APPENDIX I

TYPES OF TOURISM OFFERED BY THE STUDY AREA

a) Adventure Tourism: this is a new form of tourism which evolved due to the efforts of the government. Earlier the Royal families used to go out in the surrounding areas for hunting. Since the tourists are lured to this destination by its Royal past, camel safaris became the part of tourism culture here. Camel safari would take three days to almost twelve days depending upon the path followed.

This place also offers a great indulgence for the desert trekking also. It offers most adventurous trek routes passing through the long stretch of sand dunes. Halting in between for the search of water and pitching the tent in the sea of sand makes it an ecstasy during this escapade.

The Desert Car Rally is the recently added feature in this section of adventure tourism. It starts from Jaisalmer and covers the entire desert triangle along with the cultural cities like Jaipur and Pushkar.

It takes the tourists to various villages in the midst of the desert. Tourists stay in the houses of the villagers. This becomes a means of interaction between the tourists and the indigenous population. These adventuruous activities have been promoted by the government to fulfill the dream of making this tourism industry the "jana udhyog".

b) Religious Tourism: most ancient form of tourism. This type of tourism is being practiced since the human civilization started believing in super
powers. Ramdeora, 50 kms, from Jaisalmer city is a township sacred to the people of all religions. Every year Ramdeora fair is held here which attracts lakhs of tourists (mainly domestic) from all over the world.

c) Heritage tourism: this is most commonly practiced tourism in Jaisalmer. The finest work of web on the stone, the havelies, the fort the streets, the houses every nook and corner that speaks of the culture and tradition of the city attracts the tourists.

d) Cultural tourism: this type of tourism includes specialized cultural experiences, such as art museum tourism where the tourist visits many art museums during the tour, or folk tourism where the tourist sees many folk dances or concerts during the tour. The culture of the city, the cuisine, the lifestyle, clothing everything attracts tourists to these sandy tracts of Rajasthan. Visitors want to relive the royal past of this land. They come here enchanted by the romanticism of the
APPENDIX II

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OF THE Jaisalmer District

(1) Architectural Heritage: Sonar Qila, the Havelis,

Sonar Qila: Sonar Qila, the golden fort, was built using the famous Jurassic sandstone. It is situated on a hillock, surrounded by a rolling sea of sand. The entire living area is well protected inside the ramparts of the fort. It has an enchanting cow-web of narrow lanes dotted with some lovely havelis, three beautifully sculptured Jain temples of the 12th to 15th century A.D. and five interconnected palaces. The fort is approached through four gateways – Akhaiya Pol, Ganesh Pol, Suraj Pol and Hawa Pol. Standing on a height of 100 meters over the city with its 99 bastions, the fort is a splendid sight in the afternoon.

The Havelis: The art of silavats (stone carvers) of Jaisalmer is justly famous. It attained its peak of excellence during the 18th and 19th centuries, similar to the carved marble of the Taj Mahal at Agra. Patwas are merchants trading in rich brocades gold and silver embroidery. In the late 18th century Guman Chand Patwa had a chain of 300 centres extending from Afghanistan to China. His five sons started building this mansion in 1800. It consists of five separate suites linked together. It took 50 years to be completed. For a while, the family turned it into a Sanskrit school for boys. Fortunately it has been rescued from that ink-stained fate and is now a protected monument.
Salim Singh Ki Haveli: It was the residence of the powerful Mohta family, the hereditary ministers of the Jaisalmer rulers. The blue cupola roof of this 300 years old haveli is distinctive, a façade which is carved all over and an exquisite projecting balcony adorning the top storey.

Nathmalji – Ki – Haveli: Nathmalji – Ki – Haveli was carved by two brothers Nathu and Lallu. Though the motif used by one is not similar to the other, yet the havelies are in harmony. One has to look closely to spot any dissimilarity.

