



Review of Zarwani Village an Eco-tourism Planning Proposal

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ABSTRACT: The belief that ecotourism may improve revenue creation without putting the environment in peril is one reason for its rising appeal. These goals, however, can fall short due to ecotourism trends that are either economically ineffective or environmentally damaging. To avoid putting ecotourism's original idea in jeopardy, cultural, environmental, and economic factors must be carefully taken into account when bringing it to a location. The study region offers numerous opportunities for ecotourism because of its extraordinary aesthetic appeal. The sparkling water of the autumn in the middle of a lush green forest will take a weary traveler's mind and body to the Middle Ages.

KEYWORDS: Tourism, Eco- tourism, potential site, Tourist, Tourism circuit

I. INTRODUCTION

"Tourism is a collection of activities, services, and performances which give a travel experience omitting transportation, accommodation, eating and drinking places, retail shops, and other services," the United Nations World Tourism Organization states. Businesses that offer hospitality and entertainment to people or groups travelling outside of one's house. Tourism is important for the fulfilment of many economies around the world. It boosts the revenue of the economy, creates lots of jobs and develops infrastructures. It enriches our organizations and pays for vital public services, such as education and law enforcement.

The tourism sector is one of the most prominent sectors, countries having a high flow of tourist shows a significant growth in their GDP and employment rate. Eco tourism brings the employment opportunities to the local people and educates the travelers to remove harmful activities like overgrazing or construction building near

natural environment. In recent years, tourism trend have emphasized on the distinction between socio-cultural value and economic values. The tourism sector is one of the most prominent sectors, countries having a high flow of tourist shows a significant growth in their GDP and employment rate. Eco tourism brings the employment opportunities to the local people and educates the travelers to remove harmful activities like overgrazing or construction building near natural environment. In recent years, tourism trend have emphasized on the distinction between socio-cultural value and economic values.

I. ECO- TOURISM

Ecotourism is a form of tourism involving visiting fragile, pristine, and relatively undisturbed natural areas. It is intended as a low-impact and often small scale alternative to standard commercial mass tourism. Ecotourism typically involves travel to destinations where flora, fauna, and cultural heritage are the primary attractions. Ecotourism pertains to a conscious and responsible effort to preserve the diversity of a naturally endowed region and sustaining its beauty and local culture. Ecotourism is intended to offer tourists an insight into the impact of human beings on the environment and to foster a greater appreciation of our natural habitats.

II. problem statement

The selected Study area zarvani has more potential for eco-tourism along with there is a lack of accommodation facilities, adventure activities, recreational activities etc. also the amount of tourists are probably lesser due to the absence of well developed eco-spot.



III. Study justification

Ecotourism has received much attention in recent years especially within the developing world. Ecotourism in simple terms means management of tourism and conservation of nature in a way so as to maintain a fine balance between the requirements of tourism and ecology on the one hand and needs of the local communities for jobs, new skills, income generating employment and a better status for women on the other. The study area provides ample 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.

Zarwani The spot must be above an elevation of 15.24 m, that tourist can have view of scenic beauties. There should be a river, dam, and waterfall near to the spot. There must be a dense to moderate amount of forest cover to feel like you are in the middle of nature and to have adventure. Tree covered areas are of medium significance. The spot must be connected by road. There should be some dining and lodging facilities, although those could be added later. There must be at least 200ha of level ground, preferably covered in forest, to build ecotourism infrastructure (tourist cottages/ rest houses, green hotel and restaurant, public convenience facilities, tourist information centre, camping ground, etc).

3.2 literature review

True ecotourism improves locals' cultural integrity while reducing the negative effects of conventional tourism on the environment. Therefore, you should promote environmental causes while on your eco-vacation. Recycling Energy efficiency Water conservation and Creation of employment opportunities for the local communities. Eco-tourism is divided into three distinct categories. These are: Three types of tourism exist 1) Nature tourism- based on the web of life or other living forms, 2) Adventure tourism-including athletic activities in varied natural settings), and 3) culture tourism-covering social and historical topics. Heritage of culture An effective economic substitute for environmental exploitation has emerged in the form of ecotourism. Ecotourism is a completely new method of travelling. The preservation of the environment, a sustainable economy, cultural diversity, and integrity, improvement, and instruction.

