

A Sustainable Ecotourism & Entrepreneurship Report
*Preserving Earth's Earliest Life: An Assessment of Sustainable
Ecotourism, Entrepreneurship, and Stakeholder Priorities at
Salkhan Fossils Park Sonbhadra Uttar Pradesh India*

Project Report Submitted to the Department of Geography
for the Sustainable Ecotourism & Entrepreneurship (SEC)

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April, 2026**

Acknowledgement

I extend my sincere gratitude to all 40 respondents from Sonbhadra and surrounding areas who generously participated in this survey, sharing their valuable perspectives on sustainable ecotourism at Salkhan Fossils Park. Their insights form the foundation of this study.

I am deeply thankful to my supervisor, Dr. Sindhu Tayagi, for her invaluable guidance, constant support, and insightful feedback throughout the preparation of this report. Her expertise and encouragement have been instrumental in shaping this work.

I also express my appreciation to the Department of Geography, Dyal Singh College, University of Delhi, for providing the academic framework and opportunity to undertake this research as part of the Sustainable Ecotourism & Entrepreneurship (SEC) curriculum.

This report is submitted by Md Kaif, BA Program (4th Semester), Examination Roll No. 24021501230, College Roll No. 24/81243. Any errors or omissions remain solely my own.

1- Introduction

Sustainable ecotourism and entrepreneurship represent a transformative approach that integrates environmental conservation, community well-being, and economic viability into cohesive business models. Unlike conventional tourism, which often prioritizes volume over value and externalizes ecological costs, sustainable ecotourism ventures are purpose-built to protect natural and cultural assets while generating meaningful livelihood opportunities for local populations. Entrepreneurs in this domain act as stewards of place, identifying opportunities within landscapes and heritage sites that can be responsibly developed without compromising the integrity of the resources upon which they depend. Their enterprises—ranging from guided interpretive services and community-based accommodations to artisanal product development—create virtuous cycles wherein tourism revenues directly incentivize conservation behaviours and strengthen local economies.

The significance of this entrepreneurial model is particularly pronounced in rural and marginalized regions where traditional economic activities face decline and out-migration threatens community cohesion. By valorising intact ecosystems and living cultural traditions, ecotourism entrepreneurship offers alternative development pathways that align economic interests with ecological preservation. This approach demands more than conventional business skills; it requires cultural competence, ecological literacy, and collaborative governance frameworks that ensure benefits are equitably distributed among stakeholders.

India harbours immense yet underutilized potential for sustainable ecotourism entrepreneurship within its geological and ecological heritage.

The **Salkhan Fossils Park** in **Sonbhadra** district, Uttar Pradesh, exemplifies such opportunity. Situated within the Kaimur Wildlife range, this 25-hectare geo heritage site preserves stromatolite fossils dating back approximately 1.4 to 1.8 billion years—among Earth's oldest evidence of life. Despite its profound scientific significance, the park remains largely undiscovered by mainstream tourism. For local communities, Salkhan presents a compelling canvas for developing low-impact ecotourism enterprises, including interpretive guiding, educational programming, and handicraft initiatives that celebrate this ancient natural archive. Through thoughtful entrepreneurial engagement, Salkhan can transition from an obscure geological treasure to a sustainable livelihood engine that safeguards its irreplaceable legacy for future generations.

2- Literature Review

1. GRI AND THE CAMOUFLAGING OF CORPORATE UNSUSTAINABILITY

-José M. Moneva, Pablo Archel & Carmen Correa

Research Objective

The objective of this paper is to critically examine the sustainable development approach adopted by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines and assess their potential impact on corporate reporting. The study aims to explore whether the GRI guidelines effectively promote genuine sustainability or inadvertently allow organizations to camouflage unsustainable practices through biased reporting.

Research Problem

The study addresses the discrepancy between the intended purpose of GRI guidelines—to enhance corporate accountability and sustainability reporting—and the observed reality where some organizations labelled as GRI reporters engage in irresponsible practices related to environmental, social, and economic sustainability (e.g., gas emissions, social equity, human rights). The paper questions whether the GRI framework adequately integrates the three pillars of sustainability (economic, environmental, social) or if it simplifies the concept of sustainable development (SD) to a mere checklist of indicators.

Database

Academic literature on sustainable development, social and environmental accounting, and corporate reporting. GRI guidelines (2002 version) and their evolution. Case examples of GRI-reporting companies (e.g., Novo Nordisk, Shell, BBVA) to illustrate practical applications and shortcomings

Methodology

Document Analysis: Scrutinizing the GRI guidelines (2002) to assess their conceptual framework, reporting principles, and performance indicators. Thematic Analysis: Using Gray's key questions (e.g., "Sustainability for whom?") and Bebbington's strong/weak sustainability continuum to evaluate the GRI's approach.

Major Findings

Legitimization of Unsustainable Practices: Some companies use GRI reporting to legitimize their operations without addressing core sustainability challenges, such as defining entity boundaries or ensuring external verification.

2. INTEGRATING SUSTAINABILITY REQUIREMENTS INTO PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT BASED ON SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING FRAMEWORKS

-Niklas Quernheim & Benjamin Schleich

Research Objective

The objective of this study is to develop a computer-aided method for translating high-level sustainability guidelines, such as the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards, into quantifiable technical requirements at the product level. The aim is to bridge the gap between corporate sustainability reporting and actionable product development strategies, ensuring sustainability is integrated into all stages of product design and manufacturing.

Research Problem

The study addresses the lack of standardized approaches to convert abstract sustainability frameworks (e.g., GRI, Circular Economy principles) into granular, measurable product requirements. This gap hinders companies from effectively aligning product development with sustainability goals, particularly under regulatory pressures like the EU's Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). The key challenge lies in projecting sustainability metrics from macro-level guidelines to specific product components and processes.

Database

GRI Standards (e.g., GRI 301 for materials, GRI 305 for emissions) as the primary framework. Case Study Data: A chromium steel component from TU Darmstadt, including production process data (milling, turning, heating) and material flow metrics.

Methodology

Hotspot Analysis: Adapted from ISO 14040 LCA standards to identify critical environmental impacts across the product life cycle (materials, production, transport,

EoL). Usesecoinvent data and expert insights to quantify CO₂e, energy use, and resource efficiency.

Major Findings

Effective Translation of GRI Standards: The method successfully converted GRI indicators (e.g., GRI 301-2 for recycled materials) into actionable product requirements (e.g., "≥40% recycled steel"). Hotspot Identification: Materials and production processes accounted for 96% of ecological impacts, guiding targeted interventions

3. A FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

-Indra Abeysekera

Research Objective

The objective of this paper is to propose a principle-based sustainability reporting framework that aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) and integrates sustainability outcomes and impacts into corporate reporting. The framework aims to shift focus from performance metrics (outputs) to measurable contributions toward sustainable development (outcomes and impacts), guided by Gaia Theory and the Theory of Distributive Justice.

Research Problem

Despite the widespread adoption of sustainability reporting (e.g., 80% of top global companies report sustainability metrics), current frameworks like the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) emphasize outputs (e.g., emissions data) rather than outcomes (e.g., actual reductions in inequality or pollution). The study identifies three core issues: lack of integration, weak accountability, and theoretical gaps.

Database

Theoretical Foundations: Gaia Theory: Planetary interdependence (biosphere, geosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere). Theory of Distributive Justice: Fair resource allocation across generations and societies

Methodology

Framework Design: Proposes a three-section corporate report: Financial Reporting:

Traditional statements (income, balance sheet, etc.). Intellectual Capital Reporting: Economic value of knowledge/assets. Sustainability Reporting: Outcomes/impacts linked to UN SDGs (e.g., poverty reduction, clean energy)

Major Findings

Outcome-Based Reporting: Firms should report specific changes (e.g., "reduced CO₂ emissions by 10%") rather than generic metrics. **Integration with Financial Capital:** Sustainability investments (e.g., renewable energy) should be tied to financial statements (e.g., R&D costs) and intellectual capital (e.g., patents)

4. BARRIERS OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING IN VILLAGE FOREST MANAGEMENT INSTITUTIONS

-Ni Wayan Yulianita Dewi, Putu Eka Dianita Marvilianti Dewi, Diota Prameswari Vijaya & Gusti Ayu Ketut Rencana Sari Dewi

Research Objective

The study aimed to identify the obstacles faced by the Village Forest Management Institution (LPHD) Bhuana Utama in Panji Village when implementing sustainability reporting practices. It sought to uncover the challenges in applying sustainable development principles through sustainability programs and reporting.

Research Problem

Lack of knowledge and understanding of sustainability reporting among LPHD Bhuana Utama management. Absence of a dedicated team responsible for sustainability reporting.

Database

Primary Data: Collected through in-depth interviews with the Panji Village head, LPHD Bhuana Utama staff, and community members (e.g., Village Consultative Body).
Secondary Data: Documentation of regulations, permits, and forest management records.
Observational Data: Activities and interactions of LPHD members with stakeholders during program implementation

Methodology

Approach: Qualitative case study. Framework: Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) sustainability reporting stages: Planning, Stakeholder identification and communication, determining report content, Compiling the report, and presenting the report

Major Findings

Knowledge Gap: LPHD management lacked awareness of sustainability reporting concepts. Structural Issue: No specialized team was assigned to handle sustainability reporting, as management prioritized other duties (e.g., Village-Owned Business Entity operations)

5. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING (SER) IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

-Ibrahem Alshbili, Ahmed A. Elamer & Maha W. Moustafa

Research Objective

The study aimed to examine the barriers hindering the adoption of Social and Environmental Reporting (SER) in Libya's oil and gas sector, focusing on the role of institutional voids (weak or absent regulatory frameworks) in shaping corporate sustainability practices. It sought to understand how managers and policymakers perceive these barriers in a developing country context.

Research Problem

Low SER adoption in developing countries compared to developed nations, despite the global emphasis on sustainability. Institutional voids such as weak legal frameworks, lack of enforcement, and absent civil society pressure that impede SER implementation

Database

Primary Data: 20 semi-structured interviews with managers and policymakers in Libya's oil and gas sector (14 corporate managers, 6 National Oil Corporation officials). Interviews conducted in 2014 during a 3-month fieldwork period. Secondary Data: Analysis of Libyan laws and regulations (e.g., Environment General Authority Law No. 15 of 2003). Review of international SER frameworks (e.g., EU Directive 2014/95/EU) for comparative context

Methodology

Framework: Institutional theory, focusing on institutional voids (weak governance, lack of enforcement). Data Collection: Semi-structured interviews (43–78 minutes each) with open-ended questions. Triangulation: Cross-verification of interview data with legal documents and prior literature

Major Findings

Absence of Environment General Authority (EGA) Enforcement: EGA lacked resources, trained personnel, and political support to enforce environmental laws. No Legal Requirement for SER: Unlike the EU, Libya had no mandatory SER laws, leading to low disclosure

6. SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING IN THE ENERGY SECTOR

-Barbara Kowal & Arkadiusz Kustra

Research Objective

The study aimed to explore the role of sustainability reporting in the energy sector, focusing on how the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guidelines are used to integrate financial and non-financial data. It sought to highlight the importance of integrated reporting for value creation and stakeholder engagement in energy companies.

