities required –**

1. Parking facility
2. Drinking water
3. Public toilets
4. First-aid facility
5. Paving & Signage
6. Solar Light
7. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
8. Solid waste management
9. Seating and shaded resting places
10. Cultural Heritage conservation
11. Cottages and bungalows
12. Shops and souvenirs
13. Village tourism
14. Caravan accommodation facility
Aqua-farm Nivati Beach: agriculture farm/village tourism
4.4.29 Heritage: Laxmi Narayan Mandir, Kudal

By Air : Dabolim, Goa; By Rail : Kudal; By Road : Kudal to Walaval 15 KM.

Laxmi Narayan temple, just 15 kms away from Kudal (a tehsil town on NH17) is finest example of Hemandpanthi style of temple architecture. Surrounded by lush greenery with a beautiful reservoir near by this temple dates back to early 14th century. Constructed by Suryabhan & Chandrabhan Prabhu-desai brothers, this East-facing temple is very famous in Sindhudurg district. This tri-level Laxmi Narayan temple is divided into entrance hall, central hall and palanquin shaped sanctum sanctorum. The entire construction is of teak wood. The central hall is spacious and has beautifully carved stone pillars and roof. The main door is short in height and has a splendid carving of lotus flowers on it. The big bell in the temple was taken from Portuguese sailors and has French lettering on it.

The lake near Laxmi Narayan temple is a pretty sight. On a full moon night, one can see the stars shining in clear waters. On such evenings a rare spectacle of Sun setting in the west and at the same time Moon rising in the east can be seen. You can marvel at reflections of the Sun and the moon in the lake water and get the feeling of seeing two Suns and Moons in one instant.

Tourists from Deccan Odyssey make a point to stop at this ancient temple.

Accommodation : Accommodation is available 4-5kms away from the temple. Visitors can stay at Kudal, Kankavli or Malvan and include this spot in a day excursion.

Infrastructure/facilities proposed/required –

1. Parking facility + taxi stand
2. Drinking water + Public toilets
3. First-aid facility
4. Paving & Signage
5. Solar Light
6. Lake beautification and garden
7. Luxurious accommodation
8. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
9. Solid waste management
10. Cottages and bungalows
11. Shops and souvenirs
12. Caravan renting and parking facility
13. Community space
14. Road upgradation
15. Heritage conservation
Laxmi Narayan Mandir, Kudal
4.4.30 Honeymoon Island Tourism at MHARTALE ISLAND, REDI

Developing islands MHARTALE ISLAND, REDI creek for special theme like Honeymoon Island. Building hotel, resort and other infrastructure with the view of the Honeymoon theme to make it one of the best in the world, tourists can enjoy the nature Trail to see the local fauna. Providing freedom for exclusive experiences the islands will be visited on booking bases. Aim is to provide many recreational activities in this beautiful island destination to make it the first choice over Goa.

Adding to the Honeymoon theme, Wedding tourism shall also be introduced. Wedding tourism is a niche market that has been emerging only in recent years. Wedding tourism has increased in popularity over the past decade and is recognized as a significant market segment for destinations to target. A variety of reasons, including lower costs than domestic weddings and the decreasing cost and increasing frequency of international flights, have been factors in escalating demand. This would make considerable contributions to tourism revenues, with average honeymoons lasting seven to nine days and bride and groom spending three times more than they would on a regular vacation.

The infrastructure proposed shall include luxurious resorts cottages, banquets, and lawns, with other listed infrastructure.

Infrastructure/facilities proposed

1. Parking facility + taxi stand
2. Drinking water + Public toilets
3. Paving & Signage
4. Solar Light
5. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
6. Shops and souvenirs
7. Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
8. Boating and walking trails
9. Camping area with tent accommodation
10. Honeymoon tourism
11. Resort and cottages
12. Solid waste management
13. Seating and shaded resting places
14. Life guards and watch tower
Honeymoon Island Tourism at MHARTEALE, REDI
PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE AT MHARTALE ISLAND, REDI

BEACH RESTAURANT

SEATING CLUSTER

Honeymoon cottages

WALKWAY BRIDGE
4.4.31 Eco-Village : Kavthan AT TEREKHOL RIVER /Kavthan KHADI

The Terekhol River is a river in western India. In its upper reaches it is known as the Banda River and in the lower reaches as the Terekhol. It forms the boundary between Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra state and North Goa district of Goa state for some distance. The Terekhol rises in the environs of the Manohargad in the Western Ghats and flows in a south-westerly direction to meet the Arabian Sea.

Village Kavthan is proposed to be developed as ecotourism Park consisting of varied life forms and vegetation. Oyster shell Park for ecologically sensitive redevelopment and would provide a focus for new bank landscaping. Restaurants serving Sea-food would add to the ambiance. Fishing locations for tourists, interpretation center for creating awareness and other water sports like boating, diving etc will be a part of the park.

Infrastructure/facilities proposed

15. Entry point
16. Parking facility + taxi stand
17. Drinking water +Public toilets
18. Paving & Signage
19. Solar Light
21. Interpretation center
22. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
23. Shops and souvenirs
24. Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
25. Boating and walking trails
26. Camping area with tent accommodation
27. Interpretation center and museum
28. Village tourism
29. Resort and cottages
30. Oyster shell Park
31. Solid waste management
32. Seating and shaded resting places
33. Life guards and watch tower
34. Caravan parking facility
Eco-village: Kavthan AT TEREKHOL RIVER / Kavthan KHADI
Eco-villages : Kavthan
4.4.32 Elephant /Tiger Reserve At Amboli-Dodamarg Taluka

The reserve forests of Purna and Dodamarg in Maharashtra, has been named as Tiger Conservation Units (TCU) numbers 68 to 72, class: II The Dodamarg-Sawantwadi belt of Maharashtra's Sindhudurg district that has a rich forest cover and is a known tiger corridor now gets legal protection. Dodamarg-Sawantwadi has the highest forest cover within the district. Dodamarg-Sawantwadi belt was earnestly in need of protection as it borders the Mhadei wildlife sanctuary and is a significant tiger corridor.

The region is a part of the 35 km-long and 10 km-wide Sawantwadi-Dodamarg wildlife corridor, connecting the Koyna, Radhanagri and Chandoli Protected Areas in Maharashtra with Mhadei, Bondla, Bhagwan Mahavir, Netravali, Cotigao and Molem in Goa, and Anshi and Dandeli in Karnataka. This strip of land has over 303 species of plants, several with crucial medicinal values and 18 species of mammals, including tigers, leopards, bears and several species of birds. It is also an elephant corridor. Any so-called development activities like mining and road construction would spell doom for this fragile biodiversity.

Maharashtra and Goa have received their share of elephants from northern Karnataka, especially from the Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary and surrounds. These new found migrants into Maharashtra are being met with a combination of surprise, fear, hostility and aggression by the local human populace, most of who have never seen a wild elephant in their lives before.

The routes followed by elephants in Maharashtra and adjoining areas: Chandgad, elephants generally restrict their movement close to water sources (reservoirs) wherever possible. Frequent sightings of elephants at Damne, Hajagoli, Maduvale, Jangomhati, Ambevadi, Patne, Jalugude and Karanjgaon support this statement. Elephants have also made their way into northern Goa from Dodamarg taluka along the areas adjoining Maneri River (Sindhudurg district) of Maharashtra. However, there is no report of elephants staying back in Goa for long.

Chandgad Taluk where Elephants were sighted and recorded by the Forest department in Maduvale, Jangomhati, Kaliyade, Kitvade and Jalugude between 17th March and 13th April, 2005, have a number of water bodies along with fairly good forest cover. Low density of human population and availability of paddy, ragi, coconut and cashew perhaps make the area tempting to the elephants. Once inside Maharashtra, the elephants generally take shelter in the forested areas in the fringe of the Tila ri reservoir in Konal Forest Round which is now almost devoid of human habitation. For food, the elephants depend on both the primary forests such as in the hills around the reservoir as well as secondary forests, such as the one near Shirange, with plenty of bamboo.

It is important to look at the issue on a landscape scale, considering that the forested areas of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Goa are part of the larger Western Ghats ecosystem. Proposal involves an elephant park near Tillari irrigation project in Sindhudurg, which will act as a care centre for captive elephants (rescued from cities) and buffer for wild elephants from Karnataka. They will be allowed to move freely there. 50 sq km of reserve forest available for the project and another two to three sq km of private forest need to be acquired. Villagers to be involved in eco-tourism activities.
Infrastructure/facilities proposed

1. Fencing the area + entrance gate
2. Parking facility
3. Drinking water & Public toilets
4. Paving & Signage
5. Solar Light
6. Elephant park
7. Interpretation center
8. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
9. Shops and souvenirs
10. Walking Trails
11. Camping area with tent accommodation
12. Solid waste management
13. Seating and shaded resting places
14. Life guards and watch tower
Proposed Elephant/ Tiger Reserve – Sindhudurg, Kolhapur District
4.4.33 Tilari Dam, Dodamarg

Tilari dam is constructed on Tilari River and it is situated in Dodamarg taluka, in the Indian state of Maharashtra. Tilari dam is developed by two governments of two different states i.e. Maharashtra and Goa. This dam is near the border of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The water of this dam is used for generating electricity. There is heavy rainfall in Dodamarg taluka. Tilari dam is the most significant tourist spot in Dodamarg taluka which attracts most tourists. It is situated 22 km from taluka centre. It is a major tourist destination attracting tourists from Goa, Maharashtra and Karnataka. Springs and waterfalls situated at Mangeli, Virdi, Tervan, Caves at Sasoli, Orchards, farm land at Talkat Fort and at Usap Tilari Dam, view Point at Tilari Ghatetc. are some of the tourist spots in Dodamarg taluka. Also some historic spots like Pargad, Fukeri are special attractions. The number of tourists visiting the above referred tourism spots, picnic spots are increasing considerably day by day. The basic adequate facilities are not available at the said tourist destinations. Beautification, maintenance and upgradation of the said tourism centers and also providing other facilities such as good accommodation restaurants, transport and communication facilities are the need of the hour and top priority needs

Infrastructure/facilities required/ proposed near entrance –

1. Parking facility
2. Drinking water
3. Public toilets
4. Paving & Signage
5. Solar Light
6. Places for pause and site viewing points
7. Cottages and Resorts
8. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
9. Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
10. Adventure sports of rock climbing
11. Solid waste management
12. Machans
13. River bank development
14. Lake beautification
15. Water sports
16. River rafting
17. Rock climbing and tracking facility
4.4.34 Amboli Forest, Dodamarg

Area covered by dense rain forest, Amboli hill station area is most suitable habitat for wild animals like leopard, wild cats, rabbits, wild hen and sometimes wild buffalo also appears in winter season. Wild buffalos come down from Radhanagri forest (Kolhapur District) for search of food and water. Recently Elephants are also making entry into Sindhudurg District (Dodamarg taluka) from Karnataka state through Khanapur jungle. This is the first time, elephants finding habitation in Maharashtra state. Tillari major irrigation project area (Dodamarg taluka) is covered with lush dense rain forest and most suitable for elephant habitat. But local people facing problem, as elephants are destroying crops and trees.

Flora
Karvi: This tree flowers once in a seven years. When it blossoms it adds to the beauty of Amboli mountain range.

Monsoon Pleasure: Verdant landscape of Amboli comes live in Monsoons when cascading waterfalls are seen at different places in the mountains. At road side these pristine milky showers enable enthusiastic tourists to bathe in the streams. Amboli receives highest rainfall in India after Cherapunji 350 to 400 inches approximately.

Fauna
Habitation of Leopard covers all most whole district and its population is increasing every year. As per the 2005 wild animal survey, 18 leopards and 2 tigers were counted. Its normal preys are domestic dogs, wild boars, wild rabbits and occasionally domestic cattle. Wild boar population is more in Sindhudurg as compared to any other Konkan district. Normally comes out from shelter in night time to search of food. Wild boar is comes under protected species. The bear, found in Sindhudurg district, gets its name from its sluggish movements. Related to the Asiatic black bear, the bear can weigh up to 140 kg. Red faced Macaque monkeys, Gaur, Wild rabbits, Mongoose and Recently Elephants are also making entry into Sindhudurg District (Dodamarg taluka) from Karnataka state through Khanapur jungle. This is the first time, elephants finding habitation in Maharashtra state. Tillari major irrigation project area (Dodamarg taluka) is covered with lush dense rain forest is most suitable for elephant habitat.

Infrastructure/facilities required/ proposed near entrance –

1. Parking facility
2. Drinking water
3. Public toilets
4. Paving & Signage
5. Solar Light
6. Places for pause and site viewing points
7. Cottages and Resorts
8. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
9. Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
10. Adventure sports of rock climbing
11. Solid waste management
12. Machans
13. Forest safari
Amboli village is well known as ‘Mahabaleshwar’ of konkan. It is an eco-friendly hill station that promises you an experience to get lost into the spectacular beauty of nature, nuturing the poet in you. Amboli is an ideal retreat for the vacationers searching for seclusion and solace.
4.4.35 Valleys walk in Amboli ghat

Amboli Ghat

Linkages

Amboli is 549 kms from Mumbai. Amboli is well connected with cities like Sawantwadi - 28 km, Kolhapur - 129 km, Sangli - 148 km, Belgaum - 70 km, Pernem - 58 km, Ajara- 32 km, Chandgad - 29 kms. Panjim Goa is just 90 kms from Amboli Ghat.

Nearest Railway Stations are Sawantwadi 28 kms, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Sangli and Miraj. Various trains of Konkan Railway reach Amboli from Sawantwadi railway station. Maharashtra state transport buses, private cars, auto-rickshaws, even horses are easily available from Vengurla, Sawantwadi, Kolhapur, Sangli, Ratnagiri and Belgaum to reach Amboli. Nearest airport is Belgaum airport is at 64 kms from Amboli.

Description

Amboli is situated in the Western Ghats or the Sahyadri Hills - one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites and is one of the eight hottest spot of biological diversity in the world.

The Western Ghats run from North to South along the Deccan Plateau, separating the plateau, in a narrow coastal plain along the Arabian Sea.

The Hills of Amboli Ghat are one of the sources to the Krishna River which is also called as the Ganges of South India. There is an Ancient Shiva Temple Hiranya Keshi, at the cave where the water of the river Krishna emerges. During Monsoon there are numerous waterfalls in this region. Amboli having a very cool climate is a perfect escape for hot and humid summers in the cities. Vengurla Port near Amboli Ghat was used by the British to supply their garrisons in south and central India.

There are 108 Shiva temples in the vicinity of Amboli Ghat. Amboli Ghat receives the highest rainfall in Maharashtra during monsoon season in India.

Dense Forest Valley of Amboli Ghats

Amboli receives an annual rainfall of nearly 750 centimeters making it the wettest place in Maharashtra. Due to such a heavy rainfall, the steep hills of Amboli are enveloped with very dense forest. The unforgettable bird eye view of the Konkan beach atop Amboli hills attracts thousands of tourists here.

Best time to visit Amboli is during winter when the hills are swapped with panoramic beauty of gushing waterfalls down the hills. Amboli is a perfect destination for relaxing and getting lost among the misty mountains.
View points: When driving towards Amboli ghat from Sawantwadi one feels bashed by exotic beauty of pleasing green hills in low lying areas which are visible at every turn. At the top there are viewpoints such as Purvicha Vas, Mahadevgad point, Manohargad- Manasantsoshgad point, Shirgaonkar point, Kawalesat point all these points offer bird’s eye view of picturesque terrains below.

Sunset Point
Situated on the Amboli ghat road, the sunset point offers a spectacular view of sunrise and sunset scenes.

Kawade Saath
On the way from Amboli waterfall towards Goa this point is located on that highway, 2km inside. It has a very beautiful scenic beauty. Paving work was under construction. This point needs shading for viewing points. Approach road is under construction and needs better connectivity.

Infrastructure/facilities required/ proposed –

1. Parking facility+ taxi stand
2. Drinking water +Public toilets
3. Paving & Signage
4. Solar Light
5. Places for pause and site viewing points
6. Cottages and Resorts
7. Luxurious class accommodation
8. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
9. Shops and souvenirs
10. Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
11. Adventure sports of rock climbing
12. Solid waste management
13. Seating and shaded resting places
14. Paragliding infrastructure
15. Bungee jumping
16. Machans
17. Jungle resort
18. Trip to Bauxite Mine
Valley walk in Amboli ghat

In rainy season you will see beautiful waterfalls here. The sunset point, Amboli Waterfall, the origin of Hiranyakeshi river Nagartas fall, Narayangad, Mahadergad, Kawalessad are some major points worth visiting.

- Creating sliding cable car way to Amboli valley
- Lift to climb up with stairs.
- Adventure sports introduction like paragliding /bungee jumping
- Decks to view waterfall at various heights with lifts
- Deck inside the waterfall for enjoying the water spread
- Light effects
Shivapur Jungle Resort
Amboli Proposal
Amboli Valley Proposal

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed** –
- Parking facility
- Drinking water
- Public toilets
- Paving & Signage
- Solar Light
- Places for pause and site viewing points
- Infrastructure for various light effects
- Resort and cottages
- Restaurants offering multi cuisines
- Shops and souvenirs
- Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
- Adventure sports of rock climbing
- Solid waste management
- Seating and shaded resting places
- Sliding cable car
- Paragliding / bungee jumping
- Decks at various heights with lifts
4.4.36 Hiranyakesi River, Shiv Temple And Caves

This temple is located 3 km inside from Vengurla – Belgaum highway. Lord Shiva and Goddess Durga temple is located. Many pilgrims come here as they consider it important holy place. This is also used to do Pooja of last rituals. During Mahashivratri more than one lakh pilgrims visit the temple.

Originated from the mouth of a cave near Hiranyakeshi (Hiranyakeshi is goddesses Parvati) Temple, a shrine dedicated to Lord Shiva, Hiranya Keshi river site is famous for its amazing natural beauty. It is situated 6 km from the town center. It is also an ideal place for fishing and meditation. Hiranyakeshi udgam, the starting point of the river Hiranya Keshi can be accessed through a tiny rocky path.

**Infrastructure/facilities required –**

1. Parking facility
2. Public toilets
3. First-aid facility
4. Paving & Signage
5. Prayer hall
6. Budget Accommodation
7. Solar Lights
8. Road development
9. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
10. Drinking water facility
11. Rope way/ cable car
12. Auditorium hall
13. Interpretation center and museum
14. Luxurious class accommodation
15. Glass lifts and decks at various heights
16. Solid waste management
17. Watch tower and life guards
18. Seating and shaded resting places
19. Camping area with tent accommodation
20. Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, hologram etc.
21. Resort and cottages
22. Shops and souvenirs
23. Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
24. Adventure sports of rock climbing and water rafting
25. Paragliding
26. rappelling infrastructure
HIRANYAKESHI
View Points
Adventure

- **Infrastructure/facilities** –
  - Parking facility
  - Drinking water
  - Public toilets
  - Paving & Signage
  - Solar Light
  - Camping area with tent accommodation
  - Restaurants offering multi cuisines
  - Shops and souvenirs
  - Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
  - Solid waste management
  - Seating and shaded resting places
  - Watch tower & life guards
  - Glass lift and decks at various heights
4.4.37 Water Falls near Amboli

Konkan is famous for its seasonal monsoon waterfalls. During monsoon one can see number of waterfalls cascading down along the mountain range. But all these waterfalls vanish once the monsoon is over. Napane waterfall is an exception. This is the only round the year waterfall in Sindhudurg. Sindhudurg has picturesque waterfalls endowed with scenic natural beauty. Mentioned below are few of natures waterfalls located in the district of Sindhudurg:

Amboli waterfall, Amboli

Amboli is the only hill station of the district located in this Taluka. This evergreen place was the summer capital of the then princely state of Sawantwadi. Located about 30kms from Sawantwadi on the Belgaum – Sawantwadi road, Amboli is 2378 ft above sea level. Blessed with a lovely climate, evergreen forest, peace and scenic beauty, this hill station is a tourist attraction throughout the year.

Napane waterfall

Beauty of nature in Vaibhawadi and high mountains with greenery, In winter at morning one can enjoy fog around hills. In the rainy season natural beauty is highly increase due to waterfalls. The area around the waterfall is also a natural habitat for the rare species of birds, especially for the Hornbills. Though Napane is the only round the year waterfall in the district best time to visit is September to early February. During this period one can enjoy the grandeur of this waterfall.

Napane is 15kms away from Vaibhawwadi. A motorable road branches off from Nadhavade, a village on Vaibhawwadi- Talere road. From Nadhavade, distance is 9kms. The road is in fairly good condition. If you are using NH-17, either you can take left at Talere and visit Napane via Nadhavade or can take left at Nadgive and join Nadhavade-Napane road in between. If traveling by Konkan Rail, alight at Vaibhavwadi station. This waterfall is 16 Km from Talere at the village Sherpe. It is a thrilling experience for the Swimmers. There is a thick famous bird Hornbill is found here. It is 7 Km Wargaon-Shidvan Phata.

Located at Sherpe village in Vaibhavwadi taluk, the Napne waterfall is known as Swimmers delight. A swim in its cool pool is very safe and refreshing. Here one can easily explore the secret of cascading water by reaching close to the spot from where water emerges from the top in the form of bubbles through hard and compact rocks. The area around the waterfall is also a natural habitat for the rare species of birds, especially for the Hornbills. One existing resort is built with four rooms capacity. Napane is a small remote village in Vaibhavwadi tehsil. This fall has its origin at Nadhavde, 5kms upstream. At Nadhavade a water spring has sprouted suddenly at one place. Locals call it as ‘umala’. After a journey of some 4-5kms, the river jumps down resulting in a splendid waterfall. Surrounded by lush green forests this spot has a scenic beauty. One can have a chance to study variety of flora and fauna here. Many species of birds can be seen and heard here.
Mangeli waterfall

The Mangeli waterfall is a beautiful waterfall in the picturesque mountain of Sahyadri. To view this fall one has to reach Virdi a village of Dodamarg taluk situated on the Maharashtra - Karnataka border.

