



Ecotourism Based Planning a Case Study of Zarwani Village, Narmada District, Gujarat

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ABSTRACT: This research paper is about to ecotourism is growing in popularity as a result of the perception that it may increase revenue generation without endangering the environment. Yet, environmentally harmful or economically unsuccessful ecotourism tendencies can sometimes prevent these aims from being achieved. When bringing ecotourism to a place, careful consideration of cultural, environmental, and economic elements is required in order to avoid casting doubt on the viability of its original notion. Due to its incredible aesthetic attractiveness, the study region offers several potential for eco-tourism. A weary tourist's mind and body will be transported to the Middle Ages by the glittering water of the fall in the heart of a beautiful green forest.

There is potential for ecotourism in the chosen study area, Zarwani, but no accommodations are available.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, Eco tourism, Potential site, Tourist, Tourism Circuit

I. INTRODUCTION

Today, it is commonly acknowledged that tourism is one of the greatest global sectors and one of the most important sources of employment and GDP (GDP). The majority of firms and jobs in this industry are created in emerging nations, which practically gain from the economic advantages of tourism. The preferred human endeavour is The ability of tourism to change the sociocultural, economic, and environmental conditions the global terrain in its entirety.

Several economies around the world depend on tourism for their survival. It increases economic revenue, generates lots of jobs, and builds infrastructure. It benefits our businesses and helps to fund important government programmes like law enforcement and education.

Eco- tourism

Ecotourism satisfies the needs of those who want to observe nature without endangering it or upsetting

its ecosystems. It entails visiting natural regions responsibly, preserving the environment, and enhancing the quality of life for the local population. Socially responsible travel, individual development, and environmental sustainability are the main goals of ecotourism. Ecotourism often entails visiting places where the natural environment, wildlife, and cultural heritage are the main draws. With ecotourism, travellers are given a better understanding of how humans affect the environment and are encouraged to value our natural environments more.

Criteria of Eco tourism

- **Scenic beauty :-**The area must be bestowed with breathtaking scenic beauty. It must present a feeling of awe and inspiration.
- **Potential for animal sighting and nature activity :-**The area must hold promise for sighting wild animals and nature activity such as treks and water rafting etc.
- **Proximity to local communities :-**The potential sites must be close to village communities such that effective participation can be built as an integral.
- **Income and job creation**

Problem Definition

- Zarwani has more potential for eco-tourism due to lack of accommodation, adventure activities, recreational activities, and lack of well-developed eco-spot.

Aim of the study

- The aim of the paper is to prepare a planning proposal of zarwani ecotourism area in narmada district and to



analyse tourism potential of nearby study area.

Objective of the study

- To study existing scenario of the zarwani area and identify potential Eco tourism spot for surrounding area.
- To prepare a planning proposal for zarwani eco-tourism area in narmada district.

Location of Study are

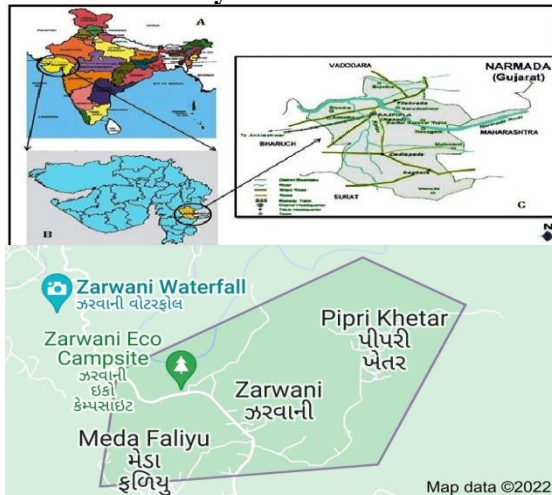


Figure 1 Location Map of study area

Zarwani is situated near the Narmada dam in Narmada District and is a part of the Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary. It is 28 kms from Rajpipla towards Kevadia Colony at the Narmada Dam site. It is 7 kms from the Thawadiacheckpost.

The zarwaniecocampsite is opportunities for eco-tourism owing to its immense aesthetic beauty. To the mind and body of a weary tourist, the sparkling water of the fall in the middle of a lush green forest is a transformational experience to the medieval ages. The water is actually so clean that one can see through and spot small fishes at the bottom. This campsite offers great walking and trekking opportunities and is blessed with rivers.