Tazia Tower: Beyond the entrance gate of Trikuta stands the present home of the former rulers of Jaisalmer, Badal Mahal (Cloud Palace), from which rises the delicate pagoda like tower, the Tazia tower. Rising in its five tiered splendour, with each storey graced by a delicately carved balcony, the tower is of historical significance. The silavats (stone workers) of Jaisalmer, being shia muslims decided to migrate to Pakistan when it was established in 1947. Before leaving, their desert home, they expressed their love for their homeland and their ruler by building this tower in the shape of a Tazias which are ornately decorated bamboo, paper and tinsel replicas of a bier carried in procession during Mohurram.

(2) Natural Heritage: The Natural Splendor of Rajasthan: The unending stretch of sand dunes, Wood Fossil Park, Desert National Park, Gadisar Lake, Ámar Sagar, Bada Bagh, Mool Sagar

The Desert: Jaisalmer present a vast expanse of sandy desert. Sam is such a tourist spot which is a favourite destination of tourist due to its enchanting beauty. The golden sand dunes beckon the tourist creating an illusion of being smooth and firm sand dunes in this area are called Dard or Dharna. No trip to
Jaisalmer is complete without a trip to the most picturesque dunes of Sam located at a distance of 42 Kms from Jaisalmer. Raikas, the camel herdsmen travel by the ships of the desert over vast distances and know every pasture and waterhole of the region and are the best guides.

(a) *Wood Fossil Park:* It lies at a distance of 16 Kms to the South East of Jaisalmer. Akal, the Wood Fossil Park lies on the National Highway to Barmer it is the proof of the climatological changes that have taken place in Thar during geological past.

It was a myth that ages ago this area was under water, but now scientists have proved that about 25 million years ago this was the case. Fossils unearthed in the Akal area are the evidences of the ferns and forests that existed about 180 million years ago, proving the fact that there existed hot, humid climate. The state forest department has undertaken the responsibility of preserving this invaluable gift of nature which was discovered by the Indian Geological Survey department.

(b) *Desert National Park:* It lies 45 kms west of the Jaisalmer district. The landscape of this park is dominated by rolling sand dunes and scrub covered hills. ‘Gondawan’ the Great Indian Bustard, the state Bird finds refuge in this desert and its conservation efforts have borne fruit. The desert has a unique variety of wild life species in a fragile ecosystem. An extensive variety of desert birdlife ranging from birds of prey to sand grouse, doves, shrikes, bee-eaters, warblers and desert shrikes, bee-eaters, warbles and desert coursers can be seen. Among the animals found are the desert fox, blue bull, blackbucks and

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127 Discover Rajasthan (March 1997) NU Tech Photo lithographers. New Delhi

128 Department of Tourism, Art and Culture, Government of Rajasthan

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crusted porcupine. Numerous reptiles species (about 43 in number) and insects form an important part of various life forms here.

(c) *Gadisar Lake*: It is a scenic rain water lake with several temples around it. It is an ideal picnic spot and has boating facility also.

(d) *Amar Sagar*: It was built by Maharawal Amar Singh along with Shiva temple in 1740 A.D. There is a garden beside the lake with mango and other fruit trees. Beautifully carved Jain temples add to its beauty and best among them is Adeshwar Nath temple.

(e) *Bada Bagh*: It is located on a rocky eminence on the road that leads to Jaisalmer. There stand the Royal cenotaphs of the Rawals in Bada Bagh where rulers were cremated. Much of the city’s fruits and vegetables are grown and supplied from here.

(f) *Mool Sagar*: It is a pleasant shady grove which provides perfect picnic spot during summers. It was built by Rawal Mool Raj II in 1815 A.D.

(3) **Religious Centers and Pilgrimages**

**Jain Temples (12th – 15th century)**

An extensive group of Jain temples stand within the fort complex. They were built by the collective donations from the rich businessman. The finest among these are Rishabh Dev Ji, Shambhav Nath and Ashtapadi temples.

