

“Planning Strategies for Developing Sethani Ghat”

The Case of Narmadapuram

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Abstract: Rivers are fascinating places, exhibiting both natural charm and usefulness for a vast array of human activities. At some stage in history, rivers were used as shipping routes, as meals sources and in extra current instances as places to go to and play. Extraordinarily, there has been scant recognition of the position of rivers inside the tourism enterprise. Planned tourism is a prime contributor to towns’ financial system. Tourism region offers a high multiplier in employment technology Tourist cities’ economy may almost be totally based on tourism.

I envisaged an end result that would examine in this research paper the role of rivers as a tourism resource and that would also identify significant issues.

Key word- TOURISM, RIVER GHAT,

1.1 BACKGROUND

Tourism has proved itself as one of the most critical components of alternate. Tourism in India has grown substantially. It promotes countrywide Integration and offers help to nearby handicrafts and cultural hobbies It additionally enables inside the development and expertise about our tradition and heritage. The ancient development of ancient temple, fort and human settlement at sethani ghat is the key point to study the planning issues and also help to develop the strategies for enhance the tourism.

1.2 INTRODUCTION

the various human beings in India, Narmada River is considered as the mom and the giver of peace The Narmada reveals point out in historical texts of India as one of the seven most sacred rivers in India. The river is taken into consideration because the Goddess and is worshiped in India. Narmadapuram is the non secular town of Madhya Pradesh wherein humans came for spiritual tourism as precedence. This city is also famous for satapura hills and many heritage tourist points. Narmadapuram is also major production of soya bean, wheat and good quality of river sand, the stone at bank of river is also called Narmadeshwar Shiv Ling, that is very significantly famous in city.

1.3 TOURISM

Tourism is an integral part of human life it's miles a scenario wherein man or woman from one u. s. a., or region to different vicinity and u. s. a. for a short run period, is protected inside the concept of tourism Now-a-days the tourism enterprise has a greater importance. India has a super historical past of historical region just like the Taj Mahal, Verious Forts, natural web sites and many

others. Because 2000 tourism industry has been giving wide variety of blessings to India. The number of domestic tourist visited to Narmadapuram city of Madhya Pradesh which has given the source of earning to the state. Here, we have focused the issues and present situation of tourism activities.

TYPES OF TOURISM IN INDIA

1.3.1 Adventure tourism

As a sort of tourism in India, adventure tourism has these days grown in India. This entails exploration of remote areas and uncommon locales and tasty in diverse activities. For journey tourism in India, tourists opt to cross for trekking to locations like Ladakh, Sikkim, and Himalaya. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are popular for the skiing centers they provide. Whitewater rafting is also catching on in India and vacationers flock to places together with Uttranchal, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh for this adrenalin-packed interest.

Beach Tourism

India's large coastline and islands affords enough opportunities for fun packed tourism. Kerala, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep islands attract tourists in large numbers all around the year.

1.3.2 Cultural tourism

India is understood for its wealthy cultural history and an detail of mysticism, which is why travelers come to India to revel in it for themselves. The numerous fairs and fairs that travelers can go to in India are the Pushkar truthful (Rajasthan), Taj Mahotsav (Uttar Pradesh), and Suraj Kund mela (Haryana). Sites like Ajanta & Ellora caves (Maharashtra), Mahabalipuram (TamilNadu), Hampi (Karnataka), Taj Mahal (Uttar Pradesh), Hawa Mahal (Rajasthan).

1.3.3 Medical tourism

Travellers From all around the world were thronging India to avail themselves of fee-powerful however advanced first-class healthcare in terms of surgical strategies and preferred medical attention. There are numerous medical institutes in the U. S. A. That cater to distant places sufferers and impart pinnacle-great healthcare at a fragment of what it might have cost in advanced nations including u.s. and united kingdom. The city of Chennai (Tamil Nadu) attracts around 45% of medical tourists from foreign countries.

1.3.4 Wildlife tourism

India has a wealthy wooded area cowl which has some stunning and individual species of flora and fauna – a number of which that are even endangered and really rare. This has boosted wildlife tourism in India. The places in which a overseas traveler can pass for wildlife tourism in India are the Sariska flowers and fauna Sanctuary, Keoladeo Ghana national Park (Rajasthan), and Corbett countryside Park (Uttarkhand).

