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Spatial Availability of Tourism Services in Rajasthan with its Sustainability Concept

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ABSTRACT

With the accelerating role of tourism activity in different aspects of development, there is need to study about the available tourism facilities in terms of increasing tourist arrival in the area, which is main objective of this study. Study area of this study is the historical state of Rajasthan, because as we know that desert ecosystem is very fragile, continuously increasing number of tourist arrivals in some areas have created some environmental problems. Ranking of tourist centers in terms of tourist arrival and in terms of available tourism services have been compared to look at the true potential of tourism which lies in adopting responsible and sustainable practices on both the demand and supply sides of the tourism chain. By analysis it has been analysed that Rajasthan is not well prepared for this increasing number of tourist arrival. The increase in tourist arrival is not leading to the increase in tourism services. Some examples that emerged out of whole analysis are Ajmer, Mount Abu, Udaipur and Jaipur which came out as vulnerable areas for tourism activity because there is lack of available tourism services in comparison of tourist arrival. Policies and planning to increase the availability of basic tourism facilities as accommodation, transportation, tourist reception centers etc, are badly needed in these areas to sustain tourism industry.

KEY WORDS : *Economic Success, Economic Quality, Tourist Needs.*

INTRODUCTION

Tourism basically means movement of people from one place to another which consequently brings attention for the need for creating required infrastructure and provides necessary services to the tourists. Tourism is therefore, a conglomeration of several activities. It is one of the sectors which have the potentiality to stimulate growth of employment generation in the related fields like Hotels, Transport, Shopping, Food, Entertainment, Guiding etc. It is the hospitality sector which binds together a lot of other employment generating sectors through backward and forward linkages. Tourism can have particularly beneficial role in regeneration of economically depressed urban environments.

As in diagram given below it can be seen that the activity of tourism cannot be done after neglecting the local environment because the worst or destroyed environment cannot attract tourists. So to satisfy tourists need it is necessary that services should be provided to them with keeping in mind the conservation of local environment as well. The higher percent incoming of tourists in comparison of available tourism services can destroy the local environment which will further result in the decreasing trend of tourists. According World Tourism Organization sustainable tourism is the tourism which leads to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while

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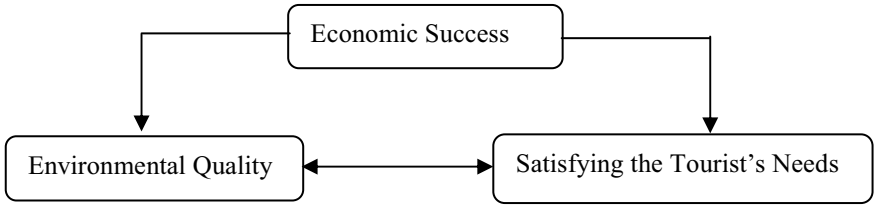
maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity and life support systems. So in short there is need to fulfill the tourist's demand as well as to maintain the local environment.



The relationship between the natural environment, the local economy and Tourism

In India due to cultural as well as due to physical diversity there are significant numbers of tourist centers. But out of them Rajasthan has a considerable share of number of attractions and also number of tourists coming here. In Rajasthan during the year of 2000, percentage of tourists out of total coming to India was 23%. And it increased to 27 % in the year of 2008. So Rajasthan has emerged during the last decade as one of the favorite tourist destinations in India for both domestic and foreign tourists. There is a nice blend of natural attractions as well as manmade attractions. Despite of available services there is need to improve the quality as well as quantity of tourism services to meet the increasing demand of tourists, to make the Tourism industry in Rajasthan a sustainable industry. As Ascher 54 noted, tourism tends to be driven by the level of economic development in a country. There is some kind of same views by Amit Sharma and Kamal K. Mishra as; Tourist destination can be defined as a bundle of tourism products and services consumed under the same brand name, thus offering the consumer an integrated experience. Traditionally, destinations are described as well-defined geographical areas such as countries, islands, or towns, which their visitors perceive as a unique entity. One of the challenges faced by the Tourism industry today is to cater a wide range of the quality of tourism service according to the perspective of the tourists.

To meet the sustainability of tourism sector some policies, plans and infrastructural developments are taking place at the center and state level like other countries. But policies at state level are considered more useful and implementable. As we are concerned with Rajasthan here, so there is need to look at some policy literature. Presently there are 36,000 rooms available for Tourists and by year 2012 an additional 20,000 Hotel rooms would be required for tourists in the State. With this objective, the State Govt. had in 2006 announced a New Hotel Policy proposing several concessions. Laxminarayan Nathuramka Discussed in his book that State Government of Rajasthan is keen to develop tourism in Rajasthan so that its economy may get a face-lift and employment, income and export-earnings may get a big boost. The state should get ready to handle the inflow of one crore tourists by the turn of this century. Some examples are already there, which shows the way to meet the sustainability of tourism as in Jaisalmer construction of a new building in the traditional style. This trend has helped sustain the profession of the stone mason and can perhaps be attributed to the awareness generated by tourism.

Today Indian government, at most of the tourist websites swells with pride to mention about the quality and quantity of basic tourism services. But in reality most of the tourists complained about the availability of basic tourism services. If demand is not fulfilled, of increasing tourism sector than it is going to put a question mark on the sustainability of tourism in this area. Some negative results have already been discovered by some researchers. As there is one study by A.G. Krishna Menon on Jaisalmer, Khajuraho and Goa discusses about the effects of tourism in these areas. As in Jaisalmer Uneconomic land use:

cultivation on the sand dunes and the marginal land which affects the adjacent fertile lands causing soil erosion; have affected adversely the very fragile ecosystem. Tourism has already had a visible impact on the architecture and urban morphology of Jaisalmer. Local community saw positive impact in economic terms while negative impact was seen in social terms. A government cannot move towards environmental policies in tourism industry unless it fulfills all basic tourism services. Praveen Mathur and Nimit R. Chowdhary argues that the policies of government have not incorporated environmental accounting principles with the result that tourism has been oriented for short term gains, overlooking long term ecological and social impact.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The main objective of this paper is to study about the available tourism facilities in terms of increasing tourist arrival in the area. Because as we know that desert ecosystem is very fragile, continuously increasing number of tourist arrivals in some areas have already created some environmental problems. So for sustainable tourism there is need to do some study for tourism planning in Rajasthan.

