

“ Sheel, Sharir, Adhyayan ”
Aundh Shikshan Mandal, Aundh

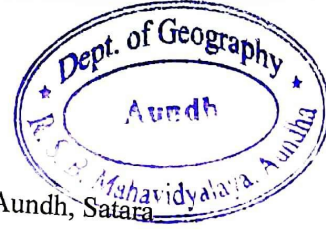
Raja Shripatrao
Bhagawantrao
Mahavidyalaya, Aundh.
(Satara)

Experiential Learning
Study Tour

M.A./M.Sc. Part 2

Subject: Geography


2019-2020





Aundh Shikshan Mandal's
Raja Shripatrao Bhagwantrao Mahavidyalaya, Aundh, Satara
PG Department of Geography
2019 2020

MA STUDY TOUR

Sr. No.	Name of Students	Name of study tour
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Aundh Shikshan Mandal, Aundh's
Raja Shripatrao Bhagawantrao Mahavidyalaya,
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Accredited by NAAC



P.G. Department of Geography
LABORATORY CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that Shri. / K^{ym} / S^{mt}. Potadar Tushar Dattatray has
satisfactorily carried

out the required Practical work / Projected work prescribed by

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR.

for the M.A./M.Sc. part-II Semester I/II/III/IV course in Geography and this Journal /
Tour Report represents his / her bonafide work in the year 20-20 2019-20

Exam Seat No. 127

Date:-

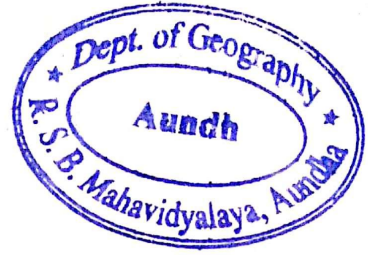
Rambel
Professor In charge

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Head
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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the study tour report was written and submitted by each one of us, is an original work conducted under the guidance Of Dr.Barkade J. D. Head of the the Department and Shri. Shinde S M. (Assistant Professor), (Miss) P.Y.Kamble, Department of Geography. the empirical finding in this report are based on our observations I have not Copied front any study tour report submitted to Shivaji University or any other Institutions.

Place: Aundh

Potadar
Student

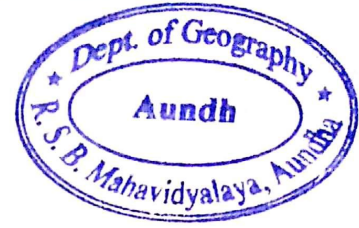
(Tushar Dattatray Potadar)

Date: March 2020



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Potadar
Student

Name - Tushar Dattatry Potadar

Place: Aundh

Date:



TOURISM

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a basic and most described human activity. It is a phenomenon of modern times it becomes a very complex activity in encompassing a wide variety of relationship of the world. Tourism is an industry considered to a destination transporting then housing filling and entertaining them upon travel. The money they spent and means which provides them foods, products. It is some what difficult to apply.

Tourism is a life industry requiring little capital investment it can be considered as commodity of mass consumption. It is the only industry which can utilize the include of country.

Concept of Tourism

Tourism is an activity of multi dimensional, multi faced involving money lives and associated economics activity in other words it can be regarded as whole range of individuals host and guest business organization and places put together some characteristic manner to produce a travel experience.

1. One who travels for a period of 24 hours or more in country other than in which he usually resides.
2. Hunziker and Kraft : Tourism is the some of phenomenon some of relationship arising from the travel and stay of non-residence in so far as they do not level to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity.
3. World Tourism Organization: Tourism is defined is the activity of a person travelling to a person outside there for less than a specific period of travel and whose main purpose of travel is other than exercise is an industry remunerated from the place visited.
4. Tourism is an considered with attracting to destination transporting them their housing, feeding, entertaining they unable and writing them to their homes or it is an industry which being mostly if consumer. Tourist money and people which provide goods and service.



TYPES OF TOURISM

1. Domestic Tourism : It is also known as international as well as national tourism. In India it is known as Deshatan. Generally domestic tourism means the moment outside normal domesil to other area within the boundaries of the nation.
2. Dream Tourism, Farm Tourism, and Rural Tourism: The term dream tourism is applied to a specific environmental oriented run sector of tourism industry. Travel is proposed to getting back to nature. Rural tourism is normally promoted by public organization while farm tourism supported by farmer community.
3. Cultural Tourism: Cultural tourism development is community based designed to important the socio-economic well-being of local residents to the concern in physical environment it also pin points the need for careful planning to protect the integrity of sites and minimize harmful impact.
4. Senior Citizen Tourism: A newly emerging trend in tourism basically for senior citizens of old people who lives I isolation especially in the west.
5. Educational Tourism : Educational tourism is under taken for seeking new things and for seeing new place. In another words it is under taken who acquire new knowledge through research and witness new place of importance
6. Group Tourism : Group tours are undertaken by studies of by groups of employs working in office or by the workers of a factory. Railway authority concession for tourist.
7. Sport Tourism : Today we see an increasing participant in many sport activity. Such as mountaining, walking, fishing, sun bathing, treckking, boating, surf riding etc.