Research Problem

Information gap in traditional financial reporting, which overlooks environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impacts. Need for standardized frameworks to measure and report sustainability performance in the energy sector, given its significant economic and environmental footprint

Database

Primary Data: Case studies of European energy companies (e.g., Iberdrola, Vattenfall) using GRI Guidelines. Secondary Data: GRI Guidelines (G4 version) and sector-specific supplements (e.g., Electricity Utilities Sector Supplement, EUSS)

Methodology

Approach: Qualitative analysis of sustainability reporting practices. Framework: Global

Reporting Initiative (GRI): Evaluated adoption levels and compliance. Data Collection: Review of corporate sustainability reports (e.g., Iberdrola, Vattenfall)

Major Findings

High Adoption of GRI Guidelines: 90% of studied companies used GRI frameworks, with 60% adopting sector-specific EUSS. Benefits of Integrated Reporting: Enhanced transparency—disclosed ESG impacts (e.g., carbon emissions, labour safety) alongside financial metrics

7. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORTING WITH IT APPLICATIONS

-Aygul Zufarovna Ibatova, Farit Foatovich Sitdikov & Guzalija Salihovna Klychova

Research Objective

The study aimed to theoretically substantiate and develop practical recommendations for sustainability reporting in alignment with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Guidelines. It sought to enhance reporting methodologies by integrating information technology (IT) to streamline data collection, processing, and presentation for economic, environmental, and social performance metrics.

Research Problem

Lack of standardized frameworks for non-financial reporting, leading to inconsistent disclosures across organizations. Manual and fragmented processes in sustainability reporting, which hinder efficiency and accuracy. Need for automation to improve data reliability and comparability, especially in tracking environmental and social impacts.

Database

Primary Data: Case study of "Lesnoy Rodnik" LLC, a Russian enterprise, to demonstrate IT-integrated reporting. Analysis of GRI Guidelines (2016 version), focusing on economic, environmental, and social indicators. Secondary Data: Review of international standards (e.g., AA1000, GRI) and prior research on sustainability reporting.

Methodology

Approach: Qualitative and practical, combining theoretical analysis with IT-driven accounting adaptations. Framework: GRI Guidelines—Structured reporting into

economic, environmental, and social categories. Document analysis of accounting records (e.g., material consumption, energy use, waste management)

Major Findings

IT-Enabled Reporting Frameworks: Proposed new sub-accounts in accounting software (e.g., "Renewable Materials," "Nature Protection Costs") to align with GRI indicators. Environmental Reporting: Material tracking segregated renewable vs. non-renewable resource use (e.g., fuel briquettes vs. petrochemicals). Waste Management: Quantified disposal methods (e.g., recycling, composting) via dedicated accounts

8. ETHOS, LOGOS, PATHOS - STRATEGIES OF PERSUASION IN SOCIAL/ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

-Colin Higgins & Robyn Walker

Research Objective

The study aims to demonstrate how persuasive strategies (ethos, logos, pathos) in social/environmental reports (SERs) activate "middle ground" discourses of responsible and sustainable business. It seeks to complement discourse analyses by revealing how language use influences social actors to accept business-centred understandings of sustainability.

Research Problem

Despite the proliferation of SERs, questions persist about their quality, meaning, and societal effects. Critical theorists argue that SERs often reinforce prevailing capitalist structures ("weak" sustainability) while marginalizing radical alternatives ("strong" sustainability). The study investigates how rhetorical strategies in SERs persuade stakeholders to accept these business-friendly discourses.

Database

The analysis focuses on three early social/environmental reports produced in 2003 by New Zealand companies: Westpac (banking), SKYCITY (casino/hotel), The Warehouse. These reports were selected because they emerged during a discursive struggle in New Zealand over the role of business in society, allowing isolation of persuasive techniques in an evolving sustainability context.

Methodology

The study employs rhetorical analysis, grounded in Kenneth Burke's theory of rhetoric and Aristotle's triad of persuasion: Ethos (credibility): Analysed through similitude, deference, expertise, self-criticism, and appeals to success. Logos (reason): Examined via argumentation, data, evidence, and warrants. Pathos (emotion): Evaluated through emotional appeals

Major Findings

Dominant Persuasive Strategies: Discursive Effects: All reports reinforced "middle ground" discourses, blending economic and ecological concerns while upholding capitalist norms. Persuasive strategies made business-centric sustainability appear reasonable and trustworthy, marginalizing radical alternatives.

9. A REPORT ON THE 2023 INTERNATIONAL FOSSILS WEEK: PROMOTING PALEONTOLOGICAL HERITAGE AND GEO-EDUCATION IN INDIA

-Sudhir Shukla

Research Objective

The report aims to document and disseminate the activities, outcomes, and institutional collaborations of the 2023 International Fossils Week (IFD) celebrations across India. The objective is to highlight the scientific and educational value of palaeontology, foster public awareness about fossil preservation, and demonstrate the role of academic institutions, research organizations, and student chapters in advancing geoscience outreach and geoheritage appreciation.

Research Problem

Despite India's rich paleontological heritage—encompassing stromatolite fossils, dinosaur nesting sites, and hominid remains—public awareness and engagement with fossil conservation remain limited. There exists a significant knowledge gap between professional geoscientists and broader society regarding the importance of fossils for understanding Earth's history, climate change, and biological evolution. The report addresses the need for structured, multimodal outreach initiatives that bridge this gap and inspire future generations to pursue careers in palaeontology and allied earth sciences.

Database

Primary documentation of events organized by the Palaeontological Society of India (PSI) and its Regional Student Chapters across multiple locations including Sagar University, Dibrugarh University, Nagpur Chapter, Goa Chapter (CSIR-NIO), University of Madras, Jammu University, Central University of South Bihar (Gaya), Delhi University, and BSIP Lucknow. Lectures delivered by eminent palaeontologists including Professor Ashok Sahni, Professor Rajeev Patnaik, Dr Vandana Prasad, and others Fieldwork reports from the Lesser Himalaya of Nepal focusing on Proterozoic stromatolites in Dhading Dolomite. Fossil exhibitions, museum visits, and interactive sessions conducted at various educational institutions

Methodology

The International Fossils Week was organized as a multimodal, decentralized celebration employing diverse engagement strategies: Lecture Series: Expert talks on topics including dinosaur extinction in India, paleoclimate and primate evolution, tropical plant evolution from Indian fossil records, and applications of microfossils in monsoon studies and pollution monitoring. Field-Based Learning: Week-long fieldwork in the Butwal-Tansen-Pokhara-Kathmandu section examining Proterozoic stromatolites and their Astro biological significance. Exhibitions and Museum Visits: Fossil displays by the Geological Survey of India, replicas of *Homo sapiens* skull from Narmada Valley, and dinosaur nesting site specimens

Major Findings

Institutional Collaboration Success: The decentralized model involving PSI headquarters, regional student chapters, universities, and research institutions (BSIP, GSI, CSIR-NIO) effectively expanded the geographic reach and disciplinary diversity of the celebrations. Multidisciplinary Applications Demonstrated: Lectures and practical sessions illustrated the relevance of palaeontology beyond academia—including applications in monsoon reconstruction, pollution monitoring, archaeology, and hydrocarbon exploration

10. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN HOTEL AND RESORTS

-Partho Pratim Seal

Research Objective

This chapter aims to examine the intersection of sustainable tourism development and entrepreneurship within the hospitality sector, specifically focusing on hotels and resorts. The objective is to demonstrate how engaging local communities in entrepreneurial activities can promote socio-economic development while ensuring ecological conservation. The study advocates for tourism development models that prioritize ecosystem preservation, economic diversification, and dispersed ownership structures as foundational principles for long-term sustainability.

Research Problem

The hospitality industry, despite its significant contribution to global GDP and employment, faces a critical perception challenge: hoteliers are often viewed as having a secluded and intangible relationship with environmental and societal concerns. Given the industry's substantial size and rapid growth trajectory, this disconnect represents an urgent sustainability imperative. The research problem centers on identifying effective mechanisms to transform hospitality operations from potential environmental burdens into vehicles for community-centered, ecologically responsible development.

Database

Global tourism statistics from the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) and United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), including projections of 1.8 billion international arrivals by 2020. Economic impact data demonstrating tourism's contribution of approximately 10 percent to world GDP and support for one in every eleven jobs globally. Comparative investment-employment metrics indicating that travel and tourism in India creates 78 jobs per million rupees invested versus 45 jobs in manufacturing.

Methodology

The chapter employs a conceptual and analytical approach, synthesizing existing literature, industry statistics, and theoretical perspectives on entrepreneurship within tourism contexts. The methodology includes: Analysis of global tourism trends and their economic implications for developing economies. Examination of the distinction between mass tourism (approximately 90% of transactions) and alternative tourism forms (less than 10%) including ecotourism, educational tourism, religious tourism, health tourism, and wine tourism.

Major Findings

Disproportionate Employment Generation: Tourism entrepreneurship demonstrates superior employment creation capacity compared to manufacturing, with significantly higher jobs per unit of investment—a finding with profound implications for developing economies seeking labour-intensive growth pathways. **Community-Centric Conservation Imperative:** The most effective approach to environmental sustainability in hospitality involves engaging local communities as primary stewards of ecological resources. When residents derive direct economic benefits from intact ecosystems, conservation behaviours become intrinsically motivated rather than externally imposed.

3- Study Area- (Salkhan Fossils Park)

Salkhan Fossil Park, officially known as Sonbhadra Fossils Park, located in the Sonbhadra District of Uttar Pradesh, India, is a remarkable geological site, nestled amidst the verdant embrace of the Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary. It is situated near the village of Salkhan, around 15 kilometers from Robertsganj, the district headquarters. Spanning approximately 25 hectares, it sits within the Vindhyan mountain range, characterized by rugged terrain, steep escarpments, and a unique geological landscape. The park is home to a rich repository of fossils dating back approximately 1.4 billion years, making it one of the oldest and most well-preserved fossil sites in the world. Salkhan Fossil Park falls under one of the key geo-heritage interest categories indicated by IUCN – ‘Evolution of life’ - in the 2020 ‘Guidelines for geo conservation in protected and conserved areas.