DATABASE

To meet above objective some empirical analysis was needed. So data was taken from different sources as:-

- Data about the tourist arrival at different tourist centre was taken from Progress Report published by Tourism Department Rajasthan.
- Then data about some Tourism Services was taken from Census of India-2001, Town Directory and also from some reports and advertisement published by Tourism Department Rajasthan.

METHODS

After collection of data to reach the result analysis was needed. For this analysis certain statistical, cartographical and graphical techniques have been used. Composite index was being prepared by making indicators scale free with the formula as- X1/mean. Rank Correlation method has been used to find out if increase in tourist arrival leads to the increase in the availability of Tourism services. To show the results spatially maps have been prepared with the help of Arc-GIS.

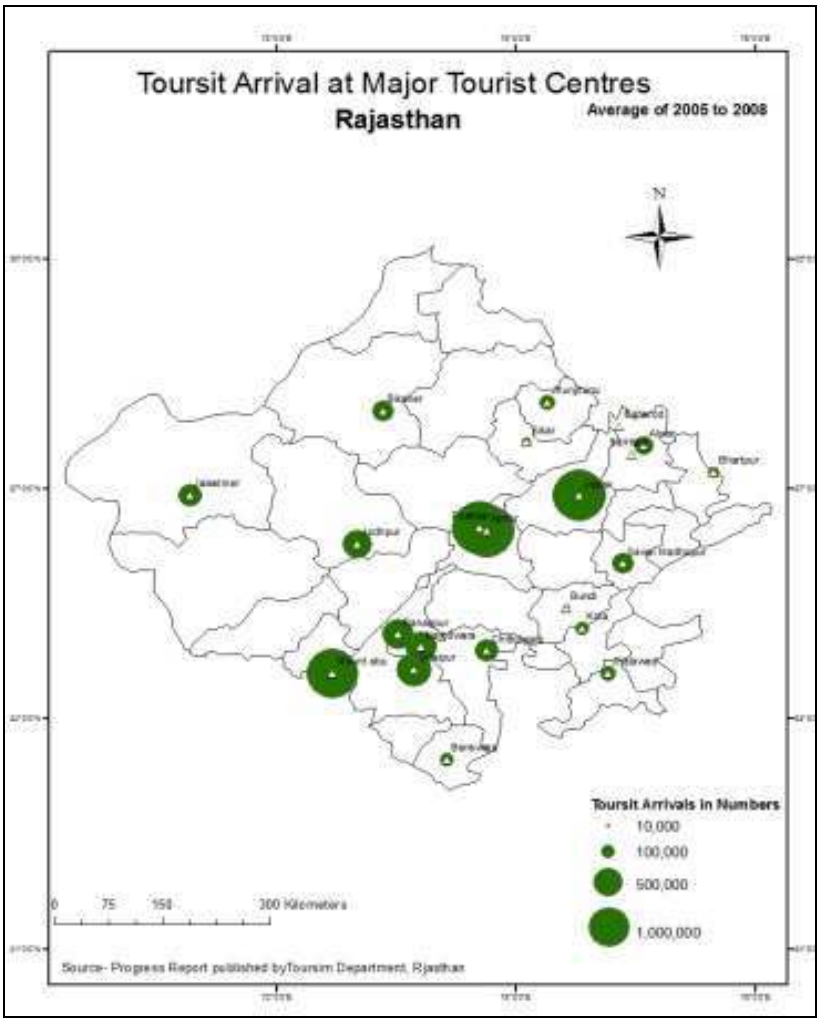
ANALYSIS

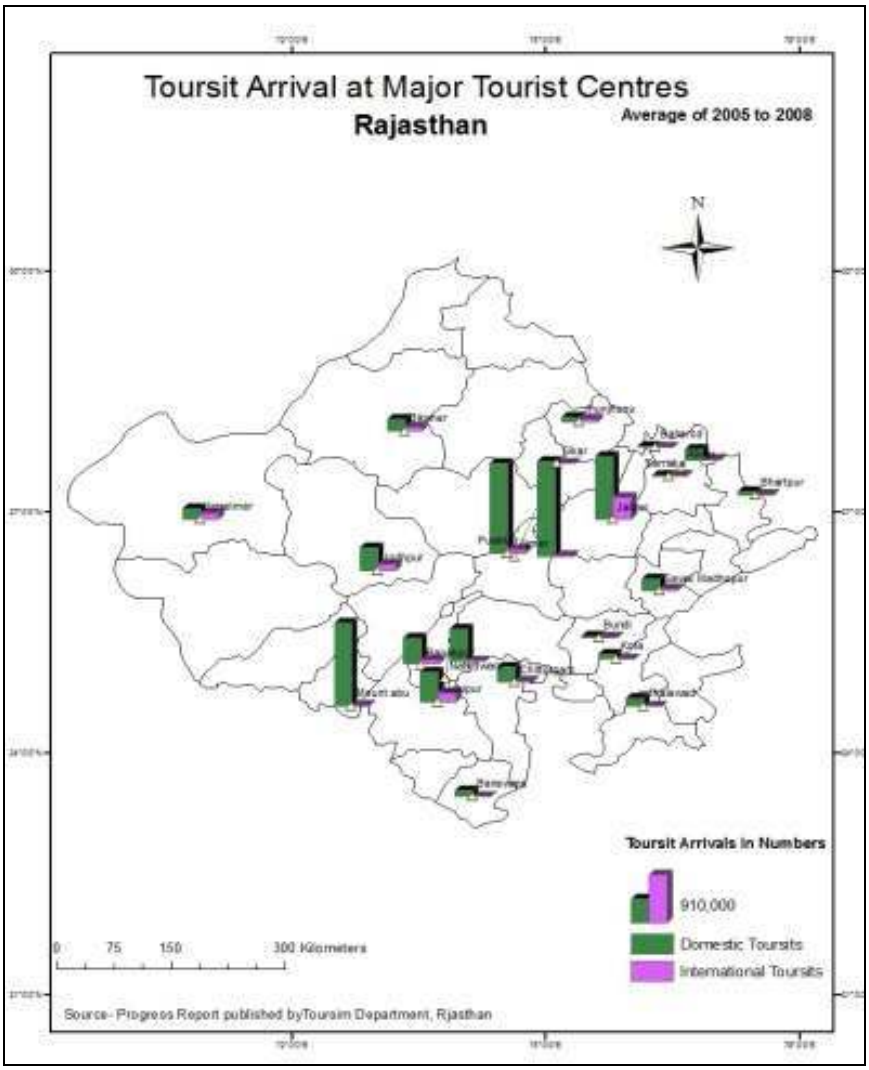
Although tourism is playing an important role in India's economy, but not whole India is benefited from it. There are certain Tourist centers which have certain attractions some physical, some manmade (heritage tourism) etc. In this map major tourist centers of India can be seen. The spatial pattern shows that mostly tourist centers are concentrated in north-west India. That shows that most of the tourists are interested in travelling to historical places because most of the historical places are concentrated in north-western India. Out of these Rajasthan have a considerable share of tourist arrival in this state it's around 25% of total tourist arrival in India. Here in the next map major tourist towns of Rajasthan can be look at. Some of them have physical attractions as Mount. Abu and some of them have heritage attractions. But mainly Rajasthan have considerable share of heritage attractions. The state offers marvelous opportunity to enjoy lots of tourism with opportunity to stay at heritage