

Socio- Economic Development of Bolpur – A Special Case Study on Ruppur Tribal Village



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Abstract: The present study attempts to analyze the socio-economic condition of rural people and tribes also and future prospect of rural tourism in Birbhum District, West Bengal, India. Visva Bharati is a Central University and its campus includes both Santiniketan and Sriniketan. It is a well-developed area and its effect spread to the surrounding catchment area. In the catchment area there are some tribal villages which depend on Visva Bharati to some extent. In Birbhum district there are many tribal villages. Tribals are a primitive and underdeveloped community of the society. They are guided by their own rules, customs, regulations, and rituals. Present paper discusses the rural livelihood & tribal villages in case of employment generation, educational and cultural development. This paper also highlights the future prospect of rural sustainable tourism based on santals villages. Socio- economic infrastructural developments of rural people & santal people have been analyzed in this work.

Keywords: *socio economic development, rural livelihood, tribal villages, rural tourism, bolpur*

I. INTRODUCTION

In Bolpur, at present, women worked in agriculture, as wage earners, in household industries, government institutions and a few also in money lending. Their social status however, continues to be secondary to men. In health, the district has a rich heritage of Ayurveda treatment. Socio- economic status of a particular area deals with the local people's knowledge. Bolpur is a famous tourist spot that deals with the rural economy. And on the other hand rural sustainable tourism is a very important part in future prospects respectively. People of general villages are more conscious about their education, economic activities, than tribal people.

Socio economic development is consistent between available resources and population. Rural tourism is essentially an activity which takes place in the countryside. Rural tourism helps in income generation and raising the living standards of the local populations. The main objective is to socio- economic development of the local community and as well as to enable interaction with tourists and local population for mutually enriching experiences.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Several distinguished geographers, engineers and environmentalists have contributed to various studies and publications on "Socio- Economic Development of Bolpur". Providing an analysis of the relevant publications that helps set up the context for and define the research topic in major components of the research proposal. It is always oriented towards

narrowing the field of research as a practical focus. The correct approach is to break down big problems into smaller ones. Next focus one of the parts and keep breaking it drawn for.

Samanta, Rajkumar in his paper titled “Influence of visva bharati, shantiniketan and sriniketan over the surroundings” international journal of current research and academic review. It's provides on account of tribal area development, educational development, social improvement and cultural ethics. Santiniketan is a cultural heritage of west bengal. It's seems to be some effects on rural surroundings.

Samata, Rajkumar in his paper title “Socio economic and infrastructural comparison between a rural based andurban based habited”. It is based on socio economic development, on bolpur tribal village. Socio- economic infrastructural issues in bolpur town and village area. Economic conditions, occupational structure, of rural urban dichotomy.

Chawhan, Chetan in his paper titled “Rural sustainable tourism” a monthly journal- kurukshetra (ministry of rural development). It's based on some rural effects. Prospect & prosperity of rural tourism, several things and challenges. How to apply more preventional activity to develop the measures it causes. Sustainable tourism helps to grow rural tourism and eco- friendly environment.

Ghosh Jayanta, Chakrabarty Shambhu Prasad, Bhattacharyya Bhupal, Panda Santanu, according to their paper title “Unraveling the socio economic condition of tribal peoples in west bengal”. It's based on tribal area development. Developing process of rural livelihood, socio-economic infrastructure, worker status, literacy rate, health care facility, cultural ethics etc.

Ray, Parth Pratim in his paper title, “Information for tribal development: a case study of santals' attitude and adjustment”. It's based on tribal attributes and adjustment of santal people. Information of tribal womans' activity, health awareness, generation wise occupational structure, govt. benefits, literacy rate etc.

Ganguly, Pralay in his paper title, “Role of information and communication technologies to sustainable tourism development in shantiniketan, west bengal, india”. It's based on how to develop sustainable city and then rural sustainable tourism. This study explores stakeholders' perception on the contribution of its to sustainable tourism development. Prepare village houses for home stay for tourist and developing economic conditions also.

Guha Subrata, Md islam, according to their paper title, “Changing pattern of life and livelihood through environment of sonajhuri village of santiniketan in birbhum district of west bengal”. It's based on rural livelihood on bolpur sonajhuri. It commenced rural stability and instability. It explains occupational changing patterns of rural livelihood. It has positive effects and some negative effects. House types of village area and composition on sex ratio that's effects rural livelihood.

Basu Roy Piyali and Das Sukanta accordingly in their paper title, “Population growth, socio-economy and quality of life in birbhum district,west bengal, india”. It's based on impact of population growth rate on human development index. It's improvement of socio- economic development on human life & rural livelihood.

Mr. Saha Biswajit in his paper title, “Socio economic status of bengutia village, birbhum district”. It's based on socio economic status of a particular area and deals with the local people also. And compared between rural villages & tribal villages.

Dr. Ghosh Sanat Kumar in his paper title, “A review on socio- economic status of scheduled caste & scheduled tribe people of birbhum district in west bengal ”. It's based on increasing

the population of one fourth of the people in india. And also shows tribal activity of rural villages. This paper discusses tribal activity, literacy rate, work participation rate, rural livelihood etc.

III.OBJECTIVES

Varanasi The socio- economic conditions of rural people of the locality. The basis of their economy is agriculture, industrial and handicrafts activity (dokra). Rural tourism accelerates rural area reconstruction and rural development in all aspects. Rural tourism always facilitates inter- generational, inter- cultural communication and understanding. Data regarding the various types of economic activities and it's related to the social and cultural scenario of bolpur. Analysis of their various socio- economic situations of rural people. And most importantly identify the difference between rural & tribal people. Handicrafts activity is most important in bolpur. And also handicrafts industries are playing an important role in the rural livelihood and economy of those people.

