

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE, JALPAIGURI

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

Programme name	Project work	Semester	Number of students participated	Page no.
M.A. in Bengali	Project Work	2 nd	21	2
B.Sc. Honours & Programme (General) in Computer Science	Project Work	6 th	26	26
B.Sc/B.A. Honours in Economics	Project Work	6 th	05	87
B.A. Honours in Education	Project Work	6 th	28	121
B.A/ B. Sc. (General) & B.A/ B. Sc. (Honours) in Environmental Studies	Project Work	1 st & 2 nd	1698	188

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

(GOVERNMENT SPONSORED)

AFFILIATED TO: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

Office of the Principal

Phone: 03561- 255554 (O)

03561- 257947 [R]

Tele Fax: 03561-257324



P.O. & Dist. JALPAIGURI

West Bengal, INDIA,

PIN Code - 735101

E-mail:

principal@acccollege.org

accjal@gmail.com

Website: www.acccollege.org

Ref. No.- 2022-23/_____

Dated- 12.04.2023

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that ^{21 Prv 12/4/23} ~~28~~ 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.

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

Dr. Debashis Das
12/4/23

(Principal)

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

Principal

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

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

The title of the survey 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 work students are able to compare their knowledge acquired from books and from survey work.

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

Date and Place	Survey Work Title	Number of Students enrolled for Survey 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



৫

বঙ্গভাষা ও আদ্য বিদ্যা

উত্তরবঙ্গ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

আনন্দচন্দ্র সন্দিকৈ

বিষয় :- লোকসাহিত্য ও ঐতিহাসিক
পরামর্শ



কেন্দ্রীয় অফিস

নাম → শ্রীমতী সন্ধ্যা

ফোন নং → ২২০১৭৩০২০০৬

মোবাইল নং → ০১৭১৭০৫০১০০৬৫.

পেপার → লোকসাহিত্য ও ঐতিহাসিক পরামর্শ

পেপার কোড → BANDEP0201C

কোমিউনিটি → দ্বিতীয়

তারিখ → ২৯. ০৬. ২০২৩

জলপাইগুড়ি জেলার রাজবাড়ী জনজাতিক তিস্তাবাড়ী দ্বীপ ও খেচেনী

‘তিস্তাবাড়ী দ্বীপ’ অল্পকাল বয়সে গোলাপ
তিস্তা নদী অল্পকালই দ্বিতীয়ে কিছু বয়সে গঙ্গা নদীতে
উৎপত্তি অল্পকাল গির্জাদ্বীপে বর্ণনাটিতে নির্ভরযোগ্য ও
প্রামাণ্য বর্ণনা মনে করা যেতে পারে —

বহুযুগে তাত হইয়াছে। সিন্ধু - তিব্বত
সাম্রাজ্যে গোলাপ নদীর সুন্দর উপত্যকাতে চম্পাহরি মন্দির
অল্পকাল থেকে ২৮,০০০ ফুট উঁচুতে দুটি বরষার ঝরনা
পাতিয়া দিয়াছিল। পশ্চিম দিকে লাচেন-এর আর দুই
দিকে লাচিং-এর বহু পাহাড়ী পথ দ্বারা ২৪,৯০০ ফুটে
একটি ব্রহ্মা মন্দির গোলাপ চাম্পাহরি মন্দির। দুই-খান্দি এর
কাছের এই সুন্দর পার্বত্য মন্দির। এই মন্দির থেকে চোখ
তিস্তা নদীতে পাহাড়ের দিকে পথ করে নেমে এসেছে।
এখানে চোখের একটা ঝরনা দি-এর তিষ্ঠার সাথে-মিলে
গোলাপ, সিন্ধু-কামিষ্টা অমিলে বহু-এর মিলে
তারপর বহুভাগের সাথে দেখা, এখান অনেক বড় হইয়াছে
দুইভাগের দুই পাহাড়ের ভেতর দিয়া চলেছে প্রথম
বেগে, পথে মিলে মিলে গিলি, বিয়াং ও কামিষ্টা, তা
তারপর গেসক গিরিবর্ত্ত দিয়া গোলাপ পাহাড়
থেকে সমতল, বর্তমান দুয়ার্জগামী রেল লাইনের
নীচে, এখানে মিলে-চম্পা নদীতে তিষ্ঠায় এসে মিলে
পাহাড় থেকে নেমে গোলাপ পথে তিষ্ঠায় অনেক লম্বা

২য়ঃ হোল, ১ম হেমের দেওয়া দিখি একেই তারা তাদের
 গোদায়া আমকরণ করছে। যেমন - বাপ - মিত - উ, বাপ, মিত,
 দিখা, দিখা ও মেসবাকমে প্রিয়তা, একই মত।

বিজ্ঞানভিত্তিক জীবনের ক্ষেত্রে তিষ্ঠা ও কর্তব্য
 উৎপত্তিমান আছে। কামিনীকান্তের বক্তব্যে যে পার্থক্য
 হইতে কর্তব্যের উদ্ভব, তাহার ইহাও প্রমাণিত আছে যে
 হিমালয় কর্তব্য কল্যাণ সম্বন্ধে কালের ইচ্ছাশক্তি
 কর্তব্যের উৎপত্তি হইয়াছে। কামিনীকান্ত হইতে
 জামী-পাশা অতঃপর যেভাবে দাঁড়াইয়া তিষ্ঠার দৃষ্টি
 দৃষ্টিলে এই কামিনীকান্ত অতঃপর যেভাবে
 তাঁহার দৃষ্টি হইতে তিষ্ঠা অতঃপর যেভাবে
 দৃষ্টিলে এই কামিনীকান্ত অতঃপর যেভাবে
 দৃষ্টিলে এই কামিনীকান্ত অতঃপর যেভাবে

"করতোয়া জলপু প্রাপ্য যদি প্রামাণ্যতঃ ১।

অকুণোদ্য বেনায়াঃ সূর্যগ্রহনমতে: অখা॥

ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਸਿਓ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਪ੍ਰਾਨਤਮ —

"বসন্তোদয়ে অদ্যন্তোদয়ে অবিদ্যোদয়ে অবিদ্যোদয়ে।"

ତୋହାର, ଲାବଧ୍ୟେ ମିତ୍ରଂ ପାପଂ ହୃଦ ବହୁକୃତେ ॥”

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଡିଜାଇନ୍ ସିମ୍ବା ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶିତ —

ଆମର ସିରନ ମନେଇଁ କ୍ରିଷ୍ଣାବଳୀ ଦୃଶ୍ୟର ପରିମାଣ
ଦିଶେବାରେ ରହେ ଯାହା,

‘ତିଷ୍ଠାସୁଧୀ’ ପୂଜା କରୁ ଯୁକ୍ତ, ତେଣୁ ପୂଜା ଅଧ୍ୟାୟର ଆଲୋଚନା
କରୁଥିବା ହେଲେ ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ଆମେ ତେଣୁ ଅଧ୍ୟାୟର ସା
ଦୃଶ୍ୟଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ବାହ୍ୟକୁ ଅଧ୍ୟାୟରେ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ଆଲୋଚନା କା
ରୁହେଲେ ଯାହା,

ଜଗନ୍ନାଥପୁରୀ ଦେଖିବା ସିଦ୍ଧିର ଆଲୋଚନା
ଏହି ଜଗନ୍ନାଥପୁରୀ ବାହାର କରୁନା। ଏହି ଜଗନ୍ନାଥପୁରୀ ବାହାର
କରୁନାମି ଆସିବାର ମଧ୍ୟର ଦେଖା ଯାହା । ତେଣୁନାମି ହେଲେ —

କ. ଏହା ଆମର ଏହି ଅଧ୍ୟାୟର ଏକଟି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଆଲୋଚନା
ଜଗନ୍ନାଥପୁରୀର ବାହାର କରୁ ଏହି ଆଲୋଚନାରେ ଅଧ୍ୟାୟର
ଜଗନ୍ନାଥପୁରୀର ଅଧ୍ୟାୟର ଆଲୋଚନା କରୁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ
ଆଲୋଚନା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଆଲୋଚନା କରୁନା,

ଘ. ଏହି ଜଗନ୍ନାଥପୁରୀର ଆଲୋଚନାରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଆଲୋଚନା
ଦେଖା ଦେଖୁଛୁ । କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଲୋଚନାରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଆଲୋଚନା
ଦେଖୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଆଲୋଚନା ଦେଖୁ । ତେଣୁ ଆଲୋଚନାରେ
ଆଲୋଚନା, ଜାଣ, ଜାଣ ଆଲୋଚନା ଦେଖୁ ଦେଖୁ ଦେଖୁ ।
‘ବିଷୟଦେଖା’ କରୁନା ଆଲୋଚନା ଦେଖା ଦେଖୁ,

ଗ. ଏହି ଜଗନ୍ନାଥପୁରୀର ଆଲୋଚନାରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଆଲୋଚନା
ଦେଖା ଦେଖୁ ଦେଖୁ ଦେଖୁ ଦେଖୁ ଦେଖୁ । ଏହା ଆଲୋଚନାରେ
ଆଲୋଚନା ଦେଖୁ ଦେଖୁ ଦେଖୁ ଦେଖୁ ଦେଖୁ । ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଆଲୋଚନା
ଦେଖୁ ଦେଖୁ ଦେଖୁ ଦେଖୁ ଦେଖୁ ଦେଖୁ ।

ଏହି ତିଷ୍ଠାବୃତ୍ତି ପୂଜାର ଓଷାତି ନିନ୍ଦା ଯୁ
 ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରରେ ଶାଳା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ ହେଉଅଛି । ଏହି ପୂଜା ବିଭିନ୍ନ
 ଆଚାର୍ୟ୍ୟ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଗାଥା ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଅଛି । ଗୋଟା ଗୋଟା
 ଆଚାର୍ୟ୍ୟ 'ତିଷ୍ଠାବୃତ୍ତି', ଗୋଟା ଗୋଟା ଆଚାର୍ୟ୍ୟ 'କେଶବୀ
 ଶାଳା' ଆଦି ଗୋଟା ଗୋଟା ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀୟ 'କେଶବୀ
 ଶାଳା' ପରିଚିତ । ଅତିବାହୁ ଏହି ପୂଜା ଯେତେ ଓଷା ଏହି
 'ସୁଧାହାସ୍ୟ' ଓଷା ଯେତେ ଆଦି, ଯୋଗ ଦେଇ ଶାଳୀୟ ବାସିନ୍ଦା
 ଓ । ସର୍ବାର ସେଇ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶାଳୀୟ ଯାହା ଶାଳୀୟ ଓଷା ଶାଳୀୟ
 ନିନ୍ଦା ଯାହା ତିଷ୍ଠା, ଆଚାର୍ୟ୍ୟ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ
 ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ, ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ
 ଶାଳୀୟ, ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ
 ପୂଜା ଯୁକ୍ତ ଅଛି ।

ଆଜ୍ଞା ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ
 ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ
 ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ
 ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ
 ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ ଶାଳୀୟ



ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ
 ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ
 ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ

ଓ ଜାଣ ବୁଝା ହୁଏ, ଏହି ଲାଙ୍ଗିରି ବିକେତେଇ-ହଳ - ଏହି ଲାଙ୍ଗିରି
 ଏକାଟି ଜାଣ-କୋମିଳି ଆହୋରାତ୍ର ବା ବଗିଚାରେ ସୁଖାନ୍ତରାମା
 ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ସୁନ୍ଦର କରେ ଆଜ୍ଞାତୋ-ହେଉ ଥାଉ, ଡକାଣେ ବା ଫେରି
 ଡେଲିରୁ ନିଜ ସାଥୀର ଶ୍ରମରେ ବାଡ଼ିତେ ପ୍ରିୟତା କରେ ଓହଲ
 ତଥା ଜାଣ ଜାଣୁଆ ହୁଏ ଗାରେ - ବାଡ଼ି ଦୁଇ ଜାଣ ବଳେ,
 ଏକାଟି ବାଡ଼ି ଦୁଇ ଜାଣ ହଳ -

ଆସିଆ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଶାନ୍ତ ଡୋର
 ଦୁଆରେ ନିଜେ ପାଓ
 ଆଗୋ ବାଡ଼ି ସୁନ୍ଦର କରେ
 ନିଆଳ ବାପୋ ଶାନ୍ତ ।
 ତହାର ଧନି ଚାନ୍ତ ଲାହି
 ସିନା ଦୁଇଟିଆ ହାତୀର ଚାନ୍ତ ଦୁଇ ଡୋ
 ତହାର ବାଡ଼ି ହାତୀ
 ସିଜାରି ଶ୍ରମାହି ଡୋ ।

ଶ୍ରମରେ ବାଡ଼ିତେ - ପ୍ରିୟତା ବାବୁରୁ ମୁଁ ଶ୍ରମକର୍ତ୍ତା ଓହଲେ
 ଜାଣ-କୋମିଳି-ତିହାରୁଣ୍ଡିର ଗାୟନ କରେ ନେଲି ଡୋହାରେ
 ଶାନ୍ତରୁଣ୍ଡିର ଗାୟନ ଡୋହାରେ, ଡୋହାରେ ଏକାଟି
 ଜାଣ-ହଳ -

ବଡ଼ ବାଡ଼ି ନେଉଛନ୍ତି ଦୁଇଟି
 ଲୋହୋରୀ ଶାନ୍ତ ଡୋର
 ବଡ଼ ବାଡ଼ିର ବଡ଼ ପିଢ଼ାଧାନ
 ପାହିଲ ଡୋ ।

ଏକ ଗ୍ରାମ ଥେରା ଗ୍ରାମୀ ଆଦମ୍ଭ ଯାହାଙ୍କର ଅନ୍ଧାରୁ ମଧ୍ୟ
ଦୟା ଜାଣୁଥିଲେ ଶୀତ ହୁଏ ତାରୁ ଅନ୍ଧାରୁ ଗୋଟି ଗ୍ରାମୀଙ୍କର ଅନ୍ଧାରୁ
ଶୁଣି । ଏହି ଜାଣୁଥିଲେ ମାୟାବି ଯା - ମାୟାବିୟା ଜାଣ ରହେ,
ଦେଖି ମାୟାବିୟା ଜାଣ ରହେ —

ବାଳୀ ଚଢ଼େଇର ଆଖି ଡୋ ଡେଇଁ
 ବନ୍ଧାରେ ମିଶେ ଗାନ୍ଧାରୀ ବ୍ରୀତି

[illegible][illegible]

ଶିଖର ବାହୁ ନନ୍ଦ-ନୀତି
 ଶାସନ ଶେଷନ ଚାନ୍ଦ ଓ
 ଭାବନୀବନର ଅନ୍ତି ବାହୁ,
 ଚେଷ୍ଟାନୀ ଶାନ୍ତି - ପାଳି ବାହୁ
 ଶିଖର - ନନ୍ଦନ ଶାସନର
 ଅନ୍ତିବାହୁ ବାହୁ । ବାହୁଶାନ୍ତି

ଅନ୍ଧାରରେ 'ତିହାରୁଣୀ' ସ୍ମୃତି
 ସମ୍ଭାର ଓ ଶେଷର 'ଅନ୍ଧ' ଚରଣାଧି 'ଆଦେଶ' କହୁ, ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ, ସ୍ୱପ୍ନର ଆନା
 ବିଚାରରେ ଶେଷର ଚରଣାଧି 'ଆଦେଶ' କହୁ । ଏହି ଅନ୍ଧାରରେ ଏହି ସ୍ମୃତି
 ସମ୍ଭାର ମିଳିତ ଅଟେ । 'ତିହାରୁଣୀ' ଆଗରୁକା

[illegible]

'ତିହାରୁଣୀ' - ଏହା - ତିହାର - ଗୀତର ଗାୟକ
 ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଏହି ପୂଜା, ଉତ୍ତରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରର ଉଲ୍ଲେଖଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଗୀତରୁଣୀ
 ଗାୟକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଏହା ତିହାର, ତିହାରର ଅନ୍ତର ଏହି ଏକାକୀର
 ଗାୟକର ଗାୟକ ସଙ୍ଗେ, ତିହାର - ଗାୟକ - ଗୀତରୁଣୀର ସଙ୍ଗେ
 ଗାୟକ ଗାୟକ, ତିହାର ଗୀତର ଅନ୍ତର ଉତ୍ତରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରର ଗାୟକର
 ଗାୟକର ଗାୟକ ଏହି ଗୀତ ଗାୟକ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଗାୟକ ଗାୟକ
 ଗାୟକ ଗାୟକ ଏହି ପୂଜା ଗାୟକ ଗାୟକ ଗାୟକ ଗାୟକ
 ଗାୟକ ଏହି ପୂଜା ଗାୟକ ଗାୟକ ଗାୟକ ଗାୟକ

ବୈମରାଟି, ମାୟାପ୍ରସାଦ, ଏବଂ ଏମାରି ଭାଗ, ଏହି-ସ୍ଥଳୀରେ
ସୁନ୍ଦରୀର ସିଦ୍ଧିର ଥାଏ ବାବୁରୀର ଅନ୍ତରାତ୍ମା ଅବିରାମ
ହୁଏ ।

ବ୍ରତୀନିଆ ଗାଣି ଚିନ୍ତାବୁଦ୍ଧିର ଅର୍ଥ ହେବେ ଶକ୍ତି-ଶେଷ
ଆଦାର ବାଣୀ ଆଦାନ ବାଣୀର ଉପର ଦେ ଆଗାରି ବୁଝା ହୁଏ
ହୋଇ ଥାଏ —

ଆଗି ଦେଖେ ଚିନ୍ତାବୁଦ୍ଧି ଆଗାୟରେ —
ନା ଜାଣି ଚିନ୍ତାବୁଦ୍ଧି ବୁଲି ଘାଟେ ଆଗେ
ସୁନ୍ଦରୀର ଉପର ଗାଆଁ ଗୋଡ଼ ବାନ୍ଧି ବାଜେ ।
ଆଗି ଦେଖେ ଗାୟ - ଗାୟାନ୍ତ ଆଗାୟ ହେ
ନା ଜାଣି ଗାୟ - ଗାୟାନ୍ତ ବୁଲି ଘାଟେ ଆଗେ
ସୁନ୍ଦରୀର ଉପର ଗାଆଁ ଗୋଡ଼ ବାନ୍ଧି ବାଜେ ।

ଗାଣିର ଆଦାନ ବାଣୀର ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଅର୍ଥ ହେଉ ଚୁଆନୋ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍
ବସନ୍ତ ବାଣୀ, ଚୁଆନୋର ଅର୍ଥ ହେଉ ଗାୟ ଆଗେ ଚୁଆନୀର
ଗାୟ ବାଣୀ - ହୁଏ । ଏମାରି ଚୁଆନୀର ଗାୟ ହେଉ —

ଅଗା ଦେଖି ମାଗେ ଦେ ଆଗିନା
ଓମା ଦେଖି ହୁଏ
ନାଗେ ନିଗା ବିଗାରିଲ
ଆଉ ଆଗ ପରା ହୁଏ

ସୁନ୍ଦରୀର ହୃଦୟ ହେଉ ଦେଉ ହୃଦୟ ଅବିରା
ହେଉ ଗାୟ ଚୁଆନୋ ବାଣୀ ହୁଏ —

- ସ୍ୱର୍ଗର ସୁକୁଡ଼େ ଆବାସନ ଜାଣ -

ସିନ୍ଧିତି ଆମର ସିନ୍ଧିତି ବରନ
ଏହି ସିନ୍ଧିତିରେ ବସି ଥାବୋ
ତିଳକାଳୀ ସୁନାଁ ଦେଖନ ।

- ଆବାସନ ପର ଉତ୍ତର ବନ୍ଧନ ଜାଣ -

ଅର୍ଥ ହାତେ ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀ ତିହାରୁଣୀ
ହାତେ ଦିଆ ପାଓ,
ଅର୍ଥ ହାତେ ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀ ତିହାରୁଣୀ
ଚେତନ ବନ୍ଧନ ଜାଣ ।

- କେତେ କାନ୍ତି ହୁଏ -

ଓହ୍ଲେନେ ଗୋଲି, ସିନ୍ଧେନେ ଗୋଲି
ସୁନ୍ଦର ହାତ,
ଏହି କାନ୍ତିରେ ଜାଣ ଥାଆ
ତିଳକାଳୀ ସୁନାଁ ଦେଖନ
କାନ୍ତି ହୁଏ ଥାଉ ।

ଏହି - ସ୍ମୃତ୍ୟାତ୍ ସ୍ମାରଣକାନ୍ତା 'ତିହାରୁଡ଼ିଆ'

[illegible]

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

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

(GOVERNMENT SPONSORED)

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WEST BENGAL, INDIA,
PIN CODE - 735101



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

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

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

Submit this form to **accsdept@dept@gmail** 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).

