

## CHAPTER-6

### 6.0 ECOTOURISM POTENTIALITY STUDY:

6.1 **EXISTING TOURIST SPOT OF JUNGLE MAHAL:** Jungle Mahals appeasements some opportunities for adventure tourism (e.g. mountain hikes and rock climbing) is part of ecotourism. This region is very popular for set camps near peaks in winter by many mountaineering associations. Forest safari adventure tourism could be offered in forest areas. Splendid waterfalls (Bamni falls-82m, Turga falls-66m, Ghagra falls) and gorges for long stretches, offer magnificent scenic beauty for nature lovers.

Table:- 6.1 Existing Tourist Attraction Spots

PLACES OF INTEREST	SPOT ID	NAME OF TOURIST SPOTS	LOCATION
Khairabera	1	Khairabera	Baghmundi Purulia
Baghmundi	2	Baghmundi	Baghmundi Purulia
Kuilapal	3	Kuilapal	Bandoyan Purulia
Bhalo Pahar	4	Bhalo pahar	Bandwan Purulia
Baranti	5	Baranti	Santuri Purulia
Joy Chandi	6	Joy chandi	Radhunathpur I Purulia
Jhilimili	7	Jhilimili	Ranibaundh Bankura
Ajodhya	8	Ajodha pahar	Baghmundi Purulia
Purulia town	9	Purulia	Purulia II, Purulia
Bishnupur	10	Bishnupur	Bishnupur Bankura
Sutan	11	Sutan	Ranibaundh Bankura
Biharianath	12	Biharianath	Soltora Bankura
Moghamari	13	Moghamari	Datntan I Paschim Medinipur
Jairambati & Kamarpukur	14	Jairambati & Kamarpukur	Kotulpur , Bankura
Gar Panchkot	15	Gar Panchkot	Nituria ,Purulia
Kashipur	16	Kasipur	Kasipur, Purulia
Susunia	17	Susunia	Chhatna, Bankura
Chhatna	18	Chhatna	Chhatna, Bankura
Mukutmonipur	19	Mukutmonipur	Khatra Bankura
Keshpur	20	Keshpur	Keshpur, Paschim Medinipur
Khirpai	21	Khirpai	Chandrakona I Paschim Medinipur
Narayangarh	22	Narayangarh	Narayangarh Paschim Medinipur
Jhillibandh Hatibari	23	Jhiliband hatibati	Gopiballavpur, Paschim Medinipur
Dantan	24	Dantan	Dantan-I Paschim Medinipur
Jhargram	25	Jhargram, Deer park	Jhargram , Paschim Medinipur
Malancha	26	Malancha	Khargapur, Paschim Medinipur
Nayagram	27	Nayangram	Nayangram, Paschim Medinipur
Midnapur town	28	Midnapur town	Midnapur, Paschim Medinipur
Pathra	29	Pathra	Midnapur, Paschim Medinipur
Bankura	30	Bankura	Onda Bankura
Bahirgram	31	Bahirgram	Jamboni I
Narajole	32	Narajole	Daspur-I, Paschim Medinipur

Belpahari	33	Belphari, kankrajhore	Binpur-II, Paschim Medinipur
Garhbeta	34	Garhbeta	Garhbeta, Paschim Medinipur
Chandrakona Road	35	Chandrakona	Garhbeta-III , Paschim Medinipur
Joypur	36	Joypur	Joypur, Bankura
Murradih Dam	37	Ramchandrapur	Senturi, Purulia
Surulia	38	Surulia	Purulia II, Purulia
Murguma	39	Murguma	Jalda II Purulia
Panchat	40	Panchat	Nituria, Purulia
Cheliyama	41	Cheliyama	Rraghunathpur-II, Purulia
Deulghata	42	Deulghata	Joypur, Purulia
Para town	43	Para town	Para, Purulia
Kuki dam	44	Kuki dam	Jalda-I ,Purulia
Bero Hills	45	Bero hills	Raghunathpur-I Purulia
Telkupi	46	Telkupi	Rraghunathpur-II, Purulia
Banda	47	Banda	Rraghunathpur-II, Purulia
Matha	48	Matha	Puncha, Purulia
Pakibira	49	Pakibira	Puncha, Purulia
Suisa	50	Suisa	Baghmundi Purulia
Budhpur	51	Budhpur	Manbazar-I, Purulia
Ganpur	52	Ganpur	Senturi. Purulia

**Khairabera:** An Irrigation Dam amidst hills and forest suitable for picnic and film shooting. It is a beautiful and pleasant place with a high potentiality to be developed as an attractive tourist spot.

**Baghmundi:** Baghmundi is a small place constitute to its own police station. Baghmundi rajbari has an atchala (eight-eaves) temple of Radha Govinda (dated sakabda1675, A.D. 1733) within its premise. Its about 19 square feet area becomes badly thicket. The facade is decorated with lotus medallions and other floral and geometrical designs in **terracotta** but has no figures. The new Radha Govinda temple is a flatfooted modern structure, also tending to crumble. There is a small, octagonal Ras-Mancha nearby with nine pinnacles, having terracotta figures on four out of the eight sides. These consist of enthroned Rama and Sita with an entourage. Krishna in rasmandala with the gopis, episodes like the holding up of Giri Gobardhan, or the killing of Bakasur, and many secular figures and animals all crudely modeled. There is also a plain *pancharatna* Siva temple. All these were built by the Rajas of Baghmundi.

**Kuilapal:** A natural forest with Sal trees. One can take a blissful tour of Kuilapal thoughtout its dense forest.

**Bhalo Pahar:** A forest has some 2 lakhs trees in a semi-arid region. A natural environment place for tourist to trip.

**Boronti:** A lake surrounded by hills covered with thick vegetation. This is one of the beautiful places for the weekend trip.

**Joy Chandi Pahar:** Around 3 km away from Adra. The old station named 'Joychandi Pahar' bears over years old dormant volcano hill Joychandi Pahar. By the attraction of its natural beauty, many tourists, picnic parties & rock climbers come every year. Satyajit Roy, the famous film director, came here for the shooting of his famous film "Hirak Rajar Deshe". The beautiful Chandi temple on the top of the Joychandi hill and a semaphore (old telegraphic symbol) pillar also play the vital role to draw the attention of the tourists.

**Jhilimili:** Jhilimili is only 15 Km. away from Mukutmonipur Dam. It is a beautiful, undisturbed dense natural forest. The road from Ranibandh to Jhilimili offers a wonderful view of spectacular forests on varying heights on both sides. Jhilimili is mounted on the top of a hillock. The sparkle of micaceous soil adds to the beauty of the environment. Small tribal villages in and around the forest is another charm to the place. On the day of Makar Sankranti, the tribal of Bankura and Purulia celebrate the Tusu festival in the month of Poush. Tusu fair is also held on the bank of Kanghaboti at Jhilimili. Other than the tribal dances there are many known and unknown birds that come there being attracted by the beauty of Jhilimili. This unparalleled beauty can be enjoyed from treetop of the watch-tower too.

**Purulia Town:** It is the districts headquarter of Purulia district and a good trade center. Purulia is well connected with all parts of the country by Rail or Road. The Saheb Bundh which is located in the heart of this town is famous for its scenic beauty. It is a major wetland of West Bengal. There is a small island on the western portion of the embankment. Quite a good number of migratory birds come every year to Saheb Bundh during winter. The District Science Centre on the northern bank and 'Subhas Park' of Forest Department on the southern bank of this bundh are also centers of attraction to the tourists. Ramakrishna Mission, Sainik School, and Deer Park are of added interest of this town.

**Ajodhya Hills:** It has got beautiful natural surroundings with Gargaburu hills (2800 feet) and Mathaburu hills (2126 feet). The hill track winds for about 12 kilometers from Baghmundi to the top of the hill. There are two picturesque falls by the side of the hill track. It has recently been in the news for the construction of Purulia Pump Storage Plant for generating electricity. Santals, Orangs and Kurmis are the major inhabitants of the villages. Santals enjoy their 'Disam Sendra', festival of hunting every year during Buddha Purnima. All facilities like hotel, lodge and forest bungalow are available for tourists. Moreover, experimental tea-cultivation has been started here very recently.

**Bishnupur:** Land of Temple, Bishnupur is an important station of Bankura District for its renowned architecture. Tourists visit these places and relish the fine art of ancient times. It is representing nearly all varieties of structural forms of medieval Bengali temple architecture and has beautiful carvings on their walls offering a glitter of the terra-cotta art of Bengal. These structures, particular mention may be made of the pyramidal Rasamancha, a structure unique in its kind. Of the temples, the Syama-Raya built in the massive 'Pancha-Ratna' style is regarded as the most outstanding. Among all the areas near the fort, stand several other temples such as the Jor-Bangla, Radha-Syama, Lalji, Krishna-Balarama, Nikunjabihari, Kesara-*raya*. Kalachand, Radha-Madhava, Radha-Govinda and Jor-Mandir are ensconced on the south and south-west banks of the big tank called Lal-bandh. There are several other places of interest linked to the memory of noted musicians like Jadu Bhatta (Music Guru of Rabindra Nath Tagore) and Sanskrit scholars. Bishnupur is also famous for silk weaving and is one of the important handloom silk weaving centers developed by 'Khadi Udyog'. 'Baluchari Sarees' are famous world over in which weavers are projecting themes of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana on 'pallu' as well as borders.

**Birinchinath:** Near Mandandi, in Neturia police station, on the southern lower slopes of the Panchet hill. This place is the site of an old temple which has now disappeared. A sunken linga is approached by steps into a pit with a modern superstructure. Many stone fragments with architectural moldings and incisions are lying about some have been reused for making the steps up the hill. Fragments of **amalaka** and finial suggest the former existence of a **rekha-deul** here. There is a modern **mandapa** on the old column. A Nandi bull near another ancient *linga* and the pedestal of an old image. Apart from Birinchinath, modern painted clay images of Radha Krishna and Sarabhuja Jagaddhatri were worshipped in the modern structures.

**Banda:** A village also called Deulghera in Raghunathpur II P.S. about 1 km from Cheliyama. It has a solitary temple in "rekha" style with broken amalaka still in place. The plan is triratna, about 13' square with much-simplified base moldings and plain squared pilasters on either side of a niche in each wall. The tower has bhumi Malak sup to the corners; The central projection is decorated with interconnected chaityas and foliated scrolls and two vertical rows of separate projecting chaityas between this and the corners. The central projection on the south side has a large interweaving leafy stem with lattice like designs below, suggestive of Middle Eastern Islamic influence. The door frame has curving of boys blowing horns by climbing up a wavy stem, a band of foliated scrolls and two bands of floral lozenges.

