

Role of Transport in the Development of the Tourism Industry in Rajasthan

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Abstract

As a supporting factor, transportation is an important element of the destination image that provides. A base for the successful tourism industry. It is like the blood vessels of an area and is considered a determinant in developing a tourist destination the article aims to characterize the status of accessibility in Rajasthan. The problem of transportation through the famous tourist destinations is having well. Connectivity, but there are so many spots of touristic importance where adequate and proper conveyance facilities are not available. Most of them are unidentified due to this reason. Besides in urban and semi-urban areas the traffic system is not proper or even in miserable condition.

Keywords

Tourism Industry, Transportation, Tourism transport, Transport infrastructure.

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Introduction

The role of Transport in tourism easily be visualized by the development of the Tourism sector in the state over a period of time Transport is one of the important factors for Regional and National Development. All development activities are influenced by the level of areal linkage Transport also works as a major location factor for the development of an industry.

Tourism itself being an industry cannot be ignored with this above factor all tours and travel activities are greatly related to transport. The past travelers and inventors such as Columbus, Vasco Da Gama etc. were successful only when the transport system, was developed in land and sea areas. Transport has played a major role in the development of tourism because it provides connectivity, accessibility and moreover facilities for a tourist.

The economic development of any section depends largely on the efficiency of the transport system if pursued optimally without seating imbalances. Transport and regional development are inherently interwoven and interdependent due to the complementary of economic sectors.

Tourism is one of the economic activities involved sector. Travel and Transport. Without are interchangeable resulting from push and pull factors present at the trip tourism in regarded it for the geographical speared ends. Transport as an essential element of tourism is regarded as the principal service being rendered to tourists for the geographical spread of tourism.

The present study area Rajasthan is the largest state of India with an area of 3.42 Lakh sq kms. It is more than double that of England and almost equal to Japan. having 32 administrative districts 92 sub districts 220 tahsils. The landscape beauty of Rajasthan covers the expanse from forested and hilly areas to pastoral and flat plain land, to shifting sand dunes making it a tourist paradise. The state is rich in cultural royalty but poor in industrial and economic development. The field of tourism also has great potential to develop. Through the development of transport networks new heritage sites and tourist complexes and tourists. Circuits may be interconnected and developed which will contribute to creating new avenues and dimensions of income and employment through domestic and international tourism of the state.

Despite all efforts India's share in world tourism accounts for only 1% where as it has great potential for tourist development. The government of India has established the 'Tourism Development Ministry' at the Central level and the Tourist Department. at State and District levels to promote tourist activities where a large

amount of money is expended and little is achieved. So there is a need to flameout tourist development plans at the Regional and state levels by highlighting the existing problems

Therefore the greatest thrust in Tourism will come through transport development India has tradition of treating guests as ‘Atithi Devo Bhava’. In keeping with the ancient tradition of India as well as the virtue of hospitality we can attract foreign tourists by developing cheap transport facilities in India. We should also show this virtue in Inland tourist pilgrims. Tourists should be taken as a guests.

The objective of the Paper

- To evaluate the role of transport in tourism for local, regional, and national development.
- To evaluate the existing transport network.
- To study the constraints and problems in the development of transport facilities for various tourism in Rajasthan.
- To study the Government policy towards the development of transport Network in Rajasthan Tourism,
- To evaluate the existing intracultural facilities for various types of Tourism and also to prepare blueprint of plan for the improvement and development of a transport Network for the development of the tourist industry in Rajasthan

Methodology of the Study

Methods and techniques are very important for conducting research is termed as methodology. Since the object of the research is to solve the given problem the empirical study based on detailed fieldwork and personal interviews is necessary for the investigation of the existing problems and potentials. Therefore, an intensive method of study will be followed in the present research work.

Hypothesis of the Study

Hypothesis is tentative assumption made to draw out and test its logical or empirical —

- Whether Rajasthan indeed contributes the highest in historical tourism consequences of required topic. The present hypothesis is to test the following-
- To test how far the natural environment is affecting the growth of transport and to highlight the relationship between the Physical environment and different types of transport systems in tourism of Rajasthan.

