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Geographical Analysis Of Tourism : A Case Study Of Mangi-Tungi,Satana Tahsil (Baglan), District Nasik, Ms.(India)

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Introduction-

Tourism is the fastest growing tertiary economic activity in India. Physical, locational and cultural factors determine the development of tourists places. Tourism is acknowledged to be crucially important for development due to its multifaceted nature encompassing economic, social, political, environmental, cultural and psychological characteristics (Britton, 1989).

The essence of tourism is positive interaction of man with attributes of space. The element of tourism is mobility or movement of man. Thus man's movement through places becomes the subject matter of tourist activities. Hence, tourism is interaction between people and places through movement.

Hinduis believes in all the elements of universe, i.e. water, light, earth, wind, sky. So it is polytheistic and become cause of increasing sacred places. Major religious places are located at mountains, hills, near source or basin of river. The Dakshin Bharat Jain Sabha is a religious and social service organization of the Jains of South India. The organization is headquartered at Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India. The association is credited with being one of the first Jain associations to start reform movements among the Jains in modern India. The organization mainly seeks to represent the interests of the native Jains of Maharashtra (Marathi Jains),Karnataka (Kannada Jains) and Goa.

Mangi-Tungi is are famous tourists places in Satana (Baglan) Thasil of Nasik District. Mangi-Tungi is a prominent twin-pinnaced peak with plateau in between, located near Tahrabad about 125 km from Nasik ,Maharashtra,India. Mangi, 4,343 ft (1,324 m) high above sea level, is the western pinnacle and Tungi, 4,366 ft (1,331 m) high, the eastern.

Objectives:- The main objective of this paper is to explore the religion tourist centers of Mangi Tungi by considering the following aspects.

1. To study the characteristics of the existing religious tourist centers.
2. To study world tallest statue of Rishabhdeva & attractions of Mangi – Tungi, Satana Tahsil ,Distict Nasik tourist destination.
- 3.To assess the potentials of tourism place Mangi Tungi and the factors of tourism development.

Study Area:-

Mangi-Tungi is a prominent twin-pinnaced peak with plateau in between, located near Tahrabad about 125 km from Nasik,Maharashtra,India. Mangi Tungi in the northern part of satana district.It extends between 20.58 N 74.22E . Mangi-Tungi are two hills of Sahyadri ranges and are known for Jain pilgrimage "Shri Digambar Jain Siddhakshetra". There are many temples of Jain Tirthankaras located in this area. The place is also said to be related to Lord Rama and Sita, Lord

Data Sources and Methodology :-

The present study is mostly exploratory in nature with extensive literature survey carried out for gaining the relevant information of religious tourism resources from various secondary data sources which include district census handbook and other reliable government publications articles, news report prints, journals, etc. Field visits were undertaken for exploring the regional aspects and religious tourism centers of the study area.

Religious Tourist Center Mangi –Tungi (Jainism):-

Mangi-Tungi is a prominent twin-pinnacled peak with plateau in between, located near Tahrabad about 125 km from Nasik, Maharashtra, India. Mangi, 4,343 ft (1,324 m) high above sea level, is the western pinnacle and Tungi, 4,366 ft (1,331 m) high, the eastern.

Religious organizations:-

The Dakshin Bharat Jain Sabha is a religious and social service organization of the Jains of South India. The organization is headquartered at Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India. The association is credited with being one of the first Jain associations to start reform movements among the Jains in modern India. The organization mainly seeks to represent the interests of the native Jains of Maharashtra (Marathi Jains), Karnataka (Kannada Jains) and Goa.

Beliefs of Jainism:-

Ram and Hanuman attained Moksh from Mount Mangitungi and are enjoying perfect bliss of the Siddha. It is learnt from the Nirvanakand that Ram, Hanuman, Sugriva, Sudeel, Gavya, Gavaakhyha, Nila, Mahaneel and ninety-nine crore monks attained Moksha from Mangitungi, which is a place of worship for Jain followers.

Many idols on both the hills are carved on the rocks. Beautiful and attractive stone carvings of Yaksha and Yakshini (attendants of the Tirthankaras) and Indra can be seen here.

About Mangi Tungi :-

Mangi Tungi is a famous holy place for pilgrimage. This is a Siddha Kshetra where Ram, Hanuman, Sugriva, Nal, Neel, Mahaneel, Gava, Gavaksha and so many others, Total 99 Crores of ascetics attained salvation full & final freedom from world and went to Siddha Shila or Moksha, from where no one returns to the world and enjoys the internal spiritual bliss for infinite time. This Holy place is also related to **Lord Ram & Sita, Lord Krishna & his elder brother Balram**

Mangi Giri :-

There are seven old temples on this hill and so many images of feet of saints are installed here. A pond is here named Krishna Kund, it's a witness of the last days of Lord Krishna. His elder brother Balram also practices here for presence and achieved fifth heaven. Here is a Cave named Balbhadra Cave where idols of Balram and many others are installed.

The Mantitungi hills are also known as the Sammed Shikharji of South. Lord Ram, Hanuman, Sugreev, Gavay, Gavaaksh, Neel, Mahaneel and 99 million Jain Saints achieved salvation from this twin hills. There are about 3500 steps to climb to reach the top of the hill. The main temples on Mangi Hill (out of 7) are:

(i) Mahavir Digambar Jain Cave Temple: Here the main idol is of Lord Mahavir in sitting posture which is 3.3 feet in height. There are four other idols on the left side. On the wall four Arihant idols are carved.

