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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Wildlife Tourism: Prominent Panorama at Hadoti Region of Rajasthan

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Corresponding Author*Wajeda Parveen****Abstract**

Wildlife tourism is recently becomes a most important part of tourism industry. People are always fond of watching animals at their places, and for such activities love to visit sanctuaries and parks. Some want to play, touch and feed animals which is also attracts tourists towards wildlife conservation sanctuaries and parks. This paper is all about the sanctuaries extended to the beautiful area of Hadoti region of Rajasthan i e Dara sanctuary, Sorsan Sanctuary, National Chambal Crocodile Sanctuary, Ramgarh Sanctuary, Shergharh Sanctuary and Bhainsrodgarh Sanctuary. Each sanctuary has its own reason to visit because of various different species. In this paper we discuss about these sanctuaries and a primary and secondary data is collected to find out the number of tourists visit, their level of satisfaction and dissatisfaction, problems faced by them while they are visiting sanctuaries and parks. And an explanation about what type of measures should be taken to overcome all such problems.

*Copy Right, IJAR, 2015,. All rights reserved***INTRODUCTION**

Tourism based on interactions with wildlife is increasing in popularity across the India. Wildlife tourism is increasingly becoming a popular recreational pursuit, which raises major concerns because of its impact on wild species and their habitats.

“Wildlife tourism is defined as: tourism undertaken to view and/or encounter wildlife. It can take place in a range of settings, from captive, semi-captive, to in the wild, and it encompasses a variety of interactions from passive observation to feeding and/or touching the species viewed.” Newsome et al., 2005

Wildlife holds an important place for the people, who want to watch animals in their natural habitats, and that the popularity of wildlife watching tourism continues to grow.

“Wildlife tourism is more than travel to enjoy or appreciate wildlife, it also includes contributions to conservation and community projects in developing countries, and environmental educations and awareness through the establishment of codes of conduct for wildlife tourists as well as the various components of the travel industry.” Kutay, 1993

What is wildlife watching?

Wildlife watching is simply an activity that involves the watching of wildlife. It is normally used to the watching of animals, and hence differs wildlife watching from other forms of wildlife-based activities, such as hunting and fishing. Watching wildlife and animals is an observational activity, although in some cases it can involve

interactions with the animals being watched, such as touching or feeding them. Wildlife watching tourism is then tourism that is organized and undertaken in order to watch wildlife. This type of tourism has grown dramatically in recent years, and a quick search on the Internet provides many examples of tourism companies that are offering various attractive and cheap wildlife watching tours, or promote their products by highlighting wildlife watching as an optional activity that their clients can enjoy.

Wildlife Tourism has grown to unsustainable proportions in many parks in India and is causing day by day increment in tourists includes local as well as foreign tourists. Rajasthan is also full of various species of flora and fauna attracting tourists, which are increasing continuously.

Hadoti region of Rajasthan includes many sanctuaries and parks consisting various species of animals, which are only found in Hadoti region.

Hadoti region covers four cities i.e. Kota, Bundi, Jhalawad and Baran.

Wildlife in Rajasthan:

Even though Rajasthan has hostile terrain and conditions but has abode of a number of mammals and birds. Due to vast size and latitudinal variations above the sea level of 1,700m there is varied vegetation. It provides semi green forests (Mount Abu) to dry grasslands of the desert. It also provides dry deciduous thorn forest (Aravali) to wetlands (Bharatpur). The Sanctuaries attracts herds of species from all over to their temporary habitat that provides comfortable subsistence. Rajasthan is also the habitat of tigers and many endangered species. Rajasthan is well known for the heritage and cultural tourism. But it is very rich in its Wildlife tourism also. The wildlife of the state is not well recognized yet. The different animal species, the wide areas of wildlife sanctuaries, the natural beauty every component which is required for the wildlife is available in the National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries of Rajasthan. The below tables are showing the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries of Rajasthan. The second table is showing the current 2013 status of the animal species and number in the National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries of Rajasthan. The leopard is also found here in forests and in open degraded forest areas adjoining towns and villages. Some of the common species of animals found here are village dogs, asses, calves and goats. (Source- Rajasthan tourism department)

Wildlife of Hadoti region:

Hadoti region consists of six wildlife sanctuaries that are:

1. Dara wildlife sanctuary situated at south – east border of Kota which is 55 kms away.
2. National Chambal crocodile sanctuary which is 25 kms away.
3. Sorsan sanctuary
4. Shergarh sanctuary situated at village Shergarh Baran, and 135 kms away from city.
5. Ramgarh vishdhari sanctuary
6. Bhainsroadgarh sanctuary located at Saddle Dam Rawatbhata Chittorgarh.

Overview of Wildlife at Hadoti Region:

The number of domestic tourists and foreign tourists' arrivals which has been shown in the table given below describes that there is a scope of tourism at Hadoti region. As the tourists are visiting the four districts namely Kota, Bundi, Jhalawad and Baran constantly the Government and the private sector may put efforts to develop the wildlife tourism in the region.