Virdi waterfall
Very beautiful water fall at the Phanaswadi (Mangeli) in Dodamarg Taluk.

Savdav waterfall
This waterfall is a rainy season waterfall located on Mumbai – Goa highway a little way off from the Savdav bifurcation. To enjoy beautiful offerings of nature during rainy season, And if you are really tired of scorching heat during the summer, Savdav Waterfall is one of the picnic spots for you and your family to enjoy just after the summer.

Vyagreshwar waterfall
Towards Vijaydurg from Tarale (which is on Mumbai-Goa highway), this holy place is 30 kms away. You will see “Manche Fata” on this road. It is possible to reach Vyaghreshwar temple by Kharepatan-Mutat road.
After onset of rainy season tourists like to see waterfalls. Amboli. Napne and Savdav waterfalls are too successful to attract them but Vyaghreshwar waterfall at Manche, which descends from 300 feet height, is out of sight for a long time.

Enchanting mountain range, vales and between them the pleasant waterfall, ancient Vyaghreshwar temple, this surroundings is dreamy and attracting. From Vyagreshwar temple there is a track to go to the waterfall. One has to go on foot to reach there. To get the majestic scene of the waterfall, it is necessary to walk carefully because the path is very narrow. If it is not possible to reach descending water one can take pleasure of bathing in the water of naturally formed Kund but courageous youths can’t control themselves from going beneath the fall. Though the way is slippery and one has to be very careful, it is indescribable thrilling experience.

Nangartas Waterfall
Situated 10 km from Amboli, it has pleasant surroundings. It falls deep and noisy into a beautiful and narrow ravine. A concrete bridge has been constructed over it so that tourists can enjoy its beauty. Best to see this waterfall during monsoons. Around 5 km from here is another waterfall known as ‘waterfall’ by the locals.

Infrastructure/facilities required at each waterfall site –

1. Parking facility
2. Drinking water
3. Public toilets
4. Paving & Signage
5. Solar Light
6. Camping area with tent accommodation
7. Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, hologram etc.
8. Luxurious class accommodation  
9. Resort and cottages  
10. Restaurants offering multi cuisines  
11. Shops and souvenirs  
12. Garden, furniture and infrastructure development  
13. Adventure sports of rock climbing and water rafting  
14. Solid waste management  
15. Seating and shaded resting places  
16. Waterfall rappelling infrastructure
WATERFALLS

- Infrastructure/facilities –
- Parking facility
- Drinking water
- Public toilets
- Paving & Signage
- Solar Light
- Camping area with tent accommodation
- Restaurants offering multi cuisines
- Shops and souvenirs
- Garden, furniture and infrastructure development
- Solid waste management
- Seating and shaded resting places
- Watch tower & life guards
- Water sports
- Glass lift and decks at various heights
4.4.38 Standard Infrastructure For Beaches

1. Chivla Beach, Malvan

Chivla beach is a small arc shaped beach with clean waters and white sand and is located just north of Tarkarli beach. The beach is ideal for those who want to stay close to the Malvan town. It is a very beautiful and captivating beach, keeping you occupied for most of your time. In the evening one can visit Rock Garden recently developed close to Chivla beach.

2. Mochemad Beach

Just 4 km from Vengurla is the Mochemad beach which provides breathtaking scenery. Sagartirth Beach: Famous for its beauty as well as safe swimming. It is near Village Aravali.

3. Wayagani Beach

The Wayagani beach is 7 km from Vengurla. One can enjoy a walk in the village Wayagani to see heavily fruit loaded trees of Kaju, Jackfruit and Coconut.

4 Velagar Beach

Sagartirth is a long stretch of golden beach at Velagar, whose sands are literally untouched and undisturbed.

5 Khavane Beach

Khavane beach is a natural beach with clean blue water.

6 Bagayat Beach

The Bagayat beach is another beautiful beach lying on the west coast of Sindhudurg. It is one of the clean beaches found on the coast.

7 Mithbav Beach

Located at 20 km from Devgad, the Mithbav beach is a very beautiful white sand beach. The waters are safe for swimming and the whole beach is very clean.
8 Katwan Beach

This is another scenic beauty which also has back water leisure where visitors relax.

Infrastructure/facilities proposed –

1. Parking facility
2. Drinking water
3. Public toilets
4. First-aid facility
5. Paving & Signage
6. Solar Light
7. Parasailing
8. Beach rides like camel/tonga/four wheel drive
9. Water sports where possible
10. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
11. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
12. Carvan parking stations
13. Shops and souvenirs
14. Solid waste management
15. Seating and shaded resting places

4.4.39 Standard infrastructure for forts

1. Bharatgad Fort

The Bharatgad is accompanied by the Bhagvatgad fort as both are located close to each other in Muare town near Sindhudurg. Separated only by an estuary, the most prominent feature of the Bharatgad fort is a 200 feet deep well which has a carved door at the bottom. It is believed that the cave beginning from this door leads to the Sindhudurg Fort. Inside the fort, a temple and masjid have been built in close proximity, which is a symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity. Bharatgad was built by Sawantwadikar Fond Sawat in 1680 and Bharwantgad by Pant Bawadekar. It is a Listed archeological site.

2 Sarjekot Fort

Sarjekot fort is one amongst the chain of forts built by Shivaji in and around Malvan. The fort is situated along the mouth of Estuary. The imposing structure is encircled by a ditch on three of its
sides, leaving one facing the Arabian Sea. The sunset view from this fort is a fascinating view, and a must see for all visitors.

3. Rangnagad Fort

**Linkages**

**By Air:** Dabolim, Goa

**By Rail:** Kudal Railway station on Konkan Railway, 20 Kms

**By Road:** 20 Kms from Kudal town

**Description**

Situated at an altitude of 2600 ft. above sea level, Rangnagad is a trekker’s delight. This fort is among the fifteen forts built during Shilahar Bhoj’s regime. Shivaji captured Rangnagad in 1659 and made the fort his favorite resting place. Freshwater Lake and the Rangnadevi temple inside the fort are scenic splendors. This fort is among the fifteen forts built during the Shilahar Bhoj’s regime. Shivaji captured Rangnagad in 1659 and made the fort his favorite resting place. Fresh Water Lake and Rangnadevi Temple inside the fort are scenic splendours. Beware of bison’s on Rangnagad, we recommend you not to wear colourful clothes. When they see any person alone, they group themselves together quietly at one place and that is the danger signal for you, but these incidents are rare case.

**Mahalaxmi Temple:** At Narur village this temple is located at the bottom of Rangnagad. Trekkers seek blessings from Goddess before moving upwards to Rangnagad. Tipri fair is the main annual event of temple which attracts large crowd of devotees.

**Kondura:** Amazing crater like well formed by the waterfall which gets active only in monsoons. The well is hidden in a thick grove towards bottom of Rangnagad from it’s east. In the beginning of June water miraculously swells up inside the well and produces unique sound.

**Kadelot Point:** Severe punishment point was used for killing a person by hurling him down a precipice is located at Hanmanta wadi (a steep rock mountain towards east of Rangnagad). Point is visible from Pal village.

**Animals production center:** on route to Shivapur at Nileli this center attracts enthusiastic tourists to see its cow pen.

4. Shivgad Fort

Shivagad fort is located at Ghonasari Phondaghat. This magnificent fort beckons adventurous tourists and mountaineers. Since the terrain and peaks of this region comes in contact with Asia’s
largest known biodiversity for flora and fauna Dajipur Bison sanctuary, the view of the area surrounding the fort is a major attraction here. Kasarde Salva mountains Gagangad and clearly visible from this fort, Goddess Bhavanimata’s Temple of remains of some imposing structures. Cannons are also seen inside the fort.

5 Gagangad Fort
59 Km from Kankawali, It was erected by Raja Bhoj in 12th century. It is constructed on the table top of Gaganbavda. It is 3000 feet above the sea-level. It is constructed only on one rock. It has only one narrow entrance. It is also famous since Natha Sampraday Gagangiri Maharaj stays here. He is famous all over India as social workers, national hero, and a true guide of a human being.
This wonderful steep rock fort is advantageously located on the topmost peak of Gaganbavada. It slopes down to the bottom nearly from all the sides leaving one narrow way for the visitors to enter inside the fort.

6 Yashwantgad Fort
This fort is located near the southern boundary of Vengurla taluka very close to Redi port on a hill very near to the entrance of Redi creek. This is a very sturdy fort constructed by Adilshah in 16th century. The fort has a rampart whose circumference is around a mile and a half. A Pakhadi is built to reach fort. There is one more rampart and a door at the top. Stairs are constructed from here to the main fort.

7 Ramgad Fort
By Air: Dabolim, Goa
By Rail: Kankavli 12 KM.
By Road: Kankavli 12 KM. Malvan 40 KM
Ramgad is situated on Kankavli-Achara state highway and from Kankavli also one can easily travel to Ramgad.
Public transportation buses and private vehicles ply from Malva and Kankavli

Description
One of the forts in malvan Tehsil, Situated about 40 km from Malvan and 10-12 km from kankavli, this fort belongs to Shivaji era. Lovers should spare some time for visiting this fort in their intinery of Sindhudurg fort. This fort has seven cannons on it, which are built in the inverse
position. Ramgad fort has got much significance in the history. In those days, the fame, power and bravery of the king was determined by the number of forts he used own or rule. Logistically, this fort held an important position in the supply chain for materials, men, and food artillery from Vijaydurg to Sindhudurg.

8 Pargad Fort

**Location:** Historic fort situated on border of Sindhudurg and Kolhapur, near Tillari.

**Description:** It was built with an intention of keeping an eye on the anti-swaraj movements of portuguese and Sawantwadi rulers. This fort stands as a witness of that golden era and instill a ray of hope and valour in today's youth. These forts played the role of watch-guards of Maratha Empire. Shivaji’s memorial and temple dedicated to Goddess Bhagwati Devi stands inside the fort.

**History** - Locals say that around 500 soldiers (Maratha Mawale) use to reside in fort for nearly 300 years. Their job was to safeguard the fort and surrounding villages. Evidence reveals that feudal system was in existence during those times. Rajmata Jijabai appointed Abati Krishna, a saranjamdar to look after maintenance for vigilance at the fort she appointed Narsingrao and Yashawant Shinde. On this fort, there are 18 wells, Padmawati Pool; three bulwarks, Phadanis, Bhalekar and Mahadeo. Then there are other bulwarks like Zende, Bhade, Malawe, plus strong fortification on east and west sides. There is only one way, made up of rock steps to arrive on the fort.

**Infrastructure/facilities proposed for all forts** –

1. Parking facility
2. Drinking water
3. Public toilets
4. Paving & Signage
5. Solar Light
6. Heritage conservation
7. Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, hologram etc.
8. Interpretation center and museum
9. Luxurious class accommodation
10. Resort and cottages
11. Carvan parking stations
12. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
13. Shops and souvenirs
14. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
15. Solid waste management
16. Seating and shaded resting places

4.4.40 Conservation and rejuvenation/Development of Heritage structures

1 Sawantwadi Palace
Linkages: By Air: Nearest airport is Dabolim, Goa - 87 Kms
By Railway: Nearest railway station is Sawantwadi Road on Konkan Railway.
By Road: It’s less than a kilometer from Sawantwadi Bus Stand.
Mumbai – Sawantwadi, 499 Kms
Pune – Sawantwadi, 379 Kms.
Kolhapur – Sawantwadi, 165 Kms

Description:
Till 1850 Sawantwadi was known as Sunderwadi (A beautiful locality). The name Sawantwadi came into the practice because of surname of this erstwhile state’s ruling family of Khemsawants. The palace was earlier atop Narendra hill. Khemsawant III constructed the existing palace in late 18th century (Construction period 1755-1803). The famous Moti-Talao (Talao-lake) built in front of the palace in 1874 has added to its beauty. Now the palace is a pride of Sawantwadi.
The ruling family has been supporting the local artisans in a big way. The ‘Ganjifa Art’, ‘lacer work’, ‘woodwork painting’ date back to 18th century. In the palace, training sessions and workshops are conducted for new generation of artisans. This has been a major attraction for Domestic as well as foreign tourists. The present Queen-mother H.H. Satwashiladevi has taken keen personal interest in promotion of these arts. To add variety to the traditional designs in Ganjifa she interacted with the artisans of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala and Vishnupura.
Attractions: Wooden toys and fruits are very famous in Sawantwadi. Visitors buy decorative items made out of wood while in Sawantwadi.

2 Sagar Bunglow, Vengurla
Linkages:
By air: Nearest is Goa, Dabolim
By rail: kudal via Konkan railway
By road: 1 km. from Vengurla
Description

It is a heritage property and gets its name from its scenic site situated on the sloppy rock of small hillock at Vengurla’s seashore. Today this bungalow is a Government official's rest house. It offers panoramic view of Arabian Sea. Eminent political leaders, poets, writer and artists had privilege to reside in this graceful bungalow.

3. Dutch Wakhar, Vengurla

By Air: Nearest Airport Goa –Dabholi 112 Km
By Rail: Nearest railway station-Sawantwadi 24 Km
By Road: Mumbai to Vengurla 524 Km

Description

A listed site. Since historical times, Vengurla is famous for its commercial harbor. Obviously this fact attracted foreigner's commercial interest, therefore in 16th century; Dutch merchants arrived at this harbor. At that time, this area was ruled by Adilshaha of Vijapur. Leendart Janszoons was leader of Dutch merchants; he secured permission for building storehouse.

It was built in 1655 A. D. It's still there, but in rained condition. Already there was a small storehouse built in 1938 A. D. It got crumbled, hence new storehouse, with strong fortification was built. At that time it valued for 3000 gilders. It was built in such a way that, it could be used as storehouse as well as castle. For security reasons, there were ten cannons, two hundred guns, plus there were African slaves and Indian guards too. It has Portuguese style architecture.

This storehouse is of historical importance. There was international trade with countries like Japan, Persia etc. This storehouse cum business center had played big role in increasing this trade manifold. This fact bestows prime significance to the ancient harbor.

In 1682, Dutch built another small storehouse in Malvan, which is yet another important harbor. After Dutch left Vengurla, Sawantwadi’s ruler Raje Khem Sawant took control of this historic storehouse. Then it went under the control of British rule. In British regime it was used as government offices. In post independence era too, it was serving the same purpose. In 1974, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) took the reins of this old structure but due to lack of proper care, now it’s on the verge of extinction.

Crowfard market named after, a prototype of Mumbai’s Crowford market. The Yellow- red color dominates this market in summer. Buy Ole (raw) Cashew, drink Kokum Sherbat. Dine at
restaurants seating on Vengurla rocks or in bamboo structure of Mr. Tendolkar and at evening fresh catch of fish

4. Moryacha Dhonda (Stone), Malvan

**Linkages:**
Very Close to Malvan City

**Description**
This is in Dandi area of Malvan city. It is a historic rock on the seashore on which Shivaji’s artists chiseled off images of lord Ganesh, Shiva’s Linga, Nandi, Moon and Sun. Worshiping ceremony then took place before erecting Sindhudurg Fort.

5. Structures at Mithbav beach

6 Archeological Sites

6.1 Rock sculpture - Archeological site

*Rock sculptures dating back to between 4,000-7,000 BC have been found in a well-preserved condition in the forests near Kudopi village in Sindhudurg district of coastal Konkan region.*

There are more than 60 big and small images of Mother Goddess, birds and animals, found in a single location of around 20,000 square feet, considered one of the biggest such concentration anywhere in the country. This is the first find on a red soil laterite plateau. These are petro-glyphs unlike the picto-graphs found in places like Amravati.
6.2 Remains of Jain Temples at Kharepatan
At Kharepatan local Jain community has preserved the images of Jain saints Adinath and Parshvanath found in river nearby. Evidence suggests that there were many Jain temples existed before Shilaharas rose to power in Konkan.

6.3 Aynari Caves, Vaibhavwadi
Village Aynari in Vaibhavwadi has magnificent caves related to time of Pandavas. Vaibhawadi is 39 Km from Kankawali Ayanari caves. These caves are 8 Km from village Bhuibavda in Sahyadri range.

These are a nature’s wonder of spring flowing continuously in the cave. One can see 5 kundas as Pandavekundas. The say and believe that Pandavas stayed here during exile and killed Bakasura (Voracious eater mentioned in epic Mahabharata) in the jungle. There is a local belief that Bhima, the pandav, killed Bakasur, in the forest, nearby. One can easily explore the secret of cascading water by reaching close to the spot from where water emerges from the top in the form of bubbles through hard and compact rocks. Reaching here is adventure and getting inside even more difficult, so climb well equipped. The site and sound of Napane Fall in Vaibhavwadi is very relaxing and soothing. The flow is rapid during the monsoon. Recently few drowning incidents have taken place in fall. Natural pool of fall lures to dive. Take care yourself.

Aakhane Bhom: is a forest-near Vaibhawadi famous for the wolves living in the groups expert in the skill of hunting.

6.4 Adventure Caving In Amboli
Exploring this cave besides Shivlinga is a challenge for adventure sport lovers. Cave is estimated to be 300 mts. long. Lot of obstructions such as black out, biting fish, mud, dangerous Jalwa's which suck human blood and confined air come in the way when one enters inside through its narrow winding path. There are seven ponds inside. Surprisingly sunlight appears in
the last pond, secret of light's source is not discovered yet. A huge throne inside is also a misty. Credit goes to group of adventure loving youngsters, who discovered these facts in January 1981.

6.5 Archeological finding, Vengurla: 8,000-year-old civilization on Konkan coast
It could turn out to be a major discovery; researchers have found a wall-like structure, which is 24km long, 2.7m in height, and around 2.5m in width. The structure shows uniformity in construction. It has been found three meters below the present sea level. It has been constructed on the ancient sand beach, which was taken as the base for the construction.
“The structure is not continuous from Shrivardhan in Raigad in Raigad to Vengurla in Sindhudurg, but it is uniform. It has been found 3m below the present sea level. Considering the uniformity of the structure, it is obvious that the structure is man-made. It is said to be a human habitation around 8,000 years old. The age of the structure was decided on the basis of sea level mapping. “There have been exhaustive studies about the sea water coming inside the land. Based on the calculations, experts from the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) pegged the age of the wall at around 6,000 BC. If the date of the wall is accurate, then is it the same age as the Indus civilization.

Infrastructure/facilities proposed –

1. Parking facility
2. Drinking water
3. Public toilets
4. Paving & Signage
5. Solar Light
6. Camping area with tent accommodation
7. Heritage conservation
8. Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, hologram etc.
9. Interpretation center and museum
10. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
11. Shops and souvenirs
12. Adventure sports of rock climbing/diving/ water rafting where possible
13. Solid waste management
14. Seating and shaded resting places
8000 YEAR OLD CIVILISATION, VENGURLA

Wall locations near Velneshwar
Wall length: 4.0 Km.

Top of wall

Middle of wall

Bottom of wall
Heritage blue print of sites, Sindhudurg

**Sagar Bunglow, Vengurla**: It is a heritage property and gets its name from its scenic site situated on the sloppy rock of small hillock at Vengurla’s seashore.

**Dutch Wakhar, Vengurla**: A listed site. Since historical times, Vengurla is famous for its commercial harbour. Attracted foreigner’s commercial interest, in 16th century; Dutch merchants arrived

**Moryacha Dhonda (Stone), Malvan**: This is in Dandi area of Malvan

**Rock sculpture - Archeological site, Kudopi village**: Dating back to between 4,000-7,000 BC; more than 60 big and small images of Mother Goddess, birds and animals, found in a single location of around 20,000 square feet.

**Remains of jain temples at Kharepatan**
At Kharepatan local Jain community has preserved the images of Jain saints Adinath and Parshvanath found in river nearby

**Aynari Caves, Vaibhavwadi**
Village Aynari in Vaibhavwadi has magnificent caves related to time of Pandavas

**Adventure Caving in Amboli**
Exploring this cave besides Shivlinga is a challenge for adventure sport lovers. Cave is estimated to be 300 mts. long.
Archeological finding, Vengurla: 8,000-year-old civilization on Konkan coast. It could turn out to be a major discovery; researchers have found a wall-like structure, which is 24km long, 2.7m in height, and around 2.5m in width.
4.4.41: Tourism Infrastructure At Backwater

1 Walaval Backwaters
The backwaters at Walaval offer a truly spell binding view of the Tarkarli creek (Estuary). It is situated between the majestic mountains that slope down to meet the stream; but in order to see this view, the visitor has to trek from Mauli Temple to one huge rock situated towards the west on the top of the hill. Here, visitors turn out in large numbers in the summer season.

2 Nerurpar Backwaters
The Nerurpar backwater channel at Kudal extends 15 km from Kudal on the northern end with large spans where the depth of the water channel is less than five feet.

3 Katwan Backwaters
Situated on the western part of Sindhudurg is the Katwan Backwaters. This place gives you serene glimpse of what the backwaters of the west coast are all about. The boat rides can be enjoyed at any time throughout the year.

