

# PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF PILGRIMAGE TOURISM TOWARDS BARA SHAHEED DARGAH (ROTI FESTIVAL) WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO NELLORE DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH

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## Abstract:

Pilgrimage Tourism is a form of journey provides an opportunity for the people to visit sacred places and it is a feature of common to more or less in all societies. India has a very strong mythological environment is also known as the Land of Gods and Goddess. Pilgrimage Tourism in India offers plenty of tourist destinations which encompassed with mosques, Temples and churches that are spread never from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. India has a versatile culture and it is a religious nation. It is also one of the reasons to expand the Pilgrimage Tourism in India. Pilgrimage Tourism is mentioned that there may be a lack of infrastructure may like facilities, accommodation, meals, consuming water and sanitation, etc. This paper investigates the problems and prospects of pilgrimage tourism and also it's civilizing significance in Bara Shaheed Dargah. The data for this study was collected from tourists in pilgrimage site

The present study reveals the opinions of pilgrim tourists regarding the problems and prospects of the Bara Shaheed Dargah.

**Key words:** Pilgrimage Tourism, Problems, Prospects, Demographic, Facilities

## INTRODUCTION:

Pilgrimage Tourism may be one of the earliest and most important forms of tourism. Pilgrimage Tourism offers plenty of tourist destinations which encompassed with mosques, Temples and churches that are spread never from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. India has a versatile culture and it is a religious nation. It is also one of the reasons to expand the Pilgrimage Tourism in India. Pilgrimage tourism has emerged in a different place from human geography and it fulfills the necessary description of tourism geography. A Pilgrimage is a particular form of familiar as well as international tourism. The domestic tourism in India has its derivation to be traced in pilgrimage. The pilgrim interchange comprises the largest

subdivision of domestic tourism. Therefore, there is a need to study the olden times and enlargement of tourism in India, with its problems and prospects. Here an attempt has been made to study the history of tourism and the problems and prospects of pilgrimage tourism

### **Bara Shaheed Dargah:**

Bara Shaheed Dargah is one of the Dargah in Nellore. According to the fable, the mortal remains of the 12 Muslims martyrs are buried here. These soldiers fought against the British but for feat their lives in the encounter. Thus the tester of 12 martyrs is named as Bara Shaheed Dargah Bara means Twelve Shaheed means ignoble martyrs. We don't know how some traditions or beliefs start, but they become an important part of our lives. Yes, here is a unique festival, which is interesting. It is the time for the rate festival at Bara Shaheed Dargah in Nellore. Roti festival or Rottela Panduga is one of the famous festivals celebrated in Nellore District. In the month of Muhharam and goes on for 3 to 5 days. The festival takes place on the premises of the Bara Shaheed Dargah of Swarna lake in Nellore.

### **Rottela Panduga or Rotiyaan-Ki-Eid:**

Rottela Panduga is celebrating as a kind of thanks giving festival when people thank the martyrs for their sacrifice. The main event of this festival is the exchange of rotis (Indian bread); People exchange roti's with each other and make a wish. Roti festival is so prides, neighbouring across the Andhra Pradesh States from here long participate in the festival.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

According to this study **Balaji Rathod (1999)** To identify the various problems faced by the pilgrims like Darshan facilities, accommodation, transportation, food, drinking water, sanitation, shopping, local person's behavior of the pilgrims. The opinions of pilgrims about these facilities were essential. This is also a one of the phenomena for this pilgrimage site and religious background, good knowledge about the behavioural pattern of pilgrims and the language is necessary. The conclusion had that providing for basic facilities and basic infrastructures are needed for pilgrimage tourist. **Pauline (1996)** Today travelling the pilgrimage tourist go by car and many thousands of pilgrimage tourists going to ride horseback and quite a surprising and most of the pilgrimage tourists walk the entire way. Their energetic and passionate contribution in the medieval tradition serves to refresh the spirit of the pilgrimage touring and convenience and facilities are to give it meaning in the modern world. **Sonia Sharma (1998)**. The purpose of the pilgrimage tourism and visitor expectations, hospitality is one of the foremost imperative components of pilgrimage tourism industry. In numerous locales the hospitality industry flourishnes as it were due to the nearness of pilgrimage tourism. The service providers add facilities and features so as to attract and retain

customer base, to decide whether the hospitality industry truly looks into the customer's fulfillment. In order to determine this to discover the devout desires of pilgrimage tourist from the hospitality and their fulfillment level by finding the extent to which the pilgrimage tourist desires are met. The contrast between male and female level of desire and fulfillment is additionally measured in pilgrimage tourism. **Shinde (1999)**. Religious tourism institutions provide a good environmental awareness based on religious teachings, play a key role in the efficiency of waste management, which requires the technical support, financial and human resource capacities as well as the rational degree of democratic system provides an accountability role of religious institutions and the benefit occurred to them from the incursion of pilgrims, the need for them to be established tourism enterprises. Accordingly, most of the pilgrimage tourism measures such as extensive liabilities and polluter plays belief related to the religious tourism industry/ business enterprises can be also applied to religious institutions.

