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Development of tourism in Shivpuri district for empowering of employment opportunities

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Abstract

Shivpuri is enriched with its vast Culture and Heritage of central India. It was once the summer capital of the Scindia clan of Gwalior and earlier, its dense forests were the hunting grounds of Mughal emperors. Shivpuri has numerous palaces and lakes, which remind of the splendour this place, must have seen during the reign of Scindias. The city and places around it are popular tourist attraction in the monsoon season as it has a number of minor waterfalls and lakes. However, today its royal past has been lost and therefore, the town and places around it attract very few tourists compared to nearby places like Gwalior, Orchha and Khajuraho. The contribution of these destinations in local tourism economy and domestic tourist arrivals is important. Shivpuri has lot of historical, cultural and natural tourism resources. However, we fail to get optimum output due to lack of proper advertising management and marketing. This study reveals that the study area of Shivpuri possesses excellent potential for tourism, most of which even today is virgin and unexplored. The attractions of this area are being in terms of pleasure, historical and natural tourism. The area is filled with historical heritage and attracts tourists who are interested in history, monuments and nature.

Keywords: Shivpuri, tourism development, historical and monuments

Introduction

Tourism industry is one of the prospective economic sectors to develop India at a larger scale and make sure of the consequential growth of the infrastructure at the destinations (Agrawal 2016) [1]. It has the potential to capture and capitalize on the country's success in the services sector and contribute sustainable models of development. In India, it is forecasted that per million rupees of investment on tourism and travel sector can generate 78 jobs compared to 45 jobs in the manufacturing sector for same investment (Gupta and Bansal 1998) [5]. Apart from providing employment to a broad spectrum of job finders from the unskilled to the specialized skilled, a larger proportion of tourism advantages (Bansal & Gautam 2003 and Pandey *et al.* 2014) [2, 8].

Tourism has the prosperous potential to motivate other economic continuums through its forward and backward connections with a host of sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, hospitality, education, transport, banking, health, etc. investment on tourism persuades a chain of transactions requiring supply of goods and services from these associated sectors. The consumption demand, emanating from tourist expenditure also generates larger employment and creates an amplified effect on the economy. As a result, additional incomes, benefits and employment opportunities are created through such connections (Sinha 1999) [9]. Therefore, the expansion of the tourism sector can lead to large scale employment generation and poverty mitigations. The economic benefits that pour into the economy through development of tourism in the form of strengthened national and state revenues, employment, business receipts, wages and salary income, buoyancy in local, state and central tax receipts can contribute towards overall socio-economic growth and accelerated development of the economy (Chattopudhyay) [5]. India requires tap the full potential of a sound tourism sector.

Shivpuri district is situated in northern Madhya Pradesh on the lower Vindhya plateau. It is bordered by the river Betwa in the east and the river Kuno in the west. The district extends between the parallels of latitudes 24° 50' north and 25° 55' north and longitudes 77° 0' east and 78° 30' east. The district headquarter Shivpuri is located on Agra-Mumbai National Highway at a distance of 113 km from Gwalior and 98km from Guna. Population of Shivpuri district was 17.26 lakh in 2011 and it occupied 14th place in the state according to population. The area of the district is 10066 sq. km. ranking 3rd in the state in terms of area,

which is 3.26% of the total area of state.

As far as tourism particularly Shivpuri district is concerned, the places like Chhatris in Shivpuri city, George Castle and Madhav National Park are the main tourist attractions of the district where foreign tourists as well as domestic tourists regularly visit for historical, natural and religious reasons. Besides these places, there are many sites throughout this region which have remained unexplored. Survaiya Ki Garhi, Narwar Fort, Madikheda Dam and reservoir, Mohini Pickup reservoir, Tapkeshwar Temple, Pawa Waterfall, Sultangarh Waterfall, Karera Bird Sanctuary, Karera Fort, Dihala Lake Narwar, Pachrai Teerth, Sun Temple Sesai, Khokhai math of Rannod, Terahi Math, Khaniyadhana and Churan Chaaj are such unexplored places which will be become treasure provided they are accorded more coverage. Their share in local economy will increase as a result of tourism marketing and packages (Khan and Dash 2011) ^[6]. The district is very rustic and rudimentary and this can also be made as an attraction for the foreign tourists who wish to explore the original unpolluted areas of India. The contribution of these destinations in local tourism economy and domestic tourist arrivals is important. Shivpuri district has lot of cultural and natural tourism resources. However, we fail to get optimum output due to lack of proper advertising management and marketing. The increased tourist traffic also means greater spending and a distribution of economic benefit to its people (Maurya and Garg 2018) ^[7]. Hence, arises the need for the development of Tourism in Shivpuri, which will assist District Tourism Promotion Council, Shivpuri in creating a road map to attract more tourists and develop infrastructure facilities accordingly for them (District Tourism Master Plan 2017) ^[4].

