



Palash Blooming-A New Trend of Nature-Based Tourism: A Case of Purulia - The Palash Hot-Spot of West Bengal

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Abstract

Sustainable development through nature-based tourism is become a concerning issue today, which helps to conserve resource and preserves local cultural traditions. Nature-based tourism increases financial mobility in a positive way over its multifaceted impact and in real sense, it helps to conserve the nature. There is a scope to increase diversified income opportunities without hampering the local indigenous culture that reduces the negative impact on the environment.

The natural landscape of Purulia district of West Bengal is extensively popular for its rich indigenous cultural heritage woven with a wide range of natural produces. Fiery red Palash (scientific name- *Butia Monosperma*) flower blooming in spring season in Purulia district is one of the main attractions of the nature lovers. Acquitted, hospitable and welcoming residents of the district possess the trustworthy appeal and enthusiasm to greet visitors during Palash blooming season. The study analyses the likelihoods of embryonic nature-based tourism activity in the Palash blooming areas of Purulia district. This paper also tries to explore the opportunities of economic development of the local tribal people by means of alternative livelihood through the nature-based tourism.

After quantifying various attributes collected in the form of primary information through structured questionnaire, descriptive statistics has been calculated to know the status of different parameters considered for the study. Cartographic techniques have been used for diagrammatic representation of the various attributes. The study finds that the nature-based tourism may help the local communities of the area to fast-track their living standard. Protecting and managing the forest resources and to ensure benefits arising from the use of biodiversity should be the prime focus of the promotion of tourism activity by natural way in Palash flower flourishing parts of Purulia district.

Keywords: *nature-based tourism, sustainable tourism, tribal people, economic development, alternative livelihood.*

Introduction:

Tourism is the most prominent industry of the world through which regional development can be accelerated utilizing the philosophies of sustainable tourism. According to the Tourism Organization of the World (2004), ideologies of sustainable tourism refer to the ecological, financial and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development. Important thing to realize that the environmental setting, demographic structure, socio-cultural atmosphere, commercial and political background of any place for developing nature-based tourism (one of the branches of sustainable tourism) which impacted the rural community in both optimistic and adverse way. It will not only generate employment for the local people but it can also

nurture social cultural and educational values. The fundamental idea behind nature-based tourism is to aid the local residents through entrepreneurial ventures, generating income, job creation opportunities, promoting the conservation and advancement of rural arts and crafts, investing in infrastructure improvement and safeguarding the area's natural setting and cultural legacy. The superior authority must motivate private initiatives to endorse nature-based tourism in country side. Local people are the pivotal protagonist for the successful implementation of developing nature-oriented tourism. The rural atmosphere, anthropology, socio-culture, fiscal and dogmatic contextual of that place should be taken into consideration before promoting nature-based tourism.

Objectives:

This paper explores the economic significance of developing nature-based tourism emphasising its advantages and disadvantages for overall progress. It also indicates that there are numerous scopes for investment in the infrastructure, edification and hospitality services by the administration or other organizations, given the vast potential for advancing nature-based tourism components.

This study deals with these subsequent objectives:

to study the pattern of today's tourism state of affairs of Purulia district.

to explore the potentiality of evolving nature-based tourism in Purulia District focusing Palash flower blooming.

to explore the opportunities for fiscal development of the local tribal residents.

Methodology:

This research work has been carried out in the Purulia district with participants tourists from various social background. Data has been gathered to assess the potential for nature-oriented tourism program me and an alyse its effects on countryside's particularly in terms of eco-friendly, monetary and socio-cultural angles.

The survey has been executed by means of the expedient specimen collection method. For this study purposive field survey has been conducted in selected localities from where red-hot fiery Palash blooming is visible. Primary data have been collected from 100 tourists through a comprehensive question naire. The secondary data have been gathered from diverse sources like Government reports, books and journals both from print and electronic media. For this particular study twelve nature-based resorts from three tourism circuit of the district have been selected. Opinion has been taken from 100 tourists through a five-point Likert Scale, who availed the resorts (table no. 1) and enjoying the Palash blooming session there in the month of March, 2025. Pearsons Co-relation Co-efficient has been considered to show the relationship among the variables for the purpose of finding out the possibility of income generation of the local people through the promotion of nature-based tourism. Descriptive statistics has been considered to an alysed the overview of high or moderate perception.

