



NETAJI SATABARSHIKI MAHAVIDYALAYA, ASHOKNAGAR

(Affiliated to W.B.S.U., Barasat)

SAHIDBAG

P.O. : Haripur, Dist. : North 24 Parganas, PIN : 743223

Estd. - 2000

Website: www.nsmashoknagar.ac.in

E-mail: nsmashoknagar@gmail.com

Ref. No. *NSM/*

Date

Field tour report

This is to certify that the following data provided in the field tour report of various departments are verified and authenticated by the undersigned.

Teacher-in-charge
Netaji Subhaschikri Mahavidyalaya
Sahidbag, Haripur, Ashoknagar (W.B.)



NETAJI SATABARSHIKI MAHAVIDYALAYA

Ashoknagar

Affiliated to West Bengal State University (Barasat, North 24 Parganas)
Sahidbag

P.O. Haripur, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal,
PIN 743223 Phone- (03216) 231-438, 993293996

Email- nsmashoknagar@gmail.com

Website: www.nsmashoknagar.ac.in

EDUCATIONAL TOUR AT ASIATIC SOCIETY & NATIONAL LIBRARY

Department of Education

Course- B.A. Honours

Semester- 1ST , 3RD & 5TH SEM

Session- 2022-23

Report of Educational Excursion



Introduction:

On December 2, 2022, the Department of Education at Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya organized an educational excursion to the Asiatic Society and National Library. A group of 17 students and 3 teachers from the Department embarked on an enriching journey, exploring the Asiatic Society and National Library. This excursion was an integral part of the third-semester curriculum, offering a profound experience in education and culture. The primary objective was to provide practical exposure to subjects covered in the syllabus and enhance understanding of historical and literary resources.

Activities:

➤ *Visit to Asiatic Society:*

The excursion commenced with a visit to the renowned Asiatic Society, housing a vast collection of manuscripts, rare books, and historical artifacts. Students were guided through different sections, focusing on materials relevant to their syllabus. The Reading Room, Library, Vidyasagar Hall, Conservation Room, and Museum showcased the rich cultural heritage within. In the Library, a collection of 47,000 books in 26 languages captivated students, offering insights into preservation methods.

Exploring diverse facets, students learned about Kolkata's historical landmarks and preservation techniques applied to these treasures. The excursion provided a unique opportunity to witness the cultural richness of ancient Kolkata. 'Vidyasagar Hall' displayed masterpieces of renowned artists, featuring carefully preserved oil paintings and visual art. The Conservation Room, akin to a literary hospital, demonstrated methods used to preserve ancient books. The Museum housed ancient scriptures, stone inscriptions, and statues from different eras, offering a glimpse into the rich history encapsulated within the walls of the Asiatic Society.

• Interactive Sessions with Subject Experts:

Scholars and experts from the Asiatic Society conducted interactive sessions, providing valuable insights into the historical and literary treasures housed in the institution. This allowed students to connect theoretical knowledge with real-world artifacts.

• Hands-on Learning:

The students had the opportunity for hands-on learning, examining manuscripts, documents, and artifacts related to their coursework. This practical experience aimed to supplement theoretical knowledge with real-world examples.

• Discussion on Syllabus Relevance:



Faculty members facilitated discussions on how the resources at the Asiatic Society directly related to the subjects covered in the students' syllabus. This helped students make meaningful connections between their academic studies and historical artifacts.

➤ *Visit to National library:*

Subsequently, the group visited the National Library, one of the largest libraries in India, offered students an opportunity to explore a vast array of books, journals, and research materials renowned for its rare Books section, a true repository of knowledge. This section boasted a collection of ancient books, manuscripts, handwritten manuscript and inscriptions. The students were mesmerized by the wealth of knowledge encapsulated within, fostering a deep appreciation for the importance of preserving cultural heritage.

- **Library Orientation:**

The excursion began with a comprehensive orientation session at the National Library, introducing students to the layout, resources, and services available. Librarians provided insights into the organization of materials relevant to the students' academic syllabus.

- **Interactions with Librarians:**

Students had the opportunity to engage in discussions with librarians, seeking guidance on how to optimize their use of the library's resources for academic purposes. Librarians shared tips on effective literature review and research methodologies.

- **Subject-Specific Resource Exploration:**

Students were guided through the library's collections, focusing on materials directly related to their academic subjects. This included books, journals, and research materials that complemented their syllabus requirements.

- **Documentation and Research Skills:**

Students were given hands-on experience in utilizing library resources for documentation and research purposes. This encouraged them to develop effective research skills, essential for academic success.

Reflective Session:

A reflective session was conducted to encourage students to express their thoughts and insights gained at the end of the excursion. This provided an opportunity for students to articulate the connections they made between the excursion and their academic pursuit.



Conclusion:

The educational excursion to the Asiatic Society and National Library organized by the Department of Education at Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya successfully met its objectives. The tailored approach to exploring historical and literary resources related to the syllabus provided students with a unique and enriching learning experience, bridging the gap between classroom instruction and real-world applications. Such excursions significantly contribute to the holistic education of students by immersing them in practical, subject-specific experiences.

Amidst the physical exhaustion at the end of the day, the memories forged during these two remarkable excursions overshadowed any fatigue. The blend of history, culture, and knowledge created an unparalleled learning experience, leaving an indelible mark on each participant's life.

In conclusion, the educational excursion to the Asiatic Society and National Library proved to be an exceptional journey, offering a vivid tapestry of cultural, historical, and educational insights. The students departed with not just newfound knowledge but also with bright memories that will resonate throughout their lives, marking this excursion as a highlight in their educational journey.

ALL





18) DBC's Capacity of Executive Report their
and Finance in National Library and
Archives Society?