- Based on the above Hypothesis the objective of the study is to develop a growth model of the transport system which will not only develop the existing tourist Industry but also there may be the socio-economic and cultural development of the state of Rajasthan.

Rajasthan a Geographical Study

Rajasthan a state of Indian Union is situated in the north-western part of India. Rajasthan is bounded on the west and northwest by Pakistan, which is also known as the “Red Cliff line” on the north and northeast by Punjab and Haryana on the east and Southeast by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and on the Southwest by Gujarat. The southern part of Rajasthan is about 22 Km. from the Gulf. of Kutch and about 400 km from the Arabian Sea. It is the latest state in India.

Area	3,42,239 sq km.
Population	83,590,000(8.36 crores).
Population density	200 per sq km.
Literacy Rate	66.11%
Principal Language	Hindi, Marwari, Urdu

Rajasthan State Rural Part, with a population of about 5 crore is India’s the 6th most rural populous state. The total geographical area of Rajasthan state’s rural part is about 3.4 lakh km² and it is the biggest rural state by area in the country. The population density of the state is 153 persons per km². There are 33 districts in the state, among them Jaipur Rural is the most populous district with a rural population of about 31.5 lakh and Jaisalmer Rural is the least populous district with a rural Population of about 5.8 lakhs. Jaisalmer Rural is the biggest district in the state with a rural area of about 38 thousand km² and Dhaulpur Rural is the smallest with 2964 km.

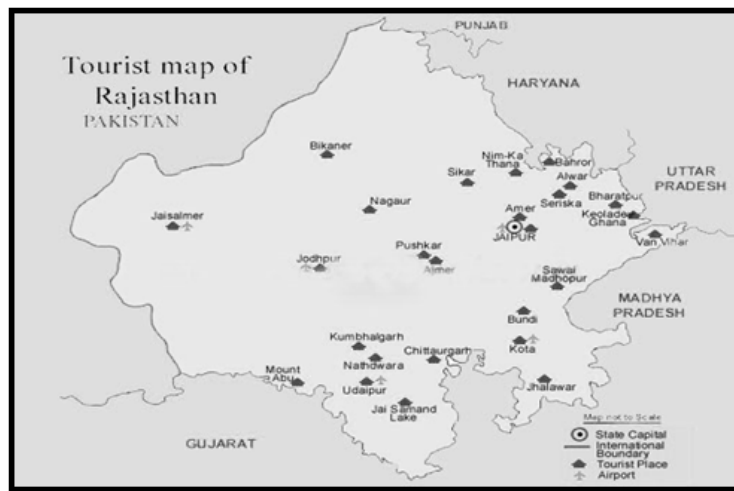
Rajasthan Tourism

Rajasthan was ruled by mostly Rajput rules .So this state is also known as Rajputana in history. Rajasthan has been appreciated over countries due to its glory, art culture, natural beauty, forts and historical sites. This is the reason why India’s tourism tour of tourists remains incomplete without Visiting Rajasthan. Rajasthan is divided into ten tourism circuits like the Dhundhad circuit, the Mewar circuit the Vegad circuit, the Hadati circuit, the Merwara Circuit, the Shekhawati circuit, the Desert circuit, the Mount Abu, circuit, the Mewat circuit and the Godwad circuit. All circuits are known for their special type of attraction. Major cities of Rajasthan

like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer etc. are known for their historical traditions and arts. Various Fairs and Festivals of state, folk dance & music, art, folk tales etc. Have been attracting both domestic and foreign tourists.

These different circuits have their own different types of attractions. Some regions mountainous, some are desert, some are historic buildings and forts some are national parks and sanctuaries. Thus nature has given Rajasthan many types of geographical and cultural features, that tourists can enjoy There is a lot of potential for the development of the tourism industry in Rajasthan.