**Cheliyama:** A village on Ahalyabai Road in Raghunathpur II block and the headquarters of that block. The village contains the temple most richly decorated with terracotta's in Purulia district and one of the few surviving from the 17th century in West Bengal. The temple of Radha Vinod, dated sakabda 1619 has a contemporary Terracotta plaque in Bengali. In the panels above the archways are depicted Krishna Lila scenes. There is also a scene like Rama confronting with Ravana in Two huge war chariots with monkeys and demons joining in the fray. A series of smaller panels rising on the left and right and continuing across the top includes the avatars of Vishnu, the other deities as well as devotees. Along the base on the left ran the usual Krihnalila frieze and on the right (much less common) a Ramayan frieze. Beneath them is another frieze of the professional and hunting scene. The base and the column panels of the façade are already badly worn but the panels above the archways are in excellent condition.

**Deulghata:** Curved brickwork with stucco application. They depict chaityas and miniature rekha motifs. The stucco application includes scrollwork with geese and foliation, dwarfs familiar from Pala-Sena art. The stucco is fine and would appear to date from the same period as that on the Bahulara and Satdeulia temples. The hunched supporting figures on the middle temple recall those of the 15<sup>th</sup> century temples of Barakar. But there is nothing else significant in common between these temples. The deulghat figure is much livelier and more rhythmical. All these temples have lost the tops of their towers, together with the amalakas and kalasas, but the western and southern ones still stand to a height of 50 feet or more. The Western one especially, on a base about 16 feet square, seems to have been slender and graceful. The southern one, 24feet square, is about the same size as the Bahulara temple. As one of the rekha temples in Purulia district, the banks are basically tri-ratha. Complicated by many decorative recesses or subsidiary rathas.

**Pakibira:** Presently three temples are standing, all of them have lost most of their frontal stones. The smallest of these faces east. The other two face north. These two temples buried several feet up to the level of the wall niches. Though still have some of the lower façade stones, which give an idea of their appearance. They have the basic tri-ratha plan with a simplified squad of moldings. The large amalaka fragments lying about, and the stone kalasas with lotus buds emerging, make us suppose that most of the temples here belonged to the usual nagara order. The principal temple, of which Beglar could only describe the foundations, was very large' containing the full Complement of preliminary chambers and hall in front of the sanctum. The temple, facing west, perhaps enshrined the colossal figure of a naked Tirthankar over two meters high, with lotus symbol on its pedestal, which still stands,

along with a number of other Jaina sculptures. This is an improvised stone shed over the site of the original temple. Nearby Begler excavated five more Jaina sculptures 'of late age' from brick mounds are there. The sculptures at Pakbirra are of Jaina affinity. The shed above has more than eight standing Tirthankara, including three with the bull symbol (rishabhanatha). Two with the lion (Mahavira) one with the horse (samhabhanatha), one with the lotus (padmaprabha), and one with the half-moon (chandraprava), two images of Yaksha and Sasanadevi beneath a tree with a Jina in the branches, three votive stupas (two with standing and one with seated Jinas each side) two being of the usual rekhashikhara variety, but the other possible intended to represent a Bhadra (Deul). A curious small image of a forearmed deity, apparently holding a goad and noose, seated on a dog, Ambika with child and attendant, standing on her lion, beneath a flowering tree, and numerous fragments. There seems little doubt that these were the images originally enshrined in the temples or placed in the exterior niches and some of the fragments may indicate the exterior decoration. A short distance to the south-east is another shed of roughly assembled stone blocks, which contains five standing Tirthankara. One within the bull symbol, two with the bull between two lions (one of them over 1.2 mt high, one with the deer "Shantinatha"), Third one is of the Parsvanatha, broken off at the west with the entwined nag and nagini between two lions at base. Another image of Rishabhanatha stands on the ruinous amount of another large stone temple about forty-six meters to the east, almost in the village. Among the five small image of the Yaksha Kuvera has been removed to the museum of the archaeological directorate of the Government of West Bengal.

**Suissa:** A number iconic image is seen here, probably obtained from the temples which once existed here or in the neighborhood. These are a

- Large four armed Vishnu unusual tri-bhanga pose, along with Sri and Sarasvati, and devotees on the pedestal but no Garuda.
- Ambika, broken into many pieces.
- A Chaturmukha votive shrine of rekha type, with seated Tirthankara.
- Several images of different sizes, of Tirthankara's (including Parsvanatha) – some intact, some broken (with symbols like a pot, a lotus of a wheel, the sun, a lion etc.)
- Amalaka 2.5 ft. across, a decorated doorjamb, several curved stone fragments. These statues were worshipped under Hindu names when Begler saw them, but are now lying about neglected.

**Para:** Para is an excellent tourist spot and also a village that reminds you of the advent of Muslims to the east. The region houses two pre-Muslim “Deuls” while one is in sync with the temple in Deulghat, the other belongs to a later period. Both of them prove to be an excellent example of the grand architecture and fine carvings employed in the yesteryears. Though almost a century old now, these relics have a beauty of their own. The heritage buildings would surely take tourist to the former era, even in the present times.

**Surulia:** This is an eco-tourism center and an attractive picnic spot. The place has been developed by the Forest Dept. with a ‘Deer Park’ and Tourist Cottage. The place is situated on the bank of a tributary of the river Kanghaboti. The place is 6 km. away from Purulia Town.

**Panchet Pahar:** Panchyet Hill is situated at the North – East corner of Purulia District near the borderline between West Bengal and Jharkhand close to North-West end of Burdwan District of West Bengal and South-West to Panchyet Dam on Damodar River and its tributary ultra. The height of the Hill is 2000 ft. above Sea level and it is the 2nd highest Hill in Purulia after Ajodhya. Panchyet Hill along with its rich forest was within the Panchkot Raj Estate under the control of erstwhile Maharaja of Kashipur and is historically important and was actually used as a Fort of the Maharaj, being a safe place to counter enemies and that is why this Hill is also known as Gar-Panchyet Hill. It has vegetal cover having flora of wide Bio-diversity and huge contiguous reservoir of Panchyet Dam. The Hill top is accessible by forest road maintained by the Department of forests. It offers a picturesque and panoramic view of the forest and the Dam. For the promotion of tourism, West Bengal Forest Development Corporation Limited has recently constructed Dormitory and suites at Eco.-Tourism Centre at Baghmara in Panchyet Hill.

**Kashipur:** At Kashipur, 10 Km away from Adra, the 2000 years old Panchkot Dynasty attracts the tourists to see the old Palace & the temples.

**Gar Panchakot:** Panchakot Hill is familiar as a Panchet Pahar. Panchakot was a traditional and historical place which was situated in Nituria Block of Purulia district. It was the metropolis in the domain of Panchakot Kingdom. It contains an ancient royal mansion, ancient temple, guest house, Shiva temple, hunting and playing grounds, waterfall, platform, ornamented arch etc. as the remains of Panchakot Kingdom. The height of the Panchakot Hill is about 2110 feet. Garpanchakot is located beside the base of Panchakot Hill. The Panchet wetland was constructed on the Damodar River beside Panchakot Hill. Besides these, there are several small Hills like Karma, Chandi, Sindurpur, Panjoniya, Kapil, Gogoi, Jabar,

Ganga, Parsha etc. in different blocks in the district of Purulia. Murraburu (Murra-Naked, Buru- Peak) was converted to Pakhi Pahar.

**Badhupur:** A village at Manbazar P.S. It is about 11 km. South of Pakbirra and 6 kms. North of Manbazar on the Hura Road, on the north bank of the Kasai River. There was a large temple of Buddheswara Siva here. The temple had attached *mandapas* earlier but now fallen. In Beglar's time, the main tower was replaced by brick and plaster work. In 1926 it was replaced by a rough stone tower having curved entrance. Four smaller shrines at the corners of the enclosure form a *Panchayat* Ana arrangement. But now only one is partly standing, with simplified moldings and squared pilaster typical of Telkupi. From the curved fragments of *amalakas*, *chaityas*, etc., it appears that all these temples were in the *nagara* style. The place is now full of tumbled down blocks of stone containing pillars, door jambs and a *Makara* waterspout. Apart from these five, Beglar also found no less than five other temples, all small, to the northeast of the enclosure. The original *lingo* too seems to have disappeared. A pillar has now taken its place and is worshipped in the main sanctum. Three sculptural remains found at the site were cult images; To judge by their heavy pedestals, one was a standing Vishnu, another standing Ganesa and one was Ganesa seated in

**Ialitasana.** Their style having Orissa similarities, like the sculptures at Deulghat, though less richly carved. Beglar dates them to the 12th or 13th centuries.

**Charra:** A village, in Purulia Mufassil Thana, situated at the northeast of Purulia town. Until recently, there was two small stone built *rekhaddeuls* in this village. The one which still stands has plain *triratha* wall with only rudimentary moldings at the base, but the tower is extensively carved with square *bhumiamalakas*, large *chaityas* on the central projection, and small *chaityas* on the sections. The ornamentation of the *shikhara* suggests an earlier stage than that of the Telkupi temples. Its *amalaka* is still in position. The other temple, which has fallen, was entire plain; It was *pancharatha* in the plan, with no base moldings. This temple faced south and the other one east. Both were empty, but it may be that they were originally Jaina temples as there are many loose Jaina sculptures strewn around the village. According to local tradition, some large tanks in the vicinity were sunk by Sarakjains.

**Ganpur:** A village at Santuri P.S. It has on its outskirt an abandoned temple which exemplifies the type of *atchala* temple, especially built in the 17th century in Bankura district (e.g., at Simlapal, Sabrakon, Tejpal). The upper tower hardly projects over the lower roof, and the lines of the roof flow into each other, giving the look of a *Charchala* temple. The base measures 23 feet square, with a pillared porch at the front, and a single chamber 15feet 6



inches by 7 feet 2 inches. The ceilings of the chamber is a pointed vault. The temple is made of Barakar sandstone and originally had brick enclosure wall. A brick *Rasmancha* was possibly there nearby. The brick temple is in good condition, but the image (that Raghunath) is said to have been removed to Cholbalpur in Kulti P.S. of Bardhaman district.

**Telkupi:** A village at Raghunathpur P.S., and about 8 kms. Northeast of Cheliyama. It was earlier visited by Beglar who described this place as 'containing, perhaps, the finest and largest number of temples within a small space that is to be found in the Chuto Nagpur Circle in Bengal'. He listed over twenty temples and referred to several others and to 'numerous mounds, both of brick and stone, but more of brick Bloch visited the place in 1902 when the number of the well-preserved temples had diminished considerably, as he found ten, more or less complete temples. Out those only two stands, today and one more is visible half submerged in the Damodar reservoir at the Panchet Dam. The site was on the south bank of the Damodar –the crossing of the former trade route between Bihar and Orissa subject to erosion from floods and has now been permanently submerged after the construction of the Panchet Dam. The one that is half underwater towards the other side of the lake is the No. 10 of Beglar's list late structure, probably of the time of Man Singh, with an ugly shikhara divided up by horizontal ridges and two mandapas with pyramidal roofs in these sections. Beglar's No. 10 is one of his first groups of thirteen, all of which must have been submerged. The two temples that are standing now on the very edge of the river seem to belong to Beglar's second group. Although one of them contains a linga, whereas Beglar's second group contains only Vaishnava temples. Both these temples are almost similar in design to the Banda temples. Between these two temples are the mounds of two more, with carved fragments indicating that they were of the same style as the two others. One has a *lingam* ; The other has a fragment of a doorframe with five carved bends, including a series of figures in the niches.

