

Full Length Research Paper

Tourism pattern of Alwar district of Rajasthan: A case study

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Every state always motivate tourism to revenue and also exchange of culture. A huge biodiversity across the world exploring by the peoples in last few decades. And this trends is more in developing countries like India. India is having vast cultural, social, religious immense diversity. It is intermixing of various cultures like British, Mugals and local kings for a long period of time. Nowadays these situations transform in to tourism hub and it is a key development strategy. The survey was carried out in the area of Sariska Tiger Project area and also secondary data collected from Alwar tourist department of Rajasthan, India. From the results showing that the total number of tourist decline 2005 to 2009 were 70% in Alwar district whereas in Rajasthan it was increased to 33%. If we analyzed the domestic and foreign tourist there will be a huge declined in domestic tourist at Alwar region compared to Rajasthan.

Key words: Agriculture, biodiversity, India, tourism.

INTRODUCTION

Alwar district of Rajasthan famous for lakes, old forts and mix culture of adjoining state Haryana and national capital of India. Apart from this Sariska tiger reserve also located, and it is main attraction for tourist in Alwar, having vast biodiversity. India is agricultural state beginning of the days, its nature and diversity in religion, ethnicity, and a huge mass of peoples living in villages adding the essence of flavor in biodiversity. The biodiversity means variety of life found on earth and all of the natural processes. This includes ecosystem, genetic and cultural diversity, and the connections between these and all species. Biodiversity conservation in India, and across the globe, is complex and often contentious (Torri, 2010; Torri and Herrmann, 2010). It decreased with the

speedy rate due to fast growing population and industrial growth. Dense forest areas shrinking with faster rates. More urbanization and agricultural practices dominating in natural habitat of animals (Yadav and Gupta, 2006). It created the disturbance for the animals which affected the animal's routine and specially breeding activities in that habitat. In many national parks, reserved forest was facing the declining rate of breeding and population of animals. One way local governmental agencies popularized the tourism, to get state revenue with harmonization in nature. A number of law and official policies governing the wildlife and conservation of ecosystem, but it hardly taken consideration of local population and their environment.

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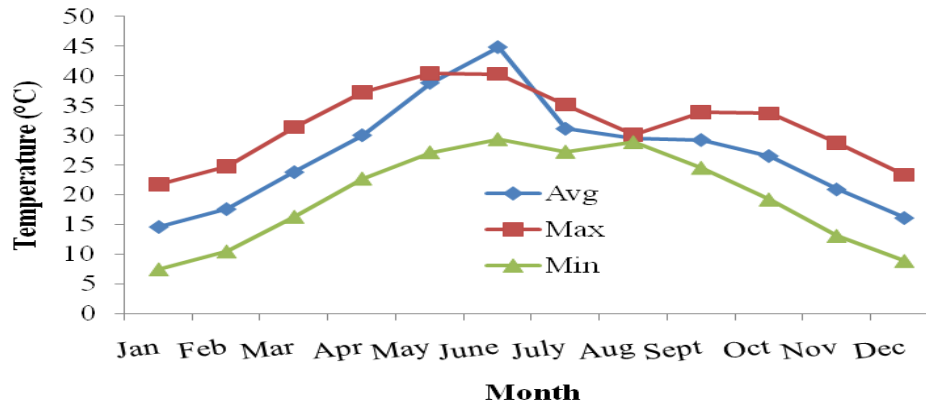


Figure 1. Temperature variation during the study period.

Table 1. Total number of tourist came to Rajasthan.

