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The Buddhist Caves Tourism Centre Impact on Socio-Economic Activities in Aurangabad.

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is the developing profession now a day .tourism provides a myriad of positive benefits to hosts and to visitors. The tourism industry is the bread and butter and among the most important revenue sectors worldwide, but most of all for developing countries. Tourism plays a vital role in the economic development of any place. The tourism industry employs a large number of people, both skilled and unskilled. It promotes national integration and international brotherhood .tourism sector provides foreign currency earnings and jobs, especially in areas that have little or no industrial growth. Tourism creates jobs, generates exports and stimulates investment. Technology is a powerful influence on modern tourism.

This chapter looks at rural tourism as a potential enterprise in rural areas. It also examines the how differences in the way in which the organization and the supply of the rural tourism product are approached. Can affect the kind of outcomes that are achieved in given area. it is concluded that the capacity of rural tourism to contribute to the resolution of the many problems faced by rural areas will depend on how a number of critical issues are resolved, issues like how rural tourism is organized in an area, who gets participate and the kind of structures. That is put in place to actually develop and promote the rural tourism product.

In the present research paper focused on future steps and policies to improve Buddhist tourism in Aurangabad. Recently Aurangabad has been declared as tourism capital of Maharashtra. Aurangabad is historic city. The city is a tourist hub, surrounded with many. Among these Buddhist caves is one of the popular destinations in Aurangabad. In this research paper studies the key element of tourism success in the future will be the ability and willingness of the industry to recognize change and use it to its advantage for longer term sustainable growth. There is no doubt tourism destinations are going to make a significant impact on future Buddhist tourism development.

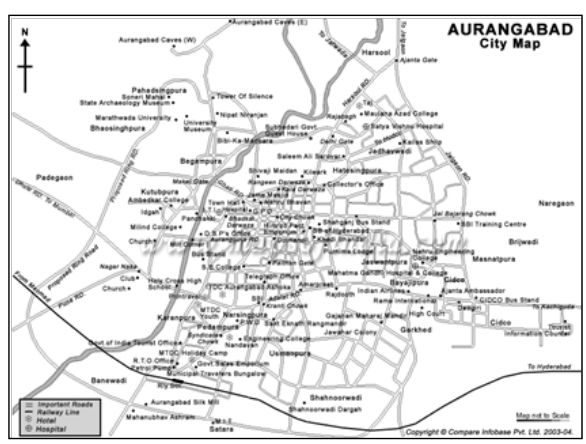
KEYWORDS: Tourism, Social impact, Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION:

Geography is dynamic science which studies human activities in relation to natural environment. Now a day the subject of geography deals with the relationship among the spatial variables and so is called a real science. Therefore, specialized subjects tourism is the recent branch of geography. Tourism industry is very significant industry in developing country to reduce unemployment. Tourism has been criticized for having negative impact on many of the destinations which tourists visit. Tourism is usually described as having three major types of impact on many of the places which tourists visit. These effects are economic, environmental and socio-cultural in nature.

However some impact have been attributed to tourism though they may in fact originate elsewhere instead, more appropriate sources may be the media, the advertising and fashion industries, new industrial development, urbanization, modern agriculture, mining, forestry projects, government and military activity. But while all these factors can be described as frequent features of modern societies, it is widely believed that travel and tourism do generate impact, including economic ones. Unlike some of its environmental and socio-cultural effects, tourisms socio-economic impacts are mainly considered to be beneficial. There are the generations of, the creation of new job and employment opportunities, the stimulation of trade, income and entre premiership especially in the service and small business sectors, the provision of new infrastructure Tourism is a global force for economic and social development. Revenue and income flows usually vary with the seasons. Tourism provides more sizeable earnings than primary products. As a result of "Incredible India" campaign, the foreign tourism arrivals increased.

