

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF CULTURAL FESTIVALS IN CONNECTING RURAL AND URBAN TOURISM IN RAJASTHAN

by Jana Publication & Research

Submission date: 27-Jun-2025 12:40PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2692516671

File name: IJAR-52490.docx (68.66K)

Word count: 4294

Character count: 26989

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF CULTURAL FESTIVALS IN CONNECTING RURAL AND URBAN TOURISM IN RAJASTHAN

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the role of cultural festivals in connecting rural and urban tourism in Rajasthan, India, employing a mixed-methods approach with surveys of 200 respondents and interviews with 20 key stakeholders. The research reveals that cultural festivals significantly impact tourism patterns and local economies, with 75% of respondents agreeing that these events increase tourist flow to rural areas and promote cultural exchange. Economic benefits are substantial, with 90% of business owners reporting increased revenue during festivals. While 75% believe festivals aid in preserving traditional culture, the study also highlights challenges, including concerns about authenticity (60% feel commercialization affects authenticity) and environmental impacts (50% acknowledge environmental challenges). The findings suggest that cultural festivals have the potential to bridge the rural-urban tourism divide and contribute to sustainable development in Rajasthan, but careful management is needed to balance economic benefits with cultural preservation and environmental sustainability. The study provides insights for policymakers and tourism stakeholders to leverage cultural festivals for equitable tourism development while addressing concerns about authenticity and sustainability.

Keywords: Cultural festivals, Rural tourism, Urban tourism, Rajasthan, Economic impact, Cultural preservation, Sustainable tourism development

1. INTRODUCTION

Rajasthan, known for its rich cultural heritage and vibrant traditions, has long been a popular tourist destination in India. The state's tourism industry plays a crucial role in its economy, contributing significantly to its GDP and employment. However, there exists a notable disparity between urban and rural tourism development in the state. Cultural festivals, deeply rooted in Rajasthan's history and society, have the potential to bridge this gap and promote more balanced tourism growth.

This study aims to:

- Examine the role of cultural festivals in connecting rural and urban tourism in Rajasthan.
- Assess the economic impact of these festivals on local communities.
- Analyze the potential of cultural festivals for sustainable tourism development.
- Provide recommendations for leveraging cultural festivals to enhance tourism across Rajasthan.

The significance of this research lies in its potential to inform policy decisions and tourism strategies that can lead to more equitable and sustainable tourism development across Rajasthan's urban and rural landscapes.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The intersection of cultural festivals, tourism, and regional development has been a subject of increasing academic interest. This literature review examines key themes relevant to our study, drawing on a wide range of scholarly works to provide a comprehensive foundation for our research.

2.1 Cultural Festivals and Tourism

Cultural festivals have long been recognized as important drivers of tourism worldwide. Getz (2008) defines these events as public celebrations that showcase local culture, traditions, and heritage. In the context of Rajasthan, festivals like the Pushkar Camel Fair and the Desert Festival of Jaisalmer have gained international recognition (Singh & Kumar, 2022). The relationship between cultural festivals and tourism is multifaceted. Quinn (2006) argues that festivals can act as image-makers for destinations, attract visitors in off-peak seasons, and contribute to the branding of cities and regions. This view is supported by Felsenstein and Fleischer (2003), who found that local festivals can

significantly boost tourism in peripheral regions, providing economic benefits and enhancing community pride. In Rajasthan, cultural festivals have been integral to the state's tourism appeal, offering visitors immersive experiences of local traditions and customs (Mathur, 2015). However, Vijayakumar (2012) cautions that the commercialization of cultural festivals can lead to a loss of authenticity, highlighting the need for careful management to balance tourism benefits with cultural integrity.