Yearly chart of tourists visit to Hadoti Region:

Domestic tourist					
Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Kota	107358	97971	69640	62029	63015
Bundi	55150	53867	58001	50788	49434
Jhalawad	95818	96012	88805	86019	88974

Baran	1432	942	715	661	301
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Foreign Tourists					
Kota	2732	3450	2441	1881	2889
Bundi	13695	16188	17148	16532	15739
Jhalawad	141	215	213	121	80
Baran	09	06	07	16	08

Source: Department of Tourism, Rajasthan

Status of Wildlife in Rajasthan:

Rajasthan is well known for the heritage and cultural tourism. But it is very rich in its Wildlife tourism also .The wildlife of the state is not well recognized yet .The different animal species ,the wide areas of wildlife sanctuaries ,the natural beauty every component which is required for the wildlife is available in the National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries of Rajasthan . The below tables are showing the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries of Rajasthan .The second table is showing the current 2013 status of the animal species and number in the National Parks and wildlife sanctuaries of Rajasthan.

Table :1

S.No	Name of National Parks / Wild Life Sanctuary	District	Area (Sq.km.)
1	Keoladeo National Park	Bharatpur	28.73
2	Ranthambore National Park	Sawai Madhopur	392.5
		Sub Total	421.23

Sanctuaries

S.No	Name of National Parks / Wild Life Sanctuary	District	Area (Sq.km.)
1	Bandh Baratha WL Sanctuary	Bharatpur	199.5
2	Bassi WL Sanctuary	Chittorgarh	138.69
3	Bhainsroadgarh WL Sanctuary	Chittorgarh	229.14
4	Darrah Game Sanctuary	Kota, Jhalawad	274.41
5	Desert WL Sanctuary	Barmer, Jaisalmer	3,162.00
6	Fulwari ki Nal WL Sanctuary	Udaipur	492.68
7	Jaisamand WL Sanctuary	Udaipur	52.34
8	Jawwa Ramgarh WL Sanctuary	Jaipur	300
9	Jawahar Sagar WL Sanctuary	Kota	153.41
10	Keladevi WL Sanctuary	Karoli, Sawai Madhopur	676.4
11	Kesarbagh WL Sanctuary	Dholpur	14.76

12	Kumbalgarh WL Sanctuary	Udaipur, Rajsamand, Pali	608.57
13	Mount Abu WL Sanctuary	Sirohi	112.98
14	Nahargarh WL Sanctuary	Jaipur	50
15	National Chambal WL Sanctuary	Kota, S. Madopur, Bundi, Dholpur, Karauli	280
16	Ramgarh Vishdhari WL Sanctuary	Bundi	252.79
17	Ramsagar WL Sanctuary	Dholpur	34.4
18	Sajjargarh WL Sanctuary	Udaipur	5.19
19	Sariska WL Sanctuary	Alwar	557.5
20	Sawai Mansingh WL Sanctuary	Sawai Madhopur	127.76
21	Shergharh WL Sanctuary	Kota	98.7
22	Sitamata WL Sanctuary	Chittorgarh, Udaipur	422.94
23	Tal Chappar WL Sanctuary	Churu	7.19
24	Todagarh Rawali WL Sanctuary	Ajmer, Pali, Rajsamand	463.03
25	Van Vihar WL Sanctuary	Dholpur	25.6
		Sub Total	8,739.98
		Grand Total	9,161.21

Source: Government of Rajasthan, Department of Forest (<http://www.rajforest.nic.in/?q=national-parks-and-sanctuaries-in-Rajasthan>)

TABLE: 2

Wild Animals Census Year -2013

S.No	Species Code	Local Name	English ams (Scientific Name)	Inside Pas	Outside Pas	Total
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	116B	Baghera	Lepard or Panthera (Panthera Pardus)	467	145	612
2	1131C	Bhaloo	Sloth Bear (Melursus ursinus)	788	469	957
3	1115	Bhedia	Indian Wolf (canis lupus palipes)	522	863	1385
4	221A	Bijju	Civets (Viverridae spp.)	993	877	1870
5	118A	Chausingha	Four-horned antelope (tetracerus)	263	46	309
6	305	Cheetal	Chital (Axix axis)	23058	83	23141
7	115B	Chinkara	Indian Gazelle (Gazelle gazelle benetti)	4085	37014	41099
8	114	Jarakh	Hyena (Hyena hyena)	1833	1616	3449
9	222C	Junglee Billi	Jungle Cat (Felis Chaus)	957	3105	4062
10	3019	Junglee Suar	Wild Pig (Sus Scrofo)	17438	4212	21650
11	112	Kala Hiran	Black Buck (Antelop cervicapra)	2487	14073	16560
12	214A	Langur	Common langur (presytis entellus)	37789	11930	49719
13	116C	Lomdi	Fox/esert Fox (vulpes bucapus)	1314	5290	6604
14	2216	Nevla	Mongoose All species of genus)	2529	599	3128
15	3014	Nilgai	Nilgai (Boselapbns tragocamales)	31060	53416	84476
16	3016	Sambhar	Sambhar (Cerrus unicolor)	21492	583	22075
17	404E	Sehli (Sehi)	Indian porcupine (Hystrix indica)	1816	1860	3676

18	222B	Siyaar/Geedar	Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>)	7603	17808	25411
19	114	Siyagosh	Caracal (<i>Felis caracal</i>)	23	334	357

Source: Government of Rajasthan, Department of Forest 2013
http://www.rajforest.nic.in/writereaddata/wildlife_census20131.pdf

Objectives:

- To find out the level of satisfaction of the tourists visiting at Hadoti for wildlife tourism.
- To identify the potential of wildlife tourism at Hadoti region.
- To provide a model of wildlife watching process.
- To develop a pathway of promoting the wildlife tourism at Hadoti.

