

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE, JALPAIGURI

1.3.2: Percentage of students undertaking project work/field work/internships (Data for the latest completed academic year)

Programme name	Project work/Field work	Semester	Number of students participated	Page no.
B.A. Honours in Bengali	Field Work	6 th	29	1-8
M.A. in Bengali	Project Work	2 nd	21	9-32
B.Sc. Honours in Botany	Field Work - 2	2 nd , 4 th & 6 th	31	33-62
B.Sc. Honours & Programme (General) in Computer Science	Project Work	6 th	26	63-123
B.Sc/B.A. Honours in Economics	Project Work	6 th	05	124-158
B.A. Honours in Education	Project Work	6 th	28	159-243
B.A. Honours in Education	Field Work	4 th	30	
B.A. Honours in Geography	Field Work	5 th	20	244-392
B.A. Honours in Geography	Field Work	4 th	41	
B.A. Honours in History	Project Work/Field Work	3 rd	41	393-434
B.Sc. Honours & Programme in Physiology	Field Work	4 th & 6 th	48	435-438
B.A. Honours in Sociology	Field Work	6 th	29	439-451
B.Sc. Programme (General) in Zoology	Field Work	4 th & 6 th	21	452-479
B.Sc. Honours in Zoology	Field Work	5 th	09	
B.A/ B. Sc. (General) & B.A/ B. Sc. (Honours) in Environmental Studies	Project Work	1 st & 2 nd	1698	480-548


 Principal
 Ananda Chandra College
 Jalpaiguri

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ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

(GOVERNMENT SPONSORED)

AFFILIATED TO: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

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Ref. No.- 2022-23/_____

Dated- 25.04.2023

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

29/12/2023
This is to certify that 18 students of 6th Semester B.A in Bengali Honours of the academic session 2022-23 along with Departmental guide Teachers of this college will participate in the Folk Field Survey on 26.4.2023 at Mongpo, Sitang and its vicinity under Karshiung Sub Division, Dist. Darjeeling. The name of students and guide Teachers is enclosed herewith.

All concerned are requested to kindly co-operate with them whole heartedly so that they may works the survey smoothly.

Dr. Debashis Das

(Principal)

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

Principal

Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri



25/4/23

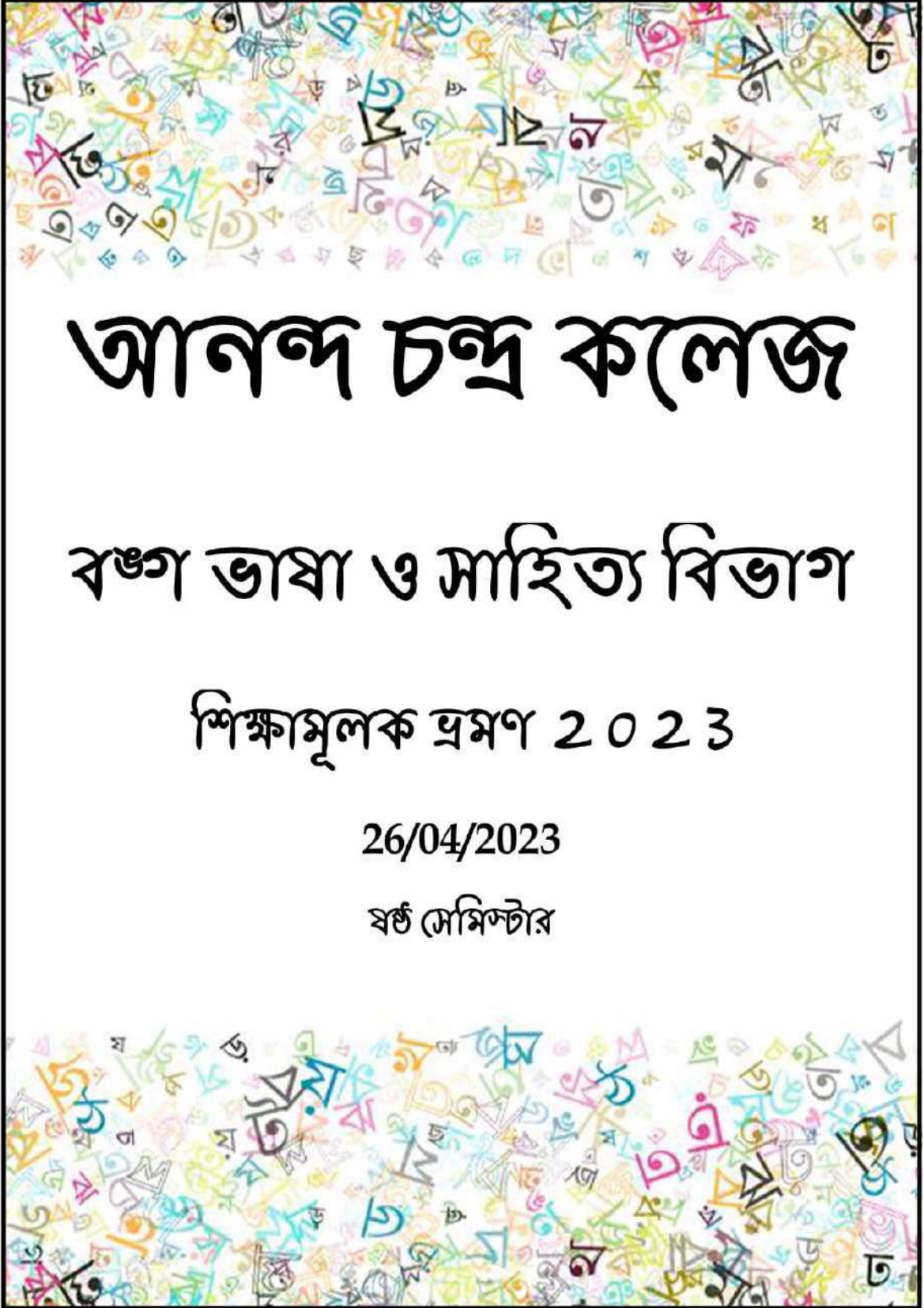
ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF BENGALI
Field Work of BA 6th Semester Honours students: 2022-23

The Department of Bengali of Ananda Chandra college organized a One day field work programme on 26th April 2023. The field work team comprised 29 students of BA 6th Semester (academic year 2022-23) along with 5 teachers of the Bengali department. The title of the Field work was 'RABINDRANATH AND FOLKLORE'. Mongpoo of Kurseong sub-division of Darjeeling district were visited and surveyed under the programme.

The students acquired knowledge about Nepali villager's culture and folk, their taboos, their believes etc. and also about Rabindranath Tagore while he lived sometimes in this hilly village. Students also learned the feelings of local Nepali people about Rabindranath. After completion of the field work students are able to compare their knowledge acquired from books and from field work.

The following students were participated the programme and perform their duties the said survey.

Programme code	Project / Field Work Title	Number of Students enrolled for Field work	List of the students
2022-23 On 26/4/2023	Folkloristic culture	29	GOURAB SEN
			SOURAV BARMAN
			DITIPRIYA DEV
			ANUBHA CHAKRABORTY
			MAHIMA PRAMANIK
			ABDUL ALAM
			DEEPSIKHA ROY
			PUJA DAS
			VICTOR BISWAS
			KINJAL DAS
			PAYEL ROY
			PARANITA MANKI MUNDA
			POPI ROY
			NIKITA ROY
			MUNNEE SEN
			BULTI KUNDU
			MASUDAR ALAM
			JYOTIPRAKASH ROY
			SAIKAT BARMAN
			SHIKHA SINGH
			BIJOY SARKAR
			SAHAJAHAN ALI
			TUSHAR BARMAN
			BRISTI ROY
			ARGHATANU DEY
			SAYANI ROY
			SHUBHA DAS
			SUMANTA BISWAS
			ARINDAM SARKAR





ବଞ୍ଚିଆଣା ଓ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିଭାଗ

ଆନନ୍ଦ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କଲେଜ

ବିଷୟ: ଶିକ୍ଷାମୂଳକ ଡ୍ରମା

ନାମ: ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ଡ୍ରମା

ଡ୍ରମାଟିକ୍ସ ନଂ: 0192001005013

ମେନିଜର୍: ଶ୍ରୀ

ତାରିଖ: 24.08.2020

ঃ মংপুতে শিক্ষামূলক ভ্রমণ : ---

মংপু সম্মর্কে বলতে গেলে প্রথমে মংপুতে অবস্থিত বুবিদ্র সঙ্গ্রহশালা সম্মর্কে কিছু বলা আবশ্যিক। ডায়ের প্রথম বুর্তনাইন বাড়ি তৈরীর কারখানা স্থাপিত হয় মংপুতে, ১৮৫৪ সালে। কারুন সিঙ্কোনা গাছ এই অঞ্চলে বিশেষ ভাবে পাওয়া যায়। মিসেসী দেবীর দ্বারী মনমোহন সেন ছিলেন এখানে কামকর্তা এবং কারু মানার প্রাঙ্গণ পাথর উল্টা দিকে ছিল তার বাড়ি। বুবিদ্রনাথ ১৯৩৮ থেকে ১৯৪০ এর মার্চ ৪ তারিখ এই বাড়িতে এসেছিলেন। ১৯৪০ সালে সোমবারের মতো অল্পদিন উললম্ব এখানে বসেই তিনি বৃচনা করেন। 'অল্পদিন' কবিতাটি এবং এটি কলকাতা রেডিওতে সরাসরি প্রচারের জন্য তিনি কালিম্ব; থেকে টেলিফোনে কবিতাটি আবৃত্তিও করেন।

২৫ এপ্রিল ২০২৩ আমাদের বঙ্গভাষা ও সাহিত্য বিভাগ থেকে শিক্ষামূলক ভ্রমণের জন্য মংপু স্থানটিকে নির্বাচন করা হয়েছিল। সকাল ছাত্র-ছাত্রী, অধ্যাপক ও অধ্যাপিকা মিলে আমরা মংপু সঙ্গ্রহশালায় উদ্দেশ্যে রওনা হই। বুবিদ্র সঙ্গ্রহশালায় দু'কো প্রথমেই আমরা

দেখি বৃষীন্দ্রনাথের ছবি আঁকার রং, তুলি, আঁকার
 ছবি, হোমিওপ্যাথির নানা আকারের শিল্পি,
 পাণ্ডুলিপি, আর অসংখ্য আলোকচিত্র। বৃষীন্দ্র-
 নাথের বিষয়ে কিছু জানা সত্ত্বেও এসব আলোক-
 চিত্র আমি আগে দেখিনি। বাস্তবে তার নিজের
 নকশা করা আদ্যোপপত্র, স্থানের সুবিধার
 জন্য স্থানভেদে নিজের নকশাসমূহ চাড়া ও গারম
 তুল সরবরাহের ব্যবস্থাটি কারও সৃজনশীল মানুষে-
 র আবিষ্কারে পারিবে।

সেমানকার দুনিয়া মানুষ শিল্পির বাড়ি,
 তিনি আমাদের বৃষীন্দ্রনাথ সম্বন্ধে অনেক অজা-
 -না তথ্য জানিয়েছেন। তার গলায় বৃষীন্দ্রসঙ্গীত
 শ্রুতি আমরা সকলে সম্বদ্ধ হইছি। তিনি
 পাশাড়ি মান্নিম হসেন ও বাৎলায় বৃষীন্দ্রনাথের
 গান এতো সুন্দর করে গাইলেন যে আমাদের
 মন আন্দুত হইল। তার কথা থেকেই
 আমরা জানতে পারি যে তার দূরদৃষ্টি
 বৃষীন্দ্রনাথের পালকি বহন করে নিম্নে যেত।

এরপর অতীতক ও অতীতিকা

আমাদের মন পূর-বিভিন্ন সম্মানকে কিছু তথ্য
 দিলেন এক পাশাডি অল্পলেন জনজাতি
 সম্মানকেও কিছু তথ্য-আমরা তাদের থেকে
 পাই।

সবশেষে আমরা পাশাডির প্রকৃতির
 সৌন্দর্য উল্লেখ করতে করতে দিবেশলাস।

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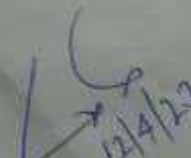
Ref. No.- 2022-23/_____

Dated- 12.04.2023

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that ²¹ ~~20~~ ^{Rev. 12/4/23} students of 2nd Semester M.A in Bengali course of the academic session 2022-23 along with Departmental guide Teachers of this college will participate in the Folk Lore Field Survey on 13.4.2023 at Kaliagang and its vicinity under Patkata G.P. The name of students and guide Teachers is enclosed herewith.

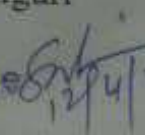
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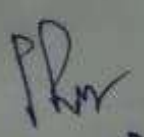

Dr. Debashis Das

(Principal)

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

Principal

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri 


12/4/2023

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF BENGALI
Field Work of M.A. 2nd Semester students - 2022-23

The department of Bengali of Ananda Chandra college organized a One-day field survey Programme on 13th April 2023 with financial assistance by the college. As per syllabus of MA, the field work team comprising 21 M.A. 2nd Semester students (academic year 2022-23) along with 5 teachers of the Bengali department.

The title of the Field work was 'KNOW YOUR LOCALITY AND FOLKLORE'. Five villages of Patkata Gram Panchayet of the Sadar Block of Jalpaiguri district were visited and surveyed under the programme.

While surveying, the students acquired knowledge about village areas and villager's culture and folk, their taboos, their believes etc. After completion of the field work students are able to compare their knowledge acquired from books and from field work.

The following students were participated the programme and perform their duties the said survey.

Date and Place	Field Work Title	Number of Students enrolled for Field work	List of the students
On 13/4/2023 At Patkata, Jalpaiguri	Know Your Locality and Folklore	21	RINKU HALDER
			SUSMITA SARKAR
			SHARMISTHA BARMAN
			POURABI ROY
			MADHABI SUTRADHAR
			SUJOY TANTRA
			BIPLAB SHARMA
			KHUSHI SINGHA
			PARTHA ROY
			RUPAK RAY
			ASHAPURNA SARKAR
			KOUSHIK RAY
			ASHIS DAS
			MALLIKA BARMAN
			MOU SARKAR
			RIYA SARKAR
			ANTARA DAS
			MAMPITA ROY
			ANANYA ROY
			DEBOJIT BASAK
			BISHAKHA ROY



বঙ্গভাষা ও আদ্য বিদ্যা

উত্তরবঙ্গ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

আনন্দচন্দ্র সন্দিকৈ

বিষয় :- লোকসাহিত্য ও ঐতিহাসিক
- পরামর্শ



কেন্দ্রীয় অফিস

নাম → সার্বী সন্দিকৈ

ফোন নং → ২২০১৭৩০২০০৬

ফ্যাক্স নং → ০১৭১৭০৫০১০০৬৫.

পেপার → লোকসাহিত্য ও ঐতিহাসিক পরামর্শ.

পেপার কোড → BANDEP0201C

কেন্দ্রীয় → দ্বিতীয়.

তারিখ → ২৯. ০৬. ২০২৩

জনপাইদ্বাড়ি জেলার রাজবাড়ী জনজাতিক তিস্তাবাড়ী দূজা ও য়েচেনী

‘তিস্তাবাড়ী দূজা’ অল্পকাল বয়সে গোলা
তিস্তা নদী অল্পকালে প্রথমে কিছু বাল্য আমল্যক। নদীটির
উপাতি অল্পকাল নিচল্লাদ্বাড়ী বর্ষাকালে নির্ভরযোগ্য ও
প্রাচ্যায় বয়স মনে কুয়া যেতে পারে —

বহুযুগ তত হইয়াছে। সিন্ধু - তিব্বত
সাম্রাজ্যে গোলা পর্বতের সুন্দর ভূখণ্ডে চম্পাহরি মূর্ত্ত
অল্পকালে ২৮,০০০ ফুট উঁচুতে দুটি বর্ষাকাল করণ
পাতিয়ে দিয়াছিল। পশ্চিম দিকে লাচেন-হু জাতি পূর্ব
দিকে লাচিং-হু। বহু পাহাড়ী পথ দ্বারা ২৪,৯০০ ফুটে
একো একা একো গোলা চাম্পাহরি পথে। দুই-খান্দি এর
কাছের এই সুন্দর পাহাড় পাহাড়ী। এই পাহাড় থেকে চোখ
তিস্তা নদীটি পাহাড় থেকে পথ করে নেমে একো
একো একো একো করণ দি-হু তিব্বতী সাথে-মিকো
গোলা, সিন্ধু-কামিগুং অমিলে বহু-হু একো মিকো
তারপর বহুজাতের সাথে দেখা। এখন অনেক বড় হইয়াছে
দুইজাতের দুই পাহাড়ের তেতের দিয়া চম্পাহরি প্রথম
বেগে। পথে মিকো মিকি, মিকুং ও কামিগোলা,
তারপর গেসক গিগিবহু দিয়া গোলা পাহাড়
থেকে সমতল, বর্তমান দুয়ার্জগামী বেল ভাট্টার
নীচে। এখন মিক-চম্পা নদীটি তিব্বতী একো মিকো
পাহাড় থেকে নেমে গোলা পথে তিব্বতী অনেক লাখ

ହେଁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଚକ୍ର ଗଢ଼ିବେ ତେଣୁ ଦିବ୍ୟ ପ୍ରିୟତା ତାହା ତାହେଁ
ତୋହାର ଗାୟକରଣ କରୁଥିବେ । ସେଇନ - ଗାୟ - ଗି - ଗୁ , ଗୁଣ ,
ଦିକ୍ଷା , ତିକ୍ଷା ଓ କେଶବଗାମେ ପ୍ରିୟତା , ଏକତ୍ର ଗଢ଼ି ।

ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତପ୍ରକାଶନେର ଶତେ ତିକ୍ଷା ଓ କରତୋୟା
ଉପାଦିଷ୍ଟାନ ଏକତ୍ର । କାଳିରାମପୁର ବଲେନ ସେ ପାର୍ବତୀର ହୃଦୟ
ହୃଦେ କରତୋୟା ଉଦ୍ଭବ । ତାହାର ହୃଦୟ ପ୍ରିୟତା ତାହେଁ ସେ
ହିସାବର କରତ କରା । ଅସୁନ୍ଦର କାଳେର ହୃଦୟ ଫଳ ହୃଦେ
କରତୋୟା ଉପାଦି ହୃଦୟ । କିମିତାତି ହୃଦେ ଶାମବାଜାର
ଗାୟି - ପାଶା ଅତରୁର ସେତେ ଦାହାୟା - ତିକ୍ଷାର ହୃଦୟ
ଗୋପିନେ ଏହି କରତା ଅହତେର ତାହେଁ ସେ ହିସାବର ଶେଷ
ତାହାର ହୃଦୟ ହାତ - ଶିଖା ଅହତେର ଦିବ୍ୟ ଗୁଣ ଗାୟି
ଦିବ୍ୟତେଜନ । ଅହତ ଦିକ୍ଷା ହୃଦେ ତିକ୍ଷା କରତ ତାହାହାତେ
ଏବଂ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ କାଳେ କରତେର ଆଶାସିତ କରତା ପ୍ରିୟତା
ଏବଂ ପ୍ରିୟତାୟୀ କରା ହୃଦୟ । ତେବେ କାହାଁର ଶାମବାଜେ
ତିକ୍ଷା ଅପେକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରାଣୀର କରତୋୟା ଗାୟି ହୃଦୟ - ଓ
ଶାହାହାତ ଅବିକା । ବଞ୍ଚାହେଁକେର ଗୋପାୟିକେର ବଞ୍ଚାହେଁକେର
ହୃଦୟେର ' ତିକ୍ଷା ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ' ତାହେଁ କରତୋୟା ଅହତେ ହୃଦୟ
ସିଦ୍ଧାତ କେଶବ ପାଦିକା ହାତ । ଏକତ୍ର ଗୁଣ —

" କରତୋୟା ଗୁଣ ପ୍ରାପ୍ୟ ଧର୍ମ ଗୁଣାୟତ ହୃଦୟ ।

ଏକନୋହ୍ୟ ବେଳାୟାଂ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟଗ୍ରହଣକାଳେଃ ଅସ୍ୟ ॥ "

ଏକତ୍ର ତିକ୍ଷାତ୍ୱ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ —

" କରତୋୟା ଅହତେର ଅବିହତେର ସୁବିହତେ ॥

ଗୋପାଳ, ସ୍ୱାଧ୍ୟାୟେ ମିତ୍ରଂ ପାପଂ ହୃଦୟ କରତେ ॥ "

ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତପ୍ରକାଶନେର ଅସୁନ୍ଦର ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ଅହତେ
ଗିରଦେଶ ତିକ୍ଷା ସିଦ୍ଧା ପ୍ରାପ୍ୟ - ୨୦ —

মূলদ্বিতীয় পক্ষীয় দ্বিতীয় জলদায়কত্ব ও
 কোচবিহার জেলায় সীমানা স্বাধীন স্বাধীনতা অর্থাৎ
 দেওয়ানগজেন্দ্র পূর্ব দিক দ্বিতীয় জল দ্বিতীয় জল
 জলদায়ক - দ্বিতীয় জল দ্বিতীয় জল দ্বিতীয় জল

মহানন্দার উপনদী মূলদ্বিতীয় জল দ্বিতীয় জল
 জলদায়ক - দ্বিতীয় জল দ্বিতীয় জল দ্বিতীয় জল
 জলদায়ক - দ্বিতীয় জল দ্বিতীয় জল দ্বিতীয় জল
 জলদায়ক - দ্বিতীয় জল দ্বিতীয় জল দ্বিতীয় জল

বিজ্ঞানতত্ত্ব এবং জলদায়কত্ব - তিনটি প্রধান
 উত্তরবঙ্গের প্রধানতম নদী, ইহাও অর্থাৎ ইহাও
 কত জলদায়ক নদীগণের আশ্রয় কল্যাণে তাহাও
 অসংখ্য প্রাচীন জলদায়ক স্বতন্ত্র দ্বিতীয় জল
 জলদায়ক বহু বহু বহু জল দ্বিতীয় জল
 জলদায়ক ১৭৬৮ জলদায়ক ৪ জল দ্বিতীয় জল
 জলদায়ক জলদায়ক - জলদায়ক জলদায়ক
 জলদায়ক, জলদায়ক, জলদায়ক, জলদায়ক
 জলদায়ক - জলদায়ক জলদায়ক জলদায়ক
 জলদায়ক জলদায়ক জলদায়ক জলদায়ক
 জলদায়ক - জলদায়ক জলদায়ক জলদায়ক

উত্তরবঙ্গের জলদায়ক জলদায়ক জলদায়ক
 জলদায়ক ও তিনটি জলদায়ক জলদায়ক
 উত্তরবঙ্গের জলদায়ক জলদায়ক জলদায়ক
 জলদায়ক জলদায়ক জলদায়ক জলদায়ক

આભાર સૂચના સુવલ્લભ કીર્તિચમત્ જીવન પરિચાલ
વિશ્વચાલકે સદય ચામું,

‘ବିଜ୍ଞାନବ୍ରତୀ’ ପୁରୀ ସହର ମଧ୍ୟ, ଯେଉଁ ପୂଜା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧେ ଆଲୋଚନା
କରୁଥିବା ସମୟରେ ଆମାନ୍ତେୟ ଆସୁ ଆସୁ ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହେବା
ତାଙ୍କର ଶ୍ରୀ ମାତାଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ଆଲୋଚନା କରୁଥିବା
ସମ୍ଭବତଃ ଅଟେ।

ଏହି ଜଗଜାତିର ସମସ୍ତେ ମନେ ପକେଇ ଯାଉଅଛନ୍ତି ଯେଉଁଠି ଯିବେ ସେଇଠି ରହିବେ । ଏହି ଜଗଜାତିର ବାଣୀ
ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଆକର୍ଷଣ କରୁଛି । ଏହି ଜଗଜାତିର ବାଣୀ —

[illegible]

১৫. এই উদ্ভাবিতচন্দ্র প্রত্যেকেরই নিচের আলাদা
 চোখা রয়েছে। কিন্তু সমস্তসমস্তে নিচের চোখ
 চোখা-নিচের চোখ চোখ চোখ। চোখ সমস্তে চোখ
 আদিত্য, জ্ঞান, জ্ঞান প্রভৃতি স্বর্ষ্য স্বর্ষ্য স্বর্ষ্য।
 'সমস্তসমস্ত' স্বর্ষ্য-চোখ চোখ-স্বর্ষ্য।

৭. এই উদ্ভাবিত হস্ত লিখনের বিশেষত্ব নিম্নোক্তরূপে বর্ণনা করা
 সম্ভবপর হইবে - অক্ষরসমূহ। অক্ষর - অক্ষরসমূহ - নিম্নোক্তরূপে
 আকারের বৈশিষ্ট্য - বিশেষ বৈশিষ্ট্য নান। নিম্নোক্তরূপে আকারের
 বৈশিষ্ট্য - বিবরণস্বরূপে প্রদর্শিত।

ଘ. ଏହି କ୍ଷମ ଡିମାଗାତିର ସ୍ବାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀ
 ସ୍ତ୍ରୀତିରେ ଅସ୍ବାସ୍ଥ୍ୟର ରକ୍ତର କ୍ଷୀଣତା ଓ ଅସ୍ବାସ୍ଥ୍ୟର
 ଅତିଥିରେ ବ୍ୟାଧି ସାଥରେ ଚାଲୁ । ସ୍ବର୍ଗ ସ୍ବାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚା
 ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚା - ନିୟମ - ଚଳାଚଳ ଏହା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ । ସ୍ବର୍ଗ ସାଧନ
 ଡିମାଗାତିର ଏହା ସମାଜର ଆଦର୍ଶ - ସାଧନା , ନିୟମ - ଶାସନ
 ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଉ ।

[illegible]

[illegible]

ଆଜ୍ଞାତର ଗାଆଁ ବୁଝାଇ ଶୁଣାଉଛନ୍ତି । ଏହି ପୂଜା ବିଧି
ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଗାଆଁର ପୂଜା ଓ ଉପାସନା ଯୋଗେ
ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ 'ତିଷ୍ଠାବୁଦ୍ଧି', ଗାଆଁ ଗୋଆଁ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ 'ଦେବେନୀ
ଦେବୀ' ଆଦି ଗାଆଁ ଗୋଆଁ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ 'ଦେବେନୀ ଦେବୀ'
ଗାଆଁ ପରିଚିତ । ପ୍ରତିବନ୍ଧୁ ଏହି ପୂଜା ଯେତେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଏହି
ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟର ଗାଆଁ ଯେତେ ଆସିବ, ଯୋଗ ଦେଇ ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ
ଓ । ଯଦିଓ ଯେଉଁ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟେ ଯାଏ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟେ ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ ଓ ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ
ଗିଲ୍ଲା ଯାଏ ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ । ଆଜ୍ଞାତର ଗାଆଁ ଗୋଆଁ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟେ ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ ଓ
ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟେ ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ, ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟେ ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ ଓ
ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ । ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟେ ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟେ ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ ଓ
ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟେ ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟେ ଶାନ୍ତିରାଜ ଓ

ଆଜ୍ଞା ସହକ୍ଷେପେ ସୁଦେଶମନ୍ତାଃ ଧର୍ମା ସମ୍ପାଦଃ
 ହାତ ଚେତନ ପରିଭ୍ରାତା ନାଚେତ୍ତେ ତନ୍ତ୍ରା ନିୟମିତ ସୂଚି' ଓ
 ଉତ୍କଳର ଉପାଦେୟା - ପାତ୍ରଧାର ତନ୍ତ୍ରା ସାଧନାଂ କି ଅଭିଧାନେ
 'ଆତ୍ମାବେଶ' ଏକ ପଦ୍ମସୁଧା - ତିଳାବୁଦ୍ଧି - ସୁଦ୍ଧା ବହୁ ଆଶେନ।

କାହିଁ ଅନ୍ୟତମ ହୋଇ ଚିନ୍ତା, ଚିନ୍ତାଟି ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ

ଓ ଜାଣ ବନ୍ଧା ହୁଅ, ଏହି ଲାଙ୍ଗିରି ବିକେତେଇ-ହଳ - ଏହି ଲାଙ୍ଗିରି
 ଏକାଟି ଜାଣ-ସେନିକି ଆହୋରାତ୍ନ ବା ବନଜାବେଳେ ସୁଖାନ୍ତହାମା
 ନିଜେ ସୁନ୍ଦର ବଢ଼େ ଆଜ୍ଞାତୋ-ହେଉ ଥାବେ । ଢେଙ୍କଣୀ ବା ଝେଙ୍କଣୀ
 ଢେଙ୍କଣିର ନିଜ ସଫଳ ଶ୍ରମକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ବାଡ଼ିତେ ପ୍ରିୟତା ବଢ଼େ ଓହଳ
 ତଥା ଜାଣ ଜାଣୁଆ ହୁଅ ଗାବେ - ବାଡ଼ି ଦୁଇ ଜାଣ ବଳେ,
 ଏକାଟି ବାଡ଼ି ଦୁଇ ଜାଣ-ହଳ —

ଆସିଆ ନନ୍ଦିନୀ ଶାନ୍ତ ଘୋର
 ଦୁଆରେ ନିଜେ ପାଓ
 ଗାଗୋ ବାଡ଼ି ସୁନ୍ଦର ବଢ଼େ
 ନିଆଳ ବାପୋ ଶାନ୍ତ ।
 ଓହଳ ଯଦି ଚାଓ ଲାଓ
 ସିନା ଦୁଇଟିଆ ହାୟାବ ଚାଓ ଦୁଓ ଢେ
 ଓହଳ ବାଡ଼ି ହାୟା
 ସିନାଲି ଶାନ୍ତାଓ ଢେ ।

ଶ୍ରମକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ବାଡ଼ିତେ - ପ୍ରିୟତା ବଢ଼ାବୁ ପୁରୁ ଶ୍ରମକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଓହଳେ
 ଜାଣ-ଢେଙ୍କଣ - ଶ୍ରମକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଓହଳ ବଢ଼େ ଢେଙ୍କଣ । ଢେଙ୍କଣେ
 ଶ୍ରମକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଶ୍ରମକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଜାଣ-ବଜାଣ । ଜାଣ-ବଜାଣେ ଏକାଟି
 -ଜାଣ-ହଳ —

ବଡ଼ ବାଡ଼ି ନନ୍ଦିନୀ ଦୁଇଟିଆ
 ଶୋହୋନୀ ଶାନ୍ତ ଘୋର
 ବଡ଼ ବାଡ଼ିର ବଡ଼ ପିଢ଼ାହାଳ
 ଶାନ୍ତ ଢେ ।

ଅକ୍ଷୟାୟତ୍ତର ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦୀ ଗାୟୀ ରୂପେ ସ୍ଥାପିତ ହେଲେ । ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କ
 ଦିଗ୍ଗନ୍ଧି ଏହିସ୍ଥାନରେ ଆଶୁକେତୁ ଓଁକାର, ହେହେହେ ଶ୍ରୀ
 ଜୀବନ ସ୍ବରରେ ବହୁ ଗୋଟାଏ, ତାର ସ୍ବରାୟତ୍ତର ରୂପ ଦେଖିବା
 ସହେଇ, ତେଣୁରେ ସହେଇ କାନ୍ତ କୀର୍ତ୍ତନ ଆତ୍ମରୂପେ ଓ ଆତ୍ମ
 ଜୀବନର ଚରଣା-ତିଳକାବଳୀର ଓପର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନାରେ କରୁଥାନ୍ତି
 ତେଣୁ ତା ବାଳ୍ୟରେ ଗୋଟାଏ ଥାଏ । ଏହି 'ତିଳକାବଳୀ' ସ୍ବରାୟତ୍ତର
 ଓଁକାର ନିଜେ ବହୁ ଆଶୁକେତୁ
 ଗାୟା ବହୁ ଓଁକାର ସହେଇ ।
 ତିବେ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ-ଏ ସାମାନ୍ୟ
 ବହୁକେତୁ ଓଁକାରେ ଆତ୍ମ ବହୁକେତୁ
 ଓଁକାରାବଳୀରୁ ଓଁକାର ବହୁକେତୁ
 ହେଉ ଥେବେ ପାରିବାର ନାହିଁ
 ତାକୁ ନିୟମିତ ରୁଚି ଓ
 ତାହାକୁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ପାରିବାର ତାକୁ ସାମାନ୍ୟକରି ଅକ୍ଷୟାୟତ୍ତର
 ବହୁକେତୁ ପରସ୍ପରାୟ 'ତିଳକାବଳୀ' ସ୍ବରାୟତ୍ତର ଥାଏ ।

(5)

'ତିଳକାବଳୀ' ହେଉ - ତିଳକା - ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କ ଓଁକାର
 ବହୁକେତୁ ବହୁକେତୁ, ଓଁକାରକେତୁ ଓଁକାରକେତୁ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କ
 ଓଁକାର ଓଁକାର ହେଉ ତିଳକା । ତିଳକାର ଅନ୍ତରା ଏହି ଏକାକୀ
 ଓଁକାରକେତୁ ହେଉ ସହେଇ । ତିଳକା - ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କ ଓଁକାରକେତୁ ବହୁକେତୁ
 ଓଁକାରକେତୁ, ତିଳକା ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କ ଓଁକାରକେତୁ ଆଶୁକେତୁ
 ଓଁକାରକେତୁ ଓଁକାର ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କ ଓଁକାରକେତୁ ବହୁକେତୁ ଓଁକାରକେତୁ
 ଓଁକାରକେତୁ ଏହି ସ୍ବରାୟତ୍ତର ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କ ଓଁକାରକେତୁ ଓଁକାରକେତୁ
 ଓଁକାରକେତୁ ଏହି ସ୍ବରାୟତ୍ତର ଓଁକାରକେତୁ ଓଁକାରକେତୁ

ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମାଚି, ମାୟାପ୍ରଦୀପ, ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ, ଏହି-ସ୍ୱରୂପରେ
ସୁକ୍ଷ୍ମାଚିତ୍ରିତ ହିସାବେ ଯାହାକି ସାବଧାନୀ ଅନୁସାରେ ଅବିଚାରୀ
ନାହୁଁ ।

ବ୍ରତୀନିୟମ ଗଣି ତିହାରୁଣୀର ଅର୍ଥା ଯେତେ ଶକ୍ତି-ଶେଷ
ଆହାର ବସ୍ତୁ ଆହାର ଶାନ୍ତାତ ଉପର ଯେ ଆଗାଧି ବସ୍ତୁ ଥିବୁ
ତେଣୁ ହେଲ —

ଆଗି ଦେଖେ ତିହାରୁଣୀ ଆଗାଧି —
ନା ଜାଣି ତିହାରୁଣୀ ବୁଲି ଯାଏ ଆଗେ
ସୁକ୍ଷ୍ମାଚି ଉପର ଶାନ୍ତାତ ଶାନ୍ତି ବାଜେ ।
ଆଗି ଦେଖେ ଆଗା - ଆଗାଧି ଆଗାଧି ଦେ
ନା ଜାଣି ଆଗା - ଆଗାଧି ବୁଲି ଯାଏ ଆଗେ
ସୁକ୍ଷ୍ମାଚି ଉପର ଶାନ୍ତାତ ଶାନ୍ତି ବାଜେ ।

ଦେଖିବେ ଆହାର ବସ୍ତୁ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଶ୍ରୀ-ହେଲ ବୁଝାଣେ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍
ବସ୍ତୁ ବସ୍ତୁ, ବୁଝାଣେ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଯେ ଆଗ ଆଗା - ଆଗେ ବୁଝାଣି
ଆଗ ବାଳା - ହେଲ । ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ବୁଝାଣି ଆଗ ହେଲ —

ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଦେଖି ମାଗେ ତେ ଆଗିନା
ଓମା ଦେଖି ହେଲ
ନାହେଲ ନିଗାବି ବିଗାବିଲ
ଆଗା - ଆଗା ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ

ସୁକ୍ଷ୍ମାଚି ବୁଝାଣେ ହେଲ ଦେଖେ ହେଲ ହେଲ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍
ଯେ ଆଗ ବୁଝାଣେ ବସ୍ତୁ ହେଲ —

- ସ୍ୱର୍ଗାର ସ୍ୱରୂପେ ଆବାହନ ଜାଣ -

ସିନ୍ଧିତି ଆମର ସିନ୍ଧିତି ବରନ
ଏହି ସିନ୍ଧିତିରେ ବସି ଥାବୋ
ତିଳକାଳ ସୁଖି ଦେଖନ ।

- ଆବାହନ ପର ଉତ୍ତର ବହନ ଜାଣ -

ଅର୍ଥ ହାତେ ଗାନ୍ଧିମ ତିହାରୁଡ଼ି
ହାତେ ଦିଆ ପାଓ,
ଅର୍ଥ ହାତେ ଗାନ୍ଧିମ ତିହାରୁଡ଼ି
ଚେତନ ବନ୍ଧିମ ଗାଓ ।

- କେତେ କାନ୍ତି ହୁଏ -

ଓହ୍ଲେନେ ଗୋଲି, ସିନ୍ଧେନେ ଗୋଲି
ସୁନ୍ଦର ହାତ,
ଏହି କାନ୍ତିରେ ଜଳ ଥାଆ
ତିଳକାଳ ସୁଖି ଦେଖନ
କାନ୍ତି ହୁଏ ଥାଉ ।

ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମ ମଧ୍ୟ କେବଳ ହୃଦୟର ମଧ୍ୟ-ତିଳ୍ପାବୃତ୍ତିରେ ଆସୁ
 ବହୁବେଳେ ଭଲ ଛାନ୍ଦେହାଣୀର ବାଡ଼ିବେ କାନ୍ତି ବହୁ ସାଧା ହୁଏ,
 ଅଭାସି ମଧ୍ୟର କାନ୍ତି ବହୁ ଗାନ୍ଧେ ହାସ୍ୟାନି ଗାନ
 ବାମା ହୁଏ । ହାସ୍ୟାନିର ଅନ୍ତର ଗାନ ହୁଏ —

ମହାନ୍ତ ଅବସ୍ଥା

ଏହି କେବଳ ଦୃଶ୍ୟର ଗୋ

ଆହୁରି ହେଲେ ଆନବାତି ଦୃଷ୍ଟିର ଗୋ

ଆଗରେ ଡିଆଁ ଛାନ୍ଦେହାଣୀରେ ।

ବଡ଼ କେବଳ ଛୋଟ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ
 ଏହି କେବଳ ଛାନ୍ଦେହାଣୀ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ

ଏହି ସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମ-ଅଭାସି-ହୃଦୟର ମଧ୍ୟ-ଅଭିଳାଷ

ଅଭିଳାଷ ହେଲେ । ଆଗରେ

କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ

କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ

କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ

କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ

କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ

କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ

ହୁଏ । ଆଗରେ ଅଭାସି କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ

କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ

କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ କେବଳ

এই পুজায় স্বাভাব্যকীৰ্ত্তা 'তিষ্ঠাবুড়ী'

কাছে নিবেদন করেছেন, যাতে তারা সহজ পোনে
 আসতে পারেন। মিষ্টি রুগা-খারি থেকে মুক্তি হতে
 পারেন। এরা স্বাভাব্য হাত থেকে পরিত্রাণ লাভের জন্য
 নিঃশঙ্কিত বুদ্ধি ও অসুখ-আবস্থায় পাওয়া গেল
 স্বাভাব্যকীৰ্ত্তা 'তিষ্ঠাবুড়ী' কাছে পূজা করা করে আসেন।
 জগদীশ্বর জগতের তত্ত্বগুলি পূজা-ব্রতগুলির মাধ্যমে
 অসামান্য জনপ্রিয় এবং অস্বাভাবিক পূজা ব্রতটি হলে 'তিষ্ঠাবুড়ী'
 বুঝায়, অস্বা-বিধি অস্বাভাবিক ছিলে দূর হবে তাই
 হোয়ে স্বাভাব্য অস্বাভাবিক করে। প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তিরই অনেক
 নিষ্ঠারূপে এই পূজা করে আসেন। এই পুজায় হোষ্ট থেকে
 বড় অস্বাভাবিক অস্বাভাবিক করে। এই পুজায় অস্বাভাবিক
 আসলে তত্ত্ব-ও। বীণা দ্বিতীয় নিষ্ঠারূপে তত্ত্ব
 অস্বাভাবিক স্বাভাব্যকীৰ্ত্তা অস্বাভাবিক স্বাভাব্যকীৰ্ত্তা এই
 পুজায় অস্বাভাবিক করে। অস্বাভাবিক অস্বাভাবিক
 অস্বাভাবিক অস্বাভাবিক অস্বাভাবিক। স্বাভাব্যকীৰ্ত্তা 'তিষ্ঠাবুড়ী'
 পূজা অস্বাভাবিক অস্বাভাবিক।

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

(GOVERNMENT SPONSORED)

AFFILIATED TO: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

Office of the Principal
P.O. & Dist. JALPAIGURI,
WEST BENGAL, INDIA,
PIN CODE - 735101



E-mail: accjal@gmail.com
Website: www.accollege.in

PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Madhavi Sutradhar.....,

a student of Semester 2nd of M.A. Programme (Bengali) of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, bearing Registration No. 0191905010065 has successfully completed his/her project work on

Lok-Sahitya-O-Moukhik Parampara (Know your locality and Folklore).....

under guidance of Dr./Smt/Sri Biswajit Roy..... of Department of Bengali..... and submitted the project report during the Academic Year 2022-23....

Prosad Roy.....
Head, Department of Bengali.....

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

Date: 26-4-2023

Head
Department of Bengali
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

[Signature]
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

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PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Khushi Singh.....,

a student of Semester 2nd of M.A. Programme (Bengali) of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, bearing Registration No. 0192207010002 has successfully completed his/her project work on

Lon Sahitya - O-Moukhik Parampara (Know your locality and folklore).....

under guidance of Dr./Smt/Sri Biswajit Roy..... of Department of Bengali and submitted the project report during the Academic Year 2022-23.....

Biswajit Roy.....

Head, Department of..... Bengali

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

Date: 26-4-2023

Head
Department of Bengali
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

Biswajit Roy
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri



REPORT ON BOTANICAL EXCURSION

2022-23

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Enlistment of Plants observed in the field
and submission of field Note, with field
photography preservation

AC College Jalpaiguri

Bsc in Botany

Introduction : Excursions, fieldwork, field courses and other field elements are fundamental components of education in biology. The field education aims at offering students the opportunity to apply theoretical knowledge, methods and techniques, get knowledge of current research, develop observation skills, practicing both individual work and team work, experience unfamiliar places, make new discoveries, get new impressions, perspectives and ideas. - Experience is very powerful source of knowledge. It can be gain by interacting any living or non-living objects. The extension of knowledge is expanding day to day in the present era. Teaching is a form of interaction between two or more than two person for transmitting information by different ways. The way of transmitting information by the interaction between two or more people in a disciplined manner is known as teaching method. Excursion method is an impressive and important teaching method which can be used in many disciplines like as botany, geography, history, physics, chemistry, culture, political science, archeology, geophysics, genetics, literature, music, fine art, etc. Specially, this method is used in behavioral sciences. The word 'excursion' means a journey, trip, tour planned for social studies students in which the students actually visit places or site and has the first hand experience which excursion results in easy, interesting and effective learning.

Rationale: The Excursion is part of Syllabus for Undergraduate course under University of North Bengal for:

SEM 2 Botany hons(under CBCS)- paper Archegoniate

SEM 4 Botany hons(under CBCS)- paper Plant Ecology and Phytopathology(CC9) and Plant Systematics(CC10)

SEM 6 hons(under CBCS)- paper Research Methodoloy(DSE)

The location of Ravangla, Polok, Ralong, Namlong was selected keeping in mind the vegetational change the students may encounter at higher altitudes. Polok Borong village owing to drastic altitude and vegetational variation in a small area was chosen as area of focus.

Also study of micro flora of natural hotwater spring was also one of the obectives of the study during the excursion

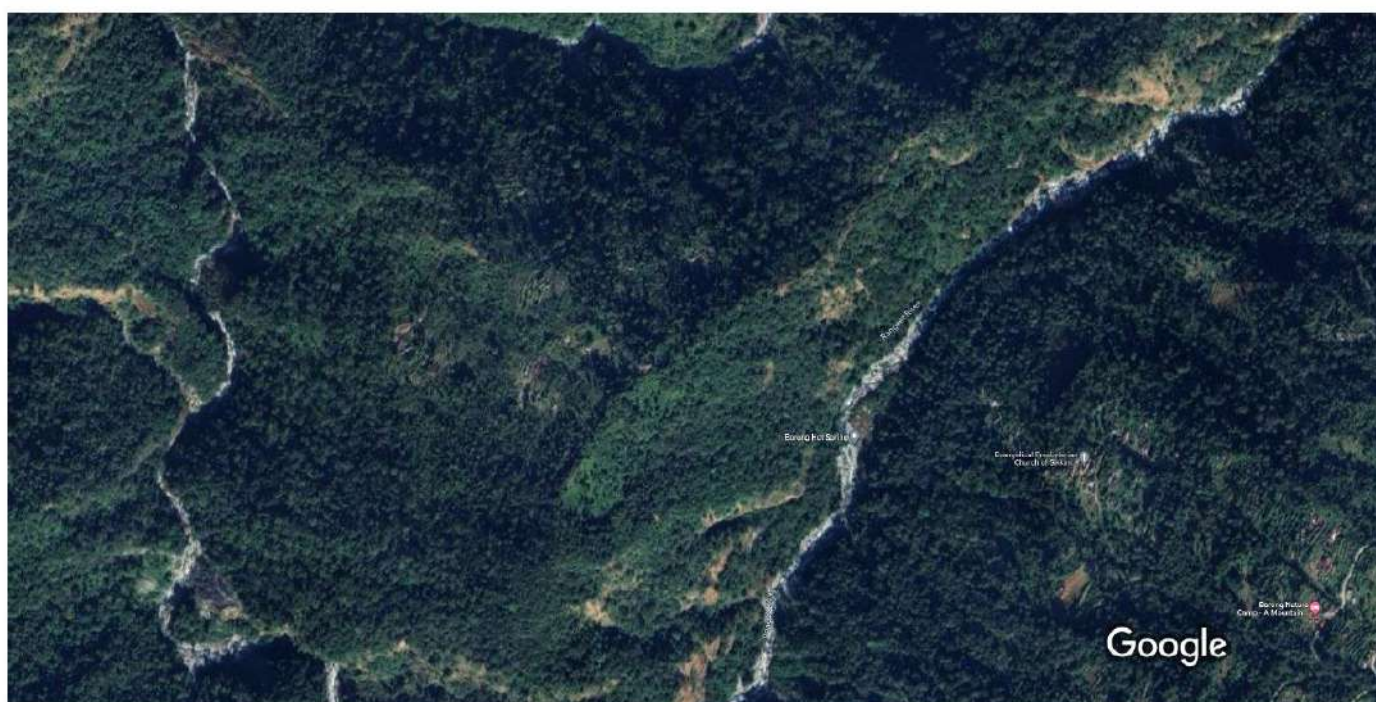
Places of Interest: South Sikkim , Sikkim.

The village Polok Borongis located in Ravong Sub-Division of South District District in the State of Sikkim in India. It is governed by Borong Phamtam Gram Panchayat. It comes under Ravong Community Development Block. The nearest town is Namchi, which is about 41 kilometers away from Polok.

A brief summary of available data for Polok is given below:

Category	Resolution	Period
Precipitation - h	Half Hourly / 0.1 deg (11 kms) grid	2001 - 2023

Category	Resolution	Period
Precipitation - I	Daily / 0.25 deg (28 kms) grid	1901 - 2023
Temperature - h	Monthly / 0.5 deg (55 kms) grid	1901 - 2022
Temperature - I	Daily / 1 deg (111 kms) grid	1951 - 2023



Altitude:

Excursion Report : From 05/05/2023 till 07/05/2023.

Members:

Faculty

Professors: Dr P Ray; Shri K Majhi; Shri D Baraman

Students:

Material and Methods

The finds of algae, bryophytes, fungi and myxomycetes observed during the excursion are documented. The nomenclature of plants was done as per syllabus. The altitude values and geographic coordinates were taken from apps from google play.

Description:

Day 1: Onward :

Started at 7.30 am from Jalpaiguri Bus Depart via Siliguri Namchi Ravangla then Halt at Polok Village. Covering 89m(292ft) from Mean Sea Level at Jalpaiguri till 2058.46 meters (8100 ft) .

The vegetation at the start were weeds and crops in the plains of temperate climate, but after Melli in Sikkim and mostly after the elevation climb from kitam phatak through kitam birds wildlife sanctuary there was Alpine trees to be observed. Damthang at 6000 ft there was observation of angiosperms, ferns and bryophytes.

The day was spend on travel by road by vehicle. Reached place of stay by 5 pm.

Day 2:

Started at 8.30 am from Polok and visited Ravangla. Many forms of Angiosperms were recorded in addition to various tree of varied canopy suitably adopted for high elevation and cold climate. At Ralong *silaginella sp* a prehistoric pteridophyte was recorded along with other bryophyte, as group moved towards lower elevation in the hills paddy crop field were recorded and many small angiospermic plants were also observed.

The group were also able to observe occurrence of lichens during trekking indicative of a healthy environment.

Visit to hot water natural spring with sulphur provided a unique opportunity for students to understand the dynamics of study of ecology and its correlation with climate and changes due to temperature. Cash crops like cardamom were also seen.

The group returned to place of stay by 7.30 pm.

Day 3.

Started at 8.30 am and visit to an ornamental flower garden was made to have first hand experience to see the use of organic manures used in floriculture. Varied forms of flowering plants domesticated by humans for commercial use was also recorded.

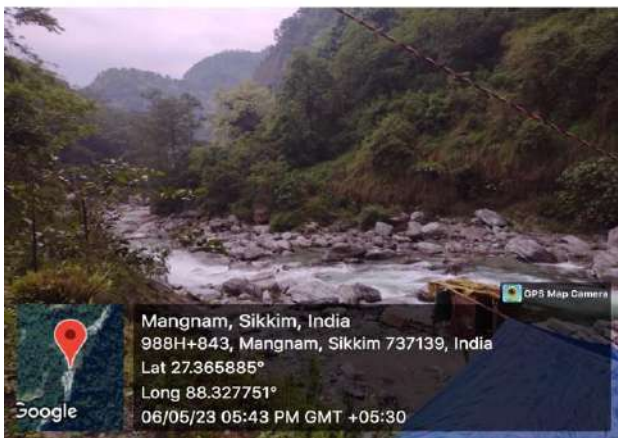
Return to Head quarters by 8.30 pm.

LIST OF BOTANY HONOURS STUDENTS PARTICIPATED IN EXCURSION HELD

DURING 5/5/2023 TO 7/5/2023

1	TANMAY SAHA
2	REJAUL HAQUE
3	SARFARAJAL
4	SOURAV ROY
5	PUJA DEY
6	KABERI DEY SARKAR
7	ASHIF KARIM ISLAM
8	ASHIM MONDOL
9	RUBEL ALAM
10	AKASH PAUL
11	KANKANIKA ROY
12	PIYALI BOSE
13	PRIYALATA ROY
14	IPSHITA PAUL
15	ISHIKA KARMAKAR
16	SAHITYIKA NAG
17	AHANA SHOME
18	KOYENA PAL
19	SNEHA DAS

PHOTO GALLERY



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
SEMESTER-IV
FIELD REPORT
Roll No: 21DSHO218
REGISTRATION NO: 0192105030796

EXAMINED
A. C. College Centre
Jalpaiguri

EXCURSION FIELD REPORT TO SOUTH SIKKIM

To: Educational excursion to South Sikkim.

From: Department of Botany, Ananda Chandra (A.C.) college.

Journey Duration: 05.05.23 - 07.05.23

Starting time: 9:45 at Siliguri.

Guided by: Prof. Pushpanjali Ray, Prof. Krishnendu Majhi,
Prof. Dipak Barman.

Total Number of students: 19.

Name of Participating students:

1. Rejaul Haque 2. Tanmay Saha 3. Sarfaraz Ali 4. Puja Dey
5. Sourav Roy 6. Kaberi Dey Sarkar 7. Ipsita Paul
8. Piyali Bose 9. Rubel Alam 10. Akash Paul 11. Ashim Mandal
12. Ashif Karim Islam 13. Kankanika Roy 14. Priyolata Roy
15. Ashim Mandal 16. 15. Ishika Karmakar 16. Sneha Das
17. Ahana Shome 18. Koyena Pal 19. Sahityika Nag.



Group Photo at
the Homestay, we stayed.

INTRODUCTION :

An educational tour is a planned visit to enhance the knowledge of a student. The time when many students are dozing off at the back of their classrooms, educational tour is a more interactive and practical approach towards teaching students. The tours are organised by the schools and colleges to interact with the students and understand them better.

These trips makes a student more confident and independent, which a good beginning for them as they got to learn a lot of things in fun experience. They get to learn new things about different cultures, local customs and get more opportunity to explore. It is often an adjunct to a longer journey or visit to a place, sometimes for other purposes. So, an excursion is a trip by a group of people, usually made for leisure, education, or physical purposes.

Objectives :

- Develop critical thinking skills.
- i) To develop unity and team spirits among the participants.
- ii) Increase the knowledge about the flora and fauna of the visiting place.
- iv) Deepen social and historical and scientific knowledge.
- v) Promote interest in Art & Culture.
- vi) Highlight career opportunities.
- vii) Helps to develop appropriate attitude and also necessary skills in certain aspects; manipulate and practice.

ABOUT : South SIKKIM

South Sikkim is a district of the Indian state of Sikkim. The capital is Namchi. It lies at an altitude of 400 to 2000 metres and has a temperate climate for most of the year. Major urban centres include Namchi, Ravangla, Jorethang and Melli.

According to the 2011 census South Sikkim district has a population of 146,742, roughly equal to the nation of Saint Lucia. This gives it a ranking of 600th in India. The district has a population density of 196 inhabitants per square kilometre.

Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 11.57%. South Sikkim has a sex ratio of 914 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 82.06%.



Buddha Park



Titanic View Point

South Sikkim is one of the least populated regions of the state. The people are mainly of Nepali descent. Other ethnic groups include the Lepcha and Bhutia communities. Nepali is the most widely spoken language in the district. The district was under the occupation of the Nepalese for 30 years in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Our South Sikkim journey began on the 5th of May, 2023 from Shantipara Bus Stand, Jalpaiguri at 08:00 pm with 14 students and 3 respected professors. We reached Siliguri Junction at 9 am. Then we got divided into 3 groups with atleast 1 professor in each group and got on 3 reserved cars. At around 9:45 am we started our journey to our destination.

On our way to South Sikkim we took a small break in the middle of the journey near Sikkim check post at 2'o clock, where we computed our lunch.

Then again we continued our journey towards South Sikkim and reached at our destination at around 5 pm. We stayed in a homestay.

We found the homestay to be a clean and nice place. In the evening, we had tea and snacks and we went for a walk ahead and found many botanical specimens. Our professors imparted lectures about the flora and fauna of the area. Then we returned back to our homestay and our Day-1 of excursion ended with a happy note.



Day-1.

Tibetic View Point



44



363

Ranunculus flammula

Bidens pilosa



Rubus alceifolius



Bulbophyllum nutans



Persicaria capitata

Day-1 specimen collections.

Day 2 [06.05.23]

Next day we all were excited to visit different sites of South Sikkim. We got up, completed our breakfast at around 8'0 clock and then got ready for the next awaited exciting part of our excursion.

The first site that we visited is the Buddha park at Ravangla. We got ticket and entered inside. It had a mesmerizing view. It is also known as "Tathagata Trail". It has a huge statue of Buddha, which was its main attraction. We captured some botanical specimens.



A group photo at Buddha Park.

Then we visited a monastery and along with some other places like - Ralang Monastery, it is a Buddhist monastery. It has an extensive collection of paintings and thangkas.

We visited the Titanic View Point, which had a great view site and then the hot spring.



Titanic View Point.

We found many plant specimens in the trekking but we were strictly forbidden to collect any plant so we clicked the pictures. Then we returned to our homestays. It was our last night in the excursion. So, all the students and teachers gathered together and had lot of fun.

We gathered together ⁴⁶ discussed a lot of things ³⁶⁵
about our experience, sang, had a camp fire.
It was a beautiful cold night. That's how our
day 2 ended.



Camp Fire [Day 2]

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Fragaria vesca

47



Bergenia crassifolia



Ciumen gratissimum

EXAMINED
A. C. College Centre



Opuntia monacantha



Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides

Day 2 Specimen Photographs .

On Day 3, the last day of our journey...

The last day was filled with emotions and a lot of memories. We got up, packed our bags and had our breakfast. The owner of the homestay honoured the students with a yellow "uttariya" and the teachers with a green one. At around 8:30 we left the homestay.

On our way to home we even visited few more places. At first, we visited Char Dham, Namchi. It was such an incredible place. This place is a complex of several Hindu Gods, and was well maintained.



A group photo at Char Dham

The central sanctum hosts Shiva temple and the rest all a replica of Char-Dham (4-Holy places). It is a must visit place. Then we had our lunch in a nearby restaurant.

The next place that we visited is the Rose Garden Solophok. It is a popular tourist attraction and a must-visit place for nature lovers and photography enthusiasts.

To enter the Rose Garden we need to take tickets. It was a beautiful place, all covered with many varieties of roses and many other plants including marigolds, dahlias. One can enjoy the beauty and fragrance of the roses while walking through the park.

That's how our excursion comes to an end. It was a memorable excursion with a lot of fun and knowledge. We are greatly thankful to the professors for such a wonderful experience.



Pelargonium zonale



Allium cepa



Fuchsia magellanica



Muehlenbeckia platyclada

Day-3 Specimen Photographs

I owe my sincere thanks to our principal, prof. Debasis Das and professors of Botany Department, prof. Pushpanjali Ray, prof. Sri Krishnendu Maghi and prof. Sri Dipak Barman for guiding us and providing us with an wonderful excursion.

Thanks to my seniors, Juniors and friends.

Conclusion :

Field trip is an effective method for health promotion and education where we can learn through direct experience in real situation.

Hence efforts should be given by the educational institutions in proper planning, organizing to make excursion more interesting enjoyable. so that the predetermined goal can be achieved.

EXAMINED
A. C. College Centre
Jalpaiguri

7/5/23

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE (GOVT.SPONSORED):: JALPAIGURI

Notice: 22.03.2023

It is hereby notified that an educational trip to Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Mohitnagar, Jalpaiguri will be organized by Botany Department, Ananda Chandra College for Botany Honours students, tentatively on 24.03.2023 (Friday). All Botany Honours students (2nd, 4th and 6th Semesters) are asked to contact the Department immediately.

(Dr. Debashis Das)

Principal

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri.

Principal

Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

Department of Botany

Report on Short Excursion for the academic year 2022-23

- Date: 24/03/2023
1. Title of the field work: Short Educational Excursion
2. Place and duration of the work: One day Excursion at ICAR Central plantation Crops research Institute, Research Centre, Mohit Nagar
Jalpaiguri
3. Semester and course: Sem II Honours (CC4 Archegoniate)
Sem IV Honours(CC10 Plant Systematics)
Sem VI Honours (DSE4 Research Methodology)

3. Aims and objective of the work:

The field education aims at offering students the opportunity to apply theoretical knowledge, methods and techniques, get knowledge of current research, develop observation skills, practicing both individual work and team work, experience unfamiliar places, make new discoveries, get new impressions, perspectives and ideas.

List of students

Semester II

1. Koushik Roy
2. Subrata Roy
3. Koushik Adhikary
4. Subhamay Barman
5. Jasmin Aktar
6. Nandita Ray
7. Barun Kumar Ray
8. Deep Das
9. Sonali Mandal
10. Himangshu Barman

Semester IV

1. Sambhik Roy Pradhan

Semester VI

1. Partha Pratim Dam

Accompanying Teachers:

Sri Suman Sen, Dr. Pushpanjali Ray, Sri Krishnendu Majhi, Smt Srijoni Bhowmik,
Sri Dipak Barman, Smt Ankita Biswas

Excursion Field Report

2nd Semester

EXAMINED
A.C. College Centre
Jalpaiguri

Registration no -

0192205030726

Excursion to ICAR-CPCRI

Mohitnagar

EXAMINED
A.C. College
Jalpaiguri



Excursion Guided By :-

Prof. Sri Suman Sen
 Prof. Smt Pushpanjali Ray
 Prof. Smt Ankita Biswas
 Prof. Smt Spijani Bhowmik
 Prof. Sri Dipak Barman
 Prof. Sri Krishnendu Majhi

(Signature)
 20/5/23

Department of Botany,
 Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

To : Educational excursion to ICAR-CPCRI, Mohitnagar

From : Department of Botany, Ananda Chandra [A.C.]
College [Jalpaiguri]

Journey duration : 24th march, 2023

Guided by : Prof. Sri Suman Sen, Prof. Pushpanjali
Ray, Prof. Krishnendu Majhi, Prof.
Dipak Barman, Prof. Srijani Bhowmik,
Prof. Ankita Biswas

Total no. of Students : 29

Name of the participating students :-

Koushik Roy, Koushik Adhikary, Subrata Roy,
Deep Das, Shubhamay Barman, Himangshu Barman,
Barun Kumar Roy, Sahityika Nag, Ishika Karmakar,
Koyena Pal, Sneha Das, Ahana Shome, Jasmine
Akhter, Nandita Ray, Sonali Mandal, Ipsita
Paul, Priyalata Roy, Piyali Bose, Kankarika Roy,
Sambhik Roy Pradhan, Partha Pratim Das, Sourav
Roy, Sarfaraj Ali, Rejaeul Haque, Ashim Mandal,
Tanmay Saha, Kaberi Dey Sarkar, Akash Paul,
Asif Karim Islam



Group photo at ICAR-CPCRI Mohitnagar

Introduction :

An educational tour offers students of all classes an opportunity for a rich emmersion experience while an education tour is great fun, it differs from a vacation. Typically lead by a teacher and group chaperases, such trips provide educational, invaluable global learning. On an educational college trip students experience culture firsthand. Students come to appreciate parts of the world on a much deepen level than they ~~even~~ could in the classroom. Students converse and socialized with local people, which broadens their perspective greatly.

Objectives :

- i) To develop unity and team spirits among the participants.
- ii) Develop critical thinking skills.
- iii) Increase the knowledge about the flora and fauna of the visiting place.
- iv) Deepen social and historical and scientific knowledge.
- v) Highlight career opportunities.
- vi) Promote interest in art and culture and other considerations.

About : ICAR - CPCRI, Mohitnagar

Mohitnagar research centre was established in the year 1958 as Regional Arecanut Research Station under Central Arecanut Research Central Station. Later the centre was merged with the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod in 1970 and designated as one of the important Research Centre for conducting location-specific and need based research on crop improvement, production, protection and extension on plantation crops and spices, in particular to cater to the needs of the farming community of Sub-Himalayan Terai regions and other parts of the country.

Location :



The centre is located at Mohitnagar of Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal. Geographically it is located at $26^{\circ}31'11''N$ latitude and $88^{\circ}05'11''E$ longitude with an altitude of 91.3 m above MSL.

Area :

Presently, the centre is having a total of 65 areas of land with full occupancy with areanut, coconut, oil palm, Cashewnut and buildings.

Educational Trip Experience : 24th March 2023

It was a one-day trip to Mohitnagar Research Centre, ICAR - Central Plantation Crops Research Institute. We began our tour from College [A.C. College, Jalpaiguri] at 11:00 am with 29 students and 6 respected professors. We reached our destination at around 11:30 am by 3 reserved cars.

After reaching there we met the scientist In charge - Dr. Anun Kumar Sit. He gave us all the informations regarding plantation of crops and spices, crops improvement production and protection. There after he took us to the main crop field where different kinds of plantations were involved. The area had a very high population of arecanut, Coconut, oil palm and cashewnut trees. The Research Centre also filled with of cocoa plants (Theobroma cacao), Clove (Syzygium aromaticum) and many other plants along with Orchids (Dendrobium sp.)

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Jalpaiguri

☐ Photographs of specimen :-



Lichen

Megasporophyll
of
Cycas



Cocoa Tree



Cocos nucifera
(Coconut tree)



Pteridophyte (silver fern)
Cyathea dealbata



Orchid [Dendrobium litui flomen]



Mimosa pudica

Finally after adventuring the area at noon we all sat together and had our snacks. After having some snakes we left the place. Our journey ended safely and we reached our home.

Acknowledgement :

I owe my sincere thanks to our principle Prof. Debasis Das and respected teachers of Botany department of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri for giving us an opportunity to go for an educational excursion to ICAR-CPCRI, Mohitnagar.

Thanks to my seniors and friends.

EXAMINED
A. G. College Centre
Jalpaiguri

(Emighi)
20/5/23.

Department of Computer Science

Ananda Chandra College : : Jalpaiguri

Dated: 28/09/2022

**NOTICE INVITING PROJECT PROPOSALS
FOR B.SC. 6TH SEMESTER (HONS./PROG. COURSE)**

It is hereby notified for the information of the students of B.Sc. 5TH SEMESTER (HONS./PROG. COURSE) that they are being asked to submit their project proposals to be conducted during their 6th semester. The detailed process of applying for a project is given below.

1. Everyone is requested to form a group of three undergraduate students of the same stream (Hons/Prog) or a maximum four (in extreme cases) as per their own preference.
2. Students after forming their groups, will approach a teacher of the department for their consent as their project supervisor.
3. The project supervisor will provide a suitable project topic as per his/her preference to the students.
4. The student groups, after obtaining due consent and project topic from their respective supervisors will fill FORM A (provide with this notice) and email it to accsdept@dept@gmail with the subject "PROJECT PROPOSAL" within **15/11/2022** without fail.

P.S: Every teacher may take a maximum of two groups and a minimum of one group for supervision.

SD/-

Dr. Indrajit Ghosh,

**Dept. of Computer Science,
A.C. College :: Jalpaiguri.**

Department of Computer Science

Ananda Chandra College : : Jalpaiguri

FORM-A

(Project proposal form)

1.	Project Group Member Details	
	Name of Members	1.
		2.
		3.
		4.
2.	Name of Supervisor	:
3.	Project Title	:
<i>Four members are allowed only in extreme cases.</i>		

Submit this form to [accsdept@dept@gmail](mailto:accsdept@dept@gmail.com) with the subject “**PROJECT PROPOSAL**” within **15/11/2022** without fail.

Department of Computer Science
Ananda Chandra College : : Jalpaiguri

Project Group Allocation

Session 2022-23

B.Sc. Computer Science (Honours course)

Group No.	Members	Supervisor
1.	Dhiraj Mandal Abhijit Rabidas Amit Nandi Anik Basak	Mr. Kanishka Sarkar
TOPIC	Brain Tumor Detection and Segmentation from CT Scan Images	
2.	Bidyut Roy Jaycet Roy Abhijit Debnath	Mr. Debangshu Chakraborty
TOPIC	Potato Plant Leaf Disease Detection using Random Forest Classifier	
3.	Sujata Barman Abhishek Kundu Aniket Paul Nittya Gopal Baidya	Mr. Gouravmoy Banerjee
TOPIC	Design & Development of a Crop Recommendation System using Nature Inspired Feature Selection Methods	
4.	Shubhra Pratim Dutta Shibashis Sarkar Manababrata Adhikary	Ms. Arpita Das
TOPIC	Blood Bank and Donor Management System	
5.	Kallol Ghosh Shahon Arshad Munna Rahaman Krishna Roy	Mr. Suranjoy Goswami
TOPIC	College Website	

B.Sc. Computer Science (Program course)

Group No.	Members	Supervisor
1.	Aditya Roy Subhra Sekhar Baidya Shounak Dutta Antara Choudhury	Mr. Suranjoy Goswami & Ms. Arpita Das
TOPIC	Dooars Tourism	
2.	Abeer Gupta Bishal Modak Pritam Das Sibam Majumdar	Mr. Debangshu Chakraborty
TOPIC	Train ticket booking system	

AIMS and OBJECTIVES

The project work in Computer Science (Honours/Program) course has two main thrusts: developing your technical abilities and showcasing your potential as a well-rounded computer scientist. Here's a breakdown of the aims and objectives:

Aims:

- **Deepen technical expertise:** The project allows you to delve into a specific area of computer science that interests the students. The students will gain in-depth knowledge and practical experience in that domain.
- **Demonstrate independent research:** The students will be expected to independently research their chosen topic, identify a problem or opportunity, and propose a solution through their project.

Objectives:

- **Apply theoretical knowledge:** The project provides a platform to apply the theoretical computer science concepts the students have learned throughout their degree to a real-world scenario.
- **Develop practical skills:** The students will gain practical skills relevant to their chosen project area. This might involve programming, software development, data analysis, or algorithm design, depending on their project.
- **Enhance problem-solving abilities:** The project challenges the students to define a problem, design a solution, and troubleshoot any issues that arise. This strengthens their problem-solving skills and critical thinking.
- **Improve communication skills:** The students will be expected to present their project findings and defend your approach. This hones their communication skills, both written and verbal.
- **Showcase project management skills:** The project requires the students to manage their time effectively, meet deadlines, and present their work professionally. This demonstrates their project management capabilities.

**BRAIN TUMOR DETECTION AND SEGMENTATION
FROM
CT SCAN IMAGES**

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the award of the degree of B.Sc. in computer science.

by

Dhiraj Mandal < Roll No: 236019317417, Reg. No: 0192005030693 >
Abhijit Rabidas < Roll No: 236019317415, Reg. No: 0192005030688 >
Amit Nandi < Roll No: 236019317441, Reg. No: 0192005030682 >
Anik Basak < Roll No: 236019317423, Reg. No: 0192005030702 >

Under Guidance

Of

Mr. Kanishka Sarkar

Submitted to

**Department of Computer Science,
Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri**
(Affiliated to University of North Bengal)

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATED WORK

This is to certify that the project report entitled 'Brain tumor detection and segmentation from CT scan images' submitted to the Department of Computer Science, ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE, JALPAIGURI, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.SC.) is an original work carried out by Mr. Dhiraj Mandal, Registration no. 0192005030693 under my guidance. The matter embodied in this project is authentic and is genuine work done by the student and has not been submitted whether to this College or to any other Institute for the fulfilment of the requirement of any course of study.

Dhiraj Mandal

Signature of the student

Date: *05/08/23*

Name and Address

Of the student:

Dhiraj Mandal

Department of Computer

Science, AC College (Jalpaiguri).

Registration no. 0192005030693

Kanishka Sarkar

Signature of the Professor

Date: *05/08/23*

Name, Designation and

Address of the Professor:

Mr. Kanishka Sarkar

Assistant Professor,

Department of CS,

AC College (Jalpaiguri).

Asst Professor
Dept. of Comp Sc
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATED WORK

This is to certify that the project report entitled 'Brain tumor detection and segmentation from CT scan images' submitted to the Department of Computer Science, ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE, JALPAIGURI, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.SC.) is an original work carried out by Mr. Abhijit Rabidas, Registration no. 0192005030688 under my guidance. The matter embodied in this project is authentic and is genuine work done by the student and has not been submitted whether to this College or to any other Institute for the fulfilment of the requirement of any course of study.

Abhijit Rabidas

Signature of the student

Date: 05/08/2023

Name and Address

Of the student:

Abhijit Rabidas

Department of Computer

Science, AC College (Jalpaiguri).

Registration no. 0192005030688

Kanishka Sarkar

Signature of the Professor

Date: 03/08/23

Name, Designation and

Address of the Professor:

Mr. Kanishka Sarkar

Assistant Professor,

Department of CS,

AC College (Jalpaiguri).

Asstt. Professor
Dept. of Comp. Sc.
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATED WORK

This is to certify that the project report entitled 'Brain tumor detection and segmentation from CT scan images' submitted to the Department of Computer Science, ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE, JALPAIGURI, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.SC.) is an original work carried out by Mr. Amit Nandi, Registration no. 0192005030682 under my guidance. The matter embodied in this project is authentic and is genuine work done by the student and has not been submitted whether to this College or to any other Institute for the fulfilment of the requirement of any course of study.

Amit Nandi

Signature of the student

Date: *05/08/2023*

Name and Address

Of the student:

Amit Nandi

Department of Computer

Science, AC College (Jalpaiguri).

Registration no. 0192005030682

Kanishka Sarkar

Signature of the Professor

Date: *03/08/23*

Name, Designation and

Address of the Professor:

Mr. Kanishka Sarkar

Assistant Professor,

Department of CS,

AC College (Jalpaiguri).

Asstt. Professor
Dept. of Comp Sc.
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICATED WORK

This is to certify that the project report entitled 'Brain tumor detection and segmentation from CT scan images' submitted to the Department of Computer Science, ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE, JALPAIGURI, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.SC.) is an original work carried out by Mr. Anik Basak Registration no. 0192005030702 under my guidance. The matter embodied in this project is authentic and is genuine work done by the student and has not been submitted whether to this College or to any other Institute for the fulfilment of the requirement of any course of study.

Anik Basak

Signature of the student

Date: 05/08/23

Name and Address

Of the student:

Anik Basak

Department of Computer

Science, AC College (Jalpaiguri).

Registration no. 0192005030702

Kanishka Sarkar

Signature of the Professor

Date: 03/08/23

Name, Designation and

Address of the Professor:

Mr. Kanishka Sarkar

Assistant Professor,

Department of CS,

AC College (Jalpaiguri).

Asstt. Professor
Dept. of Comp. Sc.
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ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FORM

Name of the project: Brain tumor detection and segmentation from CT scan images.

Date:

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Date 03/08/23

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Abstract

Medical Image processing has become an accelerating subject of interest these days. Technology is growing day by day to capture the accurate internal body images of human beings to diagnose the abnormalities efficiently. To aggravate the efficiency Support Vector Machine (SVM) can be used as a very good tool. This project is an approach to classify the processed CT scan images of human brain for the presence or absence of a tumor and if tumor is present then tumor affected area or the tumor is recognized. The Support Vector Machine (SVM) technology used here helps to locate the tumor and tumor affected area in case of its presence. The technology is based on the concept of segmenting the CT scan image of the human brain and then finding out the gradient of pixels in different segments. On the basis of the pixel densities at different segments the SVM classify the pattern of images having a tumor and without having a tumor. Further this pattern is referred for tumor detection. Brain tumor segmentation is mainly performed using iterative k-mean, Super-pixel, Hog-features, and SVM. At first skull stripped CT scan image is taken as input. Then iterative K-mean is used for clustering skull stripped image. After that Super-pixel is performed. Using Hog-features data is generated. Then generated data is used for training. Skull stripping of brain CT scan images is performed using intensity slicing.

The novelties in this project are skull stripping of brain CT scan images is performed using intensity slicing which is a very basic operation in digital image processing, brain tumor detection is based on intensity density which removes the use of any hard threshold value and brain tumor segmentation is mainly performed using iterative k-means, superpixels, and HOG features these enables us to use less amount of images for training machine and get a high accuracy.

The system generates skull stripped CT scan images and then perform tumor detection and segmentation. The trained model almost has 98.5075% accuracy for brain tumor detection and 96.72% accuracy for brain tumor segmentation. The train dataset for tumor detection contains 326 images. These 326 images comprise of 211 non-tumor and 115 tumor images. The train dataset for tumor detection contains 31 tumor images and 31 ground truth (manually cut brain tumor area) images. Both the models are trained by SVM model.

Acknowledgement

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1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background: Brain tumor detection has been a significant field of research in medical imaging for several decades. In the past, brain tumors were primarily detected through invasive procedures such as biopsies and surgeries. However, with the advancements in medical imaging technologies, non-invasive methods for brain tumor detection have become possible. Several medical imaging modalities are used to detect brain tumors, including computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and positron emission tomography (PET). These modalities produce images of the brain that can help physicians identify the presence, location, size, and type of tumor.

In recent years, machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI) have been increasingly used in the detection and diagnosis of brain tumors[1]. Machine learning algorithms can be trained on large datasets of medical images to recognize patterns that are characteristic of tumors. These algorithms can then be used to analyze new images and provide accurate predictions of the presence and type of tumor. The development of Machine learning algorithms for brain tumor detection has the potential to improve the accuracy and speed of diagnosis, leading to earlier detection and better treatment outcomes for patients.

1.2 Problem Definition: Brain tumor detection can be a complex and challenging problem as it requires accurate and timely diagnosis in order to provide appropriate treatment options. Brain tumor detection requires a multidisciplinary approach involving expertise from neurologists, neurosurgeons, radiologists, and oncologists, as well as the use of advanced imaging techniques and technology. Second-tier cities often experience significant population growth due to urbanization and migration from rural areas. This can put strain on healthcare services, including the availability of doctors. Due to heavy workload of radiologists, there might be a mistake in diagnosis. Utilizing Machine Learning assisted tumor detection and digital healthcare solutions can help bridge the gap between doctors in major cities and patients in second-tier cities.

1.3 Objectives: This ML automated system can assist the experts as well as generate report of the diagnosis of brain tumor detection. It also improves the accuracy and speed of diagnosis. Beside the detection it also provides the facilities of skull scripting and segmentation of tumor. This system can improve patient outcomes, reduce healthcare costs, and save lives.

1.4 Purpose, Scope, and Applicability:

1.4.1 Purpose: The purpose of brain tumor detection using ML is to improve the accuracy and speed of diagnosis, as well as to assist healthcare professionals in making more informed decisions about treatment options for patients. ML algorithms can analyse large amounts of medical imaging data and detect subtle abnormalities that may not be easily visible to the naked eye, helping to identify brain tumors at an early stage when they are more treatable. Additionally, it can assist in reducing the number of unnecessary biopsies or surgeries by accurately distinguishing between benign and malignant tumors. Overall, ML-powered brain tumor detection can potentially improve patient outcomes, reduce healthcare costs, and save lives.

1.4.2 Scope: ML-powered brain tumor detection systems have shown promising results and are being actively researched and developed in the field of medical imaging. These systems have the potential to assist healthcare professionals in the early and accurate detection of brain tumors, leading to timely interventions and improved patient outcomes. It can analyse medical images such as MRI or CT scans with great precision, potentially detecting subtle signs of brain tumors that may be missed by human observers. This current system can detect and segment brain tumor from CT scan images. It can aid radiologists in their interpretation and provide a second opinion, thereby improving the overall accuracy of diagnoses. But it has a few limitations, is does not work properly where the skull volume is greater than brain volume.

1.4.3 Applicability: This brain tumor detection and segmentation systems can be used in various healthcare settings where medical imaging is performed. It can assist radiologists in their interpretation of medical CT scan images. By highlighting potential abnormalities and providing additional insights, these systems can aid in the accurate detection and diagnosis of brain tumors. It can be implemented in hospitals and clinics to support healthcare professionals in their decision-making processes. They can help streamline workflows, improve efficiency, and enhance diagnostic accuracy, ultimately leading to better patient care. It can be employed in clinical trials and research studies to assist in the assessment of treatment outcomes and monitoring of tumor progression. These systems can provide objective measurements and contribute to the evaluation of therapeutic interventions.

1.5 Organization of Report

- **Survey of Technologies:** In this chapter, the available technologies related to this project that is various types of machine learning techniques has been discussed. Some of the existing works that is related to this project is also mentioned in this chapter.
- **System Design:** This chapter contains basic design of the system, discussion about the algorithms and data structures used in this project.
- **Implementation:** This chapter defines the plan of implementation of the project, the source code, the modifications, and improvements done to improve the accuracy of the system.
- **Results and Discussion:** In this chapter, the test results of the system have been discussed. This chapter also contains about how a user can use the system.
- **Conclusions:** This chapter contains the limitations of the system and discussions about the system can be further improved in future.

2. SURVEY OF TECHNOLOGIES

RELATED STUDY

There is a significant amount of work [2] for MRI Skullstripping. In comparison, skull stripping in CT images is very limited. In this context, John Muschelli et al. [3] proposed a method in which a hard threshold has been applied first (0 – 100 HU) followed by the BET algorithm. The final mask has been obtained from the hole-filling operation. A UNet CNN architecture for CT brain extraction has been proposed by Zeynettin Akkus et al. [4]. This method produced quantitatively impressive results with Dice Coefficient-0.998, recall-(0.999), precision-0.998, and accuracy-1. Furthermore, Andrew Hoopes et al. [5] proposed a skull-stripping method for all kinds of image modalities. This method yields a “dice coefficient” of about 0.943 for CT scan images.

Approaches for Brain tumor detection from MRI images have achieved significant progress [6]. However, a few works have recently been completed using CT modalities. In some of his work, Abdulbaqi et al. [7] describe how hidden Markov random fields and threshold techniques have been used to detect brain tumours. An LVQ neural network architecture has been used by Fahmi in his work [8] for the same purpose. For feature extraction zoning, an algorithm with Learning Vector Quantization has been used. The proposed method is a fast one, giving an accuracy 85%. Marcin Woz’niak et al., in their work [9] propose an architecture that combines convolutional neural network (CNN) with classic architecture in this regard. The proposed method has achieved 95% accuracy.

3. SYSTEM DESIGN

Machine learning is an application of artificial intelligence (AI) that provides systems the ability to automatically learn and improve from experience without being explicitly programmed. Machine learning focuses on the development of computer programs that can access data and use it to learn for themselves. The process of learning begins with observations or data, such as examples, direct experience, or instruction, in order to look for patterns in data and make better decisions in the future based on the examples that we provide. The primary aim is to allow the computers learn automatically without human intervention or assistance and adjust actions accordingly.

About the Classifier: Support Vector Machine or SVM is one of the most popular Supervised Learning algorithms, which is used for Classification as well as Regression problems. However, primarily, it is used for Classification problems in Machine Learning. The goal of the SVM algorithm is to create the best line or decision boundary that can segregate n-dimensional space into classes so that we can easily put the new data point in the correct category in the future. This best decision boundary is called a hyperplane.

SVM chooses the extreme points/vectors that help in creating the hyperplane. These extreme cases are called as support vectors, and hence algorithm is termed as Support Vector Machine. Consider the below diagram in which there are two different categories that are classified using a decision boundary or hyperplane:

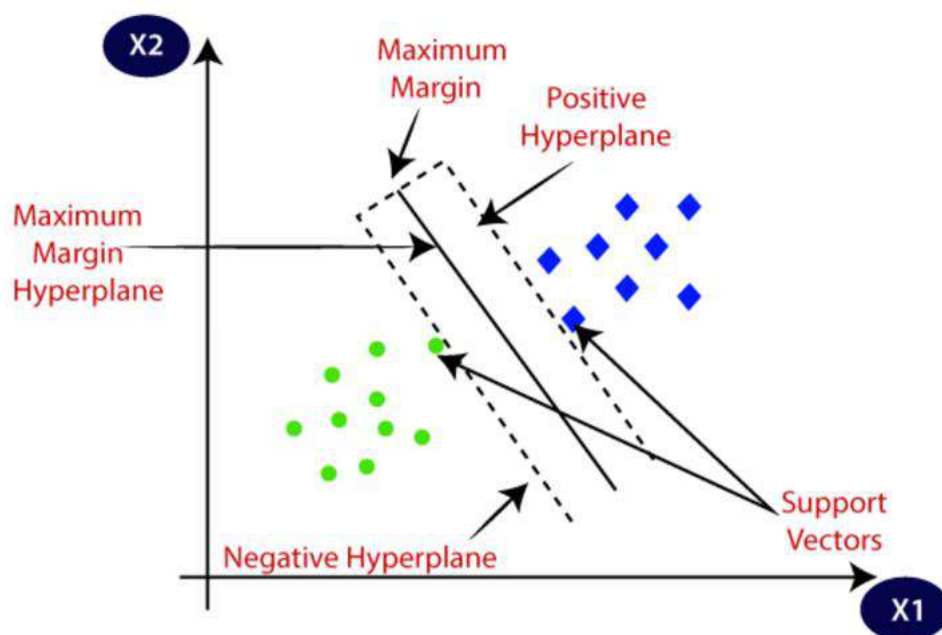


Figure:1. SVM Classifier

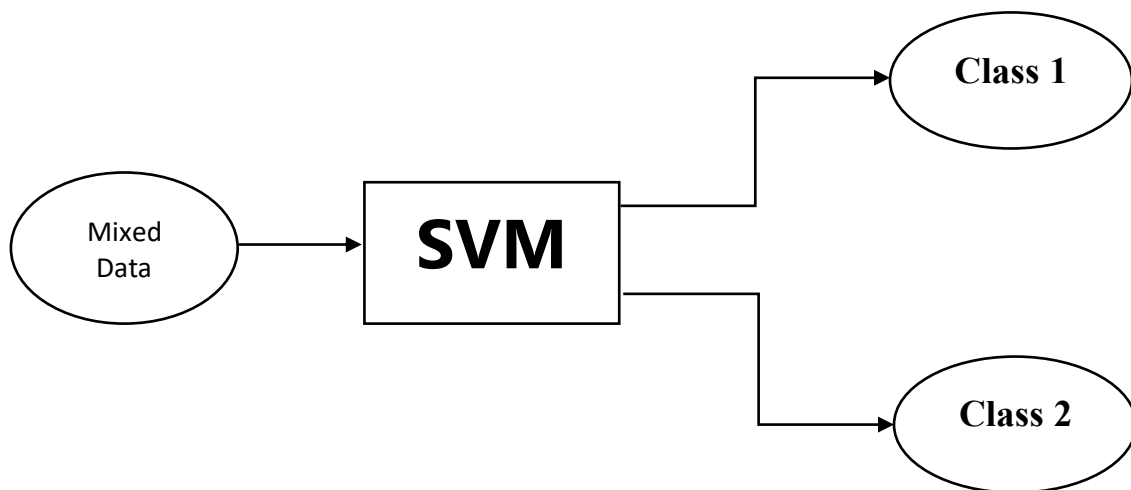


Figure: 2. SVM Classifier

3.1 Procedural Design:

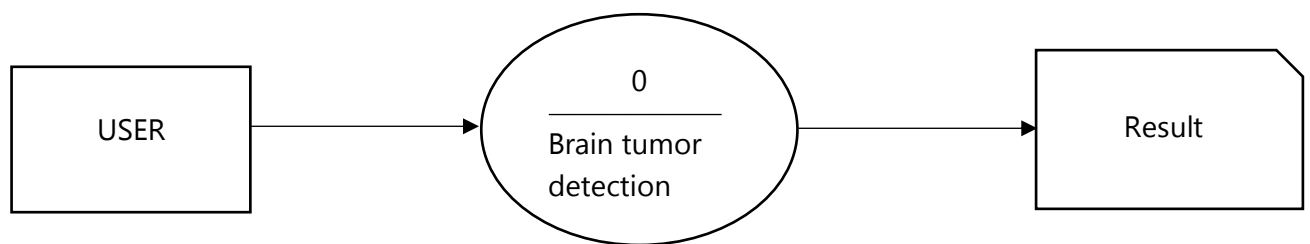


Figure: 3. Level-0-DFD

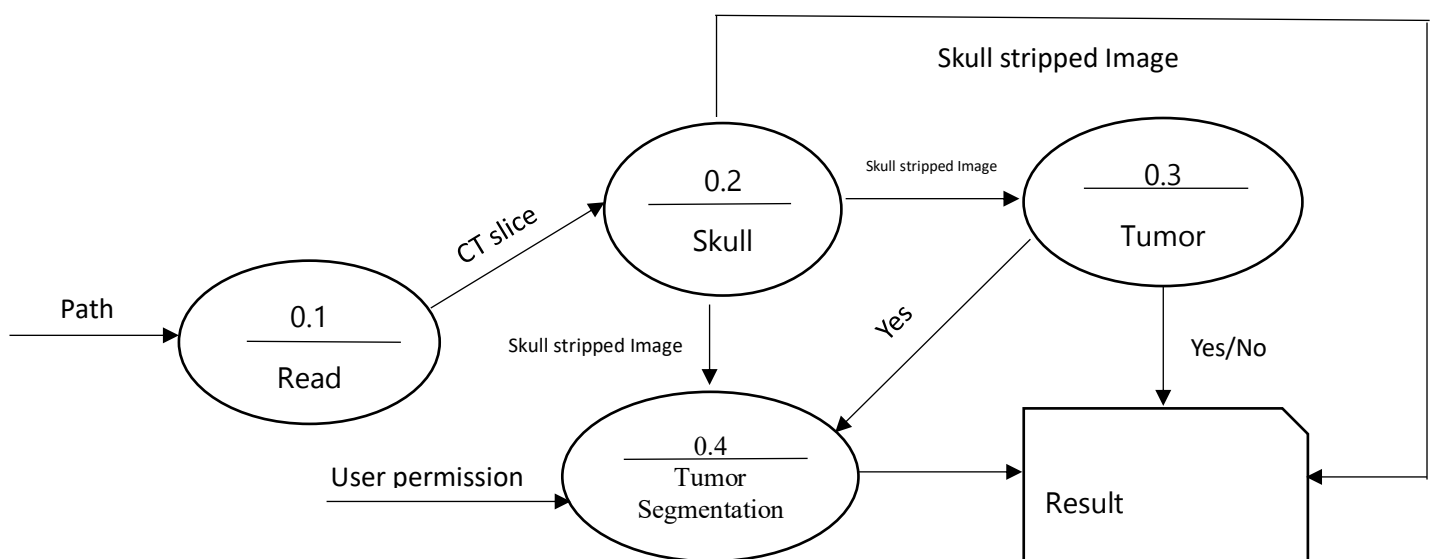


Figure: 4: Level-1-DFD

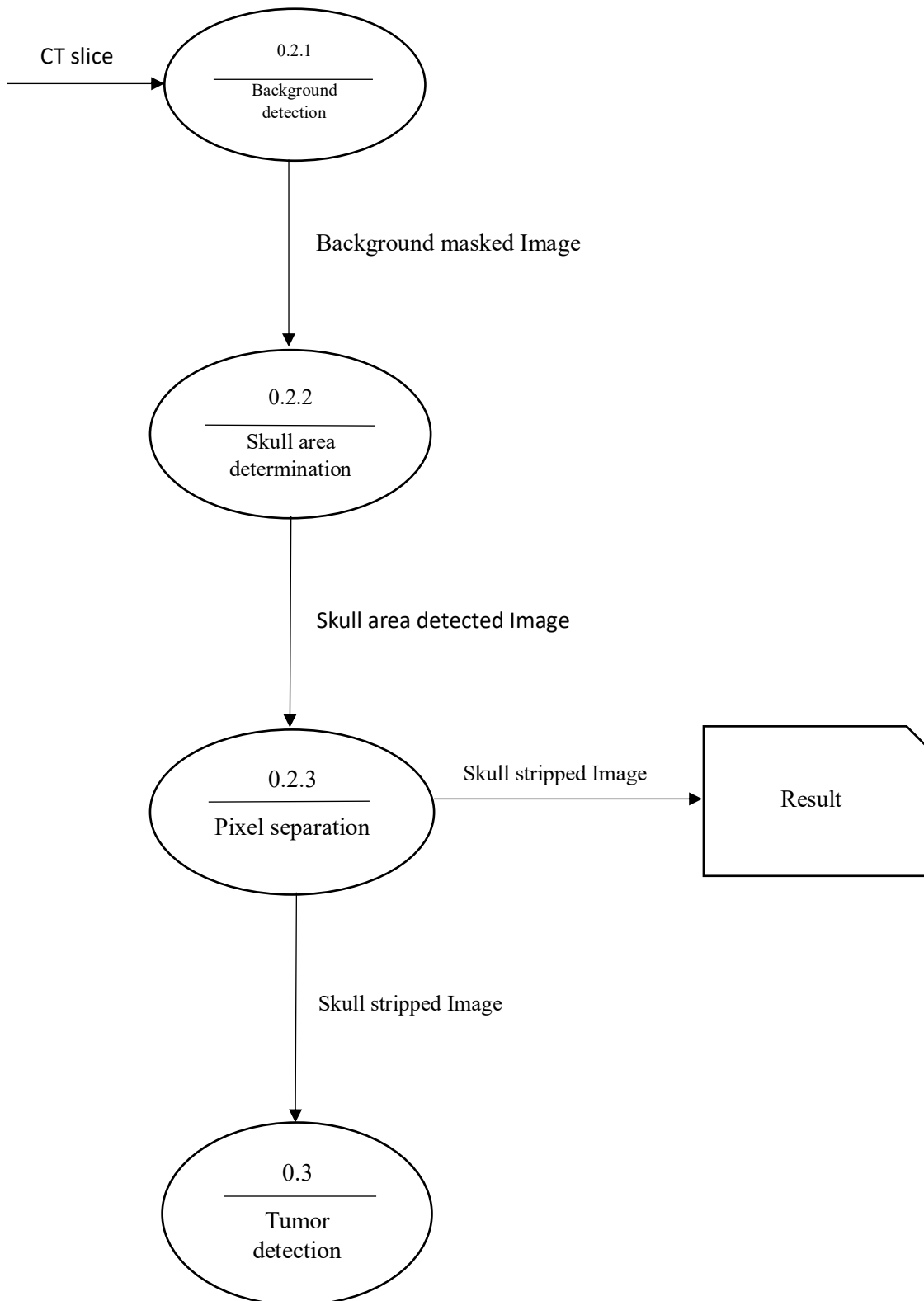


Figure. 5: Lvl-2-DFD (skull stripping)

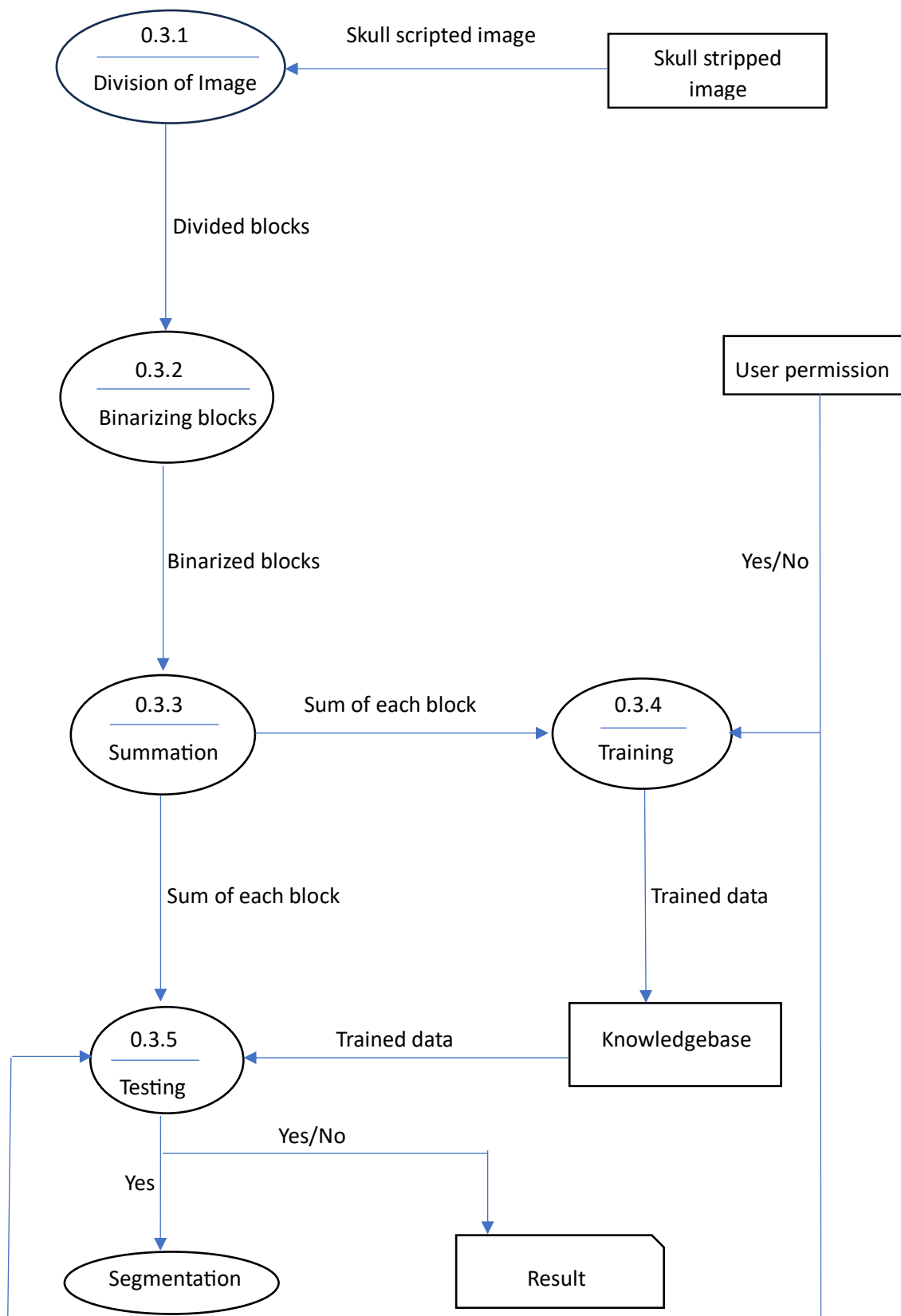


Figure. 6: Lvl-2-DFD (Tumor Detection)

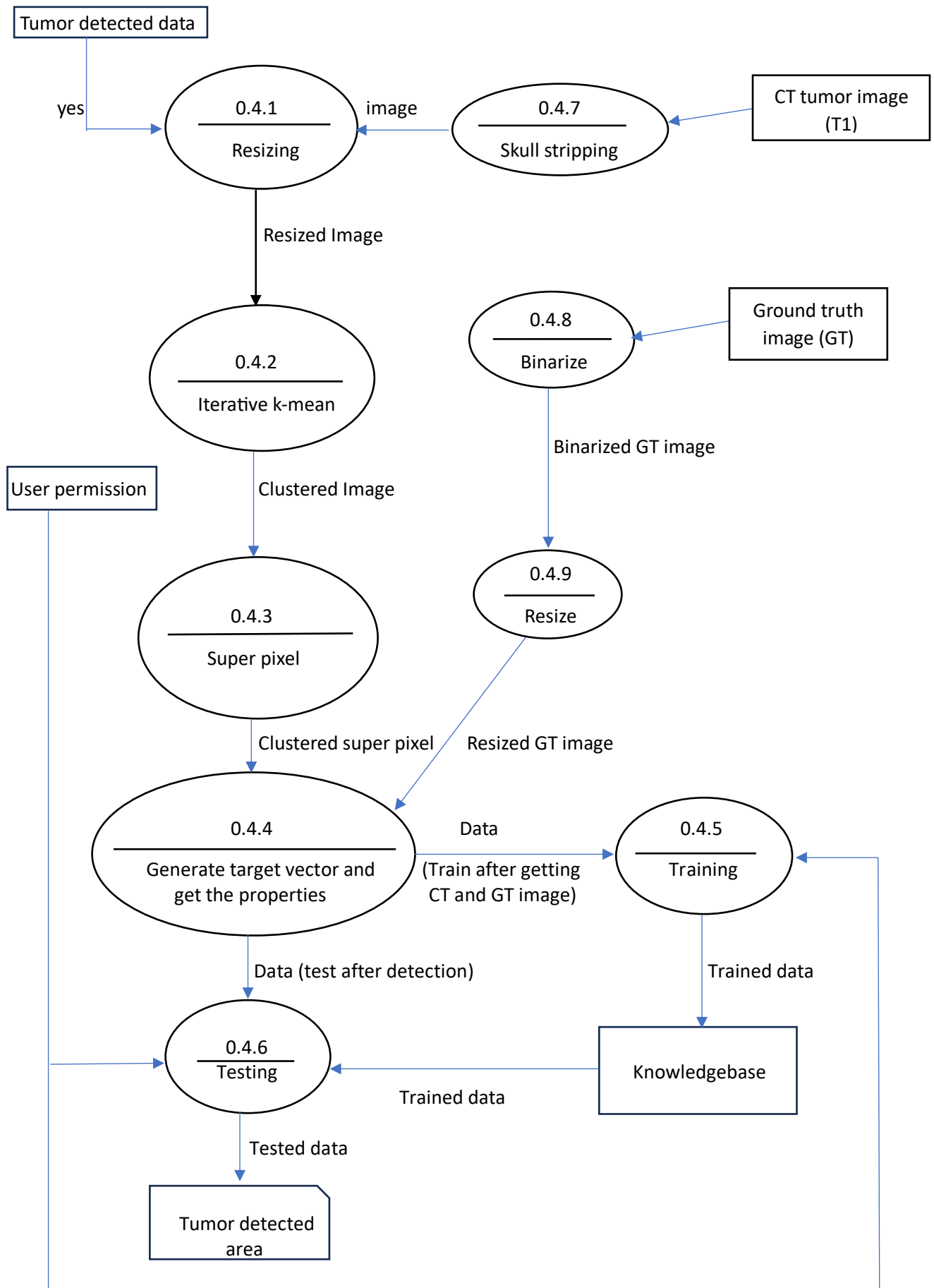


Figure. 7: Lvl-2-DFD (Tumor Detection)

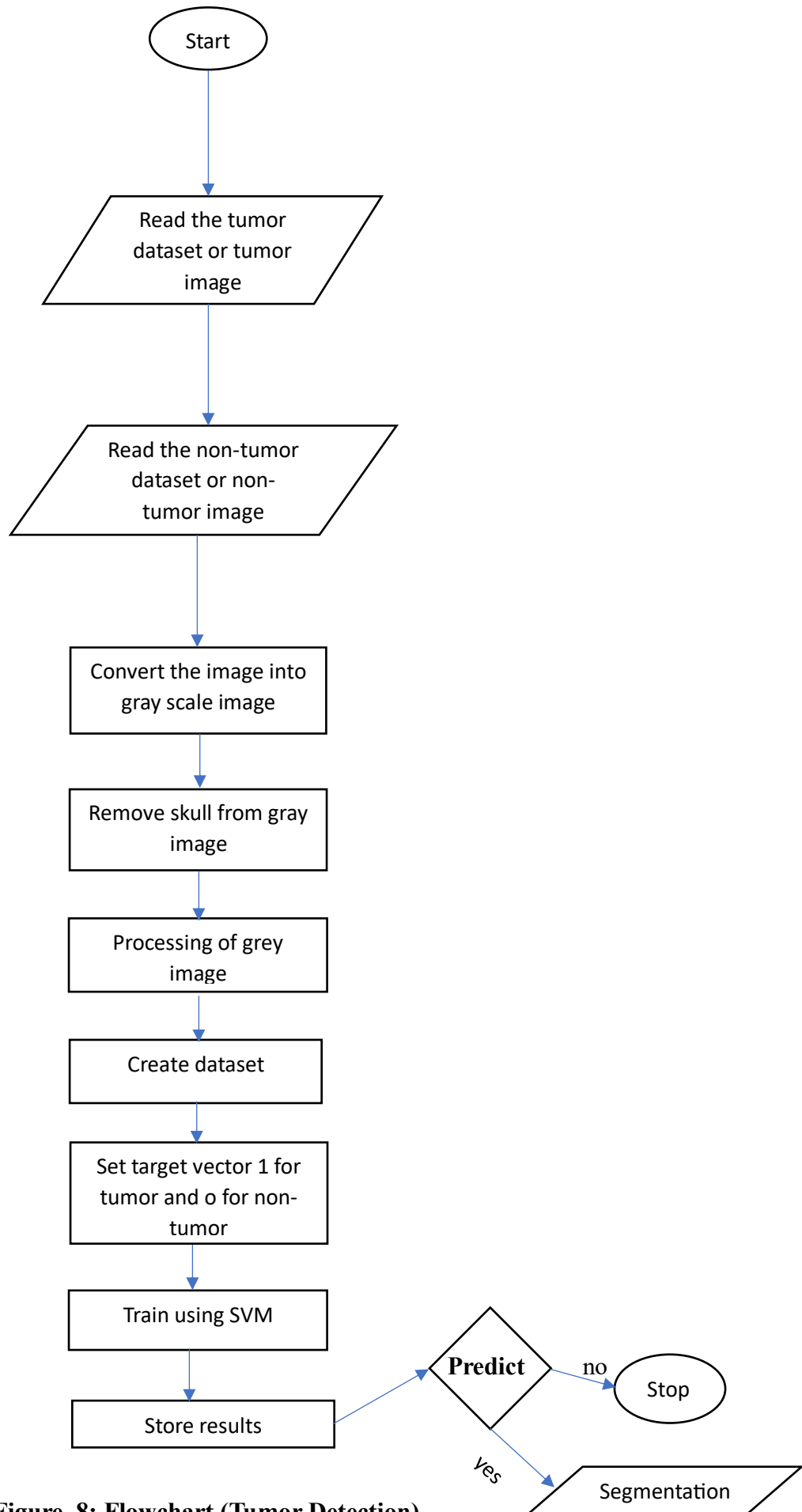


Figure. 8: Flowchart (Tumor Detection)

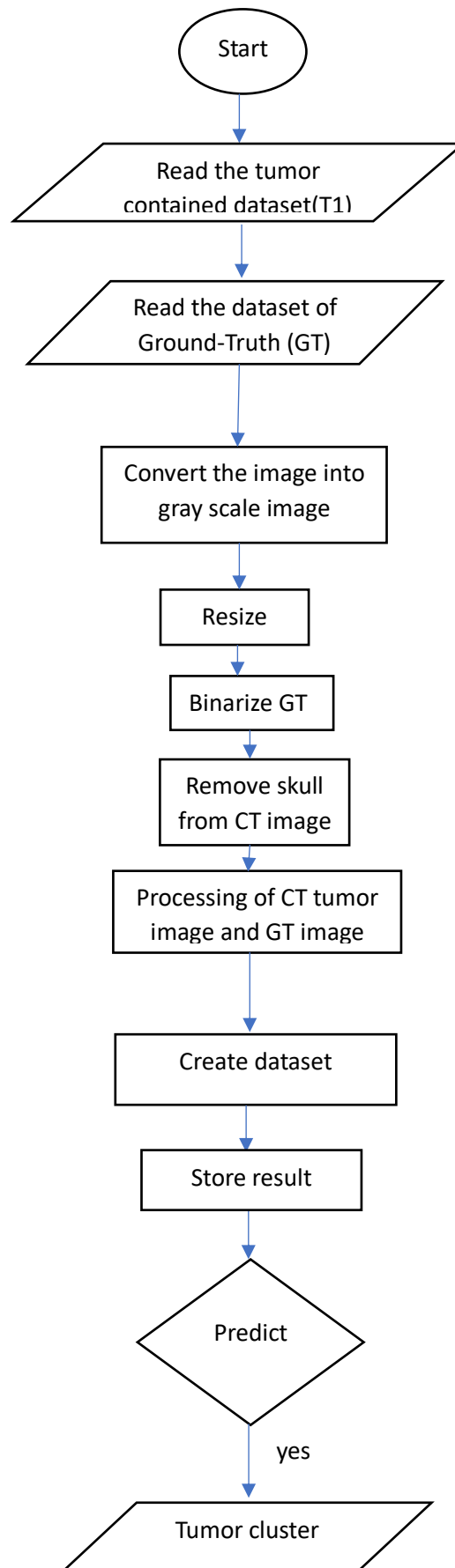


Figure. 9: Flowchart (Tumor Segmentation)

4. IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Implementation Approaches:

- **Data collection:** For skull stripping and tumor detection 125 tumor images and 210 non-tumor images were selected as dataset [10]. For tumor segmentation 31 images having tumor were selected from the dataset and each image was manually cut keeping the tumor and its affected area.
- **Data preparation:** In tumor detection feature vector(F_V) is generated which is used in training SVM model to generate pattern classification (Md_1). In tumor segmentation feature vector(F_{V_S}) is generated which is used in training SVM model to generate pattern classification (Md_S).