### RESEARCH GAP:

There are few studies about the problems and prospects by pilgrims. A. Aurobindo. Ganesh (2010), D.r. Pujari. Krishnaiah (2012), Mahhavi. Chocklingam, S. Vijayanand (2012), S. Varghese Antony Jesurajan & S. Varghees Prabhu (2012). Regarding the above studies conducted on pilgrims problems and prospects about pilgrimage tourism in different temples, but neither studies have done on Bara Shaheed Dargah in Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh. The Government has given more support and interested in promoting their Dargah as maximum visited pilgrim place at Nellore District and conduct prides of roti festival for every year 5 days, the number of people visited across the country. In the present study finds relevance and research.

### OBJECTIVES:

- To study the demographic profile of pilgrims at Bara Shaheed Dargah
- To analyse the different opinions of pilgrims problems at Bara Shaheed Dargah

### HYPOTHESIS:

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant difference between the opinions of pilgrims regarding facilities and problems available at Bare Shaneed Dargah in Nellore

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study uses two sets of data. Secondary data have been collected from articles, thesis, websites & newspapers. The second set of data is primary data collected from 100 samples (Questionnaire) collected from Bara Shaheed Dargah, Nellore District. The analysis part including Anova, t-test results were shown and interpretations had written in this article.

**DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION:**

In this study the researcher used demographic analysis, Anova, t-test to find out the differences existing among the pilgrims with respect to the facilities and problems exists at Bara Shaheed Dargah at Nellore.

**Table 1 Demographic Profile of pilgrims visited Bara Shaheed Dargah**

| Demographic variables   | Frequency | Percentages (%) |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| <b>Age</b>  |           |                 |
| >20   | 4         | 4               |
| 21 to 35  | 34        | 34              |
| 36 to 50  | 38        | 38              |
| 51<   | 24        | 24              |
| <b>Gender</b>   |           |                 |
| Male  | 57        | 57              |
| Female  | 43        | 43              |
| <b>Religion</b>   |           |                 |
| Hindus  | 43        | 43              |
| Muslims   | 50        | 50              |
| Christians  | 7         | 7               |
| <b>Education</b>  |           |                 |
| Up to SSC   | 32        | 32              |
| Intermediate  | 11        | 11              |
| Graduate  | 16        | 16              |
| Post Graduate   | 27        | 27              |
| Technical   | 14        | 14              |
| <b>No. Of Times Visited Place</b>                                 |           |                 |
| First Time  | 46        | 46              |
| Second Time   | 5         | 5               |
| Third Time  | 15        | 15              |
| Fourth Time   | 6         | 6               |
| More than 5 Times   | 28        | 28              |
| <b>Days Spend our Tour</b>  |           |                 |
| 1 to 2 days   | 94        | 94              |
| 3 days  | 2         | 2               |
| 4 days  | 1         | 1               |
| more than 5 days  | 3         | 3               |
| <b>Mode of Transport</b>  |           |                 |
| By Air  | 4         | 4               |
| By Train  | 40        | 40              |
| By Roadway  | 42        | 42              |
| Others  | 14        | 14              |
| <b>From where did you get the information regarding the place</b> |           |                 |
| Print media   | 21        | 21              |

|                        |    |    |
|------------------------|----|----|
| Friends & Relatives    | 39 | 39 |
| Electronic media       | 21 | 21 |
| Tour & Travel agencies | 9  | 9  |
| Social Media           | 10 | 10 |

Source: primary data

From the above table 1 the researcher identified that the 38% of the pilgrims belongs to the age group 36-50 years and followed by 34% of the pilgrims belongs to the age group 21-35 years. 57% pilgrims are male and 43% are female pilgrims visited Barashaheed Dargah for Rottela Panduga festival. 50% of the pilgrims belongs to Islam religion and 43% of the pilgrims belongs to Hindu religion remaining 7% belongs to Christ. 32% of the pilgrims studied SSC or below and 27% pilgrims are PG qualified. 46% of the pilgrims are first time visitors and 28% pilgrims are 5<sup>th</sup> time visitors of that festival. 94% of the pilgrims spend only one to two days in this festival not more than that. 42% of pilgrims used road transportation and 40% is used railways as transportation to reach and visit this festival. 39% of the pilgrims get information about this festival through their friends and relatives only, 21% of the respondents know and get information about this festival through print media and 21% through electronic media.

