



# The Potential of Tourism in Etawah

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**ABSTRACT** :- Etawah, the Ishtika Puri, has kept the function of forming bricks since ancient times, at the present, it is being pursued. This region is believed to have existed even in the bronze period, Panchals (Arayan) mentioned in the Mahabharatha and Ramayana epics, ruled in this region, having a large chronology of ruling kings. Etawah has experienced modernisation and development under British Raj. Etawah city is the headquarters of Etawah district. The district area covers 2311 sq km. Raja sumer singh fort, Safari park, Victoria park, Kali Bahan temple, Tixi temple, Nilkanth temple, Jain temple, Sarsai nawar wet land under UNESCO, Pilua Hanuman mandir, and the extensive Ravines region provide a number of potential for tourism, Chambal river attracts the birds lover also known as Chambal wildlife sanctuary. Methodology of this research is based on primary and secondary data, which is used as a synthesis approach. Outcomes of the research enhance the interest of people to attract tourists.

**Keywords** - Potential tourism, Birds- Lover, Temple, Wetlands, Kalp tree

**STUDY AREA** :- Etawah city lies at the junction of Kanpur(154 km), Agra(124 km), and Gwalior(120 km). First two, come under KAVAL city and Gwalior comes under metropolitan city in 2011 (10.7 lakhs population). The population of Etawah city is 256,790 as per the 2011 census, whereas the population 211,460 in 2001 census, therefore the increase rate is 22% where national average decadal growth is 17.7%. The average literacy rate in Etawah district as per census 2011 is 81.99% of which males and females are 86.34% and 77.16% literates respectively, sex ratio of city is 896 and child sex ratio is 872. The density of Etawah district was 684 people per square km in 2011 and 579 people per sq. km in 2001. The expansion of the city is also seen rapidly in the area. According to census 2011, Etawah is classified as a class I town. Statutory town and the administrative headquarter of Etawah district, comes under Kanpur division of U. P. The NH -19 connects Agra to Kolkata, Bundelkhand express, Agra- Lucknow expressway passing through Etawah district. The average elevation of the city is 197 meters from the mean sea level. The city falls under seismic zone -III termed as moderate damage risk zone. It lies on the geographic coordinates of 26° 91' N and 79°45'E. It has a warm subtropical climate that comes under Cwg – Koeppen's climate classification. It gets an average rainfall of 792 mm, most of the rain gets through South west monsoon though westerlies disturbances also get between November to March. It forms a boundary with Agra, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Kannauj, Auraiya, Jalaun, in U. P. and Bhind in M. P.

**SELECTION OF RESEARCH PROBLEMS:-** A small city changes into a big city. Etawah city is expanding rapidly and increase its catchment area. The Brick-kiln (Inat ka bhatta) of Etawah, which were situated outside of the city, have come under the boundary of the city. The ravines extended toward the southern part of the city, which influenced the expansion of the city. The Yamuna river along the southern part of the city is crossing, not having healthy health. The rural people surrounding Etawah, rapidly increase to inhabitants in the city for various reasons.

The Lion safari, Pilua Hanuman mandir, Nilkanth temple, Jain temple, Kali-Bahan mandir, Sumer Singh fort are some attractive places which have potential to attract most tourists. Geographical beauty seen especially along the southern boundaries of Etawah. National Chambal sanctuary located near by the city of Etawah is a real trip for nature lovers, bird watchers, wildlife photographers. Safari park, Etawah has opened for public visit on 24 Nov 2019. Etawah has micro & small enterprises basically related to agro based- cotton textile, readymade garments & embroidery, wood and wooden based furniture etc., having potential for new MSMEs like food processing etc.

Numaish fair, which every year organizes between December and January and also during summer vacation, not only attracts people for purchase but also for cultural integration and amusement. Moll culture is going to develop in the city. People regularly are increasing in the service sector.

All these are given the possibilities and empower tourism in Etawah.

**OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH:-** -To study the pattern of tourism in Etawah city and surrounding in reference to morphology of the city, demography and other activities.-Apply analytical approach to apprehensions of tourism about socio-economic-ecological change in the city .

**IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH:-**Tourism is the important economy of a place. There is the main focus about highlighted the features of tourism in Etawah.

**HYPOTHESIS OF RESEARCH:-**

- Patterns of tourism change according to the Chronology and bring effect on the surrounding and it's economy.
- Empowerment and probablism of tourism in Etawah .

**METHODOLOGY:-** As we know that research work is based on the scientific collection of facts, method of collection, classification and analysis of data. There are two methods to do comparative and analysis of study of various sectors

1. Empirical method
2. Statistical method

**RESEARCH TYPE :-** Description-analytical cross section

**RESEARCH DESIGN:-** There are two types of data used to study in any research work.

1. Primary data
2. Secondary data

The prescribed research would be dependent on primary and secondary data. Various data will be taken from published, unpublished governmental and non governmental organizations for the collection of data.

### **HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF ETAWAH CITY:-**

Greek scholar of the 5<sup>th</sup> B. C. Herodotus said, "All History must be treated as Geographically and All Geography must be treated as Historically." ( James and Martin 1981).

The ancient name of Etawah was Ishtikapuri, where from very earlier, there was the function of forming bricks. It is also progressing at present.

The region is believed to have existed even in the Bronze Age. Panchals, the earliest Aryan, lived here, having a close connection with Kurus. It is also mentioned in the Mahabharata and Ramayana epics. The Kanvas, Kanishka, Gupta ruled over this region. Gurjara- Pratihara rulers governed in this region during the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries. During the regime of Gurjara-Pratihara monarch Mihirbhoj, the region is mentioned as prosperous, safe from thieves and rich in natural resources. During the region of Delhi Sultanate, specially, in the Lodi period, it became the battle field between Lodi and Jaunpur rulers. Bahlol lodi and sharki king Mahmud shah fight at Etawah. Further Sharki king Husain shah occupied Etawah. Ultimately Bahlol Lodi defeated Husain shah and control over here. Bahlol Lodi suppressed sardaar of Etawah. The region in and around district Etawah witnessed the dominance of even the Rajputs, the Sengers, the Bhadauriyas, the Dhakras, the Chauhans and the Marathas. A. O. Hume was the district collector during the 1857 revolt and Etawah took part in the first war of independence. Etawah became the Centre of upheaval when Gendalal Dixit Organised the Shivaji Samiti with the object of liberating the country. Gendalal Dixit had also organized a group of young men called " Matri- Vedi". When Gandhi leads the county struggle, a large number of person of Etawah enrolled themselves as volunteers. Mahatma Gandhi launched his famous Non-cooperation movement in August 1920 all over the country. The response of the people of Etawah was enthusiastic and widespread. The district congress committee was formed with Maulana Rahmat Ullah as its president in 1920. He wad soon arrested by the authorities. Jyoti Shankar Dixit of Lalpura village and Mukandi Lal of Etawah city were arrested in connection with the Kakori conspiracy case but were later released. When the Simon commission visited India in 1928, it was subjected to boycott all over the country and Jawahar lal Nehru visited Etawah in this reference.

Gandhiji visited the district and addressed a large public meeting at Auraiya, erstwhile part of Etawah. The civil disobedience movement was started in Etawah in 1930. The first stage was violation of the salt act. Many people were arrested and Lathi charged. The student of the Government Intermediate College, Etawah, were Lathi charged for hoisting the Congress flag on the College building. Thousands assembled to protest against this act of oppression.

The people of Etawah kept of their non – violent struggle as per the instructions of Gandhi. British goods were boycotted and foreign clothes were burnt publicly..

The Quit India movement of 1942 received wide support from people in Etawah. Congress flag was hoisted on all congress offices and numerous private building.

There were mass arrest, imposition of collective fines and lathi charges.

Building. The country was liberated from the British rule on August 15, 1947. The district of Etawah enjoyed the freedom movement along with India. The Government honoured 548 freedom fighters of Etawah with Copper Patras. This indicates that the People of Etawah are inborn patriots.