Fig.1 Satellite Image

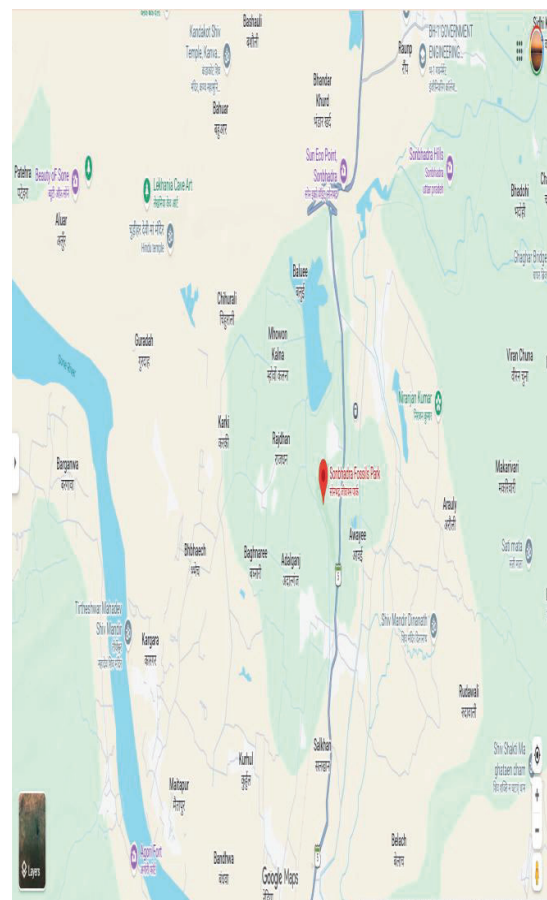


Fig.2 Google Image



Fig.3 Geo-tag Image

4-Research Problem

The survey at Salkhan Fossils Park encountered implementation challenges including limited digital access among rural respondents, potential language barriers despite bilingual design, and difficulty ensuring demographic diversity. The online-only format may have excluded stakeholders without internet connectivity or digital literacy. Additionally, the length of the questionnaire risked respondent fatigue, while inadequate communication about data usage may have affected response authenticity and consent. These factors potentially compromise the representativeness and reliability of the collected data.

5-Research Objective

To assess stakeholder perceptions regarding the economic potential of Salkhan Fossils Park for fostering local entrepreneurship through ecotourism ventures. Identify priority investments and infrastructure needs that support sustainable tourism development while ensuring fossil conservation. Evaluate the current level of local community participation and determine strategies for enhancing equitable benefit-sharing and livelihood generation. To examine environmental threats and visitor management concerns that may undermine long-term sustainability of the geo heritage site. And to explore stakeholder preferences for future development pathways, including UNESCO geopark status and community-led conservation models.

6-Data Source & Methodology

6.1 Data Source

Primary data was collected from 40 respondents through a structured online questionnaire using Google Forms. The dataset comprises demographic information (name, age, gender, and profession) and responses to 20 bilingual (English/Hindi) questions covering three thematic areas: economic priorities and risks, environmental concerns and fossil preservation, and social benefits with community participation. Questions utilized five-point Likert scales, multiple-choice options, and one open-ended suggestion field. Respondents represented diverse occupational backgrounds including government employees, businesspersons, students, advocates, engineers, and local contractors associated with the Sonbhadra region. Additionally, the researcher conducted a physical site visit to Salkhan Fossils Park to document existing ground conditions, visitor facilities, and fossil exposures, capturing geo-tagged photographic evidence for spatial reference and observational validation.

6.2 Methodology

The study employed a mixed-method approach combining quantitative survey design with qualitative observational fieldwork. The online questionnaire was distributed digitally via email and social media platforms using purposive sampling to target individuals familiar with Salkhan Fossils Park. Bilingual presentation ensured accessibility for Hindi-speaking respondents. Quantitative data analysis involved descriptive statistics including frequency distributions and percentage calculations to identify response patterns across economic, environmental, and social dimensions. Open-ended suggestions were reviewed thematically to supplement numerical findings. Field observation through a direct site visit enabled ground-truthing of survey concerns regarding infrastructure, signage, and fossil vulnerability, with geo-tagged images providing spatial documentation of current park conditions. Limitations include the online-only format, which may have excluded respondents with limited digital access or internet connectivity.

7-Analysis & Finding

7.1- Responding Characteristics from the survey

7.1.1- According to the survey responses the frequent respondents of belongs to 31-40 age group, accounting for 45% of the total participants. This is indicating a mature, working-age demographic with direct community and economic interests. And the Second majority of the participants belongs to the age group of Above 40.

Age
40 responses

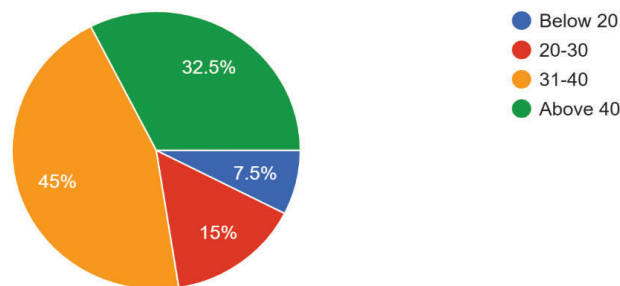


Fig.4 Age Ratio

7.1.2- Total Number of Responses are 40. When we talk about the Gender Distribution: Out of 40, Number of male respondents is 35 & number of females respondents is 5. So, the ratio is 35:5 or 87.5% male and 12.5% female respondents

Gender
40 responses

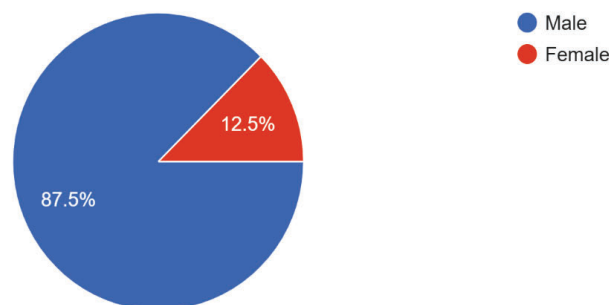


Fig.5 Gender Ratio

7.1.3- The survey included 40 respondents from diverse professions: government employees, engineers, advocates, teachers, businesspersons, contractors, students, medical staff, a pilot, a homemaker, and security personnel. This broad occupational representation ensures balanced insights from public servants, professionals, entrepreneurs, and local community stakeholders.

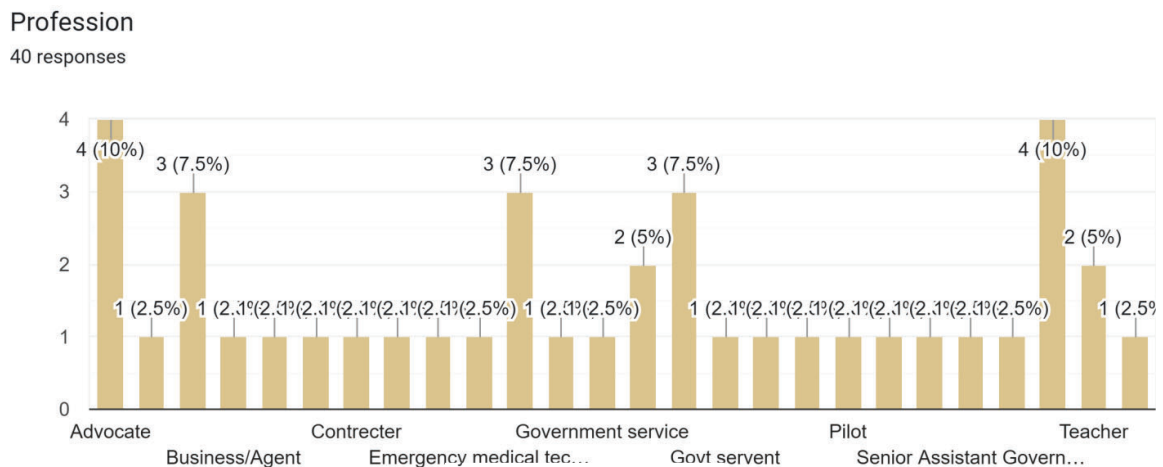


Fig.6 Professions

7.2- Survey Question-wise Finding and Analysis

7.2.1- Findings: Among 40 respondents, 33 strongly agreed that UNESCO recognition would significantly boost the local economy, while 5 somewhat agreed. Only 2 respondents disagreed, indicating near-unanimous support for global heritage designation as an economic catalyst.

Analysis: The overwhelming consensus reflects strong faith in international branding to attract responsible tourism and investment, aligning with aspirations for sustainable regional development.

1. How strongly do you agree that developing Salkhan Fossils Park as a UNESCO World Heritage Site would significantly boost the local economy? सल...था को महत्वपूर्ण बढ़ावा मिलेगा – आप कितना सहमत हैं?
 40 responses

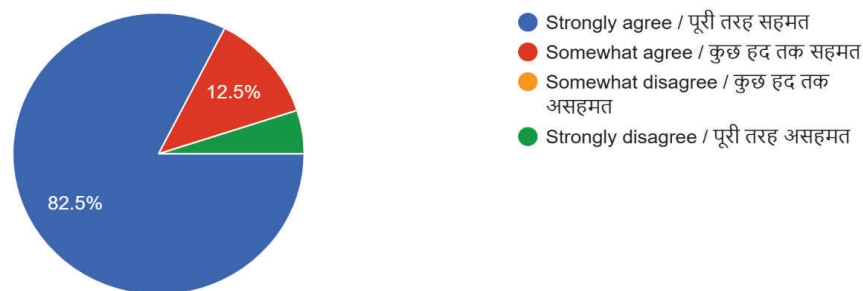


Fig.7 UNESCO Heritage Status

7.2.2- Findings: Nine respondents prioritized creating small businesses for locals (guides, shops, homestays). Eighteen favoured improved transport connectivity, Nine preferred keeping entry free, and four supported increased entry fees.

Analysis: Infrastructure now outweighs entrepreneurship as the top priority, reflecting recognition that improved access is foundational before local business opportunities can fully materialize and thrive.

2. In your opinion, what is the most important economic priority for the park right now? आपकी राय में, पार्क के लिए अभी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक प्राथमिकता क्या है?

