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Preparation of Tourism Development Plan for Koraput District

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Abstract: This article examines the 13 tourist destinations in Koraput, connecting them by the development of a tourism circuit and infrastructure. The district, which is otherwise thought of as a picturesque place located amidst hills, forests, waterfalls, and streams, has poor tourist foot traffic as a result of inadequate basic infrastructure and marketing of the travel destinations. However, the place fails to draw tourists due to the lack of facilities such as drinking water, toilets, accommodation, amusement, or security. The quality of the roads leading to popular tourist spots like Gupteswar, the Gulumu and Duduma waterfalls, the state's highest mountain Deomali, and the little hilltop settlement Maliguda shows how little effort has been put into promoting tourism in Koraput. In contrast, Araku valley in Andhra Pradesh is a tourist destination. Also, there has been an increase in the inflow of foreign tourists from 1,169 in 2015-16 to 1,500 in 2016-17, It shows that although there are no proper services available, still tourist footfall is increasing, but these numbers can be increased if these centres would be developed properly having all necessary services available for tourist.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Indian government has included Koraput in its Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme, aiming to transform the district into a sustainable tourist destination. This plan will focus on infrastructure improvements, responsible tourism practices, and capacity building for local stakeholders to create a thriving tourism industry in Koraput.

A. Why this Study

The creation of a tourism route in Koraput is extremely important for the because of -

- 1) Untapped Beauty and Culture: Koraput, which is tucked away in Odisha's Eastern Ghats, is home to beautiful hills, luscious vegetation, and a vibrant tribal culture. Its potential has been restricted by the lack of adequate tourism infrastructure, even with its historical value and natural beauty.
- 2) Department of tourism: They have listed out 9 priority circuits in Odisha where, Deomali-Gupteswar-Sunabeda of Koraput district is one of them. (Annual report 19-20)
- 3) Development of Tourism related activities at Duduma under Lamtaput Block in Koraput District. (Annual report 20-21).
- 4) Swadesh Darshan Scheme : The Ministry of Tourism launched the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme with the goal of creating environmentally conscious and sustainable tourism destinations. Odisha is one of the fifteen states chosen for this initiative. This plan, in contrast to theme-based circuits, emphasizes comprehensive destination management.

B. Aim the Study

To prepare tourism development plan for Koraput district.

C. Objectives of the Study

- 1) To identify the parameters affecting the tourism development
- 2) To assess the current tourism status of the parameters identified earlier
- 3) To develop tourism plan which includes tourism circuit and infrastructure development

D. Scope and Limitations

- 1) Koraput have tourist destination places and it has a great potential of getting large number of footfalls.
- 2) The study will involve spatial analysis.
- 3) The study will not cover the economic aspects, financial and implementation mechanism.

E. Expected Outcomes

The outcomes are that, all these 13 identified tourist centres will be connected with tourist circuit and also these places will have enough number of accommodations, public toilet, drinking water and security facilities, so that it will help the tourist to spend more quality time here, and also, it will help to generate revenue out of these footfalls.

II. STUDY AREA

Koraput district located on the backdrop of green valleys contemplating immaculate freshness was established on 1st April 1936. It has a total of 2 subdivisions, 14 blocks, 24 Police Stations and 240 Panchayats. Present day Koraput has Odisha's highest peak at Deomali (1672 m). Koraput district is located between 18 degree 13' and 19 degree 10' North Latitudes and 82 degree 5' and 83 degree 23' East Longitudes. On 1.10.1992, the District of koraput was divided into four Districts—present Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri and Nowrangpur. The district headquarters of the Koraput district is in the southern part of Odisha, India. It is located at an average elevation of 2,850 feet (870 meters) amidst hilly terrain. The Eastern Ghats Mountain range runs through the district, making for a picturesque setting. Duduma Waterfalls: These waterfalls are some of the highest in Odisha and offer stunning views of the surrounding area. The physiographic configuration of the entire Koraput district is distinct. With the exception of the northwestern and west-west central regions, the area is mostly covered in deep forest with incredibly Rocky Mountains dotted with intermontane valleys. With a peak elevation of 1620 meters above mean sea level, the steep landscape is elevated between 900 and 1400 millimeters above mean sea level. The district experiences scorching summers, chilly winters, and rainy seasons due to its tropical environment. Typically, the winter season starts in late November and lasts until the end of February. In winter, the temperature in locations like Pottangi goes to 1°C; in the valley plains, it ranges from 10°C to 13.5°C. The summer season starts in March and lasts until the middle of June. With an average daily high temperature of about 40°C and an average daily low temperature of about 14°C, summertime here is fairly nice.