This study reveals that the study area of Shivpuri possesses excellent potential for tourism, most of which even today is virgin and unexplored. The major attractions are being in terms of pleasure, historical and natural tourism. The area is filled with historical heritage and attracts tourists who are interested in history, monuments and nature.

Objectives

1. To Identify and develop tourism places in Shivpuri city and district.
2. To support the market positioning and branding of Shivpuri on the State tourism map.
3. To assist in creating a road map and a favourable environment where stockholders can be involved actively in delivering tourist related infrastructure and facilities along with government agencies.

Methodology

The aim of this research is to explore and describe the facts and developments related to the topic of the research article. In order to understand the condition of existing tourist facilities, infrastructure, problems and potentials of different tourist places in the district, we have to prepare detailed work plan to visit the places and held discussions with various government officials, tourists, other public and private officials, hoteliers etc. to understand the ground realities. Finally we have to cover list of all tourist spots in the district is shown in the table below.

Historical Background of Shivpuri

Shivpuri is an ancient town and a sacred place. It was formerly known as Sipri. It received its current name after

independence in honour of the God Shiva. It is steeped in the royal legacy of its past, when it was the summer capital of the Scindia's, rulers of Gwalior. Earlier to that, Shivpuri's dense forests were the hunting grounds of the Mughal emperors. Emperor Akbar captured herds of elephants for his stables while returning from Mandu in year 1564. The thick forests are still there and continue to be a source of forest-produce for domestic and industrial use. Shivpuri was awarded as Jagir to the Kachwahas of Narwar in the 17th century. Shivpuri king and fort was won by Ranoji Bhoite, a Maratha General of Chhatrapati of Satara on instructions of Jankoji Shinde, Gwalior Chief. In February 1781, the Scindias lost a battle to the British there, which resulted in a mutual-defence treaty. Shivpuri again came under the rule of the Scindias in 1804, who granted it to one of their Maratha generals by name Ingle. Later, it was transferred to the HEIC in 1817 under a treaty, but the Scindias regained it in 1818. Tantya Tope was awarded death sentence on 17 April 1859 by British Raj for his part in the Revolt of 1857 in nearby Jhansi. He was hanged to death in Shivpuri, at a site near the present collectorate building. After India's independence in 1947, the princely states acceded to the Government of India, and Shivpuri District acquired its present boundaries with the addition of the small princely state of Khaniyadhana in the southeast of the district, portions of Datia state in the northeast, and most of Pauri estate in the northwest. Shivpuri District became part of the new state of Madhya Bharat, which was merged into Madhya Pradesh in 1956 (District Tourism Master Plan 2017) ^[4].

Tourism in Shivpuri

Shivpuri is an important tourist destination in M.P. It is situated on NH-3 and NH-25 and thus having good connectivity with Gwalior and Jhansi also aid in the city acting as a base for the tourists to see the surrounding places like Madhav National Park, Orchha, and Chanderi etc. The important tourist sites in the district are primarily in and around Shivpuri district. Chhatris in Shivpuri city, George Castle, and Madhav National Park are the major tourist destinations in the district. Shivpuri has a rich and varied history of built and natural heritage (Khan and Dash 2011) ^[6]. The tourist heritage of Shivpuri may be grouped under following categories:

1. **Architectural Heritage:** The architectural heritage of the town is largely associated with the rule of Maharaja Madhav Rao Scindia. The Chhatris of Scindia's built in the heart of Shivpuri is a synthesis of the Hindu-Islamic architectural style.
2. **Natural Heritage:** Physiographic and the natural surroundings are part of the natural heritage of the Shivpuri. The Madhav National Park, situated in the central highlands of India is a part of the Vindhya hill ranges. This park spreads over an area of 354.61 sq km and was accredited national park status in 1958. Even before, it was famous and unique for its lake and forest eco system with wide variety of fauna and flora inhabiting the park.
3. **Water Bodies and Lakes:** Shivpuri has three Lakes namely Jadhav Sagar Lake, Chandphata Lake and Madhav Sagar Lake which are connected through a stream in a series in the same order. The Jadhav Sagar

Lake is in deteriorated condition because of the ingress of sewerage through nallahs channelled into the lake. The water spread of Jadhav Sagar Lake was 50 Ha which has reduced presently to 18Ha. The other two lakes (Chandphata and Madhav Sagar) are located within the National Park and are in a better condition. Chandphata (Sakhya Sagar) Lake is a manmade lake and receives water from Jadhav Sagar and Bhadaiyya kund. Sakhya Sagar Lake is a natural habitat for the local as well as migratory birds. Madhav Sagar Lake is located in the downstream of Sakhya Sagar Lake.

- 4. Traditional/Living Heritage:** Shivpuri and its immediate surroundings had abundance of sandstone, limestone, slates, granite, marble and landscaping stones that are used for making fireplaces, fountains, balusters, vases, mosaics etc. Shivpuri was famous for its gray, white and "panther" stones which were used in buildings, a large quantity of which was also exported to Germany, the US and the UK and the Gulf nations.

Tourist places of Shivpuri City and around

There are many tourist spots in Shivpuri city and within the Shivpuri district. We have categorized the tourist spots into different categories such as architectural heritage, natural heritage, religious and leisure sites. The detailed description of the tourist palaces in Shivpuri are as under-

1. Chhatris (Cenotaphs of the Scindias): Shivpuri is famous for graceful, intricately embellished marble chhatris erected by Scindia princes. The Chhatris are set in an elaborate Mughal Garden and are dedicated to Scindias. One of these belongs to Madhav Rao Scindia, and the other to his mother Maharani Sakhya Raje Scindia facing each other across a water tank. The Chhatris are spectacular fusion of Hindu and Islamic architecture styles with their Shikhara type spires and Rajput and Mughal pavilions. The white marble surface of Madhav Rao Scindia Chhatri is carved to give a spectacularly rich effect. The Queen's cenotaph has a superb structural harmony. Both memorials contain life-size images of the Scindias.

2. Madhav National Park: This Park is situated near Shivpuri town and is a part of the upper Vindhyan hills. The Park was the hunting ground of Mughal emperors and Maharaja of Gwalior. It got the status of a National Park in 1958 with an area of 165.32 sq. km; however, the area extended in 1982 and 1999 (189.29 sq. km) and the present area is 354.61 sq. km. There are two entry points for the park; one situated on NH-25 (Old Jhansi road) about 5 km from Shivpuri town while the other is on NH-3 (Agra-Mumbai road) at a distance of 7km from Shivpuri towards Gwalior. Tourists have to pay fee for entry into the Madhav National Park. The entry fee for Indian and international tourist is different. The Park is gifted with a diverse ecosystem comprising of lakes, forests and grasslands. The park has Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Mixed and Dry Thorny Forests. The forest is home to antelopes like Nilgai, Chinkara and Chowsinga and Deer including Chital, Sambar and Barking Deer. Animals like the Leopard, Wild Pig, Wolf, Jackal, Fox, Wild Dog, Porcupine, Python etc. are also sighted in the park.

3. George Castle: Deep inside the Madhav National Park, at its highest point, stands the exquisite George Castle at a height of 484 m (1597 feet) from the sea level. This castle was built in 1911 by Jivaji Rao Scindia, the then ruler of Gwalior for an overnight halt of King George V of England, who was to visit the forest for a tiger shoot. However, it so happened that the King shot a tiger on the way to this forest and did not stop here. The castle was built on British architecture and the architect was Sardar Wankade so it is called Kothi of Wankade. Tourists have a breath taking view of lakes and a panoramic view of the Kardhai forests from here.