Review of literature:

“Urbanization, the increase in human settlement density and associated intensification of land use, has a profound and lasting effect on the natural environment and wildlife habitat (McKinney 2002, Blair 2004, Marzluff 2005, Munns 2006), is a major cause of native species local extinctions (Czech et al. 2000), and is likely to become the primary cause of extinctions in the coming century (Marzluff et al. 2001a). “Urbanization without subsequent preservation of natural areas leads to fewer wildlife-human interactions in cities, where residents tend to encounter biological uniformity in their daily lives (Miller 2005), and as a result diminishes the benefits derived from urban natural areas.”

Wildlife tourism is a controversial issue. Many conservationists and natural resource managers believe that wildlife tourism can jeopardize the integrity of ecosystems, in general, and wildlife population dynamics and behaviour, in particular. However, others contend that, if properly managed, wildlife tourism can be a tool for biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, the tourism industry as well as some sectors of the government sees the economic and educational benefits of wildlife tourism” (C.Sinha, 2001 p. 2 (Freese, 1996, 1998; Orams, 1996; Prescott-Allen & Prescott-Allen, 1996; Shackley, 1996). Thus many “Restoration projects are often developed with little consideration for understanding their effects on wildlife. We contend, however, that monitoring treatment effects on wildlife should be an integral component of the design and execution of any management activity, including restoration. Thus, we provide a conceptual framework for the design and implementation of monitoring studies to understand the effects of restoration on wildlife.

(William M. Block · Alan B. Franklin · James P. Ward Jr · Joseph L. Ganey · Gary C. White). Hence various recreational activities and programs are discussed for the development of wildlife tourism and wildlife watching. “The evaluation of conservation programs is rare but increasingly important in improving their effectiveness. Regular evaluations of conservation programs and the implementation of recommendations resulting from such assessments are infrequent because of resistance by participants and lack of funding.(Devra G. Kleiman · Richard P. Reading · Brian J. Miller · Tim W. Clark · J. Michael Scott · John Robinson · Richard L. Wallace · Robert J. Cabin · Fred Felleman)) “There is growing recognition among conservation practitioners and scholars that good project management is integrally linked to well-designed monitoring and evaluation systems. Thus, we undertook a review of monitoring and evaluation approaches in conservation and other fields including international development, public health, family planning, education, social services, and business.” (Caroline Stem · Richard Margoluis · Nick Salafsky · and Marcia Brown) “Wildlife tourism management also involves full supervision, monitoring and control so as not to disrupt the breeding behaviour and reduce the breeding success of the animals” (Sinha, 2001).

Roggenbuck (1992) states that the “adaptive characteristics of wildlife, the recreationists’ behaviour and the context of the disturbance all seem to be important in understanding tourism impacts on wildlife. Thus, the level of recreational impacts on Spatial structure that facilitates the flow of tourists Spatial structure that provides tourists a sense of security in an unknown place).. Spatial structure that provides a physical barrier between tourists and wildlife and enhances tourists’ appreciation of nature (Source: Edington, 1986). Wildlife Tourism-C.Sinha, 2001 p. 13 wildlife depends not only on the number of tourists and their behaviour/attitude towards wildlife but also on the nature and magnitude (frequency and intensity) of tourist activity.” Though wildlife tourism is found most attractive among the other options of tourism , there are many factors affect the wildlife watching like local people, environment, guides, climate etc. and tourists love to watch and feed animals directly which is very amazed and joyful for tourists but it can’t

seems always the same at animals side. “The ecological sensitivity of wildlife habitats, seasonal vulnerability of wildlife (e.g. nesting, breeding, rearing), the animal’s individual characteristics, population attributes of species, inter- and intra- specific interactions as well as the animal’s adaptability to human-induced disturbances are among the many factors that may affect wildlife’s reaction to tourism” (**Geen & Higginbottom, 2000; Knight & Gutzwiller, 1995**). “Transmission of diseases from humans to wildlife and vice versa is also a major problem associated with close contact between tourists and wildlife.” (Holmes, 1996). “According to **Stolton (2009, p. 13)**, all protected areas serve a variety of purposes along with biodiversity, conservation and have their main benefits in providing a basis for: • “Recreation • Health and wellbeing, quality of life • Environmental education • Sustainable tourism and transport • Sustainable land use (agriculture, forestry, fishery, hunting) • Sustainable development of rural areas • Regional and national identity • Regional marketing • Integrated regional development (including economic impacts) • Employment (including economic impacts).” Along with all such activities wildlife tourism also incurred many benefits.

