



A Study on Infrastructure And Tourism of ChamaraJanagara District

R.B. Nagendraswamy

Research Schollar. Dept. of Geography University of Mysore.

Dr. Subash. S. Sannashiddannavar

Associate.Prof. Dept. of Geography University of Mysore

ABSTRACT

Successful development of tourism depends on the availability of infrastructure in those centers. The main infrastructure requires are apart from good transport accommodation, police station, Banks and ATM and travel agencies.

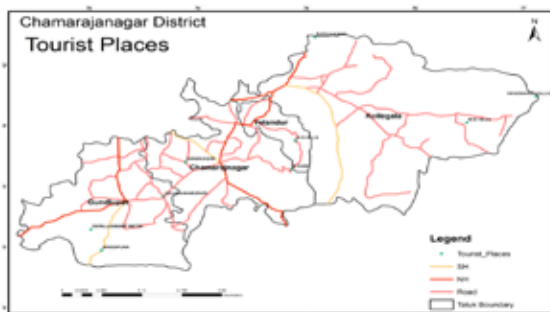
KEYWORDS

Tourism, Infrastructure,

The ground and service installations described as infrastructure are of paramount importance to successful tourism. These installations must be adequate and includes Electrical installations, water supply systems, waste disposal, Accommodation, Transport and Communication, Parking, Banking, Police station, Toilets and Travel facility etc., and similar services facilities should be planned with a long term point so that they can accommodate future expansion.

For any tourists place the success development and growth of tourism depends on the availability of infrastructure. ChamaraJanagara a new borned district has many Religious, Eco, and Recreational tourist places which attracts both domestic and international tourist every year for this purpose with a sole objective keeping in mind this Study Has Been Conducted.

Study Area: - ChamaraJanagara was named after the king of Mysore called chamaraJ wodeyar, who was born in this place in 1818, and till then town was known as Harikutara. ChamaraJanagar district is bounded by Mysore and Mandy district of Karnataka state in the north, niligeries and Coimbatore districts of Tamilunadu state in the south east Wynad district of Kerala state in south west; the study area has been separated from Mysore district and formed as an independent district on 15th august 1997.



The study area forms a district land unit besides being a cultural unity lying between 76°- 24° and 77°-43° East longitudes and 11°-32 °and 12°-16° north latitudes. It covers the total geographical area of 5685sq kms. The general elevation of the district ranges between 700 to 900 meters above mean sea

level exact in the north, the district is almost surrounded by eastern ghats and western ghats where some places are having an elevation of more than 1200 meters above sea level. It falls in the southern dry zone. Topography is undulating and mountainous with north south trending hill ranges of Eastern Ghats. In summer, the temperature in the district is often moderate because of its hilly nature and the rainfall varies between 550 mm to 950 mm.

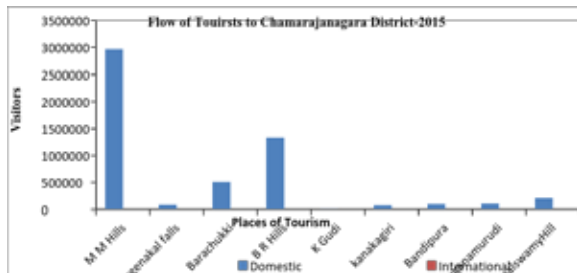
Objective and methodology: - The main objective of this paper is to study the infrastructural facility and flow of tourist. To achieve this object personal survey and secondary data has been collected from the respective tourism places which have been represented in the form table and graphs. The questionnaire survey conducted has statically tested using factor analysis.

Tourism in ChamaraJanagara district:-The district as a whole has varied tourism spots such as Barachuki, Bandipura, K.Gudi, B.R. Hills Huluganamurudi, Hogenakal Falls, M.M. Hills, GopalSwamy Betta and Kanakagiri , which can be grouped as Eco tourist spots, Recreational tourist spots and Religious tourist spots. Some of these tourist spots appears in one type also appear in the other type also, for example M.M. Hills basically a religious place has the forest area which is considered as Tiger wild life sanctuary can be considered as Eco tourist spot so as the case of B.R. Hills and Gopalswamy Betta.

ChamaraJanagara district as a whole received 5396543 tourist out which 5392123 are domestic and less than 0.01% that is 4420 are of international tourist.

