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Autore	Tripathi Satish C
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Altri autori (Persone)	PantNaresh Chandra RajoraSameeta
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Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1. Geoconservation and Geotourism Potential of India -- Chapter 2. Unique Geoheritage Site of Lithified Quaternary Calcareous Parabolic Dunes and their Preservation in Southern Saurashtra, India -- Chapter 3. Lakes and Palaeolakes of Ladakh in Context of Geoheritage and Geotourism -- Chapter 4. Volcanology of Unique Geoheritage Sites in Deccan Region of Western India -- Chapter 5. Geoheritage Sites of the Paleo Saraswati River in northwestern India in the Context of Geotourism -- Chapter 6. Ladakh Batholith, Trans-Himalaya, India: Subduction Zone Magmatic Products and its Majestic Geoheritage Sites -- Chapter 7. A Sustainable Approach Towards Preservation of Geoheritage and Geodiversity: A Case Study of Patiya Village Cluster in Almora District of Uttarakhand -- Chapter 8. Geology and Geoheritage of One of the Oldest Remnant of Earth's Crust: The Bundelkhand Craton, India -- Chapter 9. Deccan Volcanic Province: when Lava Flooded the Indian Peninsula -- Chapter 10. When Peninsular India Experienced First Marine Incursion ~290Ma Ago -- Chapter 11. Coprolites - Geological Signatures of Dietary Habits of Pre-historic Indian Vertebrates -- Chapter 12. Chitrakoot Region, Madhya Pradesh

and Uttar Pradesh: A Potential UNESCO Global Geopark -- Chapter 13.  
Geotourism Potential of Quaternary Colluvio-Aeolian Deposits and  
Unique Parabolic Dunes Landscape in Central Thar Desert of India:  
Insights Into Geoheritage Sites Depicting Climatic Oscillations.

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#### Sommario/riassunto

India is blessed with great geological diversity as it has recorded more than 3.5 billion year's history of evolution of Earth, some of the sites/sections are unique to the globe. The recent discovery of youngest 'Meghalayan age' from a limestone cave of Meghalaya is internationally recognised. The Indian rock record bears the signatures of various global geological events including evolution of life, mass extinction, making of Himalaya, meteoritic impact craters etc. Indian dinosaur 'Rajasaurus' created curiosity in the children. Interestingly, large number of geoheritage sites are associated with well-known cultural heritage sites and biodiversity hotspots. However, proper scientific details of geoheritage sites and their potential to develop as a geotourism hotspot has not been discussed. Geotourism potential of India is extensive but so far it has not attracted attention of authorities and agencies of the Tourism sector. The present book provides a platform for them to plan and explore. Development of geotourism will lead to conservation of geoheritage sites and both financial and scientific aspects will be covered.

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