

Agro-tourism- Typology Study and Architectural interventions with reference to Chhattisgarh

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Abstract: Tourism is perceived as a growth engine in the different economies of the world. Different ideologies and types of tourism are followed all over the world, which also afloat in India like Health tourism, Sports tourism, Medical tourism, Ecotourism, Sustainable tourism, and Accessible tourism. Nowadays the concept of conventional tourism has been changed. A few new ranges of tourism have risen like Agro- Tourism. Agro-tourism is a way of sustainable tourism development and multi-activity in country regions through which the visitor has the opportunity to urge awareness around rural areas, agricultural occupations, local items, conventional food, the lifestyle of the rural individuals, as well as their social elements and traditions. The agro-tourism industry requires genuine management of planning and control to preserve sustainable development. Chhattisgarh is one of the youngest states of central India and contains a part of tourism potential but still, it is slacking behind financial advancement. The paper gives an overall perception of agro-tourism, its opportunities, challenges, and architects' role in planning and designing agro-tourism in India through architectural interventions. The study is done using qualitative research methodology with descriptive and comparative analysis of various agro-tourism projects across different states of India. The study results found that the agro-tourism in Chhattisgarh can be designed according to the local context. The study provides reasonable overviews of architectural interventions of agro-tourism for those who want to develop and operate agro-tourism projects, as architecture not only possess the interesting characteristics of a place but also corresponds with the way of thinking by maintaining the spirit of a place as well as the spirit of contemporary life.

Index Terms - Agro-tourism, Architectural design, Architectural interventions, Chhattisgarh

1. INTRODUCTION

Agrotourism or agro tourism includes any horticulturally based operation or action that brings visitors to a farm or ranch. Architecture and agro-tourism are indistinguishable capacities that give benefits for developed rural activities within the area of tourism. An amalgamation of agriculture and tourism has come about in Agri-tourism, which reorient the rural areas as a visitor goal and attraction for giving a sort of special interest tours to cater to the requirements of present-day tourists to experience and get information of developing different items in agriculture. It gives an opportunity for urban individuals to urge back to their roots of rural connectivity additionally makes a difference for the farmers to produce extra income and work from their Agri-fields.

Chhattisgarh is one of the major tourists' centers in India and there's an expansive scope and great potential to create agro-tourism here.

1.1. Objectives

The objectives of this paper are follows:

- To understand the elements of agrotourism design.
- To analyze the relationship between architecture and agrotourism.
- To study and understand the ecological system and functioning.
- To define a suitable framework for the agro-tourism development in the view of architects and farmers.

1.2. Importance of Study

Agriculture is the foremost important occupation in India including in Chhattisgarh. But nowadays it gets to be unbeneficial due to the unpredictable storm, cost fluctuations of Agro-products, and a few inner shortcomings of the agriculture sector. Hence, there is a need for a few inventive activities in agriculture, which can offer assistance to farmers and rural people. The urban populace is expanding day by day in India. Nowadays the urban people's world is limited to closed-door flats, workplaces, clubs, tv, video games, fiery quick food, computer, the internet, and so on. They can see nature as it were on tv or the screen of computers. In addition, a few individuals living within the cities don't have relatives in villages, nor they visited or stayed within the village. These individuals need to appreciate rural life but there is an issue with such type of facilities. Subsequently, it is an opportunity for the farmers to create agro-tourism centres that will serves them and as an outcome makes an extra wage source.

1.3. Scope and Limitation

The scope is to:

- Study the principles that govern the architecture design of agrotourism.
- Study about the agrotourism infrastructure development.
- Provide architectural solutions to promote agro-industry products, rural tourism.
- Provide an appropriate framework to establish the agro-tourism centers in Chhattisgarh.

The study is limited to examine the benefits and applicability of architectural intervention of agrotourism in Chhattisgarh.

1.4. Methodology

The present study was conducted on agro-tourism is based on secondary data. The data has been furnished from the related articles, research papers, reports, and 11th plan documents of the government of India. Some data has been furnished from the websites of the government of India and Chhattisgarh, as well as the ministry of agriculture. Some ideas have been taken from the Tourism Development Corporation of Chhattisgarh.

2. CONCEPT OF AGROTOURISM

The term 'Agro-Tourism' is a new face of tourism. An agro-tourism is a farm-based trade that's open to the public. These specialized agro-tourism destinations for the most part offer things to see, things to do, and deliver or gifts to purchase, and are open to the public. Agritourism is characterized as "Travel that combines agrarian or rural settings with items of agricultural operations – all inside a tourism experience".

According to Mr. Pandurang Tavare (ATDC, Pune) - "Agro-Tourism is that Agri-Business activity, when a native farmer or person of the area offers tours to their agriculture farm to allow a person to view them growing, harvesting, and processing locally grown foods, such as coconuts, pineapple, sugar cane, corn, or any agriculture produce the person would not encounter in their city or home country. Often the farmers would provide a home-stay opportunity and education".