*Rishabh Dev Ji temple*: Its entrance is through an intricately carved toran (scrolled archway) here leather articles are not allowed inside the temple. A porch, market by the presence of a large number of pillars carved with entwined creepers and flowers all in yellow stone leads to the main mandap (hall) with columns sporting graceful sculptures facing the central image of Rishabhdev Ji. However, the most striking feature is the group of images of
Jain Tirthankars sitting in meditation in a circle, to the right of the hall. Images are in red or black stone and all have jewelled third eye that sparkle.

**Shambhav Nath temple**: located at the west of Rishabhdev Ji and is a subsidiary shrine, smaller and complex in design. In its basement a Gyan Bhandar or library is present which consists of some of the oldest manuscripts of India. It is rumoured that an underground tunnel leads from here to Lodurva, the former capital from where the treasures of the kings were secretly conveyed when migration to Jaisalmer took place.

**Astagadi temple**: It is a distinguishing feature of Jain sacred Architecture. Since they were granted freedom of worship under Hindu rules, they reciprocated by incorporating Hindu deities on their temple walls, this represents the remarkable religious tolerance of the age.

**Lodurva**: It was the former capital of the Bhatti rulers, is still an important place of Jain pilgrimage. It is 16 kms North West of Jaisalmer. Temples with ‘Toran’ or the ornate arches at the main entrance and intricate carvings are noteworthy. A ‘Kalpataru’ or a divine tree within is the main attraction of the temples. It was the Lodurva fort that Rawal Jaisal abandoned and shifted to his new capital. Ruins of the ancient township can also be seen here.

**Ramdevra**: Ramdevra lies at a distance of about 13 kms from Pokaran, on Jodhpur-Pokaran route. It mainly attracts the domestic tourist. Ramdev ji was the ruler of Jaisalmer who worked for the upliftment of poor downtrodden and took “samadhi” in 1458 A.D. at Ramdevra where later his wife has built this temple with the help of Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner in 1931. The temple stands on a low hill and is open to all, as Ramdevra is worshiped by persons of all castes and creeds.
Bhattiani Sati Rani Temple: This is the shrine of Bhatti queen known as Mahasati (The Great Sati), who committed sati on the pyre of her brother in law (her lover). Thus, this shrine is the place of pilgrimage for the lovers who come to pray for her blessings for happy endings to their love story. This shrine is looked after by Manganiyars (Muslims).

Tannot – Tannot, about 120 kms, North west of Jaisalmer town, is the oldest known capital of the erstwhile Jaisalmer rulers. This place has its religious importance and is believed that goddess Tannot Devi protects this place. She is worshipped as the “Goddess of armymen”. Since temple lies at the India Pakistan border there is a myth that the Pakistani forces couldn’t enter Jaisalmer in 1971 war because of Tannot Devi. Hardly at a distance of 9 kms before Tannot there stands a famous temple called Ghantiyali Ji Ka Mandir hailed for its beautiful surroundings and fine idols.

(4) Village Tourism
(a) Pokaran: It is 164 kms by train from Jaisalmer in east direction and 106 kms from Jodhpur, this town has an old temple of Charbhiya belonging to the 18th century and a mosque. This place has attained significance recently in the last 50 years. It is the site of testing of India’s nuclear bomb. Thus, in the recent years this place has attained the importance as a tourist attracting spot. It is famous for its 14th century fort which provided shelter to Emperor Humayun. It is also a home for great Indian bustard.
(b) Khuri: Khuri is situated about 40 kms from Jaisalmer town. It is a village of Sodha Rajputs, consists of huts made of dried leaves, trees branches and clay. The beautiful sand dunes are located at about 1 km from Khuri and is the main
attraction for visitors. A traditional hotel is run by Bhagan Singh Sodha. Local bus or jeep are also available on rent.

(c) Khoba: It was the main and the largest trade centre of Jaisalmer state. On the hill an old temple of Durga and a small fort, the tourist can see a very beautiful view of the deserted city. It was built by Paliwal Brahmins.

(d) Roopsi and Chatrayil: Roopsi and Chatrayil are the two other villages located at a short distance from Jaisalmer (20-30 kms). Tourists are attracted to these villages mainly to see the nicely carved beautiful yellow stone houses and to meet the local craftsmen of Jaisalmer.