4. Madhav Vilas Palace: One of the tourist attractions in Shivpuri is the magnificent Madhav Vilas Palace. It was the summer palace of the Scindias and has now been converted into a training centre of Intelligence Bureau of the Government of India. The Palace is emblematic of colonial architecture and has marble flooring, elegant terraces and a Ganapati Mandap. From the turrets, one can get a splendid view of Shivpuri City and Madhav National Park.

5. Sailing Club Shivpuri: On the shores of the Sakhya Sagar lake and connected to it by a broad pier is a boat club (also known as Sailing Club), an airy and delicate structure with glass panels. The Maharaja of Gwalior built the Sailing Club in 1919 for housing the VVIPs visiting this area. Half of the construction is inside the Lake and half on the bank. When the lake is full of water to its capacity, it appears like a floating "Shikara" (Houseboat). This has been transformed into a guest house for visitors. From here, tourists can have beautiful view of flora and fauna including variety of migratory birds and marsh crocodiles. The club house is of great archaeological importance. Now a day the boating has been banned keeping in view the safety of lives of tourists for crocodiles.

6. Shivpuri District Museum: The other charm to visit in the Shivpuri is the beautifully adorned museum. The Shivpuri District Museum is an archaeological museum, established in 1962. There is a wide collection of coins, Mughal paintings, sculptures as well as Rajput and Maratha paintings in this museum. It also has its own library, where visitors can find books on Jain sects and other topics. People daily come to this museum for watching the vast collections of the sculptures of the historic age. The colorful stones and other goods which found here is very attractive in looking.

7. Banganga Temple: Banganga is an old temple in Shivpuri, which is renowned for its 52 holy kunds. Legend has it that this is exactly the place where Arjuna shot an arrow in the ground to get water for quenching the thirst of Bhishma which is why it has earned the name Ban (Arrow) Ganga (holiest water body in India).

8. Sakhya Sagar Lake: This Lake is in the national park area. In the year 1918, the Maharaja of Gwalior built Sakhya Sagar Dam across the river Manihar to create a permanent source of water supply. This lake not only adds to the natural beauty of the area but also provides a perennial source of water to the wildlife of the area and a marvellous wetland habitat and important biodiversity support system to the aquatic fauna including thousands of migratory waterfowl. The Sakhya Sagar Lake is locally

called “Chandphta” (Chandphata) also, because of its semi-circular crescent shape. Marsh crocodiles are found here in abundance which no other national park the country offers. The crocodiles in Madhav National Park completely lack branding but they have huge potential to be developed as a “Crocodile Safari” destination for tourists.

9. Taty Tope Memorial: Ramachandra Pandurang Tope, popularly known as Taty Tope, was a freedom fighter of Indian National Movement. He was hanged publicly in Shivpuri on 18 April 1859, place where now Taty Tope memorial stands. There is small garden around the memorial, which is on the road adjacent to small market.

10. Baradari: This is a meeting place, was built in the year 1915 by the then Maharaja of Gwalior. The structure is made of marble and designed in Italian style. The baradari also has a dancing floor. In the past, folk dances was also organised here. The erstwhile Maharaja of Gwalior used to entertain important dignitaries at this place. The majestic building faces the “Sakhya Sagar” Lake, which adds to the baradari’s charm. This historical monument has been duly preserved till date.

11. Ghadi Ghar: This marvel of Italian architecture was built in year 1921. Rampur Nawab Ali Khan Walla had presented a big watch to Maharaja of Gwalior. The Maharaja installed that watch in the front upper portion of this building. It was from here this building took its name “Ghadi Ghar”. It is a heritage building facing Sailing Club and Sakhya Sagar Lake.

12. Siddheshwar Temple: Siddheshwar Temple is an ancient temple dedicated to Lord Vishnu. The temple is situated near Jadhav Sagar Lake on the eastern side of Shivpuri town. The temple depicts ancient Hindu culture and architecture and has a big idol of Lord Vishnu. It also has beautiful idols of God Shiva, Ganesha, Krishna, Rama and Goddess Parvati and Lakshmi. An annual fair is organized during the festival of Mahashivaratri. This is the mostly visited temples of the region.