Figure 1 showing, India, Odisha, Koraput

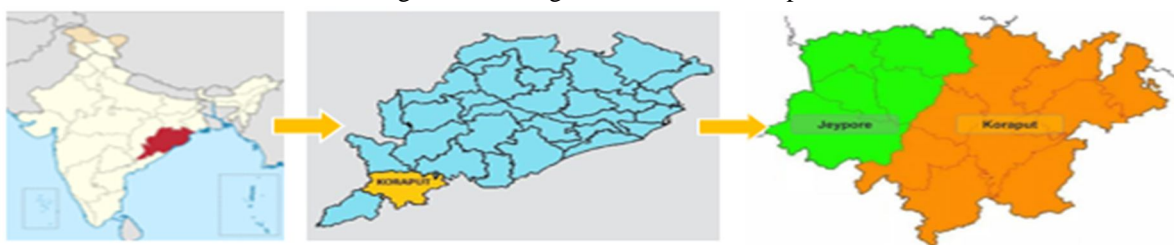


Figure 2 showing, Identified tourist centres in Koraput block map

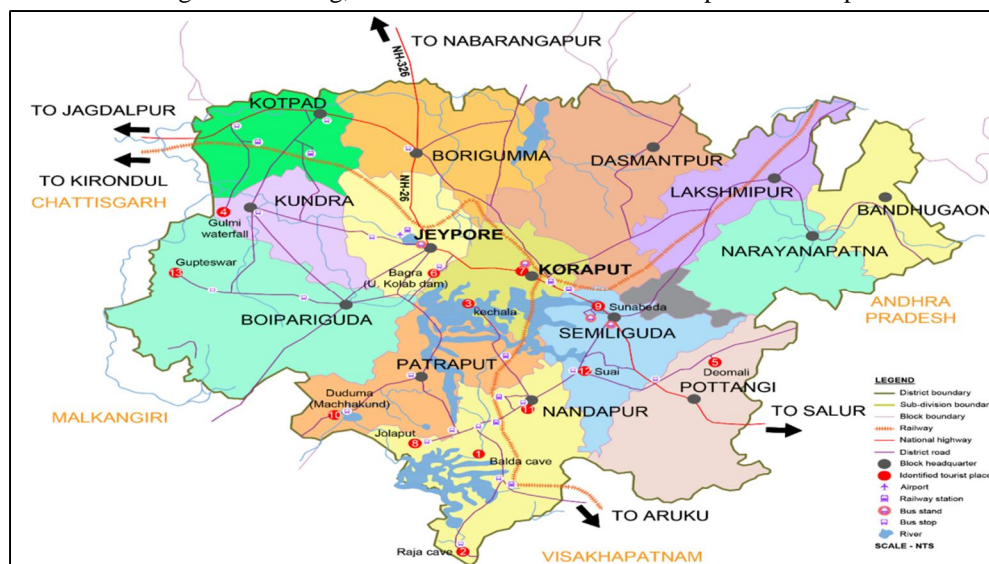


Figure 3 showing, Images of identified tourist centres

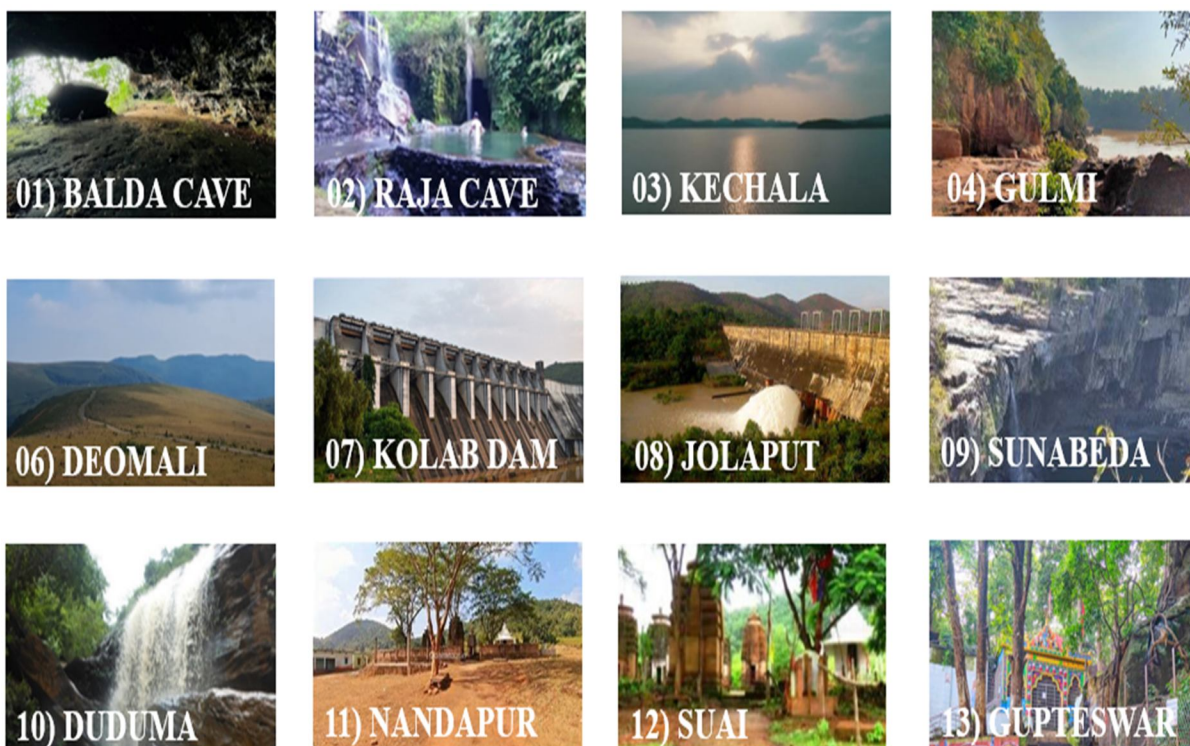


Table 1 showing, Koraput district profile

KORAPUT			
Area	8807 sq.km	Altitude	2900 ft above sea level
Total Population(2011)	1379647	Total Population(2024)	1620000
Population growth	16.86%	Proportion to Orissa Population	3.29%
Male population	678809	Density	157
Female population	700838	Min. Temperature	10.0 Celsius
Sex ratio	1032	Max. Temperature	38.0 Celsius
Literacy rate	49.21	Rainfall	1505.8 mm (Average)

III. DISCUSSION

For this study, primary survey like questionnaire with sample size of 100 peoples & reconnaissance survey were used and for secondary data, research paper, statistical bulletin and Odisha annual reports are used. It is found that majority tourists are basically domestic tourist and the number of foreign tourists is less, this is due to the lack of marketing of these places to outer country and also lack of infrastructure made this place, uncomfortable to spend more time. Basically, there is a tourism plan for 3 days, made by tourism department for the people that will help them to travel approximately 200km a day covering major identified tourist centres, and for 3 days all 13 places will be covered. Relevant data are shown below showing the Domestic vs foreign tourist influx in Koraput and to all 13 identified tourist centres.