➤ **Workflow:**

At first CT scan images taken, then skull stripping operation is performed.

Brain tumor detection training:

Step 1: Select image folder having non tumor images

Step 2: Select image folder having tumor images

Step 3: Train using SVM

Brain tumor segmentation training:

Step 1: Select image folder having skull stripped tumor images

Step 2: Select image folder having images of tumor and its affected area (images that were manually cut)

Step 3: Train using SVM

Brain tumor detection and segmentation:

Step 1: CT scan images is taken as input

Step 2: Skull is stripped from given input images

Step 3: Presence of tumor is checked

Step 4: If tumor is present then tumor area is segmented.

4.2 Coding Details and Algorithms:

➤ Algorithm for Brain skull removal (Algorithm 1).

Step 1: START
 Step 2: Take CT scan image as input
 Step 3: Convert it into grayscale
 Step 4: Compute histogram of the grayscale image
 Step 5: Apply otsu on the histogram (1:256)
 $t = \text{otsu}(\text{hist}, t);$
 Step 6: Apply otsu in histogram(1:t)
 $dt = \text{otshu}(\text{hist}, t);$
 Step 7: Store the foreground in Img_BiOtsu
 $\text{Img_BiOtsu} = \text{Img_inG} > t;$
 Step 8: Store the skull in Img_BidOtsu
 $\text{Img_BidOtsu} = \text{Img_inG} > dt;$
 Step 9: Calculate the largest connected component of skull and store it in CC and
 Img_Big will have index of maximum intensity set to 1.
 Step 10: Generate a head mask
 $\text{Mask} = \text{imfill}(\text{Img_Big}, 'holes');$
 Step 11: Perform intensity level slicing to get the upper limit and lower limit of brain
 skull.
 Step 12: Create a hypothetical skull area
 Step 13: Find the threshold to separate skull and bringt brain pixels
 Step 14: Get the thresold from minimum equclidean distance
 Step 15: Perform morphological erosion to get rid on weak and narrow connections
 Step 16: Iterative morphology is performed to separate brain from non-brain pixel
 Step 17: Largest connected component of brain bulb is separated
 Step 18: Trim the large bulb to remove junction bright pixels
 Step 19: STOP.

➤ Code:

```

function [Img_brain,Skull] = ctss(Img_inG)
hist=imhist(Img_inG);
t=otshu(hist,256);
dt=otshu(hist,t);
Img_BiOtsu=Img_inG>t;
Img_BidOtsu=Img_inG>dt;

%-----largest connected component analysis-----%
CC = bwconncomp(Img_BidOtsu);
Img_Big = zeros(size(Img_BidOtsu));
numOfPixels = cellfun(@numel,CC.PixelIdxList);
[unused,indexOfMax] = max(numOfPixels);
Img_Big(CC.PixelIdxList{indexOfMax}) = 1;
%-----Getting the head mask-----%
Mask=imfill(Img_Big,'holes');

% -----nobp: Number of Background Pixel || Img_inGBrev: background
masked image -----%
nobp=sum(sum(hist))-sum(sum(Mask));
Img_inGBrev=Img_inG.*uint8(Mask);
  
```

```

%Head_hist=imhist(Img_inGBrev);
%Img_inGBrev=imadjust(Img_inGBrev);

%-----Intensity Slicing : lower and upper limit computation-----
%
Img_inGBrev = imgaussfilt(Img_inGBrev,2);
Img_inGBrev=Img_inGBrev.*uint8(Mask);
Head_hist=imhist(Img_inGBrev);
%figure,imshow(Img_inGBrev),title('blur');
mn=round(mean(mean(Img_inGBrev)));
Ht_l=otshu(Head_hist(1:mn),mn);
Ht_u=otshu(Head_hist(mn+1:256),256-mn);
Ht_u=Ht_u+mn;

% -----hypothetical Skull area determination-----%
SkullM=Img_inGBrev>Ht_u;
Skull=uint8(SkullM).*Img_inGBrev;
%figure,imshow(Skull);

%-----finding the threshold to seperate skull and bringt brain pixels
%--highest skull intensity contributing peak--%
[smax,smaxi]=max(Head_hist(Ht_u:256));
smaxi=smaxi+Ht_u-1;
%--considering only hypothetical skull pixels--%
Hh=zeros(256,1);
Hh(Ht_u+1:256)=Head_hist(Ht_u+1:256);
%-- normalizing the histogram limit--%
Hh=(Hh./max(Hh)).*256;

%--- getting the thresold from minimum equclidean distance--%
for i=smaxi:-1:1
dist(i,1)=sqrt(Hh(i,1)^2+(256-i)^2);
end
[un,mi]=min(dist);
skull_t=Skull>mi;

%-----Intensity slicing-----%
Img_b=(Img_inGBrev > Ht_l & Img_inGBrev < mi);
%figure,imshow(Img_b);

%-----morphological erosion to get rid on weak and narrow connections
se=strel('disk',2);
Img_d=Img_b;
Img_b=imopen(Img_b,se);
%----- largest connected componet analysis
CC = bwconncomp(Img_b);
Img_large = zeros(size(Img_b));
numOfPixels = cellfun(@numel,CC.PixelIdxList);
[unused,indexOfMax] = max(numOfPixels);
Img_large(CC.PixelIdxList{indexOfMax}) = 1;
Img_Big=Img_large;

```



```

%--iterative morphology to separate brain from non brain pixel
Img_t=edge(imfill(Img_large,'holes')).* edge(imfill(Img_d,'holes'));
i=3;

while(sum(sum(Img_t))>0)
    se=strel('disk',i);
    Img_Big=imopen(Img_Big,se);
    i=i+1;
    Img_t=edge(imfill(Img_Big,'holes')).* edge(bwconvhull(Img_d));
    %imshow(Img_Big);
end
Img_BM=imfill(Img_Big,'holes');

%-----Largest connected component will give the brain bulb
CC = bwconncomp(Img_BM);
Img_BL = zeros(size(Img_BM));
numOfPixels = cellfun(@numel,CC.PixelIdxList);
[unused,indexOfMax] = max(numOfPixels);
Img_BL(CC.PixelIdxList{indexOfMax}) = 1;

% trimming the large bulb to remove junction bright pixels
se=strel('disk',3);
Img_BL=imerode(Img_BL,se);
%figure,imshow(Img_BL),title('BrainBinary');
Img_brain=Img_inG.*uint8(Img_BL);
%figure,imshow(Img_brain),title('Brain');

Skull= Mask-Img_BL;

end

```

➤ **Algorithm for collecting data from skull removed images (Algorithm 2).**

```

Step 1: START
Step 2: Read the image generated after skull scripting from algorithm (Algorithm 1).
Step 3: Resize it into a matrix of size 60 x 60.
Step 4: Segment the 60 x 60 matrix into 36 blocks of size 10 x 10 each.
Step 5: For each 36 blocks of size 10 x 10 each, transform all intensities to range 0 to 1.
Step 6: For k = 1 to 36 repeat
    Let D represent transformed intensity for each block
    D=uint8(B(:, :, k))
    Sum = 0
Step 7: For i = 1 to 10 repeat
Step 8: For j = 1 to 10 repeat
    Sum = Sum+D(i, j)

End Step 8
End Step 7
End Step 6
Step 9: Set all the data of summation of each block in a matrix E.
Step 10: Set all the values of E in DATA of size 1 x 36
Step 11: Set feature vector 0 for non tumor data set, and save it as T_V.

```

```

T_V=zeros(size(DATA,1),1);
save("F_V","DATA","T_V");
Step 12: Load F_V.mat
Repeat from step 1 – 10
Set target vector 1 for tumor data set, and save it as T_V_t
T_V_t=ones(size(DATA_t,1),1);
DATA=[DATA;DATA_t];
T_V=[T_V;T_V_t];
save("INPUT","DATA","T_V");
Step 13: Write T_V and T_V_t as components of INPUT.mat
Step 14: STOP.

```

➤ Code:

```

folder = uigetdir(); %load directory
Files = dir(fullfile(folder, '*.jpg')); % jpg type of file in the 'folder'

%Files = dir(fullfile(folder, {'*.*'; '*.jpg'; '*.png'; '*.dcm'; '*.jpeg'})); % jpg type of file in
the 'folder'

numfiles = length(Files);
%folder_out = uigetdir(); %load directory

DATA(numfiles,36) = 0;

% Progress Bar .....
h = waitbar(0, 'Processing Data...', 'Name', 'Please Wait');

for kn = 1:numfiles

path=[folder '\ Files(kn).name];
Img_in=imread(path);

%%%%%%%%%%%%-----
-----
[unused,dim]=size(size(Img_in));
if dim>2
Img_inG=rgb2gray(Img_in);
else
    Img_inG=Img_in;
end

[Img_brain, Skull]=ctss(Img_inG);

%%%%%%%%%%%%-----
-----
%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%
I_G=Img_brain;
%Resize
I_r=imresize(I_G,[60,60]);

```

```

Block(10,10,6*6)=0;
%sub(10,10,6*6)=0;
B(10,10,6*6)=0;
E(:, :, 36)=0;
z=1;

```

```

for i=1:1:6
    for j=1:1:6
        Block(:, :, z)=I_r(((i-1)*10+1):10*i, ((j-1)*10+1):10*j);
        z=z+1;
    end
end

```

```

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

```

```

for k=1:1:36
    W=uint8(Block(:, :, k));
    X=uint8(B(:, :, k));

```

```

    for l=1:1:10
        for m=1:1:10
            X(l,m) = W(l,m)/255;
        end
    end
    for s=1:1:6
        for p=1:1:6
            B(:, :, k)=X;
        end
    end
end

```

```

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%

```

```

for k1=1:1:36
    D=uint8(B(:, :, k1));
    Sum = 0;
    for i1=1:1:10
        for j1=1:1:10
            Sum = Sum + D(i1,j1)*1;
        end
    end
    E(k1)=Sum;
end

```

- **Normal:**

```

% kn = number of files
for ij = 1:1:36
    DATA(kn,ij)=E(:, :, ij);
end

```



```

% Progress Bar.....
pause(0.1);
waitbar(kn/numfiles, h, sprintf('Processing Data... %d%%',
round(100*kn/numfiles)));

```

```
end
```

```

T_V=zeros(size(DATA,1),1);
save("F_V","DATA","T_V");

```

- **Tumor:**

```

for ij = 1:1:36
    DATA_t(kn,ij)=E(:,ij);
end

```

```

% Progress Bar.....
pause(0.1);
waitbar(kn/numfiles, h, sprintf('Processing Data... %d%%',
round(100*kn/numfiles)));
end

```

```
T_V_t=ones(size(DATA_t,1),1);
```

```

DATA=[DATA;DATA_t];
T_V=[T_V;T_V_t];
save("INPUT","DATA","T_V");

```

➤ **Algorithm of training for brain tumour detection (Algorithm 3).**

Step 1: START

Step 2: Load INPUT.mat from Algorithm 2.

Step 3: Randomly select 80% of data and train them using SVM model.

Step 4: With remaining 20% of data SVM model is tasted.

Step 5: Training and testing using SVM model gives us a confusion matrix C

Step 6: Accuracy is then calculated from this confusion matrix.

Step 7: Save the data **after training SVM model**

```
save("MD","Md1");
```

Step 8: STOP.

Code:

```

load('INPUT.mat');
X=DATA;
y=T_V;

rand_num = randperm(size(X,1));
X_train = X(rand_num(1:round(0.8*length(rand_num))),:);
y_train = y(rand_num(1:round(0.8*length(rand_num))),:);

X_test = X(rand_num(round(0.8*length(rand_num))+1:end),:);
y_test = y(rand_num(round(0.8*length(rand_num))+1:end),:);

c = cvpartition(y_train,'k',5);

h = waitbar(1,'Please wait... SVM model is training');

Mdl =
fitsvm(X_train,y_train,'KernelFunction','rbf','OptimizeHyperparameters','auto',...
        'HyperparameterOptimizationOptions',struct('AcquisitionFunctionName',...
        'expected-improvement-plus','ShowPlots',false)); % Bayes' Optimization ??

%%% Final test with test set
X_test_w_best_feature = X_test;
test_accuracy_for_iter = sum((predict(Mdl,X_test_w_best_feature) ==
y_test))/length(y_test)*100

c=confusionmat(y_test,predict(Mdl,X_test_w_best_feature));

% Close the waitbar
close(h);
msgbox('Training complete.', 'Done', 'modal'); % Create a message box with an
"OK" button

save("ACC_D","test_accuracy_for_iter");
save("MD","Mdl");

```

➤ **Algorithm for Brain tumor detection(Algorithm 4).**

Step 1: START

Step 2: Load MD.mat from Algorithm 3.

Step 3: Take an image as input.

Step 4: Remove the skull from the image using algorithm (Algorithm 1).

Step 5: Collect different data from the skull stripped image by following the steps 3 to steps 10 of Algorithm 2.

Step 6: Use predict function to predict if there is tumor

$t = \text{predict}(\text{MD1}, \text{arr})$

Step 7: If $t = 1$ tumor is detected.

Step 8: If $t = 0$ tumor is not present

Step 9: STOP.

➤ **Code:**

```
global I;
[filename,filepath] = uigetfile({'*.*'; '*.jpg'; '*.png'; '*.dcm'; '*.jpeg'}, 'Search image
to be displayed');

fullname = [filepath,filename];

I = imread(fullname);

axes(handles.axes1);
imshow(I);
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

% --- Executes on button press in SKULL_REMOVE.
function SKULL_REMOVE_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)
global I Img_brain

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
[unused,dim]=size(size(I));
if dim>2
    Img_inG=rgb2gray(I);
else
    Img_inG=I;
end

[Img_brain, Skull]=ctss(Img_inG);
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

axes(handles.axes2);
imshow(Img_brain);
```



```

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%

```

```

% --- Executes on button press in TUMOR_DETECTION.

```

```

function TUMOR_DETECTION_Callback(hObject, eventdata, handles)

```

```

load("MD.mat");

```

```

global Img_brain

```

```

I_G=Img_brain;

```

```

%Resize

```

```

I_r=imresize(I_G,[60,60]);

```

```

A(10,10,6*6)=0;

```

```

B(10,10,6*6)=0;

```

```

E(:,36)=0;

```

```

arr(1,36) = 0;

```

```

z=1;

```

```

for i=1:1:6

```

```

    for j=1:1:6

```

```

        A(:,z)=I_r(((i-1)*10+1):10*i,((j-1)*10+1):10*j);

```

```

        z=z+1;

```

```

    end

```

```

end

```

```

for k=1:1:36

```

```

    W=uint8(A(:,k));

```

```

    X=uint8(B(:,k));

```

```

    for l=1:1:10

```

```

        for m=1:1:10

```

```

            X(l,m) = W(l,m)/255;

```

```

        end

```

```

    end

```

```

    for s=1:1:6

```

```

        for p=1:1:6

```

```

            B(:,k)=X;

```

```

        end

```

```

    end

```

```

end

```

```

for k1=1:1:36

```

```

    D=uint8(B(:,k1));

```

```

    Sum = 0;

```

```

    for i1=1:1:10

```

```

        for j1=1:1:10

```

```

            Sum = Sum + D(i1,j1);

```

```

        end
    end
    E(k1)=Sum;
end

for ij = 1:1:36
    arr(1,ij)=E(:,ij);
end

t=predict(Md1,arr);

if t==1
    set(handles.Detection_Result,'string','Tumor Detected');
else
    set(handles.Detection_Result,'string','Tumor Not Detected');
end

```

➤ **Algorithm for collecting data from CT Tumor and ground truth images (Algorithm 5):**

Step1. START

Step2. CT scan tumor image(T1) is taken as first input and it's corresponding ground truth(manually tumor cut area)(G1) is taken as second input.

Step3. The skull in T1 is removed using algorithm (Algorithm 1).

Step4. Iterative k-mean is applied on skull stripped T1. At first 6 clusters were formed and then from these 6 clusters 5 clusters were formed using K-mean.

Step5. Super pixel clustering is applied to these 5 clustered images. Number of super pixel taken here is 64.

Step6. For every super pixel repeat the following steps

Step 6.1 If the superpixel is in foreground

Step 6.1.1 Generate target vector

Step 6.1.2 A window of 250x250 is generated keeping centroid of the superpixel at the center.

Step 6.1.3 Hog feature extraction technique is applied on the data available on these 250x250 window.

Step 6.1.4 4 statistical properties, 4 gray level co-relation matrix properties and 20736 hog features are stored in matrix DATA1.

Step 6.1.5 If the target vector of super pixel is 1 then using rotation from 45° to 315° to generate augmented data for class balancing.

Step7. In matrix DATA the normalized form of DATA1 is stored.

Step8. Target vector is sorted in descending order.

Step9. Normalization vector Div is created for further reference.

Step10. In a matrix FV_S, DATA and target vectors are saved.

Step11. In a matrix DIV Div is saved.

Step12.STOP

➤ **Code:**

```

DATA_S=[];
T_V_S=[];

save("F_V","DATA_S","T_V_S");
idx=0;

folder = uigetdir(); %load directory
Files = dir(fullfile(folder, '*.jpg')); % jpg type of file in the 'folder'
numfiles = length(Files);

folder1 = uigetdir(); %load directory
Files1 = dir(fullfile(folder1, '*.jpg')); % jpg type of file in the 'folder'
numfiles1 = length(Files1);
load("F_V")
[idx,unused]=size(DATA_S);
% idx = 1;

% Progress Bar .....
h = waitbar(0, 'Processing Data...', 'Name', 'Please Wait');

for kn = 1:numfiles

path=[folder '\ Files(kn).name];
Img_in=imread(path);
% Img_in=rgb2gray(Img_in);
[unused,dim]=size(size(Img_in));
if dim>2
Img_inG=rgb2gray(Img_in);
else
    Img_inG = Img_in;
end
[row,col]=size(Img_inG);
R=row/200;
Img_inG=imresize(Img_inG,[uint8(row/R), uint8(col/R)]);
[row,col]=size(Img_inG);
%%%%%%%%%----skull Stripping
[Img_inG,Skull]=ctss(Img_inG);

%%%%%%%%%---background masking
mask=masking(Img_inG);

%%%%%%%%%browse ground Truth
path1=[folder1 '\ Files1(kn).name];
Img_gt=imread(path1);
% path1=[folder1 '\ Files1(kn).name];
% Img_gt=imread(path1);

```



```

[unused,dim]=size(size(Img_gt));
if dim>2
    Img_gtG=rgb2gray(Img_gt);
else
    Img_gtG = ImgImg_gt_in;
end
Img_gtG=imbinarize(Img_gtG);
Img_gtG=imresize(Img_gtG,[row,col]);
%%%%%%-----iterative kmean

I=Img_inG;
for k=6:-1:5
    I=imgaussfilt(I,round(k/2));
[L,L]=super(uint8(I),k);
%figure,imshow(I);
end

n=64;
[L,numLabels] = superpixels(I,n,'Method','slic');
Img_sup2=zeros(size(I));
[r,c]=size(Img_inG);
for i=1:numLabels
    Temp_i=L==i;
    tot=sum(sum(Temp_i));
    Img_i=Img_inG.*uint8(Temp_i);
    mn(i,1)=sum(sum(Img_i))/tot;
    bg_check(i,1)=sum(sum(mask.*Temp_i));

    %%%%%%%%%weather SuperPixel is a background/ foreground

if bg_check(i,1)>(tot/2)
    %Target vector generation
    idx=idx+1;
    target=sum(sum(Img_gtG.*Temp_i));

    if target>tot/4
        T_V1(idx,1) = 1;

    else
        T_V1(idx,1) = 0;
    end

    %T_V1(idx,2) = bg_check(i,1);
%    creating 250x 250 window
    stats = regionprops(Temp_i, 'Centroid');
    centroid = stats.Centroid;
    ws=125;
    if centroid(2)-ws<1
        nrb=1;

    else
        nrb=centroid(2)-ws;

```

```

end
if centroid(2)+ws>r
    nre=r;
else
    nre=centroid(2)+ws;
end
if centroid(1)-ws<1
    ncb=1;

else
    ncb=centroid(1)-ws;
end
if centroid(1)+ws>c
    nce=c;
else
    nce=centroid(1)+ws;
end

%    nrb=new row beginning
nrb=floor(nrb);

%    nre=new row ending
nre=floor(nre);

%    ncb=new column beginning
ncb=floor(ncb);

%    nrb=new column ending
nce=floor(nce);

% T_V1(idx,3:6)=[nrb, nre, ncb, nce];
hog_inp=Img_i(nrb:nre,ncb:nce);
%figure,imshow(uint8(hog_inp));
Hog_data = hog_feature_vector(hog_inp);
h_size = size(Hog_data);

Img_inG_d=double(Img_inG);
entropy=0;
energy=0;
contrast=0;
homogeneity=0;
count = 0;
count2 = 0;

for j=1:r
    for k=1:c
        if L(j,k)==i

%            if Img_in2(j,k)>0

```

```

%           count2 = count2 + 1;
%           end

count = count + 1;
entropy=entropy+(Img_inG_d(j,k)*log2(double(Img_inG_d(j,k))));
energy=energy+(Img_inG_d(j,k)^2);
contrast=contrast+((j-k)^2*Img_inG_d(j,k));
homogeneity=homogeneity+((1/(1+(j-k)^2))*Img_inG_d(j,k));
end
end
end

DATA1(idx,6) = count;

if isnan(entropy)
    entropy = 0;

end
DATA1(idx,1)=entropy/count;
DATA1(idx,2)=energy/count;
DATA1(idx,3)=contrast/count;
DATA1(idx,4)=homogeneity/count;

indices = find(L == i); % Find indices where L equals i
count = numel(indices); % Count the number of pixels in the superpixel

% Use linear indexing to extract pixel values
pixelValues = Img_inG_d(indices);

% Calculate mean and sum using vectorized operations
meanValue = sum(pixelValues) / count;
sumOfSquares = sum((pixelValues - meanValue).^2);

% Calculate variance and standard deviation
variance = sumOfSquares / count;
std_dev = sqrt(variance);

%mean
DATA1(idx, 5) = meanValue;

%variance
DATA1(idx, 7) = variance;
DATA1(idx, 8) = std_dev;
DATA1(idx,9:h_size(1,2)+8)=Hog_data;
if (T_V1(idx,1) == 1)
    for ang=45:45:315
        hog_ang=imrotate(hog_inp,ang,'nearest','crop');
        Hog_data = hog_feature_vector(hog_ang);
        idx=idx+1;

DATA1(idx,1)=entropy/count;
DATA1(idx,2)=energy/count;
DATA1(idx,3)=contrast/count;

```



```

DATA1(idx,4)=homogeneity/count;

DATA1(idx, 5) = meanValue;

%variance
DATA1(idx, 7) = variance;
DATA1(idx, 8) = std_dev;
DATA1(idx,9:h_size(1,2)+8)=Hog_data;
T_V1(idx,1) = 1;
%figure,imshow(uint8(hog_ang));
end
end
end
end

% Progress Bar.....
pause(0.1);
waitbar(kn/numfiles, h, sprintf('Processing Data... %d%%', round(100*kn/numfiles)));

end

[Sort,index] = sortrows(T_V1,"descend");
%T_V=Sort(1:floor((2.5)*sum(Sort)));
T_V_S=Sort;
%DATA=DATA1(index(1:floor((2.5)*sum(Sort))),:);
DATA_S=DATA1(index(:,:),:);
DATA_S(:,1:8)=DATA_S(:,1:8)./max(DATA_S(:,1:8));

%For normalizing data in test
Div=max(DATA1(:,1:8));

save("F_V_S","DATA_S","T_V_S","-v7.3");
save("DIV","Div");

```

➤ **Algorithm for training for brain tumour segmentation (Algorithm 6).**

Step 1: START
Step 2: Load FV_S.mat from Algorithm 5.
Step 3: Randomly select 80% of data and train them using SVM model.
Step 4: With remaining 20% of data SVM model is tasted.
Step 5: Training and testing using SVM model gives us a confusion matrix C.
Step 6: Accuracy is then calculated from this confusion matrix.
Step 7: Save the data after training SVM_S model.
 save("MD_S","Mdl");
Step 8: STOP

➤ **Code:**

```

load('F_V_S.mat');
% load('DIV.mat');
X=DATA_S;
y=T_V_S;

rand_num = randperm(size(X,1));
X_train = X(rand_num(1:round(0.8*length(rand_num))),:);
y_train = y(rand_num(1:round(0.8*length(rand_num))),:);

X_test = X(rand_num(round(0.8*length(rand_num))+1:end),:);
y_test = y(rand_num(round(0.8*length(rand_num))+1:end),:);

c = cvpartition(y_train,'k',5);

h = waitbar(1,'Please wait... SVM model is training');

Mdl =
fitsvm(X_train,y_train,'KernelFunction','rbf','OptimizeHyperparameters','auto',...
        'HyperparameterOptimizationOptions',struct('AcquisitionFunctionName',...
        'expected-improvement-plus','ShowPlots',false)); % Bayes' Optimization ??

%%% Final test with test set
X_test_w_best_feature = X_test;
test_accuracy_for_iter = sum((predict(Mdl,X_test_w_best_feature) ==
y_test))/length(y_test)*100

c=confusionmat(y_test,predict(Mdl,X_test_w_best_feature));

% Close the waitbar
close(h);
msgbox('Training complete.', 'Done', 'modal'); % Create a message box with an "OK"
button

save("ACC_S","test_accuracy_for_iter");
save("MD_S","Mdl");

```

➤ **Algorithm for Brain tumor segmentation (Algorithm 7).**

Step 1: START

Step 2: Load MD.mat from Algorithm 6 and DIV.mat from Algorithm 5

Step 3: Take an image as input.

Step 4: Remove the skull from the image using algorithm (Algorithm1).

Step 5: Repeat Step4 to Step6 of Algorithm 5 and get Arr(all 20744 properties) for the Input image.

Step 6: Normalize the data

$Arr(:,1:8)=Arr(:,1:8)./Div;$

Step 7: Use predict function to predict the area of tumor.

Step 8: Show the tumor.

Step 9: STOP.

➤ **Code:**

```
load("MD_S.mat");
load("DIV.mat");
idx = 0;
% [Img,path]=uigetfile('*.jpg');
% Img_in=imread(strcat(path,Img));
global Img_brain
Img_in=Img_brain;

[unused,dim]=size(size(Img_in));
if dim>2
    Img_inG=rgb2gray(Img_in);
else
    Img_inG = Img_brain;
end
[row,col]=size(Img_inG);
R=row/200;
Img_inG=imresize(Img_inG,[uint8(row/R), uint8(col/R)]);
[row,col]=size(Img_inG);
%%%%%%%%%-----skull Stripping
% [Img_inG,Skull]=ctss(Img_inG);

%%%%%%%%%---background masking
mask=masking(Img_inG);

I=Img_inG;
for k=6:-1:5
    I=imgaussfilt(I,round(k/2));
[I,L]=super(uint8(I),k);
%figure,imshow(I);
end

n=64;
```



```

[L,numLabels] = superpixels(I,n,'Method','slic');
Img_sup2=zeros(size(I));
[r,c]=size(Img_inG);
for i=1:numLabels
    Temp_i=L==i;
    tot=sum(sum(Temp_i));
    Img_i=Img_inG.*uint8(Temp_i);
    mn(i,1)=sum(sum(Img_i))/tot;
    bg_check(i,1)=sum(sum(mask.*Temp_i));

    %%%%%%%%%%%

    %%%%%%%%%%%
    %%%%%%%%%%%wheather SuperPixel is a background/ foreground

if bg_check(i,1)>(tot/2)

    idx=idx+1;
    sn(idx,1) = i;
    stats = regionprops(Temp_i, 'Centroid');
    centroid = stats.Centroid;
    ws=125;
    if centroid(2)-ws<1
        nrb=1;

    else
        nrb=centroid(2)-ws;
    end
    if centroid(2)+ws>r
        nre=r;
    else
        nre=centroid(2)+ws;
    end
    if centroid(1)-ws<1
        ncb=1;

    else
        ncb=centroid(1)-ws;
    end
    if centroid(1)+ws>c
        nce=c;
    else
        nce=centroid(1)+ws;
    end
    nrb=floor(nrb);
    nre=floor(nre);
    ncb=floor(ncb);
    nce=floor(nce);

    hog_inp=Img_i(nrb:nre,ncb:nce);
%     hog_inp=uint8(Temp_i).*Img_i;

```

```

Hog_data = hog_feature_vector(hog_inp);
h_size = size(Hog_data);

[r,c]=size(Img_inG);
Img_inG_d=double(Img_inG);
entropy=0;
energy=0;
contrast=0;
homogeneity=0;
count = 0;
count2 = 0;

for j=1:r
    for k=1:c
        if L(j,k)==i

%           if Img_in2(j,k)>0
%           count2 = count2 + 1;
%           end

            count = count + 1;
            entropy=entropy+(Img_inG_d(j,k)*log2(double(Img_inG_d(j,k))));
            energy=energy+(Img_inG_d(j,k)^2);
            contrast=contrast+((j-k)^2*Img_inG_d(j,k));
            homogeneity=homogeneity+((1/(1+(j-k)^2))*Img_inG_d(j,k));
        end
    end
end

Arr(idx,6) = count;

if isnan(entropy)
    entropy = 0;

end
Arr(idx,1)=entropy/count;
Arr(idx,2)=energy/count;
Arr(idx,3)=contrast/count;
Arr(idx,4)=homogeneity/count;

indices = find(L == i); % Find indices where L equals i
count = numel(indices); % Count the number of pixels in the superpixel

% Use linear indexing to extract pixel values
pixelValues = Img_inG_d(indices);

% Calculate mean and sum using vectorized operations
meanValue = sum(pixelValues) / count;
sumOfSquares = sum((pixelValues - meanValue).^2);

% Calculate variance and standard deviation

```

```

variance = sumOfSquares / count;
std_dev = sqrt(variance);

%mean
Arr(idx, 5) = meanValue;

%variance
Arr(idx, 7) = variance;
Arr(idx, 8) = std_dev;
Arr(idx,9:h_size(1,2)+8)=Hog_data;

end
end
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
for i=1:r
    for j=1:c
        I_c(i,j)=mn(L(i,j),1);
    end
end
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
Arr(:,1:8)=Arr(:,1:8)./Div;
% if size(Arr,2)<dl
%
% end
I_out = zeros(r,c);

t = predict(Md1,Arr);
tsize = size(t);

for i = 1:tsize(1)
    Temp_i2 = L==sn(i);

%    t = predict(Md1,DATA);
    if t(i) == 1
        I_out = I_out + Temp_i2;
    end

end

% imshow((I_out));

axes(handles.axes3);
imshow(I_out);

axes(handles.axes4);
imshow(uint8(I_c));

```


1.3 Modifications and Improvements:

In the time of development of the system, there are some kinds of difficulties have been faced. Like convex hull is used for skull stripping, but the problem was the noisy output image. So, intensity Slicing is used instead of convex hull. Pattern recognition is used instead of hard threshold. But, by fixing this type of issues the system has been developed finally.

5.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Test Reports:

The system generates skull stripped CT scan images and then perform tumor detection and segmentation. The trained model almost has 98.5075% accuracy for brain tumor detection and 96.72% accuracy for brain tumor segmentation. The train dataset for tumor detection contains 325 images. These 325 images comprise of 210 non-tumor and 115 tumor images. The train dataset for tumor detection contains 31 tumor images and 31 ground truth (manually cut brain tumor area) images. Both the models are trained by SVM model.

Confusion Matrix:

A confusion matrix is a matrix that summarizes the performance of a machine learning model on a set of test data. It is often used to measure the performance of classification models, which aim to predict a categorical label for each input instance. The matrix displays the number of true positives (TP), true negatives (TN), false positives (FP), and false negatives (FN) produced by the model on the test data.

		Actual Values	
		Positive (1)	Negative (0)
Predicted Values	Positive (1)	TP	FP
	Negative (0)	FN	TN

Figure. 10: Confusion Matrix

Some metrics are calculated from confusion matrix:

Accuracy: Accuracy is used to measure the performance of the model. It is the ratio of Total correct instances to the total instances.

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{(TP+TN)}{(TP+TN+FP+FN)}$$

Precision: Precision is a measure of how accurate a model's positive predictions are. It is defined as the ratio of true positive predictions to the total number of positive predictions made by the model.

$$\text{Precision} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FP})$$

Recall: Recall measures the effectiveness of a classification model in identifying all relevant instances from a dataset. It is the ratio of the number of true positive (TP) instances to the sum of true positive and false negative (FN) instances.

$$\text{Recall} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FN})$$

Obtained Confusion matrix for brain tumor detection:

TP: Image data is given as tumor and is predicted as tumor.

TN: Image data is given as non tumor and is predicted as non tumor.

FP: Image data is given as tumor and is predicted as non tumor.

FN: Image data is given as non tumor and is predicted as tumor.

	Positive (1)	Negative (0)
Positive (1)	TP = 41	FP = 1
Negative (0)	FN = 0	TN = 25

Table no.1

$$\text{Accuracy} = (\text{TP} + \text{TN}) / (\text{TP} + \text{TN} + \text{FP} + \text{FN})$$

$$= (41 + 25) / (41 + 25 + 1 + 0)$$

$$= 0.9850746$$

$$\text{Precision} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FP})$$

$$= 41 / (41 + 1)$$

$$= 0.97619$$

$$\text{Recall} = \text{TP} / (\text{TP} + \text{FN})$$

$$= 41 / (41 + 0)$$

$$= 1$$

Obtained Confusion matrix for brain tumor segmentation:

TP: Superpixel is given as tumor and is predicted as tumor.

TN: Superpixel is given as non tumor and is predicted as non tumor.

FP: Superpixel is given as tumor and is predicted as non tumor.

FN: Superpixel is given as non tumor and is predicted as tumor.

	Positive (1)	Negative (0)
Positive (1)	TP = 99	FP = 5
Negative (0)	FN = 3	TN = 137

Table no. 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Accuracy} &= (TP+TN)/(TP+TN+FP+FN) \\
 &= (99+137)/(99+137+5+3) \\
 &= 0.9672
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Precision} &= TP/(TP+FP) \\
 &= 99/(99+5) \\
 &= 0.9519
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Recall} &= TP/(TP+FN) \\
 &= 99/(99+3) \\
 &= 0.9705
 \end{aligned}$$

5.2 User Documentation:**5.2.1 About System:**

The project can be divided into three segments. First segment deals with skull stripping; second segment deals with brain tumor detection; and the third segment deals with segmentation. This System stripped skull from the CT scan images. If tumor is detected, then tumor segmented area is given as output otherwise Tumor not detected is given as output. Here Support Vector Machine (SVM) is used to train data and predict the presence of tumor.

5.2.2 How to use:

Prerequisite:

Hardware components:

- Minimum System Requirements:

Processor: Any Intel or AMD x86-64 processor

RAM: 4 GB

Disk Space: 2.5 GB, 4-6 GB for typical installation

Operating System: Windows, macOS, or Linux

- Recommended System Requirements:

Processor: Any multicore processor with a speed of 3.0 GHz or higher

RAM: 8 GB or more

Disk Space: SSD with at least 20 GB of free space for optimal performance

Graphics: No specific requirements for most MATLAB programs, but a dedicated GPU may be beneficial for some applications (e.g., Deep Learning)

Software: MATLAB (version above 2019).

5.2.3 Features:

After running MATLAB code 'GUI_DESIGN', the following GUI will appear:

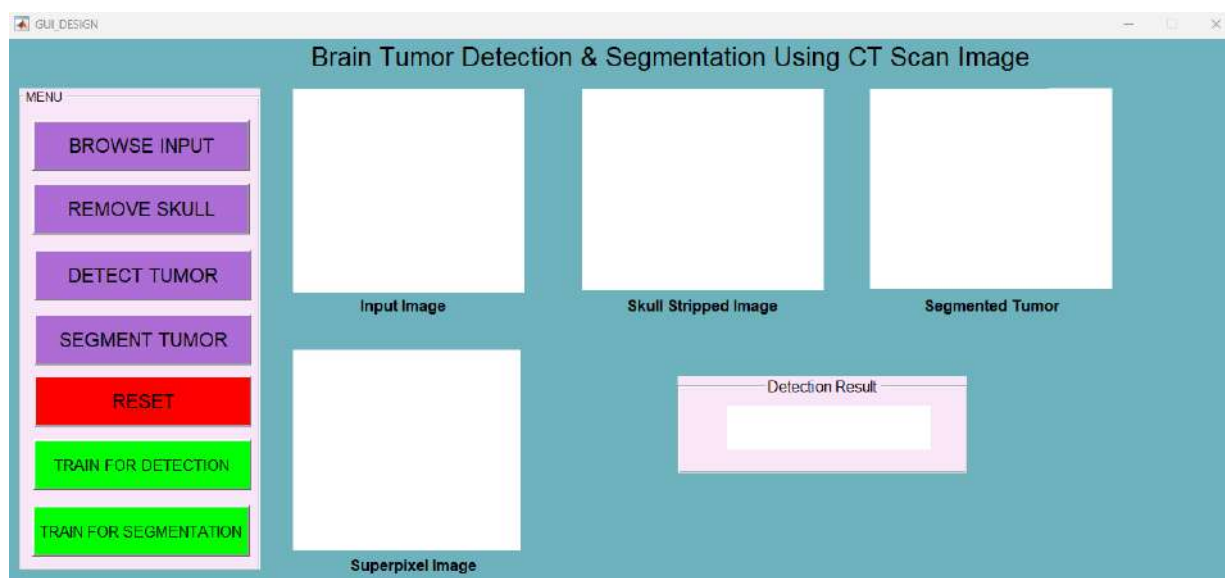


Figure. 11: GUI

BROWSE INPUT: For browsing and select CT scan images

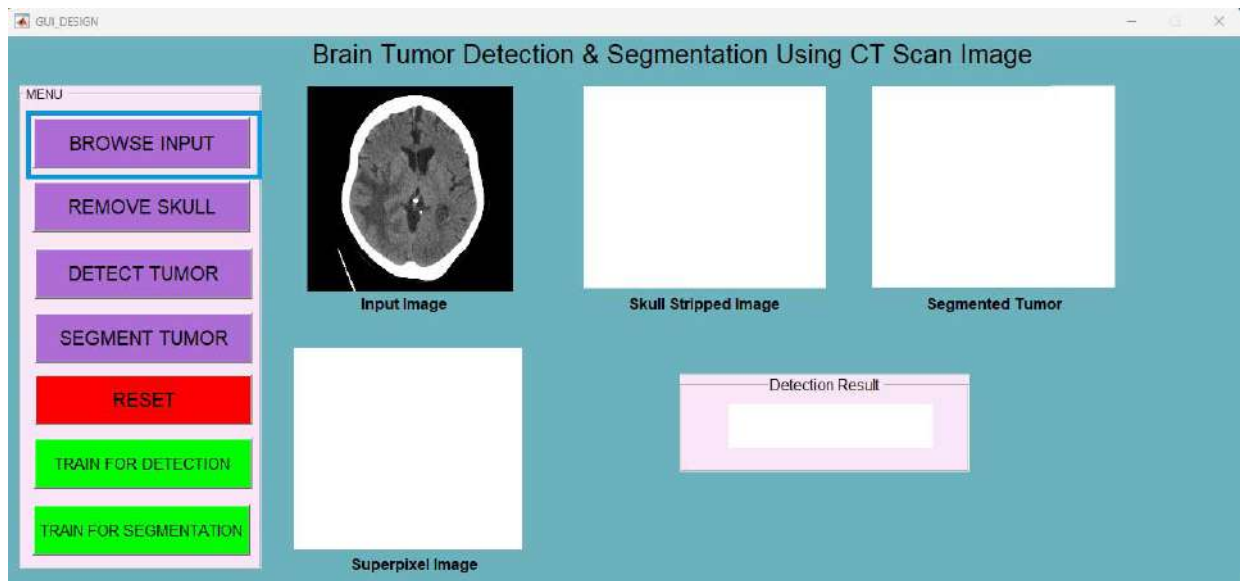


Figure. 12: BROWSE INPUT

REMOVE SKULL: 'REMOVE SKULL' will remove skull from the input image. The skull stripped image will be shown in a dummy box in the figure. 13

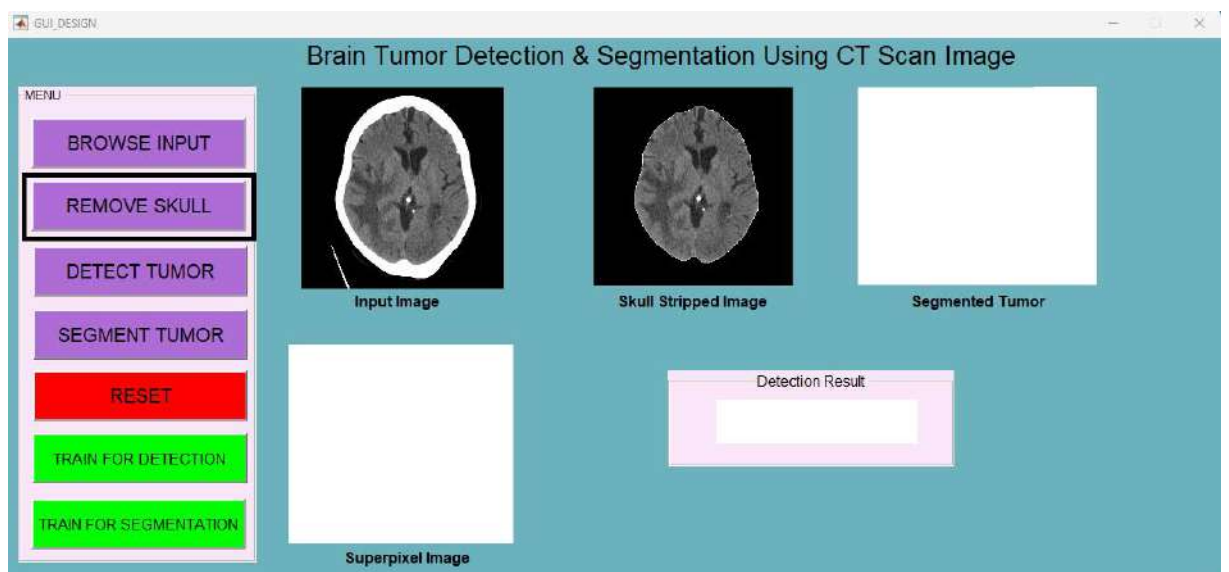


Figure.13: REMOVE SKULL

DETECT TUMOR: This feature shows the tumor is present or not. The result will be shown in **Detection Result** as given in the figure. 14

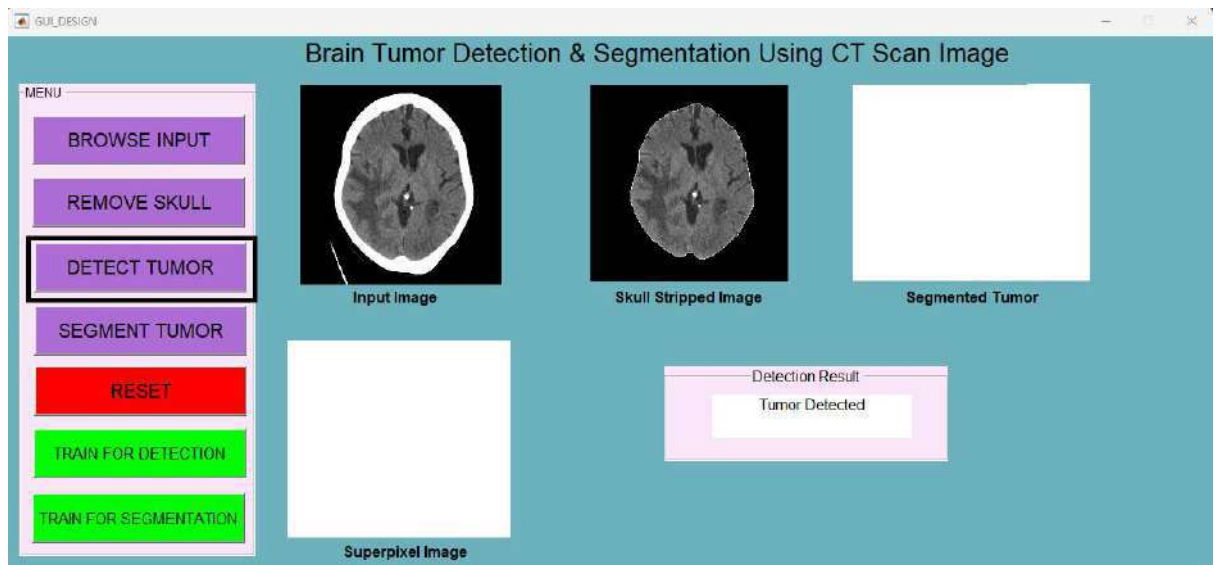


Figure.14: DETECT TUMOR

SEGMENT TUMOR: This button shall be clicked only if tumor is present. On clicking this button, the tumor affected will be shown as given in the figure. 15

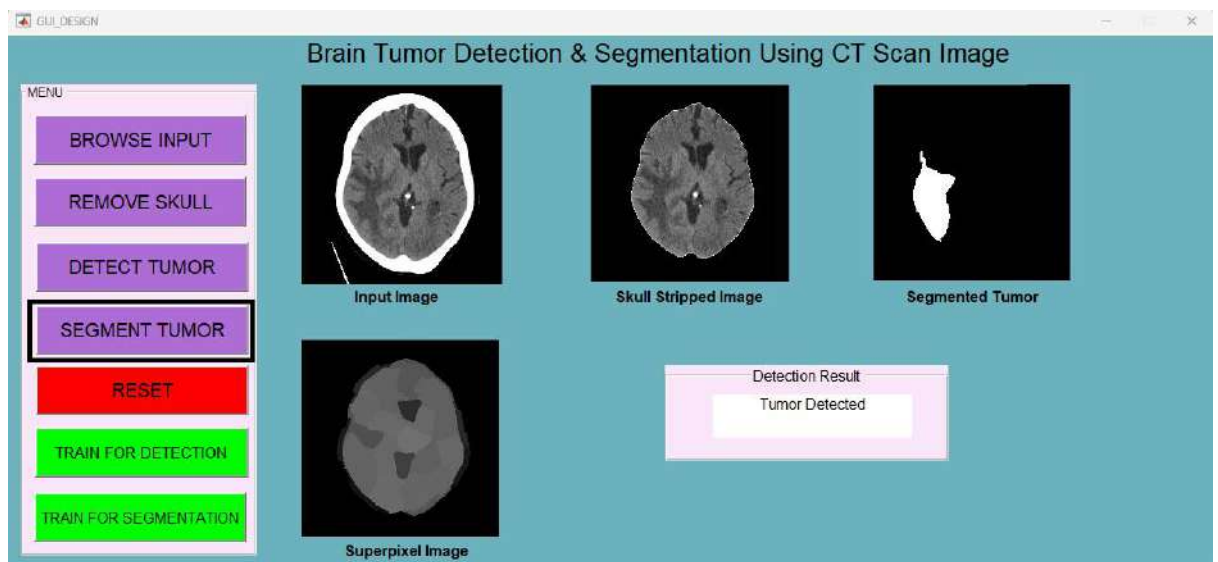


Figure.15: SEGMENT TUMOR

RESET: This button will set all the parameters BROWSE INPUT, REMOVE SKULL, DETECT TUMOR, SEGMENT TUMOR to null. The figure. 16 given bellow gives a clear view

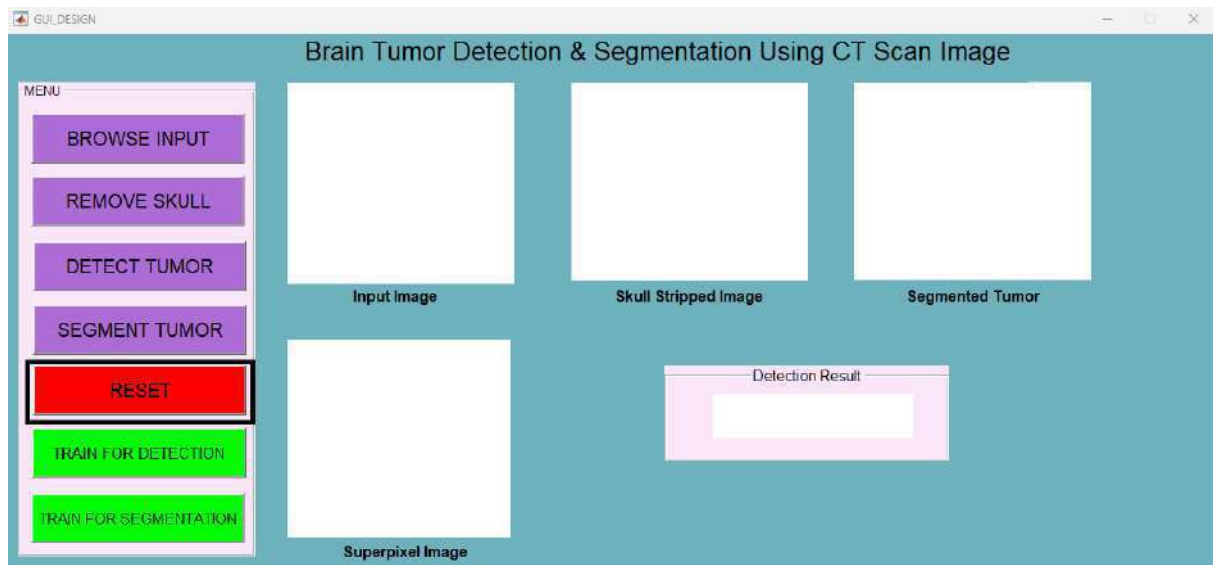


Figure.16: RESET

TRAIN FOR DETECTION: On clicking this button the following GUI in the figure will appear:

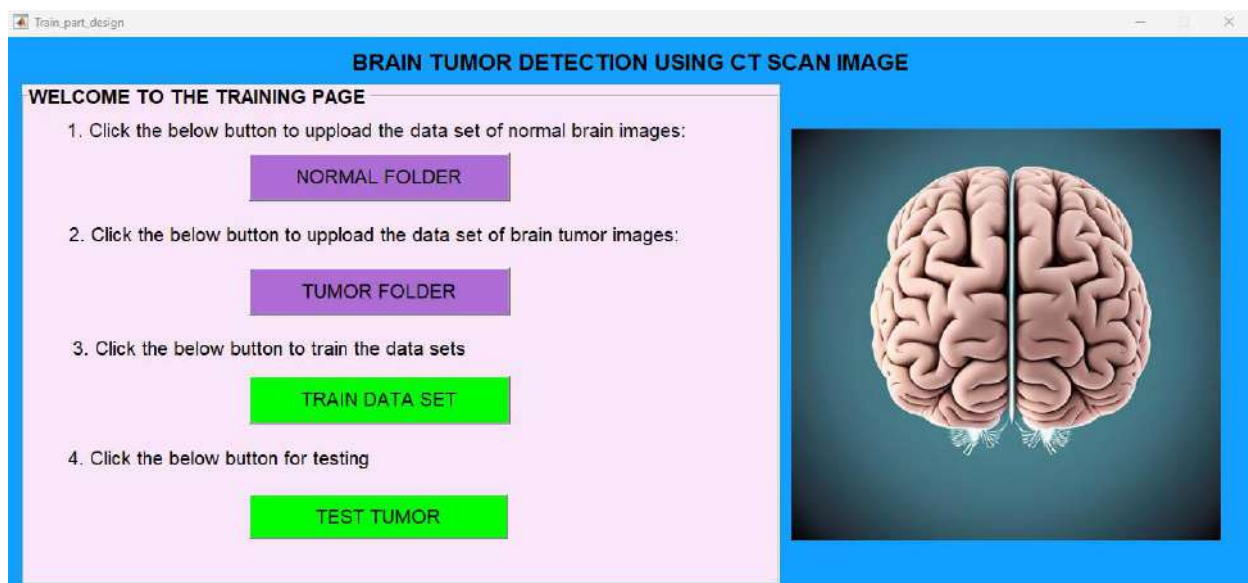


Figure. 17: TRAIN FOR DETECTION

NORMAL FOLDER: Used to select folder containing normal brain CT scan images.

TUMOR FOLDER: Used to select folder containing tumor brain CT scan images.

TRAIN DATA SET: Uses SVM for training.

TEST TUMOR: On clicking this button GUI will be redirected to figure no 10.

TRAIN FOR SEGMENTATION:

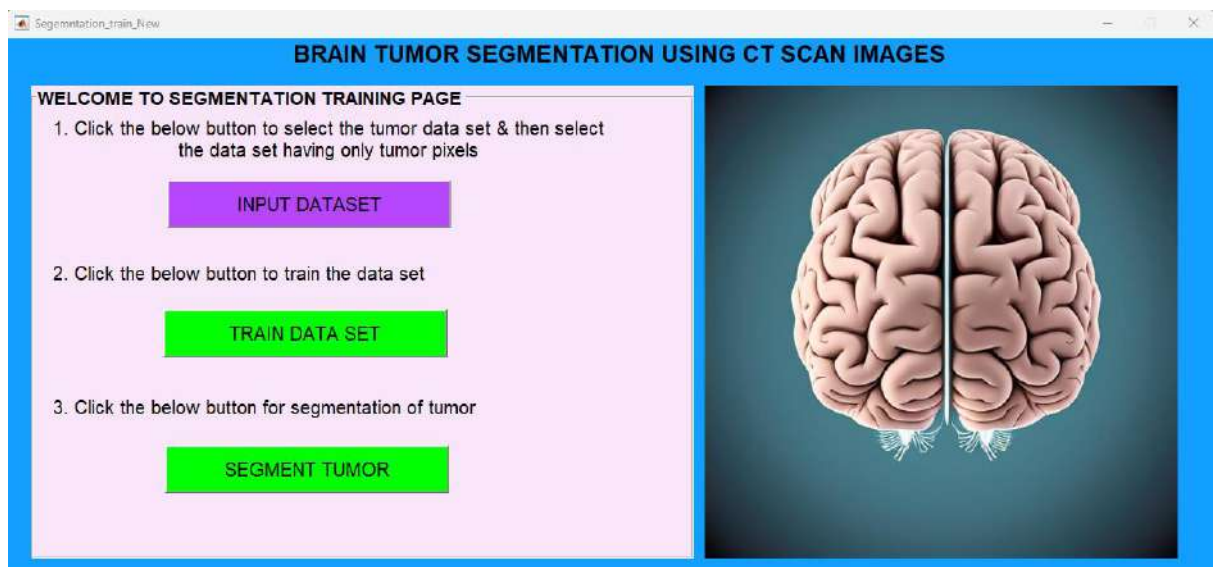


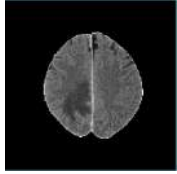
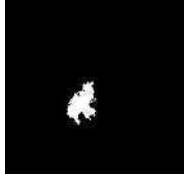
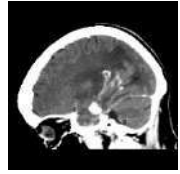
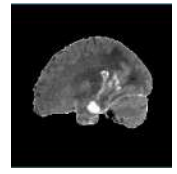
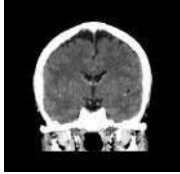
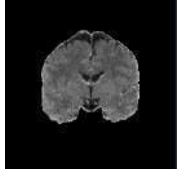
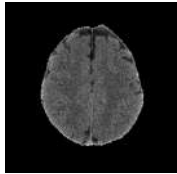
Figure. 18: TRAIN FOR SEGMENTATION

INPUT DATASET: Used to select folder containing brain tumor CT scan images and select folder containing brain tumor images these images are manually cut.

TRAIN DATA SET: Uses SVM for training.

SEGMENT TUMOR: On clicking this button we will be redirected to figure no 11.

Some Input and Outputs:

Input Image	Skull Stripped Image	Tumor Detection		Tumor Segmentation		Remarks
		Ground Truth	Prediction	Ground Truth	Result	
1. 		TUMOR IS PRESENT	TUMOR IS PRESENT			ALMOST SAME
2. 		TUMOR IS PRESENT	TUMOR IS PRESENT			OVERSIZED
3. 		TUMOR IS NOT PRESENT	TUMOR IS NOT PRESENT	-----	-----	-----
4. 		TUMOR IS NOT PRESENT	TUMOR IS NOT PRESENT	-----	-----	-----

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Conclusion:

The current project work is dedicated to the design and development of a tumor detection and segmentation system which is based on SVM (Support Vector Machine), Hog (Histogram of Gradient), Super pixel, Iterative K-mean and Otsu thresholding. The SVM Machine Learning tool is used to train the machine to identify the tumor and differentiate it from non tumor images obtained from Skull Stripped CT scanned images of the brain. Super pixel is used in tumor segmentation to group the image into clusters, Hog to extract the characteristics of each cluster, and SVM to train the computer to recognize the tumor segmented region.

In other words, the system takes CT scanned images of brain as input then remove the skull after that it looks for tumor. If the tumor is present the system displays 'TUMOR DETECTED' else, it displays 'TUMOR NOT DETECTED'. After tumor detected the system also segment tumor and displays the segmented area. The accuracy for tumor detection is 98.5075% and for tumor segmentation is 96.72%. Among all the tumor detection models, this model is easy to implement and fast when used by the radiologists will play a decisive role in medical diagnosis.

6.2 Limitations of the System:

As every approach has its very own pros and cons, the developed system has a few limitations:

- i. The system cannot perform skull stripping perfectly if the assumed brain pixel volume is less than the skull pixel volume.
- ii. Super pixel image is processed for segmentation that means the originality of the image is not preserved.

6.3 Future work and Scope:

➤ Future Work:

This proposed model improves the accuracy and speed of diagnosis, as well as to assists healthcare professionals in making more informed decisions about treatment options for patients. It gives great accuracy for tumor detection and segmentation. Therefore, this idea could be employed in a diagnosis center with further refinement.

Further research can be done on brain tumor segmentation to perform tumor segmentation by preserving the originality of the image.

➤ Scope:

The scope of brain tumor detection systems in the medical field is vast and holds great potential for improving patient outcomes. Using advance imaging technology this system achieved a great accuracy. These systems can assist radiologists and

neurologists in identifying even subtle abnormalities that might be challenging to detect with the naked eye.

- **Hospitals and Diagnostic Centre:** This developed system can aid radiologists in their interpretation and provide a second opinion, thereby improving the overall accuracy of diagnoses.
- **Research and Development:** This Machine Learning based system can contribute to ongoing research and development in the field of medical diagnosis. Large datasets generated by brain tumor detection, can be used to study tumor patterns, treatment responses, and potential biomarkers for improved therapeutic approaches.

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This is to certify that Abhijit Rabidas,

a student of Semester 6th of B.A./B.Sc Computer Honours Programme/
Programme (General) Course of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, bearing
Registration No. 0192005030688 has successfully completed his/her project
work on Brain tumor detection and segmentation
from CT scan images

under my guidance and submitted the project report during the Academic Year
2022-23.

Kamshikha Sankar

Project Supervisor, Department of Computer Science.

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

Date: 05/08/23

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Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

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PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Dhiraj Mandal,

a student of Semester 6th of B.A./B.Sc. Computer Honours Programme/
Programme (General) Course of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, bearing
Registration No. 0192005030693 has successfully completed his/her project
work on Brain Tumor detection and segmentation
from C.T scan images.

under my guidance and submitted the project report during the Academic Year
2022-23.

Project Supervisor, Department of Computer Science

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

Date: 05/08/23

Department of Computer Science
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

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A REPORT ON

DISSERTATION/PROJECT WORK DONE BY 6TH SEMESTER ECONOMICS HONOURS STUDENTS IN 2022-23

The Dissertation/Project work is included in the Discipline Specific Elective Course [DSE 708 (DSE-4)] of the 6th semester for B.A./B.Sc. Honours Programme Course in Economics under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) which was introduced in the academic year 2018-2019. In this project work, students can acquire knowledge from practical field.

In the academic year 2022-23, five (5) Honours students of the 6th semester of the Department of Economics prepared and submitted the project work on different topics under the guidance of Dr. Tapan Kumar Ghosh, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Ananda Chandra College. The projects were examined by an External Examiner appointed by the University of North Bengal in the viva-voce of the students. The students had to present their work with a PPT in the viva voce. **The names of the students who completed the project work at the Department of Economics, Ananda Chandra College during January, 2023 to May, 2023 are given below.**

B.A./B.Sc. Honours Programme (Semester-VI)

Sl. No.	Name of the Students	Registration Number	Title of the Dissertation/Project	Supervisor
1	Somraggy Dutta	0192005030267	Population Growth and Economic Development in India	Dr. Tapan Kumar Ghosh
2	Debottirna Ghosh	0192005030268	Socio-Economic Conditions of Tea Garden Workers in North Bengal	Dr. Tapan Kumar Ghosh
3	Bhagyasree Roy	0192005030269	Impact of Covid-19 on Education in India	Dr. Tapan Kumar Ghosh
4	Pavel Roy	0192005030272	Covid-19 Impact on Indian Economy	Dr. Tapan Kumar Ghosh
5	Debabrata Tantra	0192005030273	Rural Development in India	Dr. Tapan Kumar Ghosh

Economics Honours Syllabus under CBCS

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

SYLLABUS FOR B.A./B.SC. HONOURS PROGRAMME COURSE IN
ECONOMICS & B.A. PROGRAMME COURSE IN ECONOMICS UNDER
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

[Effective from 2018-2019]



Department of Economics
University of North Bengal
Raja Rammohunpur, Darjeeling-734013, West
Bengal, India

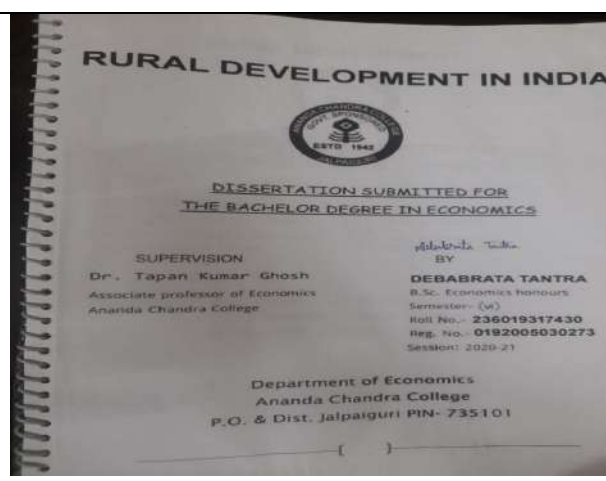
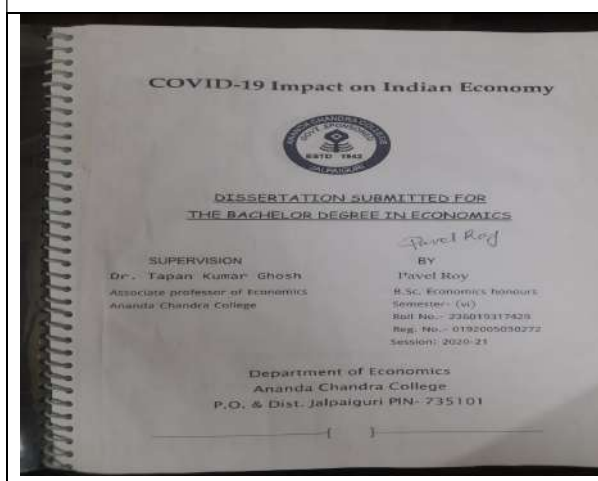
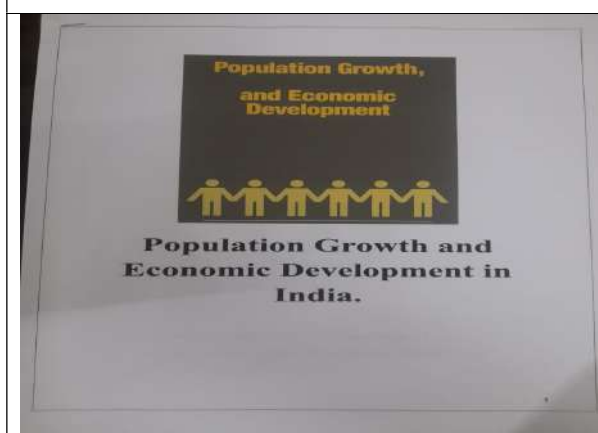
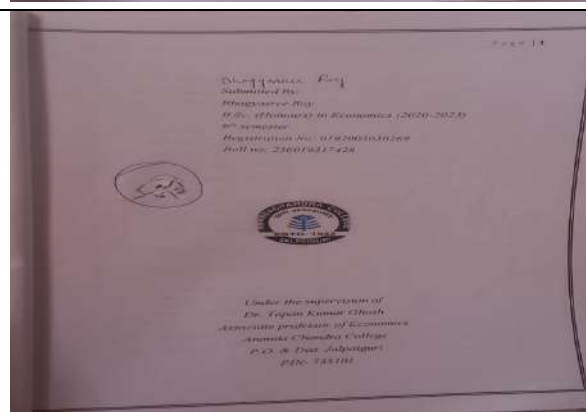
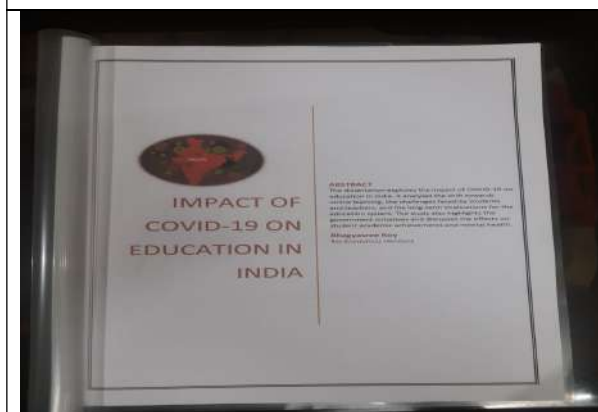
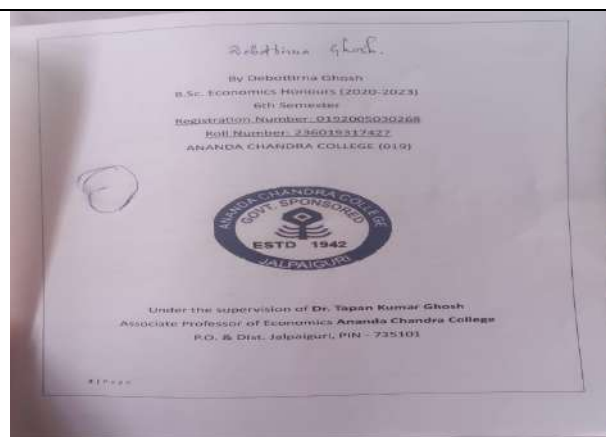
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DSE-708: Dissertation/Project

Students will have to prepare a project report. It can be an empirical work based on either field survey data or secondary data. The written project report will be evaluated by the Departmental teachers and 40 marks will be allotted for that. For viva-voce and/or presentation of the project report, 20 marks will be allotted. For continuing evaluation/internal evaluation and for attendance, 10 marks and 05 marks will be allotted respectively. During the viva-voce and/or presentation one external expert from University/Other Colleges will be present along with the Departmental teachers for evaluation. Each student will be placed under a supervisor. Students will be given a list of topics and the concerned teachers will give some general guidelines. Students will have to prepare the project reports on their own. There can be some demonstration classes about the use of field survey data or secondary data and methodology of the study. The concerned teacher/teachers can mention in the class some of the sources of these secondary data. In case of field survey, the concerned teacher/teachers can give a guideline for the preparation of questionnaire and can administer the field survey to be done by the students.

FRONT PAGES OF PROJECT REPORTS



SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
OF
TEA GARDEN WORKERS IN NORTH BENGAL



Debottirna Ghosh.

By Debottirna Ghosh

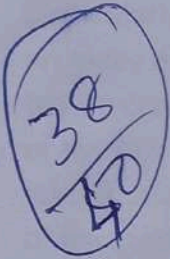
B.Sc. Economics Honours (2020-2023)

6th Semester

Registration Number: 0192005030268

Roll Number: 236019317427

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE (019)



Under the supervision of **Dr. Tapan Kumar Ghosh**

Associate Professor of Economics **Ananda Chandra College**

P.O. & Dist. Jalpaiguri, PIN - 735101

Socio-Economic conditions

Of

Tea Garden Workers in North Bengal

India is one of the largest tea producing countries in the world. The tea industry has played a significant role in the country's economic development, particularly in the North-eastern states. The tea industry in North Bengal provides employment opportunities for a large number of people, particularly tea garden workers. Tea garden workers in North Bengal are considered as one of the most exploited groups of workers in the country. Despite the significant contribution of the tea industry to the Indian economy, the working conditions of tea garden workers in North Bengal are poor, and they are subjected to exploitation and abuse.

This dissertation aims to examine the economic conditions of tea garden workers in North Bengal. The study will focus on the tea industry in North Bengal, which is the largest tea producing state in the country. The dissertation will explore the working conditions of tea garden workers, their wages, living conditions, and other socio-economic factors that affect their livelihood.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Tea is an aromatic beverage commonly prepared by pouring hot or boiling water over cured leaves of the *Camellia sinensis*, an evergreen shrub native to Asia. After water, it is the most widely consumed drink in the world. India is the second largest producer of tea in the world after China. West Bengal is the second largest producer of tea in India contributing one fourth of India's tea productions. The story of tea in India started two centuries ago when the East India Company started searching for an alternative source of supply to Chinese tea, The first Indian to start planting of tea was an Assamese nobleman Maniram DuttaBarma, popularly known as Maniram Dewan. He was a Dewan of Assam Company until he resigned in 1841 to start his own tea estate. Tea Estates of West Bengal is generally concentrated at North Bengal region. At present there are about 276 tea estates in North Bengal, which employed about 6 lakh workers and it is estimated that more than 2.5 million peoples are dependent on the tea industry. The very future of tea gardens is greatly dependent on tea workers who spend most of their life in the tea gardens. But, so to speak, they have been living in miserable condition from the very beginning of the establishment of tea gardens in India.

The tea industry in North Bengal is one of the oldest and most significant agricultural sectors in the country. Tea is grown in various parts of North Bengal. The industry employs a large workforce, including small farmers, plantation workers, and factory workers. The tea industry contributes significantly to the Indian economy, as it generates employment and export earnings, and provides the raw material for the tea industry worldwide.

Despite the industry's importance, the tea garden workers, who are the primary workforce, face several challenges in terms of living conditions, wages, and work environment. Many of these workers live in cramped quarters with poor sanitation facilities, have limited access to healthcare, and face precarious employment and low wages. The situation has been further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has disrupted the tea industry's supply chain and production process, affecting the livelihoods of the tea garden workers.

This dissertation aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the living conditions and work challenges faced by tea garden workers in North Bengal.

The study's research questions include:

1. What are the living conditions of tea garden workers in North Bengal?
2. What are the economic challenges faced by tea garden workers in North Bengal?
3. What are the health and safety concerns of tea garden workers in North Bengal?
4. What are the factors contributing to these challenges?
5. What are the potential solutions to address these challenges?

The study's primary objective is to understand the experiences and perceptions of tea garden workers and provide evidence-based recommendations for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and trade unions to improve their living and working conditions.

The study's significance lies in its contribution to the existing body of knowledge on the tea industry in North Bengal, particularly in the context of the living and working conditions of tea garden workers. By providing empirical evidence and insights into the challenges faced by tea garden workers, the study can inform policy interventions and initiatives that aim to address their needs and improve their livelihoods.

The dissertation's structure is organized into six chapters, as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

Chapter 4: Findings and Analysis

Chapter 5: Discussion

Chapter 6: Conclusion

Chapter 2 provides a critical review of the literature on the tea industry in India, with a particular focus on the living and working conditions of tea garden workers. Chapter 3 outlines the research design and methodology, including data collection, sampling, and analysis methods. Chapter 4 presents the study's findings, which are analysed using quantitative and qualitative methods. Chapter 5 discusses the implications of the study's results and compares them to the existing literature. Finally, Chapter 6 provides a summary of the study's key findings, recommendations, and conclusions.

Study Area

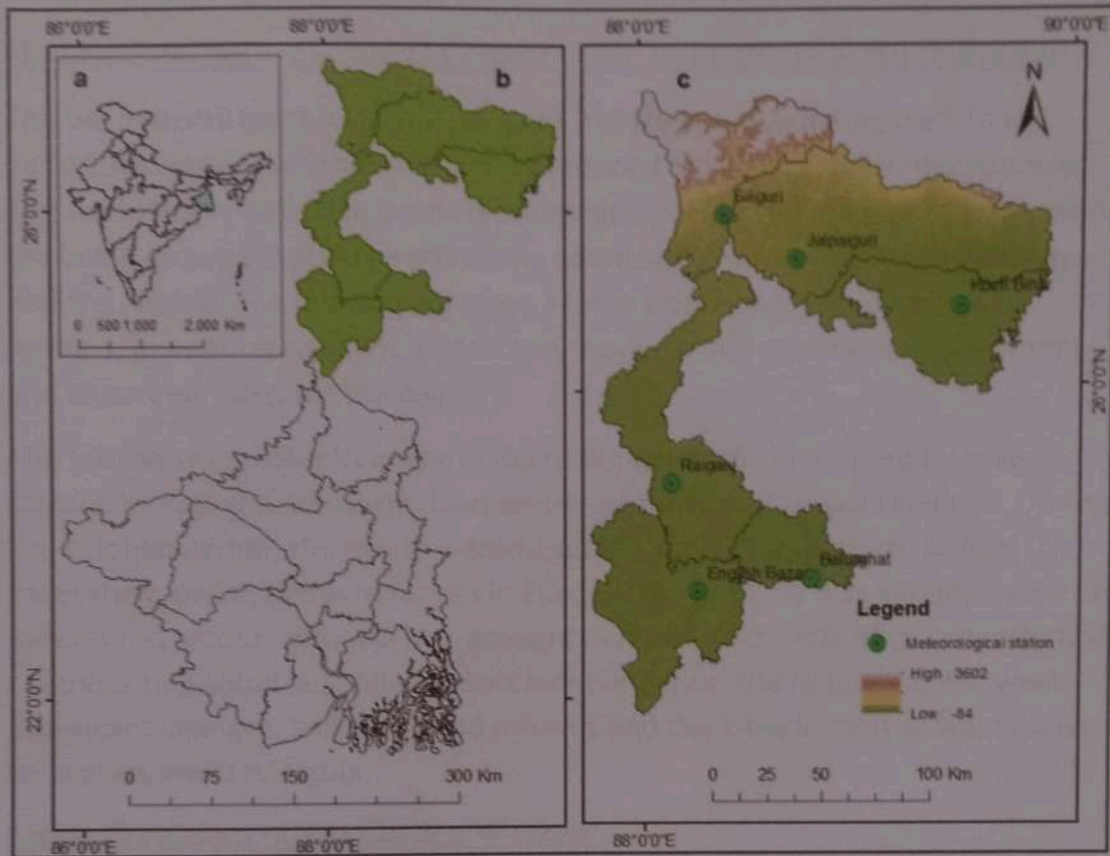


Figure: Location Map of North Bengal

Chapter 2: Literature Review

The literature review presents a critical analysis of the existing literature on the living and working conditions of tea garden workers in North Bengal.

Historical and Socio-Economic Context of the Tea Industry in North Bengal:

The tea industry has a long and complex history in India, dating back to the early 19th century when the British introduced tea cultivation to the country. The tea industry has since become an integral part of the Indian economy, with tea being grown in various parts of the country, including Assam, Darjeeling, and the Nilgiris. The industry employs a large workforce, including small farmers, plantation workers, and factory workers, and generates employment and export earnings for the country.

The tea industry's development in North Bengal has been shaped by several factors, including colonialism, land tenure systems, and labour relations. During the colonial period, the British introduced tea cultivation in North Bengal to meet the growing demand for tea in Europe. The industry was initially based on indentured labour, with workers brought in from other parts of the country and neighbouring countries. After India's independence, the industry underwent significant changes, including land reforms and the introduction of labour laws to protect workers' rights.

Living Conditions of Tea Garden Workers:

The living conditions of tea garden workers in North Bengal have been the subject of several studies, which have highlighted the challenges faced by workers in terms of housing, sanitation, and access to basic services. The majority of tea garden workers live in cramped quarters with poor sanitation facilities and limited access to healthcare. The housing provided by tea estates or plantations is often in a dilapidated condition, with inadequate ventilation and lighting, and overcrowding.

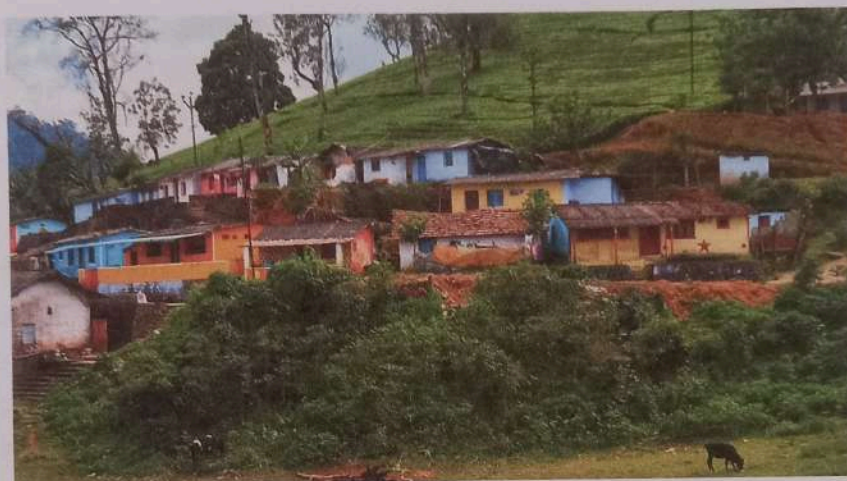
Moreover, tea garden workers have limited access to basic services such as education, clean water, and electricity. Many tea garden workers also lack access to formal banking facilities, which makes it difficult for them to access credit and financial services.

Economic Challenges Faced by Tea Garden Workers:

Tea garden workers in North Bengal face several economic challenges, including low wages, insecure employment, and limited opportunities for upward

mobility. The majority of tea garden workers are employed on a daily wage basis, with wages set by the state government's minimum wage laws. However, tea garden workers often earn less than the minimum wage due to deductions made for housing, medical facilities, and other services provided by the tea estate or plantation.

In addition, tea garden workers face limited opportunities for upward mobility, with few opportunities for training or promotion within the industry. Moreover, tea garden workers often face precarious employment, with little job security and no access to social security benefits.



Health and Safety Concerns of Tea Garden Workers:

Tea garden workers in North Bengal face several health and safety concerns, including exposure to agrochemicals, inadequate healthcare facilities, and high levels of workplace accidents. Tea garden workers are often exposed to agrochemicals such as pesticides and fertilizers, which can have adverse health effects. Many tea garden workers also lack access to basic healthcare facilities, and there are often long waiting times for medical treatment.

Furthermore, tea garden workers face a high risk of workplace accidents, particularly in the tea processing factories. The factories are often poorly maintained and lack basic safety equipment, which increases the risk of accidents.

Summary and Gaps in the Literature:

The literature review highlights the challenges faced by tea garden workers in North Bengal in terms of their living conditions, economic challenges, and

health and safety concerns. The review also identifies several gaps in the literature, including limited empirical research on the living conditions of tea garden workers, particularly in terms of their housing conditions and access to basic services. While several studies have highlighted the challenges faced by tea garden workers, there is limited research on the root causes of these challenges, such as the impact of land tenure systems and labour relations on the industry.

Moreover, the literature review identifies a gap in research on the gendered experiences of tea garden workers. While women make up a significant proportion of the tea garden workforce, there is limited research on their experiences and the unique challenges they face. For instance, women tea garden workers often face discrimination and harassment at the workplace, and their work is undervalued and underpaid compared to men.

Finally, the literature review also highlights the need for more research on the impact of globalization and changing market dynamics on the tea industry in North Bengal. The tea industry is facing several challenges, including declining global demand for tea, increasing competition from other tea-producing countries, and changing consumer preferences. These changes have significant implications for tea garden workers in North Bengal, and more research is needed to understand how these changes are affecting their living and working conditions.

Overall, the literature review underscores the need for further research on the living and working conditions of tea garden workers in North Bengal, with a focus on the root causes of their challenges and the gendered experiences of workers. Such research can provide insights into the policy interventions needed to improve the lives of tea garden workers and make the tea industry more sustainable and equitable.

Chapter 3: Research Methodology

Introduction:

This chapter presents the research methodology adopted for the study on the living and working conditions of tea garden workers in North Bengal. The entire study is based on the information collected from the primary sources of data, although secondary information is also used wherever required. It outlines the research design and methodology used for the study, including the data collection methods and sampling strategy. It also describes the research instruments used for data collection, including the interview guide and survey questionnaire. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the ethical considerations in the research process.

Data Collection Methods:

The data collection methods used for this study include semi-structured interviews and a survey questionnaire. The semi-structured interviews were conducted with tea garden workers. The survey questionnaire was administered to a representative sample of tea garden workers in two different tea estates in the state of West Bengal.

Sampling Strategy:

The sampling strategy for this study involved a combination of purposive and random sampling. For the semi-structured interviews, purposive sampling was used to select participants who had relevant knowledge and experience related to the living and working conditions of tea garden workers. For the survey questionnaire, random sampling was used to select a representative sample of tea garden workers from two different tea estates in West Bengal.

Research Instruments:

The research instruments used for data collection include an interview guide and a survey questionnaire. The interview guide was designed to elicit information on the living and working conditions of tea garden workers, including their housing, access to basic services, labour relations, and gendered experiences. The survey questionnaire included questions on similar topics, as well as additional questions on the tea industry's impact on the environment and the workers' perceptions of their working conditions.

Ethical Considerations:

Ethical considerations were an essential part of the research methodology for this study. Informed consent was obtained from all study participants before the interviews and surveys were conducted. The participants were informed about the study's purpose, the voluntary nature of their participation, and their right to withdraw from the study at any time. Confidentiality and anonymity were maintained throughout the study by assigning codes to the participants' responses instead of their names.

Chapter Conclusion:

This chapter has presented the research design and methodology used for the study on the living and working conditions of tea garden workers in North Bengal. The data collection methods included semi-structured interviews and a survey questionnaire, and the sampling strategy involved a combination of purposive and random sampling. The research instruments used for data collection included an interview guide and a survey questionnaire. Finally, the ethical considerations in the research process were discussed, including obtaining ethical clearance, obtaining informed consent, and maintaining confidentiality and anonymity.

Survey Questionnaire:

Personal Information

- What is your age?
- What is your gender?
- What is your marital status?
- What is your educational level?

Housing Conditions

- What is the size of your living quarters?
- How many people live with you?
- What is the condition of your living quarters?
- Do you have access to electricity?
- Do you have access to clean water?
- Do you have access to sanitation facilities?

Access to Basic Services

- Do you have access to healthcare services?
- Do you have access to education facilities?
- Do you have access to public transportation?
- Do you have access to banking services?

Working Conditions

- What is your job title?
- How long have you been working in the tea industry?
- What is your average workday like?
- What is your monthly salary?
- Do you receive any benefits or bonuses?
- Have you ever experienced any harassment or discrimination at the workplace?

Labour Relations

- Are you a permanent or temporary worker?
- Are you a member of a trade union?
- Do you have a written contract with your employer?
- Are you satisfied with your employment conditions?

Gendered Experiences

- Have you ever experienced any discrimination or harassment at the workplace because of your gender?
- Do you feel that your work is undervalued or underpaid compared to your male colleagues?
- Have you ever faced any barriers to career advancement because of your gender?

Tea Industry and the Environment

- Do you think the tea industry is environmentally sustainable?
- Are there any environmental problems caused by the tea industry in your region?
- Do you think the tea industry has a responsibility to address environmental issues?

Perceptions of Working Conditions

- Overall, how satisfied are you with your working conditions?
- What do you think could be improved about your working conditions?
- Do you think your employer cares about the well-being of the workers?

Chapter 4: Findings and Analysis

This chapter presents the findings and analysis of the research conducted on tea garden workers in North Bengal. It begins with a summary of the research objectives and the research design, followed by a presentation of the data collected through surveys and interviews. The data are then analysed and the findings are presented in detail. Finally, the chapter concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings for the tea industry and recommendations for addressing the challenges faced by tea garden workers.

Research Objectives and Design:

The research objectives were to:

- Investigate the socio-economic conditions of tea garden workers in North Bengal
- Explore the challenges faced by tea garden workers
- Identify the factors that contribute to job satisfaction among tea garden workers
- Provide recommendations for improving the working conditions of tea garden workers

The research design was a mixed-methods approach, which included a survey of 125 tea garden workers and in-depth interviews with 10 tea garden workers. The survey questionnaire and interview guide were developed based on the research objectives and reviewed by experts in the field to ensure validity and reliability.

