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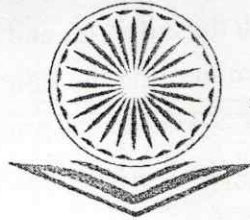
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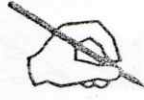
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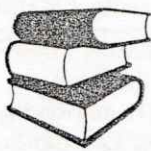
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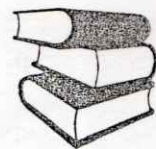


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28. Eco -Tourism: A Case Study of Carambolim Lake, Goa

Dr. Sukhaji G. Naik

Associate Professor & HOD, Dept. of Commerce, Vidya Prabodhini College of Commerce,
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Abstract

Goa is well-known tourist destination in India and in the world which is called as 'Tourist Paradise'. Goa mainly famous for beach tourism but due to rich Goan cultural heritage Goa has high potential to historical tourism, pilgrimage tourism and natural tourism. In recent years eco-tourism is becoming more famous at worldwide to promote the employment generation, commercial development in local and state economy and the environmental conservation. The present study deals with the identification of problems and suggests the management policies to eco-tourism development of Carambolim lake. Due to anthropogenic activities many environmental problems rising in the Carambolim lake which is one of the potential tourist destination site for eco-tourism and commercial development for the local people and state economy. Local people, local and state government should take initiative to development and management of Carambolim Lake as a potential eco-tourism for local, national and international tourist and environmental sustainable development.

Keywords: Eco-tourism, Sustainable development, environmental management, Cultural heritage etc.

Introduction

Goa is widely known as the "*Pearl of the Orient*" and also called as *Tourists Paradise*, is famed for its churches, age-old ruins, palm-fringed beaches, coconut groves, ferry rides and its bubbly folk music. Having the coastline of 131 km long, Goa is having a vital tourist destination. It is blessed with a cool and pleasant environment and having beaches, churches, delightful people, hill top forts etc. as the major attraction spot for tourist. The beaches in Goa, found along the konkan coast, are long and straight, and fringed with palm trees. Goa handles more than 8% of foreign tourist arrivals in 2011. Goa is famous for its Monumental and Natural heritage which attracts thousands of tourists across the world. Tourist places like Dudhsagar

terfall, old Goa churches, Mangueshitemple, and the famous forts throughout the Goa are que in its style.

Development of Tourism in Goa

In the pre-liberation years, there was no tourism to speak of in Goa. Under the repressive, Portuguese regime that stifled all initiative and did nothing for its peoples, Goa was a place outsiders cared to visit. Things began to change after the liberalization of Goa brought this tiny enclave into mainstream national and international consciousness. Intrepid travellers began to discover the charms of Goa and word began to spread. Infrastructure lagged behind though, and those tourists who made it to Goa had to cope with the meager facilities provided by a few small hotels and guest houses usually run by locals.

The turning point came in the late 60s when Goa was discovered by Hippies. Over the next ten years the flower children flocked to Goa in droves; short of money as they were, they lived in the tourists equivalent of slumming. But the publicity that accompanied the discovery of Goa by the hippies ensured that the potential of Goa as a tourist sector, as well as a tourist destination was abroad, they were the pioneers of the invasion that was to follow and in fact made it possible.

The Concept of Eco-Tourism

Ecotourism was first introduced in Africa in the 1950s with the legalisation of hunting. The need for recreational hunting zones led to the creation of protected areas, national parks and reserves. First, ecotourism is linked to the environmental movement of the 1970s and Second, there was a great dissatisfaction with mass tourism due to overdevelopment, environmental pollution and the invasion of culturally insensitive and economically exploitative foreigners.

This combination of an increase in environmental awareness and emerging dissatisfaction with mass tourism led to an increase demand for eco-tourism. In the 1980s the concept of ecotourism became a much widely known and studied. Modern eco-tourism began in the 1980s. The concept of ecotourism first appeared in the 1970s but became a buzzword in the early 90s in western countries. In practice it is used as an 'eco-sell' marketing tool. A more scientific explanation for ecotourism is environmentally responsible travel to natural areas, in order to enjoy and appreciate nature and promote conservation have a low visitor impact and provide for beneficially active socio-

economic involvement of local people. It can be distinguished from other forms of tourism by its emphasis on conservation, education, traveler responsibility and active community participation.

Development of green consumerism in the 1980s coincided with the development of a range of holiday types that inferred a greater level of awareness of the environment and its association with mass tourism. Many terms have subsequently been used, often interchangeably, to describe this new form of tourism 'including', 'alternative', 'green', 'nature', 'sustainable', 'responsible'; and 'ecotourism'. Green tourism is an early term essentially synonymous with ecotourism, but never very well defined.

Many in the general public, who have always taken a traditional recreation tourism, will not be very familiar with the concept of ecotourism. Some would say that the concept is very older, but in the past few years, the idea has gained significant momentum. Usually ecotourism, or ecological tourism involves travelling to places where flora, fauna and cultural heritage are the primary attractions. It generates employment to the local people directly from tourist sectors or from various support sectors.

Research Objective

The concept of Eco-tourism is a relatively new incentive of local tourism practitioners. The implementation of 'Community-Based Eco-tourism' has social and cultural limitations. Therefore the research objective is to study the problem and management of community-based ecotourism and its connection with sustainable development of Carambolim Lake.