**Table:2 Differences among pilgrim's opinions regarding facilities at Bara Shaheed Dargah Nellore with respect to the education by using ANOVA**

| Variables           | Mean | Df | F      | SIG   | Hypotheses     |
|---------------------|------|----|--------|-------|----------------|
| Accommodation       | 2.16 | 4  | .876   | .482  | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Food                | 2.13 | 4  | .644   | .633  | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Parking             | 2.42 | 4  | .460   | .765  | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Transportation      | 2.29 | 4  | .612   | .655  | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Sanitation          | 2.36 | 4  | 2.073  | .090  | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Drinking water      | 4.24 | 4  | 25.073 | .000* | H <sub>1</sub> |
| Shopping            | 2.37 | 4  | .726   | .576  | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Medical facility    | 2.18 | 4  | 2.215  | .073  | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Safety and security | 2.27 | 4  | 1.070  | .376  | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Information centers | 2.13 | 4  | 2.377  | .057  | H <sub>0</sub> |

\*Significant at 1% level

From the table 2 The researcher identified that there is no significant differences { $F=.876$ ,  $P(.482) > .05$ } among different pilgrim's education groups with respect to the accommodation facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah, Nellore at the 5 % level of significance. That means all pilgrims are agreed ( $m=2.16$ ) that the accommodation facilities (Like a less number of shelters and lack of cleaning) are provided very less.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=.644, P(.633) > .05\}$  among different pilgrim's education groups with respect to food facilities available at Bara Shaheed Dargah at the 5 % level of significant. That means all pilgrims agreed ( $m=2.13$ ) that the food facilities (Like very expensive, quality food, lack of freshness and lack of sitting arrangement) are providing very costly and no hygiene.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=460, P(.765) > .05\}$  among different pilgrim's education groups with respect to parking facilities available at Bara Shaheed Dargah at the 5 % level of significant. That means all pilgrims agreed ( $m=2.42$ ) the parking facilities (Lack of space and lack of security) are not sufficient.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=612, P(.655) > .05\}$  among different pilgrim's education groups with respect to transport facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at the 5 % level of significant. That means all pilgrims agreed ( $m=2.29$ ) the Transportation facilities (overcrowding on buses, inadequate bus service, high tariff of taxis and high tariff of local autos.) are not convenience in terms of the journey and cost and safety.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=2.073, P(.090) > .05\}$  among different pilgrim's education groups with respect to sanitation facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at the 5 % level of significant. That means all pilgrims agreed ( $m=2.36$ ) the sanitation facilities (Less number of toilets, lack of cleanliness, lack of water in toilets, overcrowding, overcharging by sweeper, and congested bath rooms.) are not sufficient.

There is a significant differences  $\{F=25.073, P(.000) < .01\}$  among different pilgrim's education groups with respect to drinking water facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah, Nellore at the 1 % level of significance. That means majority pilgrims Disagree ( $m=4.24$ ) the drinking water facilities (Minimum water service, lack of cleanliness, non-working taps and high rates of soft drinks) are not bad and they are satisfied with drinking facilities

There is no significant differences  $\{F=.726, P(.576) > .05\}$  among different pilgrim's education groups with respect to shopping facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all pilgrims agreed ( $m=2.37$ ) the shopping facilities (High rates, lack of quality product, and lack of varieties) are not up to the mark.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=.2215, P(.073) > .05\}$  among different pilgrim's education groups with respect to medical facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at the 5 % level of significant. That means all pilgrims agreed ( $m=2.18$ ) the medical facilities (Non-availability information, less number of doctors, less number of medical shops, indifferent attitude of medical staff and scarcity of medicines) are not sufficient in both availability of doctors and medicines.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=.1070, P(.376) > .05\}$  among different pilgrim's education groups with respect to safety and security facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at the 5 % level

of significant. That means all pilgrims agreed ( $m=2.27$ ) the safety & security facilities by both private sectors & Government sectors are failure and not sufficient.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=2.377, P(.057)>.05\}$  among different pilgrim's education groups with respect to facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all pilgrims agreed ( $m=2.13$ ) that the Information centers facilities (availability of help desks) are not sufficient.