Summary of Data Collection:

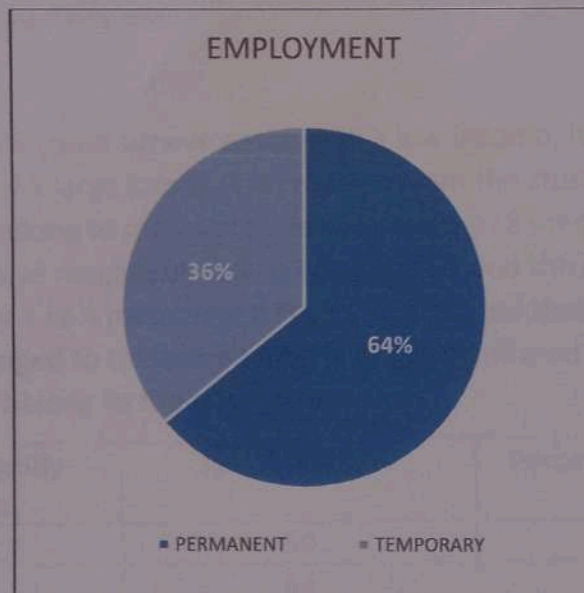
The survey was conducted in two tea gardens in the state of West Bengal, particularly in North Bengal. The survey questionnaire was administered to 125 tea garden workers, who were selected through a random technique. The survey data were analysed to generate descriptive statistics and inferential statistics.

The in-depth interviews were conducted with 10 tea garden workers selected from the survey respondents based on their willingness to participate in an interview. The interviews were conducted in Hindi, their preferred language.

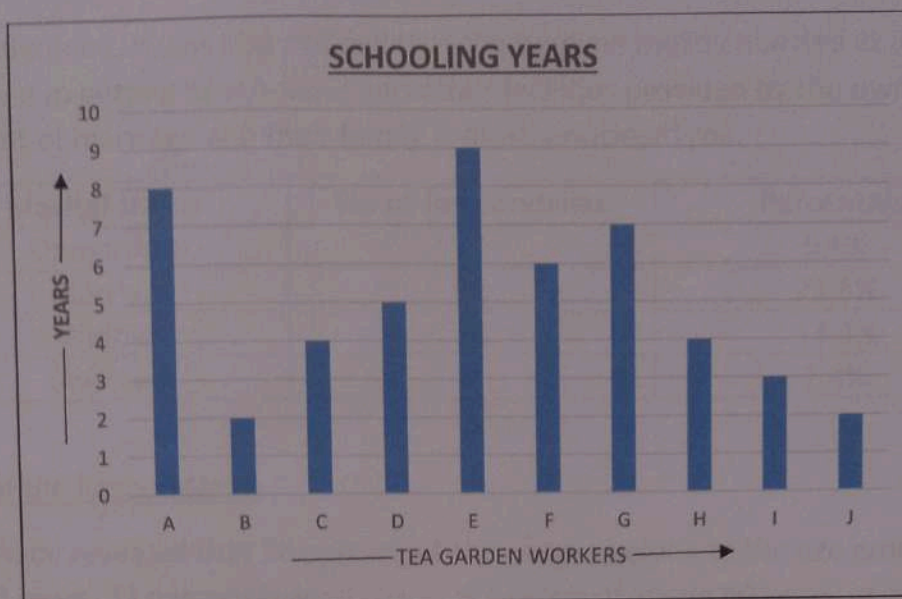
Result and Discussion:

The survey results indicate that most tea garden workers are female (64%) and belong to the scheduled tribe (88%). The average level of education is 5 years of schooling. Most workers (64%) are permanent employees, while 36% are temporary workers. The average monthly salary of the workers is INR 6,000, which is below the minimum wage set by the government. Most workers (86%) live in the tea garden premises, and 14% live in nearby villages. Most workers do not have access to healthcare services within the tea garden premises.

The interviews reveal that workers face several challenges related to their socio-economic conditions, including low wages, lack of access to healthcare and education, poor living conditions, and lack of job security. Workers reported that they struggle to make ends meet and must borrow money from money lenders at high interest rates to meet their daily needs.



- THE ABOVE CHART DEPICTS THE PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS EMPLOYED AS PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY



- THE ABOVE CHART DEPICTS THE SCHOOLING YEARS OF 10 DIFFERENT PERSONS AND NAMES ARE REPLACED TO MAINTAIN ANONIMITY

There are also various Socio-Economic indicators that further help in concluding the study. They are:

Size of The Family:

While a small family could survive easily with a low income, it cannot meet the daily basic needs of a large family. It is revealed from the study that majority of the respondents belong to moderate size of family 5 to 8 members. Only a few have large family size ranging from 9 to 12 members and the rest belong to small family size of 1 to 4 members. It is also to be noted that whether the respondents belonged to the same family was not confirmed and a few respondents may belong to the same family.

Number of family members	No of workers	Percentage of worker
1-4	59	47.2%
5-8	64	51.2%
9-12	2	1.6%

Marital Status:

The study revealed that 73.6 percent of the workers are married and 9.6 percent are unmarried. The percentage of widow worker is higher than the unmarried workers, i.e., 14.4 percent. Out of the total workers 2.4 percent

were divorced. It was also noticed that the workers mostly married at a young age, due to getting new houses and other facilities provided by the owners on account of marriage and their family is mostly nuclear type.

Marital status	No of Respondents	Percentage
Unmarried	12	9.6%
Married	92	73.6%
Widow	18	14.4%
Divorced	3	2.4%

Age of the Respondents:

The study revealed that 28 percent of the people belong to the age group of 18-30 years, 32 percent belong to the age group of above 40 years, and about 34.4 percent belong to the age group of 30-40 years. The people below 18 years age group comprises mainly child labours, and although are illegal to employ, but with very few education opportunities and more family members to feed are forced to work with the only employment opportunity in front of them.

Age group	No of respondents	Percentage
18-30	35	28%
30-40	43	34.4%
Above 40	40	32%
Below 18 (child labour)	7	5.6%

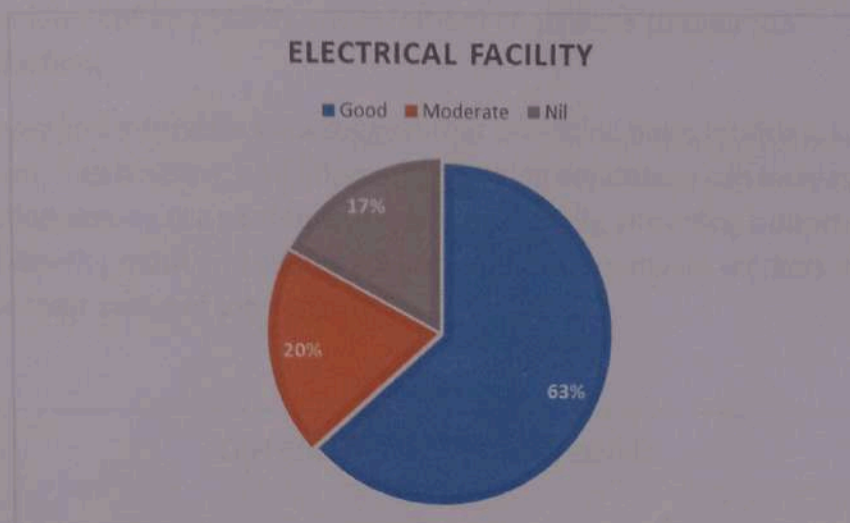
Housing Condition:

People in the tea estates mainly resides in houses made of wood, tin and some are also made of mud and clay and some made with bricks as well. It was observed that 38 percent of the workers were residing in permanent brick made houses while the rest (62%) of the workers were residing in temporary or "kuchcha" houses.

Electrical facility:

People residing in the houses revealed that 63.3 percent of the households were having better electrical facility, while the respondents of rest of the houses of almost 19.5 percent complained about irregularity in electricity supply. And the rest 17.1% did not receive the facility of electricity.

Electrical facility	Percentage
Good	63.3
Moderate	19.5
Nil	17.1



- Electrical Facility

Challenges Faced by Tea Garden Workers:

The survey and interview data indicate that tea garden workers face several challenges including poor working conditions, low wages, lack of access to basic services, low per capita income, and discrimination. The survey results reveal that 46% of workers are dissatisfied with their working conditions, while only 28% are barely satisfied and 26% remained neutral. Most workers (64%) reported that they do not receive any benefits, such as healthcare or housing, from their employers. Workers also reported that they face discrimination based on their caste, gender, and language.

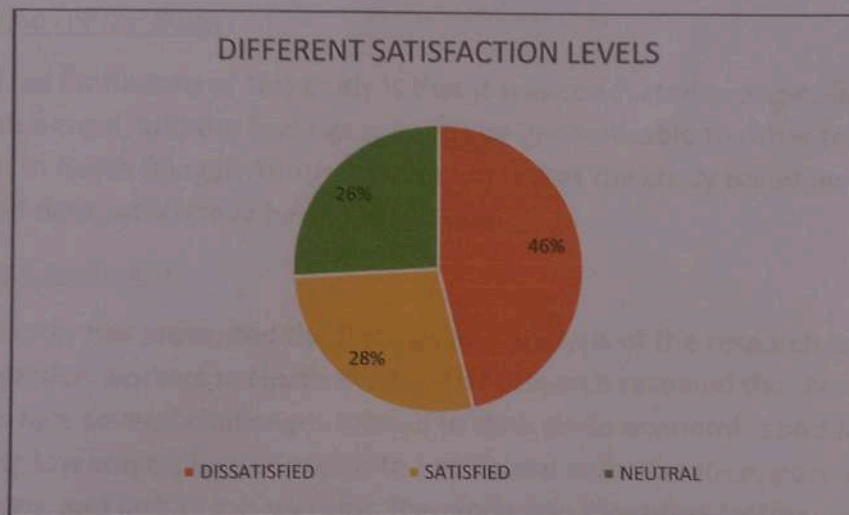
The interviews reveal that workers face several other challenges, including long working hours, lack of job security, and lack of opportunities for skill development and career advancement. Workers also reported that they face physical and verbal abuse from their supervisors and that they do not have access to grievance redressal mechanisms.

Factors Contributing to Job Dissatisfaction:

The survey results indicate that factors such as job security, salary, and working conditions are important factors contributing to job satisfaction among tea

garden workers. The survey revealed that 46% of workers are dissatisfied with their job, while 28% are satisfied, and 26% are neutral. The interviews reveal that workers who feel that their employers care about their well-being and provide them with basic facilities, such as healthcare and housing, tend to be more satisfied with their jobs. Workers also reported that no opportunities for skill development and career advancement contribute to their job dissatisfaction.

The survey and interview data suggest that providing basic facilities, such as healthcare and housing, and improving working conditions can increase job satisfaction among tea garden workers. Additionally, providing opportunities for skill development and career advancement can motivate workers and increase their sense of job security.



- THE ABOVE CHART DEPICTS THE SATISFIED/DISSATISFIED/NEUTRAL PERCENTAGE OF TEA GARDEN WORKERS

Recommendations for Improving Working Conditions:

Based on the findings and analysis, the following recommendations are made to improve the working conditions of tea garden workers:

- Increase wages to meet the minimum wage set by the government
- Provide basic facilities, such as healthcare, education, and housing, within the tea garden premises

- Implement measures to prevent discrimination based on caste, gender, and language
- Provide opportunities for skill development and career advancement
- Implement grievance redressal mechanisms to address complaints of physical and verbal abuse by supervisors
- Promote awareness and adherence to labour laws and regulations by employers

These recommendations can help improve the socio-economic conditions of tea garden workers and enhance their job satisfaction. Moreover, these recommendations align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations, particularly SDG 8, which aims to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.

Limitations of the Study:

One of the limitations of this study is that it was conducted in a specific region of North Bengal, and the findings may not be generalizable to other tea gardens in North Bengal. Another limitation is that the study relied on self-reported data, which may be subject to bias.

Chapter Conclusion:

This chapter has presented the findings and analysis of the research conducted on tea garden workers in North Bengal. The research revealed that tea garden workers face several challenges related to their socio-economic conditions, including low wages, lack of access to healthcare and education, poor living conditions, and lack of job security. The study also identified factors contributing to job dissatisfaction among tea garden workers, including job security, salary, and working conditions. Based on the findings, several recommendations were made to improve the working conditions of tea garden workers, which align with the SDGs of the United Nations. Overall, this study sheds light on the socio-economic conditions of tea garden workers in North Bengal and highlights the need for improved working conditions and support for this vulnerable workforce.

Chapter 5: Discussion

The discussion chapter is a crucial part of any dissertation as it provides an in-depth interpretation of the results and their implications. This chapter aims to analyse the findings of the study and compare them with existing literature to determine their consistency. Additionally, the chapter aims to explain the factors contributing to the living and working conditions of tea garden workers, identify potential solutions, and provide recommendations for future research.

Interpretation of the Results and their Implications:

The findings of the study indicate that tea garden workers in North Bengal face numerous socio-economic challenges, including low wages, poor living conditions, lack of access to healthcare and education, and discrimination based on caste, gender, and language. The results also reveal that these challenges have a significant impact on the well-being of tea garden workers and their families.

The interpretation of the results suggests that there is a need for urgent action to improve the living and working conditions of tea garden workers. The findings have significant implications for policy and practice as they highlight the need for comprehensive reforms in the tea industry. The study recommends that policymakers and industry stakeholders focus on improving the working conditions, increasing wages, and providing access to healthcare and education for tea garden workers.

The results of the study also highlight the need for increased awareness about the challenges faced by tea garden workers. It is also recommended that the media, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders work together to raise awareness about the socio-economic challenges faced by tea garden workers and advocate for their rights.

Explanation of the Factors Contributing to the Living and Working Conditions of Tea Garden Workers:

The results of the study indicate that several factors contribute to the living and working conditions of tea garden workers. These factors include low wages, poor living conditions, lack of access to healthcare and education, and discrimination based on caste, gender, and language.

The study identifies low wages as a significant factor contributing to the poor living and working conditions of tea garden workers. It recommends that

employers in the tea industry increase wages to ensure that workers earn a fair and living wage. It also suggests that policymakers implement minimum wage laws and ensure their effective implementation.

The study also identifies poor living conditions as a significant factor contributing to the well-being of tea garden workers. It recommends that employers provide better housing facilities for workers and their families. It also suggests that policymakers ensure the provision of basic amenities such as clean water, sanitation, and electricity.

The study highlights the lack of access to healthcare and education as a significant challenge faced by tea garden workers. It recommends that employers provide access to healthcare facilities for workers and their families. It also suggests that policymakers increase investment in healthcare and education infrastructure in tea-producing regions.

The study also identifies discrimination based on caste, gender, and language as a significant factor contributing to the socio-economic challenges faced by tea garden workers. It recommends that policymakers and industry stakeholders work together to eliminate discrimination in the tea industry and promote diversity and inclusion.

Identification of Potential Solutions:

The next section of the discussion chapter focuses on identifying potential solutions to the challenges faced by tea garden workers in North Bengal. The solutions are based on the findings of the research, as well as previous research and best practices in the field. The solutions could include policy changes at the local and national levels, such as increasing minimum wage laws and improving working conditions. Additionally, it is important to explore the role of social programs and initiatives, such as access to healthcare and education, that could improve the overall well-being of tea garden workers.

- i. The tea estate management should take necessary steps to provide proper education facilities to the wards of the workers.
- ii. The state government should facilitate the tea gardens with safe drinking water. The tea board of India may support the supply of drinking water as per Labour Welfare Scheme.

- iii. Sufficient toilets should be constructed for better sanitation conditions and decreasing spread of illnesses among the workers.
- iv. The Electricity Supply should be guaranteed to the rural tea estates.
- v. Construction of Hospitals and providing ambulances for immediate transfer of the patient in case of any accidents or serious health conditions.
- vi. Financial support for construction of hospitals, medical clinics, Health centres and for purchase of medical equipment and accessories should be provide to the Tea estates by the government.
- vii. The owners of the tea estates should be made aware of the disadvantages of child labour so that it could be decreased.
- viii. The wages of the tea garden workers should be increased as per the minimum wage scheme, to increase the living conditions of the workers.
- ix. The illegal selling of intoxication substances such as alcohol and drugs should be strictly regulated to help the workers in avoiding spending unnecessarily.
- x. Income generating activities need to be introduced by the government and the NGOs in the tea garden areas.
- xi. Extensive research work and discussion is needed in order to understand and solve the root causes of problems faced by the worker community in the tea gardens.

Limitations and Future Research Directions:

The limitations of the study are acknowledged and future research directions are proposed to help in further solving the socio-economic conditions faced by the tea garden workers. The limitations include the sample size, data collection methods, or researcher's perspective or biases. Future research directions could include exploring the experiences of specific sub-groups of tea garden workers, such as women or seasonal workers, or using different research methods, such as longitudinal studies or participatory action research.

Chapter Conclusion:

In conclusion, the study highlights the difficult living and working conditions faced by tea garden workers in North Bengal. The findings reveal that many workers are living below the poverty line, lack access to basic healthcare and education, and work in hazardous conditions. Additionally, they face exploitation and marginalization from tea garden owners and the wider society.

The study also highlights the factors contributing to these challenges, including government policies, weak labour laws, child labour and the lack of representation for tea garden workers. However, there are potential solutions identified that can address these issues, including increasing the minimum wage, improving working conditions, providing access to healthcare and education, and recognizing the role of tea garden owners in addressing these challenges.

Overall, this study provides important insights into the conditions faced by tea garden workers in North Bengal, as well as potential solutions to improve their standard of living. It is hoped that the findings can inform policy and practice in the tea industry and contribute to the ongoing efforts to promote fair labour practices and social justice for tea garden workers. Further research is needed to explore the efficiency of the proposed solutions and address the limitations of this study.

Chapter 6: Conclusion

The purpose of this study was to explore the living and working conditions of tea garden workers in North Bengal and identify potential solutions to address the challenges they face. This chapter summarizes the key findings and contributions of the study, provides recommendations for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and trade unions, discusses the implications for the tea industry in North Bengal and beyond, and reflects on the research process and implications for the researcher.

The study found that tea garden workers in North Bengal face a range of challenges, including low wages, poor working conditions, lack of access to basic healthcare and education, and marginalization from tea garden owners and the wider society. These challenges are largely a result of government policies, weak labour laws, and the lack of representation for tea garden workers.

The study identified potential solutions to address these challenges, including increasing the minimum wage, improving working conditions, providing access to healthcare and education, and recognizing the role of tea garden owners in addressing these challenges. Implementing these solutions can improve the standard of living for tea garden workers and reduce their overall marginalization.

The study's findings have important implications for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and trade unions. Policymakers can use the findings to inform policy and practice in the tea industry and promote fair labour practices and social justice for tea garden workers. Industry stakeholders can implement the proposed solutions to improve working conditions and promote responsible business practices. Trade unions can use the findings to advocate for the rights of tea garden workers and improve their representation.

The implications of this study go beyond the tea industry in North Bengal and can be applied to other tea estates of different regions and agricultural industries facing similar challenges. The study highlights the importance of promoting fair labour practices and social justice for workers in the agricultural sector.

Reflecting on the research process, this study had limitations that should be addressed in future research. These limitations include the use of a small sample size and the reliance on primary data collected in a small region.

Further research should address these limitations and explore the efficacy of the proposed solutions.

This study provides important insights into the conditions faced by tea garden workers in North Bengal and offers potential solutions to improve their standard of living. It is hoped that the findings can reform policy and practice in the tea industry and contribute to the ongoing efforts to promote fair labour practices and social justice for tea garden workers.

It is essential to recognize that the tea industry is a critical contributor to the Indian economy, and tea garden workers play a vital role in its success. The findings of this study highlight the need to address the challenges faced by tea garden workers and promote responsible business practices in the industry.

Furthermore, the study emphasizes the importance of recognizing the role of tea garden owners in addressing the challenges faced by tea garden workers.

This study also has implications for broader societal issues, including poverty and inequality. The challenges faced by tea garden workers are not unique to the tea industry and are present in other sectors of the economy as well. Addressing these challenges can contribute to the reduction of poverty and inequality in India and promote social and economic development.

Overall, this study provides valuable insights into the socio-economic conditions faced by tea garden workers in North Bengal and the potential solutions to address the challenges they face. It is hoped that the findings of this study will reform policy and practice in the tea industry and contribute to the ongoing efforts to promote fair labour practices and social justice for tea garden workers and workers in other sectors of the economy.



Appendices:

1. Survey Questionnaire

The Survey Questionnaire has been provided earlier in Chapter 3 of the dissertation.

2. Consent forms:

Consent forms are important documents that outline the nature of the research, the rights and responsibilities of the participants, and their voluntary agreement to participate in the study. Informed consent is an essential ethical principle that ensures that participants understand the research project's goals, procedures, and potential risks and benefits before they agree to participate.

The consent forms for this study included the following sections:

Introduction: The introduction section provides an overview of the research project's purpose, goals, and objectives. It explains the study's nature, scope, and methodology and describe the participants' role and responsibilities.

Procedures: The procedures section outlined the research activities that the participants will be involved in, such as surveys, interviews, focus group discussions, or observations. It also specified the time, location, and duration of these activities.

Risks and benefits: The risks and benefits section described the potential risks and benefits associated with the research project. It explains the measures taken to minimize risks and ensure confidentiality and privacy.

Voluntary participation: The voluntary participation section emphasizes that participation in the study is entirely voluntary and that participants have the right to withdraw at any time without penalty or consequence.

Confidentiality and anonymity: The confidentiality and anonymity section explain the measures taken to ensure that the participants' identities and responses remain confidential and anonymous.

Contact information: The contact information section provides the researchers' names, affiliations, and contact information, as well as the participants' rights to ask questions or express concerns.

The consent forms will be translated into the local language and explained to the participants in detail before they agree to participate.

3. Data Collection:

The data has been collected through the following methods:

Survey: A survey was conducted in 2 Tea gardens, in the state of West Bengal, particularly in North Bengal. It was conducted with the help of normal interviews with 125 tea garden workers and in-depth interviews with 10 tea garden workers.

Internet: Various websites have been browsed through to collect different types of information regarding the socio-economic conditions of tea garden workers in North Bengal and their literature review and historical events. Some of them are:

<https://internationaljournalcorner.com>

<https://www.researchgate.net>

<https://www.NorthBengalnjournals.com>

*Examined
Choudhury*

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E-mail: accjal@gmail.com
Website: www.accollege.in

PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Debotthina Ghosh,
a student of Semester 6 of B.A./B.Sc Economics Honours Programme/
Programme (General) Course of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, bearing
Registration No. 0192005030268 has successfully completed his/her project
work on Socio-Economic Conditions of Tea Garden
Workers in North Bengal
under guidance of Dr./Smt/Sri Tapan Kumar Ghosh, Asso. Prof. of
Department of Economics and submitted the project report during the
Academic Year 2022-23.

Pramita Dasgupta

Head, Department of Economics

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

Date: 19/05/2023

Head
Department of Economics
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

[Signature]
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

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PIN CODE - 735101



E-mail: accjal@gmail.com
Website: www.accollege.in

PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Bhagyasree Roy,
a student of Semester 6 of B.A./B.Sc Economics Honours Programme/
Programme (General) Course of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, bearing
Registration No. 0192005030269 has successfully completed his/her project
work on Impact of Covid-19 on Education in
India
under guidance of Dr./Smt/Sri Tapan Kumar Ghosh, Asst. Prof. of
Department of Economics and submitted the project report during the
Academic Year 2022-23.

Paramita Dasgupta

Head, Department of Economics

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

Date: 19/05/2023.

Head
Department of Economics
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE, JALPAIGURI
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

During the academic session 2022-23, a field work was conducted by 4th Semester Education Honours students. In the same academic session, the students of 6th Semester Education Honours completed their project work under guidance of the teachers in the Department of Education.

Based on the CBCS Syllabus, a Field work was conducted by the Department of Education for the students of 4th semester for execution of ten (10) Lesson Plans in different schools in Rural and Urban area of Jalpaiguri District during February to April, 2023. Students prepared a practical notebook on the basis of ten executed lesson plan.

Aims and objectives of the Field work

- Learners will be able to apply the knowledge gained through different areas of education in practical field.
- Learners will be able to solve for problems related to his course of study.
- To develop in the students methodical approach towards teaching and train them as competent future teachers/ education facilitators.

In this field work, the students of 4th Semester visited different schools in Jalpaiguri districts and executed the lesson plans which enabled them to acquire knowledge through different areas of education in practical field.

The 6th Semester Honours students prepared and completed the project based on their CBCS curriculum. The aims and objectives of this course is:

- To enable students have clarity about the philosophy behind the project.
- Students will be able to document, calculate, analyse and interpret data.
- Learners will be able to write and report in standard academic formats.
- Students deduce findings from different studies

The pictures of the field work with Google tag along with the names of students involved in it are attached below:

1. Name of the Student: Rima Mandal
Registration No. 0192105010602
Roll No. 235019326890



2. Name of the Student: Debarati Sarkar
Registration No. 0192105010603
Roll No. 235019326891



3. Name of the Student: Mostakima Begam

Registration No. 0192105010604

Roll No. 235019326892



4. Name of the Student: Sunita Rabidas

Registration No. 0192105010607

Roll No. 235019326893



5. Name of the Student: Nihar Roy
 Registration No. 0192105010608
 Roll No. 235019326894



6. Name of the Students: Ruma Barman
 Registration No. 0192105010610
 Roll No. 235019326895



7. Name of the Students: Jahanoor Parvin

Registration No. 0192105010611

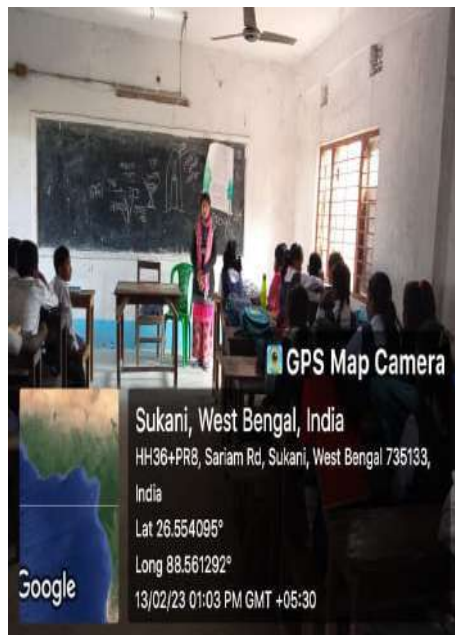
Roll No. 235019326896



8. Name of the Students: Pritha Debnath

Registration No. 0192105010612

Roll No. 235019326897



9. Name of the Students: Susmita Talukdar

Registration No. 0192105010613

Roll No. 235019326898



10. Name of the Students: Barnali Ghosh

Registration No. 0192105010614

Roll No. 235019326899



11. Name of the Students: Aparajita Deb

Registration No. 0192105010615

Roll No. 235019326900



12. Name of the Students: Anamika Barman

Registration No. 0192105010616

Roll No. 235019326901



13. Name of the Students: Subham Paul

Registration No. 0192105010617

Roll No. 235019326902



14. Name of the Students: Chayanika Roy

Registration No. 0192105010619

Roll No. 235019326903

15. Name of the Students: Olivia Ghosh

Registration No. 0192105010621

Roll No. 235019326904

16. Name of the Students: Aindrila Ghosh

Registration No. 0192105010622

Roll No. 235019326905



17. Name of the Students: Sourav Routh

Registration No. 0192105010623

Roll No. 235019326906



18. Name of the Students: Neha Biswas

Registration No. 0192105010624

Roll No. 235019326907



19. Name of the Students: Labani Sarkar

Registration No. 0192105010625

Roll No. 235019326908



20. Name of the Students: Ratan Roy

Registration No. 0192105010627

Roll No. 235019326909



21. Name of the Students: Kumar Dibyendu Narayan

Registration No. 0192105010628

Roll No. 235019326910

22. Name of the Students: Ashique Hossain

Registration No. 0192105010629

Roll No. 235019326911



23. Name of the Students: Ananya Sarkar**Registration No. 0192105010630****Roll No. 235019326912****24. Name of the Students: Saheli Nandi****Registration No. 0192105010631****Roll No. 235019326913**

25. Name of the Students: Kaushik Dey

Registration No. 0192105010633

Roll No. 235019326914

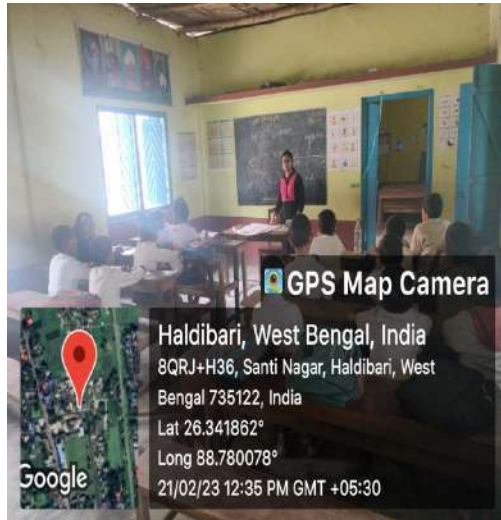
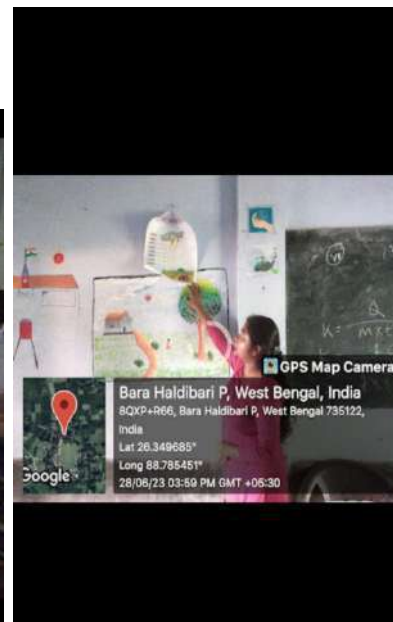


26. Name of the Students: Sekhar Das

Registration No. 0192105010635

Roll No. 235019326915



27. Name of the Students: Piyasi Bose**Registration No. 0192105010636****Roll No. 235019326916****28. Name of the Students: Shreya Das****Registration No. 0192105010638****Roll No. 235019326917**

29. Name of the Students: Farid Jaman

Registration No. 0192105010639

Roll No. 235019326918



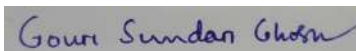
30. Name of the Students: Sudipta Mandal

Registration No. 0192105010641

Roll No. 235019326919

4th Semester (H) Students who participated in field work

Name of the Student
1. RIMA MANDAL
2. DEBARATI SARKAR
3. MOSTAKIMA BEGAM
4. SUNITA RABIDAS
5. NIHAR ROY
6. RUMA BARMAN
7. JAHANNOOR PARVIN
8. PRITHA DEBNATH
9. SUSMITA TALUKDAR
10. BARNALI GHOSH
11. APARAJITA DEB
12. ANAMIKA BARMAN
13. SUBHAM PAUL
14. CHAYANIKA ROY
15. OLIVIA GHOSH
16. AINDRILA GHOSH
17. SOURAV ROUTH
18. NEHA BISWAS
19. LABANI SARKAR
20. RATAN ROY
21. KUMAR DIBENDU NARAYAN
22. ASHIQUE HOSSAIN
23. ANANYA SARKAR
24. SAHELI NANDI
25. KAUSHIK DEY
26. SEKHAR DAS
27. PIYASI BOSE
28. SHREYA DAS
29. FARID JAMAN
30. SUDIPTA MANDAL



HOD
Department of Education

To
The Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri.

Subject: Permission for Educational Survey

Respected Sir,

This is to inform you that a team of 28 students of 6th Semester Education (Honours) of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, accompanied by 6 teachers is going to visit Santalabari, Buxa Fort, Lepchakha and Jayanti on 15th March, 2023 (Wednesday) for an educational trip as part of their curriculum.

I therefore request your good self to kindly permit them to conduct the field study

Thanking you.

Yours Sincerely

Gour Sundar Ghosh 13.03.23

(Dr. Gour Sundar Ghosh)

Assistant Professor

Department of Education

Ananda Chandra College

Jalpaiguri

Phone: 9434181175

Date: 13/03/2023

- Enclosure:
1. List of Students and faculty members
 2. Permission letter from the deputy Field Director, Buxa Tiger Reserve
 3. Vehicle details

Allowed
18/3/23
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE**

(GOVERNMENT SPONSORED)

AFFILIATED TO: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

P.O. & Dist. JALPAIGURI,
PIN Code - 735101,
West Bengal,
INDIA.



Phone: (03561) 255554(O), 257947(R)
Tele Fax: (03561) 257324 (O)
E-mail: accjal@indiatimes.com
accjal@gmail.com
Website: www.accollege.org

To
The Field Director,
BTR,
Manna Dey Sarani,
Alipurduar, W.B.

**Subject: Application for concession for field trip of Education Honours
(6th Semester) Students of A. C. College.**

Sir,

This is to inform you that a team of 28 students of 6th Semester Education (Honours) of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, accompanied by 6 teachers is going to visit Santalabari, Buxa Fort, Lepchakha and Jayanti on 15th March, 2023 (Wednesday) for an educational trip as part of their curriculum. You are therefore kindly requested to extend all possible co-operation and necessary assistance. I will be highly obliged if the students are provided concession (or full free) in entry fees of both students and vehicles (WB63A9455) and also in bus parking fee. Your kind cooperation is highly solicited.

Thanking you.

Yours Sincerely

Gour Sundar Ghosh
(Dr. Gour Sundar Ghosh) 3.3.23

Assistant Professor
Department of Education
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri
Phone: 9434181175

Date: 03/03/2023

Enclosure: 1. List of Students and faculty members
2. Vehicle details

Received
Heda Sarkar
C.C.F. & F.D. / BTR

bro and to give minimum

Forwarded
9/3/23
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

Government of West Bengal
Directorate of Forest
Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests & Field Director
Buxa Tiger Reserve
 Alipurduar Court * Alipurduar * West Bengal- 736122
 03564-256333 (Office), 03564-255577 (Fax), E-mail: fdbirwh@gmail

Memo No. 555 /28-02

Dated 10 /03/ 2023.

To
 The Deputy Field Director,
 Buxa Tiger Reserve (West) Division.

Sub :: Application for concession for field trip of Education Honours (6th Semester)
 students of A.C. College.

Ref :: Principal, Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri letter No. Nil dated 03/03/2023.

With reference to the letter quoted above, 28 nos. of students & 06 nos. of teachers of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri will visit on 15th March, 2023 at Santalabari & Buxa Fort by one vehicle for an educational trip. Concessional rate for students at Rajabhatkhawa Entry Gate may be allowed only on production of proper identification certificate.

All rules and regulations shall be strictly followed.

Encl :: As Stated.


 Conservator of Forests &
 Field Director, Buxa Tiger Reserve

Memo No. 555 /28-02

Dated 10 /03/ 2023.

Copy forwarded for information to :-

- 1) The Deputy Field Director, Buxa Tiger Reserve (East) Division (Copy enclosed).
- ✓ 2) The Principal, Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri.


 Conservator of Forests &
 Field Director, Buxa Tiger Reserve

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE :: JALPAIGURI
NOTICE/13.03.2023

This is to information of all concerned that an Educational Excursion will be held for 6th Semester Education Honours students, to Santalabari, Buxa Fort, Lepchakha and the surrounding areas, tentatively in the 15th March, 2023 under the guidance of Dr. Gour Sundar Ghosh, Sri Tapan Das, Sri Kalyan Paul, Rasibul Hoque and Smt. Swagata Choudhury.

Concerned students are asked to contact with the above noted teacher for further details.

Ghosh 13.03.23
Head
Department of Education
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

(Dr. Debashis Das)
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

15/03/2023

Ticket



GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
Directorate of Forest

BUXA TIGER CONSERVATION FOUNDATION TRUST (B.T.C.F.T.)
FORM OF PERMIT TO ENTER OR RESIDE IN BUXA TIGER RESERVE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION TRUST
AS PER WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) Act 1972 AS AMENDED

Booking Date: Wednesday, March 15, 2023 - 11:00:39 AM

Ticket ID: RVK/2023315/1977

Entry Date: Wednesday, March 15, 2023 | Valid Upto: Thursday, March 16, 2023 : 6:00 PM

Name: R. HOQUE

Address: JALPAIGURI

Contact No.: 9064525588

Purpose Of Visit : Tourism (Viewing Of Wildlife Sighting)

Visitor Type: General Indian Visitor (>5), Student

Permission Granted : Travel To : Buxa / Jayanti

Category	Description	Rate(Rs)	Count	Amount(Rs)
Student		12.00	28	336.00
General Indian Visitor (>5)		120.00	3	360.00
STUDENT VEHICLE	WB 63A 9455	40.00	1	40.00
Total (Rs.)				736.00

Terms and Conditions

- * Permit issued in subject to the provisions laid down in the Wildlife(Protection)Act,1972 and Modification there on as issued from time to time
- * Permit issued in favor of an applicant is not transferable
- * Permit should be shown to forest staff as and when demand.
- * In the event of any dispute the decision of the CFD shall be final

Helpline : 03564 - 255129, Email : dtdbtrw@gmail.com



15 March 2023 14:38

Edit

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Buxa Fort, Buxa Hill Forest, West Bengal 735227, India

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

(GOVERNMENT SPONSORED)

AFFILIATED TO: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

P.O. & Dist. JALPAIGURI

West Bengal, INDIA,

PIN Code - 735101

Phone: 03561-255554 (O)

03561-257947 (R)



Tele Fax: 03561-257324 (O)

E-mail: accjal@indiatimes.com

Website: www.accollege.org

accjal@gmail.com

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

List of Students and faculty going for educational excursion

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Dr. Gour Sundar Ghosh	Assistant Professor & Faculty
2.	Gourango Chandra Roy	Assistant Professor & Faculty
3.	Tapan Das	State Aided College Teacher & Faculty
4.	Rasibul Hoque	State Aided College Teacher & Faculty
5.	Kalyan Paul	State Aided College Teacher & Faculty
6.	Swagata Choudhury	State Aided College Teacher & Faculty
7.	Juhita Roy	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
8.	Ruman Sarkar	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
9.	Sohana Parvin	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
10.	Rumi Hore	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
11.	Rahul Paul	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
12.	Mijanur Islam	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
13.	Amit Roy	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
14.	Preety Roy	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
15.	Reksana Sarkar	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
16.	Ananya Roy	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
17.	Meheraf Rahaman	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
18.	Supriya Dutta	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
19.	Nishikanta Das	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
20.	Arun Toppo	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
21.	Sanjana Tirkey	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
22.	Dipika Barman	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
23.	Asratun Khatun	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
24.	Ratan Kumar Roy	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
25.	Manisha Barman	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
26.	Shreyosi Mohanta	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
27.	Shourab Dutta	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
28.	Sandip Sankar Roy	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
29.	Joydeep Sen	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
30.	Rahul Paul	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
31.	Poulami Chakraborty	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
32.	Beauty Roy	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
33.	Ajoy Sikdar	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester
34.	Gourab Sarkar	Student B.A. (Hons.), 6 th Semester

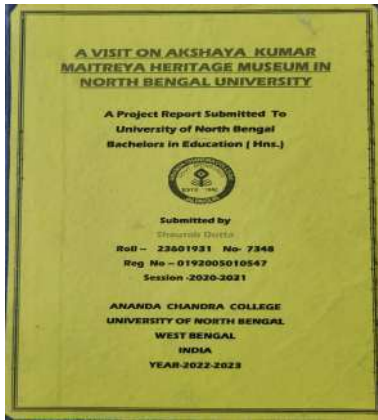
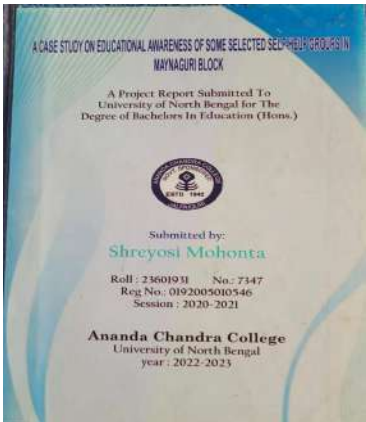
Ghosh 03.03.23.

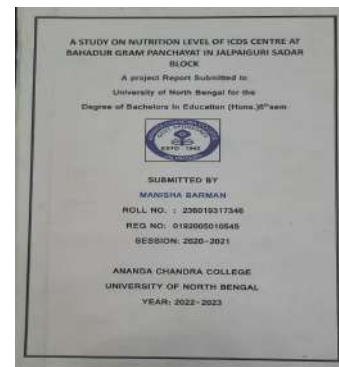
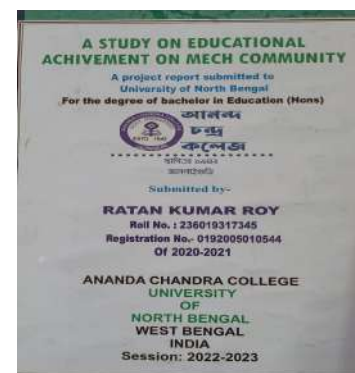
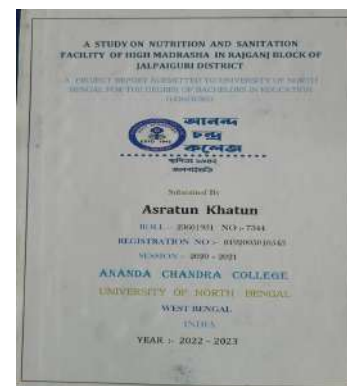
Assistant Professor
Department of Education
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

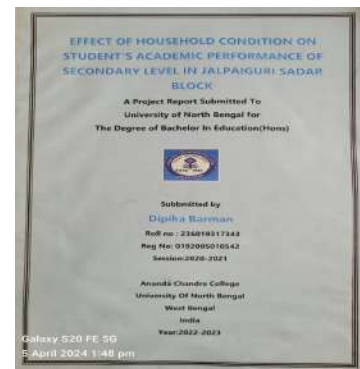
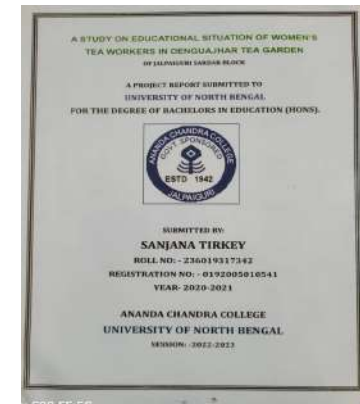
(Dr. Debashis Das)
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

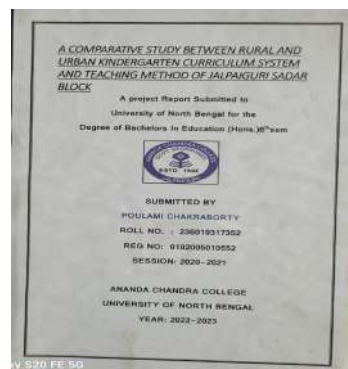
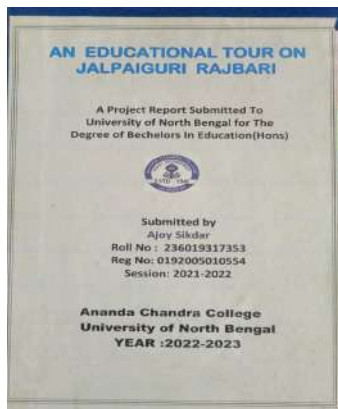
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

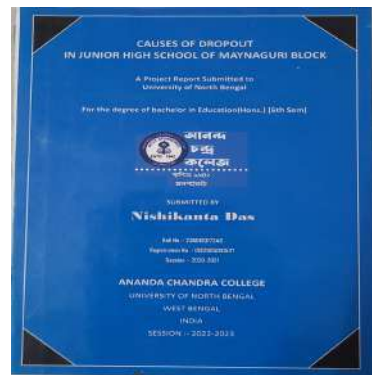
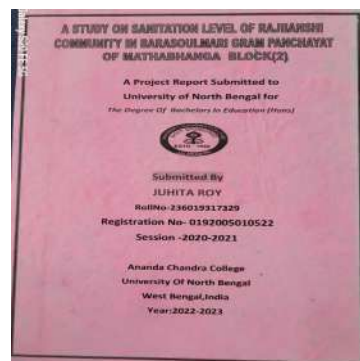
Department of education
Ananda Chandra College,
6th Semester, Education Honours
Project report on the academic session of 2022-23

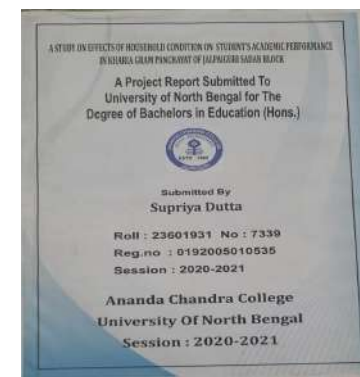
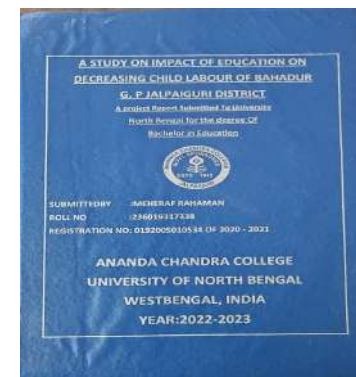
SL No.	Name of the Student	Registration Number	Project Title	Objectives of the Study	Front Page of the Project
1	SHOURAB DUTTA	0192005010547	A VISIT ON AKSHAYA KUMAR MAITREYA HERITAGE MUSEUM IN NORTH BENGAL UNIVERSITY	To know about the preserved artefacts of the AKMHM museum in NBU	
2.	SHREYOSI MOHONTA	0192005010546	A CASE STUDY ON EDUCATIONAL AWARENESS OF SOME SELECTED SELF HELP GROUP IN MAYNAGURI BLOCK	To know the educational awareness of Self Help Group in Maynaguri Block	

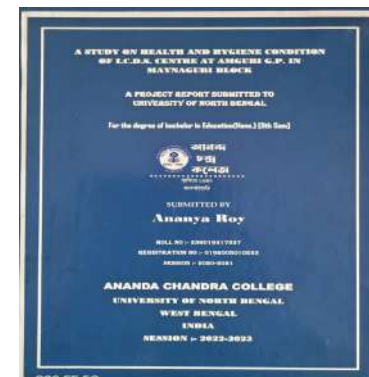
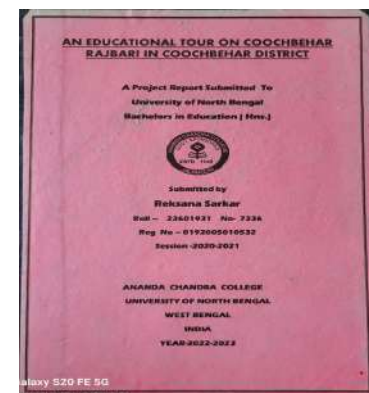
3.	MANISHA BARMAN	0192005010545	A STUDY ON NUTRITION LEVEL OF ICDS CENTRE AT BAHADUR GRAM PANCHAYAT IN JALPAIGURI SADAR BLOCK	To identify the nutrition level of ICDS Centre in Jalpaiguri Sadar Block	
4.	RATAN KUMAR ROY	0192005010533	A STUDY ON EDUCATIONAL ACHIVEMENT ON MECH COMMUNITY	To identify the information on the education of the Mech Communiity	
5.	ASRATUN KHATUN	0192005010543	A STUDY ON NUTRITION AND SANITATION FACILITY OF HIGH MADRASHA IN RAJGANG BLOCK OF JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	To identify the hygiene condition and nutrition level of Madrasa schools IN Jalpaiguri District	

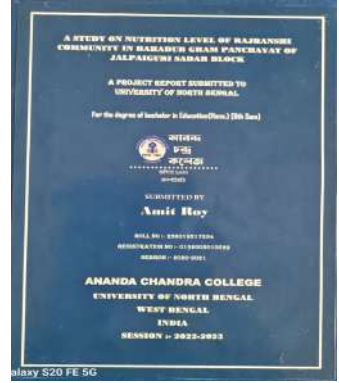
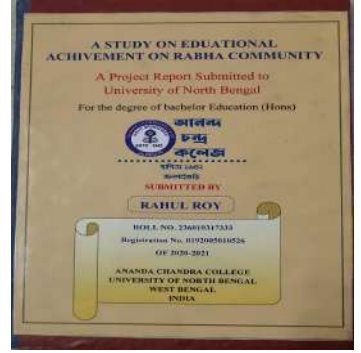
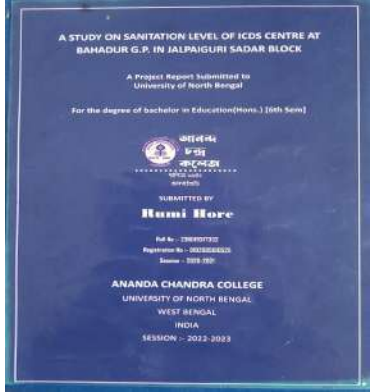
6.	DIPIKA BARMAN	0192005010542	EFFECT OF HOUSEHOLD CONDITION ON STUDENT'S ACADEMIC PERORMANCE OF SECONDARY LEVEL IN JALPAIGURI SADAR BLOCK	To checking the academic performance based on household condition	
7.	SANJANA TIRKEY	0192005010541	A STUDY ON EDUCATIONAL SITUATION OF WOMEN'S TEA WORKERS IN DEBGUARJHAR TEA GARDEN	To know about the educational situation of women tea garden workers	
8.	ARUN TOPPO	0192005010538	A STUDY ON EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF TOTO COMMUNITY	To identify the information on the education of the Toto Communiity	

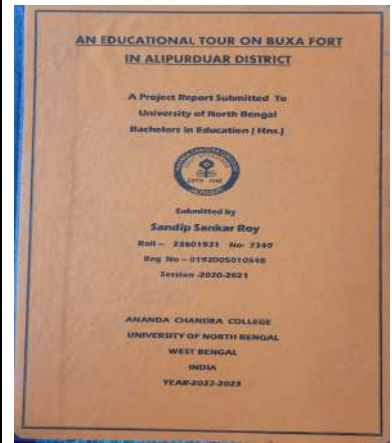
9.	JOYDEEP SEN	0192005010533	A PROJECT ON SOCIO ECONOMIC AND EDUCATION CONDITION OF DENGUAJHAR TEA GARDEN IN JALPAIGURI BLOCK	To know about Socio-economic condition of Denguajhar Tea Garden in Jalpaiguri block To know about Educational status of Denguajhar Tea Garden in Jalpaiguri block	
10.	POULAMI CHAKRABORTY	0192005010552	A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN KINDERGARTEN CURRICULUM SYSTEM AND TEACHING METHOD OF JALPAIGURI SADAR BLOCK	To review the teaching methods and curriculum in kindergarten schools in rural and urban area in Jalpaiguri District	
11.	AJOY SIKDAR	0192005010554	A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED TO AN EDUCATIONAL TOUR ON JALPAIGURI RAJBARI	To identify the various information about Rajbari belonging to Jalpaiguri town	

12.	GOURAB SARKAR	0192005010555	A STUDY ON EDUCATIONAL AWARENESS OF PATKATA GRAM PANCHAYAT IN JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	To know the educational awareness of Patkata Gram Panchayet in Jalpaiguri District	
13.	NISHIKANTA DAS	0192005010537	A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED TO CAUSES OF DROPOUT IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	Determination of the causes of dropout of Junior High School in Mainaguri Block	
14.	JUHITA ROY	0192005010522	A STUDY ON SANITATION LEVEL OF RAJBANSHI COMMUNITY IN BARASOULMARI GRAM PANCHAYAT OF MATHABHANGA BLOCK(2)	To know the information regarding Sanitation conditions of Rajbanshi Community in Mathabhanga Block.	

15.	SOHANA PARVIN	0192005010524	A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN RURAL & URBAN KINDERGARTEN CURRICULUM SYSTEM & TEACHING METHOD OF MAYNAGURI BLOCK	To review the teaching methods and curriculum in kindergarten schools in rural and urban area of Maynaguri Block	
16.	SUPRIYA DUTTA	0192005010535	A PROJECT REPORT A STUDY ON EFFECTS OF HOUSEHOLD CONDITION ON STUDENT'S ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN KHARIA GRAM PANCHAYAT OF JALPAIGURI SADAR BLOCK	To determine the influence of the household condition on student's academic performance	
17.	MEHERAF RAHAMAN	0192005010534	A STUDY ON IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON DECREASING CHILD LABOUR OF BAHADUR GRAM PANCHAYAT IN JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	To determine the causes of child labour	

18.	ANANYA ROY	0192005010533	A STUDY ON HEALTH AND HYGIENE CONDITION OF I.C.D.S CENTRE AT AMGURI G.P IN MAYNAGURI BLOCK	1. To determine the health awareness of ICDS Centres. 2. To know the information regarding hygiene conditions of ICDS Centres.	
19.	REKSANA SARKAR	0192005010532	A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED TO AN EDUCATIONAL TOUR ON COOCHBEHAR RAJBAROI IN COOCHBEHAR DISTRICT	To review the history of Cooch Behar Rajbari	
20.	PREETY ROY	0192005010531	A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED TO AN EDUCATIONAL TOUR ON AKSHAY KUMAR MAITREYA HERITAGE MUSEUM IN NORTH BENGAL UNIVERSITY	To know about the preserved artefacts of the university museum	

21.	AMIT ROY	0192005010529	A STUDY ON NUTRITION LEVEL OF RAJBANSHI COMMUNITY IN BAHADUR GRAM PANCHAYAT OF JALPAIGURI SADAR BLOCK	To know the information regarding Nutrition conditions of Rajbanshi Community in Jalpaiguri Sadar Block.	
22.	RAHUL ROY	0192005010526	A STUDY ON EDUCATIONAL ACHIVEMENT ON RABHA COMMUNITY	To identify the information on the education of the Rabha Community	
23.	RUMI HORE	0192005010525	A STUDY ON SANITATION LEVEL OF I.C.D.S CENTRE AT BAHADUR G.P IN JALPAIGURI SADAR BLOCK	To determine the sanitation condition of ICDS Centre in Bahadur GP in Jalpaiguri District	

24.	SANDIP SANKAR ROY	0192005010548	A PROJECT REPORT SUMMITTED TO AN EDUCATIONAL TOUR ON BUXA FORT IN ALIPURDUAR DISTRICT	To review the history of Buxa Fort in Alipurduar District	
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A STUDY ON EDUCATIONAL ACHIVEMENT ON MECH COMMUNITY

A project report submitted to
University of North Bengal

For the degree of bachelor in Education (Hons)



আনন্দ

চন্দ্র

কলেজ

স্থাপিতঃ ১৯৪২

জলপাইগুড়ি

Submitted by-

RATAN KUMAR ROY

Roll No. : 236019317345

Registration No.- 0192005010544

Of 2020-2021

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY

OF

NORTH BENGAL

WEST BENGAL

INDIA

Session: 2022-2023

PREFACE

উত্তরবঙ্গ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের অন্তর্গত আনন্দ চন্দ্র কলেজের শিক্ষাবিজ্ঞান বিভাগের (স্নাতক স্তর) ষষ্ঠ ষাণ্মাসিক স্তরের পাঠ্যসূচির অন্তর্গত ব্যবহারিক জ্ঞান সমৃদ্ধ এবং শিক্ষা সংক্রান্ত একটি প্রকল্প বেছে নিয়েছি।

প্রকল্পটি হলো 'A Study of Educational Achievement of Mech Community in Jalpaiguri District.'

এই প্রকল্পের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে আমি জলপাইগুড়ি জেলার ধূপগুড়ি ব্লকের অন্তর্ভুক্ত শালবাড়ি 1 নং গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত এলাকার উত্তর শালবাড়ি, শৈবপাড়া এলাকার 36 টি মেচ পরিবার বেছে নিয়েছি। এখানে মেচ জনজাতির শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা সম্পর্কে ধারণা লাভ করবো। এই প্রকল্পটির প্রধান উদ্দেশ্য হল মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা পর্যবেক্ষণ ও সমীক্ষা করে একটি বিবরণী তৈরি করা।

প্রকল্পটির বিষয়ে যথাযথ মূল্যায়নের জন্য আমি উত্তরবঙ্গ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের অন্তর্গত আনন্দ চন্দ্র কলেজের শিক্ষাবিজ্ঞান বিভাগের মাধ্যমে তা উপস্থাপন করি।

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আমি উত্তরবঙ্গ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের অধীন আনন্দ চন্দ্র কলেজের শিক্ষাবিজ্ঞান বিভাগের (স্নাতক স্তর) ষষ্ঠ ষাণ্মাসিক স্তরের শিক্ষার্থী। শিক্ষামূলক অনুসন্ধানের জন্য আমাকে যারা সহযোগিতা করেছেন তাদের কাছে আমি চিরকৃতজ্ঞ।

সবার আগে আমি কৃতজ্ঞতা জানাই উত্তরবঙ্গ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের কাছে। শিক্ষাবিজ্ঞানের পাঠ্যসূচীতে শুধু তাত্ত্বিক জ্ঞান না দিয়ে তার সাথে সাথে সুন্দর একটি ব্যবহারিক জ্ঞান লাভের সুযোগ করে দেওয়ার জন্য।

এরপর কৃতজ্ঞতা জানাই আমাদের কলেজের অধ্যক্ষ ডঃ দেবাশীষ দাস মহাশয়কে। যিনি আমাদের পাঠ্যসূচির অন্তর্ভুক্ত প্রকল্পটিকে অগ্রগতির জন্য অনুমতি প্রদান ও পূর্ণ স্বাধীনতা দিয়েছেন।

এছাড়াও শিক্ষামূলক অনুসন্ধান সামগ্রিক অগ্রগতির জন্য শিক্ষাবিজ্ঞান বিভাগের অধ্যাপকগণ ডঃ গৌর সুন্দর ঘোষ, কল্যাণ পাল, স্বাগতা চৌধুরী, রসিবুল হক এবং তপন দাস মহাশয়ের কাছে আমি চিরকৃতজ্ঞ। কারণ প্রতি পদে তারা বহু মূল্যবান উপদেশ দিয়ে আমাদের প্রকল্পটির পূর্ণ সফলতাদানে নানা সাহায্য করেছেন।

এই প্রকল্প সম্পাদনের জন্য যারা অফুরন্ত সাহায্য করেছেন তারা হলেন - শালবাড়ি 1 নং গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েতের অন্তর্ভুক্ত উত্তর শালবাড়ি, শৈবপাড়া এলাকার বাসিন্দারা এবং ওই এলাকার পঞ্চায়েত লসমি তামাং মহাশয়া। এছাড়াও আমাকে সাহায্য করেছেন আমার সহপাঠী রাহুল রায়, দেবশ্রী রায় ও কাজল মজুমদার। তাদের প্রতি আমি আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতা জানাই।

সর্বোপরি কৃতজ্ঞতা জানাই আমার পিতা-মাতাকে। এই প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়নের ক্ষেত্রে তাদের অবদান অনস্বীকার্য।

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1. INTRODUCTION

উত্তরপূর্ব ভারতে অনেক উপজাতি গোষ্ঠীর আবাসস্থল রয়েছে। লেপচা, টোটে, রাভা, মেচ, মাহালী, চাকমা, গারো, অসুর ও পাহাড়িয়া প্রভৃতি গোষ্ঠী উপজাতি গোষ্ঠীর অন্তর্ভুক্ত। এদের মধ্যে মেচ উপজাতি অন্যতম।

মেচ পশ্চিমবঙ্গের জলপাইগুড়ি জেলায় বসবাসকারী এক তপসীলভূক্ত উপজাতি। মেচ জনজাতির নুষেরা ইন্দো-মঙ্গলীয় জনগোষ্ঠীর অন্তর্ভুক্ত। এঁরা বড়ো ভাষায় কথা বলেন, যা ভোট-বর্মা ভাষার অন্তর্গত। বলা হয় যে অসমীয়া ভাষা অনেকাংশেই বিভিন্ন বড়ো মূলিও ভাষার দ্বারা প্রভাবিত। বর্তমানে পশ্চিমবঙ্গের অধিকাংশ মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের মানুষ নিজেদের বড়ো বলে পরিচয় দিতে পছন্দ করেন।



মেচ জাতির উৎপত্তি নিয়ে অনেক গল্প প্রচলিত আছে। অনেকে মনে করেন যে, মেচ নামটা সম্ভবত তরাই এর মেচী নদীর থেকে এসেছে। একটি মেচ কিংবদন্তি থেকে জানা যায় যে মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের পূর্বপুরুষেরা মেচী নদীর কাছাকাছি অঞ্চলে বাস করতেন। তবে একথাও মনে করা হয় যে মেচ নামটি "ম্লেচ্ছ" কথাটি থেকে এসেছে। তবে একথা ঠিক যে, মেচেরা এক অতি প্রাচীন জাতি। অনেকে মনে করেন যে, কোচবিহারের কোচ রাজারা পঞ্চদশ শতকের এক মেচ সর্দার হরিদাস মণ্ডলের বংশধর।

অতীতে মেচ জাতির লোকেরা খুম চাষে অভ্যস্ত ছিলেন। লাঙ্গল ও বলদের সাহায্যে কৃষি কাজ তাদের অজানা ছিলো। ঊনবিংশ শতাব্দীর মধ্য ভাগ থেকেই এর পরিবর্তন শুরু হলো। মেচেরা লাঙ্গলের সাহায্যে

চাষাবাদ করতে শুরু করলেন। বলা হয় যে খুব তাড়াতাড়ি তারা আধুনিক পদ্ধতিতে চাষাবাদ রপ্ত করে ফেলেছিলেন। সান্ডার নামক এক ব্রিটিশ সমীক্ষক মেচদের মধ্যে দ্রুত উন্নতি লক্ষ্য করেছিলেন।

মেচ মহিলারা রেশমের গুটিপোকা পালন ও রেশম উৎপাদনে বিশেষ পারদর্শী ছিলেন। মেচ গৃহে আজও বাঁশের তাঁত যন্ত্র দেখতে পাওয়া যায়।

তাদের অনেকেই এখন রবীন্দ্র সঙ্গীত বা নজরুল গীতি গাইতে পারেন বেশ ভালো ভাবেই। তাদের কেউ আজ ডাক্তার, কেউ বা ইঞ্জিনিয়ার। কেউ আবার স্কুল শিক্ষক। যদিও এর মধ্যেই তারা তাদের কিছু কিছু ঐতিহ্যের গান বা নাচ বজায় রেখেছেন। কিন্তু তাদের নাচ গানের বহু কিছু আবার আজ হারিয়ে যাচ্ছে। একইভাবে বিশ্বায়নের জেরে তাদের অনেক ঐতিহ্যের পোশাকও হারিয়ে যাচ্ছে। তাদের নতুন প্রজন্ম ঐতিহ্যের কৃষি কাজও আর করতে চাইছে না। মাছ ধরাতেও অনেকের অনীহা। উত্তরবঙ্গের প্রাচীন জনজাতি মেচদের অনেকেই হাজার বাধার পরও আজও তাদের লড়াই চালিয়ে যাচ্ছে নিজেদের অস্তিত্ব রক্ষার তাগিদে।

নিম্ন অসমে তারা 'বরো' উপজাতি হিসাবে পরিচিত। আর উত্তরবঙ্গের আলিপুরদুয়ার থেকে ডুয়ার্স, তরাই অঞ্চল ও নেপালের কিছু অংশে তারাই 'মেচ' নামে পরিচিত। কিন্তু কীভাবে তারা এলেন উত্তরবঙ্গে, উত্তরবঙ্গের প্রান্তভূমির জনজাতি ইতিহাস ও সংস্কৃতিতে লেখক মহেন্দ্র দেবনাথ জানাচ্ছেন, বর্মী তিব্বতীয় ভাষা গোষ্ঠীর অন্তর্ভুক্ত বড়ো জাতি মায়ানমার সীমান্তের পাটকাই পর্বত অতিক্রম করে বিভিন্ন সময়ে বিভিন্ন ভাগে বিভক্ত হয়ে উত্তর পূর্ব ভারতে প্রবেশ করেছে। তারা দিনের পর দিন ব্রহ্মপুত্র উপত্যকায় বসবাস করে নিজস্ব শাসনতান্ত্রিক পরিকাঠামো গড়ে তুলেছিল। সময়ের নিয়মে বৃহৎ বরো জাতি উত্তরবঙ্গে চারটি মূল ভাগে বিভক্ত হয়ে যায়। এরা হল, মেচ, কোচ, রাভা, গারো প্রভৃতি। এই বড়োদেরই একটি গোষ্ঠী নেপালের পশ্চিম অংশে মেচি নদী পর্যন্ত গিয়ে তার দুই পাশে বসতি স্থাপন করে। আর তারা নেপাল থেকে তরাই, ডুয়ার্স এলাকা পর্যন্ত বিস্তৃত হয়ে পড়ে। পরবর্তীতে এরাই মেচ নামে পরিচিতি লাভ করে। উত্তরবঙ্গ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের ইতিহাস বিভাগের প্রাক্তন অধ্যাপক ডঃ ইছামুদ্দিন সরকার এবং গবেষক অশোক গঙ্গোপাধ্যায় মেচদের ওপর এক আর্থ-সামাজিক সমীক্ষার পর জানাচ্ছেন,

মেচ সহ অন্য উপজাতিরা তরাই অঞ্চলে কৃষিকাজ, মাছ ধরায় পারদর্শী ছিল। কিন্তু যতই তরাই অঞ্চলের গুরুত্ব বাড়তে থাকে ততই এদের জীবনধারায় পরিবর্তন ঘটতে থাকল। ইংরেজ আসার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে যখন

এই এলাকায় ছোটখাটো নগর সভ্যতার উল্লেখ ঘটতে থাকল তখন সেই অবস্থার সাথে তারা সমান তালে চলতে পারল না। ফলে এখানকারই বিভিন্ন অঞ্চল থেকে তাদের পলায়ন শুরু হল। নকশালবাড়ি অঞ্চলে

যত বেশি বর্তমান সভ্যতার ছোঁয়া এসেছে তারা ততো বেশি বনের ধারে বা জলজ ভূমির খোঁজে নতুন জায়গায় বসতবাড়ি করেছে।

এরপর দার্জিলিং-এ চা বাগিচা শিল্পের সূচনা হয় পার্বত্য অঞ্চলে ১৮৪০ সালে এবং তরাই অঞ্চলে ১৮৬২ সালে। আর চা বাগান শুরু হতেই বাইরে থেকে নিয়ে আসা শুরু হল শ্রমিকদের। তার সঙ্গে জোতদারেরা তাদের জমি চা বাগানে বিক্রি করতে শুরু করল। ফলে সেই সময় কৃষি নির্ভর মেচদের জীবনেও অর্থনৈতিক পরিবর্তন আসা শুরু হল। ব্রিটিশদের চা বাগানে আধিপত্য, তাদের ব্যবসা নীতির জেরে মহাজন শ্রেণী, শ্রমিক ঠিকাদার এইসব নাম চলে এল। ইংরেজদের আইনের জেরেই পুরানো কৃষি পদ্ধতি ঝুম চাষ বাতিল হতে থাকে। এর পর এই এলাকায় চলে আসে কৃষক আন্দোলন। ১৯৪৬ সালে তেভাগা আন্দোলনের প্রভাব খুব সামান্য হলেও এই অঞ্চলে পড়তে থাকে। তেভাগার পর শুরু হল বিপ্লবী কৃষক আন্দোলন বা নকশাল আন্দোলন। বহুদিনের নিপীড়ন থেকে বাঁচার জন্য সেই নকশাল আন্দোলনে যোগ দেয় মেচ, ধিমাল, খারুরা। কিন্তু সেই আন্দোলন মূল ধারা থেকে বিচ্ছিন্ন হয়ে পড়ায় তা সেভাবে সফল হয়নি। আর তার জেরে মেচ সহ অন্যদের আর্থ সামাজিক জীবনে আঘাত আনল। তার বাইরে নদী ভাঙন, প্রাকৃতিক সমস্যাও তাদের বসতি স্থাপনে বিচ্ছিন্নভাবে প্রভাব ফেলে।

১৮৭৬ সালে ডাবলু ডাবলু হান্টার যে স্ট্যাটিস্টিক্যাল অ্যাকাউন্ট অফ বেঙ্গল তৈরি করেন তার ৪৫ নম্বর পৃষ্ঠা এবং পরবর্তীতে অন্য তথ্য থেকে জানা যাচ্ছে তরাই অঞ্চলে মেচদের একটি সংখ্যার তালিকা, সেই তালিকা বলছে, ১৮৭৬ সালে তরাই এলাকায় মেচদের সংখ্যা ছিল ৮৯৩ জন, ১৯০১ সালে তা নেমে আসে ৩৪০ এ, ১৯৩১ সালের সেই হিসাব বলছে ৩৭৯, ১৯৪১ সালে আবার নেমে হল ২৭২ এবং ১৯৫১ ও ১৯৬১ সালের হিসাবে সেই সংখ্যা যথাক্রমে ২২৪ ও ১৩৪। লেখক অশেষ কুমার দাসের উত্তরবঙ্গের দলিত জাতি ও উপজাতি বিষয়ে লেখা থেকে ২০০১ সালের আদম সমারি অনুযায়ী জানা যাচ্ছে, উত্তরবঙ্গের মোট জনসংখ্যা এক কোটি সাতচল্লিশ চব্বিশ হাজার ৯৪০ জন। আর ৪৪১৩২৩৯ জন তরুণিলি জাতি ও ১৪৫৪৩৩০ তরুণিলি উপজাতি ভুক্ত মানুষ। এখানে তরুণিলি জাতির ৫৩টি শাখা

রয়েছে আর তফশিলি উপজাতির ৩৫টি শাখা রয়েছে। সেই আদমশুমারিতেই প্রকাশ দার্জিলিং জেলায় মেচদের সংখ্যা হয়েছে ২১৫৯ জন। জলপাইগুড়ি জেলায় এই সংখ্যা ৩২৯১২ জন, কোচবিহারে তাদের সংখ্যা ১৬৭ জন, দক্ষিণ দিনাজপুর জেলায় ৪ ও মালদহে ৩ জন। জলপাইগুড়ি জেলায় তাদের সংখ্যা বেশি। কিন্তু নিজস্ব সংস্কৃতি নিয়ে তাদের টিকে থাকা আজ বড় চ্যালেঞ্জ।

আলিপুরদুয়ার লাগোয়া শালকুমার হাটের বাসিন্দা তথা স্কুল শিক্ষক সুবল কারজি নিজে মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের। তিনি শালকুমারহাট হাই স্কুলে বাংলা পড়ান। তিনি মেচদের নাচ টিকিয়ে রাখতে নাচের একটি টিম তৈরি করেছেন। তিনি নিজে রবীন্দ্র সঙ্গীত গাইতে পারেন। তার দুই মেয়ে মৌমিতা ও মন্দিরা রবীন্দ্র সঙ্গীত

শিখেছে। তিনি জানালেন, মেচদের নতুন প্রজন্ম আর মেচ গান, মেচ নৃত্য শিখতেও চাইছে না। তবে তিনি তার মেচদের নিয়ে কিছু নাচগান বিভিন্ন স্থানে মঞ্চস্থ করছেন। বসন্ত উৎসবের সময় তারা পরিবেশন করেন মেচদের ঐতিহ্যময় বাগুরুমা নৃত্য। বর্ষবরণের সময় বৈশাখে তারা করেন বৈশাণ্ড। তার বাইরে তাদের আছে যুদ্ধের নৃত্য সত্রালি। মাছ শিকারের জন্য তাদের নাচ গান আছে, সেটা হল না-গুরনায়। সামনে মাছ রাখার পাত্র রেখে সেই ঐতিহ্যের নাচ হয়। ধান রোপনের সময় তাদের গান হল, মায়গায়নায়। তবে নবাবের সময় এই অঞ্চলে তাদের গান নাচ ছিল, কিন্তু তা আজ হারিয়ে গিয়েছে। এতো গেল তাদের সংস্কৃতির কিছু কথা। তাদের মহিলারা আজকাল বাঙালিদের মতো শাড়ি পড়েন। তবে তাদের ঐতিহ্যের অনুষ্ঠান হলে ঐতিহ্যের পোশাক ডোকনা পড়েন। ওড়নাকে তারা বলেন আরনাই। তাদের পুরুষরা তাদের ঐতিহ্যের অনুষ্ঠান হলে তাঁতে বোনা এক ধরনের গামছা পড়েন। তার সঙ্গে একরকম জওহর কোট শরীরে থাকে। মাথায় মাফলারের মতো কাপড় বেঁধে নেওয়া হয়। খাবারের মধ্যে বাঙালিদের মতো সব খাবার তারা খান। তবে শুয়োরের মাংস প্রিয় খাবার। শিলিগুড়ি মহকুমার তরাই অঞ্চলে কিছু মেচ লোকজন ছড়িয়ে আছেন। মাটিগাড়া এলাকার তালুক জোতের ৮৫ বছর বয়স্ক বলেন শৈব্য জানালেন, আগে তাঁরা এক টাকায় চার কেজি চাল কিনেছেন। এক টাকায় পাঁচ কেজি মাছ কিনেছেন। জমিতে গোবর সার দিয়ে চাষাবাদ করেছেন। এখন অনেক কেমিক্যাল সার। তা খেয়ে রোগব্যাধি বাড়ছে। আগে ম্যালেরিয়া আর নিউমোনিয়া ছিল। তাও জড়িষুটি খেলেই সেরে যেত। এখন তো প্রেসার, সুগার ছাড়া আরও কত রোগ। তিনি আগেই গামছা পড়ে খালি গায়ে বাড়িতে থাকতেন। এখনও থাকেন। রোগব্যাধি সেভাবে নেই। এখন তাদের ছেলেমেয়েরা প্যান্ট শার্ট পড়ে। জন্মের পর আগে তারা উলঙ্গ থাকতেন। এখন জন্ম থেকেই প্যান্ট শার্ট।

ঐ গ্রামেরই যুবক উদিল কারজি জানালেন, তিনি নিজে পকেটের পয়সা খরচ করে মেচ সংস্কৃতি প্রসারে টিম তৈরি করেছিলেন। কিন্তু টাকার অভাবে তা ধরে রাখতে পারেননি। তাই তিনি এখন পশ্চিমি গান,

পশ্চিমি নাচ নিয়ে মেতেছেন। তার সঙ্গে মেচ, রাভা, টোটোদের তিনি ক্যারাটে, বক্সিং শেখাচ্ছেন গ্রামে গ্রামে গিয়ে। তবে তাদের গ্রামে অনেক বাড়িতেই আজকাল কালী মন্দিরও আছে। তাদের আদি ধর্ম বাথো। বিশ্ব জগত সৃষ্টির পূর্বে অবং নামে মহাপরাক্রমশালী এক দেবতার অস্তিত্ব স্বীকার করা হয়েছে বাথো ধর্মে।

তিনি নিরাকার, অনাদি অনন্ত। হিন্দু ধর্ম বিকাশের আদিম অবস্থায় তাদের মধ্যে মূর্তি পূজার প্রচলন ছিল না। ফলীমনসা বা সিজ গাছকে দেবতা হিসাবে তারা পূজা করেন। ফলীমনসা গাছকে পূজা বেদিতে বসিয়ে তারা শিবের প্রতীক হিসাবে পূজা করেন। ব্রিটিশরা আসার পর তাদের হাত ধরে উত্তরবঙ্গের চা বাগানে মিশনারিরা চলে আসে। আর সেই সময় তাদের মধ্যে খ্রিস্ট ধর্মের প্রসারও ঘটে। অতীতে তিস্তা নদীর ভাঙন ও প্লাবন থেকে নিজেদের বাড়ি ঘর বাঁচাতে তিস্তাবুড়ি বৃক্ষপূজাও মেচ জনজাতির প্রকৃতি পূজার

অন্তর্ভুক্ত। তবে মাটি গাড়ার তালুক জোত ও তার আশপাশে কিছু মেচ জনজাতির মানুষ বসবাস করে। তাদের উঠোনে মন্দিরের সামনে ফলীমনসা গাছ দেখা গিয়েছে। আগের মতো তাদের বাড়িঘর আর সকলের কাঁচা মাটির বা ছনের ঘর নেই। প্রায় সকলের ঘর সেখানে পাকা। শহরে হাওয়া তাদের মধ্যে লেগেছে। দুই এক জনের ঘর ঐ এলাকায় এখনও কাঠের বা টিনের ছাউনি দেওয়া। বয়স্ক পুরুষ বা মহিলারা পুরানো ঐতিহ্যের পোশাক পড়ে আছেন, দেখা গিয়েছে।

আমাদের সকলের জীবনে শিক্ষাগত উন্নয়ন একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ দিক। শিক্ষা হল একটি প্রধান মৌলিক অধিকার ও ব্যক্তি স্বাধীনতার প্রচার করে। এটি একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হাতিয়ার যার মাধ্যমে সমাজে প্রান্তিক অংশ তাদের দুর্বলতা থেকে নিজেদের বের করে আনতে পারে।

নেলসন ম্যান্ডেলা বলেছিলেন - "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."

2. REVIEW

বিভিন্ন জার্নাল এবং সংবাদপত্র থেকে প্রাসঙ্গিক সাহিত্যের একটি পর্যালোচনা নিচে দেওয়া হল :

1. **N.Vasu (1922) অনুসারে** - মেচ এবং কিরাতরা অসুর রাজবংশের অন্তর্গত। তারা ছিল Mlecchas এবং তাই সংক্ষেপে Mech। তারা চার হাজার বছর ধরে প্রাগজ্যোতিষ রাজ্য শাসন করে এবং পরে আর্যদের উত্থানের সাথে সাথে পতন শুরু করে। তাদের অনেকেই পরবর্তী বছরগুলিতে বন্য এবং অসভ্য উপজাতি হিসাবে বিবেচিত হওয়ার জন্য দুর্গম বনাঞ্চলে আশ্রয় চেয়েছিল। জর্জ আব্রাহাম গ্রিয়ারসনের লিঙ্গুইস্টিক সার্ভে অফ ইন্ডিয়াও বজায় রাখে যে মেক হল ম্লেচাসের দুর্নীতি।

2. **Sanyal (1973) :** মেচ মানুষের উৎপত্তি সম্পর্কে একটি পৌরাণিক কাহিনী বর্ণনা করেছেন। এতে বলা হয়, মেচ ও লিম্বু একসঙ্গে থাকত। ভারত, বার্মা এবং তিব্বতের উত্তর-পূর্ব কোণ থেকে তাদের বিতাড়িত করা হয়েছিল। তারা হিমালয়ের পাদদেশ বরাবর পালিয়ে এসে ঘন জঙ্গলের মাঝে বর্তমান দার্জিলিং জেলার নিচু জমিতে চল আসে। সেখানে তারা অস্থায়ীভাবে বসবাস করতেন। লিম্বুরা সেখানে ফিরে থাকতে চায়নি। তারা গাছ কেটে পথ তৈরি করে পাহাড়ের দিকে যাত্রা শুরু করে। মেচেস শুরু হয় কয়েকদিন পরে। তারা ট্র্যাক অনুসরণ করার চেষ্টা করেছিল কিন্তু পথ হারিয়ে দার্জিলিং এবং নেপালের

মাঝে মেচি নদীর উপর এসে পড়ে। তাদের কেউ কেউ মেচি নদীর তীরে বসবাস করতে পছন্দ করতো। তারা নিজেদের মেচেস বা মেচিয়াস বলে ডাকত। সুতরাং, এটা বিশ্বাস করা হয় যে নেপালের লিম্বুস এবং ভারতের মেচেস একই উপজাতি গোষ্ঠীর অন্তর্গত।

3. **D.H.E. সুল্লার (1895)** একজন ব্রিটিশ জরিপকারী রিপোর্ট করেছেন যে, মেচ লোকেরা যাযাবর থেকে বসতি স্থাপনে দ্রুত অগ্রগতি দেখিয়েছে। তারা ঝাঁড় এবং লাঙ্গল দিয়ে গুরুত্ব সহকারে স্থায়ী চাষে নেমেছিল। তারা অনেক ফসল তোলে যার মধ্যে ধানই প্রধান। তারা সুপারি বাদাম (সুপারি বা সুপারি) চাষে বিশেষজ্ঞ। এগুলো তাদের অর্থকরী ফসল।

4. The Scholar P. C. Choudhury, (The History of Civilization of the people of Assam to the Twelfth Century A.D. Historical and Antiquarian Studies in Assam, 1959: 75): মেচে বা বোড়ো সম্প্রদায়ের চারটি পথের উল্লেখ আছে যা নেপাল এবং বিশেষ করে আসাম, উত্তর-পূর্ব ভারতে চলে এসেছিল। তিনি লক্ষ্য করেন যে “প্রথমে তিব্বত, নেপাল এবং ভূটানের উত্তর বা পর্বত গিরিপথ দিয়ে; দ্বিতীয়ত ভারত ও পশ্চিম থেকে গঙ্গা ও ব্রহ্মপুত্রের উপত্যকা দিয়ে, তৃতীয়ত সমুদ্র বা বঙ্গোপসাগর দিয়ে, বঙ্গ বা বার্মার মধ্য দিয়ে এবং চতুর্থত আসাম-বার্মা, উত্তর-পূর্বে পাটকাইয়ের উপর দিয়ে যায়, লিডু-বার্মার হকাওয়াং উপত্যকার মধ্য দিয়ে চীনে যাওয়ার মার্গেরিটা রাস্তা এবং অন্যটি আসামের দক্ষিণ-পূর্ব বা দক্ষিণে মণিপুর ও কাছাড় হয়ে।

5. S. K. Chatterjee (The place of Assam in History and Civilization of India, 1955: 9 Reprint 2011) : বলেছেন যে চীনের পশ্চিমে ইয়াং-তাসে-কিয়াং এবং হোয়াং-হো নদীর প্রধান জলের কাছে তাদের নিডুস যে মহান চীন-তিব্বতি ভাষাভাষী মানুষের বিভিন্ন শাখা দক্ষিণ ও পশ্চিম দিকে ঠেলেছিল, সম্ভবত 2000 খ্রিস্টপূর্বাব্দ থেকে। পরবর্তীতে, এদের উপজাতিরা বেশিরভাগই ব্রহ্মপুত্রের পশ্চিম ধারা বরাবর ভারতে অনুপ্রবেশ করে। গ্রেট বোড়ো উপজাতি ব্রহ্মপুত্রের উপত্যকায় মোটামুটি প্রথম দিকে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়েছিল এবং উত্তর ও পূর্ববঙ্গ এবং বিহার পর্যন্ত বিস্তৃত হয়েছিল বলে মনে হবে।

6. S.Endel (1997)— তার বই “দ্য কাচারিস” আসামের বোড়ো (কাচারি) জনগণের একটি পরিচিতি দেয়। এই বইয়ের মাধ্যমে লেখক আসামের নিজস্ব রাজ্য সম্পর্কে কাছারি জনগণের ইতিহাস সম্পর্কে আলোকপাত করেছেন। এটি কাছারি সম্প্রদায় সম্পর্কে বোঝার জন্য মূল বই হিসাবে বিবেচিত হয়। এই বইটি মূলত আসামের বোড়োদের প্রতিরোধকারী এলাকা সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত তথ্য দেয়।

7. Kazuyuki Kiryu (Mimasaka University, Japan) in his project “An Outline of the Meche Language, Grammar, text and glossary” (2008) :- মেচ ভাষা এবং এর সমস্যা ও সম্ভাবনা সম্পর্কে অত্যন্ত প্রামাণিকভাবে রিপোর্ট করেছেন। তিনি নেপালে মেচ ব্যাকরণের বিকাশেও লিখেছেন এবং কাজ করেছেন। তিনি আরও চেষ্টা করেছেন কিভাবে বিভিন্ন পণ্ডিতরা মেচ সম্প্রদায় সম্পর্কে এবং ভারতে তাদের বাধা অঞ্চলের উৎস সম্পর্কে বর্ণনা করবেন।

8. Dr. Kameswar Brahma (2009) --- তার বই, “A Study in Cultural Heritage of the Boros” আসামের বোড়ো সম্প্রদায়ের একটি পরিচিতি দেয়। তিনি বোড়োদের শব্দ ও নামকরণ, খাদ্যাভ্যাস, পোশাক, সামাজিক কাঠামো, অর্থনীতি, বিয়ে এবং বোড়োদের পারিবারিক জীবন এবং বোড়োদের ঋতু ও কৃষি উৎসব প্রতিফলিত করেন। লেখক এই বইয়ের মাধ্যমে বোড়ো সমাজের প্রকৃত চিত্র তুলে ধরার চেষ্টা করেছেন।

9. Bidya Sagar Narzary (2010) --- তার সম্পাদিত বই "NepalniMechefwr" (বোড়ো) মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের সাথে সম্পর্কিত একটি বই এবং তাদের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি, বিশ্বাস, দর্শন, ধর্মীয় বিশ্বাস এবং অন্যান্য বিষয়গুলি সম্পর্কে। লেখক মেচ (বোড়ো) এর ঐতিহ্যবাহী ঐতিহ্য এবং তাদের নিজস্ব পরিচয় যেমন সামাজিক, রাজনৈতিক এবং অর্থনৈতিক ভিত্তি সম্পর্কে, তাদের সচেতনতা সম্পর্কেও আলোচনা করেছেন।

10. Rani M (2000) :- তার গবেষণায় পর্যবেক্ষণ করে বলেছেন যে, ভাষাগত বাধার কারণে উপজাতি শিশুরা শিক্ষকদের সাথে যোগাযোগ স্থাপন করতে পারে না। যার ফলে তাদের শিক্ষা কোন কোন সময় বন্ধ হয়ে যায়।

11. Jha and Jhingran,D (2002) :- প্রবন্ধে দৃঢ়ভাবে পরামর্শ দিয়েছেন যে, শিক্ষার প্রাথমিক পর্যায়ে মাতৃভাষা শিক্ষার একটি মাধ্যম এবং শিশুদের শিক্ষার প্রেক্ষাপটে এটি অধিকতর গুরুত্ব বহন করে।

3. Statement of the problem :

উপরিউক্ত আলোচনার পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে আমি যে সমস্যাটি লিপিবদ্ধ করেছি তা হল --

A Study on Educational Achievement of Mech Community in Jalpaiguri District.

