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# Tourism for Juva Pankhol (Sindhudurg) Development: A Geographical Analysis

Dr. Meena Potdar

## Abstract

The Juva Pankhol is an island in Sindhudurg. The population is decreasing because no infrastructural activities are available. Even a very small area of for agricultural land is available; therefore, agriculture can not develop much. Therefore, most of the population is migrating to earnings sources. However, But Juva Pankhol is located in Kalawal creek, rich in flora and fauna, and its natural beauty is splendid. This village also reflects a typical Konkani culture, even within the housing structure. Therefore, tourism can be a useful development tool. Here, house boats can be established in Kalawal Cree. Water activities can also be developed. Ecotourism can be developed in Juva Pankhol.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Ecotourism, Juva Pankhol, Sindhudurg, Kalawal Creek, Konkani culture, Natural beauty, Development, Geographical analysis, Infrastructure, Migration, Population, Socio-economic status, Houseboats, Water activities, Flora and fauna.

## Introduction

Tourism “A par pant to peace, is official motto and the slogan raised all over the world when the year 1967 was declared the international tourist year by United Nation at the International Union of office travel organization.” Tourism is the basic, most derivable human activity desiring the praise and encouragement of all people. It is an industry concerned with attaching people to destinations transporting them, there housing, feeding, and entertaining them upon arrival, and returning them to their home.

Tourism is a major economic activity that improves residents’ quality. Therefore, it is necessary to protect and flourish these resources. On which tourism depends. It needs grass-root-level planning based on an in-depth study of the economy of the region and sociocultural profile, which maintains resources and minimizes environmental damage. Ecotourism is a remedy that economically develops regions and conserves natural resources. The term ecotourism was arranged in the late 1980 as a direct result of the world’s acknowledgement and reaction to sustainable and global ecological practices. Ecotourism uses the promise of rural development to persuade developed countries to conserve their natural environments and cultures. The global ecotourism market size was estimated at USD 248.17 billion in 2024 and is anticipated to reach around USD 945.34 billion by 2034, expanding at a CAGR of 14.31% between 2025 and 2034. India has a significant geographical advantage owing to its rich natural and eco-tourism resources: 70 percent of the Himalayas are 7,000 km of the coastline. One of the three countries has both hot and cold deserts. Ranks 10th in the total area under forest cover. Ranks 6th in terms of the number of recognized UNESCO Natural Heritage sites. From 7000 km coast line, about 720 km coast line is coming in Maharashtra state, which is a major attraction for tourists, even though this coast line has unique features such as flora fauna and islands with dense forest. Therefore, it is a major resource for the development of tourism. Therefore, attempt has been made to assess the resources for tourism development on Juva Pankhol Island.

## Objective

The general objective of this study is to develop a region from an ecotourism perspective. The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To assess the geographical basis for ecotourism development.
2. To evaluate the present status of attractions for ecotourism development.
3. To determine the present socio economic status of residents.
4. To suggest recommendations for ecotourism development in this region.

## Methodology and Collection of Data

For the present work, the data were collected from many as well as secondary sources.

1. The Primary data were collected by visiting the place.
2. The Photographs of these locations were taken for this study.
3. The schedule was prepared and filled up by the residents of the region.

4. Secondary data were collected from the district census handbook and socio-economic review of Sindhudurg district, and data were collected from Grampanchayat.
5. Statistical methods and cartographic techniques were used according to available data.

#### **Region:**

Juva Pankhol is an island located in the Achara circle of Malvan Tahsil in the Sindhudurg district. Geographically, the Juva Pankhol is located between 16° 07' 40" to 16° 08' 15" north-latitude and 73° 28' 20" to 73° 28' 45" east longitude. The island covers an area of 61.54 hectares. The island is famous for its location and natural beauty.

This region covers the coastal belt of the southern Konkan region on the western boundary of the Maharashtra. The height of this region was approximately 25mts. This is a calm hamlet. This island-like area developed because of the meandering course of the Kalawal river. This is located in the backwater of Kalawal Creek. This river is perennial and full of water at the time

At high tide, this area is filled with water. However, when low tide occurs, we can walk to the Juva Pankhol Island.

In general, the region experiences moist and humid climates. Rainfall is heavy. Weather in the rainy season is humid and in winter, it is very cool. The temperature ranges between 25 °C and 40 °C, and the climate is very humid throughout the year. Rainfall was heavy for four months, from June to September. The rainfall was approximately 2300 mm.

#### **Attraction**

This region has the potential to develop ecotourism. Because this region is covered by dense vegetation on both banks of Creek, another island is located near Juva Pankhol, which increases the natural beauty of this island. On the west side, there is a beach on the bank of the Creek. Therefore, they are attractive. The island itself is covered with thick vegetation, such as coconut, Jaswandi, Bamboo, Madi, Schrebra, Dillenia, Terminilla, Butea, Paniculata. Therefore, during the hot season, the location is also cool. The island is a typical Konkani village. Houses are typical konkani houses covered with Mango, Coconut, betel nut, and other flowers. There are no modern entertainment facilities available there. Therefore, So it reflects the natural beauty and true culture.