Table No: 1 Sample Design for Primary Data Collection

Zone	Tourism Circuit	Name of the Eco-resorts	Sample Size
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1	Ajodhya Hill Circuit	MurugumaMohulbani Resort	7
		Palash Bitan (Eco) Jungle Hut	10
		Bon Palashi	10
		Palash Blossom Estate	8
2	Garh Circuit	Kalyan Lake View Resort	10
		Palash Bari Eco Resort	10
		Adelfa Retreat	7
		Futiyari Retreat	8
3	Jhalda Circuit	Bon Palashi Eco-stay	10
		Palashboni Family Resort	10
		Palash Bari	5
		Barodi Eco-village	5

Source: Compiled by the Author, March, 2025

1. Study Area:

As a part of Chottanagpur plateau, located at the extreme west of the State of West Bengal, Purulia district is famous for its natural beauty. The geographical extension of the district is between 22°43' N to 23°42' N latitude and 85°49' E to 86°54' E longitude, comprising the area of 6,259 sq.km. In this land of less fertile soil, the heaved landscape is characterised by the occurrence of numerous residual hills and knolls, slender river channels, isolated forest patches consisting mainly Sal, Mahua, Palash etc.

2. Results and Discussion:

Purulia district of West Bengal is famous for its rich cultural heritage consisting of world-wide famous dance Pata, originated in this district. Another popular dances like Bhadu and Tusu are also well-known internationally performed by the tribal communities Kurmi, Sabars Santals etc. This district is significant in terms of its geographical location, which is the gateway of two other states Jharkhand and Orissa. Apart from this, the celestial beauty of Purulia is increased immensely in the month of March to April due to blooming of Palash flower and added the natural beauty of the land thousands of times. Jhumur song is the intrinsic part in the lives of the tribal people which gives immense pleasure to the internal and far-off tourists.

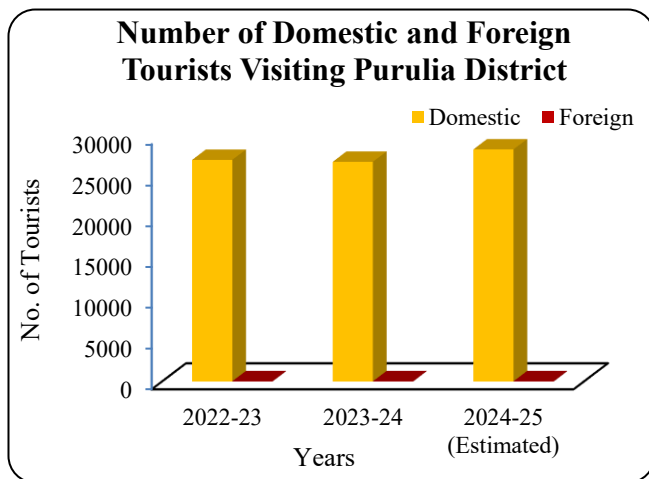
The soil of this region is barely helpful for agricultural activities so the rain-fed agronomy is limited only to one cropping session mainly in the month of July to October of the year. Generally, this agricultural activity is conducted in the rainy season at the low land areas. Except a few urban centres, the rest of the district is parsimoniously backward so the craving for food and malnourish mentare not sporadic.

2.1. Present Tourism Scenario of the District of Purulia

The state flower of Jharkhand Palash, scientific name *Butia Monosperma* looks very pretty, blooms in different colour red, yellow and orange. Palash flower is prevalently used in a very popular festival among Hindu community, Saraswati Puja. In Purulia one can witness numerous blooming of Palash in the month of March

and April which related with the beginning of Spring season. The road and rail tracts seem to be surrounded with the red and yellow carpeting which welcomes nature lovers to experience the beauty of the nature. A possibility may create to promote nature-based tourism based on Palash blooming in the district, from where the local people may be benefited through financial benefit. The local government may take initiative for the regional economic development.