“The benefits from wildlife tourism can be both tangible and intangible. The economic benefits from nature-based tourism, in general, are considerable. It creates employment and supports secondary commercial industry. Wildlife hunting (in the form of recreational fishing, recreational hunting, and trophy hunting) generates income from admission permits and hunting/fishing fees, from sales of hunting/fishing gears, and from hiring fees of boats and land vehicles. Non-consumptive wildlife tourism also generates income from park fees, admission fees, leases, services, sale of materials, and other tourism-related entrepreneurs.” (**Freese, 1996; 1998**).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The research study was conducted in Hadoti Region of Rajasthan. A structured questionnaire was filled by 80 tourists who were visited the Region for wildlife watching.

Sampling and data collection:

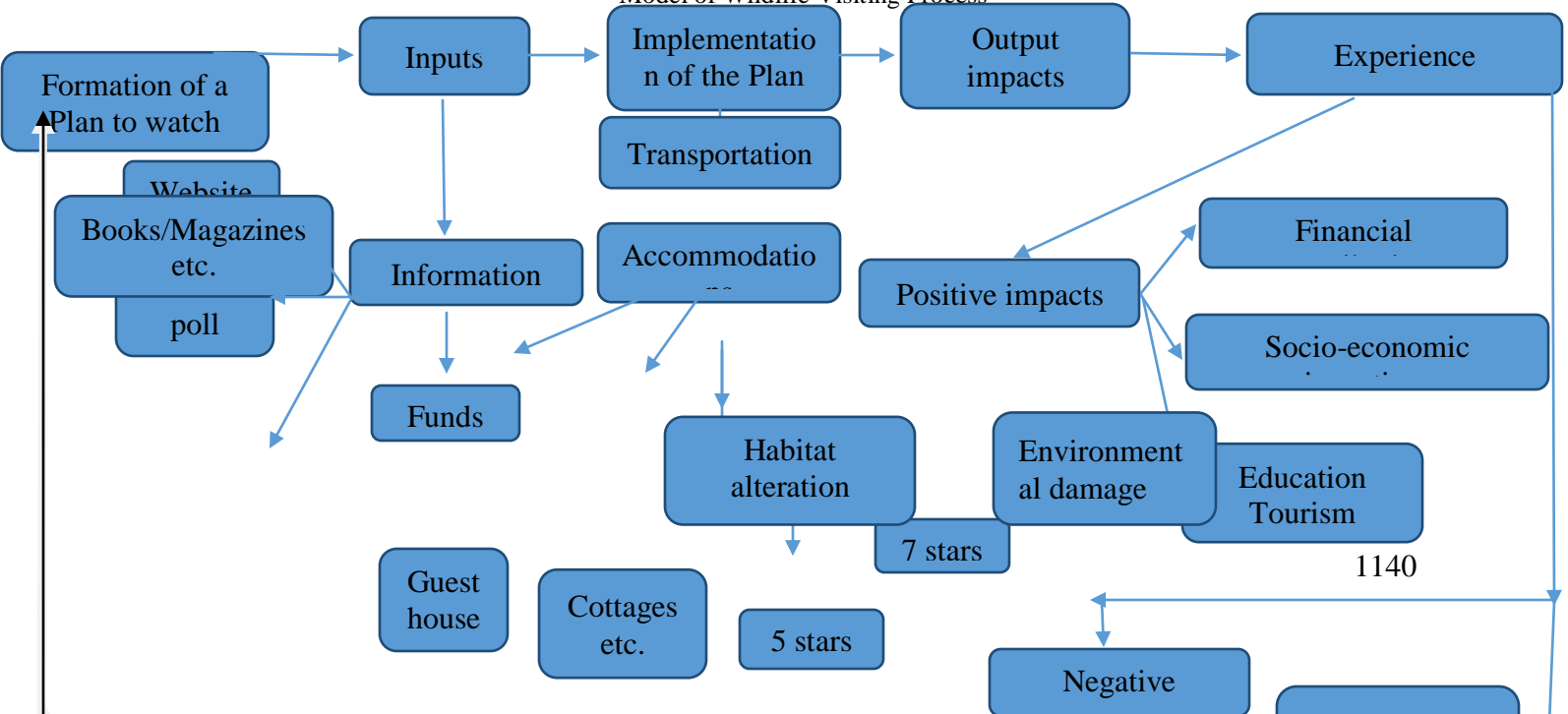
A research is done on the basis of questionnaire filled by 80 tourists which contains local as well as foreign tourists.

Research instruments:

Descriptive statistics used as frequency counts and percentages were gathered. In question number 7, 5-point Likert type scale ranging from 1(Highly Satisfied) to 5(Highly Dissatisfied).The same scale has been used in question 8, 1(Excellent) to 5 (Can’t say).

WILDLIFE TOURISM AND WILDLIFE WATCHING -

Model of Wildlife Visiting Process



Source: Researchers (Anukrati Sharma and Wajeda Praveen)

The above flowchart explains the process of wildlife watching in a step by step manner includes planning, information gathering funds etc. It also explains about the various aspects of wildlife watching and also inputs and outputs and positive and negative impacts of wildlife watching.