**.Table:3 Differences among pilgrim's opinions regarding facilities at Bara Shaheed Dargah Nellore with respect to the religion by using ANOVA**

| Variables           | Mean | Df | F     | SIG    | Hypotheses     |
|---------------------|------|----|-------|--------|----------------|
| Accommodation       | 2.16 | 2  | 1.872 | .159   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Food                | 2.13 | 2  | 1.456 | .238   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Parking             | 2.48 | 2  | .146  | .864   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Transportation      | 2.29 | 2  | .008  | .992   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Sanitation          | 2.36 | 2  | .345  | .709   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Drinking water      | 4.24 | 2  | 3.363 | .039** | H <sub>1</sub> |
| Shopping            | 2.27 | 2  | .738  | .481   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Medical facility    | 2.18 | 2  | .303  | .739   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Safety and security | 2.27 | 2  | 1.011 | .368   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Information centers | 4.31 | 2  | 4.025 | .021** | H <sub>1</sub> |

\*\*Significant at 5% level

From the table3 The researcher identified that there is no significant differences  $\{F=1.872, P(.159)>.05\}$  among different religions with respect to the accommodation facilities available at the Bare Shaheed Dargah, Nellore at 5% level of significant. That means all the religion pilgrims are agreed that means ( $m=2.16$ ) that accommodation facilities (like less number of shelters and lack of cleaning) provided very less.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=1.456, P(.238)>.05\}$  among different religions with respect to the food facilities available at Bara Shaheed Dargah, Nellore at 5% level of significant. That means all the pilgrims of religions are agreed ( $m=2.13$ ) that food facilities (Like very expensive, quality food, lack of freshness and lack of sitting arrangement) are providing very costly and no hygiene.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=.146, P(.864)>.05\}$  among different religions with respect to the parking facilities available at Bara Shaheed Dargah, Nellore at 5% level of significant. That means all the pilgrims of religions are agreed ( $m=2.48$ ) that parking facilities ( Lack of space and lack of security) are not sufficient.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=.008, P(.992) > 0.05\}$  among different religions with respect to the Transportation facilities available at Bara Shaheed Dargah, Nellore at 5% level of significant. That means all religions of pilgrims are agreed ( $m=2.29$ ) that transportation facilities (overcrowding in buses, inadequate bus service, high tariff of taxis and high tariff of local autos.) are not convenience in terms of journey and cost and safety.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=.345, P(.709) > 0.05\}$  among the different gender with respect to the sanitation facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah, Nellore at 5% level of significant. That means all gender are agreed ( $m=2.36$ ) that sanitation facilities (Less number of toilets, lack of cleanliness, lack of water in toilets, overcrowding, overcharging by sweeper, and congested bath rooms.) are not sufficient.

There is a significant differences  $\{F=3.363, P(.039) < 0.05\}$  among the different religions with respect to drinking water facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah, Nellore at 5% level of significant. That means majority of the religions of pilgrims are Disagree ( $m=4.24$ ) the drinking water facilities (Minimum water service, lack of cleanliness, non-working taps and high rates of soft drinks) are not bad and they are satisfied with drinking facilities.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=.738, P(.481) > 0.05\}$  among the different religions with respect to shopping facilities available at Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all religions are agreed ( $m=2.27$ ) the shopping facilities (High rates, lack of quality product, and lack of varieties). are not up to the mark.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=.303, P(.739) > 0.05\}$  among the different religions with respect to Medical facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah, Nellore at 5% level of significant. That means all the pilgrims of the religions are agreed ( $m=2.18$ ) the medical facilities ( Non-availability information, less number of doctors, less number of medical shops, indifferent attitude of medical staff and scarcity of medicines) are not sufficient in both availability of doctors and medicines.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=1.011, P(.368) > 0.05\}$  among the different religions with respect to safety & security facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah, Nellore at 5% level of significant. That means all religions pilgrims are agreed ( $m=2.27$ ) ) the safety & security facilities by both private sectors & Government sectors are failure and not sufficient

There is a significant differences  $\{F=4.025, P(.021) < 0.05\}$  among the different religions with respect to information facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah ,Nellore at 1% level of significant. That means all pilgrims of religions agreed ( $m=4.31$ ) that the Information centers facilities (availability of help desks) are sufficient.