Dig. No. 1



In the previous three financial years i.e. 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 (Estimated), approximately 27133, 26895 and 28415 (estimated) domestic tourists visited the district in the month of March-April. In the same time frame 27, 21 and 32 foreign tourists were there to observe the Palash blooming (Dig. No. 1). This trend of tourist inflow reveals that the area has the potentiality to attract inside-outside tourists to enjoy Upper and Lower dam, Chandli dam, Bagmundi and Charida village of Ajothya Hill circuit. Apart from these, the wanderlust tourists can explore Garhpanchakot archaeological sites, Jaychandi hill, Chemtaburu hill, Murguma, Khairabera, Kuki and Layek Dam respectively from Garh circuit and Jhalda Circuit.

Source: Annual Report, Ministry of Tourism, 2023-24

1.1. Potentiality of Evolving Nature-based Tourism in Purulia District focusing Palash flower blooming

Primary data collected from the tourists in a form of their perception regarding promotion of nature-based tourism is significant and statistical technique has been adopted to examine the significance by using SPSS software.

Table No: 2 Descriptive Statistics for Identification of Significance

Descriptive Statistics						
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Accessibility	100	1	5	3.13	1.461	2.134
Commu	100	1	5	3.79	1.274	1.622
Road	100	1	5	3.82	1.313	1.725
Naviga	100	2.000000000000 0000	5.000000000000 0000	3.580000000000 0000	.880796497004 729	.776
Accommodation	100	1	5	2.88	1.465	2.147
Commer	100	2	5	4.14	.888	.788
homestay	100	1	5	3.96	1.171	1.372

Ecostay	100	2.6666666666666667	5.0000000000000000	3.6600000000000000	.726259114080942	.527
Environment	100	3	5	4.33	.842	.708
Spring	100	1	5	3.23	1.483	2.199
Palash	100	1	5	3.94	1.262	1.592
Cleanliness	100	2.6666666666666667	5.0000000000000000	3.8333333333333333	.690646178342291	.477
Culture	100	1	5	3.33	1.436	2.062
Ind_Culture	100	1	5	4.02	1.015	1.030
Cuisine	100	1	5	4.01	1.096	1.202
Chhau_dance	100	2.6666666666666667	5.0000000000000000	3.7866666666666666	.739338740557019	.547
Economic	100	1	5	4.53	1.150	1.322
Income_gen	100	1	4	3.57	.844	.712
Alt_livelihood	100	1	5	4.26	1.307	1.709
Employ_gen	100	1.3333333333333333	4.6666666666666666	4.1200000000000000	.898333661288147	.807
Valid N (listwise)	100					

Source: Computed by the Author, 2025

Table no.2, brings the summary statistics (mean, standard deviation, and variance) for various socio-economic and tourism-related indicators. For example, the mean score for *income generation* is 3.57 (on a scale of 1 to 5), indicating a moderately high perception of income benefits. The highest mean is found in *economic* (4.53), suggesting strong economic potential or awareness among respondents. Other high-scoring variables include *alternative livelihood* (4.26), *employment generation* (4.12), *cuisine* (4.01), and *individual culture* (4.02), reflecting cultural and livelihood assets. In contrast, *accommodation* scored lower (mean = 2.88), indicating a need for improvement in this area. These statistics provide an overview of the perceived strengths and weaknesses of the surveyed regions in terms of expansion of tourism based on nature.

1.1.1. Analyse the Possibility of Promotion of Nature-Based Tourism

Purulia is a land of celestial beauty. Tourism activities can be popularized keeping the natural beauty of the district intact. Dense forest and beauty of Ajodhya and Jaychandi hills may be the significant impact on the tourism activities. Peaceful environment, relaxed ambience, friendly attitude of the common people increases the value of the spot in terms of tourism development.