4. Need and Significance of the Study :

- i. সমাজের অন্য শ্রেণীবর্গের মতো মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের অবশ্যই গুরুত্ব রয়েছে। সামাজিক কোন একটি স্তম্ভ কে বাদ দিয়ে অন্য স্তম্ভের উন্নতি কোনদিনই সম্ভব নয়, তাই তাদের উন্নয়নের কথা ভেবে এই অধ্যয়নটি করার প্রয়োজনীয়তা রয়েছে।
- ii. যাদের অবস্থান পরিবেশগত দিক থেকে প্রতিবন্ধক তাদের শিক্ষার হার যাচাইয়ের জন্য অধ্যয়নের প্রয়োজন।
- iii. মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের ভৌগলিক এবং প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদকে সূষ্ঠাভাবে ব্যবহার করতে গেলে এলাকার জনগোষ্ঠীর সচেতন থাকা প্রয়োজন।
- iv. আত্মসচেতনতা এবং আত্মনির্ভরতা নিয়ে কতটা সচেতন তা জানার জন্য এই অধ্যয়নটি করা প্রয়োজন।
- v. মেচ জনগোষ্ঠীর পরবর্তী প্রজন্মের জন্য একটি উজ্জ্বল ভবিষ্যত তৈরি করতে এই অধ্যয়নটির প্রয়োজন রয়েছে।

5.Objectives of the Study :

- i. মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের ভৌগলিক অবস্থান এবং তাদের শিক্ষাগত সচেতনতা ও আগ্রহ যাচাই করা।
- ii. ভাষাগত দিক থেকে তাদের দক্ষতা যাচাই করা ও ভবিষ্যত সম্ভাবনা অনুমান করা।
- iii. মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের সংস্কৃতি সম্পর্কে জানা ও সমাজে ছেলে-মেয়েকে সমান গুরুত্ব দেওয়া হয় কিনা তা যাচাই করা।
- iv. শিক্ষাক্ষেত্রে উন্নত প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারে কতটা দক্ষ তা জানা।

6.Delimitation of the Study :

আমি পশ্চিমবঙ্গ রাজ্যের জলপাইগুড়ি জেলার ধূপগুড়ি ব্লকের শালবাড়ি 1 নং গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত উত্তর শালবাড়ি, শৈবপাড়া এলাকায় 36 টি পরিবারের ওপর সমীক্ষা টি করেছি।

7.Methodology :

• Project Method -- এই অধ্যায়নের জন্য আমি প্রকল্প পদ্ধতি বেছে নিয়েছি। বিশেষ লক্ষ্য ও উদ্দেশ্য সাধনের জন্য আন্তরিকতার সাথে সামাজিক পরিবেশে কর্ম সম্পাদনের মাধ্যমে অগ্রসর হওয়ার প্রণালীকে প্রকল্প পদ্ধতি বলে।

এছাড়াও বলতে পারি, প্রকল্প হল একটি সমস্যামূলক কাজ যা স্বাভাবিক পরিবেশে সম্পন্ন করা হয়।

প্রকল্প পদ্ধতিতে সাধারণত চারটি স্তর দেখা যায়। যথা ----

- উদ্দেশ্য নির্ধারণ (Purposing)
- পরিকল্পনা (Planning)
- কর্মসম্পাদন (Executing)
- মূল্যায়ন (Judging)

■ উদ্দেশ্য নির্ধারণ (Purposing):

এই ধাপে শিক্ষক উপযুক্ত পরিস্থিতি তৈরি করে প্রকল্প পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার সম্পর্কে জ্ঞান দান করে। আমাদের দৈনন্দিন জীবনের সমস্যা সম্পর্কে যথাযথ অনুপ্রেরণা দান করেন। এরপর তিনি আমাদের সমস্যা নির্বাচন করতে এবং গাইড করতে সাহায্য করেন। যে কোন সমস্যা নির্বাচন এবং প্রকল্প নির্বাচনের ক্ষেত্রে সুনির্দিষ্ট কতগুলি উদ্দেশ্য থাকে। আমার প্রকল্পের উদ্দেশ্য হল মেচ জনগোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা নির্ধারণ করা। প্রকল্পের প্রথম প্রেপি উদ্দেশ্য নির্ধারণ করা অবশ্যই প্রয়োজন।

■ পরিকল্পনা (Planning):

প্রকল্পের দ্বিতীয় স্তরে জোর দেওয়া হয় সঠিক পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়নের ওপর। এই স্তরে শিক্ষক ব্ল্যাকবোর্ডে কার্যের পুরো পরিকল্পনাটি লিখে দেন। এইভাবে আমরা আমাদের প্রকল্পটির সামগ্রিক পরিকল্পনা করে নেই। সবাই সবার দায়িত্বটি ভাগ করে নেই এবং প্রয়োজনে শিক্ষকদের সাহায্য নেই।

■ কর্মসম্পাদন (Executing):

এটি প্রকল্প পদ্ধতির তৃতীয় স্তর। পূর্ব পরিকল্পিত বিষয়গুলির বাস্তবায়নের জন্য শিক্ষার্থীরা হাতে কলমে সৃষ্ঠভাবে কাজ করে থাকে। এই সময় তারা যেমন শিক্ষক - শিক্ষিকার সাহায্য নিতে পারে, তেমনই প্রয়োজনে একদল অন্য দলের সক্রিয় সহযোগিতা নিতে পারে।

■ মূল্যায়ন (Judging):

প্রজেক্ট পদ্ধতির সর্বশেষ স্তরে প্রজেক্ট বা সমস্যামূলক কাজটির ফলাফল বিচার করা হয়। অর্থাৎ, এই স্তরে প্রকল্পটি মূল্যায়ন করা হয়। যে বিশেষ উদ্দেশ্যে প্রকল্পটি নির্বাচন করা হয়েছিল সেই উদ্দেশ্য কতটুকু সার্থক হয়েছে তা বিচার করা হয়। কর্মসম্পাদনের মধ্যে শিক্ষার্থী যে সমস্ত পাঠ্য বিষয় সংক্রান্ত জ্ঞান অর্জন করেছে তার মূল্যায়ন করা হয় এই সর্বশেষ স্তরে।

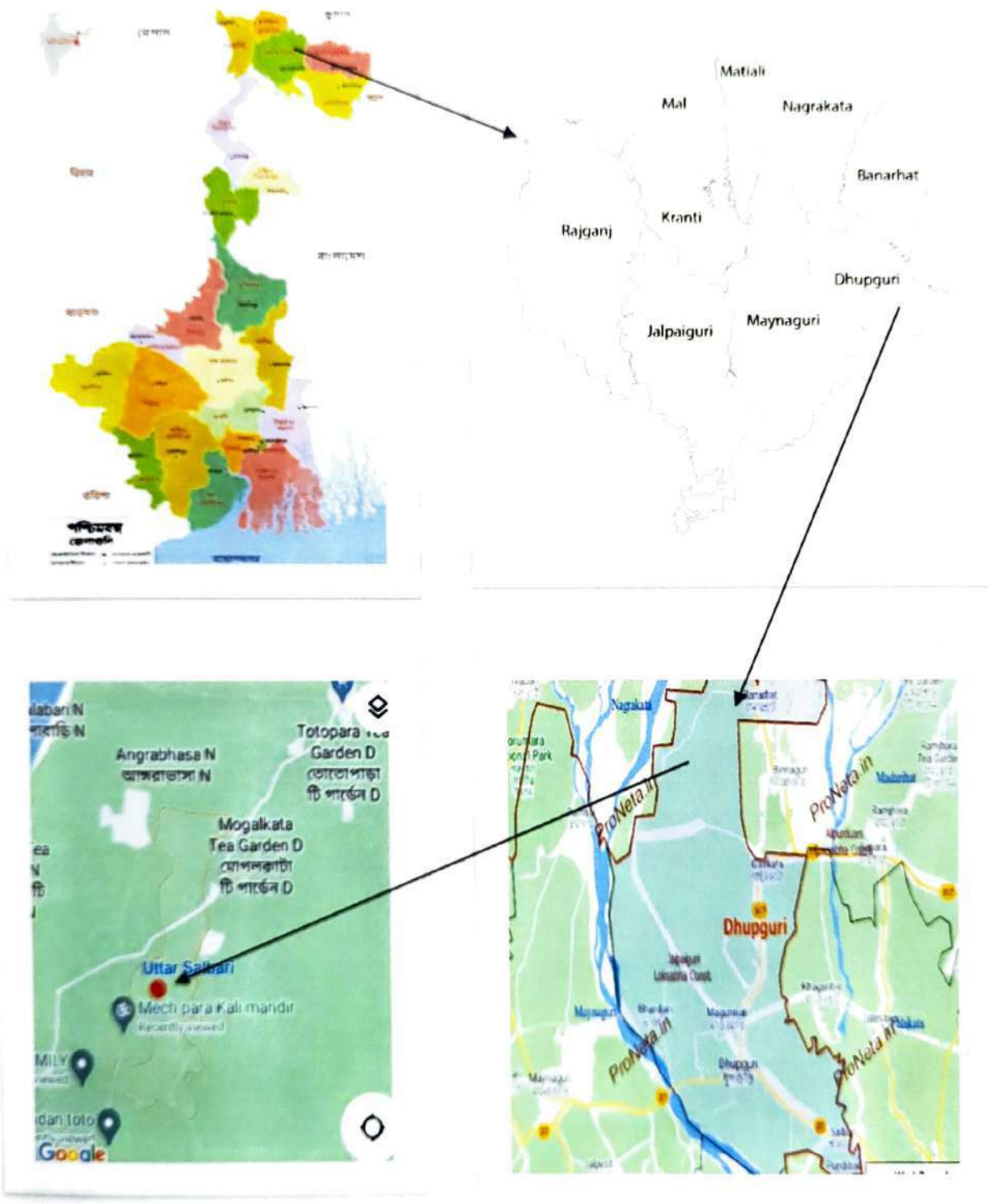
•A. Methodology Used :

এই অধ্যয়নটি আমি প্রকল্প পদ্ধতির অন্তর্গত Survey পদ্ধতির মাধ্যমে করেছি।

•B. The Population and the Sample :

সমগ্র ভারতবর্ষের মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের অন্তর্গত সবাই আমার Population এবং জলপাইগুড়ি জেলার ধূপগুড়ি ব্লকের অন্তর্ভুক্ত উত্তর শালবাড়ি, শৈবপাড়া এলাকার 36 টি পরিবার হলো আমার Sample।

Area of The Study



C. Tools of Data Collection :

তথ্য সংগ্রহের উপকরণগুলি হল ----

- Interview
- Observation
- Questionnaire

এই উপকরণগুলির মধ্যে আমি Questionnaire (প্রশ্নপত্র) কে তথ্য সংগ্রহের উপায় হিসেবে বেছে নিয়েছি

।

আমি স্বনির্মিত প্রশ্ন পত্রের মাধ্যমে 36 টি মেচ পরিবার থেকে শিক্ষা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য সংগ্রহ করেছি ।

•D. Procedure of Data Collection :

আমি মুখোমুখি সাক্ষাৎকার এবং প্রশ্ন পত্রের মাধ্যমে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করেছি ।

8. DATA ANALYSIS

9. DATA INTERPRETATION

1. পরিবারের আকার ও সদস্য সংখ্যা সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলী :

মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের মানুষজন শুরু থেকেই সর্বদা দলবদ্ধভাবে বসবাস করে আসছে। তাদের মধ্যে খুব শক্তিশালী বন্ধন রয়েছে। তারা সবসময়ই একটি ঘনিষ্ঠ পারিবারিক কাঠামো বজায় রেখেছে।

• সদস্য সংখ্যা ও পরিবার সংখ্যা :

সদস্য সংখ্যা (জন)	পরিবারের সংখ্যা	শতাংশ (%)
1-3 জন	7 টি	19.45
4-6 জন	27 টি	75
7-9 জন	2 টি	5.55

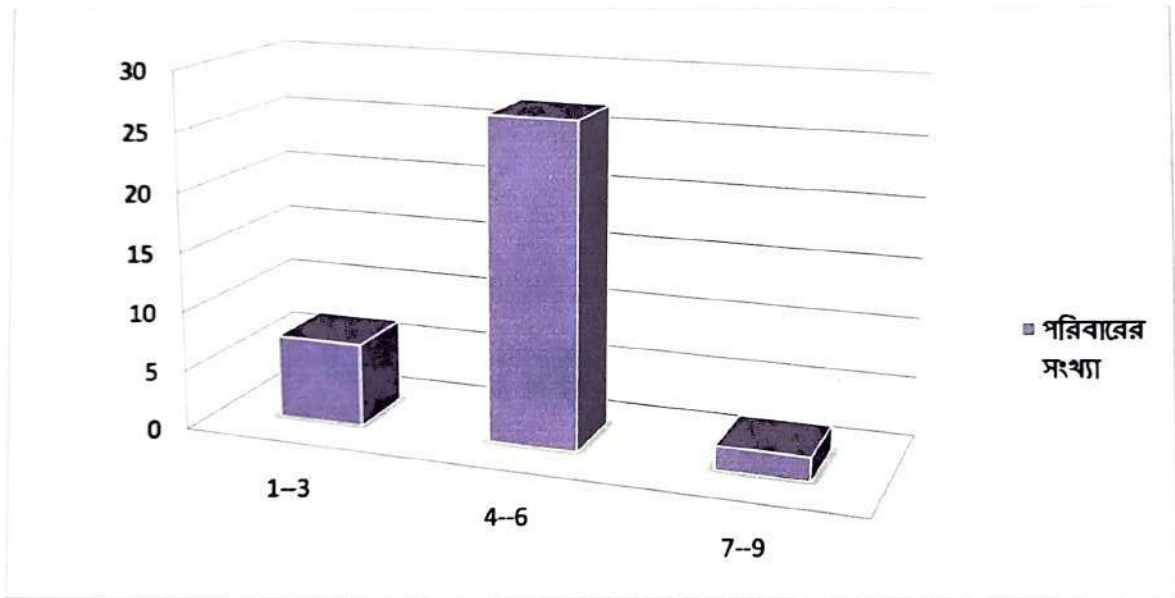


Fig.no:1

উপরিউক্ত চার্টে উত্তর শালবাড়ি এলাকার শৈব পাড়ায় দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, সবচেয়ে বেশি জনসংখ্যা যুক্ত পরিবার হল 7 - 9 জন। যার সংখ্যা হল মাত্র 2 টি অর্থাৎ 5.55% এবং 4 - 6 জন সদস্য বিশিষ্ট পরিবারের সংখ্যা হল 27 টি অর্থাৎ 75%। তারপর সবশেষে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, সবচেয়ে কম সদস্য বিশিষ্ট পরিবারের সংখ্যাও মাত্র 7 টি অর্থাৎ 19.45%।

সামগ্রিকভাবে বলা যায় যে, মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের মধ্যেও এখন বড় পরিবারের তুলনায় মাঝারি এবং ছোট পরিবার বেশি লক্ষ্য করা যাচ্ছে।

2.মাসিক আয় সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাবলী :

- মাসিক আয় ও পরিবার সংখ্যার তথ্যাবলী নিম্নে চার্টের মাধ্যমে উপস্থাপন করা হল :

মাসিক আয়	পরিবারের সংখ্যা	শতাংশ (%)
5000এর মধ্যে বা কম	7	19.45
10000এর মধ্যে বা কম	21	58.33
15000এর মধ্যে বা কম	6	16.67
20000এর মধ্যে বা কম	2	5.55



Fig.no:2

উপরিউক্ত চার্টে আমরা দেখতে পাচ্ছি যে, সবচেয়ে কম মাসিক আয় 5,000 টাকার মধ্যে 7 টি পরিবার অর্থাৎ 19.45%। তারপর 10,000 টাকার মধ্যে আছে 21 টি পরিবার অর্থাৎ 58.33% ও 15,000 টাকার মধ্যে অন্তর্ভুক্ত আছে 6 টি পরিবার অর্থাৎ 16.57% এবং 20,000 টাকার মধ্যে আছে 2 টি পরিবার অর্থাৎ 5.55% পরিবার।

সুতরাং, দেখা যাচ্ছে মেচ জনজাতির মধ্যে নিম্ন আয়ের পরিবারের সংখ্যা সর্বাধিক।

3. জীবিকা সংক্রান্ত তথ্য :

মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের মানুষজন সকলেই জীবিকা অর্জনের সাথে যুক্ত। তাদের মধ্যে কেউ কৃষিকাজ, কেউ শ্রমিক, কেউ ব্যবসা সহ বিভিন্ন পেশার সাথে যুক্ত। নিচে চার্টের মাধ্যমে এটি উপস্থাপন করা হল -

জীবিকা	পরিবারের সংখ্যা	শতাংশ (%)
কৃষিকাজ	13	36.11
শ্রমিক	14	38.89
ব্যবসা	9	25
চাকরি	0	0

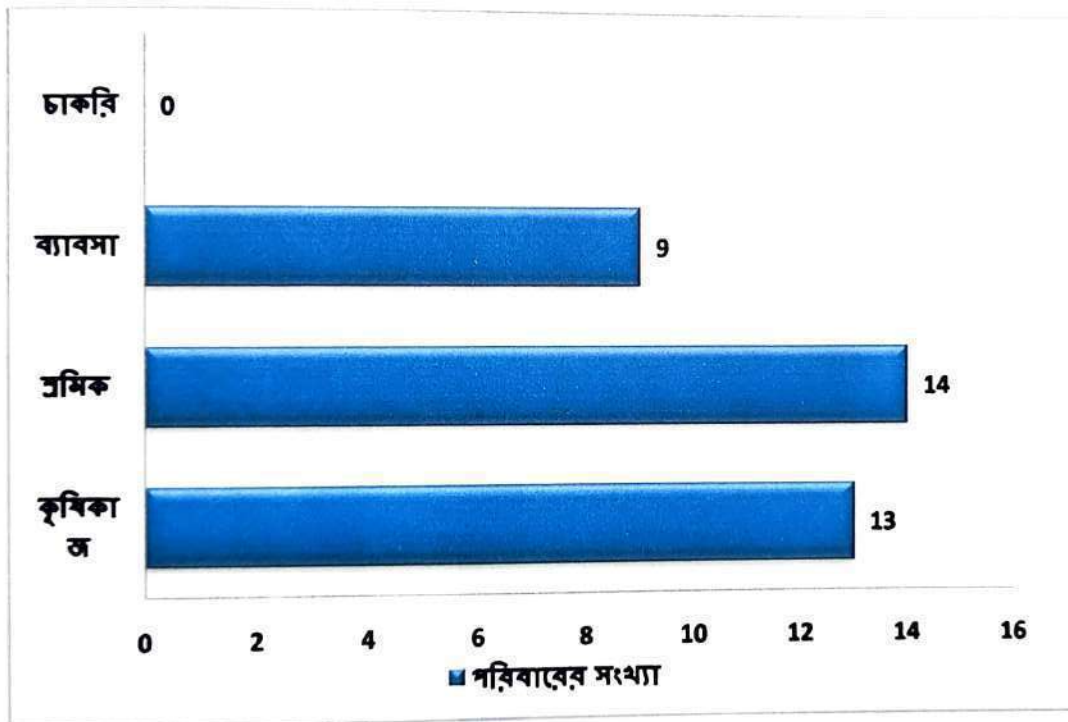


Fig.no:3

উপরিউক্ত চার্টে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের 36 টি পরিবারের মধ্যে কৃষিকাজের সাথে যুক্ত 13 টি পরিবার অর্থাৎ 36.11%। অপরদিকে শ্রমিক আছে 14 টি পরিবারে অর্থাৎ 38.89% পরিবার। ব্যবসার সাথে যুক্ত আছেন 9 টি পরিবার অর্থাৎ 25% পরিবার এবং চাকরির সাথে যুক্ত পরিবারের সংখ্যা 0%।

4.শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :

নিম্নে মেচ জনজাতির মধ্যে 36 টি পরিবারের সদস্যদের শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা চার্টের মাধ্যমে তুলে ধরা হল -

শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা ও জনসংখ্যার মধ্যে সম্পর্ক

শিক্ষা স্তর	সদস্যসংখ্যা	শতাংশ
নিরক্ষর ব্যক্তি	61	38.64
প্রাথমিক স্তর	16	8.88
উচ্চ প্রাথমিক স্তর	38	23.45
মাধ্যমিক স্তর	34	20.99
উচ্চমাধ্যমিক স্তর	6	3.71
শ্নাতক স্তর	7	4.32

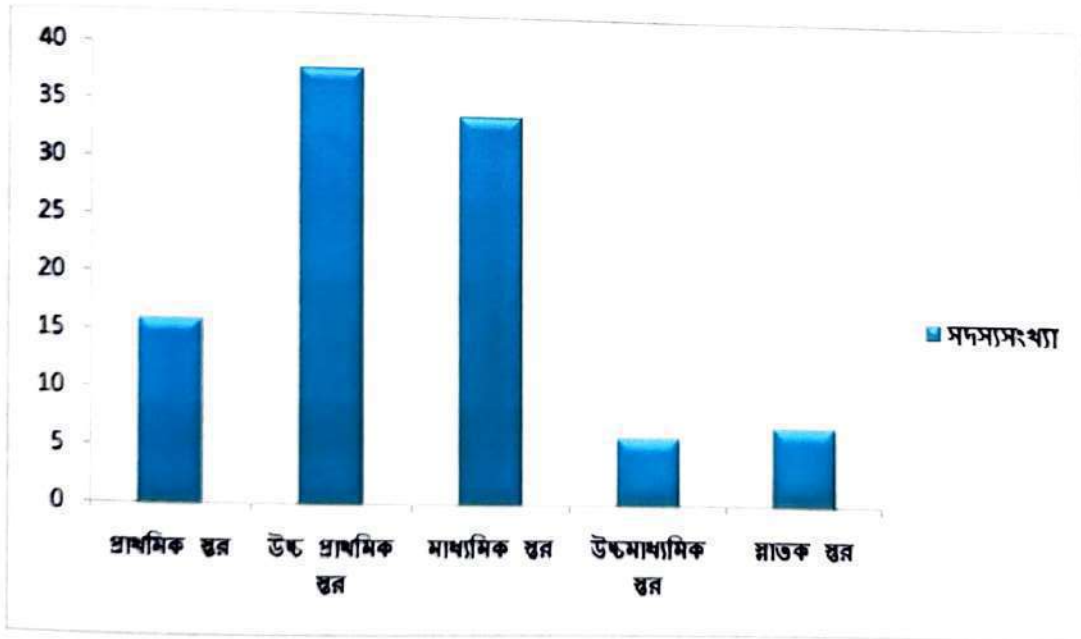


Fig.no:4

উত্তর শালবাড়ি, শৈব পাড়ার 36 টি পরিবারের মোট সদস্য সংখ্যা হল 162 জন। এর মধ্যে -

- **নিরক্ষর ব্যক্তি** : এই 162 জন সদস্যের মধ্যে নিরক্ষর ব্যক্তির সংখ্যা 61 জন।
- **প্রাথমিক স্তর** : 162 জন সদস্যের মধ্যে প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা লাভ করেছেন মাত্র 16 জন ব্যক্তি।
- **উচ্চ প্রাথমিক স্তর** : এই স্তরে শিক্ষা গ্রহণ করেছেন 38 জন সদস্য।
- **মাধ্যমিক স্তর** : এই মাধ্যমিক স্তরে শিক্ষা গ্রহণ করেন 34 জন সদস্য।
- **উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক স্তর** : এই ধাপে শিক্ষালাভ করেন মাত্র 6 জন শিক্ষার্থী।
- **স্নাতক স্তর** : এই ধাপে পাঠরত শিক্ষার্থীর সংখ্যা মাত্র 7 জন। যার মধ্যে কয়েকজন এখনও শিক্ষার সাথে যুক্ত।

5. স্কুলছুট শিক্ষার্থী সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :

মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের পরিবারগুলো থেকে অনেকেই পড়াশুনা শেষ করতে পারেননি। বিভিন্ন কারণে তারা স্কুলছুট হয়ে গিয়েছে। নিচে চার্টের মাধ্যমে তা উপস্থাপন করা হল -

স্কুলছুট শিক্ষার্থী ও পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা:

স্কুলছুট শিক্ষার্থী	পরিবারের সংখ্যা	শতাংশ
1জন করে	11	30.56
2জন করে	5	13.89
3জন করে	3	8.33
স্কুলছুট শিক্ষার্থী নেই	17	47.22

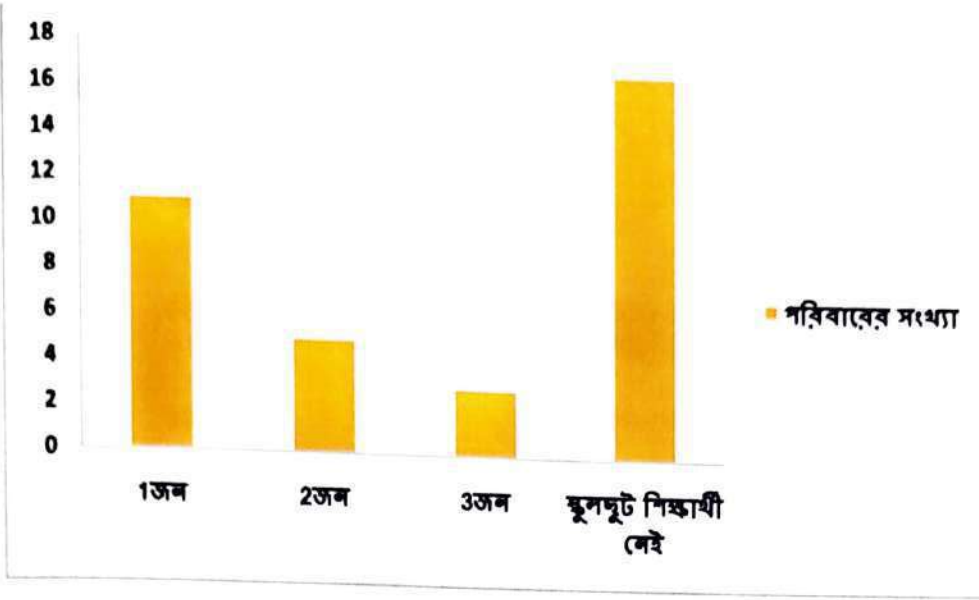


Fig.no:5

মেচ জনজাতির পরিবারগুলোর মধ্যে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, সর্বনিম্ন 1 জন করে স্কুলছুট শিক্ষার্থী রয়েছে 11 টি পরিবারে যা মোট অংশের প্রায় 30.56% এবং 2 জন করে স্কুলছুট শিক্ষার্থী রয়েছে 5 টি পরিবারে অর্থাৎ 13.89%। অপরদিকে 3 জন করে স্কুলছুট শিক্ষার্থী রয়েছে 3 টি পরিবারে অর্থাৎ 8.33%। এই 36 টি পরিবারের মধ্যে আবার স্কুলছুট শিক্ষার্থী নেই 17 টি অর্থাৎ 47.22% পরিবারে।

6. নিরক্ষর ব্যক্তি সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :

মেচ পরিবার গুলোর মধ্যে নিরক্ষর ব্যক্তির সংখ্যা হল 57 জন। যারা কিছুই জানেন ন্যানিচে চার্টের মাধ্যমে তা তুলে ধরা হল -

নিরক্ষর ব্যক্তি ও পরিবারের সংখ্যা

নিরক্ষর ব্যক্তি	পরিবারের সংখ্যা	শতাংশ
1 জন করে	10	27.78
2 জন করে	13	36.11
3 জন করে	7	19.44
নিরক্ষর ব্যক্তি নেই	6	16.67

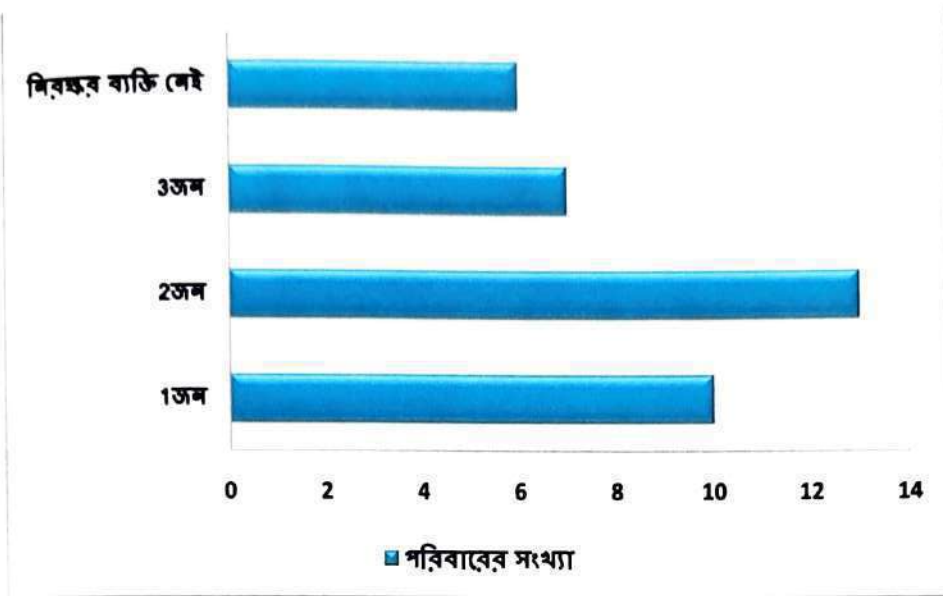


Fig.no.6:

মোট জনজাতির পরিবারগুলোর মধ্যে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, সর্বনিম্ন 1 জন করে স্কুলছুট নিরক্ষর ব্যক্তি রয়েছে 10 টি পরিবারে যা মোট অংশের প্রায় 27.78% এবং 2 জন করে নিরক্ষর ব্যক্তি রয়েছে 13 টি পরিবারে অর্থাৎ 36.11% পরিবারে। অপরদিকে 3 জন করে নিরক্ষর ব্যক্তি রয়েছে 7 টি পরিবারে অর্থাৎ 19.44%। এই 36 টি পরিবারের মধ্যে আবার নিরক্ষর ব্যক্তি নেই 6 টি অর্থাৎ 16.67% পরিবারে।

7. নিরক্ষরতার কারণ সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :

উপজাতি জনগোষ্ঠীর মানুষজন বিভিন্ন কারণে শিক্ষালাভ করতে পারেননি। এই নিরক্ষরতার কিছু কারণ চার্টের মাধ্যমে উপস্থাপন করা হল -

নিরক্ষরতার কারণ ও পরিবার সংখ্যা

নিরক্ষরতার কারণ	পরিবারের সংখ্যা	শতাংশ
আর্থিক অনটন	11	30.56
কর্মবসত	12	33.33
সুযোগ লা পাওয়া	7	19.44



Fig.no.7:

উপরিউক্ত চার্টের ভিত্তিতে আমরা নিরক্ষরতার কারণ হিসাবে আর্থিক অনটনকে লক্ষ্য করলে দেখা যাচ্ছে 11 টি পরিবার অর্থাৎ 30.56% পরিবারের সমস্যা আর্থিক অনটন। অন্যদিকে কর্মবসত নিরক্ষর হল 12 টি পরিবার অর্থাৎ 33.33% পরিবার এবং পড়াশুনার সুযোগ না পায়নি 7 টি পরিবার অর্থাৎ 19.44% পরিবারের সদস্য।

৪.যাতায়াতের মাধ্যম সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :

মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের মানুষজন দেয় যাতায়াত সম্পর্কিত তথ্য নিচে চার্টের মাধ্যমে তুলে ধরা হল -

শিক্ষা-প্রতিষ্ঠান যাতায়াতের মাধ্যম ও পরিবারের সংখ্যা

যাতায়াতের মাধ্যম	পরিবারের সংখ্যা	শতাংশ
সাইকেল	19	52.78
টোটা	8	22.22
অন্যান্য মাধ্যম	9	25

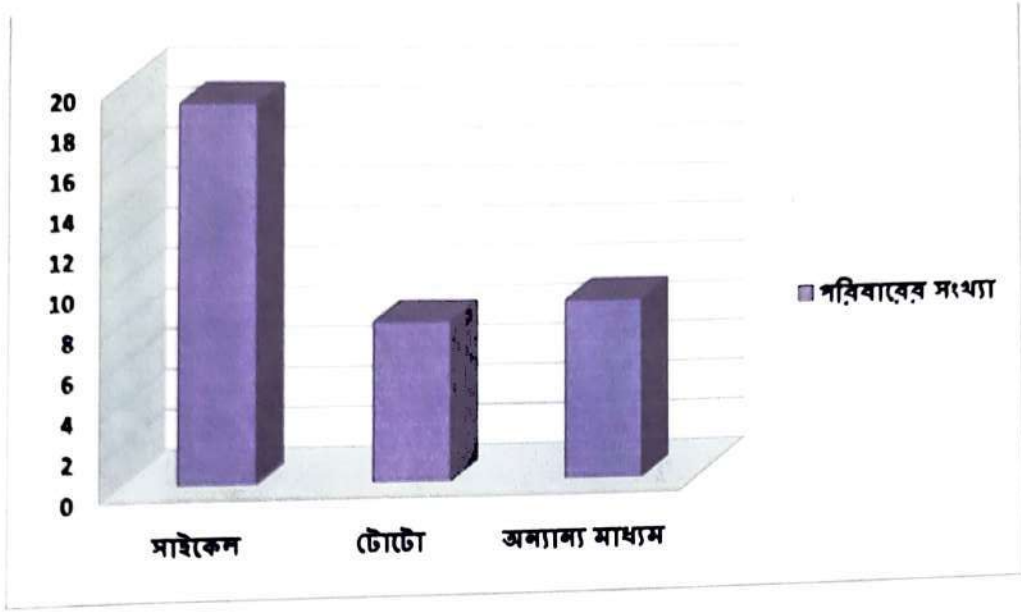


Fig.no.8:

উপরিউক্ত চার্টে আমরা দেখতে পাচ্ছি যে, মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের মানুষদের মধ্যে সাইকেলে যাতায়াত করে 19 টি পরিবার অর্থাৎ 52.78%। যা মোট অংশের অর্ধেকেরও বেশি। অপরদিকে টোটো করে যাতায়াত করেন 8 টি অর্থাৎ 22.22% পরিবারের সদস্য এবং অন্যান্য মাধ্যমে যাতায়াত করেন 9 টি পরিবার অর্থাৎ 25% পরিবারের সদস্যগণ।

৯. যাতায়াত সংক্রান্ত অসুবিধার তথ্যাবলী :

ফরেস্ট এলাকায় বসবাস হওয়ার কারণে মেচ জনজাতির মানুষেরা বিভিন্ন অসুবিধার সম্মুখীন হন, যেসকল অসুবিধার সম্মুখীন হন তা চার্টের মাধ্যমে উপস্থাপন করা হল -

যাতায়াত সংক্রান্ত অসুবিধা ও পরিবারের সংখ্যা

যাতায়াতের সমস্যা	পরিবারের সংখ্যা	শতাংশ
বন্য জীবজন্তুর প্রভাব	19	52.78%
যানবাহনের সমস্যা	12	33.33%
আর্থিক সমস্যা	5	13.89%

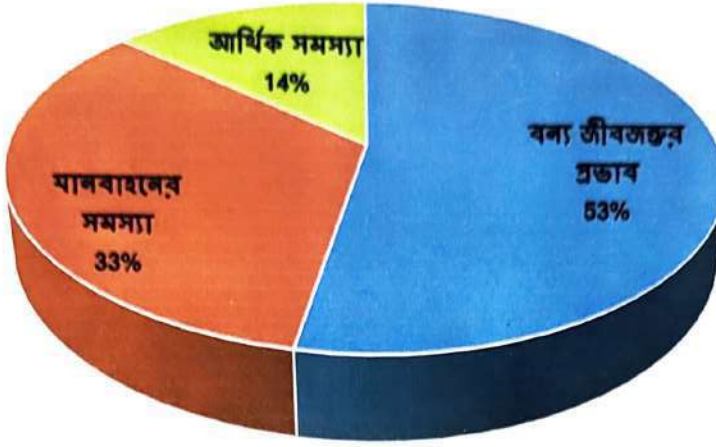


Fig.no.9:

উপরিউক্ত চার্টে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, বন্য জীবজন্তুর প্রভাবে 19 টি অর্থাৎ 52.78% পরিবার অসুবিধায় পড়েন। অন্যদিকে যানবাহনের সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হন 12 টি পরিবার অর্থাৎ 33.33% এবং আর্থিক সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হন 5 টি পরিবার অর্থাৎ 13.89% পরিবার।

সুতরাং, এখানে দেখা যাচ্ছে প্রতিটি পরিবার কোনো না কোনো ভাবে সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হচ্ছেন।

10. বিদ্যালয়ের মিড-ডে-মিল এর গুণগত মান সম্পর্কিত তথ্যাবলী :

বিদ্যালয়ের মিড-ডে-মিল এর গুণগত মান সম্পর্কিত তথ্য নিম্নে চার্টের মাধ্যমে তুলে ধরা হল –

বিদ্যালয়ে মিড-ডে-মিলের গুণমান সম্পর্কে পরিবারগুলোর মতামত:

খাবারের গুণমান	পরিবার সংখ্যা	শতাংশ
ভালো	10	27.78%
ভালো না	18	50%
মোটামুটি	8	22.22%

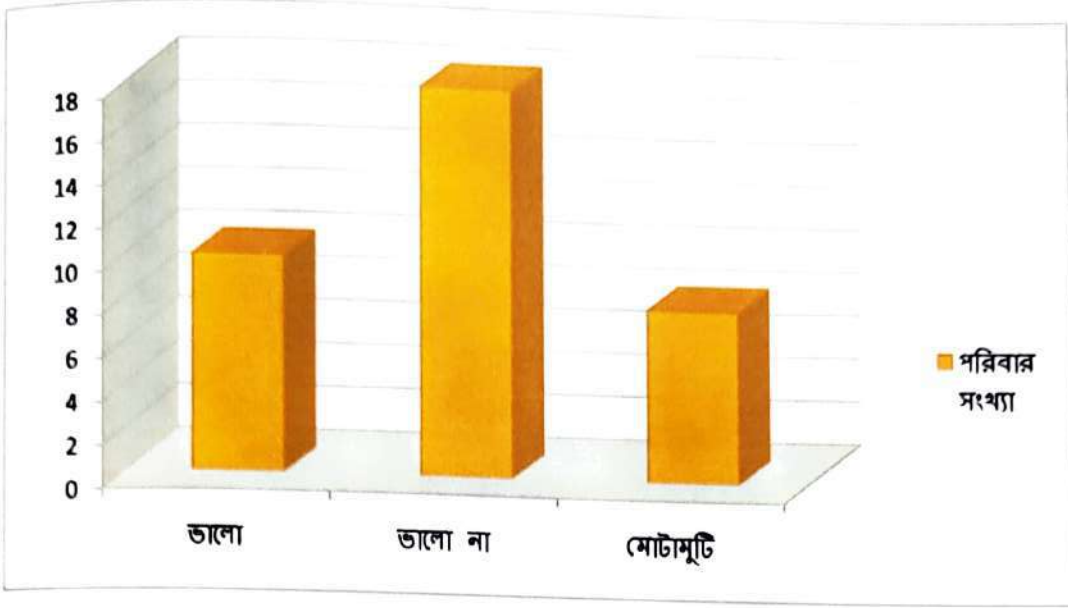


Fig.no.10:

বিদ্যালয়ের মিড-ডে-মিল এর খাবারের গুণগত মান সম্পর্কে মেচ জনজাতির 36 টি পরিবারের কাছে জানতে চাওয়া হলে তাদের মধ্যে 10 টি অর্থাৎ 27.78% পরিবার বলেন গুণগত মান ভালো এবং 18 টি (50%) পরিবার জানান খাবারের গুণগত মান ভালো না এবং অন্যদিকে 8 টি (22.22%) পরিবার জানান খাবারের গুণগত মান মোটামুটি ভালো ।

11.শিক্ষা গ্রহণের মাধ্যম সম্পর্কিত তথ্য সংগ্রহ :

শিক্ষার্থীদের শিক্ষা গ্রহণের মাধ্যম হিসেবে কোন কোন ভাষা ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে তার তথ্য নিম্নে চার্টের মাধ্যমে তুলে ধরা হল -

শিক্ষা গ্রহণের মাধ্যম ও পরিবার সংখ্যা

শিক্ষার মাধ্যম	পরিবার সংখ্যা	শতাংশ
বাংলা	31	86.11%
ইংরেজি	5	13.89%
অন্য মাধ্যম	০	0%



Fig.no.11:

শিক্ষা গ্রহণের মাধ্যম হিসেবে কোন ভাষা ব্যবহৃত হয় তা নির্ণয় করতে গিয়ে আমরা দেখতে পাচ্ছি যে, বাংলা ভাষা (মাধ্যমে) পড়াশোনা করে 31 টি (86.11%) পরিবারের শিক্ষার্থী এবং ইংরেজী ভাষায় (মাধ্যমে) পড়াশোনা করে 5 টি (13.89%) পরিবারের শিক্ষার্থী । অপরদিকে অন্য কোন মাধ্যমে পাঠরত শিক্ষার্থীর পরিবারের সংখ্যা 0% ।

12. উন্নত প্রযুক্তি সম্পর্কিত তথ্যাবলী:

মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের কত শতাংশ পরিবার উন্নত প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করে এবং কত শতাংশ করে না তা নিম্নে দেখানো হল -

উন্নত প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার ও পরিবারের সংখ্যা

উন্নত প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার	পরিবার সংখ্যা	শতাংশ
জানে	21	58%
জানে না	15	42%

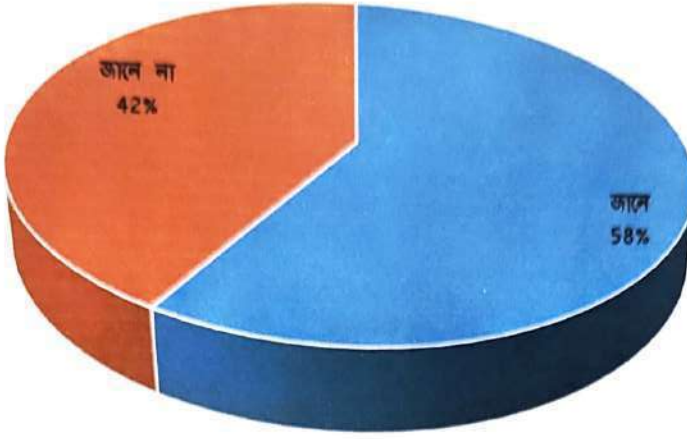


Fig.no.12:

উপরিউক্ত চার্টে আমরা দেখতে পাচ্ছি যে, মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের মধ্যে উন্নত প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার জানেন বা করেন 21 টি অর্থাৎ 58 % পরিবার এবং উন্নত প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার জানেন না 15 টি অর্থাৎ 42% পরিবার।

সামগ্রিকভাবে বলা যায় যে, তাদের মধ্যে উন্নত প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার এখনও প্রভাব ফেলতে পারেনি।

13. উন্নত প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার সম্পর্কিত তথ্যাবলী :

মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের মানুষজন শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে কি কি ধরনের উন্নত প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার করেন তা নিম্নে চার্টের সাহায্যে দেখানো হল

বিভিন্ন ধরনের উন্নত প্রযুক্তি	ব্যবহার পরিবার	জানা	শতাংশ
স্মার্ট ফোন	18		50%
ল্যাপটপ/ কম্পিউটার	3		8.33%
ব্যবহার করে না	15		41.67%



Fig.no:13

উপরিউক্ত চার্টে উন্নত প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার লক্ষ্য করলে দেখতে পাচ্ছি যে, উন্নত প্রযুক্তির মধ্যে স্মার্টফোন ব্যবহার করতে জানেন 18 টি (50%) পরিবার এবং ল্যাপটপ / কম্পিউটার ব্যবহার করেন 3 টি (8.33%) পরিবার। অন্যদিকে শিক্ষাক্ষেত্রে উন্নত প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার করেন না 15 টি (41.67%) পরিবার।

14.সমাজে মেয়েদের বিয়ের বয়স সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :

মেয়েদের বিয়ের বয়স সম্পর্কিত তথ্য নিম্নে চার্টের মাধ্যমে তুলে ধরা হল -

সমাজে মেয়েদের বিয়ের বয়স ও পরিবারের সংখ্যা

মেয়েদের বিয়ের বয়স	পরিবার সংখ্যা	শতাংশ (%)
18 এর নিচে	0	0%
18-22 এর মধ্যে	26	72.22%
22-26 এর মধ্যে	10	27.78%

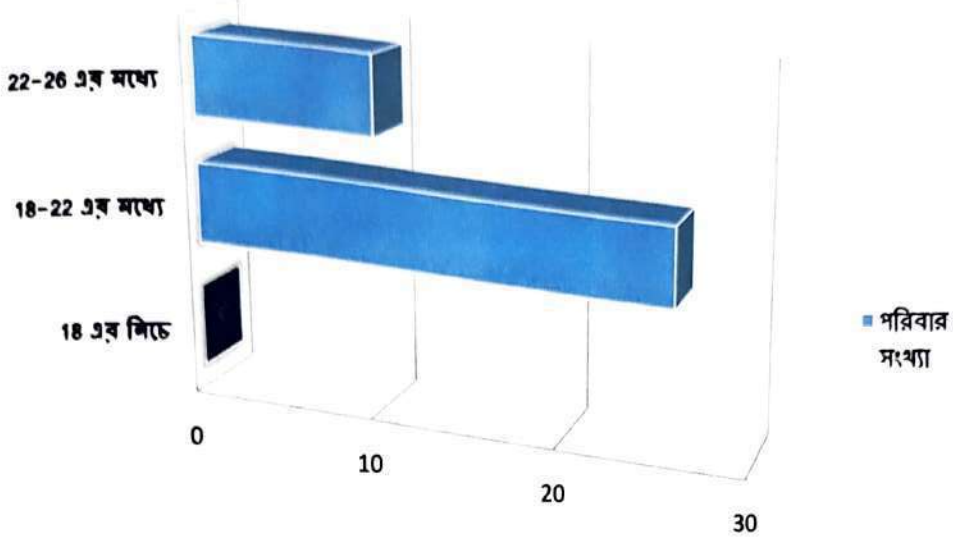


Fig.no:14

উপরিউক্ত চার্টের মাধ্যমে আমরা লক্ষ্য করতে পারছি যে , পরিবারে 18 থেকে 22 বছর বয়সে মেয়েদের বিয়ে দেওয়া হয় এমন পরিবারের সংখ্যা 26 টি (72.22%) এবং মেয়েদের 23 থেকে 26 বছর বয়সে বিয়ে দেওয়া হয় এমন পরিবারের সংখ্যা 10 টি (27.78%) । অপরদিকে 18 বছরের নিচে মেয়েদের বিয়ে দেওয়া পরিবারের সংখ্যা 0 %।

15.সরকারী সাহায্য সংক্রান্ত তথ্য :

মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের কত শতাংশ পরিবার সরকারী সাহায্য পান এবং কত শতাংশ পরিবার সাহায্য পান না তা নিম্নে চার্টের সাহায্যে দেখানো হল -

সরকারি সাহায্য ও পরিবারের সংখ্যা

সরকারি সাহায্য	পরিবার সংখ্যা	শতাংশ
পায়	17	47%
পায় না	19	53%

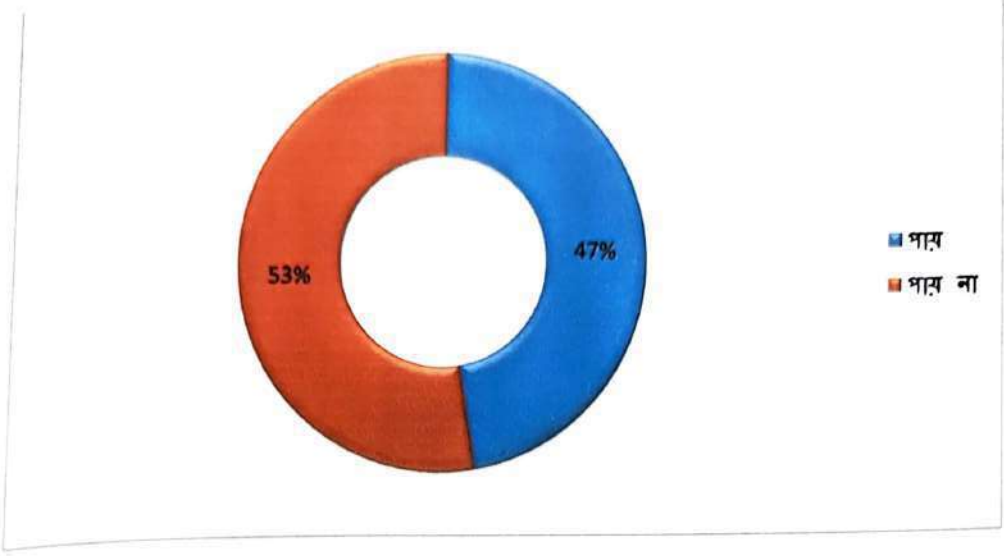


Fig.no:15

উক্ত চার্টে আমরা দেখতে পাচ্ছি যে, মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের মধ্যে সরকারী সাহায্য পায় 17 টি (47%) পরিবার এবং তেমন কোন সরকারী সাহায্য পান না এমন পরিবারের সংখ্যা 19 টি (53%)।

সতরাং দেখা যাচ্ছে , মেচ জনজাতির একটি বড় অংশ তেমন কোন সরকারী সাহায্য সহযোগিতা পায় না ।

16.প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ের দূরত্ব সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :

উত্তর শালবাড়ি, শৈব পাড়া এলাকার আমার সমীক্ষার 36 টি বাড়ি থেকে প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ের দূরত্ব নিম্নে চার্টের সাহায্যে উপস্থাপন করা হল —

বাড়ি থেকে প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় দূরত্ব ও পরিবারের সংখ্যা

বিদ্যালয় দূরত্ব	পরিবারের সংখ্যা	শতাংশ
500 মিটারের মধ্যে	12	33.33
1 কি.মি. এর মধ্যে	17	47.22
1.5 কি.মি. এর মধ্যে	7	19.44

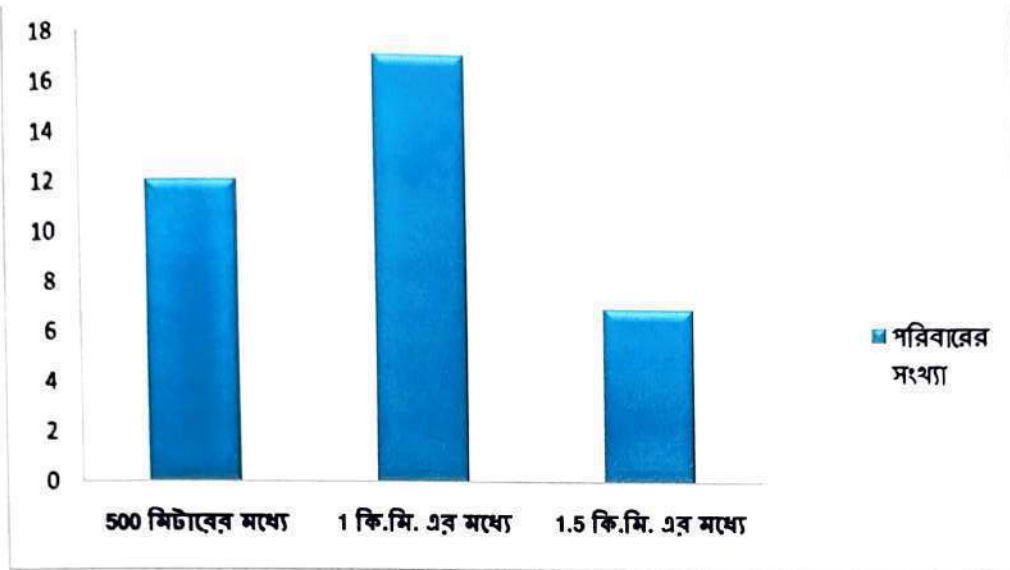


Fig.no.16

উপরিউক্ত চার্টে দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, বাড়ি থেকে প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ের দূরত্ব মাত্র 500 মিটার এমন পরিবারের সংখ্যা 12 টি অর্থাৎ 33.33% ও বাড়ি থেকে প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ের দূরত্ব 1 কিলোমিটার এর মধ্যে এমন পরিবারের সংখ্যা 17 টি অর্থাৎ 47.22% এবং বাড়ি থেকে সর্বোচ্চ 1.5 কিমি. দূরত্বের মধ্যে প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় রয়েছে এমন পরিবারের সংখ্যা 7 টি অর্থাৎ 19.44% ।

সুতরাং, দেখা যাচ্ছে যে এই পরিবারগুলো থেকে প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ের দূরত্ব কাছেই ।

10. Self Observation

শৈবপাড়া এলাকার মেচ জনজাতির উপর Survey করতে গিয়ে আমি যা পর্যবেক্ষণ করেছি তা সংক্ষেপে তুলে ধরা হল --

1. বর্তমানে মেচ জনজাতির পরিবারগুলো শিক্ষা সম্পর্কে অনেকটাই সচেতন।
2. কোন কোন পরিবার ইচ্ছা থাকা সত্ত্বেও আর্থিক অনটনের কারণে সন্তানদের পড়াশোনার খরচ যোগাতে পারেন না।
3. তাদের ব্যবহার, বাসস্থান, আচার - আচরণ ইত্যাদির মধ্যে অনেক আধুনিকতা লক্ষ্য করা গেছে।
4. তাদের বাড়ি থেকে উচ্চ বিদ্যালয়ের দূরত্ব বেশি হওয়ার ফলে শিক্ষার্থীদের অনেক সমস্যা পড়তে হয়।
5. আধুনিক প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহারের দিক থেকে তারা অনেকটা পিছিয়ে আছে।
6. সরকার প্রদত্ত সুযোগ সুবিধা তারা পায় কিনা তা সঠিকভাবে জানা যায়নি।
7. জনসংখ্যা নিয়ন্ত্রণের দিক থেকে বেশিরভাগ পরিবারগুলো সচেতন।

উপরিউক্ত আলোচনার পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে আমি বলতে পারি যে, শৈবপাড়া এলাকার মেচ জনজাতির মানুষেরা বর্তমানে অনেকটাই সচেতন। সঠিক নির্দেশনা ও শিক্ষার সুযোগ পেলে ভবিষ্যতে এরা আরও অনেক এগিয়ে যাবে।

11.Recommendation

1.যানবাহনের ব্যবস্থা :-

শেবপাড়া এলাকার মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের শিক্ষার্থী এবং অন্যান্য মানুষজন তাদের যাতায়াতের মাধ্যম হিসেবে বেশিরভাগ ক্ষেত্রেই সাইকেল এবং টোটো ব্যবহার করে থাকেন। তাই তাদের যাতায়াতের সুবিধার জন্য যথাযথ যানবাহনের ব্যবস্থা করা প্রয়োজন।

2.পড়াশোনার প্রতি পিতা - মাতার সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি :-

অনেক পরিবারে অভিভাবকগণ ছেলে মেয়েদের পড়াশোনার প্রতি উদাসীন। সুতরাং তাদের এ বিষয়ে সচেতন করতে হবে।

3.শিক্ষার্থীদের পড়াশোনার প্রতি আগ্রহী করে তোলা :-

জীবনের প্রতিটি ক্ষেত্রে শিক্ষার ভূমিকা অনন্য। তাই শিক্ষার্থীদের মধ্যে শিক্ষার গুরুত্ব তুলে ধরতে হবে এবং তাদের শিক্ষার প্রতি আগ্রহী করতে হবে।

4.আর্থিক সাহায্য প্রদান :-

অনেক শিক্ষার্থী ইচ্ছা সত্ত্বেও আর্থিক সমস্যার কারণে পড়াশোনা করতে পারে না।সেক্ষেত্রে আর্থিক সাহায্য প্রদান করা উচিত।

5.উন্নত প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহারে দক্ষ করে তোলা :-

উন্নত প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের দিক থেকে এসব শিক্ষার্থী অনেক পিছিয়ে রয়েছে।তাই বিদ্যালয়ে এসব উন্নত প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারে তাদের দক্ষ করে তুলতে হবে

6.প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্রের ব্যবস্থা :-

স্বাস্থ্যই সকল সুখের মূল।শেবপাড়া এলাকার কাছাকাছি কোন প্রাথমিক চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্র না থাকায় তাদের অনেক সমস্যায় পড়তে হয়।তাই প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্রের ব্যবস্থা করা অত্যন্ত জরুরি

7.কারিগরি শিক্ষা গ্রহণের ব্যবস্থা:-অনেক শিক্ষার্থী আর্থিক সমস্যার কারণে পড়াশোনা করতে পারে না, তাই তাদের কারিগরি শিক্ষায় শিক্ষিত করে তুলতে হবে এবং অর্থ উপার্জনের পথ তৈরি করে দিতে হবে।

12. Conclusion

আদিবাসী সম্প্রদায় শুরু থেকেই তাদের সংস্কৃতি ও ঐতিহ্য বজায় রাখার চেষ্টা করেছে। আগে তারা শিক্ষার দিক থেকে অনেক পিছিয়ে ছিল কিন্তু বিশ্বায়ন এবং আধুনিকতার কারণে বর্তমানে তাদের সাথে সাথে শিক্ষাক্ষেত্রেও তাদের মধ্যে বিরাট পরিবর্তন দেখা যাচ্ছে। এই পরিবর্তনগুলি উপজাতি সম্প্রদায়ের মধ্যে ইতিবাচক ভূমিকা পালন করছে বলে মনে হয়। উপরিউক্ত শিক্ষাগত তথ্য বিশ্লেষণ করে দেখা যায় যে, অতীত প্রজন্মের তুলনায় বর্তমান প্রজন্ম শিক্ষাক্ষেত্রে অনেকটাই এগিয়ে যাচ্ছে এবং তারা শিক্ষার দিক থেকে অনেকেটাই সচেতন। আধুনিক শিক্ষার উন্নয়নের ফলে তারা কর্মসম্পাদনশীল হয়ে উঠেছে, যেটি প্রকৃতপক্ষে একটি গঠনমূলক উন্নয়ন যা সমগ্র উপজাতি গোষ্ঠীর উন্নয়নে সহায়তা করে।

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14.APPENDICES

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

(GOVERNMENT SPONSORED)

AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

Office of the Principal

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WEST BENGAL, INDIA,
PIN - 738101

E-mail: accjak@gmail.com
Website: www.accollege.in

Ref. No. - 2022-23/

Date: 01/04/2023

To
The Gram Panchayat/Councilor
Salbari 1 NO. G.P.
Dhupguri, Jalpaiguri

Dear Sir/Madam

This is to inform you that some students of B.A. Education Honours (Semester- VI) of this College are going to conduct an Educational Survey in your village /area for the partial fulfillment of their Bachelor Degree under North Bengal University.

Please permit them to conduct the survey.
Your co-operation is highly solicited.

Thanking you

Dr. Gour Sundar Ghosh
01/04/23
Dr. Gour Sundar Ghosh
Asst. Professor
Department of Education
A.C. College



Yours sincerely

(Dr. Debashis Das)

Principal
A.C. College
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

OFFICE OF THE PRODHAN

SALBARI NO.1 GRAM PANCHAYAT

P.O.- PURBA DURAMARI • Dist.- JALPAIGURI

(West Bengal)

.....
Member

Part No.- 15/

Memo No.....

Date ..04/04/23

TO,

The Principal

Ananda chandra college

Jalpaiguri

Sir,

I do hereby inform you that as per your order Sri- Ratan Kumar Roy has completed successfully of his educational survey in undersigned G.P. area

Lechmi Tamang 04/04/23
Member
SALBARI No.-1 G.P.

Thanking you

A STUDY ON EDUCATIONAL ACHIVEMENT OF
MECH COMMUNITY
IN JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

অভিভাবকের নাম:

বয়স:

ঠিকানা:

শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা:

বাড়ীর সদস্যবৃন্দের নাম	বয়স	শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা

1. বাড়ীর সদস্য সংখ্যা কত?
2. জীবিকা কি?
3. কতজন সদস্য জীবিকা অর্জনের সাথে যুক্ত?
4. প্রধানত কোন ধরনের কাজের সাথে তারা যুক্ত?
A. কৃষি B. ব্যবসা C. শ্রমিক D. চাকরি
5. পরিবারে মাসিক আয় কত?
A. 10 হাজারের মধ্যে B. 15 হাজারের মধ্যে

৮. বাড়ীর কতজন সদস্য পড়াশোনা করেছে?

৯. পড়াশোনার পাশাপাশি অন্য কোন কাজ করে কি?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না

১০. কতটি শিক্ষার্থী রয়েছে কিনা?

A. হ্যাঁ B. না C. থাকলে কতজন? _____

১১. কিসে সদস্যরা কেন শিক্ষাগ্রহণ করতে পারেনি?

A. অনিচ্ছাকৃত B. কর্মবসত
C. আর্থিক অনটন D. শিক্ষা গ্রহণের সুযোগ না পাওয়ায়।

১২. এখন কতজন পড়াশোনা করে?

১৩. বাড়ীর কাছাকাছি কোন প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় আছে কিনা?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না

১৪. বাড়ী থেকে প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ের দূরত্ব কত?
A. ১ কিমি. B. ৩ কিমি. C. ৪ কিমি. D. ৫ কিমি.

১৫. বাড়ীর কাছাকাছি কোন উচ্চ বিদ্যালয় আছে কিনা?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না

১৬. বাড়ী থেকে উচ্চ বিদ্যালয়ের দূরত্ব কত?
A. ২ কিমি. এর মধ্যে। B. ৪ কিমি. এর মধ্যে
C. ৬ কিমি. এর মধ্যে D. ৮ কিমি. এর মধ্যে

১৭. শিক্ষা গ্রহণের সময় শিক্ষার্থীদের ভাষাগত কোন সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হতে হয় কিনা?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না

১৮. শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে শিক্ষক ও অন্যান্য সহপাঠীরা বন্ধুসুলভ আচরণ করে কি না?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না

১৯. বিদ্যালয়ে তাদের কোন বিশেষ সুবিধা দেওয়া হয় কি না?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না

২০. শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান যাতায়াতের মাধ্যম কি?
A. সাইকেল B. পায়ে হেঁটে
C. টোটো D. অন্য কোন মাধ্যমে

- A. হ্যাঁ B. না
20. কোন ধরনের অসুবিধায় পড়তে হয়?
A. যানবাহনের সমস্যা B. বন্য জীবজন্তুর ভয়
C. আর্থিক সমস্যা D. রাস্তাঘাটের সমস্যা
21. বিদ্যালয়ের মিড-ডে-মিল কি স্বাস্থ্যের পক্ষে উপকারী?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না
22. পড়াশোনার সাথে যুক্ত শিক্ষার্থীরা Scholarship পায় কি?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না
23. শিক্ষার্থীদের যে scholarship বর্তমান সরকার দিচ্ছে তার দ্বারা শিক্ষার ব্যয়ভার কতটা বহন করা সম্ভব হচ্ছে?
A. ভাল B. খুব ভাল C. ভাল না D. মোটামুটি
24. শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে মাধ্যম হিসেবে কোন ভাষা ব্যবহৃত হয়?
25. আপনারা কত ধরনের ভাষা জানেন?
26. শিক্ষার্থীরা কি উন্নত প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করেন?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না
27. কি ধরনের প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করেন?
A. স্মার্টফোন B. কম্পিউটার
C. ল্যাপটপ D. কোনটি নয়
28. আপনাদের বড় উৎসব কোনটি?
29. সমাজে পালিত অনুষ্ঠানে অংশগ্রহণ করেন কিনা?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না
30. আপনাদের সন্তানরা অংশগ্রহণ করেন কি না?
A. করে B. করে না
31. পরিবারে কি ছেলে-মেয়েকে সমান গুরুত্ব দেওয়া হয়?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না
32. পরিবারে মেয়েদের সাধারণত কত বছর বয়সে বিয়ে দেওয়া হয়ে থাকে?
A. 18 এর নিচে B. 18-22 এর মধ্যে

C. 22-26 এর মধ্যে D. 26-30 এর মধ্যে

33. বিয়ের পরেও কি মেয়েরা পড়াশুনা করে?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না

34. জীবিকা অর্জনের ক্ষেত্রে কি পড়াশোনার ভূমিকা আছে?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না

35. যারা পড়াশুনা করতে পারেননি, এই নিয়ে কি কোন অনুশোচনা করতে হয়?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না

36. শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে পরিবারে কাকে বেশি গুরুত্ব দেওয়া হয়?
A. ছেলে B. মেয়ে
C. ছেলে - মেয়ে দু'জনই D. কেউ নয়

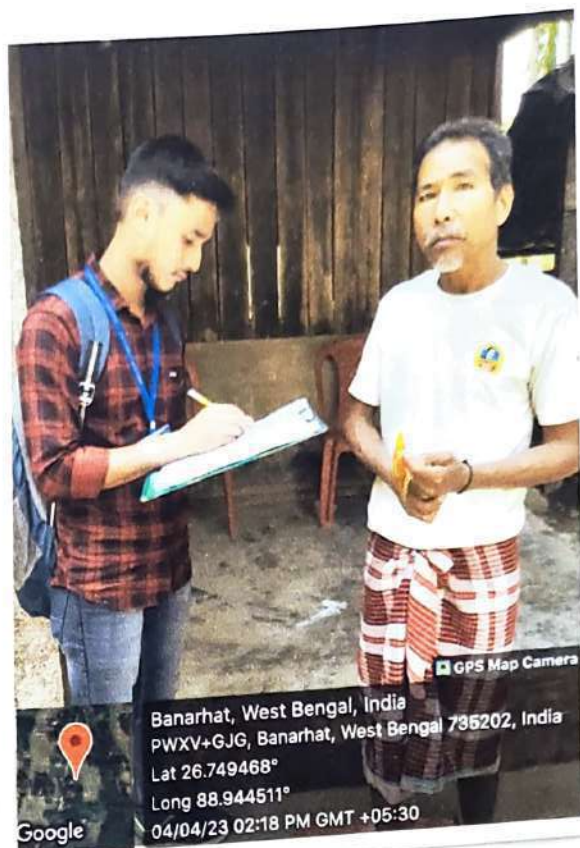
37. আপনি কি সন্তানদের পড়াশোনাকে গুরুত্ব দেন?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না

38. আপনি কি সন্তানদের শিক্ষা গ্রহণে সাহায্য করেন?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না

39. আপনারা কি কোন সরকারী সাহায্য পান?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না

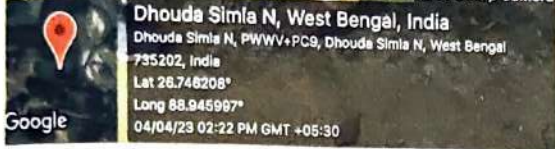
40. বাড়ীর কাছাকাছি কোন প্রাথমিক চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্র আছে কি?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না

41. প্রাথমিক চিকিৎসা কেন্দ্র থেকে কি সেবা পান?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না





GPS Map Camera



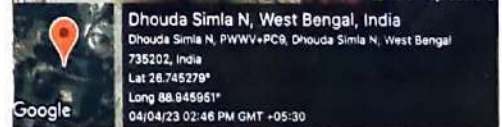
GPS Map Camera



GPS Map Camera



GPS Map Camera



Evaluation
by
[Signature]
08/08/23

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Website: www.accollege.in

PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Shourab Dutta,

a student of Semester 6th of B.A./B.Sc Education Honours Programme/
Programme (General) Course of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, bearing
Registration No. 0192005010547 has successfully completed his/her project
work on A visit on Akshaya Kumar Maitreya
Heritage Museum in North Bengal University
under my guidance and submitted the project report during the Academic Year
2022-23.

Gouri Sundar Ghosh

Project Supervisor, Department of Education

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

Date: 26/04/2023

Assistant Professor
Department of Education
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

[Signature]
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

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PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ratan Kumar Roy,
a student of Semester 6th of B.A./B.Sc Education Honours Programme/
Programme (General) Course of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, bearing
Registration No. 0192005010533 has successfully completed his/her project
work on A study on Educational achievement
on meek community
under my guidance and submitted the project report during the Academic Year
2022-23.

Gour Sundar Ghosh

Project Supervisor, Department of Education

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

Date: 26/04/2023

Assistant Professor
Department of Education
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

Educational Excursion: 2022-23, Department of Geography

5th Semester Honours

1. Title of the field work : An Overview on Solid Waste and Solid Waste Management; A Case Study of Darjeeling
2. Place & Duration of the work : Darjeeling Himalaya, 10.11.2022 to 13.11.2022
3. Semester & Course : **5th Semester Honours, GEO-H-DSC-5-11-PR (Environmental Geography)**

4. Aims and objectives of the work:

- a) Field study on socio economic study is essential to know the environment and socio-economic perspectives. So, the objective of this study is to know the socio-economic condition of the people living there on.
- b) The objective of this study is to view the socio-economic conditions of the Darjeeling Himalayan Region.
- c) To gain knowledge on the solid waste management practices of the Darjeeling Himalayan region and its impact on the livelihood of the people.

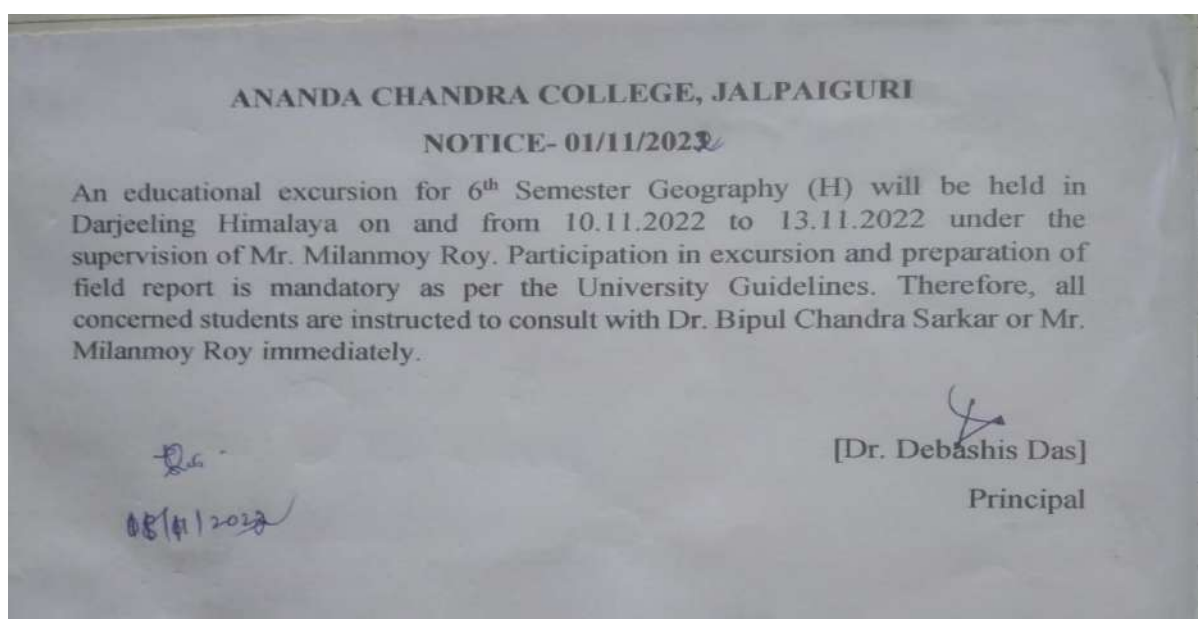
5. Geo-tagged Photograph



6. List of names of students

Sl.	Participants	Status
1	Suvankar Roy	Student
2	Utsa Islam	Student
3	Nimai Sarkar	Student
4	Somnath Banik	Student
5	Subrata Paul	Student
6	Debaditya Das	Student
7	Tithi Roy	Student
8	Ankita Paul	Student
9	Puja Barman	Student
10	Ankita Chakraborty	Student
11	Sayantani Das	Student
12	Sreya Saha	Student
13	Siva Roy	Student
14	Manirudh Jaman Ali	Student
15	Ajit Sarkar	Student
16	Sayan Biswas	Student
17	Samir Paul	Student
18	Mrinmoy Sutradhar	Student
19	Ashmita Roy	Student
20	Koushik Mandal	Student

7. Notice Seeking Permission from the Principal:



Educational Excursion: 2022-23, Department of Geography

4th Semester Honours

1. Title of the field work : Socio-Economic Study of Taltor Village, Bolpur
2. Place & Duration of the work : Bolpur, Birbhum, 15.10.2023 to 18.02.2023
3. Semester & Course : **4th Semester Honours, GEOH-CCHL-403**
(Field Work and Research Methodology)

4. Aims and objectives of the work:

- d) Field study on socio economic study is essential to know the environment and socio-economic perspectives. So, the objective of this study is to know the socio-economic condition of the people living there on.
- e) The objective of this study is to view the socio-economic conditions of the Taltor village, a village located in the rural-urban fringe of Bolpur Municipality.
- f) To gain knowledge on the interaction of the inhabitants and the tourists who frequently visit this site as it is adjacent to the Visva-Bharati, the breeding centre of culture influenced by Kabiguri R.N. Tagore.

5. Geo-tagged Photograph





6. List of names of students

Sl	Participants	sl	Participants
1	Biplab Roy	22	Tamalika Sarkar
2	Abhidip Dutta	23	Dharitri Barman
3	Ashis Roy	24	Arpita Roy
4	Biki Biswas	25	Arpita Sarkar
5	Nabajit Roy	26	Moumita Roy
6	Hannan Riyaz Ahmad	27	Nandita Biswas
7	Dipayan Ghosh	28	Nidhi Aind
8	Ranjit Roy	29	Nidhi Karmakar
9	Sayan Oraon	30	Pallabi Roy
10	Kuntal Dutta	31	Peuly Debnath
11	Puja Barman	32	Priya Kujur
12	Subham Roy	33	Priyanka Rakshit
13	Debojit Jha	34	Roshmi Roy
14	Kaushiki Barua	35	Sayani Dutta
15	Sumana Sarkar	36	Shreya Banik
16	Mainak Roy	37	Khalid Ahmed
17	Somyarup Bhowmik	38	Aniket Sil
18	Koushik Mandal	39	Srijita Bakshi
19	Saklin Mustak	40	Debjani Chakraborty
20	Aditi Sarkar	41	Ishita Lahiri
21	Sourita Dey		

7. Notice Seeking Permission from the Principal:

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE, JALPAIGURI**NOTICE- 18/01/2023**

An educational excursion for the 4th Semester Geography (H) will be held in Birbhum from 15.02.2023 to 18.02.2023 under the supervision of Dr. Bipul Chandra Sarkar. Participation in excursion and preparation of field report is mandatory as per the University Guidelines. Therefore, all concerned students are instructed to consult with Dr. Bipul Chandra Sarkar immediately.

Dr
18/01/23


[Dr. Debashis Das]

Principal

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF TALTOR VILLAGE, BOLIPUR



ROLL NO	:	234019325102
REG NO	:	0192105010545
SEMESTER	:	4 TH
PAPER CODE	:	GEGIRCC10
SESSION	:	2021 - 2022

Examiner

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BOLIPUR COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY**ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE**

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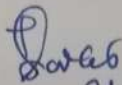
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Date: 24.07.2023

To whom it may concern

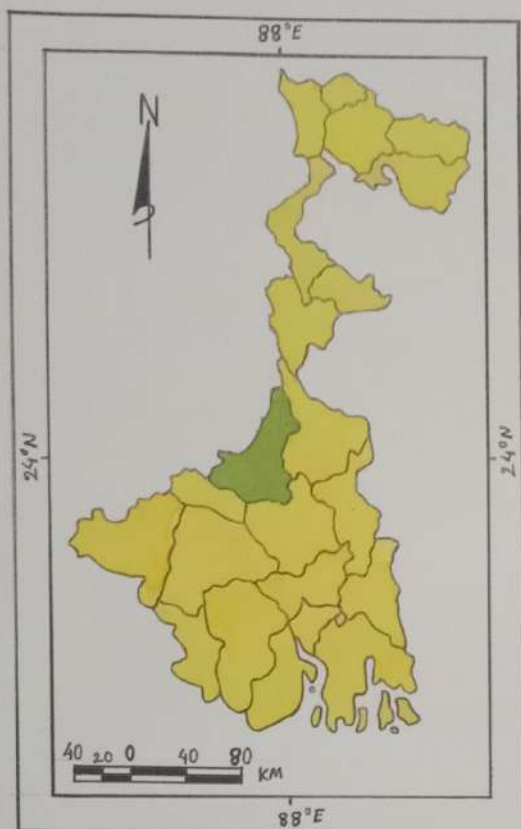
This is to certify that Sri/ ~~Smt.~~ Hannan Riyaz Ahammed,
Roll number 234019325102, Registration number 0192105010545 of
B.A./B.Sc. 4th Semester Geography Honours student of Ananda Chandra College,
Jalpaiguri took participate in the Fieldwork/ excursion held at Bolpur and its
surrounding areas of Birbhum district in between 15th February to 18th February
2023. He/ She has prepared the field report entitled, "*Socio-Economic Study of
Taltor Village, Bolpur*" based on primary and secondary data under my
supervision.

I wish him/ ~~her~~ every success in life.

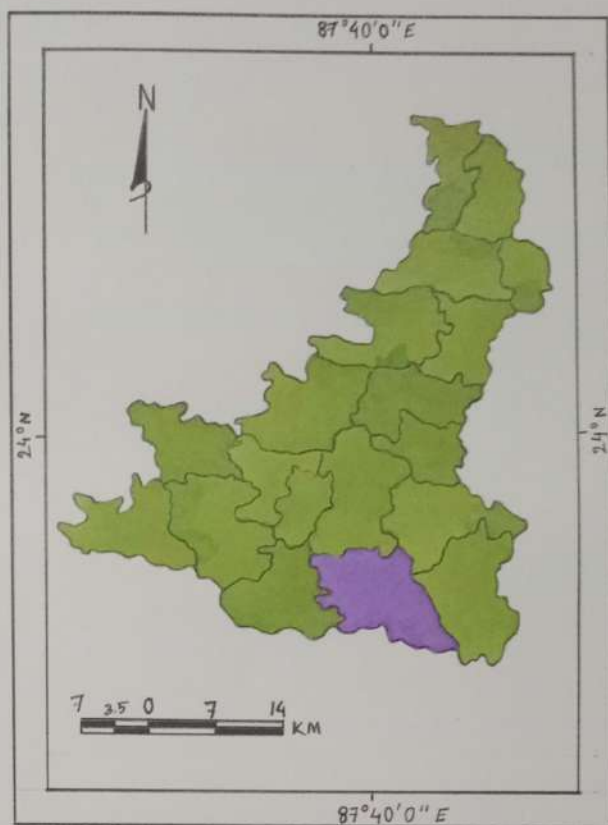

24.07.2023
Dr. Bipul Chandra Sarkar
Associate Professor
Department of Geography
Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

LOCATION MAP

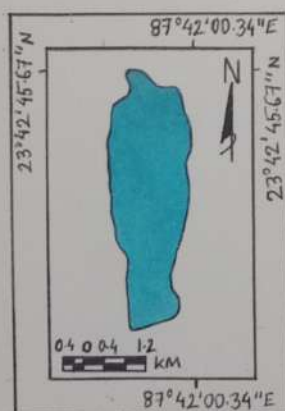
WEST BENGAL



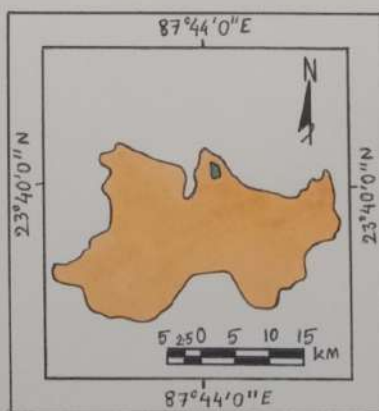
BIHAR



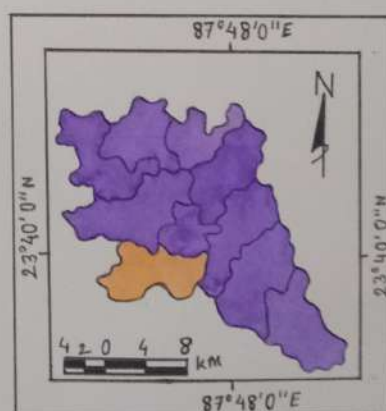
TALTOIR



RUPPUR



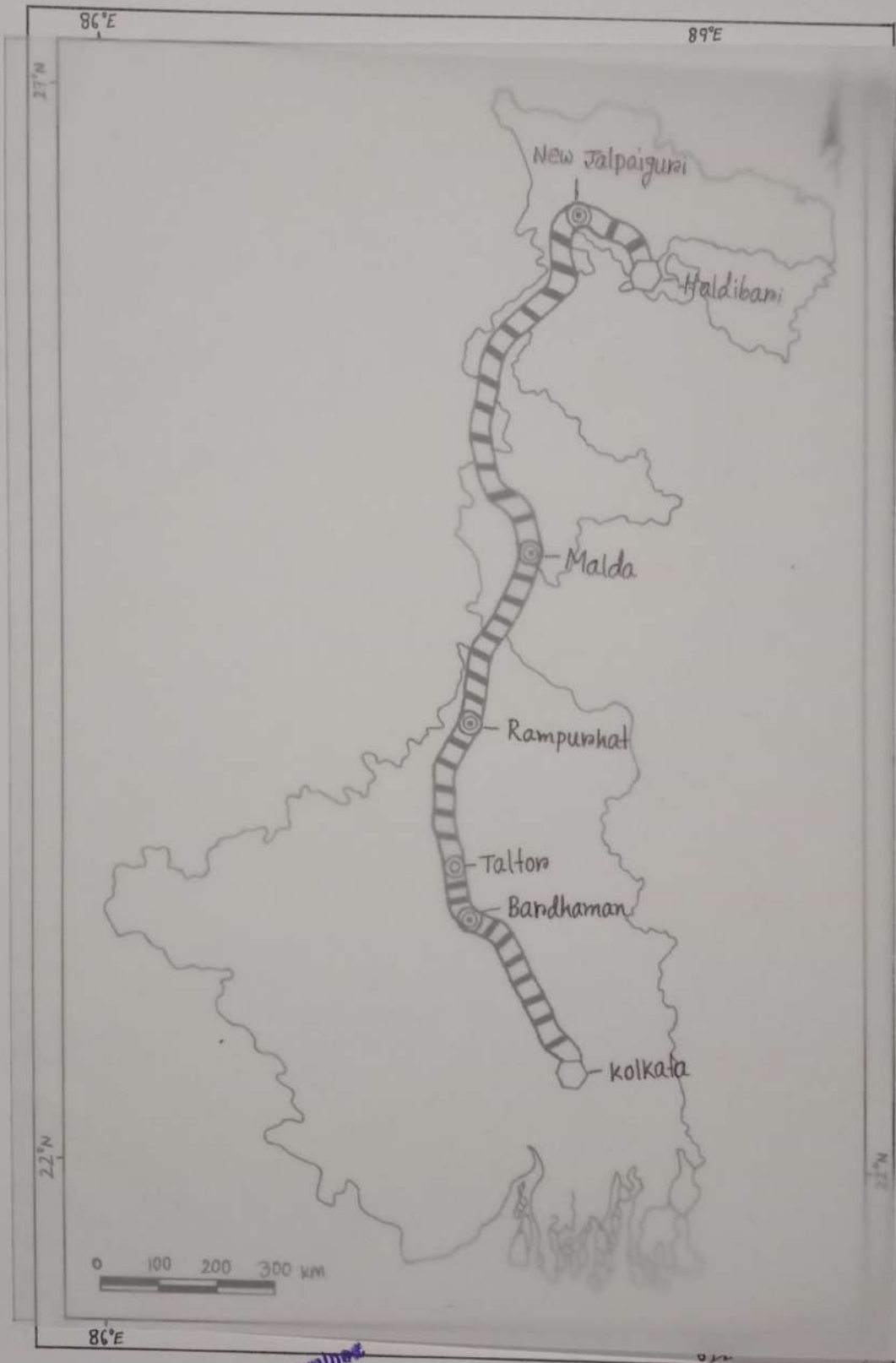
BOLOPUR-SIRINIKETAN C.D. BLOCK



Examinee

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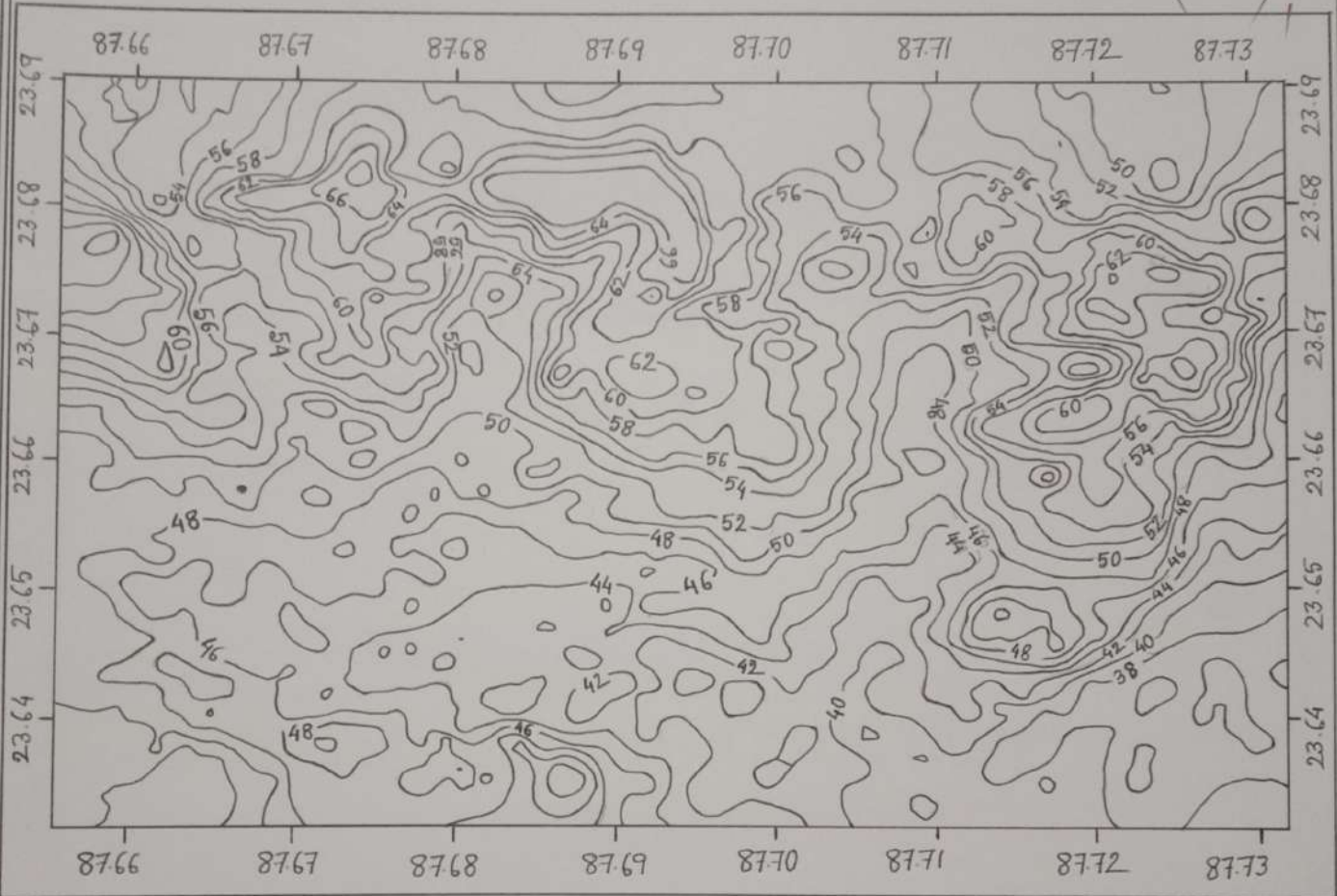
RAILWAY ROUTE MAP APPROACH TO FIELD



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CONTOUR MAP



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PREFACE

I am presenting a field report like on the social problems. In this field book i have tried to give all the important thing about the socio-economic problems of Taltop village.

In this field book contain about find out the distribution of population in the study area examined the social status of the people, examined economic status of the people and find all the problems in the study region ways to overcome the social issues and problems.

I am thankful to my teacher who gave me moral support and guided me to complete this field book on time. He also guided me in research work for the field book. while doing this field book i can across many new things which improved my skills.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My sincere efforts have made me to accomplish the task completing this Field Book. However it would not have been possible without the kind support and helps of many individuals.

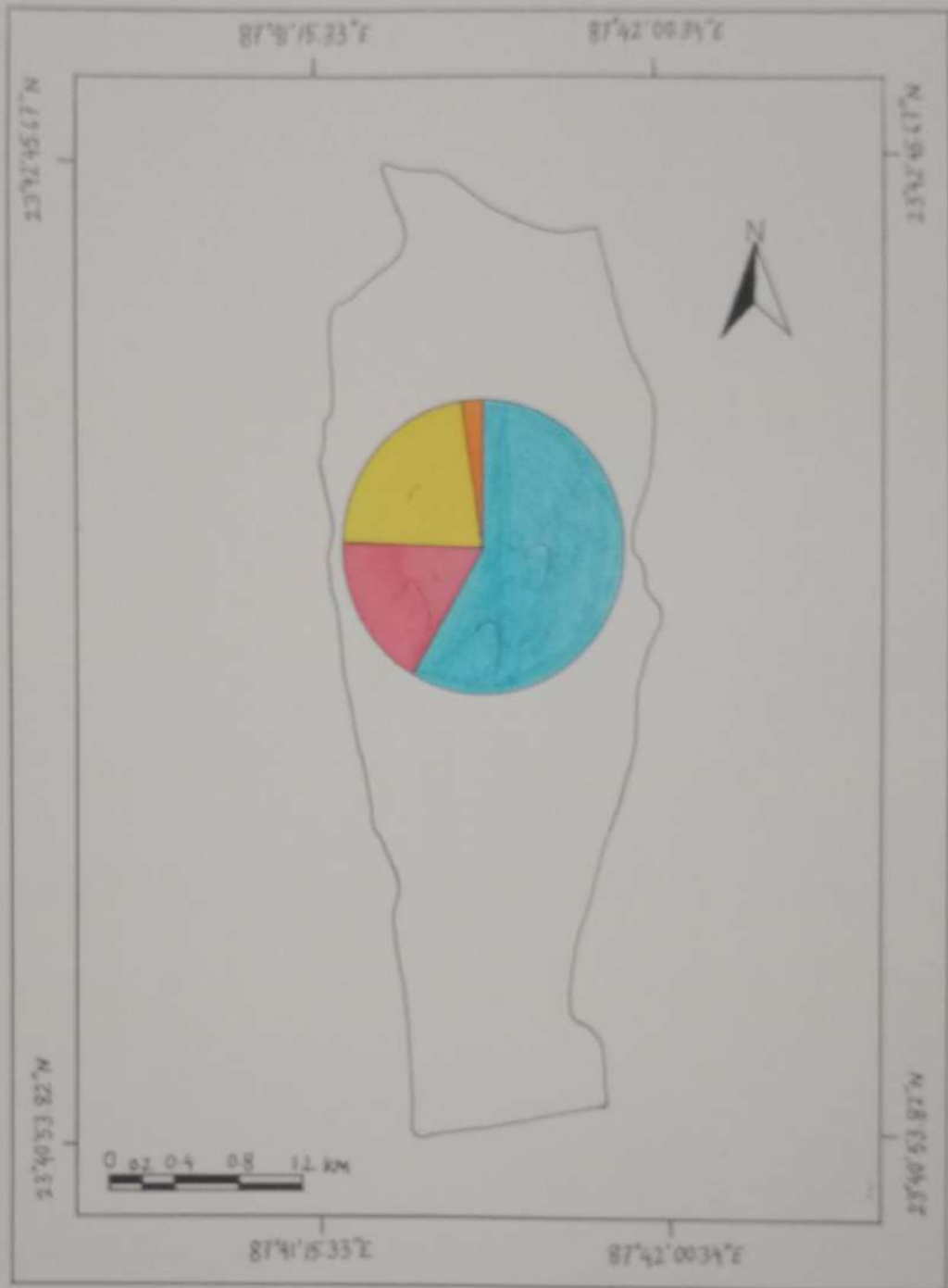
I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my teacher for his valuable guidance which has promoted my efforts in all the stages of this field work.

I would like to express my thanks and appreciation go to my classmates in completing my Field Book.

I would like to thank the people of "Talton" village who gave me their social and economic information of this area to completing the Field Book.

Finally words are not sufficient to express gratitude my cherished family members for supporting me without encouragement and support.

