



A CASE STUDY OF ECOTOURISM REGIONS OF UTTAR PRADESH

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Abstract: This study has been undertaken to investigate the ecotourism regions of Uttar Pradesh. Ecotourism is a significant industry in agricultural countries. Ecotourism is: "Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people." (TIES, 1990). Uttar Pradesh with its 16620 sq km woods zone is home to some wonderfully delightful scenes, backwoods vistas, wandering streams and stunningly lovely cascades and countless imperiled flying creatures and creatures. There are woods staying clans and networks who have kept up their conventions and culture while grasping current innovations and ways of life. There is one national park, 11 wildlife sanctuary and 24 bird sanctuary to give security to jeopardized biodiversity of the state. Some winged animal safe-havens have been announced significant feathered creature zones by the Bombay Natural History Society.

Index Terms - Eco-tourism, Sanctuary, Wildlife , Uttar Pradesh

I. INTRODUCTION

Ecotourism is the travel industry that includes making a trip to generally undisturbed regular territories with the goals of considering, respecting and appreciating nature and its wild plants and creatures just as any current social viewpoints, past or present, found in these regions'. Ecotourism is in this manner being advanced as a device for bio-variety conservation and rustic turn of events (Aronsson 2000). The green Indian condition of Uttar Pradesh brags an all out 1 National Parks and 11 Wildlife sanctuary, 24 Birds sanctuary known for their remarkable characteristic magnificence and the extraordinary and assorted vegetation. Eco-the travel industry is a unique element of the travel industry of Uttar Pradesh. Besides these wildlife holds, Ayurvedic medications, and flawless crafted works created by the clans additionally add to the exceptional vacation destinations of Uttar Pradesh. It is our undertaking to grandstand these normal fortunes for the vacationers with dynamic investment of neighborhood networks so the guests can value the magnificence and liberality of nature, comprehend significance of reusing and controlling utilization and assimilate the way of life of nature and asset conservation. This type of capable the travel industry is currently known as eco-the travel industry. Uttar Pradesh Government with its solid obligation to conservation is elevating eco-the travel industry to the wilderness zones of the state. The term 'eco-tourism' was initially characterized as "venturing out to moderately undisturbed or uncontaminated regions with the particular goal of contemplating, appreciating and getting a charge out of the view, its wild plants and creatures, just as any current social signs found in these regions" (Ceballos-Lascurain 1996) . The Department of Tourism has given another measurement to the tourism area by forcefully advancing ecotourism. Uttar Pradesh is loaded with rich timberland territory, wetlands and wildlife in country and has plentiful regular assets. Ecotourism isn't just a kind of feasible tourism yet in addition a significant conservation of climate through local area improvement. The improvement of networks in the most genuine sense implies the financial advancement just as socio-social advancement of a spot. Its job is complex viz., discussion of assets, supported upkeep of assets, environmental equilibrium and financial advantage. As indicated by International Association for the Conservation of Nature, ecotourism is "earth dependable to movements and appearance to generally undisturbed characteristic territories to appreciate constantly nature; that advances conservation, has now guest sway; and accommodates gainfully dynamic social-financial inclusion of nearby populaces". The province of Uttar Pradesh has immense potential to the extent the development and advancement of ecotourism is concerned. The motivation behind this paper is to take a gander at manners by which ecotourism and manageable advancement can be assessed; and recommend approaches to improve current ecotourism rehearses.

Amangarh Tiger reserve

Amangarh is one of the most prestigious important, beautiful and richest wilderness areas in district Bijnor of Uttar Pradesh. Spreading over an area of 9500 Ha (95 Sq.Kms) with a combination of grasslands, wetlands and dense forest. It has been declared as buffer area of Corbett Tiger Reserve to be known as the Amangarh Tiger Reserve, so lying adjacent to Corbett Tiger Reserve is now a corridor to Asiatic Elephant, Tiger and much other wild life. The robust Asiatic Elephant and the roaring Tiger among the wild animals are the star attractions of this area. The Cheetal, Sambhar, Kakar, Leopard, Bear, Porcupine, Wild Boar, Jackal, Jungle cat etc., and the avifauna including Spangled Drongo, Golden Backed Wood Pecker, Jungle owl, Red jungle fowl, grey horn bill and hornbill make this area a prestigious natural heritage. it exists rich wildlife as Tiger, Elephant, Bog deer, Sambar, Cheetal, Hoard deer, Kakar, Langur, Sloth bear, Porcupine, Otter, Screen reptile, Turtles, Python, Gangetic Dolphin, Mugger, Gharial and so on Birds incorporate Hornbill, Red Wilderness Fowl, Pea fowl, Bengal Florican, Fishing falcon, Snake hawk, Osprey, Woodpeckers, Shama, Indian Pitta, Heaven flycatcher, Orioles, Emerald dove and so on During winter the huge and differed water bodies pull in a huge assortment of transitory birds making the hold a most loved frequent of winged creature watchers.