2.1 Who can start agro-tourism centres?

The individual farmer can begin agro-tourism who have a minimum of two-hectare land, farmhouse, water asset and is interested to engage the visitors. Separated from the individual farmer, rural co-operatives institute, Non-Government organizations, Agrarian Colleges, and agricultural colleges may begin their centers. Indeed, Gram panchayats can begin such centers in their operational zones with the assistance of villagers and agriculturists.

2.2 Requirements for agro-tourism centres

Through research it has been identified that the minimum requirements to develop an agro-tourism in their farm, the farmer / farmers must have basic infrastructure and facilities in their farm as follows:

2.2.1 Infrastructure facilities

- Accommodation offices at the same place or alliance with closest hotels.
- Farmhouse, which has the rustic see and feels comfortable along with all the least required facilities.
- Rich assets in agriculture specifically water and plants at the place.
- Cooking equipment for cooking food in case visitors are interested.
- Emergency therapeutic cares with a first aid box.
- The well or lake or swimming tank for angling, swimming, bullock cart, cattle shade, telephone facilities, etc.

2.2.2 Facilities Be Provided

- Authentic rural Indian / Chhattisgarhi food for breakfast, lunch, and dinner.
- Participation of visitors in agrarian activities.
- Participate in tourists in the rural games.
- Information about the culture, dress, arts, crafts, festivals, rural traditions, and demonstration of a few arts.
- Bullock cart riding and horse riding, buffalo ride in the water, fishing facility in pounds, or closest lake.
- Fruits, corns, groundnuts, sugarcane, and other agro-products as per the availability.
- Local birds, creatures, and waterfalls, etc. observing and their information.
- Safety to tourists with the back of alliance hospitals.
- Folk dance programs such as saila folk dance, karma dance, sua nacha, pandavani, etc.
- Purchase by the tourists of agro-products.

2.2.3 Other Miscellaneous

- Pollution free environment to the tourists.
- Introduction to village culture for the long-run tourism business.
- Introduction of tourists with imminent people of the village.
- Well-trained staff with great communication skills to engage the tourist.
- Authentic data with respect to the railway and bus timetable for the assistance of tourists.

Farmer can moreover give other extra facilities to their necessities for the better fulfillment of tourists.

2.3 Location for the agro-tourism centres

Location is the most imperative figure for success in agro-tourism. The location of the center must be simple to reach and have a great natural background. Urban tourists are curious about enjoying nature and rural life. So, planners should create the center within the rural zones which have an excellent natural background to draw in urban visitors to the farm.

The place of the agro-tourism center must be effectively available by roads and railroads. Tourists need to appreciate a few historical and natural visitor places along with agro-tourism. Consequently, the center ought to be created close to these tourist places. It is more advantageous to both visitors and farmers. The places which are as of now tourist centers like Jagdalpur, Barnawapara, Bastar, Sirpur, Dongargarh, etc. These are the way better places for the development of agro-tourism. Other than these places farmers/architects can create the centers in any reasonable places.

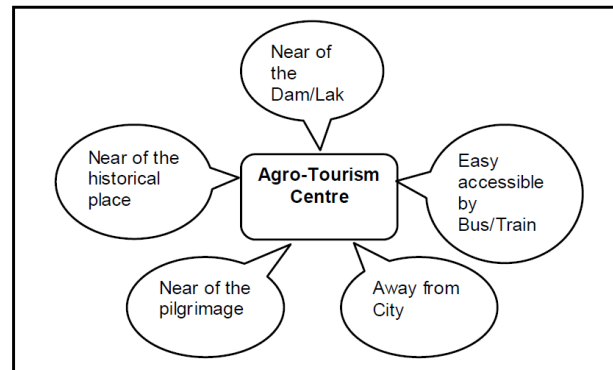


Figure 2.1 Location of Agro-tourism Centers

2.4 Benefits of Agro-tourism Centres

Agro-Tourism has the potential to alter the financial confront of conventional agriculture. The benefits of agro-tourism development are manifold. It would bring numerous direct and indirect benefits to the farmers and rural individuals. A few of the benefits are following: -

- Employment openings to the farmers including farm family individuals and youth.
- Additional pay source for the farmers to challenge against salary fluctuation.
- Cultural change between urban and rural individuals including social ethical values
- Farmers can move forward their standard of living due to the contacts with urban people.
- Benefits to the urban individuals, they can get it about the rural life and know about the rural activities.
- It supports the rural and agricultural development process.