**Muradhi Dam, Ramchandrapur:** About 15 Km. from Panchyot Hill, 22 Kms away from Adra, Muradhi station is situated a big water body surrounded by hillocks. A famous picnic spot during winter season tourist parties come to the spot for picnic and enjoying the scenic beauty. Many migratory birds come to this lake during winter. Muradhi Dam is situated at the historic place 'Ramchandrapur' which is connected with a great man named Swami Asimananda Saraswati. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose came here and gave inspiration to the freedom fighter, Annada Prasad (old name of Swamiji) to establish an Eye Hospital in this

remote interior village. Netaji Eye Hospital was started working in 1959, and now it is one of the biggest and cheapest Eye hospitals in the Eastern region.

**Matha:** Matha Buru (Matha hills) is commonly known for its aesthetic beauty. Annual 'Mela' is originated on the hill by the tribal community. Many nature camp and Rock Climbing courses are conducted by different organization mostly during the winter season.

**Bankura:** From Chhatna, we can go to Bankura station. Near the station, famous Lord Shiva temple is there named Ekteswar. Bankura has a rich tradition of terra-cotta art. Bankura horses are the example of such rich craft. Beside terracotta art the artists are well-recognized for their traditional art in unique masking designs of animals like horses, elephants, fighting bulls etc.

**Jairambati and Kamarpukur:** Divine Mother Saradadevi was born in village Jairambati of Bankura District in 1853. The sacred place is 5 kilometers west of Kamarpukur where Lord Ramakrishna was born in 1836. The natural beauty of Jairambati is splendid. The place is dotted with green pastures, trees, bushes and rural landscapes.

**Makutmonipur:** Jhilimili circuit has become the most attractive tourist destination in Bankura district. The second biggest earthen dam in India, Makutmonipur is 55 Km. away from Bankura (a 2 hours' drive) District Head Quarters. The dam is situated at the confluence of river Kanghaboti and Kumari. Green forests and hillocks surround the vast bluish tract of water. The undulating terrain along the southern edge of the Kangsabati Water Reservoir extends as a three-dimensional necklace of green and terracotta colour. The still water of the reservoir looks like a large blue tinted glass mirror reflecting the vast sky over it. The sunset over the lake on the background is always a breathtaking view. One must also experience the moonlit nights around the reservoir. The surface of the static water turns into a shiny silvery plate gifted by God.

**Sutan:** This is another beautiful village with shades of sal, piyal, mahua, palash and shimul. Sutan is 60 km away from Bankura via Ranibandh. This is also the homeland of the Santhal, Munda and Bhumijas. It is an ideal place to spend a short leave. The surrounding is calm and peaceful with hillocks. It becomes charming and colorful with palash and krishnachura flowers in the day time and the enchanting tune of madal played by the villagers at night. The full-moon nights are mesmerizing. From the Bungalow, steps lead to the lake where boating adds more fun to the tourists. Wild elephant, deer, hog and partridges are seen in the forest. Elephants from Dalma often step into Sutan for ripened crops. The Forest Bungalow are

situated on the top of the hillock. Though the Bungalow don't have any electricity facility, but tourists are still attracted by the serene beauty of the hills and forest. There is Trekkers' hut 9 km inside the forest on the bank of the lake.

**Susunia Hill:** Susunia Hill, just 20 km. from Bankura, is a very popular trekking destination. It is also an important tourist destination for those who visit the place to see “Susunia Dhara” (a natural spring) and also the Chandavaran inscriptions. Excavation has revealed the inscriptions dating back to 4th century AD.

**Biharinath Hill:** Bounded by Purulia and river Damodar on both sides- Biharinath Hill in Bankura is the tallest hill of Bankura. Covered in thick forests, Biharinath blooms with the shades of “Kaash Phool”, Shimul and Palash during seasons.

**Rasmancha:** Rasmancha was built in 1600 AD by Bir Hambir for the “Ras Festival” of Lord Krishna. The temple is one of its kinds in India. The pedestal of this temple is built of laterite stone, and the upper portion is of burnt bricks. Architecturally this temple is a fusion of three different styles; the upper portion is like a pyramid, the middle portion is like traditional Bengali hut and the lower portion resembles Islamic architecture.

**Khirpai:** In the 18th and 19th century, Khirpai was a big and famous trading place. Cotton and handicrafts of this area were exported to the foreign lands. In British periods Khirpai became famous for indigo plantation. Now it is a small town of 12 sq. k.m. with 11,000 dwellers. Radhamadhab Temple of Malpara is on Ghatal-Khirpai Road and 1.5 k.m. from the bus stand. This age-old temple is ‘Pancharatna’ (rattans means pinnacle), but the terracotta works still exist with glory. These works depict Krishnalila, Dasavatar and battle of Ram Ravana, even hunting scenes and floral ornamentations.

**Chandrakona:** Chandrakona (in Ghatal Subdivision) is an age-old place. Once, there was a track called ‘Bhandesh’ which was surrounded by Kangsabati, Silavati, Bakdweep (Bagri) and Mandalghat. Brahmins of ‘Madhyadesha’ (Midland) were the inhabitants of Bhandesh. It was famous for its valuable clothes. Many monuments and shrines of Hindu rulers once existed here. Now, some of these remains can be found. Important tourist sites of Chandrakona are 1. Ruins of three ancient forts. 2. Three ‘asthal’ or ‘astana’(monastery of Hindu saints and devotees).

These are of three types, Chhoto Asthal (Small), Majhari Asthal (Middle), and Bara Asthal (Big). Dilapidated and half dilapidated temples and some renovated structures of its kind. Three forts are, i) Lalgarrh, ii) Ramgarrh, iii) Raghunathgarrh. One more ruin of a fort is found here; this is called 'Dwadash Dwari' or 'Baro Duari' Fort (a fort with 12 entrances). Among the temples, mention may be made of Malleswar Mahadev, Jagannath Mahadev, Shantinath Mahadev, Parbatinath Mahadev, Raghunath Jiu, Lal Jiu, Laxmi-Janardan etc. 'Grantha Sahib', the holy book of Sikhism is kept here. According to history, Khayra mollah, a Ruler of Molla lineage, ruled this area in the 18th century. He was the founder of Malleswar Mahadev temple, but Chandraketu of Rajput clan defeated Khayramolla and invaded this region. 'Chandrakona' this toponymal, evolved from Chandraketu. Shahjahan in his 'Badsahnama' said that Chandrakona was a tributary state of Delhi. The remains of 'Swadesh Duari' or 'Baro Duari' fort can be found at the southern end of Chandrakona. During the reign of Chauhan clan two more forts Ramgarrh and Lalgarrh were built. In 1922 the idol of Raghunath Jiu was enshrined in the Ramgarrh fort. In 1965, the idol of GiridhariJiu was enshrined in the Lalgarrh fort. Among the temples of this area, mention should be made of 'Khalsa Shiv temple' of atchala style in Gobindapur area (1865), Satinath Mandir in Ilambazar area. Radhagobinda Mandir of Chabri family (1870), Raghunath Mandir of Ghazipur, north facing Pancharatna, brick built temple of Dharmaraj in Mitrasenpur (1890).

**Garbeta:** In bygone days Garbeta was prosperous settlement and town. Once it was under Bagri Pargana, Bagri is derived from Bakdihi. In ancient texts, Bakdihi is mentioned as 'Bakdweep.' Garbeta or Bagri has a keen relationship with the episode of Bakrakshas (Bak, the demon) which is narrated in the Mahabharata. In the 15th century, Ganapati Singha, one Rajput offshoot defeated the local non-Aryan ruler and founded a new dynasty in 'Bagri' area. He also built a fort, which was named 'Roykota Durga' (Roykota Fort). It is now a massive ruin, which can be seen on the eastern side of the Shilavati river. On the north side of this fort, the most famous temple of Garbeta stands with its massive structure. This temple is dedicated to the great power goddess 'Ma Sarbamangala', incarnation of Devi Durga. Two other noted temples should be experienced in Garbeta, firstly, Kameswar or Konoreswar Temple and secondly the temple of Radhaballavjiu. Temples of Sarbamangala and Kameswar probably built by Gajapati Singh. Radhaballavjiu temple was built by Raja Durjan Singh Molla (1686). One more noted temple should be mentioned in this chapter. It is of Krishna jiu situated in a village, called Krishnagar, 10 k.m. from Garbeta. But this temple is damaged by land erosion.

**Medinipur Town:** Medinipur town is the headquarters of Paschim Medinipur. Its inception or foundation is unknown. According to a heresay, this town was established by Raja Medini and this town was named after him. But in the 'Aine Akbari', it was noted as a big city. Following this textual evidence, we may say, this town is aging back to 500 years. In Mughal days, it was under Jaleswar Sarkar. On 2nd September 1783, it was announced as the headquarters. Historical evidence can be traceable in every nook and corner of this town. In some opinion, Medinikar, a local lord and famous lexicologist of 'Medinikosh' has founded the city and the place was named after him (13th century). The famous 'Kali Temple' of Natunbazar, this is of 'Pancharatna' style, east facing and near the bank of the Cossyae River. The Holy tomb of 'Pir Lohani Baba' with its single dome mosque which was built in the 16th century. On the western part of Natunbazar, the famous temple of 'Jagannath' is situated which is built in 1851. Its breadth is 21" and height is 73". 'Sitala Mandir' of Barabazar is also notable for its antiquity which is 200 years old. Shiv Tala, a neighboring part of Barabazar, here tourist can observe the famous Radhakantajiu temp Tikia Masjid of Mirbazar and Dewan Khana Masjid of Aligunj is also famous for their structures. It was said that Dewan Khana Masjid was built by Kephayetulla, Dewan of Aurangazeb. This is east facing and of three domes. Its height is 56" and breadth id 300". It is for 300 years, one of the age-old mosques of this region. The most reputed structure of the modern age is Vidyanagar Smriti Mandir. In 1938, Dr. Radhakrishnan laid the foundation stone of this building; the opening ceremony was presided over by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. Historical remains and relics, which are collected from surround places preserve here. This list is very precious as two copper edicts of Raja Sasanka, two valuable statues of Jain and Buddhist age, terracotta works, coins and manuscripts etc. Mention should be made of Jora Masjid (twin mosques) of Mirza Mohalla area, built in the 17th century. A structure just on the east side of the twin mosques, known as 'Khanka Sharif', which is the holy tomb of Md. Moulana Hazarat Sayed Shah Mehar Ali Alkazuri. In the neighboring place in Miabazar famous tomb and Masjid of Chandan Sahid Rahamatullah is situated. Probably it was built in the time of Aurangazeb. Another notable masjid is an Edgar Shah Sahib's tomb at Mahatabpur which is adored by both faiths of Hindus and Muslims.