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. 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.
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FORM

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

Date:

Name of the Team Members	Role	Tasks and Responsibilities
1.Dhiraj Mandal	Team Coordinator	Coding and Algorithm
2.Abhijit Rabidas	Data Manager	Coding and GUI
3. Amit Nandi	Team Member	Coding and Documentation
4. Anik Basak	Team Member	Coding and Documentation

Name and Signature of the Project Team members:

1. Dhiraj Mandal

Signature. Dhiraj Mandal

2. Abhijit Rabidas

Abhijit Rabidas

3. Amit Nandi

Amit Nandi

4. Anik Basak

Anik Basak

Signature of the Guide

[Signature]

Date

03/08/23

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

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

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to Mr. Kanishka Sarkar, our professor-in-charge for his support and guidance in completing our project work on “Brain Tumor Detection and Segmentation from CT scan Images”. We would like to express our special thanks to him for his time and efforts he provided throughout the semester. It was a great learning experience. We are grateful to all our team members, Dhiraj Mandal, Abhijit Rabidas, Amit Nandi, and Anik Basak in developing and successful completion of this project. We also extend our appreciation to our college professors for their guidance and valuable feedback. Together, we achieved a remarkable project, and we are grateful for everyone's involvement in making it possible.

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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 Wozniak 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:

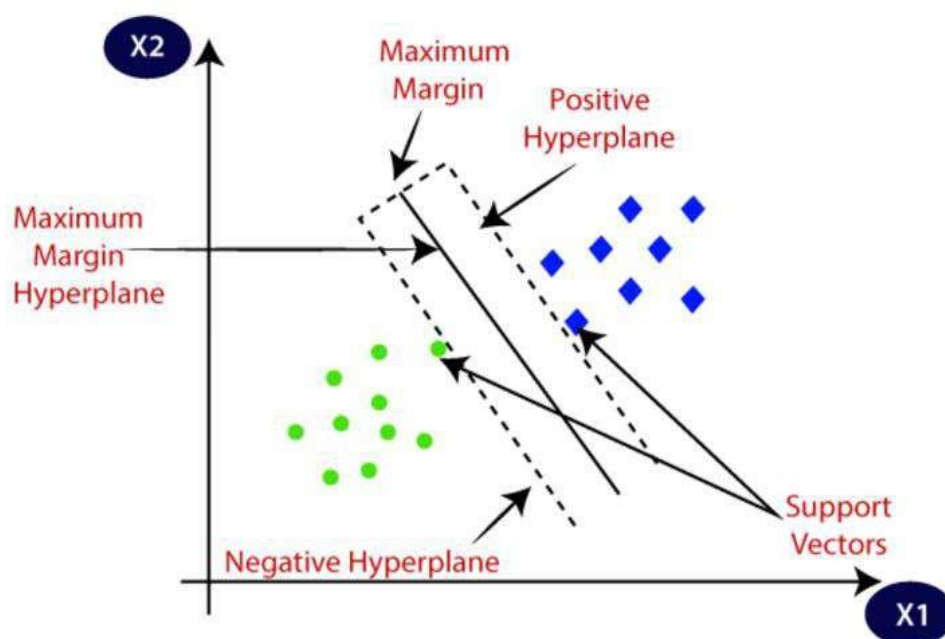


Figure:1. SVM Classifier

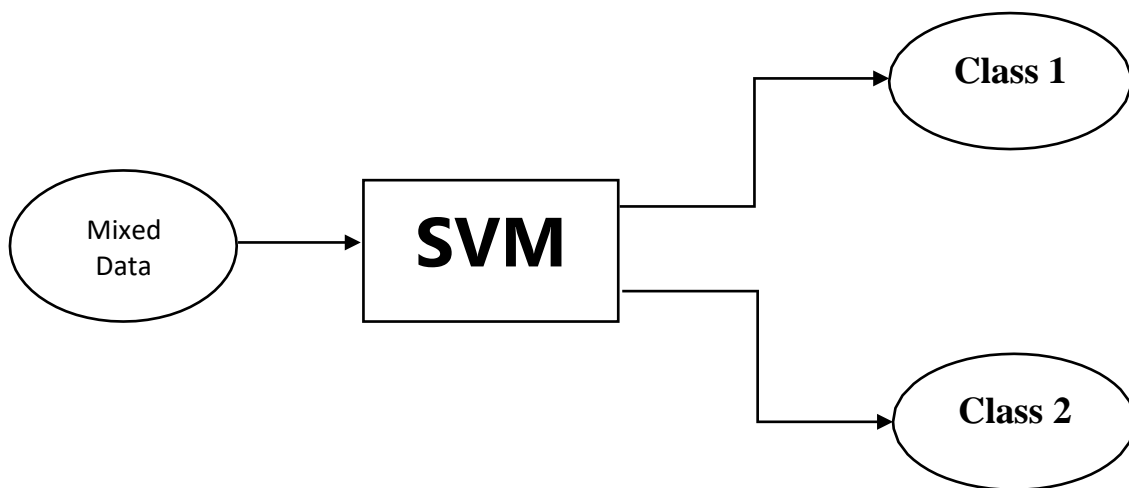


Figure: 2. SVM Classifier

3.1 Procedural Design:

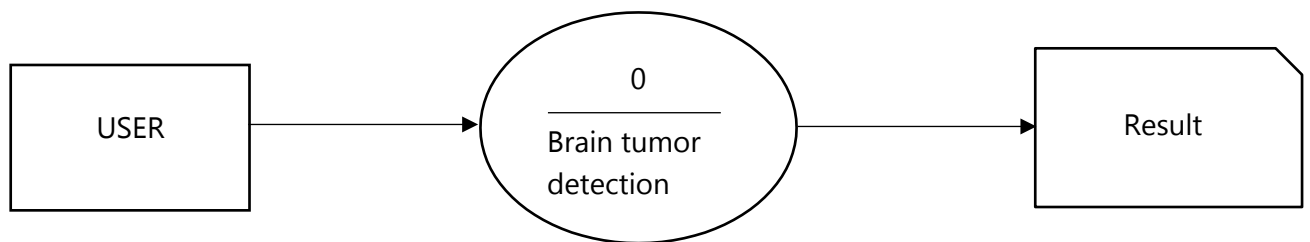


Figure: 3. Level-0-DFD

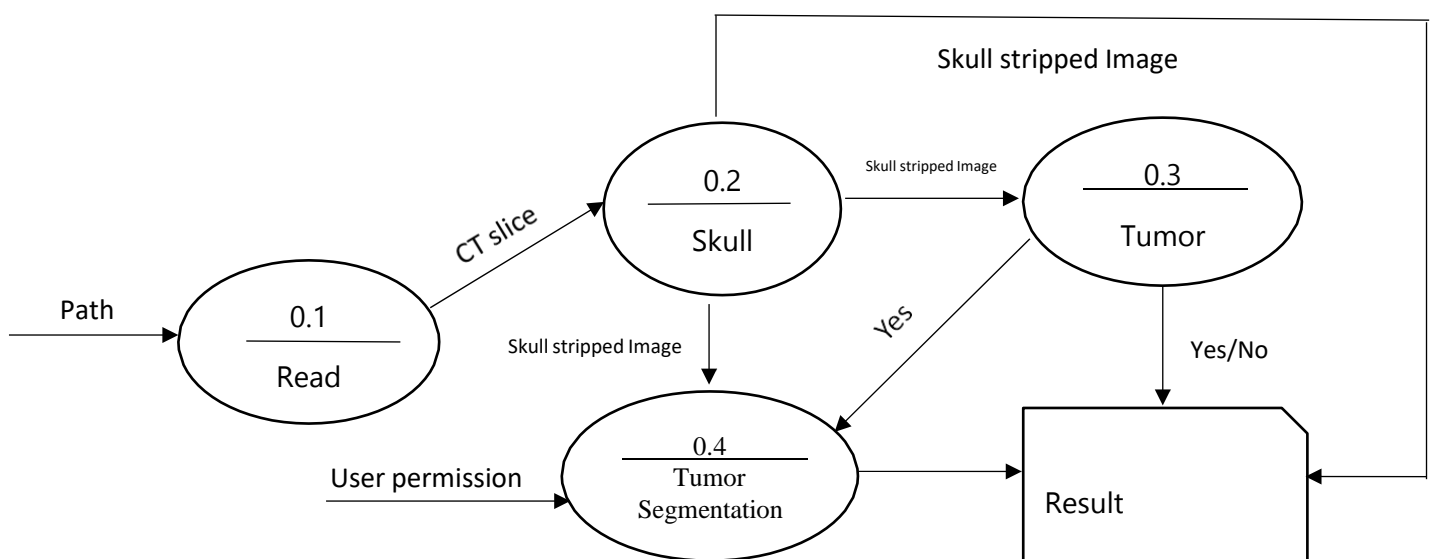


Figure: 4: Level-1-DFD

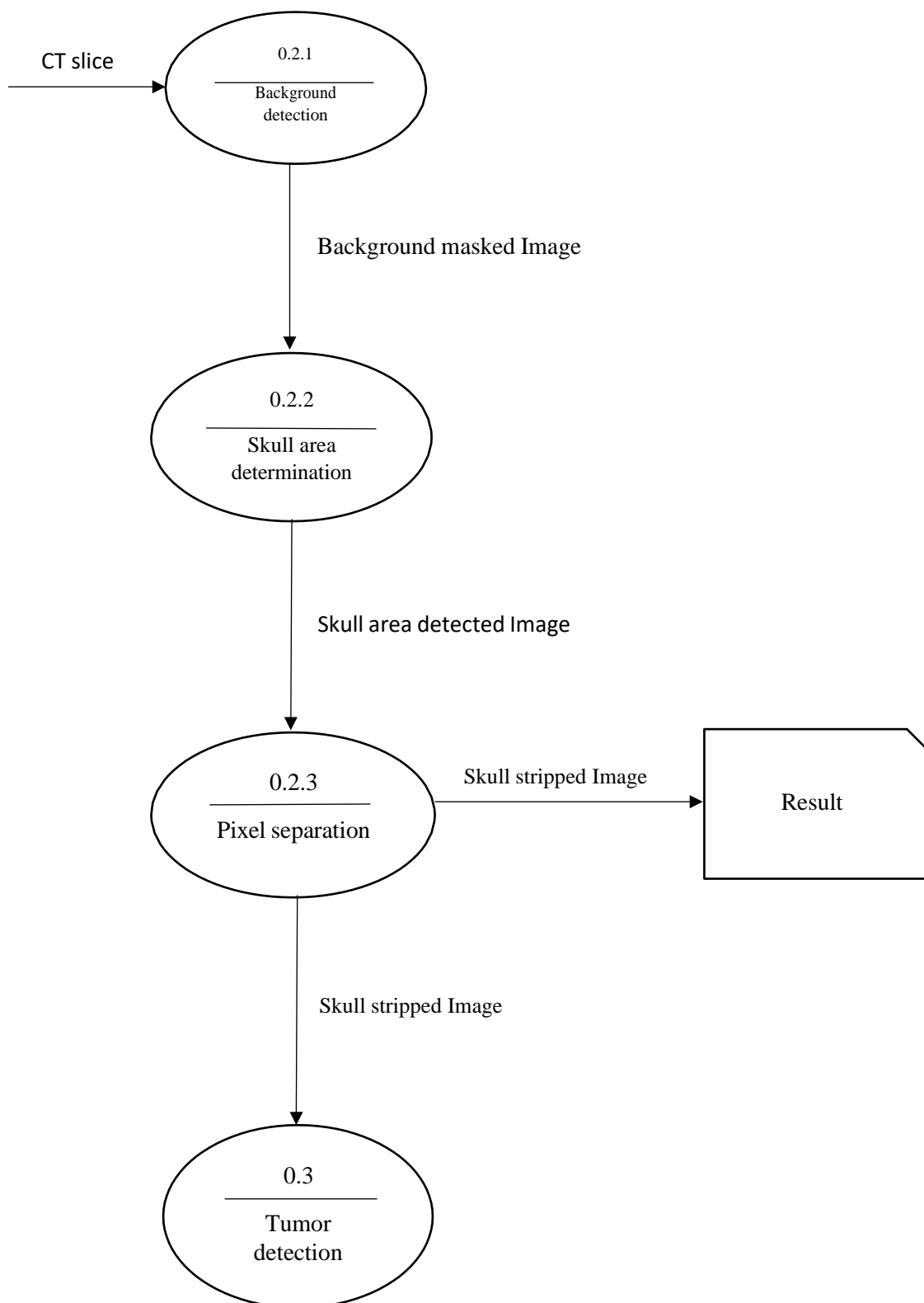


Figure. 5: Lvl-2-DFD (skull stripping)

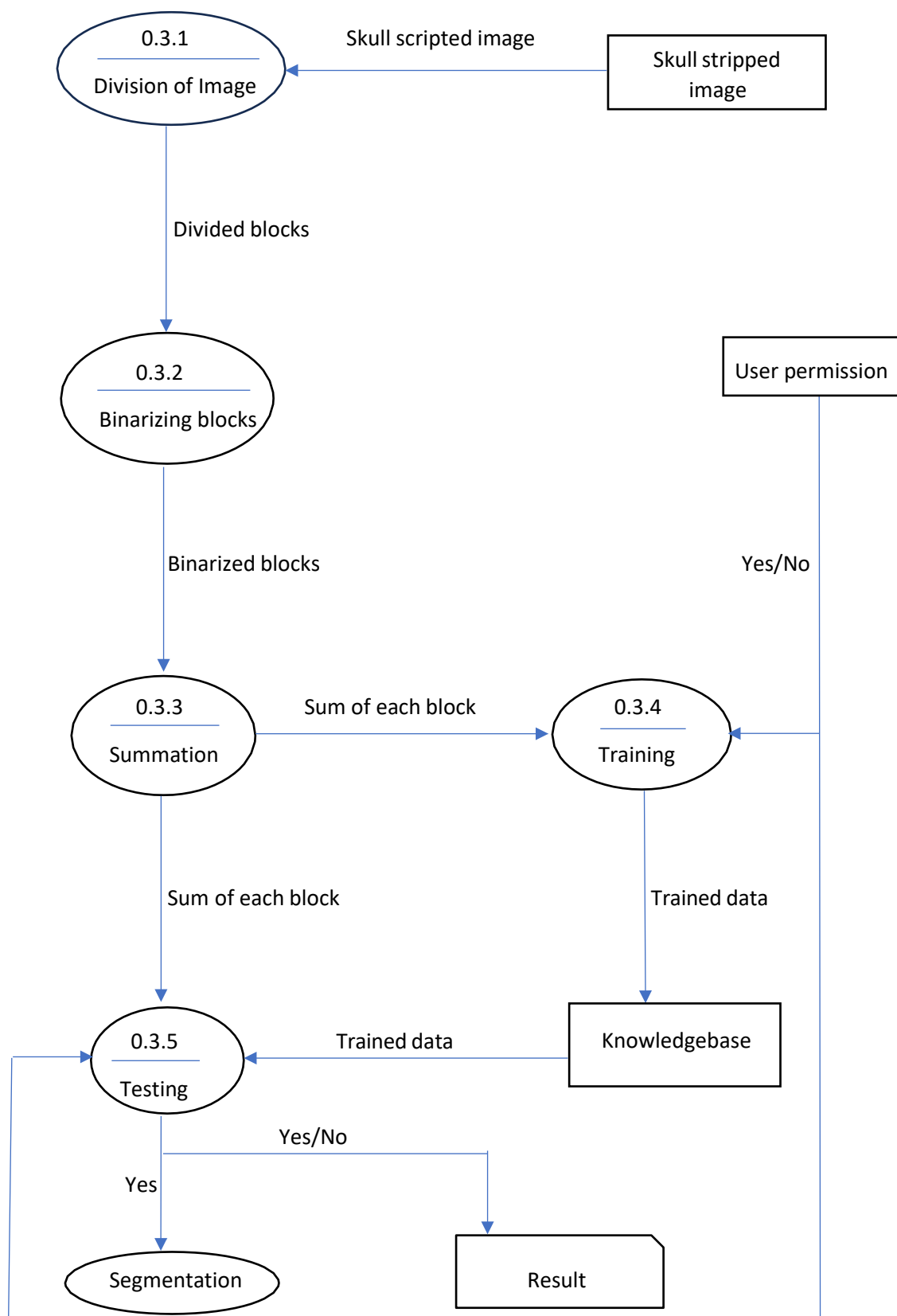


Figure. 6: Lvl-2-DFD (Tumor Detection)

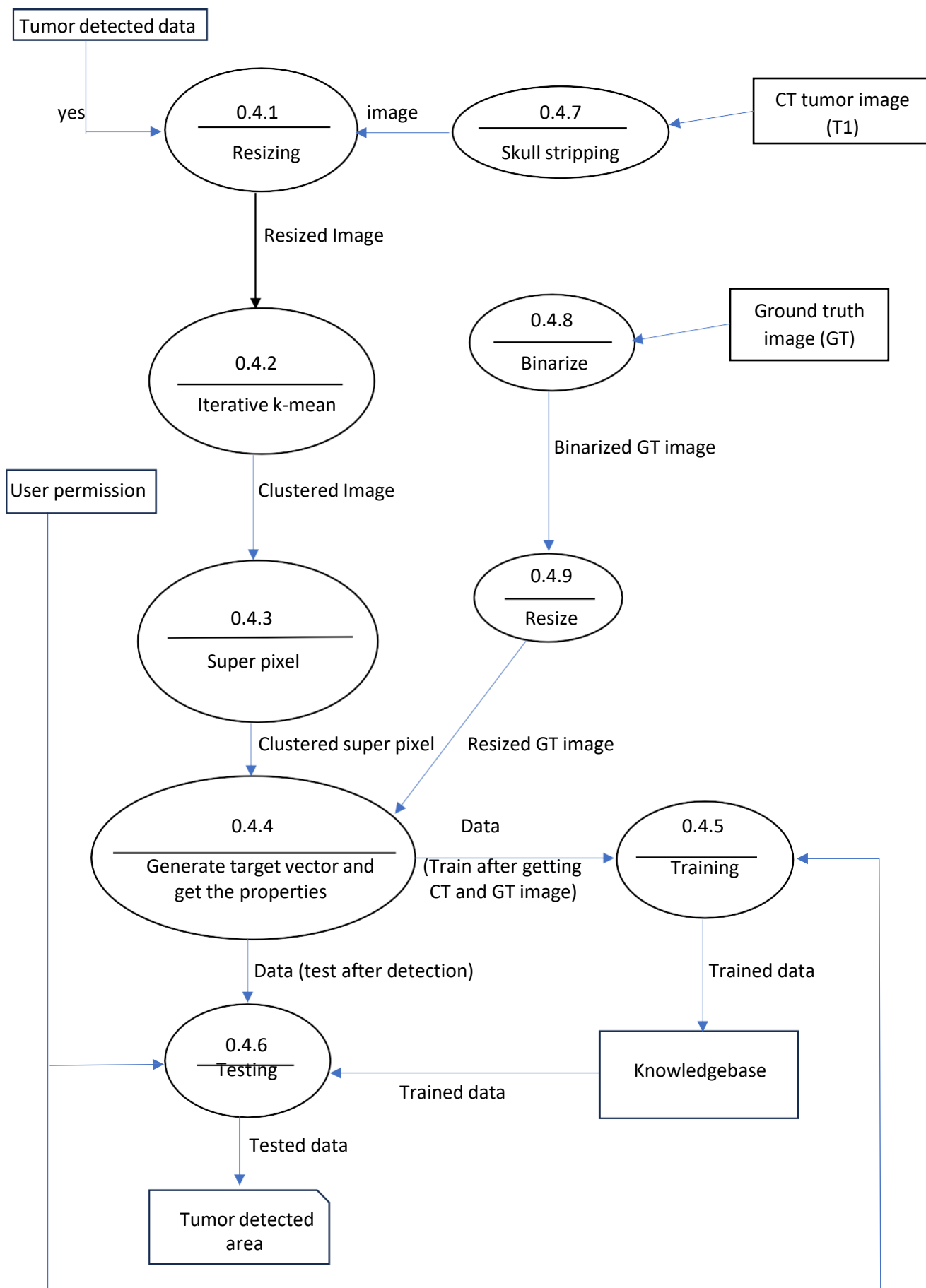


Figure. 7: Lvl-2-DFD (Tumor Detection)