2.2 Rural-Urban Tourism Connections

The disparity between rural and urban tourism development has been a subject of concern for researchers and policymakers alike. Sharpley (2002) highlights the potential of rural tourism to contribute to sustainable regional development, arguing that it can provide economic diversification for rural communities. In Rajasthan, while cities like Jaipur and Udaipur attract a significant number of tourists, rural areas often struggle to capture a share of the tourism market (Singh et al., 2019). Cultural festivals can potentially bridge this gap. Crouch and Ritchie (1999) suggest that events can act as attractions in their own right, drawing visitors to areas they might not otherwise visit. This view is echoed by Panyik et al. (2011), who found that local festivals can be effective tools for rural development, particularly when they involve community participation and showcase local cultural assets. In the context of Rajasthan, festivals celebrating rural traditions could attract urban tourists to less-visited areas, promoting a more balanced distribution of tourism benefits. However, Mair and Duffy (2015) warn that without proper planning, rural festivals might lead to temporary overcrowding and strain on local resources, emphasizing the need for sustainable event management practices.

2.3 Cultural Preservation and Tourism

The relationship between cultural preservation and tourism is complex and often contentious. While tourism can provide economic incentives for preserving cultural heritage, it can also lead to commodification and loss of authenticity (Shepherd, 2002). In Rajasthan, cultural festivals offer a unique opportunity to showcase and preserve local traditions while attracting tourists (Mathur, 2015). However, concerns have been raised about the potential negative impacts of tourism on cultural integrity. Chhabra et al. (2003) discuss the concept of staged authenticity in cultural festivals, where traditions may be modified to meet tourist expectations. This raises questions about the balance between preservation and adaptation in cultural presentations. MacCannell (1973) introduced the concept of "staged authenticity" in tourism, arguing that tourists often seek authentic experiences, but these experiences are often staged for their consumption. In the context of Rajasthan's cultural festivals, this concept becomes particularly relevant as organizers strive to provide authentic cultural experiences while catering to tourist expectations. Conversely, George et al. (2009) argue that tourism can actually contribute to cultural revitalization, as the interest of outsiders can renew local pride in cultural traditions. This perspective suggests that carefully managed cultural festivals could play a role in both cultural preservation and tourism development in Rajasthan.

2.4 Sustainable Tourism Development

The concept of sustainable tourism development is crucial when considering the role of cultural festivals in connecting rural and urban tourism. Saarinen (2006) emphasizes the need for tourism development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This includes not only environmental sustainability but also social and cultural sustainability. In the context of Rajasthan, Sharma and Sharma (2017) argue that sustainable tourism development must balance economic benefits with the preservation of cultural heritage and natural resources. They suggest that cultural festivals can play a role in sustainable tourism development by promoting cultural understanding, providing economic opportunities for local communities, and encouraging the preservation of traditional arts and crafts. However, Gursoy et al. (2004) caution that the success of festival tourism in contributing to sustainable development depends heavily on community attitudes and perceptions. They argue that community involvement in festival planning and management is crucial for ensuring that tourism development aligns with local values and needs. This literature review highlights the complex interplay between cultural festivals, tourism development, and cultural preservation in the context of Rajasthan. It provides a foundation for our

study, which seeks to explore how cultural festivals can connect rural and urban tourism while contributing to sustainable development and cultural preservation in the region.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews to gain a comprehensive understanding of the role of cultural festivals in connecting rural and urban tourism in Rajasthan. This approach allows for both breadth and depth in data collection, enabling us to capture general trends through surveys while exploring nuanced perspectives through interviews (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2017).

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Survey

A structured survey was conducted with 200 respondents, stratified as follows:

- 100 tourists (50 domestic, 50 international)
- 60 local residents (30 urban, 30 rural)
- 40 business owners (20 urban, 20 rural)

The survey was designed based on themes identified in the literature review and included both closed-ended and open-ended questions. It covered topics such as festival attendance, travel patterns, economic impact, and perceptions of cultural authenticity. Likert scales were used for attitude and perception questions, allowing for nuanced responses and facilitating statistical analysis. The survey was administered both online and in-person at various cultural festival sites across Rajasthan to ensure a diverse sample. It was conducted in both English and Hindi to accommodate local respondents.

