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**SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ECOTOURISM:  
THE ROLE OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURS IN  
ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This study addresses the themes in contemporary social entrepreneurs in ecotourism industry, particularly social entrepreneur's role of ecotourism development in sustainable way within the process and the manner which this aspect can be understood in the concept of entrepreneurs in ecotourism industry.

## **2. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

As tourism industry attained significant growth in the recent past, the need to assess its contribution in larger sustainable development discourse has gained momentum. Tourism as an industry accounts for about 10 percent of the total global GDP (Hirotsune, 2011). There is a growing trend that social entrepreneurship which traditionally aims to address social and environmental problems now started to investigate tourism as a potential area in order to enhance local potential (Tetzschner & Herlau, 2003). Social enterprises innovate to address social or environmental problems while adopting bottom-up approaches with strong participation from various stakeholders involved. This trend overall aims to achieve sustainable development while addressing several social problems at local levels. However, due to its nascent nature, the theory of social entrepreneurship still lacks systematic research scholarship (Austin *et al.*, 2006). It is further identified that ecotourism has emerged as one of the key areas of involvement for social entrepreneurs to transform the field where both nature, tourists and communities benefit equally from the matured practices (Das, 2011).

### **3. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE AND QUESTIONS**

Altogether, the research is expected to assess the role of ecotourism in achieving sustainable development. Especially it aims to understand various processes involved from stakeholder theory perspective. there is a larger scope to assess various processes involved in enhancing the stakeholder participation in the entire episode and understand its contribution to the sustainable development. Thus, the current research aims to fill the gap with a broader agenda of understanding the role of social entrepreneurship in promoting ecotourism and sustainable development. Further it is aimed at analyzing the role of social entrepreneurs in development of the ecotourism sector. It is later expected to draw few policy suggestions useful to strengthen the field. Hence, the research would like to answer the following research questions.

1. Local Communities perception about social entrepreneurship organizations?
2. How does stakeholder theory be useful to understand the role of stakeholders in social entrepreneurship?
3. How social entrepreneurs contribute to the larger socio-economic development of local community's discourse from?

While answering the above research questions, the research would like to address the following objectives.

1. To understand the contribution of social entrepreneurship for achieving ecotourism development with reference to stakeholder theory.
2. To inquire the stakeholder participation in the processes adopted by the social enterprises.

3. To understand the socio- economic conditions of local communities in ecotourism destination.

### **3.1. HYPOTHESES**

The literature review of this study is expected to assess the role of social entrepreneurship for development of ecotourism. Especially it aims to understand various processes involved from stakeholder theory perspective. There is a larger scope to assess various processes involved in enhancing the stakeholder participation in the entire episode and understand its contribution to the sustainable development. However, researchers have found collecting data on social entrepreneurship ecotourism. In 2010, the UNWTO states that “ecotourism has rapidly expanded in recent decades and it expected to further grow in the future. The question remains to what extent ecotourism market is growing.

- Hypothesis 1: *Local Communities perception is connected to Social Entrepreneurs organization for development of ecotourism industry.* This Hypothesis focus on social entrepreneurs maintained ecotourism destinations and local communities way of thinking about social entrepreneurs organizations for the development of tourism industry. According to Murphy (1985) proves that Local communities play a critical role for tourism destinations development. To take his statement as a main consideration this hypothesis study wants to prove analytically local communities importance for development of their local destination with help of social entrepreneurship organizations.
- Hypothesis 2: *The stakeholders has significant roles in social entrepreneurship ecotourism destination development* This hypothesis concerns the stakeholders participation in ecotourism destination

development. (Freeman 2010) stakeholders theory argues that stakeholders are key for survival of an organization, in this study want to prove that importance of the stakeholders participations towards achievement of social entrepreneurs organizational development.

- Hypothesis 3: *Social entrepreneurship organizations better deal with local community's socio-economic development* This hypothesis concerns about social entrepreneurs socio- economic development of local communities wellbeing of their lifestyle. According to Hervieux et al., (2010) review article give a good example of how social entrepreneurs better deal with social- economic problems of local communities compared to other business organizations. This hypothesis study wants to prove analytically how social entrepreneurship organizations fulfil the local communities socio- economic conditions and better understanding of destination development.