Etawah has experienced modernization and development under British rule. Even today, the town of Etawah houses some remains from the Great Hedge of India, which was an inland tax line set up by the British rulers. Now a days, It is deemed the fort of Samajwadi Party, It is the Karma bhoomi of Great leader sri Malayalam Singh Yadav. The city is not only exceeding its territory but also its beauties in various aspects.

#### **PHYSICAL FEATURES AND MORPHOLOGY OF STUDY FIELD:-**

**LOCATION:-**The city is located along the national highway No. 19 connecting Agra to Kolkata which was earlier known as NH-2, ran from Delhi to Kolkata. Now Delhi to Agra National highway becomes part of NH44. NH-19 run from Agra to Dankuni, Kolkata, that is 1323 K.M. It is also the part of AH-1( Asian Highway Network),that traverses from Japan to Turkey. NH-2 run in North East between Dibrugarh in Assam to Tuipang in Mizoram. It crosses from Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, that is 1325.6 K. M. The city lies on the geographical coordinates of 26°21' N Latitude and 76°45' E Longitude

**Topography:-** Etawah district is a part of Gangetic plains, but its physical features vary significantly due to various rivers crossing it. It comes under the doab of Yamuna and Ganga.

The northern part of the city forms a plain surface whereas the southern part lies on the banks of river Yamuna, forming an undulating surface. The contour line is from north-west to south-east of the city. The city has an average elevation of 197 meters. There is the confluence of five rivers known as Panchnada. These are Sindh, Pahuj, Kunwari, Chambal and Yamuna near Etawah district. The undulating surface of Etawah influences the settlement patterns and layout of roads, which give place the settlement on a mound and narrowing the road patterns.

Undulating surface forms due to denudation of Rivers. The region falls under seismic zone -III, termed as moderate damage risk zone.

**Drainage Pattern:-** There is the confluence of five rivers, known as Panchnada. These are Sindh, Pahuj, Kunwari, Chambal and Yamuna near Etawah district. The Yamuna enters at Bawat village into the district of Etawah . The meandering of Yamuna river makes boundaries between Agra and Etawah. It meets with Chambal at the village of Bhareh. The Senger river passes along the northern part of tehsil Etawah near Dhanuha village United with Sirsa. The Rind river passes near Bankhera village to enter Etawah whereas Pandu, a tributary of the Rind meets with Ganga.

Rivers of Etawah divided the topography of Etawah. There are four categories of geographical region.

1. Pachar region (Bharthana & Takha) :- North part of Etawah district is dissected by river Senger, calling Pachar. It is the extension of upland surface broken by sandy ridges of River- Pandu, Arind, Rind Ahneya and Puraha.
2. Ghar Region ( Jaswant Nagar, Safai, Mahewa and Basrehar):- It is lie between Senger and Yamuna.
3. Karka Region :-South of the Ghar lie the Uplands and Ravines along the banks of Yamuna.
4. Par Patti Region ( Chakarnagar and Barhpura) :- It is lie between Yamuna and Chambal. Others rivers are Kunwari, Sind

Due to a large number of rivers have more possibilities to develop as water game and water park, which attract the tourist.

**CLIMATE:-** ETAWAH lies upper part of cancer line, having average height 197 meters from sea level, therefore it has a warm subtropical climate with dry winter, where winter's temperature always more than -

3°C. According to Koeppen’s climate, Etawah comes under Cwg climate. Winter season is also influenced by western disturbances. Winter season comes from December to mid February, fog and mist are quite common from late December to late January. Dry hot Summers begin from April to mid June. It gets about 85% of the annual rainfall during the South West monsoon season from mid June to mid September, it gets an average rainfall of 79.2 CM. During the rainy season the relative humidity is generally high being over 70%. Summer can be quite hot with temperatures rising to 46 degree celsius range, producing Heat-stroke. Due to dryness in summer, the relative humidity becomes less than 30%.

Winds are generally light and are mostly from directions between South-west and north-west. In May, winds also blow from direction North West to South East as local wind – “Loo”. Summer monsoon brings rainfall, whereas winter monsoon brings dryness. Western disturbances also bring rainfall during winter.