Mohand

Mohand is a picturesque spot situated inside blended Sal, Khair and shisham backwoods of shivalik woods Division. This territory is situated in the Bhabhar region of Shivalik range . Geographically Mohand is known for the area of Mohand anticline. Mohand is one of the acclaimed pass as door to Dehradune. The Mohand Pass is 722 m above MSL. Wildlife incorporates – Panther, Panther feline, Hyena, Jackal, Elephant, Ghural, Yelping Deer, cheetal, Sambhar, Wild Hog, Screen reptile, Indian roller, Dim francolin, Indian dim hornbill, Normal, Sirkeer Malkoha, Bloom headed parakeet, Savanna Nightjar. Significant Characteristic Attractions in Mohand burrow is situated in the pass, altitudinal zonation of vegetation beginning with pine at the top followed by sal, khair and shisham. Delegate types of both slope and plain coincide here, Evergreen Sal backwoods and rich wildlife, Being change zone of fields and slopes (Ecotone), wildlife is assorted and rich. Especially, birdlife of both the delegate regions is found here, Grand excellence of the zone: the water channels loaded up with rocks, Woods and Slopes, Wild Safari, Nature Walk .

Hastinapur Wild Life Sanctuary

The Hastinapur Wild Life Sanctuary, lies close by the Northern tip of the Waterway Ganga, streaming through the locale of Muzzafarnagar and Bijnore. The sanctuary stretches out right to the regions of Hapur and Amroha .The areas of Khaadar, Kholra and Bangar are likewise acclimatized in the absolute spread of the sanctuary. The more established course of the Stream Ganga , which is presently a muggy region is notable for the inhabitation of the Twelve – Horned Deers or the "Baara Singha" as broadly known. The now old course/district of the Ganga is otherwise called "Boodhi Ganga" area [Region of Old Woman Ganga].The Kholra Locale of the sanctuary is covered with thick backwoods though the Khaadar locale is for the most part wide territories of field with a sprinkling of timberlands. The district is home to the State creature – Bog Deer, furthermore Hoard Deer, Cheetal and Sambar are additionally found. The State Fowl, The Saaras [Crane] likewise discovers sanctuary in the district. Pythons are found in numbers in the territory. In the various water bodies specking the area, Wild Otter and an assortment of fishes are found. Crocodiles are plentiful in the Waterway Ganga and can be seen lounging in the Sun frequently during cold weather months. Turtles additionally occupy the Ganga Waterway and are home to numerous an assortment of the land and water proficient. Lively Ganga Dolphins are an alluring sight on the stretch between the Flood at Bijnore to Brajghat in Hapur locale.

National Chambal Sanctuary

National Chambal Sanctuary, likewise called the National Chambal Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary, is a 5,400 sq. km tri-state ensured territory in northern India home to basically imperiled gharial (little crocodiles), the red-delegated roof turtle and the jeopardized Ganges stream dolphin. Situated on the Chambal Waterway close to the tri-purpose of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, it was first pronounced as a PAs in Madhya Pradesh in 1978 and now establishes a long tight eco-save co-controlled by the three states. Inside the sanctuary the flawless Chambal Waterway slices through labyrinths of gorges and slopes with numerous sandy sea shores along its banks. Profound inside the subcontinent lies a land whose numerous mysteries lie actually stowed away from the natural eye in its still generally neglected territory. A land is inseparable from cruel territories and on its amazing magnificence, Chambal. Presently uncover the numerous privileged insights of the popular land at the Chambal National Sanctuary. Beginning in the Vindhayan goes in M.P. the Chambal Stream winds its direction thought the conditions of M.P. Rajasthan and U.P. before at last gathering the Yamuna in the Etawah locale of U.P. Its rich bio-variety guaranteed that it was pronounced a National Sanctuary in 1979 with its all out territory crossing across the three conditions of M.P. Rajasthan and U.P. The last stronghold for a portion of the country's most endangered wildlife like the Gharial, Muggar, Turtles, Otter and the new water Dolphin, the Chambal district likewise brags of a wide assortment of sea-going and earthly birds.