13. Shooting Spot: Tigers and other animals were known to wander in great numbers in the area of the park. It is reported that in 1916, Lord Harding shot eight tigers in one day at Shivpuri. Lord Minto is said to have shot 19 tigers during his trip to Gwalior State. Lord Harding shot a tiger measuring 11 feet 6 inches in April 1914 in this forest. The last of the resident wild tigers were seen in Madhav National Park around last 1970. Owing to dedicated efforts the habitat has become secure and improved now that the transient tigers are tempted to become resident.

14. Bhura-kho Waterfall: It is located towards Gwalior road at a distance of 10 km from Shivpuri town. Bhura-kho is a small waterfall, as it descends from a height of 25 meters. An ancient idol of Lord Shiva is located at this cascade. The waterfall takes a plunge from a short height and merges into the river flowing nearby. Bhura-kho is one of the three waterfalls of the Shivpuri district, viz. Bhura-kho waterfall, Pawa waterfall and Sultan Garh waterfall. At the end of the fall is a small kund, where the visitors can take a dive and enjoy a swimming experience. The ideal

time to visit this cascade in its prime is in the months of October to March.

15. Tunda Bharka Waterfall: It is a natural waterfall situated deep inside the thick miscellaneous forest of the Madhav National Park. The picturesque natural scenic beauty here is admirable. This place was earlier inhabited by Dacoits and it is said that the name of the waterfall is also based on the name of a dacoit called “Tunda”. Bharka means natural waterfall. It is located at a distance of about 13 km from Shivpuri towards Gwalior. It is a seasonal waterfall and is only functional during the rainy season; however, it serves as a perennial water source for wild animals in the area.

16. Bhura-kho Tower: This heritage building was built in the year 1915 and is situated deep inside the forests rich in biodiversity and different species of flora and fauna. The shape of the tower is hexagonal and visitors can watch up to long distances from the height of this tower. One can also witness non-vegetarian bats around this place.

17. Bhadaiya Kund: This is one of the most popular picnic spot in Shivpuri. It is a permanent pool of water which harbors an awesome waterfall into it in rainy season, dropping down from the Sakhya Sagar Lake. Boat club is also situated here, which provides boating facility for tourists. During rainy season, waterfall running in its full flow is a picturesque site to see. It is an important eco-tourism spot in the National Park, frequently visited by tourists. The water of this pool is also known for its high mineral content and is believed to be curative in nature and was imported to other states as well as outside India.

Places around Shivpuri District

There are many unknown tourist destinations, small and big, under Shivpuri district, which attract local tourists. If all these tourist places are developed, then the tourist places here can become the center of attraction of foreign tourists along with creating their national identity. There are many tourist places under Shivpuri whose details are as follows-

1. Survaya ki Garhi: Survaya ki Garhi is situated about 20 km away from Shivpuri and is known for an ancient Lord Shiva temple and a water source. There is also an auditorium made of stone at this site that lies on the main Shivpuri-Jhansi Road. According to a stone pillar of 1357, Narwar’s Rajpal Jajpal Naresh Navbarman, Kadam Guhadhipati Purander built Saraswati temple by order of Ujjain’s ruler Raja Anantavarman by end of 13th century. The temple was built for education and research of Shaiva saints. There are buildings, bathrooms and sabhagar made of stones for Shaiva math, math’s president and students for studies.

2. Narwar Fort: The Narwar Fort is situated atop a hill at Narwar and spread over an area of about 8 km². This fort had been built by Kuchwaha Rajput’s and in 19th century conquered by the Scindia’s. The interior of the fort was divided into two parts, one is Ahata’ and second is ‘Dhula Ahata’. The architecture of the fort and palaces is basically Rajput in style with flat ceiling, fluted columns and multifold arches. The inner walls of the palaces have been decorated with bright paint and glass beads. Near the fort

are the Jai Stambha, Sati monument, Ladu bungalow, Chhip Mahal, Makardwaj Tal, Kacheri mahal, Sikandar Lodi's Mosque, Jail Kambha etc. It is now in a dilapidated condition, but the remains suggest that, in the flourishing days, it might have been only second to the Gwalior Fort in magnificence.