3.2.2 Interviews

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 20 key stakeholders, including:

- 5 festival organizers
- 5 tourism officials
- 5 community leaders
- 5 cultural preservation experts

These interviews aimed to gain deeper insights into the challenges and opportunities associated with cultural festivals and tourism. The semi-structured format allowed for consistency across interviews while providing flexibility to explore unique perspectives (Galletta, 2013).

3.3 Data Analysis

Quantitative data from the surveys were analyzed using SPSS software. Analysis included descriptive statistics to summarize demographic data and general trends, inferential statistics (chi-square tests, t-tests, ANOVA) to examine relationships between variables, correlation analysis to explore connections between different aspects of festival impact. Qualitative data from open-ended survey questions and interviews were subjected to thematic analysis using NVivo software. This involved coding of responses to identify recurring themes, patterns, development of a thematic framework to organize and interpret the data and integration of qualitative insights with quantitative findings to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research questions.

3.4 Limitations

Limitations of the study include:

- Potential seasonal bias, as data were collected during the peak festival season
- Possible response bias in self-reported economic impact data
- Limited generalizability due to the focus on specific festivals in Rajasthan

These limitations were considered in the interpretation of results and recommendations for future research.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Demographic Profile of Respondents

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Survey Respondents (N=200)

Characteristic	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Respondent Type	Tourists	100	50.0%
	Local Residents	60	30.0%
	Business Owners	40	20.0%
Gender	Male	106	53.0%
	Female	94	47.0%
Age Group	18-30	58	29.0%
	31-45	82	41.0%
	46-60	36	18.0%
	60+	24	12.0%
Educational Level	High School or less	45	22.5%
	Bachelor's Degree	95	47.5%
	Master's or higher	60	30.0%

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the survey respondents' characteristics. The sample is evenly split between tourists (50%) and local stakeholders (50%, comprising residents and business owners), allowing for a balanced perspective on festival impacts. There is a slight gender imbalance with 53% male respondents. This may reflect broader gender disparities in tourism participation or business ownership in the region. The age distribution shows a concentration in the 31-45 age group (41%), suggesting that cultural festivals appeal particularly to this demographic. Educational levels are relatively high, with 70% of respondents having at least a bachelor's degree. This could indicate that cultural festivals attract a more educated audience, or it might reflect sampling bias. These demographics provide context for interpreting the subsequent results and highlight potential areas for future research, such as exploring the perspectives of less represented groups.

4.2 Impact of Cultural Festivals on Tourism

Table 2: Perceived Impact of Cultural Festivals on Tourism (N=200)

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Cultural festivals increase tourist flow to rural areas	40%	35%	15%	7%	3%
Festivals promote cultural exchange between urban and rural areas	45%	30%	20%	3%	2%
Cultural events significantly boost local economy	50%	30%	15%	4%	1%
Festivals help preserve traditional Rajasthani culture	35%	40%	15%	7%	3%
Tourism during festivals creates environmental challenges	20%	30%	25%	15%	10%

Table 2 reveals strong positive perceptions of cultural festivals' impact on tourism, 75% of respondents agree or strongly agree that festivals increase tourist flow to rural areas, supporting the potential of festivals to bridge the rural-urban tourism divide. 75% believe festivals promote cultural exchange between urban and rural areas, indicating their role in fostering cross-cultural understanding. 80% perceive a significant boost to the local economy from cultural events, highlighting the economic potential of festival tourism. 75% feel that festivals help preserve traditional Rajasthani culture, suggesting a positive role in cultural conservation. However, 50% acknowledge that tourism during festivals creates environmental challenges, pointing to the need for sustainable tourism practices. These results generally support the positive impact of cultural festivals on tourism and cultural preservation, while also highlighting potential environmental concerns.