Fisher Forest Lion Safari (Etawah)

The uniqueness of this safari lies in the way that while at other such places the creatures remain confined and the travelers move unreservedly in the territory. Also in Etawah Lion Safari, individuals will move in confined ways while the lions and different creatures are seen moving openly in the wilderness. The Lion Safari, which is chiefly being created to give substitute home to Asiatic lions, which are presently restricted uniquely to Gir Backwoods in Gujrat will likewise include a Lion Rearing Center.

Pilibhit Tiger Reserve

Pilibhit Tiger Reserve is situated in Pilibhit locale, Lakhimpur Kheri Region and Bahraich Area of Uttar Pradesh. The Pilibhit Tiger Reserve is perhaps the best illustration of the extremely different and gainful Terai environments. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve was pronounced in September 2008 dependent on its exceptional sort of biological system with immense open spaces and adequate feed for the exquisite hunters. It is the India's 45th Tiger Reserve Venture. The northern edge of the reserve lies along the Indo-Nepal line while the southern limit is set apart by the waterway Sharada and Khakra. The examination done by the Wildlife Foundation of India (WII) shows that Dudhwa-Pilibhit populace has high conservation esteem as it speaks to the solitary tiger populace with the natural and conduct variations of the tiger interesting to the Terai locale. It is home to an environment for more than 127 creatures, 326 fowl species and 2,100 blooming plants. It is a mosaic of high sal timberlands, manor and prairies with a few water bodies. The wildernesses are home to a horde of wild creatures including the imperiled tiger, swamp deer, Bengal florican, hoard deer, panther, and so forth The enormous carnivores are upheld by an exceptionally huge prey base comprising of cheetal, sambar, wild pig, hoard deer, swamp deer, blue bull, and so on The winged creature life is extremely rich and assorted and many types of birds can be seen round. The Chuka Translation Zones with nature understanding focus, bungalows and edge of tremendous water body is novel and extremely mainstream with guests. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve is 45th tiger reserve project in India. It is situated in Pilibhit Area, Lakhimpur Kheri Region and Bahraich Locale in the province of Uttar Pradesh. It is covered under Venture Tiger since 2008. The spot is celebrated for its expanded environments. The Terai territory incorporates tremendous and open spaces of land and many water bodies. While the northern territory of reserve contacts the Indo-Nepal line, the southern edge is associated with Khakhra and Sharda waterway.

Dudhwa National Park

Dudhwa National Park or the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve dwelling the territories of Lakhimpur and Kheri region of Uttar Pradesh, lying neighboring the Indo-Nepal line uniting two most staggering asylums of the region to be specific, Kishanpur and Katarniaghat Wildlife Safe-havens to speak to the superb characteristic backwoods and greenery along the Terai area. The Kishanpur Sanctuary lies in the Lakhimpur-Kheri and Shahajahanpur regions in Uttar Pradesh. Spreading across a territory of 811 sq km seeing the nature sweethearts with bogs, fields and thick woods, the region is really implied for colossal checks of Bog Deer and Tigers species. The territory of the Park is made out of a tremendous alluvial plain along the feeders of Mohana and Suheli, sprinkled with various streams, lakes and pools. The rich and incredibly prolific Indo-Gangetic fields uphold a colorful development of woods variety of fauna. The park has probably the best woodlands of 'Sal' tree on the planet, among other vegetation; and is a virtual neglected heaven for nature darlings, wildlife aficionados and winged animal watchers. Dudhwa draws in the guests with its two center territory as Dudhwa National Park and Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary which are isolated by one another with a zone of 15 kms agrarian land. Dissimilar to other VIP parks of India like Corbett, Kaziranga, Bandhavgarh and so forth, the uncommercialized mood of this park makes it an ideal environment for the wild animals to discover nature's serenity and agreeableness in a more normal manner.