Date of January : 02.12.2023
Place : 4th floor, Library of National Library, Kuvempu
Duration : one day "Zoom"
Place : In the Library, Kuvempu, National Library and Archives Society

1. Introduction

The National Library and Archives Society is a non-profit organization that aims to preserve and promote the cultural heritage of India. It is a registered society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The society has a wide range of activities, including the collection, preservation, and dissemination of books, manuscripts, and other cultural artifacts. It also organizes various programs and events to promote the study and appreciation of Indian history and culture. The society is a member of the International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists (IAALD) and the International Association of University Libraries (IAUL).

1. Introduction
2. Objectives

1. Introduction
2. Objectives
3. Scope
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Conclusion

2. Objectives

1. To study the capacity of Executive Report their and Finance in National Library and Archives Society.
2. To study the capacity of Executive Report their and Finance in National Library and Archives Society.
3. To study the capacity of Executive Report their and Finance in National Library and Archives Society.
4. To study the capacity of Executive Report their and Finance in National Library and Archives Society.
5. To study the capacity of Executive Report their and Finance in National Library and Archives Society.
6. To study the capacity of Executive Report their and Finance in National Library and Archives Society.



National Library and Archives Society

1. Introduction
2. Objectives
3. Scope
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Conclusion

1. Introduction
2. Objectives
3. Scope
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Conclusion

1. Introduction
2. Objectives
3. Scope
4. Methodology
5. Results
6. Conclusion

Signature: _____
Date: 02/12/23

Signature: _____
Date: 02/12/23

A GEOGRAPHIC APPRAISAL OF BARRIA VILLAGE IN BAGHMUNDI, PURULIA DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL



Field Report submitted to Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya in part fulfilment of the requirements of the Geography Honours Undergraduate Syllabus (**course code: GEOACOR11P**) of the West Bengal State University.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

NETAJI SATABARSHIKI MAHAVIDYALAYA, ASHOKNAGAR

WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY

FEBRUARY 2023

A GEOGRAPHIC APPRAISAL OF BARRIA VILLAGE IN BAGHMUNDI, PURULIA DISTRICT, WEST BENGAL

Field Report submitted to Netaji Satabanshiki Mahavidyalaya in part fulfillment of the requirements of the Geography Honours Undergraduate syllabus (course code: GEOAEO11P) of the West Bengal State University.

By
Tamasha Roy.
Registration NO:- 1282021400007

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
NETAJI SATABARSHIKI MAHAVIDYALAYA
WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY

FEBRUARY 2023



Phone: (03216)-231438/236735

NETAJI SATABARSHIKI MAHAVIDYALAYA, ASHOKNAGAR

NAAC Accredited Institution

(Affiliated to W.B.S.U., Barasat)

SAHIDBAG

P.O.: Haripur, Dist.: North 24 Parganas, PIN: 743223

Estd. - 2000

E-mail.: nsmashoknagar@gmail.com Website: www.nsmashoknagar.ac.in

Department of Geography

Ref. No. GEOACOR11P/V/2022-23

Date: 10.01.2023

To Whom It May Concern

Certified that.....*Tanasha Roy*..... Roll No.....*5222190 32867*.....
Registration no.....*128.2021400007*....., a student of 5th semester
Geography Honours of the college, has prepared this field report entitled "*A geographic
appraisal of Barria Village in Baghmundi, Purulia District, West Bengal*" as part of the under
graduate syllabi (course code: GEOACOR11P) of the West Bengal State University.

Furthermore, we certify that, to the best of our knowledge, none of the work described and
stated here is a component of or the foundation for any other award received by this candidate or
any contender.

Kipanjana Das Majumdar 10.01.2023

Subrata Mitra 10.01.2023

Minmay Jina 10.01.2023

Signature of the Field Supervisors

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Dear all,

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to everyone who has contributed to the success of our geography field work. This project would not have been possible without the support and cooperation of various individuals and organizations.

Firstly, I would like to extend my thanks to our teachers and supervisors, namely Dr. Dipanjan Das Majumdar, Mr. Mrinmoy Biswas, and Mr. Subrata Mitra, who have guided us throughout the project, providing us with valuable insights and knowledge. Your support and encouragement have been crucial in helping us overcome the challenges that we faced during the fieldwork. I am also thankful to the other faculty members of the Geography Department for all their moral support and cooperation.

I would also like to extend my thanks to the local community at Barpia village, who have generously welcome us and allowed us to carry out our fieldwork in their area. Your hospitality and willingness to share your knowledge and experiences with us have been greatly appreciated.

Additionally, I would like to thank the local authorities and organisations such as NATMO, IMD, NSI,



Group Photo



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
OBJECTIVE	4
STUDY AREA	4-8
DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY	8
RESULTS DISCUSSION	
PHYSICAL ASPECTS	10
GEOLOGY	10-11
GEOMORPHOLOGY	11-14
DRAINAGE	15
SOIL	15
CLIMATOLOGY	19
VEGETATION	25
LAND USE LAND COVER	26
SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS	26
DEMOGRAPHY	26
EDUCATIONAL STATUS	29
ECONOMY	30
MARKET SURVEY & ANALYSIS	36
STANDARD OF LIVING	31
TRAFFIC SURVEY ANALYSIS	41-43
PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY AREA	44
TOURISM ACTIVITIES NEAR BY THE STUDY AREA	45-46
CONCLUSION	47
BIBLIOGRAPHY	49
APPENDIX 1 & 2	50-61

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Location Map of the study area showing the location at Bamni village within Baghmundi CD Blocks [source: Administrative map from Census of India].

Figure - 2:- Route Map showing the transport link between Ashoknagar, North 24 parganas and Bamni village, Baghmundi, Purulia [source: open street Map].

Figure - 3:- Geology map of Purulia district showing the distribution of Major rock-types [source: GSI].

Figure - 4a:- Map showing different types of formation of Geomorphic Landforms [source: GSI].

Figure - 4b:- Map showing the classification of Major Geomorphic Landforms in Baghmundi CD Block [source: GSI].