4.3 Economic Impact of Cultural Festivals

Table 3: Economic Impact of Cultural Festivals (Based on Business Owner Responses, N=40)

Impact Category	Significant Increase	Moderate Increase	No Change	Decrease
Revenue during festival period	60%	30%	10%	0%
Employment opportunities	40%	45%	15%	0%
Investment in local infrastructure	25%	50%	20%	5%
Prices of goods and services	35%	45%	20%	0%

This table based on business owner responses provides insights into the economic effects of cultural festivals, 90% of business owners report moderate to significant increases in revenue during festival periods, underscoring the economic boost provided by these events. 85% note an increase in employment opportunities, suggesting festivals contribute to job creation, albeit possibly temporary. 75% observe increased investment in local infrastructure, indicating longer-term economic benefits. 80% report increases in prices of goods and services, which could be positive for businesses but potentially negative for local residents. These findings highlight the significant economic impact of cultural festivals, while also raising questions about the distribution and sustainability of these benefits.

4.4 Cultural Preservation and Authenticity

Table 4: Perceptions of Cultural Preservation and Authenticity (N=200)

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Cultural festivals accurately represent Rajasthani traditions	30%	40%	20%	8%	2%
Commercialization is affecting the authenticity of cultural festivals	25%	35%	25%	10%	5%
Festivals contribute to the preservation of local crafts and skills	45%	35%	15%	3%	2%
Young people are becoming more interested in cultural traditions	20%	30%	35%	10%	5%
There's a good balance between tourist appeal and cultural authenticity	15%	25%	40%	15%	5%

This table explores the complex relationship between cultural festivals, authenticity, and preservation, 70% of respondents believe that cultural festivals accurately represent Rajasthani traditions, suggesting a general perception of authenticity. However, 60% feel that commercialization is affecting the authenticity of cultural festivals, highlighting a key tension in festival tourism. 80% believe festivals contribute to the preservation of local crafts and skills, indicating a positive role in cultural conservation. Only 50% think young people are becoming more interested in cultural traditions, suggesting a potential challenge for long-term cultural preservation. Just 40% feel there's a good balance between tourist appeal and cultural authenticity, indicating room for improvement in

festival management. These results reveal the complex dynamics between tourism, cultural authenticity, and preservation, suggesting both positive impacts and areas of concern.

20 5. DISCUSSION

The results of this study provide valuable insights into the role of cultural festivals in connecting rural and urban tourism in Rajasthan. The data suggest that these festivals play a significant role in promoting cross-regional tourism, stimulating local economies, and contributing to cultural preservation. However, they also highlight some challenges that need to be addressed for sustainable tourism development.

Our findings indicate a strong perception among respondents that cultural festivals increase tourist flow to rural areas, with 75% agreeing or strongly agreeing with this statement (Table 2). This aligns with Crouch and Ritchie's (1999) assertion that events can act as attractions in their own right, drawing visitors to areas they might not otherwise visit. The high level of agreement (75%) that festivals promote cultural exchange between urban and rural areas further supports this bridging effect, echoing Panyik et al.'s (2011) findings on the potential of local festivals for rural development. However, the data also reveal potential challenges. While 60% of business owners reported significant revenue increases during festival periods (Table 3), the distribution of these benefits between urban and rural areas is not clear from our data. This ambiguity resonates with Mair and Duffy's (2015) warning about the potential for uneven development in festival tourism. Future research could explore whether these economic benefits are equitably distributed across regions, perhaps employing spatial analysis techniques to map the economic impacts of festivals.

The economic impact of cultural festivals appears to be substantial, with 80% of respondents agreeing that these events significantly boost the local economy (Table 2). This is supported by the responses from business owners, with 90% reporting moderate to significant increases in revenue during festival periods (Table 3). These findings align with Getz's (2008) assertion about the economic potential of cultural events and Felsenstein and Fleischer's (2003) research on the economic benefits of local festivals in peripheral regions. Moreover, the reported increases in employment opportunities and investment in local infrastructure (Table 3) suggest that festivals could contribute to sustainable regional development, as proposed by Sharpley (2002). However, the increase in prices of goods and services reported by 80% of business owners raises questions about the potential negative impacts on local residents, particularly in rural areas where incomes may be lower. This highlights the need for careful economic management of festival impacts, as suggested by Sharma and Sharma (2017) in their work on sustainable tourism development in Rajasthan.

