

## **ECO-TOURISM RESORT CUM CENTER NEAR TADOB, DISTT. CHANDRAPUR**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Ecotourism can be one of the major driving forces in the economic upliftment of backward areas especially surrounding national parks and sanctuaries. It can serve as a tool to address problems like poverty, illiteracy, hygiene and unemployment, if implemented properly. The Tadoba – Andhari National Park and Wild life sanctuary in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra is an area with tremendous tourism potential. It is bestowed with rich flora and fauna, perennial Tadoba lake, amazing wetlands, magnificent hill ranges, dense forests, smooth meadows, deep valleys and a unique cultural heritage. Neighbouring the Tadoba National Park are fertile Agricultural lands and small villages which form an ideal set-up for an Ecotourism Centre that can not only act as a resort for those visiting the National Park but can also have an independent identity as an agrotourism hub. An integrated all-round approach for designing an Ecotourism Centre at a location flanking the famous Tadoba National Park can open up sustainable means of income generation for the local people and present the world with a serene pristine area, thus creating a win-win situation for all. Agritourism presents a unique opportunity to combine aspects of the tourism and agriculture industries to provide a number of financial, educational, and social benefits to tourists, producers, and communities. Agritourism gives producers an opportunity to generate additional income and an avenue for direct marketing to consumers. It enhances the tourism industry by increasing the volume of visitors to an area and the length of their stay. Agritourism also provides communities with the potential to increase their local tax bases and new employment opportunities. Additionally, agritourism provides educational opportunities to the public, helps to preserve agricultural lands, and allows states to develop business enterprises. While agritourism may create new potential revenue streams, it also presents new legal issues for farmers and landowners.

### **BACKGROUND**

#### **About Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve**

Maharashtra's rich forests, which make up for about 20 per cent of its geographical area, hold the largest biodiversity among all the states in India. The state has six national parks, 47 wildlife sanctuaries and four conservation reserves – 57 protected areas in all, with a total of 10,057.01 sq km area. The state has as many as six tiger reserves. The most highest profile among them is, of course, Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve.



(TATR) in Chandrapur District, which has been drawing close to 100,000 wildlife enthusiasts annually from around the country and across the globe for the last few years.

Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR) is one of the most sought after tiger-sighting and watching destinations in India. Maharashtra can claim this with confidence and a large measure of pride, because Tadoba is a wonderful habitat and the state flagship tiger reserve. It is a place to see mother nature at its glorious best; a setting where human effort has engineered a remarkable transformation of an area, once over used and over exploited for its rich natural wealth, and flora and fauna. Today the forest is vibrant, verdant and flourishing with life – mammals, birds, insects and reptiles, along with grasses, shrubs and trees, share an ecosystem that is beautiful to behold and experience. Tadoba National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra, India is the nation's wildlife pride. The total area of the reserve is 625.4 square kilometres.

### **Historical background**

Tadoba National Park is located in the district Chandrapur which lies in the state of Maharashtra (India). It is one of the biggest and the oldest national park which occupies the heart of the reserve forests. Major parts of the central India were ruled by the Gond Kings and Chandrapur was also one of their seats. Raja Khandkya Ballal Shah founded the district Chandrapur and Tadoba Tiger Reserve is one of the famous destinations and attraction of the Chandrapur District. It is one of the most famous Project Tiger Reserve out of the 43 Project Tiger Reserve. Every year, it attracts tourists in huge numbers from the different corners of the world. Tadoba National Park is also known for having maximum numbers of Tigers. This national park has derived its name 'Tadoba' from the name of the God 'Tadoba' or 'Taru' to whom the local tribals of the Andhari and Tadoba region use to worship. It is the belief of the local tribal that 'Taru', who was the chief of that village was killed in a legendary encounter with a Tiger. After this incident, the local tribal of that area made a shrine and dedicated that shrine as 'Taru' God which is existing on the bank of the Tadoba Lake beneath a huge tree. So local people of that area use to worship Taru as God. This temple is much popular amidst the local adivasis and they visit it frequently. Especially a huge crowd of adivasis gathered here in the annual fair in the month of Pausa (December to January).

**Tadoba National Park**, national park in eastern Maharashtra state, western India. Extending over an area of 45 square miles (117 square km), the park consists of dense forests of sal (*Shorea robusta*), *margosa*, *mahua*, and mango, interspersed with lakes and plains; stretches of bamboo thickets are found around Tadoba Lake. It was established as a wildlife sanctuary in 1935 and declared a national park in 1955. The park is part of the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger reserve, which was created in 1995. The park has tigers, panthers, leopards, *chital*, jackals, gaurs (Indian bison), mouse deer, sambars, antelope, sloth bears, and crocodiles. A network of roads and observation towers facilitates wildlife viewing. Chandrapur, the nearest city, is about 28 miles (45 km) south of the park.

### **Location of the site**



Sitaram Peth is a small Village/hamlet in Bhadrawati Taluka in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra State, India. It comes under Sitaram Peth Panchayath. It belongs to Vidarbha region and comes in Nagpur Division. It is located 33 KM towards North from District head quarters Chandrapur and 22 KM from Bhadrawati. The total geographical area of village is 974.24 hectares. Sitaram Peth has a total population of 234 peoples. There are about 56 houses in Sitaram Peth village. Chandrapur is nearest town to Sitaram Peth which is approximately 32km away.

### **Transportation**

There is no railway station near to Sitaram Peth in less than 10 km. Chandrapur Rail Way Station (near to Chandrapur), Warora Rail Way Station (near to Warora), Chanda Fort Rail Way Station (near to Chandrapur) are the Railway stations reachable from near by towns. Warora, Chandrapur are the nearby by towns to Sitaram Peth having road connectivity to Sitaram Peth. Nearest village from Sitaram Peth is Bhamdeli and Moharli (Moharli gate) which has bus stands within 10km. There are many local bus stand in and around Sitaram Peth.

### **Climate**

The climate is tropical in Chandrapur. In winter, there is much less rainfall than in summer. The Köppen-Geiger climate classification is Aw. The average temperature in Chandrapur is 27.7 °C | 81.8 °F. The annual rainfall is 1245 mm | 49.0 inch. The driest month is December. There is 3 mm | 0.1 inch of precipitation in December. Most precipitation falls in July, with an average of 376 mm | 14.8 inch. With an average of 35.8 °C | 96.4 °F, May is the warmest month. In December, the average temperature is 22.3 °C | 72.1 °F. It is the lowest average temperature of the whole year. The precipitation varies 373 mm | 15 inch between the driest month and the wettest month. The average temperatures vary during the year by 13.5 °C | 24.3 °F. In May the highest number of daily hours of sunshine is measured in Chandrapur on average. In May there is an average of 11.73 hours of sunshine a day and a total of 363.68 hours of sunshine throughout May. In January, the lowest number of daily hours of sunshine is measured in Chandrapur on average. In January there are an average of 9.61 hours of sunshine per day and a total of 297.9 hours of sunshine. Around 3601.71 hours of sunshine are counted in Chandrapur throughout the year. On average there are 118.46 hours of sunshine per month.

### **Principles of Agrotourism**

Agro-Tourism enterprise is one of the major themes promoted by Agro-Tourism Association (ATA). Tourism is the basis of economic and cultural development. It was after the mid twenties' that it started to grow progressively, becoming one of the major sectors in the world economy. Currently, Tourism does not only include game parks, historical sites, lakes and rivers, but also farming enterprises, agro-processing centers, agricultural practices, local products, traditional food and the daily life of the rural people and farmers, as well as the cultural elements and traditions - referred to as Agro-Tourism. It's a hybrid concept that merges elements of two complex industries - Agriculture and Tourism, to open up new profitable markets for farm products and services and provide travel experiences.

### **Three basic principles of Agrotourism are:**

Below are some of the summarized things to see at an Agro-Tourist centre

**Tourists should have something to see.** Farm tours are organized as educational tours using cropping systems and patterns and livestock as the main attraction. The aim of this farm tour is to make awareness to the visitors about the different types of crops and cultivation practices, harvesting methods and many

more and different types of farm animals and animal husbandry methods as well the plight of the family farmer and create a positive image of agriculture within the visitors. Agro-Tourists like to see food processing on your farm such as milling, yoghurt and cheese production, homemade juice, baked products, wine processing, among others. Organise the farm with attractive landscaping with crops and design crop arts. Most crop art consists of various designs of horticultural and grain crops (eg: maize, paddy) in a field and designs created by different colored plantings. Such crop art is best viewed from the air or from a raised structure.

**Tourists should have something to do.** Participating in agricultural operations and activities during the agro-visits is always a must. The educational activities offered on farms range from half day classes or short-term workshops to full-scale, accredited courses of study. Farm schools accommodate interns or apprentices, and charge tuition for the learning opportunity. A U-pick or pick-your-own farm is a type of farm where visitors are allowed to harvest their own produce. Generally, u pickups are practiced with vegetables, fruits and flowers. Visitors to do the milking at dairy farm are also considered as a type of u pickup. Since visitors are allowed to eat while picking, an entry fee usually covers any produce customers may eat. You can make available visitors to prepare their own BBQ at the farm under a tree or close to a bush. Therapy If there is a stream or large pond is available in the farm you can organise fish therapy and it will be a very good activity.

**Tourists should have something to buy.** As a principle, wherever we take agro-tourists, there is always something for visitors for buy. We encourage our members to organize a restaurant in their farm where they can sell cooked foods and drinks from farm products. Fresh fruit drinks and herbal drinks both hot and cold are good options. However, we don't allow site owners to sell factory made artificial drinks and foods. Fresh milk and milk products are preferred by both children and their parents. Homemade ice cream and sweets, sandwiches, fresh fruit, barbecue, and roasting fish are all possibilities for ready-to-eat food sales. You can have a gift and souvenir shop at the restaurant premises. It is important to have your gift items represent your farm, something that is actually produced locally. Agro-Tourists prefer fresh products such as eggs, milk, fruits, processed farm products etc. and many other farm products are always available for agro-tourists to buy. Some site owners are encouraged and supported to produce organic foods and drinks for agro-tourists to buy.

### **Eco-tourism**

Ecotourism is a form of tourism involving visiting fragile, pristine, and relatively undisturbed natural areas, intended as a low-impact and often small-scale alternative to standard commercial mass tourism. It means responsible travel to natural areas, conserving the environment, and improving the well-being of the local people.

### **Principles of ecotourism**

Ecotourism is about uniting conservation, communities, and sustainable travel. This means that those who implement, participate in and market ecotourism activities should adopt the following ecotourism principles:

- Minimize physical, social, behavioral, and psychological impacts.
- Build environmental and cultural awareness and respect.
- Provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts.
- Provide direct financial benefits for conservation.
- Generate financial benefits for both local people and private industry.
- Deliver memorable interpretative experiences to visitors that help raise sensitivity to host countries' political, environmental, and social climates.
- Design, construct and operate low-impact facilities.



- Recognize the rights and spiritual beliefs of the Indigenous People in your community and work in partnership with them to create empowerment.

### **Potentials of Agro-tourism**

Like eco-tourism, one of the attractions of agro-tourism is the natural landscapes and environment but in addition to these elements, the main appeal is the rural and farming cultures. Visitors and tourists, and the local community could enjoy substantial benefits from agro-tourism. The first two are willing to travel to rural destinations, and spend money to improve their quality of life, which could emanate from psychological factors such as solace from stressful urban lifestyle and environmental degradations, the desire for education from seeing and experiencing farm processes, authentic cultural experiences and hands-on experiences like picking fruit and vegetables, and operating farming utensils and machines, tasting local food and beverages and so on. The demand of agro-tourism visitors and tourists give opportunities for farmers and the rural people to diversify their farming and rural activities by supplying these needs, which create new market niches. This gives the rural community additional incomes, which have been known to improve their quality of life. If the flow of money from agro-tourism to a certain rural region is sufficiently large then agro-tourism could lead to regional development and socio-economic growth. With the money flow, rural employment could also grow. Such a prosperous local economy could also reduce rural to urban migration, which means that agro-tourism could contribute to the stabilization of the rural population. In addition agro-tourism could become the impetus to preserve and conserve rural landscapes and scarce agricultural land, which contributes to the security of the rural environments and the stabilization of local food sources. In a developing rural society local farming and rural cultures and history could be easily be lost in the process of modernization but the demand of agro-tourism could revitalize these cultural and historical elements by restoring their social values. This could strengthen local and national pride.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The beauty of nature lies in its variety which indeed is endless. So is the timeless desire in the human being to appreciate the nature from the bottom of their heart. This is why since ancient times explorers, discoverers and travellers 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 the 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, favourable weather and climate and cultural heritage are used for area development through promotion of tourism.

Tourism now is one of the largest industries in the world economy. It employs more people and generates more revenue than many other businesses. But, it has also created major social and socio-economic problems in the process, including pollution of various kinds, deforestation and loss of habitat, overcrowding, economic and cultural dislocation, inflation, and local resource shortages. In short, it has not been sustainable, and has done little to improve local living standards or to protect the environment.

'**Ecotourism**' developed as a response to these issues. Often misunderstood as simply taking a holiday in nature, watching wildlife, or engaging in an outdoor sport, it is distinguished from conventional tourism in that it employs measures to reduce negative impacts on the natural and cultural environment.

Since the 1980's, ecotourism has become the fastest growing segment within the tourism industry worldwide. Ecotourism is a segment of the travel industry which appeals to the environmentally conscious, and has low impact on the surrounding area while contributing to the local economy.

Ecotourism is defined as “**responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment**, sustains the wellbeing of local people and involves interpretation and education” (International Ecotourism Society, 2015)

Taking the concept of Ecotourism further, **Agritourism** or **Agrotourism** is based on the same principles as Ecotourism, but involves any agriculturally based operation or activity that brings visitors to the facility. World Tourism Organisation defines agrotourism as:

“**Agrotourism** involves accommodation being offered in the farm house or in a separate guesthouse, providing meals and organizing guests’ activities in the observation and participation in the farming operations.”

An **eco-resort** is a destination with lodging, dining and entertainment where the central focus is the preservation of Earth’s environments and living ecosystems and the webs of interconnected life forms within those environments. Vacationers leave their structured lives and work for a diverse assortment of venues, usually all-inclusive with lodging and meals, such as land-based facilities, cruises or threatened ecosystems set aside for wildlife encounters. Accommodations range from luxury lodging to backpacking into wilderness areas with one’s own tent and supplies.

- Eco resorts are designed to exercise the principles of eco-tourism. In theory they should:
- Minimise their environmental footprint, energy, water, waste, (saying no to plastic where possible)
- Promote the wellbeing of local people through education
- Promote and care for the local landscapes & wildlife
- The conservation and protection of the site
- Educating the guests and locals on the surrounding environment and its cultural heritage.
- Tadoba National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra, India is the nation’s wildlife pride. The total area of the reserve is 625.4 square kilometres.

## **CASE STUDIES**

### **ANANTA RESORT, UDAIPUR**



A premium 5 star resort built in the hills of Udaipur using local materials and natural stone. Great stress has been given to the placement of various facilities and its surrounding Landscape. It consists of 250 rooms with two banquet halls and two 300 pax restaurants at different hill sides. The challenge was to link every cottage by road and foot so as to enable easy access. This is one of the best examples of sustainable architecture in Udaipur.

- Its premium gateway resort surrounded by the aravallis
- Spread across 75 acres of lush green resort
- 182 contemporary villas
- Ananta Udaipur has international standard spa naturopathy, Swedish spa therapies, oriental spa, yoga, meditation etc.
- Two dining outlets
- Special kids activity area
- Outdoor swimming pool
- Spa and fitness center
- Largest divisible banquet halls in Rajasthan

### **DESERT RESORT, MANDAWA, RAJASTHAN**



The Desert Resort at Mandawa is built at a top magnificent sand dune flanking the desert landscape. The desert resort, a unique and charming retreat, is a verdant oasis in the midst of stark desert terrain that offers panoramic views of all around. This resort indicates that it is within the realms of possibility to effectively combine modern creature comforts with the very basic rural dwellings. The suites are designed in a cluster of buildings that constitute one house and are grouped around a courtyard. These cluster then come together to form the main village street.

In this project, mud was mainly used. Mud was not only cheaper but also the most appropriate - both, climatically and aesthetically. Locally available materials were used for construction. The sun-dried bricks came from the bed of a dried-out tank, adjacent to the hillock. The thatch came from the grass growing on the site itself, the stone for the foundations, sills, lintels brackets and roofing slabs and other built-in furniture came from Ragunathgarh (25 kms. away). The wooden lathe workers from Laxmangarh were to make a peg and other small fixtures. The local village carpenters (Khatis) were to put together and carve them, the local masons were to build the structures, and the women from the nearby villages were to hand plaster and finish the walls with moldings, relief work, embedded mirror work and also mould in mud elements, such as choolas, platforms, grain bins a stores etc. and finally draw on the walls.

### **ARANYA FARM STAY RESORT, SASAN GIR, GUJARAT**

“Aaranya” an agriculture farmstay is located in rural settings at the edge of Sasan Gir Lion Sanctuary, Gujarat; and was designed by Ahmadabad based architect Himanshu Patel from “d6thD” design studio with overt principle of vernacular architecture in mind.



The Mother Earth has enough for everyone's needs, but not everyone's greed. This simple statement remains the greatest insight into the ecology of this planet. The concern for climate as well as economical and cultural sustainability has been looked at to incorporate without which sustainability may not work in the Indian context. Rather spending millions on the best technology to create the greenest of green building when very few Indians can associate with them and even fewer can afford, architect have come up with simple, established and honest practice offered by vernacular architecture.

There is an element of vulnerability certainly during an evening spent on local wooden charpai (bedstead) under the stars, listening to the wind rustling in the mango trees and the distant call of a roaring lion but more than that, it brings a humbling awareness of one's place in the world and harmony with the Earth. This can happen only when we are able to connect to our roots to Mother Nature. Building form- Building form allows one to instinctively experience the psychological assurance of security on the one hand and the



exhilaration of exposure and proximity to the nature on the other. Once the guest is in the cottage, he is cozy and protected. He has everything he needs, as in a womb. Cottages were carefully designed as if planted among the existing mango trees. Front yard having a mango tree defined with the natural bio fences constructed of shrubbery acts as a transition space between the more private cottage bedroom and the openfarm area

Skylight- Bathroom has dry and wet area separated with a small buffer space having stained colored glass panel on one side and waste glass bottle wall on other side. Vivid colored day light appears in bathroom through that buffer, fills up the space with joy and excitement. The Natural skylight from dome above; lit the shower space and that makes the bathing experience more refreshing.

Twisted column- Inbuilt sit out at foyer along with twisted sand stone column below roof adds drama into the welcoming gesture. This space is creating a refuge for contemplation. *It also* allows guest for an intimate interface with the outdoors where you actually wouldn't need a book

## **ECOTOURISM CENTER IN FRANCE**

The site of the “Gorges de Franchard” is the most popular in the forest area of Fontainebleau (the biggest listed site in France). This very sensitive site of high quality within the new nature reserve « biosphère » is supported by the European program.



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The goal of the site, which is also the very first Eco tourism center within the île de France region, is the better management of the traffic flow in the area, as much as increasing the public awareness of its great fragility. Organized around a reception and exhibition area, the project includes a large hall designed for welcoming groups and conducting pedagogical activities.

As a true dialogue between architecture and nature the project defines new limits. On one hand there are public areas and on the other the fragile forest with limited access. The global environmental approach guiding the project ensures the control of its impact. The orientation choices and the protection from the main winds optimise the bioclimatic solutions and the eco-friendly energy sources used. The use of wood and its implementation gives us the opportunity for eco-construction solutions. Superficial foundations ensure the project's reversibility.

This comfortable and functional project offers a high degree of flexibility depending on the season and the attendance rate.

#### **KARUNA DHAM, KODAIKANAL TAMIL NADU**



At karuna they harmonise with nature taking care of body mind and spirit without compromising on basic amenities and comfort. They have chosen an alternative lifestyle and made it work. This is the core purpose of Karuna. The ultimate purpose of all our activity is to fine tune the body & mind to relish the nectar of our true nature, i.e. Eternity, knowledge and bliss. Self sufficiency in food, energy and housing to keep the body going and for happiness we 'dig in', so a perfect balance of material and spiritual needs is maintained. Members at Karuna are aspirants of this mood and are happy to share their experiences towards this end. At Karuna they don't use electricity from the national grid. All power is sourced from solar energy and hydroelectric power. The climate and water resources are good for cultivation all through the year. The potential is good. Various systems of organic farming are being practiced. At present 20 varieties of fruits are growing. Karuna is surrounded by forests and peaks on either side, with paths for a short forest stroll or an all day trek, with spectacular views, tropical forest and wildlife.

#### **AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM, CULIACAN, MEXICO**



One of the most internationally recognized emblems of Mexico, and particularly of the State of **Sinaloa**, is its agricultural production. The state of Sinaloa is known as the “granary of Mexico” because it is the producer of a big variety of food. Its efficient fields have become national leaders in their yields. Because the economy of Sinaloa is sustained by its agricultural activities, the project seeks to recognize it and promote it, through a project that displays objects related to branches of technology, history of agriculture and agronomy as well as agricultural ways which sustain the economy of Sinaloa.

Through the creation of the Museum of Agriculture the city government tries to allow the public to learn more about the forms of production in the locality, while recognizing both the agricultural practice as such, and those who make possible such a noble activity. Through agriculture, man has colonized the territory for centuries, creating irrigation systems and by planting with geometric laws. Has de-naturalized the natural areas through the planting of natural elements; the distance that are planted trees or plants depends on both the size of the crop itself as the collection systems used. Each plantation produces a texture and color over the territory. In the proposal outside is as important as the inside. There are no objects and an external reality, but a continuum between forms that wrap and un-wrap, that close and open, that focus and serve as a focus. The architecture as this, expanded in reality, in the middle, through the environment, is an extension. The environment in which it appears is a field.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **1. Tourism and innovation: A literature review**

Source- <https://dergipark.org.tr/ekonomi>

#### **CONCLUSION**

In this study, the articles on tourism and innovation concepts are examined under five classes as:

- Product innovation
- Service innovation
- Process innovation
- Management innovation and
- Organizational innovation

This classification is also accepted as an instrument to understand innovation activities in the tourism sector. It is emphasized that keeping up with the developing technology within the scope of product development is an extremely important point. When the results of the studies are examined, it is seen that there is a positive relationship between product innovation and business performance. Service innovation has come to the forefront as another type of innovation that is important in the tourism sector. In the labour-intensive tourism sector, businesses can achieve a competitive advantage by differentiating their services. In addition to all the study results, it is seen in the literature that, innovation approaches in tourism research is highly influenced by conventional manufacturing industries. This can be accepted as the main finding of this study. It is seen in this review that there are few studies on the experience, which is the most important product of tourism.

## **2. Agritourism and sustainability**

Source-

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/346192520\\_Agritourism\\_and\\_Sustainability\\_What\\_We\\_Can\\_Learn\\_from\\_a\\_Systematic\\_Literature\\_Review](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/346192520_Agritourism_and_Sustainability_What_We_Can_Learn_from_a_Systematic_Literature_Review)

Research paper by- Salvatore Ammirato, Alberto Michele Felicetti, Cinzia

Raso

### **CONCLUSION**

In this paper, we provided a holistic outlook of the different perspectives under which scholars deal with the joint topics of agritourism and sustainability. They performed a systematic literature review to reach a systematization, in topics and themes, of the scientific literature dealing with agritourism as a means to support the sustainable development of rural areas. Moreover, provided a deeper analysis of the results of the literature review, highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of the current streams of the literature with respect to the definition of a comprehensive body of knowledge really able to depict a big picture of agritourism as a sustainable rural development strategy. The research highlights that the scientific literature has a very positive vision of agritourism. This vision is in line with the goals of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Agritourism could lead to the reduction of poverty through tourism, generating employment opportunities, creating synergies with agriculture and local service provider sectors, achieving gender equality, and stimulating the development of basic infrastructures such as roads, ports, and airport facilities. They found that scholars emphasize the importance of setting agritourism activities, both for farms and for the rural community, to revitalize the rural communities through a sustainable development strategy. The analysis of motivations limiting the exploitation of agritourism in supporting rural development goes beyond the scope of this research. They aimed to provide an outlook on how the scientific literature dealt with the topic of agritourism to support the sustainable development of rural areas. In any case, the potential benefits of agritourism activities in rural settings and barriers to agritourism development deserve to be holistically deepened and generalized.

## **3. Sustainable Eco-Resorts**

Source- [https://www.irbnet.de/daten/iconda/CIB\\_DC24679.pdf](https://www.irbnet.de/daten/iconda/CIB_DC24679.pdf)

Research paper by- Alho, C. Faculdade de Arquitectura da

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### **CONCLUSION**

Eco-camping resort gains a new importance in front of the new paradigm and it seems to appear in the camping leisure, two different and opposite forms in evolution. In an upward direction, where this proposed project is integrated, expresses sophistication and the constant institutionalization, earning new contours pointing until the new classifications of "Luxury". In descending direction, the provisory lodging becomes in a form of permanent residence for a considerable part of population with modest incomes. 285 Thus, made these considerations of this case study, it seems us pertinent to take off the following conclusions:

- Tourism is to move, answering the new ecological and environmental concerns and also to a dramatic problem created by the development of masse tourism, that aggravate from Second World



War until present, leaving entire cities structures that are not used during half of the year, what configures a clear problem of sustainability.

- That, will make the industry of tourism, on the XXI century, go through substantially structuralized changes, and surely, make it more responsible, environmental and socially speaking.
- The proposal of eco-camping resort that configured the presented case study is surely a new reply to a new program of tourism, looking for creative standards of quality and to propitiate a bigger contact of the customers with nature, as well as minimizing the negative impact of tourism.
- Thus, it makes sensible to conclude that the lodging in tourism of nature, in the case of ecocamping, is probably the evolution on the direction of sophistication and comfort, in the physical and architectural type of lodging, as well as in the number and quality of the leisure equipment.
- The notion of “luxury” is changing, and the close link to nature, related to unpolluted areas and harmonious natural environment is one of the great luxuries today.
- Solar and aeolian alternative energies had come to be and are in a primitive period of training development and will go to prosper and reach efficiency standards that at this moment still are considered utopian.
- As well, architecture and urbanism will go to follow development standards supported on “low” and “high” technology concepts. In the first case, simple and economic traditional constructive processes will be retaken and improved. In the second case, new, lighter and sophisticated materials will be developed, as well as, new equipments in order to achieve and improve technology.
- The “economic” and “efficacy” notions will walk along with energy efficiency, comfort and human well-being and in harmony with nature preservation.

Eco-camping-resort appears as a valid option to the construction of a new conventional tourist enterprise, and search to create permanent employment.

In conclusion, changes in society creates new human and physical conditions on the built environment which defines emerging concepts for eco sustainable resorts in rural areas.

## **ARCHITECTURAL INTERVENTIONS**

- Designing a facility that functions as a resort cum recreation hub incorporating activities related to agriculture.
- Proposing sustainability techniques such that the entire project becomes self-reliant for its operational needs, meaning the project generates electricity, water and other basic requirements in-situ and is not dependent on purchased utilities; and at the same time reuses or recycles the in-house waste so as not to harm the environment.
- Using local materials and such construction practices that utilise local skills, thereby reducing embodied energy and improving local economy.
- Employing climate responsive architectural strategies and passive design techniques in the proposed design.
- Designing to retain Vernacular Architecture, while providing all modern facilities and latest in MEP<sup>1</sup> services.

- Including activities in the proposed project so as to make it a tourist destination place in all seasons and at all times of the day.
- Devising innovative design solutions that are sustainable, modular and multi-functional.



Sustainable techniques



Climate responsive Architecture



Vertical garden using local material(bamboo)



Garden structures



Parking modules

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