III. HYPOTHESIS

- The main source of income of the people is handicrafts activity & tourism.
- People of tribal villages are more deprived than people of rural villages.
- To find out the impact of rural tourism on the residence.
- To point out the socio- economic infrastructural development of the study area

IV. METHODOLOGY

To carry out the study, the aspect of methodology has been followed. The growth of population (SC & ST), health, literacy, social- cultural activity, transport & tourism etc. the work has been carried out as a secondary data source at the study area.

SAMPLING METHOD: Purposive and random sampling techniques are used for selection samples.

TOOLS USED IN THIS STUDY: The following tools were used in this study – i) socio- economic status, ii) questionnaire – to identify the problems in the field of education & socio- economic conditions.

ANALYSIS OF DATA: Data will be analyzed with the following statistical techniques– i) measures of central tendencies, ii) calculation of percentages, iii) correlation between two variables, iv) trend line of variables.

- Total population is calculated-actual percentage/100,
- Caste population is calculated-actual percentage /100,
- Total literacy rate is calculated-actual percentage /100,
- Total population to working population is calculated percentage/100,
- Correlation between literacy rate & work participation rate applied Carl Pearson's method.

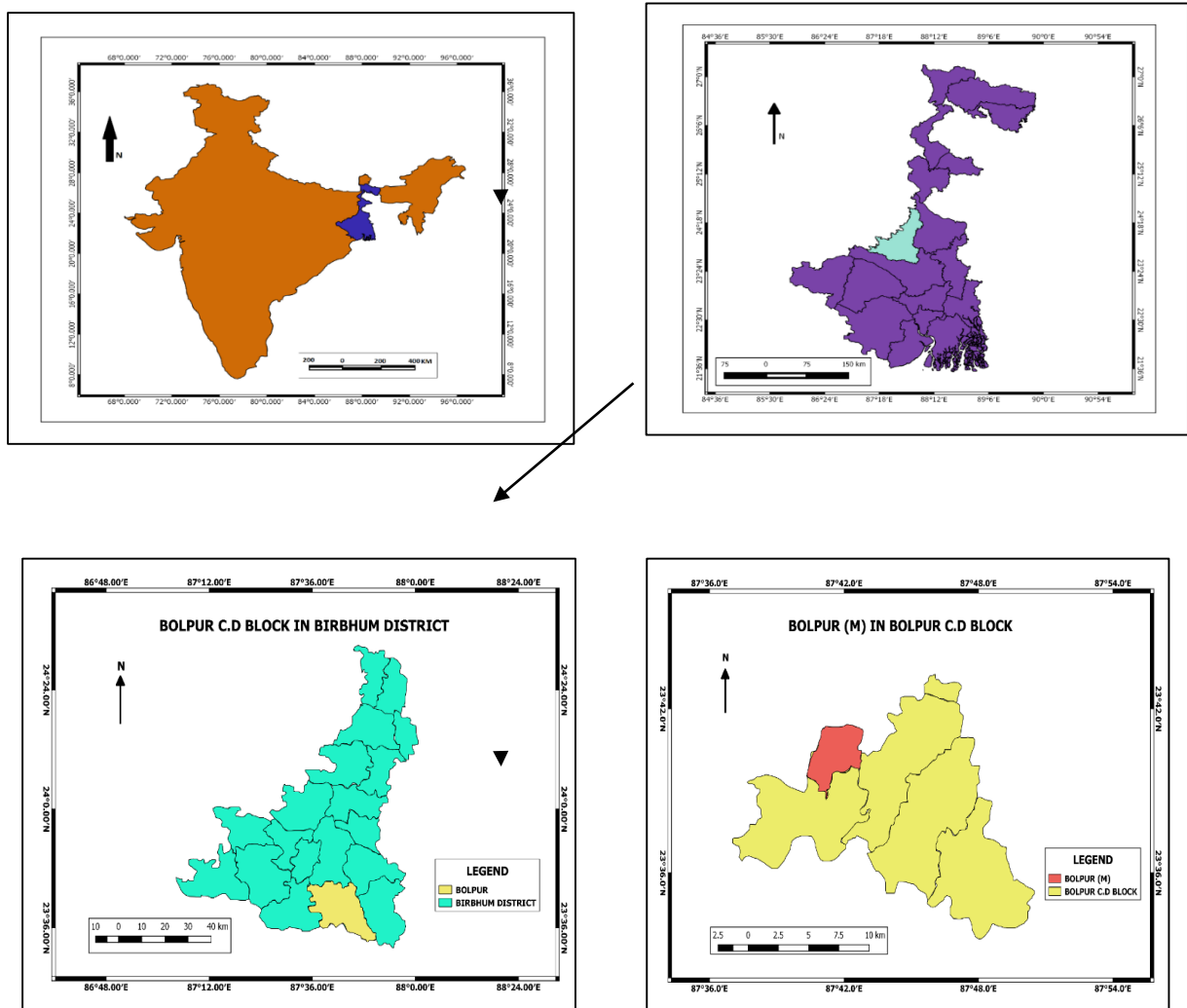
IV. LOCATION MAP & STUDY AREA

The district of Birbhum lies between the latitudes of 20^o 23 '30''N and 24^o 35' 00''N occupies the western parts of the state of West Bengal. The easternmost extremity of the district is marked by 88^o 01 '40''E longitude and its western most extremity by 87^o 05'25''E longitude.The present areas under study includes rural & tribal villages. The village is located just about 10 Km from Bolpur railway station. A tribal village is Ruppur which is

located near the Bolpur-Santiniketan municipality area. It is situated in the notified area of Visva-Bharati, under Sriniketan block under Bolpur subdivision of Birbhum district, West Bengal. Distance from Bolpur railway station is 2.5 km.

