

CHAPTER – 7

TOURISM, INTERPRETATION AND CONSERVATION EDUCATION

7.1. General.

Eco-tourism is a travel to natural areas with little or no impact on the environment, that will conserve the environment and will sustain the well being of local people in the long run. It reflects the increased environmental awareness and the desire for more authentic natural and cultural experience. During 2000, Eco tourism in protected areas and in wilderness was recognized as one of the fifteenth thrust areas of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Wilderness of Satkosia attracts about 25,000 to 35,000 Eco-tourists annually. The visitors were 34,015 during 2003-04, 37,818 during 2004-05, 42,318 during 2005-06 and 41,320 during 2006-07. Bengalis are predominant outsiders who visit Satkosia other than the usual Oriya visitors. Most of these visitors are however day visitors and their basic motive is picnic and amusement, preferably during winter season. A rush is there for getting reservation in Forest Rest Houses at Tikarpara, Labangi, Tulka and Baghamunda during that period. In Satkosia, besides camping, the activities- on- offer to eco-tourists are boating in the gorge, trekking in forest, hills and on river banks, bird watching, elephant riding, night safari, and watching wild animals from watch towers and log houses. CBOs (community based organisation) namely Tikarpara Parivesh Paryatan Samiti (TIPPS) at Tikarpara and Paribesh at Baliput are there to provide services to the visitors. Satkosia Eco-tourism Society (SES), a govt. owned society is going to be

registered soon to implement the eco-tourism projects in the sanctuary. But infrastructural facilities, interpretive services are not sufficient for them. There are many thrust areas which need intensive attention.

7.2. Objectives.

1. To increase environmental awareness, conservation education on biodiversity values of Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary.
2. To empower local communities to manage eco-tourism and generate incentives for conservation through alternate and additional livelihood options.
3. To provide visitors with a personal experience on cultural values, traditional and ethnological knowledge of tribes in a way that leads to greater understanding and appreciation about the inmates of the sanctuary.
4. To divert more tourists from golden triangle of Orissa, i.e. Bhubaneswar-Puri-Konark to Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary.

7.3. Problems.

7.3.1. Problems for tourists.

1. Restricted access to important places of Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary and inadequate access facilities to it.
2. Lack of standard and adequate accommodation facilities.
3. Lack of basic facilities for camping .
4. Lack of publicity and awareness.
5. Low animal sighting chance.

6. No linkage between other nearby tourist places.
7. Lack of tourism package.
8. Lack of opportunities for children.
9. Lack of proper interpretive services.
10. Inadequate staff.
11. Lack of Training / orientation on eco-tourism.
12. Lack of guide.

7.3.2. Problems from tourists.

1. Accumulation of plastic and polythene garbage, use of sound boxes.
2. Consumption of liquor and non-vegetarian food items inside sanctuary resulting accumulation of garbage and making nuisance.
3. Disturbance to wild animals by picnic parties.
4. Increase of illegal activities and violence during peak period.

7.4. The Strategies.

The strategies have been enunciated to overcome the above problems. There are a lot of opportunities to explore tourism in Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary. At present Tikarpara complex is developed to some extent and preferred by tourists and picnickers. So new areas will be included and the existing areas can be improved

Following 3 major strategies will help in promotion of eco-tourism in Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary.

1. Identification of tourism zones.

2. Development of infrastructure and capacity building.
3. Interpretation as a tool for visitor management.

The total area of the Ecotourism zone is 28.04 sq. km.

7.4.1. Identification of zones.

Following sub-zones are now earmarked for development of eco-tourism. The justification and constitution of the sub-zones are discussed below.

1. Tikarapara :

Tikarpada is located on the bank of river Mahanadi and is 60 kms away from Angul, being connected by a PWD road from Badakera on N.H.42., which is at 11 km away from Angul towards Sambalpur. It is the most preferred tourism site because for Boat riding and sighting of Muggers and gharials.