River tourism.

Rivers constitute a major tourism resource, providing spectacular settings, recreation facilities, a means of transport, a sense of heritage, religious believe and adventure, and links with the environment and natural world. The term river tourism includes diverse sports that take location on rivers which include cruises, cruising, rafting, fishing, and activities that arise on river banks

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF TOURISM

Table 1

Positive	Negative
Employment -Jobs created	Jobs are often seasonal (based on the time of year) and are poorly paid
More money for the country	Most money goes out of the area to big companies, not locals
Local traditions and customs are kept alive because tourists enjoy traditional shows, eg folkdance and music	Culture and traditions change as outsiders arrive
Money from tourists can be used to protect the natural landscape	Damage to the natural environment, eg footpath erosion (the wearing away of footpaths), litter, habitats destroyed to build hotels
New facilities for the tourists also benefit locals, eg new roads	Overcrowding and traffic jams
Greater demand for local food and crafts	Prices increase in local shops as tourists are often more wealthy than the local population
Sustainable and conservation of places is possible with tourism management& planning.	Citizen lack of awareness and ignorance are result of poor condition of heritage and culture of city .

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To Explore network of public spaces that attract both citizens and tourist at riverfront.
To study the relationship between Ghat area and city. To identify the key problems and activities at Ghats area which affects tourism activities and economic growth of city . To formulate the strategies to enhance its economic growth.

1.5 DATA AND METHODS

the present research paper is on the whole based on secondary facts resources we've got collected secondary statistics required for this paper from URDPFI recommendations, countrywide Tourism coverage, master plan and other related information from survey has been collected as well as research papers published in various journals.

- Tourist spots in Narmadapuram city -

❖ SETHANI GHAT

- I. Sethani ghat is the major ghat of Narmada. Every new year Narmada Jayanti celebrations are done on this ghat in which well-known artists perform.
- II. Film Tourism, Shooting Of Maharani Webseries And “Toilet-ek prem katha” Took Place At Sethani Ghat In Narmada”
- III. Mega Events In City –Narmada Jaynti ,And Purnima ,Moni Amavasya ,Kewar yatra.

❖ BHIMBETKA

World famous UNESCO site Bhimbetka rock caves are just 40kms away. They are well-known for pre ancient rock artwork.

HOSHANG SHAH FORT

Fort of king Hoshang Shah. The ruler after whom this city was named

❖ SATPURA THE JUNGLE SAFARI

Satpura Tiger Reserve in Madhai is the perfect place to spot the wild animals in open.

❖ TAWA RESORT & TAWA DAM

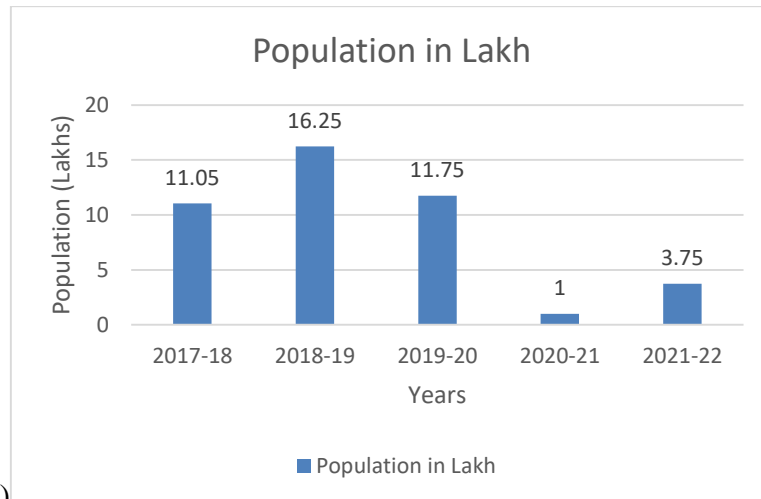
❖ BANDRABAN FAIR

❖ ADAMGARH HILLS

Hills are a delight for history lovers. This area is well-known for pre historical rock artwork and is situated inside the heart of the town

