

Potential of Lakes for Developing Tourism in Maharashtra State

Prerna N. Bhautik*

Abstract

The Lakes are a lively part of any world's hottest tourism destinations. However, increased pressure from visitors and therefore the tourism industry, challenging issues, land and water uses has made the sustainable development of lakes. These days there's relentless interest for arranged, all around created and consummately oversaw tourism. The charming climate, normal lakes, green slopes, delightful valleys, are the most attractions for sightseers in Maharashtra State. The goal of the examination is to explore the capability of lakes on the travel industry advancement in Maharashtra State. The goals of the investigation were to characterize the significance of lakes on the travel industry improvement; to audit the lake assets of the Maharashtra; to take a gander at the beneficial thing about lakes for the travel industry openings in Maharashtra. Tourism the globe over is being viewed as a workable means of economic development. Different varieties of tourism destination are identified and utilized thanks to how it's appealing to tourists. Infrastructures like hotels, roads, health facilities, electricity, security and communication. Lastly of the research it shows that tourism support infrastructure is very important in lake development. Stakeholders should try and provide supportive infrastructures in Lake areas, knowing the potentials is improved in corresponding increase of tourist circulation to the lake tourism destinations of the state.

Keywords: Lake Tourism, Potential, Development

INTRODUCTION

Nature-based tourism is one of the most important sectors of tourism industry, and various stakeholders viewed this as having great economic importance. Lakes can be considered as one of the primary resources in nature-based tourism development. Resource, in the context of tourism, refers usually to the quantity and quality of

natural or built environment and public access (RAMSAR, 2006). Be that as it may, so as to pull in vacationers, lake the travel industry locations must have appropriate framework, for example water trails and other vacationer related administrations, which uphold the utilization of lakes for touristic purposes. The framework additionally upgrades the improvement chances of the travel industry organizations.

Consequently, foundation is a focal factor regarding both objective turn of events and improvement of little the travel industry ventures (Daubariene, 2010). The point of the article is to dissect the effect of lakes on the travel industry improvement in Maharashtra State. The effect of lakes on the travel industry depends on the information of the appropriation of the travel industry activities accessible at area.

LAKES AS TOURISM

Asset Every objective is one of a kind entire, where physical, chronicled, social, social, authoritative or useful variables blend in a unique manner creating a spatial and useful the travel industry reality. A lake as a vacationer location for the most part is a practically conservative local entire with clear geological cutoff points (Shah, 2012).

A solitary lake objective is encircled by a smaller bundle of the travel industry exercises. A lake resort offers sightseers different administrations. Lakes have a tasteful hugeness especially for drawing in traveler. Lakes are notable the travel industry objections at both territorial and neighborhood levels. Lakes and wetlands are remembered for the rundown of vacation destinations on the travel industry entries of particular states/urban areas (Kurleto, 2013).

Lakes are well known territories put in a safe spot for open diversion and the sightseers can investigate each aspect of

* Assistant Professor, AISSMS College of HMCT, Pune, Maharashtra, India. Email: bhautikprerna@gmail.com

it. Travelers can appreciate grand excursions around the lake just as a pontoon trip (Ansari & Gill, 2014). The lakes proclaimed as water flying creature asylums resemble fairylands for fowls. The shorelines or banks of lakes pull in the two individuals and an assorted network of plants and creatures (Pomucz & Csete, 2015). The biodiversity of lakes makes them significant as regular assets for the travel industry. Lakes everywhere on over the world are utilized as an asset for ecotourism, characteristic the travel industry, recreation the travel industry and meeting the travel industry and are pulling in a large number of sightseers (Kılıç, Asuman & Aytekin, 2016). At first lakes filled in as the main wellspring of drinking water for the town or settlement (Plan, 2016).