Characteristics of Eco-tourism

The ecology and wildlife must benefit

Sustainable benefits to local communities

It is an actual experience with the natural environment

3.3 Study Area Profile

The selected study area zarwani village in Narmada District of Gujarat State, India. It is 28 kms from Rajpipla towards Kevadia Colony at the Narmada Dam site. It is 7 kms from the Thawadia checkpoint. It is situated inside the Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary which is home to a gamut of flora & fauna. The wildlife attraction includes, wild sloth bears, hyena, various species of deers and wild dogs. One can also see the rhesus monkey and the barking deer or muntjac which are rarely found in other parts of the country. One can arrange for day picnics or treks with the help of the forest department, with the forest, waterfalls and other natural beauty within easy reach.

The place provides ample 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. Local guides are available at the site. Near by of zarwani are tungai hill station, shoolpaneshwar temple, sagai eco campsite, panjari waterfall and Mandan lake higher potential of tourist. At present scenario the amount tourist lesser because lack of infrastructure development. So zarwani area is required developed as eco tourism spot so that the natural beauty of area conserve.

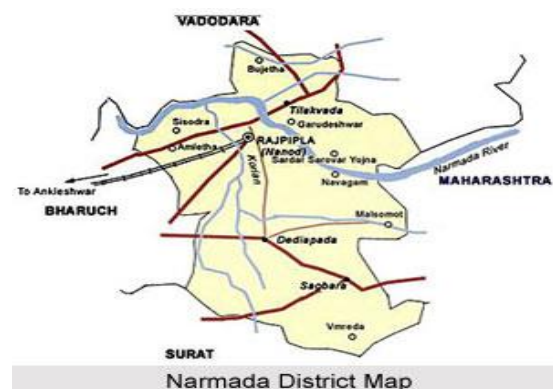




Figure 1 Zarwani village map

Tourist Flow of Eco- tourism Site

Year	Zarwani Eco-Campsite	Zarwani waterfall	Shoolapaneshwar Mahadev Temple
2019-2020	114	1066	2266
2020-2021	632	4701	5015
2021-2022	786	6689	6745

Table 1 Every year tourist data

Eco- tourism Attraction Places

1. Zarwani Waterfall

The Statue of Unity is located 12 km away, and the Zarvani Waterfall, a stunning waterfall at Zarvani Village in Kevadiya, is 15 km away. It is a well-known waterfall in Gujarat and one of the most popular stops on tour packages to Kevadiya.

One of Gujarat's most well-liked natural attractions for tourists and outdoor enthusiasts is the enduring and gorgeous Zarwani Waterfall, which is situated in the middle of the Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary. It drops from a height of about 25 metres into a pool. Since the water is so clear, one can see little fish at the bottom. Swimmers are welcome, as are those who just want to unwind and enjoy the peace and quiet. The waterfall is in full flow when it rains.

2. Zarwani Eco- Campsite

The Kevadia Colony of the Narmada Dam Site is close to the Zarwani Eco Campsite, which is around 28 km from Rajpipla. Wildlife is respected and safeguarded in this area.

People who enjoy the outdoors swarm to observe the endangered animals, including the Rhesus macaque and the barking deer. One would be able to have a beautiful camping experience with the help of the forest authorities.

3. Shoolapaneshwar Mahadev Temple

The old Shoolpaneshwar Temple is located in Maharashtra, five km upstream from the contemporary Sardar Sarovar Dam, near the confluence of the Narmada and Devganga rivers, close to the village of Manibeli.

This temple was well-known for its setting amid a dense forest and the stunning Shoolpaneshwar waterfall. It is also believed to be relatively close to the Bhrgu mountain. According to Skandpurana, the sacred temple is like an axe that atones for sins.

II. CONCLUSION

Today, tourism is the largest industry on the earth. Additionally, it has the greatest potential to create jobs. It contributes to large foreign exchange production without polluting the environment. Tourism is influenced by geographical, sociological, and cultural variables. As a result, it is linked to geography as an important human activity. The foundation of a tool for economic growth may be tourism. Currently, it is acknowledged that the tourism industry contributes significantly to the tertiary sector. It contributes significantly to international trade and is expanding more swiftly than material goods.

Since tourism is now a highly organised business and makes a significant

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