hotels. Forts, palaces, havelis, temples, monuments, sand dunes, Thar Desert, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, remarkable cities, historical sites, etc are key attractions of the imperial & royal state of Rajasthan. Some of famous fort attractions of the state are Jaisalmer Golden Fort, Jodhpur Mehrangarh Fort, Chittorgarh Fort, Kumbhalgarh Fort, Jaipur Amber Fort, Taragarh Fort near Kota, Bikaner Junagarh Fort, Jaipur Nahargarh Fort, Jaipur Jaigarh Fort, Bundi Fort, Neemrana Fort, Bharatpur Lohagarh Fort, etc. Some of most famous

palaces of the state are Jaipur City Palace, Udaipur City Palace, Jaipur Hawa Mahal, Udaipur Lake Palace, and Jodhpur. Umaid Bhawan Palace, Jaipur Amber Palace, Bikaner Lalgarh Palace, etc. Other monument attractions of the state are stunning Havelis of Shekhawati region, Havelis of Jaisalmer, Ajmer Sharif Dargarh, Pushkar Temples, Ranakpur Jain Temples, Samode Palace & Haveli, Mount Abu Dilwara Jain Temples, Jodhpur Jaswant Thada, Jaipur Jantar Mantar, etc. Top most visited cities of the state are Jaipur – the capital city, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Alwar, Ajmer, Pushkar, etc.

TOURIST ARRIVAL AT DIFFERENT TOURIST CENTERS OF RAJASTHAN

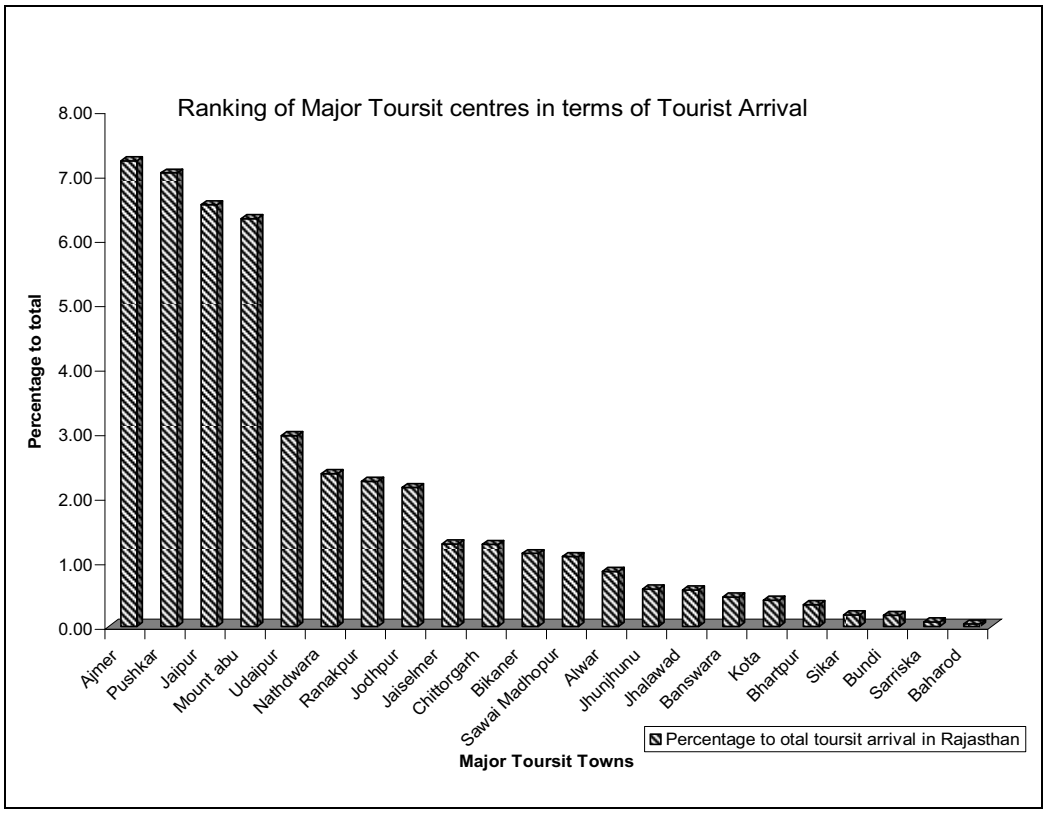
In Rajasthan there are number of attractions as natural splendors such as hills, lakes and stunning sand dunes, some forgotten village or temple town, some interesting archaeological site or an exquisite crafts. Rajasthan does have a large and magnificent array of cultural treasures ranging from museums and monuments, fabulous shopping and a wealth of architectural heritage that ranges from forts, palaces and temples to other impressive structures. Some fairs and festivals add to the beauty of Rajasthan. Thus it's difficult to identify tourist centers in terms of attractions, because each and every place of Rajasthan has some unique beauty. So here major tourist centers of Rajasthan, in terms of tourist arrival have been identified.