#### **Demographic Characteristics**

Juva Pankhol is a small island located in the Kalawal creek. The island covers a total area of 61.54 hectore. Here, the population is too small.

| Year | Area in hector | No. of house hold | Total population | Male | Female |
|------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------|--------|
| 1999 | 61.54          | 51                | 186              | 79   | 107    |
| 2001 | 61.54          | 49                | 162              | 66   | 96     |
| 2011 | 61.54          | 42                | 152              | 69   | 83     |

#### **Source Census of Sindhudurg**

This table shows the demographic characteristics of the Juva Pankhol. The total number of households was only 50 in 1999, but the number of households and even the population is decreasing.

#### **Infrastructure Facility on Juva Pankhol Island:**

Only primary education is available on Juva Pankhol Island, one school is up to only 4<sup>th</sup> standard about 10 students one teaching education their.

#### **Drinking Water Facility:**

Drinking water facilities are only available in about six wells on the island, but electricity is not attached to these wells. The water taste is slightly salty because water is present around the island. Only one well was used. Otherwise, all the remaining wells were not properly constructed.

#### **Post & Telegraph Facility:**

Post office and telegraph offices are not available on the island, but they are available in Juva Pankhol village, which is 5 km away from the island.

#### **Market Facility:**

Market facilities or shops are not available on the island, and there are no any single shops on the island. The market available in Juva Pankhol village, which is 5 km away from the island, where market day is Saturday, so vegetables and fruits these products are only available at Saturday 2 shops are there in the Juva Pankhol village. In addition, they have to go to Malwan, which is 19 km away from the island, for the market.

Near-island bus stops are not available. The bus stop is in Juva Pankhol, which is 5 km away from the island. Water way from the island to the bank of Kalawal Creek is available. Only two small wooden boats were available, taking four rupees in two ways.

#### **Roads:**

From The Juva Pankhol Kaccha Road is available from the bank of Kalawal Creek. In addition, it is and very narrow and windings. The road is covered by vegetation and trees. Therefore, traveling by heavy vehicles is very difficult. The roads on the islands are also Kaccha roads.

#### Power Supply:

Electricity is available, but it is available only for domestic purposes.

#### Land Use:

The total area of this island is 61.54 hectare In which 29.40 hectare are available for cultivation, but the total area is unirrigated. The People are depend on the rainfall for agriculture. Therefore, they are mostly consume food crops such as like rice and small vegetables to fulfill their needs only. Remaining 32.14 hectare Land was not available for cultivation. There are 51 houses established, but this land is also covered by thick vegetation, big trees of coconuts, betelnuts, mangoes, jack fruits, diillnia, terminilla, tea, and paniculata are found in this island.

#### Occupation structure:

|      | Total workers | Total worker Male | Total worker female |
|------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1999 | 47.31         | 65.82             | 33.64               |
| 2001 | 63.58         | 69.70             | 59.38               |
| 2011 | 38.82         | 56.52             | 24.10               |

#### Source Census of Sindhudurg

The a Above table shows the working population of Juva Pankhol. This shows that approximately half of the population worked in 1999. However, But in 2001, it increased upto 63.58%, percent but it decreased significantly a lot upto 38.82 percent in 2011. Although the population of female is higher, the number of more but working females is lower. Males migrate to other cities, especially Mumbai.

| Year | Main Cultivators |       |       | Main Agricultural labourer |      |      | Main House hold industry |      |      | Main other |       |    |
|------|------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|------|------|--------------------------|------|------|------------|-------|----|
| 1999 | 93.18            | 92.31 | 94.44 | 6.82                       | 7.69 | 5.56 | 0                        | 0    | 0    | 0          | 0     | 0  |
| 2001 | 0.97             | 2.17  | 0.00  | 0.00                       | 0    | 0    | 0.97                     | 0.00 | 1.75 | 1.94       | 4.35  | 0  |
| 2011 | 44.07            | 64.10 | 5.00  | 3.39                       | 0    | 10   | 1.69                     | 2.56 | 0    | 22.03      | 23.08 | 20 |

#### Source: Census of Sindhudurg census

This table shows the occupation structure of the Juva Pankhol population. This shows that in 1999, about 100% of the percent population was the main worker. However, But in 2001, approximately about 10% of the population was working as marginal workers because seasonal work is available in fishing and agriculture. In 2011, the main workforce increased, but it was in other work because little tourism activity, such as boating and sports, increased.