40 responses

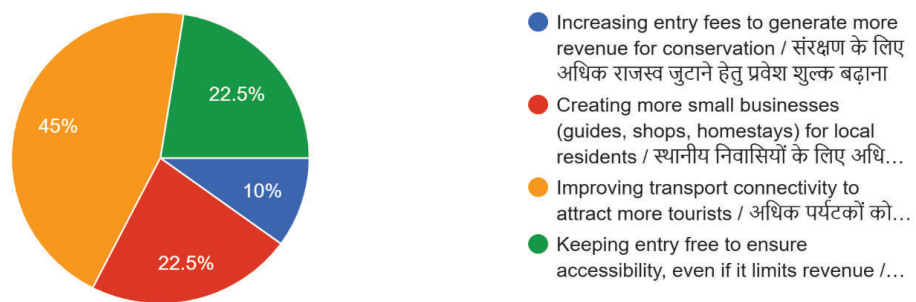


Fig.8 Most Imp. Eco. Priority

7.2.3-Findings Seventeen stated current visitation helps but impact remains small. Seventeen felt it provides solid livelihoods, and Four believed benefits flow mostly to outsiders, & two saw negligible effect. **Analysis:** The near-equal split between minimal and solid impact reveals uneven benefit distribution. Targeted interventions are needed to broaden economic inclusion and strengthen local livelihood linkages.

3. How do you think the current visitor numbers (50–100 per day) affect the economic well-being of nearby communities? आपके अनुसार, वर्तमान पर्यटक संख्या...े समुदायों की आर्थिक स्थिति को कैसे प्रभावित करती है?

40 responses

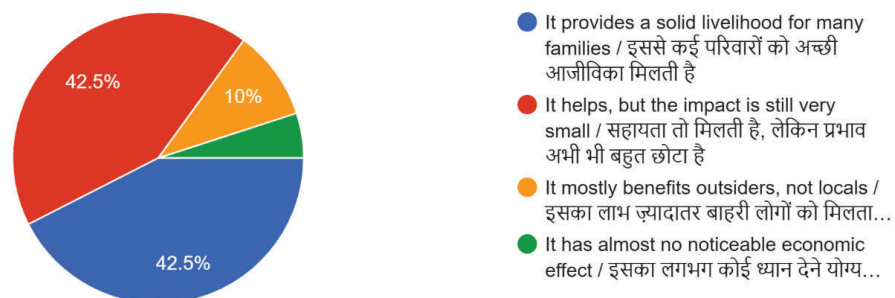


Fig.9 Impact of Current Visitor Numbers

7.2.4-Findings: Twelve prioritized national marketing budgets. Eight respondents favoured training local youth as certified nature guides. Eleven supported better roads and parking, nine backed a modern visitor centre. **Analysis:** Marketing and infrastructure investments outrank human capital training, suggesting stakeholders prioritize visibility and access as immediate levers for tourism growth over long-term skill development.

4. If the government had to choose one investment for the park's economic sustainability, which would you support? यदि सरकार को पार्क की आर्थिक स्थि...े लिए एक निवेश चुनना हो, तो आप किसका समर्थन करेंगे?
 40 responses

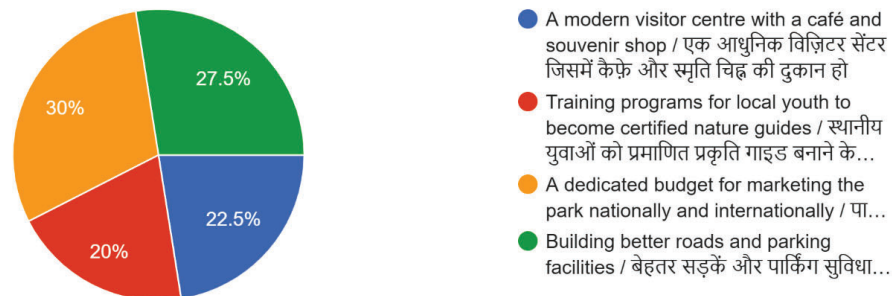


Fig.10 Best Invest. for Eco. Sustainability

7.2.5- Findings: Seventeen worried about over-commercialization ruining natural experience. Eleven respondents feared unequal profit distribution excluding villagers. Ten cited mining pressures, and two noted rising local prices. **Analysis:** Over-commercialization concerns dominate, indicating that preserving authentic natural character is prioritized over unchecked growth. Equity in profit distribution remains a secondary but significant community safeguard demand

5. In your opinion, what is the biggest economic risk if tourism increases rapidly at the park? आपकी राय में, यदि पार्क में पर्यटन तेज़ी से बढ़ता है तो सबसे बड़ा आर्थिक जोखिम क्या होगा?
 40 responses

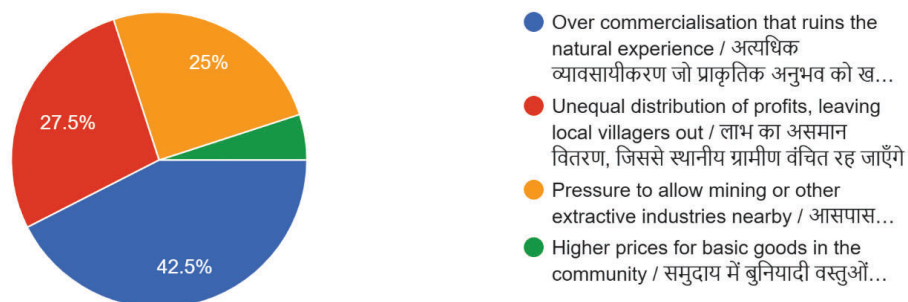


Fig.11 Biggest Economic Risk from Rapid Growth

7.2.6- Findings: Thirty-two respondents expressed extreme concern requiring urgent protection for the 1.4-billion-year-old stromatolites. Four were moderately concerned. One respondent was slightly concerned and three unconcerned. **Analysis:** Overwhelming conservation concern confirms broad community support for protective measures. The small unconcerned minority highlights a need for targeted awareness campaigns on geo heritage significance

6. How concerned are you about the preservation of the 1.4-billion-year-old stromatolite fossils at the site? यहाँ स्थित 1.4 अरब वर्ष पुराने स्ट्रोमेटोलाइट जीवाश्मों के संरक्षण को लेकर आप कितने चिंतित हैं?
 40 responses

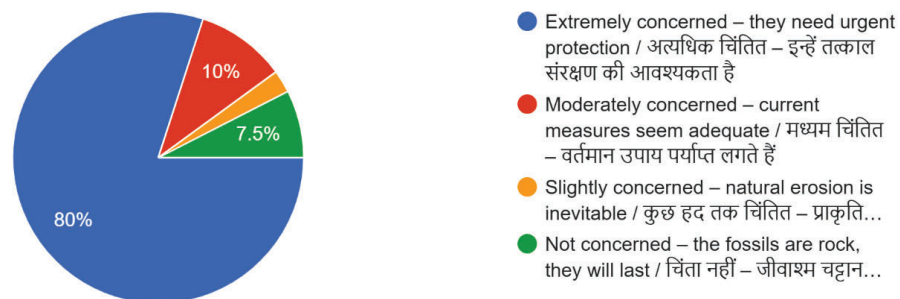


Fig.12 Concern for Fossil Preservation

7.2.7-Findings: Nineteen identified illegal mining or quarrying. Nine cited lacks of a formal conservation management plan. Eight pointed to unregulated tourism, and Four noted deforestations in adjacent sanctuary. **Analysis** Illegal mining dominates environmental concerns, highlighting urgent need for regulatory enforcement and protective governance to safeguard the park's geo heritage and surrounding ecosystem.

7. Which environmental issue do you think poses the greatest threat to Salkhan Fossils Park? आपके अनुसार कौन सा पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा सलखन जीवाश्म पार्क के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा है?
 40 responses

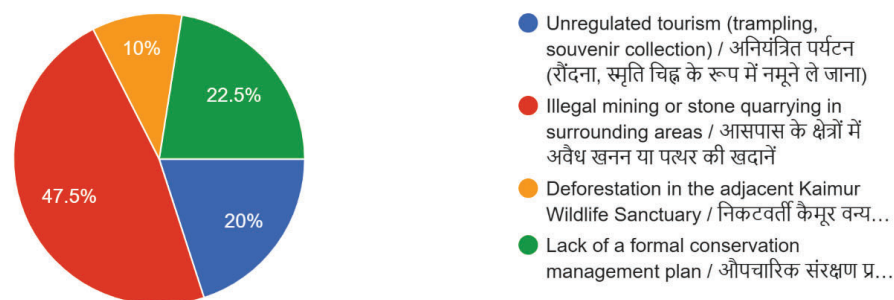


Fig.13 Greatest Environmental Threat

7.2.8-Findings: Seventeen deemed the campaign somewhat effective only if repeated regularly. Eight found it very effective. Ten felt it was too early to assess long-term impact and Five mark that not very effective- campaigns alone don't change behavior. **Analysis:** Most view campaigns as only conditionally effective, underscoring the need for sustained, repeated efforts rather than one-off initiatives to achieve lasting behavioral change.

8. How effective do you believe the recent cleanliness campaign by the Geological Survey of India (October 2024) will be in the long term? आपके अनुसा...वच्छता अभियान दीर्घकालिक रूप से कितनी प्रभावी होगी?
 40 responses



Fig.14 Effectiveness of GSI Cleanliness Campaign

7.2.9-Findings: Fifteen opposed limits. Eleven supported strict restrictions even if visitor satisfaction decreases. Eleven believed better education and supervision would suffice. And three favoured seasonal restrictions. **Analysis:** Opinions are divided, but the majority leans toward maintaining access through education rather than strict physical barriers, reflecting a balanced approach to conservation and visitor experience.

9. Should visitor access to the most sensitive fossil zones be restricted to protect them, even if it reduces visitor satisfaction? क्या सबसे संवेदनशील जीवा...त किया जाना चाहिए, भले ही इससे पर्यटक संतुष्टि कम हो?
 40 responses



Fig.15 Restricting Access to Sensitive Fossil Zones

7.2.10-Findings: Eighteen valued the scientific significance of stromatolites as early life evidence. Ten prized rarities of Precambrian fossils. Seven noted Kaimur ecosystem connectivity, and five cited scenic beauty. **Analysis:** Scientific and rarity values dominate, confirming stakeholder appreciation for the park's unique geo heritage over aesthetic appeal, aligning with educational and conservation priorities.

10. In your opinion, what is the most valuable environmental feature of Salkhan Fossils Park? आपकी राय में, सलखन जीवाश्म पार्क की सबसे मूल्यवान पर्यावरणीय विशेषता क्या है?

40 responses



Fig.16 Most Valuable Environmental Feature

7.2.11-Findings: Twenty felt experts should make final decision, Eleven believed regular consultation important and Twenty-four respondents considered community leadership essential. **Analysis:** Despite strong support for community leadership, many still defer to experts for final decisions, suggesting a preference for collaborative governance balancing local voice with technical guidance.