Wonderful and amazing fort at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ranthambore (Sawai Madhopur), Deeg, Jaisalmer, Chittor, Kumbhalgarh, Bundi, Khetri and on many other sides. Rajasthan could not develop its tourist potential due to the lack of a transport network. Only K U J B A J cities are well connected with Rail and Road transport. K U J B A J means Kota, Udaipur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Ajmer India has 1216269 kms. long surface road, in which Rajasthan's share is 69576 km. It is 5-72 percent of the total geographical road length. Rajasthan has more than 10 percent geographical area of India but its road share is only 5-72 percent. Again Rail transport network in Rajasthan is not up to the mark. Still great part of Rajasthan is covered by Meter Gauge. Without better connectivity the development of tourism is not possible.



Role of Tourism in Rajasthan Economy

Tourism accounts for approximately 15% of the Rajasthan economy and provides economic benefits like foreign exchange earnings, regional development, infrastructure development and promotion of local handicrafts.



Earn foreign exchange: The tourism industry in Rajasthan is considered to be an apex industry which gives economic benefit in earning foreign exchange. The growth rate of tourism in the state of Rajasthan has shown that tourist arrivals both domestic and foreign in the state of Rajasthan is increasing annually and During the year 2020, the number of tourists who visited in Rajasthan was 155.64 lakh (151.72 lakh domestic and 4.46 lakh foreign). There has been a huge reduction in tourist arrivals in the year 2020 due to the lockdown during the COVID-19 pandemic from the month of the year 2020.

Role of Transport Network in the Development of Tourism

Among the three basic components of tourism, i.e. (1) local or tourist destination (2) transport and (3) accommodation, transport plays a vital role and therefore, it is an important and first-ranking factor of the tourist industry. To get his goal or his destination a tourist has to travel for which he needs some mode of transportation. Transport means the near movement of persons, goods and services from one place to another. It is one of the most important human activities performed in every stage of human civilization.

Tourist transport is related to accessibility. Accessibility is a term frequently used to mean the degree of access to a particular tourist place in terms of distance, time and cost. In other words the availability and quality of transport service provided at a tourist place is an important consideration for a tourist. This service to that spot is termed as accessibility. Many tourist centers are important because they are easily accessible from most of the country such as Jaipur, Ajmer, Agra, Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta etc. on the other hand places which are inaccessible or are not well connected by transport network and not well served by adequate mode of transport are unlikely to develop an important center of tourism.

In recent years, particularly after 1950 most fundamental change has been the massive movement away from public transport and toward the travel by car.

Persons traveling by train, bus, and other public means of transport are now using cars and airplanes. International tourism has been greatly affected by the introduction of many more airplanes and air services. For a person intending to undertake travel the following factors influence.

1. Reasons or motivation for travel
2. His destination.
3. Distance.
4. Money at his disposal to travel.

This last factor combined with various modes of transport and the comfort provided therein plays the most important role in the transport of modern tourism.

As the society has become very complex the purpose of travel too has become manifold viz visit to families or friends shopping, business, education, tourism, pilgrimage, love for art, technical, recreation, sports health employment etc.5 Therefore the mode and necessity of transport has changed. It would be appropriate here to discuss that in a developing country like ours the lack of infrastructure required for tourism development has greatly affected the tourist industry. There is a lack of equipments to provide the comforts of journey, compared to international standards. Presently there are four modes of tourist transport at our disposal, which include.

1. Road Transport or automobiles
2. Rail Transport or rail services
3. Air Transport or aircraft
4. Sea Transport marine service-ships, steamers, motor boats etc.

Tourists visiting in different parts of the earth utilize different modes of transport. For covering long intercontinental distances tourist transport has been the aircraft. Ships are used to cover sea distances while rail transport is used to travel medium to long distances within the country. Road transports are commonly used to cover short to medium distances between the tourist centers. Tourist choice of mode of transport is affected by many factors as follows:

1. Distance of tourist centers.
2. No. of holidays in spare and time taken
3. Safety and comfort required
4. Price to be paid for travel
5. Range of services offered
6. Level of completion between services.