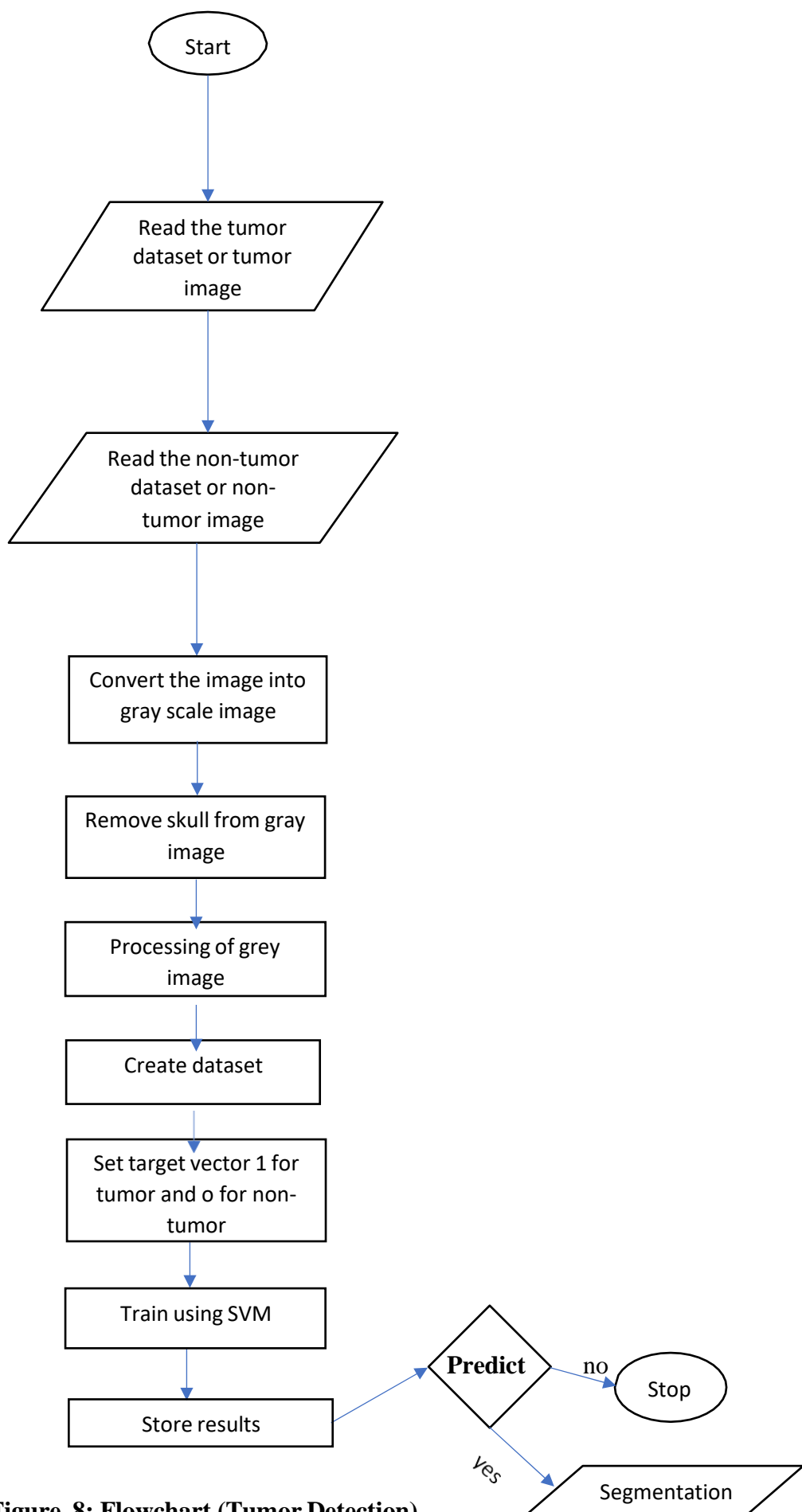


Figure. 8: Flowchart (Tumor Detection)

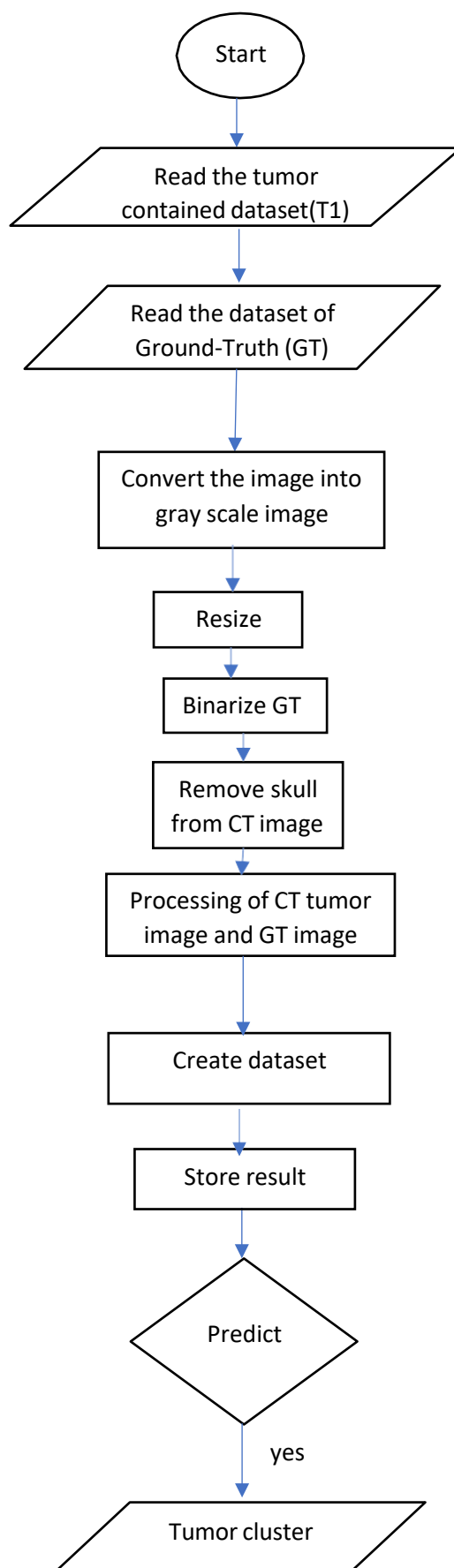


Figure. 9: Flowchart (Tumor Segmentation)

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 threshold from minimum euclidean 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 errosion 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_larg,'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');

Md1 =
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(Md1,X_test_w_best_feature) ==
y_test))/length(y_test)*100

c=confusionmat(y_test,predict(Md1,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","Md1");

```


➤ **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));
    [I,L]=super(uint8(I),k);
    %figure,imshow(I);
end

n=64;
[L,numLabels] = superpixels(I,n,'Method','slc');
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)
    %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

% 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');

Md1 =
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(Md1,X_test_w_best_feature) ==
y_test))/length(y_test)*100

c=confusionmat(y_test,predict(Md1,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","Md1");

```


➤ **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

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

$$= (99 + 137) / (99 + 137 + 5 + 3)$$

$$= 0.9672$$

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

$$= 99 / (99 + 5)$$

$$= 0.9519$$

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

$$= 99 / (99 + 3)$$

$$= 0.9705$$

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:

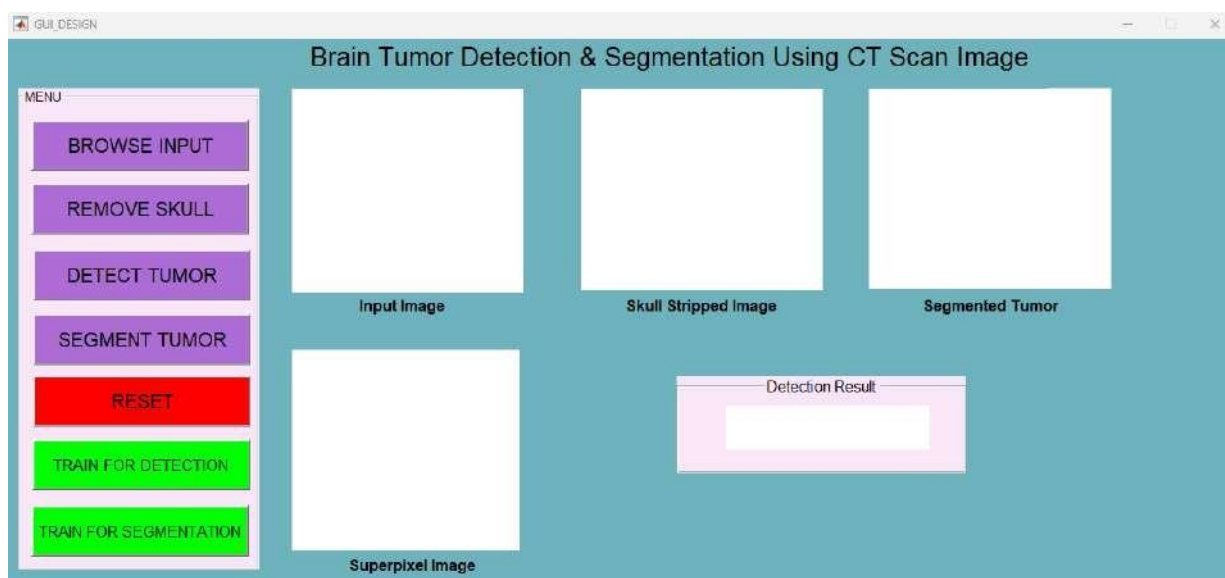


Figure. 11: GUI

BROWSE INPUT: For browsing and select CT scan images

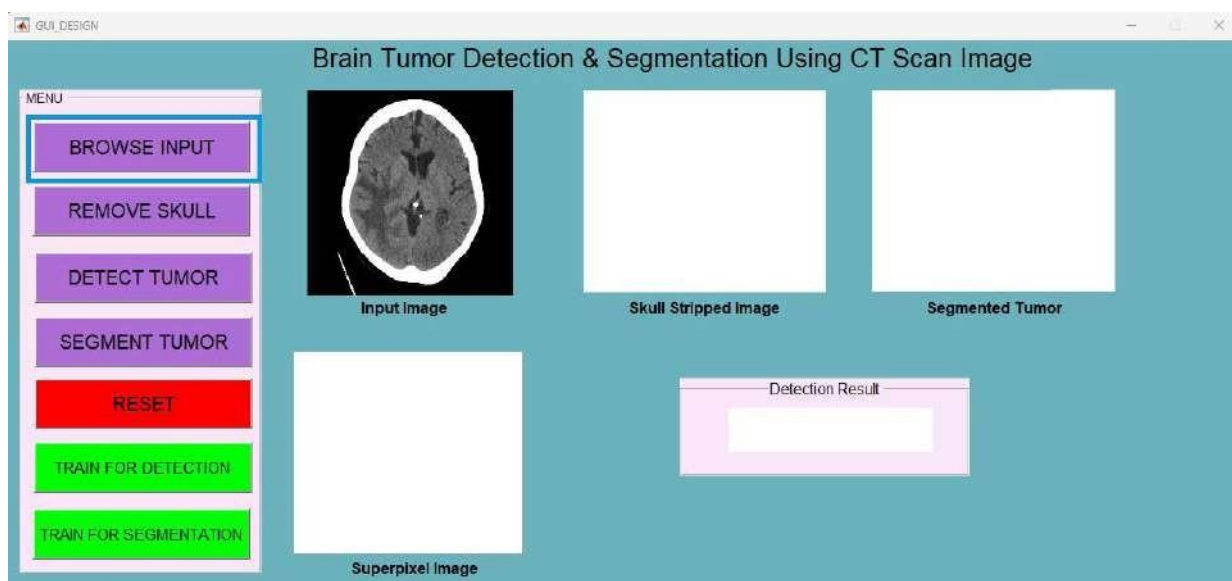


Figure. 12: BROWSE INPUT

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

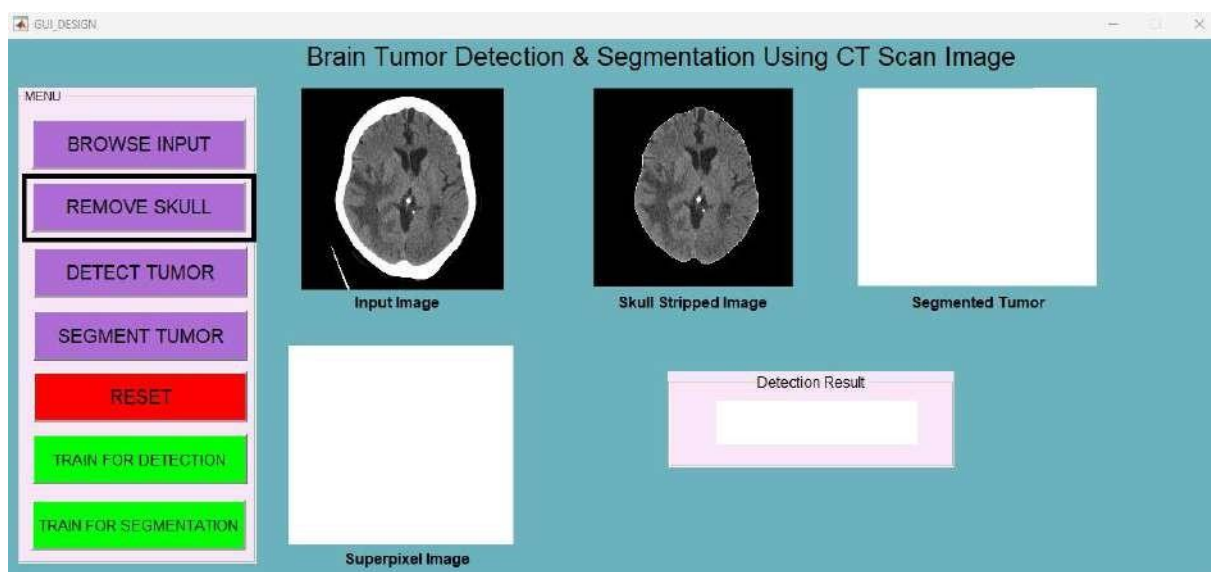


Figure.13: REMOVE SKULL

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

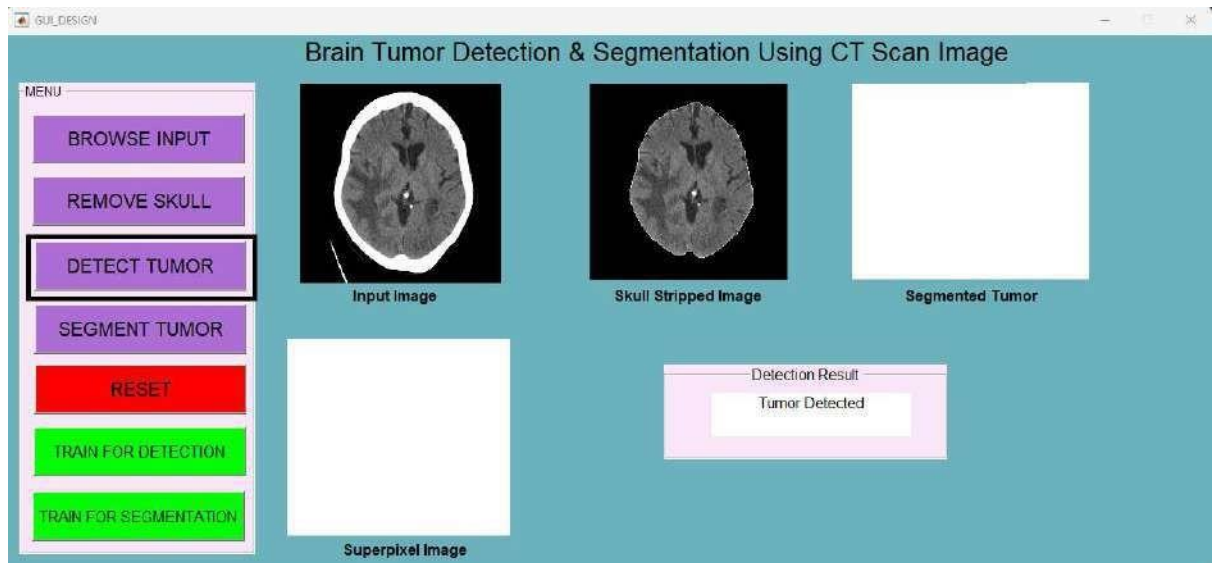


Figure.14: DETECT TUMOR

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

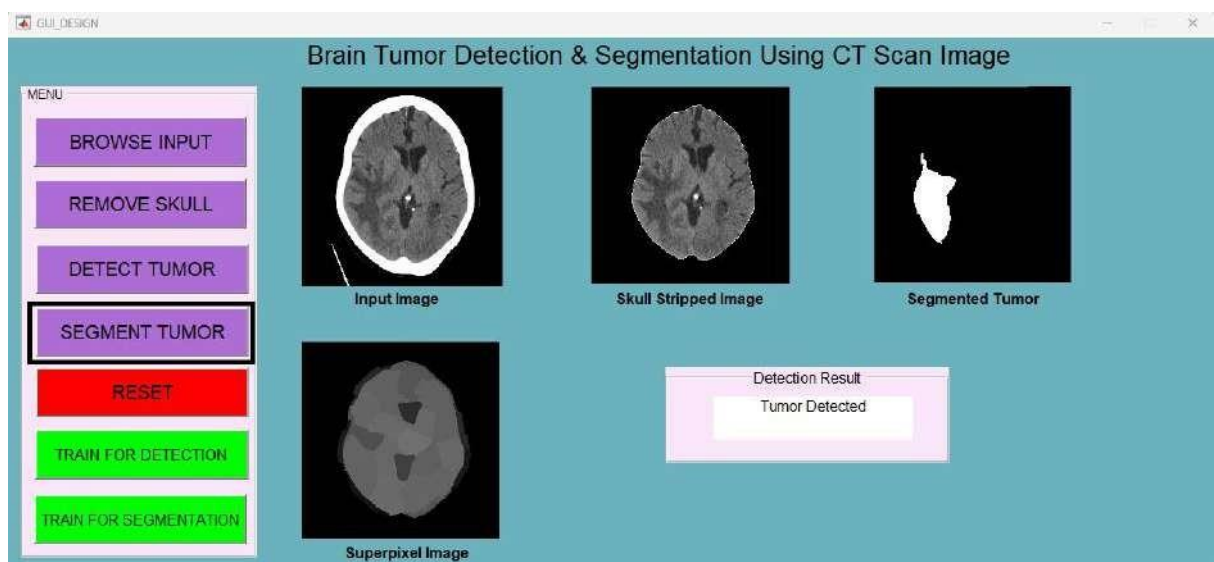


Figure.15: SEGMENT TUMOR

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

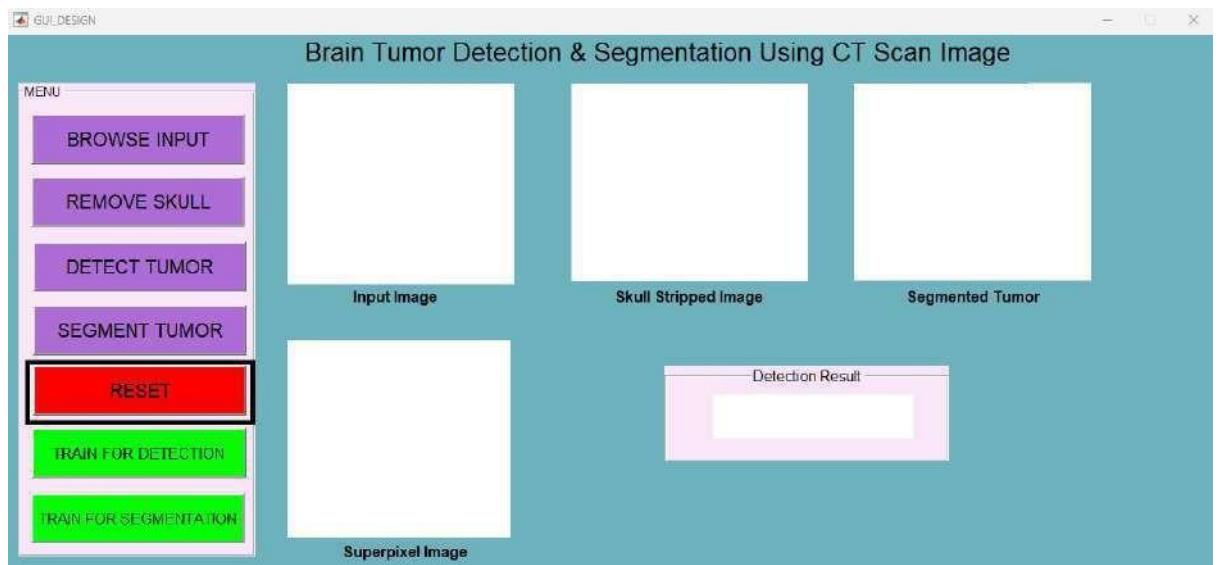


Figure.16: RESET

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

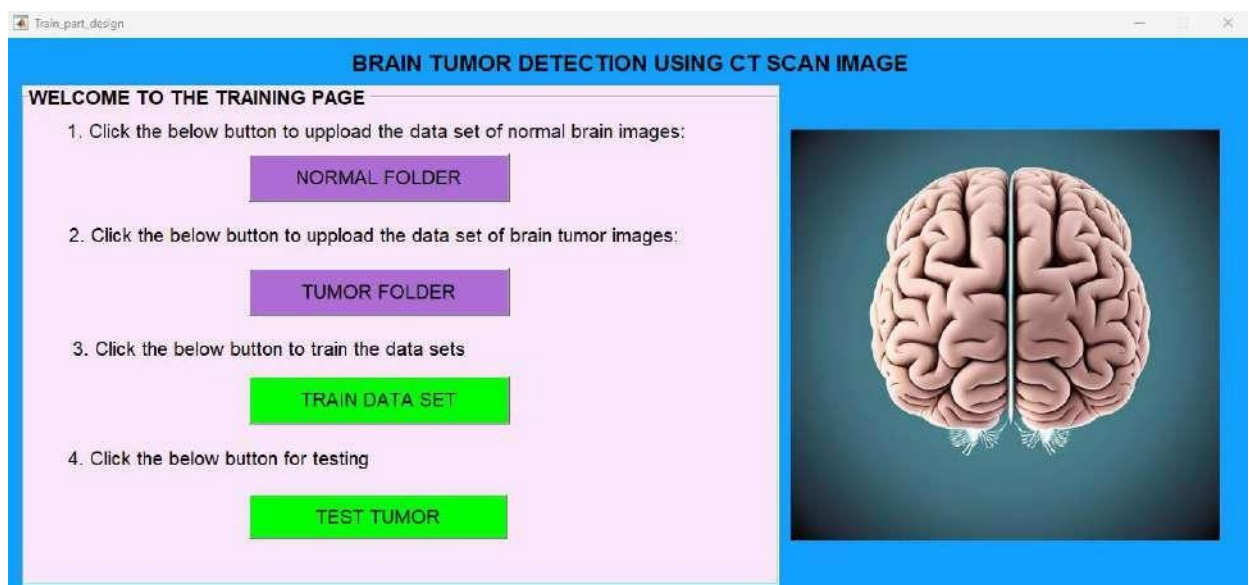


Figure. 17: TRAIN FOR DETECTION

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:

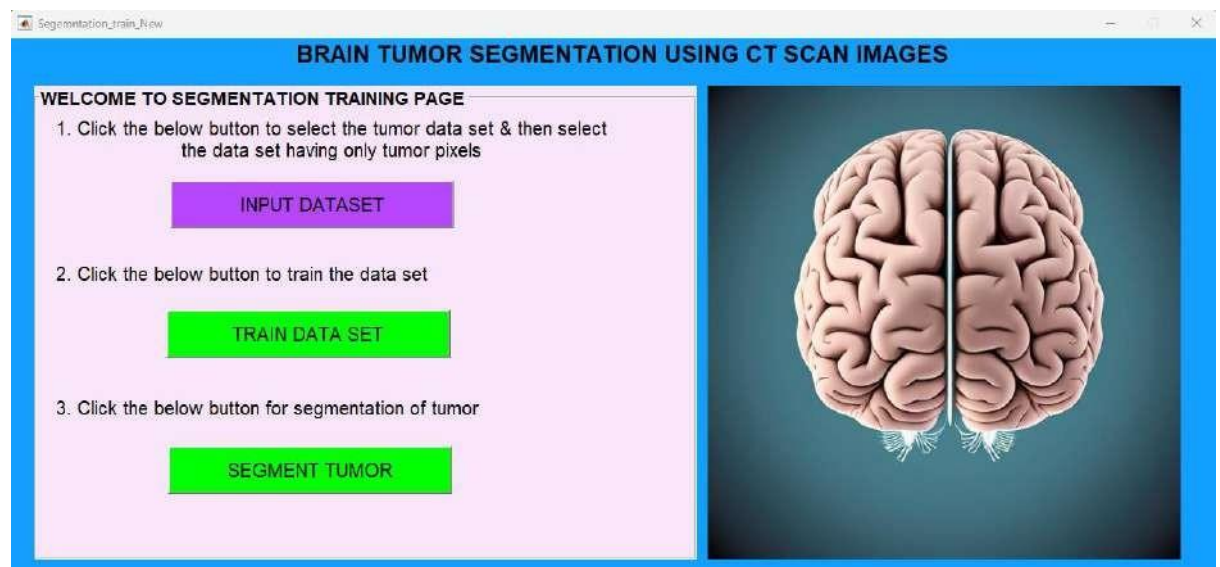



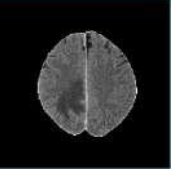



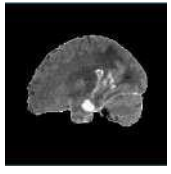


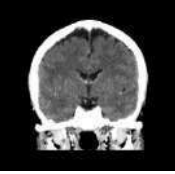
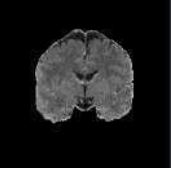

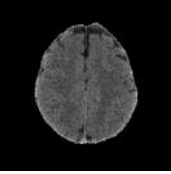
Figure. 18: TRAIN FOR SEGMENTATION

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



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

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This is to certify that Abhijit Palit,

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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Website: www.accollege.in

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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.

Kanika Samanta

Project Supervisor, Department of Computer Science

Ananda Chandra College, Jalpaiguri

Date: 05/08/23

Department of Computer Science
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

E-mail:

acceconomicsdept@gmail.com



P.O. & DISTRICT - JALPAIGURI
WEST BENGAL, INDIA
PIN - 735101

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

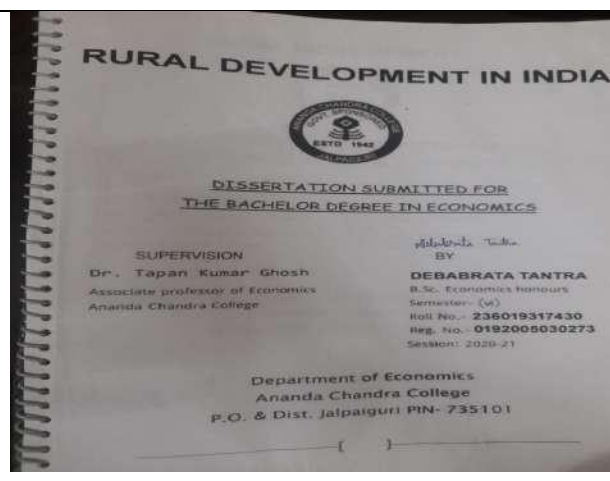
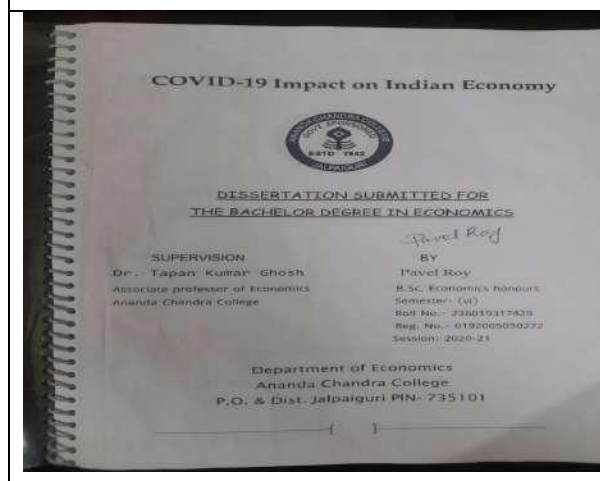
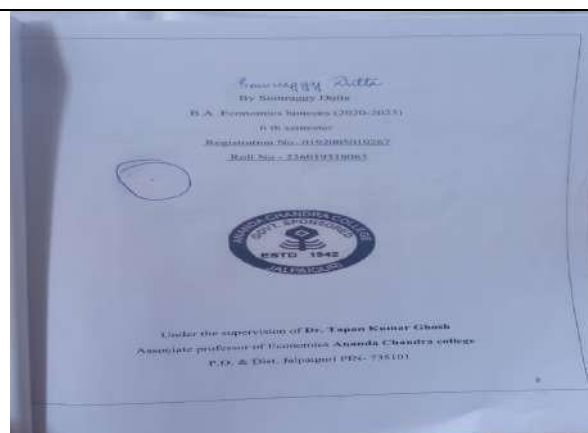
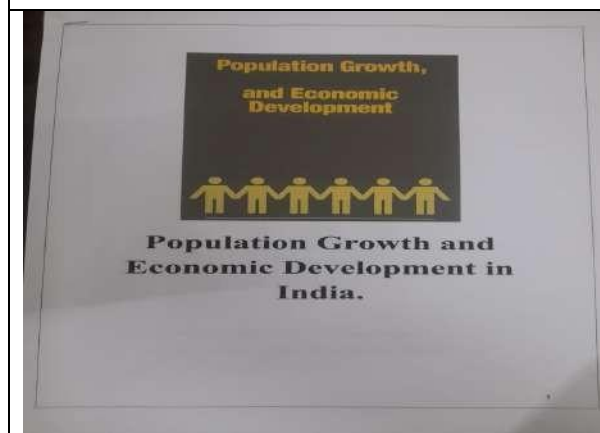
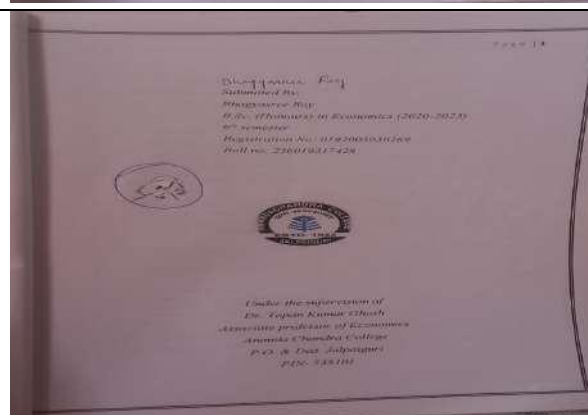
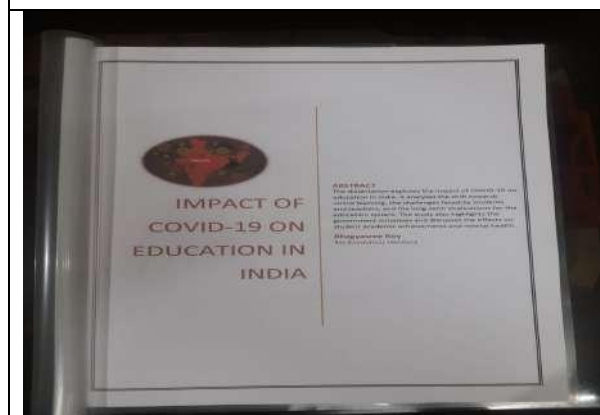
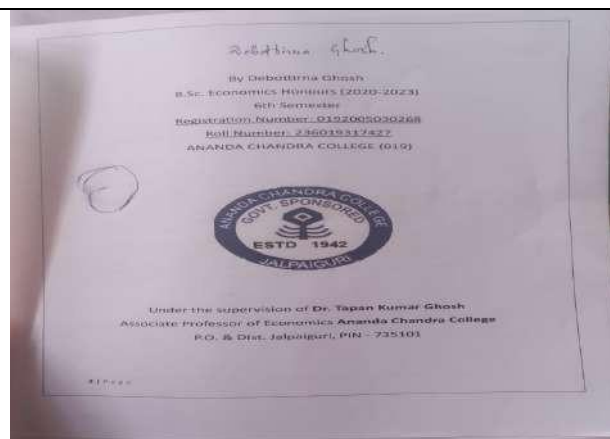
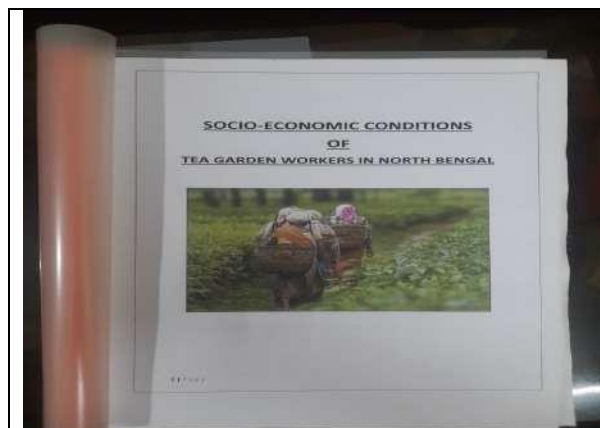
[Marked version with changes made on 06 August 2022]

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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 95 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



91
Debottirna Ghosh.

By Debottirna Ghosh

B.Sc. Economics Honours (2020-2023)

6th Semester

Registration Number: 0192005030268

Roll Number: 236019317427

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE (019)

38
40



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

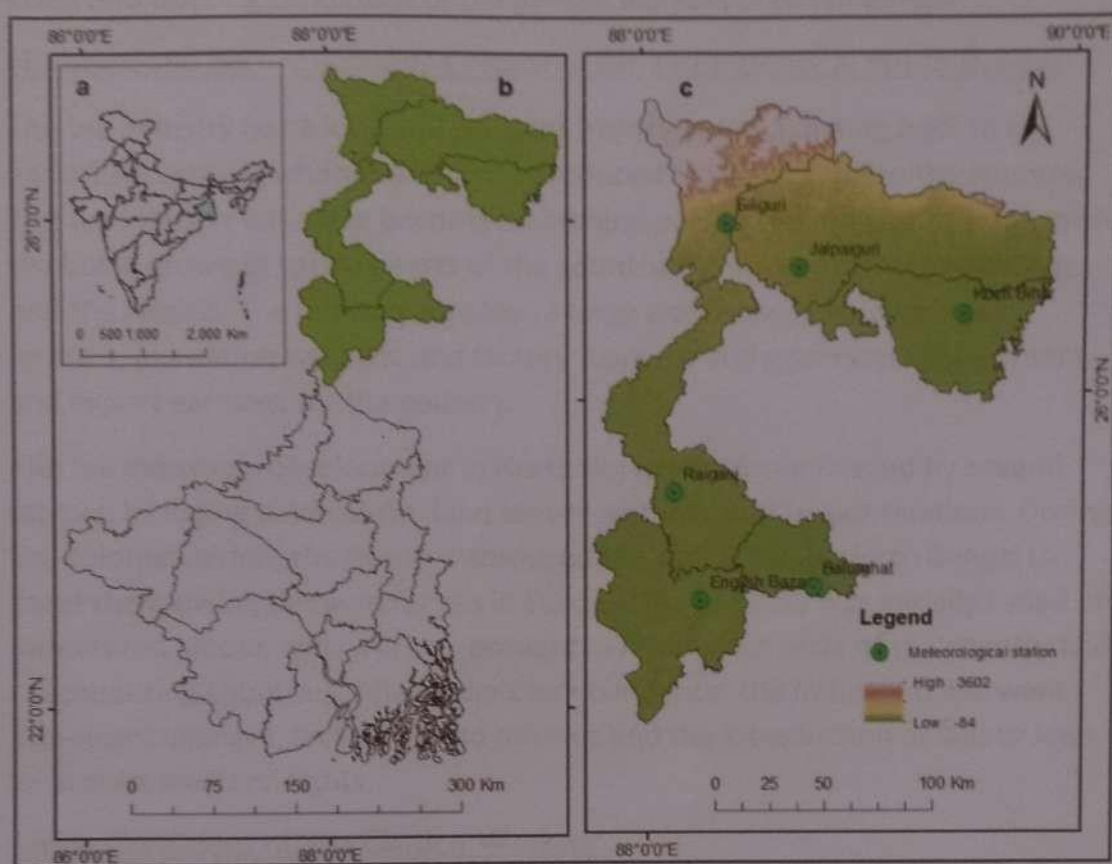


Figure: Location Map of North Bengal

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.

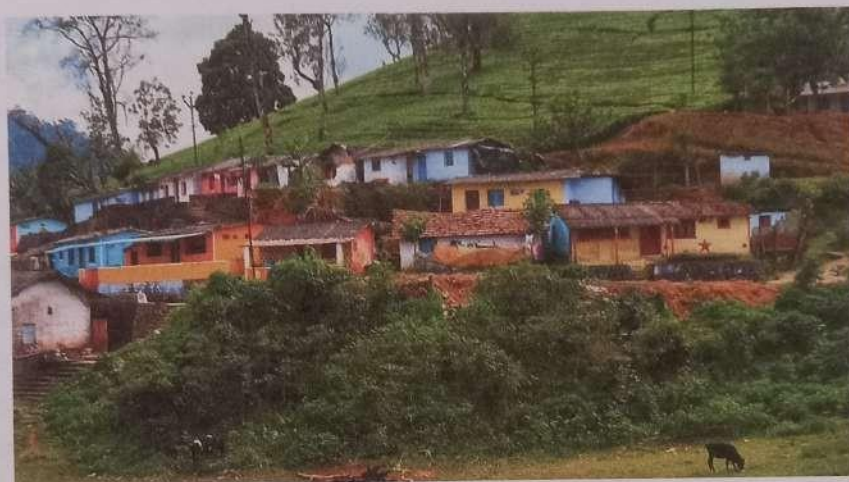
Moreover, tea garden workers have limited access to basic services such as education, clean water, and electricity. Many tea garden workers also lack access to formal banking facilities, which makes it difficult for them to access credit and financial services.

