

# People participation and eco tourism in Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary

**Dr.A.S. Panwar**  
(Research Supervisor)  
Retired Principal College Education (Geography )

**Shalu Sharma**  
(Research Scholar)  
M.D.S University

## ABSTRACT

“Eco tourism” is responsible travel to natural areas which conserves the environment and improves the welfare of local people”

Eco tourism is generally described, as tourism associated with the Sanctuary areas and Eco-tourism is a word, which has been coined for nature and wildlife tourism. Eco-tourism aims at providing Eco tourist with nature tourism opportunities and also aims at generating economic returns to strengthen the Sanctuary areas and augment economic benefit to local people.

Todgarh-Raoli wildlife Sanctuary is one of the important sanctuaries of Rajasthan from Eco-tourism point of view. It has many religious as well as historic places besides rich faunal and floral diversity, which provides ample opportunity to visitors to enjoy the nature. The rich cultural and historical heritage of the area attracts people from other states of India.

The tourist traffic in the Sanctuary area is presently restricted to religious places present within its limits, but looking to the beauty splendor forest wealth and historical buildings, there is still lot of scope for tourism related to nature and forests. Todgarh-Raoli wildlife Sanctuary has tremendous potential for Eco-tourism.

**KEY WORDS :-**Biodiversity conservation,wildlife,Todgarh Raoli Rajsthan

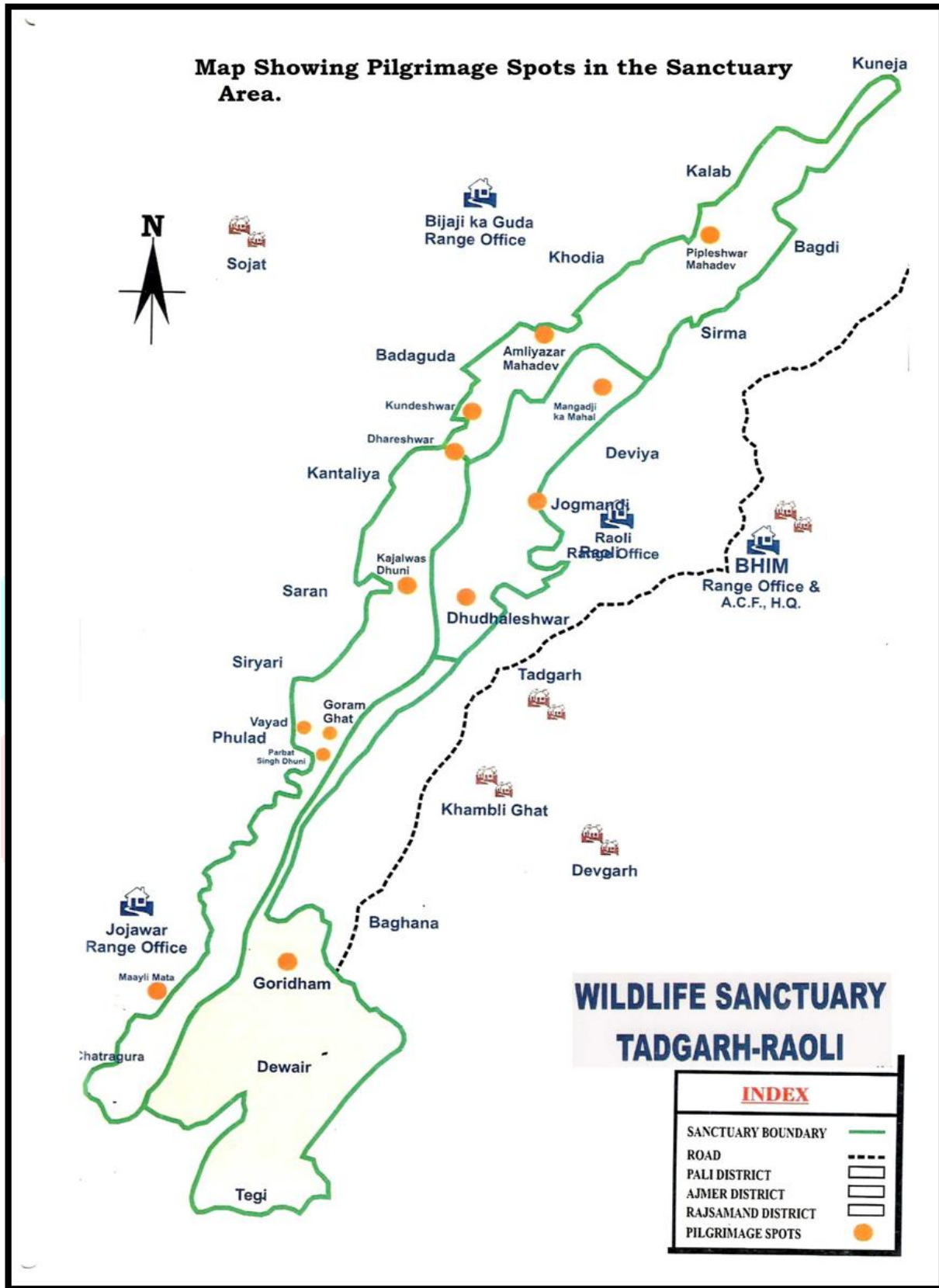
## INTRODUCTION:-

The Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Pali, Rajsamand and Ajmer district of south east Rajasthan, India. This Sanctuary is situated in the middle of Aravali hills and covers about 495.27 square km. area between 73<sup>0</sup>40'-74<sup>0</sup>10' East longitudes and 25<sup>0</sup>20'-26<sup>0</sup>0' North latitude. It was declared a sanctuary in the year 1983 under the wildlife protection act 1972. It is one of the large Sanctuary of Rajasthan and is named after Lieutenant Colonel James Tod who stayed in this region for some time. Geographically the area is covered with rivers valleys, dense forest and sandy Plains of arable land. The Sanctuary represents the northern tropical dry deciduous forest type and difference in altitude after a great variety of flora and fauna which describes ecosystem namely lakes, forest and grasslands. In its part is found mountain range reaching an altitude of more than 1067 m. while the part of this sanctuary is adjoining "marwar plains". The distinguishing character of the climate of the sanctuary is its dryness, uncertainty of rainfall and great variety in temperature during different seasons of the year, even the climate is healthy.

The enormous biotic pressure and human interventions have resulted in the degradation of the productivity potential of the resource. As a result the resources needs to be managed for enhancing its carrying capacity and reaching a climax ecosystem and making the habitat more and more suitable for the flagship species of the area the panther, sloth bear and their faunal associates

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVE OF STUDY:-

- The sustainable use of biodiversity will provide self employment, income-earning opportunities and eco-tourism can reduce rural poverty, improve livelihoods and contribute significantly to the local and regional development.



## **DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:-**

The entire frame of the study is categorically built on rigorous field investigation and observation. As such the data collected are mostly primary in nature. However, along with it some secondary sources of data like books and journals, etc have also been consulted to prepare the report. Both inductive and deductive approaches are adopted in the study.

During the period I have visited the sanctuary many times for collected the data to related brief introduction and historical background undertaken to highlight the actual position of the sanctuary.

