

Tourism Planning and Management Ecotourism: A Case of Dang District

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the Award of the Degree of
Master of Urban and Regional Planning

by

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JULY 2021

CERTIFICATE

Tourism Planning and Management Ecotourism: A Case of Dang District

The contents presented in this Thesis represent my original work and it has not been submitted for the award of any other Degree or Diploma anywhere else.

Himanshu Dineshbhai Garvit

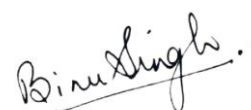
This Thesis is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the
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The present work has been carried out under our supervision and
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Abstract

The topic of this master's thesis is “Tourism Planning and Management Ecotourism: A Case of Dang District”. The aim was to analyze Eco-Tourism Potential of Dang District and context of local people and culture.

This study is about the current status of ecotourism at Dang district where it is being promoted as a regional development strategy. The results of the study show that the majority of the population knows the concept of ecotourism in the country. In addition, Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Andhra Pradesh are considered to be the most popular ecotourism destinations in India.

Ecotourism is one of the fastest expanding tourism markets. It has received much attention in developing countries and economically impoverished regions around the world. As an agent of change, ecotourism has been linked to sustainable development strategies and initiatives in many places.

However, ecotourism can induce a variety of both positive and negative environmental, cultural and socioeconomic impacts at a destination. Operating in its ideal form ecotourism provides the tourist with a quality nature experience, generates funds and support for conservation efforts, has minimal environmental impact and provides socioeconomic benefits to local host communities.

The study is intended to enhance the capacity of ecotourism to generate benefits for both the local communities and destinations (the protected areas), and thus contribute to the sustainable development of the region more generally. Planning direction and recommendations are offered based on the study findings and the salient ecotourism literature.



Dedication

Every challenging work needs self efforts as well as
guidance of elders especially those who were very close to my heart.

My humble effort I dedicate to my sweet and loving

My Father Dineshbhai J Ganvit & My Mother Madhuben D Ganvit,

Whose affection, love, encouragement and prays of day
and night make me able to get such success and honour,

Along with all hard working and respected

Teachers



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It is a genuine pleasure to express my deep sense of thanks and gratitude to my guides and mentors, Dr. Bhawana Vasudeva and Dr. Binu Singh. They have been an ideal teacher, mentor, and thesis supervisor, offering advice and encouragement with a perfect blend of insight and humour. Timely advice, meticulous scrutiny, scholarly advice and planner approach have helped me to a very great extent to accomplish this task. I would like to show immense gratitude to other faculty members who were always supportive with dynamic academic and professional approach.

I would like to thank my reviewers for supporting me giving their valuable inputs at every stage of my dissertation.

I would like to thank M.S.U., Vadodara for giving me an opportunity to work on this directed research project. Along with, I would also like to thank the Hansa Mehta Library for providing information for carrying out the dissertation.

Most importantly, I am grateful for my family's unconditional, unequivocal, and loving support.

Last but not the least I thank the Group members and friends who made it possible.



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Abbreviations

WTO	World Tourism Organization
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
GDP	Gross domestic product
FTA	Foreign Tourist Arrival
MICE	Meetings Incentives Conferences & Exhibitions
PA	Protected Areas
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IATA	International Air Transport Association
PATA	Pacific Asia Travel Association
CTO	Caribbean Tourism Organization
TCSP	Tourism Council of the South Pacific
SCDT	Sub-Committee on Tourism
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
TCU	Tourism Coordination Unit
SADCC	South African Development Coordination Conference
OECD	Economic Cooperation and Development
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produces



Chapter 1 - Introduction

In the 21st century, tourism becomes one of the fastest growing economic industries. Tourism is a “massive and complex interaction of people, who demand a wide range of services, infrastructure and inputs.” Over the past half century, tourism has opened many opportunities across the world. Tourism is a multi-sectorial economical driver for revenue generation for nation but it's also invites many challenges, complexities, issues and negative impacts on environment, culture and society.

One thought on tourism is “SMOKELESS INDUSTRY” which also generates negative environmental, social and cultural impacts. Tourism is an invisible export industry.

Till late 20th century main purpose of tourism was to sustain livelihood. But in today's era, amongst the various types and purpose of tourism, majority of the tourism driven developments are for the recreational and leisure purpose, which leads to negative impacts encompassing environmental degradation, pollution and other development induced impacts.

The southern region of Gujarat state is expecting rapid development in tourism, agriculture, horticulture, highway construction and hydroelectric development. This research evaluates the role of tourism development in Dang region with understanding of tourism impact on economy, social-culture and environment and providing direction towards integrated model of tourism development for sustainable development of Dang region.

This research took place in Dang district mostly around Saputara in cozy and calm valleys of Sahyadri hills of Western Ghats in Gujarat state which has potential of great diversity endowed with rare natural and cultural heritage, the lush green forests and enchanting waterfalls, the beautiful sunrise and sunset and the consistent salubrious climate accentuate the beauty of the region which offers many forms of tourism characterized by cultural tourism, pilgrimage tourism, adventure tourism, eco-tourism, and wildness tourism.

The mountain range has potential to attract large numbers of domestic as well as foreign tourists. The state government of Gujarat is promoting tourism exclusively as a tool for economic development for the Dang region through various initiatives, policies and concessions.

1.1 – Background/Hypothesis

1.1.1 History of tourism

India is a centre of two ancient civilizations of the world called the Indus valley civilization, and the Aryan civilization. Tourism development in India started in the early sixties. By that time most of the other countries have achieved a remarkable progress in this area and has exploited to maximum possible extent. The best way to introduce India as a tourist destination to foreigners is that 'India is a country of all seasons and all reasons'. India's tourism resources have always been considered immense. The geographical features are diverse, colorful and varied. As such the resource potential is so much that it can cater to all kinds and tastes of tourists.

India has an ancient tradition of tourism. It existed as an industry in the informal sector in ancient times and was indulged in by all classes of people. Mark Twain aptly remarked about India on 'India' [National Tourism Policy 2002] that "India is one country that is endowed with an imperishable interest for alien prince and alien peasant, for the lettered and the ignorant, the wise and the fool, the rich and the poor, the bonded and the free – one land that all men desire to see and once seen, by even a glimpse, would not give the glimpse for all the shows of all the rest of the globe combined." The unity of India lies in its diversity – people bound together by centuries of common traditions, faith and philosophy [Pran Nath, Sushma 1993].

Indian tourism industry has recorded a phenomenal growth especially from 1990s in terms of both international and domestic tourists arrivals [Honnappa, Ramakrishna 2006]. The ministry of Indian tourism has launched a new programme called 'Athithi Devo Bhavah' which means guest is god. The inspiration behind this expression is to respect because; respect has always been an essential part of Indian soul. Tourism,

which is the third largest foreign exchange earner in India, has started gaining prominence to the public agenda only in recent years. Many countries in the world are relying on tourism as one of the fastest growing sectors. In the Chief Ministers' conference held on October 2001 [National Tourism Policy 2002] the Prime Minister of India, Shri. Atal Bihari Vajpayee had stated that "Tourism is a major phenomenon of economic growth in major parts of the world. Many countries have transformed their economies using the tourism potential the fullest" "tourism has the potential to create different types of employment in various sectors – from the most specialized to the unskilled and what India needs is the generation of massive productive employment opportunities ".

Tourism is one of the few industries which generates high levels of economic output, with minimum investments and has immense socioeconomic development potential. Indian tourism industry has recorded a phenomenal growth particularly from 1990's [Sathyanarayana, Ramu 2006] in terms of both international and domestic visitor arrivals. A noticeable change in the holidaying trend was reported both the international and domestic tourists showed an inclination towards adventure sports. India is slowly but surely awakening to its tourism potential. The outcome of many studies that has been done about tourism states that India is best suited for all kinds of tourism rural, cultural, eco-tourism, spiritual, sports and adventure tourism. With small countries like Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand are all ready major tourist destinations; India has to struggle to promote itself to the world tourists [Revathy 2008].

The Gujarat, India's westernmost and most industrialized arm of the country, belongs to the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi, stronghold of Jainism and Hinduism, is one of its least visited and most colorful state in India. The origin of tourism in the state is knotted with the Ancient eriod i.e., earliest civilizations of India. The earliest civilization flourished here around 3500 BC when the people from North and Northwest migrated to India. The spinning cotton into yarn and weaving it into cloth become an important item of trade as well as for tourism for the Indus people along the ports of Cambay & Kutch coast to distant cities of Mesopotamia. Today, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Jamnagar, Mahesana etc. are blooming as a commercial

center for main tourism activity. Even the major religious centers such as Dwarka, Palitana, Sun Temple, Lord Shiva's temple were main attractions, pulled tourists from all over the world. Later, as the movement of people caught momentum for different purposes the frequency of incoming and outgoing tourists also fluctuated. The exchange foreign currencies played a very important role in the economic development of the region. In recent times the concept of tourism has undergone a big change. Tourism basket now consists of numerous packages to sustain the tourist

interest. The heritage tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, sports tourism, health tourism, pleasure tourism, recreational tourism etc, have all become very fashionable. In recent years whatever can attract a visitor with his purse open for spending becomes a tourist and the purpose for which he comes becomes the type of tourism. Places and areas receiving a steady flow of tourists are observed to experience a quick thrift and a big cultural transformation. Every rupee brought in and spend locally contributes to the local earning. This is why tourism has been given the status of industry. So, looking to the earnings by the tourism industry the state government formulated a long list of policies to boost the tourism in the state. The policy maker's realizes about the economic importance of tourism activity. The tourism has wide spectrum phenomena. Authorities taking now more interests in developing the new different types of tourist centers for entertainment, leisure, recreation etc. The development of various natural parks one of them the Sasan-Gir Sanctuary, where one might see the nearly extinct Asiatic lions. The Bhuj, with its narrow alleys, carved balconies, old palaces and royal mausoleum is the most remote & charismatic area of Gujarat. This is also famous for its long Royal history, the vibrant colours of village life, its music, dance and crafts and the welcoming smiles of the Gujarati people.

Today the tourism development does not remain to only economic strategies but also in the social relation (Modern period). The development of Eco-tourism will bolster employment generation. It is directly related to the economic & societal upgrading. So, the entrepreneur's strategies to develop socially & economically deprived areas by providing certain infrastructure and basic amenities to boost tourism there. Banking on the rich traditions of art, craft and culture in the Gujarat

villages and aiming at the sustainable tourism development. The village destinations will be marketed based on rich traditions, crafts, accommodation, cuisine, hygiene and other basic amenities etc. their accessibility, environmental issues, Safety law and order situation (for both the local population as well as tourists), etc. There are number of rural areas have been identified based on their core competency in handicrafts, handlooms and culture, close to existing destinations and circuits. The Ecotourism will bolster employment and revenue generation at the local level.

1.1.2 What is tourism?

The definition given by the World Tourism Organization in 1994 is, "Travelling comfortably by a group of people with a clear intention of going away from home or going away from home for not less than 24 hours and not more than 1 year from their place of residence or business place to remove boredom from normal life, is called tourism." The goal for tourism development must be to "Maximizing positive impact and minimizing negative impacts." The impacts of tourism described as following (WORLD TRAVEL AND TOURISM, 2019). The beauty of nature lies in its variety which indeed is endless. So is the timeless desire in the human beings to appreciate the nature from the bottom of their heart.

This is why since ancient times explorers, discoverers and travelers undertook adventurous journeys in spite of all difficulties they came across. The underlying idea of visiting new places to appreciate their beauty, in course of time, has given birth to a modern industry called tourism. It is the job of tourism industry to spot such places of beauty and interest and bring people and places physically closer to one another by providing every facility and comfort. Thus, natural scenery, favorable weather and climate and cultural heritage are used for area development through promotion of tourism. In Sanskrit, 'Paryatan' means leaving one's residence to travel for the sake of rest and for seeking knowledge. 'Deshatan' is another word which means travelling for economic benefits. 'Tirthatan' is the third equivalent which means travelling for religious purposes. All the three words convey the meaning and concept of tourism much more appropriately.

UNWTO, 2008 Defines tourism as, “Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes.” “A person who travels in India on foreign passport for a minimum period of 24 hours and the maximum period of 6 months is a tourist provided he or she does neither settle nor gets employed in this country.” It applies to international tourists. Tourism as a modern term is applicable to both international and domestic tourists. It is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal place of work and residence. Such a pleasure-seeking tourist is a traveler moving from place to place or visiting the same place time and again. Tourism sector is classified mainly in six stake-holder’s groups (SWARBROOK, 1919).



Figure 1-1: Tourist Sector Classification

1.1.3 Who is tourist?

The World trade organization (WTO) and the OECD Tourism committee established that international tourists should be classified by the purpose of their visit under one of the following groups, the first is pleasure, recreation or holiday, and the second is business, visiting friends and relatives, health or religion.



Is anyone who travels to places other than the one in which is his habitual residence, outside of their everyday environment, for a period of at least one night but not more than one year and whose usual purpose is different from the exercise of any remunerated activity in the place to which he goes. Someone who travels for pleasure and recreation and exchange of culture.

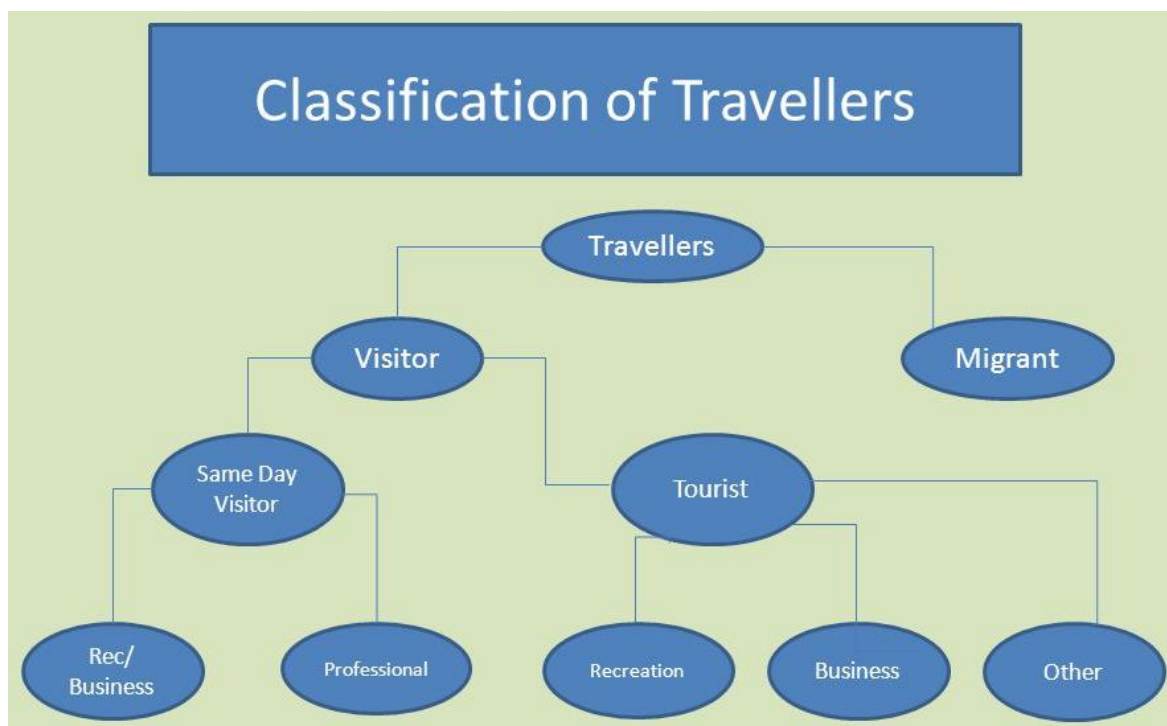


Figure 1-2: Classification of Travellers

1.1.4 Classification of tourism

1. WTO (World Trade Organization) has classified three types of Tourism: -
Domestic Tourism: It consists of residents visiting within their own country. No formalities are required in this kind of travel.
2. Inbound Tourism: Comprises non- residents travelling into a country of their choice.
3. Outbound Tourism: Comprises residents of a nation travelling out to foreign country.

These three basic forms of tourism can be in turn being combined to derive three categories of tourism.