In this map tourist arrival at different tourist centers of Rajasthan can be seen. Map is showing both the domestic as well as international tourist arrivals. There are 23 major tourist centers. These are Ajmer, Alwar, Baharod, Banswara, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawad, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Mount Abu, Nathdwara, Pushkar, Ranakpur, Sarriska, Sawai Madhpur, Sikar and Udaipur. Some of these got major arrival of domestic tourists such as Pushkar- a major Hindu pilgrimage, Ajmer - a major Muslim pilgrimage, Mount Abu – snow in hot desert, Ranakpur and Nathdwara –temple place. Except all these at other tourist centers also, domestic tourists have a considerable share of total tourist arrivals, but these are mostly from other states. At the other side Jaisalmer, Jaipur and Jhunjhunu are the centers having major share of international tourists.

Now if we look at the total tourist arrival at different tourist centers of Rajasthan than we can find out the ranking of these tourist centers in terms of total tourist arrival. After looking at the map we can see that a significant part of tourist arrival is captured by Jaipur, Pushkar, Ajmer and Mount Abu. They constitute 27% of total tourist arrival. Apart from these centers, some pilgrim places as Ranakpur and Nathdwara also have noticeable number of tourists, mostly domestic, from nearby areas only.



From above chart the ranking of the tourist centers in terms of tourist arrival is clear. Most of the tourist centers in north and North West have major share of tourist arrival and on the other side all southern and eastern tourist places except Udaipur have a very little share of tourist arrival.

Now it is needed to see that if the ranking in terms of Tourism Services among above tourist centers will be same or different. Because the true potential of tourism lies in adopting responsible and sustainable practices on both the demand and supply sides of the tourism chain, enabling an effective response to climate change. So in tourism sector demand side can be estimated by the number of tourist arrival at a particular place and the supply side can be estimated by the availability of major tourism services at a particular place.

Availability of Tourism services at different tourism centers of Rajasthan:-

First of all attractions are needed at a particular place to attract the tourists. And after the arrival of tourists certain services are needed, that can help tourists in enjoying comfortably at the unknown place. Information about the unknown area is the most crucial part of tourism services. Apart from it there are other tourism services that are essential for sustaining tourism at a particular place. There are number of tourism services but in this paper I have included some of them, these are:-

- Accessibility,
- Accommodation and
- Some other tourism services, as- Public Safety, Public Health Care, Recreational Facilities, Stadium, Cinema, Auditorium, Public Library, Tourist reception and Information centres and Banks.

ACCESSIBILITY

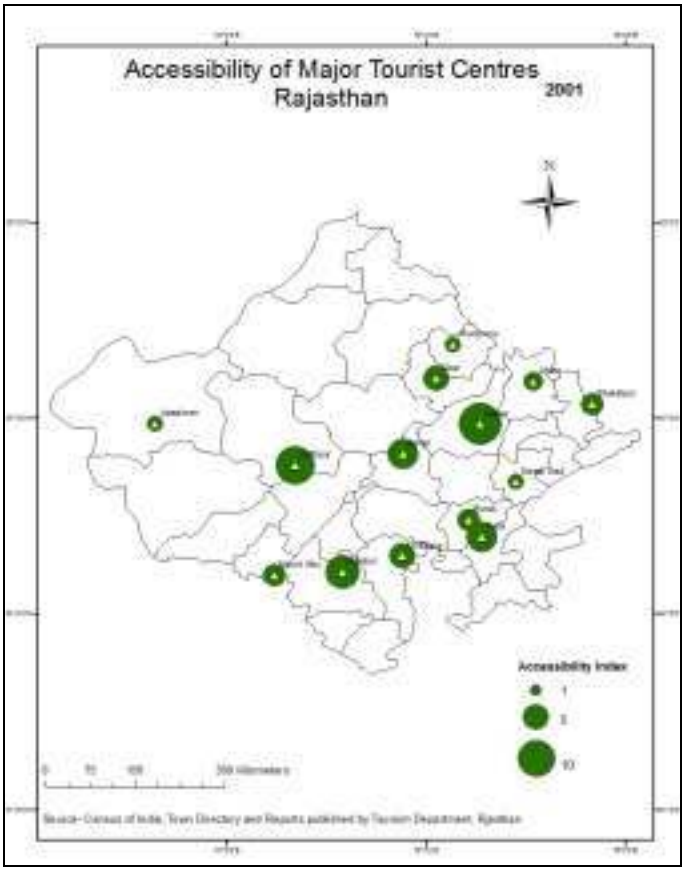
The most important tourism service is accessibility because if one person is not able to

reach a place than there will be no one in those particular places to use those services. There are mainly three types of sources meant for accessibility: - by Air, by train and by roads.

