



## A Geographical Study of Tourism in Rewa District Madhya Pradesh

### KEYWORDS

Phenomenon, Tourism, Planning, Lakes, Archeological, Medicinal Plant, historical place, Infrastructure.

**Dr. Dhrub Kumar Dwivedi**

Prof. & Head of Department of Geography Rambai College Dabhaura Rewa (M.P.)

### ABSTRACT

*Tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing industries in the world. It is an increasingly important source of income, employment and wealth in many countries. However, its rapid expansion has also had detrimental environmental (and socio-cultural) impact in many regions. Tourism comprises of the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for leisure, recreation, holidays, business and other purposes. Tourism is the largest and rapidly growing industry in the world and it is a fairly established and growing industry in India, especially Rewa (M.P.). Relief feature, drainage system, Vindhya Mountain Ranges, Wildlife sanctuaries forests, historical places. These are all basic factors are responsible for the development of tourist centers in Rewa District.*

### Introduction

Tourism can be considered one of the most remarkable socio-economic phenomena of the twentieth century. From an activity "enjoyed by only a small group of relatively well-off people" during the first half of the last century, it gradually became a mass phenomenon during the post-World War II period, particularly from the 1970s onwards (Ashly et al., 2001). It now reaches an increasingly larger number of people throughout the world and can be considered a vital dimension of global integration (Barner et al., 2002).

Tourism is a term derived from the Latin word tour. According to Prof. Hunziker, "Tourism is the totality of a relationship and phenomenon arising from the travel and stay does not imply the establishment of permanent residence and is not concerned with remunerated activity. "Tourism is an Industry earning foreign exchange without exporting national wealth". Tourism points out close organization of humanity providing an opportunity to understand each other on local, national and international level. This study of tourism is primarily directed to apply geographic methods of investigation and analysis of tourism activity in Rewa district. The subject of tourism is man and his interaction with attributes of place. The element of tourism is dynamic or movement of a man. The intention of tourism is recreation and travel.

Travel is a journey or movement from one place to another place thus in this movement three elements are involved. 1) Time 2) Effort 3) Money. The basic factor of tourism is attraction transportation, natural scenery. Accommodation, infrastructure facility. This element play dominating role in tourism, their successful interaction leads to the growth and prosperity of tourism. The history of tourism as old as human history. In ancient time the main purpose of journey only trade and fair. Journey for recreation this concept firstly established by the Romans in the World. Roman's were first traveler in the world they traveled only for enjoy and entertainment.

**Objective of the Study** This study of tourism involved the application of various geographic concepts and principles. All geographic primitives applied to the study of tourism in Rewa, has been undertaken with the following objectives.

### Objective

1. To analysis in holistic manner the geographical dimension of tourism in Rewa district.
2. To provide integrated plan for development of tourism in Rewa this is basically a geographical phenomenon.
3. To classify tourist centers by existing activities their distribution, concentration and potential activities.
4. To analysis cultural, social, and economic and environment

impact of tourism.

5. To suggest a comprehensive for the prospective development planning of tourism in Rewa.

### Geography of Study Area

Rewa is formerly the capital of the princely state of Rewa and former state of Vindhya Pradesh in central India. It is an important city in the North Eastern part of Madhya Pradesh state of India bordering Allahabad, Mirzapur and Banda Districts of Uttar Pradesh and Satna and Sidhi Districts of Madhya Pradesh. It is the administrative center of Rewa District and Rewa Division. The City lies about 420 kilometres (261 mi) northeast of state capital Bhopal and 130 kilometres (81 mi) south of the city of Allahabad. Rewa derives its name from another name for Narmada River. Rewa lies between 24°18 and 25°12 north latitudes and 81°2 and 82°18 east longitudes in the north-east of the division of the same name. The district is bounded on the north and east by the state of Uttar Pradesh, in the south Sidhi district and in the west with Amarpatan and Raghurajnar tahsils of Satna district. In shape the district can be compared to an isosceles triangle, with its base along the Satna border and the two longer arms converging towards Mauganj in east.

The district derives its name from Rewa town, the district headquarters, which is another name for Narmada river. The district with present boundary came into existence in 1950 after the promulgation of the Provinces and states (Transfer of ENCLAVES) order 1950. Prior to August 1947 the district along with the Raghurajnar tahsil of the erstwhile Rewa state corresponded to the north Rewa district of that state. The territories now included in the district were held by the imperial Maurya dynasty which ruled in the 3rd century B.C. In the advent of the Kalchurs from the 9th to the end of 12th century. The Baghela king driven eastwards by Ulugh Khan, brother of the emperor Alauddin in the 13th century appeared in this Baghela kings till the abdication of the Crown by the last successor of the dynasty, Martand Singh. After the country became independent, the Rewa ruler accede to the Union of India. The present Rewa district came into existence in 1950.

### Data Collection

Geographical study is based on field work. For the study of tourism the required data collected from primarily as well as secondary Sources.

1. The Primary data collected by visiting tourist places Rewa.
2. Questionnaire is prepared and filled up by tourist
3. Interview of some tourists also taken and observation of Tourist places Rewa is done by various aspects.
4. Secondary data is collected from district census handbook,

socio – economic review of Rewa district Data.