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?

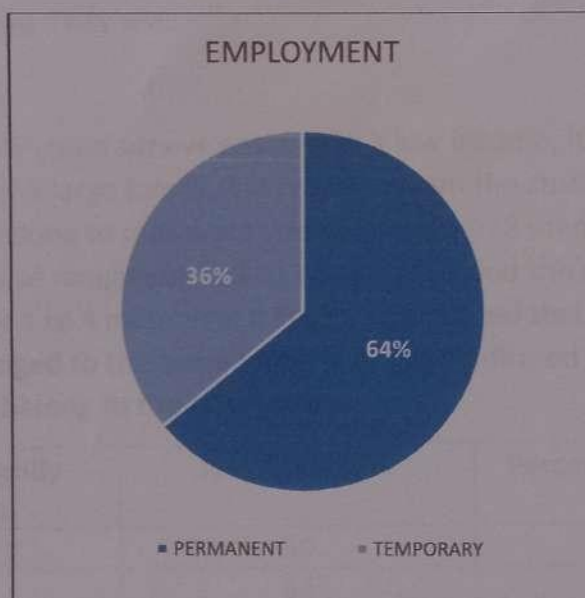
Perceptions of Working Conditions

- 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?

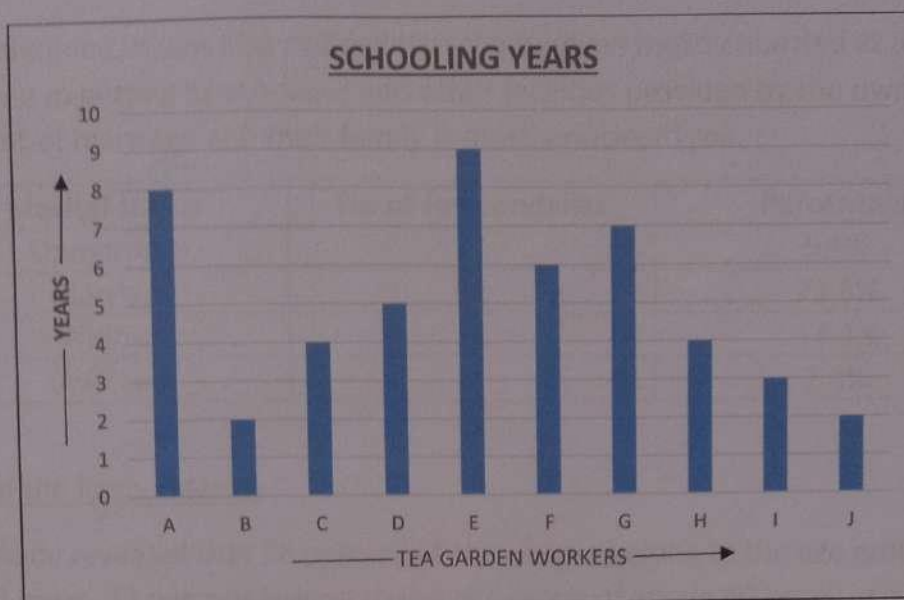
Result and Discussion:

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%

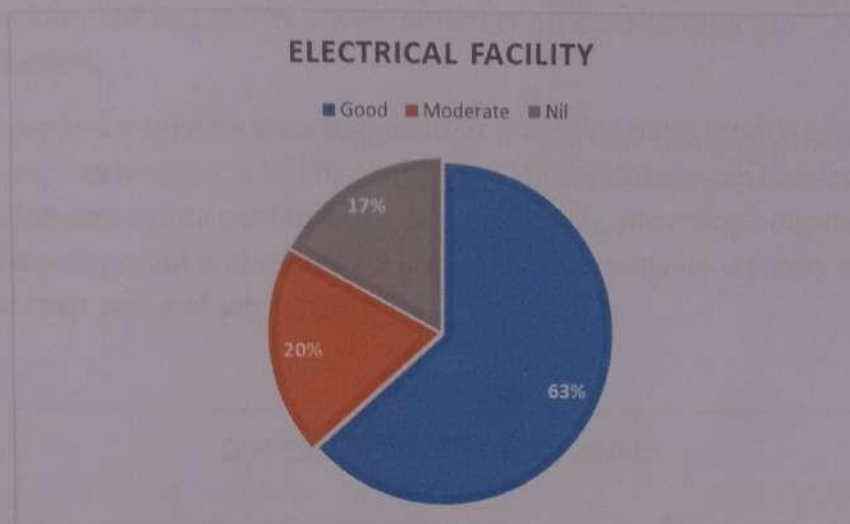
Housing Condition:

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.

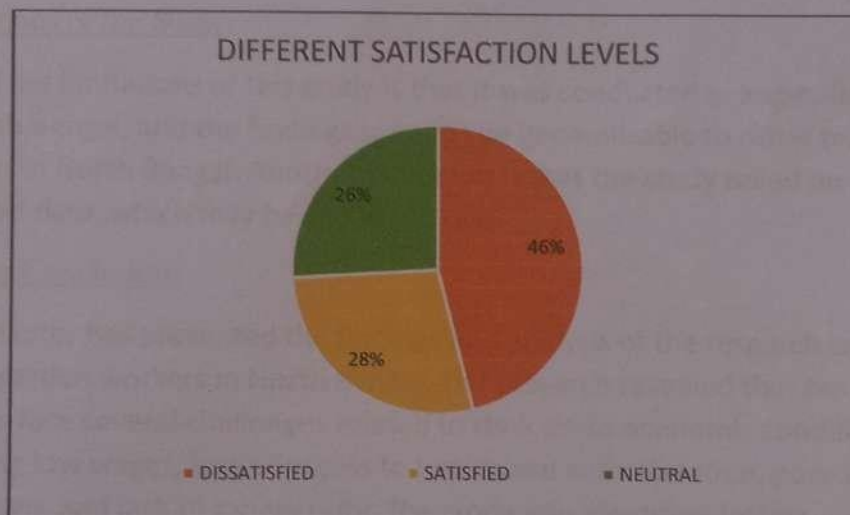
The interviews reveal that workers face several other challenges, including long working hours, lack of job security, and lack of opportunities for skill development and career advancement. Workers also reported that they face physical and verbal abuse from their supervisors and that they do not have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

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

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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 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.

Pavamita 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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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 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, the students of 6th Semester Education Honours completed their project work under guidance of the teachers in the Department of Education.

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, analyze and interpret data.
- Learners will be able to write and report in standard academic formats.
- Students deduce findings from different studies

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
13/03/23
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 permission

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 Kaiyan 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 DFD shall be final

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



15 March 2023 14:38

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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

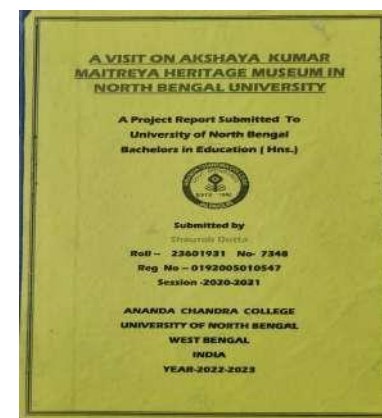
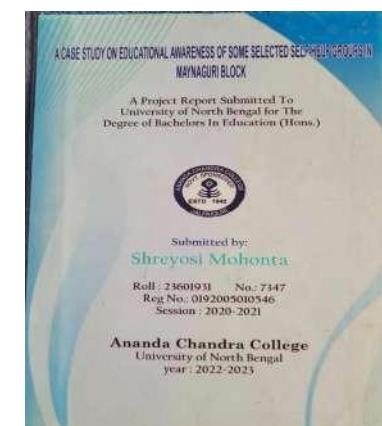
Ghosh 03.03.23.

Assistant Professor
Department of Education
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

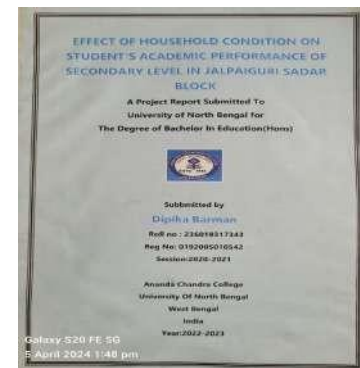
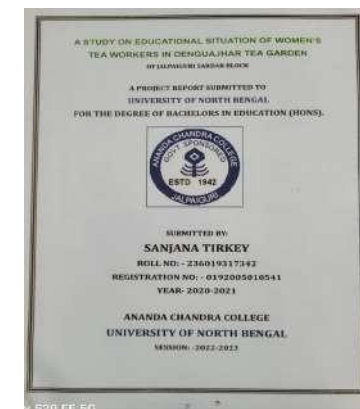
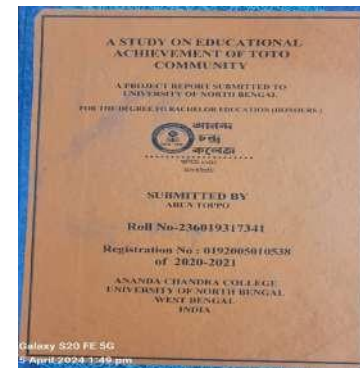
(Dr. Debashis Das)
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri


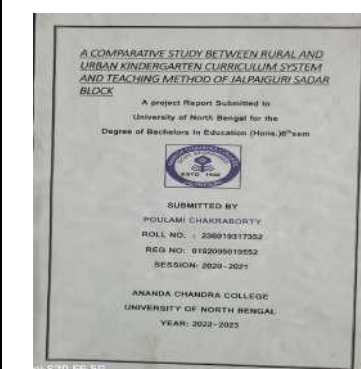
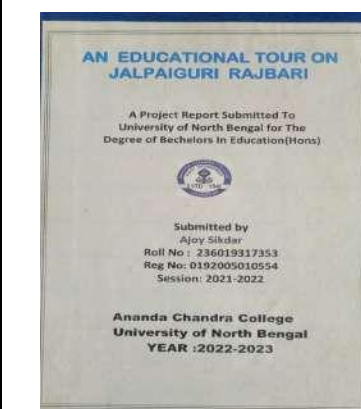
Principal
Ananda Chandra College
Jalpaiguri

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


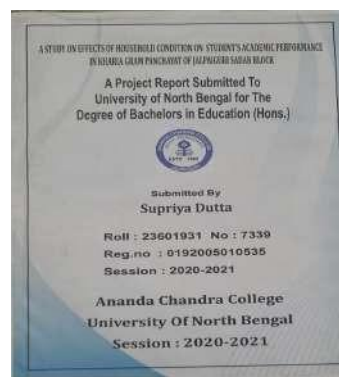
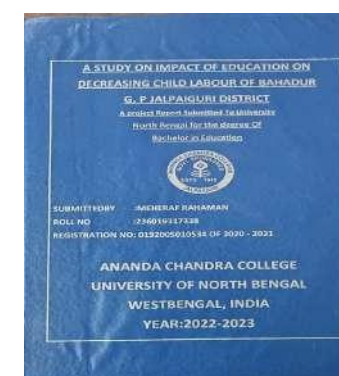
SL No.	Name of the Student	Registration Number	Project Title	Objectives of the Study	Front Page of the Project
1	SHOURAB DUTTA	0192005010547	A VISIT ON AKSHAYA KUMAR MAITREYA HERITAGE MUSEUM IN NORTH BENGAL UNIVERSITY	To know about the preserved artefacts of the AKMHM museum in NBU	
2.	SHREYOSI MOHONTA	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	

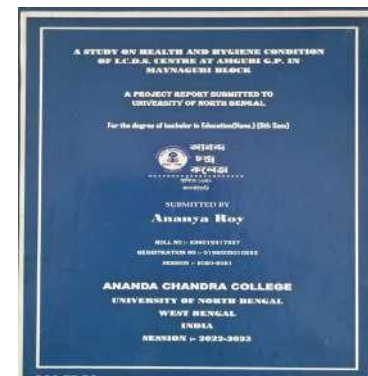
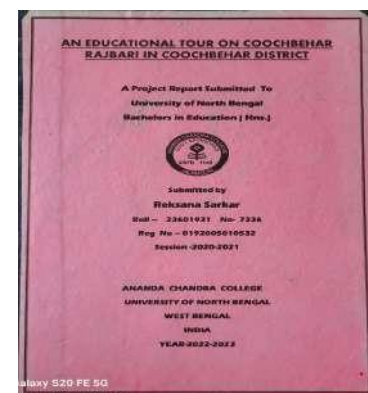

3.	MANISHA BARMAN	0192005010545	A STUDY ON NUTRITION LEVEL OF ICDS CENTRE AT BAHADUR GRAM PANCHAYAT IN JALPAIGURI SADAR BLOCK	To identify the nutrition level of ICDS Centre in Jalpaiguri Sadar Block	
4.	RATAN KUMAR ROY	0192005010533	A STUDY ON EDUCATIONAL ACHIVEMENT ON MECH COMMUNITY	To identify the 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 PERFORMACE 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 Community	

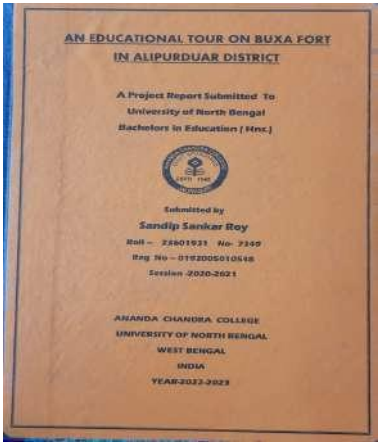
9.	JOYDEEP SEN	0192005010533	A PROJECT ON SOCIO ECONOMIC AND EDUCATION CONDITION OF DENGUAJHAR TEA GARDEN IN JALPAIGURI BLOCK	<p>To know about Socio-economic condition of Denguajhar Tea Garden in Jalpaiguri block</p> <p>To know about Educational status of Denguajhar Tea Garden in Jalpaiguri block</p>	
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 Saniitation 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 Communiity	
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।

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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।

Ratan Kr. Roy

Ratan Kumar Roy

Semester- 6th

Dept. of Education

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

মেচ পশ্চিমবঙ্গের জলপাইগুড়ি জেলায় বসবাসকারী এক তপসীলভুক্ত উপজাতি। মেচ জনজাতির নৃষেরা 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 করেছেন। 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 মাফুলারের 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 এবং 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। ফণীমনসা বা সিজ গাছকে দেবতা হিসাবে তারা পূজা করেন। ফণীমনসা 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 উঠানে মন্দিরের সামনে ফণীমনসা 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 দিচ্ছে 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 লিসুইস্টিক 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 চলে আসে। সেখানে তারা অস্থায়ীভাবে বসবাস করতেন। লিম্বুরা সেখানে ফিরে থাকতে চাননি। 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. সুল্লর (1895) একজন ব্রিটিশ জরিপকারী রিপোর্ট করেছেন যে, মেচ লোকেরা যাযাবর থেকে বসতি স্থাপনে দ্রুত অগ্রগতি দেখিয়েছে। তারা ষাঁড় 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 ভুটানের 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 পরিস্থিতিতে 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 সূষ্ঠভাবে 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 প্রেরণ 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।

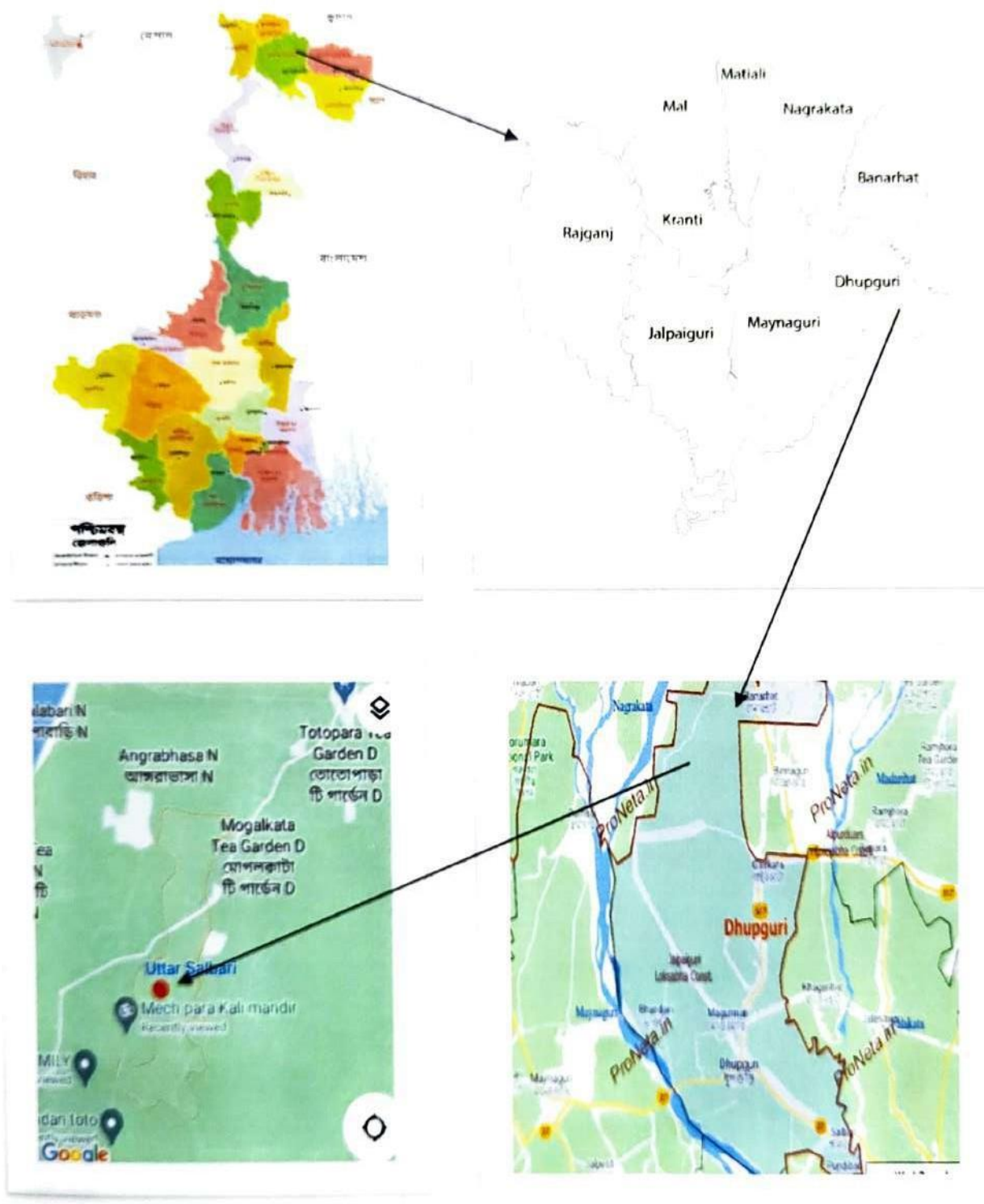
•A. Methodology Used :