CASTE COMPOSITION OF TALTOIR

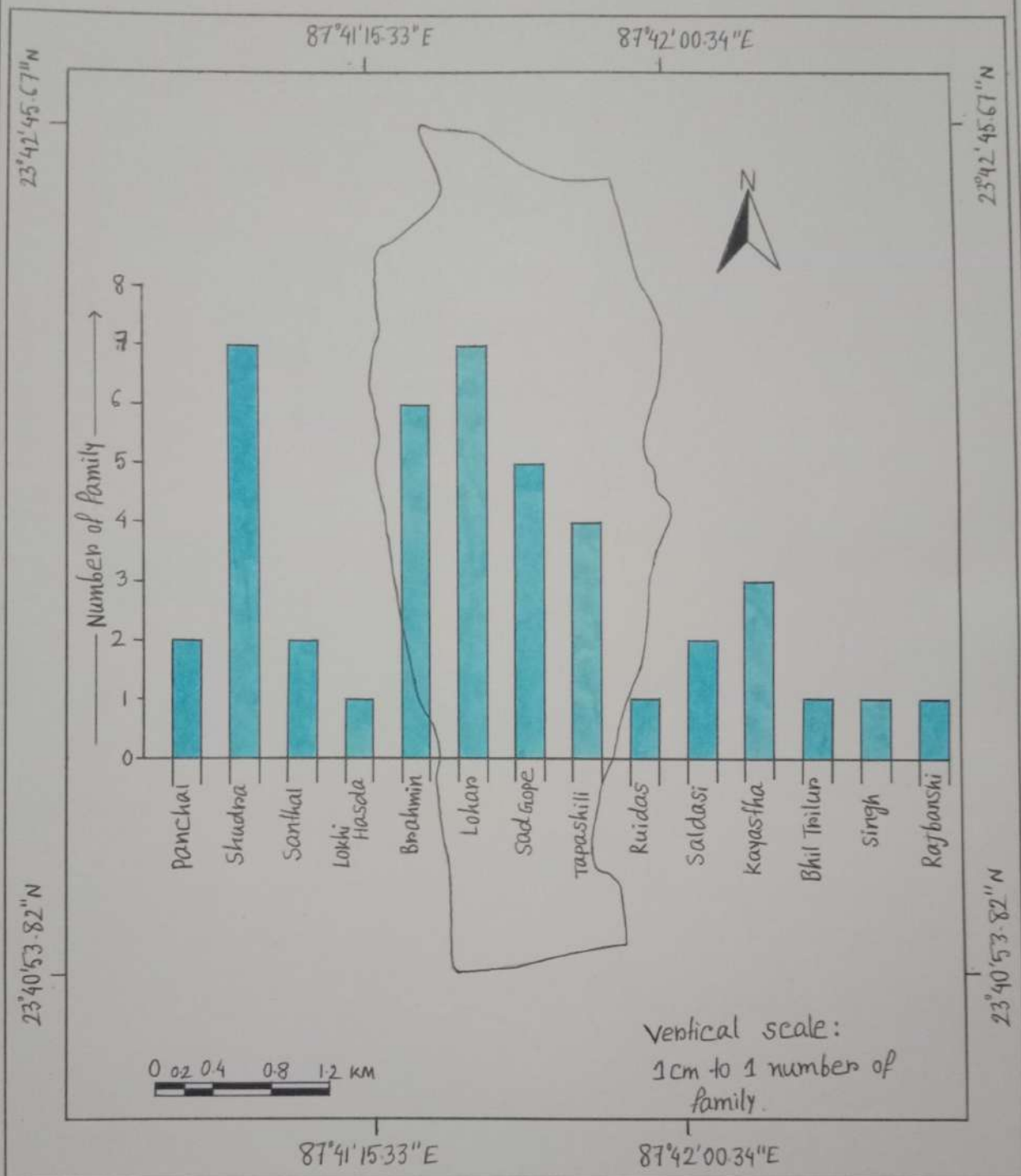


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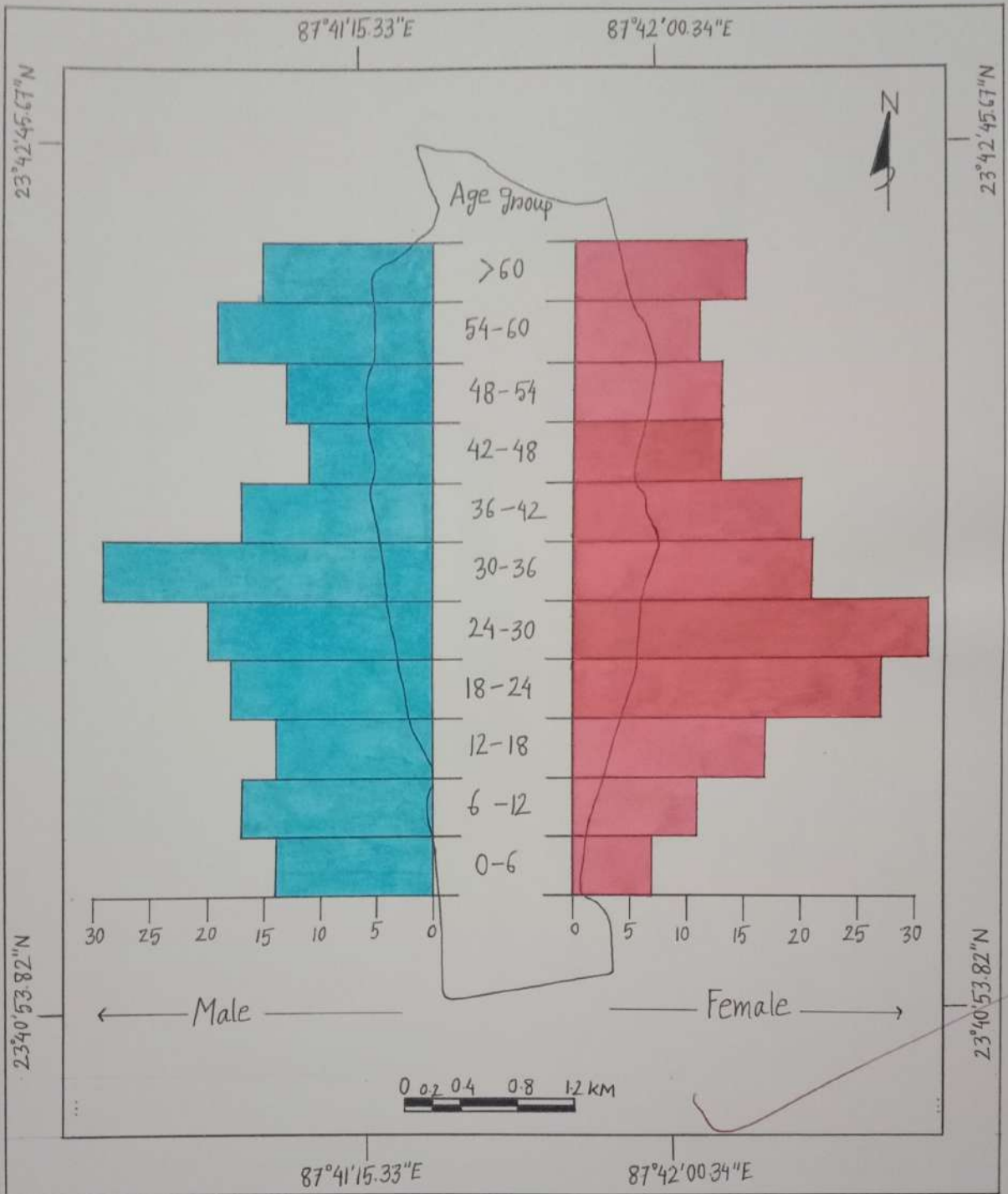
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- SC
- ST
- General
- OBC

COMMUNITY COMPOSITION OF TALTOR



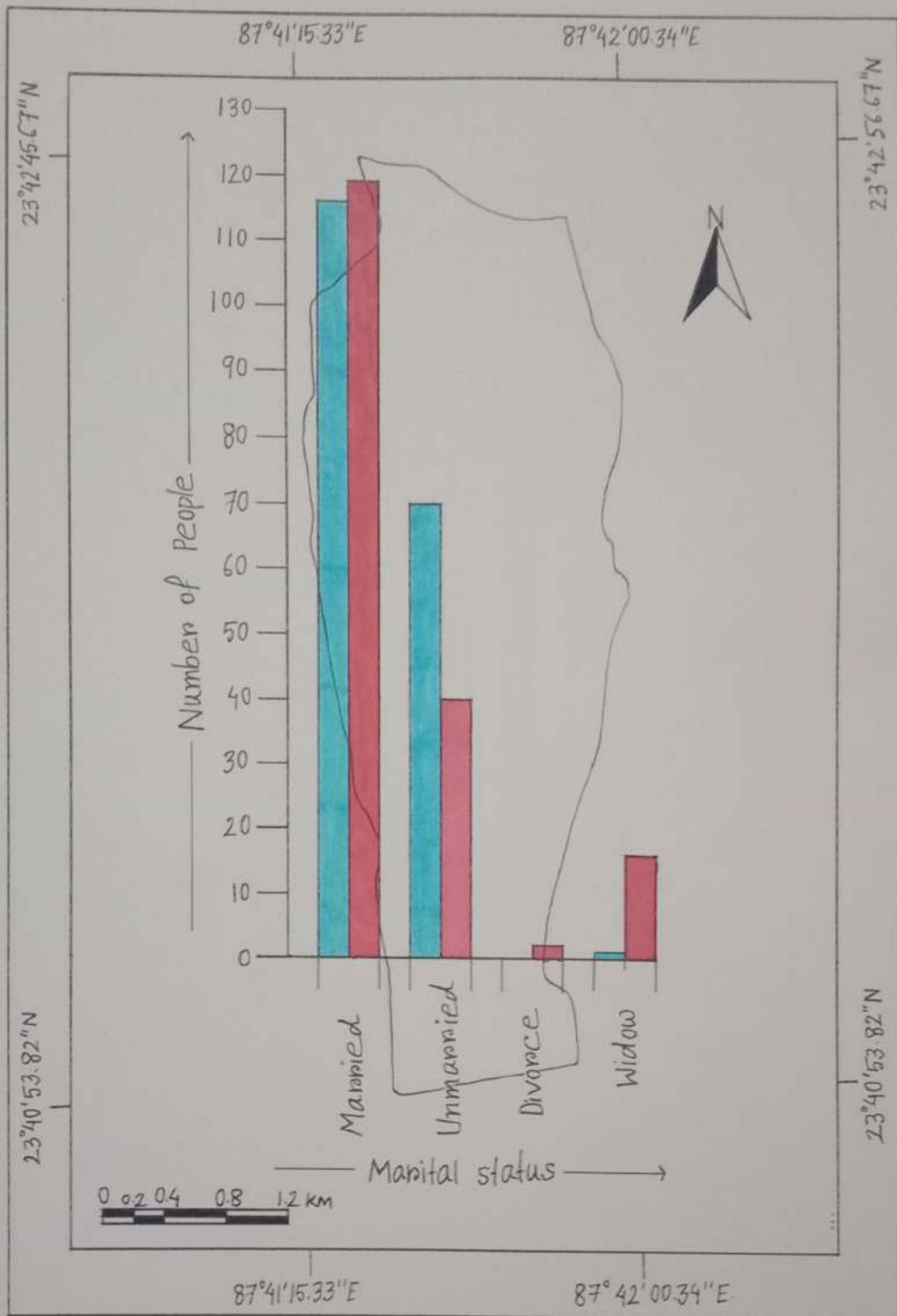
AGE SEX COMPOSITION OF TALTOIR



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MARITAL STATUS OF TALTOIR



Vertical scale: 1 cm to
10 numbers of people

Horizontal scale: 1 cm to
1 marital status

INDEX

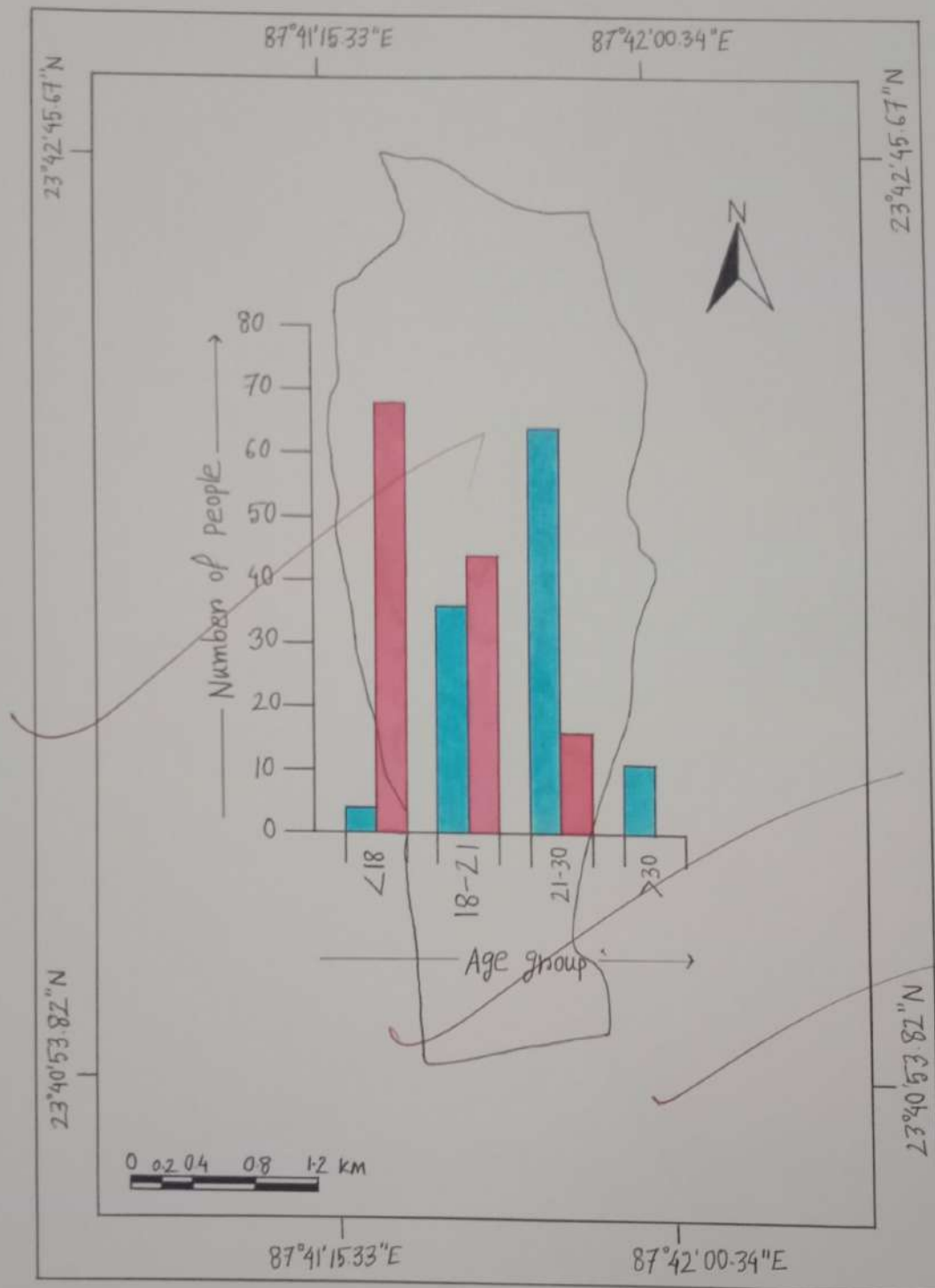


— Male

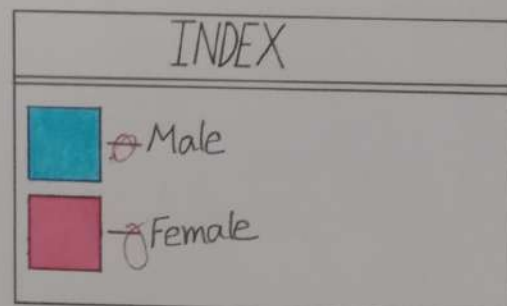


— Female

AGE AT MARRIAGE TALTOR



Vertical scale: 1 cm to
10 number of people



EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION (OF TALTOIR)



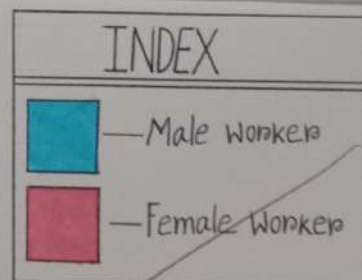
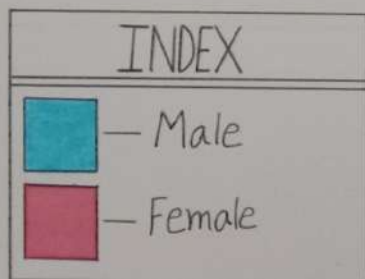
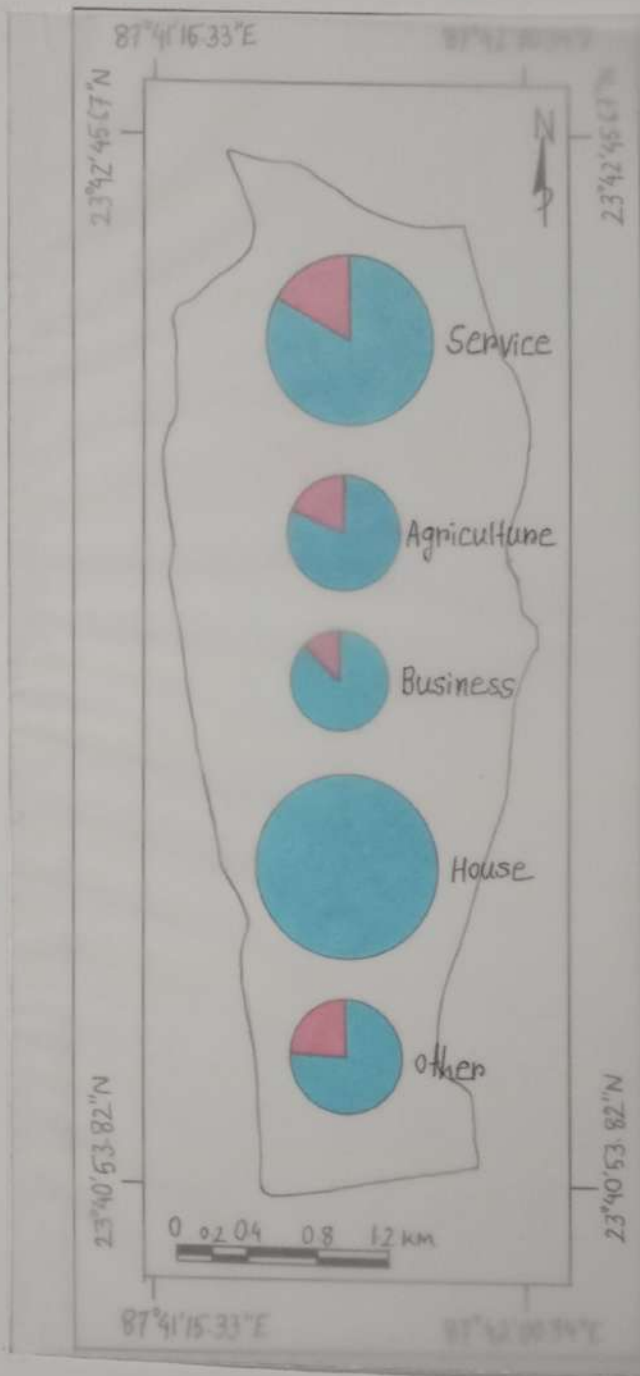
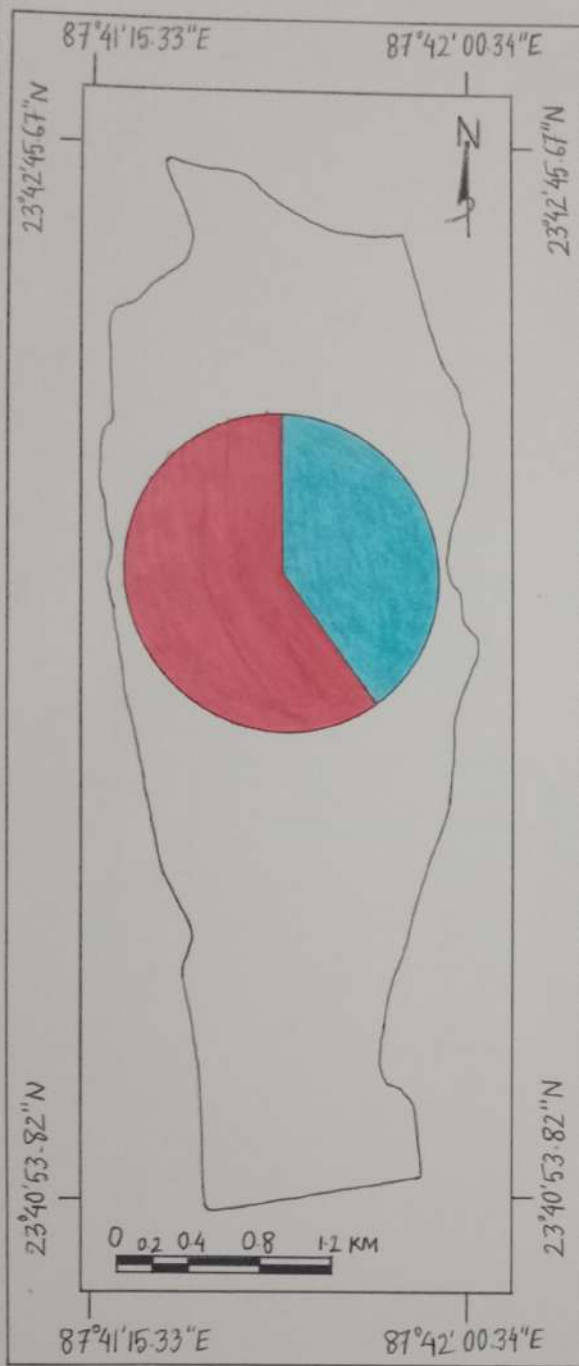
INDEX	
	— Male
	— Female

Laminar

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DIRT OUT T/ALTIR

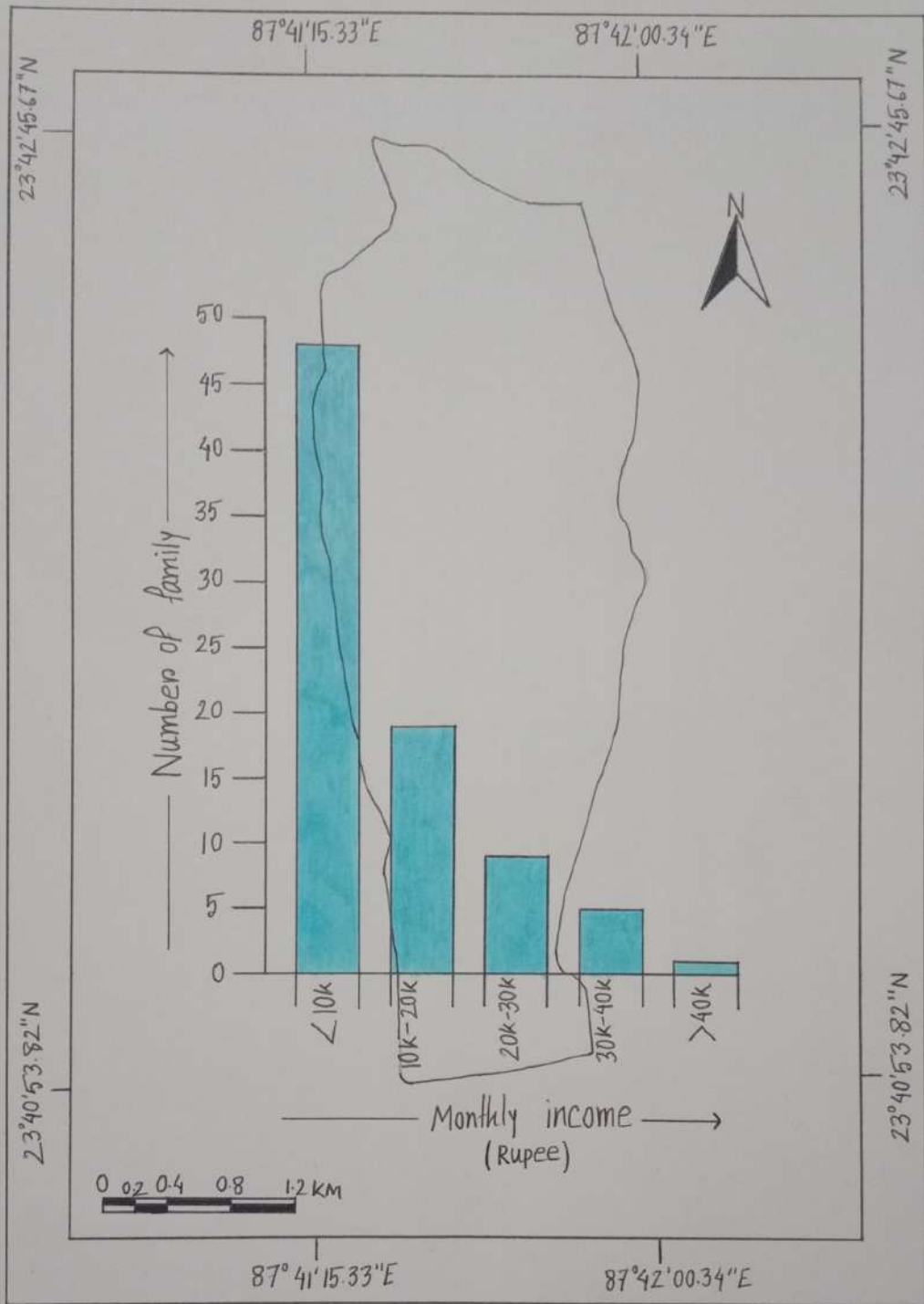
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Examined

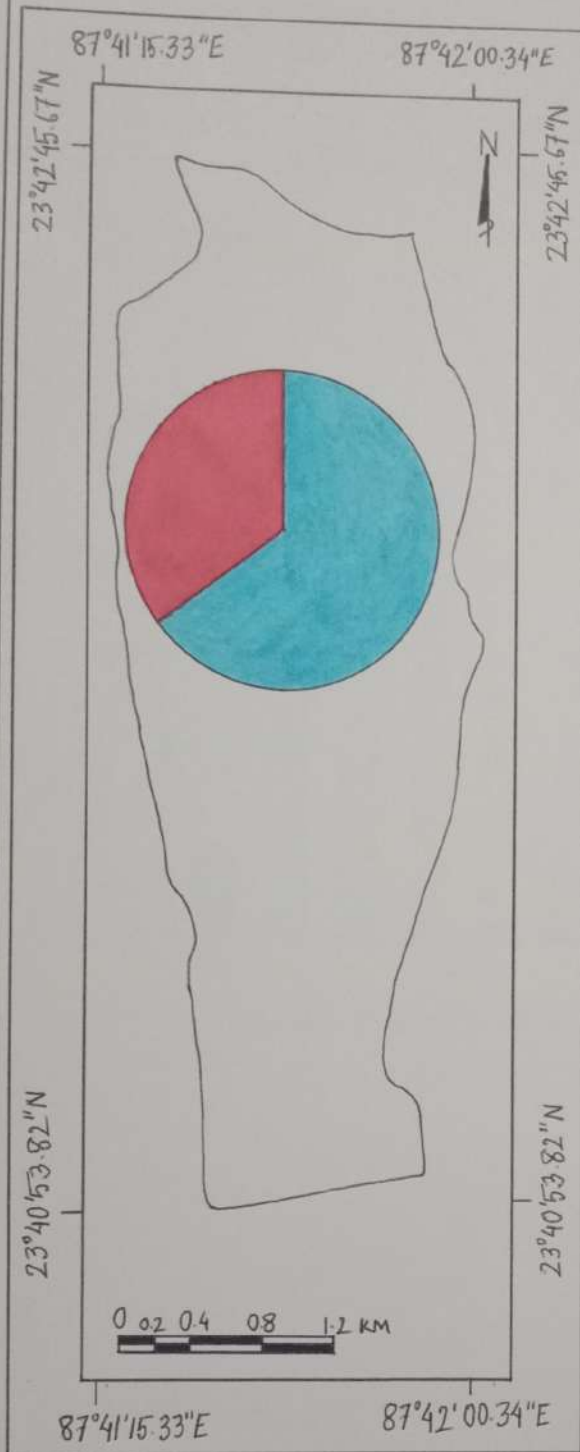
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MONTHLY INCOME TALTOR

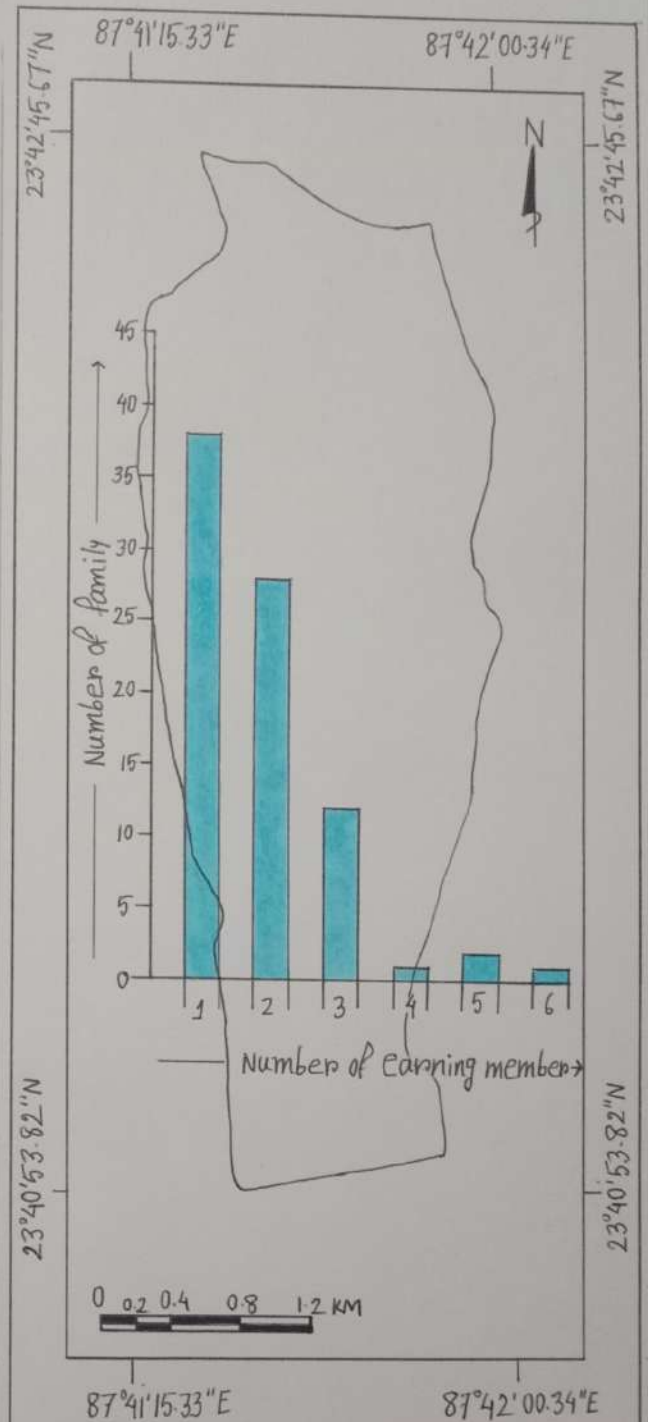


Vertical scale: 1 cm to 5 number of family

FAMILY T/ALT(OR)



NUMBER (OF E/ARNING MEMBER T/ALT(OR)

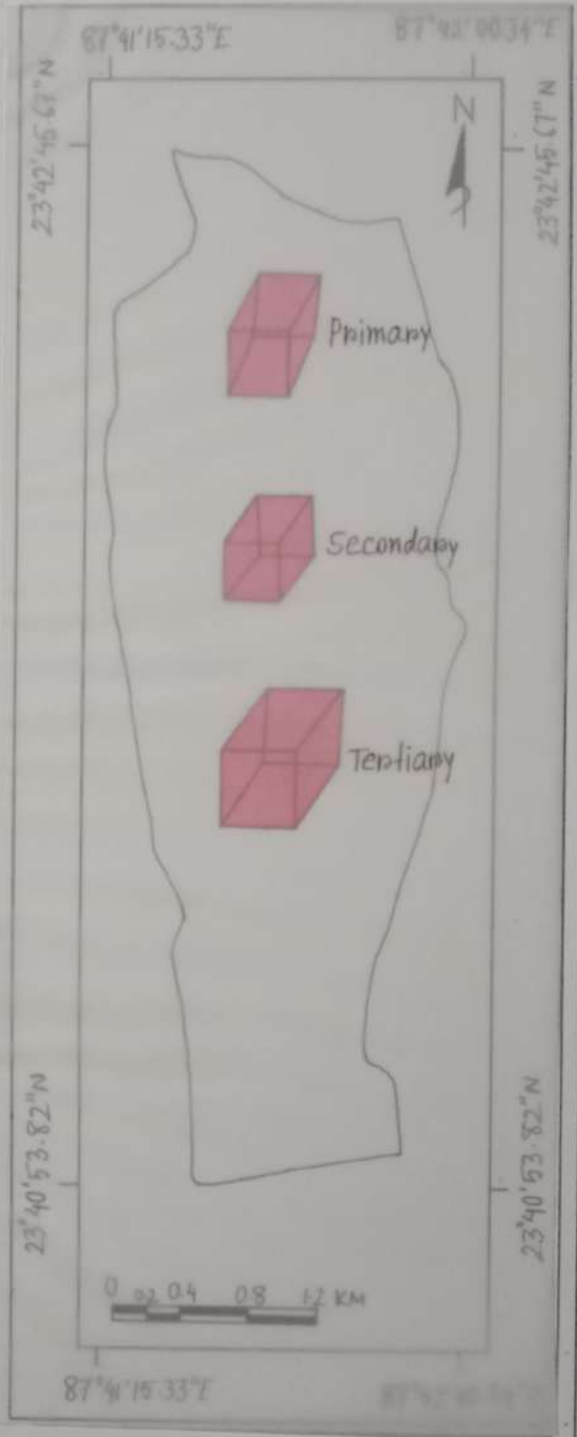
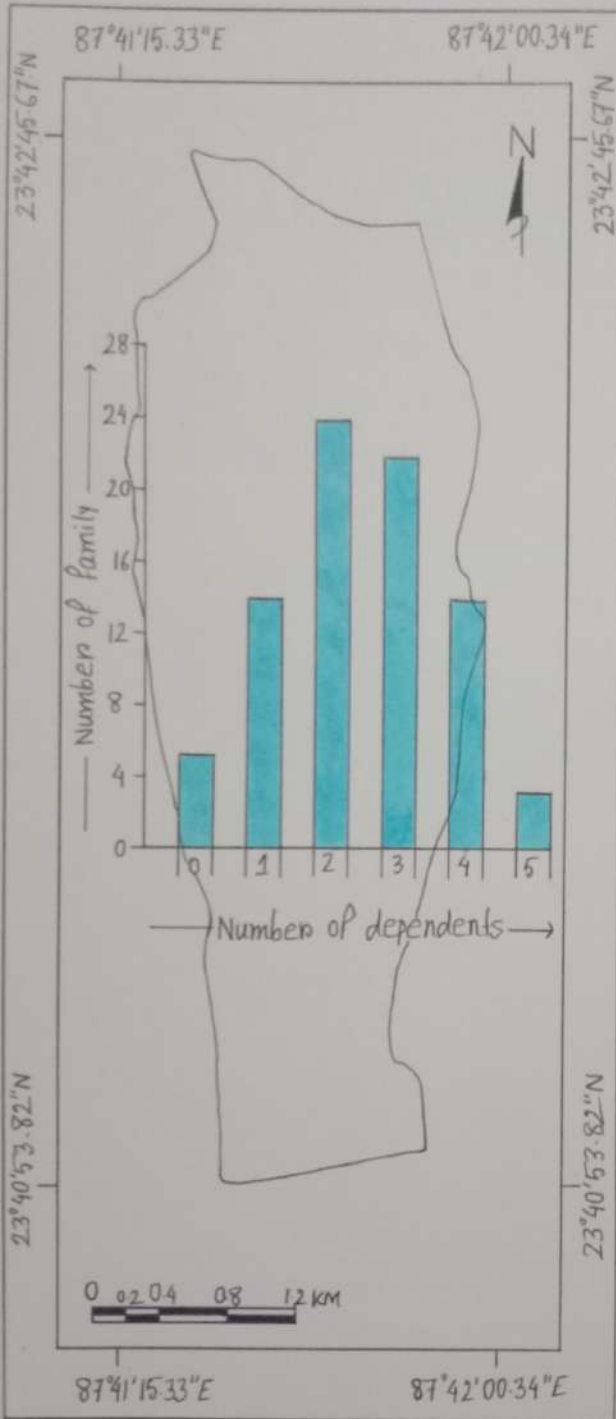


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Examined

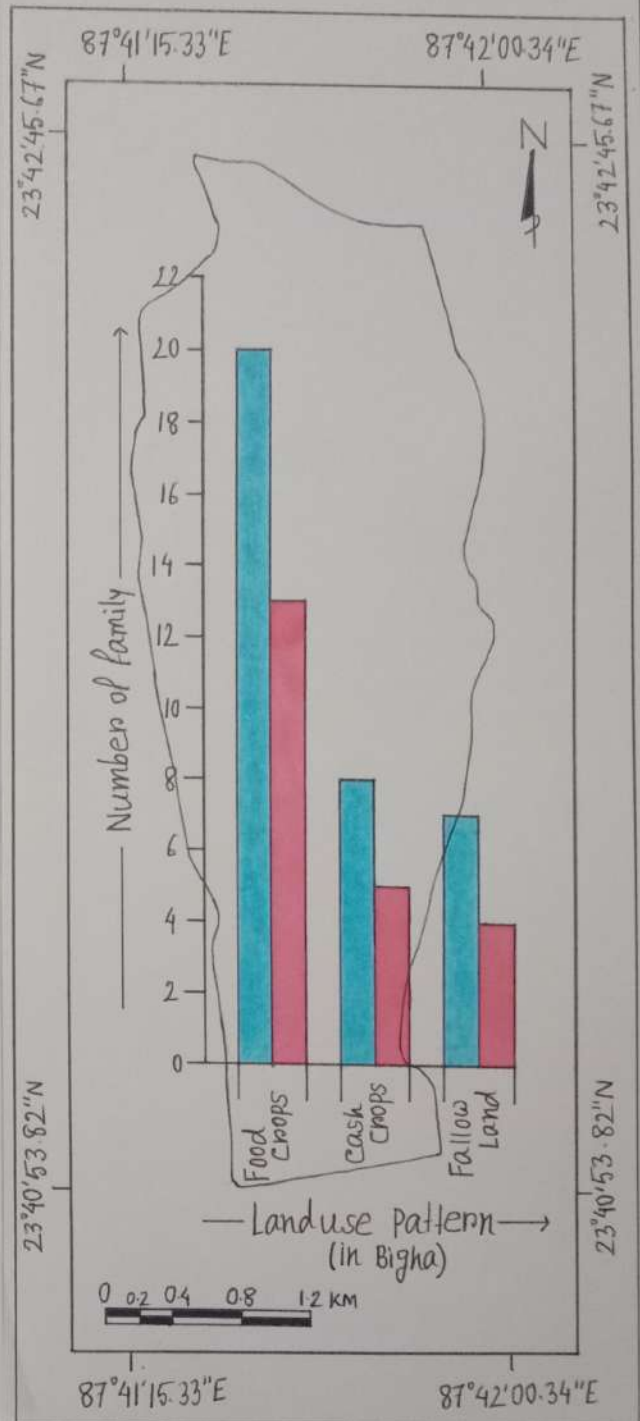
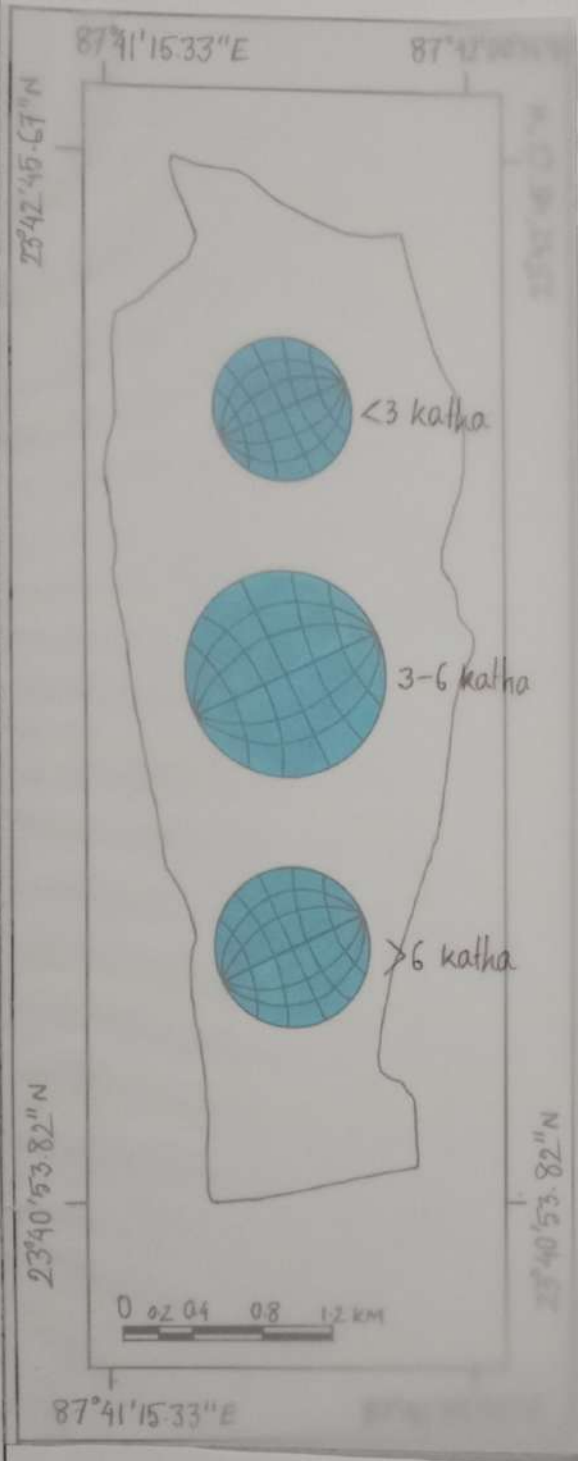
NUMBER (OF DEPENDENTS T/ALT(OR

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY T/ALT(OR



LAND USE FOR HOMESTEAD TALUK

LAND USE PATTERN OF TALUK



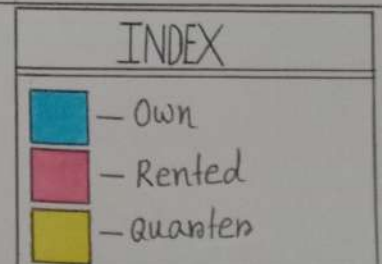
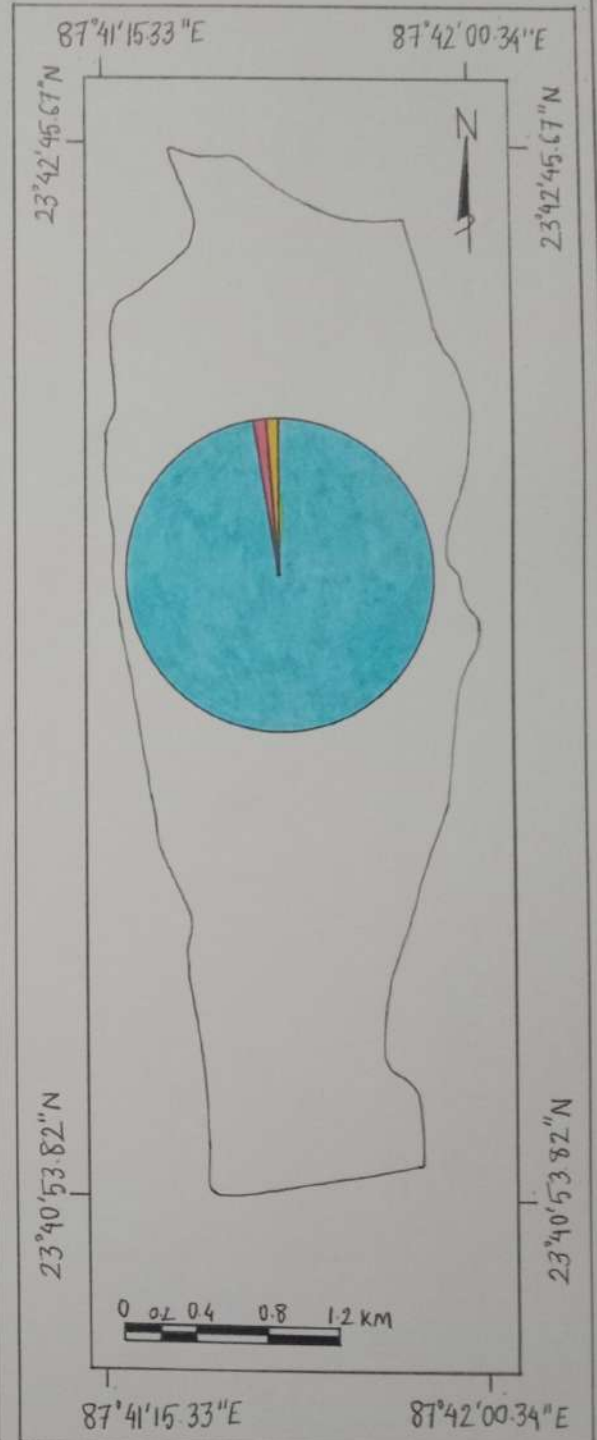
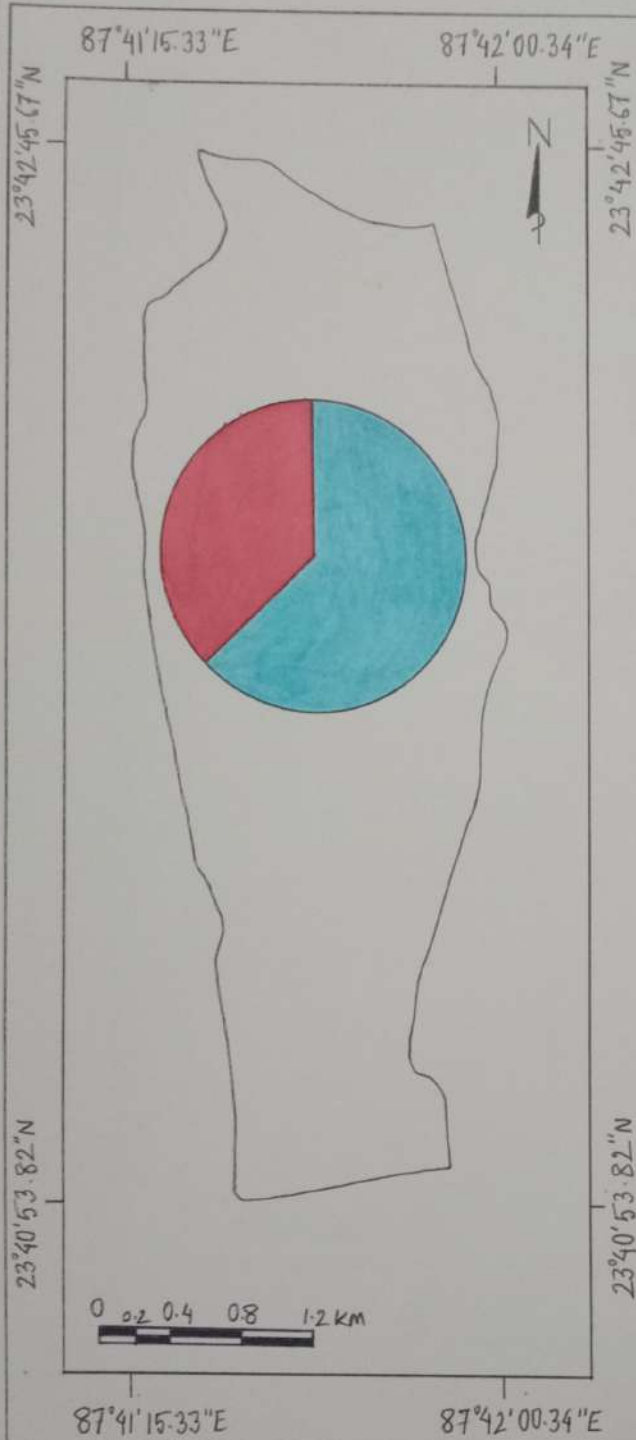
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1 cm to 2
number of
family

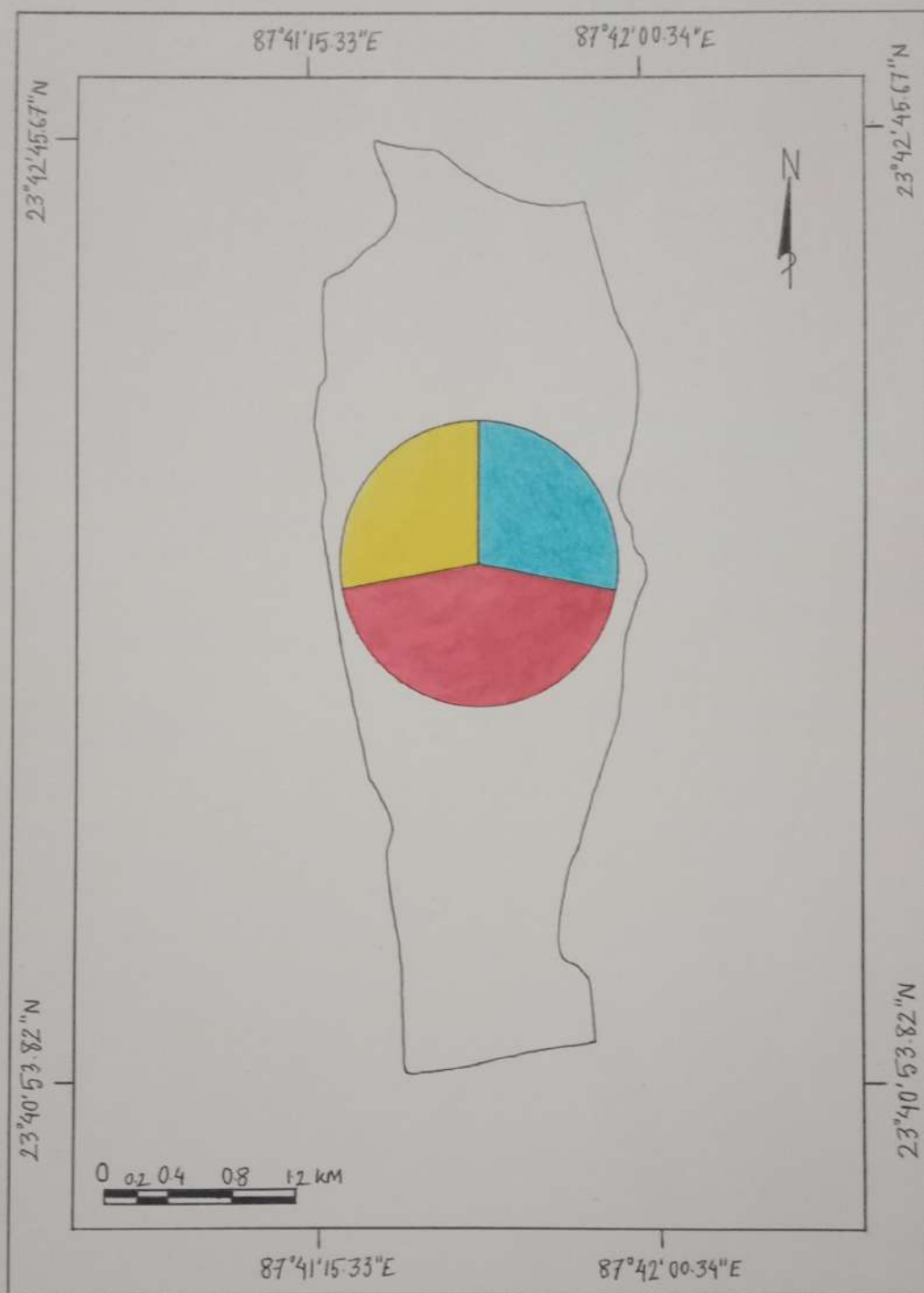
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	>1 Bigha

LAND OWNERSHIP T/ALT(OR)

HOUSE OWNERSHIP T/ALT(OR)



HOUSE TYPE OF TALTOIR



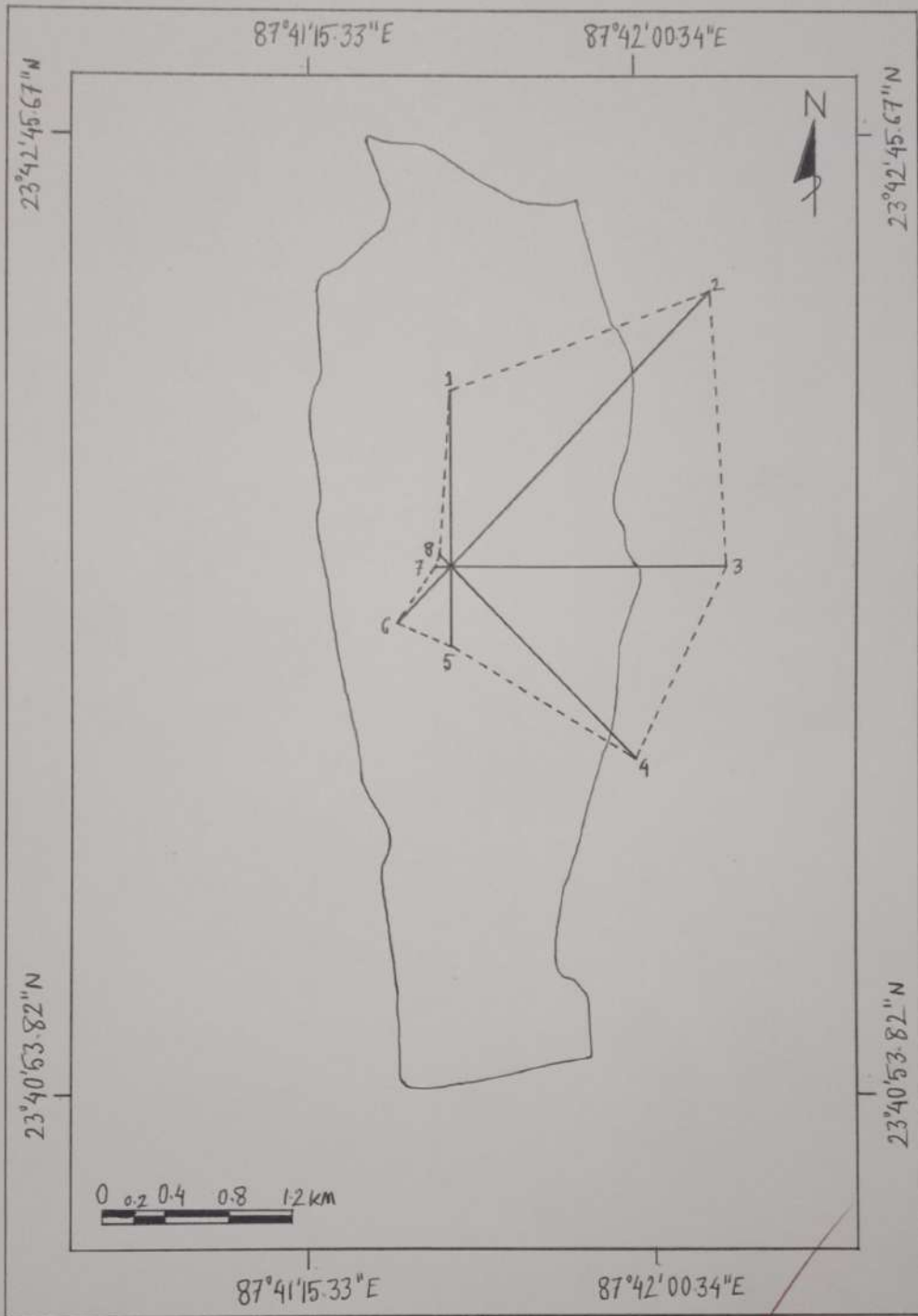
Examinee

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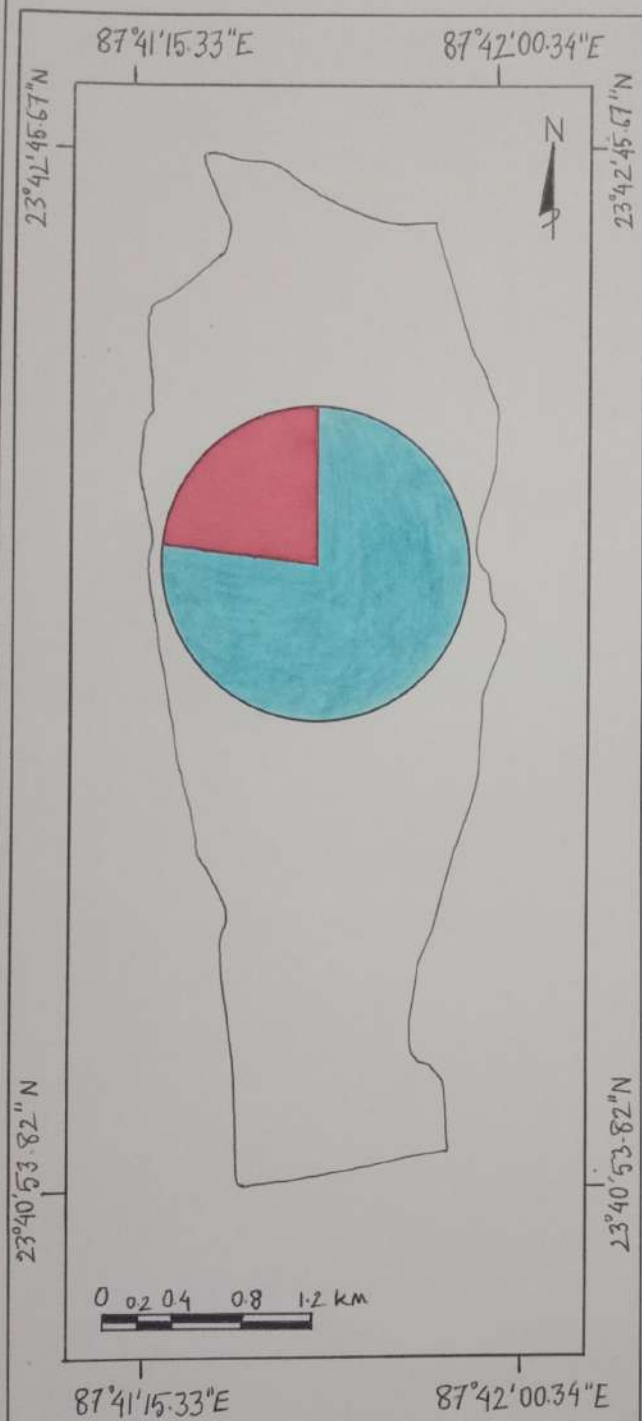
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- Pacca
- Semi-Pacca
- Kachha

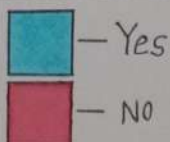
NUMBER OF ROOMS T/ALT(OR)



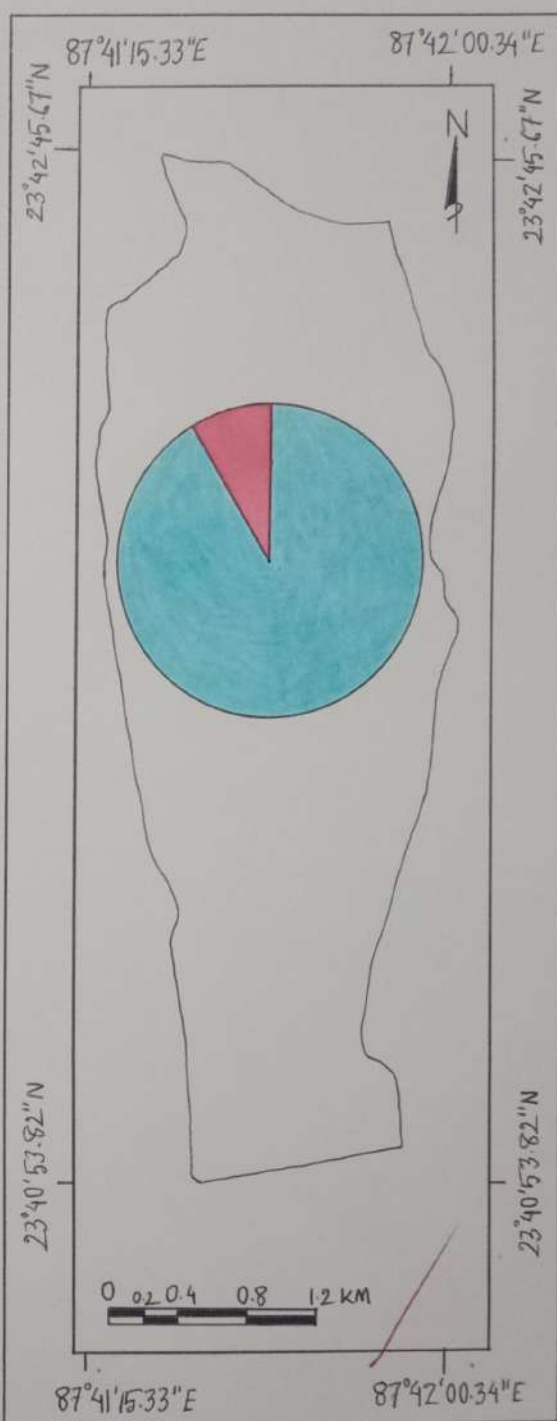
SEPARATE KITCHEN TALTOR



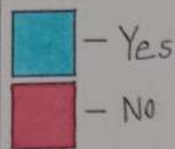
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LATRINE TALTOR



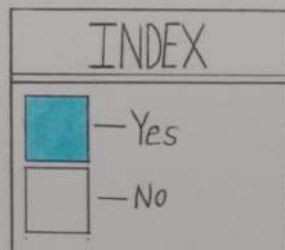
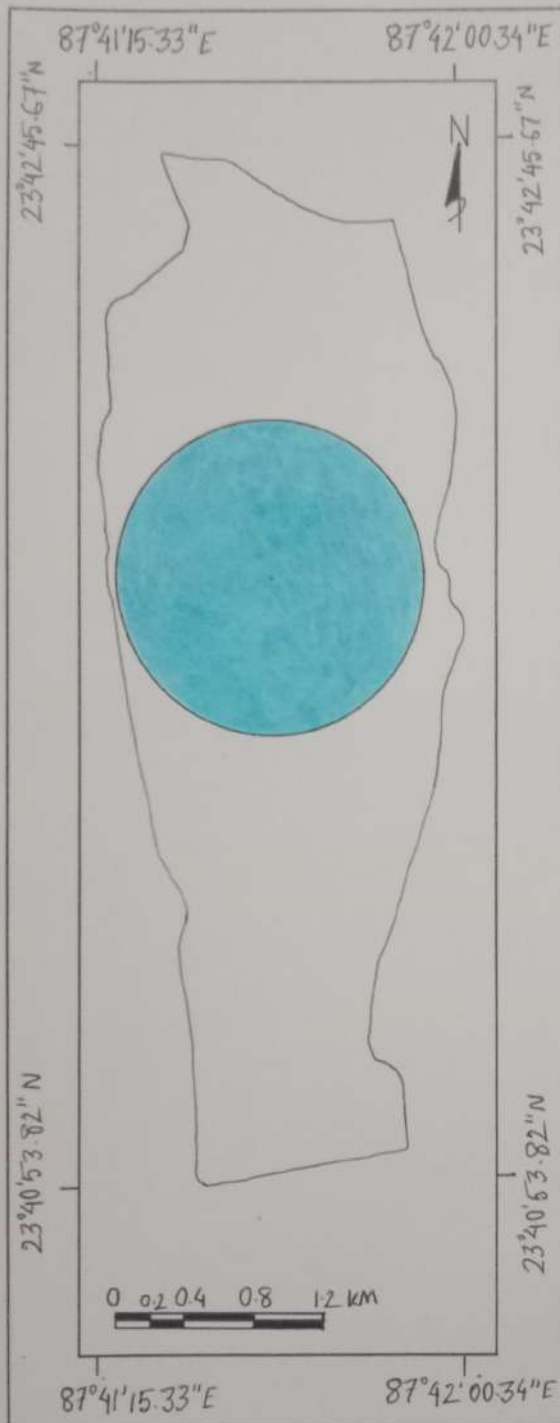
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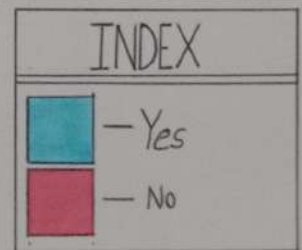
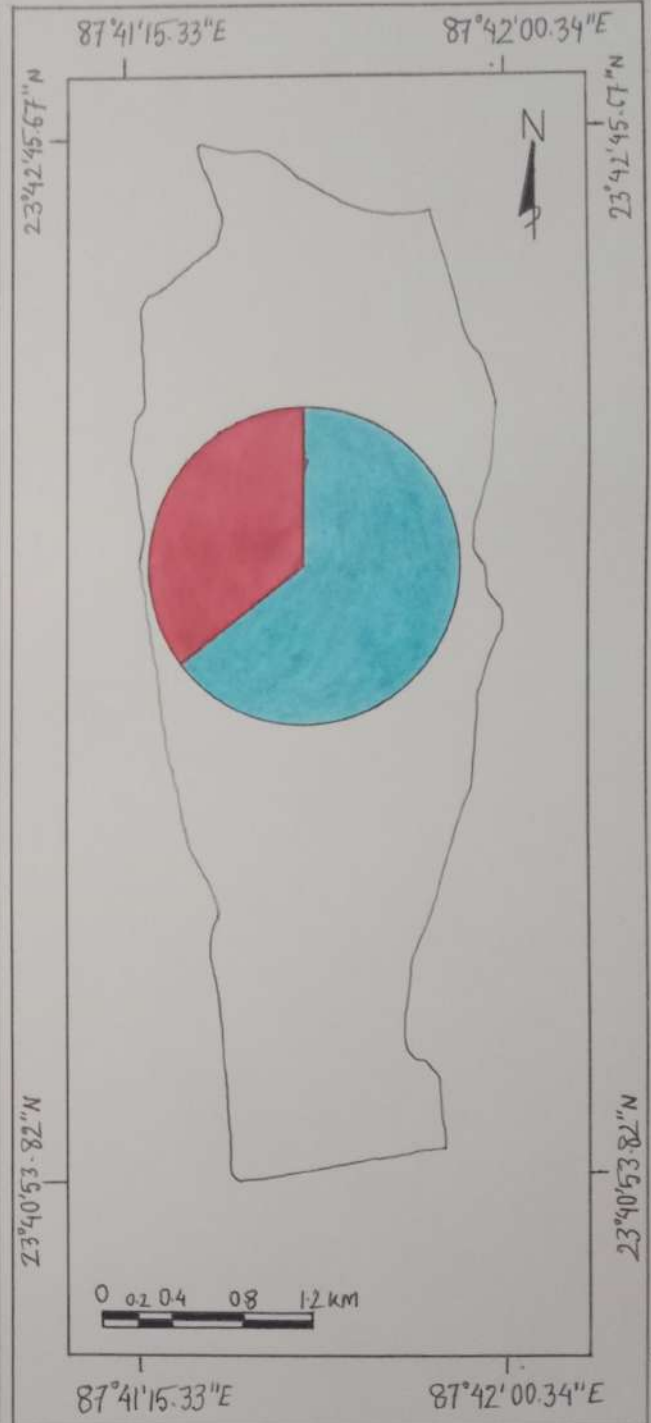
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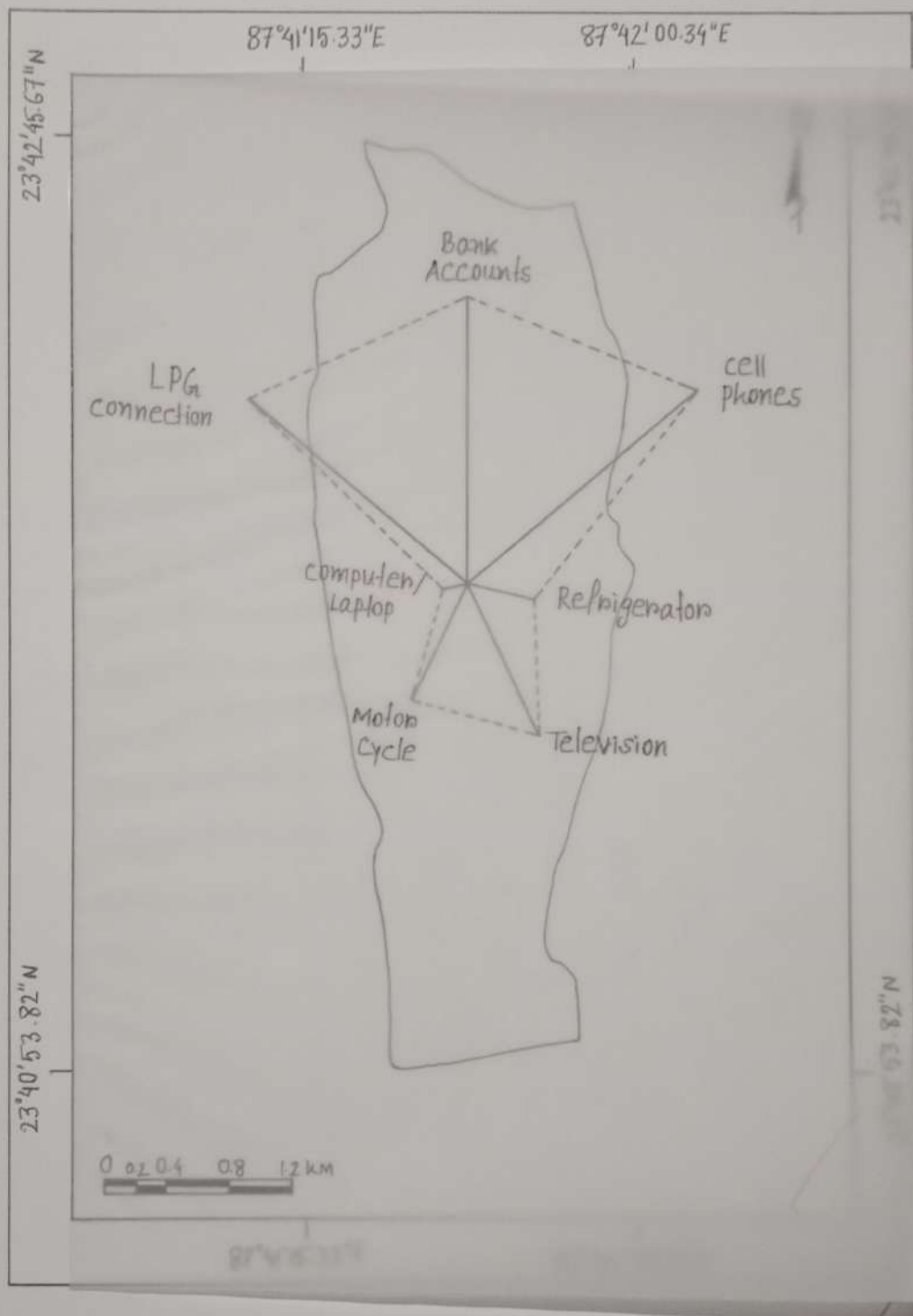
ELECTRIFIED TALUK



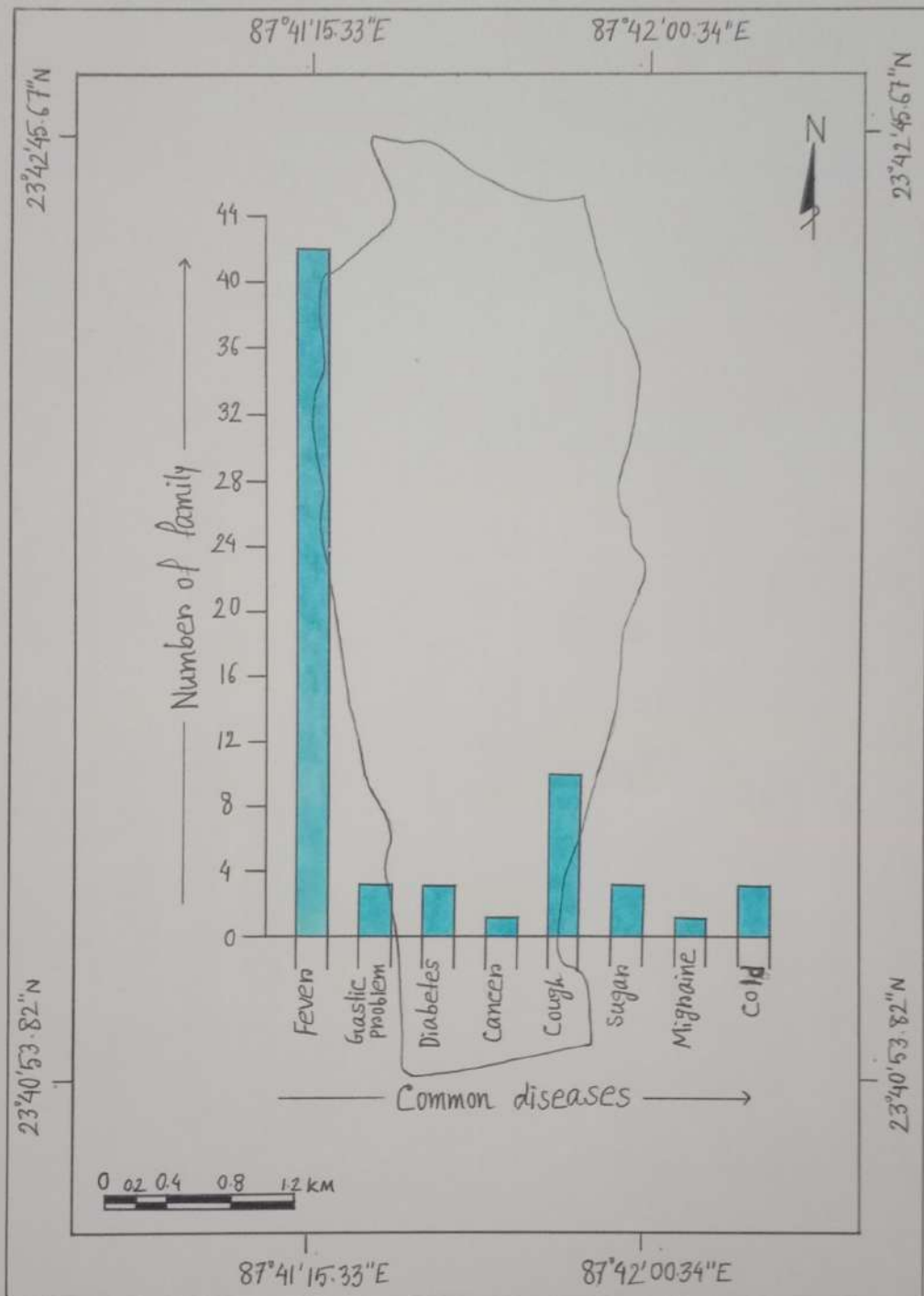
WATER FACILITY IN PREMISES TALUK



BASIC HOUSEHOLD ASSET T/ALT/IR

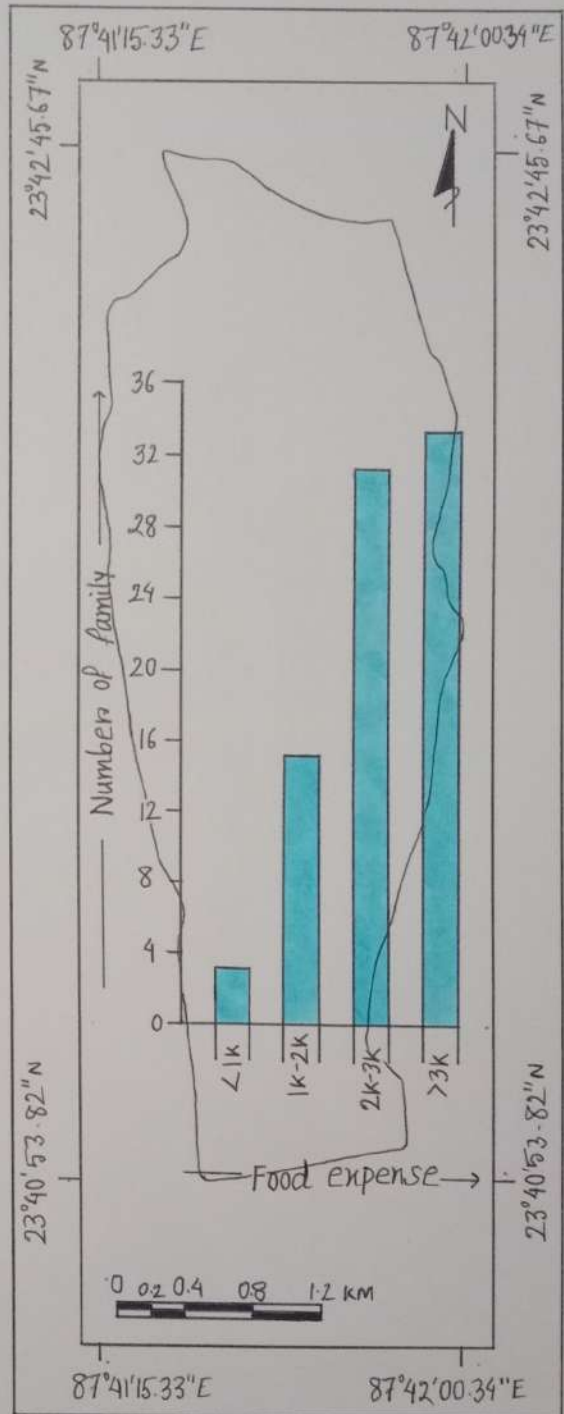
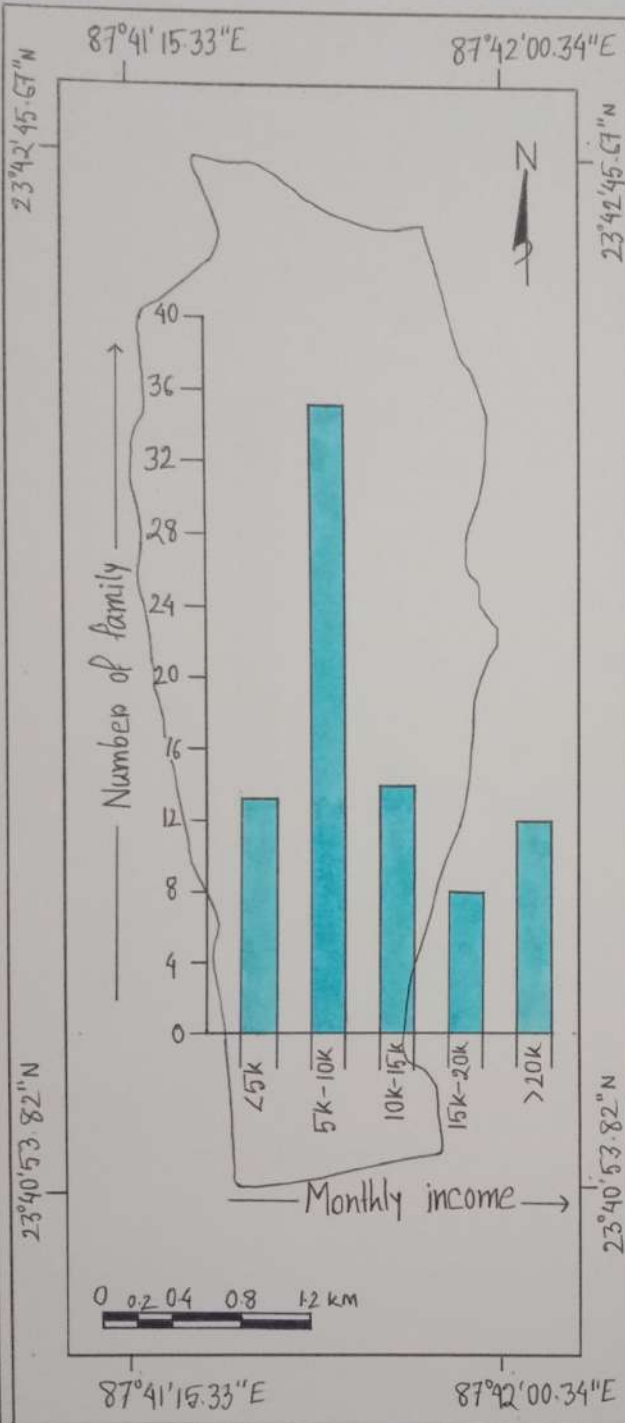


COMMON DISEASES OF TALTOIR



MONTHLY INCOME T/ALT(OR)

MONTHLY FOOD EXPENSE T/ALT(OR)

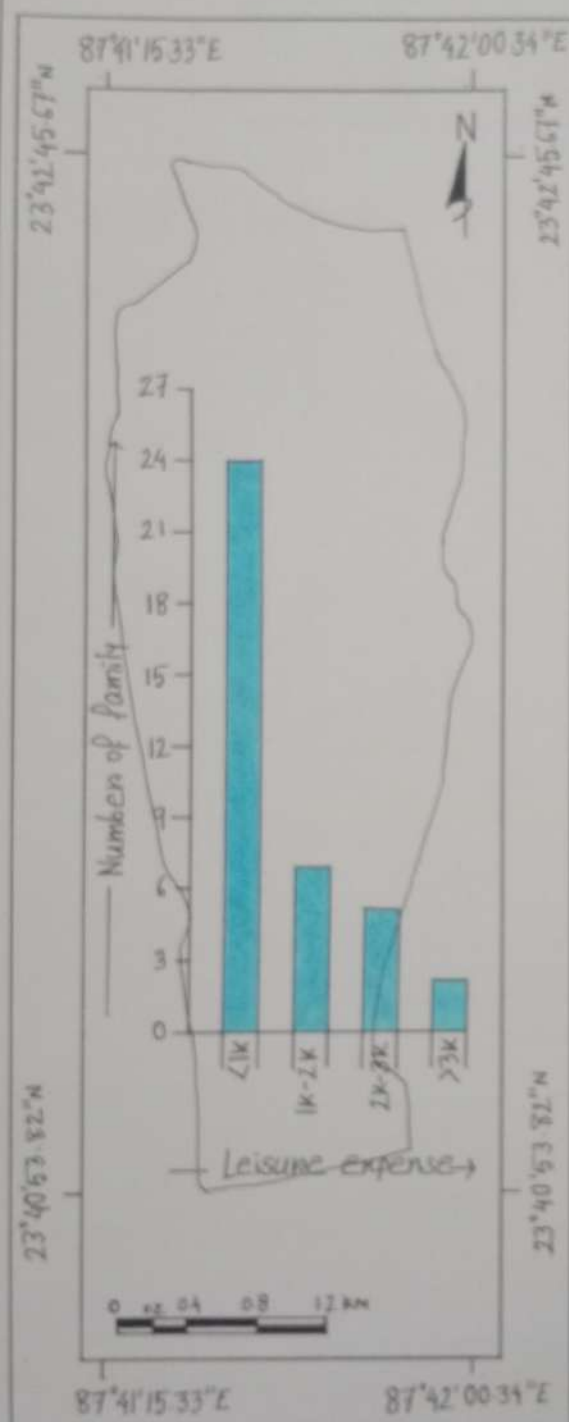


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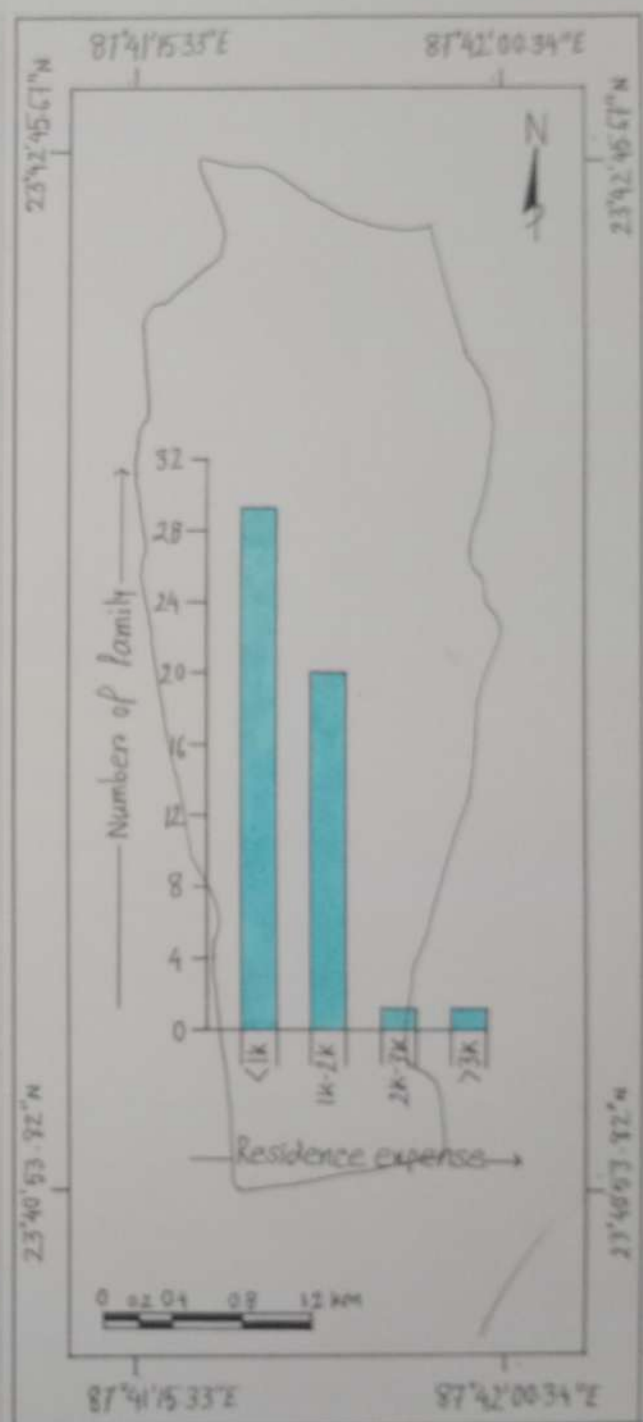
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MONTHLY LEISURE EXPENSE T/ALT(01R

MONTHLY RESIDENCE EXPENSE T/ALT(01R



vertical scale: 1 cm to 3
number of family



vertical scale: 1 cm to 4
number of family

1) Caste Composition:

Caste	SC	ST	Gen	OBC	Total
Number of family	48	14	18	02	82
Degree	210° 44'	61° 28'	79°1'	8°47'	360°

2) Community Composition:

Community	number of family
Panchal	2
Shudra	7
Santhal	2
Lokhi Hasda	1
Brahmin	6
Lohar	7
Sad Grope	5
Tapashili	4
Ruidas	1
Saldasi	2
Kayastha	3
Bhil Trilun	1
Singh	1
Rajbanshi	1

3) Age-sex Composition:

Age group (Years)	0-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24-30	30-36	36-42	42-48	48-54	54-60	>60
Male	14	17	14	18	20	29	17	11	13	19	15
Female	7	11	17	27	31	21	20	13	13	11	15

4) Marital status:

Status	Marrried	Unmarrried	Divorcee	Widow
Numbers for male	116	70	0	1
Numbers for female	119	40	2	16

5) Age at marriage:

Age group (Year)	<18	18-21	21-30	>30
Male	4	36	64	11
Female	68	44	16	0

6) Educational qualification:

Educational qualification	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	HS	UG	PG
Numbers of male	31	54	36	27	20	4
Number of female	38	53	54	14	8	2

7) Drop out:

Drop out	Male	Female	Total
No. of Drop out	6	9	15

8) Occupation:

Occupation	Service	Agriculture	Business	House	Other
Number of male workers	59	26	20	0	25
Number of female workers	12	6	3	87	8
Total workers	71	32	23	87	33

9) Monthly income:

Monthly income (Rs.)	<10K	10K-20K	20K-30K	30K-40K	>40K
Number of family	48	19	9	5	1

10) Family (BPL, APL):

Family	BPL	APL	Total
Number of family	53	29	82

11) Number of earning members:

No. of earning member	1	2	3	4	5	6
Number of family	38	28	12	1	2	1

12) Number of Dependents:

No. of dependents	0	1	2	3	4	5
Numbers of family	5	14	24	22	14	3

13) Economic Activity:

Economic activity	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Number of people	48	28	73

14) Land used for homestead (in katha):

Land used for homestead (in katha)	<3	3-6	>6
Numbers of family	14	46	19

15) Land use pattern:

Land use pattern	Number of Family	
	<1 Bigha	>1 Bigha
Land for food crops	20	13
Land for cash crops	8	5
Fallow land	7	4

16) Land ownership:

Land ownership	Own	Bargadan	Total
Number of family	32	19	51

17) House ownership :

House ownership	Own	Rented	Quarter	Total
Number of family	80	1	1	82

18) House Type:

House type	Pacca	semi-Pacca	kachha	Total
Number of Family	23	36	23	82

19) Number of Rooms:

Number of rooms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of family	11	24	18	17	5	5	1	1

20) separate kitchen:

separate kitchen	Yes	No	Total
Number of family	63	19	82

21) Latrine:

Latrine	Yes	No	Total
Number of family	75	7	82

22) Electrified:

Electrified	Yes	No	Total
Number of family	82	0	82

23) Water facility in Premises:

Water facility in Premises	Yes	No	Total
Number of family	53	29	82

24) Basic Household Asset:

Household asset	Number of family
Bank Accounts	77
Cell phones	82
Refrigerator	19
Television	46
Moton cycle	35
Computer/Laptop	7
LPG connection	78

25) Common Diseases:

Diseases	Number of family
Fever	42
Gastric Problem	3
Diabetes	3
cancer	1
cough	10
sugar	3
Migraine	1
cold	3

26) Monthly Income :

Monthly income (RS.)	<5K	5K-10K	10K-15K	15K-20K	>20K
Number of Family	13	35	14	8	12

27) Monthly Food Expense:

Food expense (RS.)	<1k	1K-2K	2K-3K	>3K
Number of family	3	15	31	33

28) Monthly Education Expense:

Education expense (RS.)	<1k	1K-2K	2K-3K	>3K
Number of family	27	21	12	4

29) Monthly Cloth Expense:

Cloth expense (RS.)	<1k	1K-2K	2K-3K	>3K
Number of family	37	30	13	2

30) Monthly Leisure Expense:

Leisure expense (RS.)	<1k	1K-2K	2K-3K	>3K
Number of family				

31) Monthly Residence Expense:

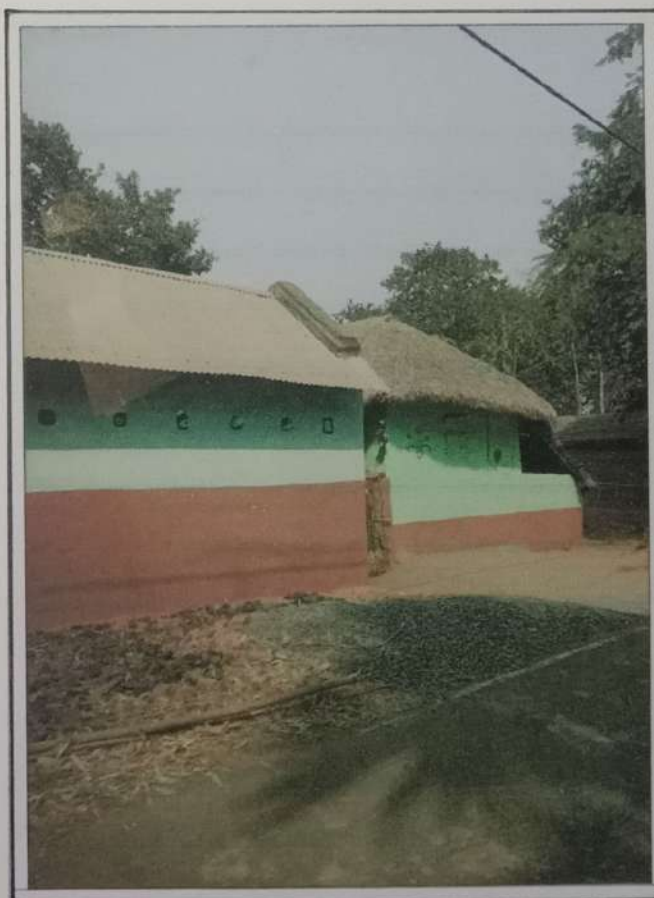
Residence expense (RS.)	<1k	1K-2K	2K-3K	>3K
Number of family	29	20	1	1

32) Monthly Savings:

Monthly Savings (RS.)	<1k	1K-2K	2K-3K	>3K
Number of family	16	14	10	21

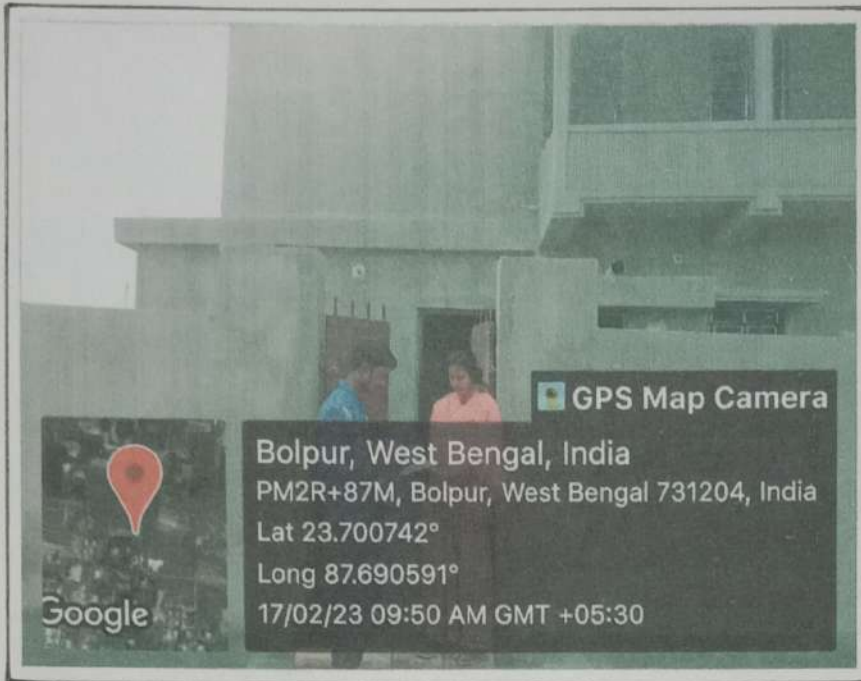


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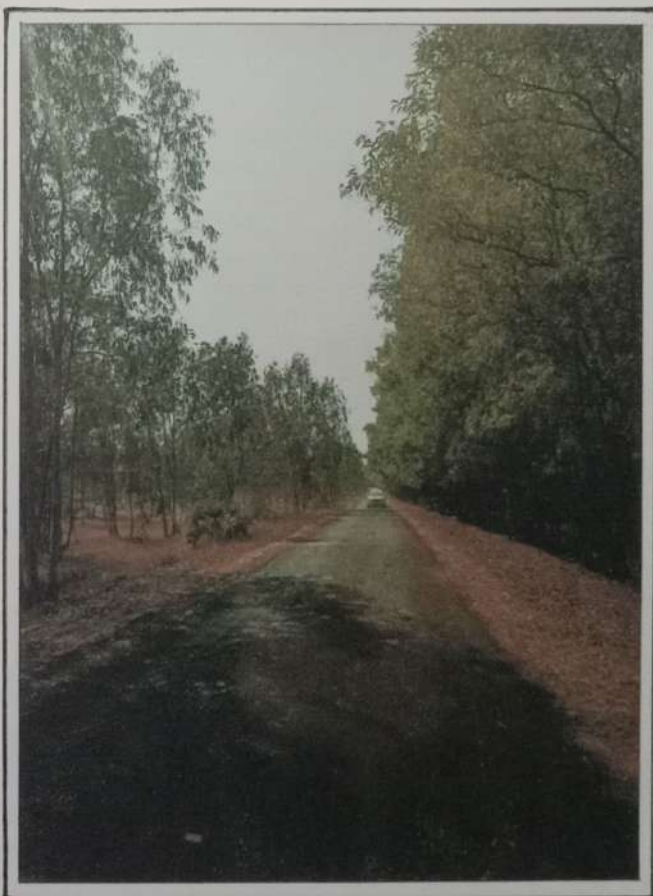
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CHAPTER:1, INTRODUCTION

1.1

INTRODUCTION

☞

"Doubt is often better than over-confidence, for it leads to inquiry and inquiry leads to invention"
 - Hudson Maxim. The means of inquiry is associated with fundamental research. Geography is a field base subject the prominent geographer Vidal de la Blache was a traveller who explore many parts of the world and was a pioneer in the field of regional geography. For better understanding the dimension of geography he divided FRANCE in some small units called "Payas". Aristotle believed the philosophy "Go and see". Alexander the great was influenced by this philosophy and rushed to India. He was the first european people who arrived in India. Thus field work and visiting a place is a compulsion for every geographers. Entire work is the laboratory of a geography.

1.2

OBJECTIVE

☞

setting some objective is the preliminary task for starting any work. The following objectives have been taken into consideration.

- i) To find out the nature of distribution of population in the study area.
- ii) To examine the social status of the people.
- iii) To examine the economic status of the people.
- iv) To find out the problems in the study area.
- v) To find out the suggestive measures to solve the problems.

1.3

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

In order to carry out the study two types of database have been used.

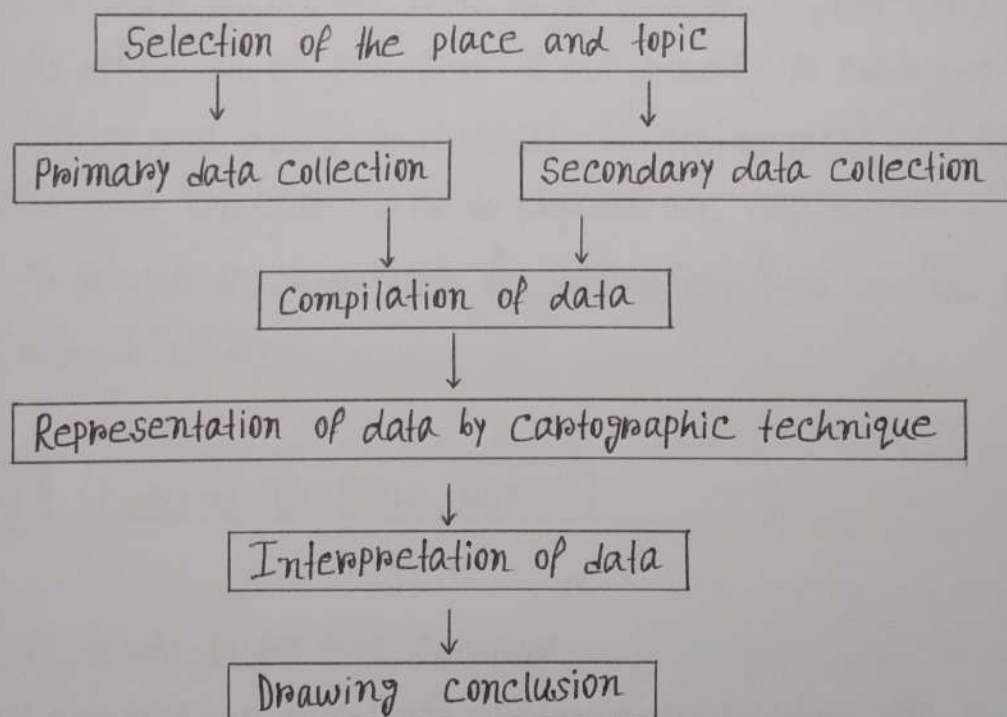
i) Primary data:—

Primary data have been collected from the field. 82 households have been surveyed.

ii) secondary data:—

So many secondary sources of data have been utilized. These includes district statistical handbook, district census book, district gazadded published and unpublished.

In our field study following methods were followed to complete the entire work.



1.4

NECESSITY OF FIELD WORK IN GEOGRAPHY

- i) To obtain original information or data about a geographical feature or aspects. Such information may not exist in a documented form.
- ii) To obtain up to date information about an area. This is because the environment is always changing.
- iii) To gather first hand information that may not be distorted in any way.
- iv) To relate what has been studied in class with real example in the field in order to understand them better.
- v) To obtain an accurate skills in research methodology that is interviewing, observations and questionnaires etc.
- vi) To obtain an accurate skills in the use of geographical equipment.
- vii) To obtain an accurate skills in map drawing or cartography.
- viii) To expose oneself to a variety of environment and socio-economic condition so as to expand one's experience.
- ix) To provide an opportunity for relaxation from routine classroom teaching.

1.5

PROBLEMS OF FIELD WORK

- i) It tends to be time consuming.
- ii) Language barriers may hinder communication with the local people.
- iii) Field work is expensive in terms of transport equipment and

other experiences.

- iv) It may be hindered by bad weather conditions such as rain, fog, hot, sunshine, cold waves.
- v) There is a risk of accident and danger from wild animals and insects.
- vi) Some respondents are non cooperative to give information.

1.6

CONCLUSION

In conclusion it may be said that a successful field report is the prime response of the survey. When a surveyor is very skilled he or she may thought out every problems or barriers.

CHAPTER: 2, GENERAL BACK GROUND (OF THE STUDY AREA)

2.1

INTRODUCTION

Birbhum district is an administrative unit of West Bengal. The district head quarter is in Suri. The broad physiographic division Rarh, the land of red soil is the identity of the district. Shantiniketan, the cultural hub, the heritage of great Debendra-nath Tagore, is located in this district. So, the land of red soil bears great cultural heritage which is somewhat different from the other district of West Bengal.

2.2

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Geographically this area lies at the north eastern end of the Chota Nagpur plateau. As it slope ground and merges with the alluvial plains of the Ganges. There is hilly area near Dubrajpur town called Maria Bhainge pahar. The western part of the district is known as Bajrabhumi. It is an undulating upland that is generally Barren. The comparatively fertile eastern part is merged with the Gangetic plain.

Average elevation is 70 meter M.S.L while minimum and maximum elevations are 9 meter and 477 meter respectively. A considerable part of the district is

Characterized by undulating topography. The region is a dual bend of rolling plateau made up of laterite and gangetic alluvial plain. our study area is belongs to khoyai region which is consider as one of the prominent badland topography. so, hills and gullies are prominent.

2.3

SOIL

"The land of red soil is mostly build up by laterite soil." The khoyai consists of 4 types of formation.

- i) Recent alluvium.
- ii) Newer alluvium.
- iii) Older alluvium.
- iv) Laterite soil.

Alluvial is predominant in the southern and eastern part of the study area. The soil of kopai upland is generally lateritic mixed with alluvium. The southern badland part is covered by moram, often covering the ground surface near the exposed areas of the hard crust. In our study area the soil is highly weathered, leached and enriched with oxides of iron and alluminium. As a result the area is affected by high soil erosion especially hill and gully erosion.

2.4

CLIMATE

The study area experiences a mean annual temperature

of 26°C and annual rainfall reach as to nearly 150 cm. March to October temperature remains 26°C to 32°C . However absolute temperature in the summer days exceeds 35°C . The temperature decreases from November. During November to February temperature drops down to 6°C to 19°C . Maximum rainfall of thus during the monsoon periods (June to September) and maximum intensity is experienced during the month of July amounting 100 cm. In Shantiniketan month wise rainfall and temperature data is given below

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	18	22	27	30	31	30	28	28	28	26	23	20
Rainfall (mm)	10	20	20	50	140	270	320	270	230	100	10	5

On the average the climatic character may be considered as hot and dry monsoon.

2.5

DRAINAGE

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A number of rivers flow across Birbhum. Some of the most notable input Ajay, Mayurakshi, Kopai, Bakreshwar, Brahmani, Dwarka all are rainfed rivers originated in the Chotanagpur plateau and flow across Birbhum, in a west-east direction. During the monsoon season the rivers flow high and swift compare to the dry

Summer season resulting in a cycle of class and drops. The Mayurakshi provides irrigation for about 2500 sq. km. Our study area is located beside the river Kopai. It is a tributary river of Bakreshwar, it flows along Shantiniketan Kinnahar and Lalpur.

2.6

NATURAL VEGETATION

The natural vegetation of Birbhum district is dry deciduous type. Trees like Sal, Mahua, Palash grow to the western part. Thorny shrubs palm and mango trees are present through out the district. Floating hygrophyles, namely water hyacinth, duckweeds, water lettuce are found above the water bodies. Dry climate and insufficient rainfall causes scanty growth of nature vegetation. However some sal forest are found in many parts of the district mainly Bolpur and Dubrajpur area. In the district of Birbhum there are some ecological parks namely Shayon Bithi park, Ballavpur wildlife sanctuary, Sonajhuri forest, Mama Bhagne pahar and park, Amkholi wood fossil park etc.

The concept of sacred groves is found in some territory of Birbhum district. Sacred groves are patches of natural vegetation dedicated by local communities by nature of ancestral spirits and deities. These groves may consist of a multi species or even a single old tree depending on the history of the vegetation of local culture.

In Bolpur there are few sacred groves like -

Kankalitola, Agantola, Fullanatala, kailash, shiv chanditala etc.

2.7

POPULATION

As Per 2011 census Birbhum as a population of 3502404 estimated Population of 2022 is 4623174 out of total population 449448 living in urban areas and remaining are in rural areas. In Bolpur shantiniketan block number of people living 202553 as per 2011 census of which 102722 are male and 99831 are female.

2.8

CULTURE

Birbhum bears great cultural heritage many poets belong in to the age of vaishnava padabali and shakta padavali of bengali poetry were born here. Jayadeva the author of the Gita Govinda and chandidas the author of shreekrishna kirtana born here. The bauls of Birbhum is famous all over the world. The philosophy of sacrifice huminity and simplicity in life style are enchanted through bauls. Gurudev R. N. Tagore was inspired by the philosophy of bauls. The ancestors of tagore established Brahma samaj and later Rabindranath established visva bharati as the center of higher education. Birbhum has also been home to famous kabiyals, kirtaniyas, and other folk culture goods. Birbhum has many old temples such as Jaydev kenduli, sunun, and Nanoor with decorative tiles made of terracotta.

2.9

ECONOMY

Birbhum is Primarily an agricultural district with about 75% of the population being dependent on agriculture. Principal industries of the district include cotton and steel harvesting and weaving stone maining and cottary manufacturing Per capita income in the agricultural sector is 53122. Total cropped area is 586075 in hectares and the forest area is 183.55 in sq. km. There are 5 barpage in the district providing irrigation facility with the help of affective irrigation facilities. The district occupied notable Positions in agriculture. main products are rise, wheat, Potato and sugarcane. There are agro based industries, textiles, forestry and crafts. However the economy of the district is backward as the ministry of Panchayati raj declare Birbhum as one of the countries 250 most backward district in 2006.

2.10

TOURISM

As Birbhum is prominent cultural district so it is famous for tourists attraction. Nature lovers enjoy Birbhum. As a place of dry but warm welcome by the scenic beauties shantiniketan. Is the world famous tourism destination as a place of Rabindra creation. It was Bhubandanga named after Bhubandakat and was owned by Maharshi Debendranath Tagore in the Year 1862. The red soil and lush green paddy fields attracted him to set his home at shantiniketan. The about of Peace in 1863 he founded an ashram there as the

initiators of the Brahma samaj.

Rabindranath Tagore established a school at Shantiniketan in 1901, named brahmachari ashram later it was known as katha bhavan. The central premise was the learning center in a natural environment after receiving nobel Prize by Tagore a school was expended into a university after independence the university was granted by the union government as one of the Central university.

The shantiniketan is loved by the tourists as the memory of Gurudev. Besides shantiniketan there are many attraction in visit is Birbhum district like - khoai (bad land topography), Bakreshwar (a place of hot spring), Tarapith (a place of 51 shaktipith), Labpur Pilgrimage place, Helampur rajbari, Mama bhagne pahar, Sona Jhuni Forest, Srijani shilpa gram, Aman kufin ecotourism park, Ballavpur wild life sanctuary.

2.11

CONCLUSION

You can said that Birbhum may be economically developed due to scanty rainfall, unfertile soil, but it bears a great cultural heritage. There are scope of economic development by tourism industry.

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CHAPTER:3, SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY OF TALTORE, A VILLAGE OF BOLPUR MUNICIPALITY

3.1

INTRODUCTION

For proper understanding about the socio economic condition of a village people we have thoroughly surveyed taltoore village, a village of Ruppam gram panchayat in Bolpur shantiniketan block. Primary data were collected from 82 households. We have stayed Baul Monn resort located within the village. It is a guest house, where 41 students were accumulated for 3 days to observe and study the socio economic condition of the inhabitation.

3.2

LOCATION

Taltoore village is located in Bolpur shantiniketan sub division of Birbhum district in west Bengal. It is situated 8.2 km. away from sub division head quarters shantiniketan and 33.5 km away from the district head quarters Suri. The total geographical area of the village is 308.1 hectare. The geographical coordinate of the village is $23^{\circ}40'53.82''N$ to $23^{\circ}42'45.67''N$ and $87^{\circ}41'15.33''E$ to $87^{\circ}42'00.34''E$. There are about 647 household survey isolated in the village.

3.3

DEMOGRAPHY

From our study data it is found that total population is 373, out

of which 58.54 % SC, 17.07% ST, 21.95% General, and 2.44 % OBC. Male female ratio is 1000:995. The age sex composition of the household survey tabulated below —

Age group (Year)	Male		Female	
	absolute no.	%	absolute no.	%
0-6	14	7.49	7	3.76
6-12	17	9.09	11	5.91
12-18	14	7.49	17	9.14
18-24	18	9.63	27	14.52
24-30	20	10.70	31	16.67
30-36	29	15.51	21	11.29
36-42	17	9.09	20	10.75
42-48	11	5.88	13	6.99
48-54	13	6.95	13	6.99
54-60	19	10.16	11	5.91
>60	15	8.02	15	8.06
Total	187	100	186	100

From the table it is found that 30 to 36 year age group is dominating in the male ratio followed by 24 to 30 year age group. For female age group of 24 to 30 year is the dominating group followed by 18 to 24 year age group.