Road Transport in the Development of Tourism

Human culture shows two outstanding developments namely rapid and advanced technology and fast growth of cities. The role of road transport in these developments has been the most significant in organizing and utilizing the human efforts and resources in changing landscape through better spatial linkages. However, the nomadic movements have proceeded to rise to trade routes. The trails may go to track and ultimately to roads. Nomads discovered the most convenient traffic routes in adjustment with the nature. It generally followed the natural line of drainage that afforded certain advantages along their courses. Thus the routes were evolved rather than created, the geographers call them as “Natural routes”, but the settled people have paradoxically enough created such important construction both in their nature and the number of vehicles using them. After the advent of specialized wheels in carriages the roads intended for bullock carts and reflecting their local needs to come to be gradually modified for the use not only by pedestrians animals, animal-driven carts, and bicycles but also by automobiles.

Growth and Development of Road Transport in Rajasthan

The rapid development of the Road transport network of Rajasthan took place only after 1947, When India achieved independence. The state Government took over the change of Nagpur Plan (1943) from British companies. India launched the Five-year Development Plan but due to the paucity of capital and the underdeveloped economy of the State very few roads were added to the earlier network. Nagpur Plan may be divided into five categories namely .(1) National highways (2) State highways(3) Major district roads (4) Other district roads (5) Village roads. The partition of the country also somewhat affected the progress of roads in Rajasthan

Road Length in the State as of 31 March 2019

S. No.	Classification	Total
1	National Highways	105999.67
2	State Highways	15517.51
3	Major District Road	8757.75
4	Other District Road	53431.63
5	Village Road	175937.49
	TOTAL	264244.05

Sources Rajasthan Rajya Parivahan Nigam

Rajasthan is one of the very few states in India where traveling in private vehicles on the highways is considered perfectly safe and easy, because almost all

the major tourist centers of Rajasthan lie on the National highways and have the highest Tourist traffic flows on them. The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) is executing an ambitious campaign of four/six lanes of National Highways under the NHDP Dream project of the Prime Minister.

Rail Transport in the Development of Tourism

The railway is the most convenient and the most popular mode of tourist travel all over the world. "The railways may be considered as the most powerful means for mass travel in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Trains are perceived to be safe and less expensive. The railway which has transformed the society changed the face of the earth and dynamited the economy. Without railways renaissance would not have taken place in India. India would have remained as backward as Afghanistan, a country without railway.

Thus railway transport plays a crucial role in all developing economic economics, in a country like India, primarily for the extension of market transportation of raw materials and finished goods opening up of remote areas and bringing about the advantage of economic growth to the poor people of rural and other handicapped regions.

The role and significance of railway transport in the economy are exceedingly important in many considerations as historical, economic, environmental, social and political. The network has always monitored the trend of development.

1. Historically, because railways have provided the foundation for communication trade and commerce and national defense.
2. Economically, as the network plays a major role in opening up the hinterland and widening the markets.
3. Environmentally, by being largely instrumental in the relative levels of ecological and environmental pollution.
4. Socially, by determining the trends of urbanization, population shifts, and the levels of employment.
5. Politically, as railways are vital to national defense and social security.

Growth and development Tourist Transport of Railway:

The evolution of the railway network of Rajasthan is closely linked with the evolution of the railway network of our country. The first railway line in Rajasthan was opened for traffic in August, 1873, from Bharatpur to Agra. After that continuous efforts were made for the expansion of railway lines in the State.

In the present period: Presently Rajasthan has served 5,894.34 Km. railway route which is 9.4 percent of the total route of 63,140 km. in our country. Rajasthan

has an average of 17.2 Km. of railway per 1000 sq is nearly 2 Km. for the same territory. These averages whether in Rajasthan or in India do not give a clear account of the nature of the railway unless compared with other countries. When the average is compared with other developed and industrialized countries, it is realized that along with India, this state is poorly served by a network of railways. At present out of twenty-seven districts in the state, there are five district headquarters that are not connected by rail and they have railway stations at a distance ranging from 21 Km. to 85 Km. Banaswara district has no railway line. Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Tonk, and Sirohi, have one railway line of few kilometres.

