

“EDUCATION THROUGH SELF-HELP IS OUR MOTTO”- Karmaveer



Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI COLLEGE, SATARA
MAHARASHTRA
(AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE)

Accredited by NAAC with 'A+' Grade (CGPA 3.51)
RUSA Beneficiary College

Proposal
of
Minor Research Project

By

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Assitant Professor,
Department of Geography

Under
RashtriyaUchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA 2.0)

For Component No. 8:Enhancing Quality and Excellence in Select Autonomous Colleges



PROPOSAL FOR MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT

Under

Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA 2.0)

Component No. 8 Enhancing Quality and Excellence in Select Autonomous Colleges

PART – A

1. **Broad Subject:** GEOGRAPHY

2. **Area of Specialization:** Tourism Geography

3. **Duration:** 01 Yrs

4. **Principal Investigator**

i. **Name:** Dr.Abhiman Ganpat Nimase

ii. **Sex:** M

iii. **Date of Birth:** 1st January,1980

iv. **Category:** GEN

v. **Qualification:** M.A.B.Ed.,NET,Ph.D.

vi. **Designation:** Assistant Professor

vii. **Address (Residence):** Staff Quarter, Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara, Pin-415001

5. **Teaching and Research Experience of Principal Investigator :**17 Yrs

(a) Teaching experience: UG: 13Yrs & PG: 05Yrs

(b) Research experience: 07 Yrs

(c) Publication:

Papers Published :18

Books Published :Nil

PART – B

Proposed Research Work

Project Title: Agrotourism Potential Sites and Situation in Satara District (Maharashtra)

ii) Introduction:

Agriculture is an integral part of Indian culture. Almost 80 percent of the people depend on agriculture business. 'Agriculture Tourism' is a project that brings together the business of connecting farm business. 'Agriculture Tourism' has its unique importance in today's scientific world. The concept of tourism in many countries is changing. Till now, there was an economic potential and could think about tourism and this concept is now changing and has got a new look and Maharashtra State.

The research on agritourism is relatively sparse and most studies have focused on only the farm-specific factors of agritourism potential; relatively little attention has been paid to the geospatial dimensions of this industry. Rural areas of the world are developing and implementing tourism programs to diversify and reinvigorate their local economies. Often, these programs focus on privately-held lands in largely agricultural regions. In some countries, especially in Europe, tourism development strategies have combined agriculture and tourism to create a new industry – agritourism. This industry, although new in the India.

A variety of definitions for agritourism are found in the literature. Busby and Rendle (2000), for example, identified thirteen different definitions for the industry. A commonly cited definition, developed by the University of California Small Farm Program, states that agritourism is 'a commercial enterprise at a working farm, ranch, or agricultural plant conducted for the enjoyment or education of visitors, and that generates supplemental income for the owner' (Small Farm Center, 2012).

Rural areas of the world are developing and implementing tourism programs to diversify and reinvigorate their local economies. Often, these programs focus on privately-held lands in largely agricultural regions. In some countries, tourism development strategies have combined agriculture and tourism to create a new industry – agritourism. This industry, although not new in the United States, is still in its nascent stages. Before starting an agritourism enterprise, farmers and ranchers must consider the various factors that will likely influence their potential for long-term success. farm-specific factors such as an operator's personality or the aesthetic qualities of the individual farmstead and location-based factors such as a proximity to a city or nearness to a major road. Agritourism is located at the nexus

of two large industries – agriculture and tourism (Wicks and Merrett, 2003), both of which have been researched extensively.

Agricultural tourism has become a necessary means for many small farms' survival. By diversifying business operations, farm operators are able to ensure a more stable income. This is because agritourism activities can occur during times of the year that crops may not be in season, and by providing a completely separate stream of income. Some studies have found that agritourism operations often benefit their surrounding communities by drawing tourists to the area. The economic boost by the increase in traffic can be beneficial to rural areas in need of diversified streams of income.

Satara district is a district of Maharashtra state in western India with an area of 10,480 km² and a population of 3,003,741 of which 14.17% were urban (as of 2011). Satara is the capital of the district and other major towns include Wai, Karad, Koregaon, Dahiwadi, Koynanagar, Rahimatpur, Phaltan, Mahabaleshwar Vaduj and Panchgani. This district comes under Pune Administrative Division along with Pune, Sangli, Solapur and Kolhapur. Agricultural tourism has become a new trend for farmers in satara district because of most of the tourism centres lies around tahsil in Satara district. Naturally tourist prefer go towards agro tourism centres. Therefore that is necessary to focus on the view point of sites and sutaability for operation of agrotourism.

(iii) Objectives:

Specific objectives of the proposed research work are:

1. Identify location-based factors important for the development of a successful agritourism operation in Satara district.
2. Identify agrotourism potential sites and suitability among Satara district.
3. To analysis the location-based factors contribute to the geographic distribution of agritourism potential.

(iv) Methodology:

The first step in this research involved the identification of location-based factors that may influence agritourism development. This was accomplished through a survey of the literature on agritourism and associated topics such as general tourism, rural economics, travel research, and geographic information systems.

Secondly, a comprehensive geodatabase of agritourism operations in Satara district was developed. A database spreadsheet from the Satara Travel and Tourism Commission. As a relatively new field of study, the literature on agritourism is relatively sparse, often anecdotal, and comprised mostly of case studies, how-to guides, or studies that focus on why farmers engage in this type of activity.

The processed data and the results of the study will be depicted through tables, maps, graphs, diagrams, photo plates etc.

(v) Plan of work and targets to be achieved:**First Four Months**

Basic reading of review of literature regarding agro tourism.

Selection of the sample of agro tourism centres and reading of agro tourism potential sites in India.

Preparation of Questionnaire for agro tourism infrastructure.

Organization of scheduled for interview & Field visit and Collection of data.

Target to be achieved: Identify location-based factors important for the development of a successful agritourism operation in Satara district.

Second Four Months

Analysis and Processing of received data.

Start for Chapter writing

Preparation of Mapping, diagrams and construction of different graph in a view point of sites in Satara district.

Target to be achieved: Asses agrotourism potential sites and suitability among Satara district.

Last Four Months

Writing of the final project.

Submission of Project.

Target to be achieved: There is urgent need to focus on agritourism potential sites and situation in Satara District.

7. Financial Assistance required Item Estimated Expenditure

Item	Amount in Rs.
i. Books and Journals	10000/-
ii. Equipment, if needed (excluding computer, laptop, printer)	15000/-
iii. Field Work and Travel	80000/-
iv. Contingency	50000/-
v. Hiring Services	60000/-
vi. Special needs (Pls. Specify)	---
Total:	215000/-

To certify that:

- i.** I shall abide by the rules governing the scheme in case assistance is provided to me from the Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara for the above project.
- ii.** I shall complete the project within the stipulated period. If I fail to do so and if the college is not satisfied with the progress of the research project, the college may terminate the project immediately and ask for the refund of the entire amount (with interest) released by the college.
- iii.** The above research Project is not funded by any other agency.

Signature
Principal Investigator