This zone covers Mahanadi Gorge in between Baniajore nalla and Ramagaon nalla, part of Tikarpada village, FRH complex, Reptile rescue centre, and 20 Ha. area of Tikarpada RF Compartment No.5. Total area of this sub-zone is 327.5 Ha. Western part of comp.-5 of Tikarapada RF, which is close to river Mahanadi, measuring 20 Ha. in area is carved out as a sub compartment 5-a for development of eco-tourism infrastructures.

2. Purunakote- -Hatigirija sub-zone:

Sighting of wild animals, especially elephants other herbivorous is best at Hatigirija water hole and Nandini nalla near Purunakote, which is situated at 50 km on the Badakera-Tikarapara PWD road. Watch tower and salt lick are there at Hatigirija. Visitors can easily go to these places as approach roads are also there. FRH and PWD IB are available for booking at Purunakote.

This sub zone comprises revenue villages like Purunakote, Gopalpur and Purunakote RF Compartment No.9, Kuru RF Compartment No.9, Majhipara RF Compartment No.13,14,15. The area of this sub-zone is 1435.58 Ha.

1. Labangi Sub-zone:

Labangi is one of the coolest places in Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary. It is very calm and quiet ,and looks like a hill station. Hence the FRH at Labangi is mostly preferred by the visitors. Kantarasingha water hole area, located at 3 km on the way to Raigoda from Labangi, is rich in wild animals like Gaur and Tiger. Mega herbivores can be sighted from the Watch tower and ungulates at salt lick. Labangi to Raigoda forest road nearly 8 km is a Nature trail. Labangi is approachable from Pampasar, the entry point of Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary, by a forest road of 8 km.

This sub zone consists of Labangi revenue village, Jokub RF compartment No.5(P), 6(P), Bolanga RF Compartment No.12(P), 11(P) i.e. South side of the forest road. The area of this sub-zone is 401.50 Ha.

2. Baliput-Badamul complex:

Badamul and Baliput are situated on both sides of river bank of river Mahanadi. Badamul is connected to Nayagarh by PWD road. Baliput is connected to Nararsinghpur by PWD road. Boat riding and watching of crocodiles on the bank of river Mahanadi are major attractions. There are FRH at Badamul and Baliput. Hill climbing to the shrine of Goddess Baigani is a thrilling experience for the ecotourists.

This sub zone consists of revenue villages like Kamaladihi, Baliput, Badamul, South Eastern part of Jodum RF 'A' and Mahanadi river portion. The area of this sub-zone is 527.5 Ha.

Abstract of Tourism Zone

Sub-zone Sl. No.	Name of Sub-zone	Area in Ha
1.	Tikarapara	327.50
2.	Purunakote-Hatigiriya	1435.50
3.	Labangi	401.50
4.	Baliput-Badamul	527.50
	Total	2692.00

7.4.2. Infrastructure Development.

7.4.2.1. Infrastructure Analysis:

7.4.2.1.1. Accommodation:

There are 11 Forest Rest Houses, 4 PWD IBs and 1 Irrigation IB inside Satkosia. On an average 2 suites are there in each Rest house. So 64 visitors can be accommodated for night halts. The detail list is given in **Appendix-11**. The peak period of tourist flow is from November to February. During this period heavy demand for Rest houses is there. The FRH at Purunakote, Pampasar and the PWD IB at Jagannathpur are in dilapidated condition. They need to be repaired. Other Rest houses are also not up to the green rating. The camping facilities are proposed to be created for following number of eco tourists at these locations. At Tikarpada-22, Labangi- 12, Baliput- 8 and at Chhamundia- 8, Total-50. The existing FRHs at Tikarpada, Labangi, Baliput and Chhamundia need to be renovated and refurbished. The kitchen –cum- dinning hall and attendant rooms existing close to the FRH at Tikarpada need renovation.