**Pathera:** Pathra is 8 kms far away from Medinipur town and on the north bank of the Cossye River. This village is famous for its terracotta temples, which are almost 32 in number. Some years ago, a statue of Lokeswar Bishnu was found here which is now preserved in the Ashutosh Museum of Kolkata. That confirms that Pathra as an old settlement almost 1000

years. It became a popular tourist spot, especially to those who love history and heritage. Pathra is famous for its pastoral beauty and renowned as a picnic spot also.

**Malancha:** Malancha is an adjacent part of Kharagpur, this part is on the northwest direction of Kharagpur. But this place is famous for its temples the best among them is 'Dakshina Kali Mandir'. It is brick built and 'atchala' formation. Most noted of this temple is terracotta ornamentation. This was built in 1634 (in some opinion it may be in 1712). Other temples are the temple of Nandeswar Siva, built with laterite (1719), Siddheswari Mandir, BalajiMandir, which are of recent times built by the South Indians of this city. Jhareswar temple which is revered by the devotee's every day. On the north side of this city, we may find the temple of 'Khargeswar Mahadev,' this place is known as India. In some opinion, it was built by Raja Kharga Singha, and in opposite opinion, it was built by Kharagmallah of Bishnupur dynasty, probably 200 years ago. The wide space of Kharageswar temple is known as 'Hirimbadanga'; According to here say, the battle of Bhima and Hirimba took place in this field. In a shorter distance of Kharageswar Mahadev Temple, the holy tomb of 'Pir Lohani Baba' was built, who was a Muslim saint. His real name was 'Ameear Khan. Probably he was of Lohani lineage. But popularly he was known as 'Pir Lohani'.

**Ghagra Waterfalls, Belpahari:** Ghagra waterfalls lies 49 km from Jhargram and 9kms from Belpahari bus stop. This waterfall is found on the river Tarafeni. You can go ahead and will found Tarafeni Barrage which is 4 km from here.

**The Laljal Mountains, Belpahari:** Lalbasha in Belpahari which is 63kms from Jhargram. From there you cross the Singhal Mountains which is about 3kms, here lie the Laljal hills. The roads are enchanted with Sal, Simul, and Pial. There is a tree house where you can make a night stay which is not only romantic on a full moon night but also adventurous. As the hills are red, the water flowing from here seems to be red which is very fascinating.

**The Spring of Ketki:** In the hills Cherang which in the edge line of Singhadoba and Burijhor village flow the Ketaki fountains in its own rhythm. It is 11kms from Belpahari and 55kms from Jhargram. After reaching Odolchua, you keep your feet on red soil and walk for 4kms. Walking down 7kms from Ketki lays Kakrajhor.

**Tarafeni:** Tarafeni is 49kms from Jhargram and from Belpahari it is just 9 kms. You can see mud huts of the tribal on two sides of the road which reminds you of the extreme of Bengal

border. The soil over here is red in colour which only adds up to the scenic ambiance of the tribal village. Migrating birds also come over here.

**Gurrasini:** The tranquility of this place leads you to the calmness of mind. This place is just 49kms from Jhargram. Temple of Lord Shiva is being created in the year 1999. A Bengali's popular festival "Poush Sankranti" is being celebrated by the local people every year in the mid of April. From the peak of the mountain when you see Tarafeni flow your heart confines you at those peaks.

**Khandarani:** It is about 10kms from Belpahari and 50kms from Jhargram. After 7 kms from Belpahari to Bhulabeda Road, turn on the left side from Domohani Bridge and just go 3 kms in the forest red soil road. During winter Birds are a special attraction.

**Kankrajhore:** It is 79 kms from Jhargram. The dense forest is covered with trees like Sal, Pial, Kendu, Simul, Bohera, Haritoki etc. The beauty of the forest keeps you so mesmerized that you don't get to know when you have crossed 18kms within the dense forest. There you get the village house where you can stay. The Hills of Kanaisor: Belpahari is 40kms from Jhargram, from Belpahari it is just 14kms. The fetching beauty of these hills has bought you step by step in front of these white beauties, which is none other than "Quartz." A religious festival is held for 5days in the season of autumn by the aboriginals. They gather in thousands and have fun. Abundant jackfruit and mangoes are available. Migrating birds called "Shamukh Khol" named by the inhabitants comes here in the month of May-June.

**Jhargram:** Jhargram Raj Palace: The Jhargram Raj Palace is the current residence of the Malla Deb Royal family; it is a structure combining the Gothic and Muslim architectural modes. About 20 of the rooms on the ground floor have been converted into a Heritage Hotel in collaboration with West Bengal Tourism. The Main Building and the Domes of the Palace are impressive. The Jhargram Raj Palace is an opulent Gothic structure, set in carefully laid lawns and gardens. Built in 1931 AD, this Palace was designed by the Calcutta Improvement Trust during the reign of Raja Narasingha Malla Deb Bahadur.

**Jhargram Mini Zoo:** It is situated 2kms from Jhargram towards the east of the railway station. The park is so congenial that animals seem to be out in their natural livelihood. It is also known as Deer Park.

**Ecotourism Centre & Tribal Museum:** The Jhargram ecotourism center lies 5 km outside Jhargram town. Situated on the state highway, SH-5 en route Kolkata to Jhargram, this beautiful forest retreat welcomes you to embrace the essence of nature with 3 cottages

and 6 rooms. This complex also houses a tribal museum displaying the indigenous tribal culture of the district. Tribal folk performances are also held on weekends and visitors can enjoy the food at the in-house restaurant.

**Chilkigarh Raj Palace and Kanak Durga Temple:** The temple was made by King Samanta, here Goddess is worshiped in the form of Kanak Durga and she is also the ancestral deity of the Chilkigarh Royal Family. Goddess is worshipped with great pomp and splendor during Durga Puja. The River Dulung gushes in between the temple and the beautiful Raj Palace of Chilkigarh. This area is surrounded by 375 different species of plants and trees many of them are unique and are used for botany research. Not only plants but monkeys, poisonous snakes and other wild animals are also found which gives this place a natural ambiance of a forest. This place is about 12kms away from Jhargram town.

**Kendua:** It is 9kms away from Jhargram town and situated on the way to Chilkigarh. Migrating birds come here in the month of May, the presence of these birds indicate monsoons ahead. Mid of November they fly away for once again to return back in Kendua.

**Medicinal Plants Garden, Kalaboni:** The Amlachati site is maintained by the Divisional Forest Office, Sericulture South Division headquartered at Midnapur. This invaluable collection of medicinal plants owes its existence to the tireless efforts of the concerned staff. The existed conservation site at Amlachati near Jhargram has been maintaining around 900 species of medicinal plants collected mainly from surrounding districts in Shout West Bengal.

**Gopiballvpur:** Chorchita Yogashram and Choreshwar Shiv Mandir: From Jhargram by bus you can reach Chorchita which is at a distance of 43kms and 10kms from Rantua bus stop. Walking along the banks of the river you will reach the Choreshwar Shivmandir, where "Ratanti Kali Puja" is done in the month of "Magh" (Mid-JanuaryMid-February). In the grounds of this mandir different species of unique plants are found. Last but not the least different species of migrating birds come here.

**Kuthighat:** Khutighat is actually the name of a river bank during the British periods, currently known as Rantua. Some saints used to live here in the past; Some of them still live and have links with the saints of Rameshwar. The festival of the Goddess Kali is celebrated here.



**Hatibari:** This place is sited on the frontiers of three states Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa. Over here you get a Govt. bungalow which is equipped with all the necessities. The enchanting beauty of the place leaves you with a mind out of the world. You can even stay in tents which are very thrilling on a full moon night.

**Rameshwar:** The temple of Rameshwar is situated on the banks of the river Subarnarekha,. It is just 64kms from Jhargram on the way to Gopiballavpur towards.

**Nayagram.** It is a myth that Sita asked Ram to build the temple of Lord Shiva with the help of Vishwakarma, as she wanted to worship him. The architecture of the temple is worth. It is a perfect blend of science and art. The sun rays fall within the temple though there are no windows.

**Tapoban:** This place is about 8kms from Rameshwar Temple and lies near the Chandabila village in Gopivallavpur. The area is surrounded by beautiful dense forests which remind the visitors about the epic Ramayana. Mythological Sita lived with her two sons Luv and Kush in this forest. There is a fountain which leads to the ashram of Balmiki. Over here you are at the perfect bliss of nature.

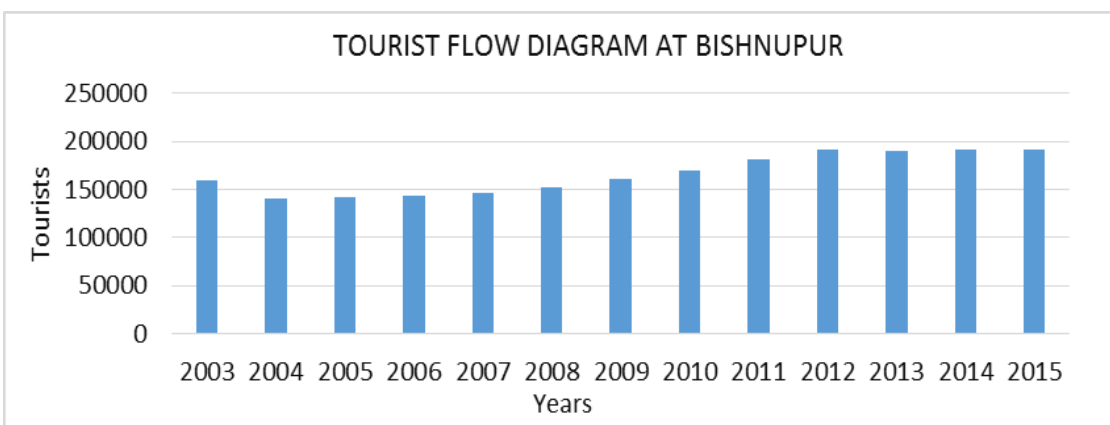
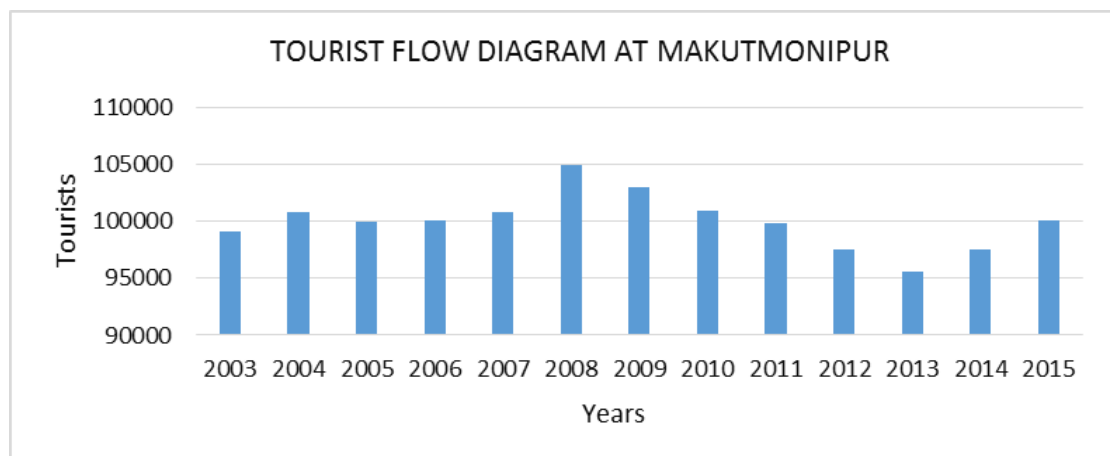
**6.2 ECOTOURISM PROSPECTS AND POTENTIALITY OF JUNGLE MAHAL:**