(e) Camel Safari: This is the most interesting means to explore the desert. These conducted on various circuits prescribed by the government of Rajasthan. This may range from few hours to 2-3 days.

(5) Fairs and Festivals

(a) Desert Fair – Jaisalmer exercises immense charm, but with the staging of annual desert festival on full moon (Jan/Feb), the place has become more important on the annual calendar of the tourists. It is the exhibition of the rich culture of the region. A number of amusing events take place, at the stadium like the Turban tying competition, tug of war between foreign tourist and local people and Mr. Desert competition further enhance the fun of the occasion. The famous Gair and Fire dances are the major attractions. However, a trip to the Sam sanddunes marks the grand finale, where one can enjoy camel ride and brilliant performances by the folk artists under the full moon against the backdrop of picturesque dunes.

(b) Ramdevra Fair – Ramdevra Fair is held every year between (August – September) and about 2 to 3 lakh pilgrims visit the place each year. At this fair
the dances performed by the Tera-Tali performers are the biggest draw. They are the acrobatic dancers, who tie a local instrument called morchang at different places on their body and dance. People come here from all over Rajasthan on foot during the fair. Traditional offerings include horses of clay, cloth, wood or paper, rice, and coconut. The fair has religious overtone and pilgrims are accommodate in about dharmsalas.

(c) Tannot Fair – It is usually held in the bright half of the month of Bhadrapada, when people congregate at the temple to pay their homage. Apart from these fairs the city celebrates all the festivals like Holi, Diwali, Dusshera, Id. including some traditional festivals like Teej, Gangaur, Goga Navimi etc. are also celebrated. Few of which have encashed by the tourism department to showcase the heritage of the region.
APPENDIX III
TOURIST ATTRACTION SITES AT BIKANER

(1) Architectural Heritage

(a) Junagarh Fort: The fascinating piece of architecture was built by Raja Rai Singh (1571-1611 AD). The fort has 37 bastions and two entrances. The Suraj Pol (Sun Gate) is main entrance to the fort. There are 37 palaces within the fort and are on the southern side. A major feature of the fort is the superb quality of the stone carving. Among all palaces of interest are the Phool Mahal (Flower Palace) decorated with glass and mirrors. The Karan Mahal was built to commemorate a notable victory over the Mughal Aurangzeb. The Anoop Mahal is famous for its golden leaf painting. Other palaces worth seeing are the Dungar Niwas, Ganga Niwas, Gaj Mandir, Rang Mahal, Bijai Mahal. Gigantic columns, imposing arches and graceful scenes, minarets and pavilions, in fact make it worth repeated visits. The fort is one of its kind, remaining unconquered till date except once, when Kamran is supposed to have captured it but could not retain it over 24 hours.

(b) Lalgarh Palace: The architectural masterpiece in red sandstone was built by Maharaja Ganga Sing (1881AD - 1942AD) in memory of his father Maharaja Lal Singh (1902-1926). This magnificent palace is an example of pure Rajpur martial architecture. Designed by Sir Swinton Jacob, this palace

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129 www.realbikaner.com

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has several grand halls, lounges, cupolas and pavilions. The exotic palace has magnificent pillars, richly carved fire mantles, Italian colonnades and motif of lotus in full bloom, adding to the magic of this jewel of the desert. Walls of the palaces are reminiscent of the past, hunting trophies and old portraits. The palace has its own museum and library (the fourth largest in the world), clay pigeon trap and skeet shooting traps facilities at adjoining ranges. Bikaner royal family still lives in part of the palace. (c) Gajner Palace: It is a summer resort of Bikaner Maharajas. It has often been described as ‘an incomparable jewel in the Thar desert’. Built by Maharaja Ganga Singh Ji of Bikaner, palace stands on the embankment of a lake. International guests Viceroy’s and other dignitaries have been entertained at this grand palace. The architecture of Gajner palace is truly outstanding. Built in red sandstone with intricately carved pillars, balcony and screens, the craftsmanship here is amazing. Palace is surrounded by beautiful wooded area.