Chart 1.1- Domestic and Foreign tourist inflow in Odisha, 2022

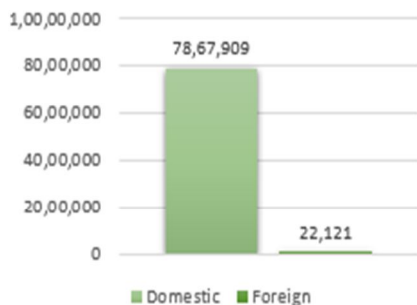


Chart 1.2- Total tourist inflow in Odisha compared to Koraput district, 2022

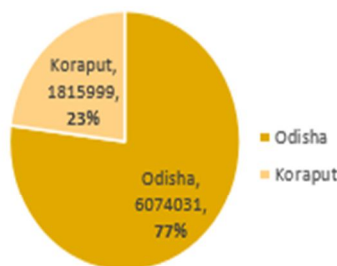


Chart 1.3- Total domestic & foreign tourist inflow in Koraput district, 2022

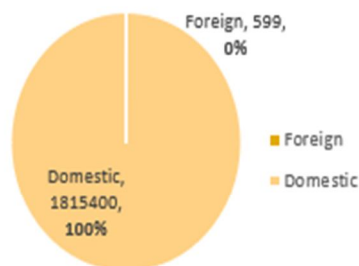


Chart 1.4- Total Tourist inflow in peak and lean season, 2022

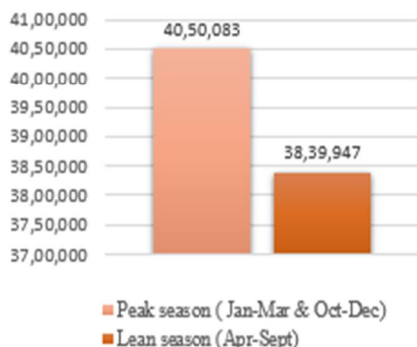


Chart 1.5- Average annual tourist inflow in Koraput district, 2022

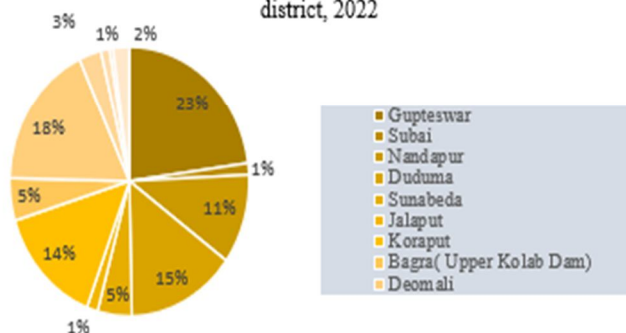


Chart 1.6- Domestic tourist inflow in Koraput district, 2022

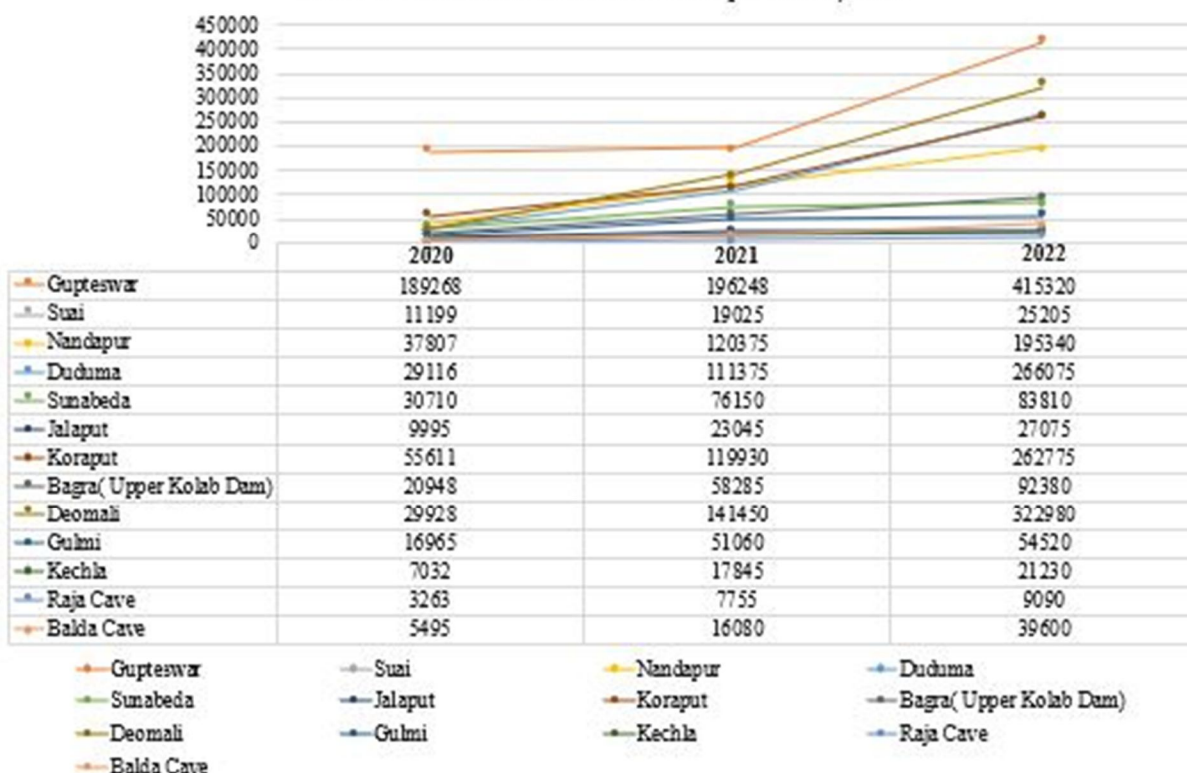


Chart 1.7: Foreign tourist inflow in Koraput district, 2020

	2020	2022
Gupteswar	293	199
Suani	41	67
Nandapur	35	67
Duduma	293	199
Sunabeda	41	67
Jalaput	293	199
Koraput	293	199
Bagra(Upper Kolab Dam)	41	67
Deomali	41	67
Gulmi		
Kechla		
Raja Cave		
Balda Cave		

DAY 1		DAY 2		DAY 3	
DESTINATIONS	KM	DESTINATIONS	KM	DESTINATIONS	KM
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Koraput - Upper kolab – Gupteswar – Upper kolab – Jeypore - Koraput 	177	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jeypore – Koraput – Sunabeda – Suai - Nandapur – Balda cave – Jalaput – Balda cave – Nandapur – Suai - Sunabeda - Koraput 	179	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jeypore – koraput – Sunabeda - Kundili bus stop – Deomali - Kundili bus stop – Sunabeda - Koraput 	143