Jungle Mahals is an ideal place of tourist, the undulating topography clam serenity and nature with its profile abundance silence of dense forests dotting of birds and wildlife beautiful, flora and funna. Tourist trends 2009 to 2013 was varied harmfully.

Table: 6.2 Last 13 years of tourist flow in the study area:

Tourist Place	Makutmonipur		Bisnupur		Jhilimili		Ajodhya		Jhargram	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
<b>2003</b>	99100	130	158992	4022	71011	98	88999	647	128945	189
<b>2004</b>	100801	120	140922	3088	70720	55	86603	654	120920	165
<b>2005</b>	99980	99	142033	2980	68820	49	76560	586	120223	159
<b>2006</b>	100100	137	143822	3141	60020	38	81829	595	121825	136
<b>2007</b>	100785	160	145923	3292	58554	48	88392	634	114921	144
<b>2008</b>	104916	169	152771	3345	61341	55	89569	669	105773	155
<b>2009</b>	103010	180	161314	3514	62117	60	82097	704	101345	154
<b>2010</b>	100980	140	170114	4014	58020	40	65597	100	101014	136
<b>2011</b>	99840	80	180820	4920	52020	45	58892	142	90820	120
<b>2012</b>	97530	60	191029	5520	48010	38	56284	116	91028	123
<b>2013</b>	95560	45	190214	5514	47618	40	55590	94	91217	114
<b>2014</b>	97540	56	192015	4920	49020	37	55692	90	92038	106
<b>2015-16</b>	100156	126	192157	5318	50132	43	56386	96	92166	116

Source : W.B. Tourism Department



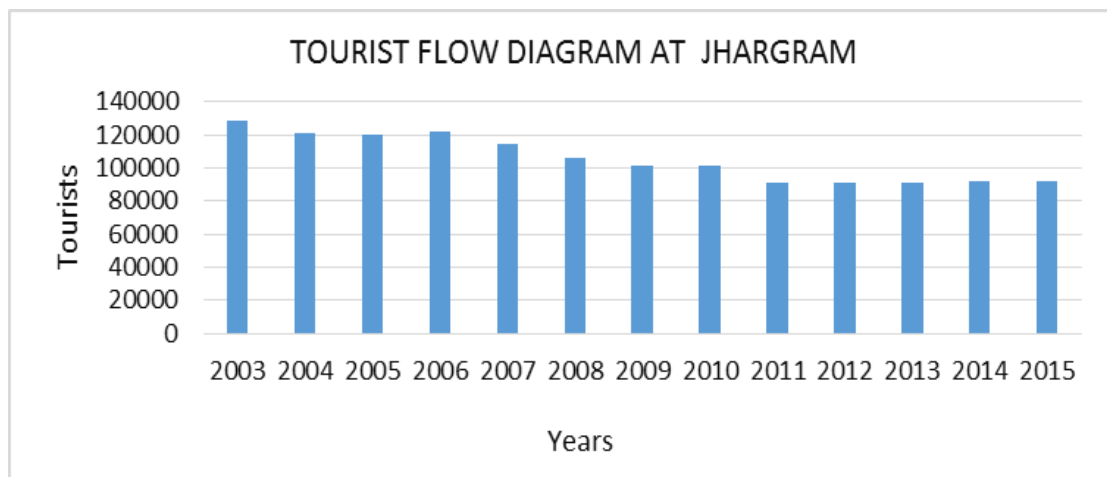
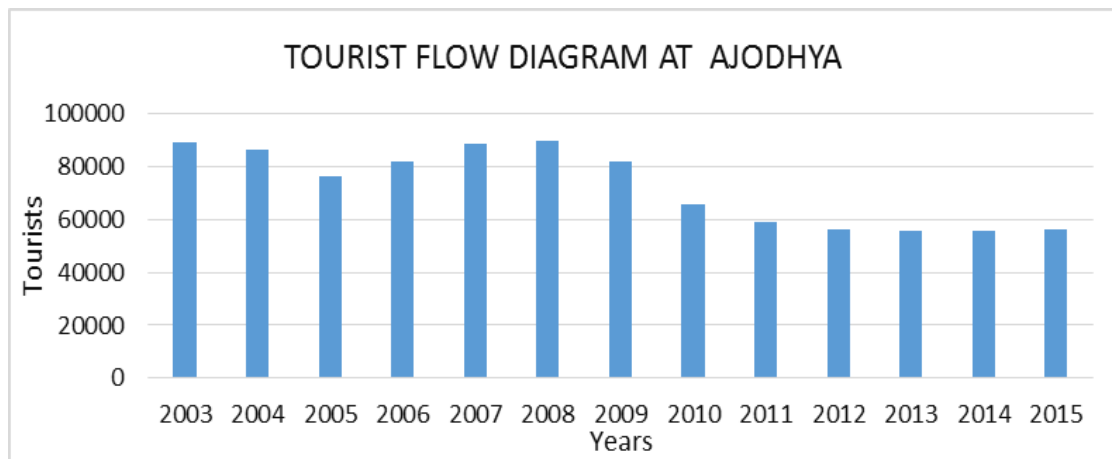
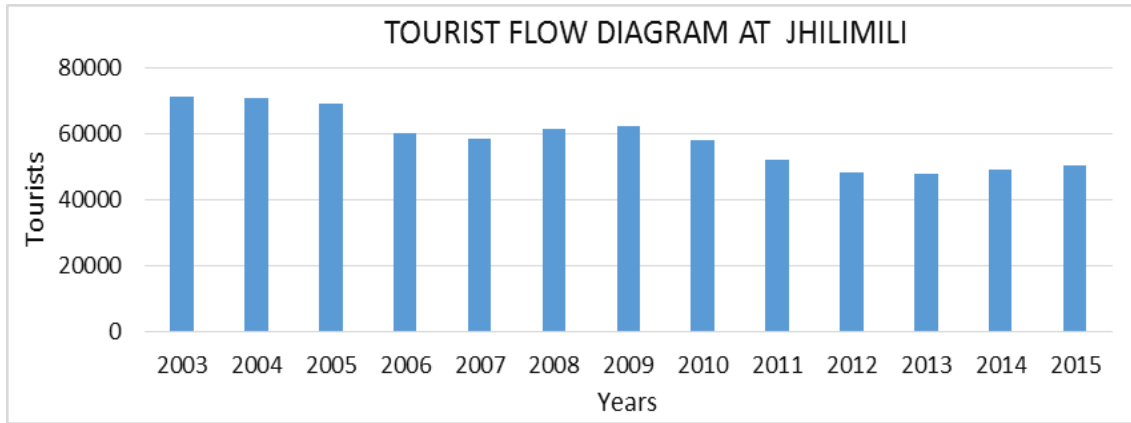


Figure 6.1: Graphical Representation of Annual Tourist Flow in Different Tourist Places from 2003 to 2015

### 6.3 POTENTIAL SITE SELECTION FOR ECOTOURISM (EPS):

Lack of social and economic infrastructure in the forest villages has led to social pressure on forest resources, which should be reduced for the sustainable management of forest resources. The local people have the right to live in their environment, but not at the cost of destroying natural resources. Forest planning should take account of the demands of the local people in terms of social needs and forest resources. In particular, opportunities for income-generating activities should be offered to rural people. Ecotourism implementations in suitable forest villages may be the best income-generating activities that are also ecological. (Kahveci, 2003). Keeping in the mind the basic thirsts of a tourist, ecotourism potential sites are selected based on these criteria.

- (Rr): The spot must have a high relative relief and edge of a hill, that tourist can have a bird's eye view of downstream plain and scenic beauties.
- (Wb): There should be a river, dam or water bodies near to spot.
- (Lu): Land use/land cover pattern of the study area which is considered as Fertile agricultural lands are to avoid only barren land and forest fringes are to be used.
- (Sc): The spot must be importance soil characteristic.
- (Fc): To feel in the lap of nature and for adventure also, there must be dense to moderate forest cover. Tree-clad area is moderately important.
- (Pd): Solitude is always a major demand of tourists, therefore Block with a very low population density
- (Rc): All the spot must be connected by road.
- (Fl): There should have some lodging & food facilities but could be build up later also
- ( L ) : To develop ecotourism infrastructure (tourist cottage /rest house, green hotels and restaurant, public convenience facilities, Tourist Information center, camping ground etc.) there must be at least 200 ha of level ground, preferably under forest cover.

These criterions are to be taken as the parameters to evaluate the areas of high ecotourism potential. For this purpose, a weighted sum overlay analysis has been made with all the thematic raster layer that allows a linear combination of probability weights of each thematic raster map(EP) with individual capability value(CV).

Mathematically, this can be defined as.

$$EP = f( Rr, Wb, Fc, Sc, Sp, Pd, Rc, Fl, L )$$

Where EP is Ecotourism potential site, Rr is Relative relief, Fc is Forest coverage(mainly dense to moderate), Wb is River, dam, water bodies, Sp is waste and barren land, Pd is

population density, Rc is Road connectivity, Sc soil Characteristics Fl is food & lodging facility is ecotourism infrastructure.

$$\text{In this context we can say } EPS = \sum WiCVi$$

$$\text{With } \sum Wi = 100$$

Where EP is Ecotourism potential map value, Wi is the probability value of each thematic map that is theme weight and CVi is the individual capability value of each thematic map that is class weight.