Infrastructure/facilities proposed –

15. Parking facility
16. Drinking water+Public toilets
17. Paving & Signage
18. Solar Light
19. Boat Ride
20. Camping area with tent accommodation
21. Heritage conservation
22. Infrastructure for various shows like laser, liquid diesel, hologram etc.
23. Interpretation center and museum
24. Luxurious class accommodation
25. Resort and cottages
26. Carvan parking stations
27. Restaurants offering multi cuisines
28. Shops and souvenirs
29. Beach furniture and infrastructure development
30. Adventure sports of rock climbing and water rafting
31. Tourism complex development over hill
32. Solid waste management
33. Seating and shaded resting places

4.4.42 Lake in Sindhudurg District

Dhampur Lake

Linkages:
By Air: Dabolim, Goa
By Rail: Kankavli railway station on konkan railway
By Road: 18 k.m. from Malvan, 39 KM Kankavli
Description
Situated in the western part of Sindhudurg, the Dhamapur Lake is well known for its clean, crystal clear waters. Spread over 5 acres, the lake area is ideal for excursions and water sports. Boating facilities are available here. The Bhagawati Temple is situated close to the lake. A tourist reader may wonder why special mention is being made of Dhamapur Lake. This special lake deserves the special mention because of its “uniqueness”. This is the biggest lake in the district. The lake is situated between Are and katta village. This man-made lake was constricted in 1530 by the king Nagesh Desai [A tributary of Vijaynagar dynast] and has beautiful scenic hill ranges on its two sides. The water is crystal clear and has dense plantation of mango mangosteen grcinia indica (kokam) coconut and areca palm. This is typical fruits of kokan region. The deans’ forest and orchard surrounding the lake has made this one of the most beautiful lake in Maharashtra. Tourist easily feels the change in the atmosphere once they reach the spot. The region has also a rich variety of flora and fauna. The MTDC has made boating facility available in the lake and walk surrounding the lake the forest depth has also constructed beautiful huts on the bank to enable the tourist staying here to enjoy the panoramic view from their cottages.

Infrastructure/facilities required –

17. Parking facility  
18. Drinking water  
19. Public toilets  
20. Paving & Signage  
21. Solar Light  
22. Boat Ride  
23. Camping area with tent accommodation  
24. Interpretation center and museum  
25. Luxurious class accommodation  
26. Resort and cottages  
27. Restaurants offering multi cuisines  
28. Shops and souvenirs  
29. Bank development  
30. Adventure sports of rafting  
31. Solid waste management  
32. Seating and shaded resting places

4.5 Projects Under Pipeline- Proposed By Expert Committee
Sindhudurg district has been designated as a Tourism District and special initiatives have been proposed. Among the major recommendations of an expert committee appointed by the state government was development of tourist centres as follows.
1. Vijaydurg: A preliminary facility centre for tourists  
2. Kunkeshwar: 1 hectare land has been acquired for building a rest house for tourists.  
3. Mithbav: 60 hectares of land has been acquired for construction of 5-star hotel.  
4. Tarkarli: Development of the already existing tent resort.  
5. Sindhudurg Fort: Provision of elementary facilities to the tourists.
6. Mochemad: 50 hectares of land acquired and handed over to a private concern for construction of 5-star hotel
7. Vengurla: Building a tent resort
8. Shiroda: Construction of a 5-star health resort
9. Malvan: Development of a marine Park
10. Amboli: Development of facilities

A) Sea World, Malvan

About 1,300 acre of land will be acquired for the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation's (MTDC) Oceanarium-based theme park, previously referred to as Sea World, in the Malvan tehsil of Sindhudurg district, courtesy the budgetary allocation of Rs 100 crore for the 2013-14 fiscal. An outlay of Rs 285 crore has been proposed for the financial year for infrastructure development in the tourism sector. The Oceanarium-based theme park, which is expected to attract domestic as well as foreign tourists, will come up near the upcoming Chipli airport in Malvan, at Tondavali-Vayangani villages. "About 1,300 acre of land is to be acquired for the project and its supporting infrastructure such as resorts, marinas and hotels for tourists. Science and Technology Park has been appointed by Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (Ministry of Tourism, Government of Maharashtra) to prepare Techno-Commercial feasibility study for establishment of sea world in Konkan, Maharashtra. This would be first of its own kind sea world in India and Asia. The proposed sea world is aimed at creating awareness about our marine heritage, encouraging marine research, rescue and rehabilitation of marine animals, promotion of tourism, creating employment opportunities for local communities.

4.6 Projects Proposed under 20 year State Tourism Perspective Plan

4.6.1 Project identification and block cost in 20 year State Tourism Perspective Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Indicative cost (Rs. Crores)</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amboli</td>
<td>Maintenance of 31 km of road stretched from Sawantwadi to Amboli</td>
<td>15 Crores</td>
<td>Mode of construc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Theme park at Amboli</td>
<td>5 Crores</td>
<td>tion as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilari Dam</td>
<td>Basic tourist Amenities and Site</td>
<td>2 Crores</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## District Tourism Master Plan for Sindhudurg District

**2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Propose by Dalal and Associates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tarkali Beach (Malvan Beach)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 rooms Budget category accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 rooms Budget category accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 rooms Star Category accommodation on the basis of existing concept of houseboat shaped double stories cottages in the MTDC resort premises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid sea restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approach road to Malvan Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public convenience &amp; Changing rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life-guards Watch Towers and security cabins with Safety equipments (2 nos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid waste management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information signages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water sports equipments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snacks bar and restaurant facilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Karli Creek** |
| Houseboats 6 double rooms | 3.0 Crores |
| Signages | 0.1 Crores |
| Construction of Jetty at Creek | 0.1 Crores |
| Solid waste management | 0.1 Crores |

| **Sindhudurg fort** |
| Improvement of existing Jetty (capacity enhancement) | 0.2 Crores |
| Additional Ferries (4 nos) | 2.0 Crores |
| Life guards, security cabins, safety gear | 0.2 Crores |
| Parking | 0.2 Crores |
| Information center and training of guides (20 nos) | 0.5 Crores |
| Public convenience | 0.1 Crores |
| Drinking water facility | 0.5 Crores |
| Solid waste management | 0.5 Crores |
| Information signages | 0.5 Crores |
| Illumination of Sindhudurg fort | 1.0 Crores |
| Conservation and upgradation | 1.0 Crores |
| Cafeteria | 0.1 Crores |
| Seating and shaded Resting places | 0.5 Crores |

| **Sindhudurg** |
| Pilot Project on Mango Resort | 2.0 Crores |
4.7 Greenfield Airport at Sindhudurg District
Detailed surveys for the construction of an international airport in the Mhapan area have been completed.

4.8 Power Plant at Sindhudurg
The new order states that though Sindhudurg had been declared tourism district, to meet the power demand of the state, it was necessary to grant permission for thermal power plants in the region. The water, electricity and other such charges should not be hiked in the district besides stressing the need for projects like the ongoing Sea World aquarium, five-star hotels and Disneyland to boost tourism.

4.9 Coral Village: Private Venture
With a utopian idea of developing a self sustained site with its own energy, water & waste management system, Coral Village extends its organic grid of development like the morning glory at the sea spreading its roots and holding the sea and sand together for years. This grid will grow just like the Corals in the sea which pledges to support the growth of the people in its surroundings; conserve and elevate its culture to a world platform without tweaking its authenticity or originality.

With a vision of developing qualitative experiences in tourism, Coral Retreats Private Limited has its foot into the only Tourism district in India – Sindhudurg; Coral retreats private limited brings Coral Village and the Coral club in its lush 46 acre property at Wairy, Malvan barely 300 meters from the expansive sea beaches at Tarkarli. An idea unparallel to most in the tourism industry, Coral Village will become an interpretation center for the district Sindhudurg where luxury of living meets the daily actualities of the locale.
Coral Retreats Private Limited is a company of the larger Sankalp Group which has several companies working in the area of rural empowerment, habitation and infrastructural development with larger agendas of conservation and development of local resources and culture, arresting the ever problematic migratory concerns. Sankalp group is committed to support its initiative of cornering the climate change with greener technologies in its development of Coral Village.
4.10 Tourism Development Strategies

1. The tourism development at Sindhudurg shall be done in phases. The first phase i.e. in first quarter of the 20 years will cover the destinations close to Goa border. The aim is to catch tourists coming to Goa or coming via Goa.

2. Intensive advertisement shall be done for the best offers and destinations to cover all media like television, internet, tourist map, magazines, international shows etc.

3. Advertisement in Tourism

   It is paramount to understand that it is the traveler that renders the most decisive judgment about what constitutes great destination and tourism advertising especially if the goal is to steal share from other destination brands.

   After visiting all the spots and spending lot of time in Sindhudurg, we felt there is need for advertisement of Tourism of this region. We came up with the tag line “HEAVENLY SINDHUDURG”. The image of the advertisement is proposed below.

4. Tax holiday for first five year shall be given to developers who intend to build tourism infrastructure.

5. The problem of overcrowding is not present. In fact there is ample scope for increasing number of tourists at present. But keeping check on the sustainable limit shall be mandatory for any destination.

6. Tourism packages shall be developed in the line of Kerala tourism like 1. Holiday packages, 2. Honeymoon packages, 3. Hill station package tour, 4. Back water tour, 5 Cruise packages 6. Tourist’s destinations. Ranging as :- 3 night+ 4 days; 4 night+ 5 days; 5 night+ 6 days; 8 night+ 9 days.

7. Tourism management and Administration

   A proper management framework for administering the tourism needs to be developed.

   This will call for

   o Develop MIS System
   o Human Resource Development Plan
   o Creation of EIA Cell & Project Development Company to assist Tourism Department in speeding up of development process.
   o Others
8. **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.

9. **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.

10. **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.

11. **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.

12. Preference to get the projects and employment in the tourism sector will be given to local citizens and more so to women. This would raise a support from local citizens and will help in upgrading their livelihood, making it sustainable in the long run.

**4.11 : Tourism circuits**
Integrated Tourism Circuit is a connected route or main corridor of tourism attractions that links a group of at least 3 destinations. It is the sum of tourism products that comprise a region and may consist of a set of products or a particular product that shares the same theme. They
combine nature based, cultural and other attractions in such a way as to offer to visitors an experience from a variety of vantage points.

A well-defined, both geographically and thematically in order to optimize benefits to both the visitors and the inhabitants of the areas visited. The circuit is a specific element of communication directed to raising awareness and to helping the process of development of tourism products. Information is uniform, well organized and agreed and can be regularly updated. It’s a useful tool of orientation and information that assists national authorities to make tourism decisions over a wide spectrum of applications allowing the end user to understand and interpret the complete product through the integrated vision of the destination. It is also a tool that helps the tour operator to design appropriate packages for the market. This chapter provides the details of prevailing tourism circuits in Sindhudurg district.

4.11.1 Tourist circuits in Sindhudurg District

4.11.1.1 Proposed Tourist circuit 1 in Sindhudurg District

Kudal – Malvan – Vengurla – Sawantwadi – Kudal

The proposed tourist circuit will start from main city of this district (Day 1) that is Kudal city which is well connected to all major cities of Maharashtra through roadways and railways. Further it will take tourists to Malvan taluka (Day 2) which is full of beaches and forts and temples. Here there would be a stay. From Malvan tourists will be taken to Vengurla (Day 3) which also has beaches and temples. Tourists will be further taken to Sawantwadi (Day 4) which is a beautiful place offering waterfalls, lakes, scenic beauties, ancient temples, rural culture, etc. here people will be accommodated for a day. And the day 5 last day to Kudal city.

Table 4.11: Description of Tourist circuit 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr N</th>
<th>Important places of Attraction</th>
<th>Accommodation</th>
<th>Distance from Divi. (Approx. in KM)</th>
<th>Excursion days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sai baba Temple, Laxmi Narayan temple, Datta Temple, Raul Maharaj Muth, Thakar Folk-art, <strong>Kudal</strong></td>
<td>Proposed Budget Accommodation, Private hotels in <strong>Kudal</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Sindhudurg fort, Jai Ganesha Temple, Tarkarli, Dhamapur Lake, Anganewadi, Rameshwar Temple, Chivla beach, Kolamb</td>
<td>Proposed Budget Accommodation, Rest house govt., MTDC etc</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Dutch Lighthouse and Sagar bunglow, Velagar Beach, Ganapati Temple Redy, Redy Beach, Vetoba Temple Araval, Shilalekh Muth, Nivati beach, Shirode Beach, Mochemad Beach, Vengurla

4 Moti Lake, Shilpgram, Amboli, Mahadevgad, Narayangad, Kavlesaad, Shigavkar point, Sunset point, Nagartaas waterfall, Hiranyakeshi river. Sawantwadi

5 Sawantwadi to Kudal city

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr N</th>
<th>Important places of Attraction</th>
<th>Accommodation</th>
<th>Distance from Divi. (Approx in KM)</th>
<th>Excursions days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sai baba Temple, Laxmi Narayan temple, Datta Temple, Raul Maharaj Muth, Thakar Folk-art, <strong>Kudal</strong></td>
<td>Proposed Budget Accommodation, Private hotels in <strong>Kudal</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gopuri Ashram, Balchandra Maharaj Muth, Savdav waterfalls, Mhadkadevi Temple</td>
<td>Proposed Budget Accommodation, Rest</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.11.1.2 Proposed Tourist circuit 2 in Sindhudurg District
Kudal – Kankavli – Vaibhavwadi – Vijaydurg – Devgad – Kudal

Table 4.11.2: Description of Tourist circuit 2
### Proposed Tourist Circuit 3 in Sindhudurg District


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr N</th>
<th>Important places of Attraction</th>
<th>Accommodation</th>
<th>Distance from Divi. (Approx. in KM)</th>
<th>Excursion days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sai baba Temple, Laxmi Narayan temple, Datta Temple, Raul Maharaj Muth, Thakar Folk-art, <strong>Kudal</strong></td>
<td>Proposed Budget Accommodation, Private hotels in <strong>Kudal</strong></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gopuri Ashram, Balchandra Maharaj Muth, Savdav</td>
<td>Proposed Budget</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Districts</td>
<td>Proposed Budget Accommodation, Proposed Resort</td>
<td>Proposed Budget Accommodation, Proposed Resort</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Karul Ghat, Gagangad Temple, Aainari Caves, Napne waterfalls, <strong>Vaibhavwadi</strong></td>
<td>160</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Kunkeshwar Temple, devgad Fort, Vimaleshwar Temple, <strong>Devgad</strong></td>
<td>230</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sindhudurg fort, Jai Ganesh Temple, Tarkarli, Dhampur Lake, Anganewadi, Rameshwar Temple, Chivla beach, Kolamb creek, Devbag, Ojhar, Kasar Taka <strong>Malvan</strong></td>
<td>330</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Dutch Lighthouse and Sagar bungalow, Velagar Beach, Ganapati Temple Redy, Redy Beach, Vetoba Temple Aravali, Shilalekh Muth, Nivati beach, Shirode Beach, Mochemad Beach, <strong>Vengurla</strong></td>
<td>420</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Moti Lake, Shilpgram, Amboli, Mahadevgad, Narayangad, Kavlesaad, Shirgavkar point, Sunset point, Nagartaas waterfall, Hiranyakeshi river, <strong>Sawantwadi</strong></td>
<td>550</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <strong>Sawantwadi to Kudal city</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.11.1.4 The Beach and Fort Circuit (Mumbai to Goa)

The Konkan region of Maharashtra is divided into 6 districts - Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Raigad, Thane, Ratnagiri, & Sindhudurg.
In the naturally rich & beautiful Konkan Region of Maharashtra, lies the Sindhudurg district near the Goa border with a total area of about 5207 Sq. Km and has about 743 villages. This is one of the important circuits voted as top of the list is visited by high number of tourists and is very popular. This circuit is a mix of beaches and forts along the western coast of the state covering a length of approx. 750 kms. The destinations under the circuit are as follow:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s.n.</th>
<th>Tourists sites</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lonavala</td>
<td>Pune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Torna fort</td>
<td>Pune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sinhagad fort</td>
<td>Pune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Khadakwasla lake resort</td>
<td>Pune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mandwa Jetty (Beach)</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rewas Jetty</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Alibagh Beach</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dighi Port</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kihim Beach</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kashid beach &amp; Phansar WLS</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Murud Beach</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Janjira fort</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Khokhari Tomb</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Diveagar Beach</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Harihareshwar Beach</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Pala caves</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Chavdar lake</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Umrat</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Raigarh fort</td>
<td>Raigad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Harnei Fort</td>
<td>Ratnagiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Murud Beach</td>
<td>Ratnagiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Valeneshwar Beach</td>
<td>Ratnagiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Ganpatiphule Beach</td>
<td>Ratnagiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Sindhudurg fort</td>
<td>Sindhudurg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Karli Creek</td>
<td>Sindhudurg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tarkarli Beach ( Malvan Beach)</td>
<td>Sindhudurg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Tilari Dam</td>
<td>Sindhudurg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Aamboli</td>
<td>Sindhudurg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of the four Circuits proposed under 20 years Maharashtra State Perspective Plan, the first circuit: - “Coastal/Beach tourism Circuit (Konkan region –Mumbai to Goa route) covers a number of spots of Sindhudurg district as under:-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s.no.</th>
<th>Tourist sites</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Sindhudurg fort</td>
<td>Sindhudurg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Karli Creek</td>
<td>Sindhudurg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tarkarli Beach (Malvan Beach)</td>
<td>Sindhudurg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Tilari Dam</td>
<td>Sindhudurg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Aamboli</td>
<td>Sindhudurg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Goa to Amboli:
The approach is uncomfortable. There is a fear of land slide along the road. This stretch lacks parking facility and Information signages. The status of solid waste management is currently very poor.

2. Amboli to Tarkarli Beach (Malvan Beach):
It is been observed that this stretch is facing issues like lack of parking, directional signages and solid waste management.

Beach safety is completely overlooked. There is a need of trained lifeguards.

3. Tarkarli Beach (Malvan Beach) to Karli Creek:
Lack of vehicular parking at Tarkarli Beach and Karli Creek, Information centre and directional signages are needed to be installed. Solid waste management is poorly maintained.

4. Karli creek to Sindhudurg fort
There is a lack of parking space. Directional signages need to be improved; there is a need of dedicated solid waste management plan to cater the needs of people. Ferry services are needed to be enhanced to cater the tourist to Sindhudurg Fort.

5. Sindhudurg to Ganpatiphule Beach
The directional signage needs to be improved. The beach is unsafe for swimming and this place needs lifeguard and watch towers.

6. Ganpatiphule to Valneshwar Beach
There is a lack of parking space in Valneshwar Beach is underdeveloped with low tourist footfalls.

4.10.1.5 Luxury Train Tours by Deccan Odyssey India

The Deccan Odyssey Tour starts on every Wednesday of the week* from Mumbai. Months of Operation: (October till April next year)

As the wind whispers through the halo of legends crowning the land of the mighty Marathas, a lone majestic whistle blows its salutation of honour as it gracefully traverses this land of fantastic fantasy. Welcome to the mesmerizing Maharashtra experience aboard the luxurious DECCAN ODYSSEY. The weeklong Deccan Odyssey tour includes several exotic destinations covering the vast expanse of Maharashtra and a pinch of Goa - Mumbai, Ganpatipule, Ratnagiri,
Sindhudurg, Goa, Pune, Aurangabad, Ajanta and Ellora. Experience the finest and the best of train journeys of the world. The Deccan Odyssey is much more than a mere luxury train cruise. It's a 'classical odyssey' of time beyond the realms of the present.

**Day 01 / Wednesday – Mumbai**

Departure in the evening from Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus Mumbai... The time has come for you to undertake a journey way back in time. Welcome to Mumbai, a city of dreams those 300 years ago was an agglomeration of seven islands. Modern, yet preserving its antiquities, a short drive through the city will reveal this inherent truth. Board the train in the evening at Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus, undoubtedly one of the famous Gothic buildings and an integral part of Mumbai's skyline. Wine and dine in the luxurious comforts of this train and whistle off on your royal voyage...

| 16:40 hrs | Departure from C.S.T (Mumbai) for Bhoke Rly. station.         |
|           | Wine and dine in the luxurious comforts of this train and whistle off on your royal voyage. |

**Day 02 - Thursday - Jaigadh, Ganapatipule, Ratangiri**

Morning - Arrival at Bhoke Railway Station.
Reach Rai Bhatgaon Jetty by AC bus for Back Water Cruise up to historical fort Jaigad. Board the bus to explore finest beach along the Konkan coast. Free time & lunch at Ganapatipule beach resort. Noon board the bus for sightseeing tour of Ratnagiri town. Visit to Ratnadurg Fort, Lokmanya Tilak Smarak and free time in Ratnagiri Bazaar. Board the train at Ratnagiri Railway station.

| 09:00 hrs | Arrival at Rai Jetty. |
| 09:00 to 11:30 hrs | Boat ride from Rai Jetty to Jaigad jetty. |
| 11:30 to 12:30 hrs | Departure for Ganapatipule along Sea side Road. |
| 12:30 hrs | Arrival at Ganapatipule Resort. |
| 12:30 to 14:30 hrs | Cultural Programme, Lunch & free time at Ganapatipule. |
| 14:45 hrs | Departure for Ratanagiri by Lux. Bus. |
| 15:45 hrs | Arrival at Ratanagiri. |
| 16:00 hrs | Board the train. Dinner on board. |
Day 03 - Friday - Sindhudurg, Tarkarli, Sawantwadi

Morning - Arrival at Sindhudurg Nagari Railway station.