3. Madikheda Dam and Reservoir: Madikheda (Mohini Sagar) Dam is a multipurpose irrigation and 60 MW Hydro power project built on Sindh River in the year 2008. The Sindh River makes natural boundary of eastern side of the Madhav National Park. Due to construction of dam and storage of water, huge water body has come up on the boundary of the park. Its backwater reaches in many nallahs, deep gorges and river Barai in the park. Combination of water bodies and the water spread in the dam and various flora, fauna and wildlife provide special scenic effect. The adjoining area is home of animals like bears and leopards along with other wild animals. Transient tigers also take shelter in this area. Thus, this area of the park is emerging as a rich in biodiversity and potential eco-tourism site worth visiting.

4. Mohini Pickup Weir: Located 50km outside of Shivpuri, Tourists to Shivpuri most often take the most scenic route through Mohini Pickup Weir. The area is en route to Narwar from Shivpuri. The Mohini Pickup Weir Reservoir is a beautiful dam that provides for the irrigation needs of the surrounding area and provides water supply to the surrounding towns. The Mohini Pickup Weir has manicured lawns and a glasshouse that offers panoramic views of the surrounding area including the Mohini reservoir.

5. Tapkeshwar Temple: There is an old beautiful temple of Lord Shiva known as Tapkeshwar temple in close proximity to Narwar town and on the way to Madikheda dam. It is beautifully located at picturesque location and is visited by large number of local tourists especially during monsoon, Nagpanchmi and Mahashivratri.

6. Pawa Waterfall: Pawa waterfalls, located at a distance of 40 km from Shivpuri, descend near a majestic statue of Lord Shiva and drop into a tank, called the Pawa Kund, whose depth is about 500 feet. The late months of October to March are suitable for the best view of these falls. The falls originate from the River Pawa and hence named after it.

7. Sultangarh Waterfall: Sultan Garh falls are a natural cascade set in between rocky terrain. The river Parvati creates these beautiful falls and is at its natural best, plunging with water and hitting strongly at the vertical rock surface. The ideal time to visit this fall is in the post monsoon months of October to March. The area is surrounded by lush green forests, which add to the splendor of the Sultan Garh Falls.

8. Karera Bird Sanctuary: It was one of the most appropriate place for a bird lover in Shivpuri earlier but today the bird sighting has become quite rare. It is situated about 55km from Shivpuri city on Shivpuri-Jhansi road. The Karera Sanctuary was home of the Great Indian Bustard and the equally snooty blackbuck. The status of the Karera is that of the Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary and it was notified in 1981 as a sanctuary. The region around Karera is

quite dry and rocky. Dihaila Jheel (lake) in the Karera Sanctuary is the only water source for its inhabitants. Entirely rain fed, the size and depth of the lake depend on the monsoons each year. There are many migratory birds that settle here in the season and experts have recorded a total of 245 bird species in Karera. There are pintails, teals, gadwalls etc. as well as resident water birds like black-bellied river terns, egrets, spoonbills etc.

9. Karera Fort: Bundela king of Orchha Maharaja Veer Singh constructed the present Karera fort in the year 1618. The length and breadth of the fort admeasures approximately 1900 feet and 700 feet respectively while the height is about 115 feet. The fort originally had Seraglio (Ranivass), Gupteshwar marg, Housing and front system for Army, Court, Pond, Step well, well, Trimbakeshwar Mahadev temple, Hanuman temple, walls etc. Presently, the fort is in dilapidated condition and there is an urgent need for conservation and restoration of fort.

10. Dinara Lake: Dinara Lake, situated on Shivpuri-Jhansi road at Dinara town, is about 70km from Shivpuri on eastern direction. It is said to have been built by Bundela king of Orchha Maharaja Veer Singh. Predominantly agriculture activities are carried out around the lake and presently the spot is not developed for any tourism related activities.

