

New Planning and Possibilities of Tourism in Hadoti Tourist Circuit

Dr. Neelima Jain

Assistant Professor, Geography (Guest faculty)
Govt. College, Hindoli, Bundi (Rajasthan)



Abstract

Each Tourist Circuit has its own physical and socio-cultural identity. This study is an effort to determine the new planning and possibilities in Hadoti Tourist Circuit. For this deep study has been done to go to different offices, libraries and other institutes. A collection of relates data and facts of geographical study had been taken by Research Literature, Gazetteer, Reports, Historical and Religious Literature of this region. It has so many tourist places belong to Hindu, Jain and Buddha culture. So, it has great effort to establish a new approach in tourism sector. This sector has great opportunity to earn Indian and Foreign currency.

Keywords: Hadoti Region, Tourism Planning and Possibilities, Trends of Tourists

Introduction

The main focus of this Tourist Circuit is the new planning and possibilities for tourist arrival; so that, so many tourists will come here and see all the monuments. This Circuit has less tourists in comparison to other Tourist Circuits of Rajasthan. To increase the arrival of tourists in this region, there are so many possibilities and we should implement all the planning.

Study Area

Hadoti Tourist Circuit has a great potential for tourists. There are many possibilities to increase tourist. It lies where, there are many cultural and historical heritage. So, we should do some extra efforts to develop this region.

It lies between 23°45' to 25°53' N latitudes and 75°09' to 77°26' E longitudes, with a total area of 24156.6 sq.kms. and is 300 m. above M.S.L. and includes the districts of Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar and Kota. The geographical environment is basic determinant of its socio-economic, cultural and political activities. This region has the remarkable

features of its surface, physiography, soil compositions and history make it's a typical unit.

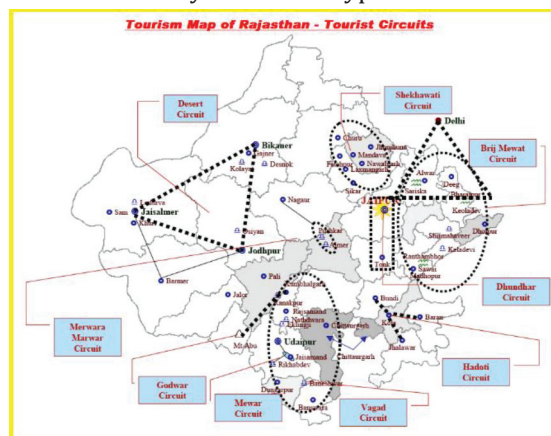


Fig. 1: Tourist Circuit of Rajasthan

New Planning and Possibilities in Hadoti Region

1. Governmental and administrative planning
2. Private planning
3. Other possibilities

1. Governmental and administrative planning

Hadoti Tourism Development Society (HTDS) was formed on September 27, 2005 for promoting Tourism in Hadoti with the help & support of The Department of Tourism, Govt. of Rajasthan at Kota. The Hadoti Tourism Development Society (HTDS) consists of members from all walks of tourism related establishments - i.e.: Travel Agents, Hotels & Restaurants, Ticketing Agents, Guides, Transporters, Ecologists and Environmentalists etc.

Aims of the society are:

- To Help further promote Tourism in Hadoti.
- To advise & help people of Hadoti to develop Tourism and to maintain our environment, culture & heritage.
- To bring all relevant information from Hadoti to the notice of the Travel Agents willing to help us promote Tourism in Hadoti. We look forward to the Travel Agents developing fresh Tour Circuit's for promotion of Hadoti in near future.
- Our HTDS Members wish to help promote our annual Fairs & Festivals in form of Kota Dushera and the Jhalawar Kartik Purnima Fare (dates of respective festivals can be found in the [Tourism Calendar](#)). These festivals we hope will be marketed by the Travel Agents with the information provided by HTDS.

Kota emerging as a popular destination:

- With completion of good fast road systems to Hadoti we now have good connectivity which we hope will help provide further impetus for promotion of Tourism in Hadoti.
- NH 76 (East West Corridor) from Sirohi to Kanpur via Udaipur, Chittor, Kota, Shivpuri & Jhansi.
- The new State Maga Highway from Kota to Lalsot & Dausa, via Sawai Madhopur.

Following fast lane routes are soon to be completed. They too will help in promotion of Hadoti.

- Ajmer to Kota - via Kekri, Deoli and Bundi – to be completed in 2010.

- Jaipur to Kota via Deoli and Bundi – to be completed by 2013.
- Dosa to Tonk via Lalsot – to be completed in 2010.