Since some tourists prefer Tented accommodation, ten Swiss cottage tents have been put to use on Ramgaon sand at 2 km down stream of Tikarpada. There are two beds in each tent with provision of water containers and toilet tents attached to each tent. Such accommodation will continue every year during the winter season.

4 Nos. of Ethnic cottages 2 each at Labangi and Purunakote will be constructed with an estimated cost of Rs. 2.50 lakh each.

Besides the existing accommodation facilities, 3 nos. of 20-bedded dormitories each at Tikarpara and Baliput are to be constructed with provision of drinking water facility, toilet & bath room with solar home lighting system. 5 log huts at Tikarpada, 4 at Labangi, 4 at Baliput and 4 at Chhamundia fitted with solar home lighting system and drinking water facility will be constructed for nature camping. At Tikarpada the log huts will be constructed on the top of the hill behind the F.R.H.

7.4.2.1.2. Communication (Roads):

There are many scenic places in inaccessible areas and hill tops, which need to be visited by the eco- tourists. These places need to be connected by roads, footpaths & trails for easy movement of the visitors. During this plan period, 100 km. of such trails, footpaths (20 units) have been proposed for development. Sit outs at suitable intermediate locations, umbrella mandaps at the end of trail will be constructed. Signage on suitable tree trunks describing the names of trees, animal presents and other available prehistoric objects will be fixed. The cost per unit is estimated to be Rs.1.00 lakh.

Two important forest roads namely Tikarpada to Baliput 18 kms. and Pampasar to Labangi 8 Kms. will be made all weather by improving them into metal roads and constructing RCC bridges where ever necessary. The approach road to the watch tower at Kantarasingha will also be improved.

7.4.2.1.3. Vehicles for tourist movement:

Tourists are using hired jeeps from taxi stands of Angul, Nayagarh, Cuttack or Bhubaneswar to visit the sanctuary. But after entering in to the sanctuary they are not getting any suitable conveyance to go to interior areas to enjoy the nature. No vehicle is available with the park authority to carry tourist to interior places.

Therefore, 4 tourist Vans are to be purchased departmentally , to be stationed at Pampasar, Purunakote and Tikarpada for the visitors to use them on hire.

- One vehicle at Pampasar will cover Labangi and Kantarasingha area.
- One vehicle at Purunakote will cover Purunakote, Hatigirija and Pointiri .
- Two vehicles at Tikarapara will cover Kandhaida, Kadalikhola, and Baliput, areas.

The societies like TIPPS and 'Parivesh' will be encouraged to purchase / hire 2 more jeeps for use by visitors on payment.

7.4.2.2. Community based tourism.

1. 2 NGOs registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 are already functioning. They are Tikarapara Parivesh Paryatan Samiti (TIPPS) at Tikarapara and PARIVESH at Baliput, who are rendering services to the tourists. Two such community based societies will also be constituted each at Labangi and Purunakote and will be registered under the

societies Registration Act, 1860, who will also render services to the visitor like TIPPS. The societies can raise their Developmental fund by collecting guide fees, service fees and other fees. They can receive donations and aid from external sources like UNDP, WWF etc. for development of the sanctuary and for eco-tourism. One apex body above these 4 societies will be constituted at sanctuary level in the name of Satkosia Ecotourism Society (SES), where the DFOs, other district level officers, local environmentalists, nature lovers and elected members of 4 societies will be the members. SES will be registered under the Societies Registration Act and receive funds from various agencies and governments to promote eco-tourism in the Sanctuary. SES can outsource man power, resources and materials to implement the project.

2. **Eco-Guide:** The literate members of these societies, who are conversant with the flora, fauna and landscape of the locality can act as Eco Guides. Each group of visitors will be accompanied by a trained eco-guide. The local Jeep drivers can also act as Eco-Guides. Therefore regular trainings to the Eco-guides are to be organised. They are to be supplied with ID cards, uniform, binoculars, spotting scopes, etc.

3. **Capacity building of Community Based organizations:-** Capacity building of Community Based organizations will be undertaken regularly and they will be trained on managing the tourists, dealing with the tourists and providing other services.