To answer these questions, the following tasks were defined:

- Identified the social entrepreneurship organizations in the field of ecotourism industry.
- Carry out the professional deep interviews with social entrepreneurship organizing community as well as stakeholder of the organization.
- Primary Quantitate data conducted for local communities in ecotourism destination through Questioners survey.
- Factor analysis performed to understand the local communities role to development of social entrepreneurship ecotourism destination.

#### **4. RESEARCH MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The study includes both secondary as well as primary data collection.

#### **4.1 Applied method of secondary research**

For secondary data, the researcher analyzed research articles, books and newspaper reports. In addition, several government policies related to social enterprises and ecotourism organizations be assessed. During the field work researcher analyses the brochures of the organizations and policies of local communities roles of regulation in the destination.

#### **4.2 Applied method of primary research**

Field research conducted Mangalajodi and Kabani ecotourism organizations in India. The research will be qualitative and quantitative in nature (Table 1).

**Table 1:** Methods applied during primary Research

Method	Methods	Surveyed people	Sample size	Method of sampling
Qualitative	Professional in-deep interviews	Kabani and Mangalajodi social entrepreneurship organizational members and Stakeholders	28	Convenience sampling
Quantitative	Field work Questionnaire	Local communities	106	All community sampling

#### **4.3 Qualitative research**

Through the interviews and data collection, a good understanding of research issues and problems were obtained. The primary data were recorded and then transcribed and translated manually. For data processing and analyzing thematic and conversational analysis were adopted following Denzin and Lincoln (2000). Research proposal constructs identified before, during and after data collection were identified during the literature review, field work, and transcribing the filed data.

The interviews were recorded with the stakeholder of Mangalogdi ecotourism and Kabani ecotourism two different organizations in India and then transcribed the interviews, which resulted in about 150 pages of data. We then analysed the data manually. As part of the analysis, we read through the transcripts and then coded the text. A discourse analysis method was then applied to the scripts which consisted of identifying the convergent theme provided by respondents in relation to specific questions. Although a mix of quantitative and qualitative data were obtained during these interviews the analysis was mainly focused on qualitative elements for evaluation stages of social entrepreneurship organization to protection of destination.

#### **4.4 Quantitate research**

During the sampling methods 106 community members were identified in this two organizations. This research primary focus on Questionnaires data collection with local communities of Kabani and Mangalogdi organizations. This amount Questioners of provides reliable quantitative measurement data, according to the objectives of the study area. These devices help simplify and quantify community's behaviors and attitudes. A checklist is a list of behaviors, characteristics, or other entities the researcher is looking for. The

questionnaire data was carried out between September to December in 2017. It conducted in open questions. Either the researcher or survey participant simply checks whether each item on the list is observed, present or true or vice versa. A rating scale is 6 more useful when a behavior needs to be evaluated on a continuum. They are also known as Likert scales. (Leedy & Ormrod, 2001).

#### **4.5 Data Analysis**

In this research analysis chosen to work with SPSS for windows 10.0 and Microsoft excel software. From the unvaried statistical analysis methods, I used factor analysis On performing the Independent Samples t – test, it is observed that there is a Statistical significance ( $p < 0.05$ ) between Kabani and Mangalajodi with respect to the variable. The data were examined by Bartlett's test, which is sensitive to departure from normality. Beside that Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) values was also calculated which is shows the suitability of variables for factor analysis (SAJTOS and MITEV,2007)

## **5. RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH**

Descriptions of findings are explained in greater details in subthemes. Therefore, the discussions for this finding and are divided into four main parts as follows.