Table No: 3 Computation Table on the Possibilities of Promotion of Nature-Based Tourism

	Distan ce	Ro ad_ Co ndi tio n	Navi gabil ity	Acce ss_A vg	Hom estay _Pre f	Eco_ Stay _Pre f	Sta y_ Av g	Spri ng_S easo n	Sum mer_ Seas on	Cle anli nes s	Cleanl iness_ Avg	Indi geno us_C ultur e	Uniq ue_C uisine	Chha u_Da nce	Culture_ Avg	
1	Pearson Correlation	1	.210*	-0.05	.629**	.282**	0.092	.369**	0.168	-0.01	0.015	0.125	-.233*	-.342**	-0.001	-.308*
	Sig. (2- tailed)		0.036	0.62	0	0.005	0.365	0	0.095	0.917	0.88	0.215	0.02	0	0.994	0.002
2	Pearson Correlation	.210*	1	.273**	.734**	0.053	.204*	0.1	-0.086	-0.19	0.187	-0.03	-0.133	-0.137	.305**	0.002
	Sig. (2- tailed)	0.04		0.01	0	0.6	0.042	0.32	0.392	0.059	0.063	0.806	0.187	0.173	0.002	0.984
3	Pearson Correlation	-0.005	.273**	1	.601**	0.082	.199*	0.076	0.12	-.266**	0.036	0	0.064	0.109	0.057	0.12
	Sig. (2- tailed)	0.62	0.006		0	0.415	0.047	0.45	0.234	0.008	0.722	1	0.527	0.281	0.571	0.236
4	Pearson Correlation	.629**	.734**	.601**	1	.222*	.248*	.290**	0.111	-.229*	0.116	0.057	-0.161	-.201*	0.175	-0.11
	Sig. (2- tailed)	0	0	0		0.026	0.013	0.003	0.272	0.022	0.249	0.57	0.11	0.044	0.081	0.275
5	Pearson Correlation	.282**	0.053	0.08	.222*	1	.326**	.717**	0.044	-0.08	0.179	0.11	-0.116	-0.059	0.071	-0.067
	Sig. (2- tailed)	0.01	0.6	0.42	0.026		0.001	0	0.661	0.452	0.075	0.277	0.251	0.559	0.482	0.508
6	Pearson Correlation	0.009	.204*	.199*	.248*	.326**	1	.522**	-0.076	-.294**	0.019	-0.16	0.08	-.203*	-.236*	-0.158
	Sig. (2- tailed)	0.37	0.042	0.05	0.013	0.001		0	0.452	0.003	0.852	0.107	0.429	0.043	0.018	0.117
7	Pearson Correlation	.369**	0.1	0.08	.290**	.717**	.522**	1	-0.139	-.305**	0.062	-0.19	-.198*	-0.032	-0.034	-0.159
	Sig. (2- tailed)	0	0.32	0.45	0.003	0	0		0.167	0.002	0.54	0.063	0.048	0.753	0.739	0.111
8	Pearson Correlation	0.107	-0.086	0.12	0.111	0.044	-0.08	-0.14	1	.254*	-.311**	.630**	.220*	-0.184	-0.175	-0.028
	Sig. (2- tailed)	0.1	0.392	0.23	0.272	0.661	0.452	0.167		0.011	0.002	0	0.028	0.066	0.081	0.778
9	Pearson Correlation	-0.001	-0.018	-0.0266**	-.229*	-0.076	-.294**	-.305**	.254*	1	0.152	.681**	0.168	-0.114	0.128	0.12