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

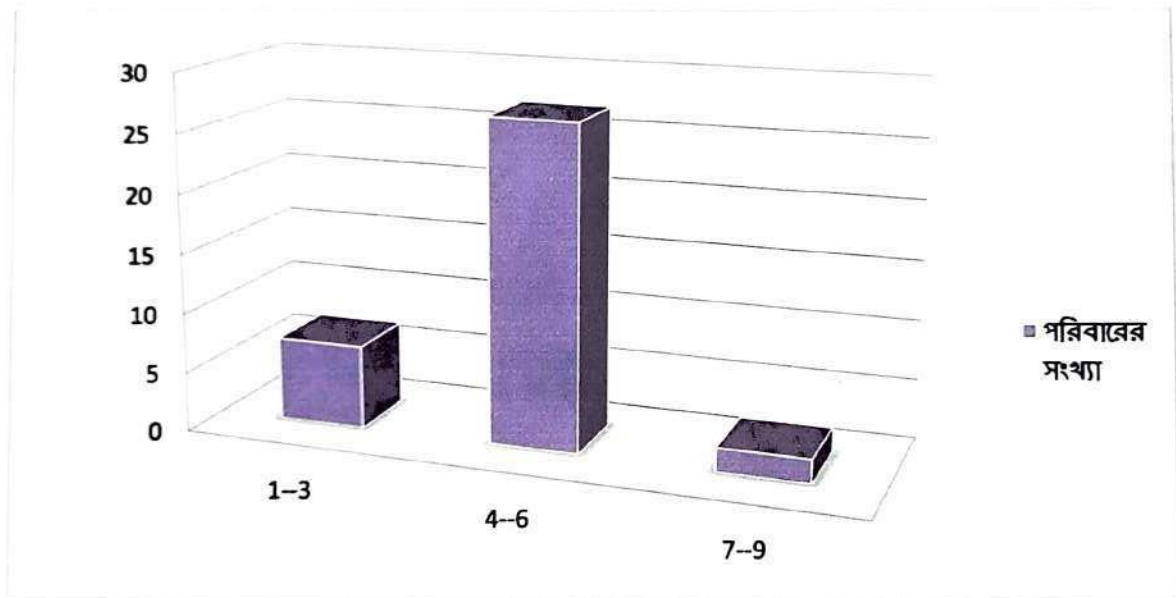


Fig.no:1

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

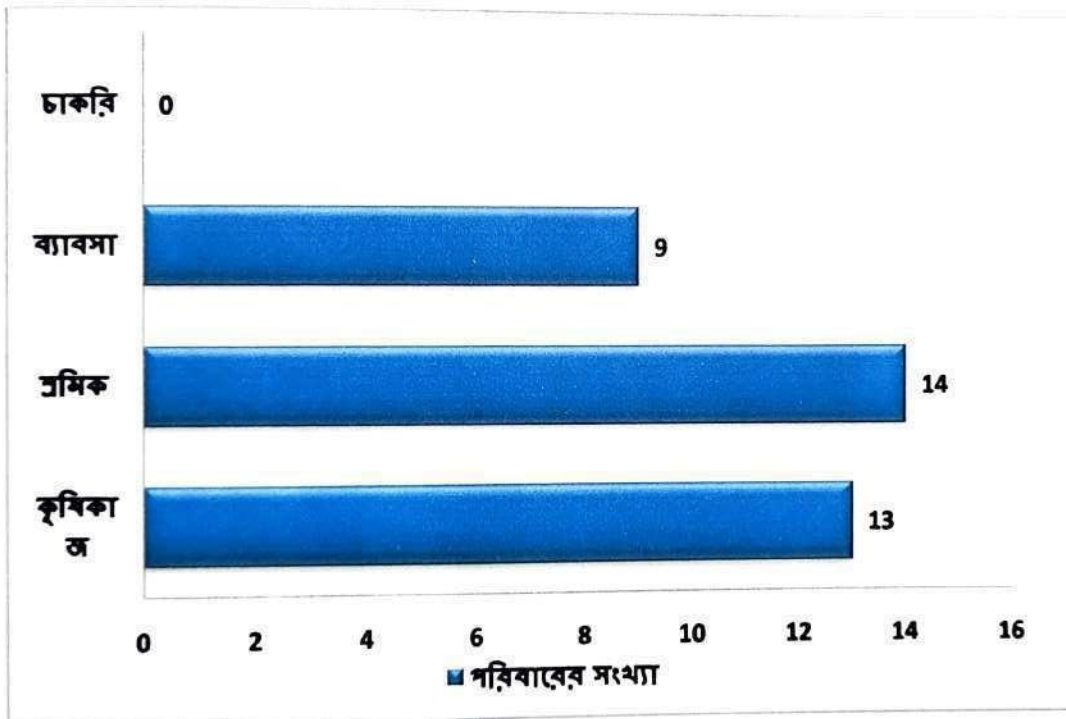


Fig.no:3

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
স্নাতক স্তর	7	4.32

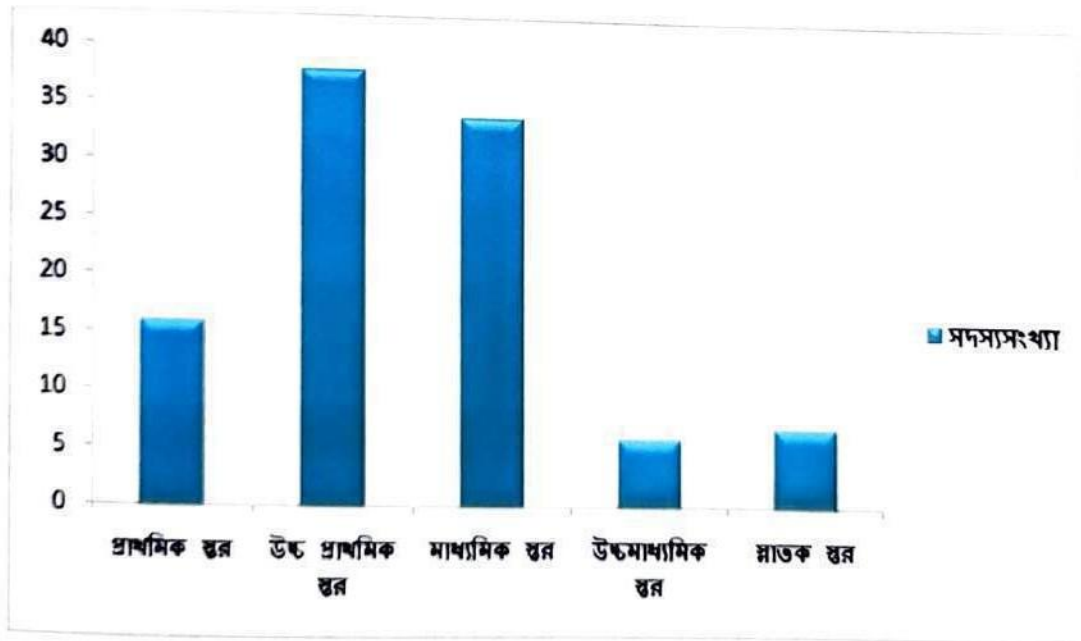


Fig.no:4

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

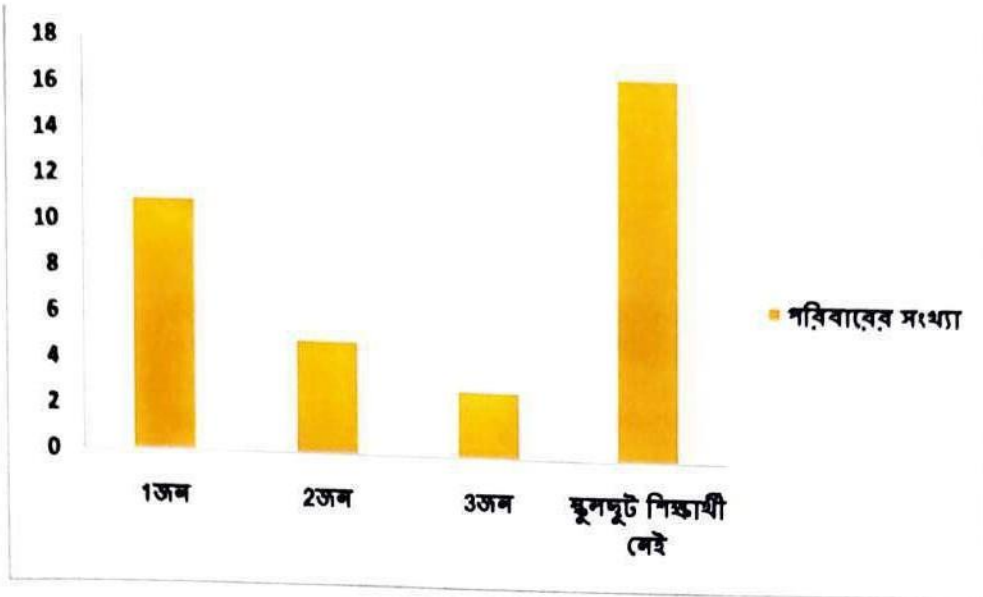


Fig.no:5

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

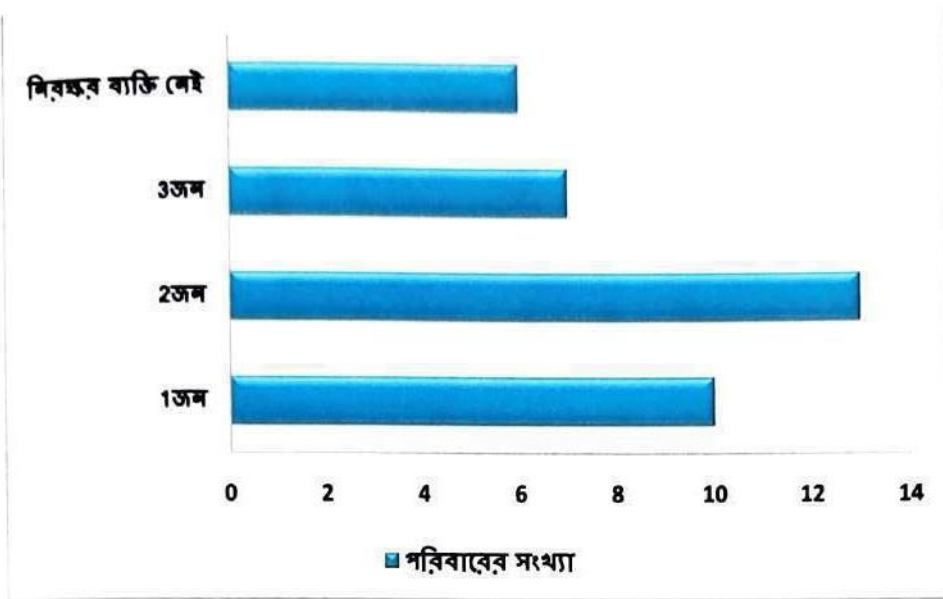


Fig.no.6:

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 অসুবিধা	11	30.56
কর্মবসত	12	33.33
সুযোগ লাগাওয়া	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।

8.যাতায়াতের মাধ্যম সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :

মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের মানুষজন দেব 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

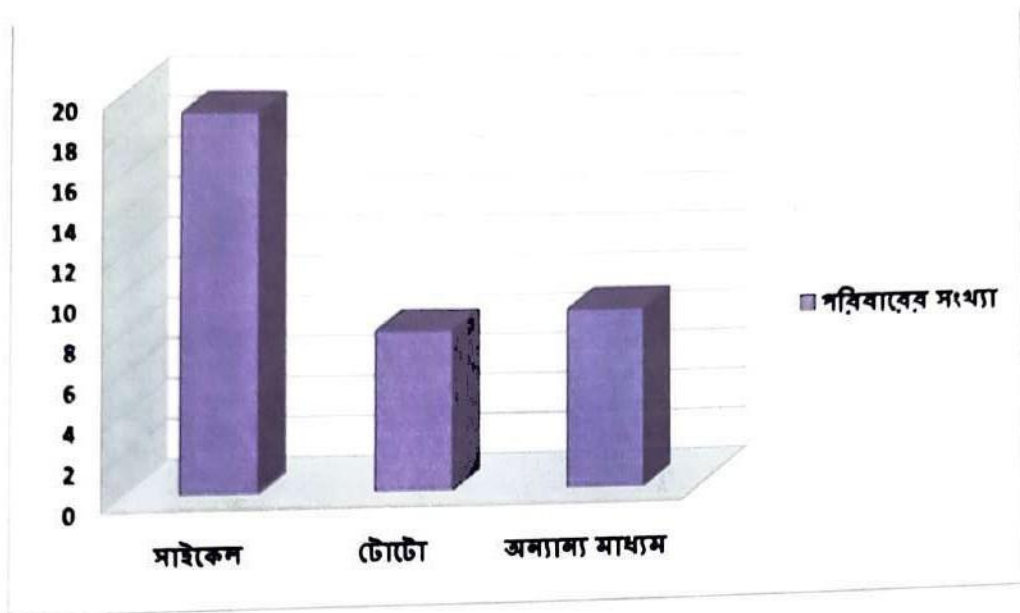


Fig.no.8:

উপরিউক্ত চাটে 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।

৭. যাতায়াত সংক্রান্ত অসুবিধার তথ্যাবলী :

ফরেস্ট এলাকায় বসবাস হওয়ার কারণে মেচ জনজাতির মানুষেরা বিভিন্ন অসুবিধার সম্মুখীন হন, যেসকল অসুবিধার সম্মুখীন হন তা চাটের 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%

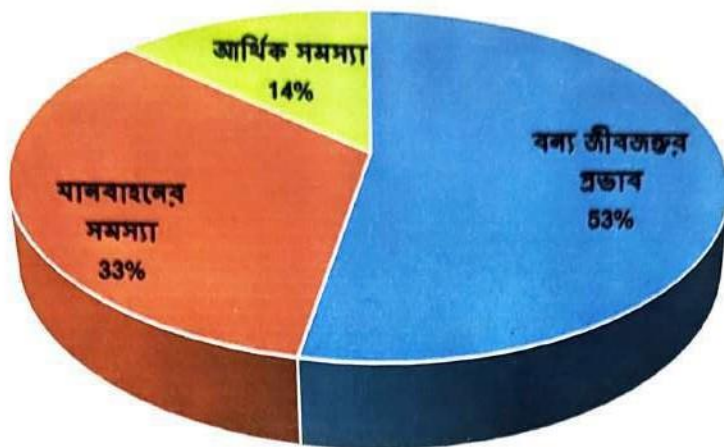


Fig.no.9:

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%

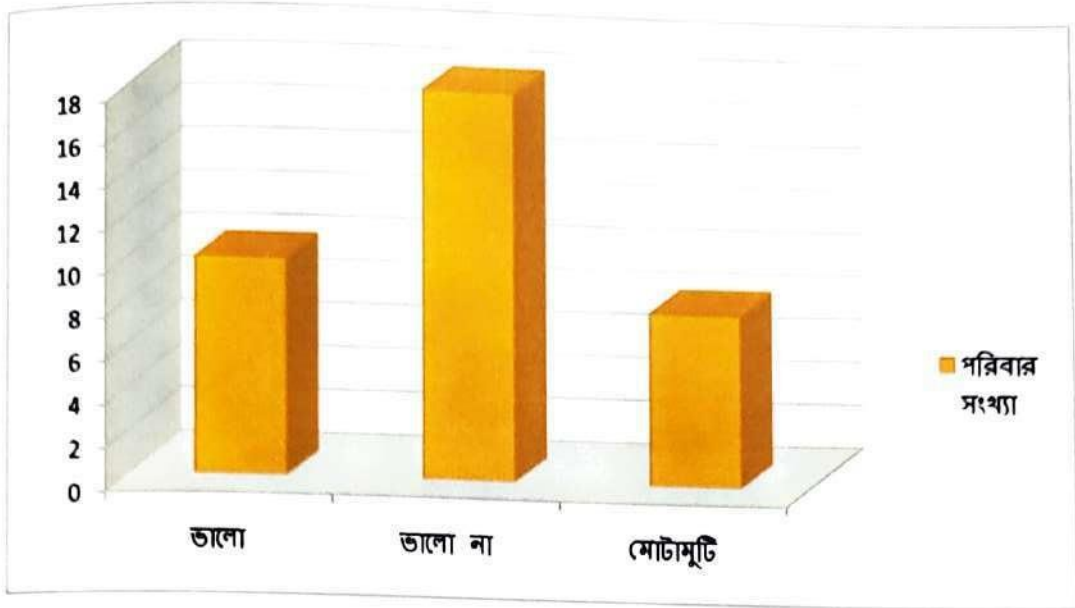


Fig.no.10:

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%

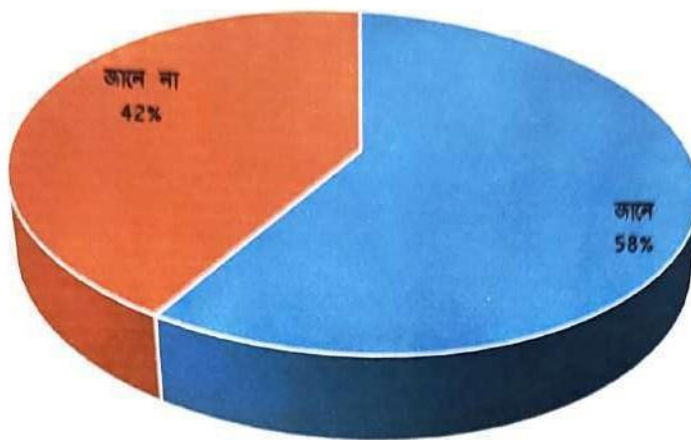


Fig.no.12:

উপরিউক্ত চার্টে আমরা দেখতে পাচ্ছি যে, মেচ সম্প্রদায়ের মধ্যে উন্নত প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার জানে 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%

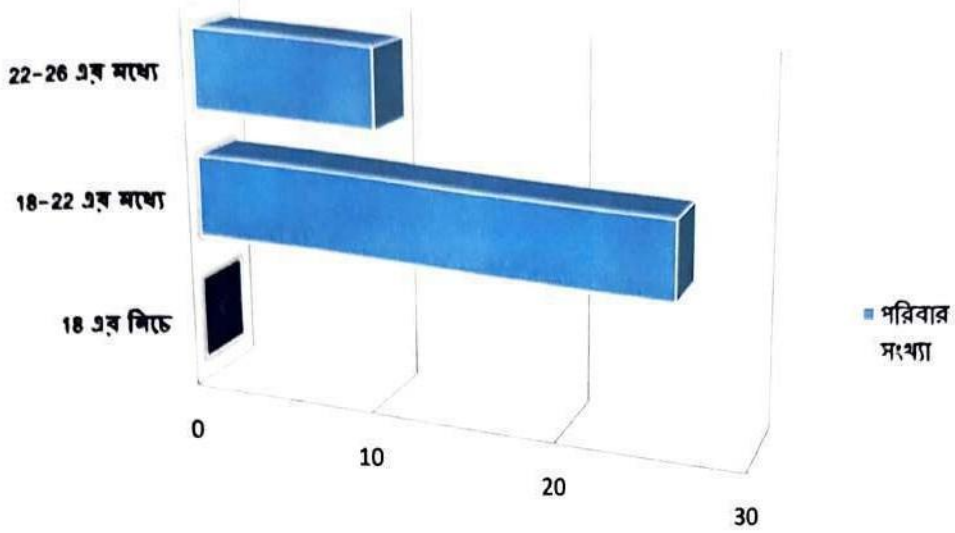


Fig.no:14

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 :

মোট 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%

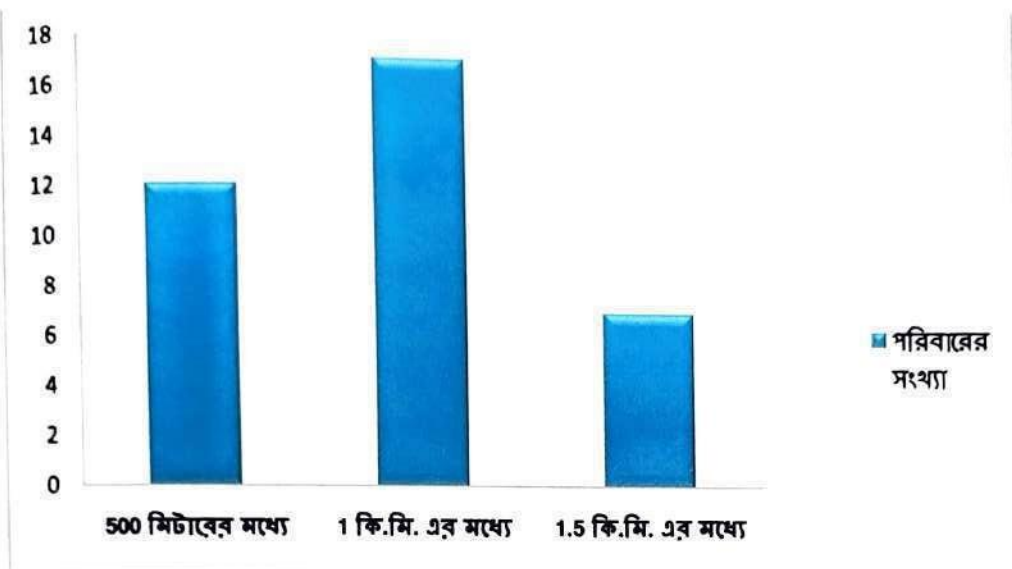


Fig.no.16

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

১. যানবাহনের ব্যবস্থা :-

শৈবপাড়া 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।

২. পড়াশোনার প্রতি পিতা - মাতার সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি :-

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

৩. 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।

৪. আর্থিক সাহায্য প্রদান :-

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

৫. 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।

৬. প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্রের ব্যবস্থা :-

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

৭. 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।

13.REFERENCE

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14.APPENDICES

ANANDA CHANDRA COLLEGE

(GOVERNMENT SPONSORED)

AFFILIATED TO UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

Office of the Principal

Phone: 03561-255554 [O]
03561-257947 [R]
Tele Fax: 03561-257324



P.O. & Dist. JALPAIGURI
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
Salbasi 1 NO. M.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. I 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.- I 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

২০ হাজারের মধ্যে D. 20 হাজারের বেশি

৭. বাড়ীর কতজন সদস্য পড়াশোনা করেছে?

