



Review Article

Rising Tamia, in the field of Eco-tourism

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A B S T R A C T

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The present study mainly focuses on areas of ecotourism and natural resources in Tamia district Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh. The seventeen tourist places were located in this area. The plants product also seen such as Harra, Baheda, Amala, Chirounji, Mahua, Shahad, Aam, Imali and Gums and others many rare types of plants species were situated. The tourist attraction has Old historic Bhariya Tribes, Satdhara, Geological formations, Ethic geological heritage, Richness of biodiversity of flora and fauna, Pleasant climate, Beauty of landscape, Muttour, Sunrise and sunset point, Bhura Bhagat, Pataalkote, Anthoni (Badi and Chhoti), Chhota Mahadeo, Lal Pahadi, Bander Kudani, Vulture point and Gwal garh. The tourists have increased in these places day by day.

Introduction

The problems associated with defining ecotourism have often led to confusion among tourists and academics (David, 2001). Definitional problems are also subject of considerable public controversy and concern because of green washing, a trend towards the commercialization of tourism schemes disguised as sustainable, nature based, and environmentally friendly ecotourism (Tuohino and Hynonen, 2001). According to McLaren (Tuohino and Hynonen, 2001) these schemes are environmentally destructive, economically exploitative, and culturally insensitive at its worst. They are also morally disconcerting because they mislead tourists and manipulate their concerns for the environment (Bar kin, 2002). The development and success of such large

scale, energy intensive and ecologically unsustainable schemes are a testament to the tremendous profits associated with being labeled as ecotourism (Weaver, 1998, Burger, 2000). Generally, ecotourism deals with living parts of the natural environments (Sadry, 2009). Ecotourism focuses on socially responsible travel, personal growth, and environmental sustainability. Ecotourism typically involves travel to destinations where flora, fauna, and cultural heritage are the primary attractions. Ecotourism is intended to offer tourists insight into the impact of human beings on the environment, and to foster a greater appreciation of our natural habitats.

Ecotourism is a form of tourism that involves visiting natural areas in the remote

wilderness or rural environments. According to the definition and principles of ecotourism established by The International Ecotourism Society (Ties) in 1990, ecotourism is "Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people" (Ties, 1990).

Tamia is of great importance because of its geographical and scenic beauty. It is located at distance of 75 km from Pipariya railway station and 58 km from district head quarter Chhindwara. The Patalkot valley is spread over an area of 79 Sq. Km. at an average height of 2750-3250 feet above Mean Sea Level from 22.24 to 22.29 ° North and 78.43 to 78.50 ° east. The valley is located at a distance of 78 km from Chhindwara in the North-West direction and 20 km from Tamia in the North-East Direction. 'Doodhi' river flows in the picturesque valley (Acharya and Shrivastava, 2008). There are total 12 villages and 13 hamlets with a total population of 2011 (1017 male and 995 female) in the valley. These villages are located at the distance of 2-3 km each. Main villages of the valley are: Rated, Chimtipur, Gujja Dongri, Sahra Pachgol, Harra-ka-Char, Sukhabhand, Dhurni malni, Jhiram, Palani Gaildubba, Ghatlinga, Gudichattri, Gaildubba, Kareyam, Ghana, etc. The government of Madhya Pradesh has declared the Tamia is a tourist place and in this year (2015) celebrate the year of Tourism.

How to Reach Tamia

By road Tamia is 58 km from Chhindwara, 220 km from Bhopal, frequently luxury and simple bus service available from Bhopal, Pipariya and Chhindwara. By Rail can reach Tamia from Pipariya by any train which is going towards Jabalpur from Itarsi junction. You can also reach at Tamia from Parasiya

and Junnardev by train. Bhopal and Nagpur are the nearest airports.

Methodology

The present study is the outcome of exhaustive field and tourist places survey undertaken for the period of one year from December, 2013 to 2014. The survey was conducted in the private and government Hotels, Guest houses, Rest houses, Ledges and Tourist Motel Tamia, Patalkot area.

Observation

The main structure and dynamics of tourist in investigated area is presented in the critics of ecotourism point to the potential harm caused by the intrusion of large numbers of people into wild habitats. The presence of nature tourists is seen to influence behavior parameters such as reproductive success and survival of the affected wildlife. In the months of December and January, 2014 tourist was maximum and others months was average (Table-1) the 5386 tourist have used government accommodation and others private (Fig.-1). During the government leave about 3-4 days continue the tourist is maximum so no accommodation available here.

In the process of evaluation of ecotourism of Tamia, these indicators have been used: The Tamia topography boasts an abundant source of flora & fauna. Tamia has numerous rare and endangered species in its surroundings

- (1) Old historic Bhariya Tribes
- (2) Satdhara (Figure-3)
- (3) Geological formations
- (4) Ethic geological heritage
- (5) Richness of biodiversity of flora and fauna.
- (6) Pleasant climate

- (7) Beauty of landscape
- (8) Muttour
- (9) Sunrise and sunset point (Figure-2)
- (10) Bhura Bhagat
- (11) Patalkote
- (12) Anthoni (Badi and Chhoti) (Figure-4)
- (13) Chhota Mahadeo
- (14) Lal Pahadi
- (15) Bander Kudani
- (16) Vulture point (Figure-5)
- (17) Gwal garh

The Patalkot Forest was so well hidden that people on the outside didn't even know it existed. It is a very special place, rich with plants and animals. The natives who live there know how to collect and grow the plants they need for food, clothing and building their homes. They also have a special skill that has been passed down every generation.