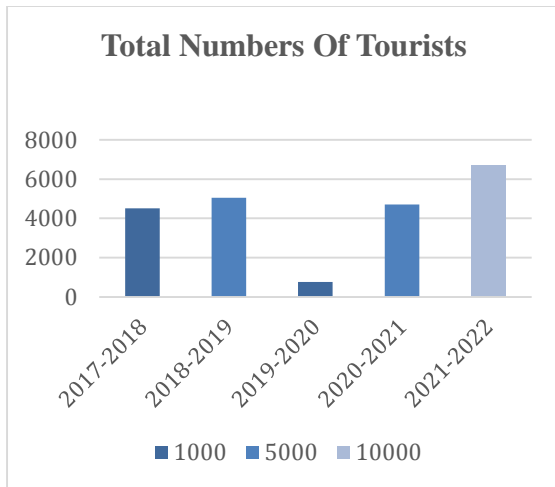
Transportation Facilities

Rail: There is no railway station near to Zarwani in less than 10 km. Nearest railway station rajpipla.
Road: State transport buses end private luxury coaches connects various centers of Gujarat and Maharashtra . It is situated 180 kms from Ahmedabad and 66 kms from Bharuch.
Local Transport: Hired mini buses from statue of unity.

Study Justification

- In this study area number of tourists visit the zarwani year by year.
- Site are full of natural resources and has a great potential for eco-tourism development.
- Best time to visit in monsoon.(July to September)

Year	Total Numbers of Tourist
2017-2018	4509
2018-2019	5043
2019-2020	766
2020-2021	4701
2021-2022	6689



(Source: Check post, Thawadia)

Existing Issues at Zarwani

Even though the number of visitors is growing daily, they are dissatisfied with the location due to a decline in tourism absence of tourist attractions.

- Environmental harm brought on the excessive usage of natural resources.
- Communication network is non-existent.
- No public restroom facilities are available
- There is no parking available for guests.
- Skilled labour shortage in hotels
- Not many site scenes have been developed.
- A venue for adventure tourism that is not properly managed
- Improper hospitality management.
- Lack of Adventure activities.
- Not available modern technology
- Problem of employment among local people

Tourism Circuits

The closest tourist destinations accessibility and connectivity are defined by the tourist circuit. In one tehsil or district, there is a tourist circuit made up of three or more locations. The study emphasises the discovery of a tourist destination close to Zarwani (eco campsite). Considerations for this circuit included its length, duration, and connectivity.

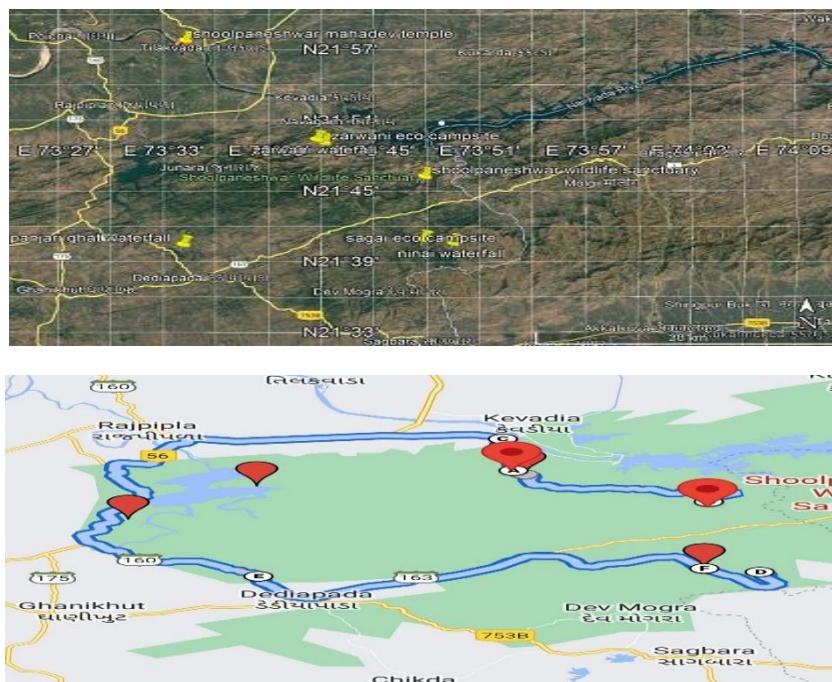


Figure 2 Circuit-1 (Zarwani - Zarwani waterfall - Shoolpaneshwar mahadev temple - Shoolpaneshwar wildlife sanctuary - Panjarighat waterfall - Ninai waterfall)