### **5.1 Part 1: Community Perception about social entrepreneurship in the field of ecotourism development**

Research finding is quantitative research The well-known classification technique, Factor Analysis has been performed to find the inter relations among the variables. The main research the work is summaries to observe the statistical significance between Kabani Eco-tours Pvt Ltd and Mangalogdi ecotourism trust with respect to the variables perception about eco entrepreneurship organization, important conditions for Local community before organization establishment, important conditions for Local communities community after organization establishment, community opinions on organizational tourism development and types of tourism development for sustainability. Since, the above considered variables are of quantitative; the suitable statistical technique is to analyze and meet the objective is the Independent Samples t-test. To test the significance between the Kabani and Mangalogdi with respect to different variables, the Independent samples t-test has been performed by using the Descriptive statistics for a clear understanding of the variation between Kabani and Mangalogdi.

**Table 2.** Mangalogdi and Kabani organizational local communities development by used Factorial Analysis T-test

<b>T- test</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>	<b>t – value (Sig.)</b>
Perception of local communities about social entrepreneurship organization	Kabani	2,9245	,26668	1.968
	Mangalogdi	2,7925	,40943	
Important conditions for your community before organization establishment	Kabani	1,8868	,42337	8,038
	Mangalogdi	1,2264	,42252	
Important conditions for your community after organization establishment	Kabani	2,3962	,38476	3.782
	Mangalogdi	1,9434	,56378	
Your opinions on organizational tourism development	Kabani	2,7358	,47123	,584
	Mangalogdi	2,6792	,47659	
Types of tourism development for sustainability	Kabani	1,8868	,42337	8,038
	Mangalogdi	1,2264	,42252	

From the Table 2, it is observed that the factorial analysis test has been performed to find the significance differences between Kabani and Mangalogdi with respect to different variables considered. On performing the t – test, it is observed that there is a Statistical significance ( $p < 0.05$ ) between Kabani and Mangalajodi with respect to the variable perception about social entrepreneurship organization, important conditions for your community before organization establishment, important conditions for your community after organization establishment and types of tourism development for sustainability. But, there is no Statistical Significance ( $p > 0.05$ ) is observed between Kabani and Mangalogdi with respect to the variable your opinions on organizational tourism development, which means that there is no statistical difference exists between Kabani and Mangalogdi

with respect to your opinions on organizational tourism development, i.e., the opinions are almost similar in both the organizations Kabani and Mangalogdi. Further, it is observed that there is a good development in the Kabani region than comparatively Mangalogdi region with respect to the variables perception about social entrepreneurship organization, important conditions for your community before organization establishment, important conditions for your community after organization establishment and types of tourism development for sustainability, since the mean is higher for the Kabani organization than comparatively Mangalogdi organization in all the variables.

## **5.2 Part 2: Understanding ecotourism as a terms in Mangalogdi and Kabani social entrepreneurship ecotourism organization.**

Mangalajodi Ecotourism Trust is a community owned and managed ecotourism facility promoted by RBS Foundation India in partnership with Indian Grameen Services (IGS). Based on the principles of community ownership and Ecotourism, Mangalajodi represents a business model that is both economically viable and environmentally sustainable. Mangalajodi is a fishing village settled in the marshy shores, north east of Chilka Lake and is a host to more than 200 species of resident and migratory birds that come flocking to the region from as far as Russia and Mongolia each winter. It is a notified Important Bird Area by Birdlife International and part of the Chilka Lake which is a designated Ramsar Site. Diminishing fish catch and lack of alternative livelihoods opportunities had led to unsustainable levels of poaching by villagers which had reduced the migratory bird arrivals to a mere 5,000 in the year 2000. Over a period of time, Mangalajodi became infamous as a village of bird catchers as virtually all species were trapped or shot, to be eaten or sold in the market as delicacies. A local NGO, Wild

Orissa concerned with the loss of birdlife intervened and through rigorous engagement with the community based on social and ethical reasoning convinced a few villagers to take up conservation measures. These villagers led from the front with the belief that these flocking birds are the village guests and thus it's the community's responsibility to protect them. With persistent protection measures the poaching had gradually reduced but the situation was tenuous in the absence of alternative sources of livelihoods. We partnered with Indian Grameen Services to set up a community owned and managed ecotourism enterprise that was set up in 2010.