2.5 Agro-tourism and Traditional Tourism

Agro-tourism is additionally a tourism trade but it is distinctive from traditional tourism since it encompasses a base of agriculture and rural way of life. Generally, tourism is given to see and appreciate the common places as well as a few heritages. But, agro-tourism is tourism which includes experience, education, and cultural change. It changes particularly from common tourism within the following manner:

- It gives contamination and noise-free destinations for travel and tourism in rural backgrounds.
- The cost of food, accommodation, recreation, and travel is minimum in agrotourism.
- Agro-tourism can fulfil the interest of urban people groups about sources of food, plants, creatures, and industrial agro-rural materials.
- It gives data around the rural handicrafts, languages, culture, traditions, dresses, and lifestyles.
- A family environment at the tourist place is one of the foremost important characteristics of agro-tourism.
- In the agro-tour, tourists not only see and observe agricultural farms but they can moreover take an interest in agricultural activities and involvement in farming.
- It gives common situations for observing birds, creatures, water bodies, etc.
- Agro-tourism makes awareness almost rural life and information about agriculture
- It moreover gives an opportunity for education through experience of cultivating and knowledge about rural life including entertainment.
- Agro-tourism is an instrument of the urban-rural network through the tours

2.6 Why to promote Agro-tourism in Chhattisgarh?

Agricultural business is getting to be more unsecured in Chhattisgarh due to the unpredictable storm, unsecured item costs. Numerous farmers cannot bear it and have an issue of indebtedness. Due to rural issues, a few farmers are committing suicide in different areas of Chhattisgarh. Subsequently, there's a requirement of beginning any allied agri-business to support their farming and make an associated income source from the farm. To encourage farmers to set up little and practical agro-business action, like agro-tourism. It offers a few potential benefits to farm operators. It can offer assistance supplement income generation activity whereas giving an opportunity to more fully employ assets, including farm family individuals. Chhattisgarh contains a great potential for agro-tourism due to the lovely natural location and fundamental infrastructures.

3. AGRO-TOURISM POTENTIAL IN CHHATTISGARH

Chhattisgarh is a heavily forested state in central India known for its temples and waterfalls. The state has a tremendous potential for tourism. Its tourism strength lies in several areas such as Ecotourism, Pilgrim tourism, Business tourism, Culture and ethno-tourism, Culture heritage and village tourism etc.

Although, Chhattisgarh has a total geographical area of 137.90 lakh hectare of which cultivable land area is 46.77 lakh hectare, forest land area is 63.53 lakh hectare with more than 2.55 crore population. Paddy is the principal crop and the central plains of Chhattisgarh are known as rice bowl of central India. Other major crops are coarse grains, wheat, maize, groundnut, pulses and oilseeds. The region is also suitable for growing mango, banana, guava, & other fruits and a variety of vegetables with 44 percent of its area under forests it has one of the richest bio-diversity areas in the country.

Chhattisgarh is blessed with a rich and diversified cultural heritage. The state has several communities belonging to different religions, and a number of festivities colors the cultures of Chhattisgarh with the spirit of exuberance. Some of the popular festivals that are celebrated in Chhattisgarh are Bastar Dussehra, Chhera Punni, Fagun (Holi), Tija-Pora Devari (Diwali), etc.

Out of total population of Chhattisgarh, 23.24% people are living in the urban areas of the Chhattisgarh, which will become a customer of the agro-tourist centers located in the rural areas. Other than nature and culture there is an enough road and rail connectivity in urban rural areas to travel in rural Chhattisgarh.

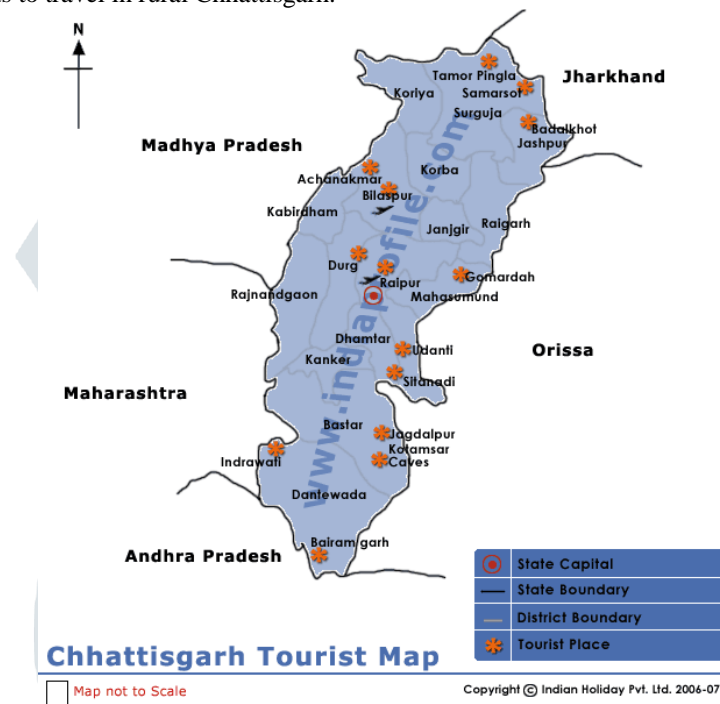


Figure 3.1 Chhattisgarh Tourist Map

The state has various old historic points, exquisite wildlife, wonderfully cut sanctuaries, regal residences, waterfalls, caverns, rock depictions, and slope levels. The greater part of these locales is untouched and unexplored and offers a unique and unforgettable experience to vacationers, along with mouthwatering cuisine. About 14 such locations have been identified by Chhattisgarh Tourism as rural agro-tourist destinations.

