

ISO 9001 - 2015

ISSN 2349 - 4891

Monthly



IF  
4.665

*Volume 4, Issue 4, April 2017*

International Journal of  
**Recent Research and Applied Studies**

**SURRAGH PUBLICATIONS**  
SURRAGH PUBLICATIONS





## Tourism Development and its Impact on Population Occupation: A Case Study of Shirdi and Shani Shinganapur in Ahmednagar District (M.S, India)

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Received 10th March 2017, Accepted 1st April 2017

### Abstract

Ahmednagar district has a great potential in tourist sector as it has unique diversification in geographical as well as cultural variations. Due to which tourist visits this district. Due to it large numbers of economic activities are developed in tourism place. The people who lived in local and surrounding villages are also depending on Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur for living themselves and their occupations, as well as economic conditions. These centers became an international level tourist center, because these places have many facilities from government and get more earnings from the tourists which keep Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur on growth track. The people have unity of religions and affection for each other. So that to solve the problems of tourist and to provide the facilities at tourism places. The study begins by consideration of the position of the study area in the tahasil. Ahmednagar is most advanced and one of the oldest districts of the Western Maharashtra and it is commonly called as 'The Land of Saints'. The role of physical features particularly in the development of tourism based on the location of economic activities. They are agriculture, forestry and other forms of primary activities and even secondary and tertiary activities with the distributions of amenities. In a subsistence economy, resource base and its utilization is mostly controlled by physical elements e.g. physiographic, climate, soil etc.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Population, Development, Pilgrim Center and Occupational Structure.

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### Introduction

Tourism is a basic and most desirable human activity deserving the praise and encouragement of all people and of all governments. Tourism is not only an economic activity of importance to national development but also an important medium of cultural changes among nations of the world. A lot of emphasis has been laid on the economical role of tourism. It helps to earn foreign exchange and is a source of employment potential. Thus tourism is a highly complex phenomenon. It is an important human activity of great significance. In addition to economic significance, it has socio-cultural, educational and political significance as well. Both in the use it makes of time, space and relationship with the production of goods and services. Tourism is developed in these days so it becomes one of the biggest industries in the world. The 21<sup>st</sup> century person has travel for his interest and curiosity. Both the State Government and Central Government have given first stage importance to tourism therefore it is developed. Tourism is given income without any production. Government also provides facilities to visitors by transports of buses and railways facilities. Many hotels are providing lodging

and boarding to serve the tourist. The life style of the people from peripheral area of Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur have also changed and development around Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur area because they got various jobs. These are more than 200 hotels and lodging etc. on Ahmednagar-Manmad Road and in Shani-Shinganapur. Nearly 40.56% devotees are just visiting these religious places, 28.44% devotees availing lodging facilities whereas 31.01% devotees are using sansthan's bhaktniwas. The significant land uses in the town are temples, hotels, commercial area and accommodation area. All the facilities which required at any tourist place that all are available in Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur for 24 hours. Houses without door and panels, windows are the characteristics of the village Shani-Shinganapur. A villager believes that Shanidev protects their property. There is no theft in the village. If it happens they believe that thieves are definitely punished by Shanidev.

**Objectives:** The specific aims and objectives of the present study are as follows.

1. To present comprehensive understanding of tourism in the Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur Peripheral (10 Km) Area.

To discuss Occupational Structure of the study area.

### Correspondence

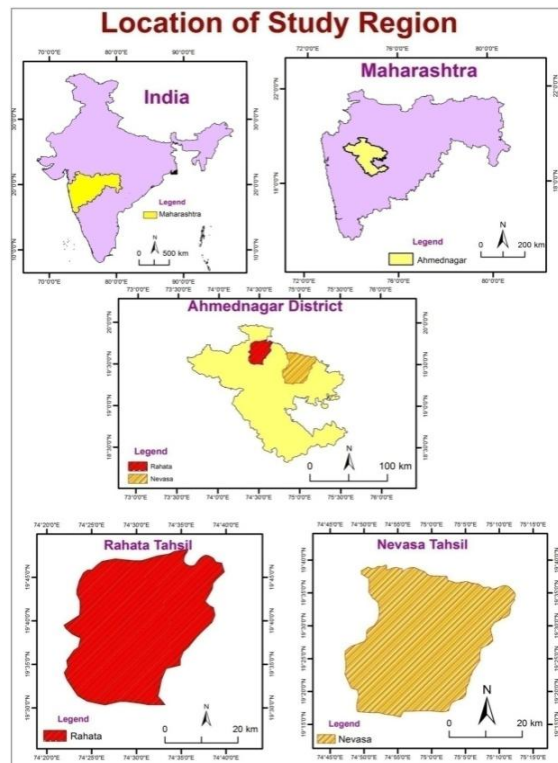
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### Study Area:

**Shirdi and Peripheral Area (10 Km)** located to the North western part of the Ahmednagar district and lies between  $19^{\circ} 38'$  to  $19^{\circ} 53'$  North latitude and  $74^{\circ} 20'$  to  $74^{\circ} 36'$  East longitude, covering area about 472.83 Sq. km (Total 42 Villages). In this Peripheral Area (Map No. A) to its North Kopergaon and to the West Sangamner Tahasil, to the East Shrirampur and to the Southern is Rahuri Tahasil is located. The total population of the study area is 2, 05,364 (2011). *Shani-Shinganapur and*

Peripheral Area (10 Km) is located in Ahmednagar district and lies between  $19^{\circ} 14'$  to  $19^{\circ} 29'$  North latitude and  $74^{\circ} 44'$  to  $75^{\circ} 01'$  East longitude, covering area about 487.11 Sq. km (Total 39 Villages). It is located at the height of 522 Mts above sea level. In this Peripheral Area (Map No. A) to its North Aurangabad district and to the West Shrirampur and Rahuri Tahasil, to the East direction Shevgaon and to the Southern direction is Nagar Tahasil located. The total population of the study area is 1, 37,628 (2011).



Map No. (A)

### Data and Methodology:

The broad picture of present study with the help of Primary and Secondary data Sources and used for period of 2000-01 to 2010-11 (10 years).

- ❖ **Primary Data:** Data collected through interview and questionnaire.
- ❖ **Field Work:** To visit the Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur tourist place and Peripheral Area.
- ❖ **Secondary data:**
  1. Documental Records from: Shri Saibaba Sansthan, Shirdi, Shani-Shinganapur Devasthan, Shinganapur Interviews and Other Dept. like as Panchayat Samiti.
  2. **Census of India:** Ahmednagar District Censes 2001 and 2011 (Census Governmental website), Gazetteer, Socio-Economic Abstract and Strategic Research and Extension Plan of Ahmednagar District.

3. Project work, Research work, Reference Books, Other Published and unpublished Information's etc.

### ❖ GIS Techniques :

Computer Technique uses the Geographical Information System (GIS) Software Arc GIS 10.1, Arc View 3.32, EARDS imagine 9.2 and Google Earth Pro for the Thematic Maps and Demographic Characteristics (Occupational Structure) Maps etc.

### ❖ Sampling Methods:

The researcher has collected data through field survey using questionnaire of random sampling lottery selection method. Whereas Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur Peripheral area about 10 Km buffer zone selected with the help of GIS Software. The researcher has been conducted these interviews with the help of

sampling method in which 10% population of the villages have been considered.

### Discussion:

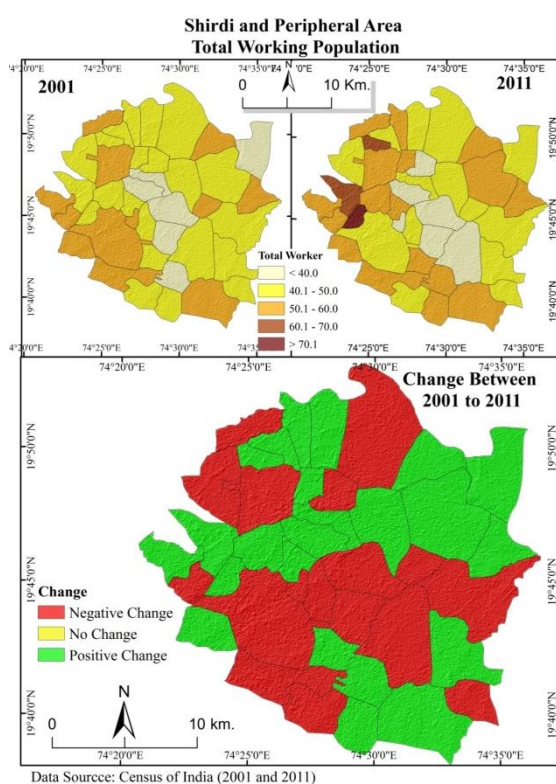
The change in the Occupational Structure of the population shows in the census period 2001 and 2011. To show the data in maps Choropleth method has been used and these particular areas taken for study is consider after taking 10 Km peripheral distance from Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur respectively. As this 10 km is peripheral distance, but if the boundary of this buffer zone and touch to the boundary of another village or half village, that villages are also considered in the study