7.4.2.3. Package Tour.

Travel agencies, hotel owners, tour conductors will be encouraged to organise package tours for the visitors. The visitors from Puri, Konark, Bhubaneswar and Sambalpur can also be diverted to Satkosia. This is possible when the tour conductors

earmark a day to spend in Satkosia within their schedule or package. Satkosia can be included in Kapilash- Saptasajya-Joranda-Saranga tour package.

Travel Agencies at Angul can be contacted to arrange a package of 2 days tour to Satkosia including costs towards travel, stay, fooding and site seeing. They will bring tourists from Angul and drop them either at Angul or at Bhubaneswar after 2 days of visit.

7.4.2.4. Opportunities for children.

Three eco-parks for children are proposed to be established at Tikarapara, Balliput and Labangi for awareness of the children visiting the sanctuary. Two children's parks have already been established at Tikarapara & Baliput, which need to be modified into Children's Nature Education and Conservation Centres. The interpretation centre at Tikarapara needs further improvement with funny exhibits for children.

7.4.2.5. Elephant Camp:-

One elephant camp is already established near the Range Office, Tikarpada for providing elephant riding to the ecotourists coming to the sanctuary. 2 elephants have been brought from Nandankanan for this purpose. Their maintenance is required along with the wages of 4 mahouts.

7.4.2.6. Other Basic facilities.

Provisions for basic facilities like food, drinking water, toilet, canteen, shade, sitting places are essential for the tourists. These basic needs can be supplied to them

through the members of the societies. Infrastructural supports are to be provided by the Park authority.

Vehicle parking area at Tikarpada will be identified in revenue land and developed for better trafficking during peak period. The landscape of camp area at Tikarpada will be beautifully designed to give an aesthetic look.

7.4.2.7. Improvement in Animal sighting.

It is one of the most important aspects to be looked into. Unless the chances of animal sighting are increased, the inflow of visitors can not be ensured. Better chances of animal sighting can be achieved by adopting the following measures.

- a) Development of visitor paths and view lines.
- b) Creation of water holes, salt licks near road or visitor path.
- c) Construction of watch towers near water holes / water reservoir at a safer distance.
- d) Grass land development near tourist complex.

Wild animals are rich in tourist sub-zones like Labangi, and Purunakote. 5 to 7 kms of forest road or extraction path or foot path in each of the such sub-zones can be repaired to make them jeepable. 50 mtr on either side of the visitor road is to be cleared leaving only poles and tree growth. When shrubs, weeds, herbs will be cleared, sighting chances will improve. Some view lines perpendicular to the visitor road are also to be opened with 20 – 30 mtr width, where only under-growths need to be removed. The gap between 2 view lines will be 200 – 300 mtrs. The length of view line will be

maximum 200 mtr. Fodder trees coming within view lines will be pollarded at 1.5 mtr height to attract browsers. Small concrete artificial water holes and salt licks can be provided along the road side to attract wild animals. If water goes dry up, it can be brought by tankers from nearby water reservoirs, river Mahanadi or from bore wells by using solar operated pumps. Provision of such water holes has already been discussed in **para 6.2.1.4.4**

Presently, watch towers are very close to the water holes. Usually animals feel shy to come to a water body when they sense presence of human being near to them. So it is proposed to construct new watch towers in every tourism sub zone and in animal abundance area at least 100 mtr. away from the water body. The watch towers should be made up of RCC, well protected and camouflaged. Grey cement colour should be put on them instead of bright colours. It is proposed to construct 8 such more watch towers at Pointiri, Katrang ghat, Takarsingha, Raigoda, Padmatola, Kadalikhola(2nd), Nadapathar and Rautabahal. Watch towers are also useful to monitor the health of animals near water bodies.