Major objectives of this study include, to analyze the various socio-economic situations of rural & tribal villages. To identify the difference between two villages and to identify the possible cause behind it. To know the basic infrastructural differences between rural & tribal people. Rural tourism is going to be a big aspect in the field of socio –economic development. The district shows many cultural & religious movements in history. The Visva Bharati University at shantiniketan, established by Rabindranath Tagore, Is one of the places Birbhum is known for.

WEST BENGAL IN INDIA BIRBHUM DISTRICT IN WEST BENGAL



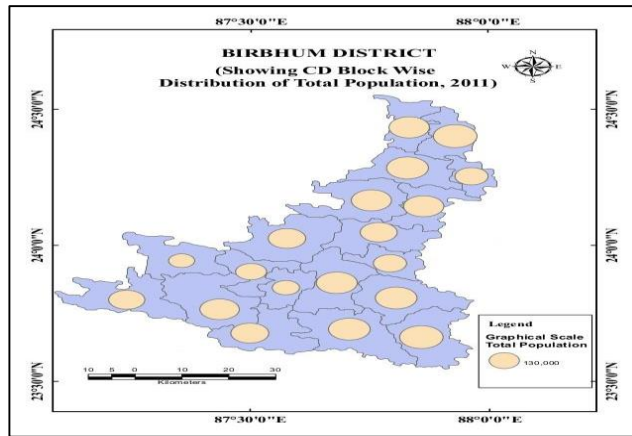
BOLPUR C.D BLOCK IN BIRBHUM DISTRICT

BOLPUR (M) IN BOLPUR C.D BLOCK

POPULATION SCENARIO OF BIRBHUM DISTRICT 2011

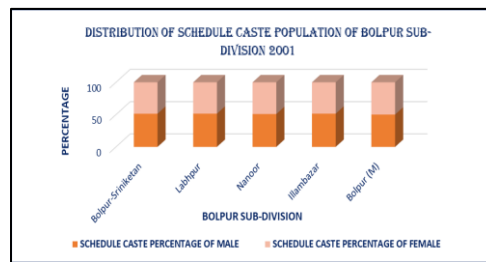
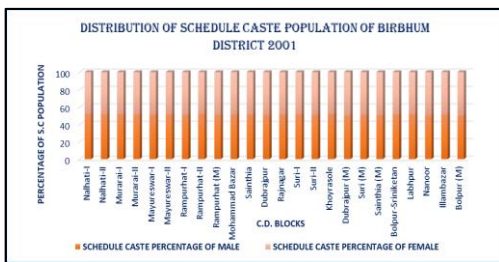
The total population of Birbhum district as per **2011 Census** is **35,02,404** persons of which the male and female population are **17,90,920** persons and **17,11,484** persons respectively. The district has **30,52,956** rural populations of which the male population is **15,61,976** persons and **14,90,980** persons are female. The Urban population is **4,49,448** persons consisting of **2,28,944** males and **2,20,504** females. Block Wise highest female population in **Nalhati** and the lowest in **Rajnagar**. The population in **Birbhum**, in fact showed a reduction

in growth between **1872 to 1951**. But after **1961** the population increased again and as per census **2011**. Birbhum supports **3.76%** of the state of **West Bengal population** in **5.12%** of the state area. There was a change of **16.15%** in the population compared to the population as per **2001**. In the previous **Census of India 2001**. A change of sex composition largely reflects the underlying **socio- economic** and **cultural patterns** of a society in different ways.



SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

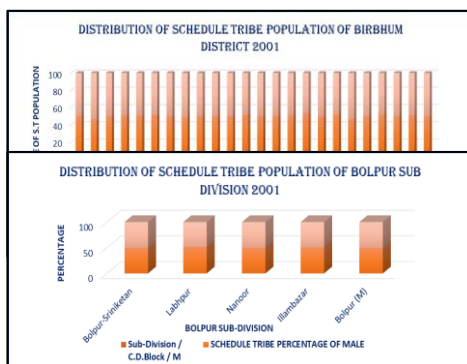
DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULE CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION



The above diagram shows **Distribution of scheduled caste**

population of Birbhum District 2001. Schedule caste population of male females distributed is apparently same in **birbhum** district as per **Census data 2001**. The caste population is distributed in different **Municipal areas**.

This diagram shows **Distribution of scheduled caste population of bolpur subdivision 2001**. Under Bolpur municipal area (**bolpur sriniketan, labhpur, nanoor,illambazar**) was **apparently** same percentage of people in **schedule caste** population.**SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK**

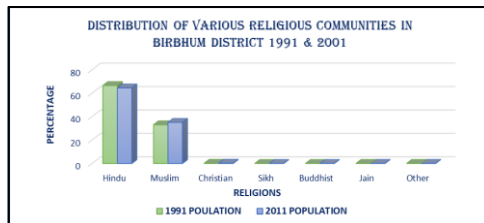


This diagram showing **Distribution of Schedule tribe population of Birbhum district 2001**. The above diagram showing that percentage of Tribe people distribution in different municipal areas. The male and female population concentration in the different municipal areas more or less than 50%. In 2001 the highest Tribe population concentration was seen in Sainthia. And the lowest Tribe population concentrated in Suri.

SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

Distribution of Schedule Tribe population of Bolpur sub division 2001. As per census 1991 Bolpur sub divisions had the **highest** Scheduled Tribe population in Birbhum district. As per census data 2001 bolpur sub division has moderately same percentage of people in Schedule Tribe Community

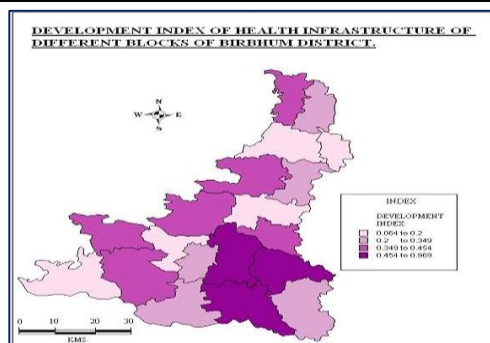
CHANGING RELIGIONS OF BIRBHUM DISTRICT 1991 & 2001



SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

In this diagram showing **Distribution of various religious communities in Birbhum district 1991 & 2001.** Two major communities are **Hindu** and **Muslim**. Other communities are **Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain**. In the year 1991 & 2001 percentage of **Hindu** and **Muslim** communities are higher than others communities of people. **Muslim** percentage was **increasing** respectively. Apart from that **Hindu** percentage was **decreasing** respectively. In district of **Birbhum** percentage was **Hindu (62.29%), Muslim (37.06%), Christian (0.31%), Sikh (0.02%), Buddhist (0.01%), Jain (0.03%)**.

DEVELOPMENT INDEX OF HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE OF BIRBHUM DISTRICT 2011



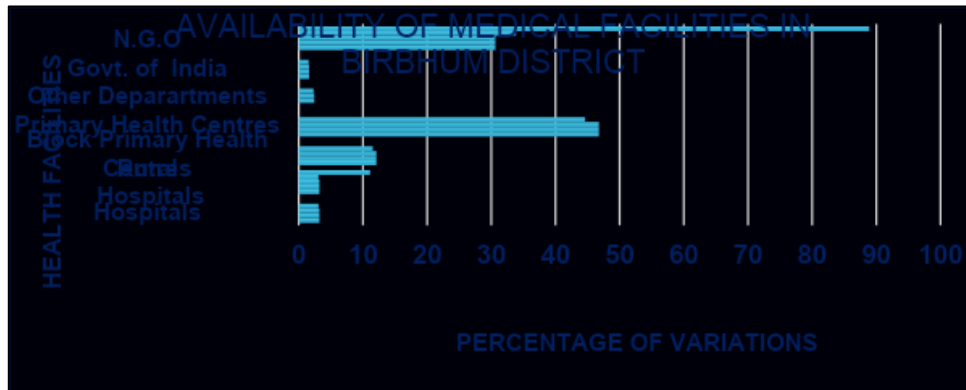
SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

A study on the status of health care facilities across all the Blocks of Birbhum District, West Bengal was made based on secondary data collected from District Statistical Handbook, Birbhum, 2012. The Centralization of health care facilities is observed in the district. The Development Indexes of all indicators are averaged and average Development Indexes are calculated. Highest level of development in health care infrastructure is seen in the block of Sainthia. The average Development Index of this block is 0.96875. So, Sainthia is the most developed block in Birbhum district in respect to medical facilities as well as health care infrastructure. Labpur and Bolpur-Santiniketan ranked second and third respectively, though their Average Development Indexes are much lower than Sainthia. The Average Development Index of these two blocks are 0.5695 and 0.5295 respectively.

Dubrajpur and Murarai-I are the next rank holders with medium Development Index. Mayureswar-I is the most under-developed block among the blocks of Birbhum district. The Average Development Index of this block is 0.0644. Nalhati-II, Suri-I and Nalhati-I are also the underdeveloped blocks in respect to health care infrastructure. Blocks having high Development Index Sainthia, Labour and Bolpur-Santiniketan are the Developed blocks due to the presence of all kinds of health care infrastructural facilities. Nalhati-I, Rampurhat-I,

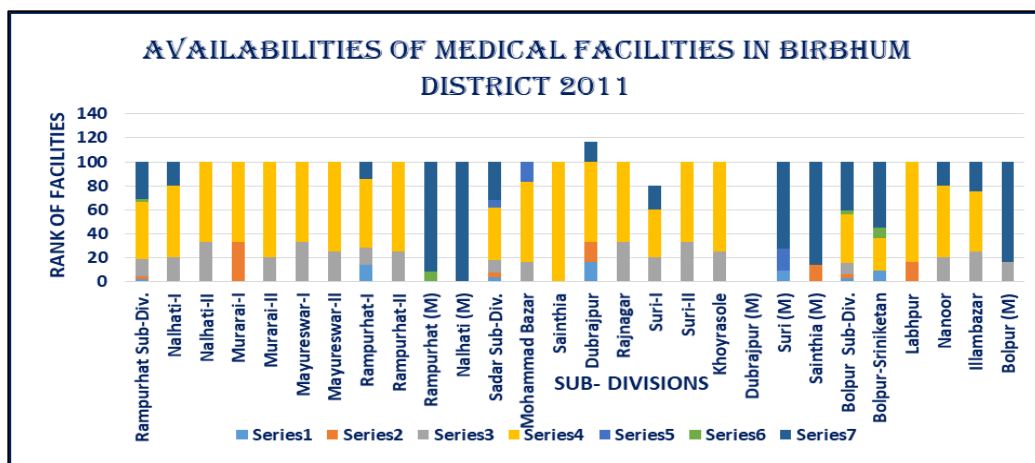
Md. Bazar, Mayureswar-I, Rajnagar and Dubrajpur are the medium developed blocks. The most underdeveloped blocks with the least health care infrastructural facility.