	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.92	0.059	0.01	0.022	0.452	0.003	0.00	0.011		0.131	0	0.095	0.258	0.205	0.236
10	Pearson Correlation	0.02	0.187	0.04	0.116	0.179	0.019	0.062	-0.311**	0.152	1	.448**	0.1	0.025	.366**	.257*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.88	0.063	0.72	0.249	0.075	0.852	0.54	0.002	0.131		0	0.321	0.808	0	0.01
11	Pearson Correlation	0.13	-0.025	0	0.057	0.11	-0.16	-0.19	.630**	.681**	.448**	1	.287**	-0.163	0.149	0.185
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.22	0.806	1	0.57	0.277	0.107	0.063	0	0	0		0.004	0.104	0.139	0.065
12	Pearson Correlation	-0.233*	-0.133	0.06	-0.16	-0.116	0.08	-0.198*	.220*	0.168	0.1	.287**	1	0.162	-0.13	.657*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.02	0.187	0.53	0.11	0.251	0.429	0.048	0.028	0.095	0.321	0.004		0.108	0.196	0
13	Pearson Correlation	-0.342**	-0.137	0.11	-.201*	-0.059	-.203*	-0.03	-0.184	-0.11	0.025	-0.16	0.162	1	.254*	.688*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.173	0.28	0.044	0.559	0.043	0.753	0.066	0.258	0.808	0.104	0.108		0.011	0
14	Pearson Correlation	-0	.305**	0.06	0.175	0.071	-.236*	-0.03	-0.175	0.128	.366**	0.149	-0.13	.254*	1	.526*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.99	0.002	0.57	0.081	0.482	0.018	0.739	0.081	0.205	0	0.139	0.196	0.011		0
15	Pearson Correlation	-0.308**	0.002	0.12	-0.11	-0.067	-0.16	-0.16	0.028	0.12	.257**	0.185	.657**	.688**	.526**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0	0.984	0.24	0.275	0.508	0.117	0.111	0.778	0.236	0.01	0.065	0	0	0	

Source: Computed by the Author, 2025

This comprehensive correlation matrix examines how various environmental, cultural, and infrastructure factors are interrelated, to assess the feasibility of promoting nature-based tourism. *Access_Avg* (average accessibility) is absolutely and meaningfully correlated with *commutable distance* ($r = .629, p < .01$), *road condition* ($r = .734, p < .01$), and *navigability* ($r = .601, p < .01$), highlighting the importance of transport infrastructure. *Stay_Avg* (accommodation quality) is strongly associated with *homestay* ($r = .717, p < .01$) and *eco-stay preference* ($r = .522, p < .01$), suggesting that better and preferred lodging options are vital for tourism. Cultural variables such as *chhau dance*, *unique cuisine*, and *indigenous culture* are also strongly interrelated and show significant correlations with *culture_avg*, reinforcing their collective potential for tourism branding. In summary, both infrastructure and cultural offerings are integral to the success of nature-based tourism in this province.

5.2.2 Prospects for Getting Financial Advantages of the Local People

In case of opening a nature-based tourism in a justifiable manner, there is a genuine scope of making employment of the local communities particularly the tribal people growing in the natural environment. This type of tourism activities formed based on the natural beauty of a particular area help to regional development in terms of financial strength. Among the main attractions of the tourists, the promotion and publicity of *Palash* blooming season, *Chhau* dance, *Bhadu-Tusu Porob* regionally may generate additional prospect of work in the district. With the progressiveness of local administration, job opportunity may be secured in the form of tour attendant, hotel administration, making handicraft goods and in transportation sector. Countryside marginal individuals can be busy in hospitality services, transport facilities, small scale entrepreneurship.

Table No: 4 Computation table for Correlations between Different Parameters on Economic Development through Nature-Based Tourism

Correlations										
		Alt_Livel hood	Employ ment_Ge n	Commutable Distance	Road_Con dition	Homesta y_Pref	Eco_Sta y_Pref	Ev_n_Av g	Accomoda tionAvg	Income _Gen
Alt_Livel hood	Pearson Correlation	1	.551**	.324**	.047	.256*	.207*	.233*	.275**	.435**
	Sig. (2- tailed)		.000	.001	.644	.010	.039	.020	.006	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employ ment_Ge n	Pearson Correlation	.551**	1	.278**	.057	.142	.093	.135	.143	.485**
	Sig. (2- tailed)	.000		.005	.571	.158	.360	.180	.155	.000
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Commutable_Dist ance	Pearson Correlation	.324**	.278**	1	.210*	.282**	.092	.274**	.240*	.241*
	Sig. (2- tailed)	.001	.005		.036	.005	.365	.006	.016	.016
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Road_Co ndition	Pearson Correlation	.047	.057	.210*	1	.053	.204*	.685**	.342**	.118
	Sig. (2- tailed)	.644	.571	.036		.600	.042	.000	.000	.242
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