Departure by AC Bus to Malvan Jetty to witness Sindhudurg Sea Fort. From jetty proceed to Tarkarli beach resort for lunch & free time. After lunch Back Water Cruise through the Tarkarli creek up to Kalse Jetty followed by visit to Sawantwadi town by bus to witness fabulous lacquer handicrafts, paintings and furniture at the “Shilpagrama” in the town. Late in the evening board the train at Sawantwadi railway station.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:25 hrs</td>
<td>Breakfast on board. Arrival at Sindhudurg Nagari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:30 hrs</td>
<td>Departure for Malvan Jetty by A.C coach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:30 hrs</td>
<td>Arrival at Malvan Jetty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:30 to 11:00 hrs</td>
<td>Visit to Sindhudurg Fort by Boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 to 11:45 hrs</td>
<td>Malvan Jetty to Tarkarli - By Bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45 to 14:30 hrs</td>
<td>Cultural Programme, Lunch &amp; Free time at Tarkarli Beach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:45 to 15:00 hrs</td>
<td>At Tarkarli Jetty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30 hrs</td>
<td>Arrival at Walaval Jetty - By Bus to Sawantwadi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:30 to 17:30 hrs</td>
<td>Arrival at Sawantwadi City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:30 to 18:30 hrs</td>
<td>Visit to Shilpagrama an art &amp; craft bazaar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:45 hrs</td>
<td>Arrival at Sawantwadi Railway Station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20:00 hrs</td>
<td>Departure for Goa and Dinner on board.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Day 04 - Saturday - Goa

Morning arrival at Karmali-Goa. The most frequented tourist spots in India. Board the bus to reach Old Goa to witness; Basilica De Born Jesus, Se Cathedral, Se Cathedral and the Church of St. Francis of Assissi that began as a mosque but now is an archaeological museum for Goan antiques. Proceed to Panjim by bus. Free time for short walk in city and bazaar followed by lunch at Fort Aguada Beach Resort. After lunch visits to; Dona Paula & 250 years old House. Late in the evening board the train from Madgaon railway station.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07:30 hrs</td>
<td>Arrival at Karmali Railway Station. Breakfast on board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:00 to 12:30 hrs</td>
<td>Departure by A.C coach for Old Goa visit to (1) Basilica of Bom Jesus Church (2) Se Cathedral Church</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Day 05 - Sunday- Kolhapur, Pune

Morning - Arrival at Kolhapur City, known as Karveer or Dakshin Kashi of Maharashtra. Situated on the banks of river Panchaganga. Board the bus to visit; New Palace, a royal palace partly converted into museum, Bhawani Mandap (The Town Hall) witness traditional Martial Art locally known as "Mardani Khel", An exquisitely carved Mahalaxmi Temple a temple of goddess Ambabai visited by millions pilgrims, Shalini Palace built of intricately carved black stone & Italian Marble stands on the west side of lake Rankala, watch cultural programme and visit to handicraft stalls for perfect memorabilia. At noon board the train at Kolhapur station to depart for Pune. Lunch onboard. Leisure time till evening. Evening arrive at Pune. Board the bus to visit Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, houses variety of artifacts of the 17th, 18th & 19th Centuries. Board the train from Pune railway station. Dinner onboard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07:00 hrs</td>
<td>Breakfast on Board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:00 hrs</td>
<td>Arrive at Kolhapur Rly.Station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 hrs</td>
<td>Depart to Kolhapur Railway Stn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45 hrs</td>
<td>Return to Deccan Odyssey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 hrs</td>
<td>Depart for Pune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00 to 19:30 hrs</td>
<td>Lunch &amp; Leisure time on Board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:30 hrs</td>
<td>Arrive at Pune Rly.Station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21:30 hrs</td>
<td>Return to Deccan Odyssey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21:45 hrs</td>
<td>Depart for Aurangabad.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Day 06 - Monday - Aurangabad
Morning Arrival at Aurangabad station. Proceed by road to witness; Historical fort Daulatabad. Ellora caves, a World Heritage site, having 34 cave temples dedicated to three different religion-Hinduism, Buddhism & Jainism.
Lunch and Cultural programme at Hotel Taj. After lunch visit to; Shivaji Museum with weapons and antiques from the great Maratha Empire. Aurangabad Caves No. 7 & 8 Bibi-ka-Maqbara, a replica of Taj Mahal is a grand piece of Moghul architecture. Free time for shopping Paithani, Himroo, Bidriwork from showrooms for a perfect memorabilia. Late in the evening board the train from Aurangabad railway station.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:30 hrs</td>
<td>Breakfast on board. Arrival at Aurangabad Railway Station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:30 to 10:00 hrs</td>
<td>Departure by A.C coach. Visit to Daulatabad Fort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 to 10:30 hrs</td>
<td>Departure for Ellora Caves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 to 13:15 hrs</td>
<td>Departure for Aurangabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:15 to 15:00 hrs</td>
<td>Lunch and cultural programme at Aurangabad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:15 to 16:00 hrs</td>
<td>Visit to Bibi-ka- Maqbara. Optional: Back to train.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:15 to 17:15 hrs</td>
<td>Free time for shopping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:15 to 17:30 hrs</td>
<td>Departure for Aurangabad Railway Station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00 hrs</td>
<td>Train Departs for Jalgaon. Dinner on board.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Day 07 - Tuesday - Ajanta & Nashik
Morning - Arrival at Jalgaon railway station. Board the bus to reach Fardapur resort. After breakfast proceeds to visit renowned Buddhist caves of Ajanta a World Heritage Site to witness some of the finest paintings and sculptures of the second century AD.
At noon board the train at Bhusalwal railway station. Proceed to Nashik. Lunch on-board. Arrival at Nashik railway station Departure to visit Panchawati Ghat and Sula Winery Yard. Wine and dine at the winery yard. Late in the night board the train at Nashik railway station.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:00 hrs</td>
<td>Breakfast on board. Arrival at Jalgaon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:15 to 09:15 hrs</td>
<td>Departure by A.C coach for Ajanta Caves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:30 to 10:30 hrs</td>
<td>Visit to Ajanta Caves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 to 12:00 hrs</td>
<td>Departure for Jalgoan Railway Station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:15 hrs</td>
<td>Departure for Nasik. Lunch on Board.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### District Tourism Master Plan for Sindhudurg District

2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17:00 hrs</td>
<td>Arrival at Nasik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:15 to 18:00 hrs</td>
<td>Visit to Panchavati Ghat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:15 to 18:30 hrs</td>
<td>Departure for Nasik &amp; on board the train.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:30 to 22:30 hrs</td>
<td>Farewell Dinner on board the train.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22:30 hrs</td>
<td>Departure for Mumbai.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Day 08 - Wednesday - Mumbai**

Morning - Arrival at CST - Mumbai. Journey Ends. Enjoy the breakfast on board as the sun rises over the commercial capital of India. Alight at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus in the morning enriched with the rich legacy of this land. The royal journey is over, but the memory of which, will live on forever.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:15 hrs</td>
<td>Breakfast on board. Arrival at Mumbai CST &amp; TOUR ENDS.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 5: SOCIO-CULTURAL & ECONOMIC ASPECTS

5.1 Important Towns of Sindhudurg District

5.1.1 Kudal

Kudal is one of the oldest settlements in Konkan region. As of 2001 India census, Kudal had a population of 13,643. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Kudal has an average literacy rate of 78%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 81%, and female literacy is 75%. In Kudal, 12% of the population is under 6 years of age. The Kudal province was given to Saraswat Brahmin known as Soma Goma Prabhu who was working as revenue officer in adilshahi destiny at Vijapur, People succeeded him stayed in Kudal Province later known as Kudal Deskhkar Gauda Brahmin, in 1700 century Khem Sawant from Madgaon attacked Kudal Desh and killed Narayan Prabhudesai who was ruler at that time and captured the area and founded his destiny at Sawantwadi.

Kudal has year around water supply (a rarity at most other places), still agriculture was never the big business. Rather the status of a Peta or trading town converted this little town to a fairly prosperous Bazaar town. Kudal is the heart of the Sindhudurg district. The main attraction at Kudal is the Ghodebav where horses come and drink water by getting down in the well

5.1.2 Devgad

Devgad, also known as Deogad, is a coastal town in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra state in western India. Ramdev Yadav was the king of Devgad. Devgad is located on the Arabian Sea in the coastal Konkan region of Maharashtra. It is noted for its harbor, its beach, and a lighthouse built in 1915 at the Devgad fort. Shilahara dynasty Raja Bhoja II constructed Fort Vijaydurga (Gheria), ruled later by Adil Shah and eventually by King Shivaji and lastly Kanhoji Angre. Peshwas is the Indian national monument situated 45 minutes by road from the main city of Devgad. Fort Vijaydurga, named the "Eastern Gibraltar" because of its virtual impregnability, was impressive as seen by British, Dutch, Portuguese armies and travellers 400 years ago and even today as seen by visitors. The nearest railway station is Kankavali on Konkan railway on Mumbai-Goa road. From Kankavli, one can get auto rickshaw and state transport buses to
reach Deogad-Vijaydurga. There is a wall under the sea at shores of the Vijaydurga built such that an enemy's ships, trying to attack, would crash and sink.

Devgad is also widely known for its pure Alphonso mango cultivation/farming and the whole development has evolved due to undertaking of the cultivation of Alphonso mango farming. A majority of farmers are converting from rice cultivation to mango cultivation in the Western Konkan Region of Maharashtra, alongside the Arabian Sea Western Coast Due to callous approach of Indian government; most of the famous ports have remained undeveloped. Hence, transportation by sea has been left untapped. Fishing is carried out on a large scale in the sea as well as in the creeks throughout the Deogad taluka region. The staple diet of this region is rice and fish.

The historical temple of Lord Shiva, Kunkeshwar, lies on sea boundaries which were built by Arab Muslim travelers. The first windmill projects in Maharashtra are installed at Vijaydurga, Deogad. There is a temple dedicated to the goddess Devi Bhagwati at the village of Munge. There is a temple God Vishweswarayya and Swami Kartikaswamy at Hindale village which are the very oldest in Maharashtra. A small village known as Jamsande is situated near to Devgad. It is approximately 4 km from the Devgad bus stand. Devgad is slowly becoming a tourist hot spot for tourists who want to avoid Goa beaches. This is perfect for family outing in peaceful and calm backdrop. Best value for money resort in Devgad is Devgad-Galaxy. Tourists can do snorkeling, beach camping, boat cruise, Vijay Durg, Sindhu Durg and a visit to Konkan village and have Malan dinner.

The western coastline is highly sensitive hence recently Government of India installed static radar and electro-optic sensors at Devgad Lighthouse as a part of first of a coastal surveillance network. Devgad is one of the locations out of 46 locations chosen for the network and envisages real-time surveillance cover up to 25 nautical miles.

5.1.3 Vengurla

Vengurla is a town in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra, India just north of Goa. It is surrounded by a semicircular range of hills with lush green foliage mainly of cashew, mango,
coconut, and different kinds of berry trees. The hills of Dabholi, Tulas, and Mochemad respectively lie in the north, the east, and the south of Vengurla, while the Arabian Sea is located on its west.

According to India's 2001 census, Vengurla had a population of 12,471 in 2001. Males and females constituted 49% and 51%, respectively, of the population. 81% of Vengurla's population was literate (86% of males and 76% of females) compared to 59.5% of India's total population. 10% of the town's population was under 6 years of age at the time of the census.

The town has a rich cultural heritage. Vengurla Taluka has some temples including those of Shri Sateri, Shri Rameshwar, Shri Navadurga at Kanyale Redi, Shri Mauli at Redi and Shiroda, Shri Vetoba at Aaravali, Shri Ganesh at Redi and Shri Ravalnath. With its long stretch of white sands, and hills covered with cashew, coconut, jackfruit and mango groves lies the pristine and beautiful town of Vengurla. It has two well-known temples: the Shri Devi Sateri temple and the Rameshwar Mandir. On what was once an inner island, and is now part of the mainland, lies the old town of Malvan, almost hidden by palms. The rocky terrain of Malvan holds 2 forts: Sindhudurg and Padmagad. It is said that there was an underground route joining them. Formerly a trading zone, Malvan is toady known for its salt pans, Chinese clay pottery and the special Malvani cuisine which is quite distinct from Konkan food.

5.1.4 Malvan

Malvan is a compact town situated on the coast of Western India and boasts some beautiful beaches. Sindhudurg forts, Tarkarli beach, Mobar point, Chiwala beach, Tondavali beach, all attract tourists. Malvan town is bound by three small creeks: Karli, Kolamb and Kalavali.

The climate of Malvan can be generally classified as warm and moderately humid. Average temperatures range between 16 - 33 °C while relative humidity ranges from 69 to 98%. The annual average rainfall of Malvan is 2275 mm. As of 2001 India census, Malan had a population of 18,675. Males constitute 51% of the population and females 49%. Malan has an average literacy rate of 81%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 85%, and female literacy is 77%. In Malan, 9% of the population is under 6 years of age.
5.1.5 Savantwadi

Savantwadi is located at 16°N 73°E in the Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra. It has an average elevation of 22 meters (72 ft) above mean sea level. It is the administrative headquarters of the Sindhudurg district. Savantwadi is situated on the west coast of India, and is bounded by Arabian Sea to its west and the Western Ghats to its east. Savantwadi town, as a municipal entity, spans an area of 132.45 km² (51.14 sq mi).

Savantwadi has a municipal council, which is a local civic body. Savantwadi was formerly the capital city of the 'Royal Kingdom of Savantwadi' ruled by the Bhonsale clan of Marathas. Savantwadi is well known for its wooden toys (including lifelike wooden models of fruits and vegetables) thanks to an active woodcraft industry. It is also becoming a major tourist attraction. Till 1850 Savantwadi was known as Sunderwadi (A beautiful locality). The name Savantwadi came into the practice because of surname of this erstwhile state’s ruling family of Khem-sawants. The palace was earlier atop Narendra hill. Khemsawant III constructed the existing palace in late 18th century (Construction period 1755-1803). The famous Moti-Talao (Talao-lake) built in front of the palace in 1874 has added to its beauty. Now the palace is a pride of Savantwadi.

As of 2011 India census, Savantwadi had a population of 247,921. Males constitute 50% of the population and females 50%. Savantwadi has an average literacy rate of 82%, higher than the national average of 59.5%; male literacy is 85%, and female literacy is 79%. In Savantwadi, 10% of the population is under 6 years of age.

5.1.6 Dodamarg

Dodamarg is a tehsil in Sawantwadi subdivision of Sindhudurg district. Places of interest are nagnath mandir & datta mandir [tervan-medhe], tilari dam, Kasainath Mountain, pargadhfort, Tilari River, kudase-parame tunnel-tilari irrigation project, vanbagtalkat, khokral - shantadurga mandir, saraswati vidya mandir & j.c. of science, kudase, guru chhatralay kudase, hanumant gad. Mangeli waterfall & rubber plantation has become an identity of dodamarg. Thousands of people from Goa, Karanataka & surrounding visit in rainy season to this place. Rubber plantation is done in thousands of acres is specialty of this area around 20km from Dodamarg.
5.1.7 Vaibhavwadi

It was earlier a small market town by the name Vabhwe. In the early 1980s it was accorded the status of Tehsil under the district-Sindhudurg. Located to the north-east of Kankavali, Vaibhavwadi is off National Highway 17 and is on the district’s eastern border with Kolhapur District. Nandgaon is 22km south has a strong influence of Kolhapur and Konkani civilizations is prevalent in the area. The prime attraction here is some ancient caves amid dense forest and mountains. Dating back to the period of the Pandavas, these caves are noted for its magnificent carvings.

Vaibhawadi is one of the big attractions for tourists. Here we can see beauty of nature, at one side high mountains with greenery. In the morning evening we can take the enjoyment of fog in the rainy season natural beauty is highly increase due to waterfalls.

Located at Sherpe village in Vaibhavwadi taluka this waterfall is known as Swimmers delight. A swim in its cool pool is very safe and refreshing. Here one can easily explore the secret of cascading water by reaching close to the spot from where water emerges from the top in the form of bubbles through hard and compact rocks. The area around the waterfall is also a natural habitat for the rare species of birds, especially for the Hornbills Vaibhawadi is 39 km from Kankawali Aianari caves: These caves are 8 km from village Bhuibavda in Sahyadri range. There is a nature’s wonder of spring flowing continuously in the cave. You can see 5 kundas as Pandavekundas. There is a local belief that Bhima, the pandav, killed Bakasur, in the forest, nearby.

5.1.8 Kankavali

Kankavli is a census town in Sindhudurg district in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is an important town due to its central location in the Sindhudurg district. All talukas are of an equal distance from Kankavli. There is a temple of Bhalchandra Maharaj. It is a cultural, educational and politically rich town.

Kankavli is located in south-west Maharashtra. Kankavli is situated on the banks of two Rivers, the Gad River and the Janavli River.
As of 2001 India census, Kankavli had a population of 14625. Males constitute 52% of the population and females 48%. Kankavli is the third biggest town in Sindhudurg District after Sawantwadi and Malvan. Kankavli has an average literacy rate of 77%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 79%, and female literacy is 74%. In Kankavli, 12% of the population is under 6 years of age.

5.2 Carrying Capacity

The destinations in Sindhudurg district have sufficient potential in terms of its carrying capacity. They should prioritized first for sustainable development further as destinations to attract tourists’ since they have sufficient potential capacity left. The existing load was collected under the heads of domestic tourists and foreign tourist. The sum of domestic tourist loads and foreign tourist load were taken to arrive at the current load at destinations. For estimation the loads at destinations in 2020 the domestic load was projected using a CAGR of 12.16% and the foreign tourist load was projected using CAGR OF 10.76% as given by MoT.

Town wise carrying capacity analysis for Sindhudurg destinations falling under Beach and fort circuit (Mumbai to Goa)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Tourist town</th>
<th>Destination covered</th>
<th>Existing load</th>
<th>Carrying capacity</th>
<th>Available capacity</th>
<th>Existing load</th>
<th>Carrying capacity</th>
<th>Available capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sindhudurg</td>
<td>Sawantwadi</td>
<td>Amboli, Tirali Dam</td>
<td>29900</td>
<td>44880</td>
<td>14980</td>
<td>40587</td>
<td>44880</td>
<td>4293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malvan</td>
<td>Sindhudurg Fort, Tarkarli (Malvan) Beach, Karli Creek</td>
<td>24466</td>
<td>36993</td>
<td>12527</td>
<td>35841</td>
<td>36993</td>
<td>1152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2.1 Enhancement of carrying capacity

For the destinations were the available capacity falling short, the method is to reduce dwell time to increase the carrying capacity. To enhance the available carrying capacity of the beaches it is suggested to increase the beach length if available so that the capacity can increase. Also this is done by introducing new beaches for tourist interaction and by increasing or introducing proposals like new tourism parks etc to cater capacity to the extra demand. This has been
covered under special projects proposed, the location of such new avenues can be finalized after due discussions with the authorities.

### 5.3. Existing Infrastructure Status

Method adopted for evaluating infrastructure status analysis of various destinations. The status for few major destinations is given in detail.

**Infrastructure gaps : Destination Amboli**

1. **Poor condition of approach road**

   The road conditions from Sawantwadi To Amboli is not very good and comfortable for people visiting the site and therefore needs up-gradation. There is also the danger of landslides, along the road. Hence, proper arrangements have to be made to avoid any security hazards to the tourist’s vesting the place, especially the area near the water fall.

2. **Site specific assessment**

   As discussed with the local stakeholders a theme park can be developed here to further prolong the stay of tourists coming to visit the place.

**Destination: Tarkarli Beach (Malvan Beach)**

1. **Lack of Trained Guides and Information center**

   Trained guides as well as a fully equipped tourist information center are required to guide and help the tourists visiting the beach.

2. **Lack of directional and information signage’s**

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Existing load 2010</th>
<th>Carrying capacity</th>
<th>Available capacity daily 2010</th>
<th>Existing load 2020</th>
<th>Available capacity daily 2020</th>
<th>measures</th>
<th>Enhanced capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sindhudurg fort</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>2811</td>
<td>11298</td>
<td>5809</td>
<td>3285</td>
<td>Beach length can be increased by 3000m</td>
<td>3285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarkarli beach</td>
<td>1479</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>4751</td>
<td>-2351</td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karli creek</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>1485</td>
<td>-685</td>
<td>Beach length can be increased by 1000m</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Destination: Tarkarli Beach (Malvan Beach)

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Directional and information signage need to be improved, the lack of these make hindrance in proper tourist movement. A signage plan will be prepared.

3. **Solid Waste Management**
   The status of solid waste management is poor and needs a dedicated management plan to cater to the special need of the place.

4. **Beach Safety**
   Beach safety is completely overlooked. There is a need of trained lifeguards.

5. **Need For New Avenue**
   The beach has immense potential as a tourist destination particularly with a water sports and **SCUBA DIVING INSTITUTE** coming up here.

**Destination: Karli Creek**

1. **Site specific assessment**
   The creek is famous for **Houseboats** amongst tourists. The government plan to increase the number of houseboats is limited the **availability of jetties** and lack of land to construct new jetty. One new jetty is coming up on a recently acquired land. The creek is also famous for houseboat trips to nearby place called Niyati for **Dolphins sighting**.

**Destination: Sindhudurg Fort**

A dedicated Solid **waste Management** Plan to cater the special needs of the place.

The fort and an adjoining are in the sea and the **ferry services** operated to cater to tourists and pilgrims is of poor quality and poor safety norms.