There are three airports in Rajasthan namely Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur. Jaipur airport is the major airport with international and domestic connectivity. Some of the airlines operating to Rajasthan are Air India, Indian Airlines, Go Air, Indigo Airlines, Jet Airways, Jet Lite, Kingfisher Airlines, Air Arabia, Best Air and Oman Air. All the international flights operate only to Jaipur while Jodhpur and Udaipur has some good connectivity within the state and to major cities of India.

Then there are number of trains available that are convenient and fast. Most of the cities in Rajasthan are connected by trains. And if the tourists want to see Rajasthan in royal style then there is palace on wheels and Heritage on wheels, the earlier one is included in top ten luxurious trains of world. For road accessibility Rajasthan government as well as private tour operators, have buses and taxis plying throughout the state and outside. 1,50,876 kilometers of roadways snakes through the length and breadth of Rajasthan. The state government of Rajasthan boasts of well equipped National Highways, State Highways, spanning nine thousand kilometers, important district roads occupying five thousand and eight hundred kilometers and several other roadways. The national highways traverses 4,481 kilometers. These are the main national highways of the state:-NH 3- Agra-Dholpur-Mumbai,NH 8- Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer-Udaipur-Ahmedabad, NH 11- Agra-Bharatpur-Jaipur-Sikar-Bikaner.

Apart from these there are other national highways touching the state or crossing it at some point these are NH 11 A Dausa-Manoharpur, NH 12 Jaipur-Tonk-Kota-Bhopal-Jabalpur, NH 14- Beawar-Pali-Sirohi-Kandla, NH 15- Pathankot-Ganganagar-Bikaner-Barmer, NH 65



Ambala-Hissar-Churu-Fatehpur, NH 76 Pindwara-Udaipur-Chittor-Kota-Baran, NH 79 Ajmer-Bhilwara-Chittor-Neemuch, NH 89 Bikaner-Nagaur-Ajmer,NH 90 Baran-Aklera.

Just by description we are not able to find out which tourist center is better in terms of accessibility. So an accessibility index has been prepared after compiling all above means of access.

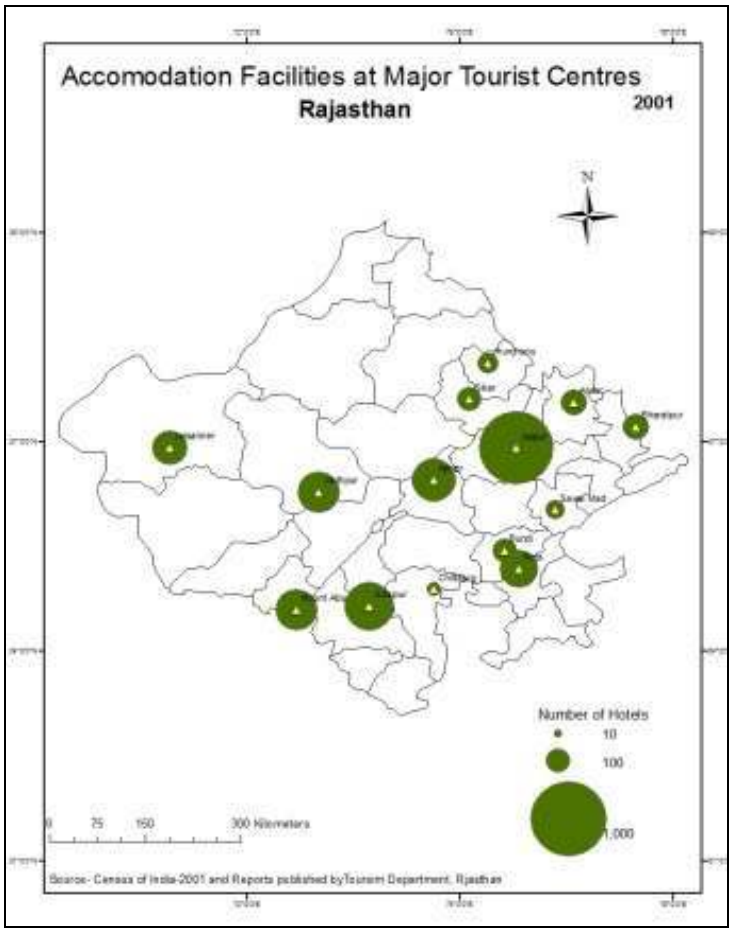
So in this map it can be seen that Jaipur have the highest accessibility in terms of all three means. Jaipur is followed by Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kota, and Ajmer respectively. Jaisalmer have the lowest accessibility, because of its location at far western side of state.