Figure - 5:- Bamni Falls, Baghmundi, Purulia.

Figure - 6a:- physiographic Map showing various elevation zones in Purulia District [source: NRSE].

Figure - 6b:- 2D profile showing broad physiographic divisions along the line transect A-B [source: Google Earth profile view].

Figure-7a Spatial Distribution of various types of soils in purulia district [source: NBSSLUP]

Figure-7b- Diagram showing the process of soil formation in the study area [source: Report of NBSSLUP].

Figure 8 :- Longitudinal profile survey along the line AB with using Dumpy Level [source: Field survey].

Figure-9a - Monthwise distribution of Maximum temperature and minimum temperature relative Humidity in purulia for 2020 (a) and 2021 (b).

Figure-9b- climograph of Purulia district showing the water condition and human comfort levels.

Figure:10a - Google Earth Image showing the location of Barmia village [source: Google Earth].

Figure:10b - Land use / Land cover map of Barmia village [source: NRSE]

Figure:11 - Demographic characteristics of Barmia village.

Figure 12 - Educational status of Barmia Village.

Figure:13 - Economical condition of Bannia village

Figure:14 - Field photographs showing different socio economic condition of the Bannia village

Figure 15 - Market survey along the State survey.

Figure 16 - Facilities of Bannia village.

Figure:17a - Road information.

Figure: 17b - Flow diagram.

Figure: 18 - problems of Bannia village.

Figure:-19 - popular Tourist spots nearby Bannia village.

LIST OF TABLES

Table:1 - The succession of geological beds in puruliya district.

Table:2 - Leveling survey by Dumpy level.

Table:3 - Table showing the monthly statistics of Maximum temperature and precipitation in puruliya district of the years 2020 and 2021.

Table:4 - Month wise variation of relative Humidity and wet bulb temperature in puruliya.

Table:5a - puruliya Jhalda road information (Towards puruliya).

Table:5b - Jhalda puruliya road information (Towards Jhalda)

A geographic appraisal of Barria Village in Baghmundi, Purulia District, West Bengal

INTRODUCTION

Purulia is the westernmost district of the state of West Bengal. It borders the neighbouring states of Jharkhand and Bihar. Before independence, it was part of Manbhum district in the state of undivided Bihar. The Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act of 1956, which followed the advice of the State Reorganization Commission, made Purulia a district and joined it with West Bengal on November 1, 1956. This was done by separating areas under 16 police stations in what was then Bihar. The district is located between the latitudes of 22.702950N and 23.713350N and the longitudes of 85.820070E and 86.875080E . It has a total area of 6259 km^2 . The district doesn't have many natural borders. The Paschim Medinipur and Bankura districts of West Bengal are to the east of the district. The Burdwan district of West Bengal and the Patna district of Bihar are to the north. The Hazaribag district, Ranchi and Singhbhum district of the state of Jharkhand are to the north west and south west of the district.

Purulia is well connected to the rest of west Bengal and the nearby state of Jharkhand. The main part of the town is on NH-32, which leads to Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand. The town is on a major state highway that connects N.H. and the coal mines belt in Asansol and one of the neighbouring district Burdwan. It is also easy to get there by train. The town of Purulia is the first municipal town in the district of Purulia. It is in the northeastern part of Purulia. Purulia is 60 km from the sub divisional headquarters in Asansol. The Barakar-Purulia Road and the Barakar Asansol Road connect it to the National highway. The town is close to both Jhoda, which is also a sub divisional town and Paghunathpur. Asansol and Durgapur, two industrial towns, are very close to the town. About 263 km away from the state capital Kolkata is the town of Purulia.

The famous Chhau dance came from the district of Purulia in the Indian state of West Bengal. Old Sanskrit texts say that the word Chhau comes from the word Chhaya, which means mask or shadow. The dance's steps are based on old rituals and dances that are done of honour Lord Shiva. There are three different categories in Chhau each of which stands for a different state. They are the Purulia Chhau of West Bengal, the Seraikella Chhau of Jharkhand and the

Mayurbhanj Chhau of Odisha. People say that the dance came from the worship of Lord Shiva, - where men and women wear make-up to look like God and then dance came from the Tandava style. The mask came after a long time. Today, this way of using the mask is part of the dance, and the techniques of the dance have changed based on how the mask is used. In this area, making masks has become an art form in and of itself. At first, masks were made out of wood, but later they were made out of clay. Because of these artists Chhau is now considered to be the dance in Bengal. People say that Raja Madan Mohan of Baghmundi is the one who brought Chhau to the world. Chhau comes from the countryside, like a lot of other folk traditions. Its dance style is mostly an expression of the way people live and shows how close people are to nature. Through dance and music, the show shows scenes from the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, and the Puranas. During Chhau season, Chonida is a little village in the Purulia area that produces some of the greatest masks. Almost every house and every member of the household can be seen working on masks or putting together accessories for headgear. The procedure for constructing a mask is essentially the same, however these masks weigh more than Senaikella masks because of the thick layers of clay, paper and mud used to make them.

OBJECTIVES :

- There are two primary objectives in the current study.
- To compare the various physical geological features, and their characteristics and also
- To discuss about the nature of the soil, vegetation, climate, and different land uses and land covers in Purulia.