Major Tourism places	Domestic	Foreigner	Total
M M Hills	2965890	0	2965890
Hogenakal falls	87488	31	87519
Barachukki	508555	906	509461
B R Hills	1334178	732	1334910
K Gudi	5268	56	5324
Kanakagiri	77286	235	77521
Bandipura	97747	2359	100106
Huluganamurudi	107234	34	107268
Gopalswamy Betta	208477	67	208544
Total	5392123	4420	5396543

Chamarajanagara district as a whole attracts number religious tourists even though it had Recreational tourist place like famous Hogenakal falls and Barachuki falls and a famous Wild life sanctuary Bandipura an Eco tourist's places. The district as a whole has nine major varied tourism spots out of which five religious such as B.R. Hills Huluganmurdi, M.M. Hills, Gopal Swamy Betta and Kanakagiri, two recreational Barachuki, and Hogenakal Falls, and other two important wild life sanctuary are Bandipura and K.Gudi.



M.M. Hills a religious tourist place attracted highest number tourist followed by B.R. Hills. Barachuki a recreational tourist place stands third, Gopalsamy Betta and Bandipura follows.

The flow of tourists to Chamarajanagara is more of domestic especially of religious as it had more number of religious places. The international tourists are attracted by recreational and eco-tourism places. Bandioura a wild life sanctuary attracted highest of 2359 tourists followed by Barachuki and B.R.Hills.

Road Network: - The district is well connected by highways and other main roads. The Bangalore – Nilgiris, Mysore-Manandavadi Highways pass through the district 7 in Gundlupet taluk. Fairly good network of roads exists connecting taluk headquarters with district headquarters and hoblis to various taluk headquarters. Total there are 150kms. of NH, 336.40kms. of SH, 866.82Kms of major district roads, 2612kms.length of village roads and other roads serves as road communication in the district. The Chamarajanagar is connected by Mysore-Chamarajnagar meter gauge railway line with a length of 18 kms.

Tourist centers and Distance of N.H

Places	Road length
Bandipura	212 NH- 0 KM
Gopal Swamy Betta	212 NH- 11 Km
Huluganmuradi	212 NH-15 KM
Kanakagiri	209 NH-22 KM
K.Gudi	209 NH-28 Km
B.R.Hills	209 NH-23 Km
Barachukki	209 NH- 06 Km
M.M.Hills	209 NH-80 Km
Hogenakal Falls	209 NH -129 Km

Taluks and various types of road length

Sl.No.	Taluk	National Highway	State Highway	Major District Roads	Total
1	Chamarajanagar	54.2	94.09	291.2	439.49
2	Gundlupet	84.9	53.07	252.65	390.68
3	Kollegala	31.5	151.5	399.66	582.66
4	Yalanduru	16	40.6	51.7	108.3
	Total	186.66	339.26	995.21	1521.13

Distance from tourism places in kilometers

place	MM Hills	Ho-genakal falls	Barachukki	B R Hills	K Gudi	Kanakagiri	Hulgana Muradi	Gopala swamy Betta	Bandipura
M M Hills	0	40	90	105	120	130	125	160	155
Hogenakal falls	40	0	135	150	165	170	165	195	190
Barachukki	90	135	0	60	75	80	80	110	105
B R Hills	105	150	60	0	15	65	60	90	85
K Gudi	120	165	75	15	0	45	45	75	70
Kanakagiri	130	170	80	65	45	0	45	85	80
Hulgana Muradi	125	165	80	60	45	45	0	30	25
Gopala Swamy hill	160	195	110	90	75	85	30	0	20
Bandipura	155	190	105	85	70	80	25	20	0

Accommodations: - For successful tourism, accommodations must be available in sufficient quantity to match the demand of the travelers who arrive at the destination. Given access to the destination, accommodations should precede any other type of development; their importance cannot be overemphasized. Lodging structures are among the most important parts of the super structure. The goal should be to produce an architectural design and quality of construction that will result in distinctive permanent environment which attracts tourists. Modern amenities such as air-conditioning, central heating, should be used in buildings otherwise characteristic of a particular region. The demand for accommodation varies according to price guests are willing to pay, services required and similar considerations.