(d) Bikaner Havelies: Havelies are marvels in home architecture, wood and gold carvings find best expression in these havelies. They are situated in narrow lanes in the old city. They are marvellous mansions made of Dhulmera sandstone which is Red in colour. Their balcony (casements), entrances, latticed windows, room for the visitors, Gumaharias or basements are exotic. The havelies were the residence of wealthy merchants who had a fancy for beauty and art, they were religious people, thus every haveli bears a temple which is most beautifully carved. They are generally six feet long and three feet wide. Carving mainly includes, flowers, leaves and jalis or stones with small holes. Main havelies are:
(i) **Rampuria Group of Havelies:** These havelies were built by Baliya Chawla and are decorated with the golden work of highest quality. These represent the amalgamation and synthesis of arts of the Mughals and the Rajpurt periods.

(ii) **Rikhji Bagri Ki Haveli:** It is situated near mohta chowk. It is very small in size but represents very good stone work.

(iii) **Daga Chowk Havelies:** They exhibit the old contemporary faces of Indian painting and are adorned with carvings of flowers.

(iv) **Haveli of Bhairondan Kothari:** It excels in marble work and the European influence is evident in the carvings. Haveli of Poonam Chand Kothari, Mava Patti havelies and the havelies of Banthia chowk and Dammani chowk deserve special mention. In every haveli the deewankhana (room for the visitors), is the most adorned room and the most prestigious to. These havelies with marvellous wooden ceiling carvings and use of gold in the carvings are priceless treasures of heritage.\(^{130}\)

(e) **Devi kund Sagar:** It is situated 8 kms in the east of the city. The members of ruling family of Bikaner subsequent to Jet Singh, the great grandson of Rao Bikaji have been cremated here. On the sides of reservoir of water lie the Royal cenotaphs of rulers of Bikaner dynasty from Rao Kalyan Singhji to last Maharaji Karni Singhji as well as those of their wives and other important members of families. There are cenotaphs (Chhatries) of 22 Saties of royal

\(^{130}\) ibid

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family prior to Maharaja Gaj Sigh Ji (1745-1787). There is also one cenotaph of a SATA (male sati) of a ruler. The architecture of the cenotaphs is the prime attraction of this place. Maharaja Surat Singh’s Chhatri is built entirely in white marble with spectacular Rajput paintings on its ceiling. Close by is a Dargah of Rustal Ali Shah Peer which is held in high esteem by muslim community and other people.

(f) Ganga Golden Jublee Museum: It is the best Rajasthan museum, having one of the richest collections of weapons, miniature paintings and coins of Bikaner. These exhibits belong to the Harappan civilization, Gupta and Kushan era and terracotta ware and sculptures of the late classical period.

(g) Prachina Museum: The princely state of Bikaner was founded by Rao Bika Ji in the year 1488 A.D. Since the foundation of Bikaner, the rulers of Bikaner had a prominent and glorious role in the history of India. Keeping with the rich and glorious past of Bikaner, daughter of present Maharaja Narendra Singh Ji recently (Oct, 2000) opened a museum “PRACHINA”. It is an endeavour to recreate the past and highlight the pace of modernization activated with time. “PRACHINA” is an effort to highlight the aristocratic patronage which thrived and survived in Bikaner. This museum hopes to build and develop a cultural center to revive the dying craft of Bikaner and amalgamate it to present life.  

(h) Camel Breeding Form (8 kms): Camel is a vital species of the desert ecosystem. Considering its importance in the development of arid and semi-arid zones, the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) has established
National Research Centre on Camel (NRCC) at Jorbeer, 8 kms from Bikaner. It extends over 2000 acres of land and is the largest in Asia. The objective of NRCC is directed towards making camel an economically viable proposition for camel-rearers.