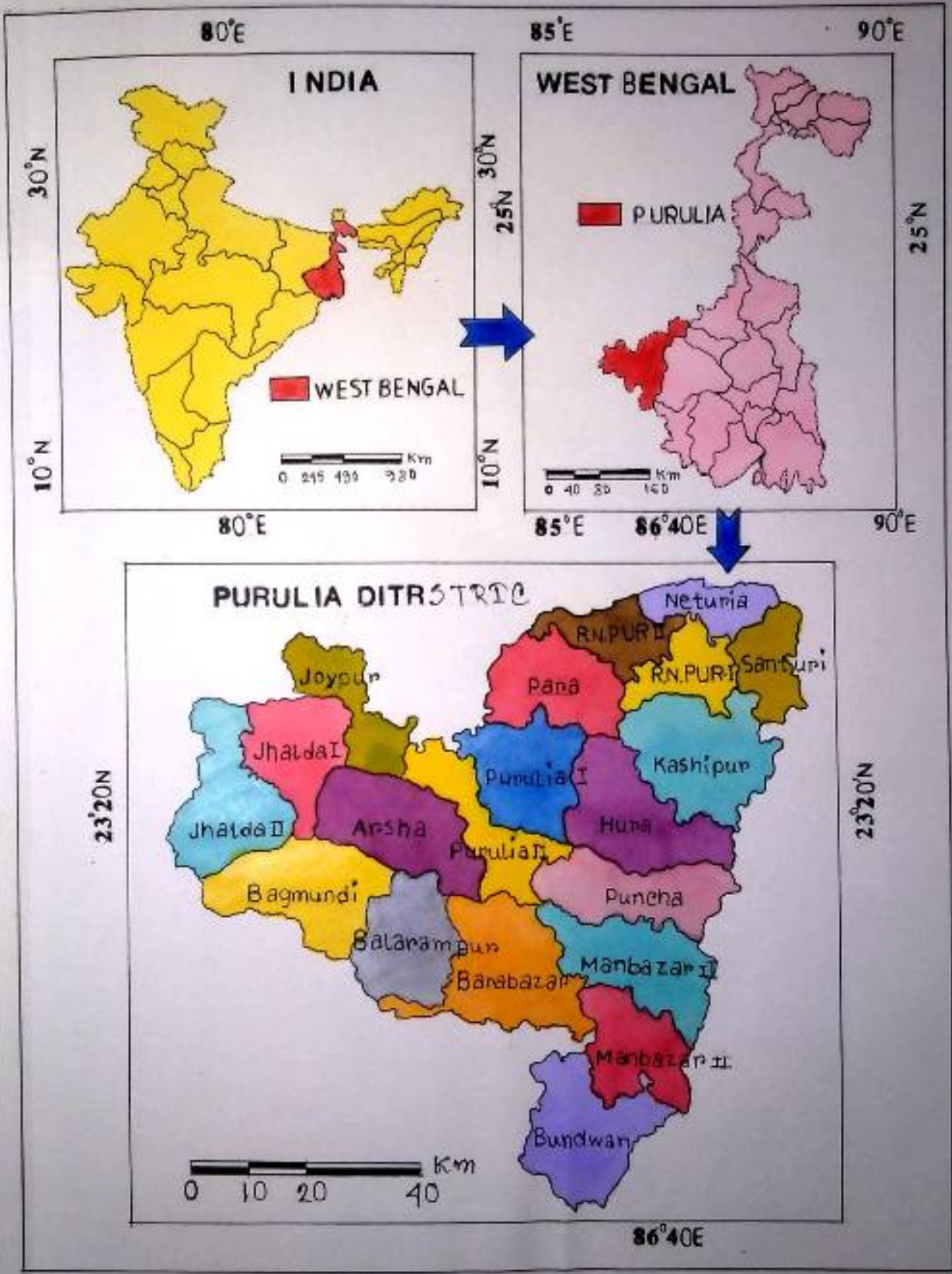
To use a questionnaire based survey to describe the demographic and socio economic circumstances of a small community in the Purulia area.

STUDY AREA:

The study area, Barria village, is in the Baghmundi CD Block of the Purulia district in West Bengal. In the southern part of the Purulia district is the Baghmundi CD Block. In the Jhalda I CD Block and a small part of the Baghmundi CD Block, the Subarnarekha River is the state line between West Bengal and Jharkhand. The Ranchi Plateau is where the Baghmundi-Bandwan uplands are located. The hills are the main highlands in the Baghmundi and Balarampur areas. They separate the drainage basins of the Subarnarekha and the

Kangsabati rivers. The height is between 475 and 700m. Baghmundi CD block is surrounded by the Jhalda I, Jhalda II, and Ansha CD blocks on the north, the Balarampur CD block on the west, the Kukru CD block is the Senaikela Kharasawan districts of Jharkhand. on the south, and the Jhalda I CD block on the west. The Baghmundi CD block is 427.95 km² in size. It has 1 panchayat samity, 8 gram panchayats, 92 gram sansads (village councils), 142 mouzas, and 138 villages with people living in them. This block is served by the baghmundi police stations. Patandi is where this CD block is run from. Gram panchayats of the baghmundi CD block/panchayat samiti are: Ajochya, Baghmundi, Bingram, Bunda-Kalimati, Matha, Serengdih, Sindni, and Tunturi-Suisa.

Based on information from the 2011 census, the village code for Barnia village is 331612 (23.1972°N, 86.0988°E). The village of Barnia is in the Baghmundi subdivision of the Purulia district in the Indian state of West Bengal. It is 1.4 km from the sub-district office (tehsildar office) in the Pathardih and 63.9 km from the district office in Purulia. According to data from 2009, Barnia village's gram panchayat is in Baghmundi. The area of the village as a whole Barnia village is 48.54 percent, with 60.31 percent of men and 36.11 percent of women able to read and write. In to Barnia,