The above equation can be written as

$$EPS = \sum WiCVi$$

$$= (22*CVRr) + (19*CVWb) + (12*CVLu) + (13*CVSc) + (11* CVPd) + (9*CVRc) + (14*CVFc)$$

SL NO	LAYER	CLASS	THEME WEIGHT	CLASS WEIGHT	HOW MUCH POTENTIALITY
1	Elevation	120-702 m	22	9	Much potential
		80-120m		8	Much to Moderately potential
		80-27		7	Moderate potential
		0-27		3	Low potential
2	River, Dam & Waterbody	500m	19	9	River sites are highly important for scenic beauty or bottling
		1 km		8	Tributary distributaries are also important for their scenic beauty
		2 km		6	Very important for summing pull & bottling
		3 km		2	Low potential
		5 km		1	Very Low potential
3	Land use	fallow land	12	8	Low dense forest important for ecotourism
		Agriculture field		0	Avoid
		Other		2	Not so potential
4	Soil characteristic	Laterite Soil	13	9	Highly potential
		Non-fertility soil		8	Moderate
		Alluvial soil		0	Avoid
5	Population Density	Very low	11	9	Very Highly potential
		Low		8	Highly potential
		Moderate		4	Moderate to low potential
		High		2	low potential
		Very High		1	Very low potential
6	Road connectivity	1 km	9	8	Highly potential
		2 km		6	Moderate
		3 km		4	low potential
		3-4km		2	Very low potential
7	Forest cover	Open forest	14	8	Very importance for eco-tourism
		Tree-clad		6	Moderately importance
		Dense forest		4	low potential

Table:- 6.3 Weightage value Overly Analysis

# Raster Layer Overlay Analysis for Eco Tourism Potential Zone

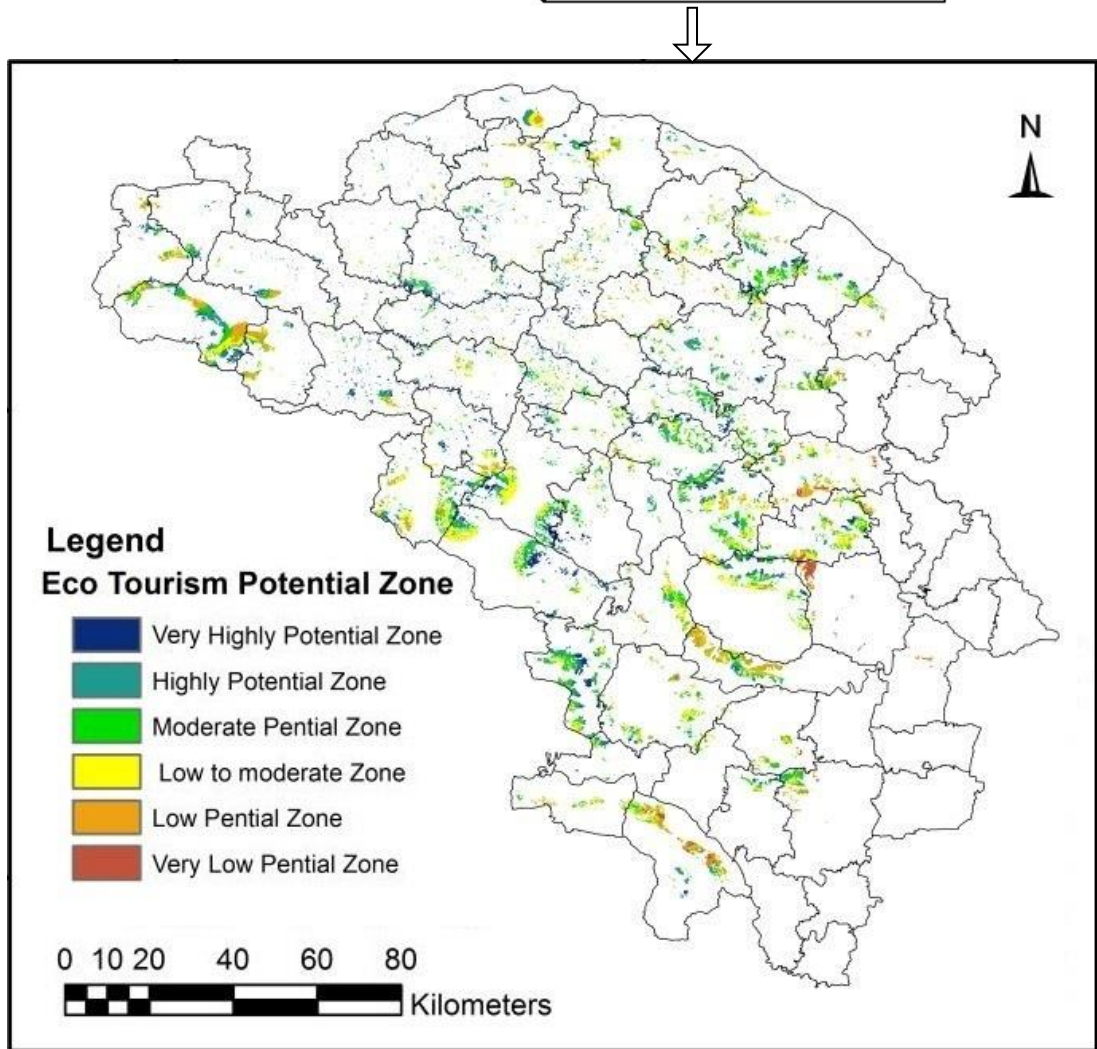
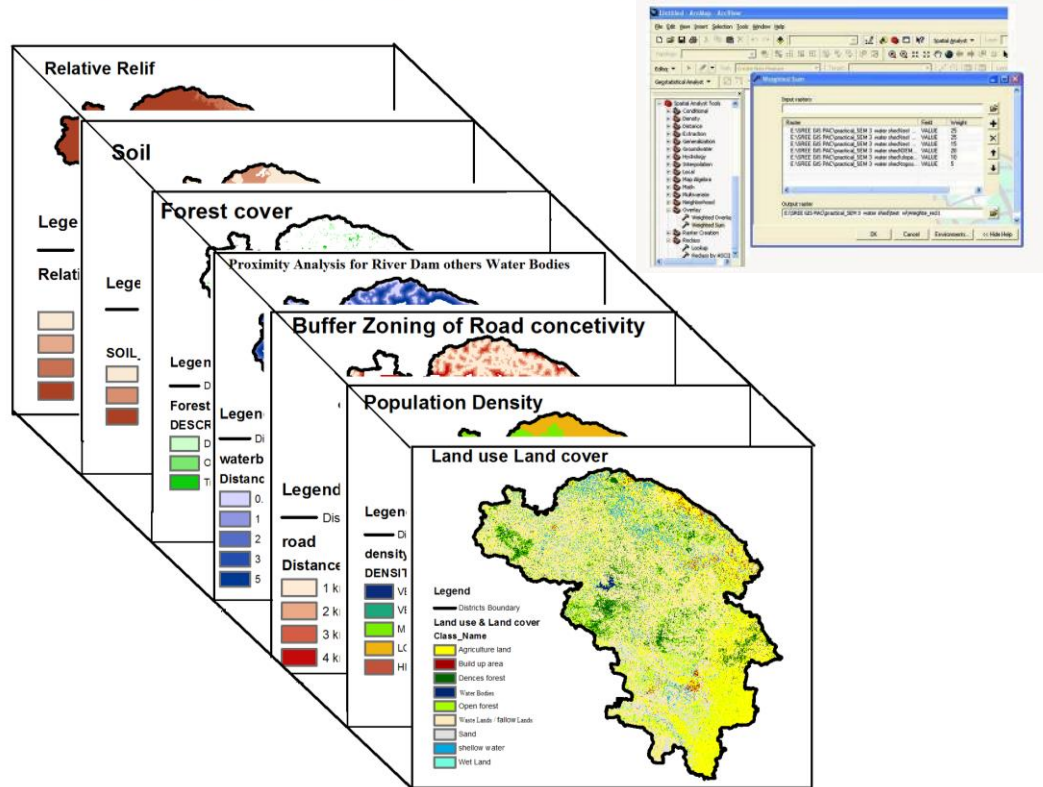


Figure 6.2: Potential Site for Ecotourism

Table: 6.4 Site selections for promotion and development of ecotourism

Sl No	Criteria for site selection	Location	Relative relief (mt)	Proximity to river or dam, other water body	Infertile soil (not suitable)	Open to moderate forest	Population density	Proper road connectivity	Food and lodging facility
1	Spot-1	Haridi	120-702	Totko nala	Excessively drained, lateritic. Coarse-loamy, soil, and subject to severe erosion	Open forest	Low	Metal road bad condition	Nil
2	Spot-2	Bhalukkhal, sunibasa	120-702	Kuman nala		Open forest	Low	Metal road in bad condition & unmetal road bad condition	Nil
3	Spot-3	Agajhor, Keshbera	120-702	Nagasai nala		Open forest	Low	Bad condition metal & unmetal road	Nil
4	Spot-4	keshargaria	120-702	Hanumata nala		Open to moderately	Low	Unmetal road bad condition	Nil
5	Spot-5	Talai	120-702	Hanuman nala		Moderately forest	Low	Unmetal road bad condition	Nil
6	Spot-6	Chaunia	120-702	Sanka river		Open forest	Low	One metal road bad condition	Nil
7	Spot-7	srirampur	120-702	Nagaisai river		Open forest	Low	One metal road bad condition	Nil
8	Spot-8	Ghatusol	120-702	Tarafini river		Open forest	Very low	Metal & unmetal bad condition	Nil
9	Spot-9	Shyamnagar, Ghagra	120-702	Waterbody & bandu nala		Open forest	Very low	Un metal road bad condition	Nil
10	Spot-10	Aruri Band punisal	80-120	Dwarkeswar river		Moderately forest	Low	Well metal road but on metal bad condition	Nil
11	Spot-11	Baga Khulia	80-120	Dwarkeswar river		Open forest	Low	Un metal road bad condition	Nil
12	Spot-12	Shayam Nager	80-120	Dwarkeswar river		Open forest	Low	metal road bad condition	Nil
13	Spot-13	Krishna Singhpur	80-120	Dwarkeswar river		Moderately forest	Low	Unmetal road bad condition	Nil
14	Spot-14	Mathauraberi, Benachapara	80-120	Machkanda jora		Open forest	Low	Metal road bad condition	Nil
15	Spot-15	Dharampur, Banshol, Majuddagara	80-120	Machkanda jora		Moderately forest	Low	Well metal road but on metal bad condition	Nil
16	Spot-16	Chakjambeia	80-120	Kasai river		Moderately forest	Low	Well metal road but on metal bad condition	Nil
17	Spot-17	Baghboda	80-120	Kasai river		Moderately forest	Low	Metal road bad condition	Nil
18	Spot-18	Bhedua	80-120	Kasai river		Open forest	Low	Unmetal road bad condition	Nil
19	Spot-19	Jharia	80-120	Kasai river		Open forest	Low	Metal road bad condition	Nil

