



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 5 Issue: XII Month of publication: December 2017

DOI:

www.ijraset.com

Call: ☎ 08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Analysis of Tourism Infrastructure – A Case of Gwalior City Urban Studies

Ar. Sudheer Singh Sikarwar¹

¹Associate Professor)Amity School of Architecture and Planning Amity University Madhya Pradesh

About author: The author is currently teaching as Associate Professor at Amity School of Architecture and Planning, Amity University Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior and completed masters in Urban and Regional Planning from School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal. Areas of interest include Building Services, Architectural Design, and Building Construction, Architectural Theory, urban planning and sustainable development.

Abstract: This study has been undertaken to evaluate the role of tourism industry in their Infrastructure Development and Potential of Gwalior as a Transit point or Tourist Destination. Tourism is one of the largest service industries, with a contribution of 6.23% to the national GDP and 8.78% of the total employment in India in 2010. Gwalior is one of the major tourist hubs of M.P. and is also a part of the North Indian Tourist Circuit i.e., Delhi, Agra and Jaipur. Gwalior is the starting city of main Tourist circuit in Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior – Shivpuri – Orchha – Khajuraho. In this circuit having maximum flow of foreign tourist as well as domestic tourist out of all four tourist circuits available in Madhya Pradesh. Gwalior is located strategically between major tourist destinations. But unfortunately, the city has not been able to capitalize from its good connectivity, so the need for accessing tourism infrastructure for the growing number of tourist is very important to further development of the city as a major tourism hub.

I. INTRODUCTION

Trend of tourism sector in india is the largest service industry, tourist numbers and activities in india seem to suggest more of an optimistic scenario. The gloomy phase of 2008-09 has been mediated successfully with focused policy interventions and industry initiatives that in turn added momentum to the growth process. From a negative growth of -2.2% in 2009/08, foreign tourist arrivals increased considerably to register a growth of 8.1% in 2010/09. This turn-around is indeed encouraging given the fact that global economy was still recovering and has not reached its usual growth trajectory. Notwithstanding this, it is not heartening to mark that india's share in the world tourism pie has never crossed the threshold of 0.7% at any point in time.

Gwalior is one of the major tourist hubs of m.p. And his also a part of the larger north indian circuit of delhi, agra and jaipur Gwalior is the starting and end city of main circuit in madhyapradesh, gwalior – shivpuri – orcha – khajuraho. In this circuit having maximum flow of foreign tourist as well as domestic tourist

State/ut-wise domestic and foreign tourist visit, 2009-2010 and gwalior tourist visit % share in MP:

Table: MP tourist Flow of 2009, 2010

State/UT	2009		2010		% Growth (2010/09)	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Madhya Pradesh	23106206	200819	38079595	250430	64.8	24.7

Source: MP Tourism Development Corporation

Table: Gwalior Tourist Flow Percentage Share in Total Tourist Flow in MP

S.No.	Year	domestic tourist	Percentage share in total tourists arrivals in MP	foreign tourist	Percentage share in total tourists arrivals in MP
1	2009	207698	0.9	12513	6.23
2	2010	686072	1.80	19229	7.68

Source: MP Tourism Development Corporation

Data of tourist flow in Gwalior show substantial growth in the Past few years from a total of around 210000 in 2008 and 850000 in 2011

Tourists coming from Agra move straight to Orchha or Khajuraho. Few tourists use the city as a transit point to go to Orchha

The need for assessing tourism infrastructure for the growing number of tourist is very important to further develop the city as a major tourism hub

A. Tourism In Gwalior

The study area is bounded by the Morena and Datia district in the North, Bhind district in the east and Shivpuri in the south. The city is located on 26° 12' N Latitude and 76° 18' E Longitude at an altitude of 212 m above mean sea level.

Table: Tourist Destinations within the city

S. NO	TOURIST DESTINATIONS	TYPE
1	The Gwalior Fort	Heritage
2	GujariMahal	Heritage
3	Man Mandir Palace (ChitraMandir or the Palace of Paintings)	Heritage
4	Gopachal	Heritage
5	Gurudwara Data BandhiChhod Religious	Religious
6	Surya Mandir	Religious
7	TelikaMandir	Heritage
8	Tansen's Tomb	Heritage
9	Jai Vilas Palace & Scindia Museum	Art & Museum
10	Kala Vithika Museum	Art & Museum
11	Municipal Corporation Museum	Art & Museum
12	SarodGhar	Art & Museum
13	MotiMahal	Heritage
14	Bada Gwalior	Heritage
15	Scindiaschhatri Gwalior	Heritage
16	Boat Club Gwalior	Water Sports