11. How important is it to involve the local community in decision-making about the park's future? पार्क के भविष्य के निर्णयों में स्थानीय समुदाय को शामिल करना कितना महत्वपूर्ण है?

40 responses



Fig.17 Community Involvement in Decision-Making

7.2.12-Findings: Twenty -one prioritized educational opportunities for students and researchers. Nine valued heritage preservation, nine cited cultural pride and One emphasized employment for local guides and vendors. **Analysis:** Educational value dominates social benefit preferences, reflecting community aspirations for the park as a learning resource rather than purely an economic or employment engine.

12. Which social benefit of the park do you think matters most? पार्क का कौन सा सामाजिक लाभ आपके लिए सबसे अधिक मायने रखता है?

40 responses

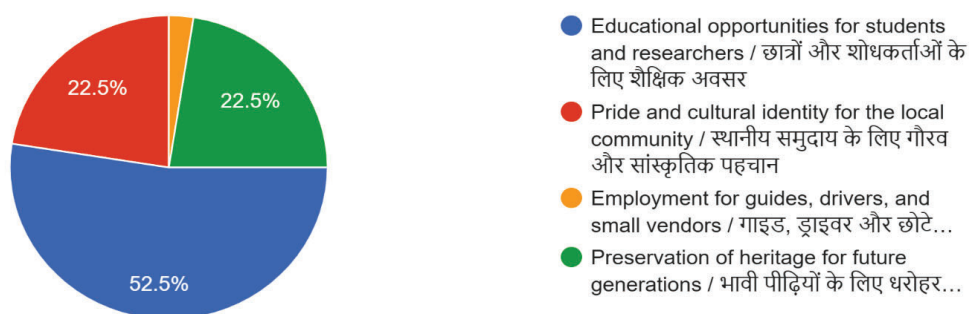


Fig.18 Most Important Social Benefit

7.2.13-Findings: Seventeen believed current efforts are somewhat adequate but require more interpretive materials. Twelve stated visitors leave without understanding. Eleven stated the signage and information are sufficient. **Analysis:** Interpretive gaps persist despite some satisfaction with signage. Enhanced educational materials and guided experiences are essential to transform visits into meaningful learning opportunities.

13. Do you believe the park currently does enough to educate visitors about its geological and historical significance? क्या आप मानते हैं कि पार्क वर्तमान...व के बारे में शिक्षित करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रयास करता है?

40 responses



Fig.19 Current Educational Efforts for Visitors

7.2.14-Findings: Sixteen stated that Regular community meetings to discuss park management. Thirteen prioritized hiring villagers as staff. Seven favoured sharing entry fees with village development funds and four supported local handicraft stalls. **Analysis:** Community meetings emerged as the top priority, emphasizing stakeholder desire for participatory governance and dialogue as foundational to equitable, sustainable tourism development.

14. In your opinion, what would most improve the social impact of the park on nearby villages? आपकी राय में, पार्क का आसपास के गाँवों पर सामाजिक प्रभाव सबसे अधिक किससे बेहतर होगा?

40 responses



Fig.20 Improving Social Impact on Nearby Villages

7.2.15-Findings: Seventeen preferred guided tours by trained geologists. Eleven supported an on-site research centre. Nine favoured subsidized entry fees, and three backed online virtual tours. **Analysis:** Expert-led tours and research facilities are favored over subsidies or virtual options, highlighting demand for immersive, high-quality scientific engagement to enhance educational value

15. In your view, what is the most effective way to make the park more accessible to students and researchers? आपके विचार में, पार्क को छात्रों और शोधक...के लिए अधिक सुलभ बनाने का सबसे प्रभावी तरीका क्या है?

40 responses



Fig.21 Accessibility for Students and Researchers

7.2.16-Findings: Fourteen saw very high locals are actively involved. Twelve rated participations as low with few real opportunities. Ten described it as moderate with benefits but not management roles. And four were unsure. **Analysis:** Perceptions of participation are divided, with notable segments seeing both high involvement and significant exclusion, indicating uneven community engagement requiring more consistent inclusive governance.

16. How would you rate the current level of local community participation in managing the park? पार्क के प्रबंधन में स्थानीय समुदाय की वर्तमान भागीदारी के स्तर को आप कैसे आँकेँगे?

40 responses

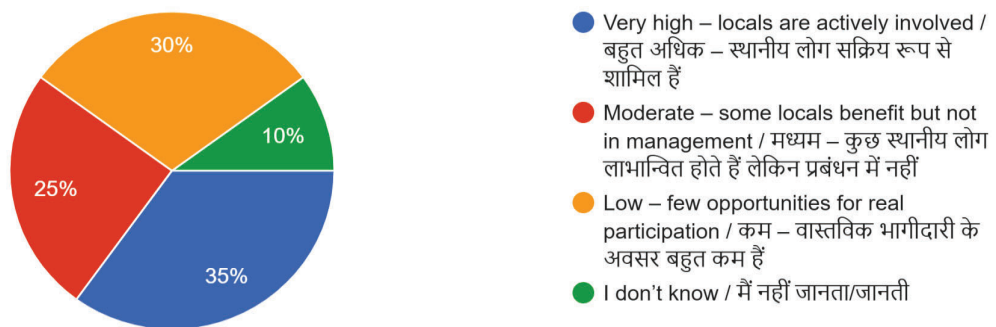


Fig.22 Current Community Participation in Management

7.2.17-Findings: Thirteen favoured local preference when qualifications are equal. Eleven supported local hiring with proper training. Thirteen prioritized local employment absolutely, and three favoured expertise first. **Analysis:** Strong local hiring preference prevails, tempered by openness to training. The community seeks employment priority while valuing capacity building to ensure service quality.

17. Should the park authorities prioritise hiring local residents over qualified outsiders, even if some outsiders have more expertise? क्या पार्क प्राधिकरण क...िए, भले ही कुछ बाहरी लोगों के पास अधिक विशेषज्ञता हो?

40 responses

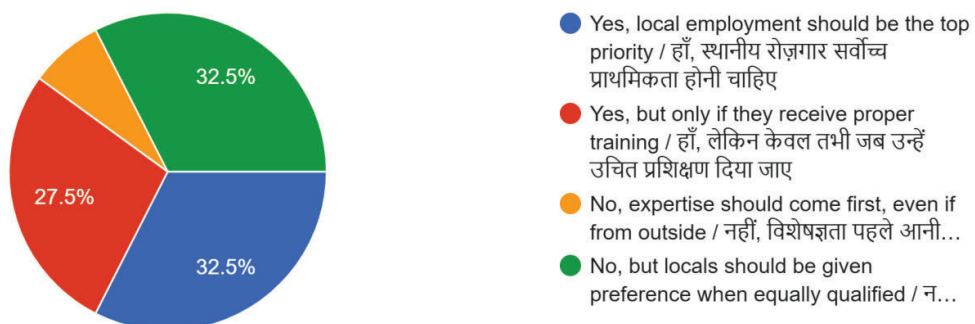


Fig.23 Prioritizing Local Hiring vs. Outside Expertise

7.2.18-Findings: Thirteen rated there are clear plaques or exhibits Eighteen said it is somewhat mentioned but not highlighted. Five felt the 1933 discovery is poorly commemorated; visitors are unaware. And four were unsure. **Analysis:** Commemoration is inadequate; most visitors miss the discovery narrative. Enhancing storytelling through exhibits and plaques can deepen engagement with the park's unique scientific heritage.

18. How well do you think the discovery of the fossils by geologist J.B. Auden in 1933 is honoured or commemorated at the park? आपके अनुसार, भूवैज्ञानिक...क में कितनी अच्छी तरह सम्मानित या स्मरण किया गया है?
 40 responses



Fig.24 Commemoration of J.B. Auden's Discovery

7.2.19-Findings: Twenty-seven identified lack of awareness about the site's global significance. Five cited insufficient academic collaboration. Five noted low trust between authorities and residents, and three cited land-use competition. **Analysis:** Limited awareness overwhelmingly dominates social challenges, underscoring urgent need for marketing and outreach to elevate the park's profile and unlock its sustainable tourism potential.

19. In your opinion, what is the biggest social challenge facing the park today? आपकी राय में, आज पार्क के सामने सबसे बड़ी सामाजिक चुनौती क्या है?
 40 responses

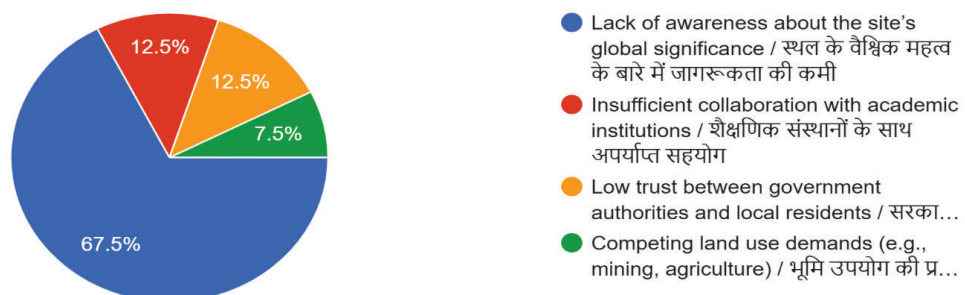


Fig.25 Biggest Social Challenge Facing the Park

7.2.20-Findings: Thirty-five hoped the park becomes a globally recognized UNESCO geopark attracting responsible tourism. Four envisioned a community-led conservation model. And one desired minimal change. **Analysis:** UNESCO geopark aspirations dominate overwhelmingly, signaling strong community consensus for global recognition as the preferred pathway to sustainable tourism, conservation, and long-term economic development.