The map illustrates the Koraput district, a hilly region in Odisha, India. It is bordered by Jagdalpur and Kirondul in the west (Chhattisgarh), Nabarangapur to the north, Salur to the east (Andhra Pradesh), and Aruku to the south (Visakhapatnam). The district's major towns include KOTPAD, BORIGUMMA, DASMANTPUR, LAKSHMIPUR, BANDHUGAON, NARAYANAPATNA, JEYPORE, KORAPUT, SEMILIGUDA, PATRAPUT, BOIPARIGUDA, POTTANGI, NANDAPUR, and KUNDRA. Key geographical features include the Gulmi waterfall, Gupteswar, Baora (U. Kolab dam), Kachala, Duduma (Machhakund), Jolapat, Balda cave, and Raja cave. The map also shows the district's transportation network, including National Highways (NH-226, NH-225), railways, district roads, and air/rail/bus stops. A legend identifies symbols for district boundaries, sub-division boundaries, block boundaries, railways, national highways, district roads, block headquarters, identified tourist places, airports, railway stations, bus stands, bus stops, and rivers. A scale bar indicates 1:25,000.

Chart 1.8- Tourist Preferences

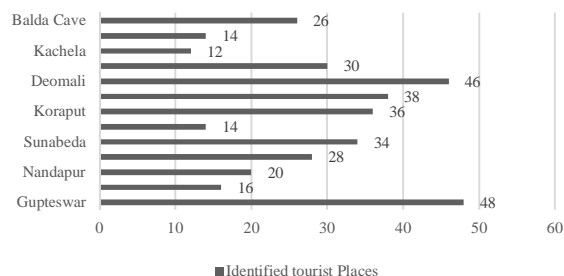


Chart 1.9- Duration of stay (Days)