Some following notable factors are helpful to the agro-tourism in Chhattisgarh:

- Tourist places are already existing to support Agro-Tourism.
- Good communication and transport facilities.
- Greenhouse cultivation of long stem cut flowers, vegetables, fruits, etc.
- State has 8.05 lakh hectares area under horticulture, Chhattisgarh now is a major horticulture state.
- Chhattisgarh is already established as one of the top tourist destinations in India.
- Chhattisgarh is a major producer of fruit, spices, medicinal and aromatic plant allowed under horticulture in India.
- Chhattisgarh has diverse Agro-climatic conditions, diverse crops, people, waterfalls, mountains, which provide scope for promotion of all-season, multi-location agrotourism.
- Some of the popular folk dances in rural Chhattisgarh are saila folk dance, karma dance, sua nacha, pandavani, etc.
- Culture of Chhattisgarh is very glorious with a great variety. It gives a unique identity to rural Chhattisgarh.

4. ARCHITECTURAL INTERVENTIONS OF AGRO-TOURISM

Architecture and agro-tourism are indistinguishable functions and give benefits for developed agricultural activities within the area of tourism. An agro-tourism location is continuously supported up by the presence of architecture in it. A few of the architectural characteristics of agro-tourism that must be followed are:

- Location of Agro-tourism center.
- Aesthetics of agro-tourism center.
- Structure ought to merge with the neighborhood surrounding.
- Use of Construction Material and Technique

4.1 Case Studies

The four distinct agritourism case studies with distinctive typologies are chosen within the study area. These centers are diverse from each other in nearly all the perspectives like size, accommodation capacity, operation, business model, and their target segment.



Figure 4.1 Case Studies

4.1.1 Baramati Agri Tourism Development Centre, Palshiwadi, Maharashtra

Owned and managed by ATDC, this agritourism center was started as a deliberate attempt to develop a model 'responsible' agritourism project. Mr. Pandurang Taware, Managing Director of ATDC, planned this agritourism center to practically showcase the positive impacts of agritourism concept in rural development.

Location: 'Palshiwadi', the location of this center, a small village with less than 500 households, of Baramati Taluka, is in the drought-prone area of the district. The center was started in 2009 on 19 acres of land. Being true to the concept of 'responsible development' and 'Community-based Tourism', the whole center was built and developed with the maximum utilization of locally available resources, including the labor and material. The human resource required for routine operations of this agritourism center, the artists for cultural programs, bullock carts, groceries and other necessities are also procured from the same village, aiming at spending a large portion of the earnings in the local economy. These conscious efforts are very well recognized worldwide.

Facilities and Amenities: The center offers three to four bedded room and dormitories with an overall capacity of accommodating more than 100 tourists at a time. The entrance, corridors and interiors of the rooms are built and designed to give a distinctly rural feel to the tourists. The large open dining area is also used as an open auditorium for organizing cultural events. The center is equipped with 2 large halls with sound system and writing boards/screens to facilitate conducting meetings or lectures.

Attractions: The non-residential area of the centre is divided into several parts to develop farms, plantations and a farm lake. Farming of horticulture crops such as coconut, Mango, Jamun, Guava along with other crops like Pearl Millet and Sorghum, is done on 4 acres of land. Other parts of the area are planted with more than 2300 trees of 150 different varieties. The greenery attracts a lot of birds, which is an attraction for the tourists. This agritourism center attracts a large number of new and repeats tourists due to various innovative events like Kite festival, 'Hurda' festival, Farm marathon, which are organized around the year. The Farm-Lake is also one of the major attractions of this center. Special arrangements of folk music programmes and stargazing are also organized at the center.

Activities: This agritourism center offers the tourists to participate in numerous activities. Right from a giving water to the plantations and farm to cleaning and milking the livestock, the Agri-tourists take pleasure in participating in different activities of farming and rural life. Taking a stroll of the center's farm area, birdwatching, village visit, bullock-cart ride, tractor ride is at activities offered at the centre. Visits to the nearby Sugar factory, Jaggery units, Goatry units are also arranged. Morgaon Mayureshwar Ganesh Temple, which one of the Ganesh of famous 'Ashta-Vinayak' (a pilgrimage consisting 8 Ganesh temples located at different locations) of Maharashtra, is just 10 kilometers from this agritourism centre. This agritourism centre is an example of Indian adoption of the concept of 'staged agritourism'. With its big accommodation capacity and other amenities, this agritourism centre focuses on large groups such as educational trips of schools and college students, corporate groups and group tours. ATDC also use this facility for conducting their 'Agritourism Training programmers' and similar other events.