The condition of the fort is very poor and needs **restoration and conservation**.
### Maharashtra Priority Circuit: Tourist Infrastructure Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Goa - Aamboli</th>
<th>Tirali Dam – Tarkarli Beach (Malvan Beach)</th>
<th>Tarkarli Beach (Malvan Beach) - Karli Creek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>Aamboli, Tirali Dam</td>
<td>Tarkarli Beach (Malvan Beach)</td>
<td>Karli Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enroute/Onsite Parameters</strong></td>
<td><strong>Components</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rating</strong></td>
<td><strong>Remarks</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enroute</strong></td>
<td><strong>Parameters</strong></td>
<td><strong>Distance in KM</strong></td>
<td><strong>Quality (A-C)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>112</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>194</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON SITE</td>
<td>Bed occupancy</td>
<td>Quality (A-C)</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON SITE</td>
<td>Drinking water</td>
<td>Availability (A-C)</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON SITE</td>
<td>Solid waste management</td>
<td>A-C</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON SITE</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>Supply (AC, Gen)</td>
<td>AC, Gen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON SITE</td>
<td>Parking</td>
<td>Sufficient (A-C)</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On site/ in city</td>
<td>Tourist information center</td>
<td>Availability (A-C)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On site</td>
<td>Trained guides</td>
<td>Availability (A-C)</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On site</td>
<td>Information signages</td>
<td>Sufficient (A-C)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On site</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English / Marathi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On site</td>
<td>Seating / resting</td>
<td>Sufficient (A-C)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On site</td>
<td>Public convenience</td>
<td>Availability (A-C)</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On site</td>
<td>Shop / kiosks</td>
<td>Sufficient (A-C)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On site</td>
<td>Street light</td>
<td>Sufficient (A-C)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route</td>
<td>Karl Creek- Sindhudurg fort</td>
<td>Sindhudurg fort – Ganpati Phule beach - Velaneshwar Beach</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>Parameters</td>
<td>Components</td>
<td>Rating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enroute/Onsite</td>
<td>Distance in KM</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enroute</td>
<td>Approach Road</td>
<td>Quality (A-C)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Typology (NH/SH/MDR)</td>
<td>MDR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lanes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riding Quality (A-E)</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enroute Transport</th>
<th>Modes used by tourists</th>
<th>Private taxis, auto rickshaws, MSRTC buses</th>
<th>The frequency and quality of MSRTC buses should be increased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More specific to transport access to tourist destination from various parts of city</td>
<td>Availability (A-C)</td>
<td>B</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enroute Wayside Amenities</th>
<th>Restaurants availability</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Better quality required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petrol pump / service center availability</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public convenience availability</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Poorly maintained by private wayside restaurants, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enroute Direction signage Inside city to direct the tourist destinations</th>
<th>Sufficient (A-C)</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Marathi</td>
<td>English should be included</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| On site Land ownership of the site | MTDC/private | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City/ town Accommodation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>More required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>capacity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed occupancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ON SITE Drinking water</th>
<th>Availability (A-C)</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>Currently only packaged water available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality (A-C)</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ON SITE Solid waste management</th>
<th>A-C</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>Intense management plan required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ON SITE Electricity</th>
<th>Supply (AC, Gen)</th>
<th>AC, Gen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ON SITE Parking</th>
<th>Sufficient (A-C)</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>250 sqm parking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Availability of land for future expansion</td>
<td>Need to acquire</td>
<td>More 250 sqm land required</td>
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</table>

| Area of this land (approx) | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On site/ in city Tourist information center</th>
<th>Availability (A-C) Quality (A-C)</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>Availability (A-C)</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Seating / resting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained guides</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Guards and facility</td>
<td>E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On site Information signages</td>
<td>Sufficient (A-C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On site Seating / resting</td>
<td>Sufficient (A-C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On site Public convenience</td>
<td>Availability (A-C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On site Shop/ kiosks</td>
<td>Sufficient (A-C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On site Street light</td>
<td>Sufficient (A-C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quality (A-C)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>C</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Required</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<tr>
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<td>B</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 6: PROJECT PROPOSALS

The CREATIVE CIRCLE team visited MANY tourist destinations and places of tourist interest across the Sindhudurg district and identified the need for tourism development. This included identifying tourism and related project ideas at various locations. The considerations for Sindhudurg district taken under Maharashtra state 20yr perspective plan 2025 have also been incorporated in the plan.

6.1 Project ideas / concept

Planning for Sustainable Tourism Development emphasizes on the concept of “Quality 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 Maharashtra highlights this concept. Maharashtra is a congregation of myriad tourist attractions- Forests, 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 / region, the personal visits to various places of tourist interest and the gaps 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 Projects
9. Development of Gateways
6.2. Tourism Projects
This head includes revenue generating tourism projects 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 and forts, government departments would invest in the revenue earning projects proposed at those destinations. Projects such as setting up of craft 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 etc. Therefore it is suggested that the initial investment in such projects should be made by the government, which can be recovered later from private operators in form of lease rentals etc.

6.2.1. Eco Tourism
The district has immense potential for developing nature-based tourism. Ecotourism has been universally recognized as a specific type of nature based tourism, which promotes responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and sustains the wellbeing of the local people.

"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:

1. Trekking tours through shallow river, forest areas and hills, boating in natural areas, 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.

2. There are other potential areas like sanctuaries, National parks, water bodies and other unexplored areas, which can be developed as ecotourism sites. Eco- tourism circuits have been identified linking the potential areas.

   Basic elements of ecotourism:
   . Contributes to conservation of biodiversity
   . Sustains the wellbeing of local people
6.2.2 Ethnic 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 at various forts, this will include components like area beautification monument restoration, lighting etc.
- Art and craft village to promote and market special craft of the region at district and national level, organizing special festivals for cultural dances, dramas and music etc.
- Food park i.e. Mango park etc to promote higher growth of the cultivation and organizing special food festivals like mango festival, fish festival, etc. and encouraging processing and packing of Mango, fish, coconut, cashewnut etc to market the same to other destinations and promotion to export the same.

6.2.3 Corporate Tourism
There is an unprecedented rise in conference-business. This is an outcome of changes in corporate management style and growing competition. Intracompany 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 like Forest areas, beaches, Hill stations offer an excellent environment for such a project.
6.2.4 Health Tourism

Sindhudurg district is rich in 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 various locations. 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.

6.2.5 Village Tourism/ Participative tourism

This concept will be an approach to develop community-based tourism that directly benefits the villagers. It will help in developing cultural understanding among the tourists. It will also offer them the opportunity to experience the fishermen/rural way of life. The project has been conceptualized as a model to develop further villages on similar pattern. The lodgings designed in the traditional style and built of local materials; provision of special meals offering local food products and traditional cuisine, local folk dance and music can become a part of the product.

6.2.6 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 but not limited to:

- Night Ferry cruise.
- Nature excursion tour.
- Heritage excursion tour
- Parachute dive.
- Baggi Rides
- Ropeway.
• Backwater cruises.
• Boat ride in fisherman’s boat

6.2.7 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. District offers wide options for promoting educational tours related to:

- Beaches, Parks and Sanctuaries
- Handicraft production, processing & weaving - Organized visits to carpet farms, handloom factories
- Such types of educational tours will be generally organized in small groups.
  Other projects, which can be included, are
- Mango tourism in the form of Mango festival
- Motor bike hire facility with rides for enjoying the enroute
- Fishermen villages and village tourism.
- Water sports and paragliding

6.2.8 Water Sports
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.

6.2.8.1 Beach Rides and Facilities
1. Parasailing (1 nos – Speed boat + Para sail 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. Surf Boards (20 nos): The surfer will ride the board on the inbound waves while balancing him.
5. Life Jackets (40 nos): The tourist will have to wear a life jacket to undertake any of the above-mentioned activities to ensure safety.

6.2.8.2 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

6.2.9 Introduction of latest craze in beach/ water sports
6.2.9.1 Wakeboarding

Water world wakeboarding: the mission to help one learn the safe, fun and fast way to raise wakeboarding to another level. Whether it’s ones first time or one is trying to put together an additional trick, all the drivers to have a valid boating license and should be able to instruct from beginner to intermediate. Proposal is to uses a Malibu I-Ride wakeboard boat and a Malibu Response water-ski boat both with Indmar Monsoon 350 hp engines. The I-Ride includes a Wake tower, Wake wedge, Malibu Launch System (Mid-ship Ballast system) to increase ones air time. To offers first class, one on one instruction with an emphasis on FUN! Whether one is a complete beginner or a seasoned wake boarder this should be the sport for all ages.
6.2.9.2 Waterskiing

The purpose is to build skiboat together with trained ski team that would take ones skiing to new extremes. With 350 HP Indmar inboard engine fully equipped to meet all requirements for a professional water-ski operation. A so-called boom can be mounted to teach beginners and to accommodate bare footers to enhance their skills. A “wake tower” and “wake wedge” on the rear of the boat complete the set-up, so that water sports enthusiasts of all disciplines will discover their true abilities, as the neatly formed wake and the steady pull enable them to reach their highest aspirations. Leaving from the marina located 100 meters from the main centre and ski in front of the main centre protected from the prevailing wind ensuring wave free rides. Using top of the line HO and Hyperlite water-ski and wakeboard equipment we can teach from novice to
advance in most of the major disciplines. The experience can last approximately 15 minutes including stops for teaching and pulls. Anybody with a reasonable physical fitness is able to water-ski. Certain weather conditions may pose limitations to the operation schedule.

6.2.9.3 Catsailing

An increasing number of hobby-sportsmen and wind surfers are fascinated by catamaran sailing. Learning catamaran sailing is easy. Even kids and teenagers can turn their dream into reality. A training good school is the key to a quick success: modern catamarans to be used there, guaranteeing a secure and fast way to learn sailing. By using the latest training methods, professional instructors can teach to handle the catamaran in a few hours. The basic course is focused on traffic rules, safety tips and environmental consciousness. It’s important to complete a course with the exam for the basic license as it is a proof for the practical and theoretical training and makes it easier to hire a catamaran.

**Practice:** setting sails and taking them down, casting-off and landing, steering different courses with adequate sail position, up-wind beating of at least 300 m., tack, jibe, orders, stopping by sailing into the wind and into the waiting-position, capsizing and righting, man-overboard maneuvers, what to do in special situations.

**Theory:** Equipment, physics of sailing -especially the position of sails and the wind’s and sail force’s mode of action, general law, relevant maritime rules, local particularities, meteorology, nature and environment, relevant knots and their different applications, attitudes in emergencies and bad weather conditions, safety.
Schools which also propose official licenses generally recognize the complete practice part, meaning that after a short introduction the exam for an official paper can be passed. As to the catamaran basic license: even it is not an official paper, it constitutes a proof of your basic training and the corresponding examination, illustrating by this that you acquired catamaran-specific knowledge and skills.

6.2.9.4 Parasailing

Statistically parasailing is a very safe activity. Equipments are checked on a daily basis, is state of the art and complies with international standards. The staff is trained by internationally recognized organizations to provide you with the safest experience possible.

Once on board, one is securely harnessed in and lifted up slowly, as if one was floating on air. And if one like to be dunked in the sea near the end of your ride, that possible. One can go by himself and enjoy at peace the beautiful scenery, or one could enjoy the experience with somebody special using the “doubleizer bar”, or even fly 3 people using the “tripleizer bar”. Anybody with a weight of at least 30 kilos and aged 6 years or up can fly. People aged 87 experiences the thrill of parasailing. Certain weather conditions may pose limitations to the operation schedule.

6.2.9.5 Windsurfing
One can obtain license to windsurf at his own pace. In 12 hours one can be master the skills necessary to maneuvers the board in the directions want to go under different weather conditions. Depending on previous knowledge, the training for the VDWS basic windsurfing license takes about 12 hours in theory and practical experience. The training target is decisive for the duration of the courses: the students should be able to set sail, to surf in the training area and to dock in a safe way with a wind up to 3 bft.

For the basic windsurfing license a practical and a theoretical exam are stipulated. Parts of the practical exam (for example rigging up and down, knots) can be checked during a course. Rigging up and down, knots, rising up the sail, basic position, setting up the board, starting, steering, surfing in different courses, tack, emergency stop, beating windward. The exam should be carried out with a wind up to 3 bft. Part of that is also returning to the starting point under normal wind and wave conditions.

**6.2.9.6 Fun Stuff**

Banana Boat  
Fun for the whole family on the big yellow banana pulled behind the speed boat.
Crazy Donut  
Single or double doughnut ride behind the speed boat.
Pedalo & Canoe  
Pedal boat and canoes for trips on the Red Sea and relaxing scenic rides.
6.2.9.7 Kitesurfing

The ideal kitesurfing destination requires light wind conditions to teach beginner lessons and enable beginners to practice. Advanced kitesurfers are also welcome and will have to adhere to the local rules and regulations.

6.2.9.8 Underwater Sports

Underwater sports include a range of sports, mostly involving the use of swim fins and often including some element of breath-hold, snorkeling or scuba. The governance of these sports involves some controversies. Some sports here are related to some events in sports lifesaving.

Underwater sports are typically considered to include:-

* Sub-aqua diving (also known as scuba)
* Finswimming
* Underwater hockey (more commonly known as Octopush)
* Underwater rugby
* Underwater orienteering
* Underwater target shooting
* Spear fishing
* Free diving
* Underwater photography
* Underwater ice hockey
* Underwater football (here the football refers to American Football not Association Football or any other variant)
* Aquathlon (underwater wrestling)
* Speed Lifesaving (there are several events in which fins are used)

6.2.9.9 Socio-Economic impact

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.

6.3. Basic Infrastructure

To increase foot-fall at any destination the prime head is better infrastructure. Out of the infrastructure the foremost important is accessibility then communication, telephone network, power, water etc. Being an industrialized state, the basic infrastructure of Maharashtra is more developed as compared to other states in terms of minimum requirements of a tourism destination viz.:

- Accessibility (Road/ Rail/ Waterways/ Air)
- Means of communication
- Telephone network
- 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.

6.3.1 Tourist need analysis and project ideas
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 sports /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/ Oyster park/ Bird 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.

6.3.2 Audio visual show/ light shows
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 Maratha history witnessed by the fort.

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 pre recorded 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.

**Target market**

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 domestic tourists for Marathi show and out of state tourists for Hindi show. The show would also act as retaining theme for the destination converting it from a day tour destination to a camping destination.

**6.3.3 Cottage Resort with Bar and Restaurant**

The suggested product would basically provide accommodation with restaurant and bar for 20 tourists per day. The project would comprise of following components:-

**Cottage Accommodation**

1. 20 Beach side cottages facing the beach 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 Konkani 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 Konkani village to tourists.
4. Each cottage would be a 2-bedded self-contained accommodation with provision for 1 extra bed.

**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 Konkan etc.
Socio-Economic impact
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.

6.3.4 Budget Accommodation
The suggested product would basically provide a budget grade accommodation facility to the tourists. The project would comprise of following components

Accommodation
1. The hotel will have rooms with basic facilities.
2. A restaurant will take care of boarding needs of the tourists

Socio-Economic impact
A 15-room hotel project would create at least 8 direct new job opportunities for local residents of that destination. This would contribute to general socio-economic development of the local community.

6.3.5 Convention Centre
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

Centre
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 molded to blend with the tourism theme of the location giving it an ethnic touch.

6.3.6 Health Resort + spa
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 project would comprise of following components and facilities:

**Health Resort**

1. A non-star luxury accommodation comprising of 10 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. Steam / Sauna bath facilities.
6. Yoga / meditation center.
7. Sophisticated health club / gymnasium.
8. Walkways / jogging facilities.
9. Library.

**Socio-Economic impact**

The project would create at least 8 new direct job opportunities for local residents of that destination in the general category. Also, 2 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.

**6.3.7 Bazaar/ Mall Road**

The suggested project would provide a shopping place selling various local handicrafts and artifacts. Also the stalls would sell local cuisine. The stalls would be made available by the government to local private entrepreneurs and in return a monthly rent would be charged. The project would comprise of following components

**Bazaar street/ Mall Road**

1. 40 stalls with traditional architectural features.
2. Some of the stalls would sell local cuisine and delicacies.
Socio-Economic impact
The project would create at least 9 new direct job opportunities in the administrative cadre who would supervise the overall functionality of the Mall road. The leasing of the stalls would create additional direct employment to the local artisans and craft persons.

6.3.8 Non Star Luxury Accommodation
The suggested product would basically provide a non-star grade accommodation facility to the tourists. The project would comprise of following components

Accommodation
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.

Socio-Economic impact
A 15-room hotel project would create at least 12 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.

6.3.9 Restaurant
The suggested product would basically provide eating facility to the tourists. The project would comprise of following components

Restaurant
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.

Socio-Economic impact
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.
6.4 Development of Destinations

Private sector investment in tourism is only possible at popular destinations where the minimum number of tourists per year is large enough to make the proposed project viable. A restaurant may come up at a destination before a water park/entertainment facility, as the minimum economic size of a restaurant is less than that of a water park. Moreover to attract the minimum number of tourists required at a destination, the availability of basic and tourism infrastructure is essential.

Thus, the life cycle of a location as a tourist destination begins with the place having the requisite tourist potential (wild life, hill station, beach, major city, etc.) and with augmentation of basic infrastructure at that destination. Such a destination with potential for tourism but non-availability of basic infrastructure is termed a tertiary destination. With gradual increase in the number of tourists and promotion of that destination, fresh investments are made in necessary tourism infrastructure to attract and facilitate tourists. These investments are generally small in magnitude and are funded through the budgetary allocation of state tourism department and local self-governments. In this phase, government department’s start investing in revenue generating projects like accommodation etc as demonstration projects to attract private investments. While these public sector investments are made at the destination, it is a secondary destination.

The third phase begins when a destination has the basic and tourism infrastructure and has graduated to a primary destination. Private sector investments are done at this stage further increasing the tourist inflow exponentially. The increase in tourist inflow further attracts private investment and the cycle continues till a point where the destination reaches its carrying capacity.

Carrying capacity is a point beyond which any further development would result in negative growth of tourist arrivals. This implies that any further development beyond the carrying capacity of a destination depletes the natural resources and the potential for tourism at that place resulting into it being less attractive for tourists. At such a point, where a destination reaches its carrying capacity, there should be another similar primary destination ready to substitute the destination in its maturity phase, so that the tourists are retained in Maharashtra and not move towards other states.
6.5 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. Tourism in environmentally fragile areas such as forests, mountains, interior villages and heritage monuments and sites thus needs to achieve a tradeoff between the positive and negative impacts on the environment.

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
5. Social upliftment and education opportunities through participative village tourism
6. Conservation of natural resources and heritage monuments through participative eco-tourism and special interest tourism
7. Orientation of tourists and community at large towards conservation.

To achieve a tradeoff between the negative and positive impacts of tourism on environment and heritage monuments, it is essential to evaluate each project on area specific criteria rather than having a blanket plan for the entire state. This is necessary keeping in mind the unique character of the location and its economic and social environment. Some of the factors that should form a part of prerequisites for implementation of tourism projects in the environmentally fragile zones are suggested below

1. Benefits out of the proposed projects should accrue to all stakeholders namely environment, conservation, tourists, and local community, funding agency, government and society at large.
2. Missing out on any of the above would lead to friction and hindrances in implementation.
3. Project should create synergies between all government departments that would aid in delivering this composite tourism product. For example: A forest safari should safeguard interests of the tourism as well as the forest department along with those of the operator.
2. The suggested project should have as an integral part, a sound visitor management system to limit degradation of environment due to saturation of tourists and increased interference
3. Preference and incentives should be awarded to projects encouraging participation of visitors in the task of restoration and conservation.
4. Projects proposed in offbeat tourist destinations in areas in proximity to traditional tourist destinations should be encouraged as a tool to canalize visitors and divert a fraction from traditional destination to nontraditional destination. This would result in lower pressure on the resources of that destination and increase in the carrying capacity of that region.
6.6 **Cost Calculations for Tourism Project Components**

Investment planning for tourism entails an identification of investment opportunities at various destinations and prioritizing them. Revenue producing opportunities have to be evaluated for their commercial feasibility so that they can be marketed to potential entrepreneurs. All the costs considered for the have been on current price basis. 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.

6.7 **SWOT Analysis of Tourist Destination**

**Strengths**
- Variety of destinations from beaches to hill and forest
- Variety of landscapes, lifestyles and cuisines
- Rich culture and heritage
- Rich tradition in handicrafts
- Colorful fairs and festivals

**Weaknesses**
- Poor accessibility to many tourist destinations due to lack of basic Infrastructure
- Lack of preferred tourist infrastructure & basic amenities at many tourist destinations
- Lack of information about tourist destinations
- Lack of marketing and promotion

**Opportunities**
- Global trend towards exotic destinations like India
- Tourism potential unexploited
- Favorable government policies
- Competitive and favorable tourism trend

**Threats**
- Aggressive marketing and promotion by competing destinations in other states/ districts and nearby countries.
CHAPTER 7: TOURIST FLOW

The top 10 states in India which account for more than 90% of the foreign tourist arrivals are given in Table 7.1. The top 10 states which account for around 90% of the domestic tourist arrivals is given in Table 7.2.

Table 7.1 Top 10 States: Foreign Tourist Arrivals (2000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Foreign Tourist Arrival (% Of Total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>21.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>17.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>U.P</td>
<td>14.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>12.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>10.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>4.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>3.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>3.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>3.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>M.P</td>
<td>2.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>92.99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7.2 Top 10 States: Domestic Tourist Arrivals (2000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Domestic Tourist Arrival (% Of Total)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>U.P</td>
<td>23.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A.P</td>
<td>22.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>10.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>8.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>5.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>4.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>3.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>3.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>J&amp;K</td>
<td>2.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>2.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>88.82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.1 Tourist flow in Maharashtra

Total tourist arrivals in Maharashtra increased from 7.04 million in the year 1995 to 9.37 million during 2000 indicating a compounded annual growth rate of 5.88%. Foreign tourist arrivals increased from 0.88 million in 1995 to 1.07 million in 2000 indicating a compounded annual
growth rate of 4.1% while domestic tourist arrivals increased from 6.16 million in 1995 to 8.30 million in 2000 indicating a compounded annual growth rate of 6.14%.

As mentioned earlier, Maharashtra competes with different states in various tourism themes and thus outbound tourism (tourists going to other states for tourism experiences, also available in Maharashtra) is a major competitor for tourism in Maharashtra. As tourists from within the state form a major share of total tourist arrivals, retaining these tourists as well as attracting tourists from other states would play a pivotal role in development of tourism in the district.

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.

7.1.2 Preferred tourist circuits

The established travel circuits in Maharashtra can be classified on the basis of travel themes as well as on the basis of geographic location. As the state of Maharashtra is spread across 3,07,713 Sq. kms, it is impossible to cover all the pilgrimage destinations in one particular travel circuit with pilgrimage as its main theme. The travel circuits offered by tour operators are thus governed by the geographical scope of the circuit and essentially are a mixture of a variety of tourist themes.