1. Internal Tourism: This comprises domestic and inbound tourism.
2. National Tourism: domestic and outbound tourism.
3. International Tourism: inbound and outbound tourism

CLASSIFICATION OF TOURISM

1. Classified as region of tourism
2. Classified as number of tourists
3. Classified as duration of tourism
4. Classified as seasonal tourism
5. Classified as purpose of tourism
6. Classified on basis of attraction
7. Classified as approach towards tourism

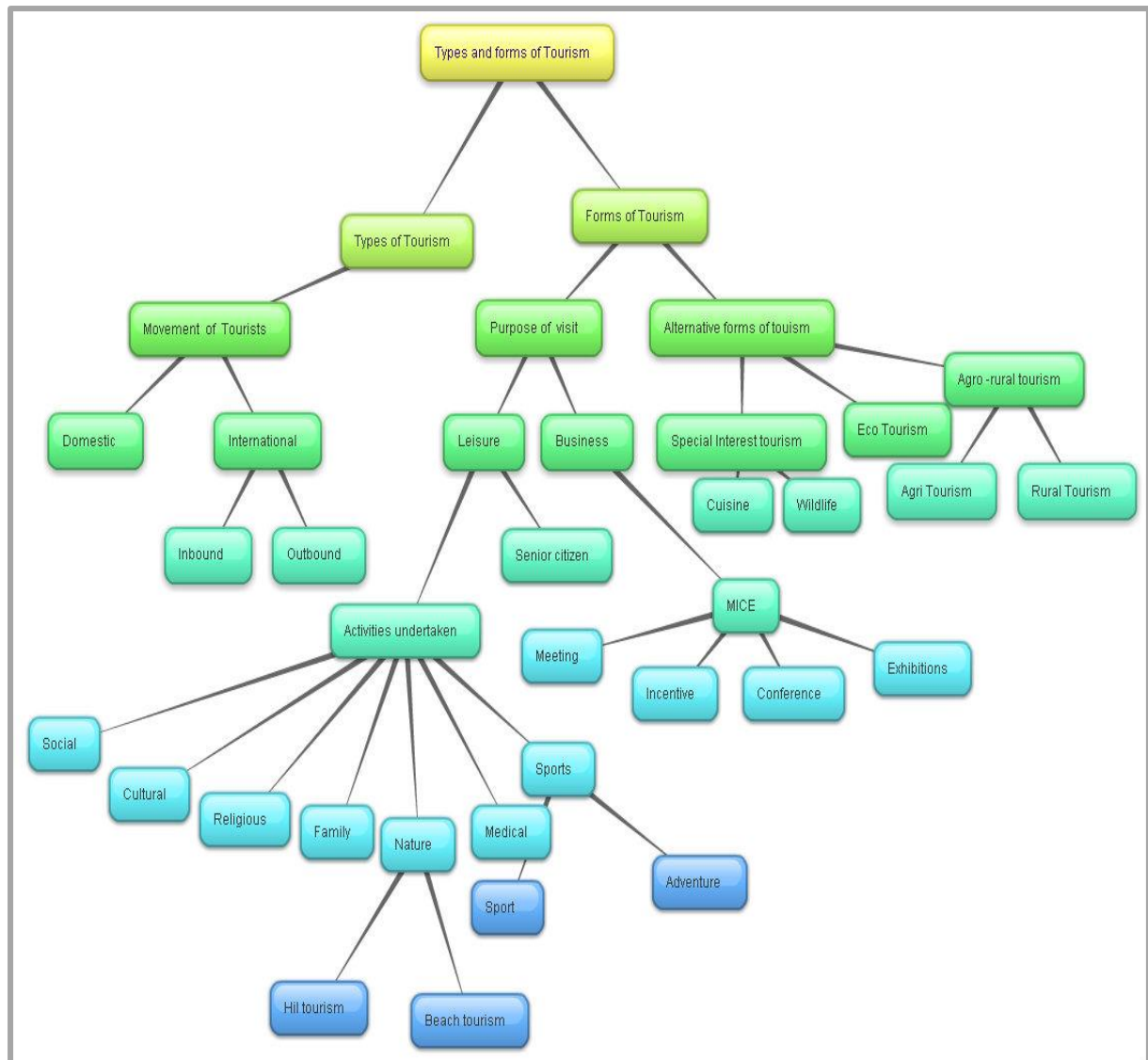


Figure 1-3: Types and terms in tourism

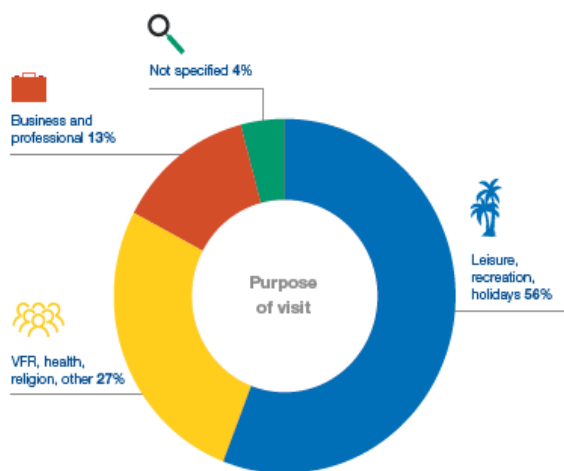
1.1.5 Tourism typology globally

- The share of air travel has increased from 46% in 2000 to 58% in 2018,
- While land transport has decreased from 49% to 39% in the same period.
- Leisure travel is the main purpose of visit in all world regions except the Middle East, where visiting friends and relatives, or for health or religious purposes predominate.

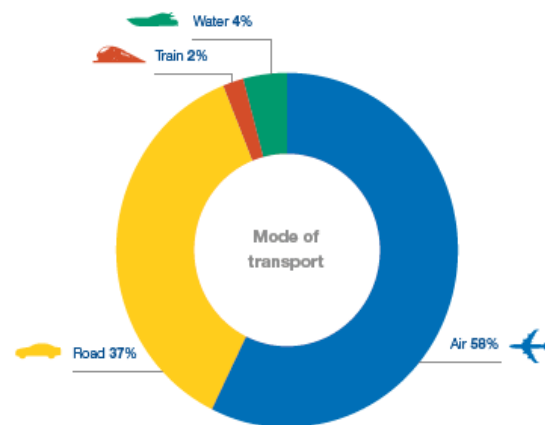
WHY TOURISM MATTERS



Tourism is more than you imagine!



Purpose of visit, 2018 (% share)
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).



Mode of transport, 2018 (% share)
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).



Figure 1-4: Travel & tourism regional performance, 2018

1.1.6 WTO Guidelines for Tourism Development

The World Tourism Organization emphasis on having a sustainable development approach for tourism planning at all levels. The WTO publication on National and Regional Tourism Planning states:

"The sustainable development approach to planning tourism is acutely important because most tourism development depends on attractions and activities related to the natural environment, historic heritage and cultural pattern of areas. If these resources are degraded or destroyed, then the tourism areas cannot attract tourists and tourism will not be successful. More generally, most tourists seek destinations that have a high level of environmental quality – they like to visit places that are attractive, clean and neither polluted nor congested. It is also essential that residents of the tourism area should not have to suffer from a deteriorated environment and social problems."

To achieve sustainable development (implying conservation of tourism resources for continuous use in future while bringing benefits to the present society) the WTO lays stress on three aspects:

1. Environment planning approach must be adopted as a basic technique. This means environmental surveys, analysis and considerations in deciding the most appropriate forms of tourism and the location of development.
2. Community based tourism approach should be set forth "as a policy approach at national and regional levels" and applied at the local levels. The more the involvement of local communities in tourism planning, the more would be the acceptability of tourism in the area. One would also receive more co-operations from locals in conserving the tourism resources of the area.
3. Quality tourism approach offers "good value for money" in relation to offering tourist attractions, facilities and services. It is arrived at attracting such tourists who respect the local environment, culture and resources.

Both, long term as well as strategic planning approaches should be adopted for tourism planning. These approaches should further take into consideration a combination of the top down as well as the bottom up approaches as per the

requirements. In the former approach the central authority develops the plan to be followed by locals. On the other hand, when the locals decide the type of tourism development they want and it is adjusted in national or regional planning, the approach is a bottoms-up one. One should also keep in mind that the approaches should be flexible as well as, responsive to change. Creativity, imagination, innovation and feasibility are some of key words that must be remembered while adopting any approach to tourism planning.

1.1.7 Tourism typology India

Travel and Tourism in India is an integral part of Indian tradition and culture. In ancient times, travel was primarily for pilgrimage –as the holy places dotting the country attracted people from different parts of the world. People also traveled to participate in large scale feasts, fairs and festivals in different parts of the country.

In such a background, cultural tradition was developed where ‘Athithi Devo Bhava’ (the guest is god) and ‘Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam’ (the world is one family) became bywords of Indian social behavior. The beauty of India’s cultural heritage and the richness of nature’s endowments make India tourists paradise. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru often remarked, “Welcome a Tourist and send back a friend”.



India - Contribution of travel and tourism to GDP as a share of GDP IS 9.3 %

Amongst Top 15 Countries in terms of Contribution to GDP

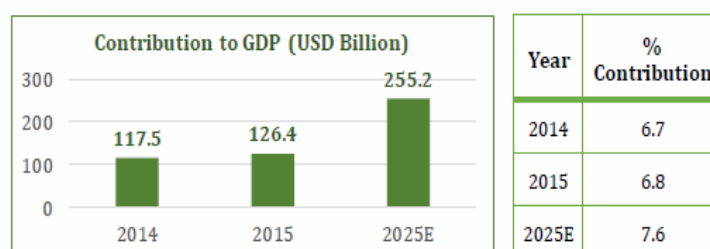


Figure 1-5: Contribution to GDP

Expected to grow at a rate of 7.3% per annum (2015 to 2025).

Amongst Top 20 Countries in terms of Foreign Visitor Spending

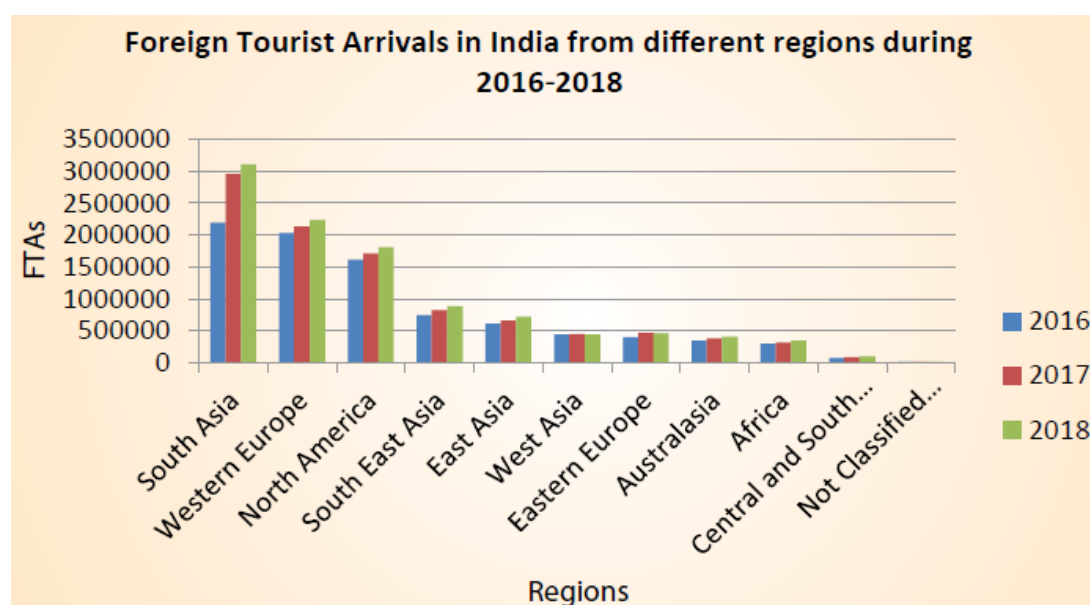


Figure 1-6: Foreign Tourist Arrival (2016 - 2018)

The percentage share in FTAs in India during 2018 was the highest for South Asia (29.40%) followed by Western Europe (21.25%) North America (17.12%), South East Asia (8.40%), East Asia (6.86%), Eastern Europe (4.41%), West Asia (4.26%), Australasia (3.91%), Africa (3.33%) central and South America (0.96%). The above graph gives the trends in FTAs in India during the last three years from all the regions.

1.1.8 Tourism typology Gujarat



Figure 1-7: Gujarat tourism at glance

Gujarat has over 3500 years of history, natural & cultural delights, beaches, fairs & festivals, temples, spiritual sites coupled with the warmth & hospitality of its people.

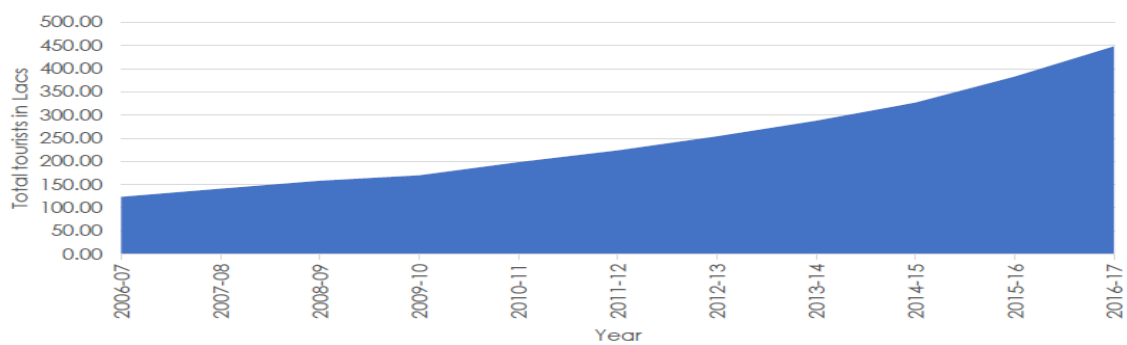


Figure 1-8: Gujarat tourism arrival

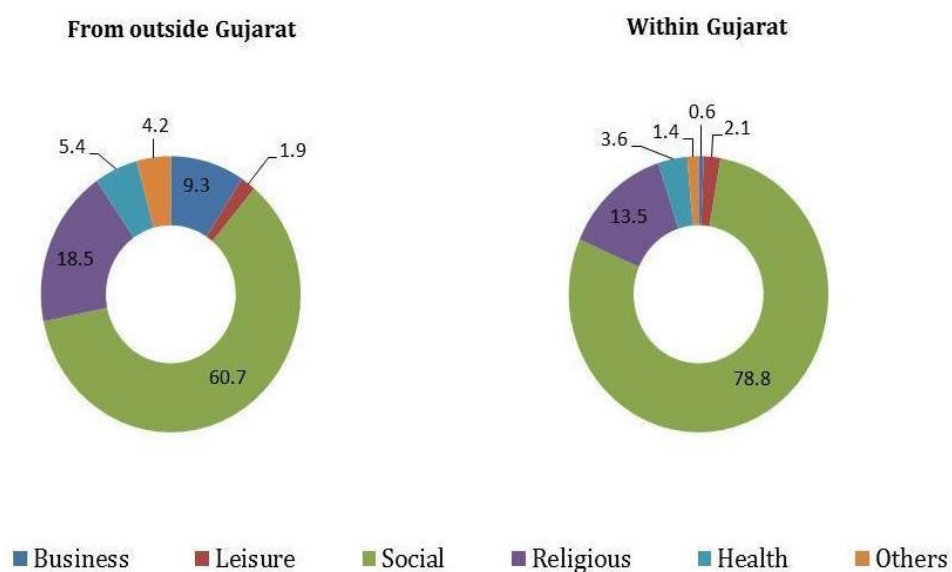
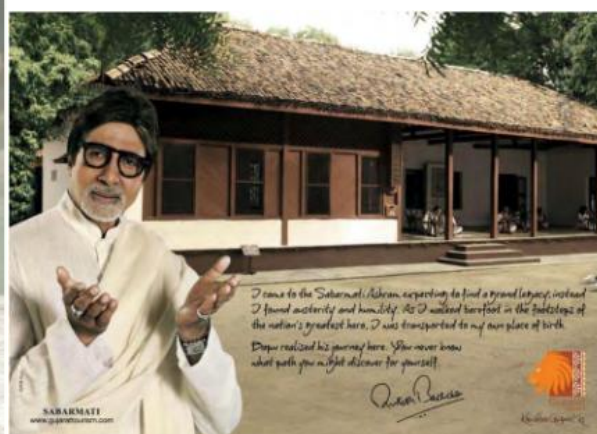


Figure 1-9: Types of tourism in Gujarat

GUJARAT Contribution of travel and tourism to GDP as a share of GDP IS 7.9 %.

Gujarat is bestowed with great geographical diversity

Ethereal Salt-Encrusted Desert	Languid Valleys
Expansive Wetlands	Arid Grasslands
Pristine Beaches	Lush Forests



'Khushboo Gujarat Ki' campaign by Mr. Amitabh Bachchan has reinforced Gujarat as a tourist destination and contributed to the increasing tourist flow into the State. The popular marketing campaign has generated a lot of interest in the tourists.