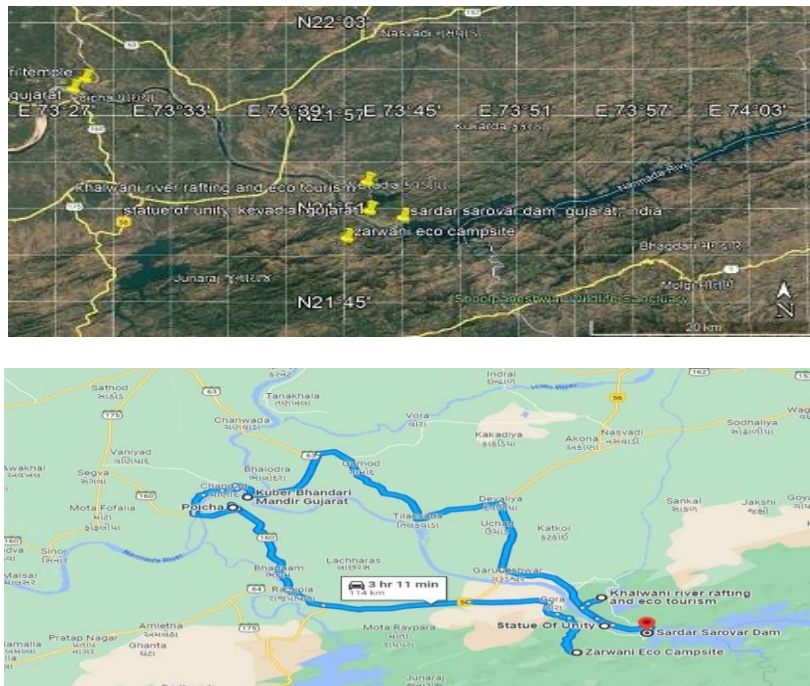


Figure 3 Circuit-2 (Poicha - Kuber Bhandari Temple - Khalwani river rafting – zarwani water fall – zarwani campsite – Sardar sarovar dam – Statue of unity)

Circuit 1	Circuit 2
Ninai waterfall (8:00am to 9:00 am)	Poicha (8:00am to 10:00am)
Sagaieco tourism (9:30 am to 11:30 pm)	Kuber Bhandari Temple (10:00am to 11:00)
Panjarighat waterfall (12:30 pm to 1:300pm)	Khalwani river rafting (1:00pm to 3:00pm)
Shoolpaneshwar wildlife sanctuary (2:00 pm to 4:30 pm)	Zarwani water fall (3:30 to 5:30pm)
Shoolpaneshwarmahadev temple(5:30 pm to 6:00 pm)	Night stay at zarwani eco campsite
Night stay at zarwani eco campsite	Second day at sardarsarovar dam (8:00 am to 9:00 am)
Second day spent at Zarwani waterfall	Statue of unity

II. Suggestion

The aforementioned issue limits the growth of the zarwani campsite in a sustainable and ecotourism manner. For the development of the zarwani as a destination for ecotourism, appropriate methods are required. For the development of the Zarwani campsite, some solutions are provided below to address these study-related issues.

- Providing locals with employment chances and establishing training facilities for them

III. CONCLUSION

The biggest industry on the planet now is tourism. Also, it has the capacity to generate the greatest number of jobs. It assists in generating significant foreign exchange without causing pollution. Geographical, sociological, and cultural

- Eco-friendly houses should be available as an alternative to concrete blocks.
- Parking should be allowed in a designated area.
- Birds will also be safeguarded if forests are given automatic protection as wildlife habitats.
- Directional and informational signage

factors all influence the tourism industry. Hence, it is connected to geography as a crucial human activity. The keystone of an economic development vehicle might be tourism. Currently, it is recognised that the tertiary sector's largest contributor is tourism. It makes up a significant



amount of global trade and is growing more quickly than tangible products.

Tourism has become highly organised industry, contributes in the major way to the national income, so the countries both developed & developing started focused on tourism development. Many work opportunities are offered to people by the tourism industry. It expands opportunities for millions of people in both the formal and unofficial sectors.

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