(2) **Natural Heritage**

(a) *Gajner wild life sanctuary*: This lies at a distance of 32 Kms from the Bikaner town. The foliage of woods on the Jaisalmer road are a haven to blue bull, Chinkara, blackbucks, wild boar and flocks of imperial sand grouse. Apart from this sanctuary Gajner lake is also a major attraction for the tourists.

(b) *Kalibanga*: Located on left bank of river Ghaggar at a distance of 5 kms from Pilibanga Railway Station and 205 km from Bikaner. It was explored by A. Ghosh, Executive Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India. Situated near the ancient Saraswati river, it was the third provincial capital of the Great Harappan Empire. It is known as the earliest civilization of the Indian subcontinent and bears the excavated evidence of the earliest ploughed field in the world. The first fortified city of India. However the area lacks any descriptive board to provide any information about the site and its history to the visiting public.  

(c) *Gardens and Parks*: Ganga Public Park with a zoo Ratan Bihari temple Park and Tessitory Park, Gandhi Park are some of the lovely parks in the city. These green areas are a bit relief in this landscape.

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132 Rajasthan A La Carte, op. cit., p.31

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(4) Religious Centres and Pilgrimages

(a) Laxmi Nath temple: It is one of the oldest temples of Bikaner. This temple was erected during the reign of Rao Lunkaran and boasts of superb archaeological skills of the artists and artisans. Statues of deities – Vishnu and Laxmi have all along received the devotion of countless people through the last four and half centuries.

(b) Bhandeshwar Jain temple: This temple was built in 1514 AD, near Laxminath Ji temple by two brothers Bhandeshwr and Sandheshwar and named after them. This architecture is dedicated to 11th teerthankaar “Parshvanath Ji”. The foundation of this temple is laid by mounds of Ghee (purified butter) and coconuts. It is carved in red sandstone (Dhulmera) and white marble; famous for carvings, wall paintings structural beauty and artistically designed statues.

(c) Shivbari temple: It was built by Dungar Singh Ji in the late 19th century. The temple is surrounded by embattlement wall. It has four-faced black marble Shiva Statue and a bronze Nandi facing the Shiva lingam. There are two large reservoirs of water known as bawaris. This red sandstone temple attracts thousands of visitors during Shravan (Feb) and especially on Mondays.

(d) Sri Kolayat temple: A famous pilgrimage spot with a temple dedicated to Kapil Muni (saint) is situated 50 kms from Bikaner on highway leading to Jaisalmer. Kapil Muni sat in meditation near lake. Muni was propounder of Sankhya Philosophy. The temple is the venue for an annual fair held in the
month of Kartik (Oct-Nov) when thousands of devotees gather in a large number to take a sacred dip in the holy waters of the Kolayat lake (Kapil Sarovar) on the full moon day. Lake is considered to have the effect of washing off the sins of devotees. A cattle fair, especially for the trading of camels is a part of the festivities. The town is connected to Bikaner by road as well as rail. Lotus is grown here on commercial scale.

(e) Karni Mata temple: It lies at a distance of 30 km to the Southeast of Bikaner in Deshnok. The famous 300 years old temple on the Jodhpur road dedicated to Karnimata, it has most intricately carved silver gates and beautiful carving over the marble. The most important thing about the temple is the large number of rats roaming about freely within the temple and are called ‘kaba’. They are regarded as sacred by the priests and devotees.

(5) Fairs and Festivals
(a) The Camel Festival: Takes place at Katariasar village. It is being organised by the tourism department since 1994, to promote city at international arena. A spectacular event of camel performances, camel races, camel acrobatics, camel dances and camel milking competition are a part of the celebrations.

(b) Kolayat Fair (November) is held in the month of Kartik (Jan), where the devotees take holy dip in the Kolayat lake.

(c) Gangaur Fair (April) is dedicated to Goddess Parvati and Shiva. It is an eighteen day long procession, usually practiced by married ladies, after Holi.
(d) **Kodamdesar Fair:** It lies 40 kms from Bikaner town. A famous cattle fair is held every year here. This place also has a religious importance as here lies the Bhaironji temple. Interestingly devotees offer “Bhang or Alcohol” to the deity in the temple.