Figure 1-10: Diverse Tourist Attractions

Vibrant Fairs & Festivals

Festivals	Fairs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Navratri • Polo Utsav • Rann Utsav • International • Kite Festival • Don Festival • Boat Festival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kavant Fair • Tarnetar Fair • Bhavnath Fair • Chitra-Vichitra Fair • Bhadrapad Ambaji Fair • Vautha Fair • Dang Darbar

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panch Mahotsav • Sasan Festival • ModeraDance Festival • Adalaj Water Festival • Paragliding Festival • Shetrunjay Festival • Sabarmati Festival • Monsoon Festival • Tanariri Festival • Beach Festival 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shamlaji Fair
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One of the most popular and rapidly picking up trends in the tourism sector is ecotourism. Ecotourism is the idea of travelling in order to appreciate the cultural and natural history of the environment, taking care not to disturb the integrity of the ecosystem, while creating economic opportunities that make conservation and protection of natural resources advantageous to the local people.

Ministry of Tourism has taken up the initiative of identification, diversification, development and promotion of niche tourism products of the country like Cruise, Adventure, Medical, Wellness, Golf, Polo, Meetings Incentives Conferences & Exhibitions (MICE), Eco-tourism, Film Tourism, Sustainable Tourism etc. to overcome 'seasonality' challenge in tourism and to promote India as a 365 days destination.

Gujarat is one of the leading states in India with rich and varied ecotourism sites. No wonder domestic tourism in Gujarat is on the rise! "Yes, Gujarat had around 4.5 crore travellers last year, an increase by 17 per cent from the past two years. Out of them, 98 per cent were domestic tourists and two per cent were foreign tourists," says Jenu Devan, managing director and commissioner, Gujarat Tourism. The Gujarat government also has a huge role to play here. The government is undertaking several collaborative efforts between the forest and tourism departments in a bid to realize the state's potential for ecotourism. "A lot of attention is being given to promoting ecotourism in Gujarat. And various factors like protecting and

conserving our heritage and nature sites, ensuring cleanliness, provision of necessary amenities apart from marketing and improvement in infrastructure has resulted in the growth of tourism in the state,” says Devan.

While domestic tourism is on the rise, the number of tourists visiting the state from abroad is also likely to increase. “We are working hand in hand with the forest department on ecotourism. While Saputara and Dang have been developed, we are trying to develop more such hubs,” adds Devan.

1.2 Ecotourism

Ecotourism is defined as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education".

- Ecotourism is about uniting conservation, communities, and sustainable travel.
- Ecotourism is a growing segment of the global tourism industry that is making significant positive contributions to the environmental, social, cultural and economic well-being of destinations and local communities around the world. Offering market-linked long-term solutions, ecotourism provides effective economic incentives for conserving and enhancing bio-cultural diversity and helps protect the natural and cultural heritage of our beautiful planet. By increasing capacity building opportunities, ecotourism is also an effective vehicle for empowering local communities around the world to fight against poverty and to achieve sustainable development.

This flow chart explains the relation of ecotourism to sustainability

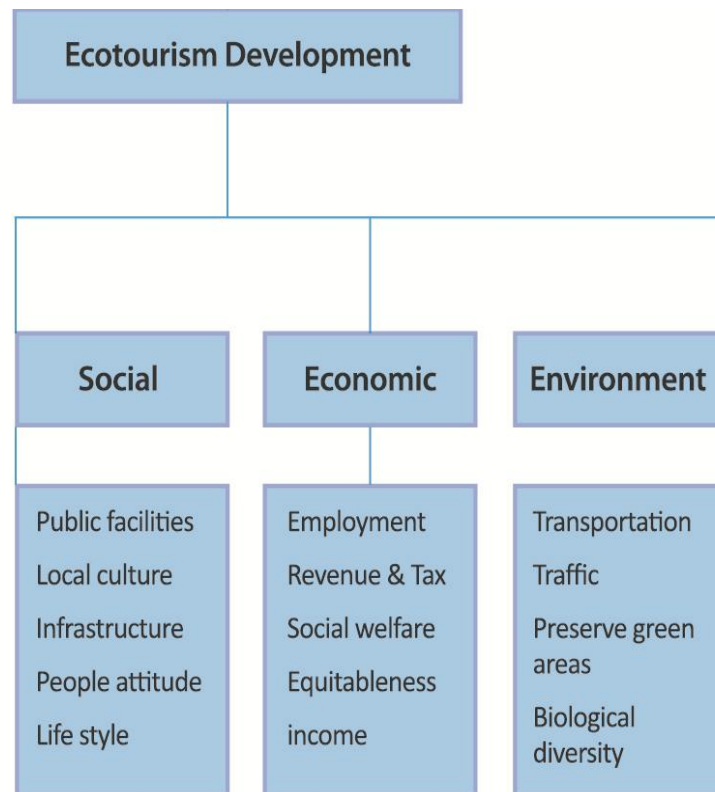


Figure 1-11: relation of ecotourism to sustainability

1.2.1 Eco-tourism main components

- Minimal degradation of environment.
- Build environmental and cultural awareness and respect
- Provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts
- Provide direct financial benefits for conservation
- Provide financial benefits and empowerment for local people
- Deliver memorable interpretative experiences to visitor.
- Construct and operate low impact facilities.

Raise sensitivity to host countries, political, environmental, and social climate eco-tourism is has various interpretations, criteria, such as benefits to local people, support for conservation, low scale development, low visitor volume and educational experience if tourism develops in these regions as an eco-tourism centre, it can bring various economic benefits to the local population.



Benefits of Ecotourism

- Its ability to provide **high quality tourism experiences**.
- Its ability to stimulate national and/or local **economic development**. (Wells, 1997)
- Its ability to **diversify/complement** the economic base. (Notzke, 1999);
- Its ability to create **social benefits and infrastructure improvements**. (Brandon, 1996);
- Its ability to generate funds for the **management and conservation of natural areas**. (Weaver, 1998);
- Its ability to provide economic justification for **protection of natural resources**. (Boo, 1990);
- Its ability to foster environmental **awareness/values and support for conservation**, among both local residents and tourists, through on-site educational opportunities. (Ross et al., 1999a); and

- Its ability to promote **cultural preservation**. (Slinger, 2000).

Potential Indicators of the Relationships at an Ecotourism Destination

1. Communities & Protected Areas (PA)/Resources

- Degree of dependence on PA resources
- Local attitudes towards conservation
- Extent of local participation in conservation/planning
- Nature of relationships between locals and PA staff
- Presence of integrated use zones
- Local benefits from resource protection

2. Communities & Ecotourism

- Number of locals employed in tourism-related jobs
- Number of tourism-related entrepreneurs
- Local attitudes towards tourism's impact and tourists
- Local health and education levels
- Quality of roads, transport and other infrastructure
- Nature of local-tourist interactions and opportunities to

3. Protected Areas/Resources & Ecotourism

- Entrance fee charged
- Tourism revenues contribution to conservation
- Passive and active interpretive opportunities available
- Quality of PA infrastructure and interpretive services
- Tourist support for conservation (transformative values)

1.3 Approach to Tourism Planning

Planning is the process of setting goals, selecting alternative courses or action to achieve those goals, implementing the chosen alternative and evaluating the choices to find out if it is successful. Planning is the key to the success of any activity.

In tourism, success is neither guaranteed nor permanent. Many areas have experienced tourism cycles which start with few rich visitors, proceed through a series of expansion programs, attain saturation, then go into decline. If an eventual decline is to be avoided, responsible planning and management are essential. A tourism plan and development program can provide guidelines for areas in which government and the private sectors have little or no experience on how to develop these areas.

Since tourism is a complex, multisectoral activity, a tourism plan is necessary to coordinate the different sectors to better service the needs of tourism and the general public. Through an integrated tourism plan, the various direct and indirect economic benefits of tourism can be achieved.

A responsible tourism plan is a means to attain environmental conservation objectives through the development of tourist attractions, facilities, and infrastructure. A careful tourism plan is a means to achieve cultural conservation objectives and produce sociocultural benefits. A good tourism plan is a means in which the natural and cultural resources for tourism are maintained, not destroyed, in the development process. The right type of tourism plan can be used to invigorate poorly developed tourism destinations. Following are some approaches towards development of tourism:

- **Systems Approach:** Requires that adequate information about the system is available to understand and analyze it.
- **Comprehensive Approach:** All aspects of tourism development are analyzed and planned on a broad scope.
- **Integrated Approach:** Tourism is planned and developed as an integrated system within itself and integrated into the overall plan and development pattern of the area.
- **Environmental and Sustainable Approach:** Tourism is planned, developed and managed in such a way that the natural and cultural resources are not

used up so that they are available for continuous and permanent use in the future. Carrying capacity analysis is an important technique used in the environmental and sustainable approach.

- **Community Approach:** Planning is for the residents of the area. The local residents should be given the opportunity to participate in the planning of their community's future development and express their opinion on the type of community they want to live in.
- **Implementable Approach:** Tourism plan, policies and recommendations are expressed in a practical and achievable manner.
- **Systematic Approach:** Tourism planning is based on an orderly arrangement of activities.

1.3.1 Levels of tourism planning

Planning for tourism has been an oft-cited concept. It is yet to be properly operationalized. The ideological foundations of society influence the planning process. This has its strengths and limitations. For example, market-based economies rely on the private sector and elements of capitalism for economic growth and development. Planning, in that context is often seen as a tool for the enhancement of the developmental opportunities. However, the profits of development in market-based economies are unevenly shared. On the other hand, in centrally planned economics where the state holds all property rights, well formulated plans may fail to produce expected results. The reason given for this is the absence of individual incentives. To be effective, planning involves a commitment from diverse interest groups which could be many. These groups may even have conflicting interests. The Challenge here is to see tourism development planning process move in an orderly direction. This, at times, would require taking a compromising position without giving up the overall developmental objective. In this Unit we discuss the various levels and types of planning in tourism. This Unit also deals with the role of both, public and private sectors in this regard.

Ideally, tourism should be planned as one element in a comprehensive manner. More commonly, however, tourism planning is done independently without recognizing it as an integrated sector. Tourism plans are, thus, prepared at various

levels. Each of these levels focuses on a different degree of specificity. Although, not always possible to achieve, planning should be done in a sequence from general to specific. This is because general levels provide the framework and guidance for preparing specific plans. The various levels of tourism planning are as follows:

- International Level
- National Level
- Regional Level
- Destination Level
- Site Level

1.3.2 International Level

This level of planning is concerned mostly with:

- International transportation services
- The flow and tour programming of tourists among different countries
- Development of major attraction features and facilities in nearby countries
- Multi country marketing strategies and promotion programs

Some limited tourism planning, marketing and co-operative activities generally take place at the international level through organizations such as the WTO (World Tourism Organization) and its regional commissions, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), some other United Nations agencies and their regional commissions, the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), the Caribbean Tourism Organization (CTO), the Tourism Council of the South Pacific (TCSP), the Sub-Committee on Tourism (SCDT) of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Tourism Coordination Unit (TCU) of the South African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and the tourism committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). However, the major general-purpose global tourism organization is the WTO, an inter-governmental organization. The WTO has been designated by the United Nations as the executing agency for United Nations sponsored tourism related projects.

The international planning level is rather weak because it depends on the cooperation of individual countries. However, it is nonetheless important for special. Function activities and is receiving encouragement from international agencies through their sponsorship of regional tourism projects.

1.3.3 National Level

The national level of tourism planning is what takes place within a country at the behest of its government. However, an ideal situation in this would be to involve the private sector, public sector and also public opinion. The national level of tourism planning is focused on several elements like:

- Defining tourism objectives
- Tourism policy
- A physical structure plan including identification of major tourist attractions, designation of tourism development regions, international access points and the internal transportation network of facilities and services
- Establishing service standards for various components of tourism industry
- The general amount, types and quality level of accommodation and other tourist facilities and services required
- Establishing tourism information systems
- The major tour routes in the country and their regional connections
- Tourism organizational structures, taxation, legislation and investment policies
- Tourism marketing: research, strategies and promotion programs
- Human resource development, education and training programs
- Facility development and design standards
- Socio-cultural, environmental and economic considerations and impact analysis
- National level implementation techniques, including long term and short-term development strategies and project programming; and Research to understand tourism impacts.

1.3.4 Regional Level

The regional level of tourism planning is for one region of a country. This can be a state, a province or a tourist circuit (like a group of islands, special areas like the Buddhist circuit, etc.). However, regional plans are formulated within the broader framework of the national tourism policy and plan, provided it exists in a country. At the same time absence of a national level plan should not come in the way of regional planning. Regional planning focuses on the elements of:

- Regional policy
- Regional access and the internal transportation network of facilities and services
- Type and location of tourist attractions
- Location of tourism development areas including resort areas
- Amount, type and location of tourist accommodation and other tourist facilities and services
- Regional level environmental, socio -cultural and economic considerations and impact analyses
- Regional level education and training programs
- Marketing strategies and promotion programs
- Organizational structures, legislations, taxations, regulations and investment policies
- Implementation techniques including project programming and regional regulations
- Tourist facility development and design standards may also be accounted for at this level of planning.

The regional level of tourism planning is, of course, more specific than the national level, although the degree of specificity at both levels depends on the size of the country or region. For a small country, the national plan may be at the same level of detail as regional plan in a larger country. Moreover, small countries may not need both national and regional planning. Much of regional planning is done for administrative regions. However, it should be based where possible, on logical tourism development regions. This should be regardless of whether these coincide with administrative boundaries or not.

1.3.5 Destination Level

In some countries or regions, there is need for sub-regional or local level planning. This is more specific than the regional level planning. This level of planning is also called destination/zonal planning. For planning purposes, a destination zone is defined as a geographic area containing critical mass of development that satisfies traveler objectives. A critical mass of tourism development implies a large and diverse enough amount of attractions and services to meet the needs and desires of several travel market segments. For example, a destination that contains attractions for both business and leisure markets would be most successful.

The components of a destination plan will depend on the situation of the destination. However, it would include tourist attraction features, general location and services, access to the destination, its internal transportation network, other infrastructure considerations and relevant institutional factors. The role of local bodies is becoming increasingly important for this level of planning.

1.3.6 Site Level

The most popular planning today is at the site level, i.e., individual property development. All three sectors businesses, non-profit organizations and government agencies have increasingly employed professionals to plan and design their properties. Gradually, professional forms of architecture, engineering and planning have found opportunities in the tourism field. Owners of lands have increasingly engaged the services of professionals to plan a wide range of facilities, services and

attractions. Perhaps the most popular approach is by the larger firms bringing together several specialists depending upon the need of the project. For example, some projects require design and planning teams that include historians, golf course specialists and exhibit experts, as well as the traditional design specialists.

The demand for resorts and other specific attractions has generated the need for new forms of cooperation and guidelines between the decision makers and the designers/planners at the site level for tourism development.

1.4 – Research problems & Research question

Problem Identification

- To identify the gaps and weaknesses in the existing tourism development in destination regions, to explore the tourism that acts to promote local economy, socio-cultural changes and life style of its residents.
- Promote cultural and heritage value of the country to generate livelihoods in the identified regions, to identify the issues and challenges for sustainable tourism development in the study area.
- Development of rural tourism strategies and policies of organization with new or renewed regional tourism.

Research Question

1. How does ecotourism help the local community?
2. How to give a place with rich ecology but less reorganization , An income generating tourist spot by not disturbing its environment ?

1.5 – Aim & Objectives

Aim

- To analyze Eco-Tourism Potential of Dang District and context of local people and culture.

Objectives

- To enhance income generating activities for the tourist spot of dang district.
- To revitalize the rich cultural and traditional value of the local people.
- To examine existing Tourism scenario of the area & identify potential and issues of Dang for Eco-tourism purpose.