Year	Indian	Foreigner	Total
2005	18787298	1131164	19918462
2006	23483287	1220164	24703451
2007	25920529	1401042	27321571
2008	28358918	1477646	29836564
2009	25558691	1073414	26632107

The insite living poor people's degradation of forest and land erosion due to poor alternatives source of income, which forced them to over exploitation of natural resources. The increasing population in rural villages associated significant cost with the adjoin national park or natural habitat. It may be loss of animals, forest, reduced social and political. Saberwal (2001) described in the book 'Peoples, Parks and Wildlife: Towards coexistence' that decline in biodiversity and change in land use pattern are due to diversion of ground and surface water, resulting in the drying up streams and other water bodies from saltation, and pollution from pesticides and other chemicals. In another case, biodiversity decline trends published by Vasan in 2005 in the 'Journal of Economic and political weekly' and told that some areas biodiversity decline due to invasion of exotic species of plants that is, *Prosopis juliflora* in dry parts of North India replaced the species *Acacia nitotica*. So in this backdrop, we conducted a primary survey to find out the people's views regarding biodiversity of the Sariska and tourist effect on their economic growth.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The field work took place January to April, 2011 in the Alwar district of Rajasthan. Data collected from individual and group interview as well as from participative observation and informal interviews, government agencies like district tourism office etc. The effect of

geographical location on tourism and agricultural production system are also affecting the state revenue generation (Lata, 2013b). Alwar is having all amenities and well connected to country capital Delhi. It is having many historical and tourist places that is, Neelkant, Bhangarh, Jain temple and Kakadi fort. Apart from it is famous only for Sariska (Chandel, 2011). Sariska Tiger Reserve was created in 1978, situated at Alwar district of Rajasthan. The present area of the reserve is 866 sq. km. Having three core area and buffer zone. Forest mainly tropical dry deciduous and tropical thorn. It 180 various birds sp., 23 types of mammals, 33 types of grasses and more than 200 tree species including shrubs and herbs, in other side according to the 1991 census 24 village with 10, 344 population identified inside the core area and 246 village with 243667 population were identified in the buffer zone (Sultana, 2013). Alwar in a hilly mountain of natural beauty called Singh Door of Rajasthan. Geographically situated in North east, having 27°4' - 28°4' N to 76°7' to 77°13' E. It is located around 160 km south of Delhi, and about 150 km north of Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan. Alwar is part of National Capital Region (NCR). During the study period was fluctuation in temperature was observed (Figure 1). Data analyzed with the help of central tendency parameters.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The number of tourist in Rajasthan during the course of study was increasing 24703451 in the year 2006, which is 24% higher than the year 2005, and this trends were increased 10 and 9% in the years 2007 and 2008 respectively (Table 1). But if we see the tourist growth year 2008 to 2009, was decreased 10%, which showing

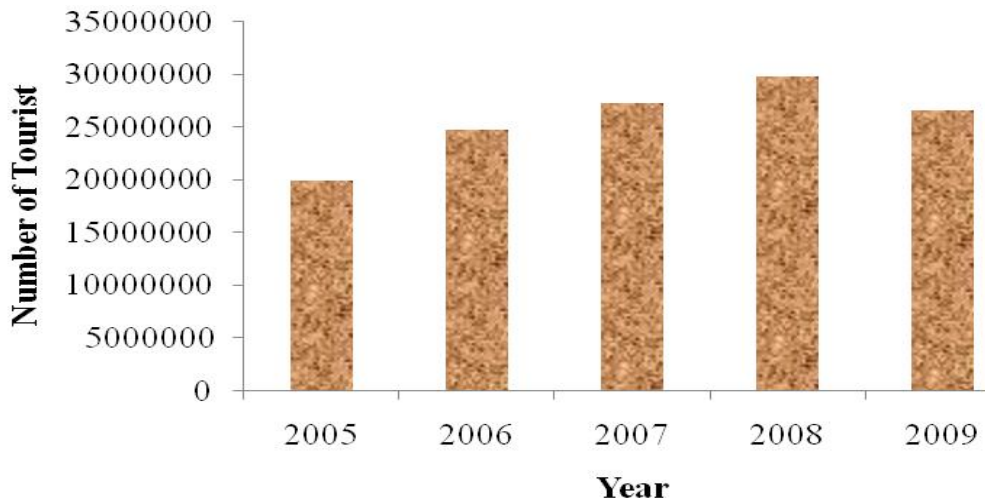


Figure 2. Number of tourist visited Rajasthan.