Marital status is the state of an individual being married or unmarried. Normally there are 4 classes or components

of marital status - married, Unmarried, Divorced (separated), and widow. The incident of divorce is very rare. However the concept of legal divorce is not popularized in Indian villages. So, those who are separated has not any legal separation rather has mutual separation established by society. Early age at marriage is a popular custom among the villages. If we consider the marital status of the people of Taltore village. It is found that ratio between married male and female is 116:119. So, female marital status comparatively higher than the male. Only 2 divorces is noted in the village and they are female. Number of unmarried male is 70 while unmarried female number is only 40. So, the ratio of unmarried male and female is 7:4. Only one widower is noted while the number of widow is 16. So, number of widow are much more here than the number of widower. There are 4 number of male people who got married before attaining the age of 18 years and for the female number is huge that is 68. In the age group of 18 to 21 year 36 male got married on the female number is 44. Age at marriage of comparatively higher age group (more than 21 year) for the female is 60 and for the male the same is 75. Marriage at the 35 years at more in female age group. So, it can be calculated from the data of age at marriage that most of the females got married before attaining prescribed age of the constitutional provision that is 18 years. Same incident is notice also male group whose prescribed age at marriage is 21 year but unfortunately 40 such incidents recorded in Taltore village. So, under age marriage is very common phenomena in Indian village.

3.4

ECONOMY

Economy is the term applied as means

of Process of livelihood though there are different measures to determine economic composition of population. Economic activities are those efforts which are undertaken by man to earn money by income for his life and to secure maximum satisfaction of wants. There are different methods to determine economically active population like —

i) Crude Activity Rate :— The proportion of economically active population to total population is generally known as crude activity rate. Normally it is explained as %.

ii) General Activity Rate :— The proportion of economically active population to the working age population is known as General activity rate. In our country the children below the 18 years of age have known legal section to work. so, the working age population are the population above 18 years of age.

iii) Dependency Ratio :— The Dependency ratio is generally the ratio of the numbers of children plus to the number of adults.

3.5

HOUSING CONDITION

Housing is a basic human need. In importance, it is third after food and clothing. The importance of housing was universally accepted from the dawn of history. Even the Neolithic man, who lived between 10,000 and 2000 B.C., built durable habitation (Varghese, 1980). Primitive men

Sought some kind of Protection against wild animals and natural Calamities. Housing Protection is also sought against enemies as well. However, its functions increased manifold over the years. With the development of knowledge and the advancement of civilization, people became particular about sanitation, environment, Privacy, location of house etc. He becomes more conscious of better facilities, which make his life easy and very comfortable. With the invention of electricity and other facilities, the development of housing became more important. Empirical research has shown that room stress has a significant effect on households assessment on housing conditions. The required no. of rooms is calculated using a simple rule: two rooms for a prime adult or a couple in a household, with an extra for additional adult age of above 18 years or for each pair of young age between 10 years and 17 years (Canswell, 2012).

In the present study, different indicators are considered to identify livable house like, no. of rooms inside, no. of room use for sleeping, kacha or pacca house, separate kitchen, drinking water facilities within the house, ownership status of housing, household assets etc.

Basically the people of the area are associated with their own house. On the basis of ownership status 80 houses of the total 82 households are occupied by them and 1 is rented house and 1 is quarter.

As per the definition of census data there are 3 types of

houses - katcha, Pacca and semi Pacca. Out of 82 surveyed household 23 are pacca house, 23 houses are katcha and 36 are semi pacca.

On the basis of dwelling unit there are 4 types of houses - main house, room, store and basement. In the Present study all the houses are main house.

Number of rooms per person and per family provides information on housing overcrowding, which has long been identified as a major housing problem (Myers et al, 1996). Having sufficient room is essential for comfortable livelihood. Household crowding is a condition where the no. of occupants exceeds the capacity of the dwelling space available, whether measured as rooms, bedrooms or floor area, resulting in adverse physical and mental health outcomes (WHO, 2018). The level of crowding relates to the size and design of the dwelling, including the size of the rooms, and to the type, size and needs of the household, including any long-term visitors. Whether a household is 'crowded' depends not only on the no. of people sharing the dwelling, but on their age, their relationship and their sex. Living in crowded housing conditions can create stress in the home and have negative consequences for its inhabitants. Children may be particularly vulnerable to this type of poor housing quality because they use the space in the home to do homework, interact with family members and develop an identity, practice skills, and sleep (Claudia et al 2012). Number of rooms used for sleeping for the present study is inserted below.

Number of rooms used for sleeping	1	2	3	4	≥5	Total
Number of households	23	37	10	10	2	82
Percentage of total household	28.05	45.12	12.20	12.20	2.43	100

Single room is used for sleeping purpose is only 28.05%, two rooms for sleeping is used by 45.12% people, 3 rooms is used by 12.20% people, 4 rooms is by 12.20% people and 5 rooms is by 2.43% people. Considering the number of rooms used as sleeping it could be thought that in this indicator their situation is rather moderately good but their room conditions are not up to the mark. As per UN guideline, overcrowding occurs if there are more than three people per habitable room. On an average each household is occupied by 4-5 persons. As per Indian standards norms, there should be at least two living rooms, ample veranda space and the built up area should not exceed one third of total area. In 82 households there are 251 rooms, means 3.06 rooms per household. Health and sanitation are important aspects of quality houses. Secured shelter and basic sanitation are essential for living a healthy and stable life. However, thousands of poor people in rural areas are still living straw huts without electricity, water or sanitation. They are exposed to the elements, dangerous animals like snakes and scorpions and to an unhealthy environment. People not only need a house to protect them, but also to bring up their families, to cook, work and simply to have a home to call their own. In 2017, 45% of the global population (3.4 billion people) used a safely

managed sanitation service. 31% of the global population (2.4 billion People) used private sanitation facilities connected to sewers from which waste water was treated and 14% of the global Population (1.0 billion people) used toilets or latrines where excreta were disposed of in situ. As the international authority on public health, who leads global efforts to prevent transmission of diseases, advising governments on health-based regulations. In the present study, four major aspects are considered here, these are latrine facilities, separate kitchen and water facility within the premises. The result is tabulated below.

Indices	Latrine facility		Water facility		Separate kitchen	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Number	75	7	53	29	63	19
%	91.46	8.54	64.63	35.37	76.83	23.17

Basic household assets are anything with monetary value which necessitates for smooth livelihood. Being working class the basic assets considered are electricity connections, cell phone or mobile facilities, television, bi-cycle, motor cycle, LPG connections Refrigerator and banking facilities. The collected information is tabulated below.

Facilities	Electrification	Mobile	TV	Motor Cycle	LPG	Refrigerator	Computer/Laptop
% occupied	100	100	56.10	42.68	95.12	23.17	8.54

3.6

EDUCATION

Education is considered as the backbone of Progression of society. It also helps to raise quality people and attain higher social status which further advances to move forward a nation for development. Educational development is not only concern with a single factor rather than an assemblage of factors, which is an important qualitative indicator for the overall progression of a society or region. It diminishes the regional imbalances in terms of economic and social-cultural aspects of a region. In India the standard of educational facilities, and the quality of education are generally higher in Primary and secondary schools in richer states than poorer ones (Lall, 2005). The educational level of Talitane is tabulated below.

Level	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	HS	UG	PG
Male	31	54	36	27	20	4
Female	38	53	54	14	8	2
Average	34.5	53.5	45	20.5	14	3

The phenomenon of students discontinuing studies and repeating grades before completing elementary level of education is a major impediment in achieving Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE). In order to assess its impact on achievement of UEE, it is necessary to estimate drop out and repetition rates at Primary and upper Primary stages as well as transition rate from Primary to upper Primary. But

incident of school drop out is a main problem to fulfil the target of education for all. In general sense dropout means a student who leaves school after enrolment without completing his or her studies. Dropout may be from school at Primary, upper Primary, and secondary level or from College or university level. However, here the dropout is considered for those who left school before Promoting class eight standards at Primary or upper Primary school. In our study area 15 drop out cases have been spotted in 82 households where 6 boys and 9 girls left their studies before 8th standard class. Number of school going children is 91. So, the ratio between school going children and drop out is 6:1.

3.7

AMENITIES

Census 2011 illustrates that in terms of basic amenities such as housing conditions, availability of drinking water, sanitation facility, type of fuel used, electricity, communication facilities and percentage of households processing bank account and few durable assets etc. The Talpore village has all these facilities ample in numbers. 64.63 % of people opined that they have safe water facility within their premises. 90% people responded about good sanitation facilities within their house.

3.8

TRANSPORT

Transport facility of the village is very good. The Eastern Railway joins Malda - Seal daha connection through Bolpur - Shantiniketan.

Two important stations of Eastern Railway - Prantik and Bolpur shantiniketan is very nearer to the village. The subdivision headquarter sriniketan is well connected by surface roads. There are every facility of buses, autos, Totos etc. in the entire village.

3.9

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Public health and nutrition is basic Problem in many villages in India. Before independence most of the diseases were concerned, they had to depended on the local process of treatment by otha or kabinaj, apart from this they had to depend on charlatan or quack, as because there was no qualified doctor, as a result, the Patients had to expire for the wrong treatment. In our questionnaire, we set questions on health issues. In question of common diseases prevailed in the village, it is learn that Fever, cold, Diabetes, acidity, cough, hypertension are some common diseases. In the Taltone village, 90 people prefer hospital for their treatment and remaining 10% people informed that they depend on Health center. The concept of child immunization is well pronounced there; as a result 95% People have opined that their children have been immunized from the health center or hospitals.

3.10

RELIGION

In India, the religious concepts, terminologies and Practices are as varied as the hundreds of tribes, but members of these

Groups have one thing in common: they are under constant pressure from the major organized religions. The Talton Village represents 100% Hindu people. No other religious beliefs have been identified in the village.

3.11

CASTE

Caste composition is the social division of the people. Mainly Indian Hindu society is divided in some caste and class groups. Again there are communities within the caste. The caste system in India is the paradigmatic ethnographic instance of social classification based on castes. It has its origins in ancient India, and was transformed by various ruling elites in medieval, early-modern and modern India, especially the Mughal Empire and the British Raj. It is today the basis of affirmative action programmes in India as enforced through its constitution. The caste system consists of two different concepts, Varna and Jati, which may be regarded as different levels of analysis of this system. However, in the present study it is found that scheduled tribe population is maximum in the village followed by unreserved population and tribal population. The figure is tabulated below.

Social group	SC	ST	Gen	OBC	Total
Number	48	14	18	02	82
% share	58.54	17.07	21.95	2.44	100

main communities in the village are - Panchal, Santhal, Shudha, Lohan, Brahmin, Sad Gope, Ruidas etc.

3.12

CONCLUSION

In conclusion it can be stated that the Taltoke village has different dimension in social and economic structure. The main issue is that rapidly the cultural landscape has been changing. Many resorts have been developed and still some constructions are going on. The rich people from Kolkata are buying lands from the local people and developing guest houses in the periphery of Shantiniketan as a result agricultural lands are gradually losing.

CHAPTER: 4, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

4.1

INTRODUCTION

Each Indian village has some common Problems and some unique Problems. In general, a rural area or country side is a geographic area that is located outside towns and cities with less number of facilities like services and amenities. The major Problems that have been identified by in many rural areas are poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, homelessness, crime, social evils and lower living standards, lack of facilities, services and health. From the past 20 Years in India, there is rapid growth and development in cities and urban but not in rural areas, this is the main factor for out-migration from rural areas to urban areas. The Problems in rural development are mainly categorized as people related Problems, agricultural related Problems, infrastructure related Problems, economic Problems and leadership related Problems, administrative Problems. These Problems are interdependent and influence the complete rural system, these challenges must be addressed for the development of the overall rural system.

4.2

MAJOR PROBLEMS

The Problems of the study area can be grouped as under —

4.2.1) Economic Problems

a) Average income of the people is not sufficient. Below Rs. 10000/- Per month income is earned by 60% household of the locality. In the present context of Price index of commodities this is very little to meet the demand of their family. High dependency ratio is also noticed in Tallone village.

b) Another Problem is Poverty. India is one of the rapidly growing economies in the world, yet around 73 million people are living in extreme poverty (Brookings report). India's poverty is primarily rural it comprises one-third of the poverty-stricken individuals. Scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, landless laborers and casual workers are mostly prevailing in the conditions of poverty. The conditions of poverty among rural communities are characterized by a lack of financial resources, land, assets, property and other resources. The majority of the poverty-stricken people are employed in the agriculture sector and other activities such as animal husbandry, fisheries and daily workers. Poverty is a complex phenomenon and it overlaps and is interlinked with political, social, economic systems. The poverty of individuals is also one of the main factors which lead to the growth of a shortage of assets, discrimination and incapability. Poverty-stricken individuals of rural communities usually migrate to urban areas in search of better opportunities and facilities but many people due to the increased cost of living in the urban areas end up residing in urban slums.

or homeless. In the Present study of Talton village, 65% families belong to BPL category and 35% is APL. So as per the response in the survey held, the majority of the villagers are below the Poverty level.

c) The Problem of landless farmers: The dependency on agriculture of a considerable share of Population indicates that the amount of land for agriculture should be prime concern. 37% farmers do not possess any agricultural land, who are depends on Barga land, i.e. land of other people.

d) Unemployment is a condition when a person is able and willing to work normally, dependent upon his earning to provide the necessities of life for himself and the family is unable to obtain gainful employment. The problem of unemployment and pseudo employment is active in Talton village.

e) Problem of agriculture is the major source of income in rural areas, in most of India's agriculture system there is no proper irrigation and still depend on rainfall for irrigating crops, in addition to irrigation people of the rural area face several problems that are related to agriculture like small landholdings, unavailability of inputs, lack of economic infrastructure, storage facilities and mechanization.

4.2.2) Social Problems

a) Crime and violence:—

Crime and violence in rural areas are also increasing. All individuals irrespective of gender, age, caste, race, ethnicity and socio-economic background have been the victims of crime and violence. The major cause behind these crimes and violence are generally poverty. The important types of violence that are identified in the rural areas are verbal abuse, physical abuse, Trafficking, Exploitation, Theft and Robbery, Sexual Harassment, Dowry deaths, Domestic violence.

b) Illiteracy:—

Rural areas do not possess adequate resources required for their livelihood opportunities, lack of social infrastructure facilities such as schools, colleges are completely absent or barely available and affordability of the people is also low in rural areas leading to fewer literacy rates. The living conditions of many individuals are in the deprived state, people tend to migrate to urban areas for social infrastructure facilities to meet their basic needs in urban areas but they prefer to make their children as bread earners. Shantiniketan is the leading center of higher education in the country, but in nearby rural areas illiteracy problem is prominent. The marginalized group of people like SCs, STs in the locality has a tendency towards illiteracy.

c) Leadership Problem :-

Local self government system or naya Panchats are less interested to solve the basic Problems of the People.

d) Domestic Violence :-

Domestic violence is violence Committed by someone in the victim's domestic circle. This includes Partners and ex Partners, immediate family members, other relatives and family friends. The term 'domestic violence' is used when there is a close relationship between the offender and the victim. Some incidents of domestic violence are noticed in Talton village.

e) Change of cultural landscape :-

Once the village was dominated by agricultural land, now the landuse Pattern is gradually shifting towards eco-tourism as so many guest houses are developing. The guest house owners are not the village People, rather coming from outside. The Profit of this guest houses are migrating to rich Peoples house.

4.2.3> Natural Problems

Some physical Problems of Talton village are - insufficient, rainfall, drought, infertile soil, excessive heat wave during the Pre-monsoon periods etc.

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4.3

PROSPECTS

After studying the socio-economic profile of the Talton village, following Prospects have been pointed out.

a) Geographical accessibility:—

The village is located in suitable Geographic locations, where transport network is highly accessible. Good transportation and communication network is the Prospect of this village for future development.

b) Tertiary economic activities:—

Many People of this village are directly engaged in tertiary economic activities. Dependency on agriculture is gradually decreasing, rather dependency on secondary and tertiary economic activities are gradually increasing. This is a Prospect of this village People to raise their income level and standard of living.

c) Social harmony:—

Social harmony is prevailed in the village, most of the People are happy and seems them quite safe from the nuisance.

d) Cultural heritage:—

The influence of great cultural

heritage of shantinetan - Bolpur spreads nearby villages. The impact of community tourism falls on their livelihood.

4.4

SOLUTIONS

It is quite difficult to give solutions of the above problems. However, following suggestions can be made to solve some problems.

a) Raising income:—

The income of many people is not standard and marks to the point. This problem can be solved if agriculture and allied sectors are modernized.

b) Poverty eradication:—

Absolute poverty can be eradicated if much of the people are engaged in financially gainful economic activities.

c) solution to landless labour problem:—

Agricultural land use pattern is shifting towards eco-tourism as a consequence land utilization statistics are gradually changing. Many plots are occupied by rich man, landlords. These plots are remain vacant for many years and lagging any productions. Local administration can stop these processes of land acquisition by the landlords.

d) Employment generation:—

Employment generation Process can be defined as the Processes to engage as many People as Possible to economic gainful activities. The cultural hub needs urgent to do some Positive steps to open cottage industries.

e) Education:—

Education is the key component for any type of development. The literacy rate of the local People is to be increased.

4.5

CONCLUSION

In conclusion it may be said that the Talton village has some Problems and some Prospects. The village enjoys the cultural heritage of the shantiniketan and nearness to the municipality. It's not such village located far away from the modern civilization. The village has scopes for development. We hope that in the days to come it will be incorporated to the Bolpur municipality.

CHAPTER: 5, CONCLUSION

Socio-economic Profile of Talfor village of Ruppur Gram Panchayat has been elaborately described in the Previous chapters. The village is Just beside the municipality area of Bolpur. so, this is an urban fringe or rural urban fringe area. Being located in suitable geographic location, the village enjoys all types of modern facilities. But there are some Problems identified after our primary survey. The main Problem is changing landuse pattern of the village caused by ecotourism Processes and construction of guest houses occupied by the landlords in places of fertile soil. The Process of society's transformation from a pre-dominantly rural to a Predominantly urban Population is known as urbanization which is vividly found in the study area. At Present, above 65000 People live in Bolpur town. The Process of urbanization affects the nearby rural areas.

In conclusion following topics can be highlighted.

- a) The increasing rate of urbanization has been generating lots of environmental Problems in Bolpur and adjoining regions. There has been found a changing pattern of environmental quality and sustainability in recent years due to increasing urbanization. Rapid rate of increase in population has been held responsible as one of the most significant factor of un-sustainable environment of this area.

b) During Perception study it has been come out after taking opinion from the resident of the study area that the Primary causes of Environmental Problems is due to heavy congestion of settlement, the problem is due to lack of Proper sewage system. The Talton village got urban character but hinders modern urban facilities.

c) Due to the Rakh environment and having a lateritic soil environment, only the flat areas with loamy soils in the areas are arable and are used for agricultural purposes. Only 5% of the total area was under water body which is too small for supplying adequate water supply for multipurpose uses. This area has an area under high and low drains which are not capable of draining out the household liquid waste - waste water, and drain water overflows on the roads during heavy shower in monsoon.

d) The changing land use pattern of Bolpur and adjoining areas causes transformation of occupations. Many people after selling their lands now turned to landless workers. Acres and acres of lands are occupied by the rich people to construct guest houses. Many guest houses have already been constructed and some are going to be constructed.

e) Sriniketan, a center of rural reconstruction took so many initiatives for the socio-economic development of tribal people. Though Santhals of West Bengal are engaged mainly in agricultural work, labour in stone crushers but Santhals of Birbhum district

have exceptional heritage of art and craft, mainly in Potteries, wood works and dress materials are remarkable. In shantiniketan they practiced art work as spiniketan gave training to them on the work of wood, terracotta, leather work, kantha stitch, batik through which they became self-sufficient in earning their livelihood which is the basic motto of Tagore's rural reconstruction.

Finally, it can be concluded that the Talton village has so many prospects to be incorporated in town area. The rapid land-use and land cover change of the locality may help to change the Present situation.

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QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIO - ECONOMIC SURVEY

1. a) Name of the village: b) GP: c) Block:
2. a) Name of Household owner/ Respondent:
- b) Caste: ST/SC/Gen c) Community/sub-caste:
- d) Religion: e) Mother tongue:

3. Individual Demographic Information for family members:

SL No.	Age	SEX (M/F/T)	Marital status (M/U/D/W)	Age at marriage	Education (Ill/Pr/Sec/HS/UG/PG)	Drop out (Y/N)	Occupation
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

4. a) Number of children go to school/college:
- b) Number of children left studies before completion of 8th standard:
- c) Reasons of drop out:
5. a) Monthly family income (RS.): b) Family is - BPL/APL
- c) Family type - Joint/Nuclear: d) No of earning members:
- e) Number of dependents: f) Child labour (14 yrs): Yes/No. Number:
- g) No. of people who goes outside for earning:
- h) If goes outside, mention the name of place:
- i) Mention the type of activities he/she is engaged:
- j) Mention other economic activities (if any):

k) Mention the no. of people engaged in different type of economic activities:

i) Primary: ii) Secondary: iii) Tertiary:

l) Traditional family occupation:

6. a) Amount of land under possession:

i) Used for homestead ii) Used for production of food crops:

iii) Used for production of cash crops: iv) Lying fallow:

b) Type of agriculture: own land / bargadan

c) Main crops: according to priority:

1 2 3 4 5

7. a) House ownership: own / Rented / Quarters. b) House types- Pacca / semi pacca / kachha.

c) No. of rooms: d) No. of rooms used for sleeping:

e) Separate kitchen: Y/N f) Latrine: Y/N

g) Electrified: Y/N h) Source of drinking water:

i) Water facility within the premise: Y/N

j) Distance of drinking water source from house:

8. a) Basic household assets: ('Y' for Yes and 'N' for no)

Bank Accounts	Cell Phones	Refrigerator	Television	Motion Cycle	Computer / Laptop	LPG Connection

9. a) Common diseases: b) Treatment made by: Doctor / Kabinaj

c) Treatment at health centre / hospital d) child diseases:

e) child delivery: Hospital / home f) whether children are immunized: Y/N

10. Monthly expenditure / income / savings:

Income	Food	Cloth	Health	Education	Leisure	Residence	Others	Savings

11. a) Does every member of the household have at least two sets of clothes? Y/N
b) Does every member of the household have at least one pair of shoes? Y/N
c) How safe is your household from crime and violence? very safe/unsafe/safe
d) Is there any social crime?
e) Does govt. or local authority take action against violence?

12. Problems of the family:

- i) ii)
iii) iv)

13. Problems of the area/society:

- i) ii)
iii) iv)

14. solutions / suggestions given by the respondent:

- i) ii)
iii) iv)

Full signature of the surveyor

SL NO.	CASTE				COMMUNITY	RELIGION	MOTHER TONGUE	AGE GROUP (MALE)			
	SC	ST	GEN	OBC				0-6	6-12	12-18	18-24
1	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
2	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI	1			
3		1			PANCHAL	HINDU	BENGALI			1	
4		1			PANCHAL	HINDU	BENGALI			1	1
5	1				SHUDRA	HINDU	BENGALI	1			
6	1				SANTHAL	HINDU	BENGALI		1		
7	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI	1			
8	1				LOKHI HASDA	HINDU	BENGALI				
9			1		BRAHMIN	HINDU	BENGALI				
10	1				LOHAR	HINDU	BENGALI		1		
11	1				LOHAR	HINDU	BENGALI				1
12	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				2
13	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				1
14	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI	1			
15	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				2
16			1		SAD GOPE	HINDU	BENGALI	1			
17	1		1		SAD GOPE	HINDU	BENGALI				
18	1				TAPASHILI	HINDU	BENGALI				1
19	1				TAPASHILI	HINDU	BENGALI				
20			1		BRAHMIN	HINDU	BENGALI				
21	1				RUIDAS	HINDU	BENGALI				
22	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI	1			
23			1		NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
24		1			NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
25	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
26			1		NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				1
27	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
28	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI			1	
29	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
30			1		NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
31				1	NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
32	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
33	1				TAPASHILI	HINDU	BENGALI				
34	1				SALDAST	HINDU	BENGALI	1			
35			1		SHUDRA	HINDU	BENGALI				
36				1	BRAHMIN	HINDU	BENGALI				
37				1	BRAHMIN	HINDU	BENGALI				
38	1				KAYASTHA	HINDU	BENGALI		1		
39		1			SHUDRA	HINDU	BENGALI		2		
40		1			NIL	HINDU	ADIBASI				1
41	1				NIL	HINDU	ADIBASI			1	1
42		1			SHUDRA	HINDU	BENGALI	1	1		
43		1			LOHAR	HINDU	BENGALI	1	1		1
44		1			LOHAR	HINDU	BENGALI	1			
45		1			LOHAR	HINDU	BENGALI		1		
46	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI	1			2
47	1				SALDAST	HINDU	BENGALI	1			
48	1				TAPASHILI	HINDU	BENGALI				1
49			1		NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
50	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI		1		
51	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
52			1		NIL	HINDU	BENGALI		1		
53	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
54	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI			1	
55	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
56	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
57	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
58			1		KAYASTHA	HINDU	BENGALI		1		
59	1				SHUDRA	HINDU	BENGALI				
60	1				BHIL TRILUR	HINDU	BENGALI		1		
61	1				SHUDRA	HINDU	BENGALI	1	1		
62	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI		1		
63			1		SHUDRA	HINDU	BENGALI		1	1	
64	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI			1	
65		1			NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
66		1			SINGH	HINDU	BENGALI				
67	1				LOHAR	HINDU	BENGALI				1
68		1			SAD GOPE	HINDU	BENGALI				1
69			1		SAD GOPE	HINDU	BENGALI		1		
70			1		SAD GOPE	HINDU	BENGALI				
71		1			NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
72	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
73		1			SANTHAL	HINDU	SANTHAL			1	
74	1				KAYASTHA	HINDU	BENGALI			1	
75	1				RAJBANSHI	HINDU	BENGALI			1	1
76	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
77	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
78	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
79			1		BRAHMIN	HINDU	BENGALI	1	1	1	
80				1	NIL	HINDU	BENGALI		1	1	
81	1				NIL	HINDU	BENGALI				
82			1		BRAHMIN	HINDU	BENGALI			1	
TTL	48	14	18	2				14	17	14	18

SL NO.	AGE GROUP (MALE)							AGE GROUP (FEMALE)										
	24-30	30-36	36-42	42-48	48-54	54-60	>60	0-6	6-12	12-18	18-24	24-30	30-36	36-42	42-48	48-54	54-60	>60
1	1					1					1				1			
2							1						1					
3				1										1				
4															1			
5		1										1						
6	1											1						
7				1							1				1			
8		1			1							1			1			
9								1	1			1					1	
10			1									1						
11	1	1				1	1						1					
12				1							1					1		
13	1			1										1				
14	1	1									1			1				
15						1					1						1	
16		1				1		1				1		1				
17				1	1			1				1				1		
18	1	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2				1
19							1		1			1					1	
20	1		1				1		1				1				1	
21						1								1			1	
22			1															
23										1			1					
24					1						2		1					
25											1					1		
26				1										1				
27					1					2	1				1			1
28			1								1							
29				1						1	1			1				
30	1																	1
31						1										1		
32		1			1								1					
33			1				1						1				1	
34												1						
35					1											1		
36		1					1											1
37	1	2					1											1
38		1	1								1		1					1
39													1					1
40					1						1				1			
41		1												1				
42				1								1						1
43	1					1				1			1					1
44	1			1					1						1			
45		1				1				2			1			1		
46	1											1				1		
47						1					1							
48		2				1							1					
49			1			1					1	1	1		1			
50		1										1						
51	2				1					1	2			1				
52	1	1					1				1							
53		1										1						
54	1				1						1			1		1		
55			1						1				1					
56	1					1		1			1							
57		1								1	1				1			
58	1					1												
59	1					1						1		1				
60					1				1		1			1	1	1		1
61		1										1		1				
62			1				1											1
63					1									1				1
64			1				1			1			1				1	
65		1				1		1				1				1		
66	1													1				
67				1		1										1		
68						1				1	1		1		1			
69		1					1					1					1	
70		1							1	2		1		1				1
71		1		1						1			1					
72			1							1			1					
73		1						1				1	1	1		1		
74						1	1			1							1	1
75			1						1				1					1
76					1									1				
77		1				1				2						1		
78			1									1						
79			1									1						
80			1									1						
81		1	2				1				1	1					1	
82						1					1				1			
TTL	20	29	17	11	13	19	15	7	11	17	27	31	21	20	13	13	11	15

SL NO.	MARITAL STATUS(MALE)				MARITAL STATUS(FEMALE)				AGE OF MARRIAGE (MALE)			
	M	D	U	W	M	D	U	W	<18	18-21	21-30	>30
1	2		1		2						2	
2	1		1		1							1
3	1		2		1						1	
4			1									
5	1		1		1	1				1		
6	2		1		2					1		
7	1		1		1		1			1		
8	1		2		1		1	1		1		
9	1		1		1						1	
10	1		1	1	1				1		1	
11	4		1		2					2	1	
12	1		1		1					1		
13	2		1		2					1		
14	4		1		2					2	2	
15	1		1		2		1		1			
16	2		2		2		1				2	
17	3		1		3						3	
18	2		1		2					1	1	
19	2				2		1				2	
20	1		1		1						1	
21			1		1			1				
22	1				1		2			1		
23	1				1		2				1	
24							1	1				
25	1		1		1						1	
26	1				1		2	1			1	
27	1		1		1		1			1		
28	1				3						1	
29								1				
30	1		1		1						1	
31	2				2					1	1	
32	1				1		1				1	
33	1				1						1	
34	1				1				1			
35	1		1		1						1	
36	2		2		2						2	
37	2		1		2		1				3	
38	1		2		1						1	
39	1		1		1					1		
40			2				1	1				
41	1		2		1		1	1			1	
42	1		3		2		1	1			1	
43	2		1		2		1			1	1	
44	2		1		2		1	1		2		
45	2		3		2					1	1	
46	1		1		1					1		
47	1				1							1
48	3				3		1			2	1	
49	1		1		1						1	
50	1				1		1				1	
51	3		1		3					1	2	
52	2		1		2					1		1
53	1		1		1		1				1	
54	1		1		1		1			1		
55	1				1		1				1	
56	2				2		1			1		1
57	1		1		1		1			1		
58	1		1		1						1	
59	2		1		2					1	1	
60	1				1	1	2	2			1	
61	1		2		1					1		
62	2		2		2					2		
63	2		1		2						1	1
64	2		1		2		1				1	1
65	2				2		1				2	
66	2		1		1					1	1	
67	1		1		1					1		
68	1				3		1			1		
69	2		1		2						1	1
70	2				2		3	1		1		2
71	1				1		1				1	
72	1		1		1		1				1	
73	1				1		3	1			1	
74	3				3				1	1		
75	1		1		1		1	1			1	
76	1				1						1	
77	2				2		2					
78	1		2		1							1
79	1		1		1							
80	1		2		1						1	
81	3		1		3					1	2	
82	1		1		2							1
TTL	116	0	70	1	119	2	40	16	4	36	64	11

SL NO.	AGE OF MARRIAGE (FEMALE)				EDUCATION QUALIFICATION (MALE)					
	<18	18-21	21-30	>30	ILL	PRI	SEC	HS	UG	PG
1	2					2			1	
2	1					1				
3	1						2	1		
4	1					1				
5	1					1	1			
6	1									
7	1		1		1			1		
8										1
9			1		1		1			
10	1	1				1			1	
11	1	1			1		1	1		
12	1				2		2	1		
13	1					1			1	
14	1	1				1	1			
15	2	1			2		2	1		
16	1					1				
17	3		1				1	1		
18	1		1				1	1	2	
19		2					1	1	1	
20			1			1		1		
21	2						1		1	
22	1									
23	1					1				
24							1			
25	1		1							
26		1			1				1	
27	1								1	
28		2					1		1	
29		1								
30	1								1	
31		1			1					
32			1		2					
33	1		1		1					
34	1				1	1				
35	1				1					
36		2				1	1	1		
37			3				1		2	
38	2					3				
39	1				1		1			
40					1		1			
41	2					1	1			
42	2				1	2	1			
43	1	1			1	1				
44	1	1				2				
45	1	1				4				
46	1					1				
47	1						1	1		
48	2	1			1	2				
49		1				1		1		
50		1					1			
51	2	1			1	1	2			
52		2					1		1	1
53		1				1	1			
54	1					2				
55		1								
56	1	1			1	1				
57	1				1	1				
58	1							1	1	
59	1	1			1	1				
60	2	1	1			1				
61	1					1		1		
62	1	1			1	3				
63		2					1	1	1	
64		2			1	1		1		
65	1	1			1	1				
66	1							2		
67		1			1			1		
68	1	2			1					
69		2				1		1	1	
70	2		1						2	
71	1					1	1			
72	1					1			1	
73	1	1						3		
74	2	1				1				
75	1	1			1					
76	1				1					
77						1		1		1
78										1
79			1					1		
80	1					1	1	1		
81		3				3	1			
82			2			1	1			
TTL	68	44	16	0	31	54	36	27	20	4

SL NO.	EDUCATION		QUALIFICATION (FEMALE)				DROP OUT	
	ILL	PRI	SEC	HS	UG	PG	MALE	FEMALE
1		1		1				
2		1	1					
3			1					
4			1					
5			1					
6			1	1				
7	1							
8		2	1					
9				1				
10	1							
11	1		1					
12	1							
13		1	1					
14	1		1					
15		3					1	2
16		1	1		1			
17			1	2				
18		2	1					
19	1		1				1	1
20			1					
21	2							
22		2	1					
23			1	1	1			
24	1			1				
25	1							
26		1	1	1	1			
27		1			1			
28		1	2					
29	1							
30	1							
31			1			1		
32		1			1			
33		1						
34	1							
35			1					
36		1	1					
37			2	1				
38	2							
39		1		1				
40	1							
41	1		1					
42			1					1
43	1	1	1					
44	1		2				1	1
45	2							
46	1							
47		1						
48		3	1					
49				1				
50			2					
51	1		1	1				
52			1	1				
53		1						1
54			2				1	
55		2						1
56	1	2						
57	1	1						
58		1						
59		2						
60	1	3	2				1	1
61			1					
62	2							
63			1		1			
64	1	1	1					
65	1		1					
66	1							
67	1							
68	1	3						
69		1	2					
70			2		1			
71	1							
72			2					
73	1	2			1	1		
74	1	1	1					1
75	2	1					1	
76		1						
77		3	1					
78		1						
79			1					
80			1					
81		1	2					
82		1		1				
TTL	38	53	54	14	8	2	6	9

SL NO	OCCUPATION (MALE)					OCCUPATION (FEMALE)				
	SERVICE	AGRICULTURE	BUSINESS	HOUSE	OTHER	SERVICE	AGRICULTURE	BUSINESS	HOUSE	OTHER
1								1		
2	1		1						1	
3	1					1				
4						1				
5	1							1		
6	2					1			1	
7			1						1	
8	1								2	
9			1						1	
10		1							1	
11	2	1							2	
12	1								1	
13	2								2	
14	2								2	
15		1							2	
16		1	1						2	
17		3							1	
18	1								2	
19	1		1						2	
20			2						1	
21						2				
22		1							1	
23		1						1		
24							1			
25	1								1	
26			1						2	
27		1							1	
28	1								2	
29										
30					2					
31			1		1					
32	1								1	1
33	1								1	
34	1					1				
35	2								1	
36	3								2	
37	1	1							3	
38	1								2	
39	1		1			1				
40	1									
41	1								2	
42	1	1								
43	2					1				
44		2					3			
45		4					2			
46	1								1	
47	2								1	
48	3					2			2	
49		1							1	
50		1								
51	2	1								
52		1			2				2	
53		1							2	
54	2									
55						1				
56	2								2	
57		1							1	
58			1						1	
59	3								1	
60	1					1			2	
61			1						1	
62			2						2	
63	1				2				1	1
64	1	1								
65	1									
66	1				2				1	
67					2				1	
68					1				2	2
69			1		1				2	
70			2						1	
71	1				1				1	
72					2				1	1
73	1								2	2
74					4				2	1
75					1				1	
76					1				1	
77			2						2	
78					1				1	
79	1								1	
80	1								1	
81	2		1		1				3	
82					1				1	
TTL	59	26	20	0	25	12	6	3	87	8

SL NO.	SCHOOL/COLLEGE GOING CHILDREN	NO. OF CHILDREN LEFT STUDIES BEFORE 8TH STD	MONTHLY INCOME (RS.)				
			<10k	10k-20k	20k-30k	30k-40k	>40k
1	1		1				
2	1		1				
3	2		1				
4	1		1				
5	1		1				
6							1
7			1				
8	1		1				
9	1				1		
10	1		1				
11	4		1				
12	1					1	
13	1				1		
14	4		1				
15	1	3	1				
16	1			1			
17	1		1				
18	2			1			
19	1	1		1			
20					1		
21			1				
22	2		1				
23	1			1			
24	1		1				
25	1			1			
26	2					1	
27	2		1				
28	2		1				
29			1				
30				1			
31				1			
32	1	1	1				
33	1	1	1				
34			1				
35				1			
36				1			
37	1		1				
38	2		1				
39			1				
40	2		1				
41	1		1				
42	4			1			
43	3		1				
44	4			1			
45			1				
46			1				
47			1				
48				1			
49	1		1				
50	1		1				
51	1		1				
52					1		
53	1	1	1				
54		2	1				
55	1	2		1			
56	1		1				
57	2		1				
58			1				
59	1		1				
60	2	3		1			
61	1		1				
62	2		1				
63	1			1			
64	2		1				
65	1		1				
66				1			
67			1				
68	1		1				
69	1				1		
70	3		1				
71	1				1		
72	2			1			
73	1					1	
74	2	1			1		
75	1	1			1		
76				1			
77	2			1			
78	1		1				
79						1	
80	2				1		
81						1	
82	1		1				
TTL	91	16	48	19	9	5	1

SL NO.	FAMILY		FAMILY TYPE		NO. OF EARNING MEMBER	NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS
	BPL	APL	JOINT	NUCLEAR		
1	1			1	2	3
2	1			1	1	2
3	1			1	2	2
4	1			1	1	1
5	1			1	1	2
6		1		1	3	2
7		1		1	1	2
8		1		1	1	4
9		1		1	1	2
10	1			1	1	3
11	1			1	3	4
12	1			1	1	2
13		1		1	1	3
14	1			1	3	4
15	1		1		1	4
16		1	1		2	3
17		1	1		3	4
18	1		1		1	3
19		1	1		2	3
20		1		1	2	1
21	1			1	2	1
22	1			1	1	3
23	1			1	1	3
24		1		1	1	1
25		1		1	1	2
26		1		1	1	4
27		1		1	1	3
28	1			1	1	3
29	1			1	1	
30	1			1	2	1
31	1			1	2	2
32	1			1	1	2
33	1			1	1	2
34	1			1	2	
35		1		1	2	1
36		1	1		3	3
37		1	1		2	4
38	1			1	1	4
39	1			1	2	
40	1			1	2	2
41	1			1	1	2
42	1		1		2	5
43	1		1		3	3
44	1		1		5	2
45	1		1		6	1
46	1			1	1	1
47		1		1	2	2
48	1		1		4	4
49	1			1	1	1
50	1			1	1	2
51	1		1		3	4
52	1		1		3	2
53	1			1	1	3
54	1			1	2	2
55		1		1	1	2
56	1		1		2	3
57	1			1	1	3
58	1			1	1	2
59		1		1	3	1
60	1		1		2	5
61	1			1	1	3
62	1		1		2	4
63		1	1		2	3
64	2		1		2	4
65	1		1		1	4
66		1		1	3	1
67	1			1	2	1
68	1		1		2	3
69		1	1		2	3
70		1	1		2	
71		1		1	1	2
72	1			1	1	1
73		1		1	3	
74	1		1		5	2
75		1	1		2	3
76		1		1	1	1
77		1	1		2	4
78	1			1	1	3
79	1			1	1	2
80		1		1	1	3
81	1		1		3	5
82	1			1	1	2
TTL	53	29	27	55	150	199

SL NO.	NO. OF PEOPLE GOING FOR EARNING OUTSIDE	NAME OF THE PLACE	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		
			PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
1					2
2					1
3					2
4					1
5					1
6					1
7					3
8					1
9					1
10					1
11			1		
12			1		2
13					1
14					2
15			1		2
16			1		
17			1		1
18			3		
19					1
20					2
21					2
22					2
23			1		
24			1		
25			1		
26					1
27					1
28			1		
29			1		1
30	2				
31	2	KALAPUKUR		2	
32		SIYAN		2	
33					1
34					1
35					2
36					2
37					2
38			1		1
39					1
40			1	2	
41			1		
42					1
43			1		1
44					3
45			6		
46			6		
47					1
48					2
49					4
50			1		
51			1		
52			1	2	
53			1	2	
54			1		
55				2	
56				1	
57					2
58					1
59					1
60			1	2	
61				2	
62				1	
63				2	
64				2	
65			1		1
66					1
67			1		
68			2		
69			1		
70			1	1	
71			1	2	
72				1	
73					
74			5		3
75					2
76					1
77					2
78					1
79					1
80					1
81					1
82				1	3
TTL	4		48	28	73

SL NO.	LAND USED FOR HOMESTEAD (IN KATHA)			LAND FOR FOOD CROPS (IN BIGHA)	
	<3	3-6	>6	<1	>1
1					
2			1		
3			1		
4		1			
5		1			
6		1			
7		1			
8		1		1	
9		1		1	
10			1	1	
11		1		1	
12		1		1	
13			1		
14		1		1	
15		1		1	
16					
17	1				1
18	1				1
19		1			
20		1			
21		1			1
22		1			
23		1		1	
24		1		1	
25		1			1
26					
27		1		1	
28		1		1	
29			1		1
30		1			
31	1			1	
32	1			1	
33		1			
34	1				
35		1			
36			1		1
37			1		1
38	1				
39		1			
40		1			
41	1				
42			1		
43			1		
44			1		
45		1			
46		1			
47	1				
48		1			
49		1			
50		1			1
51		1			
52	1				1
53		1			
54	1				
55	1				
56			1		
57			1		
58		1		1	
59		1		1	
60		1			
61		1			
62			1	1	
63		1		1	
64			1		
65			1		1
66		1			
67	1				
68			1	1	
69		1			1
70			1		1
71		1			
72			1		
73					1
74			1		
75	1				
76		1			
77		1			
78	1				
79		1			
80		1			
81		1			
82		1			
TTL	14	46	19	20	13

SL NO.	LAND FOR CASH CROPS (IN BIGHA)		FALLOW LAND (IN BIGHA)		LAND OWNERSHIP	
	<1	>1	<1	>1	OWN	BARGADAR
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8					1	
9					1	
10	1		1		1	
11	1		1		1	
12	1		1			1
13						1
14	1		1			1
15	1		1		1	
16					1	
17					1	
18					1	
19						
20		1			1	
21						
22						1
23					1	
24					1	
25		1				
26	1		1		1	
27	1		1		1	
28						1
29					1	
30						1
31						1
32						1
33						
34						
35						
36		1			1	
37		1			1	
38						
39						1
40						1
41						
42						1
43						1
44						1
45						1
46						1
47						
48					1	
49					1	
50					1	
51					1	
52					1	
53						1
54						1
55					1	
56					1	
57						
58					1	
59					1	
60						
61						
62	1			1	1	
63					1	
64					1	
65						
66					1	
67						1
68				1	1	
69				1	1	
70					1	
71						
72						
73		1			1	
74						1
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81				1		
82					1	
TTL	8	5	7	4	32	19

SL NO.	MAIN CROP (ACCORDING TO PRIORITY)	HOUSE OWNERSHIP			HOUSE TYPE		
		OWN	RENTED	QUARTER	PACCA	SEMI-PACCA	KACHHA
1	NIL	Y					Y
2	NIL	Y				Y	
3	NIL	Y				Y	Y
4	NIL	Y					Y
5	NIL	Y				Y	
6	NIL	Y			Y		
7	VEGETABLE, PADDY	Y					Y
8	PADDY	Y					Y
9	PADDY, POTATO	Y			Y		
10	PADDY, POTATO	Y					Y
11	PADDY	Y				Y	Y
12	NIL	Y				Y	
13	PADDY	Y				Y	
14	PADDY	Y					Y
15	PADDY, MUSTARD	Y					Y
16	PADDY, POTATO, ONION	Y			Y		
17	PADDY, POTATO, MUSTARD	Y			Y		
18	NIL	Y			Y		
19	NIL	Y			Y		
20	PADDY	Y			Y		
21	NIL			Y		Y	
22	PADDY, VEGETABLES, POTATO	Y			Y		
23	PADDY, VEGETABLES	Y			Y		
24	PADDY	Y					Y
25	NIL	Y				Y	
26	PADDY, POTATO	Y			Y		
27	PADDY, POTATO, MUSTARD	Y				Y	
28	PADDY	Y			Y		
29	NIL	Y					Y
30	PADDY	Y				Y	
31	PADDY	Y					
32	NIL	Y			Y		
33	NIL		Y				Y
34	NIL	Y				Y	
35	NIL	Y				Y	
36	PADDY	Y				Y	
37	PADDY, POTATO, MUSTARD	Y			Y		
38	NIL	Y				Y	
39	PADDY	Y					Y
40	PADDY	Y					Y
41	NIL	Y					
42	PADDY, POTATO, ONION, PULSES	Y				Y	
43	PADDY, ONION, WHEAT, PULSES	Y				Y	
44	PADDY, ONION, WHEAT, PULSES	Y				Y	
45	PADDY, POTATO, ONION, WHEAT	Y				Y	
46	POTATO	Y					Y
47	NIL	Y					
48	NIL	Y				Y	
49	PADDY, POTATO	Y				Y	
50	PADDY	Y					Y
51	PADDY	Y				Y	
52	PADDY	Y			Y		
53	PADDY	Y				Y	
54	NIL	Y			Y		
55	NIL	Y				Y	
56	NIL	Y				Y	
57	NIL	Y			Y		
58	NIL	Y					Y
59	PADDY	Y			Y		
60	NIL	Y				Y	
61	NIL	Y					Y
62	PADDY, POTATO	Y					Y
63	PADDY, ONION	Y			Y		
64	PADDY, MUSTARD	Y				Y	
65	NIL	Y				Y	
66	POTATO	Y				Y	
67	PADDY, POTATO, MUSTARD	Y					Y
68	PADDY, POTATO	Y					Y
69	PADDY, ONION	Y			Y		
70	PADDY, POTATO, ONION, MUSTARD	Y			Y		
71	NIL	Y			Y		
72	NIL	Y			Y		
73	PADDY	Y				Y	
74	PADDY, TOBACCO	Y				Y	
75	NIL	Y				Y	
76	NIL	Y				Y	
77	NIL	Y					Y
78	NIL	Y				Y	
79	NIL	Y				Y	
80	NIL	Y					Y
81	NIL	Y			Y		
82	PADDY, POTATO, MUSTARD	Y				Y	
TTL		80	1	1	23	36	23

SL NO.	NO. OF ROOMS	NO. OF ROOMS USED FOR SLEEPING	SEPARATE KITCHEN	LATRINE	ELECTRIFIED	WATER FACILITY IN PREMISES
1	3	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	4	2	Y	Y	Y	N
3	2	2	N	N	Y	Y
4	1	1	N	N	Y	Y
5	1	1	N	N	Y	N
6	6	4	Y	Y	Y	Y
7	2	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
8	3	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
9	3	2	Y	Y	Y	N
10	1	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
11	5	5	N	Y	Y	Y
12	2	1	Y	Y	Y	N
13	4	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
14	5	5	Y	Y	Y	Y
15	4	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
16	4	3	Y	Y	Y	N
17	4	4	Y	Y	Y	N
18	2	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
19	1	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
20	5	4	Y	Y	Y	Y
21	1	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
22	4	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
23	6	4	Y	Y	Y	Y
24	3	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
25	3	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
26	5	4	Y	Y	Y	Y
27	4	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
28	2	1	Y	Y	Y	N
29	2	1	Y	Y	Y	N
30	3	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
31	3	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
32	3	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
33	1	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
34	2	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
35	4	2	N	Y	Y	Y
36	6	3	N	Y	Y	Y
37	6	4	Y	Y	Y	Y
38	2	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
39	3	2	Y	Y	Y	N
40	3	2	Y	Y	Y	N
41	2	2	N	Y	Y	N
42	3	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
43	4	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
44	4	4	Y	Y	Y	Y
45	3	3	Y	N	Y	Y
46	1	1	N	Y	Y	Y
47	2	2	N	N	Y	Y
48	4	4	Y	Y	Y	Y
49	2	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
50	2	2	N	Y	Y	Y
51	2	2	Y	Y	Y	Y
52	8	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
53	1	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
54	1	1	N	N	Y	Y
55	1	1	N	Y	Y	Y
56	3	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
57	2	1	Y	Y	Y	Y
58	7	3	Y	Y	Y	Y
59	2	1	Y	Y	Y	N
60	6	4	Y	Y	Y	Y
61	3	1	Y	Y	Y	N
62	2	2	Y	Y	Y	N
63	3	2	Y	Y	Y	N
64	2	1	Y	Y	Y	N
65	2	1	Y	Y	Y	N
66	3	2	Y	Y	Y	N
67	2	2	N	Y	Y	N
68	3	2	Y	Y	Y	N
69	4	4	Y	Y	Y	Y
70	5	3	Y	Y	Y	N
71	4	2	Y	Y	Y	N
72	4	2	Y	Y	Y	N
73	2	2	N	Y	Y	Y
74	4	2	Y	Y	Y	N
75	1	1	N	Y	Y	N
76	2	2	N	Y	Y	N
77	2	1	N	Y	Y	Y
78	2	1	N	Y	Y	N
79	2	1	N	Y	Y	Y
80	1	1	Y	N	Y	Y
81	4	3	Y	Y	Y	N
82	3	2	Y	Y	Y	N
TTL	251	177				

SL NO.	BASIC HOUSEHOLD ASSET						
	BANK ACCOUNTS	CELL PHONES	REFRIGERATOR	TELEVISION	MOTOR CYCLE	COMPUTER/LAPTOP	LPG CONNECTION
1	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
11	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
13	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
14	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
20	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
22	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
25	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
26	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
28	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
29	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
30	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
31	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
32	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
33	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
34	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
35	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
36	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
37	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
38	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
39	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
40	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
41	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
42	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
43	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
44	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
45	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
46	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
47	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
48	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
49	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
50	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
51	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
52	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
53	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
54	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
55	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
56	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
57	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
58	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
59	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
60	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
61	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
62	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
63	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
64	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
65	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
66	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
67	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
68	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
69	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
70	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
71	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
72	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
73	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
74	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
75	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
76	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
77	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
78	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
79	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
80	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
81	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
82	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
TTL							

SL NO.	CHILD DELIVERY (HOME/HOSPITAL)	COMMON DISEASES	TREATMENT AT HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTER	CHILD IMMUNIZATION(Y/N)
1	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
2	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
3	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
4	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
5	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
6	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
7	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
8	HOSPITAL	NIL	HEALTH CENTER	Y
9	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
10	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
11	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HEALTH CENTER	Y
12	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
13	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
14	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HEALTH CENTER	Y
15	HOSPITAL	GASTRIC PROBLEM	HOSPITAL	Y
16	HOSPITAL	COLD, FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
17	HOSPITAL	DIABETES, CANCER	HOSPITAL	Y
18	HOSPITAL	FEVER, COUGH	HOSPITAL	Y
19	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
20	HOSPITAL	COUGH	HOSPITAL	Y
21	HOSPITAL	GASTRIC	HOSPITAL	Y
22	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HEALTH CENTER	Y
23	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HEALTH CENTER	Y
24	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
25	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
26	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
27	HOSPITAL	FEVER, COUGH	HOSPITAL	Y
28	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
29	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	N
30	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	N
31	HOSPITAL	HEADACHE	HOSPITAL	Y
32	HOSPITAL	FEVER, COUGH	HOSPITAL	Y
33	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
34	HOSPITAL	COUGH, GAS	HOSPITAL	Y
35	HOSPITAL	MIGRAINE	HOSPITAL	Y
36	HOSPITAL	COUGH	HOSPITAL	Y
37	HOSPITAL	COUGH	HOSPITAL	Y
38	HOSPITAL	COUGH	HOSPITAL	Y
39	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
40	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
41	HOSPITAL	COUGH	HOSPITAL	Y
42	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
43	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
44	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
45	HOSPITAL	SUGAR	HOSPITAL	Y
46	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
47	HOSPITAL	SKIN PROBLEM	HOSPITAL	Y
48	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
49	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	N
50	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
51	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
52	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
53	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
54	HOME	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
55	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
56	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
57	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
58	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HEALTH CENTER	Y
59	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HEALTH CENTER	Y
60	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HEALTH CENTER	Y
61	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HEALTH CENTER	N
62	HOSPITAL	COLD	HOSPITAL	Y
63	HOSPITAL	COLD	HOSPITAL	Y
64	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	N
65	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
66	HOME	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
67	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
68	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
69	HOSPITAL	BP	HOSPITAL	Y
70	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
71	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
72	HOSPITAL	SUGAR, BP	HOSPITAL	Y
73	HOSPITAL	FEVER, COUGH	HOSPITAL	Y
74	HOSPITAL	BP	HOSPITAL	Y
75	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
76	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
77	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
78	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
79	HOSPITAL	FEVER, DIABETES	HOSPITAL	Y
80	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
81	HOSPITAL	FEVER	HOSPITAL	Y
82	HOSPITAL	NIL	HOSPITAL	Y
TTL				

SL NO.	MONTHLY INCOME (RS.)					MONTHLY FOOD EXPENSE (RS.)				MONTHLY CLOTH EXPENSE (RS.)			
	<5k	5K-10K	10K-15K	15K-20K	>20K	<1K	1K-2K	2K-3K	>3K	<1K	1K-2K	2K-3K	>3K
1		1							1		1		
2		1						1			1		
3		1						1		1			
4	1							1		1			
5	1								1		1		
6					1				1				1
7		1						1		1			
8		1							1	1			
9					1				1			1	
10		1						1		1			
11		1						1		1			
12					1				1		1		
13					1				1			1	
14		1						1		1			
15		1						1		1			
16			1						1	1			
17		1						1		1			
18			1						1		1		
19				1					1		1		
20					1				1		1		
21		1						1		1			
22	1					1				1			
23				1				1			1		
24		1						1		1			
25			1						1		1		
26					1				1			1	
27		1							1	1			
28		1						1			1		
29		1					1			1			
30			1				1				1		
31				1					1			1	
32		1						1		1			
33		1						1		1			
34	1						1			1			
35			1						1	1			
36			1						1		1		
37		1							1				
38	1							1		1			
39		1						1			1		
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41	1							1		1			
42			1					1			1		
43		1						1		1			
44			1						1		1		
45		1						1			1		
46	1							1			1		
47		1						1			1		
48				1					1			1	
49		1							1				1
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62	1					1						1	
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67		1					1			1			
68	1					1				1			
69					1				1			1	
70		1						1		1			
71					1				1		1		
72			1						1	1			
73					1				1			1	
74					1				1		1		
75					1				1		1		
76			1					1			1		
77					1				1		1		
78		1							1		1		
79					1				1		1		
80					1				1			1	
81					1				1	1			
82	1						1					1	
TTL	13	35	14	8	12	3	15	31	33	37	30	13	2

SL NO.	MONTHLY HEALTH EXPENSE (RS.)				MONTHLY EDUCATION EXPENSE (RS.)				MONTHLY LEISURE EXPENSE (RS.)			
	<1K	1K-2K	2K-3K	>3K	<1K	1K-2K	2K-3K	>3K	<1K	1K-2K	2K-3K	>3K
1	1				1							
2	1				1							
3	1					1			1			
4	1				1				1			
5	1				1							
6				1								1
7	1					1						
8	1					1						
9			1			1	1			1		
10	1				1				1			
11	1					1			1			
12		1			1							1
13			1					1		1		
14	1					1			1			
15	1				1				1			
16	1				1							
17			1		1						1	
18			1		1					1		
19			1			1					1	
20		1										
21	1											
22	1				1							
23	1					1						
24	1					1						
25	1						1		1		1	
26				1		1		1	1			
27	1					1						
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31		1				1			1			
32		1				1			1			
33	1				1							
34	1											
35			1									
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37	1				1				1			
38	1				1							
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42		1			1				1			
43	1				1				1			
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64	1					1			1			
65	1				1							
66		1							1			
67	1											
68	1				1							
69	1							1			1	
70	1				1							
71			1				1					
72		1					1					
73			1					1	1			
74		1					1		1			
75				1			1				1	
76		1								1		
77		1					1		1			
78		1					1					
79				1						1		
80	1						1		1			
81		1					1			1		
82	1				1							
TTL	47	23	8	4	27	21	12	4	24	7	5	2

SL NO.	MONTHLY RESIDENCE EXPENSE(RS)				MONTHLY OTHERS EXPENSE(RS)				MONTHLY SAVINGS (RS.)			
	<1K	1K-2K	2K-3K	>3K	<1K	1K-2K	2K-3K	>3K	<1K	1K-2K	2K-3K	>3K
1									1			
2						1						
3	1				1							
4	1				1							
5	1				1							
6	1							1				1
7	1				1					1		
8		1			1				1			
9								1				1
10	1				1						1	
11		1			1					1		
12		1						1				1
13		1				1						1
14		1			1					1		
15	1				1				1			
16	1				1							
17	1				1							
18	1					1				1		
19	1						1					1
20		1				1						1
21	1				1							
22											1	
23												1
24		1			1							1
25	1					1						1
26			1				1				1	
27	1				1				1			
28					1							
29					1				1			
30		1								1		
31		1				1						1
32	1				1							
33	1				1							
34	1				1					1		
35		1			1				1			
36		1							1			
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43	1					1				1		
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76				1		1	1					1
77		1			1						1	
78	1				1					1		
79								1				1
80								1				1
81		1				1						1
82	1				1							1
TTL	29	20	1	1	42	12	7	6	16	14	10	21

SL NO.	EVERY MEMBER OWNING AT LEAST TWO SETS OF CLOTHES (Y/N)	EVERY MEMBER OWNING AT LEAST ONE PAIR OF SHOES (Y/N)
1	Y	Y
2	Y	Y
3	Y	Y
4	Y	Y
5	Y	Y
6	Y	Y
7	Y	Y
8	Y	Y
9	Y	Y
10	Y	Y
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66	Y	Y
67	N	N
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69	Y	Y
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74	Y	Y
75	Y	Y
76	Y	Y
77	Y	Y
78	Y	Y
79	Y	Y
80	Y	Y
81	Y	Y
82	Y	Y
TTL		

SL NO.	HOUSEHOLD SAFETY FROM CRIME AND VIOLENCE			IS THERE ANY SOCIAL CRIME	DOES GOVT TAKE ACTIONS AGAINST VIOLENCE (Y/N)
	VERY SAFE	UNSAFE	SAFE		
1			Y	N	Y
2			Y	N	Y
3			Y	N	Y
4			Y	N	Y
5			Y	N	Y
6			Y	N	Y
7	Y			N	Y
8			Y	N	Y
9			Y	N	Y
10			Y	N	Y
11			Y	N	Y
12			Y	N	Y
13			Y	N	Y
14			Y	N	Y
15			Y	N	Y
16			Y	N	Y
17			Y	N	N
18			Y	N	N
19			Y	N	Y
20			Y	N	Y
21			Y	N	N
22			Y	N	N
23			Y	N	Y
24	Y			N	Y
25			Y	N	Y
26			Y	N	Y
27			Y	N	Y
28			Y	N	Y
29			Y	N	Y
30			Y	N	N
31		Y		N	N
32		Y		N	Y
33	Y			N	Y
34			Y	N	Y
35			Y	N	Y
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75			Y	N	Y
76			Y	N	Y
77			Y	N	Y
78			Y	N	Y
79			Y	N	Y
80			Y	N	Y
81	Y			N	Y
82			Y	N	Y
TTL	5	1	76		

**A FIELD REPORT
ON
AN OVERVIEW ON SOLID WASTE AND
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT; A CASE STUDY
OF DARJEELING**

SUBMITTED BY

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5th Semester, Geography (Honours)

**Under the supervision
of**

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Date: 16th December, 2022

To Whom It May Concern

This is to certify that Sri. / Smt. Nimai Sarkar Roll 2250193
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her project report entitled "An Overview on Solid Waste and Solid Waste Management: A
Case Study of Darjeeling Municipality" under my guidance.
I wish him / her every success in life.

*Examined
by
Ranjan
21.12.2022*

Milanmoy Roy
24.12.22

(Mr. Milanmoy Roy)

State Aided College Teacher

Department of Geography

Examined

Department of Geography
SILIGURI COLLEGE

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The report on, **“AN OVERVIEW ON SOLID WASTE AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF DARJEELING MUNICIPALITY”** has been done for the partial fulfillment of B.A, Semester - V Examination, 2022

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Milanmoy Roy (State Aided College Teacher), Department of Geography, Ananda Chandra College for guiding me to complete my report.

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.....Nimai Sarkar.....

B.A, Semester- v

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PREFACE

The report entitled " **AN OVERVIEW ON SOLID WASTE AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF DARJEELING MUNICIPALITY** " has been prepared as a part of our B.A. 5th Semester syllabus. The work in Geography has great importance not only to investigate the cultural aspects of any area but also to analyze the steps to be taken for the improvement of the area. Being a student of Geography, I have made a study of the Socio-Economic Conditions & solid waste management of Darjeeling municipality.

The report has been made to determine the Social, Cultural, Demographic, and Economic characteristics and Solid Waste Management of Darjeeling municipality. Hence, the entire report has been divided into 7 chapters.

1st chapter is the introduction and location of the study area.

2nd chapter deals with the physical background of Darjeeling municipality.

3rd chapter is about the socio-economic condition of Darjeeling municipality.

4th chapter explains the perception of the livelihood problem of Darjeeling municipality.

5th chapter solid waste problems and management of Darjeeling municipality.

6th chapter Tourism and solid waste of Darjeeling municipality

7th chapter conclusion of the report.

Every chapter has been explained comprehensively with relevant maps and diagrams. If this report becomes useful for the reader, then my labor to prepare this report will be a small contribution.

.....Nimai Sarkar.....

B.A, Semester-V

Department of Geography

Ananda Chandra College

Jalpaiguri, West Bengal

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CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

The domain of the subject of geography precisely describes it as a natural science or as a regional science or as a field science. Any segment of the Earth's surface provides an open natural laboratory to a geographer who seeks to the identity and explain the spatial organization of the surface geographical features through a careful study of the pattern and process.

A field study gives a scope to share an experience of the geographic research and even to discover and a set of geographical facts of the unexperience. To a geographer, therefore, field study is of almost important. It involves the observation of the landscape as well as other geographical features in minute detail.

1.2. Objectives

The present field report has been done under the curriculum of 5th Sem CBCS BA(Hons) Geography of the university of NBU in Darjeeling, district- Darjeeling, state-West Bengal. The objectives of the present study are-

- 1) To study the nature of solid waste at the said area.
- 2) To study the solid waste management systems in Darjeeling Municipality.
- 3) To understand the behavioural response of the human beings in the man environment system in light of solid waste management.
- 4) To prevail the mutual interaction between the physical and cultural landscape.

1.3. Methodology

Field study requires certain processes and methods which should be systematically followed in orders to have organised report the 3 important stages include

- i. Pre-field study.

ii. Field Study.

iii. Post-field study.

1.3.1. Pre-field

It comprises of having an idea about study area with respect to its location, topography, geology, socio and graphic and economic background before surveying it. It also involves the connection of base map and topographical sheet.

1.3.2. Field study

Field study involves the work that is done with the field. It involves the work of collecting primary and secondary data concluding socio economic, and perception survey about solid waste and 30 on

1.3.3 POST FIELD STUDY: : Post field study is most vital part of any project. The huge collected data and information sorted, analysed and process using various techniques to arrive at a meaningful conclusion regarding the study area.

2.2 Choice of the Study Area: This study was conducted in the Darjeeling Municipal area, one of the oldest municipalities in West Bengal, India. The area was selected because:

1. Darjeeling is one of the most popular hill towns in the eastern part of India;
2. Solid waste management is emerging as a major problem.

2.3. Location And Area:

Darjeeling Municipal Town is located between 26' 31" and 27' 13" of North Latitude and between 87' 50" and 88' 53" East Longitude and elevation varying from 1981, 20 metres to 2286 metres above sea level. It is a ridge shaped like English letter 'Y' the base resting at Katapahar and Jalapahar while two arms diverge from the Mall, one dipping suddenly to the North West passes through the St. Joseph's College and finally ends in the valley near Tukver Tea Estate. In the beginning Darjeeling Municipality was to cover the entire area that was ceded by Rajah of Sikkim for Sanitorium. Now it covers an area of 10.60 sq. km.

Location Map



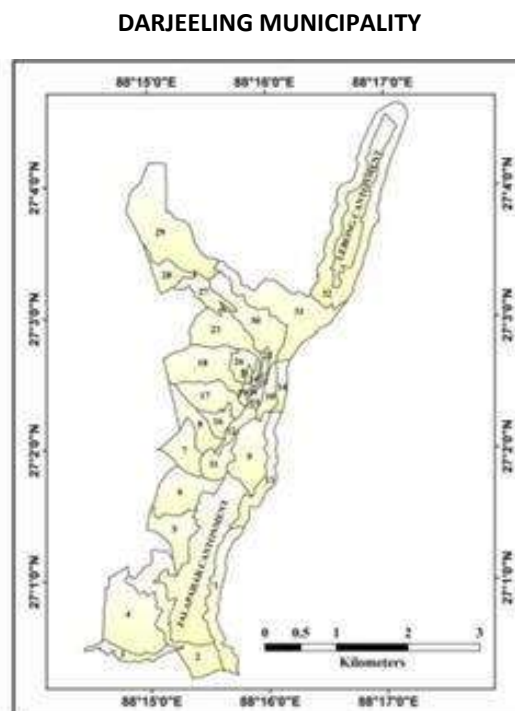
Source: QGIS



Source: QGIS



Source: QGIS



Source: QGIS

CHAPTER-2

PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

In a developing country, the problems associated with solid waste management are more acute than in a developed country (Zerboc 2003). Lack of financial resources and infrastructure to deal with solid waste creates a vicious cycle; lack of resources leads to low quality of service provision which leads to fewer people willing to pay for said services, which in turn further erodes the resource base and so on (Kuniyal et al. 1998; Zerboc, 2003). The problem is further complicated by rapid growth in population and urbanization, which adds greatly to the volume of waste being generated and to the demand for waste retrieval service in municipal areas. However, more often than not, an increase in population is not matched with an equal increase in revenue for the local municipalities for waste management (Zerboc 2003). Besides this, rapid urbanization means rapid growth of shanty dwelling units that are largely unplanned for, and add to the waste, health, and hygiene problems.

Another significant factor that contributes to the problem of solid wastes in a developing country scenario is the lack of proper collection and transportation facilities. Improper planning coupled with rapid growth of population and urbanization serves to add congestion in streets, and as a result the waste collection vehicles cannot reach such places, thus allowing filth to build up over time. Lack of monetary resources, at times, results in improper or no transportation vehicles for waste disposal adding another dimension to the ever-rising cycle of problems (Jain 1994; Zerboc 2003).

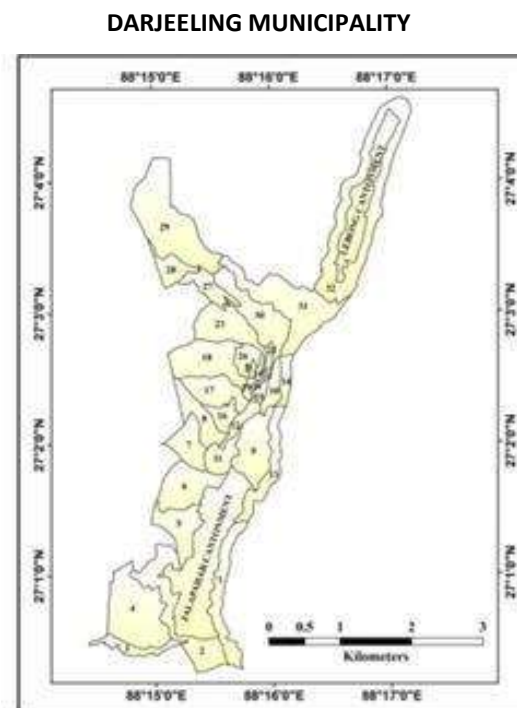
In any developing country, the threats posed by improper handling and disposal of solid wastes (though often ignored) contribute to the high level of 2 mortality and morbidity (Medina 2002). Human and ecosystem health is also threatened due to improper handling of solid wastes.

In addition to all the problems mentioned above, mountainous regions in developing countries face additional challenges in solid waste management, in terms of their highly fragile environment and difficult terrain. The problems associated with solid waste in the mountainous

region have serious cascading effects on the lower valley. Often solid waste is the number one threat to the fragile ecology of the mountainous environment (Jain 1994). Besides this, seasonal tourist inflow adds significantly to the demands on resource base and contributes considerably to the number of wastes generated. Lack of proper regulations fails to encapsulate the waste generated by the tourists and fees to be paid there of (Jain 1994; Kuniyal et al. 1998; Cole and Sinclair 2002).

2.2 Area:

Darjeeling municipality town covers an area of 10.70 sq. km and has 32 wards, and two mouzas; Darjeeling and Jorebunglow and has around 22,000 household units, over 350 hotels, 370 restaurants, 25 vegetable markets, 10 fish and meat markets and 89 institutional holdings (Darjeeling municipality 2006).

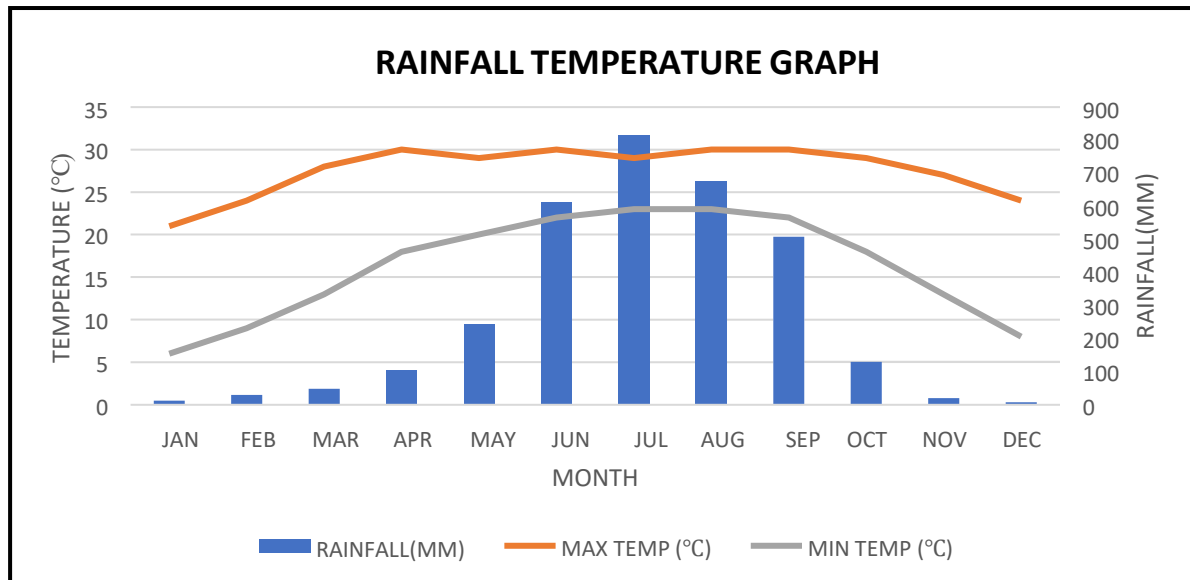


Source:<https://www.researchgate.net>

2.3 Climate and rainfall:

Darjeeling town falls under the sub-Himalayan region of West Bengal. There is a high level of humidity, with an average humidity of 32%. The annual rainfall averages approximately 2812 mm. The temperature varies between an average maximum of 16.7 °C and average minimum

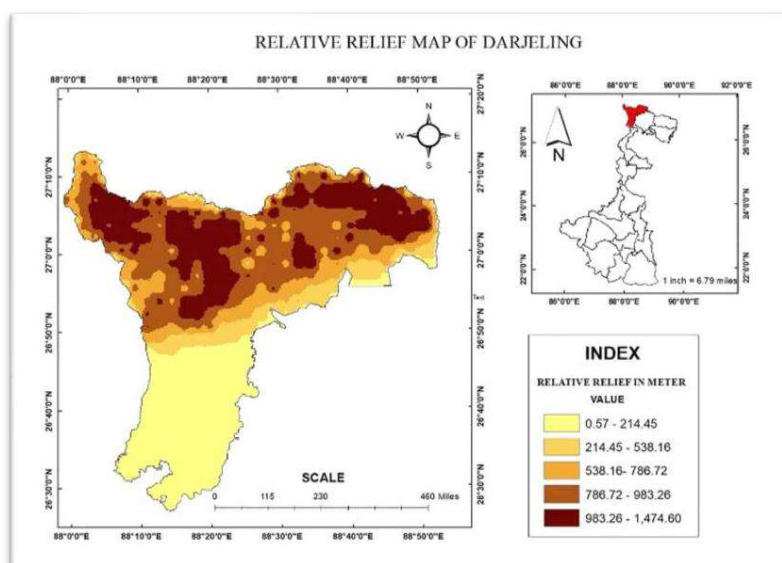
of -0.9°C . The town experiences all the seasons, however, monsoon (rainy) that lasts from seasons (Darjeeling municipality, 2007).



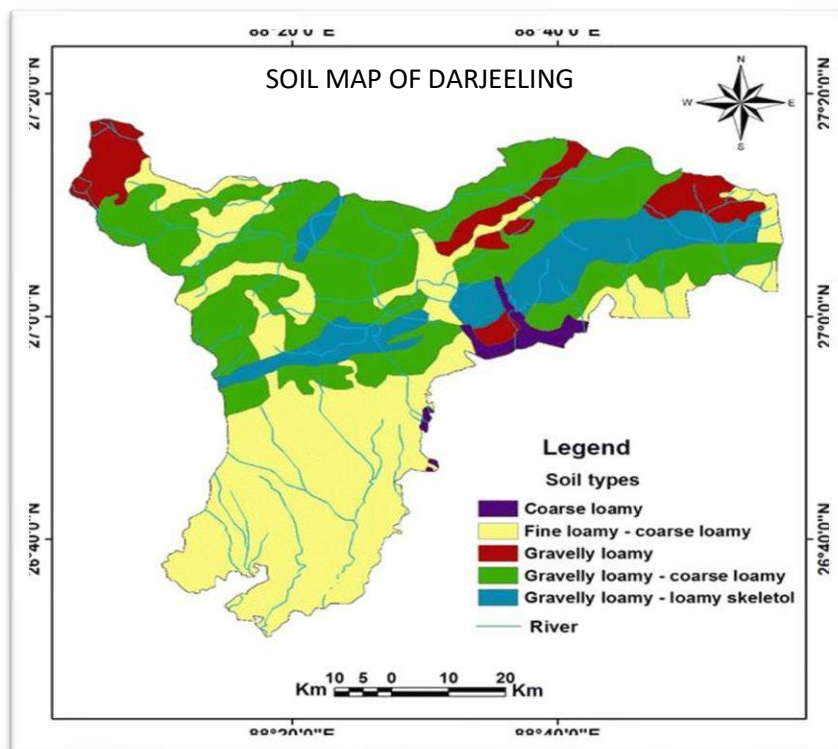
Source: NOAA

2.4 Topography and soil:

Darjeeling municipal town rests on the hills made up of sedimentary and metamorphic rocks of various kinds, which in turn are greatly affected by the complexities of geological movements. The terrain has an inbuilt instability, thus making it highly susceptible to landslides and earthquakes (Darjeeling municipality 2007).



Source: <https://www.researchgate.net>



Source: <https://www.researchgate.net>

CHAPTER - 3

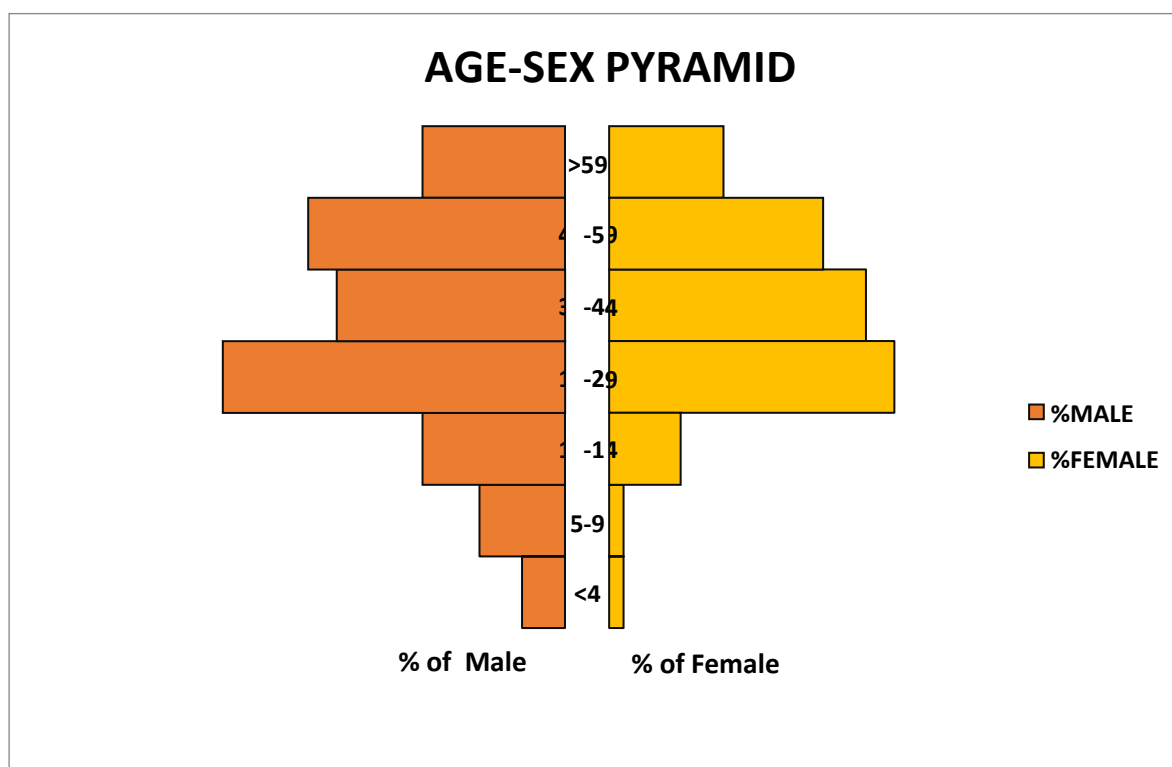
SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION

3.1. DEMOGRAPHY:

Demographic characteristics of Darjeeling municipality has revealed after the arrangement of surveyed data of 40 families of this locality. Total 155 persons are under survey of which 56.13% is male & 43.87% is female with the result positive sex ratio. the sex ratio of the surveyed population is 1000:782 which is quite below than the national sex ratio. According to census 2011 the sex ratio of Darjeeling municipality was 970:1000 in 2011 & the total population of Darjeeling municipality was 118805 in 2011, which was quite large for a hill station like Darjeeling.

The composition and characteristics of age sex structure of Darjeeling municipality shown the same nature of any developing countries. In case of caste composition most of the inhabitant belongs to ST category.

In case of religious belief Hindus are predominant (70%) in Darjeeling municipality and 22.5% of inhabitants belongs to Buddhism and 7.5% belongs to is Christian but all lives their lives with communal harmony.

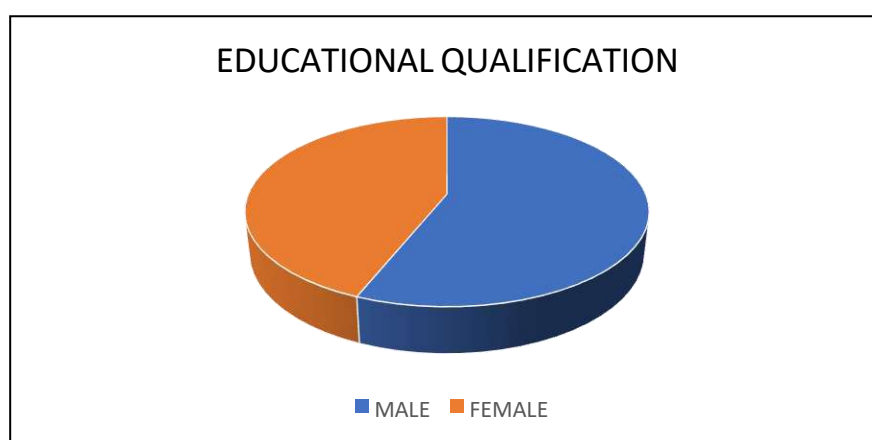


3.2. EDUCATION:

Education is one of the most important indicators to measure human development.

Educational status of the surveying locality is much higher than the national average. The literacy rate of the said area is 76.77 %. but the gender inequality is not so prominent in the case of education. Here about 73.52% of females are literate & for male, this volume is 79.31%. Gender wise out of 87, 69 males are literate & out of 68, 50 females are literate.

At Darjeeling municipality 40.22% male and 42.65 % female are studied in secondary level and 22.98% male & 17.65 %female is graduate and there are only 6.45% of total population who have post graduate degree in various discipline.



Source: Primary Survey

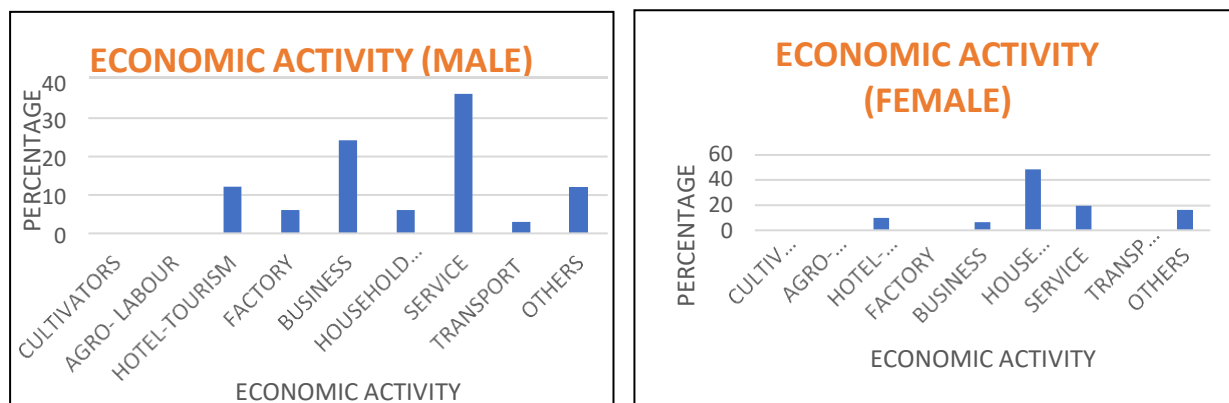
In Darjeeling municipality there are several renowned educational institutions offering various degrees from primary to post graduate level.

3.3. ECONOMY:

inhabitants of Darjeeling municipality are engaged in a variety of economic activities, but most of the people engaged in tertiary economic activities. The engagement rate in various economic activities for male & female populations are 21.29% & 20.00%. so, it is observed that a striking gender inequality is present in this sector. But the overall rate of engagement is quite satisfactory.

As the region is not suited for agriculture & it is an urban body, there is an absence of agricultural workers in this said region. 79.68 % of inhabitants are engaged in tertiary sector like business, service, hotel & tourism and others people are engaged in various sector except cultivation. It is also observed that most of the people (79.68%) are engaged with various tertiary sector. Not only male the female population are also involved in various

economic activities. Among them most of the female population engaged in various household industry and also in various retail businesses. The average income of the families ranges between 30000 rupees to 60000 per month. It is also observed that most of the families have more income than our national average.



Source: Primary Survey

3.4. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION :

Transport is the backbone of all economic activities and the stages of development too. Though Darjeeling municipality in a very difficult terrain it has a quite good transport facilities as the main administrative center of the Darjeeling district most of the economic activities and almost all administrative activities are revolving around Darjeeling municipalities, as these city is known as QUEEN OF HILLS, so its attract many domestics and foreign tourists because of these various reasons Darjeeling municipality developed a well-connected network of private and public vehicles. Most of the local people shuttle services for day to day commuted. Though due to the terrain local people tends to reach to their destination by walking.

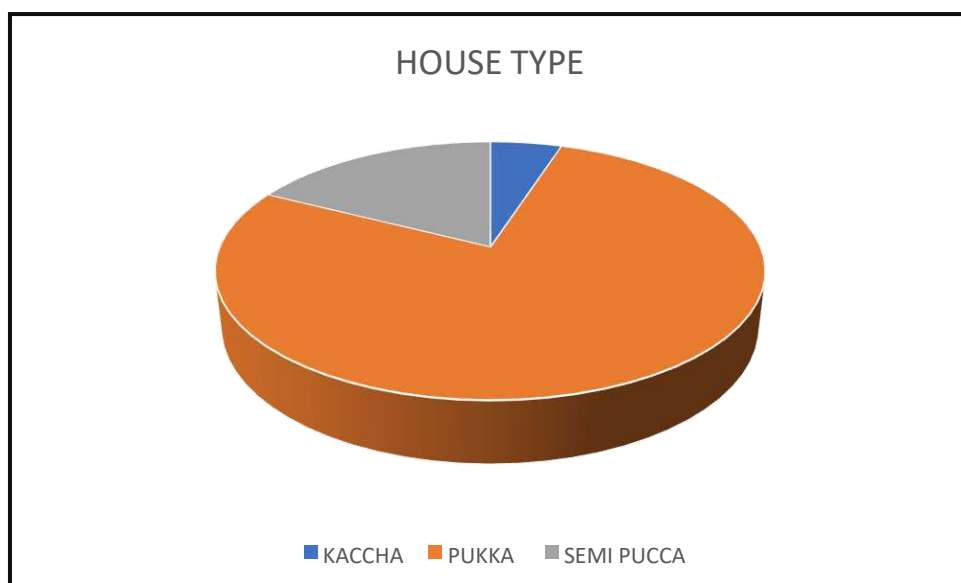
Due to the increasing tourism business the number of vehicles on the road is rising which results traffic congestion in important area like chowk bazar, mall chourasta, rail station etc. this problem of traffic congestion became worse in peak tourist season which creates various communication problems for local people of Darjeeling municipality.

3.5. HOUSING:

Being a municipal area, Darjeeling has quite uniform type of settlement. Due to the distinctive topography this area has very congested urban settlements, where most of the households have four or less than four rooms due to the lack of space. From the primary survey it has been found that most of households (64%) have 3-4 rooms and 23% of households have less than 3 rooms. And only 13% houses have more than 4 rooms in them. It

has been also found that the most of the households have only 1 story building (54%), whereas 39% households have 2 storied building and only 7% of households have 3 or more story in their house. It also observed that 78% of families are living in their own houses and 22% families are living in rented houses.

General type of houses in Darjeeling municipality is of pucca and semi-pucca and one storied. Out of 40 families surveyed 31 families have pucca houses and 7 families have semi-pucca houses, only 2 families have kachha houses. On the roof tin is the most commonly used material (47.5%), and about 42% houses have concrete roof and only 10% houses have asbestos in their roof.



Source: Primary Survey

Chapter - 4

Perception of Livelihood Problems

4.1 Natural Hazards:

A natural hazard is a phenomenon that might hurt humans and other animals, or the environment. From the primary survey, it has been observed that hazards like landslides, earthquakes, etc. are the predominant natural hazards in this region.

4.1.1. Land Slide:

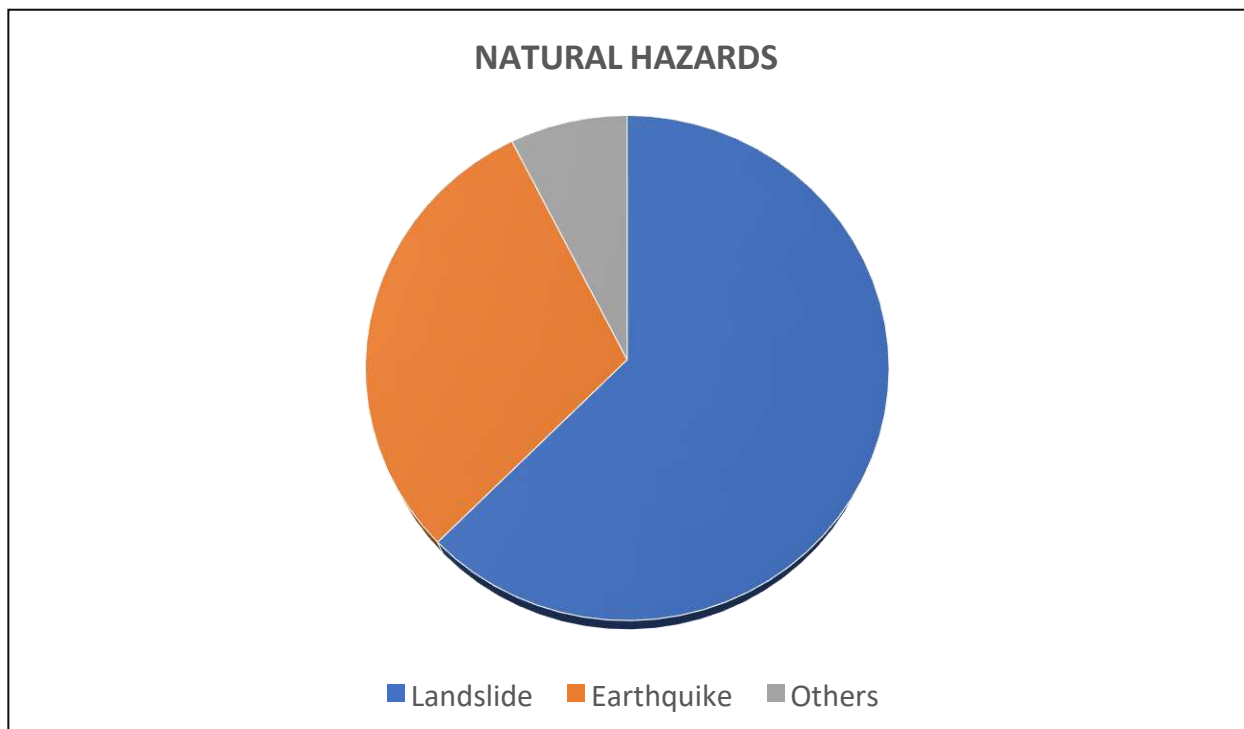
The upper portion of the Teesta Basin is mountainous and affected by landslides. Sikkim and Darjeeling Himalaya mainly cover the mountain portion of the basin. The region is highly prone to the landslide occurrences (Basu, et al., 2009). From the available literature on the history of landslides of the Teesta Basin, it is known that the mammoth ill-fated landslide occurred in September 1899 at Darjeeling, Tindharia, Kurseong, Kalimpong, and Ghum towns. The 1934 landslide in January was also significant and the affected areas were Ghum. Landslide is the most influential disaster of Darjeeling Municipality. After surveying the area, it is understood that more than 62% of landslides occur in this area. According to local people, they have to face this problem the most.

4.1.2. Earthquake:

The Teesta basin along with the Himalayas is a highly earthquake-prone area. There is a strong connection between earthquake events and landslides. Some of the major earthquakes are the Bengal earthquake in 1885, the Shillong earthquake in 1897, the Assam earthquake in 1918, the Bihar earthquake in 1934, and the Assam earthquake in 1950 (Mukhopadhyay, 1982). After surveying the area in question, we concluded that the most frequent natural hazard in Darjeeling Municipality is Landslide and after that the most severe hazard is Earthquake. The probability of an earthquake problem is about 30% according to the locality.

4.1.3. Others:

In addition to landslides and earthquakes, there are several other hazards such as mudslides and floods due to heavy rainfall.



4.2 Socio-Economic Problems:

There are many socio-economic problems present in the study area but are perceived differently by the respondents. About 74% of the respondents have said that there are no problems present in their vicinity. Some of the respondents acknowledged that dowry, theft, traffic congestion, and availability of water are the common problems of Darjeeling Municipality.

4.2.1 Dowry:

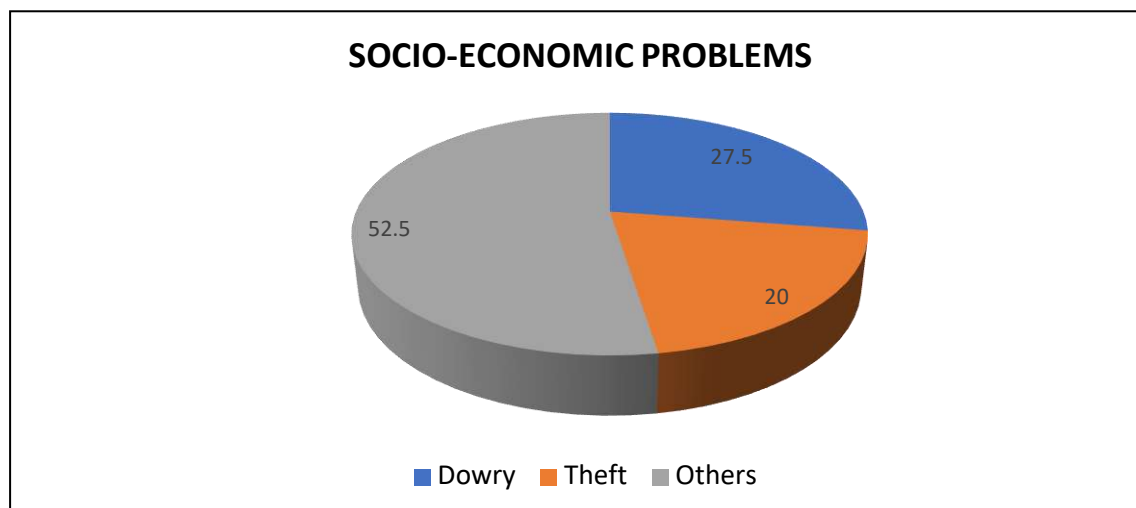
Dowry is one of the socioeconomic problems. This practice is very common in the society. Historically, this custom has been passed down from the ancestors. The prevalence of this practice in Darjeeling municipality is about 27.5%.

4.2.2 Theft:

Theft is one of the socioeconomic problems in Darjeeling municipality. Many tourists who go to hotels and guest houses are involved in this work. Also, many people of the society are also involved in this work. So, theft is another problem. In other words, this problem is about 20%.

4.2.3 Others:

Apart from these problems, there are many other problems in the society. Such as water pipe problems, drinking water problems, financial hardship, many families are deprived of the help of Municipality. Although most of the people get its help; Other problems are more common about 47.5%.



Chapter-5

SOLID WASTE AND MANAGEMENT

5.1. Introduction:

Solid Waste as defined under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, is any solid, semi-solid, liquid or contained gaseous materials, discarded from industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural operations and from community activities. It includes garbage, construction debris, commercial refuse, sludge from water supply or waste treatment plants or air pollution control facilities and other discarded materials. It consists of all the waste in the solid or semi solid form and is either biodegradable, nonbiodegradable or recyclable. Biodegradable or compostable waste comprises of organic waste which can be reduced or biodegraded into useful or less polluting products by action of micro-organisms and animals like earthworms and final product is used as organic manure.

Waste management is the collection, transport, processing or disposal of waste materials, usually ones produced by human activity, in an effort to reduce their effect on human health or local aesthetics or amenity. Waste management practices differ for developed and developing nations, for urban and rural areas and for residential, industrial and commercial producers. Waste management for non-hazardous residential and institutional waste in metropolitan areas is usually the responsibility of local government authorities, while management for non-hazardous commercial and industrial waste is the responsibility of the generator.