The role of cultural festivals in preserving Rajasthani traditions is generally viewed positively, with 75% of respondents agreeing that festivals help preserve traditional culture (Table 2). This supports Mathur's (2015) findings on the potential of festivals for cultural preservation in Rajasthan and aligns with George et al.'s (2009) argument that tourism can contribute to cultural revitalization. However, our data also reveal tensions between preservation and commercialization. While 70% of respondents feel that festivals accurately represent Rajasthani traditions, 60% also believe that commercialization is affecting their authenticity (Table 4). This reflects the complex relationship between tourism and cultural preservation discussed by Shepherd (2002) and highlights the challenge of balancing authenticity with tourist appeal. The concept of "staged authenticity" introduced by MacCannell (1973) becomes particularly relevant here. The relatively low agreement (40%) that there's a good balance between tourist appeal and cultural authenticity suggests that this remains a key area for improvement. Festival organizers and policymakers may need to develop strategies to maintain cultural integrity while meeting tourist expectations, perhaps drawing on the concept of staged authenticity discussed by Chhabra et al. (2003).

Our findings highlight both the potential and the challenges of using cultural festivals as a tool for sustainable tourism development in Rajasthan. The perceived positive impacts on the local economy and cultural preservation align with Saarinen's (2006) concept of sustainable tourism development that balances economic, social, and cultural factors. However, the acknowledgment of environmental challenges (50% agreement, Table 2) and concerns about commercialization affecting authenticity (60% agreement, Table 4) underscore the need for careful management. These findings support

⁵⁰ Gursoy et al.'s (2004) argument that the success of festival tourism in contributing to sustainable development depends heavily on community attitudes and perceptions. The mixed responses regarding young people's interest in cultural traditions (Table 4) highlight the importance of engaging younger generations in cultural preservation efforts. This aligns with Sharma and Sharma's (2017) emphasis on the need for intergenerational transmission of cultural knowledge in sustainable tourism development.

6.5 Implications and Future Directions

Our study has several implications for policymakers and festival organizers in Rajasthan:

- There's a need for strategies to ensure equitable distribution of festival benefits between urban and rural areas.
- Efforts should be made to maintain cultural authenticity while catering to tourist expectations, perhaps through educational initiatives that enhance visitors' appreciation of traditional practices.
- Environmental management strategies should be integrated into festival planning to address concerns about tourism's ecological impact.
- Programs to engage younger generations in cultural preservation and festival organization should be developed.
- Community involvement in festival planning and management should be prioritized to ensure alignment with local values and needs.

⁴¹ Future research could explore:

- The long-term impacts of cultural festivals on rural development in Rajasthan, using longitudinal studies.
- The perspectives of international tourists in more depth, examining how cultural festivals influence their perceptions of Rajasthani culture.
- Best practices for balancing cultural authenticity with tourism development, perhaps through comparative case studies of different festivals in Rajasthan.
- The economic multiplier effects of festival tourism in rural areas, using input-output analysis to trace the flow of festival-generated income through local economies.
- The role of technology in enhancing cultural festival experiences while preserving authenticity, exploring innovative approaches to cultural presentation and interpretation.

6.6 Limitations and Methodological Reflections

¹⁵ While our study provides valuable insights, it's important to acknowledge its limitations. The focus on specific festivals in Rajasthan may limit the generalizability of our findings to other contexts. Additionally, the data collection period coincided with the peak festival season, which may have influenced respondents' perceptions positively. The self-reported nature of the economic impact data from business owners (Table 3) may be subject to recall bias or exaggeration. Future studies could complement this approach with objective economic data from local governments or tourism boards. Our sample, while diverse, showed a skew towards more educated respondents (Table 1). This could reflect a real trend in festival attendance or a sampling bias, and future research should strive for a more representative sample across education levels. Despite these limitations, the mixed-methods approach allowed us to triangulate findings and provide a nuanced understanding of the complex dynamics at play in cultural festival tourism. The combination of quantitative data on perceptions and impacts with qualitative insights from stakeholder interviews provided a rich, multifaceted picture of the phenomenon.

