

ANALYSIS OF ECOTOURISM IN BHARATPUR DIVISION

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ABSTRACT

Tourism has made a place in Bharatpur division as an industry and this industry also benefits other industries. The tourism industry has also been the basis of the economy of many tourist destinations of the world. Tourism has also been particularly useful in raising the standard of human living in any geographical area. Therefore, according to the study, it is clear that tourism is playing its unique role in almost all the areas of human life today. The effects of the fastest growing tourism industry in the world are more beneficial at the levels as well as some effects are also harmful and the prevalence of these harmful effects makes the effects more effective in the region and society, whose effects affect the environment more. And with the environmental imbalance in the tourism sector, it starts making its impact in the form of environmental crisis and hence more Research work on "Impact of Tourism on Environment" in the study area is needed with this, a simple effort has been made to reduce and balance the effects on the environment.

Keywords: *Ecotourism, Tourism Industry, Geographical Area, Environmental Imbalance.*

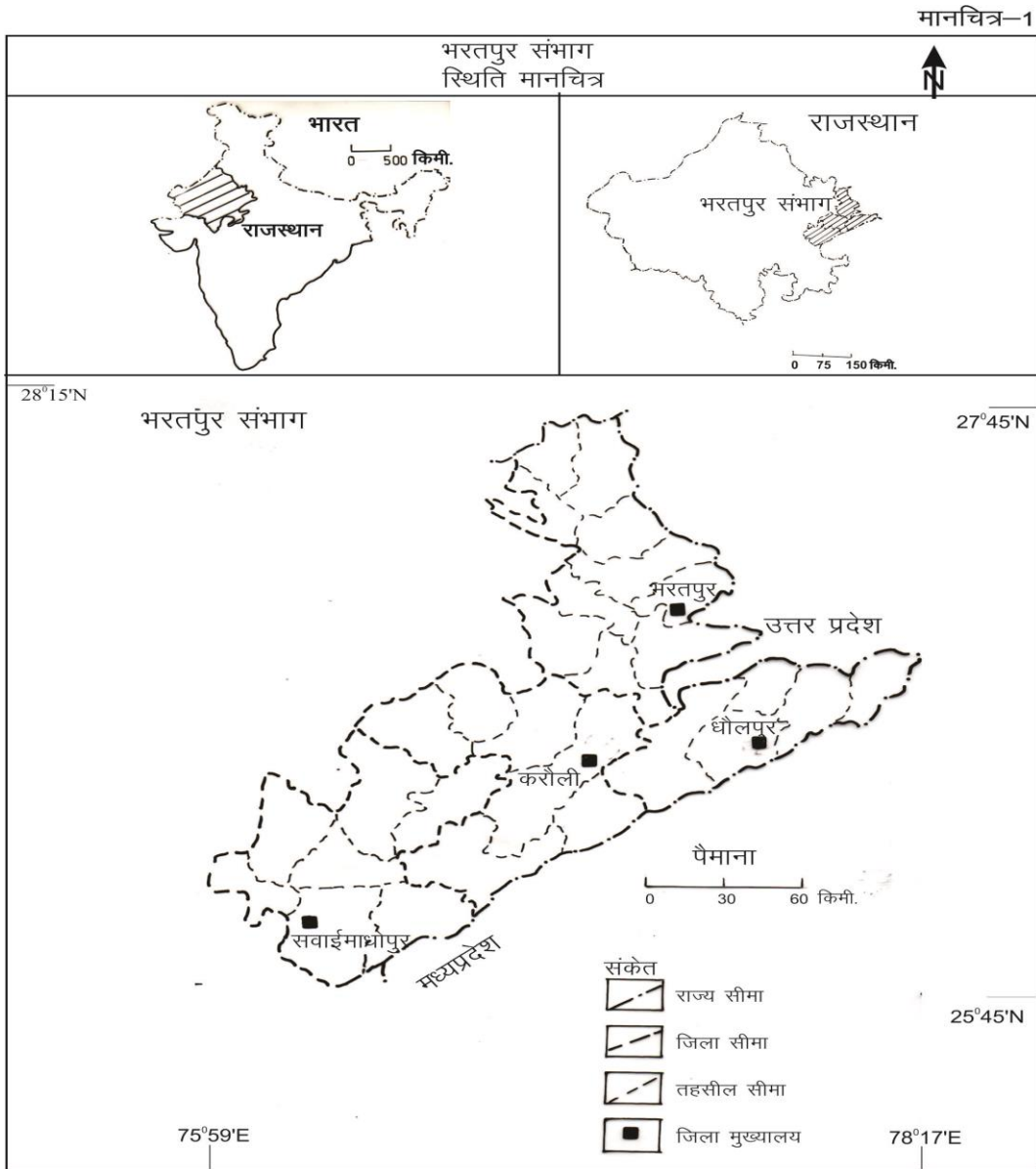
Introduction

Study Area

Rajasthan is the largest state of India in terms of area in which the seventh division Bharatpur was formed on 4 June 2005 by including the districts of Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, and Dhaulpur. Bharatpur division represents the eastern region of Rajasthan. The globular position of Bharatpur division extends from 25°04' north to 27°17' north latitude and the longitudinal position from 75°05' east longitude to 78°17' east longitude. Its total geographical area is 18122 sq km. Bharatpur division shares boundaries with the states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. (Map-1)

The total population in the study area is 6552987 as of the year 2011 of which 35,03,741 are males and 30,49,246 females. The sex ratio is 870 females per thousand males.