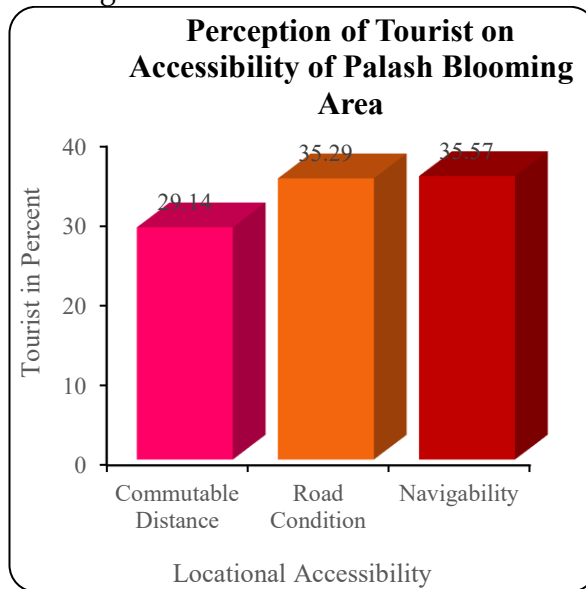
Homestay_Pref	Pearson Correlation	.256*	.142	.282**	.053	1	.326**	.587**	.728**	.134
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010	.158	.005	.600		.001	.000	.000	.183
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Eco_Stay_Pref	Pearson Correlation	.207*	.093	.092	.204*	.326**	1	.755**	.864**	.098
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.039	.360	.365	.042	.001		.000	.000	.330
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Evn_Avg	Pearson Correlation	.233*	.135	.274**	.685**	.587**	.755**	1	.919**	.169
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.020	.180	.006	.000	.000	.000		.000	.093
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AccommodationAvg	Pearson Correlation	.275**	.143	.240*	.342**	.728**	.864**	.919**	1	.154
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	.155	.016	.000	.000	.000	.000		.126
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Income_Gen	Pearson Correlation	.435**	.485**	.241*	.118	.134	.098	.169	.154	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.016	.242	.183	.330	.093	.126	
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).										
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).										

Source: Calculated by the Author, 2025

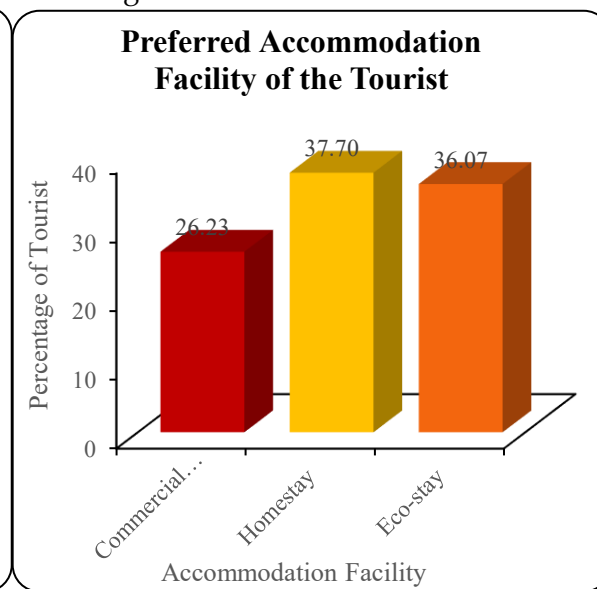
From table no. 3, it is seen that there is close association amongst various autonomous variables (like alternative livelihood, employment generation, commute distance, road condition, etc.) and the dependent variable, *income generation*. The Pearson correlation coefficients show the strength and direction of linear relationships. Significant positive correlations were found between income generation and alternative livelihood ($r = .435$, $p < .01$), employment generation ($r = .485$, $p < .01$), and commutable distance ($r = .241$, $p < .05$), suggesting that

improvements in these areas are likely to enhance income opportunities. Other variables such as homestay preference, eco-stay preference, environmental quality, and accommodation also show mild but statistically non-significant or marginal correlations. Overall, the findings indicate that employment-related and accessibility-related factors are more strongly linked to income generation.

