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Geo-tourism Attraction of Bundi District (A Case Study of Talwas-Kashmir of Bundi)

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ABSTRACT

Man is a social being and tourism is a worldly activity, through which the sociality of man develops. The theoretical background of tourism is therefore as ancient as human civilization. Tourism is not just tourism; there is a desire to know something in its core that inspires and operates human beings for tourism. At present, historical tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism, religious tourism, eco-tourism, adventure tourism, conference tourism, sports tourism, geo-tourism has become prominent among the various forms of tourism.

***Keywords**: Geo-Tourism, Human Civilization, Medical Tourism, Religious Tourism, Eco-Tourism.*

Introduction

In the present time, the beauty of nature and geological wonders and geographical artistry have also made their distinct identity in the world tourism map as geo-tourism. Geo-tourism is a new type of tourism through which the geographical features of any place are revealed, and it helps in maintaining them and explaining them. Also, ecotourism contributes to the adjustment of the place with the environment, cultural aspects, natural artistic beauty of the place and geographical heritage, as well as the welfare of the local residents.

Geotourism is a type of tourism that focuses primarily on the geological and geographical features of the Earth and creates harmony between the cultural environment and the environment of that place. In this way, geo-tourism is directly connected with geology and geography and geomorphology, i.e.

Geo-tourism has two aspects:

- Geological - In this form it explains the variable forces of the earth and the terrestrial structure.
- Geographical - In this form it explains the various geographical shapes formed by the variable forces of the earth that attract tourists.

Thus, geo-tourism is a form of tourism that focuses on geology and geomorphology, explaining the dynamic history of the Earth and the various stages of the formation and creation of different terrestrial landforms and specialized geomorphologies. In this way, ecotourism is also related to other forms of tourism such as educational tourism, adventure tourism, and eco-tourism. Eco-tourism is a growing form of tourism that gives a new identity to the nature and creativity of a region. In which the geographical feature of there is revealed. What exactly is that place from this geographical feature?? General tourism is based on the theme of the year. But tourism is based on the concept of 'tourism' which includes the overall nature of tourism. which gives a new identity to tourism. Along with this, the

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increasing growth of it shows an increase in economic development as the number of tourists increases, which gives income to the local residents.

Objectives

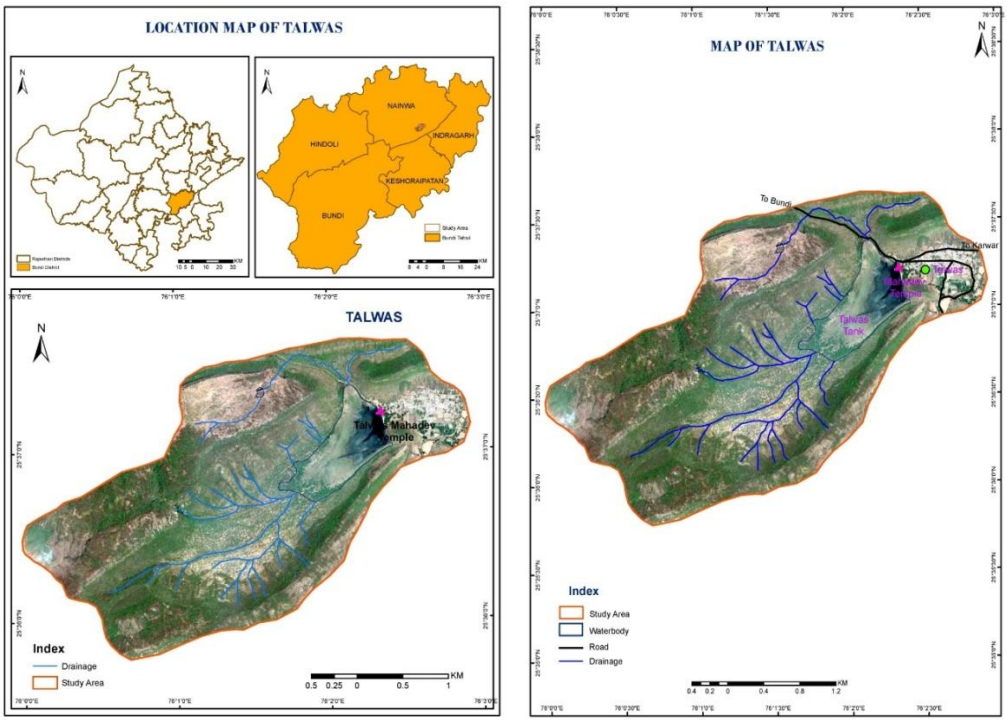
The main objective of the presented research paper is to clarify the geographical and geological characteristics of Bundi district and to provide information and process of various landforms as different attractions of geo-tourism so that Bundi district, which is currently famous as a historical tourism area, can also be included in the major sites on the world tourism map in the field of geo-tourism i.e. the main objective of this research paper is to know the possibilities of development of geo-tourism in Bundi district.