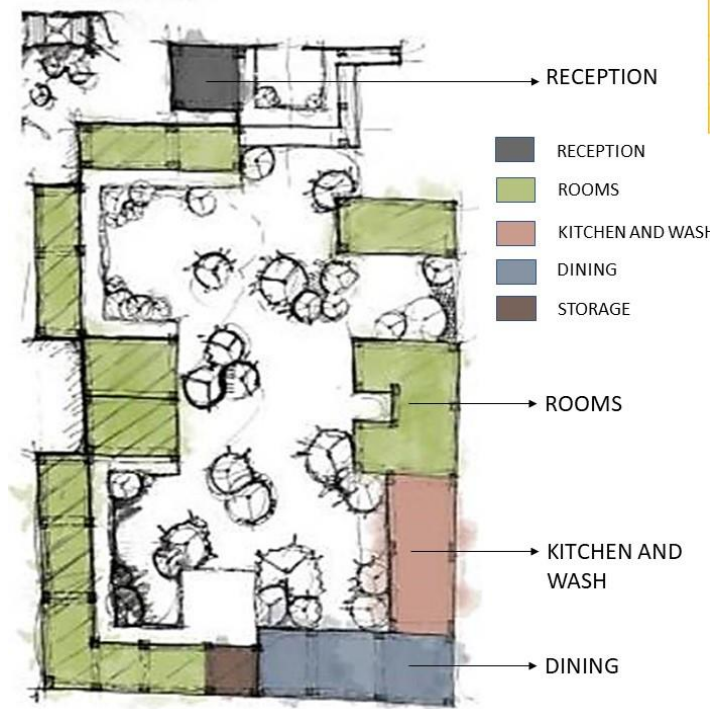


Figure 4.2 Plan of agritourism center (accommodation space)



Figure 4.3 Entrance of the center



Figure 4.4 Accommodation Facility at the center

ANALYSIS

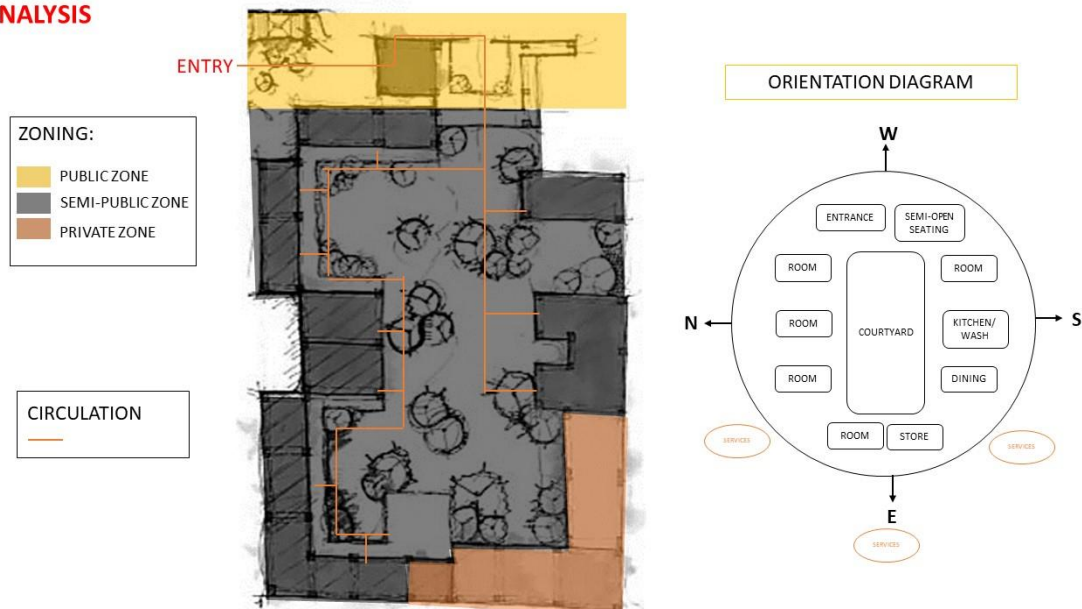


Figure 4.5 Zoning and Orientation Diagram of the center

Fig.4.5 shows that the center is facing north, with public zone in the west, semi-public zone in the middle and services occupies the east side of the center.

The center is based on courtyard planning but in a different arrangement. The arrangement of cottages is not rectilinear, it forms the distorted arrangement of square creating privacy to the visitors.