**Table:4 Differences among pilgrim's opinions regarding facilities at Bara Shaheed Dargah Nellore with respect to the age by using ANOVA**

| Variables           | Mean | Df | F     | SIG    | Hypotheses     |
|---------------------|------|----|-------|--------|----------------|
| Accommodation       | 2.36 | 4  | .221  | .882   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Food                | 2.13 | 4  | .902  | .443   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Parking             | 2.88 | 4  | .049  | .986   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Transportation      | 2.29 | 4  | .546  | .652   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Sanitation          | 2.36 | 4  | .938  | .425   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Drinking water      | 4.24 | 4  | 6.139 | .001*  | H <sub>1</sub> |
| Shopping            | 2.27 | 4  | 1.025 | .385   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Medical facility    | 2.18 | 4  | .666  | .575   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Safety and security | 2.27 | 4  | 1.187 | .319   | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Information centers | 4.31 | 4  | 3.563 | .017** | H <sub>1</sub> |

\*Significant at 1% level, \*\*significant 5% level

From the table 4. The researcher identified that there is no significant differences  $\{F=.221, P(.882) > .05\}$  among different age groups with respect to the accommodation facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all age groups are agreed that means (m=2.36) that accommodation facilities (like less number of shelters and lack of cleaning) provided very less.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=.902, P(.443) > 0.05\}$  among different age groups with respect to the food facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all age groups are agreed (m=2.13) that food facilities (Like very expensive, quality food, lack of freshness and lack of sitting arrangement) are providing very costly and no hygiene.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=.049, P(.986) > 0.05\}$  among different age groups with respect to the parking facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all age groups are agreed (m=2.28) that parking facilities (Lack of space and lack of security) are not sufficient.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=.546, P(.652) > 0.05\}$  among different age groups with respect to the Transportation facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all age groups are agreed (m=2.29) that transportation facilities (overcrowding in buses, inadequate bus service, high tariff of taxis and high tariff of local autos.) are not convenience in terms of journey and cost and safety

There is no significant differences  $\{F=.938, P(.425) > 0.05\}$  among the different age groups with respect to the sanitation facilities available at Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all age groups are agreed (m=2.36) that sanitation facilities ( Less number of toilets, lack of

cleanliness, lack of water in toilets, overcrowding, overcharging by sweeper, and congested bath rooms.) are not yet sufficient.

There is a significant differences  $\{F=6.139, P(.001) < 0.01\}$  among the different age groups with respect to drinking water facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 1% level of significant. That means majority of the age groups Disagree (m=4.24) the drinking water facilities (Minimum water service, lack of cleanliness, non-working taps and high rates of soft drinks) are not bad and they are satisfied with drinking facilities.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=1.025, P(.385) > 0.05\}$  among the different age groups with respect to shopping facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all age groups are agreed (m=2.57) the shopping facilities (High rates, lack of quality product, and lack of varieties) are not up to the mark.

There is no significant differences  $\{F=.666, P(.585) > .05\}$  among the different age groups with respect to Medical facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all age groups are agreed (m=2.18) the medical facilities (Non-availability information, less number of doctors, less number of medical shops, indifferent attitude of medical staff and scarcity of medicines) are not sufficient in both availability of doctors and medicines.

There is a no significant differences  $\{F=1.187, P(.319) > .05\}$  among the different age groups with respect to safety & security facilities available at Bara Shaheed Dargah, Nellore at 5% level of significant. That means all age groups are agreed (m=2.57) the safety & security facilities by both private sectors & Government sectors are failure and not sufficient

There is a significant differences  $\{F=3.463, P(.017) < 0.05\}$  among the different age groups with respect to facilities available at Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant.. That means all age groups are agreed (m=4.31) that the Information centers facilities (availability of help desks) are sufficient.

**Table:5 Differences among pilgrim's opinions regarding facilities at Bara Shaheed Dargah Nellore with respect to the gender by using t - test**

| Facilities     | Mean | t     | Df | Sig. | Hypothesis accepted |
|----------------|------|-------|----|------|---------------------|
| Accommodation  | 2.36 | 1.068 | 98 | .288 | H <sub>0</sub>      |
| Food           | 2.13 | .819  | 98 | .415 | H <sub>0</sub>      |
| Parking        | 2.28 | .995  | 98 | .322 | H <sub>0</sub>      |
| Transportation | 2.29 | .393  | 98 | .695 | H <sub>0</sub>      |

|                    |      |       |    |       |                |
|--------------------|------|-------|----|-------|----------------|
| Sanitation         | 2.36 | 1.564 | 98 | .121  | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Drinking water     | 4.24 | 2.599 | 98 | .000* | H <sub>1</sub> |
| Shopping           | 2.27 | 1.328 | 98 | .187  | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Medical facility   | 2.18 | 1.209 | 98 | .229  | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Safetyandsecurity  | 2.27 | .225  | 98 | .823  | H <sub>0</sub> |
| Informationcenters | 2.23 | .396  | 98 | .693  | H <sub>0</sub> |