area. There are 39 villages from Shani-Shinganapur and 42 villages from Shirdi have been studied. Therefore, Occupational Structure is very important source in the study. In the present study Occupation Structure in both Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur peripheral area (10 Km), this mainly includes:

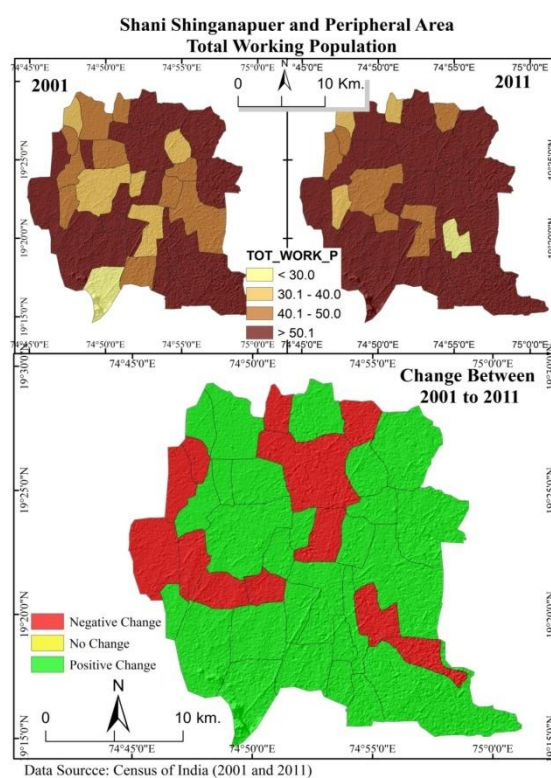
- Total Working Population (TWP),
- Main Agricultural Labour Working Population (MALWP) and
- House Hold Working Population (HHWP).

In all the characteristics shows GIS technique maps and population census data 2001 and 2011.

#### a. Total Working Population (TWP) in Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur Peripheral Area:



(Map No.1)



(Map No.2)

The above map (Map No.1 and 2) shows the TWP of Shirdi and peripheral area in the year Census 2001 to 2011 and the changing pattern of the same. According to census 2001 and in the same year, highest TWP (more than 60.1%) was not recorded in any village of the study area, while 5 villages from south western part, 2 villages from North West, 1 village from north. Only one village from central and 1 village from south east were recorded 50.1 to 60% TWP. But 5 villages from central and 1 village from north east were recorded less than 40% TWP from the study area. Remaining all the villages from the study area were recorded 40.1 to 50% TWP. In Shani-Shinganapur and peripheral area, 23 villages in the study area were recorded more than 50.1% TWP. 10 villages were recorded (40.1 to 50% TWP). Whereas

only 5 villages were recorded 30.1 to 40% TWP and only one village i.e. Wanjoli was recorded less than 30% TWP.