Aditya
05.01.23

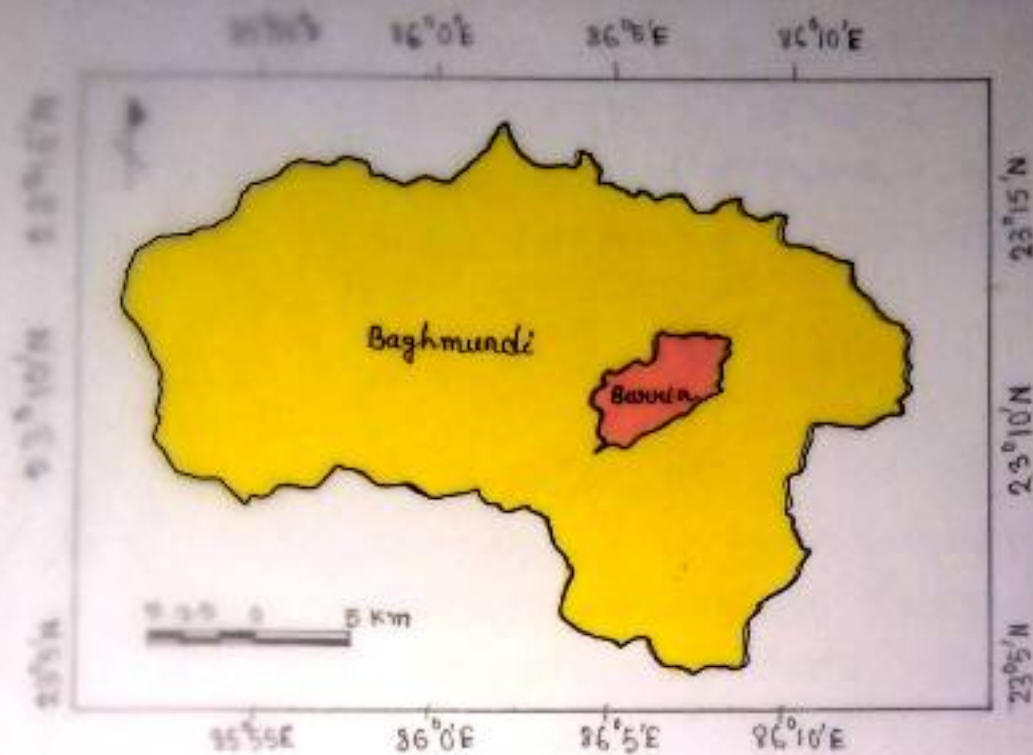


Figure:1 Location map of the study area showing the location of Barria village within Baghmundi ED Block [SOURCE: Administrative map from census of India] 27°0' 88°30'



Figure:2 Route Map showing the transport link between Ashoknagar, N. 24 Pgs and Barria village, Baghmundi, Purulia [SOURCE: O.P.E.S. Street Map] 27°0' 88°30'

S. S. Saha
05/01/23

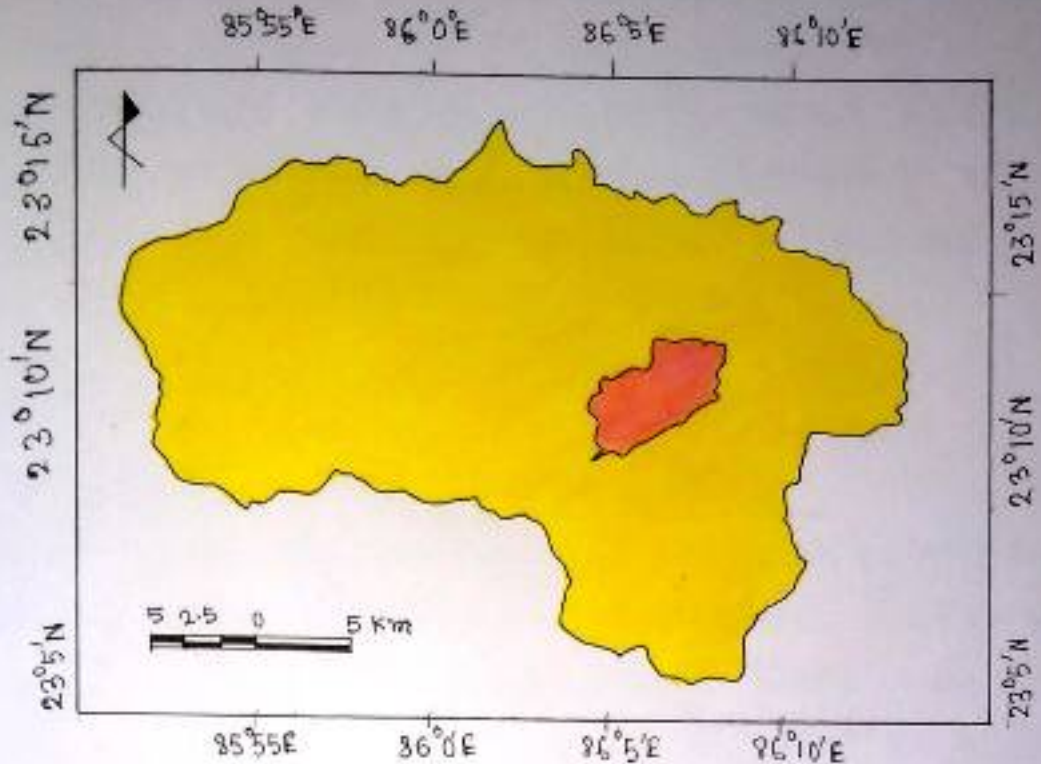


Figure:1 Location map of the study area showing the location of Barpia village within Baghmundi ED Block [SOURCE: Administrative map from census of India]



Figure:2 Route Map showing the transport link between Ashoknagar, N. 29 Pgs and Barpia village, Baghmundi, Purnia [source: Open Street Map]

Handwritten signature and date:
 05.01.23

village, there are about 837 homes. The zip code for Bannia village is 723152. Balanampur is the closest town to Bannia, which is about 28 km away and where most of the major economic activities take place. The spatial location of Bannia village is 23.1972°N , 86.0988°E . (Fig-1 & 2).