Ecotourism operations occasionally fail to live up to conservation ideals. It is sometimes overlooked that ecotourism is a highly consumer-centered activity, and that environmental conservation is a means to further economic growth (Kamauro, 1996). In many cases, socioeconomists focus on the social impact of some sort of economic change. Such changes might include a closing factory, market manipulation, the signing of international trade treaties, new Natural regulation, etc. Such social effects can be wide ranging in size, anywhere from local effects on a small community to changes to an entire society (Dwivedi and Sakalle, 2014). Ecotourism activities affect populations of Megallanic penguin populations. Human visitation to nesting sites of Megallanic penguins caused changes in behavior in both adults and chicks, such as higher predation of nests, lower hatching rates of eggs, increased abandonment of nests, retarded chick growth and higher mortality rates (Fowler, 1999). There was a

marked difference between the behavior of water birds that used the reserve as a feeding and breeding ground to those species that used it as an over-wintering site. Ecotourism is a grooming sector in developing nations. However, its impact on wildlife and indigenous people has become a controversial issue (Singh and Upadhyay, 2011). The migratory birds were clearly unaccustomed to the humans and fled at the mere site of humans and cars. A tourism industry needs to be supported by building suitable infrastructure. The construction of roads, buildings and introduction of electricity can result in fragmentation of wildlife and habitat destruction.

The use of vehicles for transportation can disturb wildlife directly through noise and overuse of critical areas such as nesting areas, feeding grounds and water holes. Indirect effects can result in habitat degradation through pollution and alteration through trail cutting (Groom *et al.*, 1991). Conservation efforts to protect valuable wildlife and their forest habitats may conflict with the interests of local communities. Therefore, intentions of conservation can be misunderstood by the local communities (Crouch and Scott, 2003). Such conflicts can result in a lack of trust and cooperation between local communities and conservationists.

The development of ecotourism can help save forest lands by encouraging a no consumptive use of wildlife while generating valuable foreign income. However, the development of ecotourism can create an unequal distribution of income contributing to socio-economic problems, affect wildlife and indigenous people and conflict with conservation efforts (Singh and Upadhyay, 2011).

Table.1 Monthly tourist arrived at Tamia

Months	Private accommodation	Government accommodation	Total
Dec.	344	735	1079
Jan.	445	820	1265
Feb.	230	546	776
March	135	345	480
April	144	235	379
May	246	327	570
June	144	276	420
July	120	240	360
Aug.	178	287	465
Sep	256	387	643
Oct.	345	654	999
Nov.	240	534	774
Total	2827	5386	8210

Figure.1 Monthly accommdatiom used by Tourist

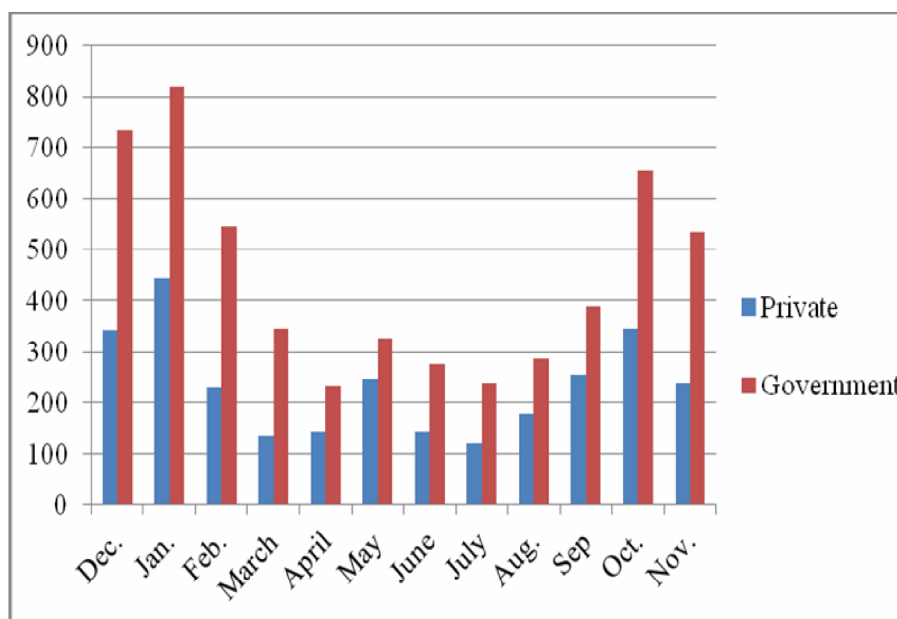


Figure.2 Sunrise point, Tamia



Figure.3 Satdhara



Figure.4 Anthoni (Warm Water Kund)



Figure.5 Vulture point, Tamia



Steps to success

An environmental protection strategy must address the issue of ecotourists removed from the cause-and-effect of their actions on the environment. More initiatives should be carried out to improve their awareness, sensitize them to environmental issues, and care about the places they visit (Tuohino and Hynonen, 2001). Tour guides are an obvious and direct medium to communicate awareness. With the confidence of ecotourists and intimate knowledge of the environment, they can actively discuss conservation issues. Government tourist motel need rooms because the maximum tourist used government accommodations. A tour guide training program in Tamia has helped mitigate negative environmental impacts by providing information and regulating tourists. Set biodiversity priorities that link with conservation goals. Clarify local, national and global bio-diversity conservation priorities involve those responsible for implementing conservation action; Government agencies, NGOs, local universities and local communities. Give local people economic incentives to protect wildlife ecosystems. Involve government policy makers in conservation efforts to declare protected areas and enforce regulations.

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