



Heritage Tourism In Sindhurga District – Scope And Challenges

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Abstract:

India is a big country in this world. There are so many historical, natural, religious, forest, monuments. In India the heritage tourism is a popular tourism for tourist. In this world 54 percent tourist has interested in heritage tourism. In India particularly in Maharashtra the Sindhudurg district is the heart of heritage tourism center. Is a heart of Maharashtra state. Sindhudurg District has been declared as a 'Tourism District' on 30th April 1997. The natural resources, coastal lines, waterfalls, hot springs, temples, historical forts, caves, wild-life, hill ranges, scenery and amenable climate are very important resources of tourist attraction. The various facilities available to the domestic and foreign tourists in Sindhudurg district. These include natural resources, transportation, infrastructure, hospitality resources and major tourist attractions.

Keywords: *Sindhudurg District, Maharashtra, Heritage, Tourism, natural resources.*

Introduction:

Sindhudurg is the heart of Maharashtra state. There are so many historical, Cultural, Religious and Natural and colorful legend. So that the district of Sindhudurg has glories traditions and rich cultural heritage are linked with the development of heritage tourism. The Sindhudurg district its magnificent attract a large number of tourist from all over the Maharashtra. Of course as regard the heritage tourism advancement and future period. This district in Maharashtra made the great contribution in his archaeological heritage. In 20 st centuries tourism is most

important part of human life. India is a land of tourism there are so many tourism centers especially in Maharashtra is an important and extremely best central place of tourism and Sindhurhg is only one tourism district in Maharashtra. In the field of tourism there are different kind of tourism and the heritage tourism is one of the popular kind of tourism in India. Because heritage tourism covered the aspects of tourism heritage that are consciously owned and managed by the public sector , private sector and volunteer sector and

also. So that heritage tourism is recognized industries in modern world and inseparable combination of historical, socio and cultural issues.

Objectives:

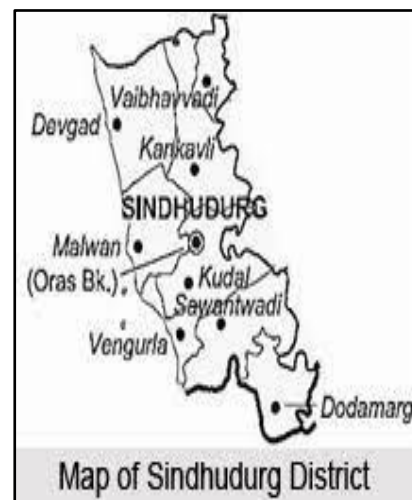
The main objectives of the study were as follows

- To study the profile of Sindhudurg district.

- To highlight places in study region.
- To review the progress of tourism related works in the study region.

Methodology:

This study based on primary and secondary data.



In heritage tourism includes the following aspects. Historical– Fort's, Temples, Palaces, Caves, and sculpture. These are traditional and scope of past events. In his tourism the roll of site is very important. The tourism development and historical monuments are in separable relation in our country. In the historical monument there are different places are important like Temples, Caves, Forts Capital cities and historical kingdom and other archeological landmarks.

The cultural of India is very ancient and great. There is great variation in geographical as well as socio economic

aspects in tourism places. So that heritage tourism has become is a tool of government regional economy policy. Especially out of tourist 54 percentage tourist has interested in heritage tourism. The Sindhudurg district is a large district of different historical, natural, arch logical heritage district. There are different kind of monument are built and developed by Maharashtra and other kingdom. The heritage includes forts, temples, caves, inscription and other monument of historical past monuments.

Forts are more attractive places of tourist. In India there are three type of forts

- 1) Hilly Forts - e.g. Panhala, Vishalgadh, Raygadh etc.
- 2) Ground forts – e.g. Buikot etc.
- 3) Sea Forts – Shindudurg, Janjira, Vijaydurg etc.



In this Shindudurg is a land of specially sea forts and hill forts. In this district many forts build by great Maratha King Shivaji. There are 13 sea forts are built in Maharashtra by great Maratha King Shivaji. Sindhudurg is built on Kurte Island, very near to the coast of Malvan. Malvan being an important port, building a fort near this was an important strategic requirement. Kurte was a perfect island with sufficient rock surface, accessibility and sufficient potable water sources to

There is a sacred rock near Malvan called “Moryacha Dhonda”, which represents has carvings of Lord Ganesh, the Sun and the Moon and Shiv Linga. This sacred rock was worshipped before starting construction of Sindhudurg fort. The characteristic of Sindhudurg is that the foundation stones are laid down in slots and molten lead was poured to fix them strongly. The lime stone was ordered from central part of the Deccan plateau. These sea fort is glories and attractive place of tourists specially the site of Nishan Buraj, Sakharbav, Dudhbav, Dahibhav,

build a fort, making it the best one amongst the 84 ports along the coast line from Mumbai to Goa. Sindhudurg increased the strength of Marathas and helped them keep a check on the English and Portuguese as well as the pirates. The Bakhar written by Chitragupta aptly mentions this fort as the most invaluable asset to Shivaji Maharaj. After selecting the island for building a fort, the auspicious day for building the foundation was chosen as 25th November 1664.

Ranichawela, and the temple of Shivrajeishwar and god Bhagavati, Mahapushra and Mahadeva are impressive site of the fort. In all over Maharashtra the Shivrajeishwar is a one of temple of great king Shivaji. The important sea port of Shindudurg is Vijaydurg. Which is built by bhoja II on 1205 A.D. It is a most tread power of Maratha and other kingdom at the time of ANGRAYE and according to different sources Vijaydurg known that great scientist LOCKAR had search of helium on the of Vijaydurg at 1898A.D.

In the development tourism of Shindhudurg next arch logical heritage had also important with different forts named Devgarh, Padmagarh, Yashwantgarh, Shivgarh, Bharatgarh, Bhgawantgarh, Nivit, Sarjekot, Rangana etc. There are so many caves, temples, sculpture and inscription also the one of the part of archeological heritage of Shindhudurg. In this district YENARI caves are very important caves located at Vaibhavwadi. Another caves is Achara in Kankavali thashil.

Heritage tourism has growth very rapidly in recent years because of many some reasons. One important reason is religious attraction in all over India. In this way Shindhudurg district is a center point of temples and religious movements. The Kunkeishwar is an ancient temple of district. Which is built on dravid style on 1100 A.D. by Yadav kingdom. Sawantwadi is a one historical city and the place of Sawant has most attractive tourist place. This place build by Khemsawant kingdom in 1662 A.D. Sindhudurg is attractive place of heritage tourism. Incredible he has greater potentialities for

the development of heritage tourism. The reach landscape, arcological heritage. Lastly much of scope the development of heritage tourism in the Shindhudurg district.

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