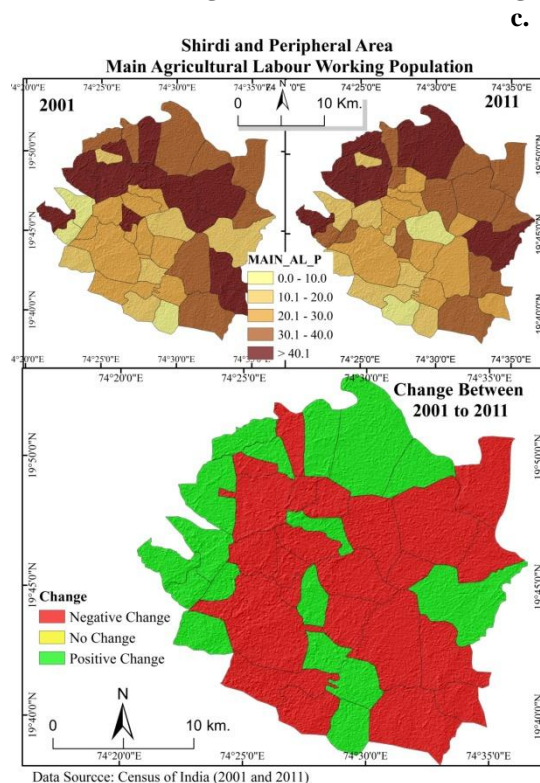
As compare to this, according to census 2011, it is observed that there is a village, known as Wari has recorded highest TWP which is more than 70.1%. 60.1 to 70% TWP is recorded in only 2 villages namely Sonewadi and Bahadarabad, whereas 17 villages are recorded 50.1 to 60% TWP and they are mostly located in southern, western and north eastern part of the study area. During the study period it is also observed that 6 villages from the central are recorded less than 40% total working population. And remaining all the villages are recorded 40.1 to 50% TWP in the study area. In the next map shows highest (more than 50.1%) TWP is recorded

in 29 villages. But 6 villages show 40.1 to 50% TWP. Whereas only 3 villages are showing 30.1 to 40% TWP and only one village i.e. Loharwadi is showing less than 30% TWP.

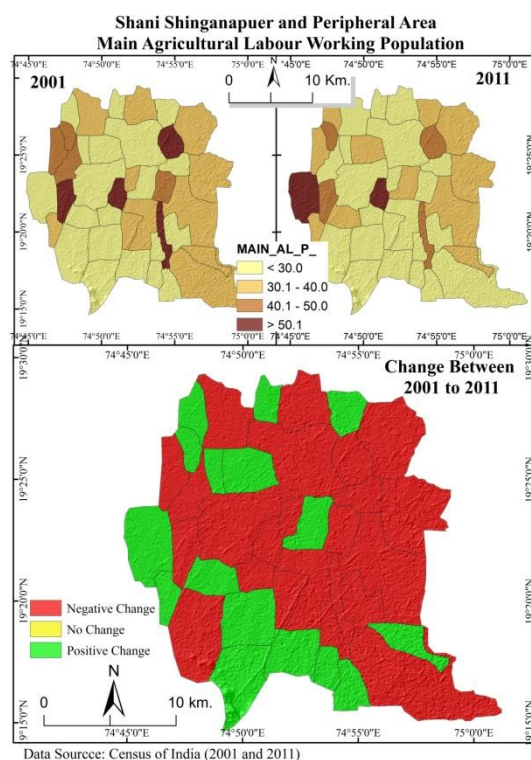
The last sub map observed that (Map No.1 and 2) the changes in the TWP of Shirdi and peripheral area from 2001 to 2011. According to this map, negative change in TWP is observed in the 7 villages from north, 15 villages from east, central and west as well as only one village from south east. Remaining all the villages

shows positive change in the TWP in the study area. It is also observed during the census period that no one village has recorded 'no change'. In Shani-Shinganapur and peripheral area, 27 villages from east, west, south west and north from the study area show positive change in TWP. Whereas almost remaining all the villages (12) shows negative change in the TWP. It is also observed during the census period that no single village has recorded 'no change'

## b. Main Agricultural Labour Working Population (MALWP) in the study Area:



(Map No.3)



(Map No.4)

The above map (Map No.3 and 4) shows the MALWP of Shirdi and peripheral area in the year 2001 to 2011 and the changing pattern of the same. According to 2001 census and in the same decade, 0 to 30% MALWP was recorded in most of the southern villages whereas moderate (13.1 to 40% MALWP) was recorded in north and 2 villages from south eastern part of the study area. Whereas more than 12 villages were recorded above 40.1 % MALWP which was highest in the census year. Whereas, Shani-Shinganapur in each 4 villages MALWP in the study area was recorded more than 50.1% and 40.1 to 50% MALWP. 11 villages were recorded 30.1 to 40% MALWP. Whereas 20 villages were recorded less than 30% MALWP.

As compare to this, according to census 2011, the highest (more than 40.1%) MALWP is recorded in 8 villages which are Nathu P. Wadi, Kokamthan, Kumbhari, Ghari, Chande-Kasare, Pohegaon Kh and Bk and Ves. Whereas, the villages from south direction are

recorded low to moderate (10.1 to 13%) MALWP. But 5 villages from north east, 2 villages from south east and 2 villages from north and west are shown 30.1 to 40 % MALWP. In the next map shows highest (more than 50.1%) MALWP is recorded in only two villages i.e. Shinganapur and Bramhani itself from the study area. But 4 villages show 40.1 to 50% MALWP. Whereas only 11 villages are showing 30.1 to 40% MALWP and remaining all the villages (22) are showing less than 30% MALWP.