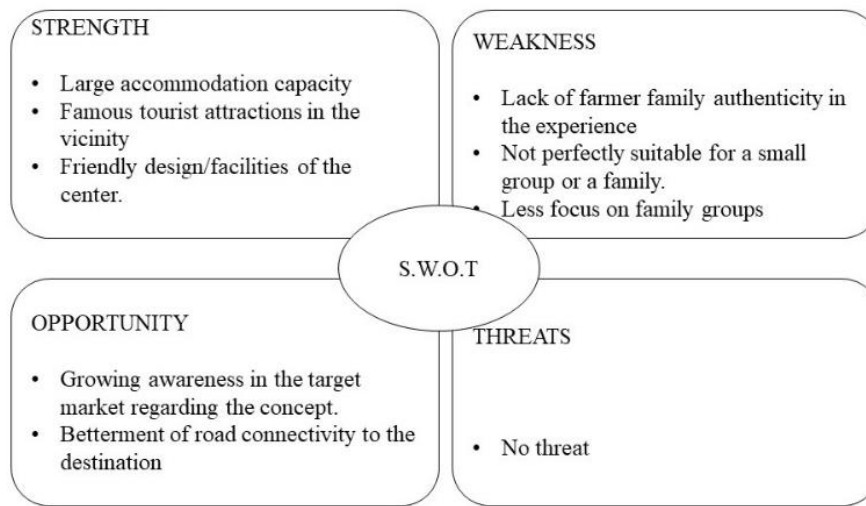


Figure 4.6 SWOT analysis of the center

4.1.2 Alurkar Resort, Karnataka

This agritourism resort owned and managed by Mr. Pradeep Alurkar is a unique example of a rural and agritourism centre. Being the only agritourism resort in the village and nearby area, this centre has developed its business model in a unique manner. Alurkar agritourism resort has developed excellent accommodation facility along with other amenities in a very aesthetic manner within the 15-acre land. Tourists at the ALURKAR RESORTS experience and learn more about the village lifestyle. They understand growing, harvesting & processing of grains by farmers and other seasonal activities & local celebrations. In this way, the farmers are benefited as they get the customers for the agriproducts at their doorsteps, which eliminates the transportation, middleman and other costs. On the other side, the tourists also get farm-fresh agriproducts at much lesser price.

Facilities and Amenities: Alurkar Resort has 8 beautifully crafted ‘ecofriendly’ self-contained cottages. The cottages are made and decorated with utilizing mostly natural material. A large hall is used as dormitory, dining hall and activity area as well. Some of the ‘traditional farming equipment’ are aesthetically showcased in the common area. The rest of the area of the centre has horticulture and floriculture farms.

Attractions: In Alurkar Resort, the beautiful setup of the whole centre is an attraction itself. Specially created pathway, a small bridge to reach the rooms, the corridors, are all designed to give an eye-catching rural look to the centre. The centre also has a small library and a hut for meditation. The approach road through the village to the centre takes the tourists into the rural tourism mindset even before reaching the centre. Due to the collaborative approach of the centre, the tourists get to see a large variety of crops from various farms of the surrounding area. It includes different fruit crops, vegetables, flowers, grains, pulses and fodder crops. A reserved forest area which is nearby to the village is also an attraction. This centre also organizes events like Grape festival.

Activities: The immense creativity, artistic nature and a precise understanding of tourist needs, enables Mr. Pradeep Alurkar to offer an abundance of interesting activities for the tourists. At the resort, the day starts with a view of the sunrise from the machan, birdwatching followed with visits to different farms, village market, dairy and so on. Centre also offers an opportunity to participate in various farming activities like ploughing, harrowing, sowing, winnowing, feeding and cleaning the livestock and the like. Activities, like playing traditional games, learning pottery, painting, hiking to nearby forest and hills are also provided with the tourist throughout the day. Folk songs event is also organized as per the demand. Overall, the concept and operation of this centre involve a sense of community based as well as rural tourism.

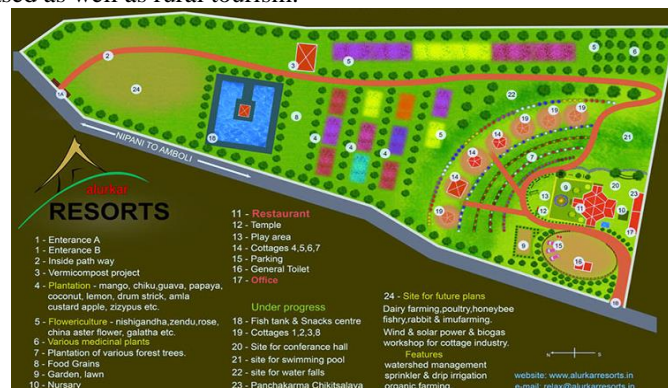


Figure 4.7 Plan of the center



Figure 4.8 Restaurant



Figure 4.9 Floriculture

Fig. 4.7 shows that the center is facing west, with public zone in the north-west, semi-public zone in the middle and services occupies the south side of the center.

The Alukar resort presents a different perspective of agro-tourism that can be an idea to develop Agri-tourism at Chhattisgarh.

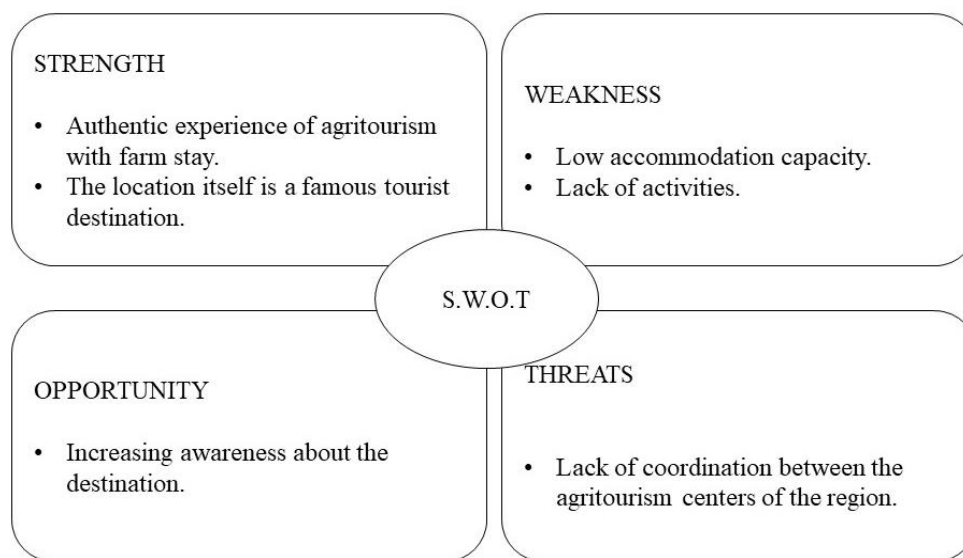


Figure 4.10 SWOT analysis of the center.