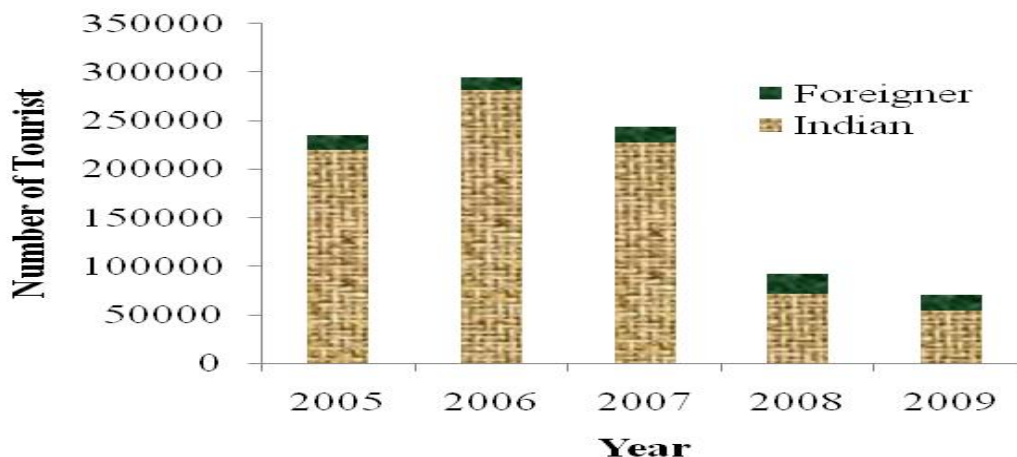


Figure 3. Number of tourist in Alwar, Rajasthan.

the drastic deduction in the tourist number. Indian tourists were increased from 2005 to 2006, 2006 to 2007, 2007 to 2008 were 4695987, 2437242 and 2438389, whereas decreased 2008 to 2009 was 2800227 (Figure 2). The increasing growth of tourist was due to favorable condition for the tourist and enormous interest by the global mass. At Alwar tourist population was also positively increased since 2005 to 2007, which was 234846 to 244221 but after it decreasing with 60 and 75% from the base year of 2005 (Figure 3).

In the primary survey the view of the core area peoples saying that the biodiversity of the region was decline due to more interfere by the villagers. In 2000, Kumar et al., wrote a book ‘Setting Biodiversity Conservation priorities for India’ and described that threats to species are principally due to a decline in the area of their habitats, fragmentation of habitats and declines in

habitats quality, and in the case of some mammals, hunting. Fragmentation raises the extinction risks because isolated subpopulation can go extinct one by one without being repopulated (Lata, 2013a; Kevin, 2000). Stochastic declines in small subpopulation make it more likely that they will go extinct, and this is further exacerbated by the reduction of genetic variability in sub population resulting from isolation species with already restricted range are particularly vulnerable to these threats (Clay, 1988). Conversion of lands to agriculture in the Canada prairies has resulted in the loss of 87% of native short grass prairie habitat, 81% of native mixed-grass prairie habitat, almost all the tall grass prairie habitat and 84% of the native aspen parkland habitat (CBIN, 1998; Behera and Nayak, 2013). Unfortunately, increased demands for food production are further accelerating the rate of conversion of lands with

moderate agricultural value to farmland.

Conclusion

Biodiversity is the degree of variation of life. This can refer to genetic variation, species variation, or ecosystem variation within an area, biome, or planet. It is proving the ample source of revenue for the region so that a region can economically developed. From the study the interference of human activities, affected the biodiversity of Sariska Tiger Reserve, which is directly affected by the number of tourist. With the help of awareness among the peoples which is living in the core area, can save the biodiversity of Sariska and tourist scope in Alwar.

Conflict of Interest

The authors have not declared any conflict of interest.

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