20. Imagine a future scenario for Salkhan Fossils Park. Which outcome do you personally hope to see in the next 10 years? सलखन जीवाश्म पार्क के लिए ए... में आप व्यक्तिगत रूप से कौन सा परिणाम देखना चाहेंगे?
40 responses

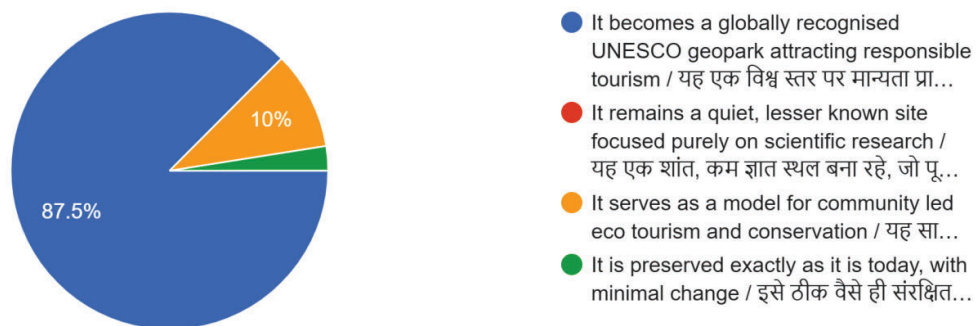


Fig.26 Preferred Future Scenario

7.3- Open-Ended Suggestions: "Any Suggestion"

Findings: Common themes emerged across suggestions, including demands for improved roads and infrastructure, increased community participation and local hiring, stronger conservation and cleanliness measures, enhanced publicity and marketing, and UNESCO recognition aspirations. Several respondents emphasized urgent development needs. **Analysis:** Suggestions reinforce survey findings, prioritizing accessible infrastructure, inclusive governance, and effective promotion. The emphasis on tangible improvements and global recognition reflects community readiness for coordinated action toward sustainable ecotourism.

8-Suggestions

Based on survey responses, key suggestions include: pursuing UNESCO Global Geopark status for international recognition; prioritizing local community participation and employment through certified guide training, small businesses, and homestays; improving road connectivity and transport infrastructure to boost visitation; establishing strict protection measures for sensitive stromatolite zones to prevent damage from trampling and souvenir collection; installing better interpretive signage and educational materials to enhance visitor awareness; creating on-site research facilities and virtual tours for academic accessibility; implementing regular cleanliness campaigns and formal conservation management plans; developing visitor amenities like shops, restrooms, and parking while guarding against over-commercialization; and ensuring revenue sharing with village development funds for equitable economic benefit. Respondents consistently emphasized balancing sustainable tourism growth with preservation of the 1.4-billion-year-old fossil heritage.

9-Conclusion

The survey reveals a strong consensus among respondents that Salkhan Fossils Park requires immediate, balanced intervention. Stakeholders overwhelmingly support pursuing UNESCO Global Geopark status to elevate the site's profile while simultaneously prioritizing community-centric economic models. Respondents emphasized that development must not come at the cost of the 1.4-billion-year-old stromatolites, with clear demand for restricted access to sensitive zones and formal conservation management plans. There is a notable concern that current visitor numbers yield minimal local benefit; therefore, future strategies must center on local employment, guide training, and revenue sharing with village funds. Additionally, the survey underscores an urgent need for improved educational infrastructure—interpretive signage and research facilities—to bridge the significant awareness gap regarding the fossils' scientific value. Ultimately, the report concludes that Salkhan's future hinges on a collaborative framework where government investment in connectivity and amenities is matched by strict environmental stewardship and genuine local participation.

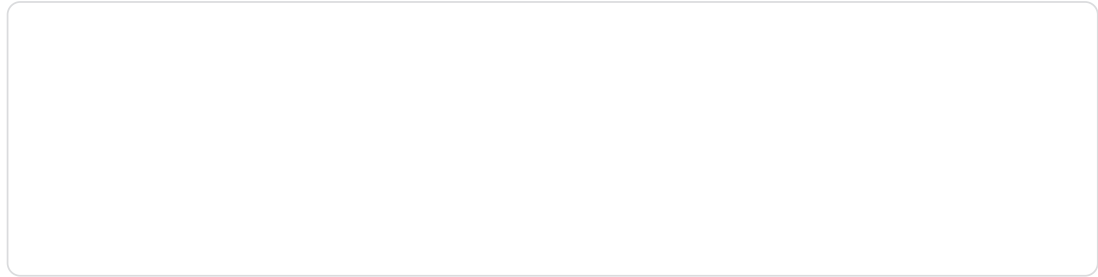
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11-Appendix

- Google Form Questionnaires
- Filled Questionnaire
- XL sheet of all the responses



Sustainable Ecotourism Survey on Salkhan Fossils Park

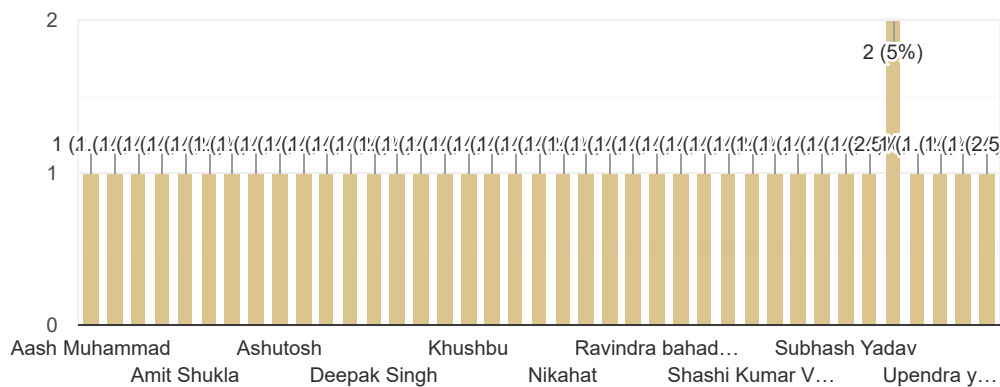
40 responses

[Publish analytics](#)

Name

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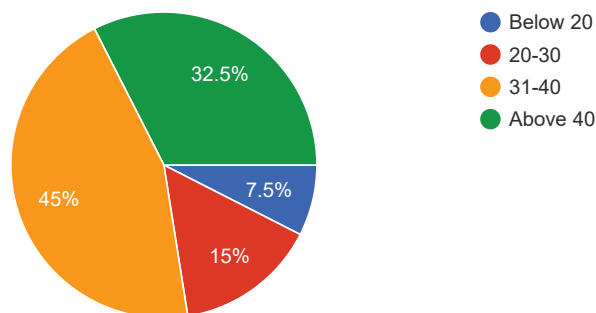
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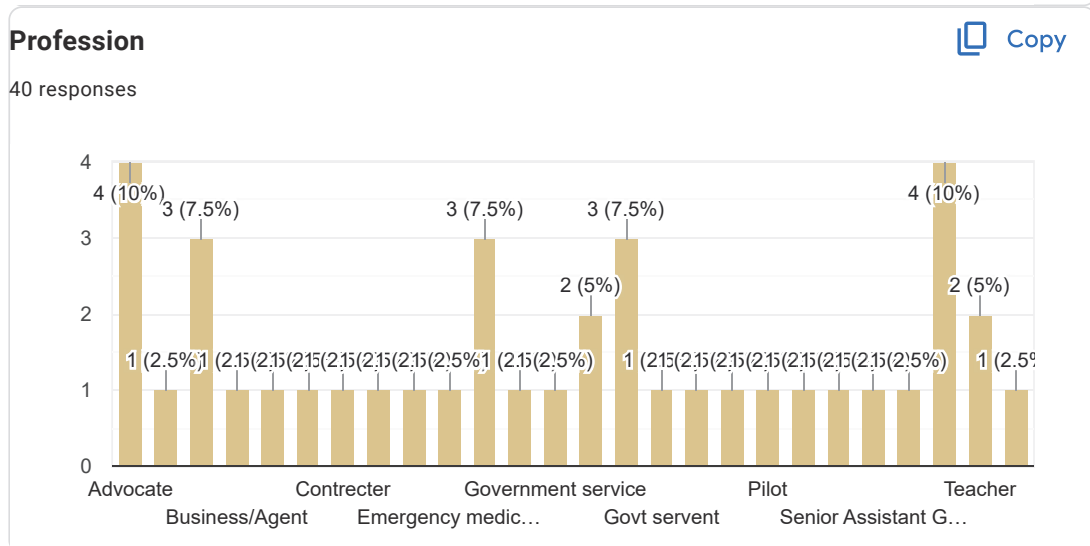
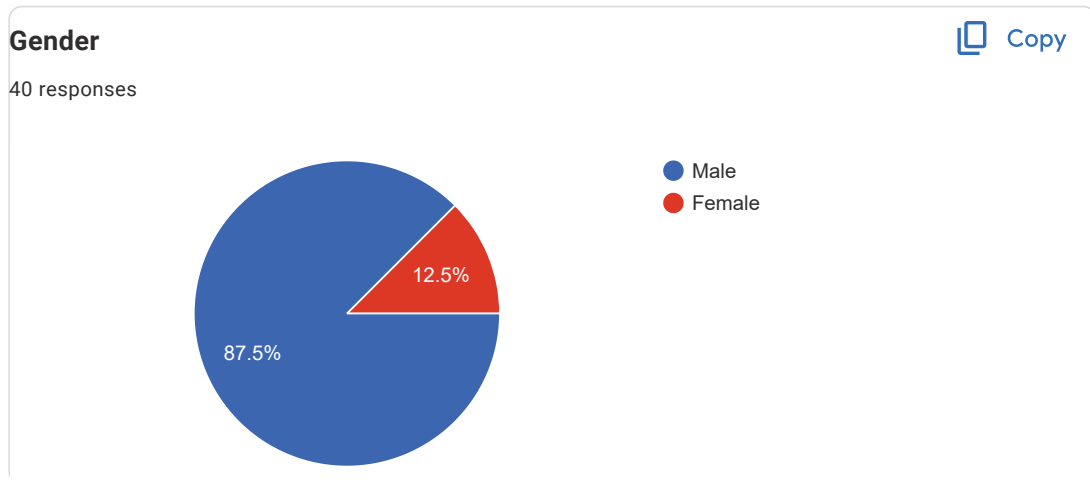


Age

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40 responses





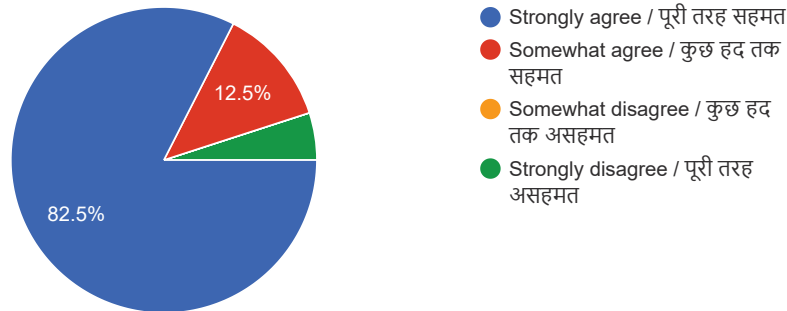
Survey Questions

1. How strongly do you agree that developing Salkhan Fossils Park as a UNESCO World Heritage Site would significantly boost the local economy?



सलखन जीवाश्म पार्क को यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने से स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था को महत्वपूर्ण बढ़ावा मिलेगा - आप कितना सहमत हैं?