Table 7.3: Major conducted tours in Maharashtra

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destinations</th>
<th>Themes</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Cost (Rs)</th>
<th>Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aurangabad Circuit (500 km Ex Aurangabad)</td>
<td>Culture/Heritage</td>
<td>4 Days - 3 Nights</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurangabad, Paithan, Daulatabad, Ellora, Grishneshwar, Ajantha.</td>
<td>Culture/Heritage</td>
<td>4 Days - 3 Nights</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahabaleshwar Circuit (300 Km Ex Pune/ Mumbai)</td>
<td>Leisure</td>
<td>2 Days – 1 Night</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani, Pratapgad, Wai.</td>
<td>Leisure</td>
<td>2 Days – 1 Night</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashtavinayak Circuit (825 Km circular tour Ex Pune)</td>
<td>Pilgrimage</td>
<td>3 Days – 1 Night</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 places of Lord Ganesh in and around</td>
<td>Pilgrimage</td>
<td>3 Days – 1 Night</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Road</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

The overall growth rates for all Maharashtra destinations and the estimated CAGR for tourist arrivals in Maharashtra for domestic tourists are shown in Table 7.4.

**Table 7.4 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></td>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>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>Bhandardara</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>
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<tr>
<td>Panhala</td>
<td>425000</td>
<td>1181981</td>
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<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>500000</td>
<td>186352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarkarli</td>
<td>75000</td>
<td>269079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malvan</td>
<td>2000000</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>
<tr>
<td>Harihareshwar</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>416792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diveagar</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>59437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janjira</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>143038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wardha</td>
<td>150000</td>
<td>583943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadravati</td>
<td>75000</td>
<td>164334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadoba</td>
<td>75000</td>
<td>206537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawegaon N.P</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>219112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagpur</td>
<td>4000000</td>
<td>1664021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramtek</td>
<td>200000</td>
<td>832011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totladoh</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>130044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amravati</td>
<td>70000</td>
<td>251276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikhaldara</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>358965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semadoh</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>107690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambejogai</td>
<td>250000</td>
<td>547781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All destinations visited</td>
<td>7208500</td>
<td>26465925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate for State</td>
<td>9372327</td>
<td>34405702</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.3 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. Thus the total market for tourism can be segmented on the basis of three independent parameters

(i) State/ Country of Origin
Popular destinations having good basic and tourism infrastructure can be targeted towards tourists from out of Maharashtra and foreign tourists. Investments in tourism projects should be encouraged in these destinations to retain tourists for a longer duration and increase the number of spending avenues. Tourism projects such as amusement parks, health resorts, water sports are suggested in these destinations.

(ii) Area of interest
Some destinations in Maharashtra offer tourism experience unique to those destinations only and cannot be replicated elsewhere. Tourists visit such destinations with a special interest in that particular theme. Destinations like reserved forest offer special experiences exclusive to those destinations. Such destinations have a limited but an assured market, as there is no substitute to these products.

(iii) Spending power of tourists
Selection of a destination for various tourism projects should match with the spending power of the type of visitors visiting that destination. An amusement park situated at remote destinations would not fetch more revenue as compared to that situated in the vicinity of major towns.

7.4 Tourist Flow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 7.5 Month Wise Tourism Flow in Sindhudurg District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.4.1 Projection of Tourist Flow 2032

7.4.1.1 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 2032:**

The Ministry of Tourism Government of India aims at maintaining the annual domestic tourist growth rate of 12.16% 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). For calculating the domestic tourist load in 2032, the base year figures of 2010 were thus projected using a CAGR of 12.16%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Domestic tourist</th>
<th>Projected Domestic Tourist Flow (by 12.16% CAGR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>1307</td>
<td>1466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>34639</td>
<td>38851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>29171</td>
<td>32718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>50309</td>
<td>56427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>51294</td>
<td>57531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>83442</td>
<td>93589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>128919</td>
<td>144596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>120329</td>
<td>134961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>112829</td>
<td>126549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>98168</td>
<td>110105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>102764</td>
<td>115260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>103693</td>
<td>116302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>916866</strong></td>
<td><strong>1028355</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Step 2: Estimation of Foreign Tourist Load in 2032:**

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 2032 the base year figures of 2010 were thus projected using a CAGR of 10.76%. But in Sindhudurg district, special marketing and promotion efforts will increase the growth rate by 14% in first five years and by rate of 7% in subsequent intervals of five years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Foreign tourist</th>
<th>Projected Foreign tourist Flow (by 10.76% CAGR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1064</strong></td>
<td><strong>1175</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 3: Estimation of Tourist Load in 2032:**

The sum of Domestic Tourist Load (2032) and Foreign Tourist Load (2032) was arrived at to estimate the Tourist Loading 2032.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Months</th>
<th>Domestic tourist</th>
<th>Foreign tourist</th>
<th>Projected Domestic 2032</th>
<th>Projected Foreign tourist 2032</th>
<th>Total 2032</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>1466</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2320</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>38851</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>61483</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>226756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>32718</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>51778</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>136735</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>56427</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>89297</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>245050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.5 Characteristics of Tourists

7.5.1 Characteristics and Purpose of Visit of Domestic Tourists

If all the tourist centers and business centers are considered, the percentage of business tourists is likely to be more but leisure and pilgrimage individually or a combination of the two would be the largest shareholders in purpose of visit. It is estimated through discussions with experts that leisure and pilgrimage together contribute to around 75-80 percent of tourist themes.

Most of the popular tourist circuits in Maharashtra being a combination of Pilgrimage and Adventure tourism themes, most of the tourists travel with their family or in a group of 6-8 persons. None of the domestic tourists contacted were travelling on a package tour as the survey was carried out during the off-season.

Most of the domestic tourists (almost all) travelled by road to all the destinations visited. This is due to good road connectivity between places and popular tourist destinations being near to the major National Highways in Maharashtra. With a good connectivity provided by MSRTC buses, tourists prefer road as the mode of transport. Many tourists travelling with groups travel by their own or hired vehicle and Average length of stay at a single destination for domestic tourists is 1-2 days. This is because most destinations are part of existing tourist circuit covered in 5-6 days.

It is noteworthy that the probability of repeat visits to the same destination in Maharashtra is as high as 50%.

7.5.1.1 Demographic profile of Domestic tourist visiting the state

(i) Gender

Amongst the tourists who avail of services from the operators, 60% are male tourists whereas 40% are female tourists.
(ii) Age group
The age distribution of tourists travelling with tour operators is as shown below. As the purpose of visit of majority of tourists travelling with tour operators is either pilgrimage or leisure, the tourists of age group from 35-64 constitute around 55% of the tourists handled by tour operators. Tourists prefer tour operators for multi-destination tours like Ashtavinayak, Konkan Darshan etc. Amongst the tourists handled by tour operators, more percentage is of tourists travelling with their families than those travelling alone or with friends.

7.5.1.2 Average length of stay and spending per person
According to tour operators, the average length of stay varies according to the tour undertaken. For tours out of Maharashtra, the average duration of stay is around 10-15 days whereas for tours within Maharashtra, the average duration of tour is around 5-6 days and the average duration of stay at a particular destination is 2 days.

The tour operators surveyed were of the opinion that barring Accommodation, Food and Communication, all other facilities like entertainment and shopping avenues, guide services, tour/ taxi operators Civic amenities, banking and facilities for elderly and disabled at most destinations need improvement.

7.5.1.3 Main areas of concern / Other observations
- Domestic tourists (within the state) prefer to travel on their own within Maharashtra. They prefer a tour operator for tours of other states.
- Highest number of tourist arrivals is witnessed in the western region of Maharashtra.
- A single tour includes more than one theme such as pilgrimage as well as leisure.
- Major tourist season is between the months of April to August.
- Most of the tourists are of a mid-income group of Rs 1 – 2.5 Lacs per annum.
- Basic infrastructure is available at all places where the duration of stay is more than 8-9 hours. There is a lack of basic infrastructure at stop over locations.

7.5.1.4 Problems faced during stay
The major problems faced by tourists (according to the tour operators) are:
1. Lack of availability of trained guides.
2. Lack of availability of public amenities at tourist destinations.
3. Lack of good accommodation facilities at secondary destinations
4. Poor maintenance and upkeep of historic monuments and forts.
5. Poor cleanliness and hygiene at tourist attractions.

7.5.1.5 Important fairs and festivals and tourist season

More than fairs and festivals, tour operators depend on vacations and holidays for their major business income. The tourist season as mentioned earlier is in the period of May-June (summer vacations) and November – January (Diwali and Christmas vacations).

7.5.2 Characteristics and Purpose of visit of foreign tourists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs of foreign tourists surveyed</th>
<th>Heritage sites, Beaches, Culture and business experience sought</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length of stay</td>
<td>Average 2-4 days in Maharashtra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Origin of visitors</td>
<td>Europe and Japan are major countries of origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total average expense per day per person</td>
<td>$ 58.33 US</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on various tourism products</td>
<td>Accommodation – 49 %, Food – 21%, Transport – 23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main areas of concern</td>
<td>Sanitation, Emergency medical facility, Roads and transport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Majority of the foreign tourists coming into Maharashtra are either business tourists intending to stay in major metros for business purposes or tourists who use Mumbai as an entry and exit point in India. According to the Tourist statistics 1999 released by Ministry of tourism, the share of tourists visiting India for business purposes is 54.5%. Out of the foreign tourists, 56% are normally travel alone followed by 33% travelling with a group and the remaining along with family. The reason for this trend is often linked with the purpose of the tour. Many foreign tourists with special interest visit Buddhist heritage monuments, since such a visit is more of a study tour rather than a leisure trip, they prefer to travel individually or in a group of 2-3. Foreign tourists visiting for the first time generally prefer a package tour. Unlike domestic tourists who prefer road transport, foreign tourists generally use a combination of two modes of transport to reach a destination. Railways is used to reach the base city like Mumbai, Aurangabad, etc and road is used to reach the actual destination. The average spending per day per person of foreign tourists is around $ 58.33.
7.5.2.1 Satisfaction level with tourist facilities
Roads, sanitation and emergency medical facilities were the most inadequate components of tourism infrastructure in Maharashtra, according to the foreign tourists. On a scale of 1-5, emergency medical facilities get a poor ranking while roads get an average ranking. Other areas for improvement specifically at foreign tourist destinations are those falling in the Average category on the above scale. Better connectivity, accommodation, banking facility and shopping facility should be the priority areas of development at foreign tourist destinations.

7.5.2.2 Problems faced during stay
Major problems faced by foreign tourists during the visit were
- Lack of proper signage’s
- Lack of means of transport
- Lack of money changing facilities
- Cheating by Auto drivers, guides, touts etc.

7.5.2.3 Suggestions for improvement of tourist destination
Some of the suggestions made by foreign tourists for improvement of tourist destinations were
1. Improvement in hygiene and cleanliness.
2. Provision of proper signage’s in English.
3. Improving the availability of trained guides conversant with English.

7.6.1 Satisfaction level with tourist facilities
Average rating for each component was found to reveal gaps in the infrastructure availability throughout the state. Since the requirements of tourists at en-route destinations and camping destinations vary, the composite rating for these two types of destination was found separately. Since the main mode of transport within Maharashtra is road, very few responses were received on these aspects of infrastructure. These were not considered while developing the composite index. The average rating for different components related to tourism found

7.6.2 Satisfaction Survey for tourism related infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satisfactory Level</th>
<th>En Route Destination</th>
<th>Camping Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>Site Seeing</td>
<td>Accommodation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Safety</td>
<td>Road, Safety, Site Seeing,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The camping destinations in Maharashtra offer good overall satisfaction to tourists. These destinations however get only average ranking in terms of Medical services, Banking, Shopping facility and guide services. These aspects need to be considered while defining the tourism development plan for this region. For en route and day tour destinations, factors such as accommodation, banking and emergency medical services are of less importance. These factors need to be developed only after development of that destination as a camping destination. Thus, a short term project with an ability to increase the duration of visits must be considered. Providing good shopping/entertainment facility and providing guides may serve this purpose.

7.7 Strategies for Improvement

1. The effort to attract foreign tourists to Sindhudurg district will be based on the level of marketing- i.e. making Sindhudurg destinations visible on international- tourist map. Hence, it is required to enhance the marketing effort
2. Improvement of quality of services like better hotels, 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.
1. Increased number of Tour operators establishments with on-line facility for booking.
2. Improvement in travel routes and mode of transports
3. Availability of banking facility with ATM, forex.
4. Improvement of security systems like close circuit TV.
5. Eradication of theft practices like cheating by auto drivers/shop keepers/ guides etc.
6. Establishment of grievance cell, police, guards, first-aid cell for the safety of tourists.
7. Eradication of beggars, pick pocketers, thief.
8. Improvement of parking facility and better management of large number tourists especially at pilgrim sites at the times of festival.
9. Selection of a destination for various tourism projects should match with the spending power of the type of visitors visiting that destination.

**Accommodation**

There are many popular hotels in Sindhudurg. Farmhouses and home stays situated in the countryside besides budget hotels in the town area are the options tourists can choose from while visiting Sindhudurg. The Malvan city center offers good staying options like star hotels, budget accommodations, resorts. MTDC guest houses and lodges with basic amenities to choose from are available at Malvan, the MTDC resorts at Ganapatipule and Tarkali. Coastal stretch from Malvan to Tarkarli nowadays accommodates flooding tourist. In peak it is uncontrollable. Walk in tourist has to suffer. Beach line and dunes are dotted with Malvani Home stays, but many named as resorts. Some registered and some not registered, some good ones and some unhygienic.

List of few hotels with details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>PhoneNo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hornbill</strong></td>
<td>3,2,1 star hotels</td>
<td>Panditnagari, Opp Saraswat Bank,</td>
<td>02367-230025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hotel Anant</strong></td>
<td>3,2,1 star hotels</td>
<td>Bijlinagar, Kankavli, Near Gadh River,</td>
<td>02367-232156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hotel Konkan Kinara</strong></td>
<td>3,2,1 star hotels</td>
<td>Malvan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hotel Malvan Kinara</strong></td>
<td>3,2,1 star hotels</td>
<td>1272/A,Dandi Malvan, Meghnad Dhuri,</td>
<td>02365-251078/253365, 9422096765/9823360446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neelam’S Countryside</strong></td>
<td>3,2,1 star hotels</td>
<td>M.K.G.(Mumbai-Kankavli-Goa) Road,Kankavli, Janvali, - 416602</td>
<td>(02367) 233409, 231133/34/35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purvaja Smriti</strong></td>
<td>3,2,1 star hotels</td>
<td>Devbagh,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sai Palace</strong></td>
<td>3,2,1 star hotels</td>
<td>Kankavli, Kankavli Railway Station, 416602</td>
<td>02367-233441, 9422633055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sun _ N _ Sand Malvan</strong></td>
<td>3,2,1 star hotels</td>
<td>Somwar Peth, - 416606</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Supportive Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Branch Name</th>
<th>Bank/ATM</th>
<th>Banks address &amp; Contact details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bank of Baroda</strong></td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>Apoorva Hotel, B.K.G.Rd, Sindhudurg - 416602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone :- 02167-231184, Email :- <a href="mailto:kanakv@bankofbaroda.com">kanakv@bankofbaroda.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bank of India</strong></td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>Gram Panchayat House, Morye Complex, Sindhudurg – 416602, Phone :- 02367-233070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Email :- <a href="mailto:Kankavali.Ratnagiri@bankofindia.co.in">Kankavali.Ratnagiri@bankofindia.co.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bank of India</strong></td>
<td>ATM</td>
<td>Apoorva Hotel, Kankavali, Sindhudurg - 416602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central Bank of India</strong></td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>Satarda, Satarda Branch, Sawant Wadi, Sindhudurg - 416514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone :- 02363-268622, Email :- <a href="mailto:bmanthan2207@centralbank.co.in">bmanthan2207@centralbank.co.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federal Bank</strong></td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>Achara Road, Kankavli Post, Sindhudurg - 416602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone :- 2367-233876, 2367-233960, Email :- <a href="mailto:kan@federalbank.co.in">kan@federalbank.co.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federal Bank</strong></td>
<td>ATM</td>
<td>Achara Road, Kankavli Post, Sindhudurg - 416602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sindhudurg coop bank</strong></td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>, Kankavali , Sindhudurg – 416602; Phone :- 2367-232272/232036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>State Bank of India</strong></td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>, A &amp; P Sindhudurg Nagari , Sindhudurg - 416812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone :- (02362) 228711; Email :- <a href="mailto:sibi.04511@sbi.co.in">sibi.04511@sbi.co.in</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Union Bank of India</strong></td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>, Bazaar Street, Sindhudurg - 416602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone :- 02367 – 232054; Email :- <a href="mailto:cbstkankavali@unionbankofindia.com">cbstkankavali@unionbankofindia.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access to Beaches

Approximately 17 km from Malvan, Tondavali is a long stretch with pedestrian accesses hidden within private properties. It is difficult to find other soul on this beach. Similar problem is faced by tourists in Tarkarli, devbag and few other beaches.

7.10 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 1900228 jobs will be created.
## JOBS ESTIMATE FROM DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM DESTINATIONS AT SINDHUDURG DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>DESTINATIONS</th>
<th>EMPLOYMENT GENERATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PROPOSAL FOR GATEWAY DEVELOPMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VIJAYADURG FORT, BEACH</td>
<td>39280.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>WAGHOTAN/ KHAREPATAN CREEK</td>
<td>4875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RECEPTION CENTER AT KHAREPATAN, KANKAVALI TALUKA</td>
<td>8236.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GAGANBAWDA GHAT</td>
<td>19500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PHONDA GHAT / PHONDA GHAT VILLAGE TOURISM</td>
<td>19500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>KANKAVALI TOWN</td>
<td>27502.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ORAS TOWN</td>
<td>11731.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>MALVAN TOWN</td>
<td>46995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>MALVAN BEACH / SINDHUDURG FORT</td>
<td>89739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>KUDAL TOWN</td>
<td>19500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CRAFT VILLAGE SAWANTWADI</td>
<td>19780.8</td>
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### District Tourism Master Plan for Sindhudurg District

#### (x) Plan outlays for tourism

The plan outlay & expenditure of 11th Five Year plan and outlay for 12th Five Year Plan & Annual plan 2012-13 for Tourism Sector is as under:-

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CHAPTER 8: INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR TOURISM

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.

8.1 Human resource development
8.1.1 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.

8.1.2 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 by MTDC on a periodic basis (twice a year). At these meets, MTDC could update the tour operators and travel agents about the current status of tourism infrastructure availability at various destinations.

8.1.3 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. This would create employment opportunities for local students in upcoming tourism projects in that region.

8.1.4 Special training programs on needs of foreign tourists

MTDC should conduct training programs 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 in Maharashtra.

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

8.2 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.

It should be noted here that 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 8.1 target group: Foreign tourists, Suggested Media Mix

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<th>Television</th>
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(v) Road shows and exhibitions

Maharashtra tourism department should take part in international tourism exhibitions to propagate and enhance the “Maharashtra Unlimited” brand image amongst international tourists and tour operators.

Table 8.2 target group: Domestic tourists, Suggested Media Mix

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<th>Travel guide</th>
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( vi) 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.
(i) **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.

**8.3 Special efforts for promotion**

Destinations in Maharashtra are primarily domestic destinations confined to tourists from within the state. Maharashtra needs to market its destinations throughout India to attract interstate visitors. More stress must be laid to address tourists from other states. Moreover, within Maharashtra, the “word of mouth” plays a big role in promoting the tourist destinations. Destinations in Maharashtra can be marketed in other states and throughout India through television game shows. Sponsoring all expenses paid tours to destinations in Maharashtra to winners of TV game shows could be one of the ways to market Maharashtra destinations to medium and high-income groups. Maharashtra tourism could also be marketed by holding road shows and exhibitions on Maharashtra tourism in states like Gujarat and West Bengal.

**8.4 Alliances with transporters, international airways, and international tour operators**

MTDC could go in for alliances with international and domestic transporters and tour operators outside Maharashtra for Joint destination promotion campaigns.

**8.5 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.

The facilities available at Tourist information centres are

(a) Information Kiosks

(b) Help desk providing related literature and brochures

(c) Booking services for Conducted / Package Tours, Transport and Hotel accommodation.
Full fledged TIC could be provided at important gateways and major destinations while interactive information kiosks could be provided at major railway stations, airports, bus terminals and high budget hotels.

8.6. The State level Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority

The State level Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority (MCZMA) was constituted by the Ministry of Environment & Forests under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Authority have the power to take the necessary measures for protecting and improving the quality of the coastal environment and preventing, abating and controlling environmental pollution in the coastal areas. The Authority shall deal with environmental issues relating to Coastal Regulation Zone which may be referred to it by the State Government, the National Coastal Zone Management Authority or the Central Government.
CHAPTER 9: INVESTMENT PLANNING

Thus total investment needed for developing all tourist spots along with tourist circuit is **rupees One thousand five hundred and forty One Crores** apart from projects by State/ Central Government which are not directly under tourism like railway, airport and other developments which will be taken up on PPP/ BOT basis.

**COST ESTIMATE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM DESTINATIONS AT SINDHUDURG DISTRICT**

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<th>S. NO.</th>
<th>DESTINATIONS</th>
<th>AMOUNT (RS. IN CRORE)</th>
<th>EMPLOYMENT GENERATION</th>
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### District Tourism Master Plan for Sindhudurg District

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| | EQUIPMENT AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT | 11.80 | 9204 |
| | PARAGLIDING | 7.08 | 5522.4 |
| | WATER SPORTS EQUIPMENT | 1.89 | 1474.2 |
| | MOUNTINEERING EQUIPMENT | 1.89 | 1474.2 |
| | ROPE WAYS (2 NOS) | 47.20 | 36816 |
| | ROAD WORKS | 70.80 | 55224 |
| | FOREST GUARD TRAINING INSTITUTE | 4.72 | 3681.6 |
| | LIFE GUARD TRAINING CENTER | 7.72 | 6021.6 |
| | HOTEL MANAGEMENT COLLEGE | 23.60 | 18408 |
| **TOTAL** | | 176.70 | 137826 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | | 2436.19 | 1900228.2 |

### Phase Wise Development of Tourism Destinations at Sindhudurg District

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**TOTAL**
CHAPTER 10: STRATEGIES

Summary of 20 years Perspective plan for sustainable development of tourism in Sindhudurg 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.