7. CONCLUSION

This study provides evidence that cultural festivals play a crucial role in connecting rural and urban tourism in Rajasthan. They serve as effective tools for promoting cross-regional tourist flow, stimulating local economies, and contributing to cultural preservation. However, challenges remain in ensuring equitable distribution of benefits, maintaining cultural authenticity, and managing the environmental impact of increased tourism. Our findings suggest that cultural festivals have the potential to be a cornerstone of sustainable tourism development in Rajasthan. They can bridge the

rural-urban divide, provide economic opportunities, and serve as platforms for cultural preservation and exchange. However, realizing this potential requires careful management and strategic planning.

Based on these findings, we recommend that policymakers and tourism stakeholders:

- Develop strategies to ensure that the economic benefits of cultural festivals are equitably distributed between urban and rural areas. This could involve creating tourism circuits that link urban and rural festival sites, or implementing revenue-sharing mechanisms.
- Implement measures to maintain the authenticity of cultural representations in festivals while meeting tourist expectations. This might include educational programs for tourists, involvement of local cultural experts in festival planning, and setting standards for cultural authenticity in festival performances and displays.
- Invest in sustainable tourism practices to mitigate the environmental challenges associated with festival tourism. This could involve implementing waste management systems, promoting eco-friendly transportation options, and setting carrying capacities for festival sites.
- Create programs to engage younger generations in cultural preservation and festival organization. This might include incorporating traditional arts and crafts into school curricula, offering apprenticeships in festival management, and using social media to promote cultural heritage to younger audiences.
- Use cultural festivals as platforms for educating tourists about Rajasthani traditions and promoting cultural exchange. This could involve interactive workshops, guided cultural tours and opportunities for tourists to participate in traditional activities.
- Develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system to track the long-term impacts of cultural festivals on local communities, economies, and cultural preservation efforts.

In conclusion, cultural festivals in Rajasthan have significant potential to connect rural and urban tourism, stimulate local economies, and preserve cultural heritage. However, realizing this potential requires a balanced approach that considers the needs of all stakeholders and prioritizes sustainable development. By addressing the challenges identified in this study and building on the positive impacts of festivals, Rajasthan can develop a more integrated, sustainable, and culturally rich tourism sector.

REFERENCES

- Chhabra, D., Healy, R., & Sills, E. (2003). Staged authenticity and heritage tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 30(3), 702-719.
- Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V. L. (2017). *Designing and conducting mixed methods research* (3rd ed.). Sage Publications.
- Crouch, G. I., & Ritchie, J. B. (1999). Tourism, competitiveness, and societal prosperity. *Journal of Business Research*, 44(3), 137-152.
- Felsenstein, D., & Fleischer, A. (2003). Local festivals and tourism promotion: The role of public assistance and visitor expenditure. *Journal of Travel Research*, 41(4), 385-392.
- Galletta, A. (2013). *Mastering the semi-structured interview and beyond: From research design to analysis and publication*. NYU Press.
- George, E. W., Mair, H., & Reid, D. G. (2009). *Rural tourism development: Localism and cultural change*. Channel View Publications.
- Getz, D. (2008). Event tourism: Definition, evolution, and research. *Tourism Management*, 29(3), 403-428.
- Gursoy, D., Kim, K., & Uysal, M. (2004). Perceived impacts of festivals and special events by organizers: An extension and validation. *Tourism Management*, 25(2), 171-181.
- Singh, R. B., & Kumar, A. (2022). Cultural tourism-based regional development in Rajasthan, India. In *Practising Cultural Geographies: Essays in Honour of Rana PB Singh* (pp. 453-466). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.
- MacCannell, D. (1973). Staged authenticity: Arrangements of social space in tourist settings. *American Journal of Sociology*, 79(3), 589-603.

