

**A STUDY ON SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE
SOCIETY IN BEKAL FORT**

ASHWANLN

(REG NO: 11PTA02)

A thesis submitted to

Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women,
Coimbatore in partial fulfilment of the requirements for

MASTER OF TOURISM ADMINISTRATION (MTA)

MAY, 2013

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CERTIFIED AS A BONAFIDE RESEARCH WORK

**SIGNATURE OF
THE DEAN**

**SIGNATURE OF
THE EXTERNAL EXAMINER**

**SIGNATURE OF THE
HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT**

**SIGNATURE OF THE
GUIDE**

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CONTENT

CHAPTER NO	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO
	INTRODUCTION	1-16
	1.0 Tourism in India	2
	1.1 Types of Tourism	4
	1.2 Tourism in Kerala	6
	1.3 Ecotourism	7
	1.4 Sustainable Tourism	8
	1.5 About Kasaragod	9
	1.6 Bekal	9
	1.6.1 The Bekal Project India's First Planned Beach Destination	11
	1.6.2 Bekal as a Special Tourism Area	11
	1.7 Socio Economic Impact	12
	1.7.1 Socio Economic Impact of the Society in Bekal Fort	13
	1.8 Background of the Study	14
	1.9 Objectives	14
	1.10 Scope of the Study	14
	1.11 Chapter Analysis	15
	1.12 Limitation of the Study	16
II	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	17-27

III	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	28-32
	3. Introduction	29
	3.0 Research Design	29
	3.1 Sampling Design	29
	3.2 Sources of Data	30
	3.3 Data Collection Method	30
	3.4 Tools for Analysis	31
	3.5 Major Hypothesis	32
	3.6 Location of the Study	32
IV	ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	33-62
	4.0 Introduction	34
	List of Tables and Chart	
	4.1 Age of Respondent	35
	4.2 Sex of Respondents	36
	4.3 Place of Respondents	37
	4.4 Nationality of Respondents	38
	4.5 Profession of Respondents	39
	4.6 Marital Status	40
	4.7 Period of Stay	41
	4.8 Tourism Activity Started	42
	4.9 Employment Opportunity	43
	4.10 Recreational Facilities	44
	4.11 Quality Health Services	45
	4.12 Environment Pollution	46
	4.13 Level of Traffic	47
	4.14 Condition of Roads and Pavements	48
	4.15 Public Transport	49
	4.16 Standard of Living	50
	4.17 More numbers of Shops	51
	4.18 Crime	52
	4.19 Demographic Changes	53

	4.20 Change of Attitude	54
	4.21 Local area as a place to Live	55
	4.22 Perception about Local Services in Bekal Fort area	56
	4.23 Local Authority Appreciate BRDC or BDA in this area	57
	4.24 The last time Contacted the BRDC or BDA for any Issues	58
	4.25 The Opportunity for Participation in Local Decision making provided by Local area	59
	4.26 The Bekal Fort being as Tourism Benefited the Local People	60
	4.27 There any Association Improve your Local Area	61
	4.28 How Safe or Unsafe do you feel when Tourist in Local area	62
v	SWOT ANALYSIS	63
vi	SUMMARY	64-66
	5.1 Findings	65
	5.2 Suggestions	65
	5.3 Conclusion	66
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	67-69
	ANNEXURE	70-82

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1- INTRODUCTION

1.0 TOURISM IN INDIA

Tourism in India is a large industry. The Republic of India ranks amongst the well-known tourist destinations in the world. The country is well-known for the union of a range of communities' income in the country and it is one of the characteristic kinds of India. The country is home to a host of tourist attractions that describe travellers from diagonally the world. There are so many equipments to do and observe in India which is the seventh largest democracy in the world.

The World Travel and Tourism Council planned that tourism generate \$121 billion or 6.4% of the nation's GDP in 2011. It was dependable for 39.3 million jobs, 7.9% of its total employment. India is the fifth rank between countries with the fastest growing tourism industry. India has a large medical tourism sector which is likely to grow at a sketchy rate of 30% annually to reach about 9,500 crore by 2015.

The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2011 ranked the price competitiveness of India's tourism sector 28th out of 139 countries. It mentions that India has fairly good air transport (ranked 39th), mainly given the country's stage of development, and sensible ground transport infrastructure (ranked 43rd). Some other aspects of its tourism transportation remain rather immature yet. The nation has very few hotel rooms per capita by international evaluation and low ATM saturation. The Indian government has recognized a deficiency of 150,000 hotel rooms, with most of the shortage in the budget area.

The Ministry of Tourism designs national policies for the expansion and promotion of tourism. In the progression, the Ministry consults and collaborates with other stakeholders in the sector as well as a variety of vital Ministries/agencies, state governments, Union Territories and the legislature of the private sector. Intensive labours are creature made to support new forms of tourism such as rural, cruise, medical and eco-tourism. The Ministry also maintain the Incredible India campaign.

India's rich history and its cultural and geographical variety make its international tourism application great and various. It presents legacy and cultural tourism along with

medical, business and sports tourism. Tourism is the act of travel for mainly entertaining or relaxation purposes, and as well refers to the condition of services in sustain of this act. According to the World Tourism Organization, tourists are people who "travel to and stay in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited".

Tourism, though extensive its occurrence length, has become a particularly accepted, universal motion. As a service industry, tourism has frequent concrete and intangible elements. Major tangible basics contain transportation, accommodation, and other components of a hospitality industry. Major intangible elements narrate to the principle or inspiration for attractive a tourist, such as rest, relaxation, the chance to meet new people and understanding other cultures, or just to do a bit different and have an adventure.

Tourism is very important for many countries, due to the income generated by the spending of goods and services by tourists, the taxes levied on businesses in the tourism industry, and the occasion for service and economic progression by working in the industry. For these reasons NGOs and government agencies may now and then promote a detailed area as a visitor end, and carry the growth of a tourism industry in that area. The modern occurrence of mass tourism may now and again result in overdevelopment, though alternative forms of tourism such as ecotourism look for to avoid such outcomes by pursuing tourism in a sustainable manner. The terms tourism and travel are occasionally used interchangeably. In this framework travel has a comparable definition to tourism, but implies a more determined voyage. The expressions tourism and tourist are at times used negatively to involve a one-dimensional awareness in the culture or locations visited by tourists.

1.01 TYPES OF TOURISM

All types of tourism in India have registered extraordinary expansion in the last decade ever as the Indian government resolute to increase revenues from the tourism sector by projecting India as the eventual tourist spot.

Adventure Tourism:

As a category of tourism in India, escapade tourism has just grown in India. This involves searching of remote areas and striking locales and appealing in different activities. For adventure tourism in India, tourists like better to go for trekking to places like Ladakh, Sikkim, and Himalaya. Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir are popular for the skiing facilities they offer. White water rafting is also communicable on in India and tourists flock to places such as Uttaranchal, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh for this adrenalin-packed activity.

Wildlife Tourism:

India has a rich forest cover which has some beautiful and exotic species of wildlife – some of which that are even endangered and very rare. This has boosted wildlife tourism in India. The places where a foreign tourist can go for wildlife tourism in India are the Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary, Keoladeo Ghana National Park, and Corbett National Park.

Medical Tourism:

Tourists as of all over the planet have been thronging India to benefit themselves of cost-effective but greater excellence healthcare in terms of surgical actions and general medical attention. There are several medical institutes in the country that provide to foreign patients and impart top-quality healthcare at a fraction of what it would have cost in developed nations such as USA and UK. It is normal that medical tourism in India will hold a value around US\$ 2 billion by 2012. The city of Chennai attracts around 45% of medical tourists from foreign countries.

Sustainable tourism

Sustainable tourism is tourism attempting to make as low impact on the environment and local culture as possible, while helping to generate future employment for local people. The aim of sustainable tourism is to make sure that expansion brings a helpful experience for local people, tourism companies and the tourists themselves. "Sustainable tourism is

an adopted exercise in successful ecotourism. Environmental sustainability is one of the essential six principles that must be achieved at a 100% height.

Pilgrimage Tourism:

India is famous for its temples and that is the reason that among the different kinds of tourism in India, pilgrimage tourism is increasing most rapidly. The various places for tourists to visit in India for pilgrimage are Vaishno Devi, Golden temple, Char Dham, and Mathura Vrindavan.

Eco Tourism:

Among the types of tourism in India, ecotourism have grown recently. Ecotourism entails the sustainable preservation of a naturally endowed area or region. This is becoming more and more significant for the ecological development of all regions that have tourist value. For ecotourism in India, tourists can go to places such as Kaziranga National Park, Gir National Park, and Kanha National Park.

Cultural Tourism:

India is known for its rich cultural heritage and an element of spirituality, which is why tourists come to India to experience it for themselves. The various fairs and festivals that tourists can visit in India are the Pushkar fair, Taj Mahotsav, and Suraj Kund mela.

Spiritual Tourism

The native land of Buddhism and Hinduism and home to hundreds of monasteries and ancient temples, India may be the top destination in the world for religious tourism. The Tibetan Buddhist exile community in Dharamsala is home to the Dalai Lama and attracts heart seekers from diagonally the world. The blessed city of Varanasi sits on the banks of the Ganges River and draws hordes of international tourists to its ghats and immense Hindu temples. Many modern international spiritual movements, such as Vipassana, are based in India and followers come to study and meditate with the masters in the home country.

Sightseeing Tourism

India is a fashionable country for chronological visiting the attractions, and the country's thousands of year's value of monuments and building are some of the worlds most

impressive. The Taj Mahal was built in the 17th century by a Mughal emperor in Agra and is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The 10th century Hindu temples of Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh feature carved stone walls that depict the decadent life of those times, including sexual encounters.

1.1 TOURISM IN KERALA

Kerala tourism provides one of the major opportunities to approach close up to the environment in Kerala. Kerala Tourism promotes beach tourism, Ayurveda tourism, wildlife tourism, hill station tourism etc. Kerala is one of the most popular destinations since of its rich culture and traditions. Kerala is known as one of the ten paradises in the world. Kerala with hills, beaches, backwaters, houseboats is like a paradise on earth. Kerala tourism makes the being secure to the culture of the area. All the way through the tourism, the dance forms, spice tourism, tea and coffee plantation tourism etc.

Kerala, a state located on the steamy Malabar Coast of south-western India, is one of the most accepted tourist destination in the country. Named as one of the ten paradises of the world by the National Geographic Travellers, Kerala is well-known mainly for its ecotourism initiatives. Its single culture and customs, attached with its mixed demography, has made Kerala one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world. Growing at a rate of 13.31%, the tourism industry is a major contributor to the state's economy.

Until the early 1980s, Kerala was a relatively unfamiliar destination, with generally sightseeing circuit concerted about the north of the country. Hostile advertising campaigns launched by the Kerala Tourism Development Corporation the government agency that oversees tourism forecast of the state lay the groundwork for the enlargement of the tourism industry. In the decades that followed, Kerala Tourism was clever to change itself into one of the position time off destinations in India. The tag line Kerala God's Own Country was adopted in its tourism promotions and became an international super brand. Kerala is regarded as one of the destinations with the maximum brand brings to mind 2010; Kerala involved 0.66 million foreign tourist arrivals.

Kerala is a traditional tourist destination for together Indians and non-Indians the same. Kerala is trendy for her beaches, backwaters, mountain ranges and wildlife sanctuaries.

The city of Kochi ranks first in the total number of international and domestic tourists in Kerala. Other popular attractions in the state contain the beaches at Kovalam, Cherai and Varkala; backwater tourism and lake resorts around Vembanad Lake, Kumarakom and Alapuzha; hill stations and resorts at Munnar, Wayanad, Nelliampathi, Vagamon and Ponmudi; and national parks and wildlife sanctuaries at Periyar and Eravikulam National Park. The "backwaters" region an general network of interlock rivers, lakes, and canals that centre on Alleppey, Kumarakom, and Punnamada also see heavy tourist traffic. Heritage sites, such as the Padmanabhapuram Palace, Hill Palace, and Mattancherry Palace are also visited. To additional endorse tourism in Kerala Grand Kerala Shopping Festival was started by the Government of Kerala in 2007. Since then it has been held every year during the December-January period. The city of Kochi ranks first in the total number of international and domestic tourist arrivals in Kerala.

The state's tourism programme promotes ecologically continued tourism, which focuses on the local culture, rough country adventures, volunteering and personal growth of the local population. Pains are taken to minimise the adverse property of conventional tourism on the natural environment, and improve the cultural integrity of local people.

1.2 ECOTOURISM

Ecotourism mainly means sponsorship the tranquil natural habitat as tourism creation with a natural part of scenery teaching. It is intended at manufacture the guest alert of the caring, prolific and rigid function of the forests. Eco-tourism is more than a take phrase for natural history tender travel and leisure. Eco-tourism is sacred for preserving and satisfying the assortment of the world's natural and cultural environments. It accommodates and entertains visitors in a way that is simply invasive or critical to the environment and sustains and chaithe local cultures in the locations it is operating in. liability of both travellers and service providers is the authentic significance for eco-tourism.

Eco-tourism also activities to hearten and bear the variety of local economies for which the tourism-related income is important With support from tourists, local military and producer can struggle with well-built, abroad company and local family can carry themselves. Also all these, the proceeds fashioned beginning tourism help and encourage government to furnish protection project and education programs. Saving the

environment about you and preserve the normal luxury and timber existence, that's what eco-tourism is all about. Whether it's concerning a natural history site or organize trekking trip on the way to the perfect and unreachable region, one have to always remain in mind not to generate any accident or commotion in the life cycle of nature.

Eco-tourism focuses on local cultures, wilderness adventures, and volunteering, personal growth and culture new ways to live on our helpless planet. It is classically defined as travel to destinations where the flora, fauna, and cultural heritage are the primary attractions. in charge Eco-tourism includes programs that diminish the adverse effects of traditional tourism on the natural environment, and expand the cultural integrity of local people. Therefore, in addition to evaluating environmental and cultural factors, initiative by hospitality providers to promote recycling, energy efficiency, water reuse, and the creation of economic opportunities for local communities are an essential part of Eco-tourism.

1.3 SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Sustainable tourism is tourism attempting to make as low impact on the environment and local culture as possible, while helping to generate future employment for local people. The aim of sustainable tourism is to ensure that development brings a positive experience for local people, tourism companies and the tourists themselves. "Sustainable tourism is an adopted practice in successful ecotourism. Environmental sustainability is one of the essential six principles that must be achieved at a 100% level.

1.4 KASARGOD

This northernmost region of Kerala is famous for its coir and handloom industries and is also home to some beautiful folk arts and ritual of Kerala. The 300-year-old Bekal Fort is one of the main attractions of Kasaragod. Tremendous backwater stretch and perfect beaches attract visitors to this district, which has close cultural ties with the bordering State of Karnataka.

Kasargod is a town and a municipality in Kasargod district in the Indian state Kerala. It is the administrative headquarters of Kasaragod district as well as of Kasargod Taluk. Notable landmarks include the famous Malik Deenar Mosque, Madhur Temple, Mallikarjuna Temple, Ananthapura temple Theruvattu Mosque, Chandragiri Fort, and

the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute. The Bekal Fort is also a major tourist attraction near Kasargod.

1.4 BEKAL

Kasaragod, the Northern mainly district of Kerala is famous as the land of gods, forts, rivers, hills and beautiful beaches. The impressive fort at Bekal is one of the major and best potted forts in Kerala. The good-looking area of the low beach near the Bekal fort known as Bekal Fort Beach has been developed as an unusual beach location by the Bekal Resorts Development Corporation (BRDC). 'Bekal Fort' is the largest fort in Kerala, situated at Kasaragod district, North Kerala. Distribution over 40 acres (160,000 m). Some important features of this fort are the water-tank with its flight of steps, the tunnel opening towards the south, the journal for keeping bullets and the broad steps leading to the Observation Tower, which is a scarcity. From there one has an ample view of towns in the vicinity like Kanhangad, Pallikkara, Bekal, Kottikkulam, Uduma etc. The nearest railway stations are Pallikare, Kotikulam, Kanhangad, and Kasargod. This scrutiny centre had tactical significance in discover even the fewest actions of the enemy and ensure the security of the Fort.