Lakes contribute significantly to socio-economic development of the surrounding region. Lakes are favorable sites for recreation and are extensively used for summer homes and pleasure resorts (Jim & Baker, 2017). They return moisture to the air by evaporation; their requirements vary considerably among regions, climates and countries (Seram, 2017). The monetary significance of streams as methods for correspondence is huge. In the early occasions when travel by numerous social orders was generously by water, travel courses became built up that brought about connection between societies (Dodds & Holmes, 2017). Lakes are the major means of transportation of heavy cargo across continents because of the convenience. Fishing in commercial quantity is also carried out in lakes, thus its importance in industrialization (Lin et al., 2018). Their huge possibilities have stayed undiscovered in Cross River State. These reveals the roles and contribution of lakes to tourism development and socio-economic advancement of the world (Editors & Cooper, 2019).

STUDY AREA

The study was carried for lakes of Maharashtra State. According to a survey, most tourists visiting places in Maharashtra are from the state. Foreign guests to Maharashtra represent only 2% of the vacationer. Guests from the US, UK, Germany, and UAE each structure a huge level of unfamiliar vacationers. Visit any of the state’s 23 lakes in Thane, close to Mumbai, is famously known as the ‘City of Lakes’ with Talao Pali Lake and Upvan Lake being the most frequented.

The Rankala Lake in Kolhapur, said to be the oldest in Maharashtra, has a ‘Padpath Udyan’ for a lakeside walk and is close to the Mahalaxmi Mandir. A favourite with both locals and tourists, it provides a true picnic ambience with a garden beside it and snack vendors selling local delicacies. At Nashik is the Ramkund Lake and according to mythological tales, Lord Rama and Sita used to take bath in this lake during their exile.

Then there are the other lakes such as Mulshi near Lonavala, Venna in Mahabaleshwar, Khindsey and Ambazari near Nagpur, Lonar in Buldhana district, Pashan in Pune, and Tansa, Tulsi, Vihar and Powai Mumbai which make for perfect getaways to explore Lake Tourism. Seat by a lake under a tree and watch birds going about their activities in the unruffled waters, stand under a gushing waterfall and feel the thundering water striking your body with force, Maharashtra has an abundance of lakes which can make trip that more exciting.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The survey design was used to carry out this study. The selection of the lakes was based on the location, popularity, and facilities provided in near area as well as their potential in economic, tourism and level of infrastructural development, marketability etc. The questionnaire was used to produce information on the respondents’ views regarding lakes, as lake tourism potentials. Both descriptive and qualitative method were used to analyze the data. Information was introduced in wording for simplicity of examination.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

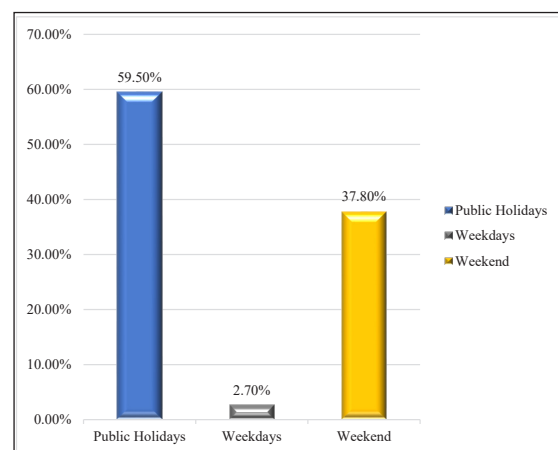


Fig. 1: Preferred Day of Visit to Lake

Several studies had affirmed that lakes are rich sites for recreation. This assertion is because of the general beauty of the environment around them. People are used to visiting recreation centers after a hard days' job or during annual vacations. From above Fig. 1 it is analyzed that about 59.50% percentage people form selected research area prefer public holidays to visit the lake tourism destination and 37.80% public prefer weekend to go and enjoy the near and around lakes.

