

# Eco Tourism in Telangana State

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## ABSTRACT

Earth was formed 46 billion years ago; the planet gives us resources to build our houses. There are many things our mother earth gives to appreciate the land scape, the culture, Awesome Nature, etc. We should never take it granted. Travelling is the best way to explore magic of the world, to experience cultures; however damage and waste occur because of the inappropriate behaviours of travelers.

Tourism is travel for pleasure. And this is the theory and practice of travelling and entertaining, accommodating tourists. Eco tourism involves visiting undisturbed natural areas. This is small scale alternative to standard commercial mass tourism. It includes land scape, culture, and awesome nature. Eco tourism educates people to appreciate our environment. Eco tourism is Responsible travel to National and cultural areas that conserves the environment and sustain the well being of local people. In Telangana, every place has a story for us, every movement is an experience for us. Glorious legacy of dynasties lakes, wild life adventures, forts, unique festivals, tribal art forms, cultures.

**Keywords:** Eco Tourism, Pleasure, Mass tourism, Responsible Travel, Awesome nature.

## INTRODUCTION

“Tourism is a collection of activities, services and Industries which deliver a travel experience comprising transportation, accommodation, eating and drinking establishments, retail shops entertainment business and other hospitality services provided for Individuals or groups travelling away from home.”

### Objectives

- ✓ To study about ecotourism in Telangana state.
- ✓ To know the importance, benefits, limitations of ecotourism.
- ✓ To identify the current potential service quality, tourism entrepreneurship in Telangana state.

### Need for the study

- ✓ This study is useful to highlight ecotourism places in Telangana state.
- ✓ To examine problems & opportunities in eco tourism.
- ✓ This study may helpful to Govt. to conduct various trainings to educate public to involve in ecotourism.

### Methodology

Descriptive type methodology will be followed. Primary data will be collected from Tourists and secondary data will be collected through internet search engines, emails, telephone etc.

### Sample size

50 tourists are selected from various districts. Simple mean and percentages have been applied for analysis of data.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature on various aspects of ecotourism is quite extensive. In order to find out major developments that took place in ecotourism. A brief review of existing literature on different aspects of eco tourism is made in this section.

Tourism in India plays a significant role in transforming the society and economy. Tourism as an Industry has great and cultural development. Research findings shows that there is an increase in the demand for and participation in ecotourism, the present study is relatively new topic specific literature on the topic is hardly available.

Shrivastav (2010) advocates the role of ecotourism in the community upliftment. In his words “tourism stimulates cultural activities and leads to improved understanding of each other and better relations between the tourists and the hosts”.

According to Kirti Shiva Kumar (2007) “ecotourism is the management of tourism and conservation of nature in away, so as to maintain a fine balance between the requirements of tourism and ecology on the one hand and the needs of local communities for new job skills, income generating employment.

Vijay kaprihan (2004) pointed out that ecotourism in an amalgamation of two separate concepts ecology and tourism, but viewed jointly the coinage assumes great significance both for ecological conservation and development of tourism.

Jagmohan (2001) conducts a study about ecotourism planning. He says that all the stakeholders in tourism development should safe guarded the natural environment with a view to achieving sound, continuous and sustainable economic growth generated to satisfy equitably the needs and aspirants of present and future generations.

Aparna Raj (1999) Emphasises on sustainable tourism development that Indian tourism needs to be revamped so as to have sustainable of a group of people having a goal of sustainable development in their respective area.

### **Types of Tourism**

1. Domestic Tourism: Taking Holiday and Trips in our own country.
2. In bound Tourism: Visitors from other country coming in to our bound Tourism.
3. Out bound Tourism: Travelling to a country for a visit or a holiday.

### **Purpose of Travel**

1. Leisure travel: Include travel for holidays, cultural events, recreation sports.
2. Business Travel: Business Travel includes all business meetings, conferences, exhibitions.
3. Visiting Friends and Relatives: Includes the purposes of meeting friend and relatives either within own country or abroad.

Now-a-days, tourism industry has emerged as fastest growing Industry in the world and economically rapid growth for India. The ministry of Tourism Identified 10 different types of tourism to attract tourists.

#### ***Cruise Tourism:***

Cruise Tourism is the new marketable product for India to explore beautiful coast line. The Tourist cruise circuits will includes ocean cruise, river and lake cruise.

#### ***Adventure Tourism:***

Adventure Tourism include mountaineering, trekking, jumping for thrilling and extreme adventures.

#### ***Medical Tourism:***

Medical Tourism is used for the different surgeries of human part such as Joint replacement, cardiac surgery, dental surgery and cosmetic surgeries.

#### ***Wellness travelling:***

To promote a healthier life wellness travelling is helpful. Ayurveda, yoga, meditation, panchakarma, Rejuvenating Therapy are among the most ancient systems.