(e) **Karni Mata Fair:** It is celebrated on the 9th day of the Navratra. It is held twice a year April-May and October/November. The worship of goddess Durga is performed. It is a sacred place for the *charans* of Rajasthan.

(6) **The Arts and Crafts of the Land**
Bikaner is the best place for the camel hide products that include leather footwear, and its brilliant gesso work. It is famous for its Jail carpets, light cotton quilts and brilliantly dyed cotton fabrics.
APPENDIX IV
TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AT JODHPUR

(1) Architectural Heritage

(a) Mehrangarh Fort: This formidable fort is 5 km long and built on a 125 m high hill. Carved panels and porches, elaborately adorned walls and windows of Phool Mahal, Moti Mahal, Sheesh Mahal, Sileh Khana and Daulat Khana all represent the explicit art of medieval era. These palaces also house a magnificent collection of musical instruments weapons, furniture and miniature paintings.

(b) Umaid Bhawan Palace: It is the only Palace which is built in the 20th century under the famine relief project that gave employment to famine struck population. It took 14 years (1929-1943 A.D.) to complete this largest and grandest private residence in the world.

(c) Jaswant Thada: It represents a cluster of royal canotaph, built in white marble in 1899 A.D. in commemoration of Maharaja Jaswant Singh II. Rare portraits of Jodhpur’s rulers are also displayed here.

(d) Government Museum: It is situated in the middle of the Umaid public gardens, it has a rich collection of weapons, textiles, miniature portraits, local art and crafts and also images of Jain Tirthankars.
(c) *Mandore:* It was the former capital of Marwar to the north of Jodhpur and just 8 km from the city has cenotaphs of the Jodhpur ruler's. Main attractions of the place are “Hall of the Heroes”, where 16 huge figures which have been carved out of a single rock and a shrine of 330 million gods along with the cenotaphs. Greenery of the place makes Mandore, in true sense, an oasis.

(f) *Balsamand Lake and Palace:* This artificial lake is 7 kms from the city and was built in 1159 A.D. A splendid summer palace along the embankment surrounded by gardens and a bird sanctuary has made it a picnic spot.

(g) *Girdi Kot:* In the old city, this clock tower is a prominent landmark. But main attraction is the Sadar Market. This market has kept alive the old Hast Bagar culture.

(2) **Natural Heritage**

(a) *Dhawa:* It is a wild life sanctuary with largest number of antelopes located at a distance of 45 km from Jodhpur.

(b) *Kailana Jheel:* It has now been developed as a picnic spot by the tourism department. A famous sunset point has also been created. It is the source of drinking water for the city. The area is full of wild life.
(3) Religious centres and Pilgrimages

(a) Mahamandir temple: It was built in 1812 A.D. This is an old walled town comprising of few hundred houses. It is famous for its 84 pillars beautifully carved all over its circumference.

(b) Osian: It is a remarkable example of coexistence of Brahmanical and Jain religions. It lies just 65 kms from Jodhpur town. A cluster of temples represent two periods. 12 of these represent early period and later period is depicted by 6 temples. The Jain Mahavir temple is unique among the Osian temples, with the vaulted design of its hall ceilings. The main Sachiya Mata temple appear to be made in 1178 A.D. and has Shikhar clustered by two rows of turrets and a large assembly hall with an elaborate ceiling.

(c) Pal Babaji temple: It is the temple of Lord Hanumana, which attracts devotees from all over the state. It holds great religious significance.

(4) Fairs and Festivals

(a) Marwar Festival: It is held in October on full moon. This annual event attempts to showcase the art and culture of the Jodhpur region. This two day long colourful extravaganza, is devoted exclusively to song and dance and the ‘Maand’ style of folk music brings out the romantic lifestyles of Rajasthan’s rulers.
(b) **Osian Cattle Fair** (Sept-Oct): This fair is held during the period of Navratra, it is least known among the Rajasthan’s various cattle fairs.