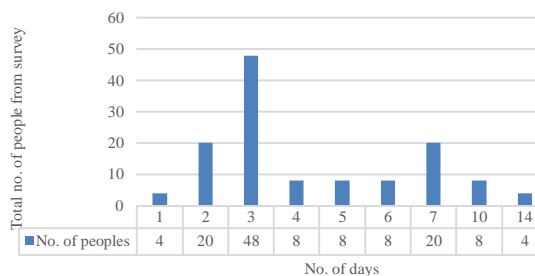


Chart 1.10- Domestic tourist footfall in Koraput district during whole year

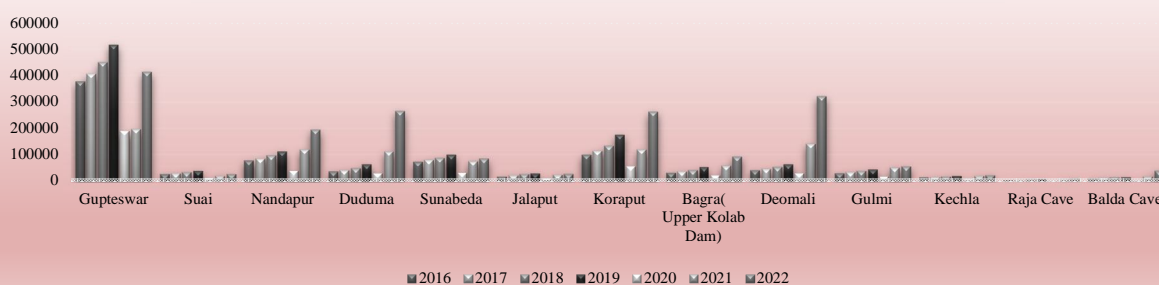


Chart 1.11- Foreign tourist footfall in Koraput district during whole year

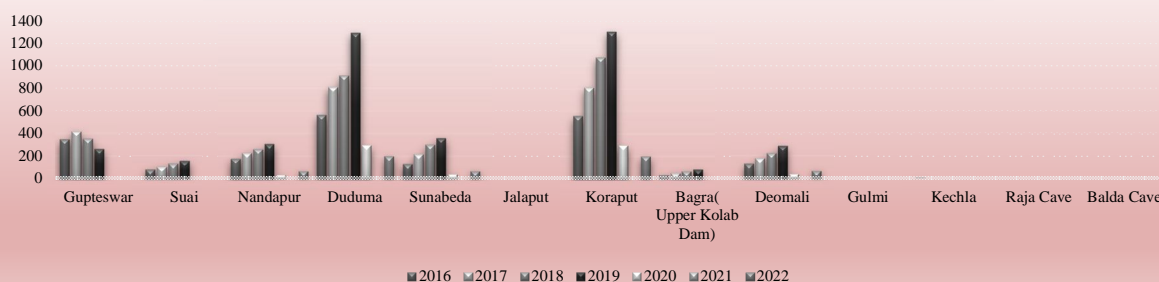


Chart 1.12- Tourists satisfactory rating

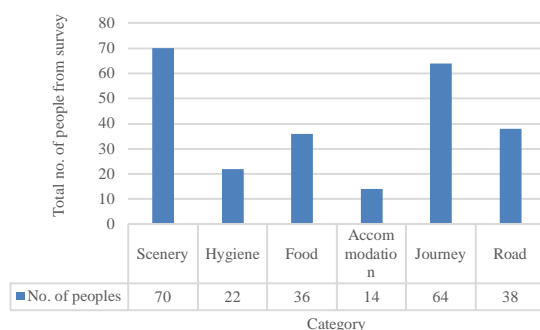


Chart 1.13- Tourists unsatisfactory rating

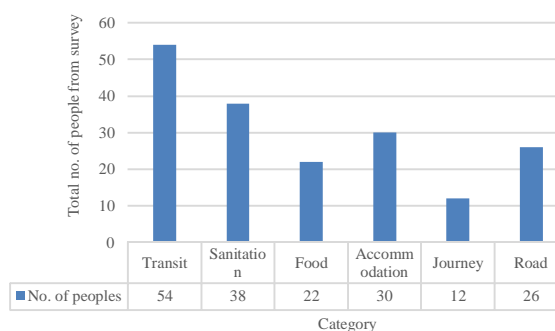


Chart 1.14- Purpose of visit

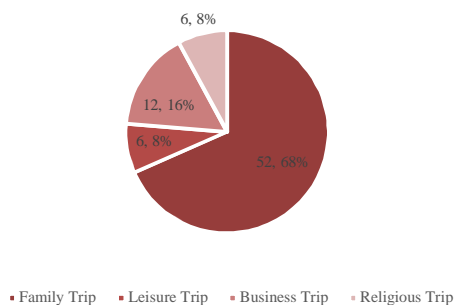
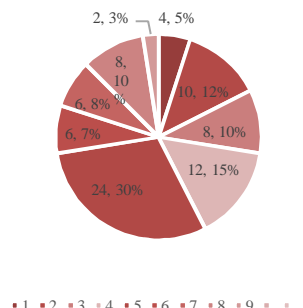