Wildlife Tourism Merits and Demerits:

Shackley (1996) argues that with the realization that wildlife tourism impacts on the environment, terms such as environmentally friendly tourism, responsible tourism, low impact tourism and ecotourism have been developed. In order for wildlife tourism to succeed, there should be clear environmental, social and economic objectives in wildlife tourism, tourists interact with wildlife. Consequently negative impacts on the environment are bound to occur. Some of the impacts of wildlife tourism on the environment are:

- Disturbance of animals - this is likely to lead to an adjusted quality of animal life.
- Modification of the natural habitat
- Habituation - when animals are conditioned to accept humans in the environment, their natural behaviour is modified.
- Exceeding the carrying capacity of the tourist area may lead to soil erosion and/or extinction of certain species (Shackley, 1996).

Wildlife tourism also brings positive impacts to the environment. Cooper (1990) argues that as tourism develops, there must be environmental awareness with a development of strategies of looking after the environment. He states that a positive impact of tourism on the environment is that tourism offers a platform for conserving historic buildings, monuments and wildlife. It also contributes to the survival of local art and craft. Other positive impacts of tourism on the environment are:

- The conservation of important natural sites
- Enhancement of the environment
- Improvement of the infrastructure at the tourist area

(Lickorish & Jenkins, 1997). Andereck, Valentine, Knopf and Vogt (2005) believe that, in addition to environmental impacts, tourism brings economic and socio-cultural advantages and disadvantages. Economic advantages are creation of jobs and tax returns. These in turn create inflation. Socio-cultural advantages are improved community services and improved intercultural communications. Disadvantages caused by the socio-cultural impacts are loss of culture, migration, increased crime rates and psychological tension among community members. Negative and positive consequences of tourism development are summarized in Table 3.

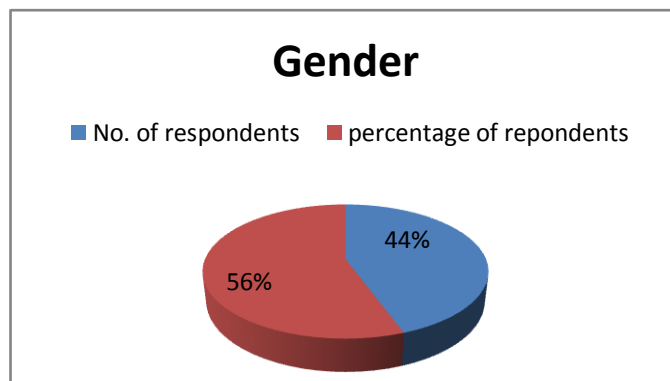
TABLE 3. IMPACT OF TOURISM ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE

Sectors	Positive consequences	Negative consequences
Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creations of jobs - Tax revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inflation - Increased price of goods and services
Socio-cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intercultural communications - Improved community - Psychological tension services, infrastructure - Migration and facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased crime rates - Loss of culture
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of parks - Crowding and wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air, water and noise pollution

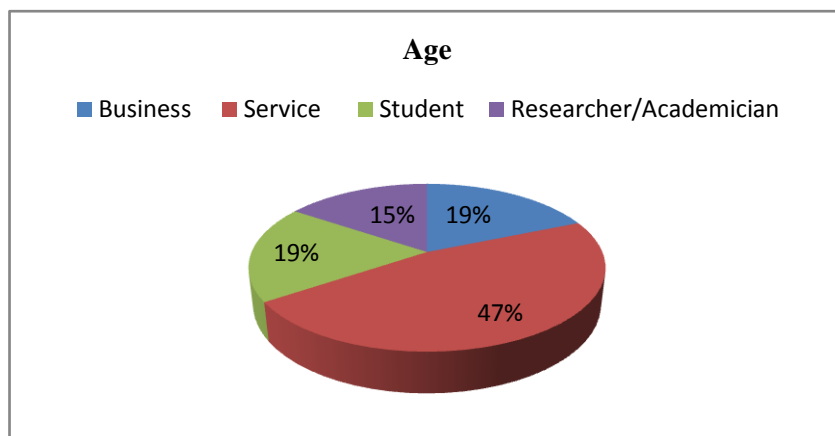
Source: Andereck et al. (2005)

Results and interference:**Table 1: Gender of Respondents-**

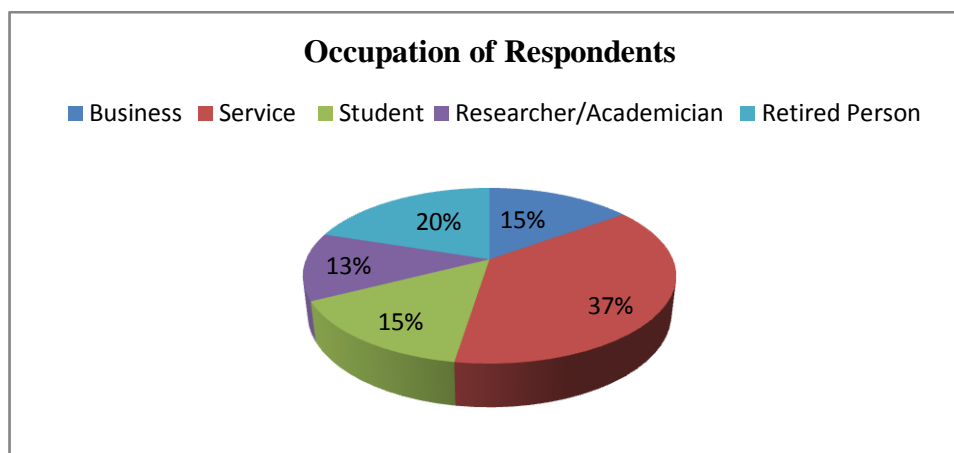
Response	No. of respondents	percentage of respondents
Male	52	65
Female	28	35
Total	80	100