20	<b>Spot-20</b>	Baraghutu, Madupara, Jambeda, Dhagara	120-702	Mukutmonipur Dam		Open forest to moderately	Low	Metal road in bad condition & unmetal road bad condition	Nil
21	<b>Spot-21</b>	Biradihi	120-702	Mukutmonipur Dam		Open forest	Low	Metal road bad condition	Nil
22	<b>Spot-22</b>	Kudlung	120-702	Kasai river		Open forest	Low	Metal road bad condition	Nil
23	<b>Spot-23</b>	Keshargarh	120-702	Kasai river		Open forest	Low	Unmetal road bad condition	Nil
24	<b>Spot-24</b>	Piralloa	120-702	Kasai river		Open forest	Low	Metal road bad condition	Nil
25	<b>Spot-25</b>	Joratnr	120-702	Salda nala		Moderately forest	Low	Well metal road but on metal bad condition	Nil
26	<b>Spot-26</b>	Aiodhya site area	120-702	Kulbera nala		Dense to moderately forest	Low	Metal road bad condition	Nil
27	<b>Spot-27</b>	Lalitala, saregasol, Khas Jangal Trailok yapur	27-80	Kasai river		Open forest	Moderate	Well road condition	Nil
28	<b>Spot-28</b>	Aguidiha	27-80	Silai river		Open forest	Low	Metal road bad condition	Nil
29	<b>Spot-29</b>	Dabrajpur	27-80	Silabati river		Open forest	Low	Metal road good & unmetal road bad condition	Nil
30	<b>Spot-30</b>	Shanramara, Bans bandi, Khudimai, Tidangari, Jatra, Gheso sol	27-80	Kasai river		Open forest	Low	Metal road is good	Nil
31	<b>Spot-31</b>	Peruabad	80-120	Kasai river		Open forest	Low	Metal road is good unmetal road bad	Nil
32	<b>Spot-32</b>	Dulia	80-120	Kasai river		Open forest	Low	One metal road well & unmetal bad	Nil
33	<b>Spot-33</b>	Dumur Kunda	80-120	Tarafani river		Open forest	Very low	Unmetal road bad condition	Nil
34	<b>Spot-34</b>	PanchTakarpal, NalKhulia, Balikal, Gaira	80-120	Trarafani river		Open forest	Very low	One metal road well & unmetal bad	Nil
35	<b>Spot-35</b>	Baramsol, Domahani	80-120	Karru nala,		Open forest	Very low	One metal road well & unmetal bad	Nil
36	<b>Spot-36</b>	Kadai Ghata	80-120	Kurru nala		Open to moderately	Very low	One metal road well & unmetal bad	Nil
37	<b>Spot-37</b>	Bansgar, Nalkhalia	80-120	Tarafani river		Open forest to moderately	low	Unmetal road bad condition	Nil



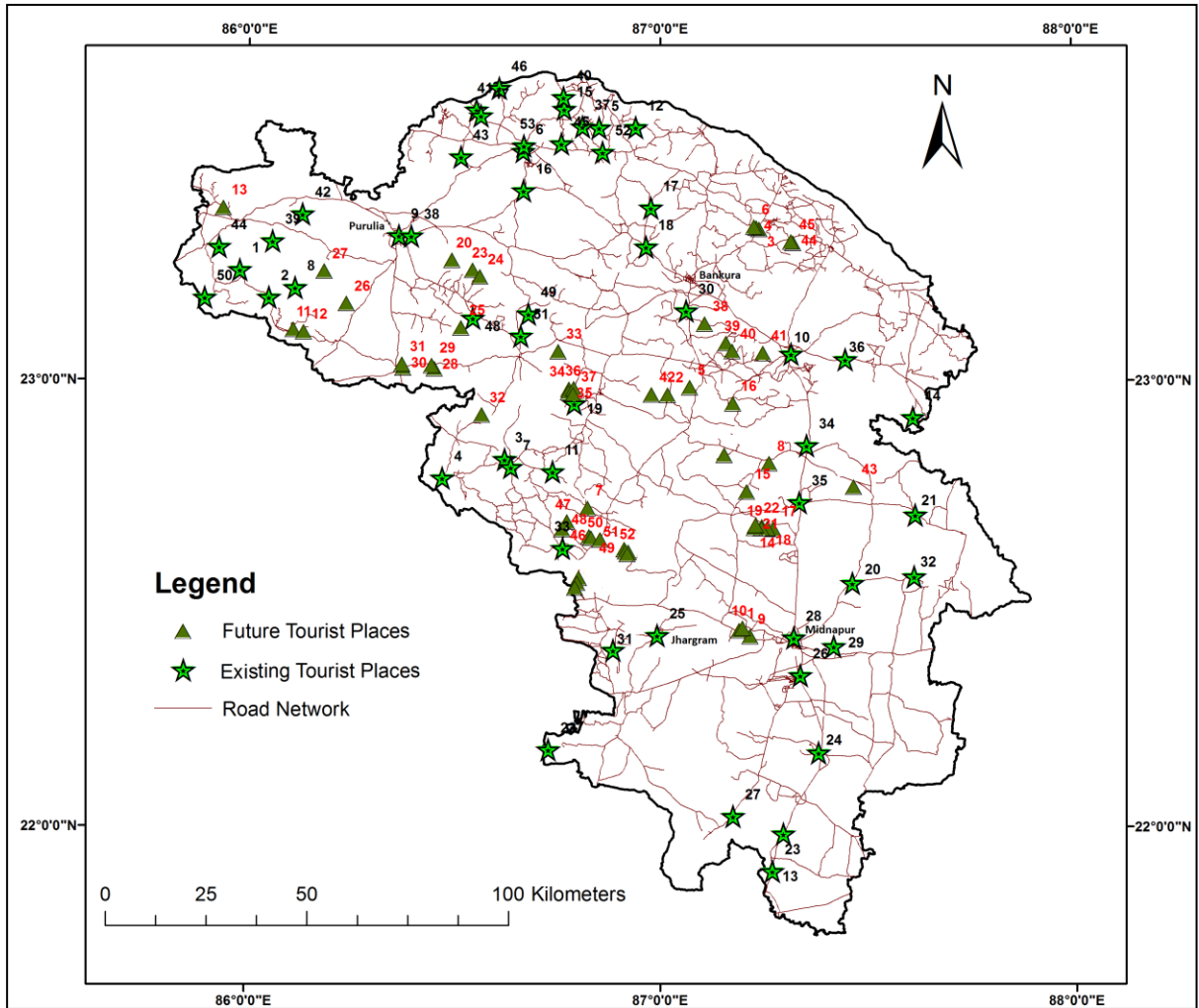


Figure 6.3: Existing and Potential Tourist Places

Spots, which meet these criteria, were considered suitable for eco-tourism development. For suitability analysis, Landuse - land cover map, DEM (digital elevation model for relative relief, Population density map, water body, Road network map soil & forest cover map and other public and tourist utility maps of the area were used. From the above analysis thirty-seven (37) spots in Jungle Mahals of three districts, Bankura Purulia & Paschim Medinipur were found to be appropriate for eco-tourists. It is noteworthy that 17 spots are located at Purulia & 9 spots Bankura, 11 spots at Paschim Medinipur District.

**Spot- 1:** It covers some part of Manbazar -II Block of Purulia district with a relative relief range of 120-702m. This spot is near Totko Nala. Though the population density is low of the area 339.96 persons/sq.km but most of the population is concentrated in the foothills, not near the spot. A metal road passes from this spot but it is in very poor condition. Therefore, needs

immediate repairing. There is no lodging facilities are available. Simultaneously intensive forest plantation the degraded forest patches are to be practiced. Resort must be required for tourist visit the Haridi's nature beauty.

**Spot- 2:** This spot covers adjoining part of Barabazar in Purulia district. This region Bhalukkhal, Sunibasa has a moderately hilly region. This region is near to Kuman River carrying through this region. This spot has a moderate population density to low population density. This area of metal road is passing by the spot but it is in very poor condition therefore, needs urgent repairing. Rest of the region is covered by open to moderate forest coverage that increased tourist attraction. There is only one teashop near the road crossing. Here no nature bungalow and a guest house with food facilities.

**Spot- 3:** This spot consisting of Agajhor, Keshbera block in Barabazar of Purulia point of these 37spots and situated at a relief high. This spot is important for nature as eco-tourism, conveyance facilities, tourist guide map, public convenience facilities, detail map of the ecotourism destination, tourist circuit map to show its link to another place of tourist interest 'Does' and 'Don'ts' board, medical aid facilities communication facilities etc.

**Spot- 4:** The rest of the spot Keshargaria is covered by to open forest and average relief hight120-702mts. The whole region exists with un-inhabitant which is suitable forest adventure. This spot is located in the border of Manbazar-I & Puncheda block and nearby Hunumalta nala. This region is covered by mixed forest. Some part of region road connectivity is good but not sufficient. So need to make road metal for ecotourism development.

**Spot- 5:** This spot is located in the western part of Balarampur block in Purulia. This region is total position eco-health tourisms Karhlajalna and hunumalta nala is Main River of a spot. Road network and communication system is the very poor quality that needs to make up. This spot is much suitable for forest adventure at now there is no lodging facility. So, some green hotel, resort, the lodge is to be build up immediately.

**Spot- 6:** The ecotourism potential spot 6 is located in Chaunia of Matha Reserve forest and Chuuni of Baghmundi block. The elevation of the region is above 510mt. Sanka River is Main River of this spot. The population density is low and road connectivity is very poor.

**Spot-7:** This spot is located in the Srirampur Baghmundi block of Purulia with an elevation with 480-510m this region is observed high population density than the other mouza and covered with moderate to dense forest. This place eco nature beauty tourist cottage required.

**Spot- 8:** This region is located in Ghatusol border of Raipur & Ranibund block in Bankura. The relative relief is moderately and low population density that is very low. Most of the region is covered by open forest.

**Spot- 9:** This spot is the most important site for ecotourism which is located in Binpur-II in Paschim Medinipur. This spot Ghagra & Shamnager with a nature-based hilly area of the region is also very low population density. Moderately well road condition but nonmetal roads are bad conditions its immediate repairing and its area appropriate for eco-tourist cottage and nature-bass ecotourism and its area low-density population.