The following objectives have also been auxiliary to this main objective:

- To strengthen the concept of geo-tourism in the context of Bundi district.
- To indicate the important places for geo-tourism in Bundi district.
- To identify the problems being faced in Bundi district in the field of tourism.
- To know the possibilities of tourism development in Bundi district.
- To identify the diverse geographical features and sites available in Bundi district as centers of geographical attraction.

Research Methodology

The present study is exploratory and descriptive in nature. Exploratory research is based on the field visit as a primary source and based on diverse natural and geographical scenery. Various photographs have been taken for the vivid display of important geographical and geo-tourism landforms. also based on information received from local residents, stakeholders and subject experts. Secondary sources for descriptive research used include published material on geo-tourism and geographical diversity and various works done in the field of tourism, Tourism Information Centre Bundi, Annual Progress Report published by Ministry of Tourism, Rajasthan and information available on various websites. Although this study is both exploratory and descriptive, it is primarily exploratory in nature, describing various landforms and landscapes related to landscape tourism through photographs.



Study Area

Talwas is located in Nainwan tehsil as a panchayat headquarters between $25^{0}6'$ north latitude and $76^{0}3'$ east longitude in the east direction in Bundi. This area is 53 km from Bundi district headquarters. It is located on Indragadh road 5 km from Jaitpur Tiraha on State Highway 34. This area is known by the nickname 'Kashmir of Bundi. It is situated in the picturesque valley between the parallel ranges of the Vindhyas. This area was famous as the security check post of pre-independence Bundi state. Here also is built the fort of Ajitgarh with a large rampart on the hill. The route from JaitpurTiraha to Talwas passes through green valleys, streams between parallel ranges. The scenic beauty of the place gives a glimpse of nature's beauty to the visitors. Here tourists and visitors get a chance to spend time in the lap of nature. The entire region is full of unique natural beauty and geographical knowledge, which increases their curiosity and curiosity. Due to which it is an important center from the point of view of tourism. tourist resources.

Geo-tourism Resources

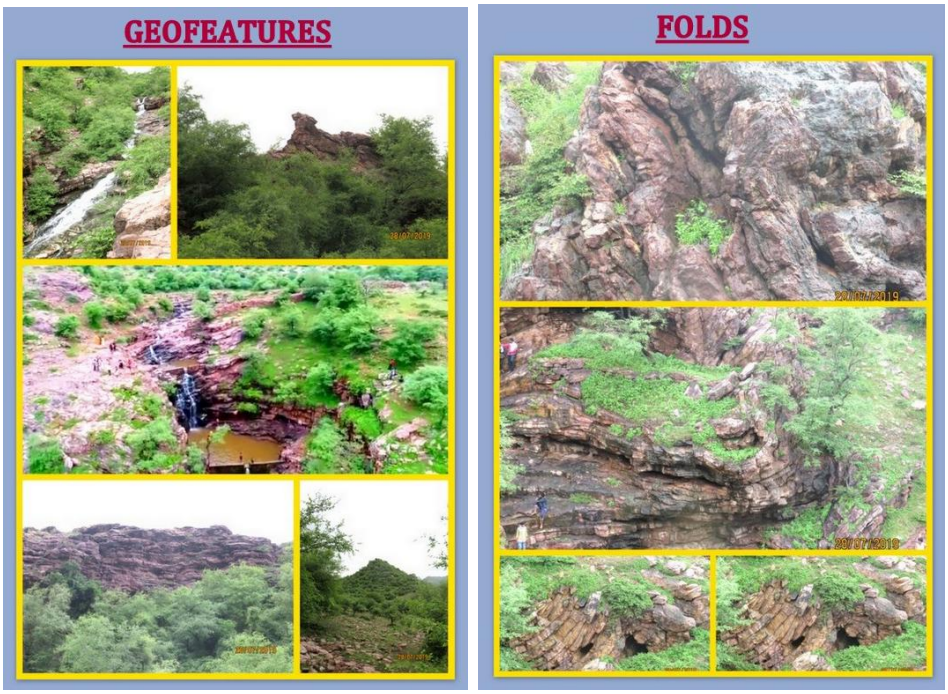
The 'Kashmir of Bundi' Talwas region is situated in the valley between the parallel ranges of the Vindhyan Range. The second highest peak of Bundi, Ajitgarh (1662 ft), is located in this part. This region with green valleys, waterfalls, ponds, streams, and historical heritage is unique in terms of geographical beauty. The flow of water on the layered rocks here and the different landforms formed by it give a different thrill. Also provide subject matter of study of geography. The area is also rich in biodiversity due to the dense vegetation cover and has the potential to attract tourists. The main attraction here is the "Pani Parna" waterfall which falls from a height of about 100 feet. In the rainy season, the speed of this waterfall gives a different thrill. The depression formed by the vortex action below it and the subsequent sedimentary action on the levelled rocks by the flowing water present the subject matter of the topography of the land formed. The steep water falls on the Dhundleshwar Mahadev area near it and the examples of different types of folds and curves on the rocks due to compressive events during the Vindhyan sequence are explained. In addition to this, the various landforms formed by the rapid flow of water on the layered limestone rocks here present the subject matter of geography as geographical knowledge. This entire region has unique geographical and natural beauty. An attempt to highlight the geographical and natural features of this region has been made by SWOT analysis. The results obtained from this are as follows:

Strengths

- This entire region has unique geographical, natural beauty as well as rich biological heritage.
- The route to this area gives the impression of the "valleys of Kashmir".



Geo-tourism Attractions of Talwas



- Here is a waterfall "Pani Parna" falling from a height of 100 feet, which attracts tourists.
- The various landforms created when water, falling at speed, erodes rocks as it moves forward, present direct examples of the subject matter of geography.
- The various folds in the sedimentary rocks here present examples of compressive geological process that took place during the Vindhyan sequence.
- Here, the curve and its various types can be seen and understood by direct examples.
- Here examples of stepped waterfalls are found at Dhundleshwar site. Where water moves forward by making small depressions on the steps.
- Here a small hill presents an ideal example of a conical hill.
- Here is the second highest peak of Bundi, Ajitgarh (1662 feet) from where the view of sunset is seen.
- Here is the historic Ajitgarh fort built on the hill which was famous as the security post and watch tower of Bundi state during the princely period.
- The tanks, which remain full of water throughout the year, are an architectural marvel, locally known as **"Kadulya"**. These huge tanks are 160 feet long, 170 feet wide and 70 feet deep.
- The area is already a Centre of attraction for local tourists.
- The area nestled in the lap of nature clearly explains the geographical diversity of Rajasthan.

Weakness

- There is a lack of public transport facilities in this area due to which tourists depend on private vehicles. which leads to unnecessary expenditure and increases in pollution.
- Here, there is currently a lack of standard rest houses and public facilities for tourists, which causes inconvenience to tourists.
- The number of domestic tourists increases here during the rainy season. Due to which the problem of waste disposal and noise pollution is arising from their mass food events and recreational activities. Also, the single use plastic used by them is polluting the environment.

- The uncontrolled behavior of domestic tourists is damaging the geographical beauty of the place and also affecting the biological heritage.
- Untrained tourist guides are unable to address the geographical curiosities and processes of tourists, which is hindering the development of geo-tourism.

Opportunities

- This area can be developed as a landmass on the basis of important geographical features and unique natural beauty, and new direction can be given to geo-tourismhere.
- Here, along with ecotourism, there are possibilities of adventure, historical and religious tourism.
- The Ratan Sagar Lake located here can be made a bird zone by preserving it as a safe haven for migratory birds.
- The area also holds potential for ecotourism due to its natural habitat of tigers and rich biological heritage.
- The number of tourists in the area can increase if facilities are developed in compliance with environmental standards.
- An eco route should be created with the help of forest department, tourism department and ecology and geography experts to utilize the tourism potential of the area.
- If local residents are trained as geo-tourismguides, it can not only develop geo-tourism in this area but also be an important effort for socio-economic development here.

Threats

- Unplanned and uncontrolled tourism development programs may destroy the geographical, natural and biological beauty of the area.
- Lack of an ideal code of conduct by tourists can lead to environmental crisis as well as social crimes.
- The increasing amount of waste dumping is making waste disposal a problem here, which is causing environmental problems.
- The increasing number of tourists may increase the illegal hunting of the biological wealth in this region. which may lead to ecological crisis.
- Geographic evidence of processes may be destroyed by local residents in ignorance, in order to benefit from tourism expansion.

Conclusion

Talwas "Kashmir of Bundi" of suitable haves' analysis is known to have unique geographical, natural beauty. also rich in biological heritage. Hence, there are abundant possibilities for the development of ecotourism here. If the development work and ideal behavior by tourists are given a concrete form here according to the environmental standards, then this area can get an important place on the world tourism map. This can play an important role in the sustainable development of not only local stakeholders but also the district.

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