DATA COLLECTION AND METHODOLOGY:-

The current study makes use of both primary and secondary data, which were gathered from a variety of sources. The primary data was collected from a questionnaire survey as well as a direct field survey carried out with the use of field instruments such as the bumpy level. In addition to primary data obtained from the field, this study makes use of a vast array of secondary data obtained from reliable sources such as government reports, previous research work, population census, news stories, renowned journals, magazine, and newspapers, etc. In Bannia village, Baghmundi, we conducted a field survey from December 5, 2022. A questionnaire was used to conduct a survey of 120 households in total.

Methodological workflow is divided into 3 major parts:

Pre-field work:-

Before beginning the process of collecting samples from various parts of the study region this phase of the research, known as preparatory

works," takes place. This phase involves the following kinds of activities.

Definition of research problem.

Selection of study area.

Review of literatures.

Preparing the survey schedule.

Making of location map and survey route map.

Sampling procedure.

Field work:-

This is an extremely important stage of the research especially when it comes to the geography and it requires a certain amount of participation and assistance from other co-researchers, colleagues, and students who have received a substantial amount of training to perform the role of the surveyors. This phase involves the following kinds of activities.

selection of survey site and survey households.

Interviewing, direct field measurements and data collection.

GPS survey and collection of location based information.

post-field work:-

This is essentially the indoor part of the study process, during which the gathered data, software, and analysis of the results are being utilized with the goal of arriving at a definitive conclusion. The following are the primary actions

Data tabulation and data processing.
 Data Analysis.
 presentation of Results.
 Report writing.
 summarizing the findings and conclusion.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDED DISTRICT

Geology:-

paleogeography shows that the pre-cambrian and Achaean's crust materials formed more than 4 million years ago, when the Bengal plain was still covered by deep sea waters. The geological survey of India has peeped the stratigraphic succession of the major rock beds in the district. The following table gives a clear picture of the geological features of the district. (Fig:-3)

Table 1:- The succession of geological beds in Purulia D.

FORMATION	AGE	LITHOLOGY
Recent alluvium	Recent	semi consolidated sediments consisting of conglomerates, laterite and gravel beds
Sijua formation	Quaternary	Semi consolidated sediments consisting of gravel bed and conglomerate.

FORMATION	AGE	LITHOLOGY
Grondwana rocks	Permian Carboniferous	Sandstone, stone and coal seams.
Quartzite & Pegmatite, & Granite	Pre Cambrian	Massive Granite and pegmatite & quartzite veins.
Meta volcanics	Achaean	(a) Rock types belong to Chotanagpur gneiss complex.
Meta basics Phyllite & mica schist Granite-gneiss and granulites Mica schist		(b) Granite gneiss with quartz veins and pegmatite veins (c) Muscovite biotite- schist, highly foliated.

GEOMORPHOLOGY:-

purulia is the last two steps down from the central Indian highland and Chotanagpur plateau to Damodar plains of west Bengal. The district has a moderate absolute relief and relative relief. A line of sharply rising but nearly flat topped arches covered in vegetation extends west and south. The rest of the district is gently undulating with hard granite hills like Panchet hill. These hills are remnants of the high plateau that eroded to generate the

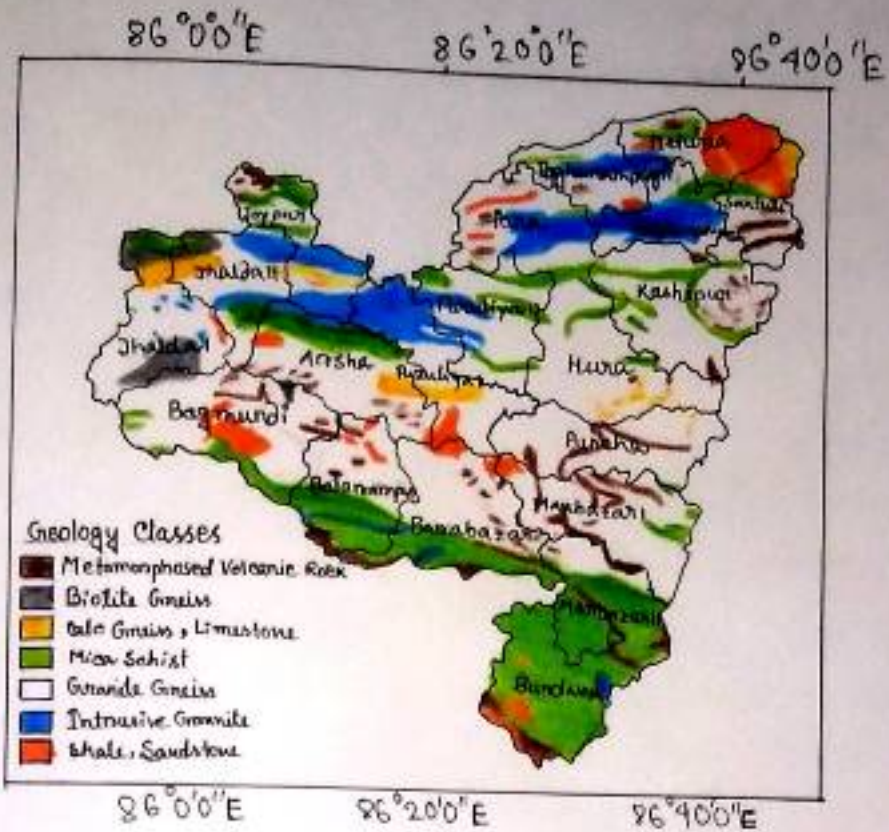


Figure 3- geology map of Purnia district showing the distribution of Major rock types [source: GSI]