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN BIRBHUM DISTRICT IN 2007- 2011



SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

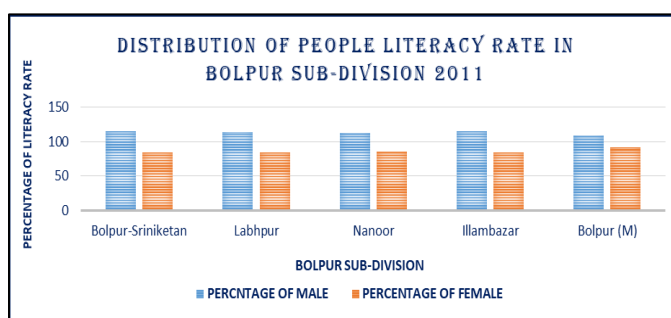
This diagram showing **Availabilities of medical facilities in Birbhum District 2011**. In this diagram varying medical facilities in sub- divisions of Birbhum district in the year 2011. Among the highest **facilities** available in **Dubrajpur block**. Many others block have more or less percentage of facilities same but types of facilities in district are different.



Availability are measures. Hospitals have residential doctors at all time.

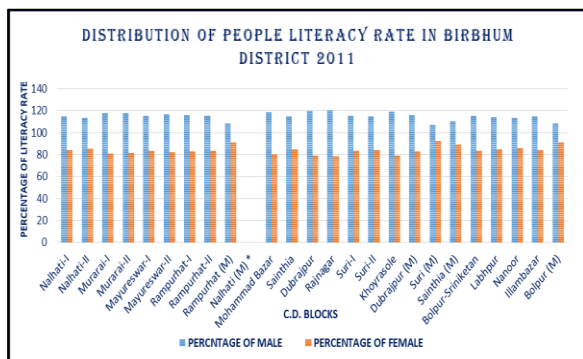
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DISTRIBUTION OF PEOPLE LITERACY RATE IN BIRBHUM DISTRICT 2011

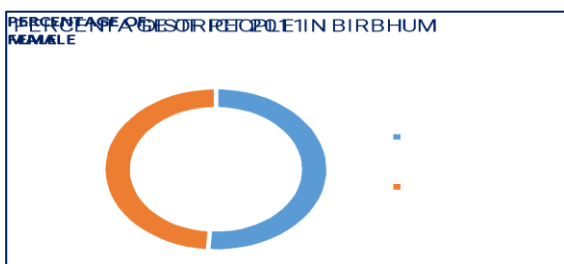


SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

In this diagram showing **Distribution of people literacy rate in Birbhum district 2011**. Average literacy rate of **Birbhum** in 2011 was **70.68%** compared to **61.48%** in 2001. If things are looked at gender wise, **male and female literacy** were **76.92%** and **64.14%** respectively. Total literate in **Birbhum District** were **2,158,447** of which **male and female** were **1,201,481** and **956,966** respectively.



In This diagram showing **Distribution of people literacy rate in Bolpur subdivision 2011**. The male female **disparity** in literacy is very common in Bolpur sub divisions as per **census data 2011**. If things are looked at sex wise **literacy** was **62.04% on average**. Apart from **male literacy higher** than **female literacy rate**.



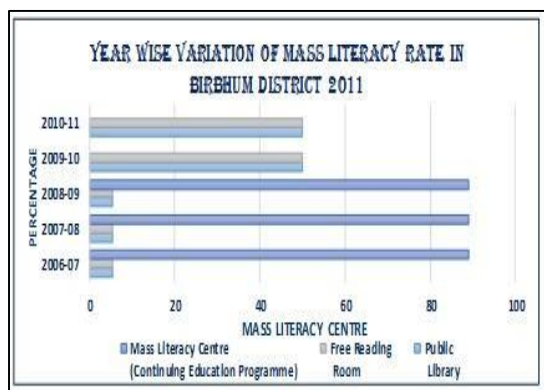
SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

During the period **1901 to 2001**, the sex varies from **946 to 1029**. Highest sex ratio is **found** in **1901** which was **1029** and lowest is in **1991** that is **946**. From **1901 -1931** sex ratio was above **1003**. And from **1941** the sex ratio declined up to **1991** and in **2001**, the sex ratio was **949**. Since **1901** Age sex ratio has

registered a gradual decline. This declining trend in sex ratio is the reflection of low levels of **socio-economic development**.

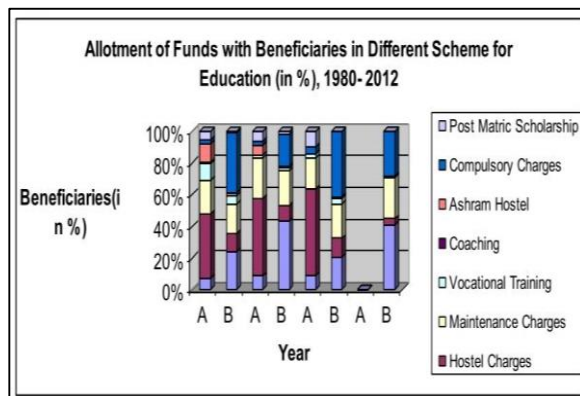
SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

MASS LITERACY RATE IN BIRBHUM DISTRICT 2011



This diagram shows **Year wise variation of mass literacy rate in birbhum district 2011**. The percentage of Mass literacy centers (continuing education programmes) is extremely high. And public libraries were increasing year by year and many of these are here.