11. Pachrai Teerth: The famous Jain religion place to visit near Shivpuri is the Pachrai. It is considered to be one of the major Jain centres in Madhya Pradesh and is devoted to Bhagwan Sheetalnath whose idol measures around 375cm in height. There are around 28 temples in this village, including the Pachrai Teerth, Shantinath Digambar Jain Atishaya Kshetra and Panihar-Barai-Khaniaghan Teerth. Pachrai is about 16 km away from Khaniaghan and can be reached by road from Shivpuri.

12. Sun Temple: The west facing Sun temple is situated in a small village called Sesais. The temple is built on a high rising platform and consists of a sanctum, a small vestibule and a portico. The elevation of the temple is of pancharatha plan. The shikhara has not survived, but from its remains it could be curtained that it was executed in the Latina (curvilinear) style of the Nagara architecture. Sanctum door lintel is elaborately carved with various deities. The panels on the door jambs display all ten incarnations of Vishnu. Surya adorns the lalata-bimba. Eleven Adityas, three on its right and eight on its left, are standing on either side of Surya. On the upper panel of the lintel are shown Lakshmi, Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva and Sarasvati from left to right.

13. Khokhai math of Rannod: The Khokhai Math of Rannod, about 65 km away from Shivpuri, is located inside a dense forest. It is an ancient spiritual centre, dedicated to Lord Shiva. A concrete road is built upto the temple.

14. Terahi Math, Khaniyadhana: The Terahi temple, devoted to Lord Shiva, has a porch in the front and a pancha ratha sanctum. This temple has been constructed in the early Pratihara architectural style and has beautiful dikpala figures.

15. Churan Chaaj: It is located 5 km away from the famous Tunda-Bharkha waterfall. There are ancient rock paintings on the walls and inner roofs of a hillock. The area is surrounded by thick forests. There is an approach road up to the site. Sambar, Chinkara, Blue bull, Black buck etc can be spotted on way to the site. Leopard and bears also occupy this place frequently.

Linkages and Connectivity

Growth of tourism industry heavily depends on availability of adequate transport and communication facilities. As far as Shivpuri district is concerned, it is well-placed in the roadmap of Madhya Pradesh but the railway connectivity is not very strong. The district is better off in its road communication. It has Agra-Bombay National Highway which is an excellent, all weather roads. This road connects the district to Gwalior, Agra and Delhi in the north and Guna, Bhopal, Ujjain, Indore and Bombay in the south. Apart from this highway, Shivpuri is well connected with Jhansi by all-weather national highway which goes upto Kanpur, Lucknow and beyond. Another road, which branches off from Agra-Bombay National Highway, connects Shivpuri district to Kota. The Shivpuri district has been connected by rail to Gwalior and Guna. Shivpuri railway station is a main railway station in Shivpuri district. The station has train connectivity to limited cities like Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Kota, Bhind and few more important cities. Shivpuri has an airport with a flying training school; however, there are no regular passenger flights. The nearest airport is situated in Gwalior, which is about 112km from Shivpuri town.

Analysis of Tourist Arrival

Shivpuri has two major tourist attractions, Scindia Chhatri and Madhav National Park. Therefore, we have collected data for tourist arrival from respective authorities to analyse tourist footfall in the city. Any tourist coming to Shivpuri definitely visits the Scindia Chhatri. Therefore, the collected data of tourist arrival from Chhatri trust in order to ascertain tourist footfall in Shivpuri (table 1). The last seven years data for tourist arrival shows that nearly 70000-75000 tourists visit Chhatri annually. Mainly domestic tourist visit Chhatri and number of foreigners visiting the Chhatri annually on an average has remained only 500 despite other tourist destinations such as Orchha and Khajuraho receiving as high as One Lac foreigners annually.

Table 1: Tourist arrival at Scindia Chhatri

Year	Number of Tourist		
	Domestic	Foreigner	Total
2011-12	71836	839	72675
2012-13	80788	570	81358
2013-14	71320	573	71839
2014-15	63113	261	63374
2015-16	74366	444	74810
2016-17	74462	258	74720
2017-18	75021	280	75301

Source: Tourist arrival data are collected from Scindia Chhatri office

The tourist data at Madhav National Park has been analysed between 1992 and 2018. The table 4 shows that tourist footfall at the park was higher during 1992-96 after which it declined significantly. It remained low between 1996-2006

but since 2011, it is again increasing but still it receives very less tourists as compared to other national parks in Madhya Pradesh.

