

## **TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY: A CASE STUDY OF MANDU**

**ANGELA VICTOR<sup>\*</sup>, SUBHAN SINGH BAGHEL<sup>\*\*</sup>**

### **ABSTRACT**

Today tourism is a well known subject. The mounting dimensions of tourism are giving new directions to our states and country. Who was aware of the fact that after many years one day the tombs of Mandu will become history and this history will be a golden page in the books of tourism. The enchanting beauty of the places, gardens, lakes, flora and fauna and the heart whelming evenings of Mandu are spectacular sites. Where on one side the country is building high-rise cities on the path of progress but on the other side even today in Mandu, the tea made in huts will win your heart.

But the rising industrialization and pollution has impacted this beauty. At present we are facing environmental problems in these areas. Problems like Garbage Issues and Disposal effects, polluted and contaminated water, air pollution etc. are drawbacks towards tourism. As the fear of spreading diseases, contaminated water, contaminated air etc. impact the beauty of these places a lot and the artistry of these sites fades day by day.

If Mandu has to move forward in the field of tourism, then we have to think in all four directions: such as Environmental level, comfort and facility level, transportation and cleanliness, etc. We have to pay attention to these things only then our country can develop in the way of Make in India.

### **INTRODUCTION**

During the era of advancement and modernization, recreation is equally important as any other means. Not only in India but all around the globe, Mandu is a place of attraction while in the background of Mandu's History. Mandu, also known by the name of Mandavgarh, is located in the state of Madhya Pradesh. Mandu was earlier known by the name of Shadiabad, which was christened by a Muslim ruler of that time, Alauddin Khilji. The ancient town of Mandu is

popular because of its ancient history and rocky outcrop. The town was earlier the defence capital of the Rajput Parmara rulers, who ruled Mandu. The attractions present in the region include two fortified enclosures that were built to protect the Royal Enclave and Royal Palace of Baz Bahadur, which is located within the boundary of this town. Jahaz Mahal, which was built in the 15th century, is one of the most popular attractions here.

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<sup>\*</sup> Research Scholar, Department of Geography, (Dhar), Devi Ahilya Vishv Vidyalaya, Indore, Madhya Pradesh.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Head, Department of Geography, Govt. P. G. College, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.

**Correspondence E-mail Id:** editor@eurekajournals.com

It is considered as an important part of the Royal Enclave. The town of Mandu is a perfect example of Afghan architecture and has its association with the legends of Prince Baz Bahadur and Singer Ropmati. Other attractions in the region include canals, old baths and crafted pavilions. There are also caves made out of rock with wall paintings and carvings on the ceiling. Some of the popular monuments found here are Alamgir, Bhangi, Rampol Darwaza, Jehangir Gate and Tarapur Gate.

The climatic condition of Mandu is tropical throughout the year. If we compare tourism and environment together, we will experience desperate need of protect environment. Good quality hotels, food arrangements, means of transportation, public toilets, and waste management are the subjects needed to be addressed properly.

**DISCUSSION**

We all need to give special attention towards environment and certain specific works are needed to be done, only then we can able to have a safe environment.

Besides the consumption of large amounts of natural resources, the tourism industry also generates considerable waste and pollution. Disposal of liquid and solid waste generated by the tourism industry has become a particular problem for many developing countries and regions that lack the capacity to treat these waste materials.

Disposal of such untreated waste has, in turn, contributed to reducing the availability of natural resources, such as freshwater.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS: A COMPARISON**

<b>BENEFITS</b>	<b>COSTS</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation of natural areas and wildlife.</li> <li>• Re-evaluation of ecological values by the local population and authorities as a result of tourism interest.</li> <li>• Increasing awareness of the environment and nature in general among tourists.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and often also transformation of old buildings and sites into new facilities.</li> <li>• Introduction of planning and management.</li> <li>• Tourism may be less damaging to nature compared to alternative economic sectors such as agriculture and forestry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of aesthetic value.</li> <li>• Noise.</li> <li>• Generation of waste.</li> <li>• Deforestation for building accommodation or to obtain firewood, pollution of water and air</li> <li>• Disturbance of ecosystems, disruption of animal breeding patterns and habitats.</li> <li>• Destruction of beaches, dunes, coral reefs and many National Parks and Wilderness Areas through trampling and/or use the use vehicles.</li> <li>• Change of landscape –permanent environmental restructuring.</li> <li>• Seasonal effects on population densities and structures.</li> <li>• Conflicts over use of resources.</li> </ul>

Along with tourism, we need to protect the environment by carefully observing and following specific points such as:

1. Plant more trees to reduce air pollution. Appointing guards to take care of new plantation.

2. Special attention towards cleanliness so that pollution can be minimized as well as it reduces damage to environment at every level.
3. Maintaining cleanliness for ponds so fisheries and other arrangements may stay unaffected. Control on factors that contaminate water and thus checking water pollution.
4. Under solid waste management operation recycle process is required for waste reduction.

## **CONCLUSION**

The following conclusions flow from this analysis of the links between the environment and the economy via the tourism sector:

1. There is a need to take a broader view of the nature of the environment that tourism depends on, and the threats it faces. Although attention has focused on tourism-

- induced threats, they are not the only threats, and may not be the most important.
2. There is a need to understand the incentives that different actors face in addressing different types of environmental threats. By doing so, it is more likely that an effective management strategy can be designed.
  3. There is an argument to be made for the existence of resource rents arising from tourism assets, and for taxation schemes to capture these rents.

Together with advancement of a nation, the environment protection is also needed in the most effective forms. By adopting these measures we can hope to save our future generation as well as identities of our ancient heritage.

The small town of Mandu can be made more beautiful and attractive through a well strategic plan and implementation upon tourism industry and environment.