The municipality is given the responsibility off the solid waste management in the town. Municipalities additionally address urban environment issues related to solid waste management. Public concern and sensitivity to environmental issues is driving this expanded agenda. These include:

- Health and environmental impacts of accumulated uncollected waste and clandestine disposal sites.
- Health and environmental impacts of solid waste facilities including transfer, composting and landfill facilities.
- Air emissions from waste collection and transfer vehicles
- Special handling and disposal of hazardous wastes including healthcare and industrial hazardous waste.

5.2. Solid Waste management in Darjeeling Municipality:

Municipal Solid Waste consists of household wastes, market wastes, construction and demolition debris, sanitation residues, drain silt, waste from streets, etc. With rapid urbanization, rising population and changes in lifestyle as well as food habits, the amount of MSW has been increasing rapidly. Moreover, its composition ratio is also changing. Over the last few years, the consumer market has grown rapidly leading to products being packed in cans, aluminium foils, plastics and other such non-biodegradable items that cause incalculable harm to the environment. However Municipal waste production is related to levels of industrialization and income status. The wards near the market area, housing number of hotels as well as residential places generate

huge amount of solid waste. They also contribute in the liquid waste generation which has not been touched here. Though substantial amount of paper, rags, glass find ways to the refuse near its source, they are reclaimed enroot by rag pickers, before reaching the disposal point. The waste reaching the disposal point contains a large percentage of garbage and inorganic matter giving it a higher density low calorific value. The largest low moisture constituent of MSW is paper. Other low moisture combustible materials are plastics, textiles, rubber, leather and wood. These materials can be called —Dry Combustibles‖ in distinction to the —Wet Combustibles‖ of food, plant and other wastes, which contain 50-70% of water. —Non-Combustibles are metal, glasses and other inorganic compounds that have no heating value.

Amongst the various problems Darjeeling faces today, solid waste management is on top of the list. The severity of waste problem in Darjeeling can be assessed from the fact that currently, Darjeeling town produces about 50 metric tons of solid wastes every day. On an average around 62% of the waste is collected and disposed of by the municipality. Darjeeling municipality has demarcated about 1.4 acres of land, which is used as the dumping ground. The dumping ground is located in ward number 18, which is close to the town.

Some of the major causes of solid waste management problems in Darjeeling can be summarized under two major headings: **Rapid Growth** and **Urbanization**.

Darjeeling municipality currently consists of 32 wards and 1,18,805 population (Census of India, 2011). The numbers of registered households are occupied most of the municipal area. This makes it difficult to the municipal workers to implement solid waste management across all parts of Darjeeling town.

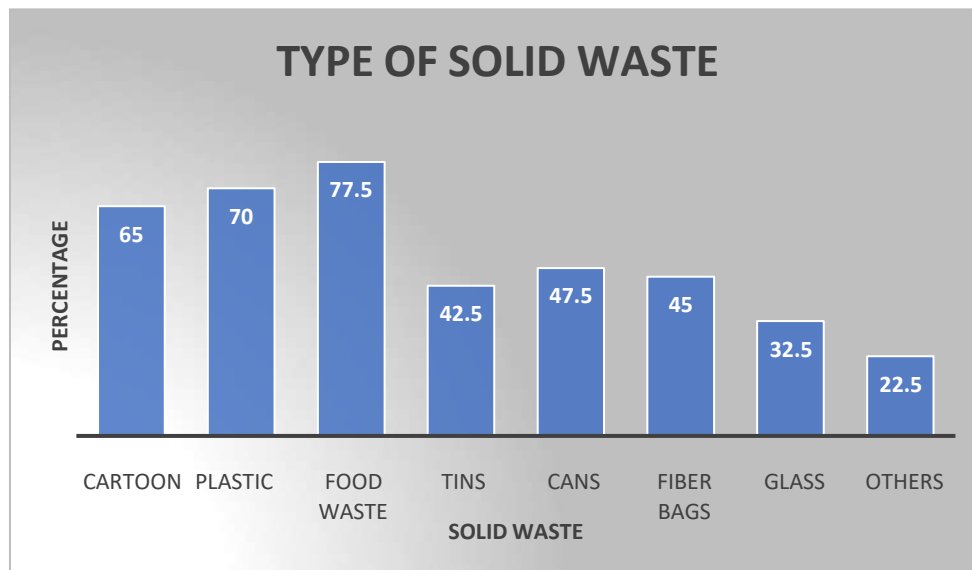
At municipal level of Darjeeling, the planning, implementation of management of solid waste is based on a hierarchical system. Decisions on solid waste management are undertaken by higher officials of Darjeeling Municipality like sanitary inspectors and sub assistance engineers. Under them, team of conservancy inspectors, sweepers and daily wage workers are appointed.

In Darjeeling, municipal workers are appointed under each ward by the municipal authority for collecting household waste. Therefore, household members hand over the waste whenever they come at their houses for collecting waste. Wastes from markets, hotels, restaurants, commercial areas are accumulated in community bin.

5.2.1. Nature and Types of Solid waste:

Darjeeling lies in fragile ecology zone. In recent years it has seen an increase in the natural calamities as landslides during monsoon. Most of the section of the people are of view that this increase can be attributed to the population increase as well as the unconsolidated solid waste management system in the town. Thus, it is an attempt to study the solid management system and give an insight to it. Generally, in developing countries, the health-related underpinnings of solid waste management still need to be addressed. Even the minimal Darjeeling is a hill station. That's why a large amount of tourist come Darjeeling to see the scenic beauty of nature. Darjeeling municipality have many types of solid waste like others places. Plastic and food

wastes are dominant in nature. Tin, can, fiber, glasses can also be found. Normally Darjeeling municipality has a good solid waste management but in peak season huge number of tourists comes to Darjeeling, they produce a huge amount of solid waste. As a result, the solid waste

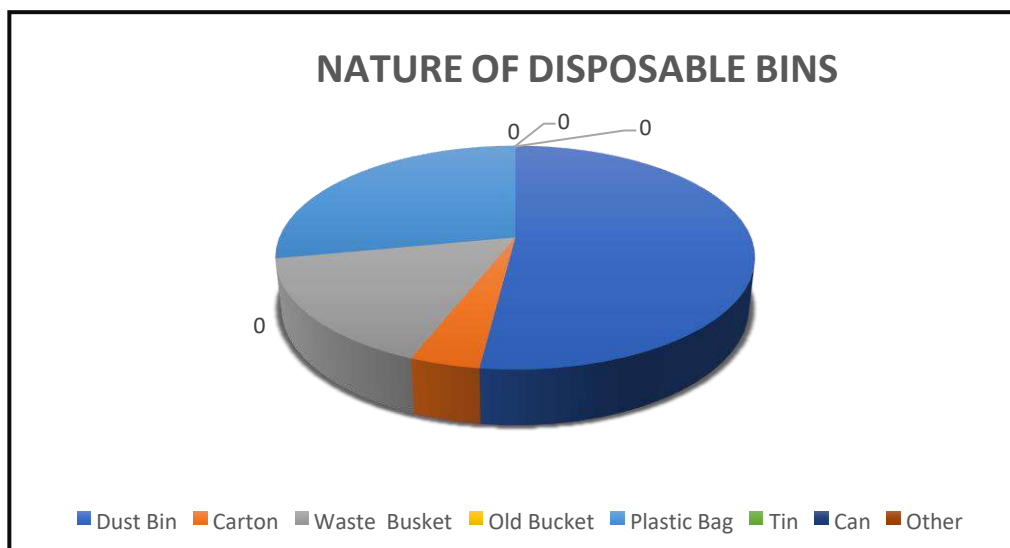


management of Darjeeling collapsed during peak tourist season.

Source: Primary Survey

5.2.2 Nature of Waste Bins:

Individual families, commercial establishments and institutions throw their solid waste in bins, streets, drains, jhoras(waterways, natural or reinforced), open spaces and nearby water-bodies. This has resulted in dirty streets and clogged drains.



Source: Primary Survey

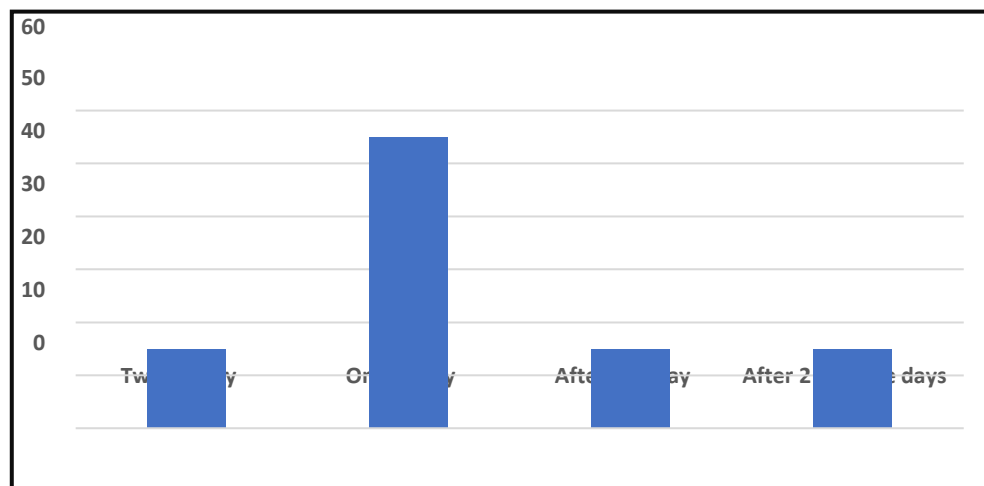
5.2.3 Nature of solid waste management:

Waste is collected through street sweeping in certain parts of central Darjeeling, which is inefficient and irregular. The waste collected through street sweeping contains all types of waste and the tools used are inefficient (brooms, etc.). The secondary storage of waste collected in open spaces, masonry bins and iron bins are unhygienic and inefficient.

5.2.3.1 Frequency of waste collection:

Inefficient and irregular transportation of waste is one of the major problems of solid waste management in Darjeeling municipality. Waste is transported in the trucks (1.5 to 2 tonnes capacity) and jeeps. Multiple handling becomes necessary and contaminated waste is also handled manually. The transport system can handle only 20 to 25 metric tons of solid waste, thus creating a backlog.

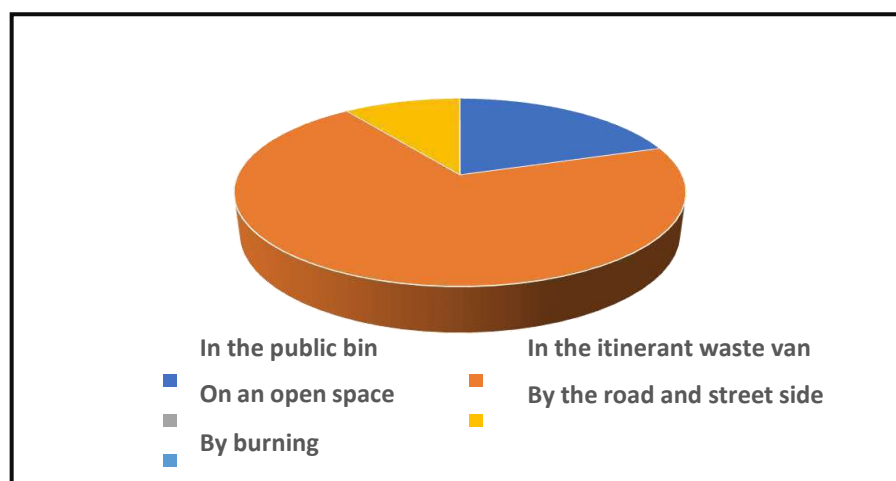
FREQUENCY OF WASTE COLLECTION



Source: Primary Survey

5.2.3.2 Place of waste Disposal: Individual families, commercial establishments and institutions throw their solid waste in bins, streets, drains, jhoras (waterways, natural or reinforced), open spaces and nearby water-bodies. This has resulted in dirty streets and clogged

PLACE OF WASTE DISPOSAL



Source: Primary Survey

drains. Darjeeling Municipality do not have any scientific waste disposal method, all the waste that have been collected from households and various hotels and business institutions are directly disposed on an open dumping ground. This Unscientific Disposal of Waste is another problem of Darjeeling municipality.

The waste is manually dumped in the disposal site, above the Hindu Burial Ground and there is no scientific treatment of the waste dumped. Hospital, construction, toxic and industrial waste are also dumped in the same dumping site. Partial Segregation and Collection of Recyclable Waste can be observed in Darjeeling Municipality. Some households keep aside newspapers, bottles and metal objects for sale to rag-pickers. They also pick recyclable material from waste thrown in the bins, street and horas. Some houses, at a distance from the town collect the vegetable waste and prepare manure to use for market gardening.

5.3. Problems Related to Solid Waste:

The hazardous component of health care waste may contain infectious agents, toxic and hazardous chemicals and pharmaceuticals, radioactive materials and sharps that can cause health hazards to hospital patients, healthcare workers and the general public at large. Poor waste management may cause the following diseases:

- Hepatitis B & C
- Blood stream infections
- Skin infections
- Health problem associated with air and water pollution.

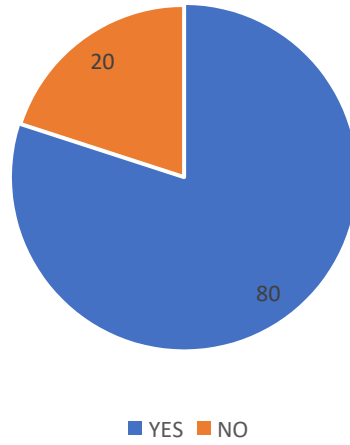
Many people stated that pest infestation in the public bins causing various problems. Mosquitos, rats, fly etc. are the major pests can be observed in the vicinity of the public bins.

5.3.1 perception of people:

About 80% of respondent have acknowledged that there are several health issues arising due to solid waste in the locality. Due to the pest infestation near the dumping site as well as in the public bins causing serious problems in the neighborhood.

These problems significantly increases During peak Tourist Season. The People Darjeeling municipality faces many problems during this peak season, because during this time the number of tourists surged in this city, which generates a huge amount of solid waste in a short period.

**PERCEPTION OF PEOPLE REGARDING HEALTH PROBLEMS
DUE TO SOLID WASTE**



Source: Primary Survey

CHAPTER - 6

TOURISM AND SOLID WASTE

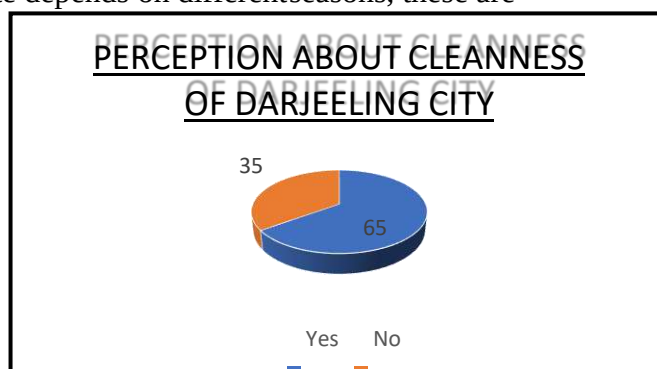
6.1 INTRODUCTION: The name Darjeeling came from the Tibetan word “Dorje” meaning thunderbolt and “ling” a place or land, hence the land of thunderbolt. In the early 19th century, during East India Company rule in India, Darjeeling was identified as a potential summer retreat for British officials, soldiers, and their families. Popularly known as the “QUEEN OF THE HILLS “, Darjeeling is a favored tourist destination among national and international tourists. Because of this Darjeeling receives huge amounts of tourists all throughout the year. Presently around 6 lacks Indian tourists and 30 thousand foreign nationals visit annually. Due to this huge amount of tourist influx, there is growing pressure of population on every infrastructure and service facility. Because of the increasing number of tourists in Darjeeling, this town facing challenges to cope with the increasing volume of solid waste coming from the tourism industry. This causes various problems in terms of solid waste management.

6.2 Nature of solid waste: Darjeeling is a hill station. That's why a large amount of tourists come to Darjeeling to see the scenic beauty of nature. Darjeeling municipality has many types of solid waste like other places. Plastic and food waste are dominant in nature. Tin, can, fiber, and glasses can also be found. Normally Darjeeling municipality has good solid waste management but in peak season huge number of tourists come to Darjeeling, and they produce a huge amount of solid waste. As a result, the solid waste management of Darjeeling collapsed.

6.3 Solid waste management: Solid waste management of Darjeeling municipality works normally throughout the year. They collect waste from public bins daily and keep up the environmental cleanliness. But in peak season the management collapsed due to huge numbers of tourists. In that time wastes are not collected from public bins. Sometimes it delays more than 3 days. As a result, environmental degradation has occurred. Not only environmental degradation but also some anti-social activities are occurring due to the collapse of the waste management system.

6.4 Perception of Hotel Manager:

Darjeeling is a renowned hill town. Many hotels are located in the Darjeeling municipality area and various types of waste are generated from these hotels. The amount of waste depends on different seasons, these are-



Off seasons: Due to a smaller number of travelers in dull seasons, the amount of waste is comparatively less. For the less amount travelers, waste bins take time to fill. That's why the waste collecting vans gets enough time to clean the surrounding environment.

Peak Seasons: In peak seasons huge number of tourists comes to Darjeeling and they produced a huge amount of solid waste in that time. The waste management system collapsed during that time. Due to huge pressure the waste collecting vans are not able to come regularly, sometimes it delays more than two days. As a result, wastes can see beside the roads and other areas which degrades the surrounding environment.

Chapter - 7

CONCLUSION

Nature sets a limit to the path of development, but sometimes the hard work of man can push this limit upto as per as possible. geomorphology of this place creates a barrier for the different aspects of development. Though the reach history as well as development of tea, timber and tourism industry in this region creates a perfect scenario for development.

Natural beauty of this area attracts many people as the economy is continuously rising as well as the infrastructure of this area like transport. Because of this continuous rising trend of tourists as well as population there is significant increase of solid waste in this city. Due to the topography dumping of solid waste creates a major problem. Collection of solid waste is another major problem of Darjeeling municipal. In holidays there is absence of waste collection vans for 3 or more days due to this public bins and other waste dumping area remains very dirty all through the year which further generates pestes problem as well as several health problems. In Darjeeling municipality there is absence of dumping of solid waste scientifically. Municipal corporation historically using an open dumping ground in nearby downhill region also known as the chuti which further create several environmental problems. Through Darjeeling municipality working hard to solve all the issues regarding solid waste and solid waste management as well as through various campaigns they are trying to educate residents about solid waste and solid waste management scientifically.

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Annexure-I

PHOTO PLATES







Annexure- II

LIST OF TABLES

SEX RATIO		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	percentage
MALE	87	56.12903226
FEMALE	68	43.87096774

MOTHER TOUNGE		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
BENGALI	1	2.5
NEPALI	31	77.5
HINDI	5	12.5
OTHERS	3	7.5

RELIGION		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	percentage
HINDUISM	28	70
ISLAM	0	0
BUDDHISM	9	22.5
CHRISTIAN	3	7.5
OTHERS	0	0

CASTE COMPOSITION		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
GEN	9	22.5
SC	11	27.5
ST	12	30
OBC	8	20

AGE SEX STRUCTURE				
AGE GROUP	MALE	MALE PERCENTAGE	FEMALE	FEMALE PERCENTAGE
<4	3	3.370786517	1	1.470588235
5-9	6	6.741573034	1	1.470588235
10-14	10	11.23595506	5	7.352941176
15-29	24	26.96629213	20	29.41176471
30-44	16	17.97752809	18	26.47058824
45-59	18	20.2247191	15	22.05882353
>59	10	11.23595506	8	11.76470588

EDUCATIONAL STATUS		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MALE LITERACY	69	57.98319328
FEMALE LITERACY	50	42.01680672

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
MALE	87	56.12903226
FEMALE	68	43.87096774

HOUSE TYPE		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
KSCCHA	2	5
PUKKA	31	77.5
SEMI PUCCA	7	17.5

MATERIALS USED IN ROOF		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
CONCRETE	17	42.5
TINS	19	47.5
ASBESTOS	4	10
OTHERS	0	0

MATERIALS USED FOR WALL		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
BRICKS	29	72.5
TIN	2	5
WOOD	4	10
OTHERS	5	12.5

MATERIALS USED FOR FLOOR		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
CONCRETE	21	52.5
WOOD	5	12.5
TILES	8	20
OTHERS	6	15

NATURE OF HOUSE OWNERSHIP		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
OWN	28	70
RANTED	12	30

NATURE OF LIVING		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
BY BIRTH	28	68.29
MIGRATED	13	31.71

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
SPRING	3	7.5
PHE TAPEED	21	52.5
PRIVET VENDOR	16	40

MODE OF WATER TREATMENT		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
BOILING	29	72.5
FILTER	2	5
AQUAGUARD	6	15
OTHERS	3	7.5

ROOM HEATING IN WINTER		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
ELECTRIC HEATER	34	85
COAL	4	10
FUEL WOOD	2	5
OTHERS	0	0

STAPLE FOOD		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
RICE	38	95
ROTI	1	2.5
NOODLES	1	2.5
OTHERS	0	0

MONTHLY EXPANDITURE ON FOOD		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
<10000	18	45
10000-20000	16	40
>20000	6	15

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	OTHERS
<20000	19	47.5
20000-40000	20	50
>40000	1	2.5

MONTHLY INCOME		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
<40000	19	47.5
40000-80000	18	45
>80000	3	7.5

PERSON PER FAMILY		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	
<3	2	6.06
3-5	30	90.91
6-8	1	3.03
>8	0	0.00

KNOWLEDGE OF SOLID WASTE		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	36	90
NO	4	10

TYPE OF SOLID WASTE		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
CARTOON	26	16.14906832
PLASTIC	28	17.39130435
FOOD WASTE	31	19.25465839
TINS	17	10.55900621
CANS	19	11.80124224
FIBER BAGS	18	11.18012422
GLASS	13	8.074534161
OTHERS	9	5.590062112

FREQUENCY OF WASTE DISPOSAL		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
ONCE IN A DAY	13	32.5
ONCE IN 2 DAY	12	30
ONCE IN 3 DAY	9	22.5
ONCE IN A WEEK	6	15
OTHERS	0	0

PLACE OF WASTE DISPOSAL		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
PUBLIC BINS	17	42.5
ITINERANT WASTE VAN	9	22.5
BY THE VALLEY	7	17.5
BURNING	1	2.5
RIVER	0	0
BY THE ROAD	1	2.5
OPEN SPACE	0	0
IN OWN COMPOUND	3	7.5
OTHERS	0	0

MODE OF AWARENESS		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
TELEVISION	6	15
SOCIAL MEDIA	23	57.5
NEWSPAPER	5	12.5
SCHOOL	2	5
NEIGHBOR	0	0
FROM GOVT.	4	10

NATURE OF WASTE CONTAINER		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
CARTOON	5	8.064516129
WASTE BASKET	21	33.87096774
OLD BUCKET	10	16.12903226
PLASTIC BAGS	17	27.41935484
TINS	3	4.838709677
CANS	2	3.225806452
OTHERS	4	6.451612903

FREQUENCY OF CLEANING PUBLIC BINS		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
ONCE A WEEK	6	15
TWICE A WEEK	9	22.5
THRICE A WEEK	10	25
EVERYDAY	10	25
DON'T KNOW	5	12.5
OTHERS	0	0

NATURE OF SOLID WASTE COLLECTION		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
GOOD	23	57.5
MODERATE	14	35
NOT GOOD	3	7.5

AWARE ABOUT IMPACT OF SOLID WASTE ON ENVIRONMENT		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	25	62.5
NO	15	37.5

PRESENT OF LITTER IN WATER BODIES		
CLASS	TALLY MARKS	PERCENTAGE
YES	26	65
NO	14	35

PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC LITTERING		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	12	30
NO	28	70

PRESENT OF WASTE DISPOSAL BY BURNING		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	28	70
NO	12	30

HEALTH PROBLEMS DUE TO SOLID WASTE		
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	32	80
NO	8	20

EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
MALE			FEMALE	
CLASS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
CULTIVATORS	0	0	0	0
AGRO- LABOUR	0	0	0	0
HOTEL-TOURISM	4	12.12121212	3	9.677419355
FACTORY	2	6.060606061	0	0
BUSINESS	8	24.24242424	2	6.451612903
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	2	6.060606061	15	48.38709677
SERVICE	12	36.36363636	6	19.35483871
TRANSPORT	1	3.03030303	0	0
OTHERS	4	12.12121212	5	16.12903226

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION					
MALE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FEMALE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
PRIMARY	13	14.94252874	PRIMARY	5	7.352941176
SECONDARY	18	20.68965517	SECONDARY	14	20.58823529
HIGHER SECONDARY	17	19.54022989	HIGHER SECONDARY	15	22.05882353
GRADUATE	20	22.98850575	GRADUATE	12	17.64705882
POST GRADUATE	2	2.298850575	POST GRADUATE	6	8.823529412
OTHERS	17	19.54022989	OTHERS	16	23.52941176

Department of Geography
Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri
Questionnaire for perception survey on solid waste and socio-economic survey

- Name of the Responded: _____ Age: _____
 Sex: _____
- Number of family member: _____ Male: _____ female: _____
- Religion: _____ Caste: Gen/SC/ST/OBC(A/B) Mother Tongue: _____
- Age sex Structure:

Age Group	Male	Female	Age group	Male	Female
0-4			30-44		
5-9			45-59		
10-14			60&above		
15-29			Total		

- Educational Status:

No of Literate- Male:	Female:	No of illiterate- Male:	Female:
Qualification	Male	Female	
Primary			
Secondary (10)			
Higher Secondary (12)			
Graduate			
Post-Graduate			
Others (technical)			

- House Type: kachha/pacca/semi pacca No. of stories: _____ No. of Room: _____
- Materials used in – Roof: _____ Wall: _____ Floor: _____
- Nature of living: Own/Rented and by birth/Migrated How long have you lived in This Town: _____
- Source of drinking water: Spring/PHE tap/Private vendor
- Mode of water treatment: Boiling/Filter/Aquaguard/Other
- Fuel used for cooking: LPG/Kerosene/Fuel wood/Coal balls/Gobar gas/Others:
- Reason behind not using LPG: High cost/ risk of fire/availability of alternative/Others:
- Room heating in winter: Electric heater/ Coal/ Fuel wood/Others:
- Monthly expanses on fuel: _____ Monthly expanse on water: _____
- Staple food: _____ Monthly expanses on food: _____
- Electricity connection: Present/Absent Monthly expanse on electric: _____
- Monthly income: _____ Monthly expenditure: _____ Monthly savings: _____

- Modern appliances used: Refrigerator, DTH/Cable, Fan, air Conditioner, Honda/Inverter, Generator connection, Radio, Motor Bike, Light Four-wheeler, Newspaper

•Employment Status:

No. of earning member: Male:

Female:

Type	Cultivation	Agro Labour	Hotel/ Tourism	Factory	Business	Household industry	Service	Transport	Others
Male									
Female									

- Major hazard:

Seasons:

- Major social problems: child labour/dowry/theft/others

Solid Waste Management

- Have you ever heard about solid waste management? Yes/No If Yes, In what Way? (one or more answer) Over TV/In social media/ News Paper/ In School/From neighbor/From Government/ Other

- Have you ever been educated on proper waste disposal by the municipality? Yes/No

- What type of solid waste comes out from your household? (*One or more answers*)
Paper and carton/ Plastics(bags/bottles)/ Food waste/ Tins/cans/ Fiber bags/ Glass/ Other

- In what type of container do you collect waste? (*One or more answers*)
Carton/ Waste Basket/ Old bucket/ Plastic bag/ Tin/can/ Other

- How often is the waste container emptied?
Once a day/ Once in two days/ Once in three days/Once a week/ Other

- Where do you usually put away collected wastes? In the public bin/ In the itinerant waste van/ By the valley/ by burning/ river/by the road or street side/On an open space/In a hole in own compound/Other

- If there are public bins, how often are the nearest public bins emptied? Once a week/ Twice a week/ Thrice a week/ Everyday/ Don't know/ Other

- Do you think the waste disposal method is a problem in your neighborhood? Yes/No

- How do you evaluate the state of solid waste collection in your house area? Good/ Fair /Not good/ Don't have

- Do you know if there is a waste management center in Darjeeling Municipality? Yes /No

- Have you ever heard about the importance of recycling? Yes/No

- If yes, do you agree the solid waste recycling? Yes /No/ Not sure

- If a recycling program was set up, would you be willing to separate materials into separate bags for collection purposes?

Yes/No/Don't know

- Do you know about environmental impact of solid waste? Yes/No
- Do you ever notice waste in the road, land and public area? Yes /No
- Do you ever notice waste in water recourses such as the rivers, lakes, sea etc? Yes/ No
- Do you ever notice burning waste in public area? Yes/No
- Do you ever think that solid waste causing health problems? Yes/No

- Do you notice the presence of the following in and around public waste bin dumping land?

Dark flowing water/Odour/Mosquitoes and cockroaches/Fire/Domestic animals/Rats/Scavengers/ Others

- How concerned are you about environmental pollution in Darjeeling? Concerned/Not concerned

- How concerned are you about the health impact of waste? Concerned/Not concerned

- How concerned are you about solid waste management? Concerned/Not concerned

- Please explain why the solid waste management is important to you?

.....

- What do you suggest Darjeeling Municipality Council to resolve Solid Waste problem?

.....

Signature of the Surveyor

Questionnaire for perception survey of hotels and tourists on solid waste

- Name of the Hotel:
 - Name of the Respondent:
 - Relation with the institution:
 - Age of the hotel:
 - Number of years of association with the said hotel:
 - Average number of tourists per month:

In peak season:
In off season:
 - Types of waste: Paper and carton/ Plastics(bags/bottles)/ Food waste/ Tins/cans/ Fiber bags/ Glass/ Other
 - The place where all the collected solid wastes usually put away? In the public bin/In the itinerant waste van/On an open space/By the road and street side/by burning
 - Nature of disposable bins: Dust bin/ Carton/ Waste Basket/ Old bucket/ Plastic bag/ Tin/can/ Other
 - Is there any solid waste management system:

Yes/No
 - Is there any solid waste collection system exclusive for hotels:

Yes/No
 - Frequency of waste collection: (Twice a day/Once a day/after 1 day/after 2 or more days)
 - Do you think solid waste is a problem for hotels in Darjeeling?

Yes/No
 - Do you think solid waste is a problem for tourism industry?

Yes/No
 - ❖ **For tourists**
 - Is this your first time in Darjeeling?

Yes/No
- If no, do you feel any changes in terms of solid waste and waste management?
- Yes/No

- If yes, then what are the differences?

.....

- Did you observe any open wastes in the roads?

Yes/No

- Do you consider Darjeeling Municipality a clean city?

Yes/No

- Have you ever faced any difficulties because of solid waste in Darjeeling?

Yes/No

- Any suggestion for solid waste management:

.....

.....

Signature of the Surveyor

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

(GOVERNMENT SPONSORED)

AFFILIATED TO: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

Office of the Principal
P.O. & Dist. JALPAIGURI, WEST BENGAL,
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E-mail: accjal@gmail.com
Website: www.accollege.org
Tele Fax: (03561) 257324 (O)

Ref. No.

Date-10/04/2023

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is for the information of all concerned that students of B.A. Honours of the Department of History along with the teachers of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri are going to MONGPOO RABINDRA MUSEUM, Mongpoo, District Darjeeling on 11/4/2023 (Tuesday) for the fulfilment of their Bachelor Degree under the University of North Bengal.

Please allow them in your esteemed museum for the fulfilment of their course.

Your co-operation is highly solicited

[Signature]
10/4/2023

[Signature]
(Dr. Debashis Das)
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri, PIN-735101
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

Report of the field survey and project work
Department of History, Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

- TOPIC OF THE PROJECT WORK:

Generally the Department of History selects topics based on socio-economic and cultural history of northern part of West Bengal for field survey and project work. Keeping this in mind the faculty members select topics for project work to be done by the students of 3rd semester (CBCS course) and the field survey is arranged accordingly.

- B.A. 3rd semester students of the Department of History (Honours) prepare such projects which is an integral part of their course named Skill Enhancement Course or SEC.

- AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE WORK:

In order to provide practical experience the field work together with the project work is to be done by the pupils. Thus the course aims to encourage the students to carry out research in their future life. In addition, the field survey followed by the preparation of the project work aims to enhance the research oriented knowledge of each and every students.

Regarding objectives of the study it can be stated with certainty that the field survey and the project work will train the students in dissertation writing. Besides, the field survey followed by project work set the objective in the manner to develop the skill for micro level study in selected topic(s).

In a word the study laid the foundation of the path through which a student may make a successful journey towards greater research world.

LIST OF STUDENTS OF #RD SEMESTER HISTORY HONOURS PARTICIPATED IN THE FIELD WORK AT

MONGPOO RABINDRA MUSEUM, DARJEELING

DATE: 11/04/2023

1	Kishmit Munda	22	KOUSHIK ROY
2	Jeet Haldar	23	SOURADIP DEY
3	Sanjib Oraon	24	SUDESHNA BHATTACHARYA
4	Arpita Majumdar	25	SANJIB ROY
5	Nilanjana Roy	26	JIBITESH ROY
6	Smita Dharamshala	27	HIMU ROY
7	Priyabrata Roy	28	NIRANJAN ROY
8	KUBER SARKAR	29	BUBAI ROY
9	BHUMIKA ROY	30	RUPAK ROY
10	TANUSHREE ROY	31	PRASANTA SARKAR
11	DEBOSHREE ROY	32	BARNALI SEN
12	NILIMA ORAON	33	SHREYA UKIL
13	ANURADHA TIRKEY	34	MADAN ROY
14	SUDIP PAUL	35	DEBLEENA ROY
15	SAHELI MALLICK	36	SOUMYADIP RAHA
16	MOUMITA DAS	37	RAKESH ROSHAN
17	PRATIKSHA BARMAN	38	PARVEZ SAHARAJ
18	MADHURIMA SEN	39	RIFAN SINGH
19	AMIT SARKAR	40	WAHID AHMED
20	KAMPA ROY	41	ANINDITA ROY
21	UJJAWAL ROY		



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ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

ESTD-1942

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Darjeeling Himalayan Railway



Submitted by

Sudeshna Bhattacharjee

COURSE: B.A. HISTORY (Hons)

SEMESTER NO: 3RD SEMESTER

PAPER CODE: SEC-I PAPER (History Hons)

ROLL NO: 21DAH0165

REGISTRATION NO: 0192105010329

PROJECT WORK (ON

DARJEELING
HIMALAYAN
RAILWAY

দার্জিলিং হিমালয়ান রেলওয়ে

NAME: SUDESHNA BHATTACHARJEE

COURSE: B.A. HISTORY (Hons.)

SEMESTER: 3RD SEMESTER

PAPER CODE: SEC-I PAPER (HISTORY HONS)

ROLL NO: 21DAHO165

REGISTRATION NO: 0192105010329

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- উৎস (SOURCES)

DARJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY

ভূমিকাঃ = ১৮২৪ সালে ব্রিটিশদের আশ্রমে দার্জিলিং-এ
 বসতি স্থাপিত হয়, যা ১৮৩৫ সালের মধ্যে
 ইষ্ট ইন্ডিয়া কোম্পানির অধীনে কলকাতার
 উদ্দেশ্যে একটি হাসপাতাল বা Sanatorium প্রতিষ্ঠার
 জন্য এটিকে বিকল্প থেকে শ্রমক কল স্থায়ী ১৮৩৭ সালে দার্জিলিং
 জঙ্গল ঘাটন ও মিলিটারি, শাস্ত্রাবাড়ি, কালিকাতা ও দার্জিলিং-কে
 সংযুক্ত করার জন্য একটি শাস্ত্রাবাড়ি বাস্তবায়ন নির্মাণের পরিকল্পনা
 শুরু হয়। ১৮৪০ সালের মধ্যে দার্জিলিং জঙ্গলে প্রায় ৩০ টি ওজন
 এবং কয়েকটি অস্থান জনক বাড়ি ছিল। ১৮৭৪ সালে ইষ্ট ইন্ডিয়া
 বেঙ্গল রেলওয়ে (Eastern Bengal Railway)-র এডেনে Franklin
 Prestage দার্জিলিং শাস্ত্রাবাড়ি ও অঞ্চলের মধ্যে রেল যোগাযোগের
 প্রকল্পে নিজেকে প্রাধান্য দেন। তার এই পরিকল্পনাটি দার্জিলিং-
 এর মধ্যে অন্যান্য উদ্দেশ্যের নিত্য প্রয়োজনীয় ডিনিংয়ের ফলস্বরূপ
 বা দার্জিলিং বিজ্ঞান, মিলিটারিতে বসতির জন্য ৬০ নিম্নে শাস্ত্রা-
 বা প্রয়োজনীয়তা, প্রকল্পের মান মানদণ্ডে অসম্পূর্ণ বিদ্যমান
 অধিকার অধিকার এবং কয়েকটি অনৈতিক বিবেচনার দ্বারা পরিচালিত
 হয়েছিল। তিনি একটি প্রস্তাবনা দেন করেন যেখানে, মিলিটারি
 থেকে দার্জিলিং পর্যন্ত দুই মিটার লম্বা গেজ (Gauge) রেললাইন
 নির্মাণের কথা বলা হয়। লেফটেনেন্ট জেনারেল অ্যান্ড অ্যান্ডাল
 ইন্ডেন কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত বাস্তবায়ন পরিকল্পনা বসে, জেমা দেওয়া
 একটি বিজ্ঞান পরিকল্পনায় তিনি উল্লেখ করেছিলেন যে
 কীভাবে একটি রেললাইন দার্জিলিং এবং অঞ্চলের মধ্যে স্থাপন



Darjeeling Himalayan Railway

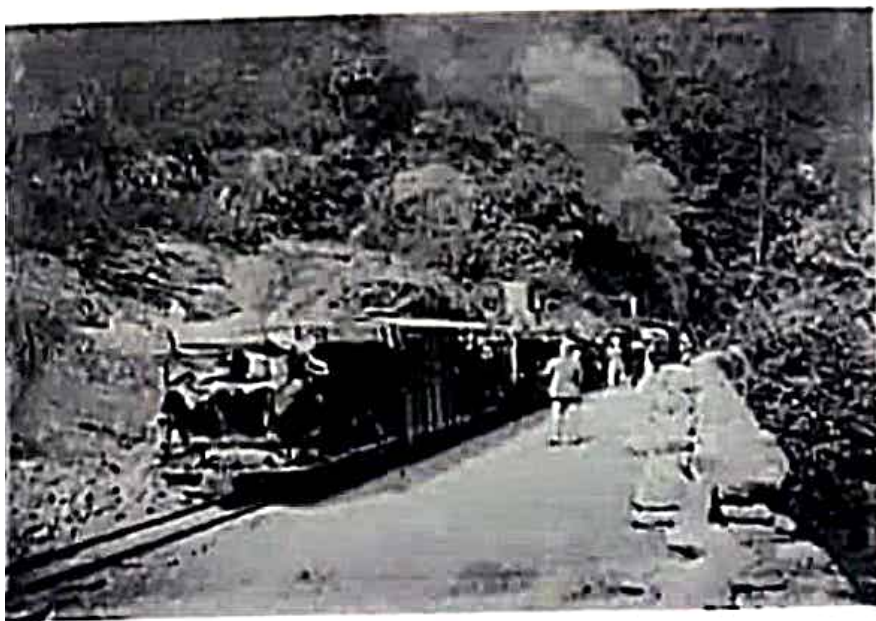
বস্তুকে যথেষ্ট পরিবহন আয় বস্তুতে পারে। উদাহরণ দুই-
 চান যা কিনি জড়িত বিক্রি হয় ৩৪ টাকায়, দাঙ্গিনিং-এ তার
 আর ২৩৪ টাকায়, তিনি আরও নিশ্চিত ছিলেন যে ২ খুঁটী দুই
 বেল নাহন নির্মাণের বস্তু গ্রহণমোজড প্রকৃ নোবেগমোজড
 (Locomotive) আড়া চেন বেড়ে ওসবে ওসির জন্য যথেষ্ট
 অভিমানী। Franklin Prestage তাঁর প্রকল্পের জন্য দুইটি অনুমো-
 দন পেয়ে ৪th April, 187৩ সালে Darjeeling Steam Tramway
 Co. গঠন করেন। ওয়াশিংটন নাহনকে বাদ্যীয় প্রায়ত্ত্বে হিমাচ
 পরিচালনা করার দায়িত্ব কীম্বদী - পরিচালনা করা হয়েছিল প্রায়
 ১৪৪১ সালের ১৫th মেম্বের বেসম্মানি দাঙ্গিনিং হিমাচলয় বেলত্তে
 কোং (Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Co.)-র নাম গ্রহণ
 করে, যা ১৯৪৪ সালের ২০ অক্টোবর দ্বিতীয় ভারত সরকার
 কর্তৃক সূচিত না হওয়া পর্যন্ত কার্যকর ছিল।



- Darjeeling Street in 1880



- The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Class D Locomotive



- The Darjeeling Toy Train or Hooded Trolley in 1895

উত্তিষ্ণায়ঃ =

A

[illegible]

Darjeeling Himalayan Railway - ৰ মিনিষ্ট্ৰেচৰ ট্ৰেনছুলিঙ

Darjeeling Himalayan Railway - ^১১৮৮০ চনত ^২১৮৮৫ চনত
এই ৪ মাসত ^৩১৮৮৫ চনত ^৪১৮৮৫ চনত ^৫১৮৮৫ চনত ^৬১৮৮৫ চনত
২ন ^৭১৮৮৫ চনত ^৮১৮৮৫ চনত ^৯১৮৮৫ চনত ^{১০}১৮৮৫ চনত
গোলনা ^{১১}১৮৮৫ চনত ^{১২}১৮৮৫ চনত ^{১৩}১৮৮৫ চনত ^{১৪}১৮৮৫ চনত



- At Agony point, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway

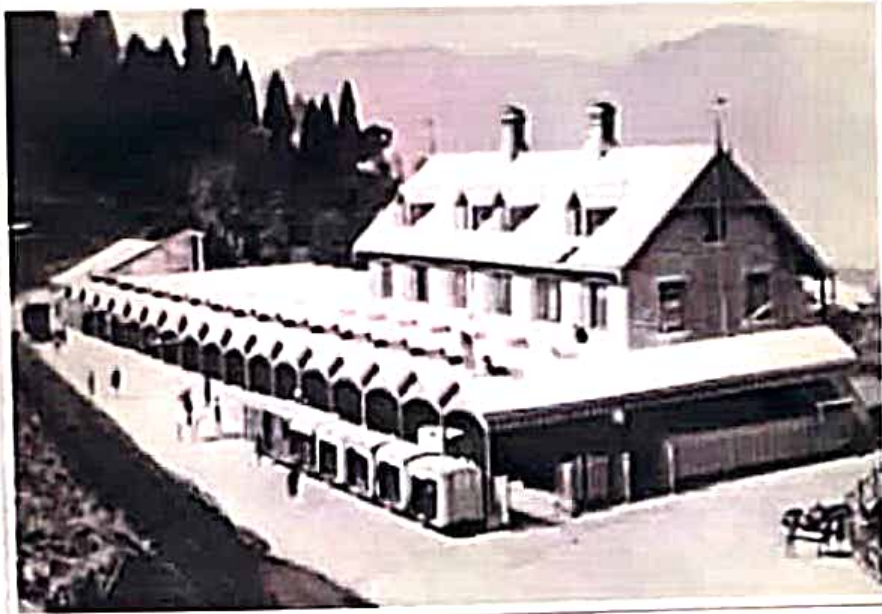


- Steam Locomotive Engine, 1880

দেওয়া হইয়াছে, অদ্বৈত বৈশিষ্ট্য অস্তিত্ব দার্জিলিং হিমান্সন বৈশিষ্ট্য
যা হৈ য়েন (Toy Train) নামেও পরিচিত ছিল এবং প্রবেশজন
বিদ্যমান, এটি ১৮৭১ থেকে ১৮৮১ সালের মধ্যে নির্মিত হয়েছিল।

১৮৩৭ সালে রুমেল ইন্ডিয়ান-র লেফটেন্যান্ট নিশিগার-র
অধীনে শুরু হওয়া ছিল বাকি স্টেট নির্মাণের ক্ষেত্রে হৈ য়েন-
র আচনা হয়। ১৮৩৮ সালে আরও অধিকার অধীনে যা বিকল্প
রূপেও বিবেচিত ছিল তা বিকল্প প্রকল্পের অধীনে হয়েছিল। হিন
দেশের অধ্যক্ষদের মাঝে মাঝে, Old East Road যা বর্তমানে
Old Military Road নামে পরিচিত তা অনুমোদন পাওয়া যায় এবং
১৮৬১ সালে নতুন Old East অনুমোদন করা হয়। কলিকাতা থেকে
দার্জিলিং - এর অধ্যক্ষদের দ্বারা এই নতুন অধ্যক্ষ Dardjeeling -
Himalayan Railway - র ক্ষমতা হয়েছিল এবং অধ্যক্ষ হিসেবে এই
বৈশিষ্ট্যে সাহায্যের সাহায্যে থেকে গ্রীষ্মে গ্রীষ্মে ক্ষমতা দেওয়া
দার্জিলিং - এর জন্য দীর্ঘদিনের অধ্যক্ষ অধ্যক্ষদের
ক্ষমতা দেওয়া হয়।

১৮৭৪ সালে ইন্ডিয়ান বৈশিষ্ট্য বৈশিষ্ট্যের অধীনে Franklin Prestage
দার্জিলিং হিমান্সন বৈশিষ্ট্যে নির্মাণের পরিচালনা গ্রহণ করেন।
১৮৭৭ সালে উত্তরবঙ্গীয় বৈশিষ্ট্য লেফটেন্যান্ট এডেন অধ্যক্ষ Ashley
Eden - র অনুমোদন লাভের পর Dardjeeling Himalayan Railway -
এর পরিচালনা ও প্রকল্পের অধীনে হয়। এই বৈশিষ্ট্যের অধীনে
যে অধ্যক্ষের একটি কোম্পানি এটিকে ব্যবস্থা করা হয়েছিল।
এই উদ্দেশ্যে ১৪০,০০০ টাকা আদায় করা হয়েছিল। এই
বৈশিষ্ট্য লেফটেন্যান্ট অধ্যক্ষ বৈশিষ্ট্যে বৈশিষ্ট্যের অধ্যক্ষ -



• Darjeeling Station in 1891



• Agroy point, 1895

স্বল্পমূল্যে উন্নতমানের জলি: স্বল্পে অকটি.

১৮৭৭ সালে সিঙ্গেল কলকাতা জিলায় দিল্লি দ্রোণপুর্বে কোলকাতা
জিলায় স্বল্প অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি
অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি
১৮৮১ সালে কোলকাতার নতুন পরিবহন ব্যবস্থা Dargjeeling Himalayan
Railway Co. নামে স্বল্প অকটি ১৮৭৮ সালে নতুন দ্রোণপুর্বে অকটি
অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি

১৮৮০ সালের জুলাই মাসে স্বল্পে জিলায় অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি
অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি
অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি
অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি
অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি

• Dargjeeling Himalayan Railway - স্বল্পে বৈশিষ্ট্য ও নিৰ্মাণে ব্যবহৃত
যন্ত্রাংশ :-

Dargjeeling Himalayan Railway নিৰ্মাণে স্বল্পে ব্যবহৃত যন্ত্রাংশ
31, ৭৬, ০০০ টি অকটি, ৬০.৪০ টি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি
অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি
অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি

> অকটির টি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি
অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি অকটি

> বগটির দ্বিধাভেদে ওসর বগনি ইন্সপেক্টর বেন বিছানো হয়েছিল এবং Messrs, Sharpe & Company of Glasgow দ্বারা Locomotive ইঞ্জিন জুলি তৈরি করা হয়েছিল।

> দাউলিঙ হিমান্মান বেনগুয়ের জন্য দুই ধরনের লোকোমোটিভ ব্যবহার করা হয়েছিল, প্রকারের ওজন প্রায় 12 টন, যা আড়া গেলের ওজন 3 টন, ক্রান্তীয় অক্ষগুলি এবং অক্ষগুলি প্রায় 14 টন ওজনের ক্রান্তীয় অক্ষের প্রেক্ষায় 50 টন ওজনের প্রকারের ট্রেনকে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ গেলের ওজন।

> শরৎ আগেরূপের আড়া প্রকৃতির জন্য প্রচুর বসন্তে প্রস্তুত ছিল কারণ আড়া আগেরূপের জন্য বেশ কয়েকটি loop Spinals এবং overhead নির্মাণ করতে হয়েছিল।

> ট্রেনটিতে বিভিন্ন শ্রেণীর যাত্রীরা এবং বিভিন্ন বসি চিহ্নিত করা হয়েছিল। প্রথম শ্রেণীর যাত্রীবাহি জাড়ি জুলি 13 ফুট লম্বা এবং 6 ফুট ওজর ছিল এবং প্রজুলি নির্মূল্য অর্থাৎ বেনের ওসরে 7-8 ফুট ট্রেন ছিল।

> বসিজুলিও 10-8 ইঞ্চি চাকা লালানো ছিল এবং দুটি বসজুলিও ছিল।

> বসিজুলির অর্ধেক ক্রান্তীয় ছিল 12 জন যাত্রী, যদিও এটি জাড়ি জুলির বসার আবহাওয়ার জন্য উদ্ভূত ছিল তবে, তা দর্শনীয় স্থান জুলি দেখার জন্য আর বেশী সুযোগ দেয়নি।

স্বাভিষ্টি সাদীকহী দ্রেনের মাথে Open Trolley অংশুস্ত কৰা
 আৰুত অৰুত অৰুত ৬ টি স্তম্ভৰ স্তেনীৰ সাদী বা ৬ টি দ্বিতীয় স্তেনীৰ
 সাদী কৰাণেৰ আৰুত। অৰুত দ্রেন জুলিওত হুও ও শূদা না জানো দ্রিন
 অৰুত সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ
 সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ
 সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ

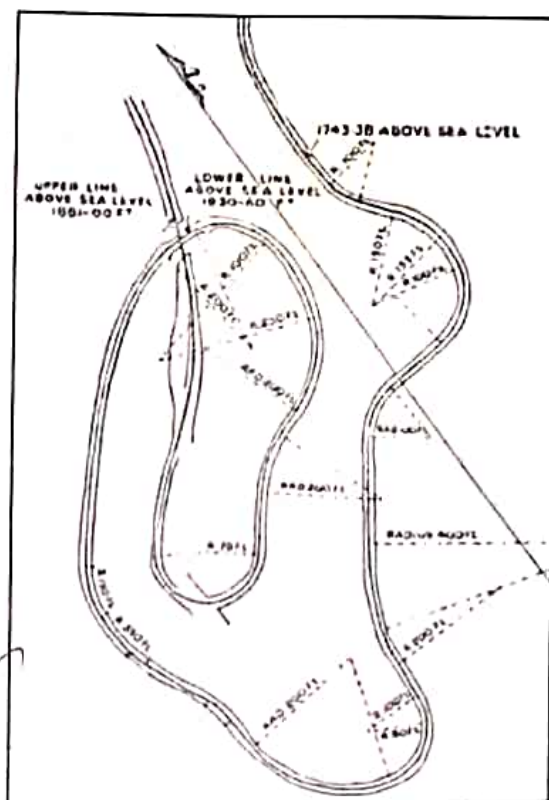
সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ

Hints to Visitors নামক সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ
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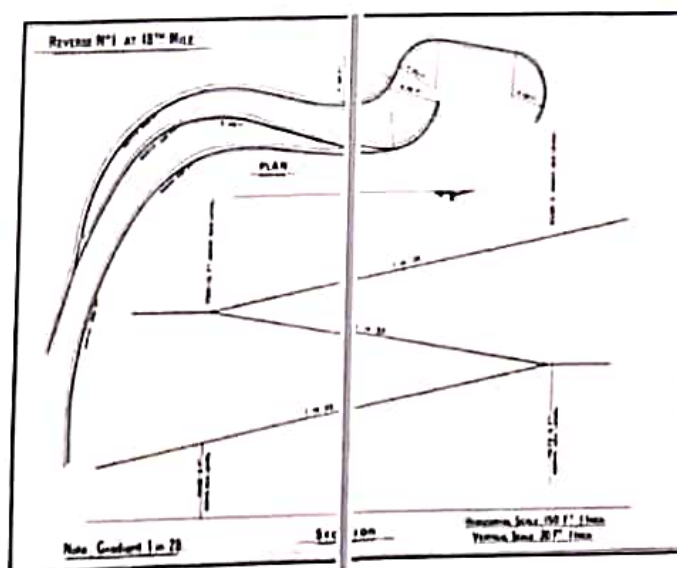
• টিনবিক্স নামক Dargjeeling Himalayan Railway-ৰ
 সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ সাদীৰ

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- Map of Loop No. 2 at the 14th mile on the DHR route.



- Map of Reverse No. 1 at the 18th mile on the DHR route

সাহায়ে উঠার মাধ্যম খুব হবে, প্রকান থেকে যান উল্লেখ প্রকান-
কাগীনের দ্বারাও উল্লেখ প্রকানও বাক্যনও হাট মেলা যেত, নবম
সাহিলে সাগীনের লাইনের প্রথম স্থানে বাক্যনও নিয়ে আসবে,
নির্মান বাক্যে নিম্নোক্ত অনেক স্থানিক স্থানেরিস্থা প্রেরে আসিল
হুয়ে স্থান সাগীনের অর্ধ স্থানটি একটি স্থানিক স্থান হিমায়ে
বিশিষ্ট হুয়েছিল, যাতে প্রায়শঃ স্থানিক স্থানিক হুয়ে,
প্রথম স্থানিক স্থান বা লুম, যা লাইনের একটি দ্রুত বৈশিষ্ট্য, লুমটি
প্রকৌশলের মাধ্যমে একটি উত্তরন যা লাইনটিকে প্রায় ৬০
অতিক্রম করে অল্প কয়েক মিনিটের মধ্যে বাক্যন হুয়েছিল দ্বারাও প্রায়-
দুই স্থানের মধ্যে ট্রেনটি Rungtong দৈর্ঘ্যে এসে পৌঁছে-
দ্বিতীয় ট্রেন ও ট্রেনের প্রায়শঃ প্রায়, প্রকান থেকে লাইনটি দক্ষি-
ন দিকে প্রায়শঃ দৈর্ঘ্যের দিকে অতিক্রম হুয়েছে, যুগ্মের
প্রায় একটি প্রায়শঃ প্রায় দৈর্ঘ্য অতিক্রম করে প্রায় প্রায় উত্তর
ও দক্ষিণ দিকে প্রায়শঃ দৈর্ঘ্যের দিকে উত্তর ও দক্ষিণ প্রায়
স্থানে দ্বিতীয় লুমের দিকে হুয়ে যায়, যাতে প্রায়ঃ স্থানে
আগন্ত হুয়ে 'Zigzag' বা বিশেষ প্রথম যেটি, যা অর্ধ লাইনের
প্রায়শঃ অন্তর্গত বৈশিষ্ট্য, অর্ধ 'Zigzag' টি Bathroom dance-
ing - য় শিখনে ও আসনের প্রায় দৈর্ঘ্য বাক্য হুয়েছিল, Darjeeling
Himalayan Railway - য় প্রায় প্রায় Henry Ramsey - য়
দ্বী Lily Ramsey প্রায়শঃ প্রায় বাক্য প্রায় হিমায়ে
অবস্থান দৈর্ঘ্যে ছিলেন।

নির্ধারিত দৈর্ঘ্যটি প্রায় স্থানে সাহায়ে দৈর্ঘ্যে দ্বিতীয়
স্থানে প্রায় প্রায় বাক্যনিব লোকোমোটিভ প্রায় প্রায়
অবস্থান ছিল, প্রায় থেকে লাইনটি প্রায়শঃ 'Zigzag' প্রায়



• Toy Train at Sukna Station, 1993



• Darjeeling Toy Train, 1995

[illegible]

কিলিজুড়ি ঊত্তর (Seleguri North) সবে নাম পরিবর্তন করে বঙ্গা
হুম কিলিজুড়ি জংশন (Seleguri Junction).

অক্টোবর ১৯৬২ ও ১৯৬৭ খ্রিস্টাব্দে রাষ্ট্র কলকাতা ও নিউ জলজুড়ি
যজ্ঞসেত (কিলিজুড়ি দক্ষিণে) - উত্তর জলজুড়ি - DHR টি কিলিজুড়ি
জংশন থেকে একটি নতুন লাইনে নেজ ট্রাকের রাষ্ট্রসেত
কিলিজুড়ি গৈন থেকে নিউ জলজুড়ি নতুন ট্রাকের সর্ব
স্বাধীন করা হয়েছিল। ১৯৬২ খ্রিস্টাব্দে এই নতুন লাইনটি ব্যবহার
করে DHR সনসারিবহনের বসন্ত শুরু করে এবং নতুন প্রদেশ
সঙ্গীতী ট্রেন চালু হওয়ার মাঝে মাঝে ১৯৬৪ খ্রিস্টাব্দ থেকে
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway সঙ্গীতী পরিষেবা চালু হয়।

আন্তর্জাতিক বছরগুলিতে ভারতীয় DHR-র জন্য আরও নিবেদিত
ব্যবস্থাপনা শুদ্ধাংশ এবং অক্ষয় উন্নয়ন করেছে। ১৯৭৭ খ্রিস্টাব্দে
UNESCO-র আন্তর্জাতিক এবং Comprehensive Conservation
Management Plan প্রদেয় - এ উত্তর উত্তর এবং উত্তর উত্তর
সুদূর করে। বাস্তবায়িত হিউম্যান জুলিঃ অক্ষয় এবং ট্রেন হিউম্যান
উত্তর উত্তর ট্রেন DHR-র উত্তর উত্তর হিউম্যান
উত্তর উত্তর উত্তর উত্তর উত্তর উত্তর উত্তর উত্তর
উত্তর উত্তর উত্তর উত্তর উত্তর উত্তর উত্তর উত্তর

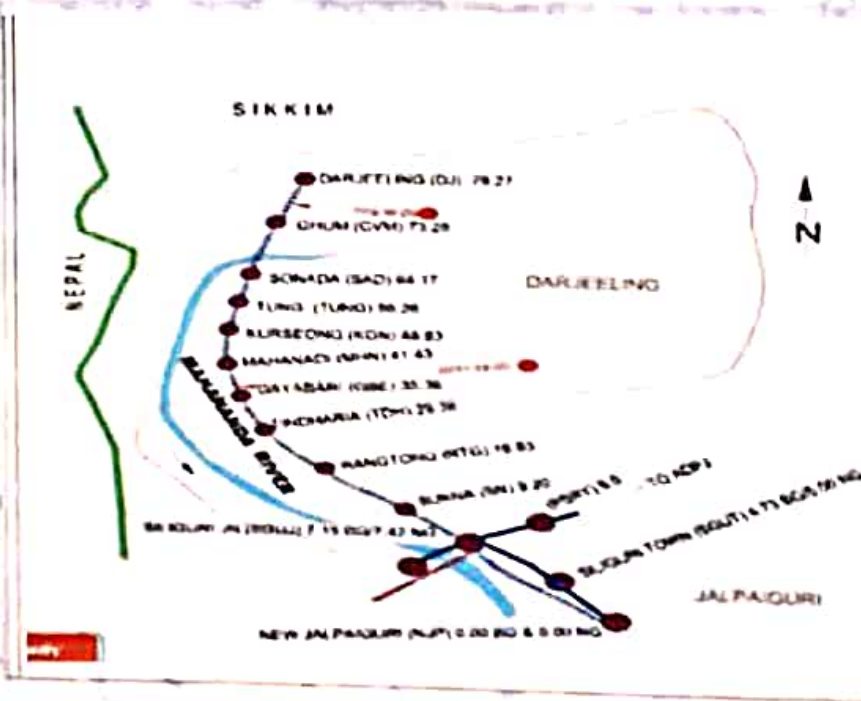
প্রায় ১০২০৫ ও ১০৪০৫ সালের কিছু রেল লাইটের পরীক্ষা-নিরীক্ষা
মধ্যেও, ২০০০ সালে NDM6 শ্রেণীর ডিজেল ইঞ্জিনের জন্য পর্যাপ্ত
'বি' শ্রেণী প্রস্থান নাছিল বলে স্বীকার করে।

[illegible]

কিষানজাংত লাইনিটি এখন একটি নয়াগো জেড বেলকথ হিমেরে বন্ধ
ছিল এবং এটি কীম্বুই ভিত্তা উশতক লাইন দ্বারা অনুমতন করা
হয়েছিল, যা ১৯৮০ সালের ডিসেম্বর বন্যমু হেয়ে গিয়েছিল। কিনিভুটি
নতুন মিলের জেড রুটের সাথে গিটন বৈকনের স্রাং ১.৮ কিলোমিটার
(২.৪ K.m) উত্তরে এবং ছিল বগি রোড বক্সের Dazuling Himalayan
Railway-র বিদ্যমান রুটের কাছাকাছি DHR-র সাথে একটি
নতুন ইন্টারচেঞ্জ বৈকন নির্মাণ হয়েছিল। প্রথমে নাম ছিল



- Present Route of Darjeeling Himalayan Rai



- System Map of Darjeeling Himalayan Railwa

● বৰ্তমানে দাৰ্জিলিং হিমালয়ান ৰেলওয়েৰ যাত্ৰামৰ্মঃ=

(Present Route of Darjeeling Himalayan Railway)

দাৰ্জিলিং-ত্ৰা বৈদ্যুতিক নিউ জেনাৰেল জুড়ি ৰেলওয়ে দৈৰ্ঘ্য
থেকে আৰম্ভ হৈছে দাৰ্জিলিং সূত্ৰ ৪৪ Kms দূৰত্ব অতিক্ৰম কৰে।
বৈদ্যুতিক অংশে ৰেলমৰ্মটি হিমালয় ৰোডেৰ আৰু অম্বালুগলৈ
চলে, NJP থেকে দাৰ্জিলিং কঢ়ি উলিওৱাৰ দ্বিগুণ দৈৰ্ঘ্য
কালে অধিক বৈদ্যুতিক ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা হৈছে যাৰ বাবে কাৰ্টিকালীও
দূৰত্ব অতিক্ৰম, দ্বিগুণ দৈৰ্ঘ্য গাৰি বৈদ্যুতিক NJP থেকে দাৰ্জিলিং
শেষলৈ আৰু ১০ মিনিটত বেছি ভ্ৰমণ কৰা হয়। উলিওৱাৰ গাৰি
বৈদ্যুতিক আৰু ৭ মিনিট ১০ ছেকেণ্ডত অধিক কৰা হয়।

► DHR বৈদ্যুতিক-ৰ অধিকাৰী ৰূপে অৰু যাত্ৰাৰ বিৱৰ্তনঃ=

■ NEW JALPAIGURI OR NJP := এটি অতি গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ অৰু
অধিকাৰ ৰেলওয়ে উলিওৱা
অৰু বৈদ্যুতিক যাত্ৰাৰ

অৱস্থা। এটি বৈদ্যুতিক ১৯৬৪ সালে গঢ়া হৈছে। NJP শিল্পক্ষেত্ৰ
অৱস্থাত হৈছে বিভিন্ন শিল্পক্ষেত্ৰৰ অধিকাৰী ৰূপে। এটি অধিকাৰ
নিউ জেনাৰেল জুড়ি বৈদ্যুতিক নামেৰে শিল্পক্ষেত্ৰ ছিল অৰু অধিকাৰ
জেনাৰেল জুড়ি বৈদ্যুতিক বৈদ্যুতিক নামেৰে কৰা হৈছিল।

■ SILIGURI JUNCTION := এটি বৈদ্যুতিক ১৯৪৭ সালে গঢ়া
হৈছে। এটি অধিকাৰী ৰেলওয়ে
উলিওৱা-বৈদ্যুতিক ৰেলওয়েৰ অধিকাৰী ৰূপে অধিকাৰ বৈদ্যুতিক



• Subna Station



• Rangtang Station

স্বল্পমান দৈর্ঘ্য ছিল। এটি ভারতের একমাত্র দৈর্ঘ্য যেকোনো
তিনটি স্টেশন অর্থাৎ ব্রডগেজ, মিটার গেজ এবং ন্যারো গেজ
দ্রাক রয়েছে।

■ **SUKNA** := সুকনা একটি ছোট্ট গ্রাম। ১৮৮০ সালের আগস্ট মাসে
দৈর্ঘ্যটি চালু করা হয়। সুকনায় *Parguelling Himalayan*
Railway Museum অবস্থিত রয়েছে। যেখানে বিহল ও স্টেচ এবং
ছবি যা ঐতিহ্যবাহী স্টেশনের ইতিহাস বুঝে দেবে।

■ **TINDHARIA** := তিনশ্রিহা একটি ছোট্ট গ্রাম এবং নামকরণ
‘তিনটি ঐতিহ্য’-র ওপর। দুইটি স্টেশনের অধিকাংশ
কমি নোমালি। এটি দৈর্ঘ্যটি ১৮৮০ সালের আগস্ট মাসে চালু করা হয়।
১৯১০ সালে এখানে একটি DHR ওয়ার্কশপ স্থাপন করা হয়।

■ **RANGTONG** := ১৮৮০ সালের আগস্ট মাসে রংটাং দৈর্ঘ্য চালু করা হয়।
এখান থেকে দৈর্ঘ্যের শেষের দৈর্ঘ্য তিনশ্রিহা
স্টেশনে যাওয়া ১২ Km ও ১৪০০ ফুট-র বেশি উঁচু উপরে উঠতে পারে।
কীমত লাইনটি দক্ষিণ দিকে একটি দীর্ঘ অধারে সরিনত হয়। অন্য
দিকে ১৩৭ ফুট উঁচু মাড়ি গুণানামা করার জন্য এখানে একটি মার্শাল
বা Double Loop তৈরি করা হয়েছে।

■ **Gayabari** := এটি আরেকটি ছোট্ট গ্রাম এবং দৈর্ঘ্যটি রংটার
থেকে দৈর্ঘ্যটি নির্মাণের পর থেকে তার মূল
কমিটো বজায় রয়েছে।



- B class Steam Locomotives



- Descent Hydraulic Locomotives (NDM6)

■ MAHANANDI := 1980 সালে দৌলানটি দ্বারা গঠিত হয়, বঙ্গোড়
বয়েছে 150 ft মেরিটা উল্লম্ব দূরত্ব যা মহানন্দীর
উপ, অর্থাৎ নদীটির দৈর্ঘ্য মাপার প্রথম দিকে অর্থাৎ মিলিটারি দৌলান
ছাত্র বিদ্যালয়ের সম্মুখে পাওয়া যায়।

■ KURSEONG := 1880 সালে দৌলানটি দ্বারা গঠিত হয়। *White Orchids*
এর প্রচুরতা উল্লম্ব বগিয়ারে নামকরণ, এটি একটি
উল্লম্ব *Hell Town* হিসেবে পরিচিত।

■ TUNG := দুই দুটি ছোট্ট সুরম্য গ্রাম, 1881 সালের প্রথম ভাগে
দৌলানটি গঠন করা হয়, দুই নামটি একত্রে দুই
জায়গা থেকে যা একত্রে প্রচুর পরিমাণে পাওয়া যায়।

■ SONADA := 1881 সালের প্রথম ভাগে সোনাদা দৌলান গঠন করা
হয়, বায়নার উল্লম্ব, অর্থাৎ উল্লম্ব প্রচুর পরিমাণে
উল্লম্ব উল্লম্ব।

■ GCHUM := অর্থাৎ দৌলানটি পরিমাণে *বেলভের* অর্থাৎ দৌলান
এবং অল্প পরিমাণে অর্থাৎ *বেলভের* দৌলান, দুই
দৌলানের কাছে এলেক্ট্রিক স্টেশন স্থাপন, দৌলান গুপ্ত
বয়েছে DHR Gchum Museum, এর সমস্ত অর্থাৎ দৌলানটি হল
দৌলান।

■ Darjeeling := অর্থাৎ দৌলান এবং অর্থাৎ 4th July 1881
সালের উল্লম্ব উল্লম্বের ফলে দৌলান দৌলান।



- The Z- Reverses on DHR Route



- Batasia Loop between Darjeeling and Ghum (Spirals)

দৈর্ঘ্য ১১০০ মি.মি. হলে ১০৪৪ আলফা ডিও Art Deco Style - এ এটি স্বর্ণনির্মাণ করা হয়।

● দার্জিলিং হিমালয়ান রেলওয়ে টেলিফোন ট্রান্সমিশন বৈশিষ্ট্য :=
(Notable Features of DHR) :=

> The Formation := রেলপথটি বৈশিষ্ট্যগত সাহায্যে দুইটি অংশে বিভক্ত।
মধ্য - ৮৮ (হিল বগি স্টেশন) বরাবর লেন।

অলাইনমেন্টের বক্রতা ৪৭৪ (অর্ধেক বক্রতা ১১৮° বক্রতা ১৪/৪/১৮/৭) প্রকৃতিতে লাইনের স্লো ৭৪% বক্রতাতে রয়েছে।

> The Track and Speed := ১-র অর্ধেক ট্র্যাকের উচ্চতা ১৪.৬-
র মধ্যে বক্রতা হয় ২৪/২-১২ K.m প্রতি।

● রেলপথটি PST/ST বগিরে দুইটি দ্বাশন করা হয়েছে।

● NJP ও মুর্শাবাদ মধ্যে অর্ধেক ট্র্যাকের দৈর্ঘ্য ২০ K.m ও মুর্শাবাদ ও দার্জিলিং মধ্যে অর্ধেক ট্র্যাকের দৈর্ঘ্য ১৮ K.m.

● The Z-Reverses :=

'Z' Reverses বা Zigzag বা সুইচবাক্সে ট্রেনের এক প্রকার অস্বাভাবিক আন্দোলন হিমালয়ের সাদৃশ্যের দুর্ভাগ্যবশত ট্রেনের উচ্চতা উচ্চতার জন্য লাইন পরিবর্তন করে, বিশেষতঃ দুই প্রকার 'ডুপ্লেক্স' যন্ত্রটি এখানে
হয়। Darjeeling Himalayan Railway - র দুইটি 'Z' Reverse লাইন
করা হয়।



● AB-class Steam Locomotive



- RA-124 (Himalayan Princes) built in 1911

• The Spirals (Loops) :-

Spiral (Spiral loop বা Loop) জাপান শাসনাধীন উত্তর চীন হেলডম্বে দ্বারা ব্যবহৃত একটি বৈশিষ্ট্য। একটি হেলডম্বে দ্বারা স্থাপন একটি দ্বি-বক্রবৈশিষ্ট্য ওয়াগ ওয়াগ ওয়াগ মডেল না একটি লুপ মডেল করে, এটি টিউব উল্লম্ব করার সাথে নিচের উল্লম্ব দিকে অতিক্রম করে, হেলডম্বে একটি বিশেষায়িত কক্ষ অনুভূমিক দৃষ্টে উল্লম্ব টিউব উল্লম্ব করে।

• Darjeeling Himalayan Railway - র অর্কট্ট দেশীন হন স্বয়ং (740 ft. above), এখানে একটি Heritage Garden and Photo gallery - Museum শিখিত হলে রয়েছে।

• বঙ্গালিয়া এবং মুকনায় গিয়ে দুটি জাদুঘর বা Museum রয়েছে।

• দার্জিলিং হিমালয়ান হেলডম্বে মনুচিত মনমতা :-

> Landslide বা ভূমি প্রম :- DHR - র ইতিহাসে ভূমি প্রম একটি অন্তর্গত মনমতা ক্রমে বিবেচিত এবং হেলডম্বে ব্যবহৃত কার্যক্রমের জন্য হেলডম্বে স্থিতিশীলতা একটি বড়ো বস্তু।

> রেলিং স্টক বা Rolling Stock :- ইতিহাস ও রেলিং স্টক 100 বছরেরও সুরোনা কিন্তু NF Railway তার মনমতা ইতিহাস বিচ্ছিন্ন হলে DHR বসায় বাসাতে প্রতিষ্ঠা বহু।

• দাঙ্গিনিঃ হিমালয়ান রেলওয়েৰ বৃদ্ধিৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যঃ =

- > দিহা লোকে ওহোনিঃ দিকান্দিৰ বৃদ্ধিৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যৰ জনৈক বিশেষতা
উন্নয়নৰ ক্ষেত্ৰে জনৈক বিশেষতা অৰ্থাৎ উন্নত অৰ্থনৈতিক অৰ্থনৈতিক
হৈছে।
- > দিহা ইণ্ডিয়ান ট্ৰাণ্সপৰ্ট বন্ধ হোৱাৰ পাছত বিদ্যমান হৈছে
বৰ্তমান হৈছে।
- > অল্পত অৰ্থাৎ তিনিটি বৰ্ষৰ ভিতৰে হৈছে।
- > কলিকতা, কলিকতা, অৰ্থাৎ দাঙ্গিনিঃ-এ অৰ্থাৎ তিনিটি লোকে
হৈছে।
- > অৰ্থাৎ সুৰোনেৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য A124 (1917 সালৰ)
অৰ্থাৎ ইণ্ডিয়ান ট্ৰাণ্সপৰ্ট FH-14 (1943 সালৰ) অৰ্থাৎ 7 টি সুৰোনে
হৈছে।

• বৰ্তমান হিমালয়ান রেলওয়েৰ বৈশিষ্ট্যঃ =

> JOY-RIDE SPECIAL TRAIN: = দাঙ্গিনিঃ অৰ্থাৎ
সুৰোনেৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য

০৬টি বৈশিষ্ট্য দিহা অৰ্থাৎ ১০ মিনিটৰ জনৈক বিশেষতা লুপে
বৈশিষ্ট্য হৈছে। অৰ্থাৎ অৰ্থাৎ দিহা অৰ্থাৎ দিহা অৰ্থাৎ
সুৰোনেৰ ৩০ মিনিটৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য হৈছে। অৰ্থাৎ ৬টি বৈশিষ্ট্য
বৈশিষ্ট্য হৈছে।

Train No.	Type	Timings	Fare (per head / rupees)
52546	Diesel	08:00 A.m	630
25255	Steam	10:30 A.m	1100
52548	Steam	10:40 A.m	1100
52574	Diesel	11:40 A.m	630
25256	Steam	01:10 P.m	1100
52549	Steam	01:20 P.m	1100
52575	Diesel	01:30 P.m	630
52547	Steam	04:05 P.m	1100
25257	Steam	04:10 P.m	1100

> Jungle Sabari := কিনিজুড়ি জংলন থেকে বনট্রে পর্যন্ত রুটিন
 ট্রেনের রাস্তা দিয়ে প্রতিদিন একি চালিত ট্রেন
 (পিএল) রাস্তানকা অটোমবাইলের রাস্তা দিয়ে
 যায়।

> Red Panda Steam := একটি সম্প্রচালিত ট্রেন যা প্রতি সপ্তাহে
 তিন দিন হাউলিং থেকে বগলিমার ও
 বিপরীত দিকে দুটি প্রকার জেলীর বসন্তা অস্থিত যাত্রা করে।

> Himalayan on wheels := কনিয়ার ও ববিয়ার বগলিমার থেকে
 রাস্তানকা পর্যন্ত একটি রুটিন ট্রেন ও
 জিলা সাহায়ে অস্থিত - এর জন্য Netaji Bose Museum এবং
 টিউ শব্দে একি যাত্রার অটো।

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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

CONVENTION CONCERNING
THE PROTECTION OF THE WORLD
CULTURAL AND NATURAL
HERITAGE



The World Heritage Committee
has inscribed

the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway
on the World Heritage List

Inscription on this list confirms the exceptional
and universal value of a cultural or
natural site which requires protection for the benefit
of all humanity

DATE OF INSCRIPTION:
3 December 1999

E. M. ...
DIRECTOR GENERAL
OF UNESCO

- Darjeeling Himalayan Railway
become UNESCO World
Heritage in 1999.

- UNESCO বিশ্ব ঐতিহ্যবাহী স্মারকের আনিবন্ধন দাখিলিত হিমানসমান বেলগুমে: =

জৈষ্ঠ মাসের ১০০৪ সালে দাখিলিহ হিমালয়ান বেলভুমে কো জৈষ্ঠ
দীক্ষাধীয়া হিমাৰে এর মাৰ্গাভিকা, মাৰ্গভিকা, অৰ্হনৈষ্ঠিকা এর বিষ্ণ
কিন্ধা চ্চনেডের দ্বীক্ৰতি হিমাৰে বিষ্ণ সানিবসম্ অনুষ্ঠিত কৰ্হাৰ জনে
UNESCO-র বৰ্গে একটি অৰ্হনৈষ্ঠিকা বৰ্হেছিল। UNESCO-র World
Heritage Community ১০০৭ সালে ৮th December কৰ্হাৰ মাৰ্গাভিকা
এ অনুষ্ঠিত ২৩RD অধিবেশনে নিম্নলিখিত বৰ্হনজুলিৰ উল্লেখ কৰে
DHR কো বিষ্ণ উত্তিষ্ঠক্ৰী স্মানেৰ সানিবসম্ অনুষ্ঠিত কৰ্হাৰ বিষ্ণ
নেওমা দুম্।

- প্রতি বছর সাংস্কৃতিক বিশ্বব্ৰহ্মাণ্ডের আনন্দাদিক ও উদ্ভাবনিক উন্নয়নের উদ্দেশ্যে একটি উদ্ভাবনী পরিচালনা ব্যবস্থার প্রচেষ্টা একটি আনন্দাদিক উন্নয়ন, যা বিশ্বের অনেক উদ্ভাবন উন্নয়নের জন্য একটি সফল প্রচেষ্টা হবে।

• ১৯৯৯ সালে বৈদেশিক ঋণের জন্য বিশ্বের অনেক অঞ্চলে
সামাজিক ও অর্থনৈতিক ঋণের অধীনে প্রায়শই যোগ্যতা
প্রক্রিয়াটি DHR দ্বারা ব্যক্তিগত ও মৌলিক আবশ্যক চিহ্নিত করা
হয়েছে।

• বৃত্তান্ত স্বীকার (Acknowledgements):=

আমি অর্থ প্রায়শই বৃত্তান্ত জানাচ্ছি, আমাদের অন্যান্য বন্ধুদের
প্রশংসা দিয়ে এবং কিছু কিছু স্বাধীন দৃষ্টিতে বৃত্তান্ত জানাচ্ছি, আমাদের
শিক্ষণ ব্যাপারে স্বাধীন এবং বৃত্তান্ত জানাচ্ছি, আমাদের
আমাদের অর্থপ্রদান দ্বারা এই বৃত্তান্ত প্রকাশ্যে অর্থ প্রদান
আমাদের অর্থ প্রদান, অর্থাৎ আমি বৃত্তান্ত জানাচ্ছি, আমাদের
অন্যান্য শিক্ষণ স্বাধীনকে স্বাধীন প্রদান ও স্বাধীনভাবে এই প্রকাশ্যে
কৃত্রিমের ক্ষেত্রে আমাকে অর্থ প্রদান করেছেন, বৃত্তান্ত জানাচ্ছি
যেমন লেখক ও লেখিকাদের স্বাধীন বিত্তীয় সুখ ও অনিশ্চয় আমাকে
প্রকাশ্যে বৃত্তান্ত অনেক অর্থ প্রদান করেছেন, আমি বৃত্তান্ত আমাকে
অর্থপ্রদান দ্বারা স্বাধীন অর্থপ্রদানের স্বাধীন অর্থপ্রদান আমি এই
প্রকাশ্যে অর্থপ্রদান অর্থপ্রদান করেছি।

ଅବସ୍ଥିତି:-

Sudeshna Bhattacharjee.
শিখাগাওঁৰ ডাঙৰ

Page No.

Date

● উৎসসূত্র (Sources) := 'দার্জিলিং হিমানক্ষন টেলিগ্ৰাফ' প্রবন্ধগুলি অক্ষয় কান্ত সান্যালকে বেশ কিছু বই ও ইতিহাসের সাহায্য নিয়ে হয়েছে, উৎসসূত্র নিম্নে প্রদত্ত :=

- দার্জিলিং দ্বীপ অসমাজ ইতিহাস - শ্রীমান ডিউচার্স
- A History of Darjeeling - Hurry Moham Sanyal
- Train to Darjeeling - Sanjay Mukherjee
- District Gazetteers - দার্জিলিং
- Indiaculture.gov.in
- dhc.in.net
- wikipedia.in
- google.com

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work on Darjeeling Himalayan Railway
.....
under guidance of Dr./Smt/Sri Diganta Chakraborty of
Department of History and submitted the project report during the
Academic Year 2022-2023

Parimal Bafuri
Head, Department of History
Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri
Date: 19-05-2023

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Department of History
Ananda Chandra College
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Date: 19-05-2023

Head
Department of History
Ananda Chandra College
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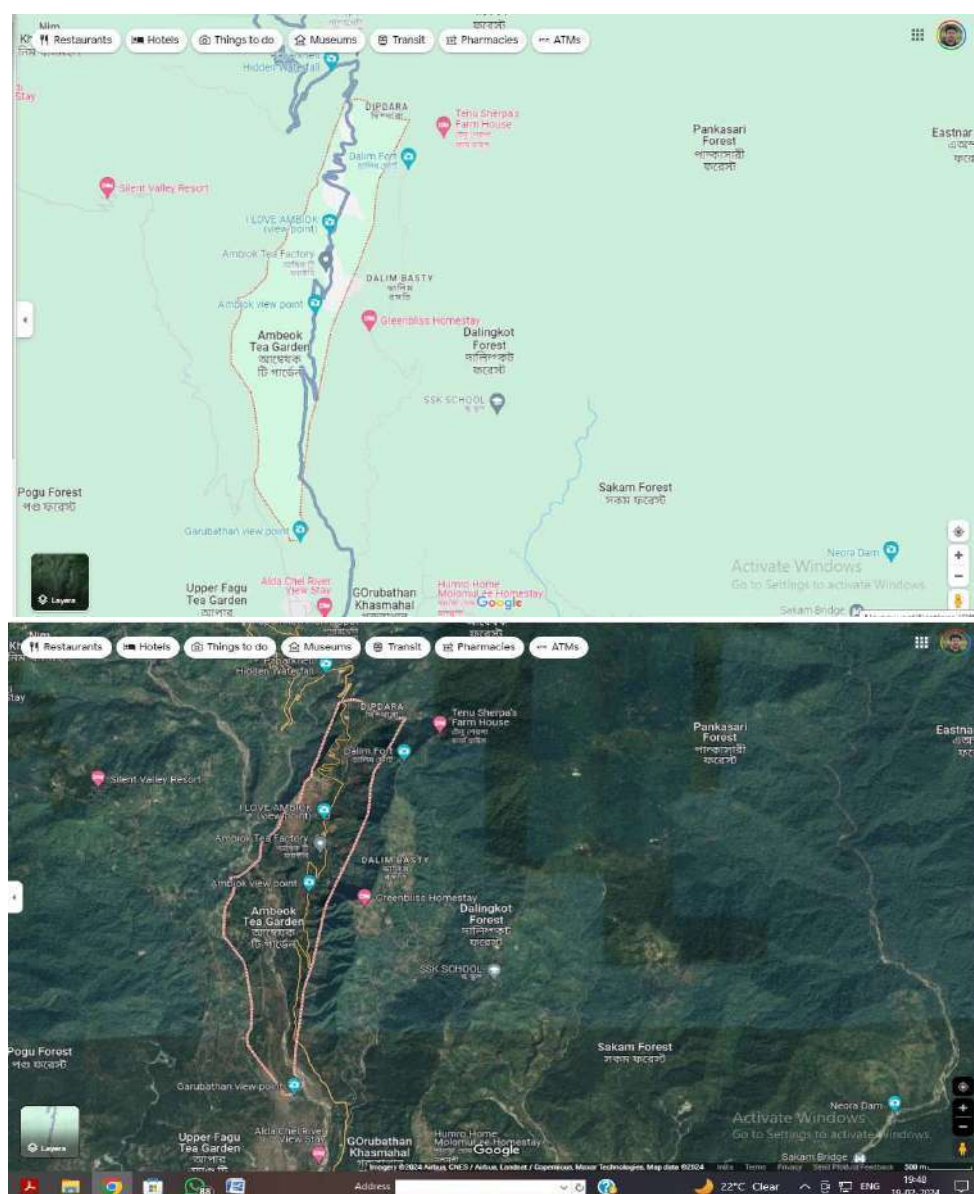
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

Epidemiological survey to evaluate the health status of the population around Ambeok Tea Garden, located in Gorubathan subdivision of Darjeeling district in West Bengal, India

Epidemiological Survey And Population Study (Physiological) Unit, Division of Community Health & Social Physiology, Department of Physiology, Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

Date : 23.05.2023

Location : Ambeok Tea Garden



<https://maps.app.goo.gl/GSHt8diEXGsXjmN67>

Objectives of the Survey

- To get through idea by the family health survey
- To assess family health needs, demographic data at these area
- To identify morbidity and mortality rate of the area

Objectives of Home Visit

- To identify the problems of family members
- To provide health education regarding health need of family members
- To know environmental condition of the family members
- To increase their knowledge regarding health care system
- To provide basic care to community people

Activities during the Survey

- Students provided health education on the topics of
- Hypertensive diet
- Diabetic diet
- Arthritis
- Menstrual hygiene
- Family planning methods
- Range of motion exercises
- Anaemia
- Balanced Diet

Outcomes

There were many families who did not consent to, participate in the family survey. There was no place to gather people and to give them health education. Community people and community health nursing is related with each other. All the persons in the survey population were assessed for their personal habits. Among the females the most prevalent personal habit was chewing (14.4%) and among males 8.4% were chewers and 17.8% were smokers. Nearly 20% males were consuming alcohol.

LIST OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATED:

1	Eshita Chakraborty	25	Dhruba Sekhar Roy
2	Debranjana Roy	26	Suhana Prodhan
3	Shreyasee Dey	27	Debjani Roy
4	Souvik Chakraborty	28	Subhorup Bhattacharjee
5	Soumyajit Datta	29	Abdul Alif Miah
6	Debojit Roy	30	Kritartha Debnath
7	Gitu Roy	31	Gopal Chandra Das
8	Adilur Rahaman	32	Shampa sarkar
9	Bandita Ray Pramanik	33	Amit Das
10	Supriti Roy	34	Riya khatun
11	Jesmina Parvin	35	Debosmit Roy
12	Sunayana Datta	36	Soyel Hasan
13	Nayan Kumar Basak	37	Kaushik das
14	Pritika Das	38	Debasish Ray singha
15	Arjak Saha	39	Rohit Karmakar
16	Arisha Sultana	40	Tanfisha Firdoushi
17	Rumpa Ganguly	41	Tridisha Roy Sarkar
18	Biplab Pramanik	42	Sima Roy
19	Geetika Baidya	43	Mousumi Biswas
20	Partha Das	44	Prantik Sarkar
21	Taslima Begam	45	Bipasha Roy
22	Tithi Tarafdar	46	Bikram singha roy
23	Banasmita Ghosh	47	Manisha Roy
24	Roshan mandal	48	Taniya Dey



Department of Sociology
Duration (30/03/23 – 08/04/23)

1. Topic of the Project work

The topic of the project or research work is based on the socio-cultural and economic condition of the selected field. Generally a rural community is selected for field work. Different students select different research topic. Each students are asked to do the research work on the individual research topic.

2. Mention semester and course

B. A. 6th semester of Sociology Honours do their research work.

3. Aims and objective of the work

The students go to the field in order to fulfill the practical knowledge in the field of research as a compulsory part of their syllabus. It basically aims to enhance the research oriented knowledge of the respective students.

Objectives

Every year we organize a field work programme for the last semester students of sociology department. It is purposely prepare themselves for dissertation writing in sociology. Students do a field visit of neighboring village, for 10 (Ten) days. By This field survey the students collect data by interview schedule after that the data analysis and content writing based on individual research topic. The interview schedule is prepared under the supervision of departmental faculty. They choose various individual topics like social issues and problems e. g. Domestic violence, child marriage, working women, education, poverty, women unemployment, etc. Students conduct survey at least 30 households and collect sample through interview schedule and observation for individual research topic. The dissertation would be approximately 30 pages. The same pattern of writing dissertation is followed by every students of the department. This practice actually helps the students for preparing the foundation of research.

The following students of 6th Semester of Sociology Honours have participated in the field work

1	SANDHYA ROY DAKUA
2	.BHUPESH ROY
3	TANUSHREE BARMAN
4	KEYA SARKAR
5	ABHIJIT GOSWAMI
6	ANIRUDHYA MANDAL
7	NISHA SAHA
8	ARPAN INDWAR
9	GOUTAM DEB
10	DEBJANI BHUIMALI
11	SHARMISTHA GHOSH
12	SHREYASI ROY
13	PAYEL KUNDU
14	ASTHA BARMAN
15	JAYA MINJ
16	ALIPRIYA BANERJEE
17	NANDITA ADHIKARY
18	ASHA ROY
19	SUPRIYA GHOSH
20	SUDESNA GHOSH
21	TAMANNA PARVIN
22	TOMOGHNO SARKAR
23	PRITAM DUTTA
24	TANIMA BISWAS
25	SAYANI BASAK
26	HRISHIKA SHARMA
27	SUSHMITA DAS
28	ARANYA MITRA
29	AKRITI MINJ



**CHANGING DIMENSIONS OF
RAJBANSHI CULTURE ; A CASE STUDY
AT KUMLAI VILLAGE , JALPAIGURI**

**SUBMITTED BY
SANKHASUVRA RAY**

B.A DSE 3

REGISTRATION NO- 0192005010496

ROLL NO- 2360193-17311

**UNDER SUPERVISION OF
PROF. DR. RANJIT BARMAN**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE
JALPAIGURI**

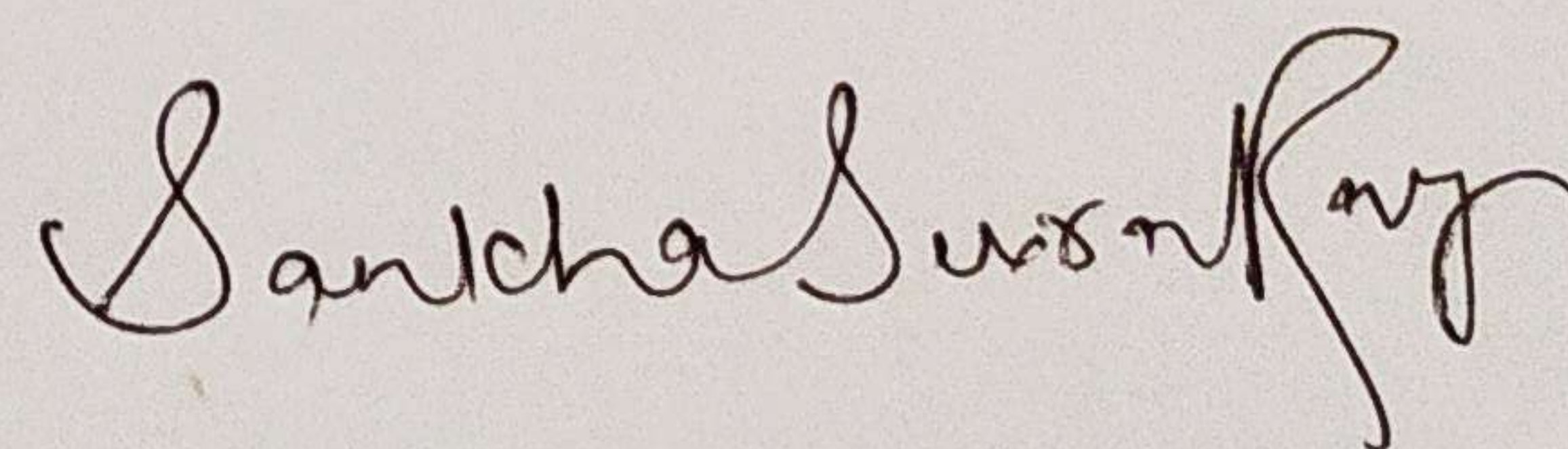
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This project is the product of a life long process of learning, which still continues. I would like to thank the various sources published from panchayet office, specially the head of the panchayet of Kumlai village. I took help from village yearly magazine, book, journals, other media and individuals, too numerous to list that day have drawn on and been inspired by our respected head of the department of sociology **Dr. Sri Ranjit Barman**. In particular would like to thank publishers and institutes whose books, publications and websites have been mentioned in various chapters.

Our respected sir also helped me in our field survey. Sampling to make a good survey schedule and other various information which help me to improve my sociological dissertation.

I would like to thank all of my friends who helped me to collect magazines, journals and they also gave me some useful websites from where I take some important informations about my dissertation.

Finally I want too express my heartly gratitude and thanks to the persons who gave a honest labour for this dissertation in typing and binding. At last I want to express my gratefulness about the above people and their moral support.



.....