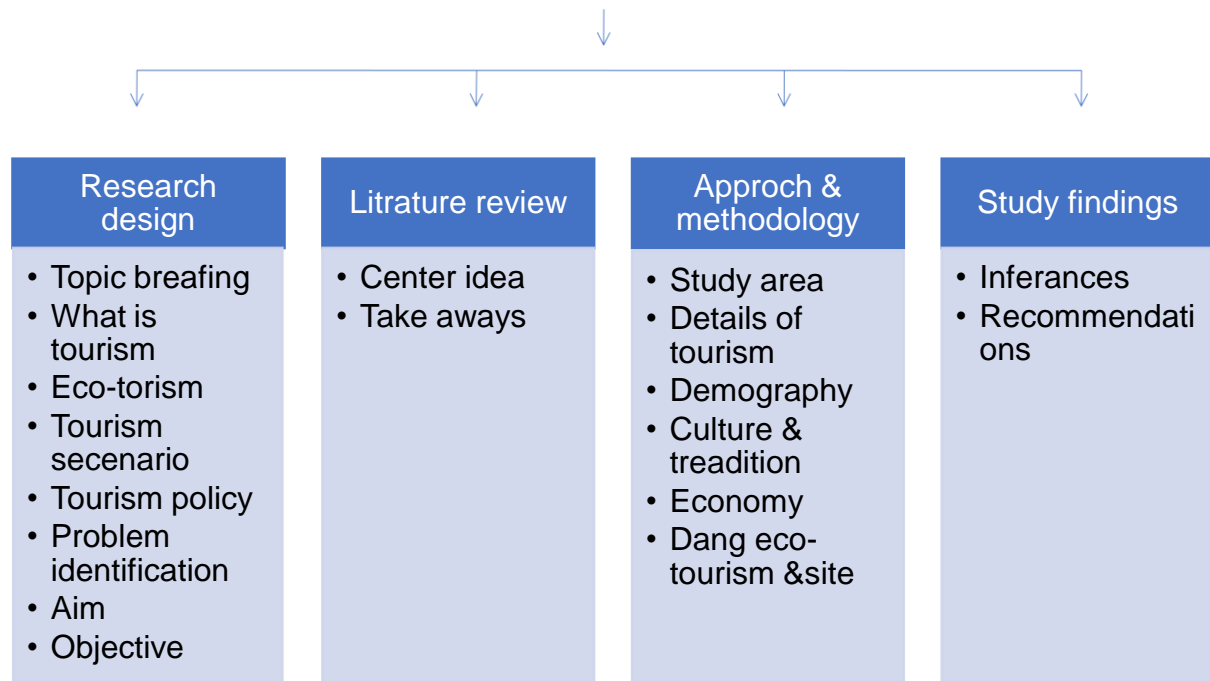
1.6 – Scope & limitation

Scope & limitation

- The scope of the present work shall be limited to formulating and suggesting strategies and measures for establishing the Dang region as a potential tourist destination without disturbing the indigenous flora and fauna (local environment) and cultural traits.

1.7 – Research methodology

Thesis Structure



Chapter 2 – Literature Review

Types of Tourism in India, by T.Arunmozhi and A. Panneerselvam

Keywords: Tourism; Adventure tourism; Wildlife tourism; Pilgrimage tourism; Eco tourism; cultural tourism; Wellness tourism; Business Tourism.

This research is talk about tourism in India as a large industry. The World Travel and Tourism Council calculated that tourism generated \$121 billion or 6.4% of the nation'sGDP in 2011. It was responsible for 39.3 million jobs, 7.9% of its total employment. The GDP of the tourism sector has expanded 229% between 1990 and 2011. The sector is predicted to grow at an average annual rate of 7.7% in the next decade. In a 2011 forecast the World Travel and Tourism Council predicted the annual growth to be 8.8% between 2011 and 2021. This gave India the fifth rank among countries with the fastest growing tourism industry.

Evolution of Tourism Policy in India: An overview, by Dayananda. K. C. and Prof. D. S. Leelavathi

Keywords: Tourism, Economic Development, Employment, Income, Policies.

In this artical they talk about the tourism as a most desirable human activity which is capable of changing the socio-cultural, economic and environmental face of the World. Tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing industries in the world; it has the potential to influence the living pattern of communities. It is one of the most important channels of cultural exchange which breaks down the barriers between people of different parts of the world. It is the collection of activities, services and industries that deliver a travel experience including transportation, accommodation, eating and drinking, establishments of retail shops, entertainment, business and other hospitality services provided for individuals or groups travelling away from home.

Ecotourism and Sustainable Development of Mountain Communities, by Chandra Prakash Kala

Keywords: Ecotourism, ecosystem management, sustainable development, Uttarakhand, national park, ecopark

The value of ecotourism in creating opportunities for sustainable development of communities and management of ecosystem and environment was studied in the Uttarakhand state of India. This Himalayan state promotes ecotourism in national parks and sanctuaries, apart from exclusive areas created for ecotourism in the form of ecoparks. One such ecopark namely Dhanolti ecopark was surveyed intensively, which is jointly managed by the state forest department and the local communities. The ecopark's income has continuously increased since its inception and the participatory management practices have also improved its ecosystem and surrounding environmental conditions.

A study of changing scenario of tourism development in Gujarat, by pawan k. Shukla & a. A. Ansari

Keywords: Tourism Industry, Nature-Based Ecotourism, Recreation

Now a day tourism industry is becoming one of the important economic sectors, which impels the growth & development of many of the parts of the world. Tourism provides a marketable product, which does not depend on raw materials from outside. This paper highlights the changing dimensions of tourism industry in Gujarat. The Hospitality, the foundation on which the edifice of Gujarat tourism built, is indigenous to Gujarat. The changing scenario from hospitality to leisure, recreation, nature-based ecotourism, environmental, sports etc. are the major features, that makes Gujarat is one of the important destinations among other states of India notably Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Historically the Gujarat remained one of the most important tourist destinations among the coastal region of India. From Gujarat every year a huge number of tourists visit other corners of the world, but its strength to be host is not yet been fully utilized due to the lack of information highway. Therefore it is essential to move away from such an ad hoc approach to draw up definite plans of action, charting out the future directions clearly.

Economics of Ecotourism: A Case Study of Dang District, by Dr. Manish Patel

Keywords: Ecotourism, Sustainable Development, Sustainable Tourism, Community Participation, Tourism Economy

This paper delineates ecotourism and potential economic and conservational benefits from developing ecotourism with community participation. It's latent to generate income while creating bottlenecks for conservation has posed interesting challenge to academics and participants in ecotourism sector. The challenge to arrive at a tradeoff between the two goals of encouraging tourism as it provides income to rural poor and conserving environment, the need of hour. Economic researches into ecotourism impacts are a very few and this paper makes an attempt to study this aspect with special reference to Dang – a Tribal dominated district located in Southern Gujarat. The empirical analysis using survey data from tourists, business and household of Dang has been brought out showing various factors affecting to ecotourism. The Dang district offers a wide scope for tourism development though it includes tourist from Gujarat and other parts of India. The study reveals that ample opportunities are there for ecotourism in the surrounded areas of Dang.

Value Addition of Novel Herbal Livestock Medication Mastiherb in Treatment of Mastitis Sustained by Creative Communities from the Regions of Dang, Gujarat, by Ukhardiyabhai Sombhai Raot, Mahesh Parmar, Purshotam Patel

Keywords: Indigenous, knowledge, communities, mastitis, technology, livestock, behaviour

Accessibility for livestock health care has been great challenge in hilly regions and remote areas. Communities across different regions try and find alternative cost effective solutions for livestock welfare. Indigenous Knowledge Research System provided necessary health care, minimize disease incidence and sustain livestock productivity. National Innovation Foundation-India with help of Society for Research and Initiatives for Sustainable Technologies and Institutions had identified, value added an indigenous knowledge practice of Shri. Ukhardiyabhai Sombhai Raot against mastitis among farm animals. Engagement with creative communities

illustrated establishment of knowledge network can be possible through socially relevant action research.

Impact of Non Timber Forest Produces (NTFPs) on Food and Livelihood Security: An Economic Study of Tribal Economy in Dang's District of Gujarat, India, by Vikas Kumar

Keywords: NTFPs, tribal economy, livelihood, ethnobotany, dangs, Gujarat.

This study attempted to assess the contribution of NTFPs to income and employment by ensuring food and livelihood security for the tribal economy in Dang's district of Gujarat. This indicates that most employment (42.51%) was generated by the wage sector followed by NTFPs collection (31.67%) and livestock rearing (15.85%) respectively. About 42 species of NTFPs were found to be collected and utilized for various purposes such as food, medicines, and raw materials for making implements and also as a source of income. It suggested that alternate sources of income to the villagers to improve their socio-economic conditions as well as increasing the income level and employment opportunities by effective collection and selling of Non-Timber Forest Products.

Ecotourism Planning for the Greenfield Land – A Case Study of Saputara, by Yadav Krunal, Prof. Jagruti Shah, Ar. Jamish Lathiya

Keywords: Tourism, Eco-tourism, Tourism industry, Hill tourism, Contribution to employment.

This paper contains the problems which Saputara is facing. This paper is concluded with suggestion an eco-tourism development suggestion of Saputara. Tourism at hill station plays very important role in the industry of tourism development. The famous hill stations of India are Leh-Ladakh, Shimla, Kullu, Manali, Lavasa, Mahabaleshwar, Coorge, Dalhousie which are very well developed hill stations. In this paper the study on Saputara hill station is selected. Saputara is the only hill station of Gujarat with the beautiful & scenic natural beauty. When tourist visit any of the hill station they

need facilities like food, hotels, tourism infrastructure and more services for their leisure.

Marketing of minor millets grown in tribal Dang district of South Gujarat, by J.J. Makadia, K.S. Patel And N.J. Ahir

Keywords: Marketable surplus, Price spread, Marketing cost, Minor millets

Minor millets are one among the traditional group of cereal crops and are cultivated in areas where they produce a more dependable harvest compared to any other crops. The present study is an effort in this direction to study all the aspects of marketing of minor millets namely, kodra (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), finger millet (*Eleusine coracana*), and vari (*Panicum miliare*) grown in tribal and hilly Dang district of South Gujarat region. The primary data were collected with the help of well designed questionnaires consisting of 120 sample farmers, 40 farmers for each crop. To derive the results, simple average and tabular analysis were used. The total marketable surplus of kodra, finger millet and vari was 12.33, 27.01 and 159.23 qtls., respectively. The per quintal marketing cost of farmers for kodra, finger millet and vari was Rs.16.08, Rs.18.50 and Rs.20.10, respectively.

Chapter 3 – Profile of Dang district

3.1- Gimps of district

The Dangs district is the only district of the Gujarat with dense forest. In The Dangs, there are total 311 villages and one Taluka named Ahwa (In 2013, The Dangs district divided into 3 talukas). In 1960, The Dangs became a part of Gujarat State. The Dangs is the most backward district in India. The area covered by the district is 1,764 sq. km. The rank of this district is 25th in area of the State. There are total 70 Gram Panchayats: 3 Gram Panchayat and 3 Group Gram Panchayats. As per census 2011, the total numbers of households in The Dangs district are 48448.

The total population of The Dangs is 2,28,291 of which male and female are 1,13,821 and 1,14,470 respectively. It constitutes 0.38 percent of population to that of total population of the state. The Dangs district has recorded increase of 22.26 percent in its population compared to 2001. The Dangs district has majority of rural population constituting of 89.19 percent while urban population is 10.81 percent. In total 2,03,604 (out of 228291) people lives in Rural area of which 1,01,710 are males and 1,01,894 are females while total 24,687 people lives in Urban areas of which males are 12,111 and females are 12,576. Thus, The Dangs district has urbanization of only 10.89 percent. The population density of The Dangs district is 129 people per square kilometers and state's population density is 308.

The Dangs district stands at 1006 per 1000 male in sex ratio as compare to Gujarat state's sex ratio (919) which represents a good picture of the district. Sex Ratio in urban region of The Dangs district is 1038 whereas in rural areas of The Dangs district, the sex ratio is 1002 females per 1000 males.

As per census 2011, In urban area, 36.71 percent households receive drinking water through tap water from treated source while 34.02% of households get drinking water from Handpumps and 10.20 percent from Un-covered well while rest of them receives from other sources of water. In rural area, about 46.26 percent households get drinking water from handpumps, 21.21 percent from un-covered well, 9.35 percent and 9.92 percent through tap water from un-treated source and covered well respectively.

As per census 2011, total 25.26 percent of households in the rural area while 57.79 percent of households in Urban area of The Dangs have Sanitation facility within premises. As per Census 2011, only 61.50 percent of the households have electricity facility, 0.28 percent uses other source of lighting while 1.09 percent have no lighting, while in 2015, 75.40 percent of households have electricity

3.2 – Formation of District

Dandakaranya of epic Ramayan was nothing but The Dang District of Gujarat State. The historical District is the only District of State with dense forest. Total 311 villages are covered by The Dangs. The Dangs district is a newly created district, formed after the merger of The Dangs States of the former Gujarat States Agency with the province of Bombay in 1947. On the creation of the new district of The Dangs, 4 villages were transferred in Surat district and 3 villages from Surat district were included in it. In November 1956, the States were reorganized and the bigger bilingual State of Bombay was formed with Vidarbha, Marathawada, Saurashtra and Kachchh regions.

The Dangs district along with the other districts formed part of the bigger bilingual State. Lastly, the Bombay State was bifurcated on 1st May, 1960 and separate state of Gujarat and Maharashtra were formed. The Dangs district became a part of the Gujarat State and placed under the administrative control of the Collector of Surat immediately. Shortly, thereafter, it was constituted as a separate district of only one taluka. The Dangs is the most backward district in India.

Location:

The Dangs district is situated between the parallels of latitude 20° 33' and 21 ° 5' and the meridians of longitude 73 ° 27' and 73 ° 57'. The length from north to south of this territory is about 59 kms and from east to west about 50 kms. It is bounded in the North by Surat and Dhule district of Maharashtra State, in the east by Nasik district of Maharashtra State and west by Valsad district. As per census 2011, the area covered by the district is 1,764 sq. km. The rank of this district is 25th in area in the State.



Figure 3-1: Location of Dang

The Dangs after bifurcation (2013)

There was only one taluka, Dang (Ahwa) with 311 villages in The Dangs district before bifurcation. On 09.09.2013, The Dangs divided into three talukas, i.e. Ahwa, Waghai, Subir. Out of total 311 villages if Dang (Ahwa), 100 villages remained there with Ahwa, while 106 villages were shifted to Waghai taluka and 105 villages were shifted to Subir Taluka.



- The Dang district is gradually emerging into a tourism hub. It is a tourism destination having rich and dense forest and interesting culture. Rich wildlife, gardens, ropeway, sunrise point and echo point are some of the main tourist attractions in The Dang.
- Saputara is an important tourist destination in the district. There are other places like Waghai, Chankhal, and Ambapada, etc., with great potential for tourism. There are around 20 small and big waterfalls in the district. Botanical Garden situated at Waghai, another tourist attraction is famous for its cactus house and plant diversity. Campsites, developed by forest department, are the best places to stay in forest and experience the real thrill.
- The important rivers are **Purna, Ambica, Gira & Khapri**
- Dang is amongst **the richest forest in the whole of Gujarat** having most of teak trees of high quality whereas in its other parts there is great biodiversity with **Sadad, Khair, Khakhro, Umbero, Rayan, Bamboo** and many others timber species. It also produces important natural product like **timber, Firewood, Charcoal, industrial wood, gum, fruits, honey, herbs, and medicinal plants.**
- Saputara being leisure destination for tourist.
- In dang type of tourism is Leisure, nature, Art and culture.

Tourist inflow:

- Total Tourists : ~ 2.5 to 2.75 lakh per annum
- Overnight Staying Tourist: ~ 2 to 2.25 lakh per annum.
- About 50,000 tourists do not stay overnight. These are mainly students from surrounding area.
- They mainly visit during summer vacation.

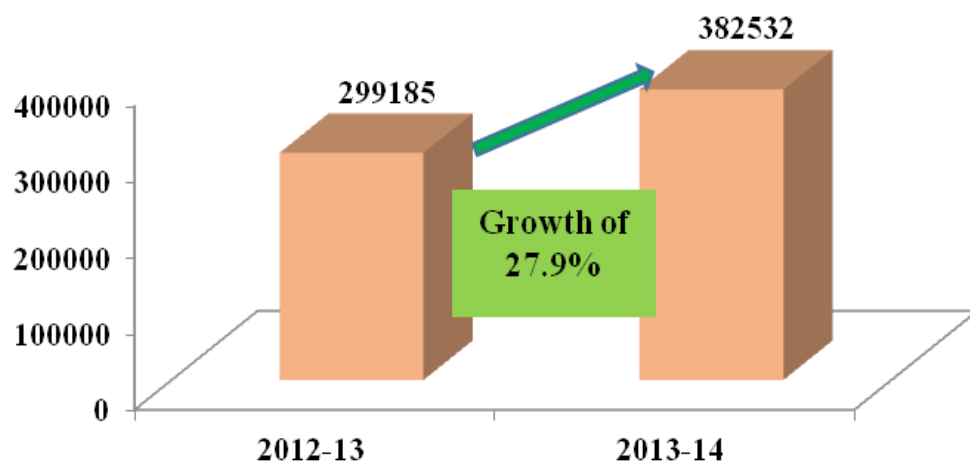


Figure 3-2: Growth in Tourist at Dang

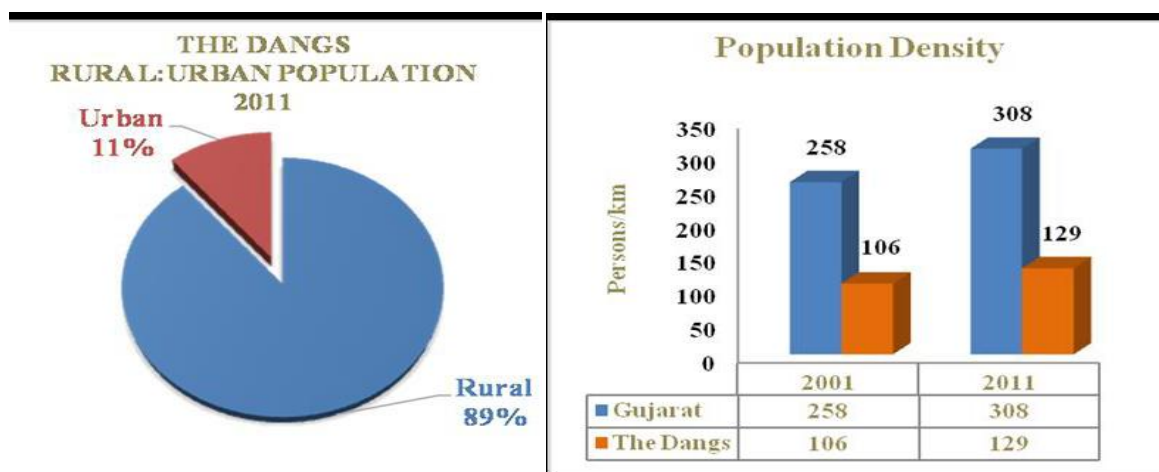
3.3 – Demography

According to census 2011, the total population of The Dangs district is 2,28,291 comprising of 1,13,821 males and 1,14,470 females. The Dangs district constitutes of 0.38 percent population to total population of the Gujarat State. The 10.81 percent of district's population lives in urban area while 89.19 percent of them lives in rural area. As per census 2011, The Dangs is the least populous district of Gujarat after Tapi district. The major caste groups prevailing in the areas include Bhils, Konkanis, Warlis, Kotvadiya and Nayak.