10.1 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

7.9 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 craftsmanship, 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
   6. Beaches
   7. Bio-diversity parks
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.

(ii) 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.
10.2 Funding Options for Tourism Projects

10.2.1 Special Incentives For Sindhudurg District Under Tourism Policy

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.**

The incentive includes following components:-

1. Hotels, Resorts and Health Farms (of V star category, minimum 10 lettable rooms with 25% should with attached toilets)
2. Water Sports (minimum 10 sports equipments)
3. Arts and Crafts Village(5 acres of land with facility for minimum 10 artisans and not less than 1000 sq ft multipurpose hall and display area)
4. Golf Course (with minimum 9 holes and minimum area 50 acres)
5. Camping and tent facility (minimum 5 tents on area not less than 1 acre)

The special tourism areas identified by the state government in Konkan sector are :

1. Thane district: coastal talukas of Dahanu, Palghar, Bassein, Thane
2. Raigad district: coastal talukas of Alibag, Murud, Shrivardhan, Uran
3. Ratnagiri district: coastal talukas of Rajapur, Ratnagiri, Guhagar, Dapoli, Mandangarh.

4. Sindhudurg district: coastal talukas of Vengurla, Malwan, Deogard

**Special tourism area identified by the government of India**

5. The coastal stretch of 84km in length and 1 km in breadth from the high tide line to the sea between Sindhudurg fort and Vijaydurg fort (from village Vijaydurg in Devgard Taluka to village Deobag in Malwan Taluka of Sindhudurg district)

Government of India has offered two types of incentives under SSTA (SPECIAL TOURISM AREA IDENTIFIED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT) and CSTA (SPECIAL AREA IDENTIFIED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)
Sindhudurg district falls under both the category. The incentives offered to Sindhudurg district are as follow:-

1. **For SSTA**
   a. **Sales Tax**: total exemption without any ceiling up to 5 years from the date of EC
   b. **Refund Of Octroi**: 5 years from the date of EC
   c. **Refund Of Electricity Duty**: while electricity duty will be charged at industrial rate from the date of EC, it will be refunded 5 year from the date of EC
   d. **Luxury Tax**: total exemption upto 5 years from the date of EC
   e. **Freezing Of Electricity Rates And Water Charges**: 5 years from the date of EC
   f. **Embargo On Fresh Taxes And Levies In Respect Of Electricity Duty, Luxury Tax, Sales Tax, Octroi, Water Charges And Electricity Charges**: 5 years from the date of EC.

2. **For CSTA**
   a. **Sales Tax**: total exemption without any ceiling up to 10 years from the date of EC
   b. **Refund Of Octroi**: 10 years from the date of EC
   c. **Refund Of Electricity Duty**: while electricity duty will be charged at industrial rate from the date of EC, it will be refunded 10 year from the date of EC
   d. **Luxury Tax**: total exemption upto 10 years from the date of EC
   e. **Freezing Of Electricity Rates And Water Charges**: 10 years from the date of EC
   f. **Embargo On Fresh Taxes And Levies In Respect Of Electricity Duty, Luxury Tax, Sales Tax, Octroi, Water Charges And Electricity Charges**: 10 years from the date of EC.

3. The area under Group D( excluded for CSTA & SSTA area) :-
   **Ratnagiri District Chiplun**
   **Sindhudurg : Kankavali, Kudal , Vaibhavwadi**
   Group D area is eligible for the following incentive:-
   a. **Sales Tax**: 90% of the fixed capital investment up to 9 years from the above date of EC
   b. **Refund Of Octroi**: 9 years from the date of EC
   c. **Refund Of Electricity Duty**: not available
   d. **Luxury Tax**: total exemption upto 5 years from the date of EC

4. The area under Group D+( excluded for CSTA & SSTA area) :-
   **Ratnagiri District : Khed , Lanja, Sangameshwar**
   **Sindhudurg : Savantwadi**
   Group D+ area are eligible for the following incentive:-
a. **Sales Tax**: 125% of the fixed capital investment up to 12 years from the above date of EC  
b. **Refund Of Octroi**: 12 years from the date of EC  
c. **Refund Of Electricity Duty**: not available  
d. **Luxury Tax**: total exemption up to 5 years from the date of EC

### 10.2.2 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
10.2.3 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.

10.2.4 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.

10.2.5 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 plan1997-2002 and the proposed assistance in 2002 – 2003 are as follows

10.2.6 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.
10.3 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.

10.4 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.

10.5 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.

10.5.1 Controled Development Activities In Western Ghats

Environment Ministry has issued directions to six state governments prohibiting development activities including mining and quarrying in the 60,000 sq km ecologically sensitive area of Western Ghats, which recommended prohibition on development activities in 37 per cent of natural landscape that has high biological richness.

In its order issued to Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat on Wednesday 13th November 2013, the ministry directives has come into force with immediate effect and remain in force till further orders. The 37 per cent of natural landscape identified by the 10-member High Level Working Group under Kasturirangan has low forest fragmentation, low population density and containing protected areas, world heritage sites and tiger and elephant corridors has been identified as Ecologically Sensitive Area.

According to the direction, activities including mining, quarrying, sand mining, thermal power plants, building and construction projects of 20,000 sq m area and above and township and area development projects with an area of 50 ha and above or with built up area of 1,50,000 sq m and above will not be allowed in these areas. The ministry has also imposed a strict ban on all red category industries which are identified as heavily polluting by it.

10.5.2 Coastal Zone Development CRZ NOTIFICATION 2011

On January 07, 2011 the Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) released Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification 2011 to replace CRZ Notification of 1991 to regulate all developmental activities in the inter-tidal area and within 500 metres on the landward side. Also for the first time, an Island Protection Zone Notification (IPZ), 2011 was released to cover Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep.

10.5.2.1 The main objectives of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 are:
• To ensure livelihood security to the fishing communities and other local communities living in the coastal areas;
• To conserve and protect coastal stretches and;
• To promote development in a sustainable manner based on scientific principles, taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas and sea level rise due to global warming.

In the 1991 Notification the CRZ area was classified as CRZ-I (ecological sensitive), CRZ-II (built-up area), CRZ-III (Rural area) and CRZ-IV (water area). In the 2011 Notification the above classification is retained. The only change is the inclusion of CRZ-IV, which includes the water areas up to the territorial waters and the tidal influenced water bodies. For the very first time, a separate draft Island Protection Zone Notification has been issued for protection of the islands of Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

10.5.2.2 The CRZ Notification, 2011 clearly lists out the areas that fall within the category of CRZ-I. It includes:-

(i) Ecologically sensitive areas and the geomorphological features that play a primary role in maintaining the integrity of the coast.

- Mangroves, in case mangrove area is more than 1000 square metres, a buffer area of 50 metres shall be provided;
- Corals and coral reefs and associated biodiversity;
- Sand Dunes;
- Mudflats which are biologically active;
- National parks, marine parks, sanctuaries, reserve forests, wildlife habitats and other protected areas under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 (53 of 1972), the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (69 of 1980) or Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986); including Biosphere Reserves encompassing:
  - Salt Marshes;
  - Turtle nesting grounds;
  - Horse shoe crabs habitats;
  - Sea grass beds;
  - Nesting grounds of birds;
  - Areas or structures of archaeological importance and heritage sites;

(ii) The area between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line.

The activities permitted in CRZ-I under the 2011 Notification are the activities that were permissible under the 1991 Notification as amended from time to time. These relate to the following:-

(i) No new construction shall be permitted in CRZ-I except;

- Projects relating to the Department of Atomic Energy;
- Pipelines, conveying systems including transmission lines;
• Facilities that are essential for activities permissible under CRZ-I;
• Installation of weather radar for monitoring of cyclones movement and prediction by the Indian Meteorological Department;
• Construction of trans-harbour sea link and roads on stilts or pillars without affecting the tidal flow of water, between LTL and HTL.
• Development of green field airport already permitted at only Navi Mumbai;

(ii) Between Low Tide Line and High Tide Line in areas which are not ecologically sensitive, the following may be permitted;

• Exploration and extraction of natural gas;
• Construction of dispensaries, schools, public rain shelter, community toilets, bridges, roads, jetties, water supply, drainage, sewerage which are required to meet the needs of traditional inhabitants living within the biosphere reserves after obtaining approval from concerned CZMA.
• Salt harvesting by solar evaporation of seawater;
• Desalination plants;
• Storage of non-hazardous cargo such as edible oil, fertilizers and food grain within notified ports;
• Construction of trans-harbour sea links, roads on stilts or pillars without affecting the tidal flow of water.

10.5.2.3 The Notification defines CRZ-II as the areas which are developed up to or close to the shoreline and falling within municipal limits. Buildings are permissible on the landward side of the existing road, authorized structure or hazardous line where there are no authorised structures. Other activities such as desalination plants and storage of non-hazardous cargo are also permissible. The Floor Space Index and Floor Area Ratio for construction projects shall be as on 19.2.1991 except for those specified in the CRZ Notification, 2011 which is mainly for slum redevelopment and redevelopment of dilapidated structures.

10.5.2.4 CRZ-III areas are those areas that are relatively undisturbed and do not fall under either in Category I or II and also include rural and urban areas that are not substantially developed.

All permissible activities for CRZ-III as listed in the CRZ Notification, 1991 are retained in the Notification. Between 0-200 metres from HTL is a No Development Zone where no construction shall be permitted. Only certain activities relating to agriculture, horticulture, gardens, pasture, parks, play field, forestry, projects of Department of Atomic Energy, mining of rare minerals, salt manufacture from seawater, facilities for receipt, storage, regasification of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas, facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources and certain public facilities may be permitted in this zone.

Between 200-500 metres of HTL, construction and repair of houses of local communities, tourism projects including green field airport at Navi Mumbai, facilities for receipt, storage, degasification of petroleum products and liquefied natural gas, storage of non-hazardous cargo, desalination plants, facilities for generating power by non-conventional energy sources are permissible.
10.5.2.5 The aquatic area from low tide line upto territorial limits is classified as CRZ-IV including the area of the tidal influenced water body. In CRZ-IV areas, there is no restriction on the traditional fishing and allied activities undertaken by local communities. However, no untreated sewage, effluents or solid waste shall be let off or dumped in these areas. A comprehensive plan for treatment of sewage generating from the city must be formulated within a period of one year from the date of issue of this Notification and be implemented within two years thereafter.

10.5.2.6 Special Provisions for the Fisher-folk Communities

Since the fishing communities traditionally live in the coastal areas, they have been given primary importance when drafting the CRZ Notification 2011.

One of the stated objectives of the Notification is “to ensure livelihood security to the fisher communities and other local communities, living in the coastal areas... and to promote development through sustainable manner based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas, sea level rise due to global warming.”

The following are the provisions in the 2011 Notification that address the issues relating to fishermen community:-

(i) Water area up to 12 nautical miles and the tidal influenced water bodies have been included under the Coastal Regulation Zone areas in order to:

- control the discharge of untreated sewage, effluents and the disposal of solid wastes as such activities endanger the fish and their ecosystem;
- Conserve and protect habitats in the marine area such as corals and coral reefs and associated biodiversity, marine sanctuaries and biosphere reserves, sea grass beds etc. which act as spawning, nursery and rearing grounds for fish and fisheries;
- Regulate activities in the marine and coastal waters such as dredging, sand mining, discharge of waste from ships, construction like groynes, breakwaters, etc. including reclamation which have serious impacts on fishing and allied activities;
- Enable studies of the coastal and marine waters with regard to the impact of climate change and the occurrence of disasters which have serious impacts on the livelihood and property of the fisher-folk communities;

It may be noted that no restrictions are being imposed on any fishing activities and allied activities of the traditional fishing communities in this area.

(ii) At several coastal stretches of the country the fishermen and their dwelling units are in danger due to erosion which is occurring primarily due to manmade activities. The development of such manmade foreshore activities shall be regulated after identifying and demarcating the coast as falling in the high eroding category, the medium eroding category or the stable sites category.
(iii) While preparing the Coastal Zone Management Plans the infrastructures essential for fishing communities must be clearly demarcated and fishing Zones in the water bodies and the fish breeding areas shall also be clearly marked.

(iv) The 2011 Notification requires the Coastal Zone Management Authorities to invite comments on the draft Coastal Zone Management Plan from stakeholders. This will ensure that for the first time, local communities including fishermen communities, will have a say in the preparation of the CZMPs.

(v) The Notification allows infrastructural facilities for the local fishing communities to be constructed in the CRZ-III area.

(vi) Reconstruction, repair works of dwelling units of local communities including fisheries in accordance with local Town and Country Planning Regulations has been made permissible.

(vii) In CRZ-III areas where 0-200 metres is a No Development Zone (NDZ), to meet the demands of dwelling units of traditional coastal communities including fisher-folk, the NDZ has been reduced to 100 metres. Hence, dwelling units of such communities can be constructed 100-200 metres from High Tide Line along the seafront with the approval of the State Government and the MoEF.

10.5.2.7 The 2011 Notification lists out certain measures that have to be taken to prevent pollution in the coastal areas/coastal waters. The disposal of wastes and effluents into coastal waters is a prohibited activity. All coastal states are required to ensure that:

- The existing practice of discharging untreated waste and effluents is phased out within a period not exceeding two years.
- Dumping of solid waste is phased out within one year from the commencement of the Notification.
- An Action Plan is to prepared for dealing with pollution in coastal areas and waters and in a time bound manner.
- The Action Plan is submitted to MoEF who would provide technical and financial assistance.

10.5.2.8: NO DEVELOPMENT ZONE: Implementation of CRZ notification and its implication

The CRZ notification has put too many restrictions on the development along the coast. In Maharashtra, with its coast line 720 km and 54 river creeks, significant stretches in land are badly hit by the CRZ notification. It is posing several problems before the planners and decision makers on one side and investors and developers in other. The CRZ notification as mentioned earlier has put too many restrictions on the development along the coast. Various important issues of CRZ notification and implication involved in the process of planning and development are as follow:

(a) Demarcation of high tide line
High tide line (HTL) in the coastal regulation zone notification is defined as line up to which highest high tide reaches in spring tides. It is delineated by walking over or remote sensing data or by helicopter survey. During delineation of HTL, the geographic coordinate of all-important landmarks is arrived at both in Everest and WGS 84 datum. The Chief Hydrographer to the Government of India is the authority to demarcate the high tide line and has got the proper expertise to demarcate such high tide line (HTL) during spring tide. This line is marked by bathymetric chart of the coastal area with the datum of chart being the lowest low tide.

(b) Demarcation of low tide line

The low tide line is the limit up to which the lowest low tide recedes during spring tide. This line would be arrived at by making a bathymetric chart of the coastal area with the datum of chart being the lowest low tide. For this simultaneous tidal observation would be carried out while bathymetric data is collected by expert surveyors and sounding reduced to the lowest low tide. The line along which zero meter depth occurs on this bathymetric chart is the low tide line.

(c) Dealing with the creeks

In case of creeks, CRZ notifications and subsequent supreme court judgment have stipulated that if the width of creek is up to 350 meters, the CRZ will be 100 meters from the creek and if the width exceeds 350 meters, it will be 150 meters from the creek. Now from where to measure the distance of 100 meters or 150 meters is a point of debate. Expert in the field of Hydrography say that it is possible to demarcate edge of the creek and in that case this distance can be measured from the edge. Other say that in case of creek, even the area up to the water spread will form coastal regulation zone.

Another point in respect of creeks is up to what distance inside the creek, the CRZ notification will be applied. British experts have opined that distance inside creek, where tidal effect of the wave comes to and end, should be considered as the distance inside creek for determines the coastal zone.

(d) Condition regarding mangroves

It is stipulated that in case of mangrove with an area of 1000m² or more, would be classified as CRZ with a buffer zone of at least 50 mt. Mangrove is a tropical tree growing, along the coast and requires saline water for its growth. Expert in this field say that mangrove are very important along the coast for breaking of tides and it is valuable resources having several direct uses. Hence proper the protection of mangrove is very important.

(e) Ecologically sensitive features demarcation

In order to implement CRZ Plan, it would be necessary to demarcate and survey of foreshore and offshore features which are ecologically sensitive such as mangrove, spawning ground of marine life, corals and other features like wetland, marsh, swamp, bays, estuaries, creeks, bunds and back waters that are influenced by Tidal action. Coral reefs are the spawning ground of aquatic life, and sea grass bed is important feeding ground for fishes. Mangrove and coral reefs also act as a buffer zone against wave and
tidal force, for stabilizing and safeguarding the coast. Before planning to make the CRZ plan chart, the proper evaluation of the coastal features and their proper measure is highly essential.

**Charting plan**

The compilation of CZR Plan charts is carried out from latest special Hydrographic Survey showing HTL. The details are picked up from analog or digital information available in Hydrographic Survey using modern cartographic technique. The chart is prepared on 1:25,000 scales with demarcation of 200 Mt. & 500 Mt. Lines from HTL along with limit of ecological sensitive areas, extent of coastal stretches and other necessary information required for CZR implementation. The charts will have identical coverage as Survey of India sheet and will be on polyconic projection on WGS-84/Everest datum. The digital copy of charts will be prepared for chart printing as and when required by users. Indian coastline and Island territories are estimated to be covered in about 265 CZR Plan charts.

An accuracy of + 10.5 meters is required to be maintained over the ground with survey on scale of 1:25,000. Larger scales charting with better accuracy will be done in very sensitive areas. The horizontal distance line of 500 mt. and 200 mt. from the high Tide line is marked on chart using prominent land or built up features and description of the same noted for future reference.

**Chart specification**

Some specifications are considered for making the CRZ chart. Such specification covers limit of chart, no. of charts, scale, horizontal datum, projection, vertical datum (lowest Astronomical Tides for bathymetry and MSL for topography), unit of measurement and size of charts. The topographical heights are mentioned in meter as per Navigational charts. The neat line size 92x60 cm is used for preparation of CRZ Plan chart (DE), which will include index below the map. Such special chart will have title information including title of chart in one block suitably located in the land area if possible and cautionary note for National/International boundaries.

Marginal Details such as publication legend, copyright legend and chart numbering are shown as per standard procedure for nautical charting. Publication legend is inserted centrally below the southern border of the chart. Copyright legend is shown completely below the publication legend on all charts.

**Chart contents**

Coastal Zone Regulation Plan chart includes high tide line, low tide line and depiction of 500 mt. and 200 mt. Line from coastline as main contents. The limit and index of ecologically sensitive area such as National Park near shore, sanctuaries, reserved forest and wild life habitats are shown very accurately. The sensitive features like mangroves coral reefs and area close to breeding and spawning ground of fish and other marine life are depicted with standard symbol given in INT 5020. The area which have already been developed up to shore line and partially built up urban area, near coast are shown on large scale CZR Plan charts. The new edition legend, adjoining chart number in magenta, panel box at top of right portion of chart and dimension in millimeter are very informatics content of CRZ Plan charts.
Charting source material
The integration of numerous source materials such as topographic, hydrographic, bathymetric and coastal features data into a balanced and harmonic composition on specified scale and projection is required for preparation of CRZ Plan chart. The various source materials used for CRZ Plan chart are named as follow:

(a) Topography:

A complete set of map on scale 1:25,000 published by Survey of India providing coastal coverage and cadastral map are used for depicting land detail and coastal stretches on CRZ chart. Aerial photographs are considered particularly for high tide and low tide period. Satellite imagery data both analog and digital form is used for demarcation and indexing of ecological sensitive features. The Geodetic data collected by Survey of India is also used for charting purpose.

(b) Hydrography:

Hydrographic survey is regularly carried out in entire coastal water as per requirements of agencies and available in analog and digital format. Presently the hydrographic data including coastal information is also available on large scale. Survey Ship of Naval Hydrographic Department collects the hydrographic data and result of local survey is also received periodically from State Port Authorities, Maritime State Government and Minor Port Survey Organization of Ministry of Transport including the coastal details and low water features. Hydrographic survey specifically for demarcation of HTL, LTL, 200mt. and 500mt. Line is carried out periodically along the coast. The published Nautical Chart by National Hydrographic Office covering the coastal area on large scale is also used as hydrographic source for CRZ plan chart.

(c) Digital database:

The CRZ Plan chart is digitized and composite design file of CRZ Plan chart is stored in database for each map project. The updation of this digital database is carried out regularly as and when new hydrographic or coastal data is received. Remote Sensing and Photogrammetry along with GIS technique play an important role to provide the various thematic data for charting. The data from Remote Sensing Satellite because of its synoptic and repetitive capability, have proved to be extremely useful in creating baseline inventories of coastal wetland, coral reef and mangroves, monitoring of protected area and detection of shore line change

Coastal regulation zone
In general the land between low tide line and high tide line is the coastal Regulation Zone. The rapidly increasing human population and industrial development along coast have resulted degradation of coastal ecosystems and diminishing the living resources. In order to conserve coastal resources by controlling their depletion and manage the development activities, the government regulations prohibit certain activities and also list the permissible activities within the CRZ.
10.5.3 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.