ACCOMMODATION

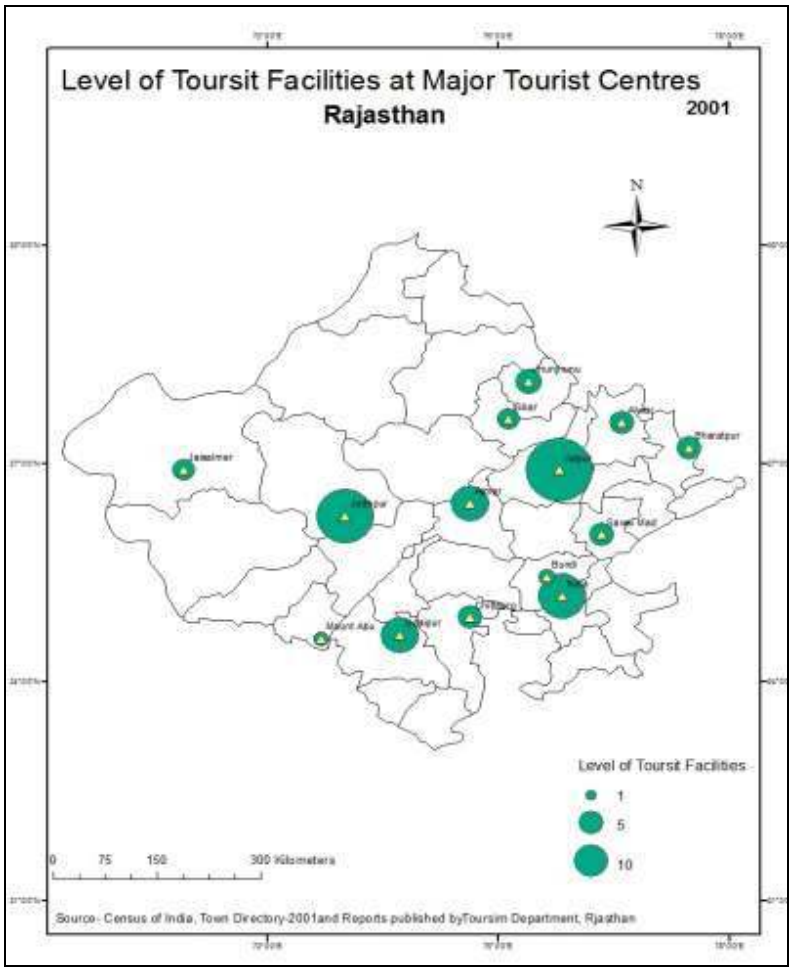
In the very definition of tourism it's included that tourist will be called who stays at the tourist center at least for one night. So for this stay some accommodation is needed. There is different kind and of different level of accommodation is available as: - Palace hotels, Heritage hotels, five star hotels, three star hotels, RTDC hotels and Tourist Bungalows and Paying guest houses.

All tourist centers are not at same level in terms of accommodation facility. After adding all kind of accommodation facilities Jaipur is at top. Udaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Mount Abu and Jaisalmer are other cities having a good accommodation facility.

OTHER TOURISM SERVICES



Apart from above basic tourism services there are some other services which should be included. Here some of them have been included. These are: - Public Safety, Public Health Care, Recreational Facilities, Number of Stadiums, Number of Cinemas, Number of Auditoriums, Number of Public Libraries, Number of Tourist reception and information centers and Number of Banks at a particular tourist center.

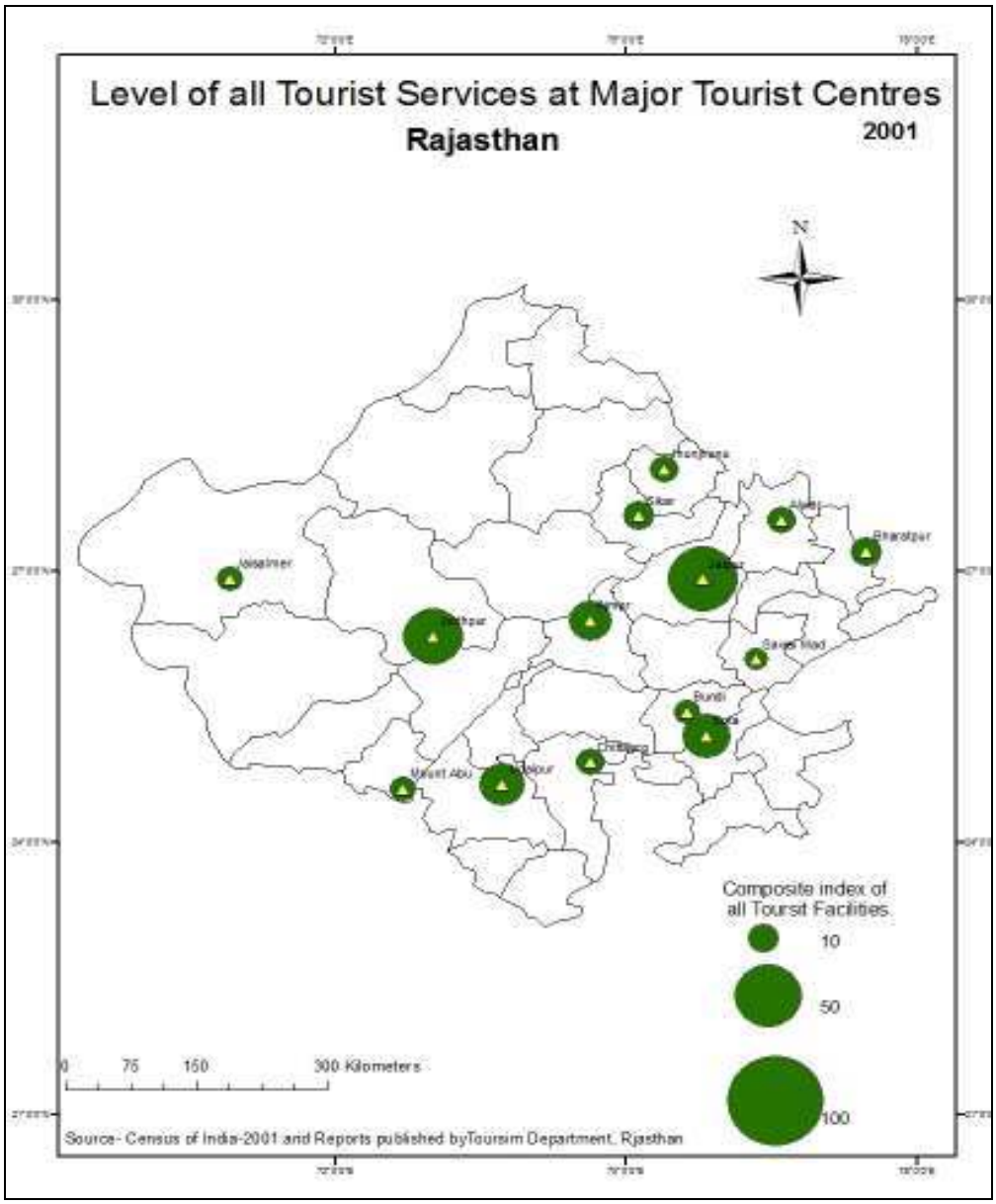


All above indicators have been compiled threw one composite index. And each value shows the level of tourism facilities at a particular tourist center. And the map shows that Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota have comparatively better level of tourism services. These centers are followed by Udaipur and Ajmer. All other tourist centers have very low level of tourism services available. Till now all the tourism services have been discussed. But just by looking at different maps it's impossible to find out the tourist centers having a high level of tourism services, in terms of all the services.