Total Population in The Dangs			
	Person	Male	female
Total population	228291	113821	114470
Urban	24687	12111	12576
Rural	203604	101710	101894

Table 3-1: Total Population in The Dangs

As per census 2011, The Dangs is the least populous district of Gujarat after Tapi district. The major caste groups prevailing in the areas include Bhils, Konkanis, Warlis, Kotvadiya and Nayak.



The above figure shows the Urban Rural Population and Population density in The Dangs. It can be seen that The Dangs consist of majority of rural population (89%) while urban population is only around 11 per cent.

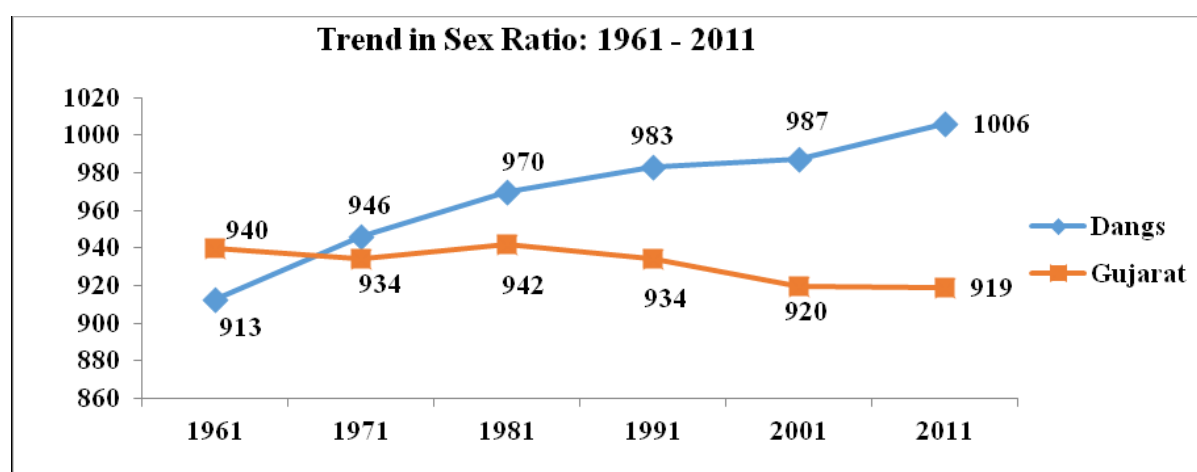


Table 3-2: Trend in Sex Ratio: The Dangs & Gujarat

State / District	% of Decadal Change (2001-2011)	
	Population	Child Population (0-6 years)
The Dangs	22.26	11.48
Gujarat	19.28	3.25

Source: Census of India –2001 &2011, Registrar General of India

The population growth during the last decade is 22.26 percent. This is significantly higher than the state's population growth (19.28 percent). The change in child population (0-6 years) between 2001 and 2011 is 11.48 percent, much higher than the state average (3.25 percent).

	2001	2011
SC Population to Total Population	0.49%	0.43 %
ST Population to Total Population	93.76%	94.65%
Population Density (Per Sq. Km)	106	129
Sex Ratio	987	1006
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	974	964

Source: Census of India –2001 &2011, Registrar General of India

Table 3-3: Demographic Details: The Dangs

The districts Scheduled caste population (0.43%) is lower than the state average (6.74 %), whereas the S.T Population is very high (94.65 %) than the state average of 14.75 %. The population density (129) is almost half that of the state average (308) signifying the area to be far flung. The sex ratio of the district (1006) is much higher than the state average of 919. The child sex ratio of the district is 964 which is higher than State's average (890).

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population in Dang

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population	Total Scheduled Castes Population	%	Total Scheduled Tribes Population	%
Rural	203604	151	0.07	200138	98.30
Urban	24689	841	3.41	15935	64.55
total	228291	992	0.43	216073	94.65

Table 3-4: Tribes population in Dang

Total / Rural/ Urban	Number of Literates			Number of Illiterates			Literacy Rate		
	Persons	Male	female	Persons	Male	female	Persons	Male	female
Rural	121597	67400	54197	82007	34310	47697	73.42	81.80	65.12
Urban	19371	9914	9457	5316	2197	3119	88.32	97.79	84.08
Total	140968	77314	63654	87323	36507	50816	75.16	83.06	67.38

Table 3-5: Literates and Illiterates of Dang

- District has a literacy rate of 75 percent.
- 88 and 73 percent are respectively the urban and rural literacy rates.
- 83 and 67 percent are respectively the male and female literacy rates.

Total population	Main worker		Marginal workers		Total workers (main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Numbers	%
113821	53926	47.38	7403	6.50	61329	53.88	52492	46.12
114470	34112	29.80	22816	19.93	56928	49.73	57542	50.27
228291	88038	38.56	30219	13.24	118257	51.80	110034	48.20

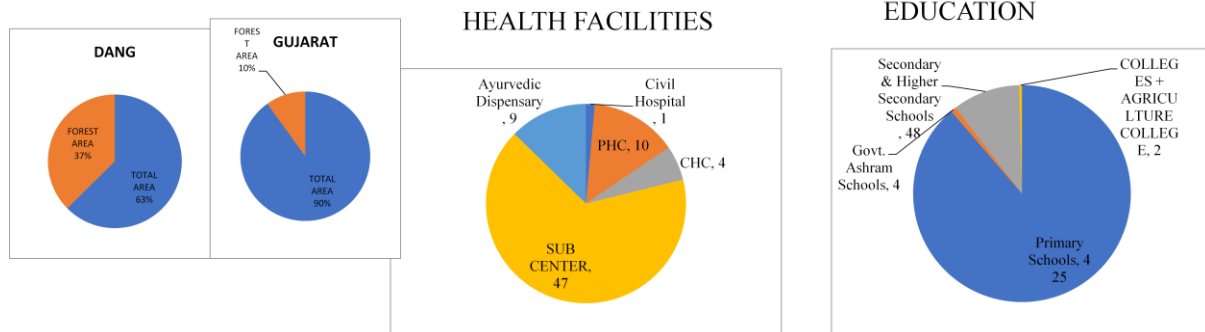
Table 3-6: Number and Percentage of Main Workers, Marginal Workers, and Non-Workers

- The number and percentage of main, marginal and non-workers by sex ratio in The Dang district.
- Total workers (main + marginal) in the district are 52 percent.
- Percentage of male workers and female workers are 54 and 50 percent respectively.
- In case of main worker proportion of male worker (47%) is higher whereas for marginal worker proportion of female worker (20%) is more.

Persons/ Males / Females	Total Popula tion	Total Work ers (Main + Margi nal Work es)	Category of Workers							
			Cultivators		Agricultur al Labourers		Househol d Industry Workers		Other Workers	
			num ber	%	num ber	%	num ber	%	num ber	%
Male	113821	61329	36828	60.05	15590	25.42	588	0.96	8323	13.57
Female	114470	56928	27722	48.72	24896	43.73	584	1.03	3715	0.53
Total	228291	118257	64561	54.59	40486	34.24	1172	0.99	1238	10.18

Table 3-7: Economic Activity in Dang

- Percentage of cultivators in the sub district or district is 55 percent and that of agricultural laborers is 34 percent.
- 1 percent are household industry workers and 10 percent are other workers.
- Dang do rest is three times the share of forest area in Gujarat.



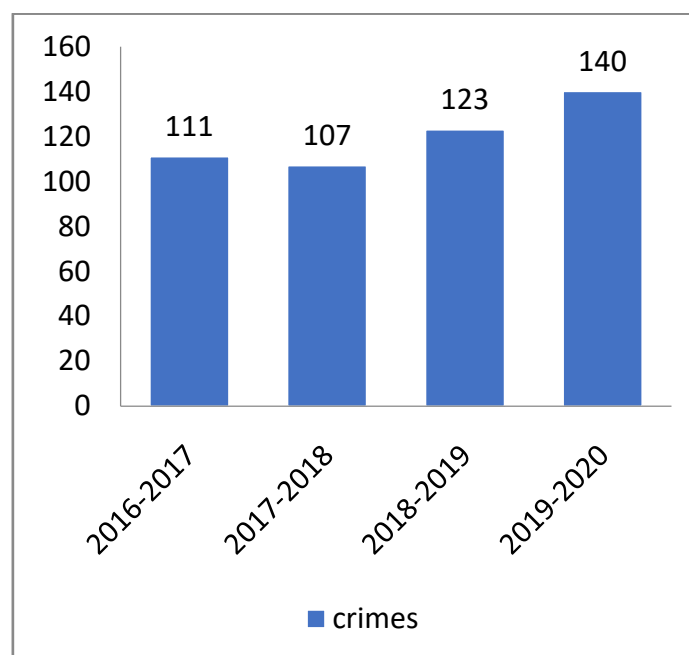
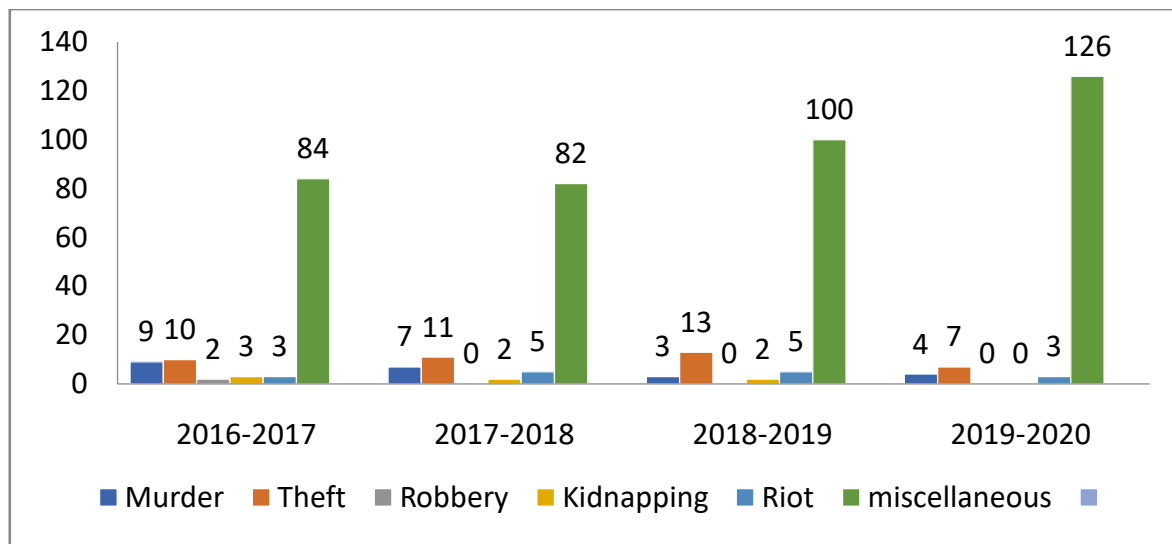


Figure 3-3: Crimes in dang district

- Present trends shows increase in number of crimes
- Reasons of crimes are no economic options, poverty and hunger
- Few superstitious tribal practices

Infrance

This results in to unsafe environment for touris

3.4 – Culture and History

Dangi dance is famous in local culture. It is famous in India and in foreign countries as well. Many times, dangi dance is performed in foreign country. Holi is the main festival of The Dangs; even people unquoted for labor work come back & celebrate the Holi festival with dance. There is no place of entertainment in The Dangs, so people of the district entertain themselves with local talk media TAMASHA. Tamasha is very famous in The Dangs. Dangi, is native language of The Dangs tribal and its inhabitants. It is the language of trade in this region. Dangi is a sub-group of Khandesi, which belongs to the Indo-Aryan language family. The Dangs were originally very poor, having few material possessions and survived by gathering food from the forests. They had no time for intellectual pursuit, but sought only to survive. They lived a hard, droning life in the mountainous forests, causing them to become individualistic and somewhat introvert. Nevertheless, their love for freedom has made them a people of strong character.

Dang Darbar (A HISTORICAL LEGACY) - On this day, five Rajas are honored and given political pension which is due to them. Besides this honor, rewards are also given to villagers having contributed significantly for fire protection. Dang Darbar goes on for 3 days. However, the Darbar fair actually starts a week in advance. The merchants and tourists from outside participate in Dangs Darbar fair where Sweets and farsan, Utensils, Toys Cutlery, Radio, Tape, TV Cassette Recorders, Clothes, Articles of Bamboos, Household goods, Ornaments etc. are put up for sale. Besides this, Cinema and tamasha parties also do a brisk business. People almost from all villages visit Ahwa and enjoy the Darbar with their family and purchase household articles. Now a day, even outsiders come to witness this historic event.

The Dang District has not only been isolated geographically but historically too. Historians have had very little to say about this area between Vedic and British period as Britishers could not annex the area. Instead the Britishers virtually connected the bhil Rajas and made them enter into an agreement of Forest lease. The Dang Darbar is the outcome of the agreement between Bhil Rajas and Britishers. Today, it has become more of a cultural event.

Summer Festival

On the celebration event of summer festival 2008, three days cultural programmed folk dances and sports competition at state level become memorable for tourists arrived at Saputara. In order to make Saputara a pleasant place, during last five years, the state government implemented some important schemes of basic facilities through the authorities of The Dangs district, which consists of tribal hat, lake view garden, tribal museum, log hut, attractive fountains. In three days summer festival to be held at Saputara, folk dances, cultural programmed games and sports, exhibition division, stall of traditional meal of The Dangs are celebrated and it become memorable for tourists arrived at Saputara., all these give enjoyment and encouragement to the tourist.

Dashera Festival

The tribal people of The Dangs, on the day of 'Dashera' festival, worship the God Parshuram, the temple of whose is situated at the fort of Salher, by sprinkle ling curd to the idol. Thousands of tribal people from The Dangs and Maharashtra are arriving here for offering worship by sprinkling curd on the idol of Parshuram, in the temple situated at the historically famous Salher mountain near village Chinchli of The Dangs district, on to festival of Dashera. It is said that Bhagvan Parshuram passed his last time in this area. The temples of Bhagvan Parshuram are found very rarely. Mention of this fort at the highest peak of Sahyadri mountain ranges is made as the forts of Salher–Mulher forts in history.

Saputara, Monsoon Festival.

Organized by Gujarat Tourism every year, this month-long festival, filled with various cultural and fun activities, The monsoon festival hosts a series of events and activities like cultural events, boat races, trekking routes Dangi tribal dance shows, street magic show and adventure activities such as paragliding, boating, water zorbing, segway rides and ziplining. There is something in store for every age group. Activities for children have also been organised.

Chapter 4 – Current scenario of tourism in dang

4.1 – Tourism development potential of dang

The district Dang has tourism potential such as rich forests, wild life centuries, around, 20 small and big waterfalls, beautiful landscape serenity with hilly topography, Saputara as only a hill station of Gujarat, more than 5 ecotourism camp sites, attraction of hill resort on Plateau of Sahadri hills, Vasada national park, series of museums , forts as assets of archaeology, Botanical garden at Waghai, enrich cultural background of tribal people to welcoming tourists.