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

৯. কতটুকু শিক্ষার্থী রয়েছে কিনা?

A. হ্যাঁ B. না C. থাকলে কতজন? _____

১০. বাকি সদস্যরা কেন শিক্ষাগ্রহণ করতে পারেনি?

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

১১. এখন কতজন পড়াশোনা করে?

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

১৩. বাড়ী থেকে প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ের দূরত্ব কত?
A. 1 কিমি. B. 3 কিমি. C. 4 কিমি. D. 5 কিমি.

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

১৫. বাড়ী থেকে উচ্চ বিদ্যালয়ের দূরত্ব কত?
A. 2 কিমি. এর মধ্যে। B. 4 কিমি. এর মধ্যে
C. 6 কিমি. এর মধ্যে D. 8 কিমি. এর মধ্যে

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

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

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

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

১৭. কোন প্রাতিষ্ঠান থেকে ফিরতে কি কোন অসুবিধায় পড়তে হয়?

- A. হ্যাঁ B. না

২০. কোন ধরনের অসুবিধায় পড়তে হয়?

- A. যানবাহনের সমস্যা B. বন্য জীবজন্তুর ভয়
C. আর্থিক সমস্যা D. রাস্তাঘাটের সমস্যা

২১. বিদ্যালয়ের মিড-ডে-মিল কি স্বাস্থ্যের পক্ষে উপকারী?

- A. হ্যাঁ B. না

২২. পড়াশোনার সাথে যুক্ত শিক্ষার্থীরা Scholarship পায় কি?

- A. হ্যাঁ B. না

২৩. 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

২৪. শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে মাধ্যম হিসেবে কোন ভাষা ব্যবহৃত হয়?

২৫. আপনারা কত ধরনের ভাষা জানেন?

২৬. শিক্ষার্থীরা কি উন্নত প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করেন?

- A. হ্যাঁ B. না

২৭. কি ধরনের প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করেন?

- A. স্মার্টফোন B. কম্পিউটার
C. ল্যাপটপ D. কোনটি নয়

২৮. আপনাদের বড় উৎসব কোনটি?

২৯. সমাজে পালিত অনুষ্ঠানে অংশগ্রহণ করেন কিনা?

- A. হ্যাঁ B. না

৩০. আপনাদের সন্তানরা অংশগ্রহণ করেন কি না?

- A. করে B. করে না

৩১. পরিবারে কি ছেলে-মেয়েকে সমান গুরুত্ব দেওয়া হয়?

- A. হ্যাঁ B. না

৩২. পরিবারে মেয়েদের সাধারণত কত বছর বয়সে বিয়ে দেওয়া হয়ে থাকে?

- A. ১৪ এর নিচে B. ১৪-২২ 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

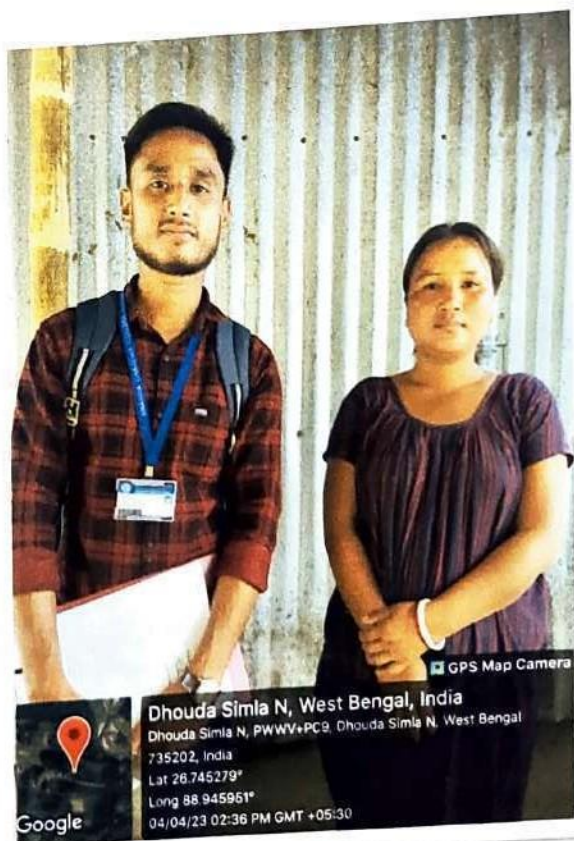
38. আপনি কি সন্তানদের শিক্ষা গ্রহণে সাহায্য করেন?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না

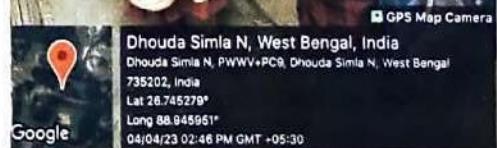
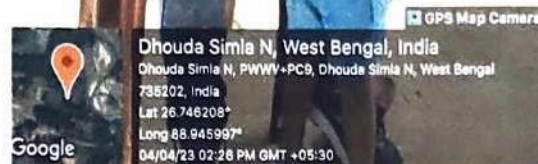
39. আপনারা কি কোন সরকারী সাহায্য পান?
A. হ্যাঁ B. না

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

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPH





Evaluation
 by
 (Signature)
 08/08/23

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 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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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 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

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 Halder*

SEMESTER : 1st

COLLEGE ROLL : 714

REGISTRATION NO : 0192206011539

YEAR : 2022 to 23

ঘোষণা পত্র

আমি নিম্নোক্ত আলদার ঘোষণা করছি যে "here a list of economic plants available in the college book" প্রত্যেকটি আমি নিজে করেছি। এই প্রত্যেকটি কাজে যে তথ্য ব্যবহার করেছি, তা আমি নিজে সংগ্রহ করেছি।

আমি অন্য কোনো কাজ বা প্রকল্প থেকে নকল করিনি।

স্থান :- ডালমাইঘুর

তারিখ :- ২:০২:২০২৩

Nikita Haldar
স্বাক্ষর

কৃষকৃতা দ্বীপগর

"I have a list of economic plants available in the college block" কীম্বক বর্তমান প্রজেক্টটি যথা সময়ে সুন্দরভাবে কেম্ব কয়েতে পারার জন্য আমি 'Environmental studies' বিভাগের কীম্বক কৃষকৃতা জানাই।

আদের উদ্ভাষ ও আশ্রয় ছাড়া এই কাজ কেম্ব করা অসম্বব হত না।

কোনো দাখ এই কীম্বক প্রতিক্রিয়ার উশিষ্ট, কৰ্মচারীহন ও অসম্ববিত্ত আদ্যকে এই কাজে নানা ভাবে আশ্রয় কয়েছেন।

আন :- ভালমাইকুর

তারিখ :- ২:০২:২০২৩

Niketa Haldar
স্বাক্ষর

সূচী

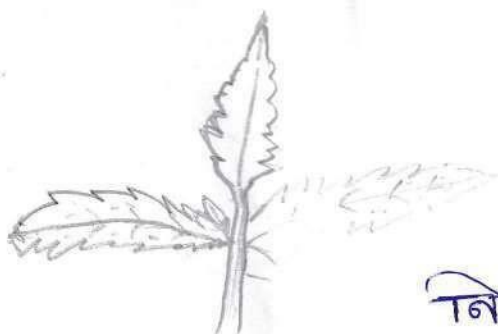
<u>বিষয়</u>	<u>পৃষ্ঠা নং</u>
□ ভূমিকা :	1
□ অধ্যায় :	1
□ উদ্দেশ্য :	২
□ পর্যবেক্ষণ দ্বারের অবস্থান :	২
□ তথ্য সংগ্রহের পদ্ধতি :	3
□ ফলাফল :	3-5
□ বইয়ের (স্বল্প পত্র) আলাদা নেওয়া :	5-6
□ উপসংহার :	6

□ ভূমিকা (Introduction) :-

স্বাদুখানা হল প্রাকৃতিক পরিবেশের এক সুরক্ষিত উদ্ভিদ। স্বাদুখানের পরিবেশের ভারসাম্য বজায় থাকে। অল্প প্রমাণে স্বাদুখানের উদ্ভিদ নিউক্লিয়ার। স্বাদুখানা হচ্ছে আদুখা খাদ্য, উদ্ভিদ, উদ্ভিদ। স্বাদুখান বিভিন্ন প্রাণী যেমন - কীটপতঙ্গ, মাছ, উদ্ভিদ প্রাণীসমূহ বজায় রাখে। স্বাদুখান পরিবেশে CO_2-O_2 ভারসাম্য বজায় রাখে। ব্যবহারিক ক্ষেত্রে স্বাদুখান স্বাদুখান স্থাপন করতে যাচ্ছে স্বাদুখান পরিবেশের ভারসাম্য বজায় রাখে। বন্যা ও অনাবৃষ্টি স্বাদুখান স্থাপন হচ্ছে স্বাদুখান। প্রমাণে স্বাদুখানের বজায় থাকা উদ্ভিদ প্রমাণে স্বাদুখান। স্বাদুখান প্রাকৃতিক ভারসাম্য বজায় রাখার ক্ষেত্রে স্বাদুখান ভূমিকা পালন করে, স্বাদুখান স্বাদুখান অর্থনৈতিক সুরক্ষিত রয়েছে।

□ সমস্যা (problems) :-

স্বাদুখানের উদ্ভিদ আদুখা নিউক্লিয়ার স্থাপন। স্বাদুখানের অবদান স্বাদুখান আদুখা অনেকটাই উদ্ভিদ। বিভিন্ন স্বাদুখানের বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্রে স্বাদুখান। কিন্তু আদুখা তা না জানার ফলে, স্বাদুখান আদুখা স্থাপন করে রাখেনি। স্বাদুখান স্থাপন অনেক অনেক বিভিন্ন প্রাণী স্থাপন আদুখা স্থাপন।



ନିଆଁ ଲାଜ



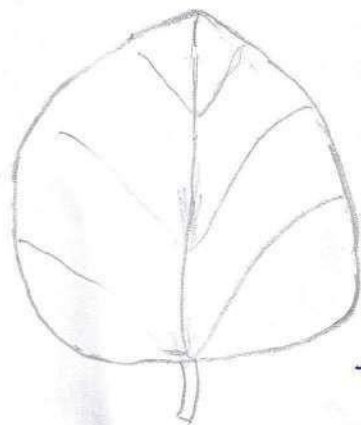
□ উদ্দেশ্য (Objective)

এই প্রকল্পটির সুরক্ষণার্থে উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ হল -

- (i) পর্যবেক্ষণের হয় অঙ্কিত আর্দ্র আওয়া গ্রাফ তাদের নাম কল্যাণ করা।
- (ii) বস্তুত্ব অনুসন্ধান উদ্দেশ্যে নাম নির্ধারণ করা।
- (iii) কল্যাণ লব্ধে হয় অঙ্কিত সুরক্ষণার্থে উদ্দেশ্য আওয়া গ্রাফ তাদের অর্থকে উচ্চাঙ্কিত করা।
- (iv) তথ্যটির কোন কোন অর্থ দ্বিষ্ট আর্থিক করে তার অর্থ উচ্চাঙ্কিত করা।
- (v) কোন আর্দ্র কোন কল্যাণ বস্তুত্ব হয় হয় অর্থকে উচ্চাঙ্কিত করা।
- (vi) কল্যাণ লব্ধে থাকা অর্থনৈতিক সুরক্ষণার্থে আর্দ্র দ্বিষ্ট আর্থিক চেষ্টা করা।
- (vii) পর্যবেক্ষণের অর্থ অর্থনৈতিক কল্যাণ লব্ধে থাকা উদ্দেশ্যে নাম নির্ধারণ করা।

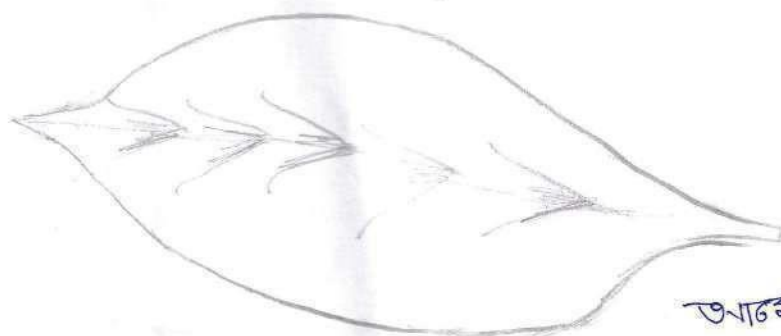
□ পর্যবেক্ষণ ক্ষেত্রের অবস্থান (Location of the study Area) :-

এই অঞ্চলটি কাটাট 'জলআইজুটি' জেলার অন্তর্গত 'আনন্দ চন্দ্র কল্যাণ' লব্ধে উদ্দেশ্য অর্থনৈতিক উদ্দেশ্যে উচ্চাঙ্কিত করা হয়েছে।



ବଟେ ମାତା





আলু
পাতা



2. (a) আদ্রের স্থানীয় নাম :- বঁটান ।

(b) বিজ্ঞানসম্মত নাম :- *Artocarpus benghalensis* ।

(c) ইংরাজি নাম :- Jackfruit ।

(d) ব্যবহার :- ফলভোজ্য ।

(e) আদ্রের আঁকড় :- ছত্রাকার ।

(f) দ্রালের অর্থ :- বরুয়া, দানাদার ।

3. (a) আদ্রের স্থানীয় নাম :- নিম্ব ।

(b) বিজ্ঞানসম্মত নাম :- *Azadirachta indica* ।

(c) ইংরাজি নাম :- Neelgossam ।

(d) ব্যবহার :- ফলভোজ্য ।

(e) আদ্রের আঁকড় :- ছত্রাকার, নির্দিষ্ট আঁকড় নেই ।

(f) আদ্রের অর্থ :- বরুয়া, আর্থিক ফল ।

4. (a) আদ্রের স্থানীয় নাম :- বট ।

(b) বিজ্ঞানসম্মত নাম :- *Ficus benghalensis* ।

(c) ইংরাজি নাম :- Banyan tree ।

(d) ব্যবহার :- ফলভোজ্য ।

(e) আদ্রের আঁকড় :- ছত্রাকার ।

(f) দ্রালের অর্থ :- বরুয়া ।

5. (a) আদ্রের স্থানীয় নাম :- বৃন্দাভূতা ।

(b) বিজ্ঞানসম্মত নাম :- *Delonix regia* ।

(c) ইংরাজি নাম :- Gulmohar ।

(d) ব্যবহার :- ফলভোজ্য ।

(e) ଆହେର ଆକାର :- ଦୁଆକାର ।

(f) ଘାଣେର ଅଞ୍ଚଳ :- ଶରୀର ।

କଲେଜା ଲବେ ଆହେର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଆହ ରହେ । ତଥ୍ୟାଳି
ନିଚ୍ଚ ଦେଖାନ୍ତେ ହେଲ :-

- (i) ଛାଳିଆହ ।
- (ii) ଛାଣୁନ ଆହ ।
- (iii) ଅର୍ଜୁନ ଆହ ।
- (iv) ଛାଣୁନ ଆହ ।
- (v) ଛାଣୁନ ଆହ ।
- (vi) ଛାଣୁ ଆହ ।
- (vii) ଛାଣୁ ଆହ ।
- (viii) ଛାଣୁ ଆହ ।
- (ix) ଛାଣୁ ଆହ ।
- (x) ଛାଣୁ ଆହ ।

□ ଅନ୍ୟାଧିକାର (References) :-

ଏହି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପଟି ଉପର ଉଲ୍ଲେଖରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ଆହୁରି
ଆହୁରି ଉଲ୍ଲେଖରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଆହୁରି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ।

ଏହି ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପଟି ଉପର ଉଲ୍ଲେଖରେ (ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖରେ)
ନେହା "ଆହୁରି" ନାମରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଆହୁରି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଆହୁରି ।

ଏହାଠାରୁ ପ୍ରତିବେଦନାଟି ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ଆହୁରି
ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଆହୁରି ନେହା ହେଉଛି । ଆହୁରି ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ଆହୁରି
ହେଲ —

- ① কলেনজা বটা (দ্বিসিয় ও তৃতীয় ধনু), লেখক - জাহাঙ্গীর, বরু।
- ② জীৱবিদ্যা (দ্বিসিয় ধনু), লেখক - সুহ, দাক্ষয়ণ্য, আঁতু।
- ③ চৈতন্যব বনোৱাৰি (প্রথম ধনু), লেখক - আব্দুল বেদাৰ্জী, জিৱবগলী উদ্ভাৱ।
- ④ *wikipedia* থেকে বিভিন্ন তথ্য।

□ উপসংহার (conclusion) :-

উপরিউক্ত মন্তব্যবল্লবৰ আৱিষ্কৰণে জানা যায় যে, কলেনজা লব্ধৰ অন্তৰ্গত থাকা উদ্ভিদসমূহ পৰিৱৰ্ত্তনৰ অৱগতি সুকল্পপূৰ্ণ ছবিৰূপে বৰ্ণিত। বিভিন্ন প্ৰকাৰৰ উদ্ভিদ থেকে উদ্ভিদ জৈৱ জালানি কাঠ প্ৰভৃতি। এই অৱ উদ্ভিদ সমূহৰ জৈৱমতে বিপুল অৰ্থনৈতিক ব্যৱহাৰনা বৰ্ণিত।

এছাওঁ উদ্ভিদৰ প্ৰকৃতি অৱলোকণে 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.com

Website: 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


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
● ଅକ୍ଷର	୮-୧୦
● ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ପରିଚ୍ଛାପନା ଅକ୍ଷର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ବିଷୟ ଡିଜିଟାଲ	୧୦-୨୦
● ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ପରିଚ୍ଛାପନା ଅକ୍ଷର ଓ ବିଷୟର ନକ୍ସା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରନ୍ତୁ	୨୦
● ଡିଜିଟାଲ	୨୧
● ଡିଜିଟାଲ	୨୧
● ଡିଜିଟାଲର ପରିଚ୍ଛାପନା	୨୨

● ଅନୁଲୋମ - ବିପ୍ରା - ଚାନ୍ଦିନୀ ଚାନ୍ଦିନୀ

ଯଦିଓ ଏହି ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଏହା ଓ ବ୍ୟବସାୟର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ
 ଘଣ୍ଟିର ଏବଂ ଆହୁର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଥିବା ମାଧ୍ୟମ ବା
 ବାହୁତାଳର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ବାହାରି। ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର
 ଦୀର୍ଘକାଳୀନ ଆହୁର ଓପର ମାଧ୍ୟମର ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ
 ଗଠିତ ହୋଇଛି।

● ଦିଗ୍ଦର୍ଶନ :-

- (i) ଆମେ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ମାଧ୍ୟମର ମଧ୍ୟ ଗଠିତ ହେବା
 ବାହାରି।
- (ii) ମାଧ୍ୟମର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ବାହାରି।
- (iii) ବିଭିନ୍ନ ମାଧ୍ୟମର ଓ ମାଧ୍ୟମର ବାହାରି
 ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ମଧ୍ୟ ଗଠିତ ହେବା
 ବାହାରି।
- (iv) ବାହୁତାଳର ଏହି ବାହାରି ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ବାହାରି
 ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ବାହାରି।

● ଆମେ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ମାଧ୍ୟମର :-

- ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ମାଧ୍ୟମର ଆମେ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ହେବୁ :-
- ଆମେ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ମାଧ୍ୟମର :-
- ଏହି ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ମାଧ୍ୟମର :-
- ଏହି ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର :-



27— Robinson Kistley

28-11

29 - Robert Nash

30 -

1 — Robert M. M. M.