The Mangalajodi Ecotourism Trust is now confident of hosting twice the number of tourists during the next season. The intent is to gradually move towards making the trust a self-dependent and profitable enterprise, the benefits of which shall continue to be utilized by the community as well as the migratory guests of the village. With Mangalajodi becoming a popular and remunerative tourism destination, it is catching the attention of few big hotels chains. Warding off competition and ensuring a balance between economics and environment is a challenge the Trust would face in near future.

Kabani community ecotourism & service (P) Ltd is a social entrepreneurship organization to develop a facilitate community tourism initiative in India. The community involve in this project take tourism an additional income. Farmers, who facing a severe crisis due to several reasons, including price fluctuations and change in climate use the income from home stays meaningfully in order to cope with situations. This project is important especially in the context of farmers suicides in this region. Kabani developed a comprehensive training model for service providers such as taxi drivers, home stay providers, tour guides, small entrepreneurs and general public

which includes topic of the negative impacts of tourism, waste management, intercultural issues gender communication, sustainable consumption and development, etc. This module helps the villagers to start their own tourism programs and manage them effectively.

### **5.3 Part 3: Social Entrepreneurship and community development**

The social entrepreneurial organizational activity in this two investigated organizations is different. In Kabani maintained village have more agricultural activities than Mangalogdi mentioned village. It is also known that Perception about Social Entrepreneurship organizations between Kabani and Mangalogdi is more affective residence functions of the rural territory, while there are no such business activities in Mangalogdi organization. Mostly local communities in Mangalogdi exploit the opportunities provided by the exodus of summer tourists, with also explains a very strong seasonal effect during autumn and winter less business are functioned. Most of the business in this two organizations during April to May. In Kabani local communities are open all year for tourists although agricultural activities slow down during heavy summer season.

Social entrepreneurship organizations do not invest much effect in tourism activities all over the year local residents have continued to work mainly in agriculture, producing and local spices. Souvenir Shops in Kabani are works at during tourist sessions typically for a period of six-month other six months they work for micro enterprise for pickle production under Kabani banner. Local communities receive proper training from Kabani organization.

In Mangalogdi village There are serious issues of open defecation on the road sides at the entry areas of wetland. It creates unhealthy situations for tourists through Mangalajodi. Also, it gives a negative message for Mangalajodi and the district administration regarding sanitation.

“Hence, to address the issue Mangalogdi team will facilitate the listing of households who are using that area for the nature’s call and other households of the village who lacks toilets and coordinates with the block and district level officials for the execution under Swachha Bharat Yojana. The distinct administration through appropriate department/authorities needs to focus this on priority to execute well in before the forthcoming tourism season started. Mangalogdi team would assist the department people in facilitation construction of toilets. At the same time, as a part of sensitization and creating awareness among the community, IEC materials can be displayed through posters, banners and continue with campaign (Interview with Dr. Ajit Kumar Pattnaik, CDA)”

In Mangalogdi and Tikkaypalm village communities are mainly depends on agricultural actives their main income source from other activates (Fishing, firming, Labor work in construction filed). However, there is small number of tourist to restricts the economic opportunities for local business. For this reasons many both village communities work outside their village. An interesting paradox is the fact that local communities are not fully satisfied by agricultural actives in both villages because of to poor agricultural resource. In Tikkaypalm village their different type of communities business universes (i) Woman empowerment in Home stay actives (ii) the seasonal souvenir shopping (iii) Local tour guides. This specific local communities structure intensive exploitation of the tourism opportunities.

#### **5.4 Part 4: The socio-economic background of the local community of Mangalogdi and Kabani Local Communities Quantitative Analysis performed during the field work.**

With a different geographical location in India Kabani organization south India has more facilities than Mangalogdi organization north India see Table 1. Kabani organization has higher density of community employment in terms of territorial area, Mangalogdi trust is smaller organization shows in Table 2. considering the tourism resources of the two organizations this profile appears paradoxical when Mangalogdi organization is the highest destiny of environmental conservation activities then Kabani organization is in total depends on flora and fauna, surrounded by agricultural land having more possibility of traveler expansion.