Rainfall of Etawah city ( in mm)

Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
15.88	23.46	6.5	8.26	15.63	74.02	244.17	235.40	151.41	38.67	6.65	4.84	824.89

Source : Board of Revenue, U.P.

Temperature distribution of Etawah city (Months-wise) Mean daily Max-Min temperature in centigrade

Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
21.71	25.65	33.07	38.06	40.81	40.88	35.80	34.47	34.29	33.65	29.67	29.93
8.39	10.39	16.79	22.18	26.09	28.63	27.28	25.85	24.73	19.30	13.13	9.73

Source: India Meteorological department, Amousi, Lucknow , India

**Forest and Vegetation:-** The district of Etawah was covered with wastelands in earlier period. It was Mr. Fisher, the collector of Etawah in 1888, pioneered the protection of land from erosion by planting forests. These forests are known for the protection of Etawah city from the erosive action of the Yamuna. The total forest area of Etawah is 301.04 sq. Km, which constitutes 12.52% of the total geographical area. The plant kingdom of Etawah district comprises 560 species out of it 123 species are medicinal plants like Arjun, Neem, Bel, Indra Jav, Babool and Arvsa.

There are several trees found in Etawah like Dhak, Aonla, Arjun, Ashok, Asna, Bahera, Bargad, Barhal, Bel, Eucalyptus, Gular, Gul Mohar, Jamun, Kaitha, jackfruit,, Khair, Mahua, Litchi, Neem, Pipal, Sagon, Silver Oak, Kala Sir is, Safed Siris and Shisham. Grasses like Dub, Baib, Kans and spear grass are also found in abundance, where people can be attracted.

The animal kingdom of Etawah district are hyenad, wolves, Indian foxes, jackals, porcupines, monkeys, wild cats, hares and others. There are varieties of raptiles like crocodiles, turtles, tortoises and lizards of all kinds ranging from the large tree- climbing animals to the harmless house lizard. Snakes are not so abundant as in other districts except cobra and the krait.

There are a variety of birds in the district as kala titar or black Partridge, gray Partridge, quails, bater, lava, blue-rock pigeons, green pigeons, ducks, pochards, sheldrakes, goose, peacock, cranes, herons, waders, doves, parakeet, sparrows, shrikes, crows, rollers and other passerine birds.

- There are varieties of fishes like Rohu, Mullet, Mugri, Dingar, Haren, Bas, Kalwas, Chal, Katiya, Ghegra, bighun, Jhingra, Grach, Bam, Papta, Pariyasi, Gudheya, Tengan, Siland and Jhinga .

Therefore, these flora and fauna have more potential to attract more people all around the world. Only have to put information of Etawah in world scenario.

Communication and Transportation:-

Innovation would be spread rapidly through transportation and communications.

The mode of conveyance till the coming of railways were palanquins, horses, camels and vehicles drawn by bullocks, buffaloes, horses and camels. With the construction of metalled roads speedy mechanized transport made its appearance. The bicycle is popular both in rural and urban areas. In urban areas auto rickshaw and cycle rickshaw is popular means of conveyance and has replaced ekkas and tongas

There are also motor trucks and buses that serves as a mode of transport. The district is linked with all the adjoining districts of Kanpur, Jalaun, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri and Agra through these buses. Etawah now lie on the northern railways with headquarters at New Delhi. There are Railway stations in the district, as Etawah junction, Sarai Bhupat, Jaswant nagar, Balrai, Ekdil, Bharthana and Samho.

Uttar Pradesh has Asia's first cycle highway. A first of its kind project, the 207 km long cycle highway runs between Etawah and Agra and was declared open. The track begins from the Safari park in Etawah to the eastern gate of the Taj Mahal in Agra. A divider in between ensures the safety of cyclists. Along the way from Etawah to Agra, It identify 92 villages. The track criss- crosses the natural beauty of the Chambal and Yamuna rivers, views of ravines along the way will give tourists an opportunity to enjoy the serenity of the region. It transform the region as an ecologically conscious tourist destination. By mid – 2018, only a year after the cycleway opened, it was reported that signs were being removed and cycleway was being by local residents for other purposes such as parking.