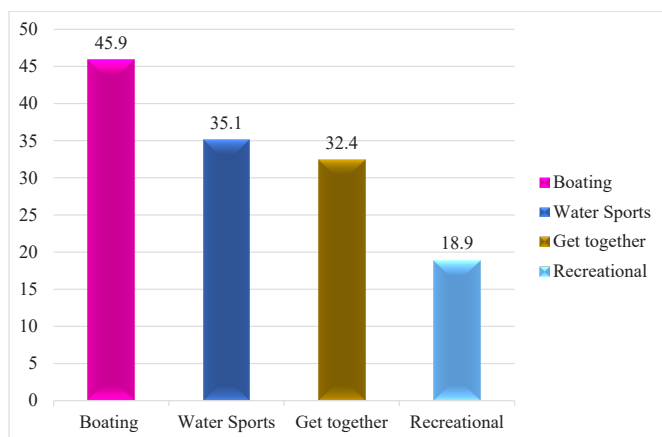


Fig. 2: Preferred Activities at Lake Site

The perception of the respondents in the questionnaire shows that socio-economic activities such as recreation, fishing activities, religious activities etc. Thrive in the area where lakes are found. Other activities include trading etc. some respondents also believed that activities around lakes like recreation, trading etc. can create employment for the areas where lakes are situated and even beyond. the major socioeconomic activity is fishing within the lake area. Meanwhile, due to the aesthetic and natural state, a lot of tourists traffic is evident as recreation activities take place and it, in turn, encourages development of small-scale businesses, which in so many ways boost the resident's socio-economic status.

Lakes have an aesthetic significance particularly for attracting tourist. Lakes can be considered as one of the primary resources in nature-based tourism development. Lakes are well-known tourism destinations at both regional and local levels. Lakes are included in the list of tourist attractions on tourism portals of respective states/cities. Lakes are popular areas set aside for public recreation and the tourists are able to explore every side

of it. It is analyzed in Fig. 3 that 91.9% of the people visit lake because of its natural beauty.

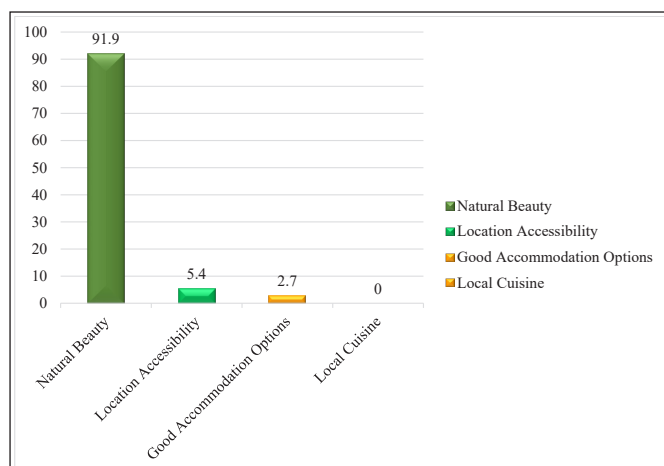


Fig. 3: Striking Features of Lake Tourism Destination

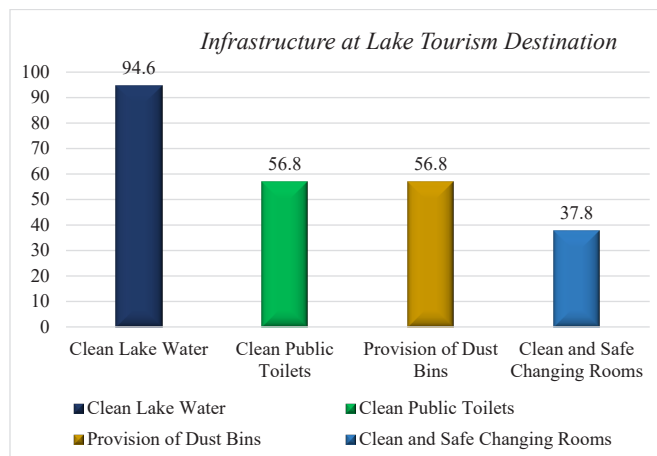


Fig. 4: Infrastructure at Lake Tourism Destination

Lake tourism destinations must have good infrastructure such as clean lake water, clean public restroom, clean surrounding area, clean watermarks, provision of dust bins etc. The infrastructure also enhances the development opportunities of tourism businesses. The developed infrastructure will attract more tourist to the lake tourism destination and increase its potential for development of tourism.

CONCLUSION

The study outcomes are as follows:

- Tourism enterprises, rural tourism, camping, accommodation facilities, boat rental and other tourism activities.
- All camping sites are near the lakes.
- It can be concluded that the lakes have a significant impact on the development of tourism.