40 responses

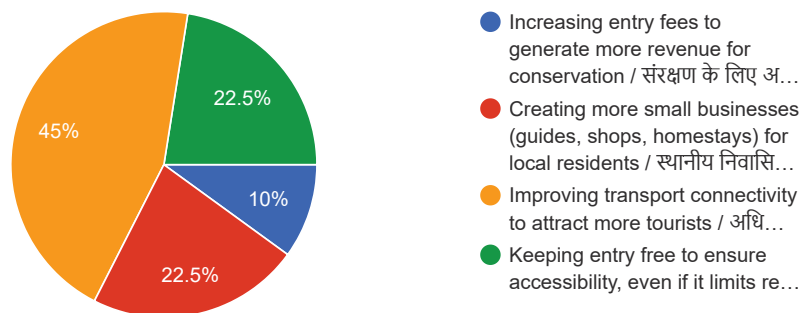


2. In your opinion, what is the most important economic priority for the park right now?



आपकी राय में, पार्क के लिए अभी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक प्राथमिकता क्या है?

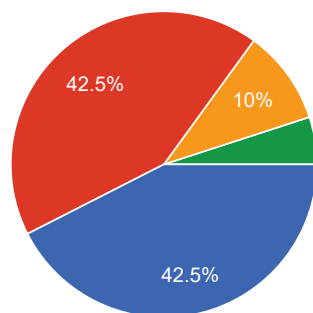
40 responses



3. How do you think the current visitor numbers (50–100 per day) affect the economic well-being of nearby communities?

आपके अनुसार, वर्तमान पर्यटक संख्या (50–100 प्रतिदिन) आसपास के समुदायों की आर्थिक स्थिति को कैसे प्रभावित करती है?

40 responses



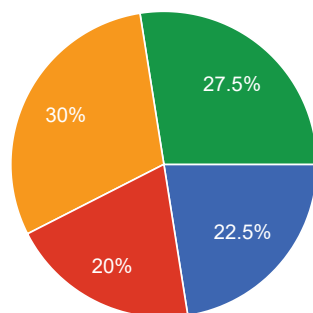
- It provides a solid livelihood for many families / इससे कई परिवारों को अच्छी आजीविका मिलती है
- It helps, but the impact is still very small / सहायता तो मिलती है, लेकिन प्रभाव अभी भी बहुत छोटा है
- It mostly benefits outsiders, not locals / इसका लाभ ज्यादातर बाह...
- It has almost no noticeable economic effect / इसका लगभग...

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4. If the government had to choose one investment for the park's economic sustainability, which would you support?

यदि सरकार को पार्क की आर्थिक स्थिरता के लिए एक निवेश चुनना हो, तो आप किसका समर्थन करेंगे?

40 responses



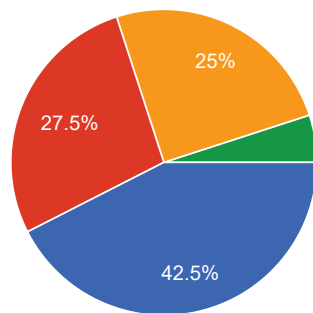
- A modern visitor centre with a café and souvenir shop / एक आधुनिक विज़िटर सेंटर जिसमें कै...
- Training programs for local youth to become certified nature guides / स्थानीय युवाओं को प्रमा...
- A dedicated budget for marketing the park nationally...
- Building better roads and parking facilities / बेहतर सड़कें...

Copy

5. In your opinion, what is the biggest economic risk if tourism increases rapidly at the park?

आपकी राय में, यदि पार्क में पर्यटन तेज़ी से बढ़ता है तो सबसे बड़ा आर्थिक जोखिम क्या होगा?

40 responses



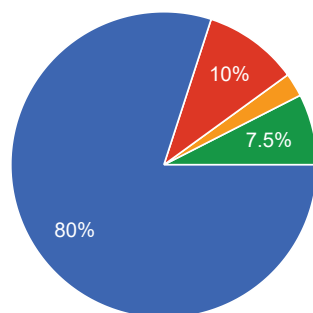
- Over commercialisation that ruins the natural experience / अत्यधिक व्यावसायीकरण जो प्राकृ...
- Unequal distribution of profits, leaving local villagers out / लाभ का असमान वितरण, जिससे स्थानी...
- Pressure to allow mining or other extractive industries ne...
- Higher prices for basic goods in the community / समुदाय में बुनि...



6. How concerned are you about the preservation of the 1.4-billion-year-old stromatolite fossils at the site?

यहाँ स्थित 1.4 अरब वर्ष पुराने स्ट्रोमेटोलाइट जीवाश्मों के संरक्षण को लेकर आप कितने चिंतित हैं?

40 responses



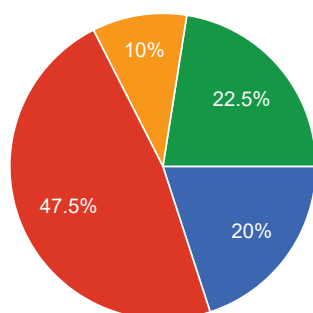
- Extremely concerned – they need urgent protection / अत्यधिक चिंतित – इन्हें तत्काल संर...
- Moderately concerned – current measures seem adequate / मध्यम चिंतित – वर्तमान उपाय पर्या...
- Slightly concerned – natural erosion is inevitable / कुछ हद...
- Not concerned – the fossils are rock, they will last / चिंता नहीं –...



7. Which environmental issue do you think poses the greatest threat to Salkhan Fossils Park?

आपके अनुसार कौन सा पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा सलखन जीवाश्म पार्क के लिए सबसे बड़ा खतरा है?

40 responses



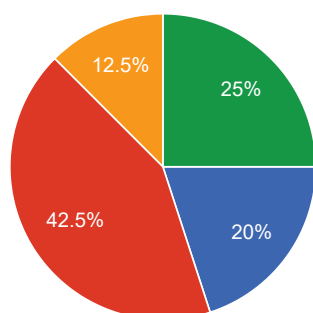
- Unregulated tourism (trampling, souvenir collection) / अनियंत्रित पर्यटन (रौंदना, स्मृति चिह्न के रूप...
- Illegal mining or stone quarrying in surrounding areas / आसपास के क्षेत्रों में अवैध खनन या पत्थर की...
- Deforestation in the adjacent Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary / नि...
- Lack of a formal conservation management plan / औपचारिक...

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8. How effective do you believe the recent cleanliness campaign by the Geological Survey of India (October 2024) will be in the long term?

आपके अनुसार भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा हाल ही में (अक्टूबर 2024) चलाई गई स्वच्छता अभियान दीर्घकालिक रूप से कितनी प्रभावी होगी?

40 responses



- Very effective – it sets a strong precedent / बहुत प्रभावी – यह एक मजबूत मिसाल कायम करता है
- Somewhat effective – but only if repeated regularly / कुछ हद तक प्रभावी – परंतु केवल तभी जब इसे...
- Not very effective – campaigns alone don't change behaviour...
- Too early to tell / कहना जल्दबाज़ी होगी

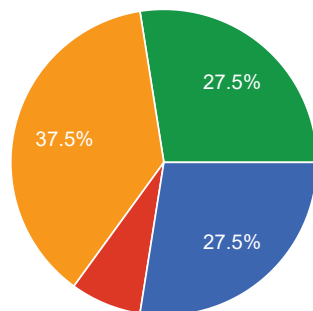
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9. Should visitor access to the most sensitive fossil zones be restricted to protect them, even if it reduces visitor satisfaction?

क्या सबसे संवेदनशील जीवाश्म क्षेत्रों तक पर्यटकों की पहुंच को प्रतिबंधित किया जाना चाहिए, भले ही इससे पर्यटक संतुष्टि कम हो?

40 responses



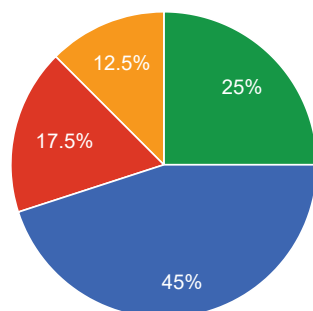
- Yes, strict restrictions are necessary / हाँ, सख्त प्रतिबंध आवश्यक हैं
- Yes, but only during peak seasons / हाँ, परंतु केवल चरम सीज़न में
- No, visitors should be allowed to see everything up close / न...
- No, but better education and supervision would be enough...



10. In your opinion, what is the most valuable environmental feature of Salkhan Fossils Park?

आपकी राय में, सलखन जीवाश्म पार्क की सबसे मूल्यवान पर्यावरणीय विशेषता क्या है?

40 responses

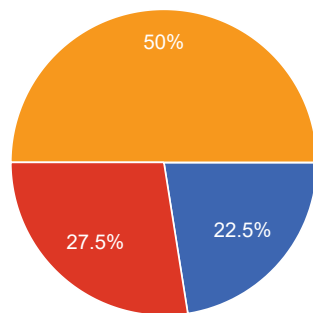


- The scientific value of the stromatolites as evidence of early life / प्रारंभिक जीवन के प्रमा...
- Its location within the Kaimur range, connecting to a larger ecosystem / कैमूर श्रृंखला में इस...
- The scenic beauty and geological landscape / प्राकृति...
- The rarity of such well preserved Precambrian fossil...

11. How important is it to involve the local community in decision-making about the park's future?

पार्क के भविष्य के निर्णयों में स्थानीय समुदाय को शामिल करना कितना महत्वपूर्ण है?

40 responses



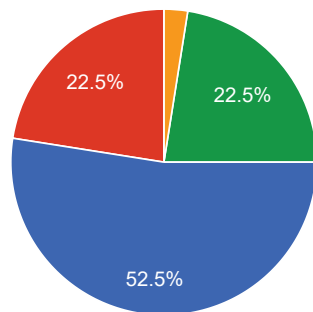
- Essential – they should lead the process / अनिवार्य – उन्हें इस प्रक्रिया का नेतृत्व करना चाहिए
- Important – they should be consulted regularly / महत्वपूर्ण – उनसे नियमित रूप से सलाह ली...
- Somewhat important – but experts should make final dec...
- Not important – the government should manage it independen...

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12. Which social benefit of the park do you think matters most?

पार्क का कौन सा सामाजिक लाभ आपके लिए सबसे अधिक मायने रखता है?

40 responses



- Educational opportunities for students and researchers / छात्रों और शोधकर्ताओं के लिए शैक्षिक...
- Pride and cultural identity for the local community / स्थानीय समुदाय के लिए गौरव और सांस्कृ...
- Employment for guides, drivers, and small vendors / गाइड, ड्राइ...
- Preservation of heritage for future generations / भावी पीढ़ि...