**Destination of tourism in Etawah:-**There are various scenery beauties and pilgrimages places which attract the tourists There are descriptive lists of tourist places.

**Lion Safari:-**It is one of the biggest Safari in Asia with a perimeter of 8 km. It is being established in an area of 350 hectares. It is the lion breeding center. It has a lion safari, a deer safari, a bear safari and a leopard safari. It also has two Vijayanta tanks of Indian Army along with an steam locomotive seen. It also has a 4D theatre, which brings us very close with Nature and wildlife. It is 5.2 km. far away from Etawah railway station and access via SH62.

**Kali-Bahan temple (Mandir-Sidhpeeth) :-** It is the temple of Goddess Kali which belong to Mahabharat period, It is believed that it's worshipped very first everyday by Ashwatthama, because of automatically fresh flowers seen in the temple. Though archaeological and historical evidence have not produced. It's 5 km. far away from the station. It's known as kali bhavan by gadgiteer of Etawah. It's known as shaiv region, therefore more Lord shiva temple seen, along with Goddesses temple. This temple has together statue of Maha kali , Maha Laxmi, Maha Saraswati. It's belong between 10 th to 12 th century. According to Purana , Goddess Durga was kali in the beginning. There are the statue of shiva, Durga and its family in premises of temple.

**Tixi temple:-** Tixi temple is one of the oldest temple of Lord Shiva in the southern part of city. The top of which is said to be at the same height as that of the platform of Etawah Railway station. It is lie at a steep slope.

**Nilkanth temple:-** It is the temple of Lord Shiva in the centre part of city. Two crore rupees would provide for beautification of this temple, where attractive gate and its part like sprinkle etc. would be constructed.

**Victoria memorial:-** The Victoria memorial was established on the arrival of Queen Victoria in India during the British rule. Victoria Park Etawah is one of the very famous tourist place of Etawah, which was very old and built from the period of the British government. The view of its is very pretty. There is a famous temple of Sai Baba has also been built here. That's why more visitors reach a number of time. There is organised a fair every Thursday, It is also famous as Pucca Talab.

**Sai baba temple:-**There is a grand Sai temple near Lohanna village. It's very calm and pleasant place, where can be practised meditation.

**Pilua Mahaveer temple:-** It is famous temple of Hanuman along with Yamuna river. It is laying display. He can eat ladoos, Therefore many devotees visited this place a number of time. A big fair held on the budhwa mangal.

**Shri Parshvanath Digambar Jain temple:-** It is lie in the southern part of city. It's near by Kali Bahan temple.

**Sarsai Nawar wetland:-** It is a permanent marsh in the Etawah district. It's a Ramsar site since 2019, typical wetland of the Indo-Gangetic flood plain is fed by precipitation run off from the South West monsoon rains. It aims to conserve waterbirds, notably the Sarus crane.

**Ravines of Etawah:-** It is the green house gas absorber, therefore, it is essential for homeostatic mechanism. It is the place where film shooting already has done. Now a days, it is facing encroachment of the local mussel power, converting into plain. It's not good for healthy environment. It can be develop without changing the landscape for tourist attraction.

**KALP TREES:-**There are two Kalp trees found in Etawah, Which can attract tourists. It's believed that wishes of people keep complete under the tree. It is not only at Etawah but also found at Barabanki in U.P. It is found one kalp tree at the entrance door of Forest department premises and another forest officer's residential house. Most of the people have no knowledge about these trees, but unknowingly people passes under the tree along with national highway Kanpur-Agra. Its scientific name is Olea Cuspidata.

**Bird lover place :-** There are many number of birds seen near the yamuna and the Chambal river. Therefore, It is good destination for bird-lover also for fisheries.

**Conclusion:-**The above description give room to attract tourists in this district. It is requirement to develop infrastructure near by the tourist place and publish awareness about the places among the citizen through the multimedia .

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