The Fort appears to have been building up from the sea since roughly three fourths of its external is sodden and the emission repeatedly strokes the fortress. The Mukhyaprana Temple of Hanuman and the antique Muslim mosque nearby bear evidence to the age-old holy agreement that prevail in the area. The wind access and the trench around the fort show the defence strategy innate in the fort.

Unlike most other Indian forts, Bekal Fort was not a centre of administration, for no remains of any palace; house or such buildings are found inside the fort. Debatably the fort was built above all for pleasing defence needs. The holes on the external walls of the fort are specifically planned to protect the fort in effect. The holes at top were meant for aiming at the furthest points; the holes under for arresting when the enemy was nearer and the holes below facilitate offensive when the enemy was very near to the fort. This is amazing evidence of knowledge in resistance strategy.

Beautification of the site includes setting up of two sculpture of Theyyam created using laterite on the beach and a shed the walls of which are decked with mural created by

artisans from Nilambur. Apart from these a rock garden at the parking area has been developed where laterite boulder of various sizes have been utilised. Under the social forestry scheme, trees have been planted in the beach area.

Bekal is a modest city on the eastern coast of Kerala state, India. Oversize eyehole fashioned fort, the golden area of a attractive beach nearby the fort, backwaters moreover hill destinations and stream activity services nearby. Kasaragod is a attractive town hovering at the Northern tremendous of Kerala State. 16 km south of the town on the National Highway, is the biggest and best conserved fort in the entire of Kerala, surrounded by a impressive beach. Twisted similar to a oversize eyehole, the significant Bekal Fort offers a wonderful vision of the Arabian Sea as of its tall watching towers, which were in use by enormous cannons, combine of centuries ago.

Bekal, situated on the beach of Pallikara village, is a significant place of tourist attention in the district. It libel 12 kms South of Kasargod town. According to Bekal Rama Nayak, a local Kannada author, the word, Bekal is copied from the word Baliakulam, meaning Big Palace. The place is said to have been the seat of a big palace in the past. The term Baliakulam got corrupted as Bekulam and later as Bekal.

1.5 THE BEKAL PROJECT: INDIA'S FIRST PLANNED BEACH DESTINATION

Government of India in an go to develop probable beach locations, which could be urbanized as global paradigm beach destinations had the western cost, surveyed in 1990. The survey identified Bekal the village in Kasargod district in northern most part of Kerala as potential locale for the development of beach resort destination.

In 1992 the Government of India declared Bekal as Special Tourism Area for included resort development. After that Government of Kerala commend a multidisciplinary team consisting of planners, land designer, urban and convey specialists, structural consultant and tourism free time manufacturing expert with the training of project of scheme blue print for the development of Bekal.

In 1995 Bekal Resort Development Corporation was formed for the execution of Bekal Tourism Project. The Bekal Project envisages location up of an included beach purpose at

Bekal, with the objective of developing including social infrastructure in the region. BRDC conducted methodical surveys of the area through CESS (Centre for Earth Science Studies) and has developed 76 hectares (189 acres) of land that is ideal for setting up resorts. Six resort sites are ready, of which two sites viz. RS2 and RS5 have by now been chosen to two combined sector company with Taj and Oberoi. Of the remaining 4 sites, two sites viz RS6 and RS7 are proposed to be disposed of for development in the first phase.

1.6 BEKAL AS A SPECIAL TOURISM AREA

Government of India in an attempt to expand possible seashore location, which could be residential as worldwide average coast destination had the western cost, survey in 1990. The survey recognized Bekal the village in Kasaragod district in northern most element of Kerala as budding locale for the progress of coast resort objective.

Bekal is unarguably one of the outstanding possible beach resort target in South Asia. India has a very few similar location that propose the selection of attraction to be institute in Bekal. Yet, different nearly all extra on hand resort destination which are shut to a major urban centre, and thus previously over residential, the Bekal area is still virgin and perfect, contribution the prospect to set up a new designed resort destination.

In 1992 the Government of India declared Bekal as "Special Tourism Area" for included resort development. The Govt. of Kerala formed Bekal Development power to expand a Tourism led town transportation- tourism resorts, villas, hotels, shopping arcades, leisure facilities and communications facilities like roads, power, water supply, sanitation, lighting, etc as well as lodging for the personnel in the Special Tourism Area. A company as Govt. of Kerala undertaking, Bekal Resorts Development Corporation Ltd. (BRDC) was also set up to boundary with the tourism industry. "But later Bekal Development Authority was put on a support burner since it is easier for BRDC to raise funds for the project".

The main tourism attractions of Bekal consist of:

- The Bekal Fort was constructed around AD 1645
- A long and beautiful coastline comprising long stretches of palm- fringed beaches
- Estuaries and backwaters

- The overwhelming greenery of coconut gardens and hill stations
- Pleasant and pristine environs
- Nearby areas like the Chandragiri fort, Valiyaparamba backwaters etc
- Exotic art forms like Theyyam
- Lake Temple
- Other attractions of Kasargod district

1.7 SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT

Socioeconomics is occasionally used a sunshade term with altered usages. 'Social economics' may refer generally to the "use of economics in the study of society." More only just, modern preparation consider behavioural connections of those and groups from end to end social capital and social "markets" and the formation of social norms. In the last, it studies the relation of economics to social morals.

A distinct supplemental practice describe social economics as "a order studying the mutual relationship between economic science lying on the one hand and social philosophy, ethics, and human gravity on the other" toward social modernization and upgrading or as also emphasize multidisciplinary methods as of such fields as sociology, history, and political science. In criticizing main flow economics for its so-called damaged dreamy premises and abandon of dysfunctional economic relations, such advocate have a propensity to classify social economics as heretical.

In many belongings, socio economists focus on the social impact of some sort of economic change. Such changes might include a final plant, marketplace direction, the signing of international trade treaty, new natural gas instruction, etc. Such social effects can be wide-ranging in size, wherever from local property on a small community to changes to a whole society. The goal of socioeconomic study is usually to carry about socioeconomic development, more often than not in conditions of improvement in metrics such as GDP, life anticipation, literacy, levels of employment, etc.

While harder to determine, changes in less-tangible factors are also suspicious, such as special magnitude, freedom of association, public safety and freedom from fear of physical harm, and the extent of participation in civil society.

1.8 SOCIO ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE SOCIETY IN BEKAL FORT

The concept of Responsible tourism demonstrates winning developments in Social and Economical sphere of tourism in Kerala. The four spots, KUMARAKOM, WAYANAD, KOVALAM and THEKKADY as well as BEKAL emerged as strong destinations. Bekal becomes a model for economic liability activities with the strong support from the Kudumbasree groups, Local Self Government, Farmers and Industry partners. The prepared work enhance and refresh the local production of the region in terms of agriculture produces, fish, chicken, egg and other non-perishable items like flours, processed food, local snacks, etc Cultural wing and Handicrafts units started under the RT initiative contribute a major portion in the economic line.

As Social accountability part being plan; it was the local community envisaged in guide position and thus community initiatives be given distinction in this sector along with other seat spot areas like: Management of Tourism related Social issues, Safety Management, Visitors Management, Local Resource management, Souvenir, Local art and culture, Ethnic food, Health Management, Local Infrastructure, capacity building, Information of the destination, Character of destination etc. The unique tour packages that search the community life are greatly useful to make better up social responsibility and it generate income to the local communities. Other areas of work in family member to the social life include community response survey on Tourism.

1.9 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The contribution of local community in developing Bekal fort was to be assumed. The developing aspects and features are to be revised for further study about the fact. Certain features were required to enable the development of localities in and around Bekal fort.

The study will help in understanding the positive impacts of Bekal fort as a tourist destination.

1.10 OBJECTIVES

Main objective:

- To analyse the socio-economic impact of the society.
- To establish the role of Bekal fort in society

Secondary objective:

- To evaluate the role of development of Bekal fort in society.
- To analyse the importance of Bekal fort as a tourism destination.
- Contribution of local people towards Bekal fort being as a tourist destination
- To analyse the present scenario of Bekal fort.
- Benefits of local people, through Bekal fort being as a tourist destination

1.11 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Tourism is the very important industry in our world. In every tourist destination concentrate the since it gives a lot of socio economic impact of the society. The development at area or destination concentrating on this area by farming promoting plans for their product. The scope of the study is that it analyst development of destination as well as the socio economic benefits of the society.

1.12 CHAPTERISATION

The following chapter and content analysis will be applicable to the research study:

Chapter 1 – Introduction:

In this chapter a holistic perspective is provided of the proposed research. The chapter provides a brief introduction about tourism, socio economic impact of the society.

Chapter 2 – Review of Literature:

In this chapter, review of related literature is conducted on ecotourism, sustainable tourism and Bekal as a special tourism area.

Chapter 3 – Research Methodology:

This chapter, briefs on data collection, sample and various tools used in the analysis. It also gives detail account on location of the study area.

Chapter 4 – Analysis & Interpretation:

In this chapter, data is analyzed in detail and interpreted in terms of the primary theme of the dissertation. The results of the analysis and its discussions are given to disclose the proposed research problem.

Chapter 5 – SWOT Analysis:

In this chapter, strength, weakness, opportunities and threats of Bekal Fort is discussed in detail.

Chapter 6 – Summary:

In this chapter the research is included. The finding of the study is summarized. It also proposes various suggestions for the study.

1.13 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

Even though the study was elaborate and well-defined, it has still got some limitations which are as follows

- The major limitation of the study was that it was that mainly done on the basis of questionnaire, so there are responsibilities for the respondents to give fake answers and at occasions respondents remain non-responsive to certain questions.
- The sample size is small due to time constraint.
- The survey is limited to a particular locality.
- The secondary sources of data collected for the study are not updated ones.
- Since, the sample size is small, the reliability is less.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER 2.REVIEW OF LITERATURE

General definition

One of the first definitions of tourism was provided by the Austrian economist Hermann Von Scholars in 1910, who defined it as, "sum total of operators, mainly of an economic nature, which directly relate to the entry, stay and movement of foreigners inside and outside a certain country, city or a region."

Hazier and Kraft, in 1941, defined tourism as "the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, in so far as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity."

In 1976 Tourism Society of England defined it as "Tourism is the temporary, short-term movement of people to destination outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at each destination. It includes movements for all purposes."

In 1981 International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism defined Tourism in terms of particular activities selected by choice and undertaken outside the home environment.

United Nations definition

United Nations classified 3 forms of tourism in 1994 in its Recommendations on Tourism Statistics as follows:

1. Domestic tourism, involving residents of the given country travelling only within this country;
2. Inbound tourism, involving non-residents itinerant in the given country;
3. Outbound tourism, involving residents travelling in another country.

UN also derived different categories of tourism by combining the 3 basic forms of tourism:

1. Internal tourism, which comprises domestic tourism and inbound tourism;
2. National tourism, which comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism;
3. International tourism, which consists of inbound tourism and outbound tourism

History of the concept of sustainable development

The debate over the concept of sustainable tourism is a phenomenon of the 1990s. However, its origins lie in the wider concept of sustainable development which has been with us for many centuries.

By sustainable, we generally mean development which meets our needs today without compromising the ability of people in the future to meet their needs, it is thus about taking a longer term perspective than is usual in human decision making and implies a need for intervention and planning. The concept of sustainability clearly embraces the environment, people and economic system.

The nature and scope of sustainable tourism

“Towards a definition of sustainable tourism”

It is usually vital that any definition of sustainable tourism emphasizes the environmental, social and economic elements of the tourism system. This leads to a definition that sustainable tourism:

“Means tourism which is economically viable but does not destroy the resources on which the future of tourism will depend notably the physical environment and social fabric of the host community.”

Some commentators feel that trying to produce definitions of sustainable tourism is dangerous.

(General definition) can give the impression simplicity in what is a complex area. Tight definitions might also limit the range of issues to be covered under the heading of sustainable tourism... definitions tend to be relevant, misleading, and ever-changing (Richards in Bramwell et al. 1996)

The scope of sustainable tourism

Sustainable tourism is clearly a broad, ill defined area that encompasses many of the elements of the tourism system. The aspects of sustainable tourism including;

- The stakeholders of sustainable tourism.
- Sustainable tourism and different types of environment.
- Different types of tourism and sustainable tourism.
- Sustainable tourism and different types of tourism organisations.

- Different sector of tourism and sustainability.
 - Sustainable tourism and functional management.
 - Differences between regions of the world in relation to the idea of sustainable tourism
- “Sustainable tourism management –J SWAR BROOKE, published by PREM RAWAT for RAWAT publications, Indian Report-2010”**

National Geographic

Ecotourism's idealistic goal is to improve the world through responsible travel; while its effects will probably never match its ideals. Ecotourism's primary aim is to counteract the negative effects of human development.

"Ecotourism is not a simple term, but something which needs introspection by us," said Praveen Pradesh, principal secretary, (forest), and Maharashtra state.

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM: RESEARCH AND REALITY

Ralf Buckley Griffith University, Australia

Abstract:

Social and environmental impacts, responses and indicators are reviewed for the mainstream tourism sector worldwide, in five categories: population, peace, prosperity, pollution and protection.

Of the 5000 relevant publications, very few attempts to evaluate the entire global tourism sector in terms which reflect global research in sustainable development. The industry is not yet close to sustainability.

The main driver for improvement is regulation rather than market measures. Some tourism advocates still use political approaches to avoid environmental restrictions, and to gain access to public natural resources.

Future research priorities include: the role of tourism in expansion of protected areas; improvement in environmental accounting techniques; and the effects of individual perceptions of responsibility in addressing climate change. **Keywords:** indicator, development, enterprise, environment, community, social. **ELSEVIER Ltd. All rights reserved. (2012)**

Sustainable ecotourism: balancing economic, environmental and social goals within an ethical framework.

Author: WIGHT, P. A.

Journal: Journal of Tourism Studies 1993 Vol. 4

Abstract:

The tourism industry is under scrutiny, both from the public and internally, in order to assess how well it meets the criteria of sustainable development. Ecotourism is described not as an alternative to mass tourism but as a potentially sustainable form of visitor demand and resource supply if nine fundamental ethics based principles can be operational zed. A view of ecotourism as having a spectrum of demanded and supplied products is advanced with illustrations from Brazil. A consideration of the constraints of ecotourism is included and the relationships among adventure, nature based and cultural tourism is indicated with an ethical overlay defining sustainable ecotourism. Some positive ecotourism related practices of an Arctic adventure tourism company illustrate key practical decisions to promote sustainability.

Ecotourism: a status report and conceptual framework.

Authors: HVENEGAARD, G. T.

Journal: Journal of Tourism Studies 1994 Vol. 5

Abstract

Ecotourism is growing in popularity around the world and generating considerable economic impact. It offers unique opportunities for integrating rural development, tourism, resource management, conservation and protected area management in many areas. Definitions of ecotourism are still evolving, but generally include references to travel to natural areas and local conservation benefits. Ecotourism has proceeded in an unstructured fashion because of the lack of comprehensive conceptual framework. The article critically examines several previous attempts to conceptualize the components of ecotourism and their interactions, and offers an alternative for future use which integrates existing concepts and provides a focus for analysis. This integrated conceptual Framework is used to identify all actors, relationships involved, possible progressions over time, and a suitable mode of thinking for ecotourism. It is argued that, only with a clear understanding of the parameters of ecotourism, can it be promoted as a viable method of conservation and sustainable development.

Kerala tourism to launch campaign to promote Bekal Fort

Thiruvananthapuram: Kerala tourism department will soon launch a campaign to promote Bekal, a tiny coastal town in Kasaragod district, and the famed 17th century fort there, with an aim to make it a global holiday hotspot by 2015.

The campaign, 'Know Bekal', organised jointly by the tourism department and Bekal Resorts Development Corporation Limited (BRDC), is aimed at enhancing the inflow of national and international tourists to the place, Tourism Minister A P Anil Kumar told a press meet here today. To improve accessibility to Bekal, an airstrip is being planned there at an investment of Rs. 100 crore, he said.

Most Recent

"A lot of developments are coming up in Bekal. The core aim of the campaign is to showcase the rapid transformation in and around the town, including construction of luxury resorts and improvements in transport infrastructure," Kumar said.

"Our target is to nearly double annual tourist inflow to Bekal from the current 3.2 lakh to six lakh by 2015," he added. Chief Minister Oommen Chandy would inaugurate the campaign on May 10, the minister said.