❖ SALKANPUR TEMPLE

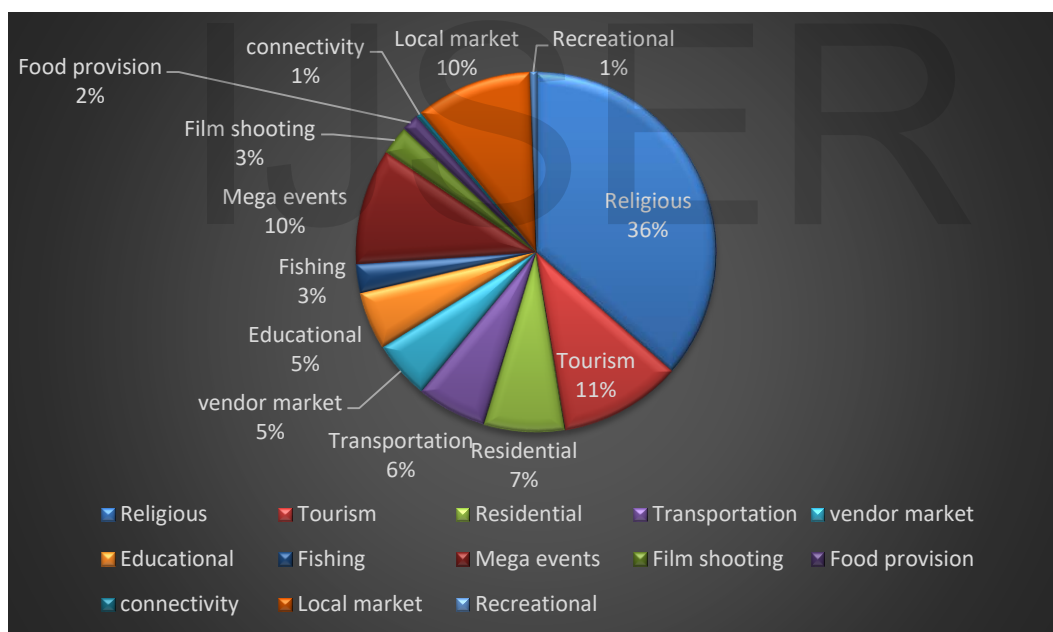
1.5.1 Tourist annual visit Narmadapuram city -