Table 2: Tourist arrival at Madhav National Park 1992-2018

Year	Number of tourist		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total
1992	33741	119	33860
1993	25441	138	25579
1994	26846	234	27080
1995	29114	391	29505
1996	34530	170	34700
1997	19962	170	20132
1998	17324	200	17524
1999	16908	91	16999
2000	11364	90	11454
2001	13250	227	13477
2002	14792	213	15005
2003	15013	121	15134
2004	14514	115	14629
2005	11611	78	11689
2006	12490	145	12635
2007	13459	158	13617
2008	13689	168	13857
2009	14253	169	14422
2010	14891	145	15036
2011	26276	64	26340
2012	26452	78	26530
2013	28284	37	28321
2014	22416	22	22438
2015	16111	04	16115
2016	16546	40	16586
2018	17457	34	17491

Source: Madhav national park, Shivpuri

Apart from above tourists site the various other tourist places have unexplored in and around Shivpuri district, if proper planning done and established other amenities and facilities of tourists places then arrival of tourist must be increased. The inflow of the tourist may increase level of economy as a result of income and opportunity of business and related activities.

Conclusion and Suggestion

Shivpuri is one of the most backward districts of Madhya Pradesh. A large number of people were dependent on stone mining activities for carrying their livelihoods as stone mining was one of the most important economic activities after agricultural practices in Shivpuri district. After the banning of mining practices in 2006, one of the major employment providers has been lost. The town does not even have any strong industrial base. In such scenario, if tourism is developed as an economic driver for Shivpuri after agriculture, there are high chances that many people will get employment opportunities. Thus, proper development of tourism places that tourism industry shall become the backbone of people in Shivpuri. The two major attractions which have potential to increase tourist footfall in Shivpuri are Chhatris and Crocodiles of Madhav National Park. Apart from development and promotion of these two tourist spots number of measures would be required to bring Shivpuri on the tourist map of Madhya Pradesh. There can be three major entry points for the tourist visiting Shivpuri, first is the entry of tourist to Shivpuri from Gwalior, second is the entry from Jhansi i.e. for the tourist visiting Orchha

and third entry, which is yet to be developed is to attract tourist from Rajasthan via Kota. The entry points of Gwalior and Jhansi are already established routes for the tourists and have good road connectivity to Shivpuri. The g Gwalior and Orchha to Shivpuri. But, the third entry ponly point here is to attract large number of tourists visitinoint which has the potential to attract tourists from Rajasthan via Kota is yet to be developed. The tourists from Rajasthan shall enter Madhya Pradesh via Sheopur and reach Shivpuri which is situated at a distance of 116km. In view of above discussion the development should immediately be deployed to the area and its surrounding communities to achieve the desire objectives of sustainable tourism development in Shivpuri district. Few such suggestions are broadly described below:

1. For tourism to operate successfully it is essential that there are service centres (normally towns or cities) where tourists can find restaurants, take taxis to go sightseeing, make shopping trips and so on. In doing so they spend money from which the local community benefits. Such centres are limited in Shivpuri District and their absence must be addressed.
2. More efforts are required to refurbish existing accommodation facilities and to make provision for accommodation for the increase in the number of tourists through building new accommodation units.
3. It is unrealistic to expect either the department of tourism or the District authorities to carry out their statutory functions without the necessary resources. In this context, it is clear that the budgets allocated to these agencies must be substantially increased to enable them to implement their respective roles effectively.
4. In order to conserve the rich cultural heritage, the state Government should come up with new tourist policy with an object to encourage private sector investment.
5. In addition to improving physical standards, the standards of service must be brought upto expectations. This means a considerable investment in training and the provision of adequate training facilities.
6. In order to attract more domestic tourists and facilitate existing tourists, it is essential to identify tourism circuits based on tourist mobility.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors have declared no conflict of interest. They have approved the final version of the manuscript contributing equally.

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