Availability of free reading room is also available in birbhum district. This diagram shows **Variation of mass literacy rate in birbhum district 2011**. Rampurhat sub- divisions, sadar sub- divisions, bolpur sub- divisions have separately different categories in Mass literacy rate in district of birbhum in the year 2011. Mayureswar-I, Rampurhat-I, Suri- I, has separately distinguished in bolpur

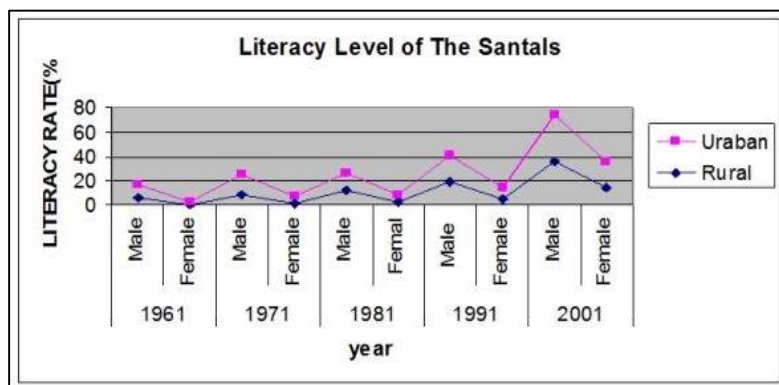


SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

Allotment of Funds with Beneficiaries in Different Scheme for Education (in %), 1980-2012 Level and in most of the schools some seats are reserved for them. 117 students got hostel charges, 182 students whose parents are engaged in an unclean profession got scholarships for education. These schemes for improvement their educational level and

schools literacy data shows

construction of increase their level as the



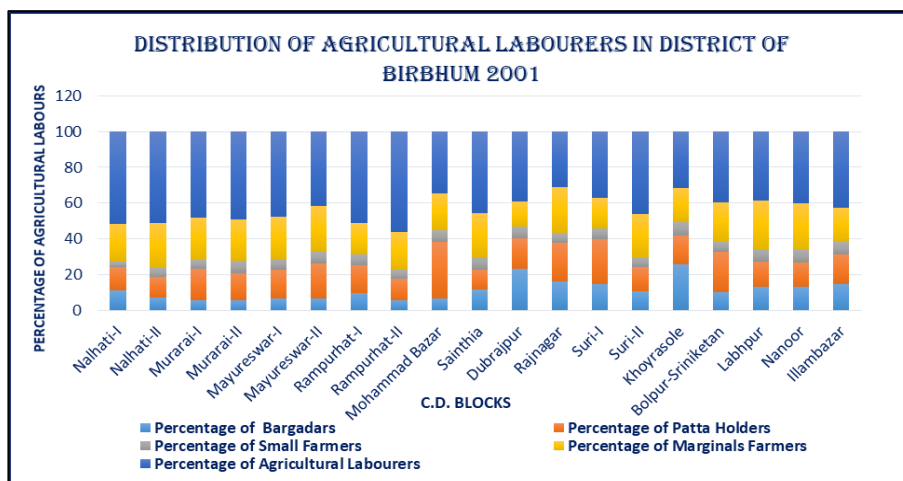
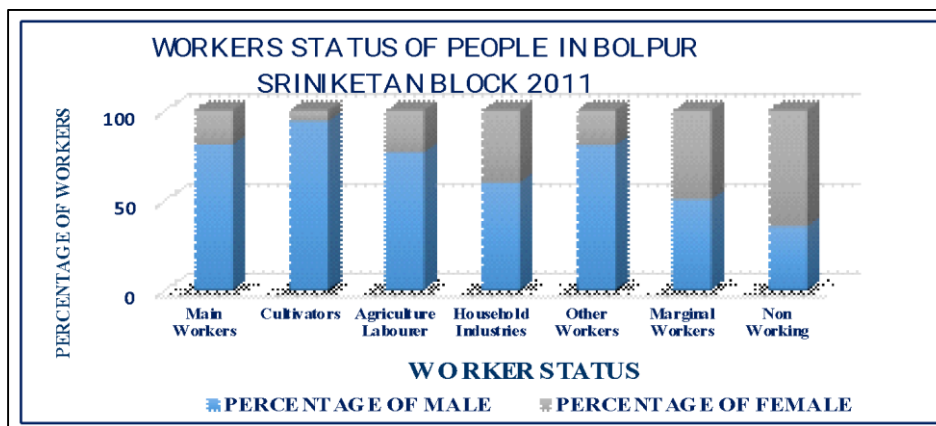
SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

This improvement in literacy level has a positive effect in changing the economic and socio-cultural life of the Santals. These educated persons can save themselves from exploitation by other people. These educated young people do want to engage in traditional occupations. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Welfare Govt. of India have taken some measures for economic development.

ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE OF BIRBHUM DISTRICT

Economic activities generally depend on the **occupational pattern** of the local population. There are **1,1,271,69 main workers** in the District as per **2001 census**. Out of which **rural**

workers are **1,0,412,28** and the remaining **85,941** no are from **urban** areas and the total **female** main workers **2, 86,347**.



The occupational patterns of the workers are mainly **cultivation, agricultural laborers, domestic, industrial, educational, clerical, trade & commerce** and **other activities**. As per **census data 2001** the female agricultural laborers **27797**, the household industry workers **46345**, the female laborers **1, 35,205** and so on. Besides there are **2, 95,707 Marginal Workers** and **1,88,5327 Non Workers**. Out of the **Marginal Workers** the females are **1, 69,835** and the female **Non Workers** are **11, 81,379**.