#### ***Spiritual Tourism:***

India is home to hundreds of monasteries and ancient temples, India may be the top destination in the world for spiritual Tourism. Golden temple, Vaishnodevi, Chardham are examples of spiritual tourism.

#### ***Sightseeing Tourism:***

India is famous for historical sightseeing, monuments, architecture are must spectacular. Tajmahal, Khajuraho etc. are very famous sightseeing places.

#### ***Eco tourism:***

Eco tourism entails the sustainable preservation of all regions that have tourist value. Tourists can visit Kaziranga National park, GIR National park for ecotourism.

## **ECO TOURISM**

Eco Tourism is a form of tourism involving visiting undisturbed natural areas, deals with living parts of the natural environments. Eco tourism focuses on socially responsible travel, personal growth and environment sustainability, ecotourism is directly benefit the economic development and political empowerment of local communities, to faster respect for different cultures and human rights.

## **ECO TOURISM IN INDIA**

India is one of the popular eco-tourism destination in the world, Kerala back water, Munnar, Thenmala, Thodupuzha, Eravikulam National Park, Periyar National Park are very beautiful places in kerala state. Kodai kanal lake, Bryant Park, Pillar Rocks are major attractions in Kodaikanal. Nagarhole National park, Bandipur National park are ecotourism places in Karnataka. Galibaga Beach in Goa is wonderful place. Tyla, maredumill, are ecotourism places famous in A.P. Chilika in odissa, sunderban National park in west Bengal, Kaziranga National park, Assam, Majuli Assam, Jotsom village in kohima galand, Namdhapa National park in Arunachal Pradesh, Nanda Devi io sphere reserve in Uttarakhand , Kanha National park in Madhya Pradesh are famous eco tourism places in India.

## **ECO TOURISM IN TELANGANA**

Eco tourism provides opportunity to connect the nature's lover with the natural environment. The Telangana state has large potentiality for Nature and eco tourism. The state of Telangana is divided in to 31 districts They are Adilabad, Bhadradi, Kothagudem, Hyderabad, Jagtial, Jangaon, Jayashankar Bhupalpally, Jogulamba Gadwal, Kamareddy, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kumarambheem, Asifabad, Mahabubabad, Mancherial, Medak, Medchal, malkajgiri, Nagarkurnool, Nalgonda, Nirmal, Nizamabad, peddapalli, Rajanna siricilla, Ranga Reddy, sanga Reddy, siddipet, suryapet, Vikarabad, Wanaparthy, Warangal Rural, Warangal Urban, Yadadri, Bhuvanagiri. Telangana to become hub for eco adventure tourism.

**Adilabad** will receive the biggest boost as its terrain holds trekking paths, rock climbing, waterfalls, Tiger reserve, water sporting locations attracting tourists in Adilabad District, Telangana state. Most popular tourist destinations in Adilabad District Include kuntala falls, pochera falls, Gayatri falls, kanakai falls, kadam dam, Basara saraswathi Temple, Nirmal toys industry. Major rivers Godavari, pranahitha.

Bhadrachalam is famous for Sri Rama Temple built in 17<sup>th</sup> century. Historical and pilgrimage place situated on the bank of Godavari. Sitamma dhara, paarnashala are most beautiful places to visit. Kothagudem is famous for coal hub.

Green Acres Hyderabad is an eco-tourism weekend gate way at Hyderabad. Museum, Birl mandir, Planetarium, Botanical Garden, Tank Bund, Boat drive, Durgam cheruvu, Gandipet lake Golkonda fort, Charminar Hussain sagar, Indira park, Jagannath Temple, Jalavihar,

Lumbini park, Mount opera, Nehru zoo park, Nizams museum, NTR Gardens, ocean park, paigah tombs, purani haveli, public garden, Ramoji fim city, sanjeeviah park, shilparamam, Taramati baradari are most beautiful eco-tourism tourist places in Hyderabad.

Jagtial Fort is famous Eco tourism in Jagtial. In Jayashankar Bhoopally Bogatha waterfalls is also known as Telangana Niagara located in koyaveera puram, Laknavaram lake, Ramappa Temple are beautiful places. Monolithic caves of Jain pathem near koyyur, kaleswarm shiva temple, mukti vanam situated at the confluence of the river Godavari, pranahitha, saraswathi, this is also known as Dakshina Triveni sangamam are beautiful eco tourism place in Telangana.

Smruthi vanam which offers an opportunity for Individuals to plant a sapling of their choice in the memory of deceased family members. Gaddalasari waterfall near veerabhadra vanam village of venkatapuram mandal is third highest waterfall in the country.

In kamareddy District also state Government had plans to develop various tourism spots. Nizambad, Nirmal and developing ecotourism at Alisagar project. Lower manair dam situated at Alugunur village, vemulawada Rajanna Temple, Nagunnur Fort, Elgandala Forte, Molangur Fort, Lakshmi Narasiha swamy Temple, Nampally gutta, Jagityal Fort , Koti lingala, Ramagiri Fort, Deer park, Ujwala park famous eco-tourism places in Karimnagar District.

Kinnera sani wild life sanctuary and creation of a trekking path and facilities for bird watching. Beemunipadam, Mulugumedaram, Tadvai forest, laknavaram lake, deer park, , pakhal wild life, Tribal eco tourism circuit development under swadeshi Darshan scheme

Anantha giri hills, Anantha padmanabha swamy Temple, chirpling of the birds as well as screams of peacocks kotepalli Reservoir shiva Temple also attractions.

Yadadri Lakshminarasimha Swamy Temple ,pilla marri near Mahaboob nagar, edupayala vanadurga temple near medak, medaram sammakka sarakka jathara, pakala lake, wild life sanctuary Jain Temple, eturunagaram sanctuary near Warangal wonderful ecotourism places.

This study was conducted among Tourists from of districts of Telangana. Sample size consist 50. The study was based on both primary and secondary sources of information. Mean, percentage, degrees were used for testing.

**Challenges of Eco Tourism in Telangana:**

- ❖ Insufficient Tourism Infrastructure impacting on Tourist Inflow.
- ❖ Low Involvement of private sector Investment on Tourism.
- ❖ Low focus on customer tourism product.
- ❖ Wide gap in skilled workforce.
- ❖ Less Technology usage rate.
- ❖ Less return to local economy.
- ❖ Opportunities of Eco tourism in Telangana.
- ❖ Program for developing ecotourism education and skill.
- ❖ Upgradation of technology and mobile app availability Aligning policies and institutional to reach eco-tourism target.
- ❖ Improving Infrastructure around eco – tourism Destinations.
- ❖ Marketing and Branding and ensuring world class visitor experience.

**Development of Eco-Tourism in Telangana**

The tourism ministry has sanctioned Rs.99.86 Crores for the development of Eco tourism circuit in Mahabubnagar. Central Govt. has sanctioned 91.62 Crores for Eco tourism development. The Telangana State Tourism development corporation (TSTDC). The Government taking up eco tourism projects worth Rs. 180 Crores for the development of Warnagal & Adilabad.

**Gender of respondents:**

GENDER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Male	33	66
Female	17	34
Total	50	100

**DOMESTIC TOURISTS IN TELANAGANA REGION ( in crores)**

Year	Tourists	Change in percentage
2005	3.21	0.00
2006	4.3	33.90
2007	4.14	-3.70
2008	5.05	22.80
2009	5.04	-0.30
2010	5.15	2.10
2011	4.94	-0.39
2012	9.14	84.80
2013	10.96	19.91

2014	13.15	19.98
2015	15.78	20.00
2016	19.25	21.98
2017	24.06	24.98

**FOREIGN TOURISTS ARRIVALS IN TELANGANA REGION ( in lakhs)**

Year	Tourists	Change in %
2005	4.79	0.00
2006	5.73	19.60
2007	7.08	23.40
2008	7.28	2.80
2009	7.54	3.50
2010	2.95	-60.80
2011	2.32	-21.20
2012	2.35	-2.97
2013	2.82	20.00
2014	3.38	19.85
2015	4.12	22.00
2016	5.06	22.81
2017	6.27	23.91

**SUGGESTIONS**

- ✓ Pay more attention on environment protection.
- ✓ Telangana Govt. should plan to provide facilities in eco-tourism in Telangana state to attract the large scale domestic and foreign tourists.
- ✓ Govt. should take actions to maintain quality Roads, clean and hygienic environment and provide safety and security conditions at eco tourist spot.
- ✓ Trained tourist guides and language translators are required in between the tourist and local people.
- ✓ Travel light, limited baggage packaging to keep travel generated garbage at the minimum.
- ✓ Opt for eco-friendly means of Transport. Implement energy and water saving measures. Whenever and where ever opt for bicycles instead of motor vehicles.
- ✓ Do not use Detergents in stream or rivers while washing and bathing.
- ✓ As much as keep rout maps.
- ✓ Do no litter. Carry back all degradable waste such as empty bottles, foils, wrappers, plastic bags; these must be deposited in municipal dust bins.
- ✓ While taking photographs do not disturb wild life.
- ✓ Minimize noise pollution playing Radios, tape recorders and disturb sensitive wild life.

**CONCLUSION**

The investors who would reach the city for global entrepreneurship summit would discuss the possibilities of investments in Telangana Tourism projects. Entrepreneur’s common interest is in wild life tourism, eco-tourism destinations in the state.

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