ଉଦାହରଣ:- ଡାକ୍ତରୀକାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଆରମ୍ଭ ଓ ଡାକ୍ତରୀ ଆଦି-ପାରିବାରିକାଞ୍ଚର ବିବିଧ
ଫଳାଫଳର ସାଫଲ୍ୟ ବିବିଧ ଅନୁସାରେ ଅନେକ ଡାକ୍ତରୀକାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଆରମ୍ଭ

● ତିଆ ଅଣୁଆର ପଦ્ଧତି :-

■ ସ୍ୱାଦୃଶ୍ୟାବଳୀ ତିଆ ଅଣୁଆର :- ଓଡ଼ି ଚଳିଥିବା ତିଆକୁ ସ୍ୱାଦୃଶ୍ୟାବଳୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପଡ଼ିଥିବା ଅଣୁଆର ବଗର ଡାହାଣ 40% ଗ୍ରହଣକରଣରୁ ତିଆ ଅଣୁଆର ବଗରୁଥିବା ଚାଟି ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏହା Insect net ଦ୍ୱାରା ବଗର ଓଡ଼ି ପଡ଼ିବା ଦେଖି, ପଡ଼ିଥିବା ତିଆ - ତିଆର ମଧ୍ୟ ବଗରୁଥିବା ତିଆ ତାହାଙ୍କୁ ଚଳିଥିବା ବଗରୁଥିବା।

■ ଅଗ୍ରାହଣୀ ତିଆ ଅଣୁଆର :- ଚଳିଥିବା ବଡ଼ ଡାକ୍ତରୀ ପାତ୍ରରେ ବଗର ଓଡ଼ି ପଡ଼ିଥିବା ଅଗ୍ରାହଣୀ ବଗରୁଥିବା ଏହା ଡାହାଣ ଅଣୁଆର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ତିଆ ଅଣୁଆର ବଗରୁଥିବା।

● ନାମାଙ୍କନ :-

■ ବିଭାଗିକା ଆନିଷିଗ୍ରାହ :-

- ଜଗତ (kingdom) - ଜୀବଜଗତ (Animalia)
- ପତ (phylum) - ତିଆଜଗତ (Arthropoda)
- ଉପପତ (subphylum) - ଅଗ୍ରାହଣୀ (Mandibulata)
- ଆନି (class) - ଟିଆ (Insecta)

■ ଜଗତଜଗତ ଏବଂ ବିଭାଗ :- ତିଆଜଗତର ଡ଼ି ପାଖାପାଖି ଜଗତଜଗତ ଏବଂ ବିଭାଗ 3 ଓ ଅଗ୍ରାହଣୀ ବିଭାଗ, ଯାହାକି ବିଭାଗିକାଙ୍କର ଅଗ୍ରାହଣୀ 2000 ଡ଼ିଆର 300 ଡ଼ିଆର ଦ୍ୱାରା ସ୍ୱାଦୃଶ୍ୟାବଳୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏବଂ ଅଗ୍ରାହଣୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଟିଆ ବଗରୁଥିବା ଅଗ୍ରାହଣୀ ଅଗ୍ରାହଣୀ ତିଆ ପଡ଼ିବା।

Examined



ଶିଳ୍ପୀ : ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁମିତ୍ରା ଦାସ

■ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟର ବର୍ଗ ଯଥା ତାହା ତାହା ଅନୁସାରେ :-

- ① ବ୍ରାହ୍ମାଣିଡ଼ିଆର୍ଡ଼ିଆ (Coleoptera) - 3,60,000 - 8,00,000
- ② ଡିପ୍ଟିଆର୍ଡ଼ିଆ (Diptera) - 1,52,956
- ③ ହେମିପ୍ଟିଆର୍ଡ଼ିଆ (Hemiptera) - 50,000 - 80,000
- ④ ହାଇମେନୋପ୍ଟିଆର୍ଡ଼ିଆ (Hymenoptera) - 1,15,000
- ⑤ ଲେପିଡ଼ୋପ୍ଟିଆର୍ଡ଼ିଆ (Lepidoptera) - 1,74,250

■ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ ବର୍ଗର ନାମର ଦ୍ରଷ୍ଟାନ୍ତ :-

- ① ହେମିପ୍ଟିଆର୍ଡ଼ିଆ (Hemiptera) - (ହେମି = ଗାଈ, ଟିଆର୍ଡ଼ିଆ = ଘାଆ)
- ② ବ୍ରାହ୍ମାଣିଡ଼ିଆର୍ଡ଼ିଆ (Coleoptera) - (ବ୍ରାହ୍ମାଣିଡ଼ି = ଚିରାଟ, ଟିଆର୍ଡ଼ିଆ = ଘାଆ)
- ③ ହାଇମେନୋପ୍ଟିଆର୍ଡ଼ିଆ (Hymenoptera) - (ହାଇମେନ = ପତ୍ର, ଟିଆର୍ଡ଼ିଆ = ଘାଆ)
- ④ ଡିପ୍ଟିଆର୍ଡ଼ିଆ (Diptera) - (ଡିପ୍ଟି = ଦୁଇ, ଟିଆର୍ଡ଼ିଆ = ଘାଆ)
- ⑤ ଲେପିଡ଼ୋପ୍ଟିଆର୍ଡ଼ିଆ (Lepidoptera) - (ଲେପିଡ଼ = ଚିରାଟ, ଟିଆର୍ଡ଼ିଆ = ଘାଆ)

● ଆମର ଚିହ୍ନଟାଣର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ ଅନୁସାରେ ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଚିହ୍ନଟାଣ :-

① ଦେଶର ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ନାମ :-

◆ ବିଜ୍ଞାନିକ ନାମ :-

Kingdom - Animalia

Phylum - ~~Artho~~ Arthropoda

Class - Insecta

Order - Lepidoptera

Family - Crambidae

Genus - Scirpophaga

Species - incertulas



શ્રી : ભોમમદિ

ત્રિભાગીય ઉત્પત્તિ:

ભાગ: 13-16 સિલિન્ડ્રિકલ

અગ્રિમંડલ:

પૂર્વજ પ્રતિ: અગ્રિમંડલ રૂપે રચાયેલ અગ્રિમંડલ પ્રતિ
પૂર્વજ પ્રતિ: અગ્રિમંડલ રૂપે રચાયેલ અગ્રિમંડલ પ્રતિ

પૂર્વજ પ્રતિ: અગ્રિમંડલ રૂપે રચાયેલ અગ્રિમંડલ પ્રતિ
અગ્રિમંડલ રૂપે રચાયેલ અગ્રિમંડલ પ્રતિ

પૂર્વજ પ્રતિ: અગ્રિમંડલ રૂપે રચાયેલ અગ્રિમંડલ પ્રતિ

પૂર્વજ પ્રતિ: અગ્રિમંડલ રૂપે રચાયેલ અગ્રિમંડલ પ્રતિ
અગ્રિમંડલ રૂપે રચાયેલ અગ્રિમંડલ પ્રતિ

પૂર્વજ પ્રતિ: અગ્રિમંડલ રૂપે રચાયેલ અગ્રિમંડલ પ્રતિ
અગ્રિમંડલ રૂપે રચાયેલ અગ્રિમંડલ પ્રતિ

પૂર્વજ પ્રતિ: અગ્રિમંડલ રૂપે રચાયેલ અગ્રિમંડલ પ્રતિ
અગ્રિમંડલ રૂપે રચાયેલ અગ્રિમંડલ પ્રતિ

પૂર્વજ પ્રતિ: અગ્રિમંડલ રૂપે રચાયેલ અગ્રિમંડલ પ્રતિ
અગ્રિમંડલ રૂપે રચાયેલ અગ્રિમંડલ પ્રતિ

② પ્રોત્તમ:

◆ પ્રોત્તમ પ્રોત્તમ:

kingdom - Animalia

phylum - Arthropoda

class - Insecta

order - Hymenoptera



ਪੰਨਾ: ਸਿੰਘਾਤ

મોમમ્મિ મૂં અનુસરવાળી બહુશ્રી શિખમ, યાર મૂં
 જામ યાર મૂં અનુસર વરતામળતાર થતુ મૂં મૂં
 મહા, મુશ્કેલી ૭ થી ૧૦ થી યાર યાર
 ૨૦, ૦૦૦ મોમમ્મિ પ્રજાતિ યાર, યાર યાર
 જા મોમમ્મિ જામ મૂં યાર જામ *Apis cerana*
indica. પ્રાચીન મોમમ્મિ મોમમ્મિ અમર
 યાર વાર વાર, યાર યાર યાર યાર
 મોમમ્મિ યાર વાર મૂં, મૂં - i) વાર
 મોમમ્મિ, ii) યાર વાર મૂં મોમમ્મિ, iii) વાર
 મોમમ્મિ, યાર વાર યાર મૂં ૬-૮ થી મૂં (મૂં)

વિશિષ્ટતા

- (i) યાર જામ મૂં બહુશ્રી મૂં, મૂં યાર
 યાર અમર યાર પ્રજાતિ વાર વાર મૂં
- (ii) મો વિશ વાર અમર વાર મૂં
- (iii) વરતામળતાર અમર મૂં યાર મૂં
 યાર વાર

③ શિખમ:

◆ વિજ્ઞાનિક પ્રતિષ્ઠા:

kingdom - Animalia

phylum - Arthropoda

class - Insecta

order - Hymenoptera

Suborder - Apocrita

Family - Formicidae



ପ୍ରାଣୀ : ଚିତ୍ର

ସିମ୍ପାଡ଼ ଆକାଶଚିର ଉଡ଼ୁଆ, ଏହା ଅନ୍ତରାଳ ହିସାବ
 ସମ୍ପର୍କ 11-13 ଟଙ୍କା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପୂର୍ବ ଟଙ୍କା ଉପରେ
 ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଟଙ୍କା ବିକାଶିତ, ସାମାନ୍ୟ, 22, 000 ସିମ୍ପାଡ଼
 ପ୍ରଜାତିର ଆକାର 12, 500 ବର୍ଗ ମିଟର ମିଶ୍ରଣର ସହ
 ତାହା, Antarctica ହେଉଛି ପୃଥିବୀର ଏକ ସିମ୍ପାଡ଼
 ଟଙ୍କା ସାମାନ୍ୟ, ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବିଭାଗ-ଅନ୍ତରାଳର ଆକାର
 ସିମ୍ପାଡ଼ର ଉପରେ, ଏହା ଏକ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଟଙ୍କା
 ଟଙ୍କା ଉପରେ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପୂର୍ବ, ସିମ୍ପାଡ଼ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରଜାତି
 ଟଙ୍କା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ନାହିଁ ଟଙ୍କା ଉପରେ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପୂର୍ବ।

④ ପ୍ରଜାତି:-

◆ ବିଭାଗିକା ମିଶ୍ରଣ:

Kingdom - Animalia

Phylum - Arthropoda

Class - Insecta

Order - Lepidoptera

ପ୍ରଜାତିର ଆକାର ଟଙ୍କା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ଏହା ଏକ ଟଙ୍କା
 ଟଙ୍କା ଉପରେ, ଏହା ଏକ ଟଙ୍କା
 ଟଙ୍କା, 40-50 ଟଙ୍କା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପୂର୍ବ Eocene
 ଟଙ୍କା ଏହା ଏକ ଟଙ୍କା।

ଜୀବନ: ଏହା ଜୀବନ ସାମାନ୍ୟତା
 ବୃଦ୍ଧି।

ପ୍ରଜାତିର ବାହାର ଟଙ୍କା: ଟଙ୍କା ବିଭାଗିକା
 ଏହା ଏକ ଟଙ୍କା ବୃଦ୍ଧି
 ଟଙ୍କା।

- ବାହ୍ୟ ଧୂର୍ବିକା :- (i) ବିପରୀତ ଗିଞ୍ଜାଳ ତରଫର ବାହା,
 (ii) ବିପରୀତ ଗିଞ୍ଜାଳର ଅନ୍ତର ଗିଞ୍ଜାଳ ପାହା,
 (iii) ଶିରୀଷର ଆନିଧିର ଯେତେ ଗିଞ୍ଜାଳ ବାହା,

ବାହ୍ୟାଂଶ :- ଗାହକର ଶରୀର, ବିଶେଷକରି,

ଫୁଲ :- ଫୁଲର ଶରୀର, ଗାହକର ବାହା,

ଆହାର ପାତ୍ରର ବିଶେଷତା ଶରୀରର ଶରୀରର ଶରୀର
 ଶରୀରର ଶରୀର ଶରୀର ଶରୀର ଶରୀର ଶରୀର ଶରୀର
 ଶରୀରର ଶରୀର ଶରୀର ଶରୀର ଶରୀର ଶରୀର ଶରୀର

- ବିପରୀତ ଧୂର୍ବିକା :- (i) ପରୀକ୍ଷାମାତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତରର ବାହା,
 (ii) ବାହ୍ୟ ଧୂର୍ବିକା - ଶରୀର ଅନ୍ତରର ବାହା ବାହା,
 (iii) Butterfly garden ଶରୀରର ଶରୀର ଶରୀର

ବାହା ପ୍ରକାଶମାତ୍ରର ଶରୀର 85°F ତାପମାତ୍ରାରେ
 ଶରୀରର ଶରୀର 2-4 ଅନ୍ତର,

- ବାହ୍ୟ ଧୂର୍ବିକା ଅନ୍ତରର ଶରୀର ଶରୀର ଶରୀର
 ଶରୀର ଶରୀର ଶରୀର

ଅନ୍ତରର ଶରୀର	ବିଶେଷତା ଶରୀର
1. ପ୍ରକାଶମାତ୍ର	papilio Sp.
2. ଅନ୍ତର	celleria mellonella
3. ଶରୀର	Apis cerana indica
4. ଶରୀର	vespa Sp.
5. ଅନ୍ତର	Musca domestica
6. ଶରୀର	Formica Sp.

Examined

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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

"*Wieder in die Welt*"

Figure: - Relative frequency graph in this figure.



COPIES TO BE MADE

ଏହି ଦେଶ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ଥା ବିଲ୍‌ମାନ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ
ବିଲ୍‌ଟି ଗ୍ରହଣ କରା ଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଗୋଟିଏ ସର ସଂଗ୍ରହ ।

ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ :-

୧/ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ : ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା
ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ସଂଗ୍ରହ
ସ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ଥାଏ । ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ
ଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ । ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ
ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ ।

ଦକ୍ଷିଣ - ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଲିଆ (Australia) ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ
ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ ।

୨/ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ : ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ
ଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ । ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ
ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ । ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ
ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ ।

୩/ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ : ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ
ଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ । ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ
ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ ।

୪/ ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଲିଆ : ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ
ଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ । ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ
ଏବଂ ଏହା ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଥାଏ ।

1891-1892

25. April 1891. In der Gegend von ...

Im Jahre 1891 war die ...

... war ...

1. August: ...

... war ...

... war ...

...



...

1. August: ...

... war ...

... war ...

... war ...

... war ...

... war ...

1. August: ...

ଅବଂ ଉପାଦେୟ ଓ ସୁସ୍ଥ ନିକ୍ଷେପ କରୁ ଲାଭ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ ମାନ୍ୟତା
 ଓ ଆଭ୍ୟାସିତା ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଜାଲର ଆଉ କିଛି ଲାଭିବ
 ବାକି କାମ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ
 ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ
 ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ କାରଣ:-

୧/ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ:- ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ
 ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ
 ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ
 ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ
 ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ
 ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ ବାକିର ଲାଭିବ

୨/ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ:- ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ
 ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ
 ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ
 ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ
 ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ
 ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବାସୀ

୩/ ଲୋକସଭା:- ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା
 ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା
 ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା
 ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା
 ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା
 ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା ଲୋକସଭା



on peut en tirer une autre idée



1001-08

1001-08

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1001-08

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1001-08

1001-08

1001-08

④ $\sqrt{10}$ નો ગુણક 3 થી 30 સુધીના પૂર્ણાંકોમાં કેટલા અંકો આવે છે?

⑥ 023482201

[illegible]

ହାଲତେ ଆମ୍ଭ ହାଲ; ଯେନ —

② Verweilzeit mit Spurensuche (e)

2) भारत ।

୧) ଉତ୍ପାଦନ କାମ ହେଉ ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ।

8) ક્રીડા માટે જમ, મનના બેગ બંધાવે જાય
અહીં જાય.

ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା (Prevention)

[illegible]

ଅନୁମୋଦିତ ଶାସନ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ

ଜୀବନ ଶାନ୍ତି ଓ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ; ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବା ସାଧାରଣ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ

ब्रह्मदेव ने अपने पुत्रों को सब कुछ बताया कि

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PIN CODE - 735101



E-mail: accjal@gmail.com

Website: 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. 192205010611 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	ବିଷୟ	ପୃଷ୍ଠାସଂଖ୍ୟା
1.	ଦ୍ଵିମିତ୍ତ	1-2
2.	ସମସ୍ୟା	2-4
3.	କଳ୍ପନା	4-5
4.	ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ କଳ୍ପନା	5-8
5.	ସାମାଜିକ କଳ୍ପନା	8-10
6.	ସୂଚି କଳ୍ପନା	10-11
7.	ସୂଚିକା କଳ୍ପନା	11-14
8.	ସାମାଜିକ କଳ୍ପନା କଳ୍ପନା	12-16
9.	ସାମାଜିକ କଳ୍ପନା କଳ୍ପନା	16-17
10.	ସୂଚିକା କଳ୍ପନା	18
11.	ସାମାଜିକ କଳ୍ପନା	18-19
12.	ସାମାଜିକ କଳ୍ପନା	19-21
13.	ସାମାଜିକ କଳ୍ପନା	22
14.	ସାମାଜିକ କଳ୍ପନା	23

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

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