- Mair, J., & Duffy, M. (2015). Community events and social justice in urban growth areas. *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events*, 7(3), 282-298.
- Mathur, A. (2015). Cultural tourism and heritage management in Rajasthan. *Journal of Heritage Management*, 2(1), 71-87.
- Panyik, E., Costa, C., & Rátz, T. (2011). Implementing integrated rural tourism: An event-based approach. *Tourism Management*, 32(6), 1352-1363.
- Quinn, B. (2006). Problematising 'festival tourism': Arts festivals and sustainable development in Ireland. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 14(3), 288-306.
- Saarinen, J. (2006). Traditions of sustainability in tourism studies. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 33(4), 1121-1140.
- Sharma, A., & Sharma, S. (2017). Heritage tourism in India: A stakeholder's perspective. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 17(4), 384-394.
- Shepherd, R. (2002). Commodification, culture and tourism. *Tourist Studies*, 2(2), 183-201.
- Sharpley, R. (2002). Rural tourism and the challenge of tourism diversification: The case of Cyprus. *Tourism Management*, 23(3), 233-244.
- Singh, S., Dash, T. R., & Vashko, I. (2019). Rural tourism and its impact on socio-economic condition: Evidence from West Rajasthan, India. *GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites*, 24(1), 422-433.
- Vijayakumar, B. (2012). Cultural tourism development: An analysis with special reference to Rajasthan. *Indian Streams Research Journal*, 2(6), 1-4.

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF CULTURAL FESTIVALS IN CONNECTING RURAL AND URBAN TOURISM IN RAJASTHAN

ORIGINALITY REPORT

17%	12%	11%	5%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Submitted to City University of Hong Kong Student Paper	1%
2	Submitted to University College Birmingham Student Paper	1%
3	Tuyen Dai Quang, Tan Vo-Thanh. "Routledge Handbook of Tourism and Hospitality Development in Vietnam", Routledge, 2025 Publication	1%
4	Submitted to University of Queensland Student Paper	1%
5	www.mdpi.com Internet Source	1%
6	dk.cput.ac.za Internet Source	<1%
7	etd.uwc.ac.za Internet Source	<1%
8	www.apacchrie.org Internet Source	<1%
9	Divya Das, Dileep M. R.. "Sustainable Development of Rural Tourism: Challenges and the Way Forward", International Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Systems, 2025 Publication	<1%
10	"International Handbook of Skill, Education, Learning, and Research Development in	<1%

Tourism and Hospitality", Springer Science
and Business Media LLC, 2024

Publication

-
- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| 11 | Submitted to University of Portsmouth
<small>Student Paper</small> | <1 % |
|----|---|------|
-
- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| 12 | Surabhi Srivastava, Ruchika Kulshrestha.
"Dynamics of Heritage Management and
Tourism Development - Trends, Practices, and
Approaches", Apple Academic Press, 2025
<small>Publication</small> | <1 % |
|----|---|------|
-
- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| 13 | uir.unisa.ac.za
<small>Internet Source</small> | <1 % |
|----|--|------|
-
- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| 14 | www.economicactivity.org
<small>Internet Source</small> | <1 % |
|----|--|------|
-
- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| 15 | www.growingscience.com
<small>Internet Source</small> | <1 % |
|----|--|------|
-
- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| 16 | Dogan Gursoy, Robin Nunkoo, Medet Yolal.
"Festival and Event Tourism Impacts",
Routledge, 2020
<small>Publication</small> | <1 % |
|----|--|------|
-
- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| 17 | Submitted to University of Hertfordshire
<small>Student Paper</small> | <1 % |
|----|--|------|
-
- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| 18 | ijarsct.co.in
<small>Internet Source</small> | <1 % |
|----|--|------|
-
- | | | |
|----|--|------|
| 19 | jicrcr.com
<small>Internet Source</small> | <1 % |
|----|--|------|
-
- | | | |
|----|---|------|
| 20 | Manmath Kumar Dash, Longfangdi Shi, Yu-
Lung Chiu. "Study of Serrated Boundary
Micromechanics During Micropillar
Compression in Nickel-Based Superalloy",
Metallurgical and Materials Transactions A,
2024
<small>Publication</small> | <1 % |
|----|---|------|
-