(Nager palika , 2022)
 Source

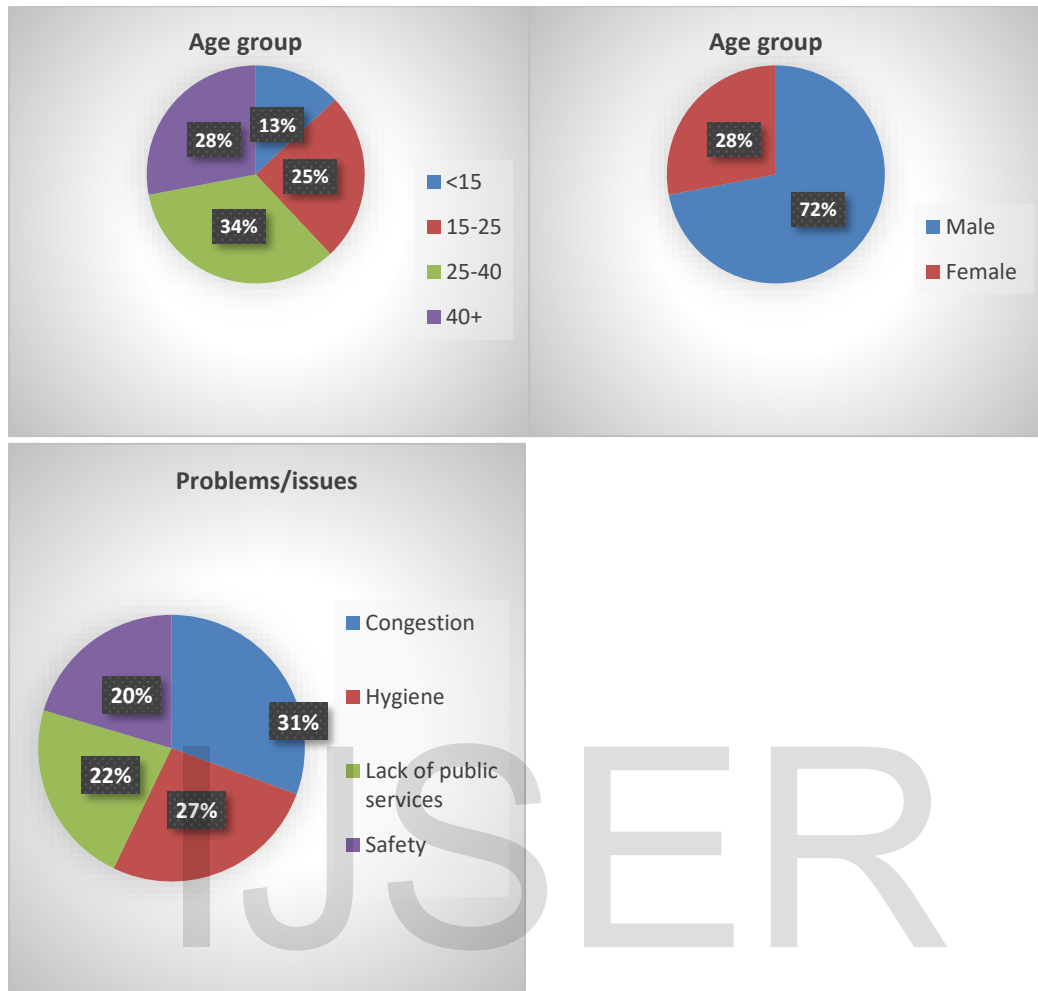
1.5.2 Activities performed

Table 2



Sethani ghat is the place where the every age of peoples visited for different activities, and it is found by questionnaire and survey that Saturday and Sunday is the day were domestic tourist from the city came for recreation activities and peak time is 6-8 pm in every day evening. . apart from important days of Purnima and Amavasva .

Table 3



1.5.3 Relationship between river and Ghats

Table 4



1.5.4 THE CITY PROFILE: - 2001-2011

Table 5

Description	2011	2001
Population	12.41	10.84
Actual population	1,241,350	1,084,265
Male	648,725	571,774
Female	592,625	512,491
Population Growth	14.49%	22.30%
Area Sq. Km	6,703	6,703
Density/km ²	185	162
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	914	896
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	919	927
Average Literacy	75.29	70.00
Female Literacy	66.45	57.83
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	164,602	175,882
Male Population (0-6 Age)	85,781	91,294
Female Population (0-6 Age)	78,821	84,588
Literates	810,644	635,839
Male Literates	469,199	388,376
Female Literates	341,445	247,463
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	13.26%	16.22%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	13.22%	15.97%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	13.30%	16.51%

The District Is Divided Into Eight Tehsils Namely Babai, Bankhedi, Hoshangabad, Itarsi, Piparia, Seonimalwa, Sohagpur And Dolaria And **Seven Development Blocks**, Namely Bankhedi Block, Pipariya Block, Sohagpur Block, Babai Block, Hoshangabad Block, Kesla Block (Itarsi Tehsil) And Seoni Malwa Block.

Table 6

Tehsil (CD Block)	Area (km ²)	Population (2011)
Babai	583	1,34,364
Bankhedi	636	125682
Dolariya	172	57603
Hoshangabad	231	165749
Itarsi	1032	240719
Pipariya	1078	181261
Seoni malwa	1359	186788
Sohagpur	1612	149184

1.5.5 **Population** - There was change of 14.49 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Hoshangabad District recorded increase of 22.30 percent to its population compared to 1991.

Table 7

Year	2001	2011
Female	512,491	648,725
Male	571,774	592,625
Total	1,084,265	1,241,350

year	Population
1901	328593
1911	337601
1921	327892
1931	358908
1941	359521
1951	363758
1961	432836
1971	567305
1981	709104
1991	886449
2001	1084265
2011	1241350

1.5.6 **Agriculture-**

Agriculture growth is very high of the region. The land is quite fertile and farmers have top canal irrigation centers from the Tawa Dam throughout the yr. The farmers hire rotation of plants and their major income depends on Wheat, Soya Bean, Mung Bean, Sugarcane, Gram, Paddy cultivation and so on. Hoshangabad is the most important wheat manufacturer and one in every of the most important soya bean manufacturer district in India.