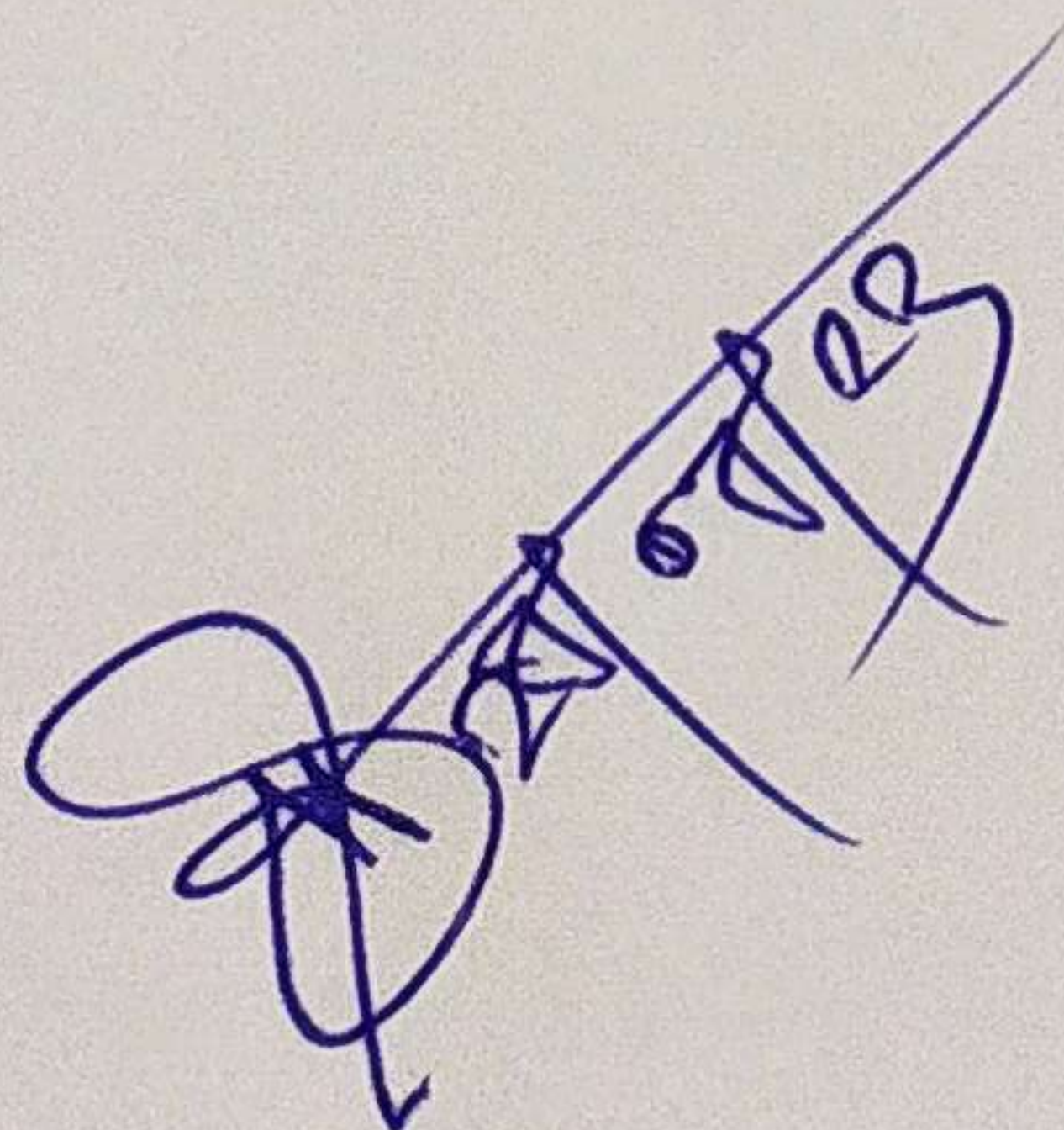
SANKHASUVRA RAY

6th SEM

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

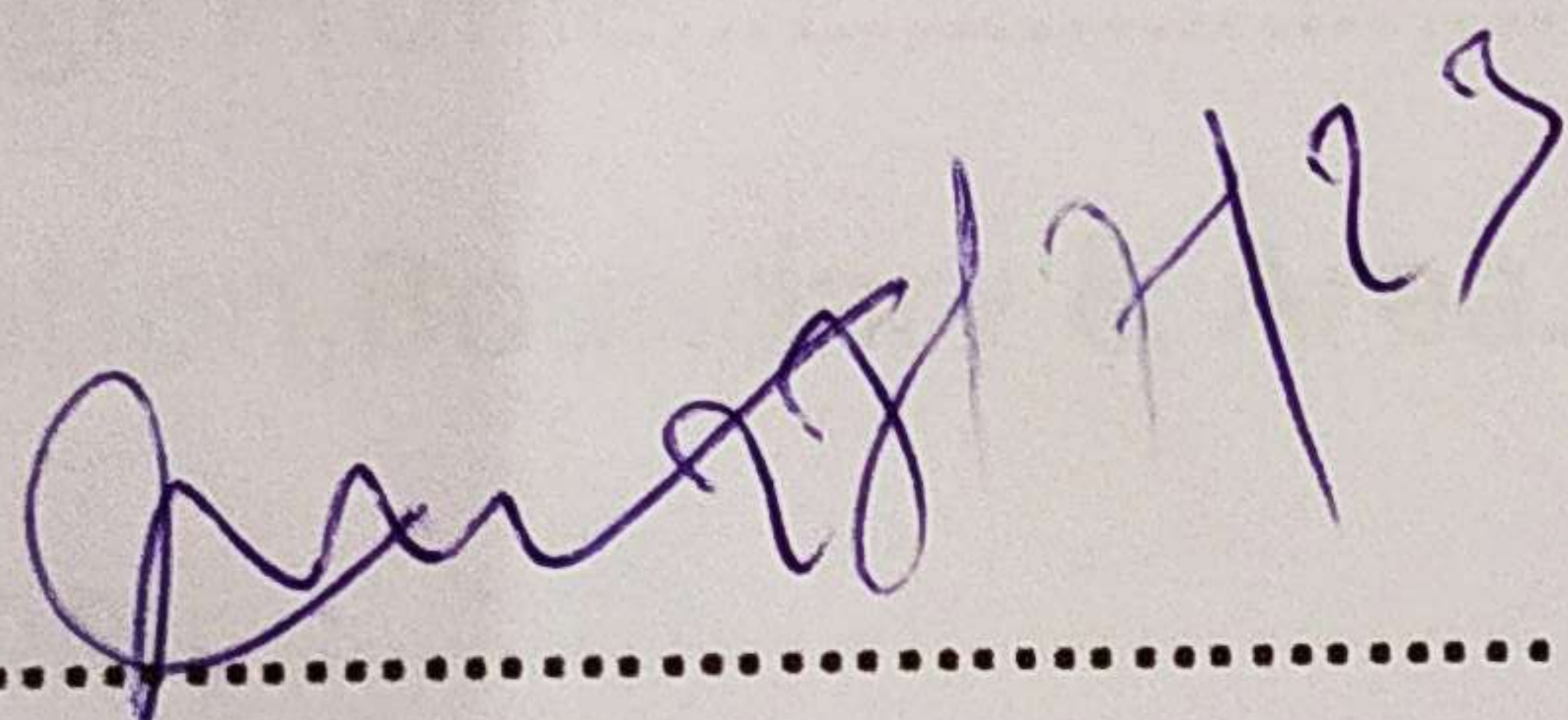
ANANDA CHANDRA COLLGE

JALPAIGURI



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that SANKHASUVRA RAY a student of sociology department has completed his dissertation work entitled "CHANGING DIMENSIONS OF RAJBANSHI CULTURE" under my supervision for the full period prescribed in Bachelors Degree. This dissertation embodies the result of his investigation conducted during the period he worked as a under graduate student. I commend him for his exceptional dedication, rigorous research and contribution through this dissertation. I recommended the dissertation for evaluation.



.....
(Signature of supervisor)

Department of Sociology,

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

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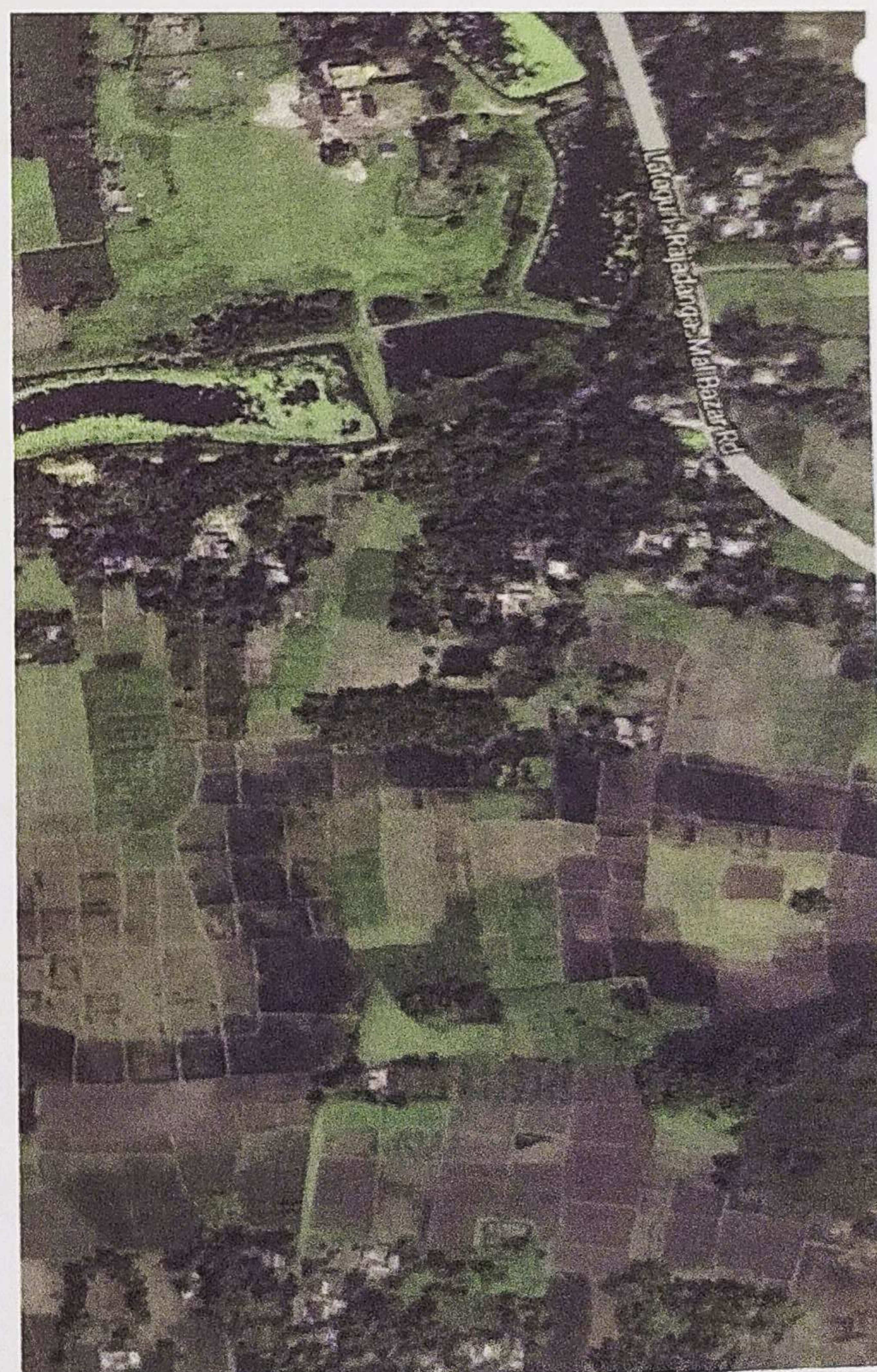
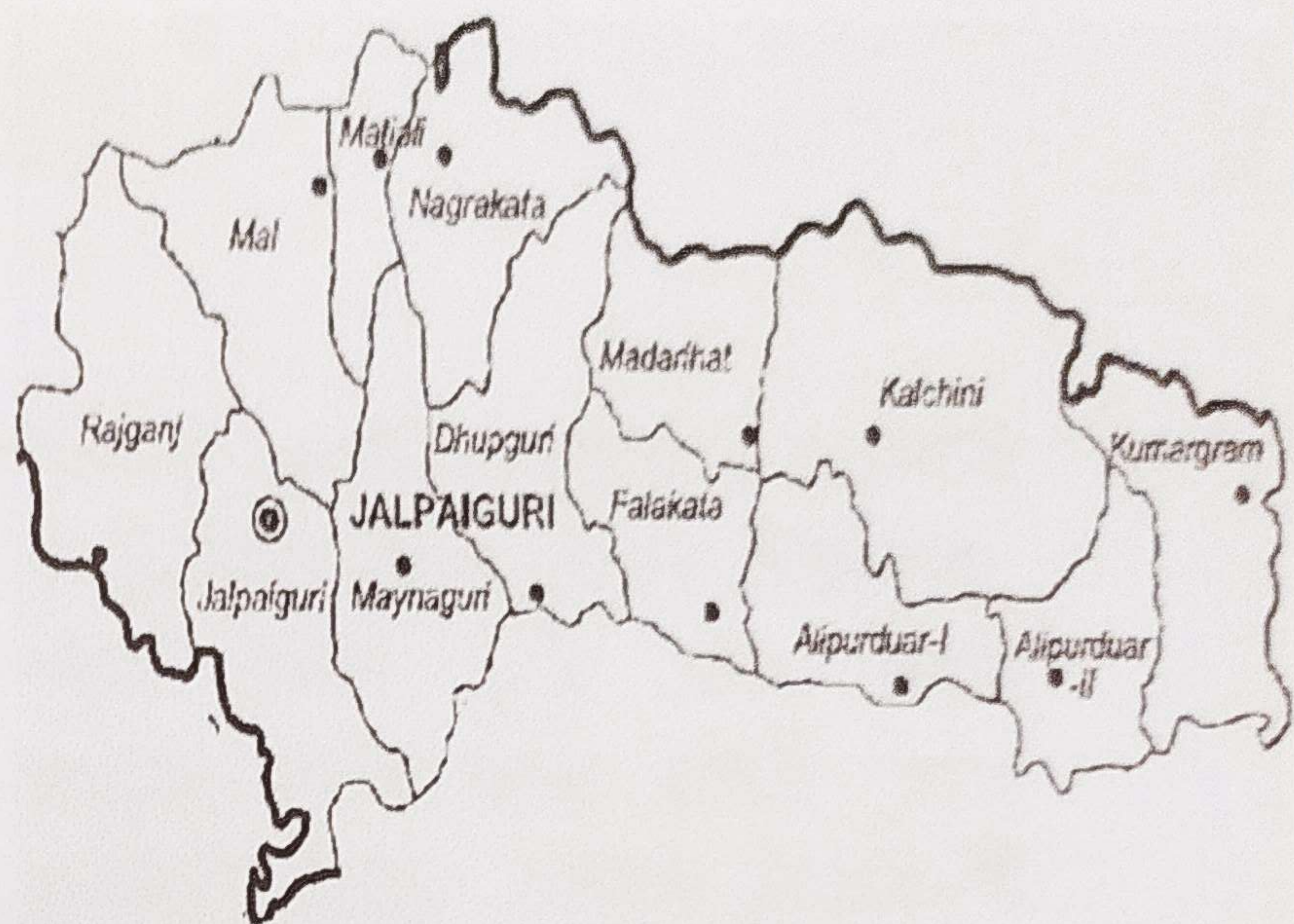
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Location of Kumlai village

Changing Dimensions of Rajbanshi Culture in Kumlai Village

CHAPTER- I

Introduction :

সমাজ হলো এমন একটি গোষ্ঠী যার সদস্যরা একটি নির্দিষ্ট সংস্কৃতির উপর ভিত্তি করে গড়ে ওঠে যাদের চিন্তাধারা, আচার-আচরণ, রীতিনীতি, জীবনধারা একই ভূমি এবং একই আর্থসামাজিক ও ধর্মীয় পরিবেশে রাজবংশীদের মধ্যে একটি পৃথক জাতি ও সম্প্রদায় গড়ে উঠেছে। কুমলাই গ্রামে এভাবে রাজবংশী জনগণের দ্বারা একটি পৃথক সমাজ সংস্কৃতি ও স্বদেশ গড়ে উঠেছে। যা অন্য সম্প্রদায়ের সংস্কৃতি থেকে সম্পূর্ণ ভিন্ন। তবে রাজবংশীরা আঞ্চলিক সংস্কৃতির ভিত্তিতে তাদের নিজস্ব সমাজ গড়ে তুলেছে ওই গ্রামে। এছাড়া এই সমাজে আদিম সংস্কৃতির উপস্থিতি যেমন আর্য সংস্কৃতির উপস্থিতি যেমন আর্য সংস্কৃতির উপস্থিতি লক্ষ করা যায়। একটি ঐতিহ্যবাহী সংস্কৃতি হিসাবেও পরিচিত রাজবংশী সংস্কৃতি। 1947 সালে দেশভাগের পর থেকে আধুনিক শিক্ষা, সংস্কৃতি তারপর আধুনিকীকরণ, পাশ্চাত্যকরণ প্রভৃতির কারণে কুমলাই গ্রামের রাজবংশী সমাজ ধীরে ধীরে পরিবর্তন হয়েছে। এছাড়া পার্শ্ববর্তী দেশ বাংলাদেশ, পাকিস্তান, নেপাল থেকে প্রচুর উদবাস্তু নেপালি, ভুটিয়া, নমসূদ্র, মথুয়া, দাস, ঘোষ, সদগোপ প্রভৃতি সম্প্রদায়ের মানুষ এদেশে এসে সমস্তের পার্শ্ববর্তী গ্রামে বসবাস শুরু করে। কুমলাই গ্রামেও এই উদবাস্তু মানুষেরা বসবাস শুরু করে। এইসব কারণগুলির জন্য কুমলাই গ্রামের রাজবংশীদের সংস্কৃতি ধীরে ধীরে পরিবর্তন হয়েছে, এই পরিবর্তনগুলি কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্রে হয়েছে সেগুলি বিস্তারিত ভাবে আলোচনা করা হলো।

CHAPTER -2 (Part-A)

- **Village Profile:-**

কুমলাই চা বাগান গ্রাম টি Jalpaiguri District – এর Malbazar Sub-division এ অবস্থিত। এই গ্রাম টি Malbazar S.D.O office থেকে 1.5কি.মি দূরে অবস্থিত। Jalpaiguri D.M office থেকে 57.6কি.মি দূরে অবস্থিত।

- **Location, Boundary &Area:-**

কুমলাই গ্রাম টি পুরোটাই 606.98হেক্টর এলাকা জুড়ে অবস্থিত। গ্রামের total population হল 4299জন। এর মধ্যে পুরুষের সংখ্যা হল 2144 এবং নারীদের সংখ্যা হল 2155জন। এই গ্রামে মোট 936টি বাড়ি আছে। কুমলাই গ্রামের Pin Code হলো 735206। মালবাজার হল কুমলাই গ্রামের পাশের শহর এটি গ্রাম থেকে প্রায় 12কি.মি দূরে অবস্থিত।

- **School:-**

প্রাথমিক জ্ঞান বা সমাজের সঙ্গে তাল মিলিয়ে চলার জন্য যেসব জ্ঞান, যোগ্যতা, শিক্ষা আমাদের প্রয়োজন তার বেশিরভাগ টাই আমরা পেয়ে থাকি বিদ্যালয় গুলি থেকে। একটি গ্রামের শিশুদের শিক্ষার জন্য প্রথম প্রয়োজন হল প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় (primary school)। কুমলাই গ্রামেও সেইরকম ছোট ছোট ছেলমেয়েদের পড়াশোনার জন্য দুটি প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় আছে। একটি হল সরকার পাড়া প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়_ যা কুমলাই গ্রাম থেকে 1কি.মি দূরে অবস্থিত।

Chapter – III

CHANGING DIMENSIONS OF RAJBANSHI CULTURE

Introduction :-

সবাই জানে পশ্চিমবঙ্গ তুলনামূলকভাবে ভারতীয় ইউনিয়নের মধ্যে একটি সুশাসিত রাজ্য, কিন্তু বর্তমানে সরকার কিছু সম্প্রদায়ের কাঙ্ক্ষিত অগ্রগতি আনতে ব্যর্থ হয়েছে যা তাদের মধ্যে অসন্তোষ সৃষ্টি করেছে। ধীরে ধীরে সেই সামাজিক-সাংস্কৃতিক গতিবিধিতে অংশ নিয়েছিল যেখান থেকে পশ্চিমবঙ্গের উত্তরাঞ্চলে বর্জনের বীজ গজিয়েছে। গোখাঁ, রাজবংশী, কামতাপুরী ইত্যাদির সামাজিক-সাংস্কৃতিক পার্থক্যের ভিত্তিতে ভারত সরকার এবং পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার ধীরে ধীরে কিছু ধরনের প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা নিচ্ছে। সামাজিক-সাংস্কৃতিক ও অর্থনৈতিকভাবে সমাজের অন্যান্য সম্প্রদায়ের দ্বারা দীর্ঘ সময়ের জন্য, যাদের জাতীয় মূলধারায় অন্তর্ভুক্তি প্রয়োজন।

Origin of the Rajbanshis :

রাজবংশী সম্প্রদায়ের উৎপত্তির ইতিহাস সম্পূর্ণ একটি ধাঁধা। তাদের উৎপত্তি সম্পর্কে ঐক্যমতের কোনো মতামত নেই। কথিত আছে যে তারা সেই মহান বোড়ো পরিবারের অন্তর্ভুক্ত যারা খ্রিস্টপূর্ব 10 শতকে পূর্ব থেকে ভারতে প্রবেশ করেছিল এবং ব্রহ্মপুত্রের তীরে বসতি স্থাপন করেছিল এবং ধীরে ধীরে আসাম এবং সমগ্র উত্তরের পাশাপাশি পূর্ববঙ্গ এখন বাংলাদেশে ছড়িয়ে পড়েছিল। কিন্তু এই রাজবংশী সম্প্রদায়ের কিছু পণ্ডিত যুক্তি দিয়েছিলেন যে তারা বোড়ো সম্প্রদায়ের অন্তর্ভুক্ত নয়। তাদের মতে উত্তরবঙ্গের রাজবংশীরা কামরূপের রাজা পৃথুর বংশের।

Chapter – IV

Presenting the Report :-

আমি আমার সমীক্ষার কাজে গৃহীত রাজবংশী সম্প্রদায়ের মাধ্যমে যে সমস্ত তথ্যগুলি পেলাম নিম্নে তার প্রতিবেদন বিষয়ঙ্গ প্রতিবেদন আকারে উল্লেখিত প্রকাশ করলাম।

জলপাইগুড়ি জেলার অন্তর্গত কুমলাই গ্রামের রাজবংশী সমাজে রাজবংশী লোকাচার সম্পর্কে জানতে গিয়ে যে সমস্ত তথ্যাবলি সংগ্রহ করেছি তা উপরে সারণী বিশ্লেষণের মাধ্যমে প্রদান করেছি।

সমস্ত বিষয়ে পর্যালোচনা করে দেখতে পেয়েছি যে জলপাইগুড়ি জেলার অন্তর্গত কুমলাই গ্রামে রাজবংশী সমাজের প্রায় সকল জনসাধারণের জীবনে রাজবংশী লোকাচারের প্রভাব লক্ষ্য করা গিয়েছিল। এক্ষেত্রে বলা যায়, এই গ্রামের মানুষেরা রাজবংশী লোকাচারের সাথে যুক্ত রয়েছে।

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE
(GOVERNMENT SPONSORED)

AFFILIATED TO: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

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Ref. No.- 2022-23/ _____

Dated- 26.04.2023

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that 21 students of 4th and 6th semester B.Sc. Programme Course, accompanied by Dr. Sushmika Pradhan, Sri. Zareth Rongong and Smt. Nupur Mondal of Zoology Department, Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, has organized an educational tour to Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary on Thursday, 27th April 2023.

Any assistance provided for the smooth conductance of the said tour will be highly appreciated.

A. Chakrabarty
Teacher-in-Charge 26/04/2023

Ananda Chandra College

Jalpaiguri.

Teacher-in-charge
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

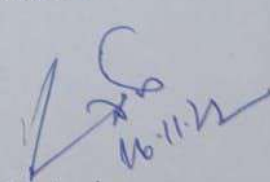
**ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE (GOVT. SPONSORED)
JALPAIGURI**

Date: 16.11.2022

To,
The Director
North Bengal Wild Animals Park
Siliguri

Sir,
This is to certify that the 5th semester Zoology Honours students of my college will visit North Bengal Wild Animals Park on the 19th of November 2022 for an educational tour as part of their curriculum. Mr. Zareth Rongong will supervise the students for this educational tour and will be accompanied by a few other teachers.

All possible help and concession from your end will be highly appreciated.
The names of the students are attached with this letter.
I hope that the educational tour will be a success with your cooperation and guidance.


Principal,
Ananda Chandra College,
Jalpaiguri
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

Department of Zoology

Study tour to Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary

Date of Excursion: 27th April 2023

Introduction:

In accordance with the curriculum outlined in DSEpaper4, the students embarked on an educational excursion to the Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary. On 27th April 2023, a group of 21 students from the Zoology Department(sem4 and sem 6 program course) embarked on an educational excursion to Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary. The students were accompanied by Dr. Sushmika Pradhan, along with other teachers from the Zoology Department.

Objectives:

1. Visit to a nature interpretation centre
2. Biodiversity Exploration: The primary objective of the excursion was to explore the rich biodiversity of Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary. Students were expected to observe and identify various species of flora and fauna in their natural habitat.
3. Wildlife Conservation Awareness: Another objective was to raise awareness among students about the importance of wildlife conservation and the threats faced by biodiversity. Through firsthand experience, students were expected to gain insights into the significance of preserving natural habitats and endangered species.

Outcomes:

During the excursion, students participated in a variety of activities aimed at achieving the objectives mentioned above. These activities included:

A lecture session by the in charge of the wildlife sanctuary.

Guided tour in a bus through different habitats within the sanctuary.

The excursion provided students with firsthand knowledge and experience of biodiversity, ecosystem dynamics, and wildlife conservation practices. They gained insights beyond classroom learning, deepening their understanding of zoology and ecology.

Through interactions with experts and immersive experiences in nature, students developed a greater appreciation for wildlife and natural habitats. They gained awareness of the importance of conservation efforts and their role in safeguarding biodiversity.

List of students of 4th and 6th Semester Programme Course (General) participated in the Field work conducted by Zoology Department held on:

Date: 27.04.2023

Place: Educational Tour/Field work at Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary

Programme Name	Students participated
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Rakshit Ranjan Ray
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Rupankar Das
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Dipanwita Adhikary
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Subrata barman
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Riju Ghosh
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Bishal basak
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Biswajit Saha
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Soyel Hasan
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Koushik Biswas
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Subhorup bhattacharya
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Koushik Das
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Priyanka Singh
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Angshi das
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Souvik chakraborty
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Ayan bhoumik
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Pritika das
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Raj sen
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Raja sen
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	MD Siraj
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Bappa Roy
B.Sc Pogramme (General)	Gitika Baidya

List of students of 5th Semester Zoology Honours participated in the Field work held on:

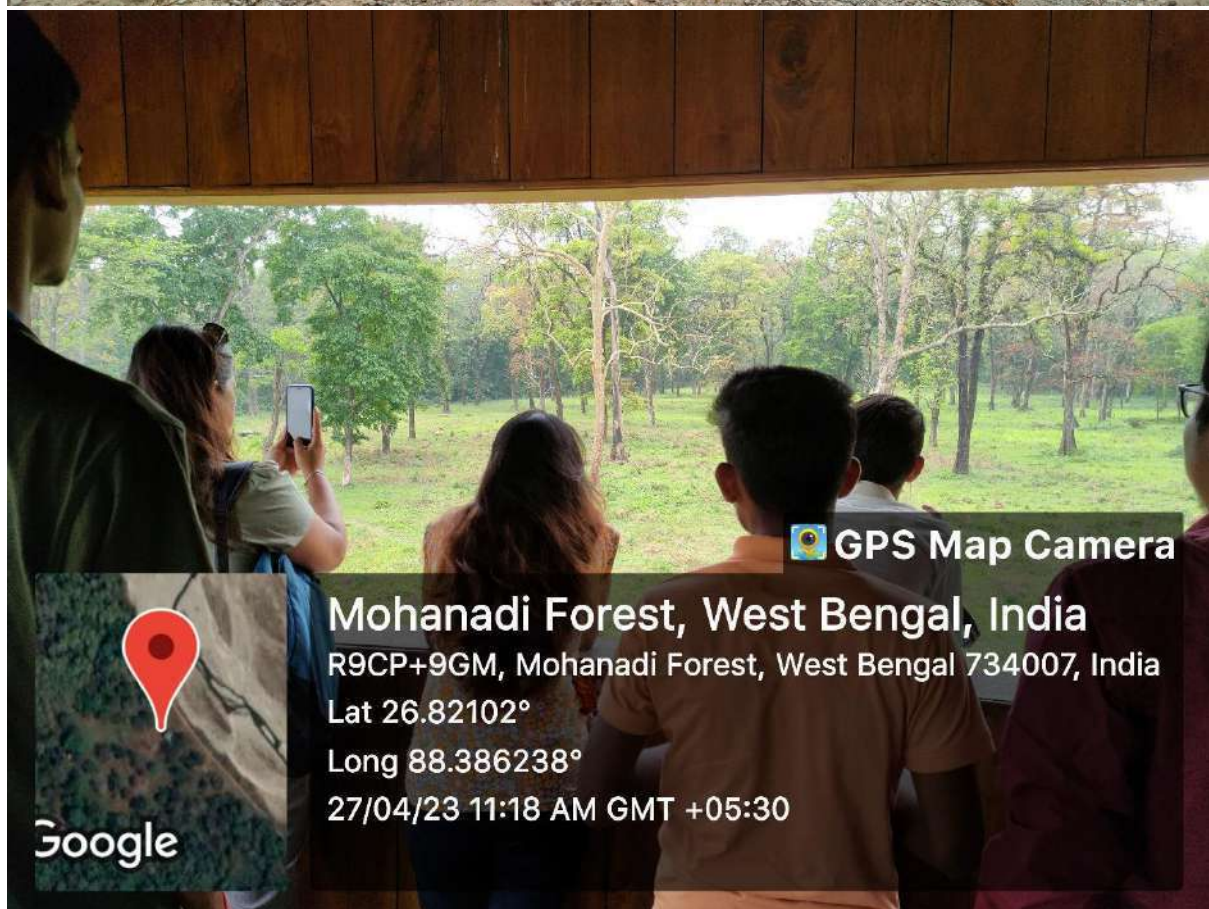
Date: 19.11.2022

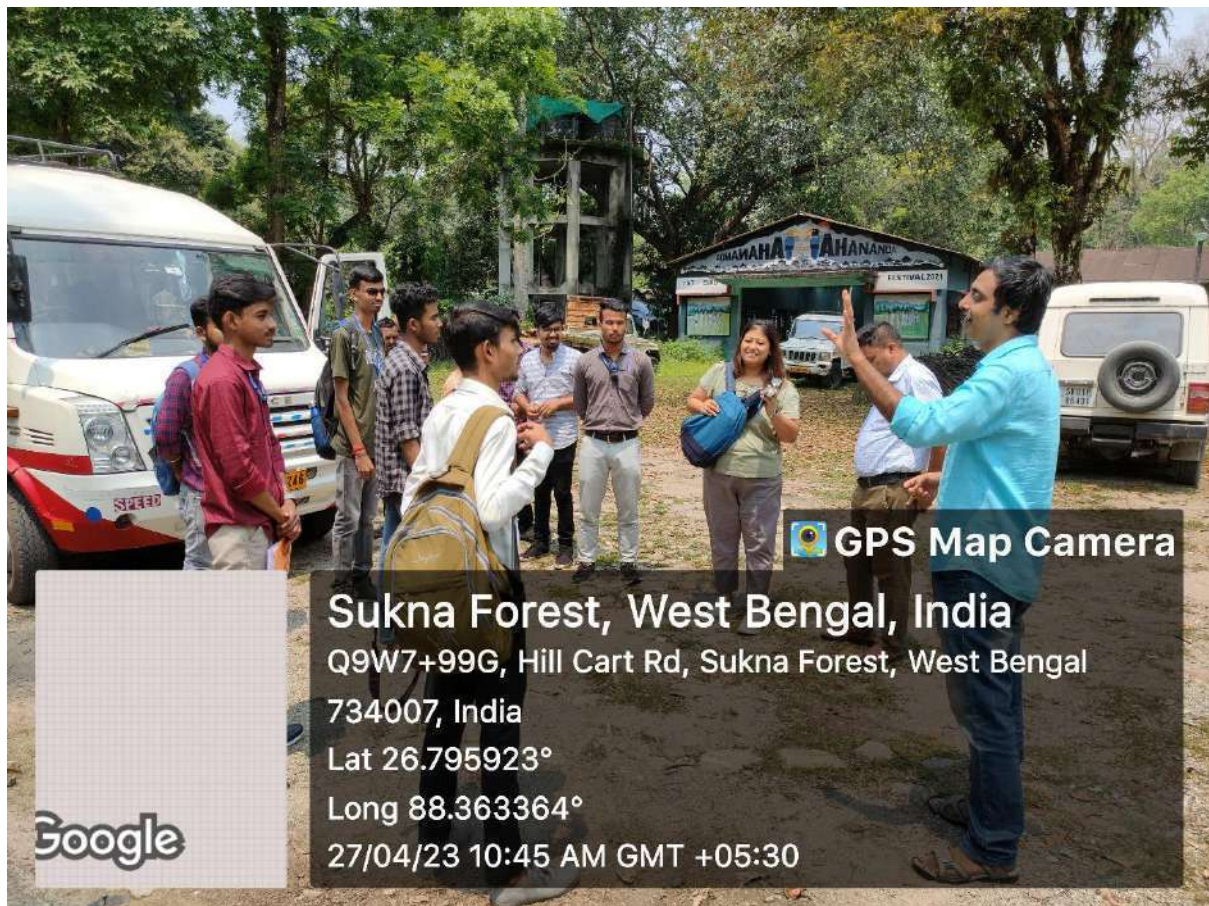
Place: Educational Tour/Field work at North Bengal wild Animals Park, Siliguri

1	Rajeeshwari Das
2	Avik Dey Sarkar
3	Tushar Barua
4	Sonali Karmakar
5	Tiyasa Barman
6	Debasmita Barman
7	Anirban Sen
8	Golap Rahaman
9	Sudipta Ghosh









Acknowledgement

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude to everyone involved in making our excursion to Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary a memorable and enriching experience.

First and foremost, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the officials and staff of the Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary for their warm hospitality and for providing us with an opportunity to explore the beauty of this pristine sanctuary.

I am deeply indebted to our teachers and guides who accompanied us throughout the trip. Their knowledge, expertise and passion for wildlife conservation made the excursion both educational and enjoyable.

I would also like to thank my fellow classmates and friends for their camaraderie and the joyous moments we shared during the trip. Your company and enthusiasm added immense value to the overall experience.

Furthermore, I extend my heartfelt appreciation to the local community for their cooperation and for sharing their insights into the biodiversity and cultural heritage of the region.

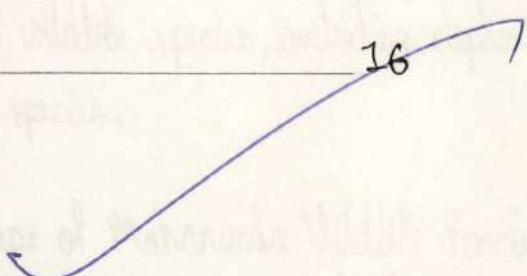
Overall, this excursion has been an eye-opening and memorable journey, leaving us with cherished memories that will stay with us for a lifetime.

Thank you all for being part of this incredible adventure.

With gratitude,
Rupankar Das.

Content

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Introduction

Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary, nestled in the eastern Himalayas, is a mesmerizing gem of natural beauty and biodiversity located in the Indian state of West Bengal. Established in 1976, this sanctuary covers an expansive area of approximately 159 square kilometres, making it a significant haven for wildlife and nature enthusiasts alike.

The sanctuary derives its name from the Mahananda River, which flows through its heart, further enhancing the scenic splendor of the region. Rich with diverse flora and fauna, the sanctuary provides a thriving habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species, including elephants, tigers, leopards, deer and various avian species.

The landscape of Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary ranges from dense forests of sal, teak and bamboo to lush grasslands and picturesque meadows. As visitors venture through its winding trails, they are treated to panoramic views of snow-capped peaks, gushing waterfalls and the evergreen charm of the Himalayan foothills.

Beyond its remarkable natural offerings, the sanctuary also boasts a vibrant array of plant life, including orchids, ferns and rare medicinal herbs. The diverse vegetation serves as an essential resource for the local communities and contributes to the conservation of valuable plant species.

Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary not only provides a sanctuary for wildlife but also offers opportunities for eco-tourism and environmental education. Adventurous trekking trails, wildlife safaris and birdwatching

excursions provide visitors with an immersive experience, allowing them to connect with nature's wonders while fostering an understanding of the need for conservation.

Preserving its ecological balance and nurturing its unique biodiversity, Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary stands as a testament to the importance of protecting our natural heritage. It beckons travelers and explorers to immerse themselves in its natural splendor, leaving them with an indelible appreciation for the wonders of the wild and the fragility of our planet.



- With Forest officers, teachers and classmates at Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary.

Tour diary

On 27th April, 2023, our group embarked on an exciting excursion to the Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary located near Siliguri in West Bengal. The sanctuary, known for its diverse flora and fauna, offered us a unique opportunity to experience the beauty of nature and witness the richness of wildlife in their natural habitats.

Our primary objective of our excursion was to explore the sanctuary's biodiversity, understand its ecological significance and learn about the conservation efforts in place to protect the region's natural heritage.

Our trip began with a scenic drive through lush landscapes and picturesque villages, gradually ascending into the sanctuary's foothills. The breathtaking views of snow-capped peaks and verdant valleys set the perfect tone for our wildlife expedition.

Upon entering the sanctuary, we were greeted by the melodious songs of various bird species, creating a symphony of nature's sound. The air was filled with the fragrance of blooming flowers and the earthy scent of dense forests.

Sanctuary's knowledgeable officers and guides, with their passion for wildlife conservation, led us through winding trails, pointing out different plant species and sharing fascinating anecdotes about the Sanctuary's inhabitants. We were fortunate to spot several species of deer, gracefully grazing in clearings and the occasional glimpse of a majestic Indian elephant, which left us in awe of its sheer size and presence.

The thrill of the excursion peaked during our wildlife safari. As we ventured deeper into the forest, we kept our eyes peeled for the elusive Bengal tiger and the elusive leopard. Although they remained hidden, the excitement of being in there was palpable.

Our journey also included visits to charming waterfalls, where we dipped our feet into cool, crystal clear waters, refreshing our spirits amidst the natural beauty that surrounded us.

The excursion was not only about wildlife but also about learning and understanding the delicate balance of the ecosystem. Our guides educated us about the importance of conservation and the need to protect these habitats for future generations.

As we bid farewell to Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary, we felt a profound sense of gratitude for the opportunity to immerse ourselves in such an extraordinary environment. The excursion had left an indelible mark on our hearts, fostering a deeper appreciation for the importance of safeguarding our natural heritage.

With newfound knowledge, cherished memories and a commitment to preserving the biodiversity we encountered, we departed from the sanctuary, forever carrying the spirit of this remarkable adventure with us.

Biodiversity

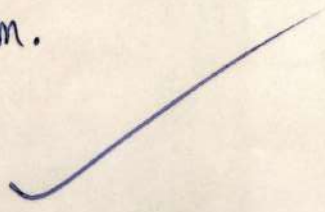
Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary is home to a remarkable array of biodiversity, owing to its diverse topography and favorable climatic conditions. The sanctuary's rich ecosystems provide a habitat for a wide range of plant and animal species, making it a vital hotspot for conservation efforts. Here are some highlights of the biodiversity found in Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary.

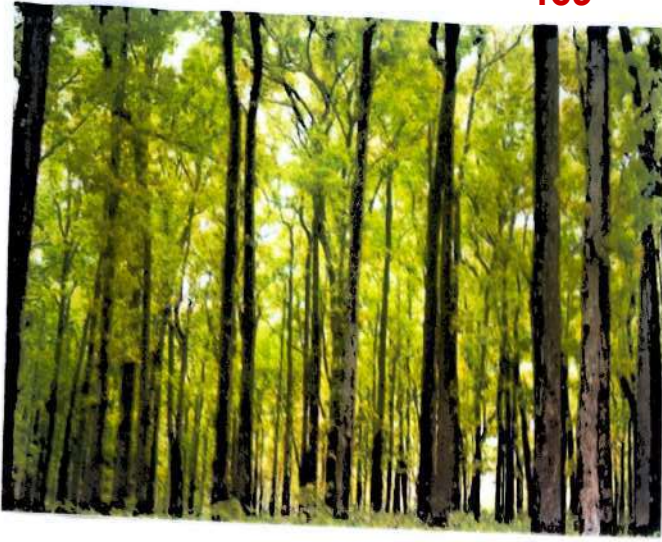
1) Floral diversity

Dense Sal forests: The sanctuary is known for its lush Sal forests, dominated by the majestic Sal trees (Shorea robusta). These forests create a vital habitat for several wildlife species.

Teak and bamboo groves: Teak (Tectona grandis) and bamboo (Bambusa arundinacea) are also prominent in the sanctuary, contributing to the overall biodiversity and ecological balance.

Orchids: Mahananda Wildlife sanctuary is home to a variety of orchid species, including rare and exotic ones that add to the sanctuary's charm.





Sal tree
Shorea robusta



Teak tree
Tectona grandis



Himalayan Beagant orchid
Gymnadenia conopsea





African tulip tree
Spathodea campanulata

Long-stalked peashrub —
Caragana brevispina



Foxtail orchid
Rhynchosstylis vertusa

ii) Faunal diversity

Indian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*): One of the prominent inhabitants, the Indian elephant roams freely in the sanctuary's forests.

Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*): Though elusive, the sanctuary is known to harbor a significant population of Bengal tigers, a symbol of strength and beauty.

Indian Gaur (*Bos gaurus*): Also known as the Indian bison, this majestic creature can be spotted grazing in the grasslands.

Indian Leopard (*Panthera pardus fusca*): The sanctuary is home to leopards, which are skilled climbers and stalkers of prey.

Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*): These small and timid deer are commonly sighted in the sanctuary.

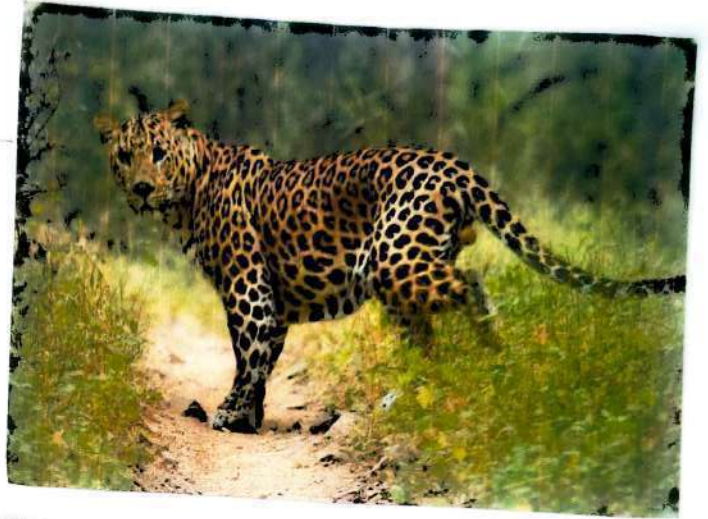
Various bird species: Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary is a haven for birdwatchers, offering sightings of numerous avian species, including Himalayan pied hornbills, pheasants and colorful parakeets.

Reptiles and amphibians: The sanctuary also hosts various reptiles and amphibians, such as pythons, cobras and different species of frogs.



Bengal tiger
Panthera tigris tigris

Indian leopard
Panthera pardus fusca



Gaur
Bos gaurus

Chital deer
Axis axis





Sloth bear

Melursus ursinus

Indian elephant

Elephas maximus indicus

Indian pangolin

Manis crassicaudata

Malayan giant squirrel

Ratufa bicolor

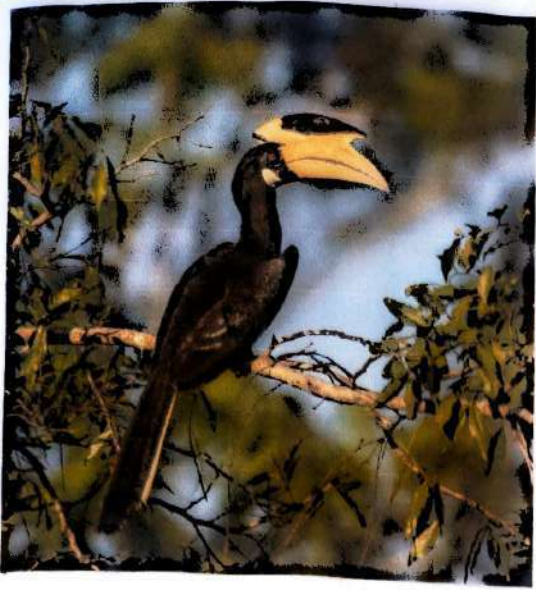
iii) Avian diversity

More than 300 species of birds have been recorded in the sanctuary, making it a paradise for birdwatchers and ornithologists.

The diverse avian life includes migratory birds that visit the sanctuary during winter, adding to the biodiversity during specific seasons.

Preserving the biodiversity of Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary is crucial for the ecological balance of the region and the conservation of numerous species. The sanctuary's unique blend of flora and fauna offers visitors an opportunity to witness nature's wonders and serves as a reminder of the importance of protecting these natural treasures for future generations.





Indian pied hornbill
Anthracoceros coronatus

Indian peafowl
Pavo cristatus



Grey francolin
Francolinus pondicerianus

Orange-headed ground thrush
Geothlypis trichas





Red jungle fowl
Gallus gallus

Common bluebottle butterfly
Graephium sarpedon



Crimson rose butterfly
Pachliopta hector

Striped tiger butterfly
Danaua genutia



Conclusion

In conclusion, the excursion to Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary was a truly transformative journey, immersing us in the wonders of nature's bounty and instilling a deep reverence for the delicate balance of life that thrives within these sanctuary walls. The sanctuary's lush forests, majestic wildlife and serene landscapes captivated our hearts and minds, leaving us with cherished memories that will forever hold a special place in our souls.

Through this remarkable experience, we learned not only about the fascinating biodiversity that flourishes in the sanctuary but also about the critical role we play as stewards of the environment. Witnessing the majesty of the Indian elephant, the grace of deer in their natural habitat and the exclusive presence of potential predators reminded us of the fragility of these eco-systems and the urgency of conservation efforts.

The excursion kindled a profound sense of responsibility within us to protect and preserve these pristine environments, ensuring the continuity of life's intricate dance that thrives within these sanctuary boundaries. The importance of sustainable practices, wildlife conservation and habitat protection resonated deeply, urging us to be advocates for nature's preservation.

As we bid adieu to Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary, we carry with us not only the fond memories of the journey but also a commitment to spread awareness about the sanctuary's ecological significance. Our experiences have become a beacon, guiding us to embrace a harmonious co-existence with the natural world.

Let this excursion be a reminder of the beauty that surrounds us, urging us to respect, cherish and protect the delicate tapestry of life that graces this planet. May we continue to be custodians of nature's gifts, ensuring that future generations inherit the same wonders that have touched our hearts and enriched our souls during this extraordinary adventure.

With gratitude for the lessons learned and the connections forged, we depart from Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary, carrying the spirit of this remarkable experience with us, forever bound to the call of the wild and the reverence for life's diverse splendor.

—X—

References

Data reference: https://www.darjeeling-tourism.com/daro_000093.htm

Photo reference: https://www.google.com/webhp?output=search&ibm=isch&ibm=esa=X&ved=0ahUKEwil_-C108CAAxVumFYBHwiUAocGQ.tQpCBEOAQ

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE: JALPAIGURI**NOTICE: 05/01/2023**

It is hereby notified for all concerned that ENVS 1st Semester Project Work have to be submitted by the students as per following schedule.

Topic for Project Work [prepare project on any one of the following topics]:

1. Identify the major sources of Air pollution in a city or town of North Bengal region.
2. Prepare a list of economic plants available in the college block.
3. Record insects associated with any common crop/grassland/tree of the college area with an idea of their habitat
4. Analyze the cause of deforestation and landslide on hill top, if sighted.

For B.A. Programme (General) students:

ROOM NO. 16, Project Supervisor- SONALI ROY

Date	10.30 am to 11.30 am	11.30 am to 12.30 am
01.02.2023	Registration no. 0192206010835 to 0192206011050	Registration no. 0192206011051 to 0192206011285
02.02.2023	Registration no. 0192206011287 to 0192206011493	Registration no. 0192206011495 to 0192206011697
03.02.2023	Registration no. 0192206011698 to 0192206011940	Registration no. 0192206011942 to 0192206012170

For B.A. Hons./B.Sc Hons. and B.Sc. Programme students:

ROOM NO. 14, Project Supervisor- MAMPI DAS

Date	10.30 am to 11.30 am	11.30 am to 12.30 am
01.02.2023	Registration no. 0192015010113 to 0192205010170	Registration no. 0192205010171 to 0192205010353
02.02.2023	Registration no. 019220510355 to 0192205010575	Registration no. 0192205010576 to 0192206010856
03.02.2023	Registration no. 0192105030721 to 0192205030817	Registration no. 0192105030819 to 0192206032317

M Das
5/1/23
S. Roy
Project supervisors 05.01.2023

[Signature] 05/01/2023
Principal
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

Environmental Studies
Paper code ENVS
Type AECC1

Aims and Objective of the Project work:

The project work aims

- 1) To create awareness among the students about the burning environmental issues such as major sources of air pollution in the towns/cities in North Bengal region, causes of deforestation and landslides in the hilly regions. If a student understands the causes and consequences of air pollution, they may be motivated to adopt eco-friendly habits such as reducing energy consumption, using public transport, planting of trees etc which will be beneficial to our future world. They can also become ambassadors for spreading environmental awareness in their communities.
- 2) To record the insects which are associated with any common crop or trees of the college area and also to develop an idea of their habitat. Through this data collection, students will learn about the local ecology which in turn can contribute to their future research efforts. Moreover this record will also help to understand the diversity of insects and their habitats. They can also identify the species that may need protection. A knowledge of their habitat requirements also helps to maintain ecological balance by ensuring that their needs are met within the environment.
- 3) Preparation of a list of economic plants will contribute to environmental sustainability of the college campus. Economic plants also helps to improve air quality, reduce soil erosion, promote biodiversity etc.

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE



SUB : ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES(EVS)

NAME : *Nikita Shalvar*

SEMESTER : *1st*

COLLEGE ROLL : *714*

REGISTRATION NO : *0192206011539*

YEAR : *2022 to 23*

ঘোষণা পত্র

আমি নিম্নলিখিত স্থানদ্বারা ঘোষণা করছি যে "here a list of economic plants available in the college book" প্রত্যেকটি আমি নিম্নোক্ত করেছি। এই প্রত্যেকটি কাজে যে উদ্ভিদ ব্যবহার করেছি, তা আমি নিম্নোক্ত অঙ্কিত করেছি।

আমি অন্য কোনো কাজ বা প্রকল্প থেকে নকল করিনি।

স্থান :- ডালমাহাতিয়া

তারিখ :- ২:০২:২০২৩

Nikita Haldar
স্বাক্ষর

কৃষকৃতা শ্রীকণ্ঠ

"I have a list of economic plants available in the college block" কীৰ্শক বৰ্তমান প্ৰত্যেকটি যথা
অন্যে সুন্দৰভাৱে ক্ৰম কৰতে আৱশ্যক তাল্য আৰু
'Environmental studies' বিভাগৰ শিক্ষিকা
কৃষকৃতা জানাই।

আদেৰ উদ্ভাৱ ও আৱশ্যক হাতা এই কাম
ক্ৰম কৰা অসম্ভৱ হও না।

অন্যান্য দাতা এই শিক্ষা প্ৰতিষ্ঠানৰ অধ্যক্ষ, কৰ্মচাৰীসকল ও
অন্যবিধাত আৱশ্যক এই কামো নানা ভাবে আৱশ্যক
কৰেহেঁতেন।

স্থান :- ডালমাইপুৰ

তাৰিখ :- ২:০২:২০২৩

Niketa Halder
শিক্ষক

সূচিপত্র

<u>বিষয়</u>	<u>পৃষ্ঠা নং</u>
□ ভূমিকা : _____	1
□ অধ্যায় : _____	1
□ উদ্দেশ্য : _____	২
□ পর্যবেক্ষণ দ্বারের অবস্থান : _____	২
□ উক্ত অধ্যায়ের পদ্ধতি : _____	3
□ ফলাফল : _____	3-5
□ বইয়ের (অন্য পত্র) আলাদা নকশা : _____	5-6
□ উপসংহার : _____	6

□ ভূমিকা (Introduction) :-

স্বাদুখানা হল প্রাকৃতিক পরিবেশের এক সুকৃতপূর্ণ উপাদান। স্বাদুের মাধ্যমেই পরিবেশের ভারসাম্য বজায় থাকে। সকল প্রকার স্বাদুের উপর নির্ভরশীল। স্বাদুখানা হচ্ছে আদ্রা ধান, গুঁড়, তালনি মাছ। স্বাদু বিভিন্ন প্রকার ফল - কীটপতঙ্গ, মাছ, গরুগাভা প্রণীতাদি বজায় করে। স্বাদু আবার পরিবেশে CO_2-O_2 ভারসাম্য বজায় রাখে। ব্যবহারিক দ্বারা মানুষ স্বাদুখানা স্বীকৃত করতে পারে। স্বাদু স্বাদু পরিবেশের ভারসাম্য বিনষ্ট হচ্ছে। বন্যা ও অনাবৃষ্টি হলে কারণ হচ্ছে বৃষ্টিপাত। প্রচুর স্বাদুের বচা থাকার উপর প্রচুর প্রভাব পড়ে। তাই প্রাকৃতিক ভারসাম্য বজায় রাখার চেষ্টা ফলন ভূমিকা পালন করে, তাই স্বাদুের অর্থনৈতিক সুফল রয়েছে।

□ সমস্যা (problems) :-

স্বাদুের উপর আদ্রা নির্ভরশীল হলেও স্বাদুের অবদান অনেক আদ্রা অনেকটাই উদাহরন। বিভিন্ন স্বাদুখানার বিভিন্ন প্রকার সুখ আদে। কিন্তু আদ্রা তা না জানার ফলে, অর্থনৈতিক আদ্রা স্বীকৃত করে চলেছে। স্বাদুের স্বীকৃত প্রকার প্রকার বিভিন্ন প্রণী হলেও তা স্বীকৃত সুখ।



ନିଆଁ ଲାଗ



□ উদ্দেশ্য (Objective)

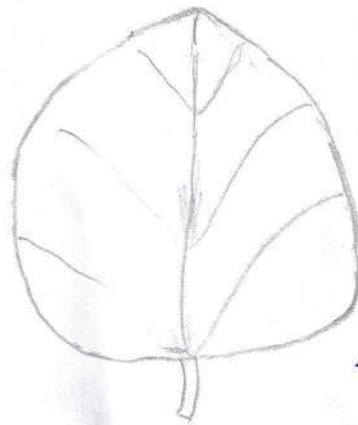
এই প্রকল্পটির সুরক্ষিত উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ হল -

- (i) পর্যবেক্ষণের হয় অঙ্কিত আদ্য আশ্রয় স্থান তাদের নাম লিপিবদ্ধ করা।
- (ii) বৈশিষ্ট্য অনুসরণ উদ্ভিদে নাম লিপিবদ্ধ করা।
- (iii) কলেক্টর লব্ধে হয় অঙ্কিত সুরক্ষিত উদ্ভিদ আশ্রয় স্থান তাদের অর্থনৈতিক উদ্ভিদসমূহ করা।
- (iv) সর্বাঙ্গীণে কোন কোন অংশ দ্বিধা আশ্রয় করে তার অঙ্কিত উদ্ভিদসমূহ করা।
- (v) কোন আদ্য কোন কলেক্টর ব্যবহৃত হয় হয় অর্থনৈতিক উদ্ভিদসমূহ করা।
- (vi) কলেক্টর লব্ধে থাকা অর্থনৈতিক সুরক্ষিতসমূহ আদ্যে দ্বিধা আশ্রয় চেষ্টা করা।
- (vii) পর্যবেক্ষণের অঙ্কিত অর্থনৈতিক কলেক্টর লব্ধে থাকা উদ্ভিদে নাম লিপিবদ্ধ করা।

□ পর্যবেক্ষণ ক্ষেত্রের অবস্থান (Location of the study Area) :-

এই অঞ্চলটি কাটাট 'জলআইজুটি' হোলার অন্তর্গত

'আনন্দ চন্দ্র কলেক্টর' লব্ধে উদ্ভিদে অর্থনৈতিক উদ্ভিদে উদ্ভিদ পর্যবেক্ষণ করা হয়েছে।



ବଟେ ମାଆ



□ ডায়াগ্রামের পদ্ধতি (Methods of Data collection) :-

বর্তমান অবস্থায় বিস্তৃত অধ্যয়ন তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা যায়। তথ্যগুলি নিচের আলোচনা করা হল —

- (i) অর্থাবেক্ষণকারী প্রলাভাঘ্ন স্থানুসেব অঙ্কে তিজিয়া কৰে
আদ্যমানার নাথ আনাতে হুয়েছে ।
- (ii) আৰ্হি ও আৰ্হাৰ অৰ্থাধিগা অঙ্কেনেব অশ্ৰুতবে
তিহু অনেক কিছু তথ্য অৰ্হাৰ কৰেদি ।
- (iii) আদ্যমানা অৰ্হি কিছু তথ্য অৰ্হ ও অৰ্হিগা তেবে
অৰ্হাৰ কৰেদি ।
- (iv) অর্থাবেক্ষণকারী আদ্যটক অৰ্হাৰ, তেবে ও অৰ্হাৰিগা
অৰ্হাৰে লিখিবনি কৰাৰ উদ্যেগ অৰ্হাৰ অৰ্হাৰ দৰ
কৰাৰ কৰা হুয়েছে ।

□ ফলাফল (Results)

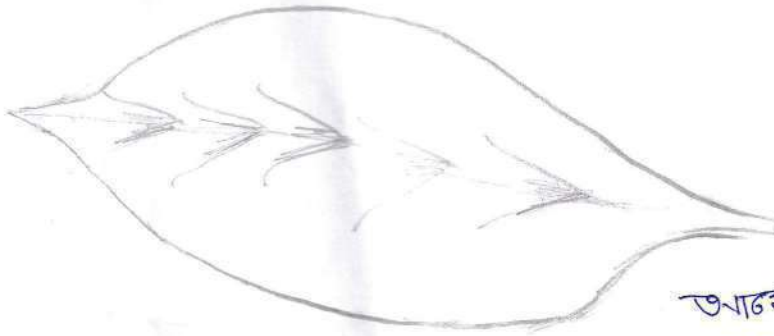
কলোতা লোক অনুভূত উদ্ভিদে উদ্ভিদে অর্থাৎ
করে কিছু করার আশা নাহ, বিজ্ঞানভিত্তিক নাহ, ইহুজি
নাহ, বুদ্ধিমান, অর্থাৎ অর্থাৎ অর্থাৎ অর্থাৎ অর্থাৎ
নিষিদ্ধ করা হয়েছে।

1. (a) આદ્ય દ્વાનિય નામ :- આર ।

- (b) विष्कानअश्वात् नाडः :- *Mangifera indica*.

- © સુરગાંધી નામ :- *Mango* । (e) આદર આદર :- *હાથભર*

- (d) ପ୍ରସ୍ଥାନ :- ଘନାଞ୍ଜା । (f) ଘଟଣା ଉପର :- ପଞ୍ଜାବୀ ।
ଦାନାଦାତା ।



আলু
পাতা



2. (a) গাছের স্থানীয় নাম :- কঁঠাল ।

(b) বিজ্ঞানসম্মত নাম :- *Artocarpus benghalensis* ।

(c) ইংরাজি নাম :- Jackfruit ।

(d) ব্যবহার :- ফলভোজ্য ।

(e) গাছের আঁকড় :- ছত্রাকার ।

(f) দানের অধীন :- করুণা, দানাদার ।

3. (a) গাছের স্থানীয় নাম :- নিম্ব ।

(b) বিজ্ঞানসম্মত নাম :- *Azadirachta indica* ।

(c) ইংরাজি নাম :- Neelam ।

(d) ব্যবহার :- ফলভোজ্য ।

(e) গাছের আঁকড় :- ছত্রাকার, নিম্ব আঁকড় নেই ।

(f) গাছের অধীন :- করুণা, আঁকড় ফল ।

4. (a) গাছের স্থানীয় নাম :- বট ।

(b) বিজ্ঞানসম্মত নাম :- *Ficus benghalensis* ।

(c) ইংরাজি নাম :- Banyan tree ।

(d) ব্যবহার :- ফলভোজ্য ।

(e) গাছের আঁকড় :- ছত্রাকার ।

(f) দানের অধীন :- করুণা ।

5. (a) গাছের স্থানীয় নাম :- ইন্দ্রচূড়া ।

(b) বিজ্ঞানসম্মত নাম :- *Delonix regia* ।

(c) ইংরাজি নাম :- Gulmohar ।

(d) ব্যবহার :- ফলভোজ্য ।

(e) ଆହେର ଆକାର :- ଦୁଆକାର ।

(f) ଘାଣେର ଅଞ୍ଚଳ :- ସ୍ବର୍ଗସା ।

କଲେଜା ଲବେ ଆହେର ଗିଞ୍ଜିଲ ସିନ୍ଦେର ଆହ ରହେଇ । ହେଉଥିଲି
ନିଜେ ଦେଖାନୋ ହେଲ :-

- (i) ଜ୍ଞାନଆହ ।
- (ii) ହେଉନ ଆହ ।
- (iii) ଅର୍ଜୁନ ଆହ ।
- (iv) ହେଉନି ଆହ ।
- (v) ଶିବିଆ ଆହ ।
- (vi) ଜାଆ ଆହ ।
- (vii) ବଦର ଆହ ।
- (viii) ବହୁଳ ଆହ ।
- (ix) ବାଞ୍ଛା ଆହ ।
- (x) ଆହଲକି କାହ ।

□ ଅନ୍ୟାଧିଷ୍ଠି (References) :-

ଏହି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପଟି ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅନ୍ତରାଳେ ତାନ୍ତ୍ର ଆଦି-ଓ
ଆହେର ଅହମାଦରା ଗିଞ୍ଜିଲ ସିନ୍ଦେର ଆହାସ୍ୟ ନିହେଇ ।

ଏହି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପଟି ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅନ୍ତରାଳେ (ଅନିକ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରୋପାଦ୍ୟାସ)
ନେହା "ଅବିଷେକ" ନାମକ ସିନ୍ଦେର ଆହାସ୍ୟ ନିହେଇ ଆହେର ।

ଅନ୍ୟାଧିଷ୍ଠି ପ୍ରତିବେଦନାଟି ସ୍ବଚ୍ଛାତ୍ କାହେ ଅବିଷେକ
ସିନ୍ଦେର ଆହାସ୍ୟ ନେହେଇ ରହେଇ । ଆହେର ଶବ୍ଦ ଅନ୍ୟତର
ହେଲ —

- ① কলেনজা বটা (দ্বিতীয় ও তৃতীয় ধনু), লেখক - জাহাঙ্গীর, বরু।
- ② জীৱবিদ্যা (দ্বিতীয় ধনু), লেখক - জুহু, দাৰ্জিলিং, আঁঠু।
- ③ চিত্তজীব বনোয়বি (প্রথম ধনু), লেখক - আব্দুল বেদাৰ্জী, জিৱবগলী উদ্ভাৱ।
- ④ *wikipedia* থেকে বিভিন্ন তথ্য।

□ উপসংহার (conclusion) :-

উপরিউক্ত অধ্যয়নের আধাৰে জানা যায় যে, কলেনজা লব্ধ অৱস্থাত থাকা উদ্ভিদসমূহ পৰিৱেশৰ অৱস্থা অনুযায়ী পূৰ্ণ জীৱিকা রয়েছে। বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ উদ্ভিদ থেকে উদ্ভিদ জৈৱ জালানি কঠি প্ৰভাৱ। এই অৱ উদ্ভিদ সমূহৰ জৈৱিক বিন্যাস অৰ্থনৈতিক ব্যৱস্থাপনা রয়েছে।

এছাড়াও উদ্ভিদৰ প্ৰভাৱ অৱস্থাত জানা যায়।

X

S. Roy.

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

(GOVERNMENT SPONSORED)

AFFILIATED TO: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

Office of the Principal
P.O. & Dist. JALPAIGURI,
WEST BENGAL, INDIA,
PIN CODE - 735101

E-mail: accjal@gmail.comWebsite: www.accollege.in**PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that *Nikita Haldar*,
a student of Semester *1st* of B.A./B.Sc Honours Programme/ Programme ✓
(General) Course of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, bearing Registration
No. *0192206011539* has successfully completed his/her project work and
submitted the project report on the topic *Economic plants available* -
in the college block. under my guidance during the
Academic Year *2022 - 2023*

S. Roy.
.....

Project Supervisor, Environmental studies

Date: *10.01.2023*

(Signature)
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL
YEAR - 2022

Project Work ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES



Submitted by:-

NAME	: NITA ORAON
COURSE	: B.A.(Hons.)
SUBJECT	: ENVS (Project Work)
SEMESTER	: 1ST
ROLL No.	: 21DAH0521
REGISTRATION NO	: 0192250100055
DATE	: 01/02/2023

<u>ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ</u>	<u>ପୃଷ୍ଠା</u>
● ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାବଳୀର ବିଷୟ	୧
● ଡିଜିଟାଲ	୨
● ଅକ୍ଷର	୨
● ଡିଜିଟାଲ	୭
● ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ପରିଚ୍ଛାପନା	୭-୮
● ଡିଜିଟାଲର ପରିଚ୍ଛାପନା	୮
● ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ	୮-୧୦
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● ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ପରିଚ୍ଛାପନା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଓ ବିଷୟର ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ୨୦	୨୦
● ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ	୨୧
● ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ	୨୧
● ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ପରିଚ୍ଛାପନା	୨୨

● ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସମ୍ବଳ - ବିକାଶ

● અમરુત :- ઉચ્ચત ઉપચારી પાચનશક્તિ આપે
 પાચન કળ શક્તિ પાછીઆરે
 સ્પષ્ટતા વધે અને ઉપચારી પાચનશક્તિ આપે
 પાચન કળ કળ ઉચ્ચ ઉપચારી પાચનશક્તિ આપે
 પાચન, એ અને પાચન કળ વધે રહે.
 એક ઉચ્ચ શક્તિ અને પાચન કળ વધે

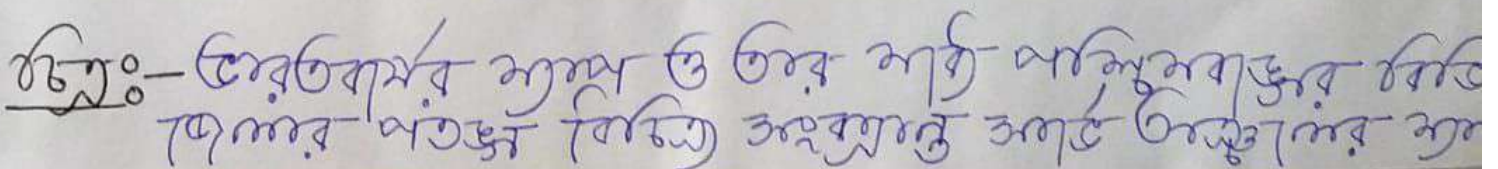
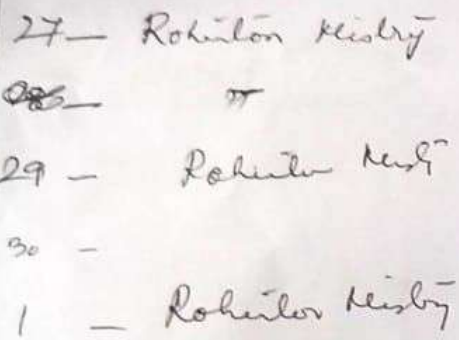
කළුන් යැයි පැවසෙන්නා වූ ඉතිහාසයක් තිබේ.
 කළුන් යැයි කියනු ලබන මුත්ත පමණක්
 වාණිජමය අර්ථකථන වෙයි. මුත්තෙන් ලබන
 නිවැරදි කළුන් ඉතිරි කළුන් හා කළුන්
 නිවැරදි කළුන්.

● විකල්ප:-

- (i) කළු කළුන් පැවසෙන්නා වූ නිවැරදි
 වෙයි.
- (ii) පැවසෙන්නා වූ නිවැරදි වෙයි.
- (iii) නිවැරදි කළුන් ඉතිරි කළුන් වාණිජමය
 නිවැරදි කළුන් නම් නිවැරදි වෙයි.
- (iv) වාණිජමය කළුන් වාණිජමය නිවැරදි කළුන්
 නම් කළුන් වෙයි.

● කළු කළුන් නිවැරදි කළුන් පැවසෙන්නා වූ:-

- කළු කළුන් කළු කළුන් කළු:
- කළු කළුන් කළු කළුන්:
- කළු කළුන් කළු කළුන් කළු:
- කළු කළුන් කළු කළුන් කළු:
- කළු කළුන් කළු කළුන් කළු:



● ତିଆ ଅଣୁଆର ପদ্ধତି :-

■ ସ୍ୱାଦୃଶ୍ୟାବଳି ତିଆ ଅଣୁଆର :- ଓଡ଼ି ଚଳିଥିବା ତିଆକୁ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପଡ଼ିଥିବା ଅଣୁଆର ବଗର ଘାଟର 40% ଗ୍ରହଣକରଣ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅଣୁଆର ବଗରୁଥିବା ଚାଟି ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏବଂ Insect ବଗ net ଗ୍ରହଣକର ବଗର ଓଡ଼ି ପଡ଼ିବା ଦ୍ୱାରା, ପଡ଼ିଥିବା ତିଆ - ତିଆର ମଧ୍ୟ ବଗରୁଥିବା ତିଆ ତିଆର ଚଳିଥିବା ବଗରୁଥିବା।

■ ଅଗ୍ରହଣାବଳି ତିଆ ଅଣୁଆର :- ଚଳିଥିବା ବଡ଼ ଏବଂ ପତ୍ରିକା ଗ୍ରହଣକର ବଗର ଓଡ଼ି ପଡ଼ିଥିବା ଅଗ୍ରହଣକର ବଗରୁଥିବା ଏବଂ ଘାଟର ଅଣୁଆର ବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ତିଆ ଅଣୁଆର ବଗରୁଥିବା।

● ନାମାଙ୍କନ :-

■ ବିଭାଗିକା ଆନିଷ୍ଟିକାସ :-

ଜଗତ (kingdom) - ଧୂଳିଜଗତ (Animalia)

ଧର୍ମ (phylum) - ତିଆଜଗତ (Arthropoda)

ଜଗତ (subphylum) - ଅଗ୍ରହଣକର (Mandibulata)

ଆନି (class) - ଇନ୍ସେକ୍ଟ (Insecta)

■ ଜଗତିକର ଏବଂ ବିବର୍ତ୍ତନ :- ତିଆଜଗତର ଉଚ୍ଚ ପାଖାପାଖି ଜଗତିକର ଏବଂ ବିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଓ ଅଗ୍ରହଣକର ବିଷୟ, ଇନ୍ସେକ୍ଟ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ଅଗ୍ରହଣକର 2000 ଉଦାହରଣ 300 ଶିଳ୍ପିକର ଦ୍ୱାରା ଧ୍ୟାନକର ବଗରୁଥିବା ଧ୍ୟାନକର ଏବଂ ଅଗ୍ରହଣକର ଧ୍ୟାନକର ବଗରୁଥିବା ଅଗ୍ରହଣକର ଅଗ୍ରହଣକର ଧ୍ୟାନକର ଧ୍ୟାନକର।

Examined



ସାମାନ୍ୟତା: ଶାମୁକା ଉପରେ ରହନ୍ତି

■ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପତଙ୍ଗମାନଙ୍କ ବର୍ଗ ଯାହା ତିନିଟିର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ :-

- ① ବ୍ରାକ୍‌କ୍‌ଲିପ୍ଟେରା (Coleoptera) - 3,60,000 - 8,00,000
- ② ଡିପ୍ଟେରା (Diptera) - 1,52,956
- ③ ହେମିପ୍ଟେରା (Hemiptera) - 50,000 - 80,000
- ④ ହାଇମେନୋପ୍ଟେରା (Hymenoptera) - 1,15,000
- ⑤ ଲେପିଡୋପ୍ଟେରା (Lepidoptera) - 1,74,250

■ ଦ୍ଵିବିନ୍ଦୁ ପତଙ୍ଗମାନଙ୍କ ବର୍ଗ ଯାହା ଚାରୋଟିର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ :-

- ① ହେମିପ୍ଟେରା (Hemiptera) - (12ଟି = ଗୋଟିଏ, ୫ଟି = ଦୁଇଟି)
- ② ବ୍ରାକ୍‌କ୍‌ଲିପ୍ଟେରା (Coleoptera) - (12ଟି = ଗୋଟିଏ, ୫ଟି = ଦୁଇଟି)
- ③ ହାଇମେନୋପ୍ଟେରା (Hymenoptera) - (2ଟି = ଗୋଟିଏ, ୫ଟି = ଦୁଇଟି)
- ④ ଡିପ୍ଟେରା (Diptera) - (1ଟି = ଗୋଟିଏ, ୫ଟି = ଦୁଇଟି)
- ⑤ ଲେପିଡୋପ୍ଟେରା (Lepidoptera) - (12ଟି = ଗୋଟିଏ, ୫ଟି = ଦୁଇଟି)

● ଆମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ :-

① ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଉଦ୍ଭିଦମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ :-

◆ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଉଦ୍ଭିଦମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ :-

Kingdom - Animalia

Phylum - ~~Arthropoda~~ Arthropoda

Class - Insecta

Order - Lepidoptera

Family - Crambidae

Genus - Scirpophaga

Species - incertulas



શ્રી : મોક્ષદી

ଆବଦ୍ଧ ଆହୁତିଃ

मात्र: 13-16 दिनों में

अथर्व वृ०

કાળમંત્ર ૩૦૦
પૂજારી પત્રીઃ કાળમંત્ર ૩૦૦ રામનામ ૨૦૦૦ જાનકાંત ૫૦૦
કૃષ્ણ વાળનામ ૨૦૦૦ અભય

ਦੁਖੀ ਦੁਖੀ : ਹਮੇਸ਼ਾ ਵਧੇਰੇ ਗੰਭੀਰ ਅਤੇ
ਅਜਿਹੇ ਕਿਸਮਤ ਅਤੇ ਸੁਖ

ਦੁਆਰਾ ਵਾਰਨਾ ੩੦੩੩ ਅਗਵਾ।

^{The} feeling after swimming 'above' the clouds
also begins our real sailing 'downward' side : beyond

1. ଜୀବନ ସୂତ୍ର: ଆମ ଜୀବନର ଅନ୍ତରାଳ 52
 (ଆମ 71 ଜନ୍ମ ଅନ୍ତରାଳ 52)

કોરનાર 20 (20) માં 100-130 જે રિમ મળે.
કોરનાર 20, 100-130 જે રિમ મળે.
કોરનાર 20, 100-130 જે રિમ મળે.

ਅਧਿ: ਇਹ ਵੀਰ ਤਾਮ੍ਹਰ ਰਾਮਾ ਅਧਿ ਰਾਮ।
ਇਹ ਰਾਮਾ ਵੀਰ ਤਾਮ੍ਹਰ ਰਾਮ।
ਵੀਰ ਤਾਮ੍ਹਰ ਰਾਮਾ ਅਧਿ ਰਾਮ।

② निष्कर्षः :-

◆ বিজ্ঞানিক প্রদর্শনিকা:

kingdom - Animalia

Phylum - Arthropoda

class - Insecta

Order - Hymenoptera



ਚਿੱਤ੍ਰ: ਫਾਰਮੀਕਾ

મોમમ્મિ મૂં અનુસરવાળી બહુશ્રી શિખમ, યાર મૂં
 જામ યાર મૂં બાળક બાળકામળકાર થતુ મૂં મૂં મૂં
 મહા, મુશ્કેલી ૭ થી ૧૦ થી યાર યાર મૂં
 ૨૦, ૦૦૦ મોમમ્મિ પ્રજાતિ યાર, યાર યાર
 જા મોમમ્મિ જા મૂં યાર જા *Aphis cerana*
indica. પ્રાચીન મોમમ્મિ મોમમ્મિ અમર
 યાર વાર વાર, યાર ૩ વાર યાર યાર
 મોમમ્મિ યાર વાર મૂં, મૂં - i) વાર
 મોમમ્મિ, ii) જા વાર મૂં મોમમ્મિ, iii) વાર
 મોમમ્મિ, યાર વાર યાર મૂં ૬-૮ થી મૂં (મૂં)

વિશ્લેષણ

- (i) યાર જા મૂં બાળક મૂં, મૂં યાર
 યાર અમર યાર પ્રજાતિ વાર વાર મૂં
- (ii) મો વિશ્લેષણ અમર વાર મૂં
- (iii) બાળકામળકાર અમર મૂં ૩ માર

③ વિશ્લેષણ:

◆ વિશ્લેષણ પ્રજાતિ:

kingdom - Animalia

phylum - Arthropoda

class - Insecta

order - Hymenoptera

Suborder - Apocrita

Family - Formicidae



ପ୍ରାଣୀ : ଶୁଣି

ସିମ୍ପାଡ଼ ଆକାଶଚିରା ଯାହା, ଏହା ଅନ୍ତରାଳ ହିସାବ
 ସମ୍ପର୍କ 11-13 ମିଲିମିଟର ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପୂର୍ବ ମିଲିମିଟର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ
 ସ୍ତରୀ ମାପର ବିକାଶିତ, ସମ୍ପର୍କ, 22, 000 ସିମ୍ପାଡ଼
 ପ୍ରକାରର ଆଉ 12, 500 ଯାହା ଆନ୍ତରିକତା ବଦଳ
 ତାହା, Antarctica ହେଉଛି ପୃଥିବୀର ଏହି ସିମ୍ପାଡ଼
 ମଧ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କ, ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ସିମ୍ପାଡ଼-ଆକାଶଚିରା ଆକାଶ
 ସିମ୍ପାଡ଼ର ଧୂଳି, ଏହା ଏହି ସମ୍ପର୍କ ତାହା
 ତିନିଶହର ବଦଳ ବଦଳ, ସିମ୍ପାଡ଼ ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ପ୍ରକାର
 ଦିଅଁ ବଦଳିବାକୁ ସିମ୍ପାଡ଼ ଉପରକୁ।

④ ପ୍ରକାରୀ:-

◆ ବିଭାଗିକ ଆନ୍ତରିକତା:

Kingdom - Animalia

Phylum - Arthropoda

Class - Insecta

Order - Lepidoptera

ପ୍ରକାରୀର ଅନ୍ତରାଳ ଏହି ସମ୍ପର୍କ ଏହା ଏହି ମଧ୍ୟ
 ଦୂରତା ତାହା ମଧ୍ୟ, ଏହା ସିମ୍ପାଡ଼ ମଧ୍ୟ
 ମାପର, 40-50 ମିଲିମିଟର ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପୂର୍ବ Eocene
 ସିମ୍ପାଡ଼ ଏହା ଏହି ମାପର।

ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ: ଏହା ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ମାପର ମାପର
 ସମ୍ପର୍କ।

ପ୍ରକାରୀର ବାହାର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ: ତାହା ବିଭାଗିକତା
 ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟ ଏହି ସମ୍ପର୍କ
 ମଧ୍ୟ।

- ବାହ୍ୟ ଧୂର୍ବିକା :- (i) ବିମାରିତ ଶିଶୁମାର ତରଫରୁ ବଂଶୀ,
 (ii) ବିମାରିତ ଶିଶୁମାର ଅନ୍ତର ଶିଶୁତ ମାଂସ,
 (iii) ଶିଶୁମାର ମାଂସାଂଶରୁ ହାତ ଲାଗିବା ବଂଶୀ,

ବାହ୍ୟମାନ :- ଶିଶୁର ଘର, ବିଶେଷକରି,

ଘର :- ଶିଶୁର ଘର, ଶିଶୁର ଘର,

ଆହୁରି ମାଂସର ବିକାଶରୁ ଶିଶୁମାର ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ମାଂସରୁ
 ମାଂସ ବଂଶୀରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ
 ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ

- ବିମାରିତ ଶିଶୁ :- (i) ମାଂସାଂଶରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ବଂଶୀ,
 (ii) ବାହ୍ୟରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ବଂଶୀ,
 (iii) Butterfly garden ମାଂସାଂଶରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ବଂଶୀ

ବଂଶୀରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ
 ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ
 ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ

● ବାହ୍ୟରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ
 ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ

ବାହ୍ୟରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ	ବିକାଶରୁ ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ
1. ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ	papilio Sp.
2. ଶିଶୁ	celleria mellonella
3. ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ	Apis cerana indica
4. ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ	vespa Sp.
5. ଶିଶୁ	Musca domestica
6. ଶିଶୁର ଘରରୁ	fermica Sp.

Examined

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

(GOVERNMENT SPONSORED)

AFFILIATED TO: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

Office of the Principal
P.O. & Dist. JALPAIGURI,
WEST BENGAL, INDIA,
PIN CODE - 735101



E-mail: accjal@gmail.com
Website: www.accollege.in

PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Nita Oraon,
a student of Semester 1st of B.A./B.Sc Honours Programme/ Programme
(General) Course of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, bearing Registration
No. 0192250100055 has successfully completed his/her project work and
submitted the project report on the topic Insects associated with
Common crop with an idea of their habitat under my guidance during the
Academic Year 2022-23

M. Lal
9/11/23

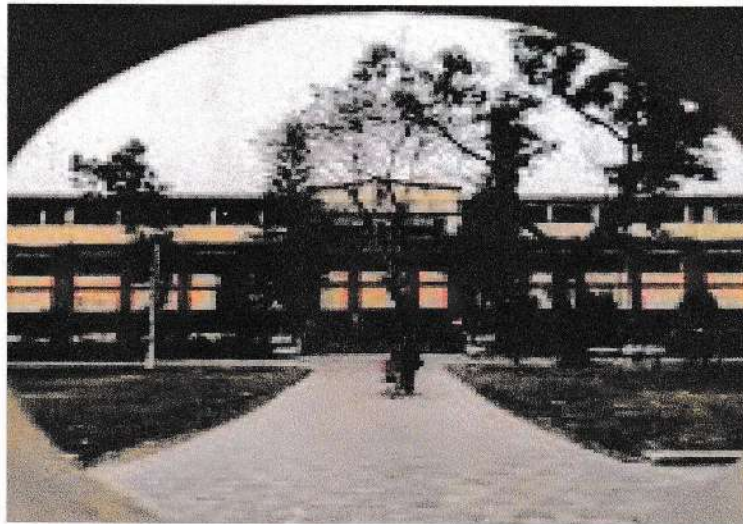
Project Supervisor, Environmental studies

Date:

(Signature)
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

Ananda Chandra College

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL



Submitted by:

Name: Puja Dutta

Course: B.A. Honours

Subject: EVS Project

Semester: 1st

Registration No.: 0192205010611

Date: 02.02.2023

Analyze the cause of deforestation and landslide on hill slope, if sighted.

"ବେଳା ସିଂହ ଓ ବିଲମ୍ବ"

ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ:- ବେଳା ଓ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନର ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ହେବା ସହ ବୃକ୍ଷରାଜ୍ୟର ନିର୍ମାଣ ବେଳା ଓ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନର ବେଳାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କରିବା। ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବେଳା ଓ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନର ସମସ୍ତ କାରଣ ଓ ଫଳାଫଳକୁ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିବା। ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବେଳା ଓ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନର ସମସ୍ତ କାରଣ ଓ ଫଳାଫଳକୁ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିବା।

FAO - ଓ ଏହା ପ୍ରତି ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ରଖିବା
 କାରଣ 0.07 ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ରଖିବା ସହିତ ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କରିବା। ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବେଳା ଓ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନର ସମସ୍ତ କାରଣ ଓ ଫଳାଫଳକୁ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିବା। ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବେଳା ଓ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନର ସମସ୍ତ କାରଣ ଓ ଫଳାଫଳକୁ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିବା।

10 - 1961
 Analyse the cause of deforestation and
 decide on the steps to be taken.
 "Save the Forest"



Deforestation is the process of
 removing trees from a forest.
 It is caused by many factors,
 including logging, agriculture,
 and urbanization. Deforestation
 has many negative effects on the
 environment, including the loss of
 biodiversity, soil erosion, and
 climate change.

ଏହି ଦେଶର ସ୍ଥିତି ଓ ବିକାଶ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ
ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଭାବରେ କଥା କହିବା ଲାଗି ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କର ସହ ଆମର।

ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସମ୍ବଳ :-

୧/ ଜଳାଶୟ : ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସମ୍ବଳର ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଜଳ ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଜଳ ସମ୍ବଳର ଅନ୍ୟତମ ସମ୍ବଳ।
ସ୍ଥିତି ଓ ବିକାଶ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।
ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।
ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।

ଉଦାହରଣ - ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଲିଆ (Australia) ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ
ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।

୨/ ବୃକ୍ଷସମ୍ବଳ : ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।
ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।
ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।
ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।

୩/ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ : ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।
ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।
ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।
ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।

୪/ ବୃକ୍ଷସମ୍ବଳ : ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।
ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।
ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।
ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ। ଏହା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଳ।

25. April 1891. In der Nacht

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ଅବଂ ଆବିଷ୍କାର ଓ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ନିଶ୍ଚୟ କରୁ ଯାହା ନିଜର ଆବିଷ୍କାର
 ଓ ଆବିଷ୍କାରୀର ଆବିଷ୍କାର ବୃଦ୍ଧିର ଜ୍ଞାନ ଆଉ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଆବିଷ୍କାର
 ବୃଦ୍ଧି କାମ ବୃଦ୍ଧିର ନିମ୍ନ ଗୁଣ ଗୁଣର ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ
 ସବୁ ଚିନ୍ତା ବିଷୟ ହୁଏ।

ଆବିଷ୍କାର କାରଣ:-

୧/ ସୂଚକୀ ଶକ୍ତି ଗୁଣର କାରଣ:- ସୂଚକୀ ଶକ୍ତି ଗୁଣର କାରଣ
 କାରଣ ସୂଚକୀ ଗୁଣର କାରଣ କାରଣ କାରଣ। ସୂଚକୀ ଶକ୍ତି
 ଗୁଣର କାରଣ ଓ କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣ
 ଦିଅଁ ସୂଚକୀ ଗୁଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣ
 ସୂଚକୀ ଗୁଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣ
 କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣ

୨/ ବିଜ୍ଞାନର କାରଣ:- ବିଜ୍ଞାନର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣ
 ବିଜ୍ଞାନର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣ
 ବିଜ୍ଞାନର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣ
 ବିଜ୍ଞାନର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣ

୩/ ବିଜ୍ଞାନର କାରଣର କାରଣ:- ବିଜ୍ଞାନର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣ
 ବିଜ୍ଞାନର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣ
 ବିଜ୍ଞାନର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣର କାରଣ
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ହୁଏ ବିଲମ୍ବ ହୁଏନ । ଯଦି ଏହି ଭାବରେ ଉପାଦେୟ ହୁଏ
ଅନୁସାରେ ।

୫/ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ :- କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ
ଏହା ଏକ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ । ଏହା ଏକ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ । ଏହା ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ ।
ଏହା ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ । ଏହା ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ ।
ଏହା ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ । ଏହା ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ ।

ଆମାନ୍ତର କାରଣ :-

୧/ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କାରଣ :- କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ । ଏହା ଏକ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ । ଏହା ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ ।
ଏହା ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ । ଏହା ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ ।
ଏହା ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ । ଏହା ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ ।

୨/ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କାରଣ :- କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ । ଏହା ଏକ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ । ଏହା ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ ।
ଏହା ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ । ଏହା ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ ।
ଏହା ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ । ଏହା ଏକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀତା କାରଣ ହୁଏ ।

1. 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2



14. 10. 1944

Answer is not

25 10/2/01

original e-mail to me and a reply

୧. ଗୁଣିତ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧର ନିୟମ :- ଯଦି ଏକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ଗୁଣିତ ହେଉଛି ତେବେ ତାହାକୁ ସଂଯୋଗୀୟ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ ।

Q. 2.3 (Landslide)

[illegible]

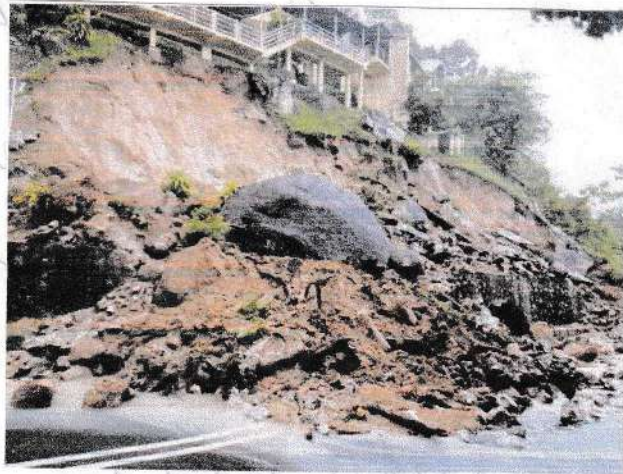


Figure 1: A photograph of a steep, rocky cliff face with a small building at the top.

The photograph shows a steep, rocky cliff face. At the top of the cliff, there is a small building with a balcony and some trees. The cliff face is covered in reddish-brown soil and rocks. A road or path is visible at the base of the cliff.



ଆମେ ଆମର ଏ ଉପକରଣର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି-

Answer 0022 | 02/10/2020

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ ବିଷୟ ଉପରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦିଆଯାଉ -

தர்ப்பார் வார்ப்பார் ஸ்ரீ அம்மர் அம்மர் பார்ப்பார்

ਪ੍ਰਮਿਤਿਤ ਕਾਰਨ :- ਪ੍ਰਮਿਤਿਤ ਕਾਰਨ ਹਨ ੭੭

— मूल लेख को प्रकाशित करें

- ① ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଲୁଗା ଲେପନ ।
- ② ଲୁଗା ଲେପନ ପରେ ଲୁଗା ଲେପନ ।
- ③ ଲୁଗା ଲେପନ ପରେ ଲୁଗା ଲେପନ ।
- ④ ଲୁଗା ଲେପନ ପରେ ଲୁଗା ଲେପନ ।

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- 15. To provide a better

⑥ 023482201

ହାଲତେ ଆମ୍ଭ ହାତ; ଯେନ —

2) भारत ।

8) ક્રિસ્ટલ સ્ટ્રક્ચર, મોલ્યુક્યુલર ફોર્મ અને ભૌતિક ગુણ
અભ્યાસ કરો.

අවසන් ගණන් 00 ගණන ගණනය කිරීම

অর্থের ক্ষতিসাধনকারী

[illegible]

କଳ୍ପ, ସମ୍ପର୍କର ଲାଭାଂଶ ଯେଉଁ ଭେଦିତ । ଲାଭାଂଶ ଲେଖି-
 ତ କରାତ ବିଲେ ସୁଧାଂଶ ପାରିବନ । ସେତେ ଆଲୋକ ଦୁଇ ଲାଭ
 ଏକ ଭାବେ ଲେଖି ସଞ୍ଚିତ ହୁଏତ ଅନ୍ଧାରୀତ ଦୁଇ ଲାଭାଂଶ
 କାହାଣୀ ଏକାଠି ଭେଦିତ ହେଲେ କାହାଣୀ ଯେ (ଲେଖାଂଶ ପାରି-
 ବନ ନହୁଏ ନା) । ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଅଂଶର ସୁଧାଂଶ ଲାଭାଂଶ ପ୍ରକାଶ-
 ନୀତ ହେଲେ ସୁଧାଂଶ RCE-ର ଯେଉଁ ସିଂହାସନ ଲାଭାଂଶ
 ଲାଭାଂଶ ନା । ସାଧୁ ଭାବେ ସାଧୁ ୧୦ ଲାଭାଂଶ
 (୧୨, ୧୫, ୧୮ ଲାଭାଂଶ) ବିଷୟ ନହୁଏ କହୁଏ ଏହା
 ଭାବେ ସାଧୁତା ସହାୟକ ନା । ତେଣୁ ଏହା କାହାଣୀ
 ବିଭାଜିତ ଏହା ସହାୟକ କରାତ ବିଭାଜିତ ଭାବେ ଏହା
 ସହାୟକ ଭାବେ ଭେଦିତ ଲେଖିତ କରାତ ବିଭାଜିତ ଭା-
 ବେ ଏହା ସହାୟକ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହେଉ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ
 ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଲାଭାଂଶ ନା । ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଏହା
 ଲାଭାଂଶ ଭେଦିତ ବିଭାଜିତ ଏହା ଅଭିଭାବିତ ଭାବେ
 ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଭାବେ ସହାୟକ ବିଭାଜିତ ନା । ଏହା ସହାୟକ
 ସହାୟକ ସହାୟକ ହେଉ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଭାବେ ଏହା ସହାୟକ
 ହେଉ ।

ହଠାତ୍ ସଂକଳନ

[illegible]

नोट :-

3/4th way

பெரியவாள் வாழ

M. J. J.

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

(GOVERNMENT SPONSORED)

AFFILIATED TO: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

Office of the Principal
P.O. & Dist. JALPAIGURI,
WEST BENGAL, INDIA,
PIN CODE - 735101

E-mail: accjal@gmail.comWebsite: www.accollege.in**PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Puja Dutta.....
a student of Semester 1st..... of B.A./B.Sc Honours Programme/ Programme
(General) Course of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, bearing Registration
No. 0192205010611..... has successfully completed his/her project work and
submitted the project report on the topic Causes of deforestation.....
and landslide on hill top..... under my guidance during the
Academic Year 2022 - 23.....

M. Das
9/11/23

Project Supervisor, Environmental studies

Date:


Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE



SUB : ENVIRONMENTAL
STUDIES (EVS)

NAME : SANGITA SHIL

SEMESTER : 1ST SEMESTER

COLLEGE ROLL : 1194

REGISTRATION NO : 01922060
12003 ✓

YEAR : 2022 - 2023

PH NO : 7501746501

ସୂଚିକା

କ୍ରମିକ ଅନୁସଂଖ୍ୟା	ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ	ପୃଷ୍ଠାସଂଖ୍ୟା
1.	ଦ୍ଵିମିତ୍ତ	1-2
2.	ସମସ୍ୟା	2-4
3.	କଳ୍ପ	4-5
4.	ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କଳ୍ପ	5-8
5.	ତ୍ରୟମିତ୍ତର ବ୍ୟାପାର	8-10
6.	ସୂଚି ମିତ୍ତ	10-11
7.	ସୂଚିତ୍ତର ବ୍ୟାପାର	11-14
8.	ସାଧୁକୃଷ୍ଣ ସୂଚିତ୍ତର ବ୍ୟାପାର	12-16
9.	ସାଧୁକୃଷ୍ଣ ସୂଚିତ୍ତର ବିଶେଷ	16-17
10.	ସୂଚିତ୍ତର	18
11.	ବ୍ୟାପାର	18-19
12.	ବ୍ୟାପାର	19-21
13.	ବ୍ୟାପାର	22
14.	ସୂଚିତ୍ତର ସୂଚିତ୍ତର	23

ସାଧୁରୂପେ ଜାଣିବା :-

ମାଧ୍ୟମ :- ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ (Air Pollution) କ୍ଷତି ଏବଂ କ୍ଷତି
କାରକ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ
ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ, ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ
କ୍ଷତି କାରକ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ ଏବଂ
ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ
ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ
ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ
ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

:- value of $\frac{1}{x}$ at $x = 0$ is ∞

• ପିଲା - ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ ମିତ୍ର ପିଲା :- ଆଗରୁ, ଦୁଇ
ପିଲା ଯେ ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ ଘର ବାଡ଼ି ଯାଆନ୍ତେ ସେହି ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ ଘର
ଆଗରୁ ଥିଲା ଏକ ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ ଘର ଏକ ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ
ପିଲାଙ୍କ ଘର ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ, ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ - ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ,
ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ
ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ ଶାଳୀନଙ୍କ

• ସର୍ବ ଡିମାଣ୍ଡ :- ଅନାମିତ ଲେଖିତ ଡାକ ଆହ୍ବାନୀ
ସର୍ବ ଡିମାଣ୍ଡ ଅଳ୍ପ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଚାହିଦା - ଉଦାହରଣ - ପତ୍ର
ଆମ୍ଭା ଗୋଟିଏ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ଗୋଟିଏ ଘର, ଗୋଟିଏ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ

[illegible][illegible]

② வாழ்கை முறை.

① ଆମେରିକାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥାନ : ଆମେରିକାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥାନ କରି
 ନିଜର ଆରୋଗ୍ୟ ରଖି - ଲେକ୍ଟର, ଗଣିତ, ସାମାଜିକ,
 ଶିକ୍ଷା (ସାମାଜିକ ଆରୋଗ୍ୟ) ଆଦି ବିଭିନ୍ନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ
 ସମୟ ବିତାଇ ଯାଆନ୍ତୁ ।

[illegible][illegible]

ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ସ୍ତର :- ପ୍ରକୃତ ସ୍ଥିତି ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ, ଭାରତ
 ଗୋଟିଏ ଦେଶର ସ୍ତର । ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ସ୍ତର ଏକ ସ୍ଥିର ସ୍ତର
 ଥିବାରୁ ଏ ସ୍ତର ସବୁ ଏକ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ ।

• ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ତର :-

ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ତର ଏକ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା
 ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ । ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ତର ଏକ ସ୍ଥିର
 ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ ।

ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ତର ଏକ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା
 ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ । ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ତର ଏକ ସ୍ଥିର
 ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ ।

• ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ତର :- ସ୍ଥିତି ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା
 ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ । ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ତର ଏକ ସ୍ଥିର
 ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ ।

• ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ତର :- ସ୍ଥିତି ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା
 ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ । ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ତର ଏକ ସ୍ଥିର
 ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ସାମାନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରହିଥାଏ ।

ଆହୁରି ଅନୁମତି ଲାଭକରଣ ସହଜ, ମିଳିତ ଏବଂ
ଅନୁମତି ଅନୁମତି ଲାଭକରଣର ଅନୁମତି ମିଳିତ
ଫଳ - ଫଳ ମିଳିତ ଏବଂ ୨୦୦ ।

[illegible]

ਅਨੁਸਾਰ :- 22 ਆਗ (100 ਪੰਨੇ) ਵਿੱਚ 22 ਆਗ

- [illegible]

• ଘଟଣା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ :-

13

Завтра

[illegible]

বীজকোষ

[illegible]

माझीत यही

2. प्रश्न : क्या है ?

S. Roy.

John W. Hartman

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

(GOVERNMENT SPONSORED)

AFFILIATED TO: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

Office of the Principal
P.O. & Dist. JALPAIGURI,
WEST BENGAL, INDIA,
PIN CODE - 735101



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PROJECT COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that *Sangita Shil*,
a student of Semester *1st* of B.A./B.Sc Honours Programme/ Programme
(General) Course of Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri, bearing Registration
No. *0192206012003* has successfully completed his/her project work and
submitted the project report on the topic *Air pollution in a city or*
town of North Bengal region. under my guidance during the
Academic Year *2022-2023*

S. Roy.

Project Supervisor, Environmental studies

Date: *10.01.2023.*

[Signature]
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri