

# BIODIVERSITY; *Ecological Balance and Eco Tourism*

<sup>1</sup>Pooran Singh Rawat, <sup>2</sup>Prof.(Dr) Harbansh Dixit, <sup>3</sup>Dr. Deepankur Joshi

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, <sup>2</sup>Dean Faculty of Law, <sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor  
<sup>1</sup>College of Law and Legal Studies

<sup>1</sup>Teerthankar Mahaveer University Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

**Abstract :** Biodiversity; ecological balance and ecotourism is the requirement of balancing the nature with today's fast life wherein a person requires some places where he would like to sit on the lap of nature without and compromise and disturbing the chain of ecology. The necessity of ecological balance germinated while there was uncontrolled damage to the nature sometime for development and at the same time in the garb of development. In the instant article we would like to venture into the various words relating to the biodiversity and its ingredients like what is biodiversity, types of biodiversity, ecological balance, eco-tourism, pro and cons of eco-tourism, how eco-tourism is considered on international perspectives, national perspective, and perspective of State of Uttarakhand including national parks and biospheres, challenges in eco-tourism and Government policies, tops states in India famous for eco-tourism and finally drawing conclusion based on the facts and circumstances discussed on the article whether eco-tourism is recommended from the point of view of community participation for uplifting the downtrodden and marginalized group of Indigenous and other communities.

**Overview of Ecological Balance and Eco-Tourism-** Ecological balance refers to the stable state of an ecosystem whereby its ingredients and processes remain in harmonically contribution, on the other hand ecotourism is a responsible form of travelling with the aim to preserve and protect the natural environment with support local communities along with promotion of environmental education and it contributes to ecological balance by means of minimizing human impact through sustainable practices which may help in conserving wildlife, fostering environmental awareness among travellers and also by providing economic benefits which is profitable fund conservation efforts saving the environment. This could be possible by integrated community involvement in conservation and responsible travel, ecotourism seeks to create a co-operative relationship between human activities and natural ecosystems, and ecological balance is state were natural ecosystem is in stable and harmonious position and provides essential services by supporting biodiversity and it also ensures and long term health of environment on the other hand traditional mass tourism may disturb this natural balance by causing pollution, threat to habitat and excessive resource consumption and ecotourism can be elaborated stating therein whereby the natural areas are ensures conservations of environment and sustains the well-being of local people<sup>1</sup> along with protection, and promotion of environmental education and relevant ingredients are conservation which minimize the contrary impact of human interferences on the environment and conserves the natural resources, community welfare by ensuring economic and social benefits which are equally divided amongst them along with support of their culture and livelihood further raising environmental awareness with the help of Eco tourists and local communities. It may further be considered by engagement of environmental friendly activity, use of green accommodation and support of local manufactured products and services and it is possible while the tourist fee and other expenditures are deposited in the fund of conservation projects and management of protected areas from that raised fund, and encouraging the responsible behavior with the use of sustainable infrastructure and limiting the number of visitors and ecotourism minimizes the pollution and habitat degradation along with creating awareness amongst the tourists about the local environment and conservation needs to protect a deeper relation with nature and motivating them to become part of environment protection chain and while the local communities may earn economic benefit by way of eco tourisms and from eco-friendly tourists and they will also preserve the natural resources by use of eco-tourism and there would be control over the destruction of environment.

**Types of Biodiversity-**The main kinds of biodiversity are genetic diversity, which is the variety of genes within a species; species diversity<sup>2</sup>, which is number, and types of different species in a given area; and, ecosystem diversity, which is variety of different habitats, and ecological processes. Genetic diversity may be understood while considering the total number of genes within a single species. It also allows the population to adapt to changing environments for example new diseases or climate conditions and is essential for development productive crops and improvement of livestock. The diversity of various species cannot be the same in particular region or on earth on plants, animals or microscopic bacteria's and this can be denotes by stating that in tropical rainforest having many fauna and flora like different types of plants, animals and microorganisms i.e. high species diversity and it contributes ecosystem balance and provides with humans with a wide parities of food. The next question arises what is the verities of different ecosystems and it could be considered like forest, deserts, grasslands and coral reefs and relation their living and non-living elements and it can be explained by the example that there is contradiction among complex, layered tropical rainforest and sparse arid desert ecosystem illustrates ecosystem diversity which is crucial for climate regulation and nutrient cycling and it supports numerous industries including tourism and fishing.

The global biodiversity due to rapid rate of species loss on account of human activities like habitat destruction due to excess exploitation, climate change the world is facing significant decline in species of population, as many animal and plant are under threat of extinction, which requires efforts to reverse by Initiatives of conservation and sustainable practices for preserving the

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<sup>2</sup> vl-nocache.eightyoptions.com.au

biodiversity for food production, clean water and medicines and on account of these threats the rate of loss is hundreds of times than natural rates. Humans have significantly altered land based environment and fresh water resources are dedicated to agriculture. The climate change is worsening the impact of other aggravation is accelerating the decline of biodiversity on the globe and the aggravator forgotten the crucial resources of human survival and on account of declining biodiversity it has affected our pollination, soil fertility, natural pest control, and water regulation along with genetic diversity, which is within the species provides more flexibility of sustainable crops livestock and sea species which can better developed pets, diseases and climate extremes. The ecosystem provided by biodiversity is estimated very high worth. Undisputedly it provides a health intact biodiversity tool to fight against pandemics while the loss can expand the risk of zoonotic diseases. From the future prospective if we consider importance of biodiversity it is human necessity for which we need to shift from our usual business to protect it as ambitions and in this venture we need to develop methodologies to track investment which support nature protective practices. While considering the future outlook and its solution now even Government also encourages mainstreaming biodiversity into all economic sectors and decision making process. In this process traditional knowledge, practices, and right of indigenous peoples, and local communities in conservation is being increasingly recognized and there is need for a transition towards more sustainable food system and other human activities to reduce the contrary impacts on nature. So far as the geographical diversity is concerned India is having significantly from mountains and plains to deserts, plateaus and coastal areas.

**Ecotourism-** it is a responsible travel to natural areas, that conserves the environment, and improves the well-being of local people, and focused on sustainability, minimal impact, environmental conservation, and educating travellers about ecological and cultural issues which are conservative in nature in protection of environment and includes wildlife observation, hiking, and cultural exchanges, during achieving the aim to support conservation efforts along with local economy. The main principles of ecotourism is to protect the natural environment and contribution in conservation efforts financially and physically in a form of sustainable tourism which addresses the needs of visitors, environment and host communities, keeping in view to improve the economic and social well-being of local communities by empowering them with respect their culture, provides educational opportunities to tourists in learning about environment and local cultural issue and fostering awareness and respect. It seeks to minimize the negative environmental and social impacts of travel and in reduction of carbon footprints and avoiding plastic, as wildlife observation and safaris, hiking and trekking, visits of natural habitats and ecosystems, cultural exchanges by learning benefits, funds conservation and scientific research, benefiting rural communities and promoting development, enhancing ecological and cultural sensitivity, promote environmental awareness and ethical temperament amongst traveller, and communities.

**Eco-Tourism from International Perspective-**Ecotourism is growing sector of responsible travel which focused on conserving the environment support the welfare of local people along with educating visitors by involving ethical travelling towards natural areas wherein primary attraction is flora and fauna including cultural heritage minimizing the contrary impact of crowd tourism etc., and ensuring financial benefits of local communities and international trend is increasing environmental awareness and protection to global environment and culture. The characteristics of ecotourism with aim to protect natural environment by funding conservation efforts, reducing negative impacts of travel, with low impact facilities educating visitors on environmental protection and along with this prioritizing economic and social benefits of local communities, by creating jobs, diversification of income and empowering them through participation and decision making process. Apart from this it has some educational and awareness as both tourists and local learn with each other about environment, local culture fostering a deeper understanding and respect for both and ethical practice of marketing, respecting local culture and rights ensuring financial benefits. It also increases demand for green tourism as travellers are more conscious of their environmental and social footprints. The international ecotourism market is expanding rapidly with significant projected growth and revenue and in various different branch of tourism, bird watching, nature trail. The business is increasing as tourism industries are adopting the tourism towards protection of ecosystem called earning with learning. Now Government is coming with many developing policies in support of ecotourism as instrument of sustainable development and conservation but, there are many challenges in the ecotourism as the destination may face overcrowding leading to damage to environment and may also reduce the experience of visitors, while some people market false ecotourism without following the sustainable practices and there are chances of cultural erosion if there theme is not managed properly if they adapt the visitors demands. Some time it is misrepresented while the ethical aspect of traveling is not adhered.

**Eco-tourism from National perspective:** India's eco-tourism is focused on two aspect one balance of conservation and second economic growth, and these two wheels would be driven by framing policies on national level viz National Ecotourism Policy for promoting the sustainable travel, protecting biodiversity particularly in the national parks, and national sanctuaries, empowering the local communities whereby they get jobs as guides, artisans, and boost the economy via responsible tourism, integrating it into various schemes and development of tourism on the basis of visiting the natural forest instead of manmade forest, garden etc. The basic principle behind the eco-tourism is two main aspects, one natural eco logical and another is economic benefits to the local people or those people who were depended on forests from ages, thus it is one of the key pillars in on national level that there should be conservation along with biodiversity via eco-tourism in various big natural properties of the nation like national parks, wetlands, sanctuaries, and Himalayas to Peninsular India along with community empowerment by way of creating opportunities of livelihoods for local people tribal and rural in particular and they could be offered opportunities likes guides, crafts, hospitality providing fields so that earn revenue and not leave their original place of birth. Eco tourism is a fast growing sector which is contributing to gross domestic product and an opportunity in creation of employment with significant potential in the today's market. These are growing under the Government's initiatives by the Ministry of tourism and Niti Aayog with object of sustainable practices and minimize negative impacts in the country and building awareness amongst citizens. The policy of the Government under eco-tourism is to discharge ecological responsibility and conservation of resources along with bringing up the communities for their welfare. The Government introduced Swadesh Darshan for developing sustainable tourism destination focused on environmental economic, sustainability, and socio culture tourism, and ministry of tourism is actively promoting this theme with ideas to minimise the adverse environmental and cultural impacts, along with building awareness by providing positive experiences in supporting efforts of conservation. There are having many destinations of eco-tourism in national level

like in Kerala, Backwaters, Western Ghats, Sikkim, High Altitude biodiversity, Himalayan experiences, Uttarakhand Valley of Flowers, Jim Corbett, Odessa Chilka Lake, Simplipal, Bhitarkanika, etc. Although there are challenges and we have to consider them in optimistic manner how to resolve those challenges i.e. balancing development with preservation to avoid degradation of pollution, disturbances to wildlife, scheme of long term employment to the locals in eco-tourism, and management of infrastructure and many types of wastage of arising out of eco-tourism.

**Eco-tourism from perspective of Uttarakhand-** Ecotourism in Uttarakhand is very crucial for balancing its eminent natural beauty along with development, offering through nature-based experiences, wildlife viewing (Corbett, Nanda Devi), trekking, and community empowerment, but facing challenges like sensitive ecology, weak infrastructure and management of massive visitor influx, necessitating better planning, awareness, and investment in green infrastructure for long-term conservation and economic benefit. There are many aspects and opportunities in Uttarakhand for eco-tourism, rich biodiversity i.e. national parks, rare species which are attracting points of natural lovers, trekkers or researchers. There are many communities based Ecotourism projects for example Mussoorie aiming involving locals in conservation and creation of alternative livelihoods for empowering them. Adventures and nature based activities as trekking, bird-watching and wildlife safaris and for example we may include Corbett National Park, Rajaji National Park, as in corbett national park scheme of nature guides are all local which is a good economic driver for them for potential to generate revenue and employment and deriving demand for eco-friendly which even invites attention towards the real estate business. Where we discuss eco-tourism for all the point of views at the same time there are huge challenges in these eco-tourism activities like it is very dangerous for sensitive ecology on account of unplanned tourism, risk of damaging weak Himalayan environments, lack of proper roads, waste management and sustainable facilities, which creates rumble ecotourism. The another problem could be over tourism management, high tourists number that restrain resources and impact the nature which requires better management as there is lack of awareness and misunderstanding the principle of ecotourism for which one has to develop eco-friendly stay, management of wastage and nature friendly transportation which is possible through community participation which gives them protection and benefit in many points of view, awareness and education promoting responsible travel and ethical conservation, with integrated planning as balancing economic growth with protection to environment and management of visitors flow. Thus we may say we have to balance the economic growth and environmental protection by management of flow of visitors. Hence, Uttarakhand is a place whereby there is a lot of output for unique natural resources for sustainable economic growth while preserving the fragile environment and cultural heritage while going beyond mass tourism along with responsible and eco-friendly experience, by offering rich biodiversity and adventure centralizing National parks, wildlife centuries, and unique conservation reserves for wildlife safaris, bird-watching, trekking and high-altitude grasslands along with spiritual hubs for authentic nature experience and knowledge.

**National Parks & Biospheres in Uttarakhand-** Uttarakhand is the good hubs for eco-tourism as Corbett National Park is famous, and first National Park of India and very famous for sighting of tigers, leopards and elephants. Rajaji Tiger Reserve is another destination famous for diverse biodiversity and mammals including reptiles and bird watching, Valley of flowers, and Nanda Devi National Park, are world heritage sites stunning alpine meadows, and its unique fauna and flora while Gangotri National park is one of the high altitude parks with glaciers and stunning beautiful view of mountain ridges of Himalayan. There are many sanctuaries and reserves namely Binsar wildlife sanctuary which offers panoramic view of Himalaya from Almora, Govind Wildlife Sanctuary famous for sighting of snow leopards and one of the high altitude biodiversity, Kedarnath Musk Deer Sanctuary which is focused on conservation of musk deer, and in Pithoragarh there is Askot wildlife sanctuary and there are many places i.e. Pangot, Koshi River Ramnagar, Tumaria Dam, for local migratory and winter visitors Siberian birds watching. There is famous trekking route which fulfils two aspect of eco-tourism one trekking in the hills and another spiritual visit of famous temple Tungnath and Chandrashila treks Chopta which is known as mini Switzerland of Uttarakhand and if one is interested in skiing he should not forget the Auli while Dodital Trek is beautiful oldest lake and Deorital Chandrashila scenic trek with panoramic view of Himalayas. Apart from this there are many newly upcoming and interesting destinations in Uttarakhand like Munsiyari, which is gateway of glaciers show beautiful views of Kumaon, harshil Valley panoramic view of village near Gangotri, Chakrata the silence and peaceful hill station along with waterfall and caves, and seven interconnected fresh water lake in Sattal in District Nainital and natural beauty and orchards of Jeolikot. There are many spiritual and adventures places like Rishikesh known as Yoga capital and river rafting, Haridwar a Sacred Gang ghat and gateway of Chardham and claisic hill station Mussoorie and Dhanaulti.

**Challenges in Eco-Tourism-**Crucial balancing for economic development and eco-tourism in Uttarakhand is crucial for balancing economic growth with environmental preservation, offering sustainable livelihoods to local communities, curbing rural-to-urban migration, and protecting the state's fragile biodiversity by providing an alternative to destructive mass tourism. It generates income through nature-based activities like homestays and guide services, empowering locals while promoting conservation education, but requires careful planning to set carrying capacities and prevent ecological damage particularly in Uttarakhand there is need of sustainable livelihoods for providing jobs as guide and hospitality and crafts and income for local which reduces the dependency on unsustainable practices and curbing migration from village, biodiversity conservation for protecting natural assets like forest and wildlife by raising fund economically and funds for conservations efforts, environmental protection by focusing on law impact travel setting carrying capacities to prevent degradation in ecological sensitive zone unlike conventional tourism, socio cultural preservation by promoting local traditions, culture, cuisine and crafts forester respect and empowering communities in decision making process of policies. Economic diversification by offering an alternative revenue stream for the state. AS the State is heavily relies on tourism and motive towards a more resilient model. Tourism education by educating visitors about responsible travel conservation and local culture fostering appreciation for the land of the Gods. It is essential because of threats from mass tourism because existing tourism stain infrastructure and damage fragile ecosystem and this will create local opportunities which his help migration of hilly people towards urban areas and settle them in rural areas. There are unlocking potential areas in Uttarakhand like Asko Wildlife Sanctuary wherein there are significant unseen areas for eco-tourism development and in essence eco-tourism have offered a balance destination for Uttarakhand which ensures natural and cultural treasure which attracts tourists for future generations while there are opportunities for local communities. At the same time it cannot be ruled out that eco-tourism faces multiple challenges like environment damage in the shape of pollution, natural

habitat disruption from over use, socio cultural impacts life modification in their culture from other cultural interference, social inequalities, economic diversification wherein the benefits are not reaching to the local communities in spite of their local heritage is involve along with operational issues like green washing, poor infrastructure lack of regulation and threatened sustainability which requires batter management and community involvement to balance the conservation and tourism. There is huge threat to the habitat degradation on account of overcrowding, trail erosion, litter and noise pollution the disturbances to wildlife and delicate ecosystem and inadequate waste management and sewage disposal and contaminate water resources. The demand of local resources is one of the challenge and water and food, There is socio cultural challenge like local tradition can become commercialized which may lose its authenticity and benefit do not reach to the local communities on account of economic gaps and unwanted behaviours of visitors may leave negative impact upon the culture and lifestyle of local and economic benefits may go to the external operators instead of local people which ultimate does not give better fruits of eco-tourism to local people this may also affect the local people as the goods may become unaffordable. There can be management and operational challenge like as there can be green washing and businesses may falsely claim to be eco-friendly to attract customers which is undermining the original efforts. The management and operation challenges are on account of poor roads, sanitation and facilities in developing areas creates problems in sustainable development for which clear and loud rules are required, and the difficulty is in setting visitors limitation for protection of sensitive areas from visit. The increasing temperature on account of climate change resulted extreme weather circumstances have directly threatened ecosystem and wildlife which is big threat. Thus account of climate change the ecotourism in Uttarakhand faced the challenge of poor infrastructure, lack of community involvement and awareness amongst them, overcrowding, unplanned planning, and weak policy implementation, and sensation towards natural disasters.

**Policy of Government-**While discussing the challenge the state Government plays a vital role as eco-tourism may be source of revenue for the state, but at the same time the red tapism and lack of interest on their part may not achieve the object of eco-tourism as there are inadequate roads, place of parking and solid waste management which leads to pollution, traffic issues along with environmental damage the spots like Nainital, Mussoorie etc., in the garb of community participation those people are inducted who have no knowledge of the local topography culture and tradition or participation of local community is symbolic and actual handing is in the hands of people who have only object to earn money and ignoring the environmental circumstances and theme of eco-tourism. The awareness and education is one of the challenges as many local beneficiaries have lack of understanding about the ecotourism which resulted irresponsible behaviour and unsustainable practices. Eco-tourism policies remain weak with implementation on seriousness and effective sincerity towards compliances of guidelines, and while attention are towards development compromising conservation. It is also worth to quote that the over tourism than carrying capacity of one particular area is flowed it is definitely hampered the environment of the area as there is no control over human flow as tourists which is noticed in Char Dham Yatra which leads various place like Chopta is overcrowded during Yatra and damages to the environment can be noticed by open eyes. There is challenge to the environmental sensitivity in the region breaking Himalayan environment vulnerable to habitat fragmentation from huge construction which resulted behaviour of wildlife on account of human presence in their habitat. These factors are on account of seasonality and accessibility is limited tourism in remote location and they fact limited tourism outside in peak season on account of weak connectivity on account of mismanagement, conflicting interest and no clear definition of eco-tourism!

**Top Eco-Tourism States in India-** Kerala, Sikkim and Uttarakhand are considered to be to eco-tourism states in India while offer different categories offering sustainable development, low impact travel through its different landscapes, biodiversity and intuitive taken by community. Kerala is supposed to be recognized as extensive network of responsible tourism including eco-friendly, close to nature and wildlife sanctuaries as Periyar. The next destination of eco-tourism is Sikkim which is the state for sustainability, organic farming and community based tourism with Kanchanjanga National Park, and Uttarakhand is the third destination of Ecotourism having multiple fields of tourism, landscape, national parks, bird sanctuaries, nature trail, and glaciers. The State of Karnataka having managed eco-stay in the Western Ghats including Nagarhole and Bandipur sanctuaries. In the next step we may consider Meghalaya as known destination of eco-tourism where we see the Mawphlang sacred forest which promotes eco-tourism, and Assam and Northeast is also one of the favourite destination whereby in the famous Kaziranga national park one-horned rhino conservation. While we address the destination region wise it can be divided into coastal or riverside for which the Kerala and Goa are on top while we discussion it on the Basis Mountain and forest than one should always choose Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Himanchal, and from the point of view of wildlife than Karnataka, Assam and Uttarakhand.

**Conclusion:** The biodiversity contains different types of natural ingredients as forest, grasslands, mountain, river, riverbed coastal areas and eco-tourism is based on the lap of nature without any disturbance balancing the eco-system of life cycle.

- Ecological balance refers to the stable state of an ecosystem whereby its ingredients and processes remain in harmonically contribution.
- The ecotourism is a responsible form of travelling with the aim to preserve and protect the natural environment with support local communities along with promotion of environmental education.
- Ecological balance minimizes human impact through sustainable practices and helps conserving wildlife, fostering environmental awareness among travellers and also by providing economic benefits and is profitable fund conservation efforts saving the environment.
- This is possible through community involvement in conservation and responsible travel, and relationship between human activities and natural ecosystems.
- Mass tourism may disturb this natural balance by causing pollution, threat to habitat and excessive resource consumption.
- Ecotourism ensures conservations of environment and sustains the well-being of local people along with protection and promotion of environmental education.
- The Ecotourism may be considered by engagement of environmental friendly activity, use of green accommodation and support of local manufactured products and services.
- Ecotourism is growing sector of responsible travel focusing on conserving the environment support along with welfare of local people and educating visitors by involving ethical travelling.

- Ecotourism is centred on different biodiversity and primary attraction is flora and fauna including cultural heritage minimizing the contrary impact of crowd tourism etc.,
- The characteristics of ecotourism is with aim to protect natural environment by funding conservation efforts, reducing negative impacts of travel, with low impact facilities along with educating visitors on environmental protection.
- It increases demand for green tourism as travellers are more conscious of their environmental and social footprints and international ecotourism market is expanding rapidly with significant projected growth and revenue and in various different branch of tourism, bird watching, nature trail.
- India's eco-tourism is focused on balance of conservation and economic growth.
- India's biodiversity would be based would be driven by framing policies on national level viz National Ecotourism Policy for promoting the sustainable travel, protecting biodiversity particularly in the national parks, and national sanctuaries, empowering the local communities.
- The schemes and development of tourism visiting the natural forest instead of manmade forest, garden etc. and basic principle behind the eco-tourism is two main aspects, one natural eco logical and another is economic benefits to the local people.
- On national level the conservation along with biodiversity through eco-tourism in natural properties of the nation national parks, wetlands, sanctuaries, and Himalayas to Peninsular India with community empowerment creating opportunities of livelihoods for local people tribal and rural.
- Eco tourism is a fast growing sector contributing to gross domestic product and an opportunity in creation of employment with significant potential in the today's market.
- The Government's initiatives with object of sustainable practices and minimize negative impacts in the country and building awareness, policy to discharge ecological responsibility and conservation of resources, community welfare.
- Ecotourism in Uttarakhand is crucial for balancing eminent natural beauty with development, through nature-based experiences.
- Ecotourism facing challenges sensitive ecology, weak infrastructure and management of massive visitor influx,
- There are many aspects and opportunities in eco-tourism, rich biodiversity i.e. national parks, rare species which are attracting points of natural lovers, trekkers or researchers.
- There are communities based Ecotourism projects aiming involving locals in conservation and creation of alternative livelihoods for empowering them.
- The eco-tourism is protecting the biodiversity but having huge challenges in these eco-tourism activities like it is very dangerous for sensitive ecology on account of unplanned tourism, risk of damaging weak Himalayan environments, lack of proper roads, waste management and sustainable facilities.
- The is difficulties over tourism management, high tourists number that restrain resources and impact the nature which requires better management as there is lack of awareness and misunderstanding the principle of ecotourism for which one has to develop eco-friendly stay, management of wastage and nature friendly transportation which is possible through community participation.
- There is crucial balancing for economic development and eco-tourism in Uttarakhand is crucial with economic growth, environmental preservation, and sustainable livelihoods to local communities.
- The problem is curbing rural-to-urban migration, and protecting the state's fragile biodiversity by providing an alternative to destructive mass tourism and it requires careful planning to set carrying capacities and prevent ecological damage.
- In Uttarakhand there is need of sustainable livelihoods for providing jobs as guide and hospitality and crafts and income for local which reduces the dependency on unsustainable practices and curbing migration from village, biodiversity conservation for protecting natural assets like forest and wildlife.
- In Uttarakhand there is necessity by raising fund economically and funds for conservations efforts, environmental protection by focusing on low impact travel setting carrying capacities to prevent degradation in ecological sensitive zones.
- Ecotourism education by educating visitors about responsible travel conservation and local culture fostering appreciation for the land of the Gods and is essential because of threats from mass tourism because existing tourism stain infrastructure and damage fragile ecosystem.
- Essence eco-tourism have offered balance destination for Uttarakhand ensuring natural and cultural treasure and attracts tourists for future generations.
- Eco-tourism faces multiple challenges, environment damage in the shape of pollution, natural habitat disruption from over use, socio cultural impacts life modification in their culture from other cultural interference, social inequalities, and economic diversification.
- There is huge threat to the habitat degradation on account of overcrowding, trail erosion, litter and noise pollution the disturbances to wildlife and delicate ecosystem and inadequate waste management and sewage disposal and contaminate water resources.
- State Government plays a vital role as eco-tourism may be source of revenue for the state and at the same time the red tapism and lack of interest on their part may not achieve the object of eco-tourism on account of inadequate roads, place of parking and solid waste management resulting pollution, traffic issues and environmental damage.
- Transparent Government policies as in the garb of community participation those people are inducted who have no knowledge of the local topography culture and tradition or participation of local community and object is only money earning.
- Eco-tourism policies remain weak with implementation on seriousness and effective sincerity towards compliances of guidelines, and development compromising conservation.
- Policies to face challenge to the environmental sensitivity in the region breaking Himalayan environment vulnerable to habitat fragmentation from huge construction resulting behaviour of wildlife on account of human presence in their habitat. Uttarakhand is in top ecotourism destination in India having different biodiversity of different activities.

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