Herbivores like spotted deer, wild pig, peafowl use to come closer to human habitation to get rid of predators. It is seen in many parks that herbivores spend whole night near rest houses used by tourists. Similarly in Satkosia meadows in small patches can be developed near Forest Rest Houses at Tikarpada, Labangi and Baliput replacing weeds by planting slips of palatable grasses. After establishment of meadows, subsequent controlled burning may help in sprouting of grass shoots, which attract more herbivores. About 1 acre of such land can be developed in each of the above 4 sub-zones.

7.4.2.8. Attended Interpretation.

- a) **Information centre:** 3 information centers at entry gates of Pampasar, Baliput and at Tikarpara will be established, where one Forest Guard will be posted to provide necessary information to the visitors about important places, features of the sanctuary, admission charges and available facilities etc.
- b) **Eco-Guides:** The literate youths of Tikarpara, Baliput, Labangi, Purunakote will act as Eco-guides. They will accompany the group of visitors either on vehicle or on Nature camp or in trekking and explain about significance of Satkosia and its elements. Payment to Eco-guides will be made through the registered societies already formed.
- c) **Audio visual show:** At Tikarpada Audio visual systems are already available. Film shows on wildlife will be displayed on Amphitheater which will be created. One LCD Projector with large screen will be purchased for film show to large group of visitors. A documentary film on Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary will be prepared by reputed Film Makers / Photographers. CDs of the film will be sold to the visitors. Generator sets will be purchased for all the tourist places. Video film shows will be displayed in night where the visitors make night halts.
- d) **Ecotourism Cell :-** One ecotourism cell in the office of DFO, Satkosia Wildlife Division, Angul will be opened being well furnished with office stationeries, computer, phone, fax, internet etc. 2 naturalists and one manager will be posted to provide information to the visitors. Printed brochures, stickers, leaflets, pamphlets, eco-tourism guide book etc. will be made available there. Booking of

rest houses, tents, dormitories and log huts will be made by the them even through internet and phone.

7.4.2.9. Non attended Interpretation.

a) Signages:

i) Outside the Sanctuary:

Signages of large hoarding say 8' x 4' or 10' x 8' will be erected at Bus stand, Railway station and N.H. road side of Angul, Dhenkanal, Boinda, Puri, Konark and Sambalpur.

ii) Inside the sanctuary:

On the sides of main PWD / Forest Roads within the sanctuary, signages of 5' x 3' or 4' x 3' size will be displayed narrating various features of the sanctuary and administrative instructions or traffic regulations and Relief map of the sanctuary.

iii) At tourist sub-zones :

Administrative instructions, details of available facilities with direction, map of sub-zone will be displayed with signages of 3' x 2' or 2' x 1'-6" size.

b) Publications:

Colourful, attractive and informative newsletter, leaflet, hand bill, brochures will be printed and circulated to all the visitors, hotel owners, tourism offices of Angul, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Sambalpur, Bhubaneswar, Puri and Konark. These publications will be made available at Divisional Office, Range Office and Information centres. Every year there should be a publication.

7.4.2.10. Nature trail.

There should be at least one nature trail in each tourism sub-zone. The length of a trail will be 1.5 – 2.0 kms. Speaking signages near the important features will make the trail lively. Sit outs will be constructed on the trail sites. A parking space will be made at the entrance of the trail.

7.4.2.11. Interpretation Centre.

The existing interpretation centre at Tikarapara is inadequate and underdeveloped. It needs modernization in consultation with Centre for Environmental Education (CEE), Ahmedabad or Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. The important items in the interpretation centre will be pictorial, 3 dimensional, question-answer type. The hall should be well lighted and well ventilated.

7.4.2.12. Amphitheatre.

An amphitheatre will be constructed with brick masonry in front of the Forest Rest House, Tikarapara facing towards river Mahanadi. Audio visual display, camp fire, cultural programme will be arranged there for creating awareness.