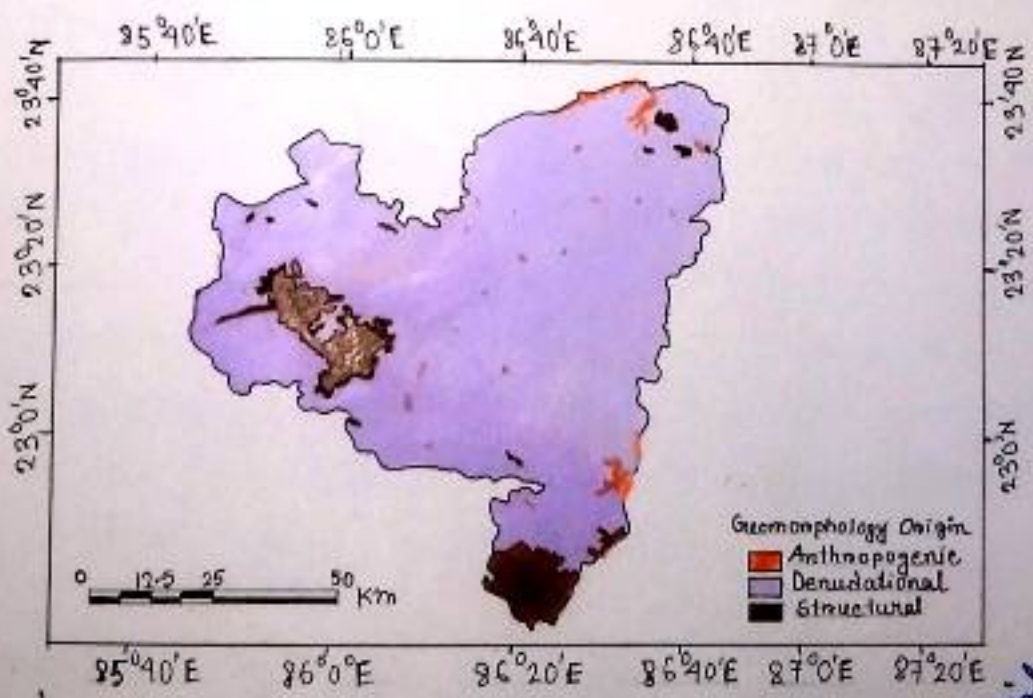


Figure: 4a Map showing different types of formation of Geomorphic Landforms [SOURCE: GSI]

Shellymishra
05.01.23

current landform. The 300 m. contour line divide the higher peneplain, which includes the blocks of Jhalda I, Jhalda II, Arsha, Baghmundi, Jajpur, Balarampur, Banabazar and Bandwan from the lower undulating plains, which include Hana, Jajpur, Kashipur, Manbazar I and II, Para, Panchua, Raghunathpur I and II, Netuni and Santuni.

The highlands of purulia are actually what's left of the spurs that stick out from the Ranahi plateau to the west and act as watersheds for the subarnarekha - Kasai - Damodar group of rivers. At the very meeting point of purulia, Ranahi, and Hazaribagh district the east flowing subarnarekha makes an elbow and turns south, making the western edge of the districts and cutting through the spur that used to reach from Ranahi - Muri and Jhalda Balarampur like a long tongue. The main highland area of the district is in the eastern part of this broken off spur. This area is called Ajoolhya pahar. Ajoolhya pahar has some leftover hills to the west and south, which are separate from the main body. The highest point on the south western side is chamtu, which is 688 m high. Most of the remaining hills have roughly cube shaped rocks and on their tops and upper slopes.

The Dalma lava range runs along the southern edge of the district. At the southern edge of the Baghmundi hills, Kadai pahar (377m) and Khains pahari stand out as outlines in the

district (348 m). There more igneous rock hills like these to the south up to Dalma lava range in the Singhbhum district of the state of Jharkhand. Chonja Pahar (580 m), and rugui pahar are two important peaks on the main highland mass of Baghmundi - Ajodhya (578 m). poraschists of and gneisses make up most of the southern and southeast sides of the Bagmundi scarp, where the highest peaks are Grogaburu (677 m) and Karma hill (663 m). The high plain of Baghmundi - Ajodhya is surrounded by a ridge with an average height of 600 m.

The Dalma lava range runs along the southern edge of district. It is surrounded by metamorphic rocks from Dhanwan, such as phylites, mica-schists, epidiorites, as well as quartzites and granitic gneiss. These are typical of the south-east, where the highest point in the Bhandari hill (433 m) in Bandwan. At the very top of the north-west, the district line runs through the middle of the Choramara pahar, whose ridges run east to west. This highland separate the Damodar river from the Subarnarekha River. It is narrower than the Ajodhya Pahar, but it is more than 800 m high on average.

DRAINAGE:-

The Dwanakeswar, the Kangsabati (known as Kasai in the area) and the Silabati (known as Silai in the area), are the main rivers that flow through the Purulia district. In addition to these 3 rivers, there are a lot of smaller streams and rivers that flow into them. The Damodar flows its northern border, beyond the Panchet hills and the Subarnarekha, which flows through Singhbhum (in Jharkhand), and the western Medinipur district, touches its western border. All of the rivers get their water from rain, so they only flow full during the monsoon rainy season. The rest of the year, the rivers are almost dry. (Fig-4b)

SOIL:-

Three major genetic soil types were identified in the area according to the Soil and Land Use Survey of India's Rapid Reconnaissance Soil Survey (SLUSI, 1985): Umessil soil, Grandwana soil, Transition soil. The gneiss group of soil, which was created from the gneissic rock-dominated parent material, currently covers the majority of the district. Leaching is intense in these soils, and gullies arise often. This particular type of soils is mostly found in high-altitude regions and is inherently infertile. The particular soil is mostly or may be utilised to grow rice and other low-yielding cereals when they are located in low-lying