## **ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS :-**

- RFBP- phase II is launched in the raoli and bhim range of the sanctuary in the year 2012-2013. Foundation of ecological security (FES) a leading NGO in the area has been involved for micro planning, constituting and strengthening the EDCs and to improve livelihood with the help of SHGs, Eco-tourism and other activities. Meetings between the field staff and the NGO is arranged every year to maintain the harmony. The district administration is also involved in such meet
- Todgarh-Raoli Sanctuary has got good scope of tourism as it has good diversity of flora and fauna with good number of historical and religious places situated inside the Sanctuary. For wildlife lovers Panther Wolf, Sloth Bear, Jungle Fowl, Wild Boar, Sambar, Chinkara and many other wild animals and more than 200 species of birds can be seen in this Sanctuary.

## **SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION**

At present very few people visit the sanctuary every year because of lack of awareness. It requires good publicity among tourists. It is also important that management of sanctuary have to provide better tourist facilities such as roads, view points, Park literature, camping place etc. Efforts should be made to utilise the present rest houses as far as possible. Foremost necessity for promotion of tourism in Sanctuary area is to provide appropriate facilities to the tourists are given below:-

- Eco-tourism trails are to be developed in better form in the Sanctuary area, so as to facilitate the free movement of four wheelers.
- It is essential to provide training of nature interpretation to local literate inhabitants to provide them economic benefit.
- Areas having thick groove of evergreen species along with water bodies nearby should be developed as resting places to promote tourism.
- Adequate and specially trained staff should be provided to deal with tourists.
- The income accrued out of tourism, as Eco-development surcharge should be reutilized for the Eco-development works in the Sanctuary area.
- The tourism presently restricted to visit of historical buildings and religious places present in the Sanctuary area. More and more spots *are* to be developed as view point and tourist spots.
- Bird watching sites for both terrestrial and aquatic birds are to be developed.
- Regular training programmers are to be organized for guides in field of nature interpretation and identification of wild animals and avifauna.
- Presently wildlife Sanctuary Tadgarh-Raoli does not have Interpretation centre. The interpretation centre at Raoli has to be developed on priority basis.
- Signage's related to natural features, terrestrial and avifauna at places of tourism interest are to be erected.

However, while promoting the tourism, basic principles of wildlife conservation will be given priority.

## REFERENCES

- Panwar, A.S. (1992) Thesis on “Environment, resources And Population in the Central Aravali Region - A Geographical analysis.
- Jain, Anita (2005) Thesis on “Unrecorded Ethno medicinal Uses of biodiversity From Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary, Rajasthan India.
- Gohil, R.N. (1985) Recent Trends in Botanical Research.
- Gee, E.P. (1962) “National Parks in India”, in Dr. H. Cahalane (ed), National Parks: A World Need. Special Publication M-14, American Committee for International Wildlife Protection, New York.

- Govt. of India. (1988) The National Forest Policy. Govt. Press, New Delhi.
- Mishra , V.C. (1967) Geography of Rajasthan. N.B.T., New Delhi.
- Natraj Publishers, (1992) The Wildlife (Protection) Act,1972 Natraj Publishers and Traffic India Dehradun.
- Sharma, B.L. & Vishnoi, R.L (2000) “Perspective on Social Forestry Daya Publication House Delhi.
- Tiwari, K.M. (1983) Social Forestry in India. Natraj Publishers, Dehradun.
- Vishnoi, R.L. (1987) “Samajik Vaniki Se Samrdhi”. (Hindi) Bhilwara.
- Vyas,N.N. (ED) (1981) Social Forestry in Tribal Development, M.L.V. Tribal Research and Training Institute, Udaipur