It is evident from the above elaboration that, the dang district is demographically as well as socio-economically backward area. However, this region has high potentiality for the growth of tourism industry through appropriate strategic proposals and implementation framework. This section includes the broad strategies for the development of Tourism sector. (DR. MANISH PATEL, February 2013).

Need to improve Economic share of Tourism Industry

As 70% of the geographical area is under Reserve Forest and protected forest, there is a need to establish the support economy because majority of the work force participation is in the seasonal agriculture, which again has many, geological and irrigation related challenges.

Lack of irrigation facilities, limited land resources for agriculture purpose, geological and topographical limitation had adversely affected the source of livelihood. Hence, there is a need to fix the income gap through potential tourism activities. Event tourism can become an effective.

Regional Connectivity

The district is located on the state border therefore it's near from the Maharashtra state. It is well connected with other parts of Gujarat state and Maharashtra through a well Road network as well railway junctions. Nearby people using public transport using road network as well as narrow-gauge railway line connected to Waghai and Dunggarda stations from Bilimora station of Navsari is also available.

“Local people have ownership over the resources” that is extra benefit to generate labor for small scale tourist enterprises.

4.2 – Local people and tourism

- The Dangs district is a one-taluka district. Population of the district mainly comprise of Bhils, **Kathodi**, Kotvaliya Konkanis, Warlis, and Kunbis, ,, etc.
- Tribals live in The Dangs district, located in the hills of Sahyadri. Bhil, Kunbi and Varli are the main castes among the tribals of The Dangs.
- The main occupation of the people of The Dangs is agriculture. They speak a typical language which is a combination of Gujarati and Marathi.
- The houses in The Dang are made of wood and bamboo. The strips of bamboo are woven in cross- shape and the mixture of dung and clay is daubed on it to make the wall. Every family is equipped with the fish-catching instruments,
- Majority population depends on forest produce for their livelihood in absence of development of agriculture, animal husbandry or any other economic activities. Majority population of district speaks Dangi language/dialects, which is primitive and has no script. Whatever literature the Dangi language has is oral.



Tribes	Population	Male	Female
Bhils	45901	23000	22901
Kathodi	495	256	239
Kotvaliya	1049	533	516
Konkanis	48917	24474	24443
Warli	25504	12691	12813
Kunbis	43292	21806	21486

Bhil Tribe in Gujarat

They are 46% of total tribal population of the state. Bhil tribe divided into major groups are Bhil Garasia, Vasave Bhil, Pawra Bhil and Tadaï Bhil, Bhil tribal community mainly live in Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Panchmahal, Bharuch, Vadodara, Surat and Dang districts. Bhil tribe is the dominant tribe in Gujarat.

According to the 1981 census, 37.84 per cent of Bhils in Gujarat are returned as workers. Of them 50.18 per cent are cultivators, 39.36 per cent, are agricultural laborers, and the remaining 8.11 per cent are in various other occupations. Bhils have adopted various occupations like road constructors, helpers, small traders, guards, domestic workers, quarry workers, stone cutters, labor work at shops and tractors.



Kathodi / Katkari

- The name 'Kathodi' is derived from the word 'Kath', i.e. catechu, and Kathodi are the makers of catechu. "The Kathodis or Katkaris are a tribe of catechu makers". They are also known as Katkari and Kathodia.
- They are known for their skill of preparing bamboo articles. One of their traditional expert craftsmen prepared a coat from bamboo material and presented the same to a British Officer. That Officer called him by the name of Kotwalia or coat, wala.



Kotwalia

- The Kotwalia are also called Vitolias.
- They are known for their skill of preparing bamboo articles.
- Kotwalia live in the forest regions -so as to get a supply of sufficient raw materials, i.e. bamboo.

They speak in their own dialect, the Kotwalia are considered a primitive group, and they are getting benefits from different development programmes especially meant for them such as:

1. Rehabilitation programmes
2. Bamboo workers' co-operatives under the guidance of the Forest Department

3. Providing at least eight hundred bamboos to each family living in the project area.



Kunbi

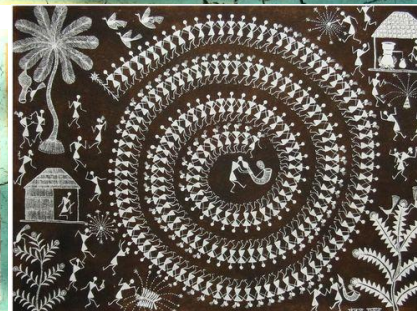
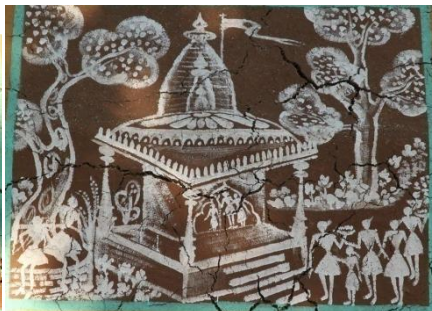
- The term 'kun' means people and 'bi' means seeds; so Kunbi means those who germinate more seeds from one seed.
- The Kunbi are mainly distributed in Dangs district. The Kunbi who are inhabited in the north of Dangs.
- Some of them are working as clerk, forester, forest guard, engineer etc.





Warli

- The Warli is a well known tribe who are mostly living in the mountainous regions of Dang.
- In Bhagwato Mandal dictionary, it has been written that Warli (F) means an aboriginal tribe which is proficient in digging out roots and transplanting new, trees in the forests and are also involved in agriculture.
- "In Warli mythology it is said that when God was creating mankind he gave Warlis a plough, therefore, they became Kulambi-farmer".
- The Warlis are famous for their wall-paintings. They also know the bamboo-work and prepare different items of basketry for their own use.



Kukana

- Unlike other tribes, there has been no legend or no prevalent belief about origin of this tribe.

The konkana people are found in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak (Mysore) as well as Union Territories of Dadra-Nagar Haveli. In Gujarat, they are mainly found in the districts a Valsad, Surat, Dangs, Bharuch, Vadodara, Sabarkantha, Ahmedabad, Mahesana, Kheda etc.

Kunknas are basically agriculturists, but due to geographical conditions as well as limitation of land resource, they are also engaged in agricultural labour, forest labour, animal husbandry, labour work in factories, casual labour, diamond polishing etc.



Community associated with the craft

- The Scheduled tribe community is mostly associated with this craft. A special reference may be made of nomadic tribe for their complete association with the craft. This craft has also been practised by nomadic tribes such as Kotwalias, Vitolias and Vanza Vansfodias in the Gujarat State.
- Bamboo plays a significant role in providing employment to the Kotwalia tribe. The bamboo work provides employment to the entire family with the minimum of investment and an industry is running in the Dangs District of Gujarat

- The entire population of the Waghai Vasahat belongs to Kotwalia tribe. In The Dangs district Kotwalia, however, prepare the bamboo articles such as Baskets 31 for daily, commercial and agricultural purpose, grain storage, mats, supadas, fish traps, and other articles for their requirements also. The Kanbis are also preparing similar product for their use only, which are of much more fine and good finish than made by Kotwalias. Kotwalias mainly produce such articles for commercial purpose as their livelihood depends on these products.

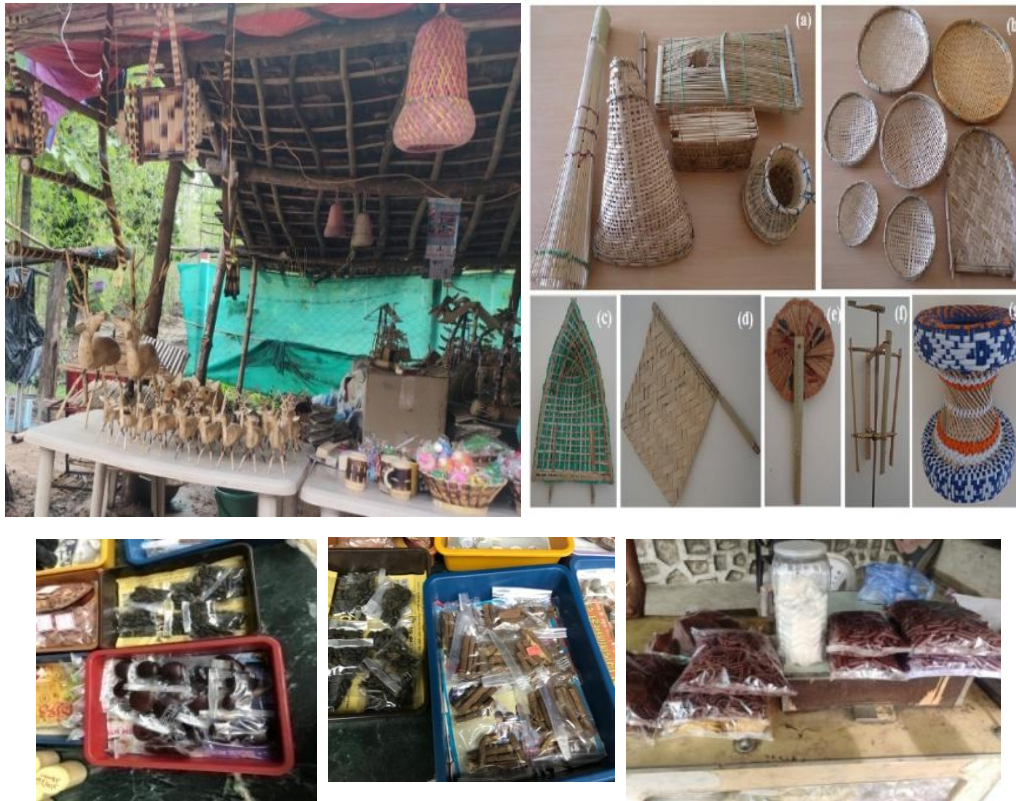
Following items are produced by most of the craftsmen

- Basket of different sizes
- Toplas - Basket of different sizes
- Toplies - Basket of small, medium and big sizes;
- Palas - (Grain storage) of two sizes
- Baskets for vegetables - different sizes
- Karandlas (Basket) for Chikoo fruits
- Baskets - for Mangoes
- Karandlas (Basket) big size - for keeping fruits, vegetables
- Supada - (Winnowing fan) - separating chaff or pebbles from grains,
- Mats, sadadl, chatal - small and big size, Moreover they also prepared Mall-fish traps and Ghongdi-rain covers, they prepare toys, ship models, lamps-tands , lamp-shades and other decorative articles from bamboo and bamboo roots, are also preparing photo-frames, lamp-shades, fans, toys, etc.
- Wild honey
- Nagli papad
- Nagli floor
- Nagli biscut

- Adad bhujiyu
- Bamboo pickle
- Hearbs
- Mirch-lasan chatni
- Chokha ni papdi

The products are mostly eco-friendly and promote the use of earthly materials in daily life.





Economy of Dang

- Nearly 85 per cent of population depends for their livelihood on agriculture and they are either cultivators or employed as agricultural laborers.
- Animal husbandry, bamboo cutting and dairy production are the other economic activities in the district.
- About 66 per cent of total land is available for cultivation which also situated on slopes with uneven terrain, of which only 13% is irrigated. Major cultivation is done during the monsoon and due to this farmers can grow only a single crop. Their agriculture produce include rice, ragi (nagli) , kharsani (a type of oil used for cooking),etc. Ragi is main crop in Dang.

Agro-processing and tourism are the other activities

4.3 – Data relating to existing scenario

Dang eco-tourism

- Eco-tourism is defined as responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment and improves the wellbeing of local people. The ecotourism advisory board, in Gujarat selected a total of 42 ecotourism sites, of which 4 sites are in Dang district.

The main sites in Dang districts are:

Vansda national park, Waghai botanical garden, Gira waterfall, Saputara, Ahwa, Barda waterfall, Pandav caves, Anjani kund, Don hill station, Savbridham temple & Pampa sarovar, Purana wild life Sanctuary

Saputara

Saputara, the only hill station in Gujarat is located in Dangs, on its border with Maharashtra. With an altitude of around 1000 meters, Saputara is the second highest plateau in the Sahyadri range running through the Gujarat State. The plateau overlooks the green valley stretched over a length of about 24 km. contrasting any other colonial fashioned hill stations; Saputara has no majestic colonial buildings or viewpoints named after former British rulers. The name Saputara, i.e. abode of serpents is derived from the snake deity of the local tribals. A small stone idol of the serpent is located on the banks of Sarpganga lake where the locals congregate during the festivals of Holi and Nagpanchmi to worship the deity.

Saputara is an excellent get-away for the pollution hit and heat-scorched lives of the plains and the metros. It is a hill that heals. With stunning sunset, vibrant sunrise, cool winds and quiet solitude; Saputara is an ideal spot to chill out. Monsoon is the month of magic. Clouds clap hands with the surrounding hills and a strange mist and fog engulfs the area.



AHWA-DANG

Ahwa, the headquarters of of The Dangs, is situated about 1800 feet above the sea level. The place, inhabited by the tribal people, is a hilly area covered with thick forests and the scenic beautiful sights like the sunset point and garden beauty are sources of attraction to tourists. The Christian Mission manages a missionary church is established here. The Mahadev temple is located here. Poisonous snakes from here are sent to the Haffkine Institute, Bombay for preparing injections. The sunset point is worth seeing if you happen to visit Ahwa. The top of the hill is flat so one can take a vehicle directly to its top.



Barda Waterfall

Barda is a twelve-step falls near village Chankhal. Chankhal is a village situated at a distance of 10 kms from Ahwa on Ahwa-Mahal road. A right turn from the Ahwa-Mahal road just before village Chankhal and a 30 minutes trek leads to this beautiful fall situated amidst virgin woods. As one reaches the spot, one finds a beautiful lake fed by the last leg of these twelve step waterfalls.



Gira Water Falls (Waghai)

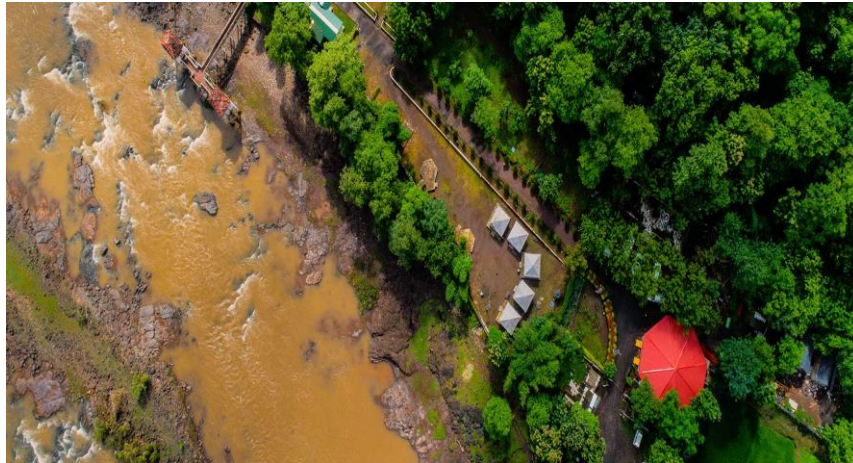
The real beauty of Gira-fall is to be seen in the monsoon season. A village called Girmal is situated at a distance of about 8 km in the western direction either on the road from Ahwa to Singana or Navapura to Singana. Near Girmal the Gira River

flows where the water falls from great height onto the deep stones that can be measured as the height of 75 feet. The fall creates a lot of sprinkling of water which produces a foggy atmosphere. At that time the atmosphere becomes very exciting. It really wins the hearts of the visitors.



Kilad Campsite

The Kilad campsite is one of the important eco-tourism sites in Dang. This site is administered by forest division South Dang and the Eco-development Committee, Kilad. The site is located near Waghahi. The campsite is used for overnight stay in the outdoors forest environment.



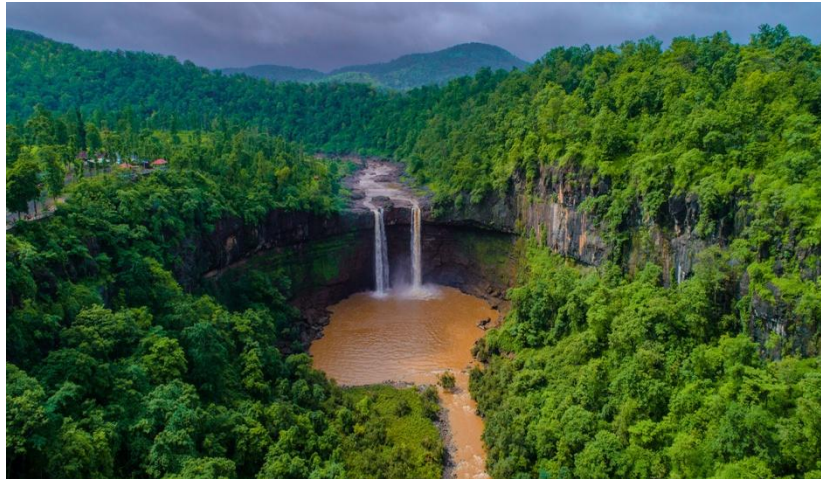
Vansda National Park

Vansda National Park Spread over almost 24 sq. km, the Park is home to animals like the tiger, panther, bear, sambhar, chital and wild boars. Vansda National Park represents the thick woodlands of the Dang and southern Gujarat. The Park lies about 65 km east of the town of Chikhali on the National Highway 8, and about 80 km north-east of the city of Valsad.