The April 13 notification further clarifies that a Tourism Zone consists of parks, gardens, recreation grounds, private gardens and private recreation grounds, making it amply clear that henceforth new commercial projects coming up on these plots could enjoy the benefit of the proposed FSI. Clearing the proposal, the Urban Development department said, “The government has received the representation that existing benefit of additional FSI to residential hotels in island city and suburbs shall also be extended in case of buildings to be constructed in Tourism Development Zones. The notification lays down the conditions of the offer in no uncertain terms. In order to avail the attractive FSI on TDZ, interested parties will have to pay a premium of 25 per cent on the existing rates decided by the state.
CHAPTER 11: PROJECT PRIORITISATION

11.1 Introduction
The projects identified during the study’s and analysed for the tourism development needs to be prioritized in terms of each project’s importance in Sindhudurg districts’ 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 Sindhudurg district:
- Strategic importance of tourism site/town: the Gateways
- Impact of the project: attractiveness of the node
- SME development potential

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

11.2.1 Thrust 1: TOURISM NODE EVALUATION: Prioritisation
Tourism Gateway Development
When evaluating the tourism gateway nodes, 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 gateway nodes that are closer to the direction of large number of tourists are given higher score for example of gateway i.e. Amboli and Dodamarg, expected to receive tourists from Karnataka and Mumbai are given higher score over the gateways that receive tourists from Pune.
and Kolhapur district i.e. received a high ranking out of 10. Project will furthermore obtain a high score in this category if the project has strong linkages with other potential and existing projects. The projects should also be aligned with government policies and legislation to adhere to a regional, provincial and national growth path.

Accordingly towns that have potential to receive tourists as gateway and have strength to hold them are proposed on a higher rank for developing them as “TOURISM TOWNS” i.e. it received a high ranking out of 10. The ranking includes economic, social and environmental criteria also. Three important towns “VENGURLA, VELAGAR and SAWANTWADI” are proposed to be developed as “TOURISM TOWNS”. Vengurla has the potential to be developed as a gateway from seaward side and Sawantwadi is a known gateway from landside i.e. connected by National highway and state highway and a frequently used route from Mumbai to Goa.

The descriptions of each sub-criterion 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 needed;
- Electricity Supply needed;
- Sanitation needed;
- Roads needed;
- Transport Services needed;
- Socio-Economic Indicators relating to the need to develop;

**Environmental**
- Fauna that needs to be conserved;
- Flora that needs to be conserved;

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

**Table 1: Ranking of Tourism gateways based on Access and Preference as per Tourists Needs**
### Table 2: Development of Gateways/ Entry Point Nodes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.</th>
<th>DESTINATIONS</th>
<th>RANKING</th>
<th>Phase wise Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PROPOSAL FOR GATEWAY DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 1 (within 5 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>VIJAYADURG FORT, BEACH</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>WAGHOTAN/ KHAREPATAN CREEK</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>RECEPTION CENTER AT KHAREPATAN, KANKAVALI TALUKA</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>GAGANBAWDA GHA T</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PHONDA GHAT / PHONDAGHAT VILLAGE TOURISM</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>KANKAVALI TOWN</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>OROS TOWN</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>MALVAN TOWN</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>MALVAN BEACH / SINDHUDURG FORT</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>KUDAL TOWN</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CRAFT VILLAGE SAWANTWADI</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>AMBOLI HILL STATION</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>VENGURLA TOWN</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>VELAGAR</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>REDI TOWN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>REDI BEACH</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>KIRANPANI-ARONDA KHADI AGRICULTURE TOURISM</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>BANDA HERITAGE VILLAGE TOURISM</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>DODAMARG TOWN</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Development of Gateways/ Entry Point Nodes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.</th>
<th>Entry Point</th>
<th>Through</th>
<th>Nearest Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kharepatan</td>
<td>Road - NH – 17</td>
<td>Devgad Taluka destinations – Vijaydurg, Girye, Devgad, Kunkeshwar etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gaganbawda</td>
<td>Road – SH – 115</td>
<td>Gaganbawda fort, Shivgad and nearby forest,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### District Tourism Master Plan for Sindhudurg District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Access Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vijaydurg</td>
<td>Road – New Coastal Highway (being built) – by sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Devgad Taluka destinations – Vijaydurg, Girye, Devgad, Kunkeshwar etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kankavali/Oras</td>
<td>Train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Malvan Taluka destinations like Malvan, Sindhudurg fort, Tarkarli, Devbag, Nivati, Sarjekot, Sea world (proposed) etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kudal</td>
<td>Train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shivpur Forest area, Talamba Dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Malvan</td>
<td>Sea Road– Coastal Highway Air (proposed at Chipli)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Malvan Taluka destinations like Malvan, Sindhudurg fort, Tarkarli, Devbag, Nivati, Sarjekot, Sea world (proposed) etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Phonda Ghat</td>
<td>Road from Kolhapur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dajipur Forest, Mahammadwadi Dam, Jungle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Amboli</td>
<td>Road From Kolhapur, NH–Mumbai -Bangalore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amboli Hill station, waterfalls, Jungle, Sawantwadi Darbar Fort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Sawantwadi Rly</td>
<td>Train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sawantwadi and Vengurla Taluka destinations like Amboli Hill station, waterfalls, Jungle, Sawantwadi Darbar Fort, Vengurla, Velagar, Shiroya, Redi, Kalvi, Khavana etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Redi – via Goa</td>
<td>Road–Coastal Highway (being built)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vengurla, Velagar, Shiroya, Redi, Kalvi, Khavana Redi Creek etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Dodamarg</td>
<td>Road connecting from Mumbai Goa NH through SH 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sawantwadi, Dodamarg, Tirali Dam, Pargad fort and nearby forest and further to Vengurla, Velagar destinations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kalvi Port</td>
<td>Sea from Mumbai/Goa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vengurla, Velagar, Shiroya, Redi, Kalvi, Khavana Redi creek etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Devgad Port</td>
<td>Sea from Mumbai/Goa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Devgad Taluka destinations – Vijaydurg, Girye &amp; other beaches, Devgad, Kunkeshwar etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Terekhol</td>
<td>Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vengurla, Velagar, Shiroya, Redi, Kalvi,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11.2.2 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 below.

**Table 3: Ranking of Tourism Nodes based on Preference as per Tourists Needs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>DESTINATIONS</th>
<th>RANKING</th>
<th>Phase wise Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PROPOSAL FOR TOURISM DESTINATIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phase 1 (within 5 yrs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>ANGIRA ISLAND /BANK</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>DEVGAD FORT AND DEVGAD BEACH</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>CHANDELI CAVES</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>FILM CITY AT DEVGAD</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>MANGO PARK, DEVGAD</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>DEVGAD BEACH</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>PHANASE BEACH</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>PADVANE BEACH</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>HERITAGE: VIMLESHWAR CAVE TEMPLE/RIVER BANK, WADA</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>HERITAGE : RAMESHWAR TEMPLE/ LAKE</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>GIRYE BEACH ( TWO LOCATIONS)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>HADI ISLAND, MALVAN</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tr>
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<td>32</td>
<td>SPORTS COMPLEX AT TABLE LAND, MALVAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>BIO-DIVERSITY PARK, MALVAN CREEK</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>ROCK SCULPTURE, MALVAN</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREEK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>BIRD'S PARK, DEVGAD TO SARJEKOT</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>SARJEKOT PORT AND CREEK</td>
<td>9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>TARKRILI BEACH</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>TARKARLI CREEK</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>UNDERWATER HOTEL/RESTAURANT, TARKARLI</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>DEVBAUG BEACH</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>TSUMANI ISLAND, DEVBAUG</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>DEVBAUG CREEK</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>EXCLUSIVE BEACH BHOGVE</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>44</td>
<td>DOLPHIN BREEDING CENTER, BHOGVE BEACH</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>KELUS- MOBAR BEACH</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>HONEYMOON RESORT KELUS KHADI, VENGURLA</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>TORTOISE BREEDING CENTER/SANCTUARY, VENGURLA</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>VENGURLA BEACH</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>ARAVALI- SHIRODA: HERITAGE VILLAGE</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>ARAVALI BEACH</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>SHIRODA BEACH</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>VELAGAR BEACH</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>KAUDA ISLAND</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>KARLI CREEK/RIVER</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>ECOTOURISM GROUP OF VILLAGES AT VENGURLA</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>INTERNATIONAL SPORTS ARENA/ FLOATING RESTAURANT, ARAVALI BEACH</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>ARAVALI BEACH</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>BIRD'S PARK, MOCHEMAD BEACH</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>MOCHEMAD BEACH</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>MOCHEMAD KHADI TANK</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# District Tourism Master Plan for Sindhudurg District

## Heritage and Cultural Sites
- **Heritage : Laxmi Narayan Temple/Lake/River Bank, Kudal**
- **Honeymoon Island Tourism, Mhartale Island, Redi**
- **Eco-Village Kavthan**
- **Kavthan Kahdi**
- **Terekhol River Bank**

## Natural Attractions
- **Sea Surfing at Rapan, Nivati Beach**
- **Aqua Farm, Near Nivati Beach**
- **Fisher Men Village: Bhogve, Bhogwa, Gavan Shelapi**
- **Exclusive Beach Nivati**
- **Nivati Fort**
- **Nivati Beach**
- **Sea Surfing at Rapan, Nivati Beach**
- **Honeymoon Island Tourism, Mhartale Island, Redi**
- **Eco-Village Kavthan**
- **Kavthan Kahdi**
- **Terekhol River Bank**
- **Elephant/Tiger Reserve at Amboli-Dodamarg Taluka**
- **Tilari Dam Dodamarg**
- **Amboli Forest Dodamarg**
- **Valley Walk in Amboli Ghat**
- **Shivpur Jungle Resort**
- **Amboli Valley Proposal**
- **Hiranyakesi River, Shiv Temple and Cave**
- **Amboli Waterfall**
- **Napane Waterfall**
- **Mangeli Waterfall**
- **Virdi Waterfall**
- **Savda Waterfall**
- **Vyagreshwar Waterfall**
- **Nagartas Waterfall**
- **Achara Beach and Creek**
- **Chivla Beach**
- **Wayagani Beach**
- **Tondavali Paradise Beach**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Landmark/Attraction</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>KHAVANE BEACH</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>KOCHRE BEACH</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>BAGAYAT BEACH</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>MITHBAV BEACH</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>KATWAN BEACH</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>BHARATGAD FORT</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>SARJEKOT FORT</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>RANGNAGAD FORT</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>SHIVGAD FORT</td>
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<td>GAGANGAD FORT</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>YASHVANT GAD FORT</td>
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</tr>
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<td>101</td>
<td>RAMGAD FORT</td>
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</tr>
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<td>102</td>
<td>PARAG GAD FORT</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>SAWANTWADI PALACE</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>SAGAR BUNGALOW</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>DUTCH WAKHAR, VENGURLA</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>MORYACHA DHONDA, MALVAN</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>HERITAGE STRUCTURES AT MITHBAV BEACH</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>ROCK SCULPTURE, KUDUPI VILLAGE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>REMAINS OF JAIN TEMPLES, KHAREPATAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>AYNARI CAVES, VAIBHAVWADI</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>ADVENTURE CAVES, AMBOLI</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>UNDERWATER ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDINGS, VENGURLA</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>WALAWAL BACKWATER</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>NERURPAR BACKWATER</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>KATWAN BACKWATER</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>DHAMPUR LAKE</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>MOTI LAKE</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Equipment and other development:**

- **PARAGLIDING**
11.2.3 Thrust 3: Business Development

Potential for SME (Small and Medium Economy) Development

The current status of development of tourism business at Sindhudurg is at the budding stage. To make it a high potential tourism focal point it is needed to involve local citizen in the mainstream of tourism. This is only possible by starting the efforts to involve local citizen at grass root level to make it the higher level like through Bed & Breakfast Scheme. Hence, weightage is given to small and medium sized business development that can be taken up by local citizen. It will also be a policy to give local citizen priority over outsiders.

This criterion evaluates the potential of a specific business development project to assist with small and medium sized business developments, whether the project will benefit or assist with development of SME’s either directly or indirectly. LED (Large Economy Development) projects, however also include indirect effects of the local economy and its community (social aspects), which are difficult to accurately measure and include aspects such as sustainable job creation and skills development.

Taking the above prioritisation criteria into consideration, a priority model was created. This project prioritisation model will be employed to assess the strategic importance of each of the potential SME/ LED projects. The model allows the allocation of different weights to each of the criteria elements according to importance. The project’s total score will ultimately determine the projects’ worth in terms of the development of Sindhudurg’s local economy.

In Sindhudurg all types of tourism are possible. The ultimate goal of making Sindhudurg an International Tourism shall be achieved only after developments as described in table below are achieved. (This may take many years to achieve).
### Table 2: Thrust for Development and Ultimate goals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THRUSTR 3: BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skills revitalization project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism Information Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide Tourism Industry Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and Infrastructure Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-regional Integration of Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism Industrial Recruitment and Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and Industry Supply Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Targeting and Regeneration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism Industry Investment Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small business forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME procurement/outsourcing database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agric. projects involving emerging farmers: Hydroponics, floriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small business development in accommodation facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME tour operators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THRUSTR 4: INTEGRATED TOURISM SECTOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improving road network and widening of roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement of signage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving infrastructure like drinking water supply and sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of tour operators</td>
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<td>Development/Establishment of Entertainment Venues</td>
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11.2.4 Phase 1 Development

In first phase of development, as discussed earlier it is best to just develop proper linkages to Sindhudurg district. There is also a need to advertise the varied tourism product of the district. The mindset of the locals will automatically change.

There is also a scope for developing 3 towns as tourism towns namely Sawantwadi, Vengurla and Velagar. Being close to Goa, the mindset of Local population is different and more accepting than rest of the district. Apart from that these towns are close to Goa and hence better connected via Goa airport, road travel, these towns are very picturesque as well and there are many destinations that can be visited from these towns. These towns have many well to do families as well which can be persuaded to opt for the Bed & Breakfast scheme.

Phase 1 Development:

1. Improve Linkages (entire district)
2. Improving basic amenities in all tourism destinations
3. Improve local travel by creating self help group for taxi / private cars etc.
4. Promote Bed & Breakfast Scheme/ Home stay Scheme (entire district)
5. Promote 3 towns – Sawantwadi, Vengurla, Velagar (as examples)
6. Developing phase I destinations

11.3 Action plan

- A vast number of direct and indirect services transactions across many economic sectors involving transactions with:
  - Airlines, Hotels, Guesthouses or Private Villas or Bed & Breakfast Scheme, homestay
  - Car Rental / Taxi companies
  - Public Utility Services
  - Water Sports Companies, Golf Clubs
  - Destination Management Companies
  - Yacht Charter Companies, Marine Transport Companies
  - Entertainers
Keeping in mind the local’s mindset, it will be advisable to start basic infrastructure development in first phase like increasing connectivity, increasing taxi services, promoting Bed & Breakfast Scheme in all possible locations as described in Table 1.

11.4 Economic Impacts

Development of tourism industry plays an important role in the overall socio economic development of tourism 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.

Moreover, tourism projects that do not the 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. The tourism development in Sindhudurg is at budding stage, private player in tourism and hospitality business will only be attracted to invest here when the tourism business become lucrative enough. To enhance the tourism business to that stage, it is necessary to encourage local citizens to be a part in this development process and in the growth of tourism economy that could last into higher economic status of the local citizen. This approach will reduce the initial burden on the government to invest, increase willingness of local citizen when the tourism sector will prove benefit to their economy and to reach the desired level for public participation investment.

11.4.1 Facilitated, nature-based activities

Among the target group, the most appealing features of activities are ease of arranging/facilitation and the ability to be invigorated, refreshed or exhilarated. This further confirmed a gap for facilitated activities in the region. Whilst any single activity is unlikely to reposition the region, a concentration of well-known and reputable facilitated nature-based activities could help to differentiate Sindhudurg from other locations within driving distance.
Best practice should include responsiveness and respect of the natural environment, pre-organised itineraries, and local expert knowledge guiding the facilitated experience.

11.4.2 Intra-regional transportation links

Links as described in Table 1 need to be propagated in a proper manner through various media options and making local population get involved in the process. To start with, the untapped paying tourist from Bangalore can be attracted through Belgaon Dodamarg road link. The Coastal Highway being built can also be tapped. Spillover of Goa tourist also can be tapped to destinations in Vengurla Taluka through just advertisements.

11.4.3 Signages

At present signages are not proper or no signages are placed at strategic location to help tourists move to the desired locations whether it is the tourism town or the linkages to reach the tourism destinations. In such case normal practices used are “Asking local people to find the way”, as the local people are only conversant in local language make it extra difficult for tourists to find and reach at the desired tourism location/ eateries. It is advisable to place signages showing prominent directions, destinations, eateries, accommodation points, taxi stands and km distances of these points from the point of the signage in Marathi/English and Hindi language. Such signages shall be placed at all gateways, at major roads junctions, atleast 25km before the gateways and at major towns like Bangalore/ Goa/Mumbai/ Pune/ Kolhapur/ Belgaon etc. Hoardings should be used as promotional media at major towns like Bangalore/ Goa/ Mumbai/ Pune/ Kolhapur/ Belgaon etc., 25km/50km before the gateways and at all major towns of Sindhudurg and important tourist destinations within district. Such hoardings should also be located at the gateways to Goa.

11.4.4 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, important tourist destinations of national level and at major towns like Bangalore/ Goa/ Mumbai/Bhopal and all state capitals. The facilities available at Tourist information centres are:

(a) Information Kiosks
(b) Help desk providing related literature and brochures
(c) Booking services for Conducted / Package Tours, Transport and Hotel accommodation.
Full fledged TIC could be provided at important gateways and major destinations while interactive information kiosks could be provided at major railway stations, airports, bus terminals and high budget hotels.

11.4.5 Media Publicity planning
Marketing and Publicity plays a pivotal role in successful implementation of a perspective tourism development plan. Publicity in the print and audio-visual media could be used to promote individual destinations, circuits and even the entire national. Such promotion of destinations could serve a dual purpose of attracting tourists as well as investments to that destination. Especial stress should be put for the correct information i.e. correcting the wrong information available at various websites which shows destinations of Sindhudurg districts located at Goa. This confuses the tourists and filters the tourists to Goa. Promotion of new websites for Sindhudurg offering various destination information and attractive packages for Honeymoon tourism/ conference tourism/ cultural tourism etc. with correct telephone numbers of travel and tour operators and hotel and accommodations.

The promotion campaigns should be arranged to promote selected destinations at major town and cities of national level, depending upon the target audience and development priority. A combination of media tools should be used like videos at U-Tube, webpage at social media sites like Facebook, free pamphlets /magazines in preferred airways that attract large air traffic like AirIndia, GoAir and also in International airways to target potential tourists. 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.

It should be noted here that 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, Sindhudurg as a destination should be promoted amongst international tourism writers. Tours should be hosted for travel writers from East Asian and European countries. The tourism could also be marketed by holding road shows and exhibitions on Maharashtra tourism in states like Gujarat, Karnataka and West Bengal and in East Asian and European countries.

11.4.6 Marketing strategy to attract investors
Opening a special development body (SPECIAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY(STDA)) to deal with the development issues, fast development and attracting private entrepreneurs, funding agencies like TFCI, MSFC, World Bank, ADB etc for investments in different types of projects shall be done. Several initiatives can be conceived to reach out to the potential investors to offer them opportunities to invest in tourism projects in the DISTRICT.

1. Seminars, presentations and exhibitions showcasing investment opportunities in the DISTRICT 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

11.4.7 FAM tours for tour operators
National and international tour operators should be called for a free visit to priority destinations of the DISTRICT 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 STDA and Alliances with transporters, international airways, and international tour operators

STDA could go in for alliances with international and domestic transporters and tour operators outside Maharashtra for Joint destination promotion campaigns.

11.4.8 Special training programs on needs for foreign tourists
STDA should conduct training programs 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 in the district.

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

11.4.9 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.

11.5 Human resource development
Additional tourism and visitor spend associated with closing product gaps will underpin significant economic activity in Sindhudurg. Using government policy and grant, the needed gaps in infrastructure can be fulfilled. This will also boost concepts of involving local citizen for their participation in the tourism related direct revenues that they might enjoy, the input output generated multipliers highlight that more regional economic impact associated with iconic accommodation, unique nature based accommodation, and relatively high-yielding/high turnover facilitated activities (e.g. zipline and adventure park facilities). In essence this reflects the likely scale of operations required to service the estimated demand/spending levels of these facilities.

11.5.1 Guide training Program
STDA shall conduct guide-training programs and life-guard training programs at important destinations. More emphasis should be laid on training of guides especially for foreign tourist.
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 life guard/guide-training program is also essential wherever non-conventional tourism projects such as water sports, scuba diving, eco-trail, trekking, community participation, and village tourism are suggested. Being comparatively new themes tourism, the guides/life guards 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. Stress shall be given on training local citizen for such programmes to make them enable to participate in the tourism development economic activities.

11.5.2 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 the district 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 by STDA on a periodic basis (twice a year). At these meets, STDA could update the tour operators and travel agents about the current status of tourism infrastructure availability at various destinations.

11.6 Financing tourism development

1. There are basic types of funding needs for the suggested projects in the Master Plan according to the nature of projects. 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, signages, etc would be the responsibility of the concerned government departments.

3. The other category of projects/activities such as marketing and publicity, human resource development (HRD), tourist information centres (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. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

11.6.1 Local community involvement

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.

The tours and travel services shall be best developed when local community participate in running and maintain the required standard of the service.

Guide services and life guard service also be developed with the involvement of local community participate. Similarly restaurants, eateries, public amenities, lodging under homestay, bread and bed scheme shall be promoted.

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.

11.6.1 Creating self-help groups
Promotion of self-help groups shall be an important action plan strategy. It would be promoted to motivate local citizen with the help of NGOs to form a group to avail financial assistance and grant/concessions for services like taxi and travel services, booking services, restaurant, water sports, adventure sports and other such tourism infrastructure facilities.

11.6.2 Employment generation for Women
As most of the major tourist destinations in the district 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 craftsmanship, 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.