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Objective

There has been a lot of potential of tourism in the study area and tourism development has also taken place in this area, so keeping these facts in mind, the following objectives of the study are: -

- To study tourism in Bharatpur division.
- Knowledge of the environmental impacts of tourism in Bharatpur division.
- To introduce measures to reduce the environmental impacts of tourism.

Hypotheses

In the research study presented, the curiosity of the following hypotheses of the learner has been felt. it has been the following: -

- There has been an increase in tourism traffic in Bharatpur division.
- Modern technology has made an impact in the tourism sector. Due to which the quality of the environment has increased.

Methodology

In the research paper presented, the departmental second published and unpublished data has been supported and for the clarity and correctness of the study, it has taken the help of diagrams, maps in which tables have been structured by including district level workers. In which the study completes with the information of Tourism Department, Government of Rajasthan, Census of India, Jaipur and other government departments.

Tourism in the Study Area

The study area Keoladeo National Park Bharatpur and Ranthambore Tiger Reserve in Bharatpur division are both national heritage in Sawaimadhopur and have also been important as a natural tourist destination. Every year domestic and domestic tourists visit here. Which also has an impact on the environment. That is why it is necessary to study these two. Those whose study is as follows: -

- **Keoladeo Tourist Places**

Keoladeo, a national tourist destination, is included in the first list of natural beauty and visiting tourist places, and the arrival of tourists here remains throughout the year. Therefore, it is very important to assess the environmental impact in it.

Table 1: Bharatpur Division Tourism Details 2001-2011

S.No.	Year	Keoladeo Tourism Arrival				Ranthambore Tourism Arrival			
		Indigenous		Foreign		Indigenous		Foreign	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1.	2001	101181	14.70	9553	4.50	50598	3.30	10064	3.48
2.	2002	61361	8.92	5181	2.44	48632	3.18	6185	2.13
3.	2003	70336	10.22	8949	4.21	41688	2.73	6965	2.40
4.	2004	73691	10.70	33525	15.80	93960	6.15	17413	6.02
5.	2005	87427	12.70	24052	11.34	123685	8.08	29098	10.05
6.	2006	70140	10.19	20145	9.49	250390	16.38	26895	9.30
7.	2007	63253	9.19	17355	8.17	261225	17.09	40958	14.15
8.	2008	42902	6.23	18816	8.87	321500	21.02	47380	16.37
9.	2009	41689	6.05	23052	10.86	260397	15.08	39810	13.76
10.	2010	46962	6.82	30360	14.30	59700	3.90	41400	14.30
11.	2011	29417	4.28	21297	10.02	47300	3.09	23255	8.04
	Total	688359	100	212285	100	1529175	100	289423	100

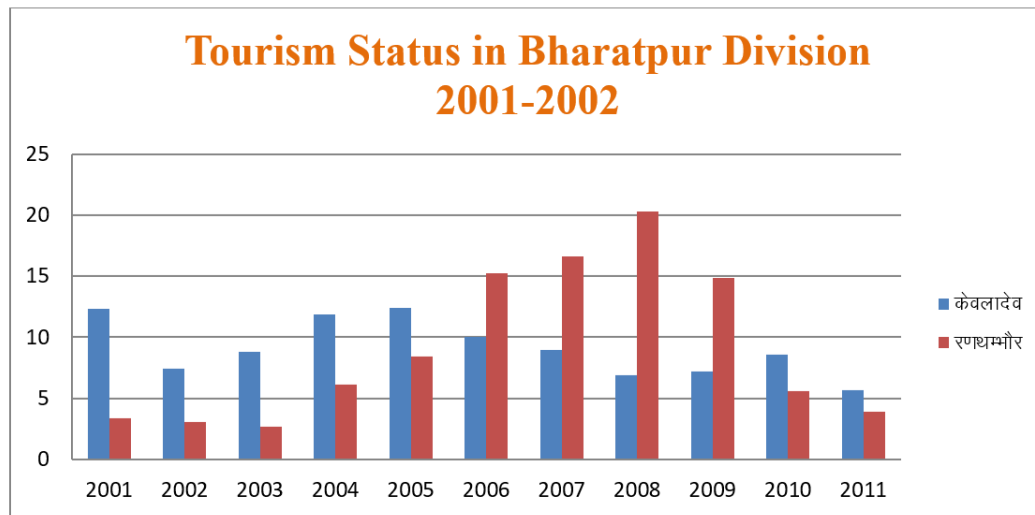
Source: Progress Report R.T. D. C. Jaipur (Raj)

Indigenous Tourist Arrival

From 2001 to 2011, the highest number of tourists at Keoladeo tourist place in the year 2001 was 1,01,181, the percentage of which was 14.70. Similarly, in the year 2009, the lowest number of tourists has been 41689, whose percentage is 6.05.