The campaign includes a series of programmes such as tour for travel professionals, road show, open theatres, light and sound shows, setting up of information kiosks at major destinations and representing Bekal tourism in global trade fairs. BRDC, the authority tasked with implementation of Bekal Tourism Project, is planning to develop six five-star luxury resorts in the town by the end of 2012.

"Besides the Fort, we are also keen to promote other attractions of Bekal like its backwaters, rich cultural heritage and options of water and aero sports," BRDC Management Director IC Mahesh said.

Built in 1640 as a defence post, the sea-facing Bekal Fort is the centre of attraction of the coastal town. It is protected by the Archaeological Survey of India. (NDTV)

Special Tourism Area - A Critical Study of Bekal

Author: JOSEPH, SINDHU

Journals: Atna of Tourism Studies

Year: 2007

Bekal, Kerala, Bekal beach, Bekal Fort, Bekal beach resort

Abstract:

Bekal in Kerala has been identified as "Special Tourism Area" (STA) for integrated development, as per the National Action Plan of 1992, with the objective of intensive development of the destination in co-ordination with the state governments and the private sector. Bekal is one of the best potential beach resort destinations in South Asia. India has a very few comparable locations that offer the diversity of attractions to be found in Bekal. The area of Bekal Beach is still virgin and pristine, offering the opportunity to set up a new planned resort destination. The Bekal Resort Development Corporation (BRDC) Limited was set up by the Government of Kerala to develop Bekal as a tourist destination after the declaration of Bekal as a Special Tourism Area in 1992. BRDC focuses on planned, environmental friendly and geographically viable methods of development. This article is a critical analysis of the potential of Bekal as a Beach resort and the present stage development.(last edition 2010)

Bekal Fort

Posted Date: 16 Jun 2010

Author: LIJIN T

Details regarding the largest fort in Kerala.

Bekal fort the location transportation facilities history and tourist attractions in Bekkal fort.

General Information's about Bekal Fort.

Bekal Fort is the largest Fort in 'God's own country'. This 40 acre land lies along the sea shore amidst the roaring music of restless waves. The name Bekal is derived from Kannada meaning 'boiled stone'. Although, the fort has enough story to tell about the bygone era, now it is a famous tourist destination with landscape, grasslands and the sea views from this most preserved monument in South Kerala. Due to its historic relevance, the fort is now under the control of the Archaeological Survey of India.

History of Bekal Fort.

There is a controversy going on about the history of Bekal fort. Some of the arguments that it was built by Ikkeri Nayakas. The other argument is about Tippu Sultan in the construction of the fort. And there is one more. Some historians believe that it was Kolathiri Rajas who built the fort that was later captured by Naik. Although, there are three arguments still going on, it is believed that Sivappa Naik of the Ikkeri dynasty built this fort in 1650s. The history of the Bekal fort also includes stories of Vijayanagara Empire, Hyder Ali and British East India Company. The Mukhyaprana Temple and the ancient Muslim Mosque nearby the fort shows the age-old religious harmony that prevailed in the area.

How to Reach Bekal Fort

You need not strain much for a visit to Bekal. It is an easily fetch able one with respect to transportation. All modes of transportation will make you reach this historical land in Kerala. Bekal fort is situated in Bekal, Kasargod district. There are two airports you can depend for a journey to Bekal. One is the Karipur International Airport and other is the Mangalore International Airport. The former being 180km away from the later only 50km away. Railway stations are also available if you want your trip through railways. The nearest railway station is the Kasargod railway station. After getting there in the airport or railway station, take bus or taxi to reach Bekal. Bekal is just 16km from the National Highway going through Kasargod.

What to See In Bekal Fort

Bekal fort is a unique fort among the various forts present in Kerala. It does not hold any palaces and was not used as an administrative centre by the ancestors. But still it is famous in the country. The fort was primarily used as a medium for defense by the kings and their dynasty. You can see the well defined strategies of the dynasties at the historic time to tackle the enemies in more detailed manner from here.

The observation tower is one of the important features of this fort. You will be definitely amazed by the construction of people at time. One of the observation towers is having a ramp to climb above and another is stretching into the Arabian sea. The observation

tower looms high in the sky and from there; it is easy to find out the smallest movement of the enemies coming toward the fort, even from a large distance. The broad band steps leading to the observation tower is a real wonder.

The holes on the outer walls and Armoury (underground tunnel) are exclusively to fulfil the defensive requirements of the fort. The upper holes on the walls were primarily used to aim the distant enemies, the bottom holes were used to attack enemies when they were very close to the fort. The underground tunnel is a way to the Arabian sea. Unfortunately, now you can't see this tunnel as it is blocked nowadays.

Other important features regarding the fort are the water-tank with its flight of steps, the tunnel opening towards the south and the magazine for keeping ammunition. The zig zag, meandering entrance and wide varieties of trenches surrounding the wall were also made to defend the enemies from a sudden attack. Apart from popping into history, you can have the beautiful scenery of sunset from the observation tower. The picturesque beauty of the trains moving along the coastal area is really wonderful that you will never forget in your life(**Articles of Bekal fort**)

Ticketed Monuments – Kerala

Bekal Fort, Kasargod

Bekal fort (120 23' N and 750 02' E), a coastal fort lying 16 km south-east of Kasargod situated on the backdrop of Arabian seashore of Pallikkara village in the Kasargod district (Kerala). It is one of the best preserved forts in Kerala.

Kasargod has long and continuous history, since its proximity to the Karnataka area and in turn Bekal area occupying a strategic position, attained importance from the days of Vijayanagara times. According to south Canara Manual and other literary works, the Kelady Nayakas (c.1500 -1763), who had their capitals variously at Keladi, Ikkeri and Bednore in Kamataka, were responsible for the construction of a few forts in Hosdurg – Kasargod area. The Bekal fort was considered to be built by Sivappa Nayaka. The other version is that the fort was in existence during the Kolathiri Rajas and after the decline of Kolathiri and Vijayanagara Empire, this area came under the control of Ikkeri, Nayakas, who rebuilt the fort and enjoyed the area. In 1763, the Bekal fort fell into the hands of

Hyder Ali. Bekal served as an important military station of Tippu Sultan when he had the great military expedition to capture Malabar. With the death of Tippu Sultan while fighting against the British in 1799 the Mysorean control came to an end and subsequently the fort came under the English East India Company. Gradually the political and economic importance of Bekal declined considerably.

The fort spreading over forty acres has massive walls about 12 meters in height built of local laterite stones. The headland on which it is situated runs into the sea with fine bay towards the south. The site was so well selected to give a complete view of the area and also the laterite bedrock was very well utilized to strengthen the fort. It is a large fort, the wall and ramparts on the sea side being strong and interspersed by the bastions with opening for guns. The main gate is towards the east and was protected by bastions. A ditch surrounds the fort on the land side. The important features of this fort are the tank with its flight of steps, the opening of the tunnel towards the south, the magazine for keeping ammunition, wide ramp leading to the observation tower. This tower is a rarity giving fascinating view of the surrounding area. From there one has ample view of all the important places in the vicinity and also has the strategic significance in ascertaining the safety of the fort. The voids in the massive laterite walls were used for placing guns.

The recent excavations conducted at the fort yielded different types of secular and religious structures built of laterite of the time of Nayakas of Ikkeri and Tippu Sultan. The other interesting discovery was the mint house (Huzur) and a palace complex of the medieval period. Remains of Darbar hall and temple complex were also brought to light during the excavation. The coins collected from the excavations belong to Hyder Ali, Tippu Sultan and Mysore Wodeyars. Another interesting find was the copper coin mould of Tippu Sultan. The structures exposed were mostly secular in nature. (**Archaeological Survey of India**)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER 3- RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3. INTRODUCTION

Research refers to the regular technique consisting of enunciate the problem, formulating hypothesis , collecting the details or data, analyzing the information and success assured conclusions also in the structure of result towards the troubled problem or in the simplification for some hypothetical formulation.

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The methods that are used and adopted to get the data is very important in nature. It is because the data which we receive should be one with which we can rely on. Otherwise we could not come to a proper conclusion.

3.1 SAMPLING DESIGN

- **Type of universe:**

For the purpose of the project study, a finite universe is selected. This universe of:

- Local people in Bekal Fort

- Sampling unit is consisted of the beneficiaries from the above mentioned population.

- **Size of sample:**

The sample size refers to the number of items to be selected from the universe to constitute a sample .the sample size of the study is 200 local people.

- **Sampling procedure**

The sampling procedure used is convenience sampling. The sample is selected on the basis of convenience in accessibility to customer (sample units) which served as the main factor for the selection of this sampling procedure. Convenience sampling is a non-probability sampling technique where subject are selected because of their convenient accessibility and proximity to the researchers.

3.2 SOURCES OF DATA

It includes primary sources and secondary sources;

- The sample includes local people.

Secondary sources:

This involves the information that already exists somewhere, such as in studies already undertaken on this area as well as published books, articles on internet, etc...

- Published Survey Reports of BRDC
- www.BekalResortsDevelopmentCorporation.com
- Journals of BRDC & BDA
- www.BekalTourism.org
- Bekal Holidays
- Bekal Fort, Kasaragod. Archaeological Survey of India.

3.3 Data Collection Method

The instrument used in collecting the primary data is structured questionnaire.

- **Questionnaire**

A questionnaire consist of a number of questions printed or typed in a definite order on a form or set of forms. The survey is given to respondents who are normal to interpret and appreciate the questions and write down the reply in the hole designed for the rationale in the questionnaire itself. The respondents filled their questionnaire themselves.

- The questionnaire consisted of mainly two kinds of questions:
 - Structured questions
 - Multiple choice questions

- **Scaling Techniques**

The scaling in the questionnaire is likert-type scale with five-point scale.

- **Likert Scale**

Likert scale are residential by utilizing the article study come up to in which a scrupulous item is evaluated on the beginning of how it discriminates between those persons whose total score is high and those score is low. In a likert scale, the respondent is asked to respondent is asked to each of the statements in expressions of a number of degrees, usually 5 degrees of agreement of disagreement. The questionnaire was administered in the following way:

<u>Scale</u>	<u>Scores</u>
Strongly agree	5
Agree	4
Neutral	3
Dis agree	2
Strongly dis-agree	1

And

<u>Scale</u>	<u>Scores</u>
Highly satisfied	5
Satisfied	4
Neutral	3
Dis-satisfied	2
Highly dis-satisfied	1

3.4 TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS

The data collected through questionnaire. The statistical analysis was done through SPSS 16.0 version

- **SPSS analysis**

The abbreviation on spss for statistical package for the social sciences and is a broad system for analyzing data spss package consists of a set at software tools for data entry, data management, statistical analysis and presentation spss is among the most widely used programs for statistical analysis in social science.

- **Frequencies**

a frequencies is a distribution generally a frequencies issued for looking at detailed information on nominal (category) data and describing the results .it is used to obtain counts on a single variables values

3.5 MAJOR HYPOTHESIS

HO: Local people has a great impact on the development of Bekal Fort

HO: Employment opportunity has a signification relation with the development of Bekal Fort.

HO: There is no significant relation with the house hold living in pallikkara.

HO: There is significant relation with the local service provided and the development Of Bekal Fort.

3.6 LOCATION OF THE STUDY.

The study is conducted at Bekal, Pallikkara and taking this destination as a convenient sample. Pallikkara is one of the Villages in Kanhangad Taluk, Kasargod District, and Kerala State. Bekal beach and Pallikkara beaches are located in the south and north side o the gigantic Bekal Fort in Kasargod district. Pallikara beach is the longest beach in Kerala and it has a very large park with the long view of Bekal fort

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER 4- ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4: INTRODUCTION

The chapter deals with the analysis of the data that has been collected from the respondent by administering questionnaire. The term analysis refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of connection that exist among data groups. Thus' 'in the process of analysis, relationships or differences opinionated or differing with original or new hypothesis should be subject to statistical test of consequence to determine with what right data can indicate conclusion'.

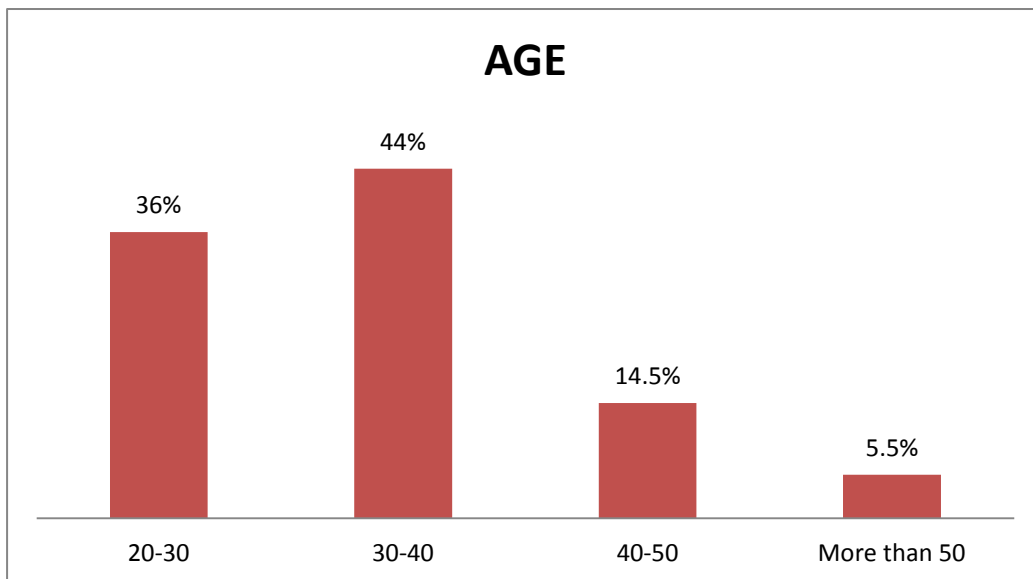
Interpretation refers to the task of depiction inferences from the collected facts after an analytical study. In fact it is a research for broader meaning of research of findings. This chapter gives a detailed description of the analysis of data for the study undertaken and their interpretations. Bekal fort is the destination, which is found to be the largest fort in Kerala. Hence, it is apt to analyze the Bekal fort attribute benefits of local people, the satisfaction achieved by the local people resulting in Bekal fort.

4.1 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the age group

Table & Chart no.1

Age

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
20-30	72	36.0	36.0
30-40	88	44.0	44.0
40-50	29	14.5	14.5
More than 50	11	5.5	5.5
Total	200	100.0	100.0



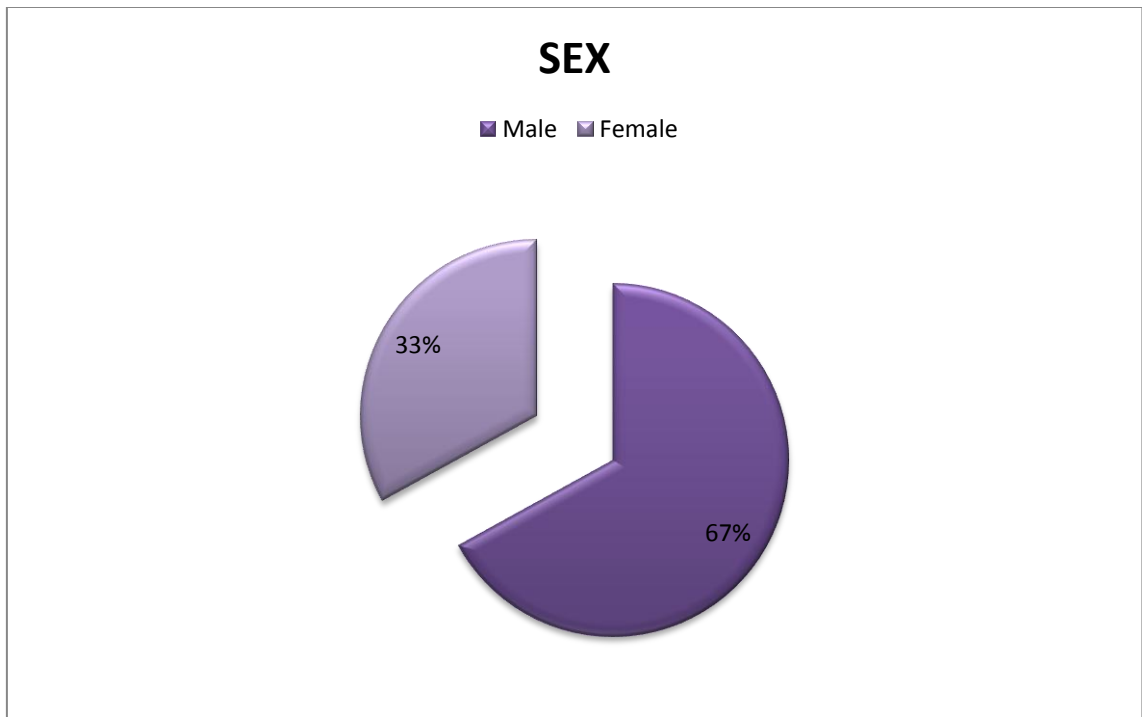
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table-4.1 of the respondents based on their age depicted in figure -4.1 shows that 44% belongs to 30-40 local people, 36% belongs to 20-30 local people, 14.5% belongs to 40-50 local people and 5.5% belongs to more than 50 local people. 44% of respondents belong to 30-40 of local people more than the other age group.