For tourism promotion and publicity and aggressive marketing, following efforts are being made at the department level :

1. Printing of Tourism Publicity Literature
2. Advertising
3. International Conferences
4. Film, Photos, VHS, CD's etc.
5. Exhibitions
6. Seminar & Conferences
7. Hospitality
8. Library
9. Souvenirs.

Apart from the above, department has been making efforts for wide slote promotion – publicity & aggressive marketing of the states tourist places and products. Department participates in the various international and national exhibitions, seminars and conferences. In the previous year, department has conducted Rajasthan Road Shows in the southern region of country in Coimbatore, Chennai and Kolkata, which have been most successful. The shows at Coimbatore and Chennai were duly co-ordinated by the local Rajasthan Sangh, in which thousands of people participated and greatly appreciated the programme. Department has represented Rajasthan in overseas this year at WTM, London, TAAI, Malaysia and PATA, Singapore and for tourism promotion has participated in different International / national level conferences, seminars, exhibitions etc. Apart from that Road Shows were also organized in U.S.A. For increasing tourist arrivals, wide promotion & aggressive marketing of tourism in the state, Department has made efforts through Print Media. Department has released several advertisement in the prominent magazines and newspaper for tourism promotion and publicity.

Department participated in various exhibitions, trade fairs, conferences, seminars etc. and was awarded for best exhibition and best tourist literature may times.

Private planning

Joint Venture with Private Investors

(1) This Region has valuable properties in many cities, which are not being put to any proper use and are not needed for Governmental use. Such properties will be offered to private investors and joint venture companies will be formed with the collaboration of RTDC.

(2) Apart from properties being located within this Region, there are large numbers of properties owned by this Circuit located in other Circuits. Such properties will also be converted into accommodation for tourists on the basis of joint collaboration between RTDC and private groups.

(3) This Region will formulate standard terms and conditions on which such properties within the Region and outside the other Circuits will be offered for joint venture.

(4) The private sector would be invited to participate in developing Circuit owned infrastructure.

The development of tourism in this region in the future would be largely dependent upon partnership of government agencies (in core infrastructure) and private sector (in tourism assets and projects).

There is a need for the private sector to play a more contributory role in tourism development in this region. From owning and managing tourism-related direct infrastructure in this region, the private sector would now have to play active role in defining the overall direction of tourism in the state by:

- (i) Ownership of tourist attractions and creation of tourism products
- (ii) Promoting 'Brand Rajasthan'
- (iii) Consultative and participatory role in Policy making
- (iv) Seeking community support for tourism

State Government Initiatives for Development of Tourism Industry: Recognising the role of the private sector in the development of the tourism industry, the State Government has announced several initiatives and incentives to encourage and facilitate private sector participation. Some of these are outlined below:

Acquisition of land for tourism development:

A Land Bank has been set up by Department of Tourism (DoT) through its nodal agency, RTDC, to make available land belonging to various government departments (PWD, Forest and Revenue), local municipalities, corporations, UITs to the private investor for setting up tourism units.

Identification of Nazool Properties for establishment of tourism units: These are properties which are not protected by State Department of Archaeology and Museums (A&M) or Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and which are owned by the State Government. Such properties would be transferred to DoT for developing into heritage hotels / museums / tourist complexes / tourist resorts in collaboration with private entrepreneurs under Disposal of Land and Properties by DoT/RTDC Rules, 1997.

Simplification of rules and regulations for allotment and conversion of land for tourism infrastructure: DoT, in consultation with the revenue and local self-government departments is in the process of amending the relevant rules for conversion and allotment of land for setting up of tourism units in rural and urban areas.

Identification of Special tourist areas for preservation of special characters of these areas: DoT is initiating special efforts to preserve the unique identity of tourist destinations that have assumed heritage importance. Accordingly, local authorities have been asked to pass special laws to ensure preservation of special character of these tourist towns.

Preservation of Historical and Cultural Heritage: DoT is encouraging private initiative in preservation of monuments (forts, palaces, etc.) by offering these monuments for adoption. Efforts are being made to co-ordinate preservation, conservation and upkeep of the old buildings with all departments including ASI, A & M, Devasthan, Waqf Board, UIT's, municipalities, corporations, etc.

3. Other possibilities

Hadoti – Now a paradise for migratory birds.

Kota (Rajasthan): Migratory birds from

neighbouring ring China as well as Europe have begun flocking to ecologically rich districts in Rajasthan these years, although a little later than usual.