From the below Table 2. The Mangalajodi Ecotourism Trust comprises 50 members and 10 of the members constitute its governing Board. The governing Board oversees overall management of the trust. The trust offers 2 kinds of employment to the members: a) For Birding services – Boatman and Guides and b) For Hospitality Services – Cooks, cleaners, maintenance staff. Over the last 3 years, a series of capacity building and technical training programmers have been imparted to the members to enable them to govern and operate the trust. All members on a rotation basis undertake protection measures like patrolling the marshes or educating the villagers to ensure that poaching doesn't resurface. Currently marketing and finances of the ecotourism enterprise are being professionally managed. The Mangalajodi Ecotourism Trust offers a 30 bed lodging and boarding facility. During the last season beginning November 2012 and closing in February 2013 it hosted more than 1,000 tourists and conducted 350 boating trips. The Trust has earned surplus in the last 2 seasons. Tourism inflow has led to emergence of

several micro enterprises in the village like taxi services, internet cafes etc.; generating more livelihoods. While Kabani organization is more than 40 members constitute its governing board of 7 members. The organization oversees overall management to control of the community members are empowered to take decision on development which affect them and they are discussion makers of their own program. There are several kind of employment Table 1 showers that accommodation, Transport, tour guides savior shops. The Kabani Ecotourism Trust offers a 9 home stay and boarding facility. All over the year tourist accommodate in this hoses like rotation basis it hosted more than 2500 tourists and tourism inflow has led to emergence of several micro enterprises in the village like taxi services, internet cafes etc.; generating more livelihoods

^The percentage of employed status of the two organization is very close to these two organizations. When it total comparison of this organizations Kabani organization providing highest tourism facilities then Mangalogdi organization, most of the residence working in agriculture (38.8 in Kabani 21.2 in Mangalogdi) transport and accommodation (16.5, 15,5 Kabani and 12.1,12.1 Mangalogdi) significance of local communities of Mangalogdi are employed outside of the village working for other city construction filed.

**Table:2** Socio-economic conditions two social entrepreneurship organizations.

<b>Indications</b>	<b>Kabani</b>	<b>Mangalogdi</b>
Geographical Location	Kerala	Orissa
<b>Major Employment at destination?</b>		
Accommodation	16.5	12.1
Transport	15.5	12.1
Agricultural activities	38.8	21.2
Souvenir Shop	12.5	12.1
Others	17.7	42.4
Total	100	100
<b>Employment and income (annual)</b>		
Employed Population 15-65 years	88	65
Employed active population with own house in the village	85	60
<b>Income activities</b>		
10,000 to 25,000	29	63.6
25,000 to 50,000	30	30.3
50,000 to 75,000	35	3
75,000 to 1,00,000	6	3
Tourism is a primary source of your income?	40	38
<b>Educational Qualification?</b>		
School Level	32.6	42.4
High School Level	22.3	15.2
University Level	26.8	18.2
Others	18.3	24.2
<b>Other tourism related data</b>		
Hotels	1	2
Home stays	11	0
Restaurants	2	5

## 6. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This part of the outline addressing the conclusion part of the research based on the result of the primary and secondary data and also researcher proposed further research on social entrepreneurship for sustainable development of the ecotourism industry.