SIGNIFICANCE OF TOURISM

As already maintained tourism is unique because in whole worlds industry without smokes, education without classrooms, integration legislation and diplomacy without formality. Tourism has an educational significance. It has a beneficially effect which is brought about through contact between people of different race and nationalities. Tourism in whole world cultural exchanges result in cultural enrichment of thus travel as well as of the receiving end. Cultural factors attracts tourists to designation, architecture, historical, monuments and birth places of famous man are often visited by tourist. Cultural is tourism main attraction works heritage sides are nothing but cultural sites. Such as the pyramids, the tower of London, The Taj Mahal of India, The Great wall of China. Tourism is a political and social significance.

The main economic significance of tourism money earned in places of normal resident is spent in place visited is common to all tourism. Tourism is an internal part of modern life as a force for social changes tourism has had an impact of the same order. In the last decades tourism has transformed the way the old looks and works.

Tourism is the largest single item in the world's foreign trade and for some countries it is already the most important export earner of foreign exchange.

TOURISM OF MAHARASHTRA

Modern Maharashtra is not the bustle of industrial and agriculture activity or the frenzied pursuit of wealth and progress alone. Very much part of the everyday scene anywhere in this State are the signs of its great religious, cultural, historical and martial heritages.

In Maharashtras, hundreds of shrines of all faiths that is almost as old as the religions. Everywhere in the State is to be found evidence of the artistic skills of a people whose culture goes back thousands of years. In song and dance, painting and sculpture, architecture and handicrafts, Maharashtra displays a fascinating variety of brilliant achievement that is nowhere more evident than in its cave-temples and Hindu shrines. All over Maharashtra are the relics of the glorious history the great Chhatrapati Shivaji bequeathed the Maratha



Empire. Apart from culture and history, Maharashtra offers traveller idyllic bliss in a land blessed by nature.

Maharashtra Offers quiet and beautiful hill stations like Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani, Lonavla, Khandala, Matheran, Chikhaldara and Golden beaches lapped by the blue water of the Arabian sea for such as Ganpatipule, Ratnagiri, Guhagar, Tarkarli, Vengurle, Naigaon and Alibag. The wild life sanctuaries in western ghat (Sahyadri) and in the Vidharbh region (Tadoba) increases the curiosity of the tourists.

Hundreds of shrines of all faith found every where in the state like lord Vitthal Temple at Pandharpur, Khandoba Temple at Jejuri and Pali (Satara), Tulja Bhavani Temple at Tuljapur, Trimvakeshwar Temple, Vani temple at Nashik, Bhimashankar Temple at Bhimashankar, Mahalaxmi Temple at Kolhapur, Gajanan Maharaj Temple at Shegaon, Swami Samrth Temple at Akkalkot, Saibaba Temple at Shirdi, Gurudwara at Nanded etc. are the import sites of great importance in Maharashtra. Every year millions of pilgrims visit there sites. And event like Kumbha-Mela at Nashik and various palkhi procession from all parts of Maharashtra to Pandharpur are also witness large piklgrims gathering.

Maharashtra has been the birth and home of world reputed saints like Saibaba at Shirdi, Gajanan Maharaj of Shegaon, Saint Dnyaneshwar of Alandi, SaintTukaram of Dehu, Saint Eknath of Paithan, Saint Meherbaba of Meherabad, Swami Samarth Maharaj of Akkalkot has become a place of world pilgrims. The Sai Baba temple in Shirdi is the second richest one in the country after the Lord Tirupati temple at Tirumala (Andra Pradesh).

Maharashtra respects the varkari tradition which is the richest treasury of traditional Marathi literature and culture. The varkari panth and the palkhi pilgrimage is a symbol of modern day Maharashtra. It is a continuity not only of the custom and rituals of a particulars devotional sect but of a supremely important part of the history, character and spirit of the larger Maharashtrian society. Hundreds of shrines of Saint of Varkari traditions found all over Maharashtra. Saint Dnyaneshwar at Alandi, Saint Tukaram at Dehu, Saint Sopankaka at Saswad, Saint Nivrutinath at Trimbakeshwar, Saint Eknath at



Paithan, Saint Damaji at Mangalveda, Sanit Janabai at Jalgaon and Mehun, Saint Savata Mali at Aran and so on.

The motive of the excursion is to study physical, social, economical and cultural aspects of the study region, in course of travelling. The excursion report is divided into three parts as follows.

1. Physical Setting of Tour Route.
2. Social and Cultural Characteristics of Tour Route.
3. Important Tourist Places.