1.5.7 **Economy:-**

The economy of district is mainly dependent on agriculture .more than half of the population are engaged in agriculture in order to earn their livelihood .moreover the production level of its agriculture product is high enough due to its fertile land and good canal irrigation facilities from the tawa dam throughout the year .the main agriculture product in the district wheat ,paddy ,jowar ,maize ,gram ,tuar,urad, pulses,soya bean ground nut tile,sugarcane,cotton,spices,vegetables.

It has many large and small sale industries of silk,leather ,handicraft,paper,ceramic, ordiance factory and paper mile are two most important production mill.

Now-a-days huge chunk of revenue comes from the tourism sector helps in its economy to a great extent .in the year 2016-2017 the gross domestic product in the district was 14,70,333 lakh at current price and rs.10,38,988 lakh at constant price in the year 2011-2012. The net domestic product in the district during the period 2016-17 was RS. 13,44,367 lakh at current price and Rs.9,35,943 lakh at constant price in the year 2011-2012. The per capita income NDPP at factor cost the district during the period 2016-17 was 99,840 at current price and RS 69,508 at constant prices in the year 2011-2012.

1.5.8 Transportation –

1.5.8.1 Road-National Highway NH69, State Highways SH15, SH19, SH19A, SH22 NH69, SH15, SH19, SH19A, SH22

1.5.8.2 Rail-

- Itarsi Junction Is One Of The Largest And Busiest Railway Stations In India. Approximately 250 Trains For All Over India Pass Through This Station. Other Railway Stations Are Hoshangabad, Pipariya, Banapura Sohagpur Bankhedhi.
- There Is No Regular Trains To Hoshangabad From Other Major Cities Of The Country. The Nearest Railway Station Is At Bhopal Which Is Located At A Distance Of 64kms.
- Railway Station(S): Mandi Dip , Habibganj , Bhopal Jn , Bairagarh , Misrod , Barkhera

1.5.8.3 Air-The city is not well connected to other major cities of the country via regular flights. The nearest airport is in Bhopal at a distance of 70kms. The Nearest Airport Is Raja Bhoj Airport Bhopal.

1.5.9 Geographical data:- Geography. Hoshangabad is located at 22.75°N 77.72°E. It has an average elevation of 278 metres (912 feet). State: Madhya Pradesh ,Country: India ,Avg. high temperature: 31.7 °C (89.1 °F)

Table 8

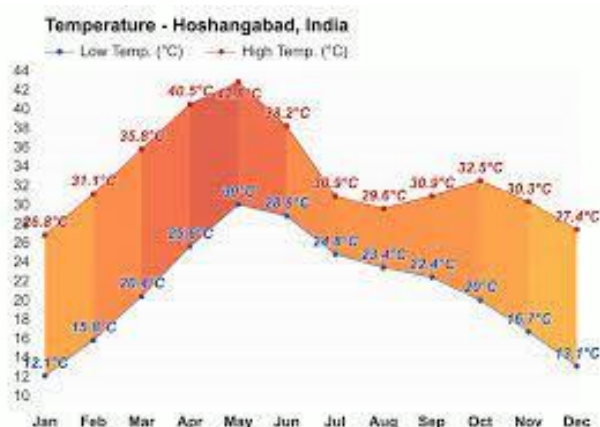
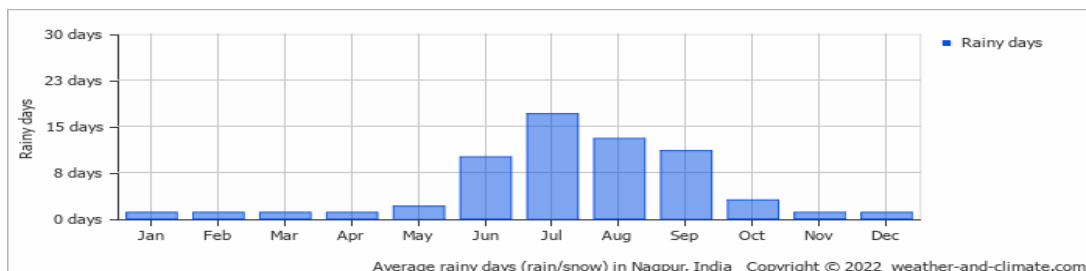