The appraisal has unquestionably uncovered that tourism development produces financially positive effects in the district separated from a couple of explicit special cases. On the off chance that important social effects show up, they are generally sure. At all sort of tourism development, the most basic focuses are the ecological effects, which might be both great and horrible. Unmistakably, such conditions have emotional ramifications for the lake climate as well as for recreational and traveler use and allure. The biodiversity of lakes makes them important as natural resources for tourism. Lakes all over the world are used as a resource for ecotourism, natural tourism, leisure tourism and conference tourism and are attracting millions of tourists.

As noted over, the state of lakes and streams has now gotten a worldwide, just as a nearby concern and have gotten perceived as a basic component of manageable development. In creating lake tourism, it consequently becomes vital that a coordinated way to deal with lacustrine frameworks is embraced that recognizes the function of tourism as only one part of the unpredictable administration blend that encompasses lakes. All things considered, where this is done, the more extensive monetary and social prosperity, just as natural prosperity will be refined. However, to accomplish this not just requires an improvement in the condition of information about lake tourism in the tourism business, yet in addition different clients and chiefs of lakes just as the networks that rely upon them and the approach producers that at last bear duty regarding the political choices that encompass lacustrine frameworks. The effect of lakes on the travel industry depends on the information of the appropriation of the travel industry ventures by area. The travel industry undertakings local travel industry, outdoors, camping sites, Tourism enterprise clusters are located at the lakes, boating facilities, rural tourism, camping, accommodation facilities, and other tourism activities help in sustainable development of lake tourism. The Lonar Lake festivals is said to be carried on there and the experience, pleasure it offers fun-seekers make it comparable event and create opportunity for local employment and potential development of lake tourism destination.

REFERENCES

- Ansari, A. A., & Gill, S. S. (2014). *Eutrophication: Causes, consequences and control*, 2, 1-262. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-7814-6>
- Daubariene, J. (2010). The influence of lakes on the tourism development in Utena county. *Latgale National Economy Research*, 1(2), 77. doi:<https://doi.org/10.17770/lner2010vol1.2.1775>
- Dodds, R., & Holmes, M. R. (2017). Lake watershed tourists: Who they are and how to attract them. *Journal of Tourism & Hospitality*, 6(6). doi:<https://doi.org/10.4172/2167-0269.1000331>
- Editors, S., & Cooper, C. (2019). Lake tourism. In *Lake Tourism*. doi:<https://doi.org/10.21832/9781845410421>
- Jim, A., & Baker, N. J. (2017). *Tourism development and conservation nexus along lake victoria shores in Uganda: A sustainable tourism planning approach*.
- Kılıç, G., Asuman, P., & Aytekin, E. (2016). Global issues and trends in tourism. *The Thermal Tourism Services Provided by Five Star Thermal Hotels in Afyonkarahisar*, 51-67.
- Kurleto, M. (2013). Sustainable management of lakes taking into consideration the tourism and nature conservation in Australia and New Zeland. *Polish Journal of Natural Sciences*, 28(1), 91-106.
- Lin, H. H., Lee, S. S., Perng, Y. S., & Yu, S. T. (2018). Investigation about the impact of tourism development on a water conservation area in Taiwan. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 10(7). doi:<https://doi.org/10.3390/su10072328>
- Plan, A. (2016). Strategy and action plan for the prespa lakes basin 2012-2016.
- Pomucz, A. B., & Csete, M. (2015). Sustainability assessment of Hungarian lakeside tourism development. *Periodica Polytechnica Social and Management Sciences*, 23(2), 121-132. doi:<https://doi.org/10.3311/PPso.7506>
- Ramsar. (2006). *Wetland tourism: India - Lake Tsomoriri* (pp. 1-5).
- Seram, N. (2017). Development of tourism near Loktak Lake (Moirang) in Manipur using geographical information and management techniques. *International Journal for Innovative Research in Science & Technology*, 4(7), 13-16.
- Shah, S. A. (2012). Tourism and lake sustainability: A case study of dal lake. *International Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 1(4), 230-234.