4.2 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the age sex

Table & Chart no.2

Sex

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Male	134	67.0	67.0
Female	66	33.0	33.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0



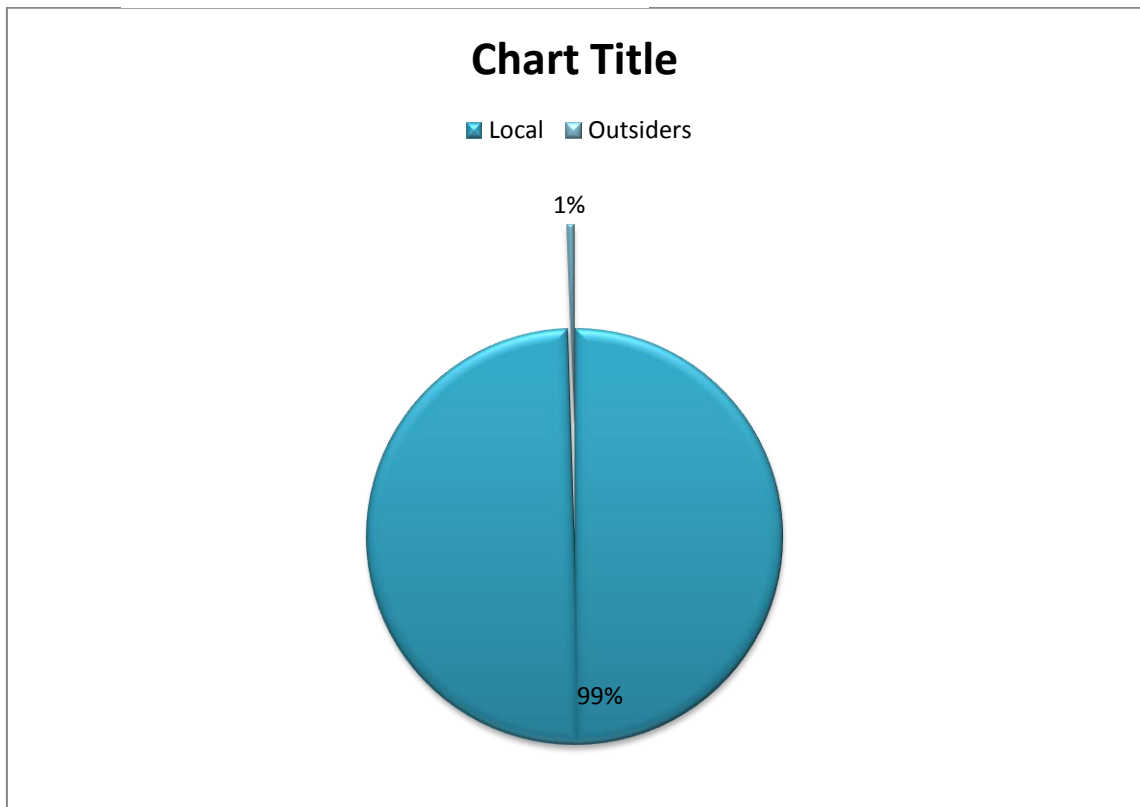
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.2 of the respondent based on their sex depicted in figure 4.2 shows that 67% of local people are male 33% of respondent are female. From this table it is found out that male local people know about more about society in Bekal fort.67% of the respondent are male than the female.

4.3 The classification of the respondent based on the place

Table & Chart no.3

Place

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Local	199	99.5	99.5
Outsiders	1	.5	.5
Total	200	100.0	100.0



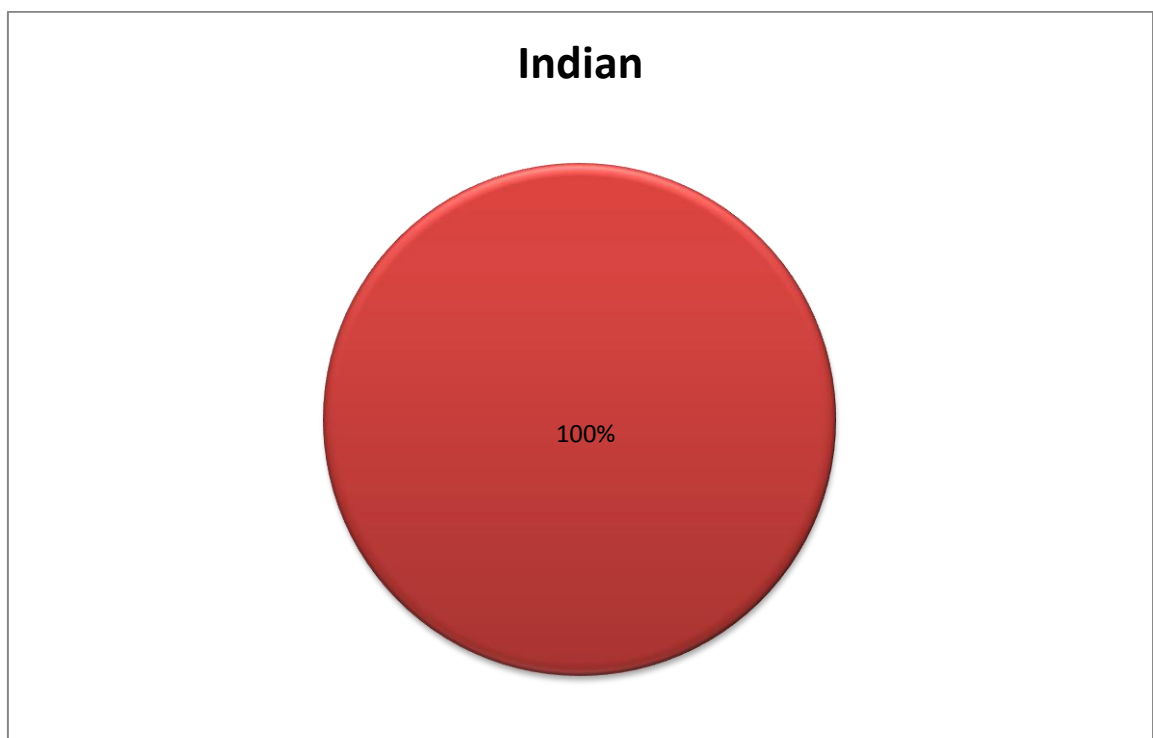
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no4.3 of the respondent based on their place, the depicted in figure 4.3 shows that the 99% of respondent local people and 1% of respondent outsiders.99% the respondent local people remaining 1% of respondents' outsiders.

4.4 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the nationality

Table& Chart no.4

Nationality

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Indian	200	100.0	100.0



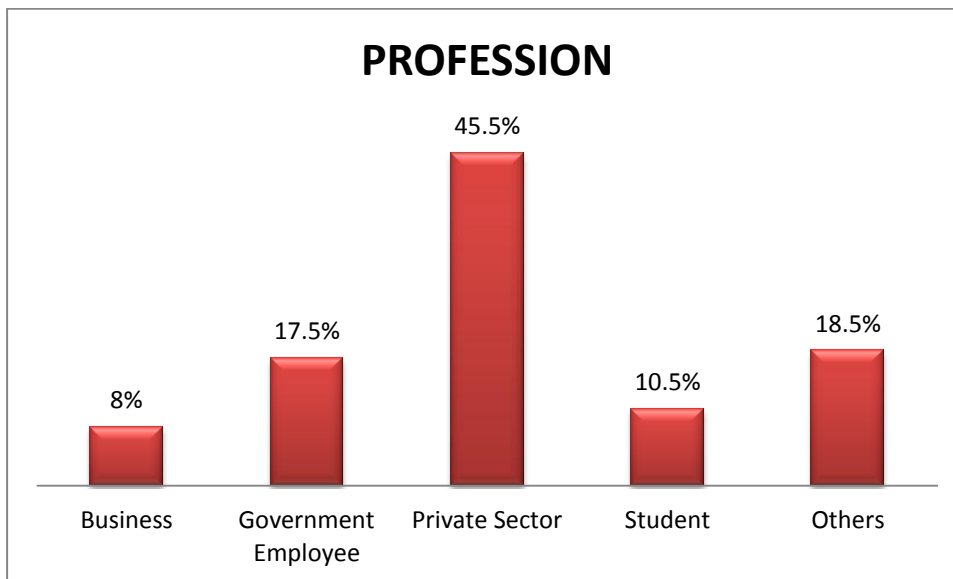
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.4 of the respondent based on their nationality, the depicted in figure 4.4 shows that the all respondent Indians. The 100% of respondents are Indians.

4.5 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the profession

Table & Chart no.5

Profession

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Business	16	8.0	8.0
Government Employee	35	17.5	17.5
Private Sector	91	45.5	45.5
Student	21	10.5	10.5
Others	37	18.5	18.5
Total	200	100.0	100.0



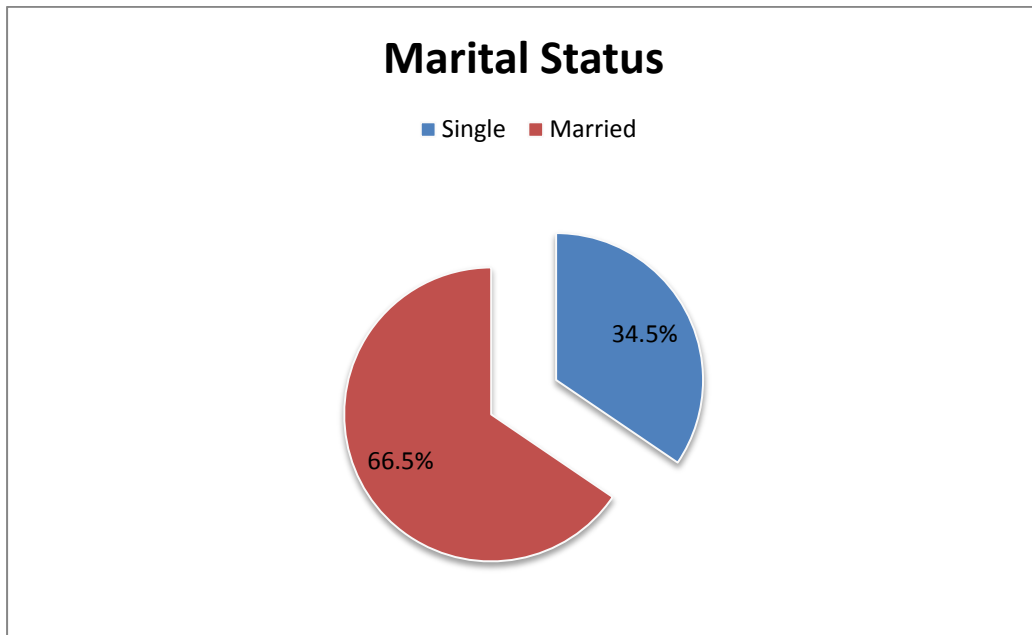
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.5 of the respondent based on their profession, the depicted in figure 4.5 shows that 45.5% of the profession of private sector, 18.5% are others, 17.5% government employee, 10.5% student, and 8% business people. 45%. Of local people's are private sector employees and rest of the local peoples business, government employees, students and others.

4.6 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the marital

Table & Chart no.6

Marital Status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Single	69	34.5	34.5
Married	131	65.5	65.5
Total	200	100.0	100.0



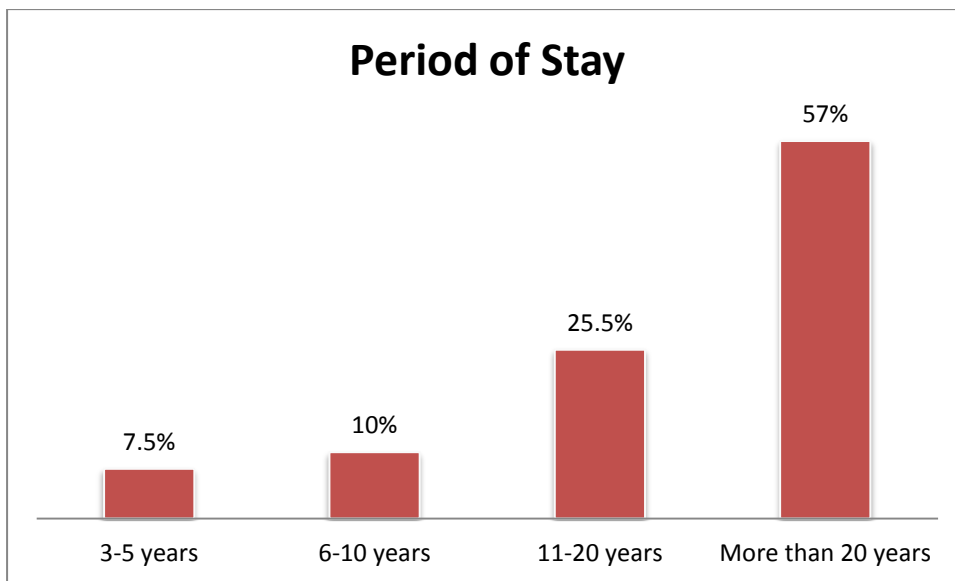
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.6 of the respondent based on their marital status, the depicted in figure 4.6 shows that 65.5% of the respondent married and 34.5% of single.66.5% married respondent higher than the single respondent.

4.7 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the living this area

Table & Chart no.7

Living in this Area

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
3-5 years	15	7.5	7.5
6-10 years	20	10.0	10.0
11-20 years	51	25.5	25.5
More than 20 years	114	57.0	57.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0



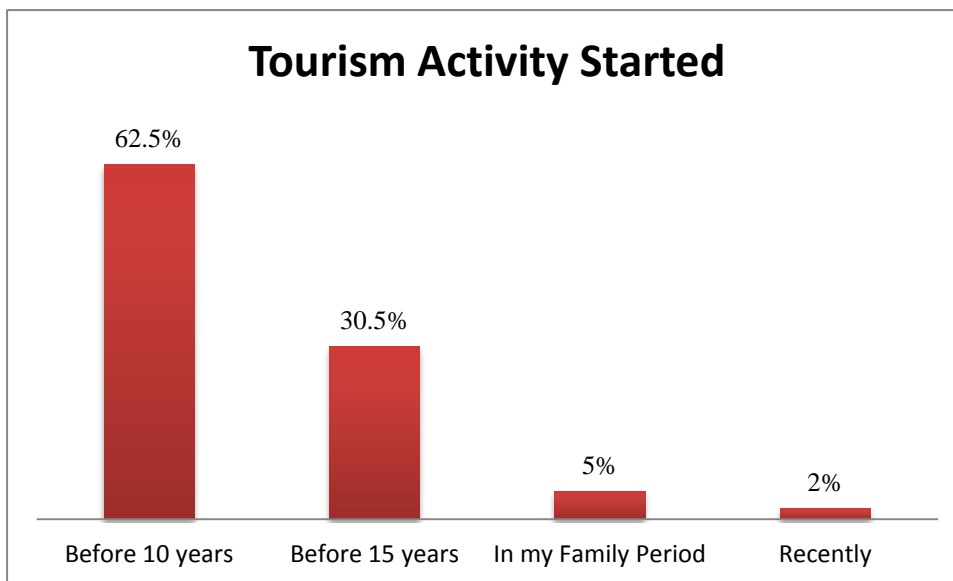
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.7 of the respondent based on their period of stay, the depicted in figure 4.7 shows that 57% of the respondent more than 20 years living this area. This table shows that the 57% lives in this from more than 20 years, 57% of 11-20 years, 10% 6-10 years and 7.5% of 3-5 year.