\*significant at 1% level of significance

From the table 5the researcher identified that there is no significant differences  $\{t=1.068, P(.288) > .05\}$  among different gender groups with respect to the accommodation facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all gender groups are agreed that means (m=2.36) that accommodation facilities (like less number of shelters and lack of cleaning) provided very less.

There is no significant differences  $\{t=.819, P(.415) > 0.05\}$  among different gender with respect to the food facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all age groups are agreed (m=2.13) that food facilities (Like very expensive, quality food, lack of freshness and lack of sitting arrangement) are providing very costly and no hygiene.

There is no significant differences  $\{t=.995, P(.322) > 0.05\}$  among different gender groups with respect to the parking facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all age groups are agreed (m=2.28) that parking facilities (Lack of space and lack of security) are not sufficient.

There is no significant differences  $\{t=.393, P(.695) > 0.05\}$  among different gender groups with respect to the Transportation facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all gender groups are agreed (m=2.29) that transportation facilities (overcrowding in buses, inadequate bus service, high tariff of taxis and high tariff of local autos.) are not convenience in terms of journey and cost and safety

There is no significant differences  $\{F=1.564, P(.121) > 0.05\}$  among the different gender groups with respect to the sanitation facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all gender groups are agreed (m=2.36) that sanitation facilities (Less number of toilets, lack of cleanliness, lack of water in toilets, overcrowding, overcharging by sweeper, and congested bath rooms.) are not yet sufficient.

There is a significant differences  $\{t=2.599, P(.000) < 0.01\}$  among the different gender groups with respect to drinking water facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 1% level of significant. That means majority of the gender groups Disagree ( $m=4.24$ ) the drinking water facilities (Minimum water service, lack of cleanliness, non working taps and high rates of soft drinks) are not bad and they are satisfied with drinking facilities.

There is no significant differences  $\{t=1.328, P(.187) > 0.05\}$  among the different gender groups with respect to shopping facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all gender groups are agreed ( $m=2.27$ ) the shopping facilities (High rates, lack of quality product, and lack of varieties) are not up to the mark.

There is no significant differences  $\{t=1.209, P(.229) > 0.05\}$  among the different gender groups with respect to Medical facilities available Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all gender groups are agreed ( $m=2.18$ ) the medical facilities (Non-availability information, less number of doctors, less number of medical shops, indifferent attitude of medical staff and scarcity of medicines) are not sufficient in both availability of doctors and medicines.

There is no significant differences  $\{t=.225, P(.823) > 0.05\}$  among the different gender groups with respect to safety & security facilities available at Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant. That means all gender groups are agreed ( $m=2.27$ ) the safety & security facilities by both private sectors & Government sectors are failure and not sufficient

There is no significant differences  $\{t=.396, P(.693) < 0.05\}$  among the different gender groups with respect to facilities available at Bara Shaheed Dargah at 5% level of significant.. That means all gender groups are agreed ( $m=2.23$ ) that the Information centers facilities (availability of help desks) are not sufficient.

## CONCLUSION:

In this study conclude that, Some common problems related to basic tourism infrastructure facilities like accommodation, food, drinking water, sanitation, parking, medical facilities, shopping and shelter have been faced by the respondents at selected sites. Other common problems faced by the pilgrims at the selected pilgrimage sites are lack of cleanliness, large number of beggars, nonavailability of tourist guides, over-crowding in buses during festivals, availability of non-vegetarian food near religious sites and high incidents of theft during the festivals. The generally aim will apparently be to develop an advantage of pilgrimage tourism and its people in terms of employment generation, income and government revenue, etc. Realizing this potential will obviously require a high level of inter-community support given the scope of the pilgrimage tourism religions recognized. In addition the to the importance of pilgrimage tourism widespread group effort involving the public area, which is

responsible for policy and encourage the pilgrimage site which manages most of the tourism sector, which provides the supporting amenities this underlines the significance of networking in the future growth of pilgrimage tourism.

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