Chart 1.15- No. of members in a tour



Frequency of Visit of Tourists		
Category	Frequency	
1st Time Visitor	65	
2nd Time Visitor	23	
Multiple time visitor	10	

Influencing factor behind visit to Koraput		
Influence Category	Numbers	
Friends/Relatives	61	
Television	18	
Radio	4	
Newspaper/Magazine	15	

IV. PROPOSAL

Figure 4 showing, Proposed tourism circuit

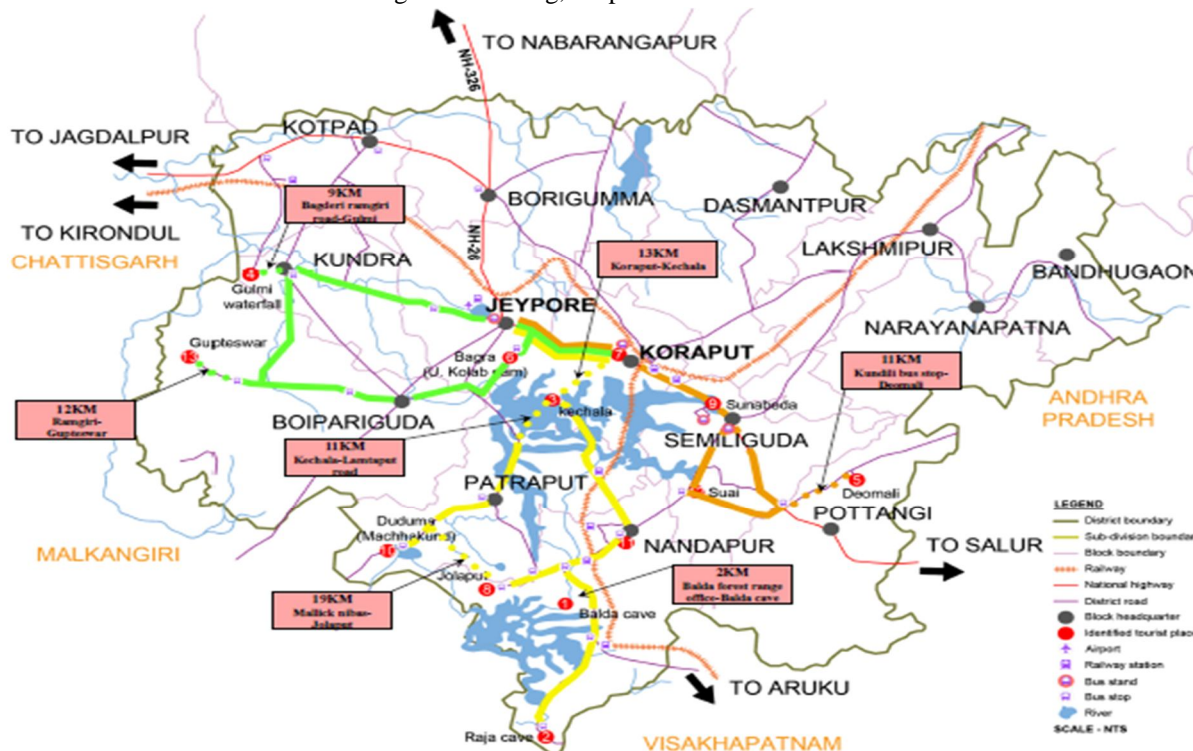


Table 4 showing, present vs roposed circuit route linkages

B E F O R E	DAY 1		DAY 2		DAY 3	
	DESTINATIONS	KM	DESTINATIONS	KM	DESTINATIONS	KM
	Koraput - Upper kolab – Gupteswar – Upper kolab – Jeypore - Koraput	177	• Jeypore – Koraput – Sunabeda – Suai - Nandapur – Balda cave – Jalaput - Balda cave – Nandapur – Suai - Sunabeda - Koraput	179	• Jeypore – koraput – Sunabeda - Kundili bus stop – Deomali - Kundili bus stop – Sunabeda - Koraput	143
A F T E R	DAY 1		DAY 2		DAY 3	
	DESTINATIONS	KM	DESTINATIONS	KM	DESTINATIONS	KM
	• Koraput - Upper kolab - Ramgiri - Gupteswar - Ramgiri - Kundra bagderi ramgiri road - Gulmi waterfall - Kundra bagderi ramgiri road - Jeypore - Koraput	193	• Koraput - Kechala - Lamtaput road - Mallick nibas - Machhkund - Mallick nibas - Jolaput - Bheja junction chowk - Balda forest range office – Balda cave – Balda forest range office - Bheja junction chowk - Nandapur - Kechala – Koraput - Jeypore (58km extra if went to Raja cave)	184	• Koraput - Sunabeda - Kundili bus stop - Deomali - Kundili bus stop - Suai - Sunabeda – Koraput - Jeypore	139