4.8 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the tourist activities started

Table & Chart no.8

Tourism Activity Started

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Before 10 years	125	62.5	62.5
Before 15 years	61	30.5	30.5
In my Family Peri	10	5.0	5.0
Recently	4	2.0	2.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0



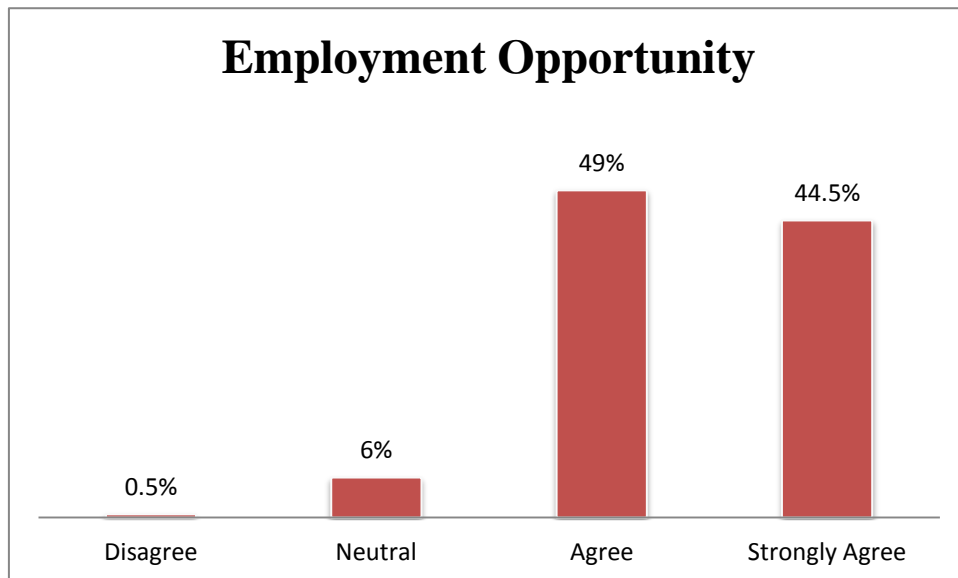
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.8of the respondent based on when tourism activity started in this , the depicted in figure 4.8 shows that 62.5% of the saying before 10 years more than the other respondent. This table shows that the 62% of below 10 years, 30% of below 15 years, 5% of in my family period, and 2% are of recently

4.9 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the employment opportunity.

Table & Chart no.9

Employment Opportunity

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Disagree	1	.5	.5
Neutral	12	6.0	6.0
Agree	98	49.0	49.0
Strongly Agree	89	44.5	44.5
Total	200	100.0	100.0



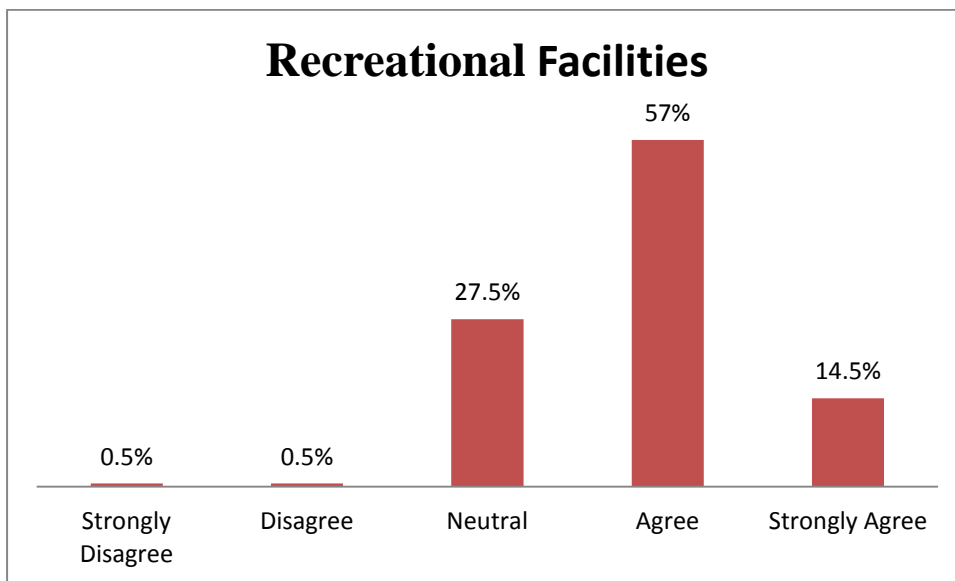
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.9 of the respondent based on employment opportunity, the depicted in figure 4.9 shows that 49% of the respondents agree than the others. This table shows that the 49% of agree, 44% are of strongly, 6% are of neutral and 5% of disagree.

4.10 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the age recreational facilities.

Table & Chart no.10

Recreational Facilities

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	.5	.5
Disagree	1	.5	.5
Neutral	55	27.5	27.5
Agree	114	57.0	57.0
Strongly Agree	29	14.5	14.5
Total	200	100.0	100.0



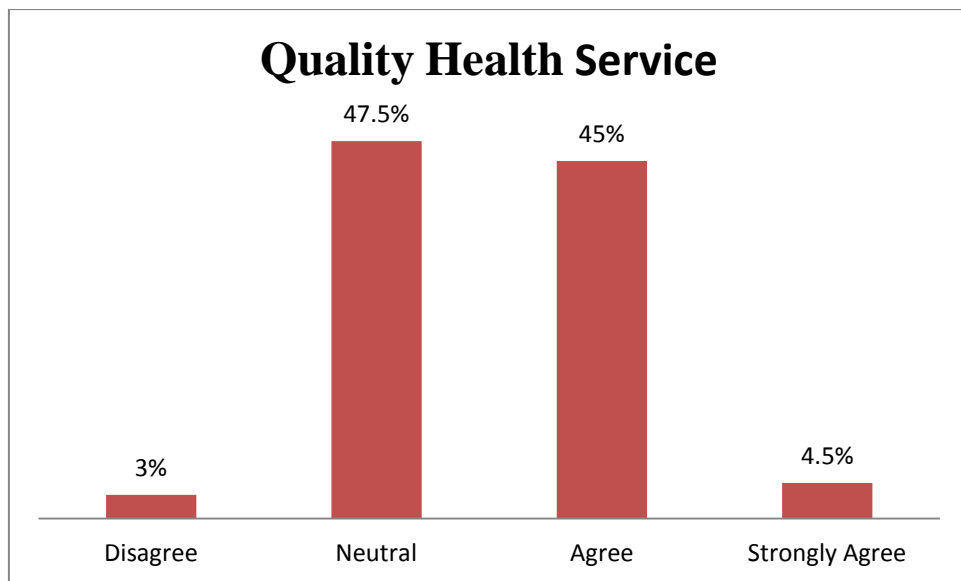
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.10 of the respondent based on recreational facilities, the depicted in figure 4.10 shows that 57% of the respondents agree than the others. This table shows that the 57% of agree, 27% of neutral, 14% of strongly agree, 5% disagree and % of strongly disagree.

4.11 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the quality health services.

Table & Chart no.11

Quality Health Service

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Disagree	6	3.0	3.0
Neutral	95	47.5	47.5
Agree	90	45.0	45.0
Strongly Agree	9	4.5	4.5
Total	200	100.0	100.0



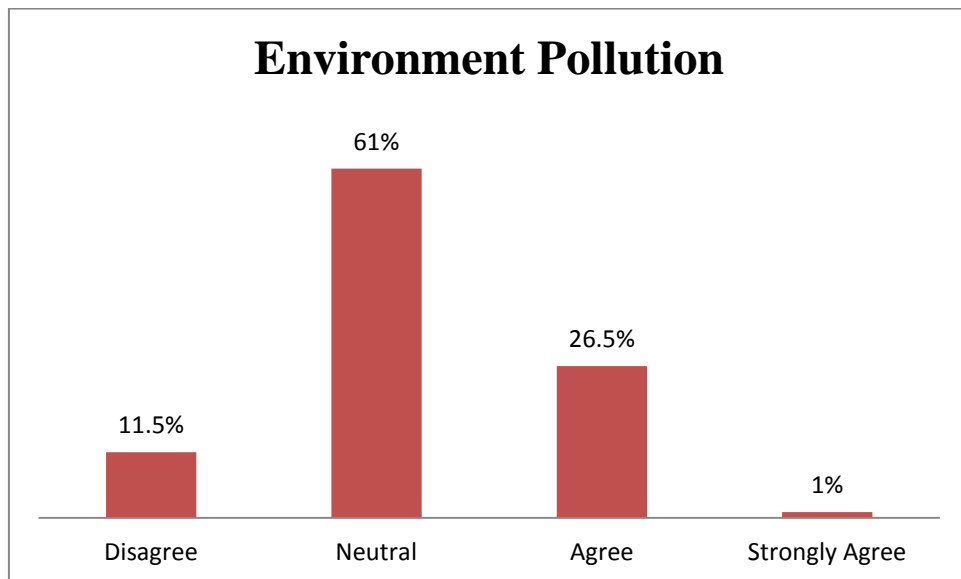
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.11 of the respondent based on quality health services, the depicted in figure 4.11 shows that 45% of the respondents agree than the others. This table shows that the 47% of neutral, 45% of agree, 4% of strongly agree and 3% of disagree.

4.12 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the environment pollution.

Table & Chart no.12

Environment Pollution

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Disagree	23	11.5	11.5
Neutral	122	61.0	61.0
Agree	53	26.5	26.5
Strongly Agree	2	1.0	1.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0



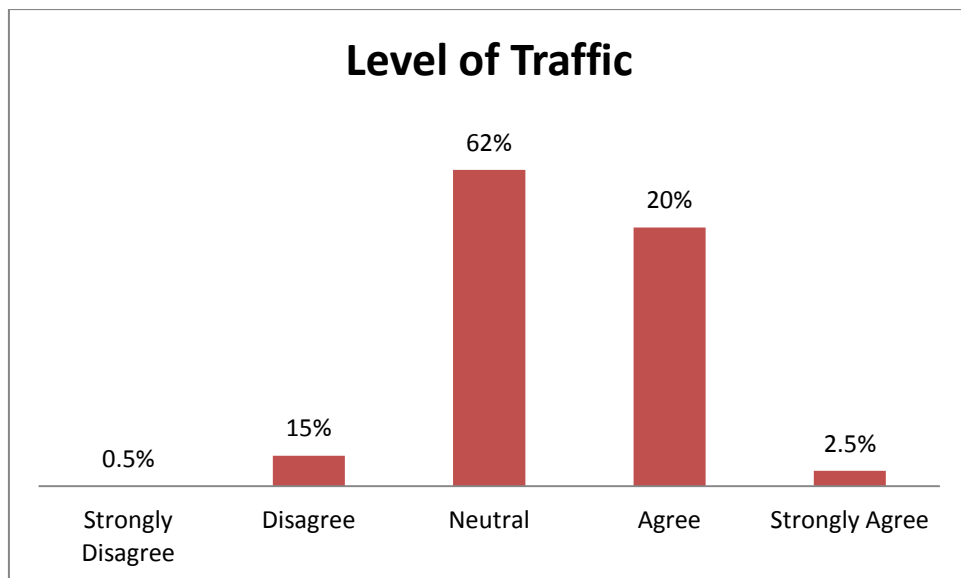
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.12 of the respondent based on environment pollution, the depicted in figure 4.12 shows that 61% of the respondent neutral than the others. This table shows that the 61% neutral, 26.5% agree, 11.5% disagree and 1% strongly agrees.

4.13 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the level of traffic.

Table & Chart no.13

Level of Traffic

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
strongly - Disagree	1	.5	.5
Disagree	30	15.0	15.0
Neutral	124	62.0	62.0
Agree	40	20.0	20.0
Strongly Agree	5	2.5	2.5
Total	200	100.0	100.0



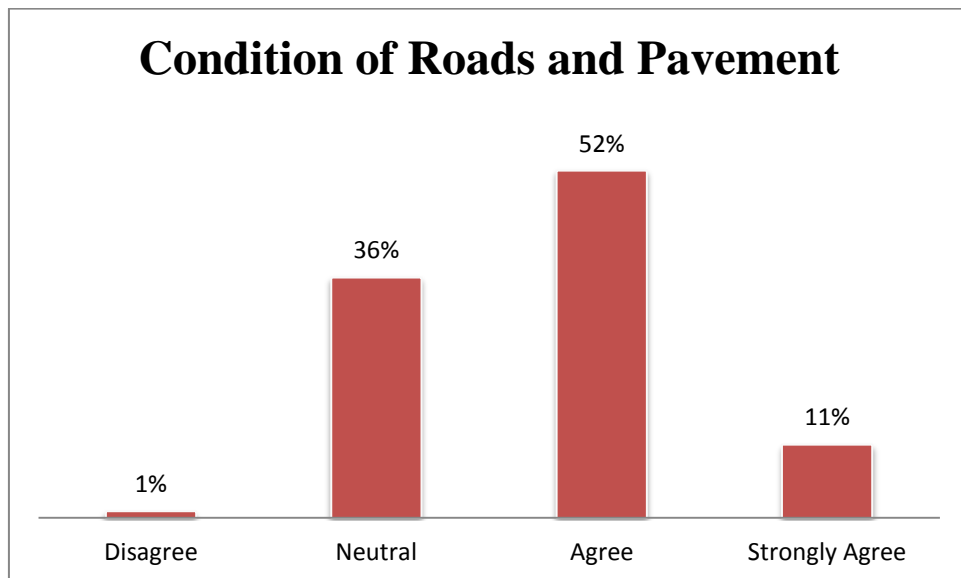
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.13of the respondent based on level of traffic, the depicted in figure 4.5 shows that 62% of the respondents neutral than the others. This table shows that the 62% neutral, 20% agree, 15% are disagree and.5% strongly disagree 2.5% are strongly agree

4.14 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the age group

Table & Chart no.14

Condition of Road and Pavements

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Disagree	2	1.0	1.0
Neutral	72	36.0	36.0
Agree	104	52.0	52.0
Strongly Agree	22	11.0	11.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0



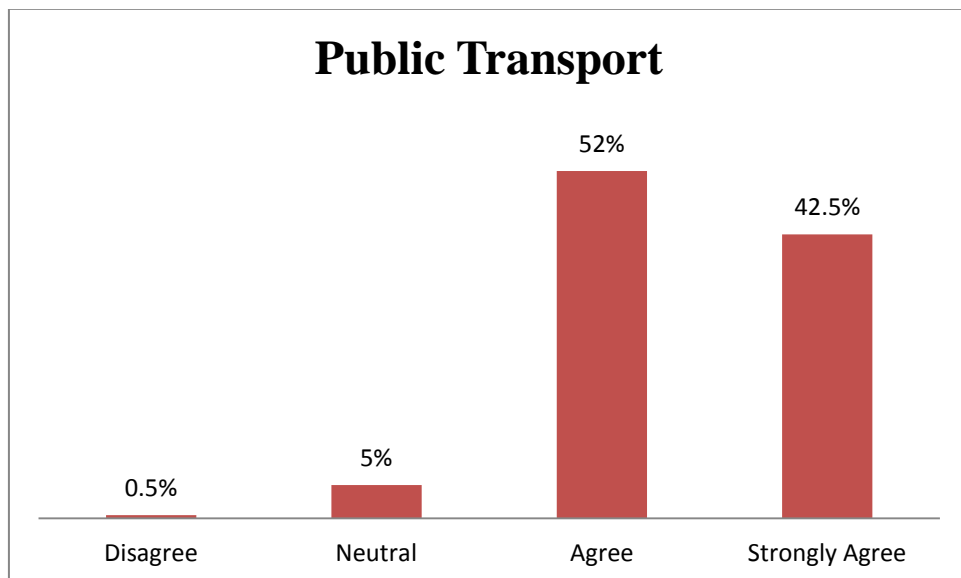
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.14 of the respondent based on condition of roads and pavements, the depicted in figure 4.14 shows that 52% of the respondents agree than the others. This table shows that the 52% agree, 36% are neutral, 11% are strongly agree and 1% disagree

4.15 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the public transport

Table & Chart no.15

Public Transports

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Disagree	1	.5	.5
Neutral	10	5.0	5.0
Agree	104	52.0	52.0
Strongly Agree	85	42.5	42.5
Total	200	100.0	100.0



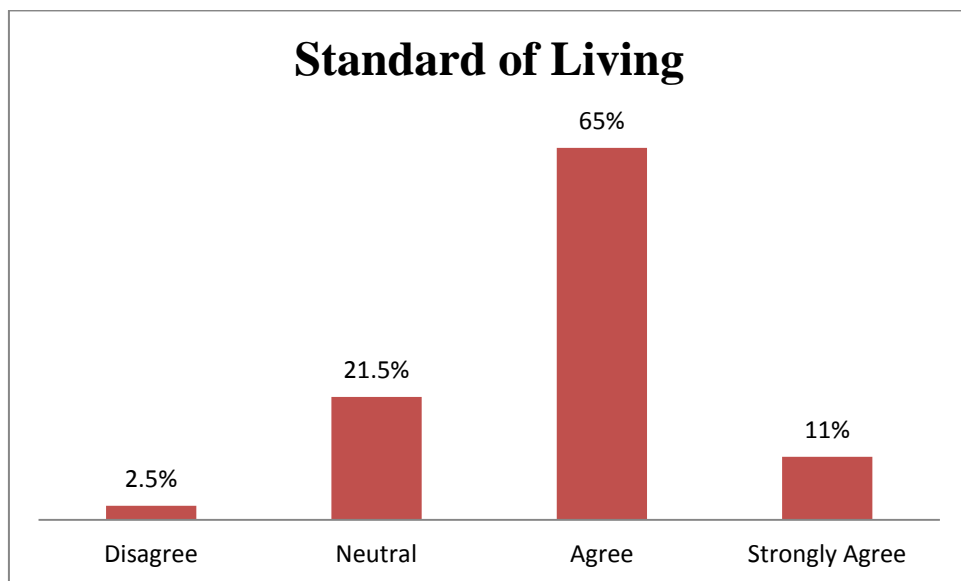
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.15 of the respondent based public transport, the depicted in figure 4.15 shows that 52% of the respondents agree than the others. This table shows that the 52% agree, 42.5% strongly agree, 5% neutral and .5% disagree.