(ii) Cave No 6: Main idol of this temple is Lord Adinath in sitting posture (4.6 feet in height. There are twenty idols on cave's wall in sitting posture. Lord Parshvanath is in the middle of this temple. Two tirthankars sculptures in sitting posture and two in standing posture are also there. Another 28 idols have also been carved here apart from seven more idols in sitting posture on the wall.

(iii) Cave No. 7: Four idols in four directions and four are on the sides of the wall.

(iv) Cave No. 8: There are twenty idols and seven jain saints sculptures. On the outer side of the cave's wall there are seven sculptures and four Jain saints sculptures installed.

(v) Cave No. 9: As many as 47 idols are on three side and in the middle of this cave there is Lord Parshvanath installed (2.10 feet in hight). 13 jain saints are also seen on the cave's wall. On the hill's wall there are 24 tirthankar's sculpture and foot images of jain saints who get salvation from this hill.



MANGI-TUNGI



LORD ADINATH TEMPLE

Tungi Giri :-

There are five temples on it. There are two caves are named on Bhagwan Chandraprabhu, the 8th Teerthankar and other is Ram Chandra Cave. Ancient idols of Hanuman, Gava, Gavaksha, Neel etc. are here. In one cave there is an idol of Ram's chief of army Kritantvakra in the stage of ascetic saint.

(i) Lord Parshvanath Jain Temple: Main idol Lord Parshvanath in sitting posture with 3.8 feet in height was installed in V.S. 1915. There is samavsharan temple and in this temple 12 idols are made in stone and 33 idols are made in metal.

(ii) Lord Adinath Temple: Main idol of this temple is Lord Adinath in sitting posture (2.5 feet in height) installed in V.S. 2394. On left side is Lord Vimalnath (2.1 feet in height) and Lord Cahadaprabhu. On right side Lord Adinath in sitting posture (2.2 feet in height).

(iii) Lord Parshvanath Temple: Main idol Lord Parshvanath in sitting posture with 3.6feet in height was installed in V.S. 1870. And 6 other idols in sitting posture made of stone.

(iv) Sahatrakoot Lotus Temple and Garden: This temple has 1008 Idols.

The Statue of Ahimsa :-

The **Statue of Ahimsa** is located at Mangi-Tungi, near Nashik in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is the tallest Jain statue in the World. The statue depicts the first Jain Tirthankara, Rishabhanatha. The statue is 108 feet (33 m) tall. The statue has been carved out of the Mangi-Tungi hills, which are considered to be sacred by the Jains.

The statue has been built under the guidance of Jain nun Aryika Shri Gyanmati Mataji, and under the guidance of Aryika Sri Chandanamati Mataji. The chairman of the project is Swami Raveendra Kirtiji. The construction of the statue started in 2002 and was completed on 25 January 2016. The Chief engineer of the project was Shri C.R. Patil.



Rishabhdev Statue

Mahamastakabhishek :-

The first Mahamastakabhishek of the statue was held on 18th February 2016. The first Abhishek was performed by Shri Kamal Kumar from Lucknow, followed by Shri Suresh Jain of Teerthankar Mahavir University and Padma Bhushan Shri Veerendra Heggad of Dharamstali. Other devotees like Shri Pannalal ji Papdiwal, Shri Binod Kumar Sethi of Dimapur and many more also got the privilege of performing the Abhishek on the first day. Panchamrit Abhishek was performed using milk, flowers, orange juice, sugar cane juice, water, saffron etc

Panch Kalyanak Mahotsav :-

The Panch Kalyanaka Pratistha Mahotsav of the statue will be held from 11 February 2016 to 17 February 2016 at Mangi Tungi. A number of measures were taken by the local administration to deal with the expected rise in pilgrim numbers

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra had promised several development initiatives, that were likely to be undertaken by the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation. There were challenges getting water from the Haranbari dam at estimated cost of 3 crore (US\$440,000).

The Bhartiya Janata Party president, Amit Shah & Maharashtra's Chief Minister Devendar Fadnavis along with Maharashtra's Rural Development Minister Pankaja Munde visited the festival on 13 February 2016.

Around 5000 Indra-Indrani and their family members participated in the rituals of the Panchkalyanak Mahotsav. More than 100 Jain Munis and Aryikas participated in the event.

Other temple :- In the valley, a very big temple with high spire is very attractive. One another temple and a column of dignity (Manstambha) are also here.

Natural Scenerio :- This is the place with beautiful natural greenery surrounded by hill in three sites, very pleasant to eyes. Annual Gatherings Festival (Mela) is organized at Kartik shukla 15 every year.

Facilities :- 900 Rooms and two big halls are here for pilgrims with facilities of Mess, Beds & Utensils. Other Mess- Mahaveer Restaurant & Provision Store.

Nearby Places :- Fort of Kanchanpur is famous for field of bananas and many tanks of water situated on the nearby hills. Fort of Mulher is has many big thanks of water , many temples of Lord Shiva & idol of Chakreshvare Devi. Caves of Dongaria Deo These are attached to Mngigiri. It is said that there are so many idols made of jewels, but difficult to view them. Tribal festival (Mela)is organized here on Margshirsh 15 every year.

Conclusion :-

Nasik district have a lot of religious centers. Every year specially during fair, jatra (Maha-Kumb Mela) tourist visits these religious places on large scale and surrounding area. Accommodation facility is available near center Mangi Tungi. 900 Rooms and two big halls are here for pilgrims with facilities of Mess, Beds & Utensils. There is a great scope for development of religious tourism. The State Governments should take the responsibility to prepare Master Plans for development of Religious Tourism. In this background, after analyzing the resource components of this district, need is felt to consider certain aspects related to planning and promoting tourism,

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