Mayureshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and Rehekuri Blackbuck Sanctuary are two dryland ecosystems embraced few biodiversity (especially Endangered Fauna i.e., Chinkara (Gazella gazelle (benetti)) and Blackbuck (Antilope cervicapra) and deserted (Semi-arid regions) picturesque location to attract the tourists for the advertising of ecotourism mainly pro-poor tourism concept based on alleviating poverty of the local communities. In general, Semi-arid regions acknowledged by irregular rainfall which results in water scarcity, sparse vegetation, less productive agricultural lands and unemployment in local people. The economy of the local people inhabited in the villages located along the MWS and RBS depends on livestock, agriculture and labour work, demonstrate the less potential of successful ecotourism based development along with the lack of local’s participation and appreciation. This study has been conducted to identify the interrelationship among the park, people and ecotourism in Mayureshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and Rehekuri Blackbuck Sanctuary, Maharashtra. The objectives were undertaken to collect the informative data on present socioeconomic status of the local people along with the assessment of the dependence over the forest resources. A total of 673 households with 2312 population in MWS and 418 households with 2533 population in RBS in total 6 villages were surveyed to assess the socio-economic profile of the sampled households. The findings indicated the high proportion of the population involved in agriculture and daily wages practices for their economic output. As a result of the poor economic condition locals mainly collect the forest resources for their daily uses i.e.,
about 95% of the households from the villages at MWS and 91% households of RBS's villages use fuel wood for cooking and heating purpose only. The strongly preferred species recorded on the basis of the fuelwood consumption pattern analysis are Acacia Arabica, Parkinsonia aculeate, Leucaena latissilqua, Azadirachta indica, Capparis aphylla, Cassia auriculata, Tamarindus indica, Ricinus communis, Mangifera indica etc. The dependency of local people to fulfill the basic fuel requirement exerted the pressure over the forest resources. This disturbance was calculated in terms of identifying cutting and lopping signs on woody species along transects as well as variables which are the indicators of the human presence also reported for the disturbance assessment. As a result, it is noticed that the whole sanctuary area of Mayureshwar and Rehekuri experienced the extreme human pressure as a result of frequent use of the fuelwood and fodder from the sanctuary land.

Local people perceptions and awareness about the sanctuary and conflict issues observed to address the major conflict issues and attitude which need attention for sustainable management practices and proposed conservation activities. The outcomes of the perception based study suggested that high percentage of the population assumed that any developmental strategies would be more helpful by means of awareness about the compensation policies for loss and providing employment opportunities combined with generating the skill enhancement programmes. The concept of ecotourism was supported by most of the participants who look for employment, infrastructure development, enhancement of the living standard of the local people and future security. Among the respondents who identified 'benefits from ecotourism'. 73% pointed to 'economic benefits'. ecotourism could be a good way to make a living better and sustained for their future generations. Based on the responses on participation and suggestions for developmental strategies it is concluded that local people look for infrastructure development, planning with participation of locals, equity in revenue generated from any developmental activities, effective awareness schemes
and funds for planning that require the proper consumption of planning and management strategies.

This study concluded that present status of tourism in Mayureshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and Rehekuri Blackbuck Sanctuary is not effectual for the local people as well as for the park conservation ideas. The strategy based on the planning suggested that to enhance the potential strength of the local people and participation of the all stakeholders should be utilized with the principle of the Pro-Poor Tourism and sustainable development of the surrounding area as well as local people's socioeconomic status. If the implementation based on the Pro-Poor growth and tourism development bring together then a sustainable tourism strategy and integrated approach for conservation would serve a potential platform for the sustainable tourism development in Mayureshwar Wildlife Sanctuary and Rehekuri Blackbuck Sanctuary could be successful.