4.1.3 Bhavani Retreat, Gujarat

Bhavani Retreat is based on the concept of AGRI TOURISM. Located just 5 KMs from Vadali town on the way towards Dharoi Dam, and spread over an area of 30 acres is an attractive farmhouse set up in a splendid landscape. Owned and personally run by a GUJARATI ROYAL RAJPUT family, their endeavor is to make stay as enjoyable and comfortable, with best hospitality, as possible.

Bhavani Retreat farm-house is an "Herbal" concept that means one will be surrounded with herbal and the natural ambiance and life style of a village.

Facilities and Amenities: This agritourism centre offers 16 rooms all are coated with cow dung from inside to get positive energy and to reduce mental stress. Out of 16 rooms there are 8 family rooms, 2 singles rooms and 6 standard rooms. A large open, dining area is aesthetically designed cane wood furniture. The floors of the area are regularly coated with the traditional cow dung coating which gives the feel of the rural area. The centre offers simple Gujarati's vegetarian food to the tourists.

Herbal Rooms are made up of cow dung, Organic vegetable used for the cuisine, and there is also a tree gallery for talking with birds and to enjoy the natural sights of mountains and rivers. Your food will be a homely but with daily variety.

Attractions: The tourists get fascinated by the huge variety of attractions available at this centre. The Bhavani retreat, which is developed for the purpose of demonstrating the latest agricultural practices to the farmers, offer a great variety of crops. The farms consist herbal crop Moringa (Sargva) which is very beneficial in boosting immunity of body and make it resist from all disease and virus. The centre also has attractions like Poultry, Goatry, Dairy, Apiary (Beekeeping unit), Nursery, Polyhouse, automated irrigation & fertigation system etc.

Activities: This centre offers agriculture farm visit to see seasonable crop and get in depth knowledge, A peddling house (like swimming pool) with natural water fill up, no chlorine is used, night safari in an open jeep or tractor trolley, horse riding and mountain trekking.