7.4.2.13. Reptile Rescue Centre.

Gharial Research and Conservation Unit (GRACU) cum Mini zoo of crocodile at Tikarpada is now changed to Reptile Rescue Centre by the Zoo Authority of India for fresh water reptiles and terrapins. Injured, recovered and rescued reptiles from different

locations and ponds of adjoining areas will be kept here for treatment & quarantine purpose. After their satisfactory health improvement, they will be released to water of river Mahanadi.

The enclosures, fencing, water supply system and all other infrastructure will be repaired and maintained. There will be provision for feed and medicine for the rescued animals.

This rescue centre will be more educative in gathering knowledge on different aquatic reptiles and their behaviour. This will be an attraction for the visitors.

7.4.2.14. Hill trekking.

Many young visitors, students, NCC cadets are showing interest in hill trekking. Simultaneously they will also gather knowledge on various flora and fauna of the sanctuary.

There are 3 such sites near tourist complex.

1. Baigani pahad – 3 km trekking from Kamaladiha to Baigani deity. It is located in Baliput sub-zone.
2. Sua sari damak – 4 km hill trekking from Labangi in Labangi tourism sub-zone.
3. Labangi-Chuanri-Tulka- 14 km. in Labangi tourism sub-zone.

The local people (Eco-guides) will accompany them with all equipments of hill climbing/ trekking.

7.4.2.15. Conservation Plots.

In each tourism sub-zone there will be one conservation plot of 5 ha of Medicinal plants. The Vaidya Community (group) will identify such plots, identify the important Medicinal plants available there. The plot will be demarcated, fenced, labeled. Fire lines will be traced around the plot. All silvicultural operations like cleaning, tending, soil working will be undertaken for in-situ conservation. Plants will be labeled indicating their usefulness.

One Herbal Medicine Centre will be opened in each sub-zone, which will be managed by local Vaidyas, who will give herbal treatment to the visitors and explain on medicinal values of plants.

7.4.2.16. Nature Camp.

Group of visitors from different Institutions, organisation are showing interest in spending time well inside the natural forest, to get rid of all interference and disturbances. Near Majhipada nalla and near Ramgaon nalla in Tikarapara sub-zone such sites are available where nature camps can be organised. They can be taken for trekking to nearby areas. All logistic supports will be provided to them.

7.4.2.17. Picnic spots.

Besides the eco-tourists, a large number of picnic parties are coming to the sanctuary during November to February. They are selecting the sites within the sanctuary area as per their choice. As a result garbage, noise and disturbance to wild animals are increasing. Since it is not possible to impose ban on picnic parties, it is wise to provide

space for them. They mostly prefer Tikarapara, Pampasar, Labangi, Baliput and Sitalpani. So picnic spots are to be demarcated for them with fire lines. Vehicle parking space, cooking space is to be distinctly earmarked with sign boards. The picnic sites should be preferably very close to the Forest Rest House and source of water.

The volunteers of registered societies will take care of picnic parties, maintain law and order, clean the site, and provide them all their requirements of utensils, fuel wood, drinking water, ration, etc. for which they may collect fees/ charge from the picnic parties.

7.4.2.18. Orientation of staff.

Managing tourists require special skill and bend of mind. Tourists should be treated as our guests and simultaneously they should be regulated and managed. Vandalism is to be checked. The tourists should go back with sweet memories and wilderness experiences of the sanctuary so that they will like to visit the sanctuary again and again. Therefore all the staff and NGOs working in the sanctuary will undergo repeated orientation trainings on handling the tourists, identifying their need and finding ways to meet them.

7.4.2.19. Boating facilities.

One 20 seater and two 10 seater fibre boats are in use by visitors on hire for boating in river Mahanadi and to watch crocodiles, terrapins and forests on both sides of gorge. One boat has been stationed at Baliput and two are at Tikarapara. But drivers / Boatmen are to be appointed temporarily on daily wage basis during November – February. The visitors will avail the boat riding facility on payment of fixed price per

hour. The wages to the driver, boatmen will be paid from the fees collected from the tourists. The registered societies will be asked to maintain the boats and the working cost. 2 more 20 seater boats will be purchased to promote ecotourism. Local boatmen will also be engaged on daily wage basis.