4.16 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the standards of living

Table & Chart no.16

Standards of Living

	Frequenc	Percent	Valid Percent
Disagree	5	2.5	2.5
Neutral	43	21.5	21.5
Agree	130	65.0	65.0
Strongly Agree	22	11.0	11.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0



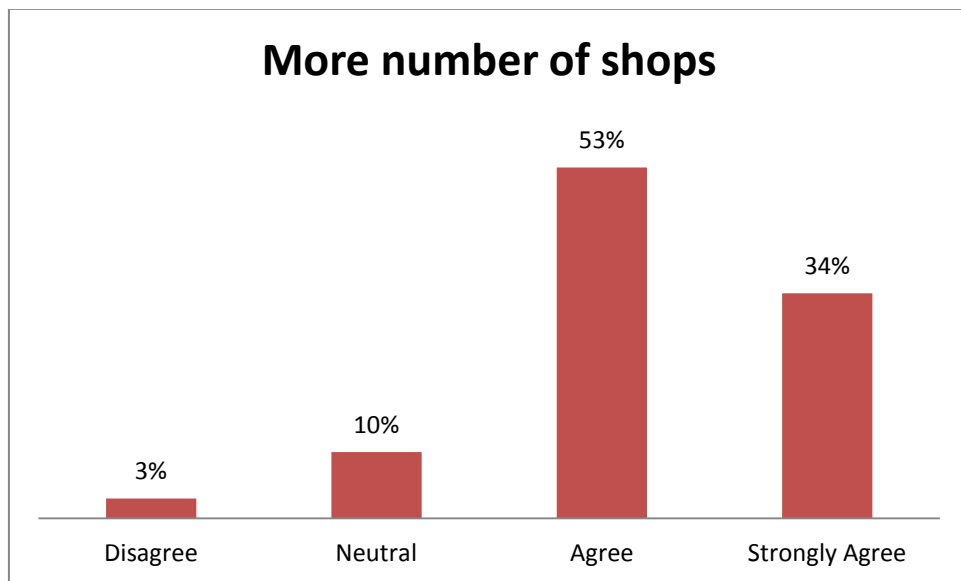
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.16 of the respondent based on standard of living, the depicted in figure 4.16 shows that 65% of the respondents agree remaining others. This table shows that the 65% agree, 21.5% are neutral 11% strongly agree and 2.5% disagree.

4.17 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the more number of shops

Table & Chart no.17

More Number of Shops

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Disagree	6	3.0	3.0
Neutral	20	10.0	10.0
Agree	106	53.0	53.0
Strongly Agree	68	34.0	34.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0



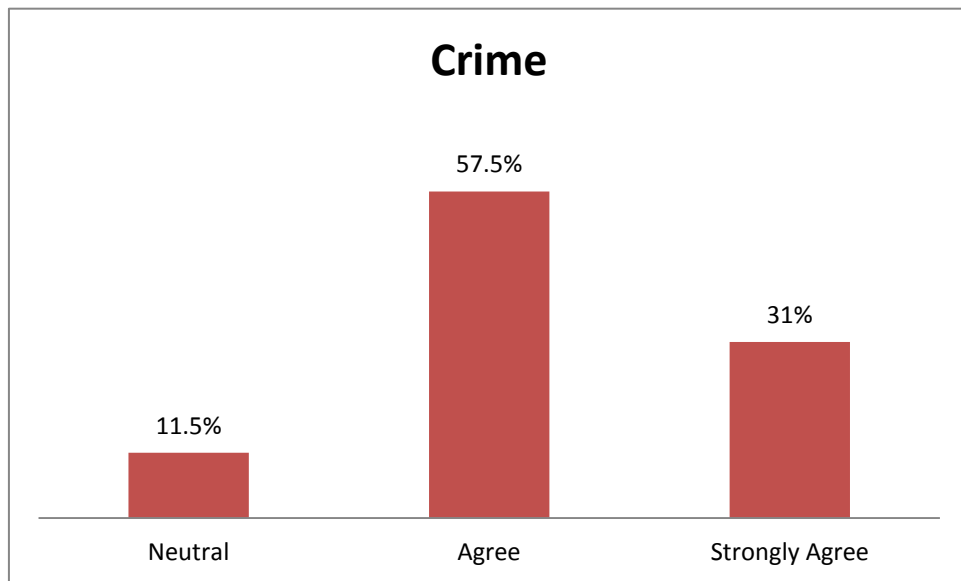
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.17 of the respondent based on number shops the depicted in figure 4.17 shows that 53% of the respondents agree than the others. This table shows that the 53% agree, 34% strongly agree and 10% are strongly disagree 3% disagree

4.18 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the crime

Table & Chart no.18

Crime

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Neutral	23	11.5	11.5
Agree	115	57.5	57.5
Strongly Agree	62	31.0	31.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0

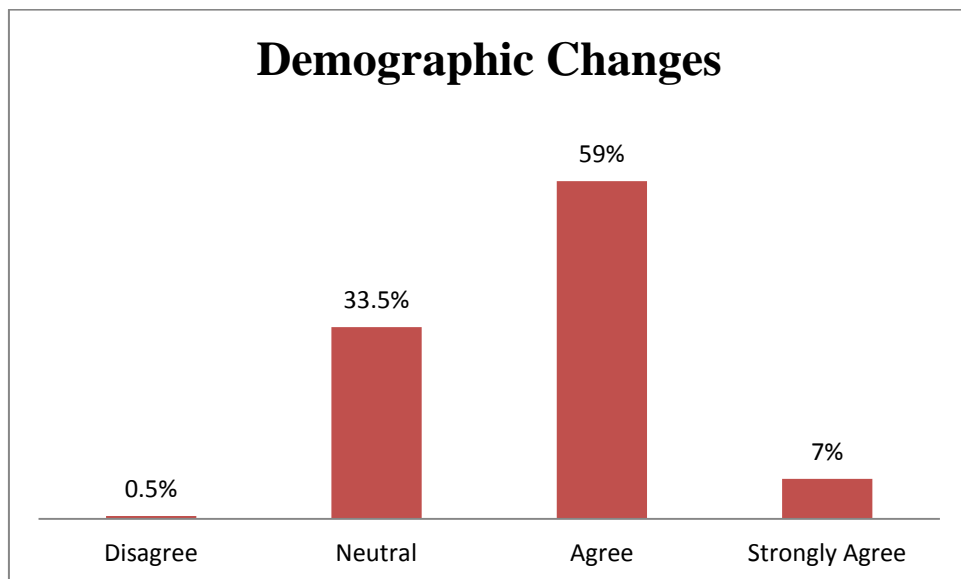


The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.18 of the respondent based on crime, the depicted in figure 4.18 shows that 57.5% of the respondents agree than the others. This table shows that the 57.5% agree, 31% strongly agree, 11.5% neutral

4.19 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the demographic changes.

Table & Chart no.19
demographic Changes

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Disagree	1	.5	.5
Neutral	67	33.5	33.5
Agree	118	59.0	59.0
Strongly Agree	14	7.0	7.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0



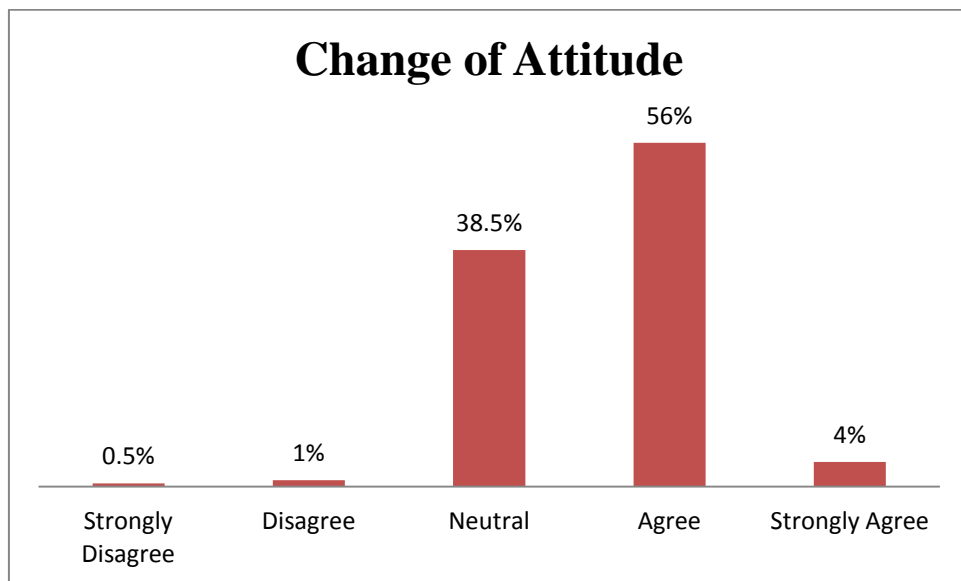
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no of the respondent based on demographic changes, the depicted in figure 4.19 shows that 59% of the respondents agree than the others. This table shows that the 59% agree, 33.5% neutral, 7% strongly agree and .5% disagrees

4.20 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the change of attitude

Table & Chart no.20

Change of Attitude

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	.5	.5
Disagree	2	1.0	1.0
Neutral	77	38.5	38.5
Agree	112	56.0	56.0
Strongly Agree	8	4.0	4.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0



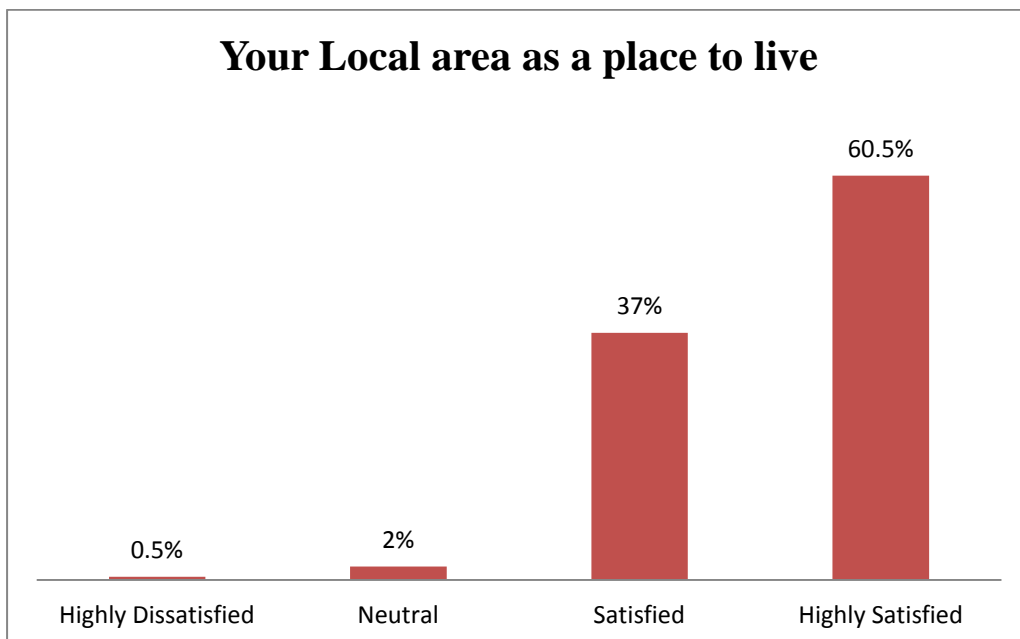
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.20 of the respondent based on change of attitude, the depicted in figure 4.20 shows that 56% of the respondents agree than the others. This table shows that the 56% agree, 38.5% neutral, .5% strongly disagree and 4% strongly agree 1% disagree

4.21 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the local area as a place to live.

Table & Chart no.21

Your local area as a place to live

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Highly Dissatisfied	1	.5	.5
Neutral	4	2.0	2.0
Satisfied	74	37.0	37.0
Highly Satisfied	121	60.5	60.5
Total	200	100.0	100.0



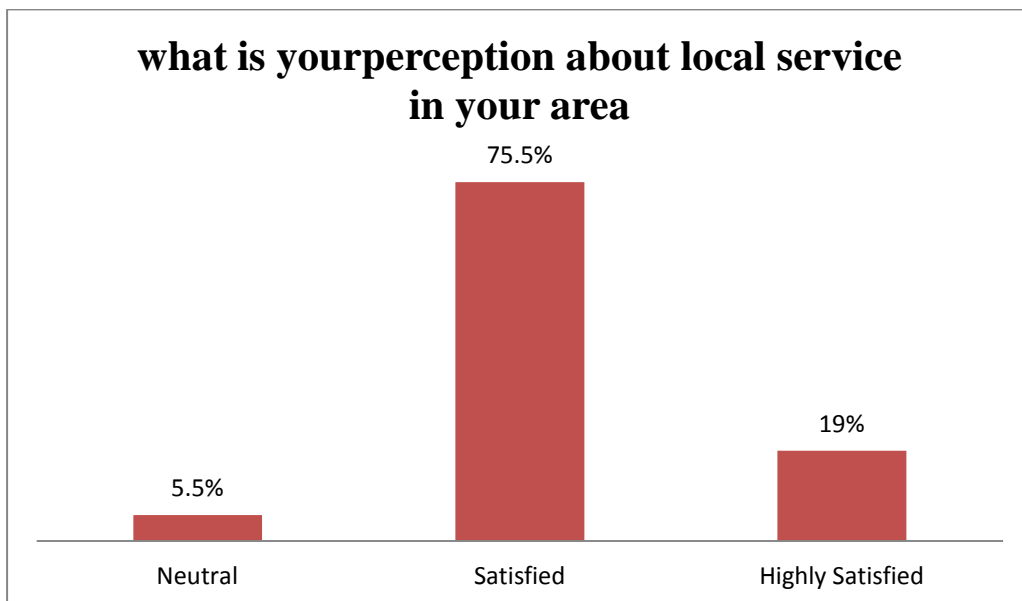
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.21 of the respondent based on local area as to live, the depicted in figure 4.21 shows that 60.5% of the respondents are satisfied than the others. This table shows that the 60.5% is highly satisfied, 37% satisfied, .5% is highly dissatisfied and 2% is highly dissatisfied.

4.22 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the perception about local area.