Nature of Local and Tourism Centers Distribution There is variously diversity in nature as view of tourism in Rewa District Relief feature, drainage system, Vindhyan, Satpudas Mountain Ranges, Wildlife sanctuaries forests, historical places. These are all basic factors are responsible for the development of tourist centers in Rewa District. Tourist centers in Rewa are briefly described and distributed in following types.

**Tourist Places of Rewa:**

Rewa is a historical city located in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. This verdant land is blessed with delightful vistas of nature and is the home of the big wild cat - The elegant white tiger. The first white tiger of this region was spotted by Maharaja Martand Singh while on his way to Govindgarh jungle. He put in a lot of effort to increase the white tiger population. Rewa district is important tourist places given below:

1. Rewa Fort in city
2. Rewa Fort Museum from which Movie Asoka's weapons were loaned
3. Venkat Bhawan and Shiva temple in city
4. Rani Talab Temple and Water Tank, in city.
5. Shilpi Plaza one of the best shopping complex in whole Madhya Pradesh
6. Govindgarh Lake and Fort, 20 km away
7. Chachai Water Falls, Near Sirmour 40 km Away
8. Keonti Water Falls, Near Lalgaoon 40 km Away
9. Big statue of GOD shiva called "Bhairom BaBa" at Gurh 30 km away and nearby the statue there is a natural lake called " Kudia", there is also famous tample of " shiv ji & alliad gods".

There is also a famous pond of "rani ka talab" & Maharua ka talab. Maharua ka talab is famous for its "shankhas in small size" and also the water is famous[by whom?] for removal of skin diseases.

**The Following is the Brief Accountant of Tourist Point in Rewa**

Sr. No.	Particular	No Contacted Tourist
1.	Tourist Contacted	130
2.	Total tourist who refused co-op	20
3.	Number of tourist who have not returned questionnaire	22
4.	Number of tourist who completed and returned questionnaire and interviewed personally.	88
Total		130

Source: Data completed by the author

**Contacts with the Tourist**

In this study 130 tourist were contacted the following table gives the data of success in contacting and writing questionnaire. From the above table shows that the tourist Number who visited the Rewa the main intention of survey was to know about the behavioral pattern and overall reaction of the tourist, it's helpful to improvement and development in the Rewa district tourist places. 88 tourist personally contacted questionnaire filled and interview of few tourist were taken by this it's possible to study the trend of tourist and their behavioral attitude about the all tourist places of rewa. Classification of contacted tourist shows that tourist in the age group of is to 60 years old mostly visited and its percentage 70% and in the male tourist are 48 and female are 23 which percentage 52% and 25 our of 88 tourist Collegiums student mostly visited toelgist came from city place their percentage are 49% maximum tourist use private car for traveling. The above tourist data shows the trend of tourist arrival at Rewa tourist places it seems that Number of to visited are day by day, 161076 tourist visited the Tourist places Rewa in 2009-2010, tourist increased and then again visiting tourist at tourist places of Rewa decreasing reason behind this trend explain in a conclusion with problem.

**Conclusion**

As stressed at the beginning of this paper, tourism is expected to resume its rapid growth in the near future. This growth can be harnessed not only for the enjoyment of tourists themselves but, more importantly, for maximizing economic benefits and thus increasing the living standards of host communities and countries. Through the above data, theoretical information a conclusion draws on the above study conclusion present with problem and suggestion. 1) Mostly Domestic people largely visited the Rewa tourist places particularly from , Rewa Fort in city, Rewa Fort Museum, Venkat Bhawan and Shiva temple in city, Rani Talab Temple and Water Tank, in city, Shilpi Plaza one of the best shopping complex, Govindgarh Lake and Fort, Chachai Water Falls Near Sirmour, Keonti Water Falls, Near Lalgaoon. 3) Economy of Rewa tourist places specially depends on a tourism. 4) Number of tourist is decreasing day by day because of some lack of infrastructure facility& some other reason.

**Problem with Suggestion**

Accommodation and other basic facilities are expensive and very few guidance centers, guides are not available for tourist. Sometime tourist haunted animal and interfere in forest, tourist make environment pollution, Broachers, tourist guide book also not available, and local tourism management and Madhya Pradesh Tourism Corporation (MTDC)officers also apathetic about the development of tourism. For the development of Rewa tourist Places its must to available infrastructure facility, such water, light arrangement, Security, new roads, and some guidance Centre and to available hoteling and lodging facilities in low rent.

**Reference**

1. Antony V. Williams - On some Pattern in International Tourist.
2. Bishwarup Goswami - Development of Tourist in the Andaman & Island Vol 44 Oct 1998.
3. C. Ashley, D. Roe and H. Goodwin, 2001. Pro-Poor Tourism Strategies: Making Tourism Work for the Poor, London, ODI.
4. J. I. Barnes, J. Mac Gregor and L. Chris Weaver, 2002. "Economic Efficiency and Incentives for Change within Namibia's Community Wildlife Use Initiatives", World Development 30, no. 4, pp. 667-681.
5. MTDC Publication -2001.
6. Selvam M. - Tourism Industry in India, Himalay
7. U.K. Gupta -Tourism in India New Delhi-11007.