The Katarniya Ghat Wildlife Sanctuary

The Katarniya Ghat Wildlife Sanctuary is arranged in the Upper Gangetic plain falling in the Terai of Bahraich locale of Uttar Pradesh, India. The Katarniya Ghat Backwoods gives vital availability between tiger natural surroundings of Dudhwa and Kishanpur in India and Nepal. The sanctuary has a mosaic of Sal and Teak woods, rich meadows, various marshes and wetlands. It is home to various imperiled species including gharial, tiger, rhino, Gangetic dolphin, Bog deer, Hispid rabbit, Bengal florican, the White-upheld and Since quite a while ago charged vultures. Katarniya Ghat Wildlife Sanctuary is important for Dudhwa Tiger Reserve Lakhimpur kheri. The absolute territory of Katarniya Ghat Wildlife Sanctuary is 400.09 sq.km. which is a piece of the center zone of Dudhwa Tiger reserve. There is a support region of 150.03 sq.km. touching to the sanctuary generally in Motipur and Kakrha scopes of the division. The woodland region of the Sanctuary has its trademark complex of sal timberlands tall fields and riparian biological system of Girwa and Kaudiyala floods of Ghaghra stream. The Sanctuary having mosaic of assorted natural surroundings is wealthy in biodiversity and is have different imperiled types of well evolved creature, plants and avifauna.

The Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary

The Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary is a piece of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve close to Mailani in Uttar Pradesh. Kishanpur Wild Life Sanctuary, a four and a half hour drive from Lucknow, is 13 km away from Bhira town in Lakhimpur Kheri Region. Spread in a smaller zone of 200 sq Km, it is important for Dudhwa Tiger Reserve, covering a region of 227 km² (88 sq mi) of terai timberland and knolls and was established in 1972. It is home to Tigers, Panthers, Pythons, Yapping Deer, Ghariyal, Wild Hog and Marsh Deers. Found nearly 30 kms from Dudhwa National Park, this sanctuary spreads more than 203 sq kms and lies along the banks of the Sharada. The timberlands of Dudhwa National Park and Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary are not touching and there is horticultural land in the middle. Kishanpur's vegetation looks like Dudhwa's, with thick riparian timberlands and sodden deciduous trees like sal, teak and jamun. The open glades spotted with tals and enduring streams, draw in an assortment of creatures and birds. An advantageous 450 occupant and transitory feathered creature species visit Dudhwa Tiger Reserve and a lot of these can be spotted at Jhadi Tal, the head waterbody of the Kishanpur sanctuary. The red-peaked pochard, mallard, dabchick, grebe, normal pochard, pintail, shoveller, stream tern, the white-peered toward pochard, spoonbill, egret, snakebird, heron, dark necked stork and numerous other avian species successive the tal. Guests have habitually spotted crowds of chital, barasingha, or energetic otters dancing about Jhadi Tal. The tiger is often slippery and despite the fact that Sharada Beat, around Jhadi Tal, is a known hotspot, a brief look at this glorious striped feline is completely a matter of possibility.

Mahavir Swami Sanctuary

Mahavir Swami Sanctuary is one of the numerous wildlife safe-havens in Uttar Pradesh. It is 125 km from Jhansi. The sanctuary is spread over a zone of 5.4 km². Jhansi accommodates a brilliant door to the Bundelkhand district and has been delivered celebrated by the incredible Rani Laxmi Bai. Notwithstanding an assortment of birds, the occupants incorporate panther, nilgai, wild pig, sambhar, dark buck, blue bull, bear, jackals, langur and monkeys. The best an ideal opportunity to visit here is from November to April. Mahaveer Swami Wild Life Sanctuary is situated in Devgar 33 km. away from Locale Lalitpur Head Quater Devgar and divisional Head Quater at Mirzapur. The all out topographical is 13.79 h. it is very much associated by street and Rail, closest rail route satiation is Lalitpur on Jhansi train defeat. We can get to by street from Delhi and Jhansi. Correspondences from Delhi is 504 km. and From Lucknow 329 km. closest Air terminal is Khajuraho. In the Sanctuary Territory we can see Magar, Ghariyal, Totrise, Python, Tiddit yet is acclaimed for vulture, Chinkara, woulf, wild feline, Hyna, wild canine, chinkara and so forth In greenery Sajjan, Goonj, Stick, and so on or discovered there.

Vijay Sagar Birds Sanctuary

Vijay Sagar Birds Sanctuary is situated in Mahoba, and its Divisional Head Quater at mirzapur. The All out Topographical is 262.20 ha. is it very much associated by street and Rail, closest railroad station is Mahoba, Allahabad - Jhansi train defeat. we can get to by street from Allahabad and Jhansi closest air terminal is Khajuraho. In the Sanctuary territory we can see Birds , Dark naked crane, Harnibills, Coots, Darters, Painted Distinct, Brahma duck Lesser whistling ducks and so forth In Verdure Bamboo, Palas, Khair and so forth or discovered there.