With their wetlands, thick forests and water bodies, the four districts of hadoti – Kota, Bundi, Baran and Jhalawar have now come to be recognized as a paradise for migratory birds among foreign as well as domestic tourists.

“Hadoti is the second home for the migratory birds from China, Ladakh and other European countries. The arrival of these birds is a bit late this year, but now with the dip in temperatures, the number of arriving birds is increasing,” says District Forest Officer, Bundi, Rajendra Singh Nathawat.

Every winter, hundreds of migratory birds from various species throng to the spontaneous water bodies of Hadoti region and stay here from October to late March. It is also the season for tourist industry in the region where thousands of foreign and domestic tourists rush during winter.

According to the bird watching experts there are mainly two seasons for the activities of migratory birds in the region – the monsoon season and the winter season from October to March and when they return to their native destinations.

Prominent wildlife activist and birdwatcher from Kota R S Tomer points out the bird species like the Bar Headed Goose and the Ruddy Shelduck Gray Lag Goose have arrived here from Europe and Central Asia.

“I have myself recently seen colonies of these migratory birds at Udaipuriya and Ummedgang water bodies of Kota district,” he says. The state government has sanctioned about Rs. 7 Lakhs for maintenance and safety of these two places, adds Tomer.

Having the natural beauty and historical and religious background Hadoti region has the potential of becoming an important ecotourism center of India, from this Table.

Table 1: Number of Tourists in Hadoti Region

Year	Kota		Bundi		Baran+Jhalawar	
	Local	Foreigner	Local	Foreigner	Local	Foreigner
2017	202298	1860	65021	16442	103102	166
2018	117596	1889	70442	16534	97916	68
2019	128119	2867	70946	14610	89939	65
2020	102955	721	19022	4186	32592	13

Source: Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation

It can be analyzed that during this period the number of tourists in this region has been increased, but in 2020 it decreased because of COVID-19. The tremendous growth of Indian economy has resulted in more disposable income in the hands of middle class, thereby promoting increasingly large number of people to spend money on vacations to these places. Kota being on the main railway route of Delhi-Mumbai and having a variety of spots can well be developed for ecotourism. There is a need of judicious planning, so that its potential can be properly explored, minimizing any negative effect of such tourism on the environment of Hadoti. Few of the recommendations are as follows-

1. Infrastructure, accommodations, roads, airport and essential amenities are to be developed.
2. Effort should be made to bring coordination between the agencies like Forest Department, Local administration, Police, Transportation and Tourism as tourism is a multi-sectoral activity.
3. Care should be taken to avoid unrestricted entry of the tourists beyond the carrying capacity of these ecotourism spots as these places are ecologically very delicate.
4. Information about the purchase point of eco-friendly goods should be given.
5. There is a need of trained, well-informed and multilingual guides for encouraging

ecotourism in the region; courses should be organized for those who are interested in taking up this career.

6. Measures should be taken to create awareness among people for taking up ecotourism. These measures can be in the way of documentary film, advertisements through newspapers and mass media or distribution of related literatures.
7. Efforts can be made to popularize ecotourism among youth by insertion of chapters related to ecotourism and environment in their textbooks.
8. Detailed route maps of ecotourism area should be made so as to provide information like- road, distances, vegetations, wildlife, physical feature and terrain.
9. Information about cultural environment of the ecotourism spot should be provided to the tourist, which should include linguistic signs, food habits, dress etc.
10. Establishment of permanent exhibition of handicraft items and Kota Doria products is recommended.

We in Hadoti welcome you to the fascination world of Adventure sports, Nature and Wildlife. The expedition has been designed with our adventurous spirit in mind and they are bound to titillate our senses and satiate our hunger for uncommon. Chambal River flows through a great boundary fault between Gandhi Sagar dam and Kota Barrage. The 100-meter-high cliffs and the evergreen valley with its rich flora and fauna provide us the experience of lifetime and unsurpassed thrill. We arrange boat safari in the sanctuary, where we get to see the fascinating world of rare animals.

Chambal River has kept its secrets hidden from the marauding eyes for so long and now it is revealing its pristine beauty to the connoisseurs like us. We arrange boat safari in the sanctuary, where we will get to see the rare animals and birds like Gharial, Marsh crocodile, Turtles, Flying fox, Blue bull, Black buck, Chinkara, Great horned owl, Dusky horned owl, Brown fish owl, Cormorants, Storks, Osprey, Buzzards, Serpent eagles, Alexandrine

parakeet, Blossom headed parakeet, Vultures and if luck favours us then Hyena, Sloth bear, Porcupine, Civet cat and Panther.