Giramal Falls & U-Turn

This is a very beautiful eco-tourism site administered jointly by forest division North Dang and the Eco development Committee, Girmal. The site is on way towards Girmal Falls. A restaurant called the U-turn restaurant run by the eco development committee in Girmal village serves the local traditional food of Dang.



Purna Wildlife Sanctuary

The Purna wildlife sanctuary is an important wildlife sanctuary in Dang as well as in Gujarat. The sanctuary with an area of 160 sq. km is very rich in flora and fauna. sadad, timru, bamboos, khair, kalam, haldu, sisham (rosewood), salai, kadaya, killai, sevan, tanachh etc. The healthy stock of lofty bamboos specially attracts your attention.



Mahal Campsite

The Mahal campsite is administered by forest division North Dang and the Eco development Committee, Chikhlaand Savardakasad. The site is located in Purna wildlife sanctuary. An important feature of the site is an eco-friendly campsite used for nature education and awareness for school children in Dang. In the middle of the Purna Wildlife Sanctuary and is a part of the Dang Forest Division North. It is surrounded by a vast & rich forest laced with the Purna & Gira Rivers.



Don is a hill station

Don is a hill station and village in Dang district of Gujarat, India. It is touted to be the second hill station in state after nearby Saputara. Don is situated on a plateau in the Dang forest area of Western Ghats (Sahyadri) range at an altitude of about 1000 meters, higher than the nearby Saputara. The village has a pleasant low temperature climate throughout the year. The hill station is rich in bio-diversity.



Shabridham and Pampa Sarovar

Shabarimata' lived in this place. It is believed that, during the time of the Ramayana, this region was known as 'Shabarivan' and the Bardipada region was known as 'Bordi-nu-van people of this place call themselves to be descendants of Shabari. Shabari who gave the berries after tasting and before offering them to Lord Rama reminds us about the era of Ramayan. Keeping this unbreakable faith of the tribal into consideration, Shri Shabarimata Sewa Committee has established a grand temple and a Shabaridham at Subir. The place where temple is built, is located on the hill called Chamak Dungar. There were three stones on this hill. The locals believe that Shabarimata, Lord Rama and Laxman sat on this stones while she offered the berries to Lord Rama. A trust is set up which is planning to build a temple of Ram-Sita, Laxman and Sabrimata, which will be a very important place for worship. The tribal's of this place worship these stones with a lot of festivities and also decorating the stones with colors like Abil-Gulal. A grand temple is constructed keeping these three stones in their same position.

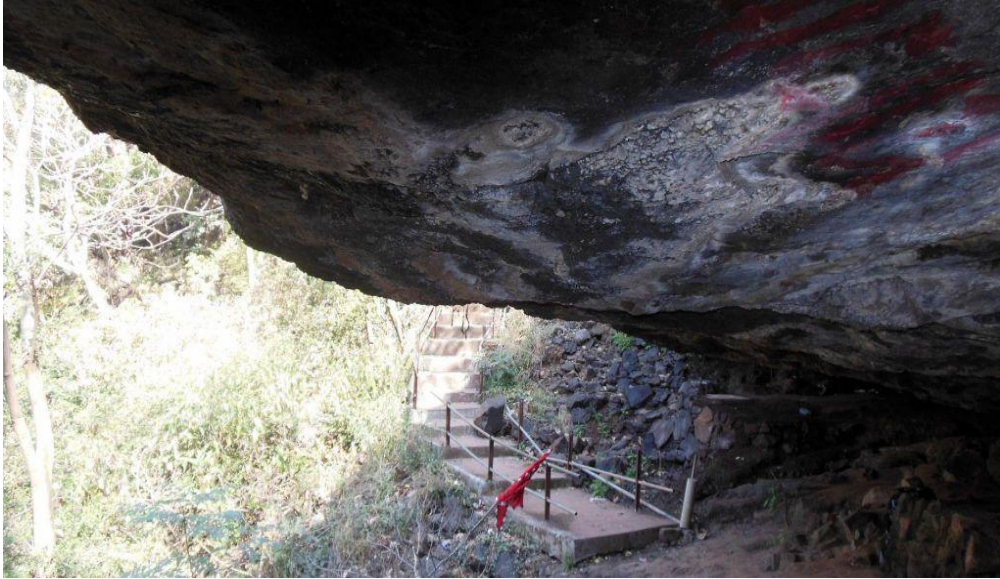
Since ancient times, four Kumbh fairs are organized in India wherein crores of people have gained spiritual fortune and happiness till date. The Shabari Mata's Maha Kumbh was the fifth largest Maha Kumbh in the Indian tradition after the four Maha Kumbhs organised at Haridwar, Prayag, Ujjain and Nashik. This Maha Kumbh was organized at the Pampa Sarovar (lake), about 6 km from Shabaridham, located

on the banks of river Purna. The Pampa Lake has also been mentioned in the Ramayana. It is believed that Matang Rishi, who was the guru of Shabari Mata, had established his ashram on the banks of the Pampa Lake. Ramayan mentions that Pampa Lake is situated on river Pushtharini. The followers strongly believe that Purna is the same river that was known as Pushtharini in the ancient times.



Pandava Gufa

The village Pandva is situated on Ahwa-Chinchli road at distance of 27 km in the southern part of Atal hill located near Salher. At the foot of hill the village Pandva is located. At a height of 3 km from the village this den is located which has its own historical significance. There are five parts in the den therefore it is believed that the village is named Pandva. The den is about 20 meters long & 7 feet in height. There are five pillars in this den due to which the den could be divided into five parts. This den is in dilapidated condition as researchers had tried to dig out this den and have left it into a broken condition. These dens can be visited during daytime.



Waghai Botanical Garden

Waghai is called so because of abundance of tigers in former days. It serves as a gateway to The Dangs district. It is situated 32 km away from Ahwa. On Waghai – Saputara highway, there is a big botanical garden of herbal trees and plants that is well established by Forest Department. There is an Umrakhadi waterfall 3 km away from botanical garden. Gira waterfall is 5 km away from Waghai.



Chimer Waterfalls

- Chimer waterfalls are situated at about 50 km from Ah and 40 km from Songadh. They involve a trek through farms and hills to reach, but once you reach there, you will never forget the scenery you see. Chimer waterfalls are claimed by some to be the highest waterfalls in Gujarat.



Devinamal Eco-tourism Campsite, Dangs, Gujarat

Close to Ahwa and 3 kms off the Ahwa-Saputara road lies the Devinamal Eco Campsite. Surrounded on all sides by lush green forest, the campsite lies near the banks of the River Khapri. It provides excellent walking and trekking options.



Roopgadh Fort, Dangs

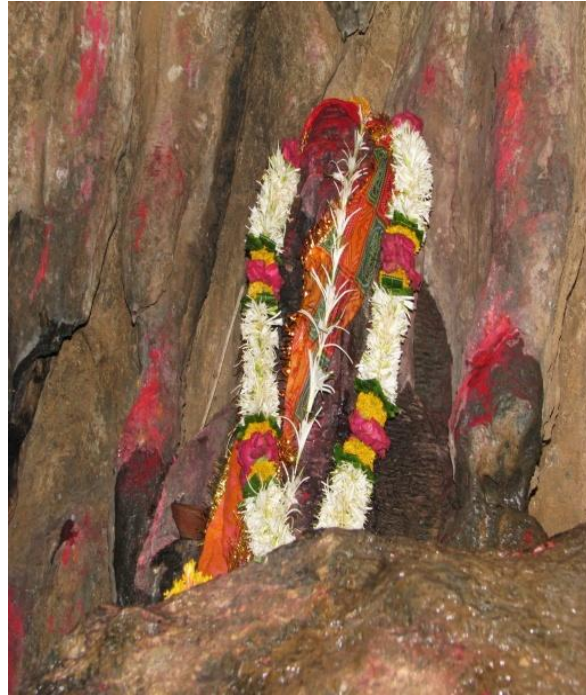
The only fort in Dangs, Ruggadh fort is located near village Bhujad, around 37 km from Ahwa on Bardipada-Kalibel road. This fort is an example of 17th-century Dangi mountain architecture. Located at 1680 feet above from MSL, the fort of Roopgdh is the only monument that demonstrates the Dangs' indigenous "Giridurg" architecture.



Mayadevi Temple

On the bank of the river Purna in southern direction, there is a small village called Kakarda near Bhenskatri, where there is a delightful place called Mayadevi. It is an important religious centre. In monsoon, river Purna passes from a natural canal. It is

pleasant sight to see. At the first sight one thinks it goes into the canal but as one looks downwards one can see it taking a 'U 'turn. This place is on the way from Vyara to Ahwa.



4.4 – Identification of tourism circuit

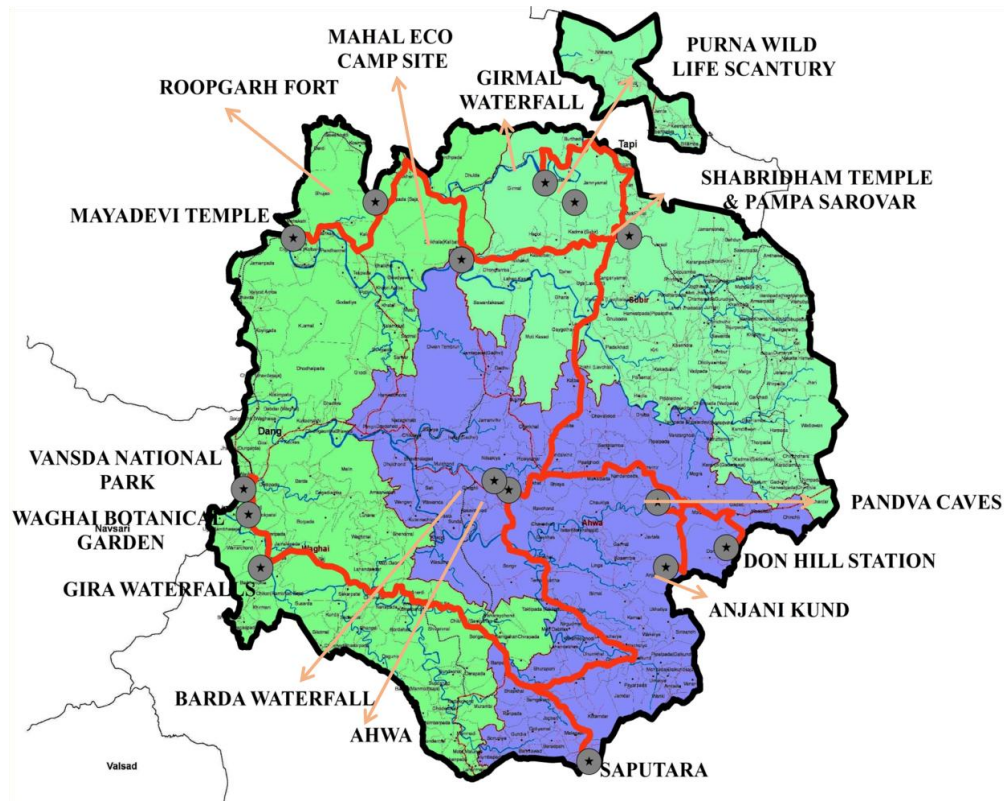


Figure 4-1: Tourism Circuit of Dang

Chapter 5 – Tourism analysis

Detailed Study Area: Don Hill Station



Figure 5-1: Location of Don Village

DON HILL STATION SELECTED FOR DETAILED STUDY OF ECO-TOURISM POTENTIALS

DON HILL STATION:

- Don hill station is situated on a higher point in the Dang forest area of Sahyadri range at an altitude of about 1000 meters, higher than the nearby Saputara.
- It is located 33 km from Ahwa and 55 km from Saputara.
- The small village has a climate that is consistently pleasant, leaning towards chilly, throughout the year.
- This hill station having a population around 1509 tribal, is in its biodiversity and natural relics and has a rich “Dangi” heritage.
- The hill is set to become the second hill station of Gujarat after Saputara.
- Tourists visiting the Don hill station were interviewed by the authority of Don Hill station about from where they come and their purpose to visit such place.

- There are around 21939 tourist visited the Don hill station last year. Visitors mostly came to Don hill station during rainy and winter season.
- Nowadays, tourism has become increasing day by day as people mostly attracted by eco- tourism, adventurous tourism.
- The village has a pleasant low temperature climate throughout the year. The hill station is rich in bio-diversity.
- In spite of having good features for a tourist spot, there is no effort from government to develop as an ecotourism spot.

NO	FROM	TO	DISTANCE
1	Don Hill Station	SURAT	161.7 KM
2	Don Hill Station	VADODARA	300.3 KM
3	Don Hill Station	AHMEDABAD	410.5 KM
4	Don Hill Station	VYARA	95.9 KM
5	Don Hill Station	BILLIMORA	121.4 KM
6	Don Hill Station	MUMBAI	271.8 KM



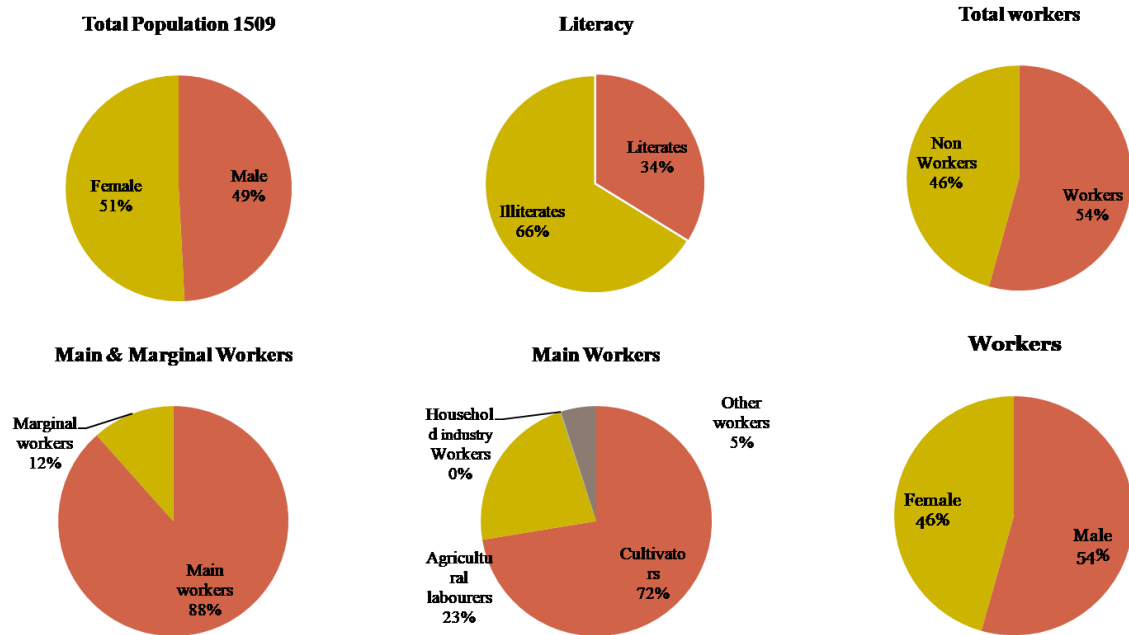


Figure 5-2: Don Hill station Demographic Profile

TOURIST ARRIVAL AT MAHAL ECO-CAMP SITE & DON HILL STATION:

MAHAL ECO CAMP SITE

Facilities:

- Orientation Centre
- 4 AC Cottages with attached bath & toilet facilities
- Tented Accommodations with separate bathing & toilet facilities
- Separate Kitchen & Dining places
- Nature Trail
- Separate area for Campfire
- Beautiful two storey Machines for landscape & wildlife viewing
- Can also have a night trail accompanied by a guide
- DON HILL STATION No Facilities as mentioned above

No	Month	No of visitors at Mahal Eco-camp site	No of visitors at Don Hillsatation
1	January	2198	2385
2	February	799	1828
3	March	1685	550
4	April	337	489
5	May	643	417
6	June	1257	1590
7	July	6015	2850
8	August	8574	2340
9	September	4824	1290
10	October	5319	2560
11	November	6604	3040
12	December	3667	2600
TOTAL		41423	21939

Table 5-1: Tourist Arrival at Mahal Eco-Camp Site & Don Hill Station

Inference:

As shown in table in spite of don hill station being deprived of tourist aided provisions, it attracts good amount of tourist. Hence we can say if developed don hill station has a strong potential of tourism enhancement.