Ranipur Wild Life Sanctuary

Ranipur Wild Life Sanctuary is situated in Distt. Chitrakoot Divisional head quater at Mirzapur, the complete geological is 3369.47 sq. m. it is very much associated by street and Rail, closest rail line satiation is Manikpur on Bombay Hawrah train defeat. We can get to by street from Delhi and Allahabad. Transcriptions from Allahabad is 120 km. and From Delhi 731 km. closest Air terminal is Bamrouly. In the Sanctuary Territory we can see Dark Duck, Chinkara, Sambar, Cheetal, Bear, Leopard, woulf, Wild Canine and Blue Bull. In verdure Bamboo, Palas, Khair, Mahua, Dhau, Salai, Tendu and so forth or discovered there.

Kaimoor Wild Life Sanctuary

This Sanctuary is situated in the celebrated Kaimur slopes range. It is the biggest sanctuary in the state and possesses a zone of around 1342 km². In the valleys of the Sanctuary there are a few cascades, of which the best are, Karkat Cascade and Telhar. This sanctuary has old cavern artworks and the most seasoned Fossil Park to its praise. The creatures making part of the territory of the Wildlife Sanctuary are Tigers, Panthers, Wild Hogs, Sloth Bear, Sambar Deer, Chitals, Four-Horned Impala, Nilgais among numerous others. It is home to in excess of 70 types of inhabitant birds, which stay here all around the year. The number expansions in the transient season for example during the winters, when there is a deluge of birds from the Focal Asia district. Kaimoor Wild Life Sanctuary is situated in two distinct locale named Mirzapur and Sonebhadra. Divisional head quarter at Mirzapur. The absolute topographical is 140.58 sq. km. It is very much associated by street and rail, closest railroad station is chruk on Delhi - Howrah train root. We can get to by street from Delhi and Lucknow by street. Distance from Lucknow is 380.00 km. (Chruk) and from Delhi 800.00 km. The closest air terminal is Varanasi 100 km. away from chruk. In the sanctuary territory, we can see Dark Buck, Chinkara, Sambhar, Cheetal, Bear, Panther, Wolf and Blue Bull and so forth In greenery Bamboo, Palas, Khair, Mahua, Dhau and so on.

The Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary

The Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary is arranged in the eastern locale of Uttar Pradesh. It is exceptional with lovely outing spots, thick woods, and grand cascades like Rajdari and Devdari that draw in sightseers consistently to its region. Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary is arranged around 70 kilometers from the Traveler city of Varanasi. An assortment of wild creatures can be seen in Chandraprabha WLS. Which incorporate Dark Duck, Cheetal, Sambar, nilgai, wild pig, porcupine and Indian gazelle, etc. The reptilian species incorporate gharial and python. The Chandra Prabha Wild Life Sanctuary is arranged in the Chandauli locale of Uttar Pradesh and is a piece of the Kashi Wild life Division. To battle the natural and man-made tension on wild life, as human infringement and modern extension, joined with an expansion in the populace; in 1957 an all out territory of 9600 hectares was reserved as a woodland region and created as the Chandra Prabha Wild Life Sanctuary. An extra support region of 66000 hectares has likewise been put aside as timberland land under the Kashi Backwoods Division center zone. This cradle region defends the center zone just as the Chandra Prabha Wild Life Sanctuary region from the pressing factors of human infringement and modern development.

HATHINALA Renukoot (Sonebhadra)

Renukoot lies in the southeast-most piece of Uttar Pradesh and is situated close to Shakti Nagar, Anpara at a normal rise of 283 MSL. Renukoot is likewise encircled by thick front of all around safeguarded woods that keep the temperatures relatively low particularly after the downpours. The Hathinala timberlands of Renukoot woodland division owes its name to a primary seepage sloping creek, "HATHINALA", is the agent of Vindhyan Backwoods and is wealthy in cornerstone types of Hardwickia binnata which is uncommon and endemic to this zone which is a proposed bio-variety problem area. The region is rich in bio-variety inferable from presence of wide range of fauna and greenery. Hathinala Bio Variety Hotspot is arranged on Reewa-Ranchi Street NH 75E street and it is 54km from Sonebhadra area head quarter, Robertsganj and 17km. from Renukoot timberland division head quarter. The Hathinala Timberlands of the Renukoot woodland Division owes its name to a principle waste uneven creek. "HATHINALA" is

the delegate of Vindhya Woods. The woodland territory viable is the bumpy catchments region of the "HATHINALA" with Dry Peninsular Sal Timberlands (5B/C1) in incline along Hathinala and auxiliary creeks, Northern Dry-blended Deciduous Backwoods (5B/C1) in the highest points of the slopes and edges blended in with Hardwickia binnata (Parsiddh) Woodland (5/E4). The timberland is wealthy in Cornerstone types of Hardwickia binnata which is uncommon and endemic to the proposed bio-variety problem area. The territory is rich in bio-variety inferable from presence of wide range of fauna and vegetation.