Dig. No. 2



Dig. No. 3

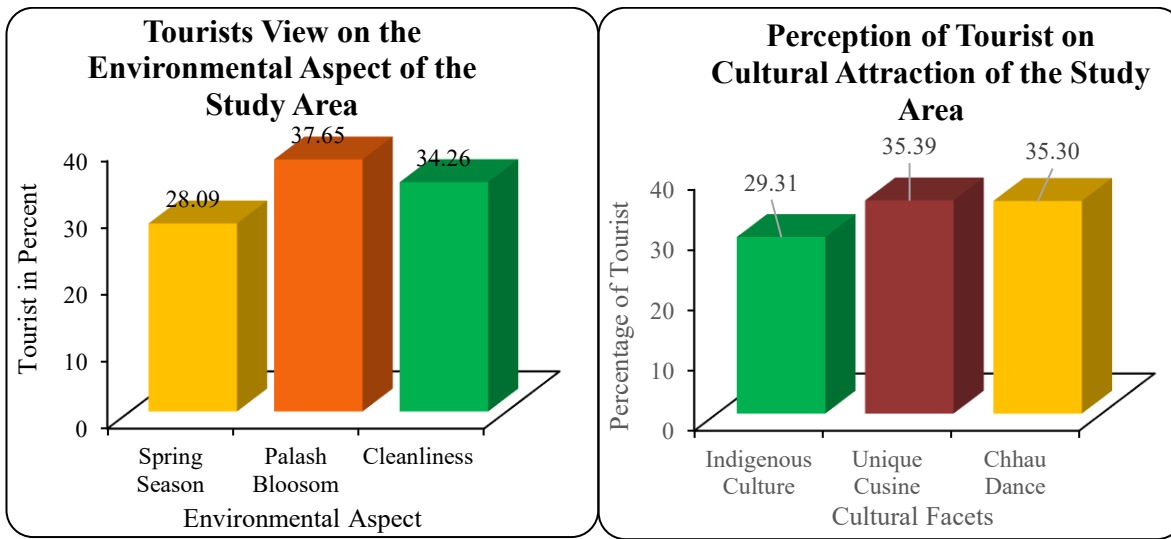


Source: Primary Survey, March, 2025

The study also reveals that 35.57 percent tourists opined that Palash flower blooming areas are navigable for good road condition (Dig- No. 2). According to them nature-based tourism is travelling to nature, tour to an ecosystem, visiting natural places having beautiful landscape while it helps to become aware about sustainable tourism in developing human concern to protect nature and ecosystem which helps to increase employability of the local people too. This section of the visitors (37.70 percent and 36.07 percent respectively) is in favour of promotion of homestay and eco-stay in the virgin places of Purulia district which may stimulate diversified livelihood opportunities to the local villagers through sustained employment prospects and revenue sharing among local stakeholders (Dig. No. 3). Such an effort may strengthen the organizational supervision for effective running of the nature-based tourism activity in the areas where Palash flower spreads its beauty in spring season. T The State may popularize and add this form of tourism in the State tourism map.