**Spot-10:** Area is positioned in the suitable place Aruri Band Punisal Onda of the block in Bankura with an elevation with moderately. This region is near to Dwarkeswar River carrying through this region. This region is observed low population density than the other mouza and covered with moderate to open forest. This place eco nature beauty tourist cottage required. Metal and unmetal road in very poor condition therefore, needs immediate repairing. This place eco nature beauty tourist cottage required.

**Spot -11:** This spot is a site in the suitable place of the block Baga Khulia Onda in Bankura with an elevation with moderately. This region is near to Dwarkeswar River carrying through this region. This region is observed low population density than the other mouza and covered with moderate to open forest. This place is required eco-nature beauty tourist cottage. Metal and unmetal road in very poor condition therefore need immediate repairing.

**Spot-12:** This spot is positioned in the suitable place of the block of Shayam Nager Onda in Bankura with an elevation with moderately. This region is near to Dwarkeswar River carrying through this region. This region is observed low population density than the other mouza and covered with moderate to open forest. This place is required eco-nature beauty tourist cottage. Metal and unmetal road in very poor condition therefore, needs immediate repairing.

**Spot-13:** This spot is positioned in the suitable place Krishna Singhpurin of Onda block in Bankura with an elevation with moderately. This region is near to Dwarkeswar River carrying through this region. This region is observed low population density than the other mouza and covered with moderate to open forest. This place is required eco-nature beauty tourist cottage. Metal and unmetal road in very poor condition therefore need immediate repairing.

**Spot -14:** This region is located in the suitable place Mathauraberia, Benachapara of Barjora block in Bankura with an elevation with moderately. This region is observed low population density than the other mouza and covered with moderate to open forest. This place is required eco-nature beauty tourist cottage. Metal and unmetal road in very poor condition therefore need immediate repairing.

**Spot -15:** This area is located in the suitable place Dharampur, Banshol, Majuddagara of Barjora block in Bankura with an elevation with moderately. This region is observed low population density than the other mouza and covered with moderate to open forest. This place is required eco-nature beauty tourist cottage. Metal and unmetal road in very poor condition therefore need immediate repairing.

**Spot -16:** This spot consisting Chakjambeia place of the block in Taldangra of Bankura district point of these 37spots and situated at moderate relief. This region is near to Kasai River carrying through this region. This spot is important for nature-based eco-tourism, conveyance facilities, public convenience facilities, detail map of the ecotourism destination, tourist circuit map to show its link to other places of tourist interest 'Does' and 'Don'ts' board, medical aid facilities communication facilities.

**Spot-17:** The rest of the spot Baghboda is nearest suitable place covered by to open forest and average relief hight120-702mts. situated at the border of Khatra, Taldandra & Simlapal block in Bankura district. The whole region is existing with an un-inhabitant which is suitable forest adventure and nearby Kasai River. This region is covered by mixed forest. Some part of region road connectivity is good but not sufficient. Require to build road better condition for ecotourism development.

**Spot-18:** The spot Bhedua is nearest suitable place covered by an open forest and average relief height moderately, situated at the border of Taldandra & Simlapal block in Bankura district. The whole region is existing with an un-inhabitant which is suitable forest adventure and nearby Kasai River. This region is covered by mixed forest. Some part of region road connectivity is good but not sufficient. Require to build road network for ecotourism development.

**Spot-19:** The spot located at Jharia, is nearest suitable place covered by an open forest and average relief height. The whole region exists with an un-inhabitant which is suitable forest adventure. This spot is located in the border of Khatra, Taldandra & Simlapal block in Bankura district and nearby Kangsabati River. This region is covered by mixed forest. Some part of region road connectivity is good but not sufficient. Require to make a metal road for ecotourism development.

**Spot- 20:** It covers some part of Khatra Block of Bankura district. This spot is nearby the Kangabati reserved Makutmonipur Dam in Kangsabati River. Identify the nearest tourism's potential place Baraghutu, Madupara, Jambeda, Dhagara Though the population density low. A metal road from this spot passes by the spot but it is in very poor condition therefore, needs immediate repairing. There is no lodging facilities are available. Simultaneously intensive forest plantation in the degraded forest patches is to be practiced. The eco-tourist resort is must be required this spot Baraghutu, Madupara, Jambeda, nature beauty attractive to tourist.

**Spot- 21:** It covers some part of Hairbands, Manbazar-I Block of Purulia district. This spot is nearby the Kangabati reserved Makutmonipur Dam in Kangsabati River. Identify the nearest tourism's potential place Biradihi. Its place may be an attractive tourist place though the population density low. A metal road from this spot passes by the spot but it is in very poor condition, therefore, needs immediate repairing. There is no lodging facilities are available. Simultaneously intensive forest plantation in the degraded forest patches is to be practiced. Eco-tourist resort is must be required this spot Biradihi nature beauty attractive to tourist.

**Spot- 22:** Spot is located in the Srirampur Hura and Purulia-I, Punch block of Purulia with an elevation hilly region is observed low population density than the other mouza and covered with moderate to dense forest. This place eco nature beauty tourist cottage required. This spot Kudlung are nearby Khansabati River must be tourist spot required.

**Spot-23:** Spot is located in the Keshargarh Hura & Punch block of Purulia with an elevation hilly region is observed low population density than the other mouza and covered with moderate to dense forest. This place eco nature beauty tourist cottage required. This spot Keshargarh are nearby Khansabati River must be tourist spot required.

**Spot- 24:** Spot is located at the Piralloa hilly area Hura and Punch block of Purulia with an elevation hilly region is observed low population density than the other mouza and covered with moderate to dense forest. This place eco nature beauty tourist cottage required. This spot Piralloa are nearby Khansabati River must be tourist spot required.

**Spot-25:** The area of the spot important tourist spot may be Joratar is covered by an open forest and hilly region. The whole region exists with an un-inhabitant which is suitable forest adventure. This spot is located in the border of Jhaldha block in Purulia district .and nearby Salda nala. This region is covered by mixed forest. Some part of region road connectivity is good but not sufficient requirement to make road metal for ecotourism development.

**Spot-26:** The area of the spot is covered by to open forest and hilly region of Ajodhya site area. The whole region exists with un-inhabitant which is suitable forest adventure. This spot is located in the border of Arsa block in Purulia District. Mixed forest covers this region. Some part of region road connectivity is good but not sufficient. Require to make develop road network for ecotourism development.

**Spot-27:** Spot is located at Lalital, Saregasol, Khas Jangal Trailokyapur is nearest suitable place covered by an open forest and average relief height moderately. The spot situated at Medinipur block in Paschim Medinipur. The whole region exists with an un-inhabitant which is suitable forest adventure and nearby Kasai River. Mixed forest covers this region. Some part of region road connectivity is good but not sufficient. Require to make develop road network for ecotourism development.

**Spot-28:** The spot located at Aguidiha nearest suitable place covered by to open forest and average relief height moderately. The spot situated at Garbeta-III block in Paschim Medinipur. The whole region exists with an un-inhabitant which is suitable forest adventure

and nearby Silai River. Mix forest covers this region. Some part of region road connectivity is good but not sufficient. Need to construct a road network for ecotourism development.

**Spot-29:** Spot is nearest Dabrajpur suitable place covered by an open forest and average relief height moderately. The spot situated at Garbeta-III block in Paschim Medinipur. The whole region exists with un-inhabitant which is suitable forest adventure and nearby Silabati and Kansabati River. Mixed forest covers this region. Some part of region road connectivity is good but not sufficient. Need to construct a road network for ecotourism development.

**Spot-30:** The spot is located at nearest Shanramara, Bans bandi, Khudimai, Tidangari, Jatra, Gheso sol suitable place covered by to open forest and average relief high moderately. Situated at border Garbeta-III, Garbeta –II & Salbani block in Paschim Medinipur. The whole region exists with un-inhabitant which is suitable forest adventure and nearby Kansabati River. This region is covered by mixed forest. Some part of region road connectivity is good but not sufficient. Need to construct a road network for ecotourism development.

**Spot-31:** The spot is located at nearest Peruabad, suitable place covered by an open forest and average relief height moderately. The spot situated at border Garbeta-II, block in Paschim Medinipur. The whole region exists with an un-inhabitant which is suitable forest adventure and nearby Kansabati River. This region is covered by mixed forest. Some part of region road connectivity is good but not sufficient. So need to improve road condition for ecotourism development.

**Spot-32:** The spot is located at nearest Dulia, suitable place covered by an open forest and average relief height moderately. Situated at border Garbeta-II, block in Paschim Medinipur. The whole region exists with an un-inhabitant which is suitable forest adventure and nearby Kansabati River. This region is covered by mixed forest. Some part of region road connectivity is good but not sufficient. Need to improve road metal for ecotourism development.

**Spot 33:** This Spot is the most important site for eco-tourism is located in Binpur-II in Paschim Medinipur. This spot Dumur Kunda is located at a nature-based moderately hilly area, the region is also very low population density. Its nearby Tarafani river Moderately well road condition but nonmetal roads are bad conditions its immediate repairing and these areas

appropriate for eco-tourist cottage and nature-based eco-tourism and its area low-density population.

**Spot 34:** The site for ecotourism is located at Binpur-II in Paschim Medinipur. This spot Panch Takarpal, Nalkhulia, Balikal, Gaira with a nature-based moderately hilly area of the region is also very low population density. It's nearby Tarafani River. This region is covered by mixed forest. Some part of region road connectivity is good but not sufficient. Here need to make road metal for ecotourism development. And this area appropriate for eco-tourist cottage and nature-based eco-tourism and its area low-density population.

**Spot 35:** The spot is located at the border of Jambini & Binpur-II in Paschim Medinipur. This spot Baramsol, Domahani with a nature-based moderately hilly area of the region is also very low population density. This region is covered by mixed forest. Some part of region road connectivity is good but not sufficient. Here need to make road metal for ecotourism development. And this area appropriate for eco-tourist cottage and nature-based ecotourism and its area low-density population.

**Spot 36:** The spot is the important site for ecotourism is located in the border of Jamboni & Binpur-II in Paschim Medinipur. This spot Kadai Ghata is located at with a natural base moderately average elevation area of the region is also very low population density. This region is covered by mixed forest. Some part of region road connectivity is good but not sufficient. Here need to built-up road metal for ecotourism development. And this area appropriate for Ecotourism cottage and nature-based ecotourism.

**Spot 37:** The spot is located at Binpur-II in Paschim Medinipur. This spot is Bansgar, Nalkhulia with a nature-based moderately hilly areas. The region is also a very low population density. Its nearby Tarafani River moderately well road condition but nonmetal road are bad conditions. Its need to repairing and these areas appropriate for ecotourism cottage and nature-based ecotourism.