Chapter 6 – Inferences and identification of problems

- Presence of rich culture and tradition of tribal population.
- The hilly topography and large forest cover are best opportunities to develop tourism potential of district. Due to hilly and forest region of Dang district it has scope of providing adventure tourism.
- Forest is a great source of forest base timber products such as timber, fire wood, industrial wood, bamboos, charcoal etc. and non-timber base products such as honey, gum, fruits, flowers, herbs and medicinal plants has potential to increase occupational opportunity for local community as well to increase economical sustainability.
- Tourism has a potential to upgrade economic conditions of locals by promoting community and culture base handicrafts, arts, by providing livelihood opportunities for women and others artisans
- Dang has potential to fulfill all aspects of development of eco-tourism in the state and eco-tourism holds possibility to create employment for local host community.
- In Dang district apart from Saputara , Don is the hill station of state which has major scope to develop as a pocket friendly hill station of Gujarat with higher carrying tourist capacity
- No cellular connectivity in don hill station making it less favorable

<p><u>Objective-1</u></p> <p>To enhance income generating activities for the tourist spot of dang district</p>	<p><u>INFFRANCE</u></p> <p>Forest is a great source of forest base timber products such as timber, fire wood, industrial wood, bamboos, charcoal etc. and non-timber base products such as honey, gum, fruits, flowers, herbs and medicinal plants has potential to increase occupational opportunity for local community as well to increase economical sustainability.</p>	<p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-TOURISM AND ENHANCEMENT OF EXISTING BIO-DIVERSITY • HOST COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND REVENUE GENERATION • . MARKETING AND PROMOTION
<p><u>Objective -2</u></p> <p>To revitalize the rich cultural and traditional value of the local people.</p>	<p><u>INFFRANCE</u></p> <p>Tourism has a potential to upgrade economic conditions of locals by promoting community and culture base handicrafts, arts, by providing livelihood opportunities for women and others artisans.</p>	<p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL TOURISM • Setting Up of Urban Haats / Sale Cum Demonstration Centers

<u>Objective -3</u>	<u>INFFRANCE</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
<p>To examine existing Tourism scenario of the area & identify potential and issues of Dang for Eco-tourism purpose.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Dang district apart from Saputara , Don is the hill station of state which has major scope to develop as a pocket friendly hill station of Gujarat with higher carrying tourist capacity • No cellular connectivity in don hill station making it less favorable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-CAMP SITE AT DON HILL STATION • RECOMMENDATION OF TOURIST-CURCUIT

Table 6-1: Objective - Inffrance - Recommendations

Chapter 7 – Recommendations and Strategic solutions to problems identified

7.1 Development of Eco-Tourism and Enhancement of Existing Bio-Diversity

- ENHANCEMENT OF FOREST PRODUCTS AND NON TIMBER FORES PRODUCT
- FOREST MADICINAL PLANT BASED THERAPY PROGRAM
- ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE
- FOREST CONSERVATION AND AWARENESS THROUGH FOREST STAY PROGRAM ECO- CAMP SITES AWARENESS CAMPAIGN
- TRIBAL COLLECTIVE FARM PROJECTS, HERBAL PRODUCTS



7.2 Host community involvement and revenue generation

- TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF HOST COMMUNITY.
- MICRO FINANCE.
- STATE POLICY INCENTIVES.
- TOURISM AWARENESS PROGRAMME FOR HOST COMMUNITY.
- PROMOTION OF VOLUNTEERS
- TOURISM PROGRAMS
- ENGAGING WITH REPUTED ESTABLISHED INSTITUTIONS TO UPGRADE THE IT SKILLS REQUIRED FOR THE TRAVEL TRADE. TOUR OPERATORS, AGENTS, HOTELIERS, ETC. OPERATING IN GUJARAT WOULD ALSO BE ELIGIBLE FOR RELEVANT TRAINING MODULES.



7.3 Development of eco-camp site at don hill station

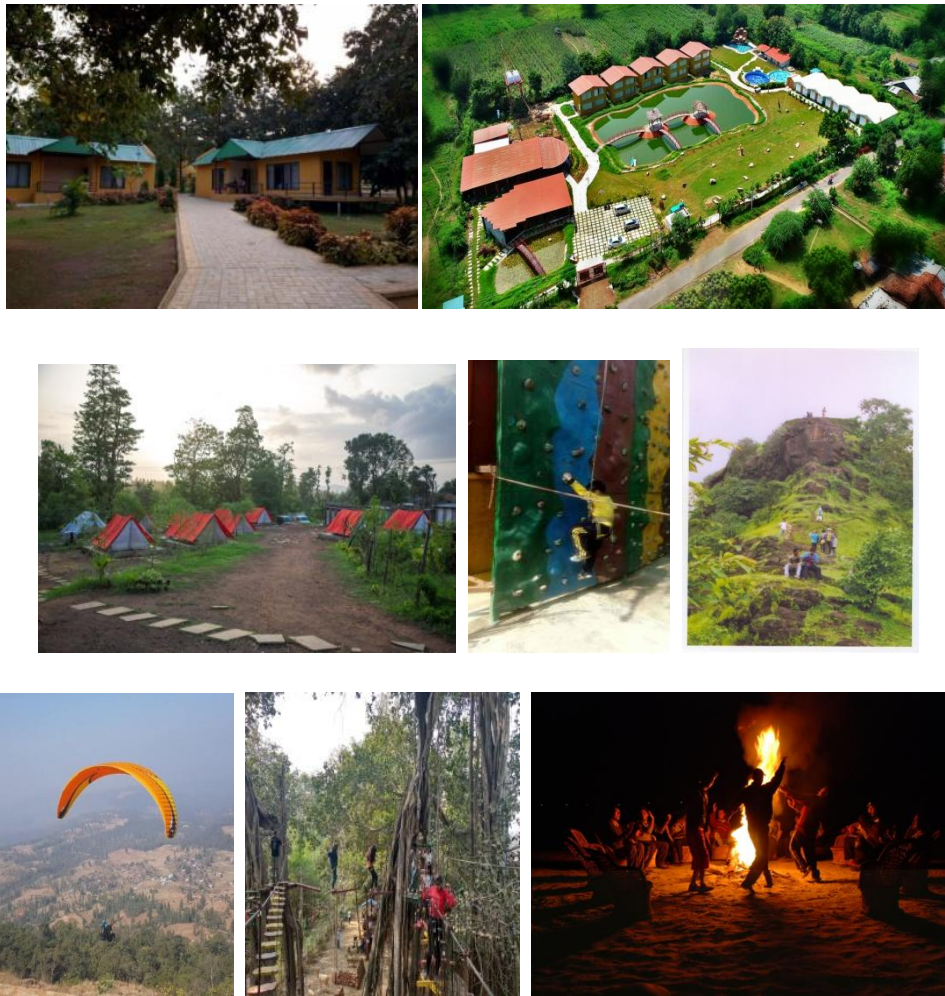
Several proposals for trekking activities at the Don hill station are,

1. Wall climbing
2. Cycling
3. Zip liner
4. Rope climbing
5. Trekking
6. Paragliding
7. Camping site with tent accommodation
8. Hotel with luxury (suitable for international tourist)
9. Camp fire

7.4 Provisions under existing policies

Implementing Agency:

- Gujarat Tourism Policy, 2015 provides help in promoting **Eco-tourism in close collaboration with The Forest and Environment Department (F&ED) and Climate Change Department.**
- Development of campsites and various activities like trekking, nature walks and heritage walks will be actively promoted and attractive tour packages would be offered.
- Gujarat Tourism Policy offers incentives of MEGA PROJECT for the development & operation of adventure activities incorporated as a whole.



. DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL TOURISM

- **FAIR AND FESTIVALS**

1. DANG DARBAR
2. DASHERA FESTIVAL
3. MONSOON FESTIVAL

Implementing agency:

- Gujarat Tourism HOME STAY POLICY empowers rural communities and also income generator for households. The policy incorporates, Fairs, Festivals, Local Cuisine & Home Stay.

- Gujarat Tourism Policy promotes local art & craft under Handloom and handicraft tourism.



7.5 Marketing and Promotion

- TOURIST INFORMATION CENTERS AT MAJOR DESTINATIONS
- E-GOVERNANCE: WEBSITE, ONLINE RESERVATION AND INFORMATION
- PRINTED MEDIA, BROCHURES, MAPS ETC.
- PROMOTION ON SOCIAL MEDIA, PRESS
- A Tourism Service Providers operating in the State and registered with TCGL shall be eligible to be considered for the incentive.



7.6 Setting Up of Urban Haats / Sale Cum Demonstration Centres

- In order to promote handicrafts at the places of tourist spots, Urban Haats may be opened in tribal states to provide regular marketing channel to artisans.
- State governments may establish tribal “hatts” in important cities on permanent basis for continuous interaction. A sale cum demonstration centers may be established at important cities with more than fifty lakh populations by involving TRIFED. Ministry of Tribal affairs may release fund for the same as part of promotion of tribal art and crafts.
- TRIFED and other handicraft development bodies should set up tribal emporium at important national and international tourist destinations.
- Development of haats in tribal and rural areas for local craftsmen to showcase their skills and sell their products Gujarat has a variety of textile products.



7.7. Providing safety measures for locals as well as tourist



- To increase the trained police force from out state
- To avoid local malpractices
- Awareness drives for local about better economic opportunities
- Impart spiritual education as par their religion with motto of being a nice human.

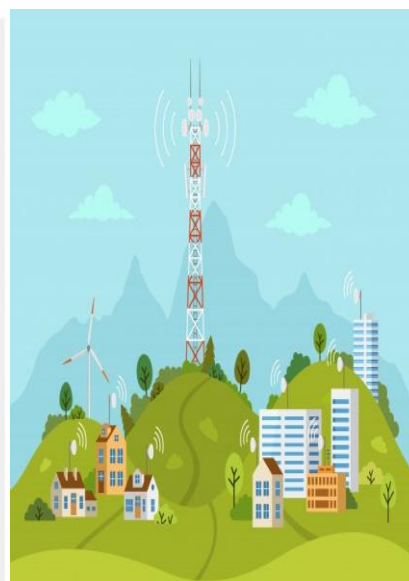
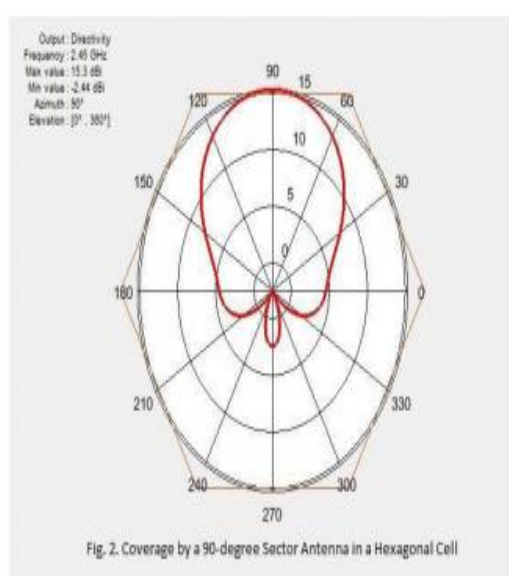
7.8. Providing a cellular network for ease of communication

- A scheme is proposed to ensure seamless coverage in terrains such as Hills so as to minimize the number of black spots in the region.
- we propose to use Sector Antenna as Base Station (BS) in a cell. For this scheme, four 90-degree antenna model used to cover all the areas of the region. The main idea is to divide the region into hexagonal cells in which the sector antenna will be installed. As viewed from the top of the hill, it looks like a cone-shaped structure.
- According to the proposed work, Figure 2 depicts the radiation pattern of 90-degree sector antenna used in a hexagonal cell in the hilly region. This coverage is based on one sector antenna. Therefore, by using four 90-degree sector antennas, most of the area in the cell is covered

Table I. Default Parameter values used for simulation

1	Frequency Range	2.4-2.5	GHz
2	Gain	15.0-17.0	dBi
3	Horizontal Beamwidth	91°	
4	Vertical Beamwidth	90°	
5	Max. Input Power	100	Watts
6	Max. Output Power	200	Watts

Table 7-1: Defult parameter values used for simulation



RECOMMENDATION

TOURIST-CURCUIT

- Vandsa national park
- Waghai botanical garden
- Gira waterfall
- Saputara
- Ahwa
- Barda waterfall
- Pandav caves

- Anjani kund
- Don hill station
- Savbridham temple & Pampa sarovar
- Purana wild life Sanctuary
- Girmal waterfall
- Mahal camp site
- Roopgarh fort
- Mayadevi temple

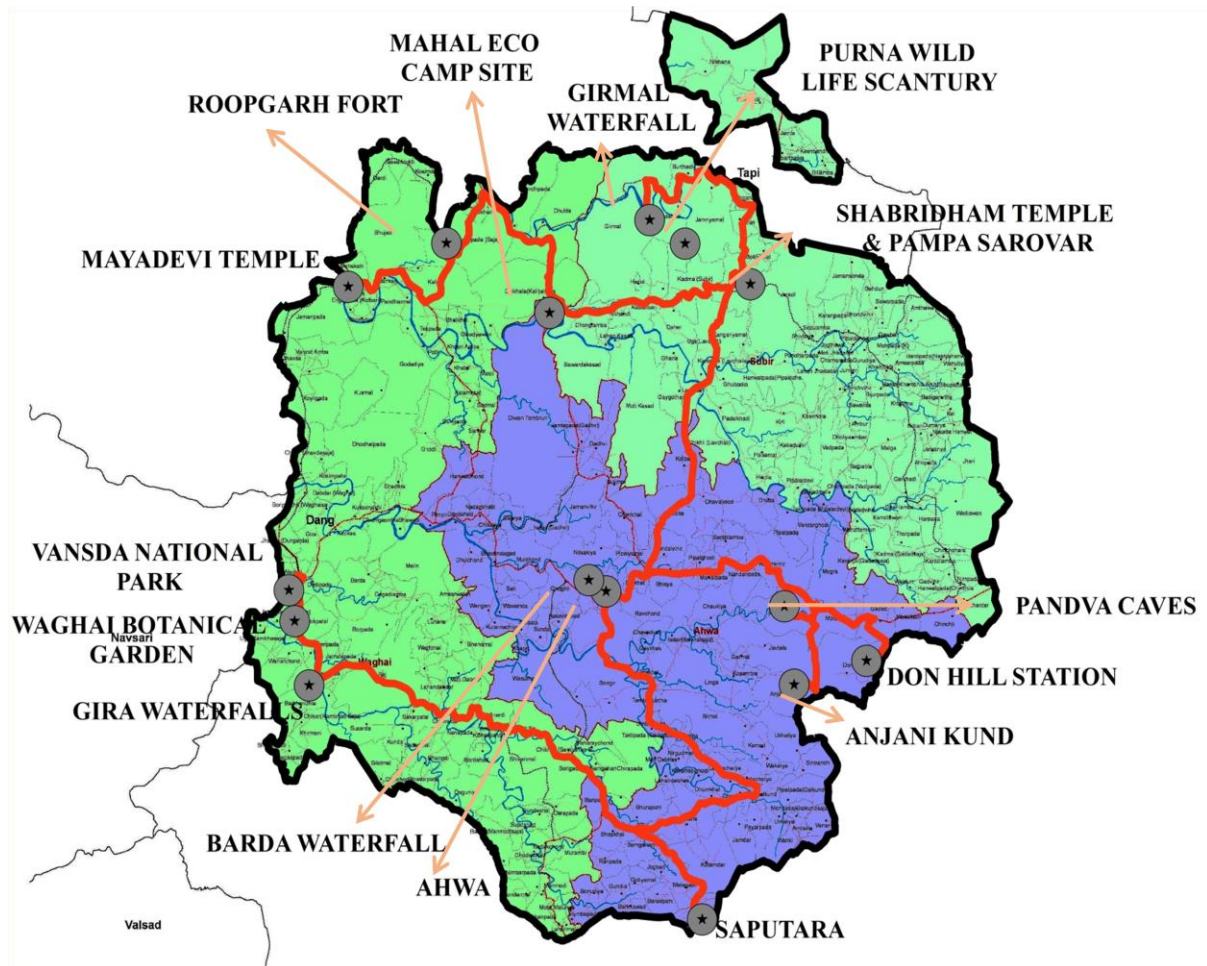


Figure 7-1: Tourism Circuit of Dang

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