So again there is need to compile all above tourism services into one composite index.

RANKING OF TOWNS IN TERMS OF ALL TOURISM SERVICES

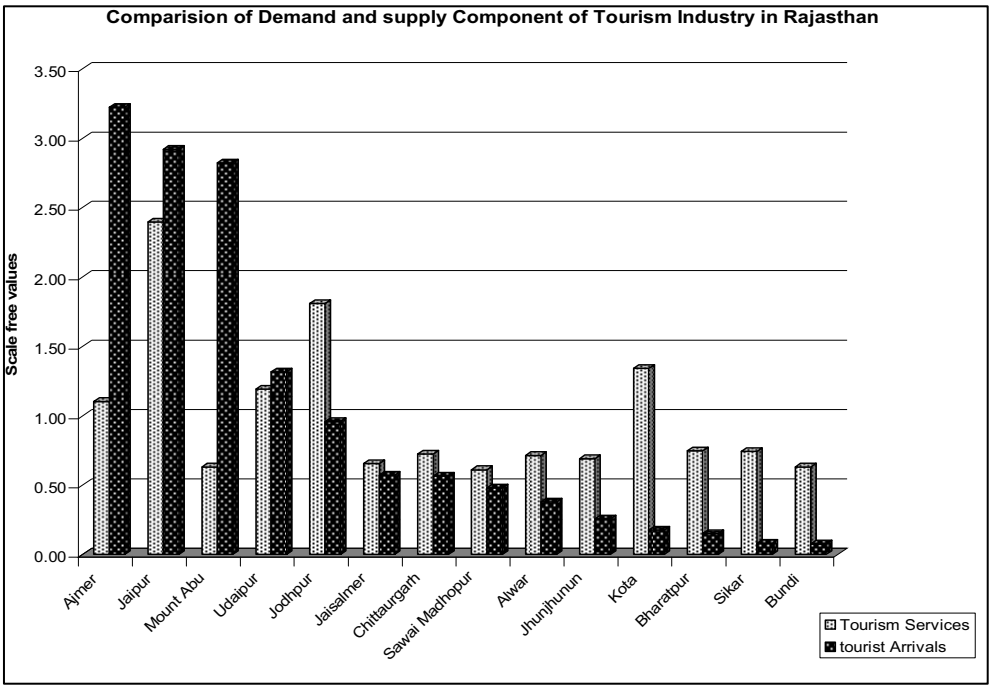
The following map is showing that Jaipur is the city having the highest place in terms of tourism services. As it's the capital of state so it should be. Jaipur is followed by Jodhpur, Kota and Udaipur. Ajmer also secures a noticeable place in terms of tourism services. East of the tourist centers have a very low level of tourism services.



After observing this map something can be stated about the ranking of towns in terms of various tourism services. But prediction about the sufficiency of these services, if these services are adequate for the number of tourists coming to that area, is difficult. For this a comparison is needed between the supply component of tourism industry that is the availability of tourism services and the demand component that can be estimated by the number of tourist arrival at a particular tourist center.

Comparison between the number of tourist arrival and availability of tourism services:-

If both the aspects of tourism industry (demand and supply) are compared than following picture emerges:-



RESULTS

Here in above graph the problem areas can be seen. Problem areas are the areas having a higher number of tourist arrivals but a very low level of tourism services. In above graph these are Ajmer, Jaipur, Mount Abu and Udaipur. After it proportion is more or less same between Tourism services and tourist arrival. In Kota tourist arrival is so less but tourism services is at higher level. So the hypothesis has not come true. Because some tourist centers are following the pattern of having a significant number of tourist arrival and at the same time a better level in terms of the availability of Tourism services. Some of them have high number of tourist arrival not adequate tourism services as Mount Abu and Ajmer. At the same time there are centers having good level of tourism services but very less tourists to use them.

Rank Correlation Values with Number of Tourist Arrivals	
Connectivity	0.582418
Public Safety	0.248352
Public health Care	0.340659
Recreational Facilities	0.340659
Stadium	0.38022
Cinema	0.283516
Auditorium	0.261538
Public Libraries	0.107692
Number of Tourist reception and Information centers	0.463736
Banks	0.261538
Accommodation	0.687912
All Tourist Services	0.279121

In this table of rank correlation values of several tourism services with number o tourist arrival it can be seen that the tourist arrival is not significantly correlated with tourism services which shows that increase in the tourists arrival does not lead to the increase in tourism services. Connectivity and accommodation facility have a comparatively better value of rank correlation then other facilities but it's not sufficient. To meet the demand side of tourism, at least accessibility and accommodation facility should have a higher value of correlation. Other tourism services like number of tourist reception centers, number of banks, public health care and recreation facilities are showing very small value of rank correlation.

Some Vulnerable Areas for future prospects of tourism industry in Rajasthan-

So according the analysis areas having disproportion between tourism services and tourist arrival should be the areas having some ecological as well as social problems due to higher number of tourist arrival for which the area is not prepared. As we know that desert ecosystem is very fragile so a little bit interruption to system can create vast problems in future. Apart from these there are nine wildlife sanctuaries, and numerous smaller ones, some of them are Ranthambhore Wildlife Sanctuary, Sarriska wildlife sanctuary, Mount Abu sanctuary, Keoladeo national park/ Ghana bird sanctuary, Desert national sanctuary, Kumbhalgarh sanctuary, Jaisamand sanctuary etc. These are also should be included in the vulnerable areas for tourism industry.