Source: Primary Survey

Table: Tourist Destinations around Gwalior, 100 Km Buffer

S. NO	TOURIST DESTINATIONS	DISTANCE FROM THE CITY	FAMOUS FOR
1	DATIA	74 Km away from Gwalior	Bundela palaces and paintings
2	SONAGIRI	23 Km from the city	Sonagiri is a sacred place of Digambar Jains. has several white Jain temples around it. A large annual fair is held here in the month of Chaitra (April).
3	PAWAYA	68 Km from the city	Ruins of fort constructed during the Parmardynasty.
4	DHOOMESHWAR MAHADEO	Around 3 Km away from City	This temple is located on the banks of the Sindh Temple Pawayariver and the architectural style used is quite similar to Kandariya Mahadeo Temple of Khajuraho
5	SHIVPURI	At a distance of 100 Km from Madhav National	The Chhatris or Marble Cenotaphs (memorials to former rulers)

		ParkGwalior	
6	DEBRA	70-90 Km from Gwalior	Mahadeva Temple (70 km)Ancient Site (90 Km)
7	MITAWALI AND PADAWALI	40 Km Via Malanpur	The temple stands on a circular platform in an open court enclosed by circular wall. It is Dated to the 14 th Century A.D.
8	MORENA NATIONAL CHAMBAL SANCTUARY	35 Km Towards Agra	Chambal Sanctuary which Encompass 425 Km of the Chambal River.

Source: Primary Survey

B. Tourist Arrivals

The total inflow of tourists within the city over the years indicates a good growth trend especially in the lasttwo to three years.

Table: Tourist Inflow over the years

YEAR	DOMESTIC TOURISTS	FOREIGN TOURISTS	TOTAL TOURIST INFLOW	% GROWTH
2003	95,021	5,872	1,00,893	-
2004	1,08,146	9,814	1,17,960	16.92
2005	1,24,399	12,264	1,36,663	15.86
2006	1,40,666	11,954	1,52,620	11.68
2007	1,51,183	16,181	1,67,364	9.66
2008	2,39,358	16,752	2,56,110	53.03

Source: MP TDC, 2009

Table: Tourist Flow of Gwalior

GWALIOR TOURIST FLOW (YEAR WISE)					
YEAR	DOMESTIC	FOREIGN	TOTAL	% OF DOMESTIC	% OF FOREIGN
2008	197220	17841	215061	91.7	8.3
2009	207698	12513	220211	94.3	5.7
2010	686072	19229	705301	97.3	2.7
2011	831901	19130	851031	97.8	2.2

Source: MP TDC, 2012

Tourist inflow in the city has recorded a steady decline since 2004. In 2007-08 tourist inflow has witnessed asubstantial growth of 53%. As a preliminary assessment, this growth can be linked to MP Tourism’s initiativeto promote Madhya Pradesh as the ‘Heart of Incredible India’.

C. Overview Of Gwalior City

Gwalior city is situated in the Madhya Pradesh on the northern part on the main Mumbai-Agra road corridor and Mumbai-Delhi rail corridor. Gwalior city has got old historical background i.e. 1000 years prior to B.C. when the India was considered to be passing from the steel age. From the archaeological excavation it is observed that the city has evidence of settlement during Mourya period and the development and progress of the city has been from that time. In India wherever princely states ruled over, it has been observed that such cities have been enriched with construction of buildings of architectural values and places of historical importance. For decades Gwalior has proved that it has the potential of becoming a heritage city.

D. Linkages And Connectivity

Gwalior is located 423 Km from Bhopal, the M.P. state capital. Its distance from Delhi, the country capital is 321 Km. some of the important Urban centres and tourist places near Gwalior are:

Table: Distance from Gwalior

S. NO	TOWNS/CITIES	DISTANCE FROM GWALIOR (KM)	MAJOR CONNECTIVITY HIGHWAYS
1	Delhi	321	NH3 & NH2
2	Agra	118	NH3
3	Mumbai	1086	NH3
4	Jhansi	97	NH75
5	Shivpuri	114	NH3
6	Chanderi	239	NH75 & NH26, NH3 & SH10
7	Khajuraho	275	NH75
8	Bhopal	423	NH75, NH26, NH86
9	Ujjain	455	NH3, SH27
10	Indore	486	NH3

Source: Transport Department, GMC

E. Rail Connectivity With Respect To Gwalior

The city lies on the broad gauge railway line connecting Delhi to Bhopal and Indore to Bhind. A narrow gauge line connects the city to Sheopur. The station is located on the main Mumbai-Delhi and Chennai-Delhi rail link.

F. Air Connectivity With Respect To Gwalior

Gwalior has a domestic airport providing services to the region. The airport is located to the North East of the city at a distance of about 11 Km from the city centre. The three flights operating are

- 1) Delhi – Gwalior – Indore – Gwalior – Delhi
- 2) Delhi – Gwalior – Jabalpur – Gwalior – Delhi
- 3) Delhi – Gwalior – Mumbai

G. Study Area And Planning Area

The study area is bounded by Morena and Datia Districts in the north, Bhind District and Shivpuri in the South. The city is located on 26° 12' N Latitude and 76° 18' E Longitude at an altitude of 212 m above mean sea level.