(c) **Nag Panchami Fair** (July-Aug): This fair is held mainly to worship the snakes.

(d) **Kite Festival**: It is organised on 14th January every year on the occasion of *Makar Sakranti*. Three days festival begins at pologround and is divided into two sections one is Fighter Kite Competition and the other is the Display Flying. On the final day, the valedictory function and the farewell dinner is held at Umaid Bhawan.

(5) **Village Tourism**

(a) **Osian**: About 65 kms from Jodhpur this ancient city, possesses a large stretch of dunes along with the traditional temples. Tourists come here as devotees as well as excursionists. Samrau village and its fort can also be seen from here.

(b) **Sagar Samand Lake and Palace**: Rajasthani village life and vibrant cultural colours come alive as one drive along 55 kms stretch. This lake resort was build in 1933, as a hunting lodge for royal family. It has 12 rooms and a multicuisine restaurant.

(c) **Guda Bishnoiyan and Rabari’s Village**: A Village safari to these villages about 25 kms from Jodhpur is a marvellous experience. Carpet weaving looms
and blackbucks in the surroundings countryside can be seen. The *safari* terminates at Luni where the dry river bed offers grazing pastures for cattle, sheep and camels.

(d) *Rohet*: It is located at a distance of 40 kms from Jodhpur one can stay at Rohet Garh a 16th century Champawat fort located next to a lake. It has 25 rooms.

(e) *Bhadrajun*: A *safari* 100 km to Bhadrajun from Jodhpur town to stay at the fort palace. The water logged areas around the fort become green fields when the water recedes.

(f) *Daspan*: Here one can stay at the Durjan Niwas Castle. The area is famous for its makers of mojris, Bhil Bow and arrows, and for its silver smiths.
APPENDIX V

Chi-Square Tests

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEVEL OF SATISFACTION OF THE TOURISTS AND THE SERVICES AVAILABLE AT THE THREE DESTINATIONS

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<th>Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)</th>
<th>Exact Sig. (2-sided)</th>
<th>Exact Sig. (1-sided)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pearson Chi-Square</td>
<td>.053(b)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.817</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuity Correction(a)</td>
<td>.004</td>
<td></td>
<td>.950</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likelihood Ratio</td>
<td>.053</td>
<td></td>
<td>.817</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher's Exact Test</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.867</td>
<td>.477</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear-by-Linear Association</td>
<td>.053</td>
<td></td>
<td>.818</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N of Valid Cases</td>
<td>166</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a Computed only for a 2x2 table
b 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 21.69.

Chi-Square Tests

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PURCHASE AND AVAILABILITY OF HANDICRAFTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Did u buy any handicrafts</th>
<th>Did u get the desired local handicrafts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square(a)</td>
<td>31.229</td>
<td>.096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>df</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asymp. Sig.</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.756</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 83.0.

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## APPENDIX VI

**LOGIT ESTIMATES FOR THE HANDICRAFT INDUSTRY AND THE TOURIST ARRIVALS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual variable</th>
<th>Exp (B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operation of the Unit</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year round ®</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal</td>
<td>44.175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Registration Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered ®</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unregistered</td>
<td>1.449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location of the Unit</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban ®</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>53.157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marketing Strategy of the Artisans</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approach Retailers with Products ®</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopkeepers Give Order for Production</td>
<td>0.548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourists/Customer come to the Shop to Buy Products</td>
<td>85.154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All the Above</td>
<td>2.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare Mainly for SSI/NGO</td>
<td>8.285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational Qualification of the Artisan</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate ®</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>2.521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>0.941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>0.219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Graduate</td>
<td>2.903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>What is the Change in Income in Last 5 Years</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Change ®</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs 100 to Rs 600 Increase</td>
<td>0.147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs 600 to Rs 1000 Increase</td>
<td>0.515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs 1000 to Rs 3000 Increase</td>
<td>1.078</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nagelkerke R Squar = .723  
Cox & Snell R Square = .542  
® = Reference Category