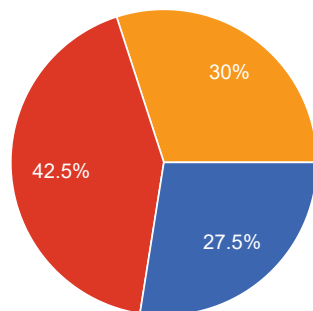
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13. Do you believe the park currently does enough to educate visitors about its geological and historical significance?

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क्या आप मानते हैं कि पार्क वर्तमान में आगंतुकों को इसके भूवैज्ञानिक और ऐतिहासिक महत्व के बारे में शिक्षित करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रयास करता है?

40 responses



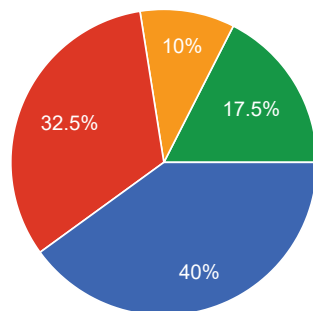
- Yes, the signage and information are sufficient / हाँ, संकेतक और जानकारी पर्याप्त हैं
- Somewhat, but more interpretive materials are needed / कुछ हद तक, लेकिन अ...
- No, most visitors leave without understanding what they saw / नहीं, अधिकांश आगंतुक बिना सम...
- I'm not sure / मुझे यकीन नहीं है

14. In your opinion, what would most improve the social impact of the park on nearby villages?

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आपकी राय में, पार्क का आसपास के गाँवों पर सामाजिक प्रभाव सबसे अधिक किससे बेहतर होगा?

40 responses

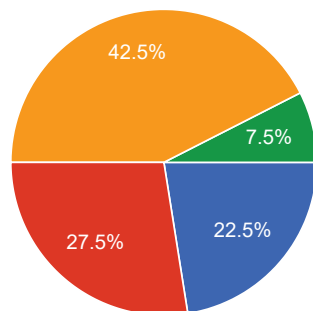


- Regular community meetings to discuss park management / पार्क प्रबंधन पर चर्चा के लिए नियमित सा...
- Hiring more villagers as guides, security, and staff / अधिक ग्रामीणों को गाइड, सुरक्षा और स्टाफ के रू...
- Allowing local handicrafts and food stalls near the park / पार्क...
- Sharing a portion of entry fees with the village development f...

15. In your view, what is the most effective way to make the park more accessible to students and researchers?

आपके विचार में, पार्क को छात्रों और शोधकर्ताओं के लिए अधिक सुलभ बनाने का सबसे प्रभावी तरीका क्या है?

40 responses



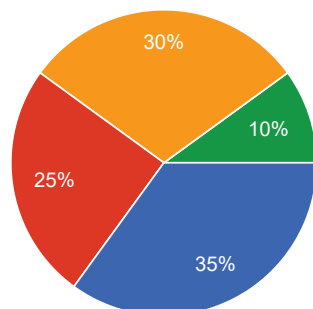
- Subsidised entry fees for educational groups / शैक्षिक समूहों के लिए रियायती प्रवेश शुल्क
- Building an on site research centre with laboratory facilities / प्रयोगशाला सुविधाओं के साथ स्थल...
- Offering guided educational tours by trained geologists / प्र...
- Creating online virtual tours for remote learning / दूरस्थ शिक्षा...

Copy

16. How would you rate the current level of local community participation in managing the park?

पार्क के प्रबंधन में स्थानीय समुदाय की वर्तमान भागीदारी के स्तर को आप कैसे आंकेंगे?

40 responses



- Very high – locals are actively involved / बहुत अधिक – स्थानीय लोग सक्रिय रूप से शामिल हैं
- Moderate – some locals benefit but not in management / मध्यम – कुछ स्थानीय लोग लाभान्वित होते हैं...
- Low – few opportunities for real participation / कम – वास्तविक भागीदारी के अवसर बहुत कम हैं
- I don't know / मैं नहीं जानता/जानती

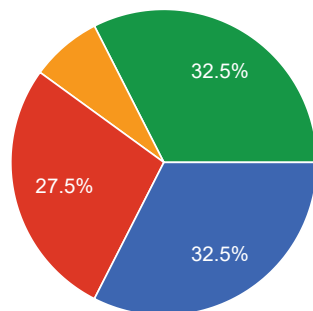
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17. Should the park authorities prioritise hiring local residents over qualified outsiders, even if some outsiders have more expertise?

क्या पार्क प्राधिकरण को बाहरी योग्य व्यक्तियों की तुलना में स्थानीय निवासियों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए, भले ही कुछ बाहरी लोगों के पास अधिक विशेषज्ञता हो?

40 responses



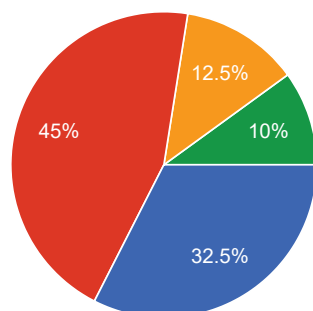
- Yes, local employment should be the top priority / हाँ, स्थानीय रोज़गार सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता होनी...
- Yes, but only if they receive proper training / हाँ, लेकिन केवल तभी जब उन्हें उचित प्रशिक्षण दिया...
- No, expertise should come first, even if from outside / नहीं, विशेष...
- No, but locals should be given preference when equally quali...



18. How well do you think the discovery of the fossils by geologist J.B. Auden in 1933 is honoured or commemorated at the park?

आपके अनुसार, भूवैज्ञानिक जे.बी. ऑडेन द्वारा 1933 में जीवाश्मों की खोज को पार्क में कितनी अच्छी तरह सम्मानित या स्मरण किया गया है?

40 responses



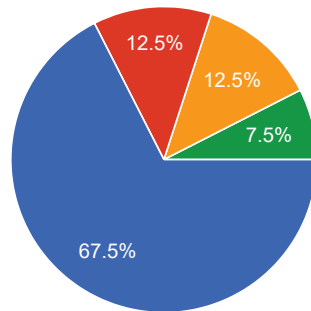
- Very well – there are clear plaques or exhibits / बहुत अच्छी तरह – स्पष्ट पट्टिकाएँ या प्रदर्शन हैं
- Somewhat – the history is mentioned but not highlighted / कुछ हद तक – इतिहास का उल्लेख...
- Poorly – most visitors don't know the story / खराब तरीके से – अधिकांश आगंतुक यह कहानी नहीं...
- I don't know / मैं नहीं जानता/जानती

19. In your opinion, what is the biggest social challenge facing the park today?



आपकी राय में, आज पार्क के सामने सबसे बड़ी सामाजिक चुनौती क्या है?

40 responses



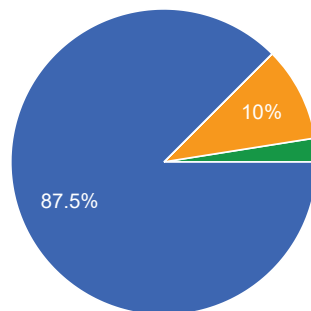
- Lack of awareness about the site's global significance / स्थल के वैश्विक महत्व के बारे में जागरू...
- Insufficient collaboration with academic institutions / शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के साथ अपर्याप्त सहयोग
- Low trust between government authorities and local residents...
- Competing land use demands (e.g., mining, agriculture) / भू...

20. Imagine a future scenario for Salkhan Fossils Park. Which outcome do you personally hope to see in the next 10 years?



सलखन जीवाश्म पार्क के लिए एक भविष्य की स्थिति की कल्पना करें। अगले 10 वर्षों में आप व्यक्तिगत रूप से कौन सा परिणाम देखना चाहेंगे?

40 responses



- It becomes a globally recognised UNESCO geopark attracting responsible tourism...
- It remains a quiet, lesser known site focused purely on scientific research / यह एक शांत, कम ज्ञा...
- It serves as a model for community led eco tourism an...
- It is preserved exactly as it is today, with minimal change /...

Any Suggestion/ कोई सुझाव ?

40 responses

No

Government should maintain cleanliness in the park for a well environment and improve the transport connectivity.

इसके संरक्षण की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि पर्यटकों द्वारा कुरेदना खुरचना से बचाव हो।

Vikas Ho iska aur aache se taki desh duniya se aur log aaye

Iske safety ki puri vyawastha honi chahiye

पार्क को विश्व स्तर पर मान्यता दिलाना

Many tourists places in Sonbhadra should be developed such as Mukkhafall, Dhandhraul Dam, Eco point, Samjhan etc.

Visitor place

क्षेत्रीय लोगों की सहभागिता.

The government should attract more people so that education can be influenced more effectively.

गाव के लोगो को ज्यादा से ज्यादा

सलखन जीवाश्म पार्क को संरक्षित किया जाना अति आवश्यक है

Very nice place

जिले को एक अलग स्थान और पर्यटन के दृष्टिकोण से एक सराहनीय कार्य

इस स्थल पर अनुसंधान संग्रह का निर्माण आवश्यक है।
जिससे आने वाले युवाओं को नयी जानकारी प्राप्त हो।

Tourism development nessary

For the future of children, the government should make children aware about visiting fossil parks.

Salkhan is our pride make it unesco heritage



यह सोनभद्र जनपद की पहचान को ओर भी महत्त देगा यहां पर्यटन के लिए अच्छी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए दुकानें रूम स्टे होटल सड़के होनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ आस पास के एरिया में जंगल की ओर घनत्व बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

Non

पर्यटन के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण

Rasta Achha ho jisse paryatan badhe

यहां पर विकास की अति आवश्यकता है

Good

Aap iske baare me new generation ko motivate kare

Very interesting place

डेवलपमेंट of tourism

जीवाश्म पार्क को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर वैज्ञानिक मान्यता दिलाने के लिए सतत प्रयास होना चाहिए इसके लिए वैज्ञानिक शोध छात्रों को प्रोत्साहित करने की आवश्यकता है इसके लिए सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए

Globally recognised place

Wide publicity and communication channels.

Badal bahut jaruri hai

कैमूर वन्य जीव के क्षेत्र में होने के दृष्टिकोण से वन्य जीवों से सुरक्षा का उपाय करते हुए इसे अगर विकसित किया जाए तो SH 5A के किनारे है और इसके बहुत फायदे होंगे आर्थिक रूप से और सामाजिक के रूप से भी धन्यवाद सभी के लिए

Park ko sanrakchan ki aavashyakta hai or ese work lebal par pahuchane ki jarurat hai

All is well.no any suggestions

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