STUDY AREA:- The historic city Aurangabad is one of the important tourist capital of Maharashtra state is situated at 19053'47" North latitude and 75023'54" East longitude and Buddhist caves are 26 kms. North of Aurangabad. Aurangabad district has a long history of art and culture to which several Buddhist, Hindu, Jain and Muslim communities have contributed over the years.



The Buddhist caves

The survival of traditional handicrafts has been promoted as a tourist attraction and thus contribution to the preservation of the national heritage. Aurangabad is Historic city surrounded with many tourist hubs, like Ajanta, Ellora, Bibi-ka- maqbara, Panchakki etc. at Ellora the Buddhist cave were the first to start excavation of cave. Among these Buddhist caves is most popular and famous destination. There period of excavation here can be dated between circa A.D. 450 and 700 during this period, 12 caves were excavated by the followers Buddhism. These 12 caves can be subdivided into two groups based on the dated on caves. Cave 1 to 5 is earlier among the 12 and is placed in a separate group from caves 6 to 12 which are later in date this two groups have Chaityagrihas and Monasteries. The Ajanta caves dedicated solely to Buddhism. Among these 12 Buddhist caves 1and 2 number caves can be ranked high among the greatest artistic works of the contemporary world.

Were excavated entirely during the Mahayana phase, by which time lord Buddha was being worshipped in his physical from. They consist mainly of viharas (monasteries), sculpted with images of the Buddha, the bodhisattvas and the patheon of Buddhist divinities and are embellished with medallions, ornamental scrolls and floral motifs.

The architecture of viharas, hare can be classified into three types. One: the vihara with a shrine and an antechamber at the rear wall, Two: the vihara with a shrine isolated from the rear wall, and Three: the vihara with multiple tiers.

A study region as rich in the art and culture of several communities would naturally have a legacy of superb handicrafts. The legendary beauty of paithani silk saris, the intricate silver inlay craft of Bidriware which reached its culmination under the Mughals, and the beautifully woven silk Mushroo and Himroo shawls continue to cast their spell on visitors.

OBJECTIVES:-

- To study their source potentiality of tourism in study region with there problems.
- To examine geographical and environmental conditions of study area.
- To promote and encourage the socio-economic importance of tourism in human life.
- To analogs the Socio-economic impact of tourism on the study region.
- To find out available facilities and improve facilities in study area.
- To study problems of tourist and solutions for the development of study area.

METHODOLOGY:-

Data will be collected from primary and secondary sources. It was decided to collect maximum information through secondary sources. Primary data collected through survey, interviews and secondary data from toposheet, socio – economic review, gazetteers, project of tourist, reference books, research articles etc. and numerical data information has been analyzed. Internet information is also another popular source of information for data collection.

CONCLUSION:-

Tourism provides a significant number of beneficial socio-economic impacts to any country or locality which receives a steady flow of visitors. International visitors are a valuable source of foreign currency. At the same time, the sending of both domestic and foreign visitors produces a cascading effect of new money through the economy via the multiplier effect. Enterprise stimulated, and new job created, together contributing to increasing government revenue.

But there are some negative factors also to be considered. These particularly concern leakages of expenditure out of the economy, pressures for increased imports and new utility and infrastructural costs.

In balance, the socio-economic impacts of tourism are usually considered to be beneficial for sustained growth. It is in the field of tourism socio-economic impacts where the real controversies lie.

Tourism socio-economic impacts are usually considered to have a number of positives to offset some, at least, of travels allegedly negative effects. However, they may not always be able to do so with the some confidence that tourism socio-economic impact can. Indeed, it is these two impact categories. Where most of the criticism which are leveled at tourism can be found. Tourism will expand greatly in future mainly due to the great revolution that is taking place in demand and supply. To be followers of Buddhism religion also resemble for socio-economic development. This tourism place is facing some problems. i.e. accommodation, transport and parking facilities, medical facility, tourist market area, security etc. for the solution of these facilities by MTDC and ASOI.

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