- This research is analyzing the role of social entrepreneurs to development of the ecotourism sector. It is later expected to draw few policy suggestions useful to strengthen the field and local community types of involvement are restricted to a few economic activities such as menial and unskilled jobs, part-time nature guides, seasonal boat guides and home-visit programs.
- According to (Tosun, 2000) statement on operational structural and cultural limitations of community participation in tourism for the degrees of limitation tend to exhibit higher intensity in developing countries than in developed countries but India is no exception. With specific reference to this statement this research explains the homestays in Kabani organizations as an example, the local people are unable to participate effectively because the conditions of their houses do not meet the required minimum standard to qualify for the organizational requirements. At the same time Mangalajodi trust working of sustainability programs is effectively to preserve the nature. This clearly indicates there are operational and structural impediments to community involvement in the homestay programs in Kabani and Mangalajodi trust.
- Another operational limitation that has been identified in the findings of this study is lack of a standard definition and policy application to encompass social entrepreneurship organizational ecotourism

development in India. The findings point to some of the range of definitions and perceptions that surround the concept of social entrepreneurs ecotourism destinations. Different stakeholders adopt different perspectives, which result in a complexity of definitions and understandings of ecotourism as a term. In practice, central to this is the evident weakness in the definition of the term used by government because their views are not consistent with what might be expected in practice and as a consequence, the use of the term does not appear to have been fully thought out. In particular, the top-down approach to ecotourism in India whereby locations were designated as ecotourism destinations almost by decrees within the Government's National Ecotourism Plan, appears to be totally at variance with the bottom-up approach advocated by most academic and tourism development commentators in the field.

- The stakeholders approach further identified a lack of information dissemination because the term is not fully understood by the local people. A significant interpretation of this is that attempts to stimulate community-based ecotourism under present organizational arrangements are difficult to accomplish, especially when the government's definition does not recognize the local benefit and engagement dimension as being important.
- It is also important to recognize that local involvement in ecotourism activities is dependent to a large extent, upon organizational initiatives. The injection of large-scale development by the stakeholders is necessary to foster tourism and materialize community-led tourism in both areas (Stevens, 2003). In fact, the development of the tourism at Thrikkaipetta village, a new tourist village, ecotourism and homestays are Kabani-initiated because

tourism planning approach in Kerala is generally government-led. But particularly this region is the joint-cooperation and mutual agreement between the two organization Kabani community tourism and Uravu Eco links.

- In addition, this study analysis the environmental education, regular patrolling and heavy imposition of fines are necessary to discourage 'hardcore' offenders from committing similar encroachment offenses. In the case Mangalogdi ecotourism trust, this can be done efficiently if the relevant government agencies would coordinate their efforts, streamline their operations and avoid overlapping programs and inconsistency of policies.
- It is evident from the findings that Thrikkaipetta village communities has provided opportunities to many local people to participate in business activities. However, the degree of local involvement tends to decrease during unpick tourism sessions over time because they are not empowered with the necessary resources to sustain the competitive business environment. Hence, ecotourism is perceived to be a limiting factor because low tourist flow, due to proximity. The findings have noted that there is a perception among the local community in that Thrikkaipetta a leakage of revenue is occurring.
- The literature (Drumm, 1998) suggests that active local participation in the planning process and in operations management is essential in order to achieve the conservation and development goals of ecotourism. They need to be involved at all levels of ecotourism development from planning through management. Thus, being a community's forefront, Kabani and Mangalogdi must overcome its operational and structural limitations, as discussed in the findings, so that the level of local involvement in planning particularly in rural

areas can be increased and is not restricted to basic infrastructure planning.

- The study has found that the planning practice in leading social entrepreneurs ecotourism destination is given that the role of the local communities is only advisory and local plan guidelines are mandatory, this has major implications for ecotourism conservation and future development because most ecotourism sites are in remote rural areas - one example that has been discussed in the full dissertation. Kabani and Mangalogdi is two organizations which different tourism development strategies but their main goals to empowerment of local communities and conservation of environment and Thus, the implementation of appropriate development control mechanisms, such as restrictions on land transfer, are necessary not only to protect local interests but also to prevent the surrounding area from being transformed into mass tourism in the future.

## **6.1 Suggestions for further research**

This study by explains the social entrepreneurship organizational towards ecotourism development. Most of the developed and developing tourism is main source of their county GDP. It's need to be sustainable way. Some of the social entrepreneurship organizations their business strategies are environmental protection and community development. This research opens for several new scholars who are interested in ecotourism research. Social entrepreneurship literature is emerging and offers a number of avenues that help environmental and social issues in tourism industry. Scholars may refer to ecotourism literature and offer a more nuanced techniques and approaches to unlock the conflicting nature problems. For example, natural resources

like minerals or gas is limited but most of the counties are consuming more than their production. If we do not sustain them for future generation will be critical situation volery (2002).