Dig. No. 4

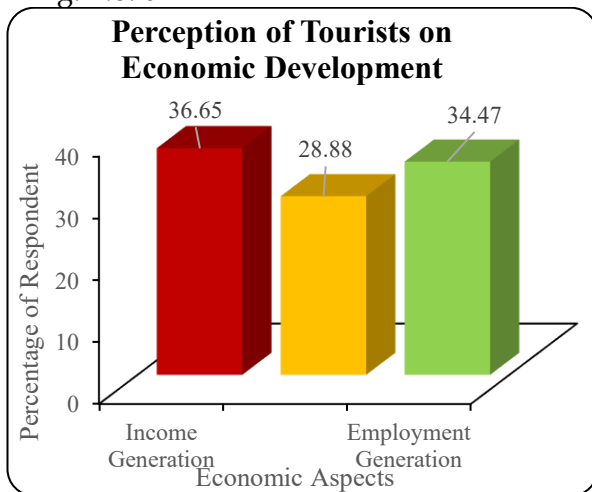
Dig. No. 5



Source: Primary Survey, March, 2025

Tourists (37.65 percent) expressed their views on environmental attraction which pull them to Purulia to explore the Palash flower blossom places like Jajuhatu, Kuhuburu, Barabti, Bhalu *Pahar*, Futiyari etc. Some of them (34.26 percent) also opined that they visited this place for its cleanliness (Dig. No. 4). 29.31 percent tourist opined that the indigenous culture of this district is appealing to them (Dig. No. 5). The tourists are in general contented with the facilities and services provided to them by the existing tourism spots but they want more eco-stay which may abide the natural law of this area.

Dig. No. 6



Source: Primary Survey, March, 2025

Travellers (36.65 percent) opined that the local stakeholders and an attitude of cooperation between them leads to promotion of nature friendly tourism may provide income generation (Dig. N-. 6). As per their view, nature-based tourism will provide job opportunity for the rural people and generate revenue from them. The country dweller will be able to deliver good food and descent education for their children, engage the rural youth section in service sector, escalation in their level of income, stimulate overseas business, mandate for other

goods and services, upgrading the public service sectors, generate revenue for the government after modernizing the agricultural and other rustic activities, local small businessman will also be benefited.

The transformation of livelihood pattern and the exchange of culture between them make the relation healthier. Moreover, community-based nature-tourism suggests that a civic society is taking care of their natural capital in order to earn profits through operating a tourism enterprise and utilizing returns for betterment of their standard of living.

1. Suggestions and Recommendations

Promotion of nature-based leisure industry in Purulia has a optimisticim pending, as it not only offers beautiful environmental surroundings but also the native ethnicities, customs and traditional diets. Interaction between guest and the local people may be another attraction of this place to rejoice the local culture. Every small village has some unique cultural story to construe, inimitable ethnicities to offer to the visitor. Therefore; nature-based tourism should avoid mass marketing rather it should formulate diversified approach for different sector to make it effective. Adjusting to accommodate the mass would become non replenishable mistake. The achievement of nature-based tourism entirely depends on the excellence of facilities offered to the tourists. Without the active participation of the local communities, it is impossible to form sustainable tourism. Road network, Railway services and other communicative infrastructures should be developed further and financial supports should be provided to the beneficiaries so that they may explore alternative livelihood out of it. Priority should be given to diagnose the status of rural tourism by the local experts. The administration should try to generate facts for decision-makers and investors for utilizing human resources in dignified manner, make sat is factory facilities and appropriate infrastructure like fooding and lodging, transport network and communication linkages and other in dispensable facilities for the establishment of tourism.

2. Conclusion

Nature-based tourism will appear as a significant mechanism for justifiable an thropological growth together with eradication of poverty, engagement of local community in various services, conservational activities and advancement of isolated areas. If this tourism is promoted the rural economy can be vibrated and the scope of transforming the urban resources to the rural. A rural tourism development framework may be initiated starting from the planning stage to the implementing stage. Monitoring, implementing and execution are the three import antterms in between planning and finalisation of the tourism framework. Proper planning for achieving the long and short-term goals, implementation of policies and monitoring overall activitiesare vital for avoiding any kind of disastrous situation in the rural backdrops. Conservational management planning, involvement of local stakeholders, sound legislation, justifiable marketing strategy and accurate forecasting are vital for the progress of nature-based tourism in rural canvas. The Government should endorsethis type of tourism ventures to safeguarddelicate economic affairs.

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