Luxury Trains of Rajasthan

If one wants to explore the rich heritage of Rajasthan and that too grandly then the luxury trains are the best to discover the Royal past and colorful present of Rajasthan. The luxury trains that run in Rajasthan were designed to showcase the grand lifestyle of the erstwhile Rajput rulers of the state.

Palace on Wheels

The Palace on Wheels is the most premier tourism product of our country and Rajasthan too. This is rated among the five best trains in the world. The “Palace on Wheels” is one of the most exciting journeys as much for the train and the facilities provided on board. As for the royal destinations it proceeds to every single day. With everything taken care of dining accommodation sightseeing, as well as organized shopping, there is nothing for the traveler to do but seep in the history of the land, soak in the colors and experience the royal life of a maharaja.

Heritage on Wheels

Heritage on Wheels is a luxury train designed on the line of the famous Palace on Wheels. This train runs on meter gauge tracks in the Western Rajasthan, connecting small cities like Shekhawati Bikaner, Gajner, Nawalgarh, Mandawa and Ramgarh twice a week from Jaipur. Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation and Indian Railway, on the success of Palace on Wheels, have started this new luxury train. In fact Rajasthan can easily be termed as a leader in train tourism in the Indian subcontinent.

The Fairy Queen

Encouraged by the success of Palace on Wheels the Railways is collaboration with RTDC has once again started “Fairy Queen” The oldest ‘steam engine’ driven luxury train operating from New Delhi to Alwar and back. This two-day package tour is the palace on wheels for budget

Air Transport of Rajasthan

Rajasthan has four airports; Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Udaipur are air-linked with many airports in our country. Jaipur Airport is presently an International Airport and Udaipur Airport is also being upgraded to International standards. An air cargo complex is located at Sanganer near Jaipur. Cargo is custom-cleared at the complex and is transhipped to Delhi by air. A banded trucking facility is available to move cargo by Road from the air cargo complex to the International Air Cargo Terminal in New Delhi. Air transport facilities in this State are mostly utilized by business executives, foreign tourists and Government officials. By and large, air travel is still considered to be a luxury and has been accepted as a mode of transport to be used in emergencies.

Results and Discussion

We cannot even think about the tourism without the transportation system. Transportation like various destinations and ferries people goods and services. Tourism is all about travel and the role of transportation that tourism has expanded. The role of the transport system as an essential Component of successful tourism development and states that “transport plays an important role in the development of tourism. It provides income and employment to the local people and a means of livelihood in the state. With the inflow of tourists the demand for tourist transport also increases in the state.

Arrival of Domestic & Foreign Tourists in Rajasthan from 2010 to 2023

S. No.	Year	Arrival of Tourists		
		Domestic	Foreign	Total
1	2010	25543877	1278523	26822400
2	2011	27137323	1351974	28489297
3	2012	28611831	1451370	30063201
4	2013	30298150	1437162	31735312
5	2014	333076491	1525574	34602065
6	2015	35187573	1475311	36662884
7	2016	41495115	1513729	43008844
8	2017	45916573	1609963	47526536
9	2018	50235643	1754348	51989991
10	2019	52220431	1605560	53825991
11	2020	15117239	446457	15563696
12	2021	52210431	1759645	51222995
13	2022	531100411	18110222	102229871
14	2023	591224139	19201444	162659951

Source : Tourism Annual Report2022 TO 2023 Department of Tourism , Rajasthan

Conclusion

Transport is the one of main factors promoting the growth of tourism in Rajasthan State. Different modes of transport is play an important role in state tourism. Transport at tourist destinations is a part of the tourist experience. Experience. The fore traffic gets enormous importance in total attractiveness of individual destinations. Therefore the growth and improvement of tourism transport is very necessary for the economic benefit of tourism to the local people. Tourism expands more when there is a better transportation System the number of tourist transport systems should increase with the increasing inflow of along tourists in Rajasthan.

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