Table & Chart no.22

What is your perception about local service in your area

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Neutral	11	5.5	5.5
Satisfied	151	75.5	75.5
Highly Satisfied	38	19.0	19.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0



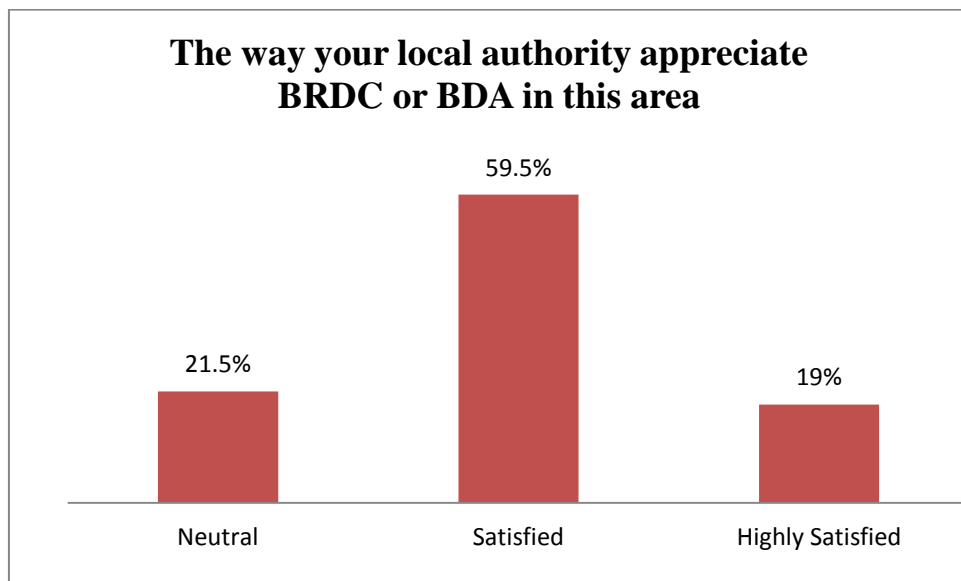
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.22 of the respondent based on perception about local service in area, the depicted in figure 4.22 shows that 75.5% of the respondents are satisfied than the others. This table shows that the 75.5% are satisfied, 19% are highly satisfied, and 5.5% are neutral

4.23 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the local authority appreciate the area.

Table no.23

The way your local authority appreciate BRDC or BDA in t area

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Neutral	43	21.5	21.5
Satisfied	119	59.5	59.5
Highly Satisfied	38	19.0	19.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0



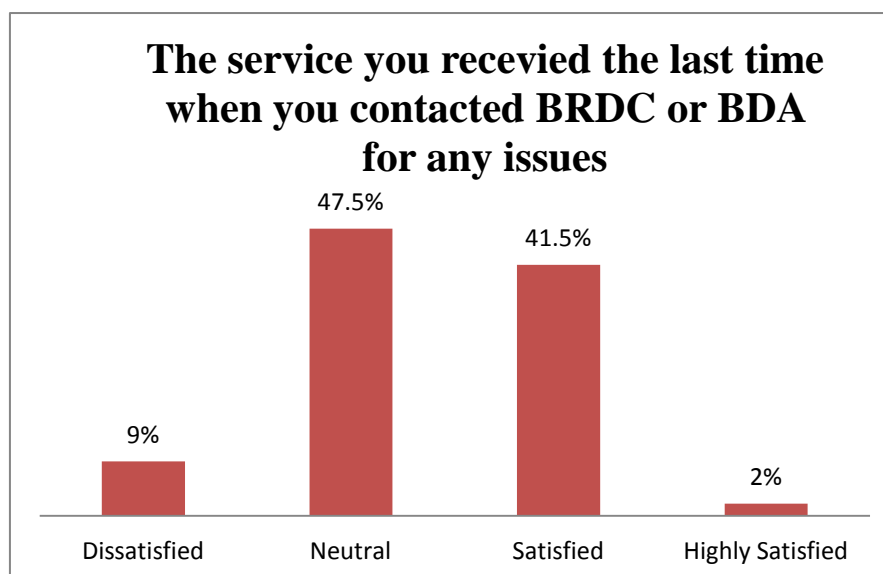
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.23of the respondent based on local authority appreciate the local area , the depicted in figure 4.23 shows that 59.5% of the respondents are satisfied than the others This stable shows that the 59.5% are satisfied, 21.5% are neutral, and 19% are highly satisfied

4.24 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the local authority contacted to the local people.

Table & Chart no.24

The service you received the last time when you contacted the BRD or BDA for any issues

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Dissatisfied	18	9.0	9.0
Neutral	95	47.5	47.5
Satisfied	83	41.5	41.5
Highly Satisfied	4	2.0	2.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0



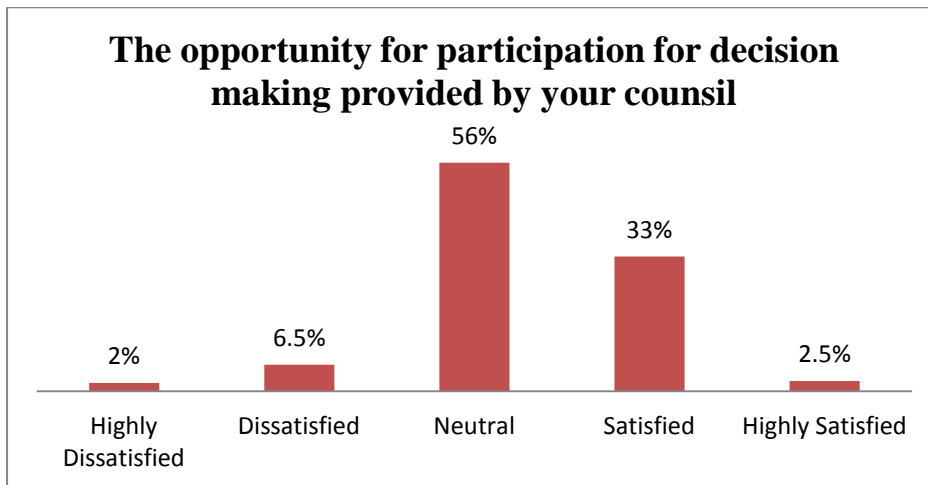
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.24 of the respondent based on BRDC or BDA contacted for any issues, the depicted in figure 4.24 shows that 47.5% of the respondents are neutral than the others. This stable shows that the 47.5% are neutral, 41.5% are satisfied, 9% are dissatisfied and 2% are highly satisfied

4.25 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the counseling to the local people.

Table & Chart no.25

The opportunity for participation in local decision making provided your council

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Highly Dissatisfied	4	2.0	2.0
Dissatisfied	13	6.5	6.5
Neutral	112	56.0	56.0
Satisfied	66	33.0	33.0
Highly Satisfied	5	2.5	2.5
Total	200	100.0	100.0



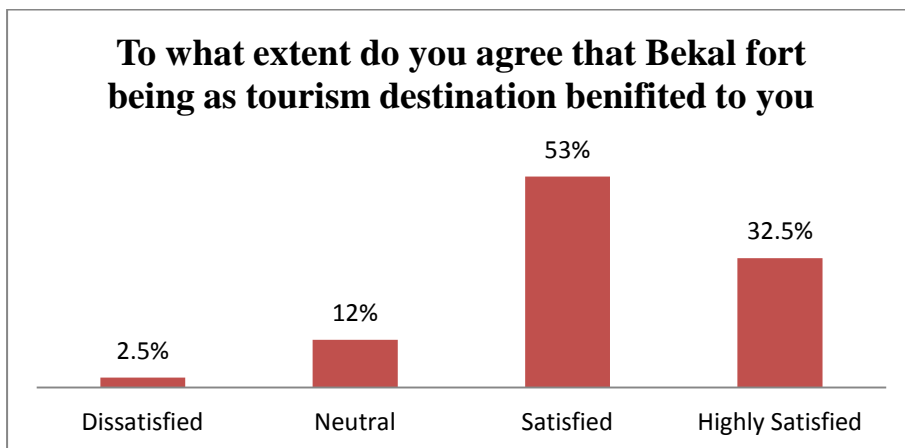
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.25 of the respondent based on opportunity for decision making provided by council, the depicted in figure 4.25 shows that 56% of the respondents are satisfied than the others. This table shows that the 56% are neutral, 33% are satisfied, 6.5% are dissatisfied, 2.5% highly satisfied and highly dissatisfied.

4.26 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the Bekal fort tourism benefited the local people.

Table & Chart no.26

To what extent do you agree that Bekal Fort being tourism destination benefited to you

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Dissatisfied	5	2.5	2.5
Neutral	24	12.0	12.0
Satisfied	106	53.0	53.0
Highly Satisfied	65	32.5	32.5
Total	200	100.0	100.0



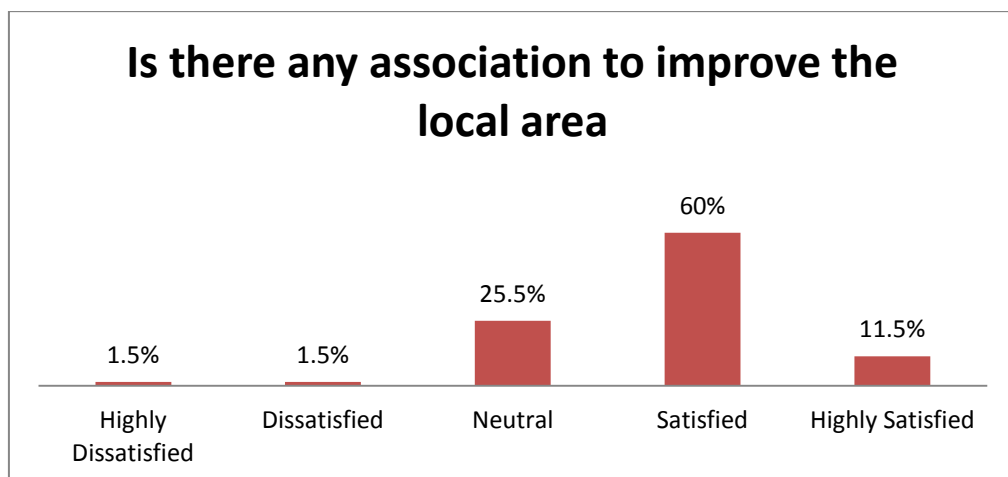
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.26 of the respondent based on Bekal fort being as tourism destination benefited the local people, the depicted in figure 4.26 shows that 53% of the respondents are satisfied than the others This table shows that the 53% are satisfied, 32.5% are highly satisfied, 12% are neutral and 2.5% are dissatisfied

4.27 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the any association improve the local area.

Table & Chart no.27

Is there any association improve your local area

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Highly Dissatisfied	3	1.5	1.5
Dissatisfied	3	1.5	1.5
Neutral	51	25.5	25.5
Satisfied	120	60.0	60.0
Highly Satisfied	23	11.5	11.5
Total	200	100.0	100.0



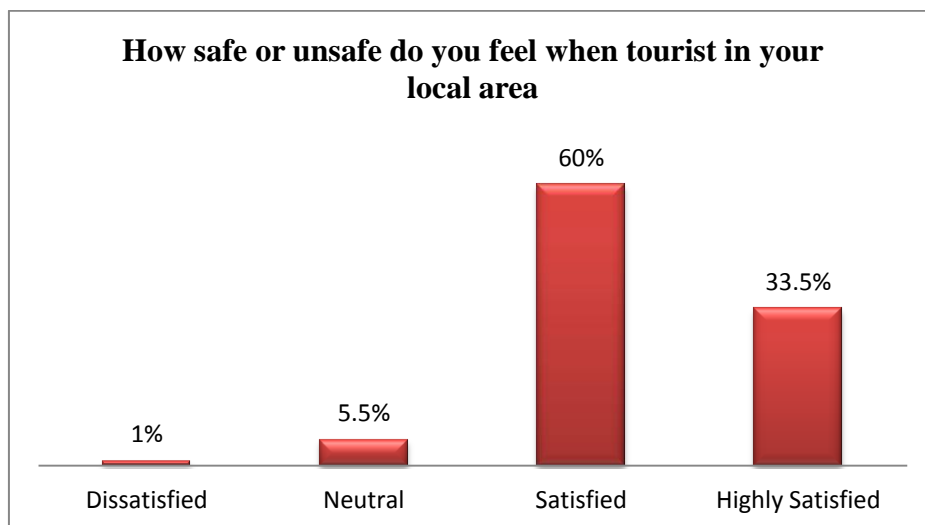
The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.27 of the respondent based on any association improved a local area, the depicted in figure 4.27 shows that 60% of the respondents are satisfied than the remaining others. This table shows that the 60% are satisfied, 25.5% are neutral, 11.5% are highly satisfied and 1.5% are highly dissatisfied and dissatisfied

4.28 The showing the classification of the respondent based on the safe or unsafe of tourist.

Table & Chart no.28

How safe or unsafe do you feel when tourists in your local area

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Dissatisfied	2	1.0	1.0
Neutral	11	5.5	5.5
Satisfied	120	60.0	60.0
Highly Satisfied	67	33.5	33.5
Total	200	100.0	100.0



The graphical representation of the frequency distribution table no.4.28 of the respondent based on how safe or unsafe of tourist, the depicted in figure 4.28 shows that 60% of the respondents are satisfied remaining others. This table shows that the 60% are satisfied, 33.5% are highly satisfied, 5.5% are neutral and 1% are dissatisfied

SWOT ANALYSIS

CHAPTER 5- SWOT ANALYSIS

SWOT Analysis of Bekal fort

- **Strength**

- Roads, with the participation of the concerned Panchayats
- Access roads to resort sites
- Road junction improvements
- Studies and surveys like master plan etc
- Extension of HT Electric Line to Resorts
- 7 mild water supply scheme which is nearing completion
- Development and improvement of further roads and junctions
- Sanitation facilities
- Public wayside amenities
- Street lighting
- Thanal Vishrama Kendram (tourist facility near Bekal Fort)
- Beautification of the surrounding areas of the Bekal Fort
- Seaside pathway along the Bekal Fort
- Erection of display and signboards in Kasargod district
- Public beach at Pallikkara near Bekal Fort
- Aqua Park and Chandragiri Boat Club
- House boating cruise in Tejaswini backwaters in Valiyaparamba
- Backwater Tourism – Houseboat

- **Weakness**

- Environmental issues
- Socio-cultural issues
- Communal violence
- Negative attitude of the local people

- **Opportunities**

- Minimise shift in Agricultural landuse - Minimise loss of existing agricultural land and to strengthen the resource base for traditional sectors like fishing and agriculture
- Provide employment to the locals.
- Resorts and protect the bio-diversity of the area, and safeguard the interests of fishermen and farmers
- Keep a check on the commercialisation of cultural values and art forms
- Conservation and development of the Chandragiri Fort
- Angling Centre
- International standard watersports centre
- Theme Parks

- **Threats**

- Communal violence
- Environment pollution
- Natural calamities
- People from outsider starting a business

SUMMARY

CHAPTER 6.SUMMARY

6.1 FINDINGS

The following are the findings:

- 67% of the respondents are male than the female.
- 45% of local people are private sector employees and rest of the local peoples business, government employees, students and others.
- 57% of local peoples are living in this place more than 20 years and rest of the local people are less than 10 years.
- 62.5% of the local peoples are saying that tourism activities have started during before 10 years rest of the respondents says that tourism activities have started before 15 years
- Tourism activities started here before 10 years
- 59.5% of local authority appreciated in this area
- 49% of job opportunity in Bekal fort
- 60.5% of people satisfied with as a place to live
- 53% of Bekal fort being as tourism destination benefited to local people

6.2 SUGGESTIONS

- Local people are more familiar with the destination, because of that the destination can be developed as an ecotourism destination by increasing local community contribution.
- The local authority have to take initiative their services when compare with last time.
- Local authority must be or take initiative to council to local people in Bekal fort.
- Recreational facilities should be increased local authority should take initiative to attract private stakeholders to the detination.
- Local authority should take initiative to the ecotourism destination in Bekal fort.
- Facilities should be provided to the tourist through benefits to the local people

6.2 CONCLUSION

Ecotourism provides one way to help inform the community to protect and conserve the environment through travel, and to also create and maintain a sustainable environment for both residents and tourists and more importantly for the next generation. Thus the community should be aware of and have positive attitudes towards ecotourism.