## 7. NEW SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

1. Social entrepreneurs in ecotourism destination development with reference to stakeholders was carried out by personal survey with 59 stakeholder's interviews and 90 community member questioner of the two case study destinations. The most important involving elements are community socio economic development, stakeholder involvement in destination development, social entrepreneurs organizations strategies to develop destination as a sustainable. A discourse analysis method was then applied to the scripts which consisted of identifying the convergent theme provided by respondents in relation to specific questions. Although a mix of quantitative and qualitative data were obtained during filed study factorial analysis performed to analysis the community development in destination.

2. Ecotourism is a recent induction in the tourism industry, while social entrepreneurship is a recent induction in social business sector. These two sectors are capable of unleashing social problems related to environment and socio economic conditions of local communities. Based on discourse analysis method of the study stakeholder in ecotourism destination plays a critical role in terms of economic condition of organization wellbeing of local communities awareness towards the destination development as a sustainably.

3. Based on the result of factor analysis attitude towards the local communities involvement in two case study social entrepreneurship ecotourism organizations observed that the Independent Samples t – test has been performed to find the significance differences between Kabani and Mangalogdi with respect to different variables considered. On performing

the Independent Samples t-test, it is observed that there is a Statistical significance ( $p < 0.05$ ) between Kabani and Mangalogdi with respect to the variable perception about social entrepreneurship organization 1,968 (0.000\*), important conditions for your community before organization establishment, t- value 8,038 (0.000) important conditions for your community after organization establishment 3,789 (0.000\*) and types of tourism development for sustainability 8,054 (0.000\*) But, there is no Statistical Significance ( $p > 0.05$ ) is observed between Kabani and Mangalogdi with respect to the variable your opinions on organizational tourism development, which means that there is no statistical difference exists between Kabani and Mangalogdi with respect to your opinions on organizational tourism development, i.e., the opinions are almost similar in both the states Kabani and Mangalogdi. Further, it is observed that there is a good development in the Kabani region than comparatively Mangalogdi region with respect to the variables perception about social entrepreneurship organization, important conditions for your community before organization establishment, important conditions for your community after organization establishment and types of tourism development for sustainability, since the mean is higher for the Kabani organization than comparatively Mangalogdi organization in all the variables.

4. The socio- economic status of the two organization is very close. When it total understand the economics of this organizations Kabani organization providing highest tourism facilities then Mangalogdi organization, most of the residence working in agriculture (38.8 in Kabani 21.2 in Mangalogdi) transport and accommodation (16.5, 15,5 Kabani and 12.1,12.1 Mangalogdi) significant of local communities of Mangalogdi are employed outside of the village working for other city construction filed.

## 8. PUBLICATIONS IN THE FIELD OF DISSERTATION

- Kummitha R. H.: The role of Indian Government policies towards development of ecotourism destinations. *Köztes Európa* 10 (1) 69-78 (2018).
- Harshvardhan Reddy Kummitha Raqif Huseynov, Michał Wojtaszek: Development of ecotourism lights of economic: case study two small scale social entrepreneurship business. *Scientific journal of Warshow University of Life Science*, Vol.18. 143-148 (2018).
- Harshavardhan Reddy Kummitha : Eco entrepreneurship and sustainable development: The role of eco entrepreneur's successful factors for ecotourism development. Accepted by *Turizam* (1) (2019)
- Harshavardha Reddy KUMMITHA, Viktória SZENTE: Economic benefits of agritourism development: case studies of Italy and Poland. In: Szendrő Katalin, Horváthné Kovács Bernadett, Barna Róbert (eds.) *Proceedings of the 6th International Conference of Economic Sciences*. Kaposvár: Kaposvár University, 2017. pp. 113-123.