Table 2

S.No.	Year	Keoladeo		Ranthambore		Total Tourism	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2001	110734	12.30	60662	3.34	171396	6.30
2.	2002	66542	7.39	54817	3.02	121359	4.46
3.	2003	79285	8.80	48653	2.68	127938	4.70
4.	2004	107216	11.90	111373	6.12	218589	8.04
5.	2005	111479	12.38	152783	8.40	264262	9.72
6.	2006	90285	10.02	277285	15.24	367570	13.52
7.	2007	80608	8.95	302283	16.62	382891	14.08
8.	2008	61718	6.85	368880	20.28	430598	15.85
9.	2009	64741	7.19	270207	14.86	334948	12.31
10.	2010	77322	8.59	101100	5.56	178422	6.56
11.	2011	50714	5.63	70555	3.88	121269	4.46
	Total	900644	100	1818598	100	2719242	100



- **Foreign Tourist Arrival**

The maximum number of foreign tourist arrivals at Keoladeo tourist place in the year 2004 was 33,525, the percentage of which was 15.80. Whereas in the last ten years, the lowest number of foreign tourists has been 5181 in the year 2002. Whose percentage was 2.44. This is evident by table numbers 1 and 2.

- **Ranthambore Tourist Places**

It occupies a prominent place in the sanctuaries and tourist places of India and it plays a major role in the religious places of Rajasthan. Here also, the arrival of domestic and foreign tourists keeps on going according to the year cycle. The study of which is as follows-

Agitation of indigenous tourists - The number of tourists under the arrival of indigenous tourists at Ranthambore tourist place in the year 2008 was 3,21,500, the percentage of which has been 21.02. Similarly, the arrival of the lowest domestic tourists in the year 2003 has been 41,688. Whose percentage has been 2.73. This is evident from Table 2 and Diagram-1.

- **Foreign Tourist Arrival**

The maximum number of foreign tourists coming to Ranthambore tourist place in the year 2008 was 47,380, the percentage of which was 16.37. This is evident by table no-2.

- **Total Tourism**

Total tourism includes indigenous and foreign tourists. In the study area Bharatpur Sambha, the maximum number of tourist arrivals in the year 2008 has been 4 A30 A 598 with a percentage of 15.85. Similarly, the lowest number of total tourists has been 1 A 21 A 269 in 2011, whose percentage is 4.46. This is evident by Table 2.

- **Total Tourist Arrivals in Keoladeo**

The total tourist arrivals in Keoladeo from the year 2001 to 2011 have been 90,00,644 of which the maximum tourist arrivals in the year 2005 was 1,11,497. Whose percentage is 12.38. While the lowest tourist arrival in the year 2011 was 50.74 per cent of which is 5.693. This is evident from Table 2 and Diagram-1.

Impact of Tourism on Environment

It is clear from the study of tourist arrivals that the flow of tourists in the study area remains throughout the year and the total arrival of total tourists has been 27,19,242 in the last decade. And the number of tourists in any year has not been less than 1.21 lakh. It follows a small urban area that directly impacts the environment, which is studied as follows: -

- **Forest Destruction:** Natural vegetation or forest affects the arrival of tourists. But the arrival of more tourists has led to the destruction of local natural forests in which housing, houses, shops, hotels etc. have caused forest destruction, so its impact has also been seen in the study area.

- **Water Pollution:** Water pollution is also caused by bathing, washing clothes and food items in the water sources flowing to the respective tourist places, which affects the water creatures and that water source starts to get contaminated.
- **Impact on Birds and Wildlife:** In the study area, this effect is also closely assessed when tourists visit the site of wildlife and birds' habitat / habitat to make photo graphs and entertainment more effective. They molest, increasing their distance from a fixed location and affecting that environmental habitat.
- **Air Pollution:** Air pollution also occurs due to the arrival of tourists, in which the means of transport plays a major role. In addition, air pollution is also caused by food, smoking etc. In the same context, air pollution also occurs due to fire in the forest many times. Hence, this effect also predominantly occurs.
- **Soil Conservation:** Tourist arrival and walking also affect the environment as tourists have to walk to reach the original tourist destination. This leads to soil erosion when the road is rough and narrow, which alters the original shape of the road and in case of some rain, it becomes erosive with mud.

Thus it is clear from the study that this is the major effect. Other effects include noise pollution, noise pollution, garbage, dirt etc. also have an impact on the environment.

Thus, it is clear from the study of the impact of tourism on the environment in Bharatpur division that the impact on the environment is certain, the quantity of which can be less and more. But the arrival of tourism to any region is necessary for the economic social development of the region. For which there is a great need for tourism management and there should be an environmentally friendly system of travel to tourist places. Walkways should be renovated or set boundaries. There should be adequate arrangements for administrative, police, security staff, fire service etc. with public facilities. But due to the abundance of tourism business and in the event of congestion, it is also necessary to make adjustments in the environment and developed tourism balanced by information board and modern technology. In order to reduce the impact of the study sites on the environment.

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