Okhla Bird sanctuary

Okhla Bird sanctuary is situated in National Capital Explanation, Delhi (NCR) on the stream Yamuna and Okhla Blast at the passageway of Noida in Gautam Budha Nagar area of U.P. also, Eastern limit in Noida and Western limit in NCT of Delhi. It is one of the 466 IBAs (Significant Bird Territories) in India. It is approximately 4 square kilometers in size and is one among 15 bird asylums in the state. Area 28035'56.3" N Scope and 77018'56.6" E Longitude in U.P. 28032'43.5" N Scope and 77018'41.7" E Longitude in Delhi In excess of 324 bird species are accounted for from Okhla out of this about half are transient birds and a 36% are inhabitant birds and others are transient sightings or of obscure class. A little less than half of the all out birds are normal locally and the rest are extraordinary or uncommon. The complete bird list incorporates two Basically Imperiled, nine powerless, seven Close to Undermined and one Conservation Subordinate animal categories. At a more critical look it very well may be seen that half of the birds detailed are transient.

Patna Wildlife Sanctuary

This is the littlest Bird Sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh, covering a territory of only 1 sq kms, yet seemingly truly outstanding as more than 180 types of birds make their home here. Patna Bird Sanctuary is situated in Jalesar, on Agra-Etah-Aligarh street. Patna Bird Sanctuary can be gotten to by street and rail. Closest rail line station is Etah rail line station. It is all around associated from Agra and Aligarh by Street. In winters the shallow lake inside the sanctuary is changed with the appearance of transitory birds, turning into an uproar of sound and shadings! The lake, taken care of by downpour water, evaporates in summers. Among the bird species which have been accounted for from here are Brush Duck, Cotton Blue-green, Lesser Whistling Duck and Spot-charged Duck. During stature of winter in December and January, Patna Bird Sanctuary invites more than 60,000 birds. Probably the most dazzling winter birds who perch here incorporate the Blushing Pelican, Lesser Flamingo, Eurasian Spoonbill, Mallard and Bar-headed Goose. The most widely recognized transient bird here is the Northern Pintail, which dwarfs any remaining species.

Saman Bird Sanctuary

Saman Bird Sanctuary is situated in Bhogav, on Agra-Mainpuri-Farrukhabad. It is all around associated from Agra and Aligarh by Street. It can likewise be gotten to by rail closest rail line station being Tundla Intersection. Saman Sanctuary was advised in 1990 to secure the huge population of Cranes in the territory. Spread over pretty much 5.25 sq kms of territory, the sanctuary today stays probably the best spot in the state to see the glorious Sarus Cranes. Saman sanctuary is likewise a safe house for a few types of transient birds like the Basic Blue-green, Northern pintail, Incredible White pelican and types of Storks, The occupant populace of Storks in the sanctuary incorporates Painted Stork, Square necked Stork, Open-charged Stock and Wooly-necked Stork.

Soor Sarovar Birds Sanctuary

Soor Sarovar Birds Sanctuary is all the more famously known as Keetham Lake, after the lake and the encompassing zone which comprise the sanctuary. Keetham Lake, a shelter for waterfowl, was announced a wildlife sanctuary in 1991. The lake is home to more than 126 types of transient and occupant waterfowl. At first covering an unobtrusive area of 4.03 sq kms, the Woods Department later extended the sanctuary region to cover 8 sq kms by planting trees around the lake to expand the green cover for its wild creatures. Soor Sarovar Feathered creature Sanctuary is helpfully arranged on the Delhi-Agra interstate. Vehicles are considered a portion of the route inside before the street peters into a mobile way. The forested areas are arranged along the strolling way with a few little path driving inside. Here, one can hear the stir of the leaves, the muted hints of wild creatures moving and even an intermittent murmur of snakes. Hoard deer, Spotted Deer, Nilgai and Screen Reptiles can be handily found in the forested areas.

Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary

A virtual paradise for bird-watchers, nature darlings and those looking for a break from the unexceptional city life. An ideal end of the week objective, The Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, settles in quiet lavish green stretch on 224.6 Hectare zone of Unnao Area in Uttar Pradesh. The sanctuary turns into an exuberant shelter in winters to numerous international and national transient birds like Garganey Greenish blue, Mallard, Purple Moorhen, Little Grebe, Spoonbill Duck, Red Wattled Lapwing, Wigon and numerous a lot more winged visitors. The tweeting and twittering of the birds resonates in the green arbors and gives the best ever tune to ears other than seeing wonderful while spotted deer brushing close by, some place in close proclivity the flawless Bagula (Middle of the road Erget) as though rehearsing contemplation and a sharp Ruler Fisher making a faultless and ideal plunge for its prey submerged, causing you to fail to remember every one of your concerns and dreariness of life. On the off chance that you are searching for an alternate and sensational end of the week, get your optics, jump on the bike and set off on a 2.6 Km long cycle trail along the peaceful lake water and simply see for your astonishment the number of types of birds and wildlife you spot in rainbow tones, unusual shapes and way of life. Then again, you can go for long strolls along the Nature-Trails while respecting the striking characteristic magnificence of the lake and its few islands that are home to our winged visitors. Searching forward for making a fascinating Face book cover or Nat Geo Cover? Secure on to

your DSLRs and move up the lookout or view-sheds for a stunning selfie foundation or in the event that you show restraint enough you may find these birds pausing dramatically for you - really a photographic artist's joy .

Sandi Bird sanctuary

Sandi Bird sanctuary having a zone 3.09 hect. is arranged in Hardoi locale on Hardoi-Sandi Street around the Deher Jheel and the Garra waterway in close region to this sanctuary. This sanctuary has been recorded as an "significant bird region" by the Bombay common history society. Sandi Bird Sanctuary is arranged between Scope 26°53"N to 27°46"N and Longitude 79°41"E to 80°46"E. Sandi wetlands were pronounced as Sandi wildlife Sanctuary in the year 1991. It includes a territory of 309 ha and is situated on Hardoi-Sandi street, around 20 Km. away from Hardoi Pinnacle. It is additionally called "Deher Jheel" in like manner speech. The 'Garra' stream (called 'Garunganga' in old occasions) streams in shut region to the Sandi Bird Sanctuary. It is said that the transitory birds stop for at some point in this stream prior to visiting the Sandi Bird Sanctuary. The point of the Sanctuary is assurance and conservation of the wetland with extraordinary accentuation to the neighborhood and transitory birds, conservation of their regular living space including sea-going plants and creatures. The Bombay Characteristic History Society, Mumbai (BNHS) has additionally recorded this Sanctuary as one of the 'Significant Bird Territory' destinations. This wetland is remembered for the rundown of wetlands distinguished under National Wetland Conservation Programme by The Service of Climate and Timberland. Govt. of India.

Lakh Bahosi Bird Sanctuary

Lakh Bahosi Bird Sanctuary was made in 1988 with the point of assurance and conservation of the wetland with exceptional accentuation to the nearby and transitory birds, conservation of their common natural surroundings including oceanic plants and creatures. The Bombay Regular History Society, Mumbai (BNHS) has additionally recorded this Sanctuary as one of the 'Significant Bird Territory' locales. This wetland is remembered for the rundown of wetlands undefined under National Wetland Conservation Program by the Service of Climate and Woodland, Govt. of India. Lakh Bahosi Bird Sanctuary comprises of two primary lakes for example Lakh and Bahosi named after particular towns. Roughly 50 thousand water fowls visit this Sanctuary consistently between the period of November to Spring. This Wetland fills in as their natural surroundings for settling just as rearing for certain birds. Accordingly, this sanctuary has become an appealing objective for the bird sweethearts just as sightseers since quite a long while. Lakh Bahosi Sanctuary is a bird sanctuary spread more than two Jheels (shallow lakes) close to the towns of Lakh and Bahosi (4 km separated) in Kannauj region. It is around 40 km from Kannauj. Basically a bird sanctuary with rich variety of avifauna, species from 49 genera of the absolute 97 occupying India can be found in the sanctuary. It is one of India's biggest bird asylums, covering 80 sq. km, likewise incorporates a stretch of the Upper Ganges trench.