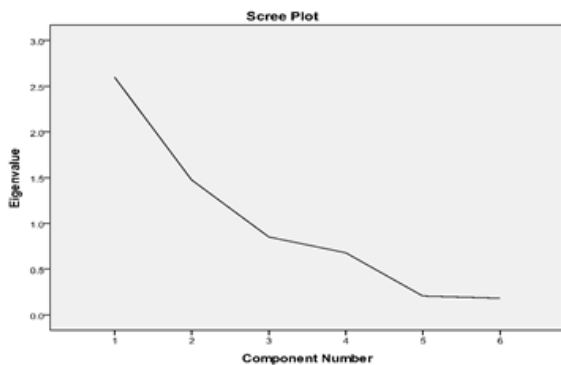
Infrastructural facility in the tourism centers or nearby towns

Taluk/place	Lodges	Hotels	Banks	ATM	Police station	Travel agency
M M Hills	31	8	1	2	1	5
Hogenakal falls	0	0	0	0	0	5
Barachukki	9	14	17	14	2	5
B R Hills	12	2	7	7	1	2
K Gudi	13	20	15	21	3	5
Kanakagiri	12	20	15	21	3	5
Bandipura	24	14	8	8	1	1
Huluganmurudi	12	13	8	8	1	1
Gopalswamy Betta	12	13	8	8	1	1
Total	125	104	79	89	13	30

In Chamarajanagara district totally there are 125 lodges 104 hotels of various types provides accommodation which are either in the tourism centers or nearby towns. Out of nine tourism centers Hogenakal falls, do not have accommodation facility which is urgently needed as it attracts both domestic and international tourists. The highest number lodges round in Bandipura are 24 which are also short runs during the peak tourist season

Analysis of the questionnaire survey: - The questionnaire survey conducted in the study area regarding the opinion of the both domestic and international tourist reveals that the factor analysis results are highly significant for the two components extracted. With respect to the availability of infrastructure facilities it can be stated that drinking water and toilet facilities are in the improved state. Accommodation needs to improve. The total variance explained is 77.96%

	Components	
	C1	C2
Drinking Water	0.808	-
Toilet	0.633	-
Travel facility	-	0.676
Accommodation	0.51	
Parking	-	0.894
Telecommunication	0.641	-
Factors loadings	2.59	1.48
Total variance explained	43.30	24.66
KMO	0.531	
SIG.	0.000**	



Findings:-The main findings of the study are summarized as follows

1. The flow of domestic tourist is more than the international tourist. Bandipura is the only main tourism centers which attracts international tourist followed by Hogenakal and Barachukki.
2. From road Huluganmurudi is shortest circuit which is just 26 kms from Chamarajanagara can circuit all the tourism places within 575 kms. Hogenakal falls is the lengthiest circuit which constitutes 1210 kms.
3. In Chamarajanagara district except M.M.Hills no other tourists center has the ATM facility tourist in other places has depend on nearby towns.
4. Among the tourists centers of the district M.M.Hills and B.R. Hills has one each police station other tourists places are covered by the nearest police station of the district headquarters.
5. 30 travel agencies including both private and government operate in the district and they are operating from the taluk headquarters except at M.M.Hills.
6. The tourism places of the district has no auxiliary services such as Petrol bunks, gasoline stations, roadside eating facilities, motels, roadside parks, roadside picnic facilities, rest parks that have toilet facilities, and auto repair and service facilities.

Suggestion:-

The Tourists from road is ideal to select Huluganmurudi as their first choice of visit which is just 26 kms from Chamarajanagara can circuit all the tourism places of within 575 kms.

1. Instead of depending to nearby towns for ATM its facility should be extended to all the tourism places
2. Police station must be set up in all the tourism places
3. The tourism department has to encourage more number of travel agencies of both private and government to operate from all the tourism centers of the district
4. Auxiliary services such as Petrol bunks, gasoline stations, roadside eating facilities, motels, roadside parks, roadside picnic facilities, rest parks that have toilet facilities, and auto repair and service facilities should be extended to all the tourist centers for successful development of tourism.

Summary and conclusion:- Tourism industry in Cahamarajanagara district is growing and it has vast potential for gen-

erating employment and earning large amount of foreign exchange. But much more remains to be done. Eco-tourism needs to be promoted so that tourism in Chamarajanagara helps in preserving and sustaining the diversity of the district's natural and cultural environments. Tourism in the district should be developed in such a way that it accommodates and entertains visitors and supports the native cultures in the locations it is operating in. Moreover, since tourism is a multi-dimensional activity, and basically a service industry, it would be necessary that all wings of the Central and State governments, private sector and voluntary organizations become active partners in the endeavor to attain sustainable growth in tourism.

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