Table: Area and Population detail of study Area

	AREA (IN HA)	POPULATION	
		1991	2001
GMC Area	28985	6,90,765	8,27,026
Rural Area	23667.58	1,69,235	1,15,087
Total Planning Area(GMC+Rural)	52652.58	8,60,000	9,42,113
SADA Area(Gwalior West City)	30000	NA	72,695
TOTAL	82652.58		10,14,808

Source: Gwalior Municipal Corporation

H. Floating Population

Having a strong presence of historical monuments in Gwalior and It is well connected with all the major cities of India by Road, Train and also with Air.

Table: Floating Population during fairs and festivals

FAIR AND FESTIVALS	ANNUAL FREQUENCY	FLOATING POPULATION	ESTIMATED MAX. FLOATING POPULATION	PERIOD
Gwalior Trade Fair	1	30-40 Lakes	35 L	Jan-Feb.
TansenSangeetSamaroh	1	50 Thousand	50 T	Nov-Dec
MuktibodhSamaroh	1	20 Thousand	20 T	Feb.
BhavbhutiSamaroh	1	10 Thousand	10 T	Sep.
Pt. Balkrishna Sharma "Naveen" Samaroh	1	25 Thousand	25 T	Nov.
PadmakarSamaroh	1	5 Thousand	5 T	March
ShankariSamaroh	1	5 Thousand	5 T	Sep.
KabirSamaroh	1	8-10 Thousand	10 T	Oct.
Krishna RaoSamaroh	1	15-20 Thousand	20 T	Oct.
Baba HiraBhumia's Fair	1	5 Thousand	5 T	Sep.
TOTAL			36.5 Lakhs	

Source: Gwalior Destination Report Prepared By District Collectorate, Gwalio

I. Selected Tourism Infrastructure

According to study and the basis of primary survey, we should have been found the Tourism Infrastructure for Gwalior city:

Table: Selected Tourism Infrastructure

DATA CHECK LIST WITH OBJECTIVES COLLECTED/DONE		
S. NO.	OBJECTIVES(TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE)	
1	Accessibility (City Level)	Road Condition
		Public Transport
		Other Tourist Transport
2	Accommodation (City Level)	4-5 Star Category

		Heritage Category
		1,2,3 Star Category
		Govt. Approved & Budget
		Others(Dharmshala, Lodge etc.
3	Local Food and Crafts (City Level)	Restaurants
		Craft
4	Public Convenience(On Site)	Provision of Drinking Water
		Availability of Eating Joints
		Presence of Commercial Facilities
		Landscaping/Maintained Greens
		Toilets
		Internal Roads
		Lighting System
		Solid Waste Management
		Resting Place
		Parking Facilities
		User Charges
		Presence of Guide

Source: Author Assessment

J. Outcome

- 1) Existing cluster of site/spots bases on mutual proximity, connectivity, tourist inflow.
- 2) Two types of clusters are available, which is within the city and around the Gwalior (within 100 Km. Buffer).
- 3) Focus on the development of tourist amenities/Infrastructure within the city (through city tourist flow and regional tourist flow, 100 Km. region) and on site tourism amenities/Infrastructure. Based on analysis following existing clusters in Gwalior and around have been identified.

Cluster 1 : All destinations within the have been identified by

MP Tourism Development Corporation

Cluster 2 : Gwalior-Morena-Bhind-Gwalior

Cluster 3 : Gwalior-Bhind-Jhansi-Datia-Gwalior

Cluster 4 : Gwalior-Shivpuri-Jhansi-Datia-Gwalior

Detail proposals for each resources/site are dealt in detail in next chapter i.e. in Proposal of Infrastructure Development.



REFERENCES

- [1] MCF,2010,Implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission in Faridabad (Haryana) Progress Report Upto 31.05.2010, available at <http://www.mcfbd.org/JNNURM%20Project%20Progress%20Report%20upto%2031.05.2010.pdf> (accessed 22.12.2014)
- [2] LARRDIS.2014, available at Smart cities, available at <http://164.100.47.134/intranet/SMART%20CITIES.pdf> (accessed 15.3.2015)
- [3] CDP,2006, Faridabad,City Development Plan, JNNURM Faridabad, ,City development plan Available at http://jnnurm.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/CDP_Faridabad.pdf (accessed 26.1.15)
- [4] MoHUPA,2005, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Towards better cities, Guidelines for Basic Services to the Urban Poor, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation,Government of India, Delhi. Available at jnnurmmis.nic.in/jnnurm.../jnnurm/Guidelines-JNNURM-English.pdf (accessed 12.2.15)



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)