Table 9



Site Photographs 10

1.5.10 Flood region - Based on historical flooding three severe flood levels are taken for scenario study. The various flood inundation areas at different flood levels of 295m, 297m and 298m above MSL It has been observed that at flood level 295, only percent of population is affected. But as the flood level increases, the proportion of affected population increases. At flood level 298, more than 50 percent of population is affected. When comparing the vulnerability of housing stock, it is found that at flood level 295, about 7.65 percent of housing stock inclusive all types are affected. At level 298, more than one third of the housing stock is affected. Details of flood damage scenario suggest that the areas of seven wards are coming below inundation on the worst scenario developed from the backwater of river Narmada. These wards are Kothibazar Ward, Malakhedui ward (south), Phefar Taal ward, SPM ward (West), Rewa Ganj, Bhilpura Ward and Gandhi Ward respectively. Percentage of buildings affected is based on the falling of the same within the different flood levelCity



2.65

1.5.11 Religion-wise data 2011-In the city majority of population is hindu 1,175,203 and 52,269 is muslims ,chritsian is 4453 ans sikh is 3,127 and Buddhist is 1550 ,jain 3888,and 207 are others and 753 are not stated .

1.6 MAJOR FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Tourism industry has been advanced in India after submit reform period. The study of this industry reveals the situation of tourists’ arrivals in Narmadapuram city and the strategies through that tourism of that city can be enhance to it can contribute the economy of city growth.

The trends and predominant findings of this paper are as follows:-

1. There are 8 important places in city where tourists visit. They Are Sethani Ghat , Hoshangshah Fort,Bandraban Ghat And Fair ,Bhimvatika Cave ,Tawa Dam And Resorts And Satpura Jungle Safari (Madai) Are Major Tourist Attraction Points .
2. Under the scheme to ministry of tourism, swadesh darshan schemes -Madhya Pradesh Wildlife Circuit ,92.22 Amt. Sanctioned and 73.78 Amount released. So M.P is the place

where government is taking regular initiatives and Narmadapuram is the place where as per study it is found the abundance scope of tourism.

3. Promote traveller appeal -. Water sports activities sports that is missing at present scenario - Boating Fishing Kayaking, Rafting Snorkelling Scuba Diving Parasailing, have to be promote to generate extra revenue via PPP fashions
4. The state governments should take initiation to maintenance of ancient river by taking the step to cast the separate sewage disposal system of city and riverine areas disposal system, a step to prohibition of organic and inorganic waste in river so water contamination can be stop. Since without water hygiene there is no tourism can generate. For this all cities nallah that is directly merging to river should have STP and religious garbage (flower ,visarjan murti,material) should disposed in artificial kund not in river .
5. The Central Government and state governments has announced tourism policy time to time for the improvement of tourism sector .
6. National tourism policy 2002 has given different facilities and recommendations for the development of tourism sector.
7. The different study on tourism reveals the need of changes to be made for the development of travel and tourism sector, for tourist no local transportation is there in city , only private auto riksha and cabs are there to visit these places , so government should take initiation for transportation facilities in the city.Local Tourist buses,Water transportation route ,river connecting bridges are the life line for city that enhance tourism and mobility to other villages that is connected to city ,this help to increase the city economy growth.
8. All Ghats on the both side of river should be connected to each other so many recreational activities along with religious activities can be performed ,that help to enhance the tourism
9. The state government should provide a digital platform to display the tourism of city witch is missing in present condition ,for promoting tourism of city local awareness social programme to be cast to preserve the holy river , Connection of citizens and river to be strongly develop by social awareness programmes. tourism centre for city to built with all infrastructure facilities .
10. The central and state governments should provide qualified personels and related facilities to develop tourism sector in India.
11. It is necessary to arrange training programme by the human resource ministry to develop the manpower involved in the tourism sector.
12. Existing and future master plans should incorporate all local hazards existing in the study area.

Acknowledgement

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