**Table 2: Age of Respondents-**

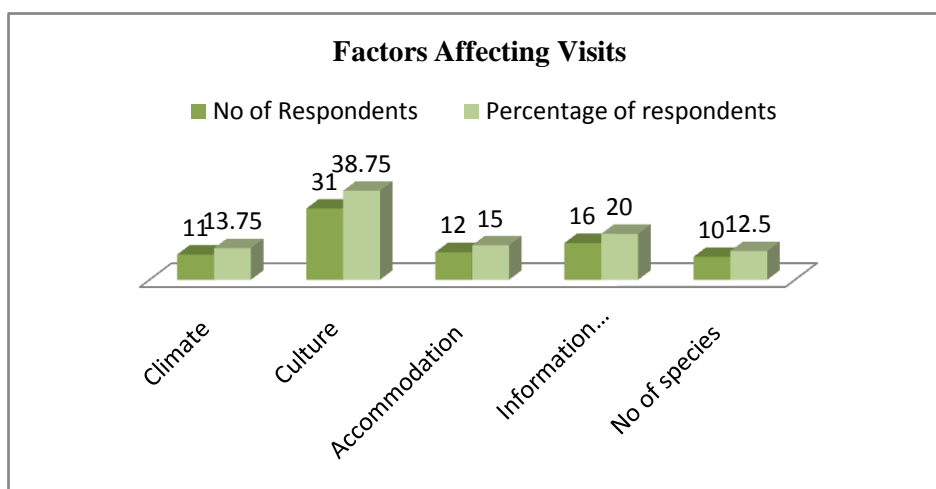
Response	No of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Up to 25 Yrs	22	27.5
26 – 35 Yrs	32	40
36 – 50 Yrs	8	10
Above 50 Yrs.	18	22.5
Total	80	100

**Table 3: Occupation of Respondents-**

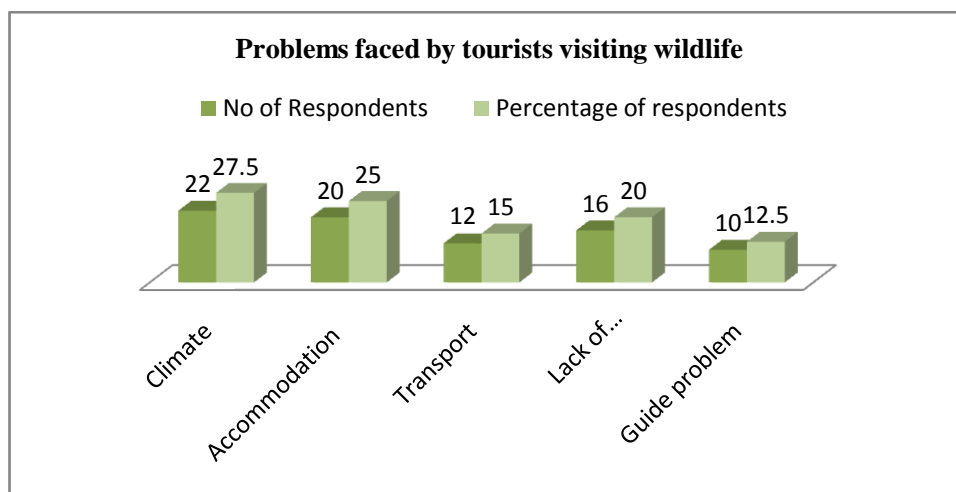
Response	No of Respondents	Percentage of respondents
Business	12	15
Service	30	37.5
Student	12	15
Researcher/Academician	10	12.5
Retired Person	16	20
Total	80	100

**Table 4: Factors affecting visits to Wildlife Sanctuaries & Parks-**

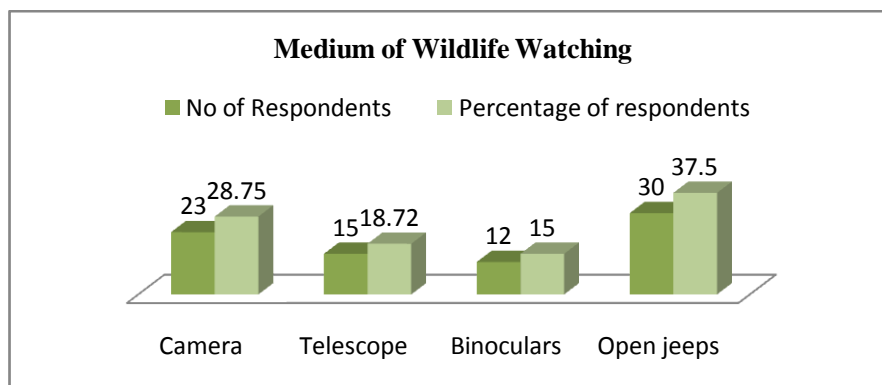
Response	No of Respondents	Percentage of respondents
Climate	11	13.75
Culture	31	38.75
Accommodation	12	15
Information about destination	16	20
No of species	10	12.5
Total	80	100