So some ecological or social problem has emerged or going to emerge in certain areas as Ajmer, Mount Abu, Udaipur and Jaipur. One study by Praveen Mathur, Nimit R. Chowdhary has discovered Environmental Degradation at Pushkar Valley. They have recited certain impacts recently discovered in this area as:-

A. Effects of Pollution-Air, Pollution of Holy Sarovar, General pollution of Pushkar valley, Noise pollution.
B. Loss of Natural Landscape: Agricultural and Pastoral lands.
C. Degradation of Landscape, Temples and Ghats.
D. Congestion.
E. Socio-Cultural pollution-There has been a growing incidence of drug abuse in Pushkar valley. Hippy settlers have been responsible for this menace. Hippy settlements also tend to disturb the local civic balance. While some vested interests shelter them, there is anguish at large among the general population. There are several illegitimate children of foreigner mothers from Indian fathers, and they are finding it increasingly difficult to get along with the rest of the community.

Above problems may be there or can be emerged at other vulnerable places for tourism. Then another study by A.G. Krishna Menon (Case study on the effects of tourism on culture and the environment India) have discovered the complaints regarding littering, illegal hunting, and damage to the desert ecology in general. The damage to the desert ecology can be clearly witnessed at another popular tourist event: watching the sunset from the sand dunes at Sam, about 35 kilometers from Jaisalmer or the nearby cenotaphs. This study was done in 1993, so we can assume today's picture and it is going to be worse with time if proper arrangement for this continuously increasing number of tourists are not being done.

CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that tourism industry has a noticeable place in Indian but also especially in Rajasthan economy. Tourism is the industry which if not governed on the principles of sustainability will affect adversely the sustainability of environment. So if a destination wants to get benefit from tourism there is need to protect cultural as well as natural environment for long term sustainability.

Analysis of the present research proved that Rajasthan is not well prepared for this increasing number of tourist arrival. Present analysis was based on Ajmer, Mount Abu,

Udaipur and Jaipur which came out as vulnerable areas for tourism activity because there is lack of available tourism services in comparison of tourist arrival in the years to come. Policies and planning to increase the availability of basic tourism facilities are badly needed in these areas to sustain tourism industry. Otherwise it is going to affect adversely social, economic and natural environment of these areas and at the same time reduction in the number of tourist arrivals. Both tourism and environment can be handled at the same time there are certain causes of disharmony between environment and tourism, which should be considered while planning for tourism industry.

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APPENDIX

Tourist Arrival at Different Tourist Centers of Rajasthan

Tourist centers	Latitude	Longitude	Domestic	International	Total Tourists
Ajmer	26.454	74.639	1817509	18736	1836244
Alwar	27.561	76.609	200170	16179	216349
Baharod	27.811	76.305	9328	215	9543
Banswara	23.469	74.137	115578	146	115724
Bhartpur	27.216	77.490	65931	20092	86023
Bikaner	28.016	73.333	217822	69627	287449
Bundi	25.438	75.637	32775	10212	42987
Chittorgarh	24.884	74.635	301104	21979	323083
Jaipur	26.905	75.801	1225634	437553	1663186
Jaiselmer	26.913	70.914	205700	120296	325996
Jhalawad	24.588	76.157	143944	155	144099
Jhunjhunu	28.126	75.399	100099	46534	146633
Jodhpur	26.280	73.016	440525	107762	548286
Kota	25.175	75.837	98388	4297	102685
Mount abu	24.592	72.708	1594079	14415	1608494
Nathdwara	24.933	73.816	602993	240	603233
Pushkar	26.490	74.555	1713908	74968	1788875
Ranakpur	25.099	73.528	493492	78591	572083
Sarriska	27.453	76.468	11947	4915	16862
Sawai Madhopur	26.020	76.344	239225	36083	275308
Sikar	27.606	75.138	44434	247	44681
Udaipur	24.639	73.731	574910	176930	751839

Tourism Services at Different Tourist centers of Rajasthan

TOWN_NAME	RAIL_DIST	Vehicle/1000 Per	Connectivity Road	Connectivity_Rail	PUB_SAF	PUB_H_C	RC_FAC	STADIUM	CINEMA	AUDITORIUM	P_LIB	R_ROOMS	Number of Tourist reception and Information centres	BANKS	Hotels, Lodge, Guest Houses
Ajmer	100	88	2.70	1.50	4218	104856	18	5	5	5	3	0	3	52	347
Alwar	100	47	1.20	0.50	7109	35097	11	1	4	1	3	3	1	20	124
Bharatpur	100	44	1.64	1	188	2540	13	1	4	2	3	3	2	35	118
Bundi	95	31	1.53	1.25	4511	0	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	10	109
Chittaurgarh	100	42	1.92	1	1112	17761	14	1	2	9	1	1	1	14	35
Jaipur	100	140	2.50	2	484055	3899	67	5	19	23	6	14	5	268	975
Jaisalmer	100	19	0.86	0.25	4109	0	8	2	1	1	2	2	3	7	204
Jhunjhunun	100	18	0.00	1	555	7990	18	2	4	4	4	4	1	16	79
Jodhpur	100	120	2.61	1.75	6241	191166	113	4	8	10	3	88	4	69	298
Kota	100	161	1.94	1.00	3123	120032	52	6	6	25	3	12	3	58	266
Mount Abu	70	43	2.27	0.00	0	9614	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	7	316
Sawai Madhopur	100	17	0.00	0.25	1290	11010	7	3	3	1	1	1	2	14	66
Udaipur	100	80	2.33	0.75	1702	3213	46	1	5	3	2	35	5	68	415
Sikar	100	18	2.14	1.66	962	19224	11	1	3	1	3	3	1	18	110