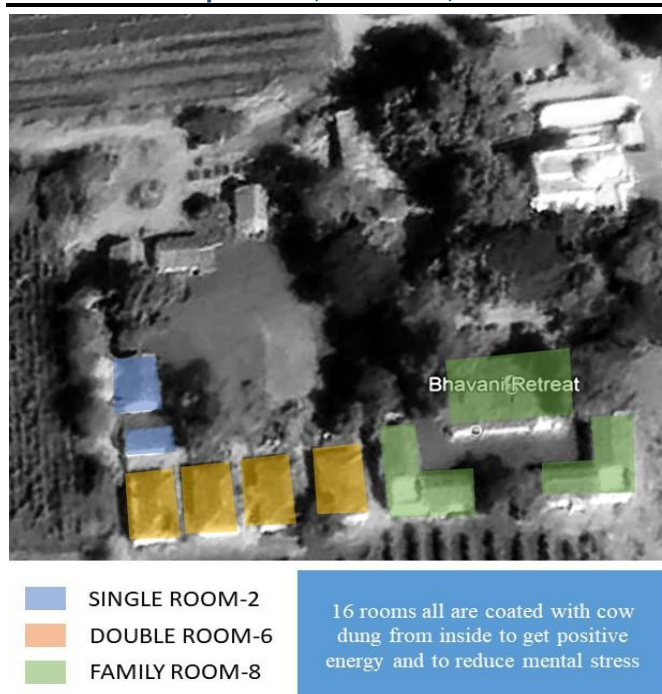


Figure 4.11 Site Plan of Bhavani Retreat

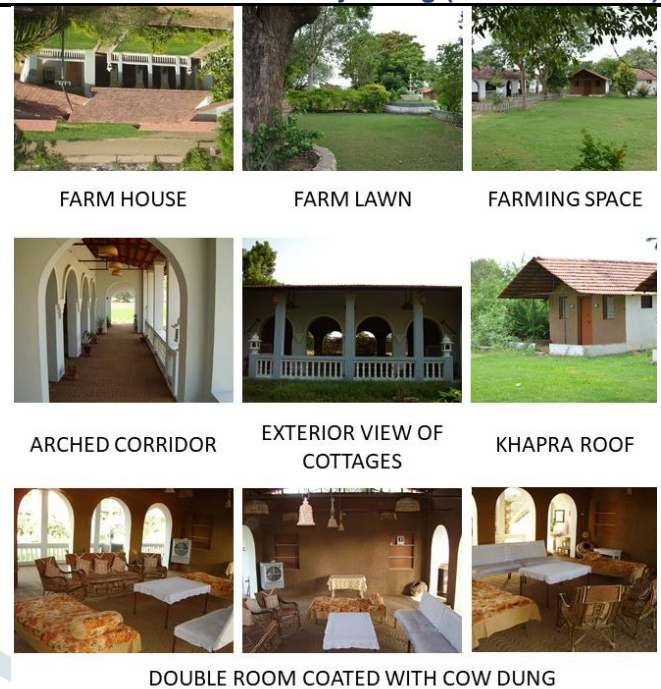


Figure 4.12 Images of Bhavani Retreat

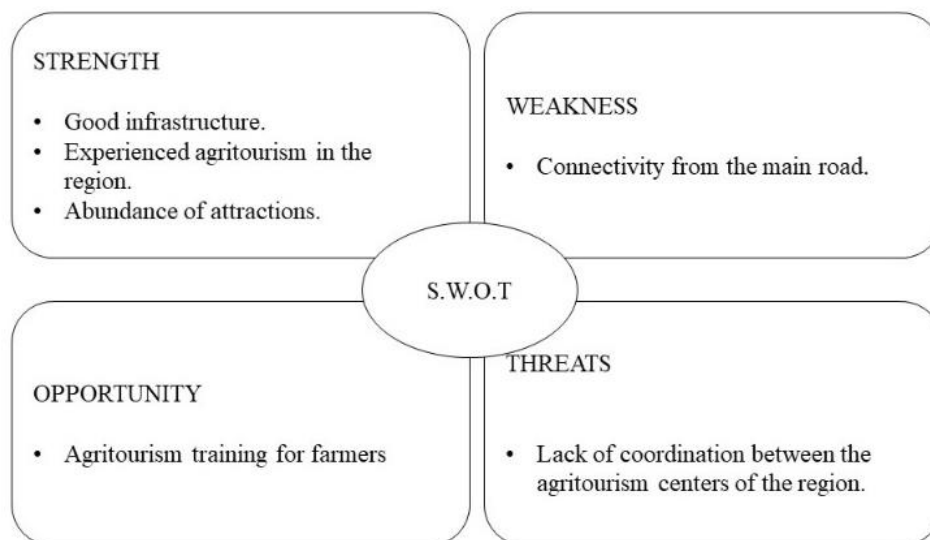


Figure 4.13 SWOT analysis of the center

ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDIES

The case studies that are taken into consideration are from different states and of different types of agrotourism design. This variation helped to know the types and variety of agrotourism centres in the country.

5. CONCLUSION

Chhattisgarh is known as the rice bowl of India. The state is an ideal location for agro-tourism development as it is rich in cultural heritage, art and craft, traditions and natural features, etc. The state has a variety of agri-products that can be explored by the urban population. More than 45 percent of the state population lives in urban areas unaware of rural traditions, culture, agro-products, and so on. This delivers a great opportunity for farmers and architects to develop an agro-tourism business or model in Chhattisgarh. But there is a problem of low awareness about this business in the farmers of the state.

Hence, the agriculture departments of the districts, Agriculture Universities should give an orientation about agro-tourism and provide them with some innovative ideas regarding Agro- Tourism. The government should provide optimum financial aids to the agrotourism activities in Chhattisgarh through grants and institutional finance. The bank should provide optimum financial help for the agro-tourism activities in Chhattisgarh. Union of the agro-tourism service providers is also another need of these farmers which helps the agricultural tourism network in India including Chhattisgarh.

This paper has demonstrated that the agri-tourism plans are formed through two main questions:

1. What is the aim of the agri-tourism activity?
2. Where should be agri-tourism developed?

The answer to the first question determines the targets of the action. As it is reviewed in this study through the case studies, agri-tourism is generally utilized as a rural development instrument and it is planned through the national rural development or regional development plans. Also, it is seen that the agri-tourism facilities should aim the tourism development or agricultural development. It is the multi-functional agriculture approach of farmers agricultural production as the emerging point of the agri-tourism sector, providing alternative income resources to the farmers. So, agri-tourism has also occurred as a new type of agricultural production. The answer to the second question demonstrates that it is suggested to develop agro-tourism in disadvantageous agricultural lands such as marginal lands, small-scale farms, and mountainous areas that have fewer competition possibilities against the advantaged ones. Another important criterion for the agri-tourism development areas is the distance between the agri-tourism facilities and urban areas. Generally, agri-tourism activities tend to develop in closer agricultural areas to urban areas.

6. RECOMMENDATION

The results showed that Chhattisgarh is one of the important target areas of agri-tourism in India. If this agri-tourism business to be developed in Chhattisgarh, following points must be followed:

1. Better connectivity to the rural areas.
2. Agro-tourism route that can be explored by the tourists i.e., Raipur to Bastar (267 km) (5 hr. 49 min) Raipur-Bilaspur-Achanakmar (182 km) (3hr 34 min), etc.
3. Demonstration of Chhattisgarh art, food (Chhattisgarhi cuisine), culture (folk music and folk dance) and heritage along with agro-tourism.
4. Morning city to village tours (1 hr. drive)

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