**Table 5: Problems faced by tourist while visiting Wildlife Sanctuaries and Parks-**

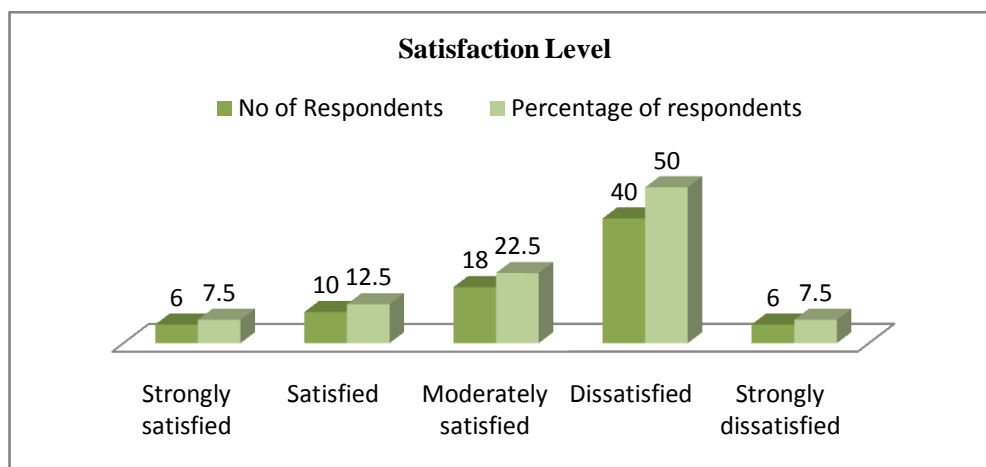
Response	No of Respondents	Percentage of respondents
Climate	22	27.5
Accommodation	20	25
Transport	12	15
Lack of information	16	20
Guide problem	10	12.5
Total	80	100

**Table 6: Sources /Medium of Wildlife Watching-**

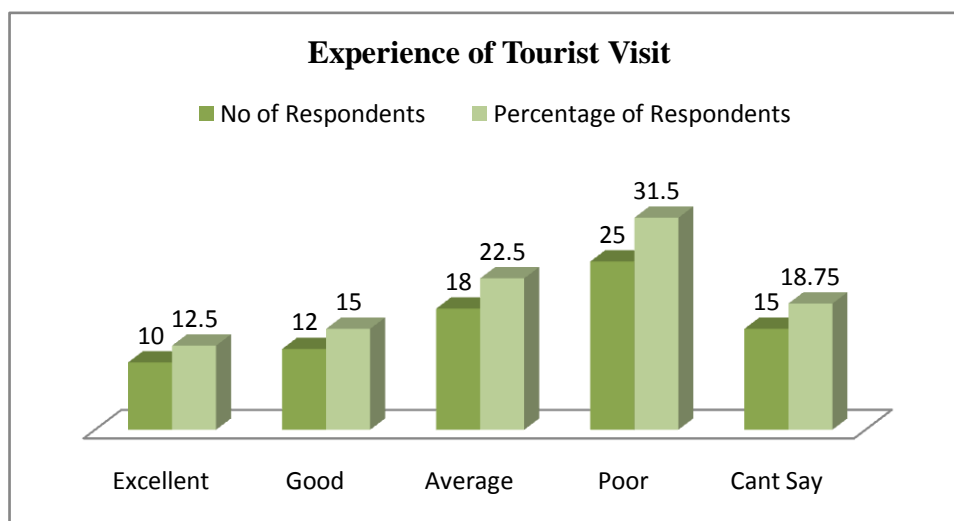
Response	No of Respondents	Percentage respondents	of
Camera	23	28.75	
Telescope	15	18.72	
Binoculars	12	15	
Open jeeps	30	37.5	
Total	80	100	

**Table 7: Satisfaction level of tourists towards Wildlife Watching-**

Response	No of Respondents	Percentage of respondents
Strongly satisfied	6	7.5
Satisfied	10	12.5
Moderately satisfied	18	22.5
Dissatisfied	40	50
Strongly dissatisfied	6	7.5
Total	80	100

**Table 8: Experience of Tourists Regarding Wildlife visit:**

Response	No of Respondents	Percentage of Respondents
Excellent	10	12.5
Good	12	15
Average	18	22.5
Poor	25	31.5
Can't Say	15	18.75
Total	80	80

**Preferences of Foreign Tourists Regarding Wildlife Sanctuaries in Rajasthan:**

Wildlife Sanctuaries	Preferences and No. of Tourists										Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
Ranthambore National Park	15	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Sariska National Park	8	2	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
Keoladeo Ghana Bird Sanctuary	2	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	9