Table 5 showing, Infrastructure gap

SLNO	PARAMETERS	CATEGORY	PRESENT STATUS	GAP
1	GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE AND POLICY SUPPORT	Identified tourist centre and Scheme	Connectivity of 3 identified tourist centres as tourism circuit - Deomali-Gupteswar-Sunabeda	To connect 10 other identified tourist centres Balda cave, Raja cave, Kechala, Gulmi, Kolab dam, Koraput, Jolaput, Machhkund, Nandapur, Suai.
2	INFRASTRUCTURE	Accommodation	7 hotel, 7 pantheasms at – Koraput (4,6), Jolaput (1), Sunabeda (1), Machhkund (1), Gupteswar (1)	Or, to create a new scheme/ policy 13 identified tourist centres are lacking with accommodation as, per dry footfall – Balda cave (3), Raja cave (1), Kechala (2), Gulmi waterfall (4), Deomali (18), Upper kolab dam (6), Koraput (8), Jolaput (2), Sunabeda (5), Machhkund (15), Nandapur (11), Suai (2), Gupteswar (22)
		accessibility	8 identified tourist centres through bus – Duduma, Jolaput, Raja cave, Nandapur, Suai, Sunabeda, Koraput, Upper kolab dam	3 identified tourist centres not accessible through bus and it requires development Gupteswar, Gulmi, Deomali
3	PHYSICAL	restaurant	63 available at 8 identified tourist centres – Gupteswar, Kolab dam, Koraput, Sunabeda, Deomali, Nandapur, Balda cave, Jolaput	5 required – Gulmi waterfall, Kechala, Machhkund, Raja cave, Suai
		toilet	21 available at 2 identified tourist centres - Koraput, Sunabeda	12 required– Balda cave, Raja cave, Kechala, Gulmi, Kolab dam, Jolaput, Machhkund, Nandapur, Suai, Gupteswar
4	SAFETY AND SECURITY	police station	8 available at 4 identified tourist centres – Koraput, Sunabeda, Nandapur, Machhkund	9 required– Balda cave, Raja cave, Kechala, Gulmi, Deomali, Kolab dam, Jolaput, Nandapur, Gupteswar
		Tourist footfall	5 identified tourist centres receiving major footfall – Koraput, Deomali, Nandapur, Machhkund, Gupteswar	5 identified tourist centres receiving minor footfall – Kechala, Suai, Balda cave, Jolaput, Raja cave.
5	ECONOMIC GROWTH	Revenue generation by ticketing facility	2 identified tourist centres are having ticketing facility – Koraput, Sunabeda	11 identified tourist centres are not having ticketing facility – Balda cave, Raja cave, Kechala, Gulmi, Deomali, Kolab dam, Jolaput, Machhkund, Nandapur, Suai, Gupteswar.
6	SOCIAL	season to visit	3 season to visit – Throughout the year, except summer, post-monsoon	2 season not to visit – monsoon and winter
7	JOINT MARKETING	customized tour package	3 days reaching to 10 identified tourist centres.	In 3 days it should reach 13 identified tourist centres.
8	DIVERSE TOURISM OFFERING	culture and heritage, Religious, natural, adventure	Yes, available	-

V. CONCLUSION

This study suggests that, although there is lack of infrastructure in Koraput, but yet there are many scopes and demand for tourism in Koraput, according to the primary and secondary data, it is inferred that the current tourism status demands for better infrastructures and facility and the major tourist influx happened due to domestic tourist and majority were the family members, friends and relatives visiting this place, and it needs to be focused to attract more foreign tourist by promoting and marketing of these places by developing them in a better way, so that it can come into the eyes of foreign tourists.

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