To collect the data from residents the author prepared a schedule to collect data from residents. Consisting of the socio-economic background of residents and their views on tourism and future development. Approximately about 35 houses were visited personally. A total of 51 houses are where some people were not ready to answer, and some people were not present there. Thus, 35 houses visited and scheduled were filled up by them. The schedule was divided into four groups: social demographics, characteristics of residents, economic status of residents, satisfaction level of residents regarding a few important elements, and views about potential development of tourism.

Residents scheduled are filled by 35 households in which 100% of the percent residents are Hindu. About 96 percent are Bhandari Caste, which is mostly found in the Konkan region, and only 4 percent are of Maratha. Schedule Caste and schedule tribe populations were not found in that region.

#### Size of Family

Human resources are very important in for the development of tourism. This industry requires human resources power. Therefore, the So family size is an also important factor. Here, the family size was small. In many families, males are migrated towards Mumbai for occupation.

| Person's Family | No. of Family | Percentage |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 to 3          | 17            | 48.57      |
| 3 to 6          | 14            | 40         |
| 6 to 9          | 3             | 8.57       |
| >9              | 1             | 2.86       |

#### Source: Compiled by the author

The above table shows that most families do not have many much family members.

## Education

**Table No. 3.2:** Educational Status

| Education        | Total            |         | Male             |       | Female          |       |
|------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
|                  | No. of Residents | Percent | No. of Residents | %     | No. of Resident | %     |
| Primary          | 45               | 43.69   | 18               | 40    | 27              | 60    |
| Secondary        | 43               | 41.75   | 25               | 58.14 | 18              | 41.86 |
| Higher secondary | 9                | 8.74    | 6                | 66.6  | 3               | 33.33 |
| Graduate         | 6                | 5.82    | 4                | 66.6  | 2               | 33.33 |

**Source:** Compiled by the author

Education is the factor that controls growth and, in fever, the attitude of people. On Juva Pankhol Island, 43.69% of the respondents were primarily educated. Approximately 41.75% of the population received secondary education. Approximately 8.75% of the respondents had received higher secondary education. Only 5.82% of participants were graduates. Therefore, the educational status of Juva Pankhol Island is poor.

## Agriculture Land

Only One Economic Activity Is Established On Juva Pankhol Island: Agriculture. However, This Was Also Very Poor. This Is Because The Majority Of Juva Pankhol Island Has Only 1acer Land.

**Table No. 3.3:** Agriculture land

| Land(acer) | No. of household | Percentage |
|------------|------------------|------------|
| No land    | 18               | 51.43      |
| >1         | 12               | 34.29      |
| 1to2       | 4                | 11.42      |
| 2to6       | 1                | 2.86       |

**Source:** Compiled by the author

Approximately 51.43% of people do not have their own agricultural land. They only had housing areas. The plantation of betel nuts and coconuts on which they fulfill their needs. Approximately 34.29% of people occupy agricultural land, which is less than 1 Acer. About 4% of people occupied agricultural land between 1to2 Acer and only 2.86% of people owned agricultural land between 2to6 Acer.

Thus, there was only one occupation, which was insufficient. Thus, the majority were towards the Mumbai for occupation. Thus, about 10 people migrated to Mumbai for economic purposes. The majority of people sell coconuts, betel nuts, and Madi (for preparing jaggery) in the Juva Pankhol market and Malwan.

## Annual Income

**Table No. 3.4:** Annual Income

| Annual income | No. of household | Percentage |
|---------------|------------------|------------|
| 1to5000       | 6                | 17.14      |
| 5000to10000   | 15               | 42.86      |
| 10000to25000  | 4                | 11.43      |
| 25000to50000  | 10               | 28.57      |

**Source:** Compiled by the author

The annual income of the people of Juva Pankhol Island is very low. Approximately 17.14% of the people have an annual income between 1to5000 rupees. Approximately 42.86% of the people have an annual income between 5000to10000 rupees. Only 28.57% of the people have an annual income between 25000to50000 rupees. Therefore, the annual income of the people on Juva Pankhol Island is very low. Currently, they do not have income opportunities. However, they have potential.

## Summary & Conclusion

The Juva Pankhol is a small island. Here, the population is decreasing year by year because there are few earning sources are not much developed. Owing to physical constraints, there are limitations to the development of agriculture and other sectors of secondary and primary activities. This island has natural beauty and a local cultural environment, which attracts more tourists; therefore, tourism can become a source for development that should develop. For this, the following suggestions are made.

1. House boats such as Kottayam, which can be operated by the population of Juva Pankhol, should be set up in this area.
2. Ecotourism should be developed in the Juva Pankhol food, and accommodations should be arranged in local people's houses.
3. Therefore, water sports should be developed for this study.
4. Therefore, boating facilities should be developed.

5. With these developments, local people can stay in the Juva Pankhol and developed economically.

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#### **Conflicts of interest**

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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