Desert National Sanctuary	4	5	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	15
Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary	3	2	4	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	13
Dara Sanctuary	0	4	2	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	12
Mount Abu	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	6
Sitamata Sanctuary	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	8
Keladevi Sanctuary	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary	1	3	2	2	2	3	1	0	1	0	15

SWOT Analysis of Wildlife Tourism of Hadoti Region:

Strengths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Species ❖ Area ❖ Connectivity ❖ Government Support 	Weakness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lack of Trained Guides ❖ Lack of Eco – environment ❖ Lack of facilities ❖ Lack of interest of tourists ❖ Lack of information ❖ Lack of knowledge of different languages ❖ Lack of budget ❖ Lack of proper administration ❖ Lack of funds.
Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop website ❖ Appoint women trainers ❖ Training to the guides ❖ Use of videos ❖ Job opportunities to local people. 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Other wildlife sanctuaries - ❖ Climate

Key Challenges of Wildlife Tourism at Hadoti Region:

By our above analysis and discussions we found following challenges which are recently faced by wildlife tourism.

1. Guides should be more trained and well educated about areas near by and dangers.
2. Lack of filtered information about particular wildlife sanctuaries and parks.

3. Technologies used are not updated.
4. Safety measures should be more modernised and well managed.
5. Proper accommodations are not available. Accommodation facilities must be adjustable according to the need and liking of tourists.
6. Better facilities are required according to changeable climatic conditions.
7. Medical aids and doctors facilities are missing.
8. Other factors should also need to be take care of are, electricity & transport.
9. Good administration facilities required at tiger sanctuaries.
10. Food provided should be hygienic and according to the likes of tourists.
11. Some more emphasis must be taken for the conservation various species in danger specially tigers and crocodiles.

Findings:

From above tables and charts we found that:

1. Table 1 explains that both male and female tourist's visits wildlife conservation and parks equally.
2. Table 2 states that mostly visiting tourists to wildlife conservation and parks are lie between 26-30 years. It means youth is taking maximum interest in wildlife tourism.
3. Table 3 shows that service class is mainly active to visit wildlife sanctuaries and parks.
4. Table 4 states that the biggest factor affecting visits is culture of nearby people living or we can say localites.
5. Table 5 explains about the problem faced by tourists which is accommodation problem. They do not have good facilities to stay.
6. Table 6 explains the means of watching animals and that is most probably open jeep.
7. At last Table 7 states that because people are facing food, accommodation, hygiene and climatic problems so they are dissatisfied merely, though species to watch are so many.

Conclusion:

Wildlife habitat and species around the world are facing a crisis. It is estimated that global warming may cause the extinction of 15–37% of species by 2050. This is another aspect which needs attention because we could lose about 1.25 million species. Unlike other environmental losses, this one cannot be reversed because nature does not give second chances to biodiversity.

Though wildlife sanctuaries in Rajasthan are very famous and very well known for their species. But still some more measures should be taken by RTDC and tourism departments so as save various species and hence increasing in number of tourists and also raising funds and earnings.

Acknowledgments-

We are indebted to the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor of University of Kota, Prof. P. K. Dashora for his visionary guidance towards creating the research environment at the University.

Big thanks to Dr. M.L. Sahu Coordinator of School of Heritage, Tourism and Museology who is always supportive and motivated us to research on the wildlife tourism of the Hadauti region.

We are thankful to Prof. Rajeev Jain, Dean and Head Department of Commerce and Management of University of Kota for his constant support.

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 - 9 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wildlife_refuge
 - 10 <http://www.Rajasthantrip.com/wildlife-tours-in-Rajasthan.html>
 - 11 <http://www.Rajasthanwildlife.in/>

Appendix

Questionnaire

Q.1 Name of the respondent?

Q.2 Gender?

- (A) Male ☐
- (B) Female ☐

Q.3 Age?

- (A) Up to 25 years ☐
- (B) 26-35 years ☐
- (C) 36-50 years ☐
- (D) Above 50 years ☐

Q.3 Occupation?

- (A) Business ☐
- (B) Service ☐
- (C) Student ☐
- (D) Researcher ☐
- (E) Retired Person ☐

Q.4 Factors affecting visits to Wildlife Sanctuaries & Parks.

- (A) Climate ☐
- (B) Culture ☐
- (C) Accommodation ☐
- (D) Information about destination ☐
- (E) No of Species ☐

Q.5 Problems faced by tourist while visiting Wildlife Sanctuaries and Parks-

- (A) Climate ☐
- (B) Accommodation ☐
- (C) Transport ☐
- (D) Lack Of Information ☐
- (E) Guide Problem ☐

Q.6 Problems faced by tourist while visiting Wildlife Sanctuaries and Parks-

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Binoculars | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (B) Camera | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Open Jeeps | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (D) Telescopes | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Q.7 Satisfaction level of tourists towards Wildlife Watching-

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Strongly satisfied | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (B) Satisfied | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Moderate satisfied | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (D) Dissatisfied | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (E) Highly dissatisfy | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Q.8 Experience of Tourists Regarding Wildlife visit:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (B) Good | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (C) Average | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (D) Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (E) Can't say | <input type="checkbox"/> |