Sohelwa Wild Life Sanctuary

Sohelwa Wild Life Sanctuary is Situated in Shravasti, Balrampur and Gonda locale of Uttar Pradesh, Suhelwa was proclaimed a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1988 Involving a region of 452 sq km, the sanctuary is covered with Sal, Sheesham, Khair, Sagaun (Teak), Asna, Jamun, Haldu, Phaldu, Dhamina, Jhingan and Bahera trees. The fauna found in the sanctuary incorporates Panther, Tiger, Bear, Wildcat, Wild Pig and different birds. Sohelwa Wild Life Division is arranged on the Indo-Nepal International Boundary. Sohelwa Wild Life Sanctuary is set in the middle of 27030'1" N. to 27055'42" N. scope and 81055'36" E. to 82048'33" E. Longitude. It is brimming with characteristic assets. It comprises of thick woods with colossal wild life. Types of common landscape and excellence of the sanctuary has its one of a kind spot in Uttar Pradesh. At present it is one of the significant spot where Bhabher-Tarai Eco-Framework territory, rich in bio variety is obvious. Sohelwa Wild Life Sanctuary came in power by the Public authority request No.5299/14-3-74-83 dated 14.11.1988. In the Wild Life Sanctuary there are five territories – Tulsipur, Barahawa, Bankatwa, East Sohelwa and West Sohelwa. Its complete region is 452 sq.km. With this there is 220 sq.km. buffer zone.

Sohagi Barwa Wildlife Sanctuary

Maharajganj is a curious region with peaceful and quiet climate and pleasant landscapes spotted by wandering streams is a genuine treat. The WLS is arranged a good ways off of 56km from Gorakhpur and 50km from Maharajganj .The territory of Sohagi Barwa Wildlife Sanctuary covers fauna like Tiger, Panther, Cheetal, Bear, Wild feline, Wild hog, Python, and so on Sohagibarwa Wild Life Sanctuary, cut out of the Old Gorakhpur Woodland Division in 1987, is arranged in the Maharajganj locale of Uttar Pradesh. The sanctuary, on the boundary zone of the State, has the international Indo-Nepal line in the North and highway U.P. – Bihar guest toward the East. This sanctuary has been cut out of Northern piece of esteemed Old Gorakhpur Woodland Division, in year 1987.

Parwati Arga Bird Santuary

Arranged close to Gonda region of Uttar Pradesh, Parvati and Arga are two associated water bodies involving a region of 1,084 ha.. They are downpour taken care of lakes in a profound characteristic despondency in the Gangetic fields of the terai district. The Parvati Arga Sanctuary was set up in 1997. Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary is arranged in Gonda Area a ways off of 22 Kms from Ayodhya of Region Faizabad and around 45 Kms. from Gonda city on Mankapur Nawab Ganj street and Mankapur Faizabad Railroad line. Parvati Arga Bird Santuary was declard vide Government Warning No. 1021/14-3-14/90 dated 23.05.1990. The Bird Santuary involves two laks for example Parvati and Arga arranged about 1.5 Km a section. The lake is normally ready to support occupant birds consistently and transitory birds during winter season. The sanctuary is spread over a zone of 693.82 Nature's, The sanctuary is under the authoritative control of Sohelwa Wildlife Division whose head quarter is at Balrampur. Parvati and Arga wetland have not known to evaporate. At few places the profundity of the lake is around 20 Mtr. The greatest attraction of the sanctuary is the presence of varities of avian found. In any event 153 Types of avifauna having a place with 33

families have been recognized in the Parwati Arga wetland. This sanctuary with its normal blessing is a potential ecotourism site regarding giving offices of bird conservation mindfulness, for instruction of understudy and public. The Bird Sanctuary is compries of two Lakes is Parwati and Arga Arranged about 1.5 Km a Section. Tikari hold woods whose territory is around 12,000 ha. is at around 1 km from the lake in Parwati arga Bird Sanctuary the appropriation of Land is in 9 villages.

Conclusion

Ecotourism has different sides to it. One, it should consider the natural equilibrium and the opposite side is dealing with the social affectability of its objections. At the point when the nearby networks and biodiversity exist together in such a situation, the need of great importance is conservation of networks which will ensure the local culture and climate. Albeit the item is to guarantee financial advancement of the wetland, the assurance of common assets and scenes can't assume a lower priority. Ecotourism has a significant job as far as conservation and anticipation of nature by including the nearby networks in all periods of improvement measure.

On the basis of these ecological places undoubtedly the Uttar Pradesh have more potential for ecotourism with the support of government organization and the local community.

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