The last sub map (Map No.3 and 4) shows the changes in the MALWP of Shirdi and peripheral area from 2001 to 2011. Some villages from North West, south and eastern part of the study area show positive change in MALWP. Whereas most of the, central, eastern, northern eastern, as well as southern part of shows negative change in the MALWP. It is also observed during the census period that no single village has recorded 'no change'. In Shani-Shinganapur 16

villages from west, south west, North West and central part from the study area shows positive change in MALWP. Whereas almost remaining all the villages (23)

shows negative change in the MALWP. It is also observed during the census period that in two villages 'no change' is recorded.

**d. House Hold Working Population (MHHWP) in Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur Peripheral Area (10 Km):**



(Map No.5)

(Map No.6)

The above map (Map No.5 and 6) shows the MHHWP of Shirdi and peripheral area in the year 2001 to 2011 and the changing pattern of the same. According to census 2001 and in the same decade, highest MHHWP (more than 4.1%) was recorded in only two villages Kelwad Kh and Dorhale of the study area. Whereas more than 60% villages were recorded 1.1 to 3.0% MHHWP they were situated around Shirdi city. But 5 villages namely Pohegoan Kh, Rui, Nandurkhi Kh and Bk, Rahata and Nimgaon Korhale shows lowest (less than 3.1 to 4 %) MHHWP. Whereas less than 1% MHHWP was recorded in peripheral area. In Shani-Shinganapur and peripheral area, 10 villages in the study area were recorded more than 3.1% MHHWP. 9 villages were recorded 2.1 to 3% MHHWP. Whereas only 10 villages were recorded 1.1 to 2% MHHWP and remaining 10 villages were recorded less than 1% MHHWP.

As compare to this, according to census 2011, the highest MHHWP (more than 4.1%), is recorded in southern part of the study area in namely Astagaon, Kelwad Kh, Pimlas Dahigaon Korhale, Nandurki Bk and Savalivihir Kh. Whereas, 37 villages are recorded moderate to high (1.1 to 3%) MHHWP. But only 5 villages from east, 4 villages from North West and 1 village from west and south shows lowest MHHWP in the study area. Another location is highest (more than

3.1%) MHHWP is recorded in 6 villages. But 8 villages show 2.1 to 3% MHHWP. Whereas 12 villages are showing 1.1 to 2% MHHWP and remaining all the villages (13) are showing less than 1% MHHWP. The last sub map (Map No.5 and 6) shows the changes in the MHHWP of Shirdi and peripheral area from 2001 to 2011. Nearly 6 villages from central and east and 10 villages from west part of the study area shows negative change in MHHWP and remaining all the villages shows positive change in the MHHWP. It is also observed during the census period that no single village has recorded 'no change'. Whereas Shani-Shinganapur and peripheral area, 14 villages from east, south, central, south west and North West from the study area show positive change in MHHWP. Whereas almost remaining all the villages (24) shows negative change in the MHHWP. It is also observed during the census period that only one village i.e Mandegavhan 'no change' is recorded.

**Conclusions:**

Basically occupations are divided in to 3 categories based on their structure of working namely primary, secondary and tertiary. These occupations are done by the people. The overall development of any region is depends on the population of that region. In

Shirdi and Shani-Shinganapur peripheral area various occupations are found. Most of the people of these regions are engaged in various occupations e.g. agriculture, Sales of various goods and commodities, providing various Services to the tourist etc. In Shirdi peripheral area out of 42 villages it is observed that in 23 villages positive and in 19 villages negative changes in TWP is observed. In MALWP, 17 villages are recorded positive changes and 25 villages are recorded negative changes. Whereas in MHHWP, 23 villages are recorded positive changes and 19 villages are recorded negative changes. In Shani-Shinganapur peripheral area out of 39 villages it is observed that in 12 villages positive and in 27 villages negative changes in TWP is observed. Whereas in MALWP 16 villages are recorded positive changes and 23 villages are recorded negative changes.

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