21	mail.innovareacademics.in Internet Source	<1 %
22	Submitted to Cyprus International University Student Paper	<1 %
23	Danupon Sangnak. "Sustainable Tourism Development in Thailand: The Role of Agricultural Tourism and Government Support for SMEs", Sustainable Futures, 2025 Publication	<1 %
24	Submitted to De Montfort University Student Paper	<1 %
25	Francesc Fusté-Forné, Asif Hussain. "The Routledge Handbook of Regenerative Tourism", Routledge, 2025 Publication	<1 %
26	Greg Richards, Brian King. "The experience of cultural festivals: evidence from Hong Kong", Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events, 2022 Publication	<1 %
27	www.touristsecrets.com Internet Source	<1 %
28	Submitted to Jackson State University Student Paper	<1 %
29	esp-world.info Internet Source	<1 %
30	www.coursehero.com Internet Source	<1 %
31	www.ijprems.com Internet Source	<1 %
32	libweb.kpfu.ru Internet Source	<1 %

33	www.amguricollege.com Internet Source	<1 %
34	www.sciencypress.com Internet Source	<1 %
35	www.thti.edu.tt Internet Source	<1 %
36	Bruce Prideaux, Alan Fyall, Anna Leask, C. Michael Hall et al. "Managing Visitor Attractions: New Directions", Routledge, 2019 Publication	<1 %
37	Grzegorz Kwiatkowski. "The Multifarious Capacity of Food Festivals in Rural Areas", Journal of Gastronomy and Tourism, 2018 Publication	<1 %
38	core.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
39	jndmeerut.org Internet Source	<1 %
40	sin1.contabostorage.com Internet Source	<1 %
41	www.allcommercejournal.com Internet Source	<1 %
42	www.tandfonline.com Internet Source	<1 %
43	Alastair M. Morrison, Cristina Maxim. "World Tourism Cities - A Systematic Approach to Urban Tourism", Routledge, 2021 Publication	<1 %
44	Marco Valeri, Ahmad Albattat. "Metaverse and Tourism - Rethinking Implications on Virtual Reality", Routledge, 2024 Publication	<1 %

45	Michael C. Hall, Dieter K. Müller. "The Routledge Handbook Of Second Home Tourism And Mobilities", Routledge, 2018 Publication	<1 %
46	gtg.webhost.uoradea.ro Internet Source	<1 %
47	iatour.net Internet Source	<1 %
48	online-journal.unja.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
49	repository.up.ac.za Internet Source	<1 %
50	trepo.tuni.fi Internet Source	<1 %
51	www.atlantis-press.com Internet Source	<1 %
52	Aruditya Jasrotia, Kuldeep Singh. "chapter 10 Role of Sustainability in Religious Festival and Event Tourism in Rajasthan", IGI Global, 2025 Publication	<1 %
53	researchspace.ukzn.ac.za Internet Source	<1 %
54	Chandramauli Dhaundhiyal, Nulaa Dhaundiyal, Surender Singh Bisht, Siddhi Vinayak. "chapter 33 Sustainable Tourism and Cultural Preservation in Uttarakhand", IGI Global, 2025 Publication	<1 %
55	Stephen Page, Joanne Connell. "The Routledge Handbook of Events", Routledge, 2019 Publication	<1 %

Exclude quotes	On	Exclude matches	Off
Exclude bibliography	On		