The effective planning, development and management of the ecotourism should be referred to the concept and fundamentals of ecotourism

- contribution of scenery based manners
- Ecologically sustainable
- Environment educative
- benefit to local people and generates satisfaction to visitors

The proposed Bekal Special Tourism Area, fifteen years after coming into being, is far away from the announced objectives of creating a planned, eco-friendly and sustainable 'Tourism' destination. It was also envisaged to provide benefits of urbanisation with accompanying infrastructure development and employment generation. The promise of development of common infrastructure by BRDC which will benefit all has come to naught. BRDC is pressurising the Panchayats to contribute to the development of these. The BRDC is taking over commons, revenue lands, land of public institutions and institutions itself to hand over to private companies' for tourism development. It has conservation of jobs for few hundred in the area-fishing, paddy and tobacco cultivation. The concept of Planned Tourism led urban infrastructure is on process everywhere now near BRDC. The private establishments brought by the company themselves are buying out land around them for their expansion beyond the plan of BRDC. It now keeps its eyes closed towards these distributing developments.

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ANNEXURE

Dear Sir/Madam

I'm Ashwani. Pursuing Master of Tourism Administration in Department of Tourism Management, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore.

I'm title of my study is on "A study on socio economic impact of the society in Bekal Fort". I'm certain that the information furnished with you determination be of grand value. I declare you that the information will be utilized only for academic and research function ensuring in confidence. I will be appreciative to you if you might share some time for my survey.

Questionnaire for local people

PART –A about you

1. Age : a)20-30 b)30-40 c)40-50
d) More than 50 years
2. Sex : a) male b) female
3. Place : a) local b) outsiders
4. Nationality : a) Indian b) foreigners
5. Profession :
6. Marital : a) single b) married
7. How long have you/your household been living in this area?
: a) 3-5years b) 6-10years
: c)11-20years d) More than 20years
8. When on tourism activities started in this place?
: a) Before 10 years b) Before 15 years
:c) In my family period d) Recently

Do you think the development of Bekal Fort has contributed to the following?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Dis - agree	Strongly dis agree
Employment opportunity					
Recreational facilities					
Quality health service					
Environment pollution					
Level of traffic					
Condition of road and pavements					
Public transports					
Standards of living					
More number of shops					
Crime					
Demographic changes					
Change of attitude					

The level of satisfaction about your local area

	High satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dis-satisfied	Highly dis-satisfied
Your local area as a place to live					
What is your perception about local service in your area					
The way your local authority appreciate BRDC or BDA in this area					
The service you received the last time when you contacted the BRDC or BDA for any issues					
The opportunity for participation in local decision making provided by your council					
To what extent do you agree that Bekal Fort being as tourism destination benefited to you					
Is there any association improve your local area					
How safe or unsafe do you feel when tourists in your local area					

Fort by the sea

THE LAST WAVE a visit to Bekal fort must mean an experience on the rocks for those bits of water PHOTO: K.K. MUSTAFAH

Bekal fort is sheer grandeur. What else is it when a vast, empty fort sits all by itself on the edge of the sea, overseeing the endless horizon of its waters? It is a fort that has everything in its sight; a steely resolve, defiance. It is where the water stops. On the rocks, just in front, the water cuts into a thousand pieces. What hits you is still the last wave. Or is it? For now it is. Because of the water always looks to threaten. What you watch at Bekal is this wonderful duel of stone and water. At the edge, it's risky, but tantalising. That's what makes for the excitement, doesn't it?

A Bekal fort visit must mean an experience on the rocks for those bits of water. It must also mean a walk a run may not be possible — on its walls, preferably when it's raining and the waves are lashing like Arvind Swamy's in Bombay. Unforgettable shot for its technical and aesthetic possibilities. And the unforgettable song Uyire Uyire "That heavenly figure running on the sloping ramp on one of the towers inside the fort. Wasn't that Manisha Koirala's?"

Where and what is this Bekal? It has quite a bit of history to it. Bekal is on the seashore of Pallikara village, 12 km south of Kasaragod town. According to Bekal Rama Nayak, a local Kannada writer, the word, Bekal is derived from the word Baliakulam, meaning Big Palace. The place is said to have been the seat of a big palace. The term Baliakulam came to be known as Bekulam and later as Bekal.

It was usual in older days for every royal palace to be protected by a fort. The Bekal fort might have, therefore, existed even from early days of the Chirakkal Rajas. While writing a description of the Kolathiri Kingdom in his Kerala History, K.P. Padmanabha Menon writes: "The eldest of the male members reigned as sovereign Kolathiri. The next in succession, the heir apparent, was the Thekkelamkur. The residence assigned to him was the Vadakara fort. The third in succession was the Vadakkulamkur in charge of Vekkolath fort. This V (B)ekkolath fort is identified by some scholars as the present Bekal."

H.A. Stuart, in his Handbook of South Canara (1985), makes this observation: "Several forts were built by the Shivappa Nayaks of Badnore between 1650 and 1670. The two forts of Bekal and Chandragiri were originally under the Kolathiri or Chirakkal rajas until the time of Shivappa Nayaka's invasion. Perhaps, the Bednore rulers might have rebuilt and improved it."

The Bekal for which is of great historical and archaeological interest, is the largest and best preserved of its kind in the district and the land on which it is situated, runs into the sea with fine a bay towards the south. According to the South Canara Manual, Bekal fort fell into the hands of Haider Ali in 1763. It housed the Huzur of Canara during Tipu's time, and the remains of the gallows reminiscent of the days of Mysorean occupation were seen here till a few years back.

After the overthrow of Tipu Sultan in 1799, Bekal was incorporated into the dominions of the English East India Company. The erstwhile Kasaragod taluk of South Canara district was known as Bekal for more than half a century.

The beauty of the fort perhaps lies in one arresting contrast — immensely lush green fields enveloped by intense chocolate brown walls. With nothing in between, except emptiness, which is exactly how it should be, the eye won't have enough of this. And then there are deep wells and passages. The passages are interesting. You get in from one end and it winds its way left and right and you don't know where you getting out. And then the towers — from where you see the beautiful line of coconut trees lining the beach in front of the fort. In the end, the fort head that runs right into the sea. There, you can stand proud getting a measure of what the water is like.

HOW TO GET THERE

There are two routes to get to Bekal. One is through Madikeri and the other through Mangalore. The distance via Madikeri is 380 kms and via Mangalore 425 kms. But the Mangalore route is preferred because NH 17 makes for a smooth drive. There are also buses from the city bus station. The journey takes around eight hours. Accommodation can be found at Bekal Resorts near the fort. One can also stay at Kasaragod.

**(PRASHANTH G.N. Printer Send this article to Friends by E-Mail THE HINDU,
22 OCT 2005)**

PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR BEKAL

Abstract

The Bekal Project: India's First Planned Beach Destination

Background

Government of India in an effort to develop potential beach locations, which could be developed as international standard beach destinations had the western cost, surveyed in 1990. The survey identified Bekal the village in Kasaragod district in northern most part of Kerala as potential locale for the development of beach resort destination.

In 1992 the Government of India declared Bekal as Special Tourism Area for integrated resort development. Thereafter Government of Kerala entrusted a multidisciplinary team consisting of planners, landscape architects, urban and transport specialists, structural consultants and tourism leisure industry experts with the preparation of project of project blue print for the development of Bekal.

In 1995 Bekal Resort Development Corporation was formed for the implementation of Bekal Tourism Project.

The Bekal Project envisages setting up of an integrated beach destination at Bekal, with the objective of developing including social infrastructure in the region. BRDC conducted systematic surveys of the region through CESS (Centre for Earth Science Studies) and has developed 76 hectares (189 acres) of land that is ideal for setting up resorts. Six resort sites are ready, of which two sites viz. RS2 and RS5 have already been allotted to two joint sector companies with Taj and Oberoi. Of the remaining 4 sites, two sites viz RS6 and RS7 are proposed to be disposed of for development in the first phase.

Tourism led urban structure plan

In order to offset any environmental damage and to coordinate the development of the land, the Government of Kerala has commissioned a techno-economic feasibility study and tourism led urban structure plan for the project. Bekal is India's first destination to be developed according to such a detailed planning, without disturbing the eco-balance of the region. The thrust of the structure plan is on controlled and sustainable development through integrated planning that would take regulated care of resort sites, housing needs and infrastructural overheads, whereby the inherent perils of haphazard development can be avoided, ensuring that Bekal evolves into a viable tourism destination.

Techno-economic feasibility studies on the region

It is prepared by experts in the concerned areas. The following broad issues were examined during the studies, in order to sustain the destination:

- Environmental issues - an appraisal of the environment, natural forces and ecology of the region and assessment of the impact of tourism on these.
- Infrastructure - Reconnaissance, inventory preparation and assessment of the existing infrastructure.
- Socio-cultural issues - Appraisal of cultural background and lifestyle, economic Status, possibility of local participation, their relocation implications, measure to sustain socio-economic development.
- Market potential and cost benefit - Assessment of market potential of the region, possible economic benefits to the region, development costs, fund sourcing and preparation of viable investment plan.

The findings have been translated into a physical plan in which tourism plays a major role in the overall development of the region.

Development Strategy adopted

Broad essentials:

- Minimise shift in Agricultural landuse - Minimise loss of existing agricultural land and to strengthen the resource base for traditional sectors like fishing and agriculture
- Provide employment to the locals.
- Resorts and protect the bio-diversity of the area, and safeguard the interests of fishermen and farmers
- Keep a check on the commercialisation of cultural values and art forms

Project features

Resorts/Hotels

The carrying capacity studies of the region revealed that the six sites acquired for the Bekal Project can accommodate up to 500 units. The resorts will be Star / Deluxe category Resorts.

Ayurveda health holidays centres, theme parks, heritage homes, crafts/arts resorts or (other theme resorts), gardens etc can also be developed, provided there is a feasible proposal plan for each. At present there are no major Ayurveda centres in the region and hence new centres have plenty of scope for development. The land for infrastructure and common facilities includes public beach, watersports facilities etc.

Location & parameters for the resorts

- **Only** Deluxe/3 star and above Resorts
- Considering the specific nature of resort development and the relative tariff range, proximity to a beach will be ideal.
- The resorts will be self-contained and hence proximity to any existing settlement isnt essential.
- These resorts will not induce much change in the surrounding verdant landscapes, except in the case of build access roads.
- Proximity to existing settlements and good road networks is important such that development costs can be shared.
- Use of existing commercial facilities as far as possible in order to reduce land use.
- Closeness to nearby prime tourist attractions such as public beach.

Land development

Necessary development works have been carried out on the land. These include fencing, approach road construction, provision of HT lines. Water supply lines are being provided.

Landscape policy

The landscape policy for Bekal aims at:-

- Conserving and strengthening the existing natural systems
- Enhancing the scenic properties of the region

Areas of concern include landform/topography and hydrogeology.

- Modification of terrain should be in tune with the natural drainage patterns
- Topsoil conservation through protection of existing vegetation and provision of new vegetative cover on fallow land.
- Protection of watersheds and catchments areas to maintain the ecological balance.
- Storm water drainage systems should minimise erosion and maximise both percolation and ground water recharge.

Basic infrastructure

The basic infrastructure of the land includes power, water supply, communication, road networks, street lighting, public amenities and tourist attraction facilities.

Some of the work completed includes:

- **Roads**, with the participation of the concerned Panchayats
- Access roads to resort sites
- Road junction improvements
- Studies and surveys like master plan etc
- Extension of HT Electric Line to Resorts

Further infrastructure developments taken up and proposed include

- 7 mild water supply scheme which is nearing completion
- Development and improvement of further roads and junctions
- Sanitation facilities
- Public wayside amenities

- Street lighting

Tourism facilities

To offer varied experience to tourists within a short distance and time, attractive tourist spots have been developed nearby. Facilities include

- Thanal Vishrama Kendram (tourist facility near Bekal Fort)
- Beautification of the surrounding areas of the Bekal Fort
- Seaside pathway along the Bekal Fort
- Erection of display and signboards in Kasargod district
- Public beach at Pallikkara near Bekal Fort
- Aqua Park and Chandragiri Boat Club
- House boating cruise in Tejaswini backwaters in Valiyaparamba
- Backwater Tourism - Houseboat
- Childrens parks at Bekal Fort and Thanal Vishrama Kendram
- Trekking and adventure tourism

Future activities planned

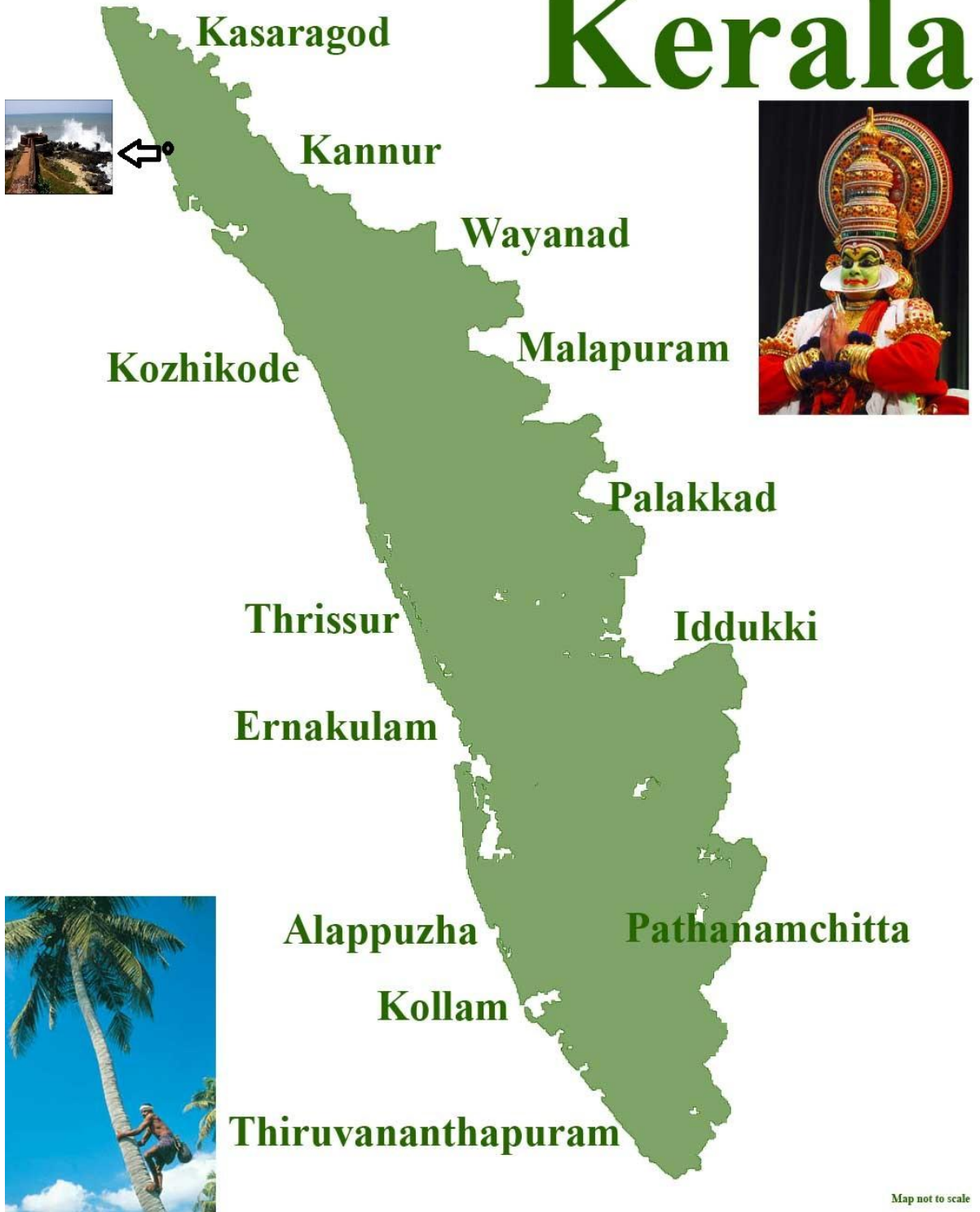
- Conservation and development of the Chandragiri Fort
- Angling Centre
- International standard watersports centre
- Theme Parks

Bekal fort map



Sources- website of Bekal fort (www.bekal.org)

Kerala



Map not to scale