Study Area

The Carambolim lake is situated along the Mondovi river in Tiswadi taluka about 12 Km north of Panaji City. It extended between 73° 55' North latitude and 15° 30' East longitude. It covers over an area of 70 hectare, of which 40 hectare is chiefly water-laden central area surrounded by grassland. The lake holds upto 20,34,211.12 sq.m of water during post monsoon owing to the impoundment of surface runoff. The lake bed is flat with the greatest depth of 2.75 m. The western embankment of the lake serves the base for the recently laid railway track. Carambolim lake is a well known one of the most interesting and picturesque wildlife conservation in Goa. It is located just few kilometers to the south east of the old Goa and is surrounded by the village Karmali and has a good transport availability.

6. About Carambolim Lake

It is man made lake for irrigation of rice fields. The basin quickly turned into a shelter of migration of Birds. The ecological richness of the carambolim lake is that it has dozens of species of birds and exotic plants. It is a home for various species eg: home to the purple heron, gray heron, jacana moorhen (Water hen), pintail, Indian stock, cuckoo, a small whistling duck, teal and coot.

The lake has impressive beauty and diversity of flora of the lake. Its surface is sprinkled with water lilies and colourful exotic plants. Indian Marsh snow flakes, water hyacinths, nymphs etc. The surrounding of the lake is covered with the green rich rice field dispose to rest and contemplation. The lake has attracted of being a great place of bird watching. The lake feeds both resident and migratory. The lake and the forested area around it are so famous for its avian population that it has since been declared as a Caarambolim Bird Sanctuary.

This peaceful and serene lake is counted not just one of the best places for bird watching in Goa, but also one of the best place in India for bird watching. Goa is located on the western coast of Indian peninsula known as the Konkan coastal belt.

7. Scenario and problems of Carambolim Lake

i) Problem of the Weeds

Carambolimlake is a pristine man- made fresh water lake. The water from the lake has been used to irrigate the Rabi crop of paddy cultivated in the low-lying areas surrounding the Lake.

Now the condition of the lake is in deteriorating state, as the lake is covered with abundant and varied types of poisonous weed. The growth of weed has been a recurring problem every year after monsoon. These weeds has resulted in decline of migratory birds , who used to visit it annually.

Earlier, the lake used to be filled with beautiful Lilies and lotus flowers in and around the lake water which used to add more beauty the lake water. Due to the neglecting of Government and the local communities towards the lake, its condition is not satisfactory.

Several varieties of Unwanted Weeds have dominated the lake water and the surroundings recently. These weeds affect the growth of different vegetations of Local farmers, as they absorb the important manures and fertilizers which flow with water.

The major impact it has done to the arrival of migratory birds, as it is poisonous, the bird population has been decreasing day by day. Now a day's only a handful of local birds can be seen near the lake.

ii) Problem of the Garbage

Carambolim lake enjoys Global attention as an important **Bird and Biodiversity Area** (CBA) for its status as a waterfowl paradise, but increasing neglect and few other factors are driving avian (Bird) visitors Away due to increasing pollution problems.

Visitors passing by the lake encounter unpleasant sights of men openly defecating on the eastern border. Plastic and other garbage is seen rotting in the water body or lying around. Local people and the outsiders purposely throw the huge amount of Plastics when passing by the lake.

Though there have been several dustbins installed, the people are careless regarding the cleanliness maintenance. The Problem of plastic is increasing day by day near the lake water, as tourists who visit the site also pollute it. Also the Liquor bottles can be seen lying in around the lake which poses danger to the Marine animals as well as birds living there

Influx of sewage is also suspected from the increasing settlements on its periphery. The lake is now marred by garbage dumping and sewage water. The Non-utilisation of water for agriculture causes stagnation of water in the lake. There is an urgent need to understand the ecology of the lake and take measures to restore it to its original status.

iii) Problem of the Sanitation and Sewage Discharge

The skyline around the Carambolim lake has seen a slow change with high-rise buildings and settlements along its northern fringe. The release of sewage and waste water from the shops, chholds, apartments and plastic litter resulted in drastic pollution and sanitation problem.

The local people and the visitors encounter unpleasant sights of men openly defecating on the Lake's border. Influx of sewage is also suspected from the increasing settlements of its periphery.

People are forced to defecate around the lake or discharge their sewage water in storm drains, which is an important arm of this . There is government built sanitation facility in the village but it is open only between 7am to 11am, which is not a good sign of improvement in the locality. Most of the houses are illegal and the people residing near the lake are outsiders.

Conclusion

Considering the wide geographical and biological diversity, the scope of ecotourism in Goa is very high. If the resources are tapped successfully we can transform the face of ecotourism industry in India as well as Goa. What actually needed is careful planning and a target oriented structure and approach. Ecotourism in India has flourished because of the immense bio-diversity that exists nowhere in the world. It must be realized that there is immense potential still to be tapped in terms of making optimum use of the available natural resources.

Well managed ecotourism can be hugely beneficial for biodiversity conservation. The implementation of ecotourism activity in CarambolimLake can provide the employment opportunities and add some revenue to the local community and commercial development of state. However, Goa's potential is yet to be realized and in the future years it can expect to reap some great rewards. Looking at the tremendous potential ecotourism industry has offers in field of its employment generation and foreign exchange earning capacity.

The CarambolimLake in Goa needs some urgent attention by the locals as well as the government officials in order to restore its scenic beauty to attract tourist towards it for . The concept of ecotourism should be promoted and implemented on Carambolimlake by suggesting the tourism activities and their proper implantation. First and foremost, the local problems such as garbage issue and sanitation discharge must be sorted as soon as possible. The role of local communities is very important in maintaining the cleanliness of the lake and its conservation. If these factors are achieved then the Carambolimlake can become as one of the important and potential site for Eco-tourism in Goa.

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