Our trekking routes cover some of the best areas of the sanctuaries, where the chances of sighting animals and birds are limitless. These walking trails have been designed to cover 10-12 Km. on each day in Mukandra National Park, Jawahar Sagar Sanctuary, Shergarh Sanctuary, Sorsan Bustard Area, Bardha Dam and National Chambal Gharial Sanctuary. We have very good chances of seeing blue bull, Chinkara, Blackbuck, wild boar, wolf, Sloth bear, Sambhar during these walks and others, Gharial and Crocodiles during the walk on the banks of Chambal River.

In India, there is no other place as Hadoti region where there are so many ancient monuments related to Buddhist, Jainism and Hinduism. In spite of the fact that Mahatma Buddha did not come here, presence of Buddhist monuments are of great significance. His followers spread his sermons in this region after his death. Its proof is in Shergarh's Buddha Vihar rock edict that is in Kolvi group caves.

In 1984, the Governor of Rajasthan Shree O.P. Mehra visited these caves and praised them a lot. At that time, only these caves were cleaned and unmetalled road to it was made. Although these caves are under protection of our central archaeological department, but only cleaning of few caves is the only work which has been done here. These caves have been misused by thieves and decoits, the sketch of trishul is worshiped in these caves, which has blackened these caves.

Today these caves should be protected from wind, water, sunlight and vegetation. The activities of human beings which are deteriorated these caves and it should be stopped. These caves are of our pride and heritage. Kolvi cave group has very great importance for Buddhist and it is a prominent pilgrimage point of Buddha religion.

The Baudh civilization had considerable influence over the Kota region. 145 km away in the south from Kota, Shergarh on the bank of river Parvan was an important centre of Buddhism. On the basis of the evidence available and the opinion of

archaeological experts, it has been firmly established that this area was a thriving centre of importance for Buddhists. From the strategic and military point of view, it wielded lots of importance. There was also a military cantonment here. From the culture and religious points of view it was a model of communal harmony, where in addition to Buddhism, the Hindu, Shaiva and Jain religions also flourished side by side. But the merciless alien aggressors pursued fundamentalist policies here and damaged its ancient heritage of the Baudh remple and Baudh Vihar.

However, no remains can be found today proclaiming the existence of any Baudh monastery and Baudh Vihar. Only this Shergarh Shilalekh is there to prove conclusively that the Baudhas were held in very high esteem during the period ranging from the 6th to the 8th century, and both the rulers and the general public had adopted Buddhism.

Conclusion

Having the natural beauty, historical and different religious background, Hadoti Tourist Circuit has the great potential of becoming an important tourist circuit of Rajasthan. It can be happened when we will do some more efforts to encourage the arrival of tourists. Kota being on the main railway route of Delhi-Mumbai and an airport must be established here to encourage the tourists.

Information should be dispatched for the whole area of this region to promotion the tourists. There is a need to trained, well-informed and multilingual guides for encouraging the tourists. Detailed route map of every places of Hadoti should be made so as to provide information about this area and places to visit.

The Toursim industry in Hadoti is a very promising industry and has potential to become one of the leading employers of inhabitant. Professional management and additional infrastructure is needed so that the people of hadoti can enjoy his heritage to fullest extent.

There is no doubt that tourism industry has a noticeable place in india but also especially in Hadoti in Rajasthan economy. Policies and planning to increase the availability of basis tourism facilities are needed in this area to sustain tourism industry. Otherwise it is going to affect adversely social, economic and natural environment of these areas and at the same time reduction in the number of tourist arrivals.

References

1. Sharma, K.K. (1995). *Tourism Policy Planning Strategy*, Ashirvad Publication, Jaipur
2. Singh, Randeep (2003). *Tourism Marketing*, Krishna Publication, New Delhi
3. Seth, P.N. (1993). *An Introduction to Travel and Tourism*, Ashirvad Publication, Jaipur
4. Bhalla, L.R. (1985). *Geography of Rajsthan*, Kuldeep Publication, Ajmer.
5. Sharma, Dr. C.L.(1945). *Heritage of Buddhism*, pp. 104, Virat Nagar, Jaipur.
6. Sharma, Dr. C.L. (1945). *Heritage of Buddhism*, pp. 106, Virat Nagar, Jaipur.
7. Saxena, H.M. (2019). *Geography of Rajasthan*, Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy, Jaipur.
8. Bhatia, A.K. (1997). *Tourism Management and Marketing*, Aph Publishing Corporations.
9. Koli, Dr. Harinarayan (1996). *Paryavaran aur Manav Sansadhan*, Pointer Publishers, Jaipur.