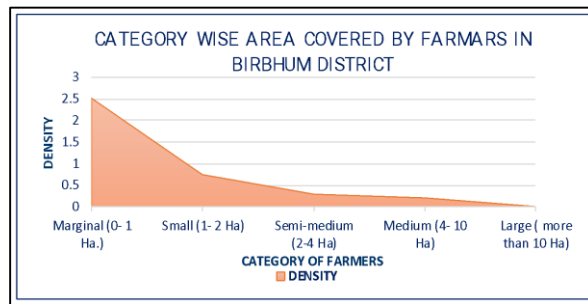
The **occupational structure** plays a dominant role in the economic base studies of any region to understand economic potentials and position. Before going into **micro- level** study occupational structure of the area where **74%** of the total workers are supported by **agricultural activity** And others are cultivators, **mining fishing, foresting, hunting, household industry, trade & commerce, transport & communication** and **others services**. **Male** Work Participation rate is respectively higher than **Female** Work participation rate in district of birbhum in the year 2011.

VARIATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS:

The first agricultural labor enquiry committee had classified agricultural workers into two categories: **a) attached laborers** and **b) casual laborers**. Attached laborers are attached to some cultivator household on the basis of a written or oral agreement. Their employment is permanent and regular. The agricultural labor enquiry committee defines agriculture laborers

as those who derive their main source of income by working on farms of others for a wage. Engaged in agricultural or allied activities including horticulture, small farmers (**dairy farming, poultry farming**), **marginal farmers, bargadars, patta holders** etc. The proportion of **agricultural laborers** amongst total workers in **Birbhum District** is **45.9%**, the highest amongst all districts of **West Bengal**. Most landless **households** work as agricultural laborers in both the **districts**. Agricultural laborers can be broadly divided into **family laborers, hired laborers and bonded laborers**

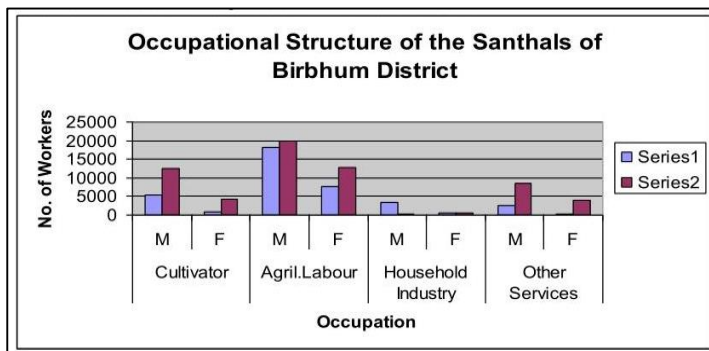
CATEGORIES OF FARMERS:



SOURCE: CENSUS OF INDIA, 2011

This diagram shows **Category wise area covered by farmers in birbhum district**. Mainly this diagram reflects the density of farmers. There seem to be five types of farmer here in this particular diagram. Here are **Marginal farmers, Small farmers, Semi- medium farmers, Medium farmers and larger than ever**. But in this area there is a high density of marginal farmers then small then semi medium and medium respectively.

CHANGING OVERVIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TRIBES IN BIRBHUM DISTRICT

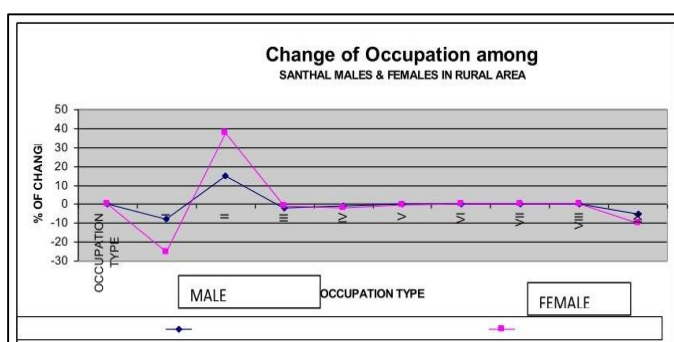


By these schemes the tribal boys got the opportunity to introduce themselves with the modern technologies and economic world. They start to engage in new jobs leaving their traditional activities as the statistics reveal. No more beneficiaries have taken loans for small businesses than others. Tailoring

was also introduced to them.

SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

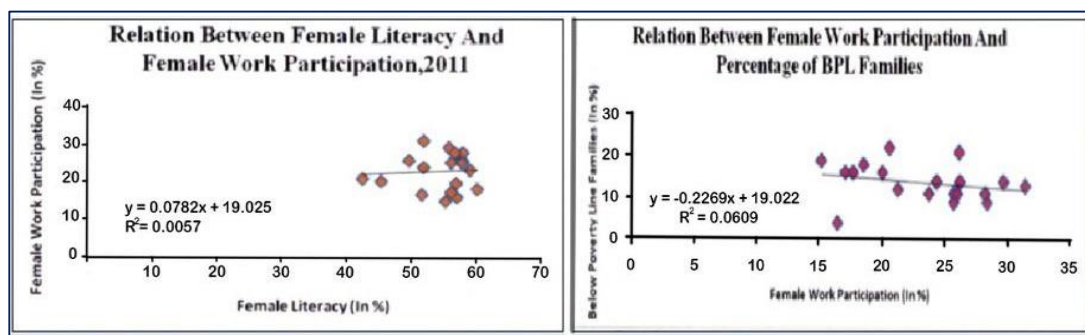
This diagram shows the changes of occupation. Changes in occupations among females are more than males. Engagement in the secondary and tertiary sector is more than primary occupation.



No more females than male in these sectors. The change in socio-cultural status is also changing based on the development of infrastructural facilities.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LITERACY AND WORK PARTICIPATION RATE OF PEOPLE IN DISTRICT OF BIRBHUM 2011

The relationship between women's education and labor force participation is not so good in Birbhum. In contrast to the vast number of working women who have little formal education, the educated women show a relatively low participation in the labor force. Most of the women aged 15 and above had either discontinued their education after a short while in school, or never gone to school in rural areas. For reasons of poverty they are in the labor force in large numbers. Even in many families they prefer boys' education more than the girls.



SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK, 2011

Education and Work Participation Rate:

In Birbhum there is a little positive relationship between women literacy and work participation can be observed. Here mostly the women are mainly engaged in less paid work. Most of them are engaged in paid work. Education is necessary for this kind of labor. On the other hand educated women are mainly from well to do families. Women's labor force participation has varied between 30% and 49%, but they also participate in other categories of work. If participation in all work categories is included the participation of women would be higher than that of men.

Female Work Participation and Poverty only in Female Earning Household:

Here in Birbhum many households are below the poverty line. In those families women suffer more than men. The main thing is when poverty knocks on the door, female members of families suffer more than those of male members. As an example, girls are given less to eat, cloth, access to health care and education than boys.

In Birbhum, the percentage of BPL families is highest in Murarai 2 block. But the percentage of BPL families is lowest in Labhpur. Out of 19 blocks almost in 10 blocks we can observe a high number of households under the poverty line. Mainly the women earning based families are under the poverty line.

FUTURE PROSPECT OF RUPPUR TRIBAL VILLAGE- SUSTAINABLE ECOTOURISM**HOME STAY FOR TOURIST****SANTHALI FOLK DANCE**

The positive experience for the **local people**, **tourism companies** and **tourists** due to tourism development is experienced by **tourism sustainability**. The results of the **research paper** show that the future **prospect of tourism** is important for the economic **development** of **Bolpur**. Destination and facility management, responding to the current problems as caused due to **tourism development** which as a whole impacts the overall tourism development in **Shantiniketan, West Bengal**.

Sustainable eco -tourism developed many more facilities. For **unique places** to stay with local hosts to choose **home stay**, for **home- made food**, beautifully decorated and well managed systems. The **rural tourists** enjoy various types of **performances** performed by **santhali women** by **catching hands** in a **chain system** and **dressed up properly**. The tribal dance to the **rhythmic beats** of the **Dhamsa & Madal**. For **authenticity** to spend an evening with **tribal peoples** and feel the **local culture**.

Santali art and craft with designs on the walls, floors and doors of the homes made from red earth and cow dung. The **Santhalis** have fairs like the **Sriniketan krishi mela**, **Chandi das mela**, **Chabbish prahar**. **Santhal community** is rich in **ethnicities of art and culture**. The local people produce **rich artistic handicrafts** like **broom binding**, **mat weaving**, **making musical instruments**, **batik**, **baskets**, **leather work** etc. they also make **various types of ornaments** by using **palm leaf**, **date leaf**, and **bena- grass** etc. Ruppur tribal village is known for mainly for the folk dance and handicrafts work made by the local **adivasi women artisans** to **earn** their livelihood by selling these **handicrafts products** every Saturday on “**Sonajhuri Haat**” situated in the lateritic area identified as the “**Khowai**”. Many tourists come and buy these.





HOME- MADE HANDICRAFTS SONAJHURI HAAT

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Therefore it is clear and evident from the discussion that **socio-economic development is related** to the whole

area of infrastructural development. Higher population growth has hampered the **socio-economic development of the study area**. Each block of the district has experienced population increase, but unfortunately that increase is not consistent, if compared with the available infrastructure like **education or health services** both in urban and rural areas. Moreover, as most of the rural people are dependent on primary activities, increase in the population in the rural sector has obviously put a pressure on local production and consumption. The people of these blocks spend more on health **care** than **food care**. It is necessary to develop their public health conditions, sanitation, toilet facility, sewage facility, and safe drinking water facility etc. to develop the health care infrastructures of these blocks. The availability of proper **transport networks** and **health services** is good for local people and tribes also.

Therefore, **Government officials, policy** and decision makers should realize the problem of underdevelopment and then only the policies of development or strategy implications will be fruitful. Most of the people are engaged as agricultural laborers and more than **88.67%** are landless agricultural laborers. Some of the inhabitants of this village are engaged in handicraft industry, and also in pottery and other cottage industries. The **tribal handicrafts** are specialized skills which are passed on from one generation to another and these handicrafts are means of livelihood of the artisans. One of the important occupations of the tribes is handicraft. It is a joint occupation done by them to fulfill their needs. According to a new survey nowadays also **30- 40% of people maintain** Social systems of many tribes depending on these occupations.

VI. CONCLUSION

Rural tourism helps in income generation and raising the living standards of the local population. Sustainability in tourism has the potential impact of economic activity, with growing attention to environment and ecological issues. **Sustainable tourism** is the fact that tourism development could no longer be continued at the present rate without justifying or addressing the major tourism impacts. Sustainable tourism development can disrupt existing competences like transformation of current approaches, and transformation on destination management for sustainable tourism development. Therefore, to promote rural tourism as a primary product and to spread tourism's socio-economic benefits to rural and to new geographic regions, key regions would be identified for the development of rural tourism.

The findings and suggestions of the study would go a long way in the formulation of effective tourism policies and plans and relevant programs for sound development of the rural tourism in Bolpur. The results of the **research paper** show that the future **prospect of tourism** is important for the economic **development** of **Bolpur**. **Rabindranath Tagore** was an ardent believer in rural regeneration through economic and social development of the

masses. Tagore's dream of rural reconstruction through the well-being of the adivasis is today partially being fulfilled through ecotourism in Santiniketan. In this year due to **Corona Pandemic Visva- Bharati University** canceled **Basanta Utsav**. That's why rural people of **Birbhum District** face a huge market loss. Apart from that whenever **Govt.** take a decision these market products sell in **N.G.O**.

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