7.4.2.20. Angling.

Angling to capture fishes from river Mahanadi will be allowed on payment of fees as per rule, which will attract more tourists to the sanctuary.

7.4.3. Regulation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

Following aspects need to be monitored.

1. Booking ticket at entry places.
2. Maintaining register on details of visitors.
3. Record of hourly flow of visitors in a day.
4. Number of visitors staying at night.
5. Sanitation in and around Tourist complex.
6. Vehicle movement inside park.
 - Fixing the time- 6 AM – 8 AM, 4 PM – 7 PM
 - Fixing the time for each vehicle.
 - Fixing the route for each vehicle.
7. Recording the time and place of animal sighting.
8. Prevention of fire incidents.
 - Not allowing Match box, lighter, cigarette, Bidi inside the sanctuary.
 - Cutting fire line around complex.

- No picnicking outside the earmarked sites.
- Signages to prevent fire.
- Develop communication network to detect fire.
- Alertness of fire fighting squad.

9. Places for parking private vehicles and monitoring their movement.

10. Movement of vendors and their number inside the complex.

11. Movement of visitors inside the complex.

- No one should be allowed to go inside the sanctuary without a registered guide.

12. Visitor analysis.

Regular monitoring is required to know,

- How many visitors visit.
- What nation / State he is representing.
- What income group they belong.
- What for they come.
- How much time they spend in Sanctuary.
- Where do they stay (Hotels etc. outside the sanctuary).
- How much they spend.

Several years' statistics will give annual growth rate and will suggest what additional facilities will be set.

13. Training to staff and guides.

It is essential to monitor the number of trained staff and guides present in the sanctuary for helping tourism.

14. Regulation of fund flow and expenditure.

15. Monitoring of fees collection and keeping account.

16. Adventure tourism.

17. Linkage of SGS with other nearby tourist places.

18. Ensuring green rating, standard, quality of service and infrastructure.

19. Package tour organised by private travel agencies and hotel managers.

20. Closing and opening of the tourist complex.

- The park will remain open during October to June.
- Closed during rainy season.

21. Feed Back.

Visitors' book will be available at all prominent places like FRH, entry gates, where the visitors will write their feedback for better management and improvement in tourist facilities. Feedback can also be collected by preparing a questionnaire and getting their answers while they are returning from the park. One Forester and one Forest Guard or a Daily wage skilled person will be exclusively engaged at every tourism complex to look after all day to day affairs of the complex.

22. Impact Analysis.

It is very much essential to monitor carefully the impact of tourism over the animal behaviour, biodiversity, and habitat cover. If any adverse impact is noticed the tourist pressure is to be reduced. Impact of vehicular traffic on PA is also to be monitored.

23. Carrying capacity.

The physical carrying capacity of the tourism places and ecological carrying capacity of forest area are to be monitored carefully so that tourism should not cause any disturbance to the wildlife.

24. Monitoring Picnic parties.

During November – February, many picnic parties visit the sanctuary. But the peak period is 15th December - 15th January when the picnic parties from local villages, near by villages, towns, schools, colleges usually come. They are used to drinking alcohol, dancing with music from loud speakers and sometimes fight among themselves breaking the peace and tranquility of the sanctuary. So there will be deployment of Police Force in the picnic spots at Tikarpada, Pampasar and Labangi to maintain law and order. They will not be allowed to use loud speakers or sound boxes for music. But small tape recorders or walkmen can be allowed to operate with low volume. The cooking site and parking site will be distinctly earmarked and instructions be followed. Volunteers of societies are to be engaged to enforce the instructions. The garbage is to be cleaned every day. Ladies picnic groups will be given separate picnic sites with toilet facilities with lady attendants. Entry fees are to be collected at the entrance of picnic sites for providing different services.