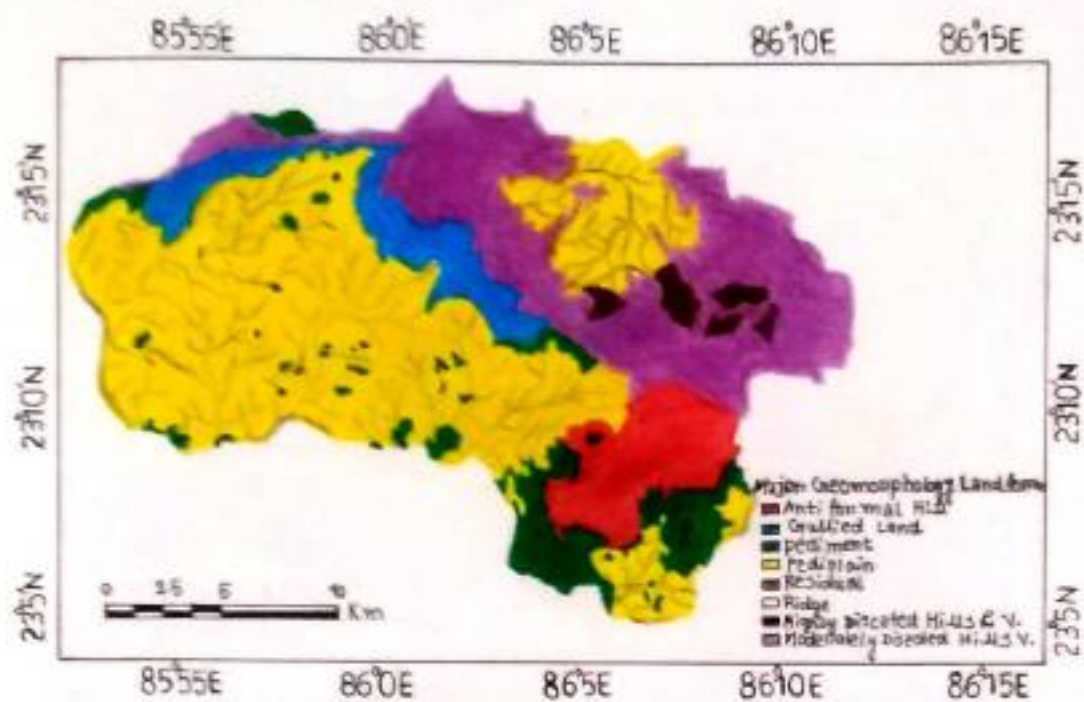


Figure: 4b Map showing the classification of Major Geomorphologic Landforms in Baghmudi CD Block

[SOURCE : GSI]



Figure 5 :- Bamni Fall, Baghmundi, Purulia

Aditya Kumar
05.01.23

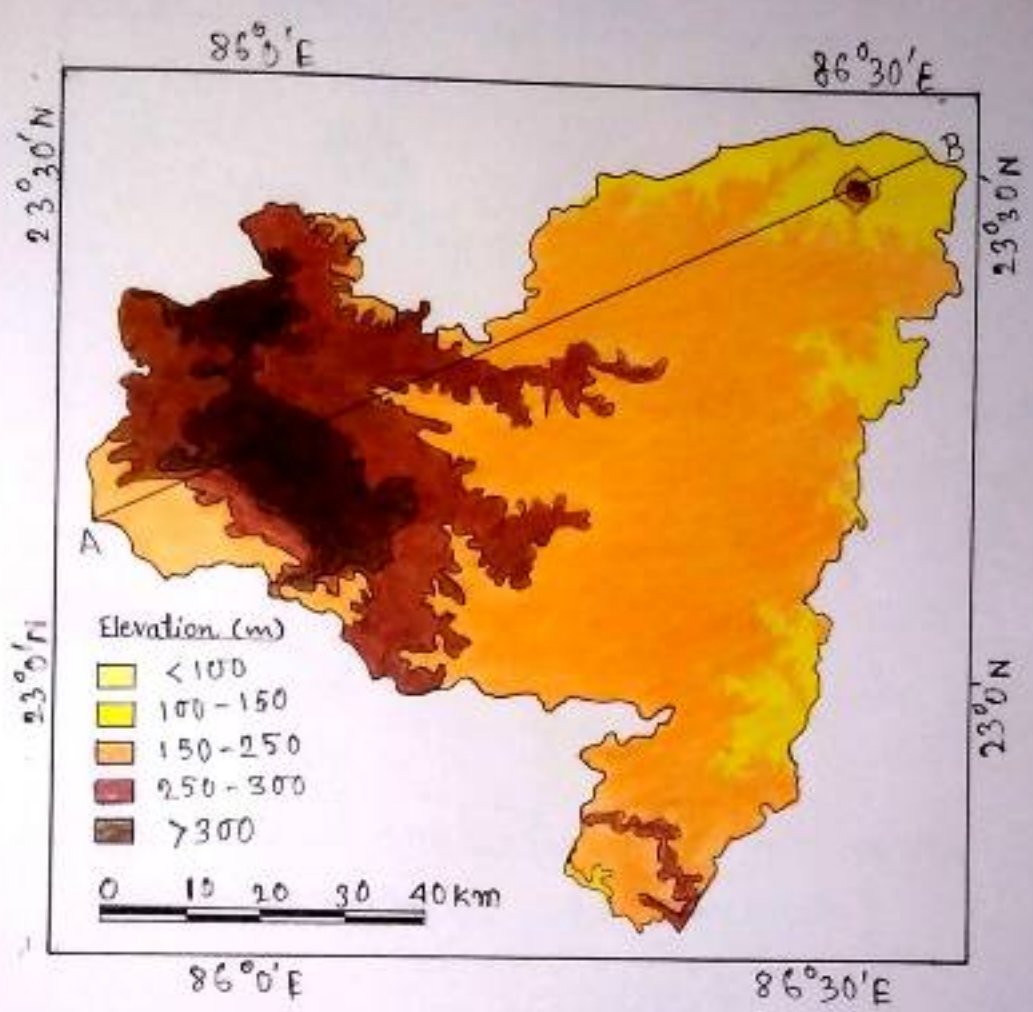


Figure :-6a:- Physiographic Map showing various elevation zones in Purnulia district [source: NRSE, ISRO]

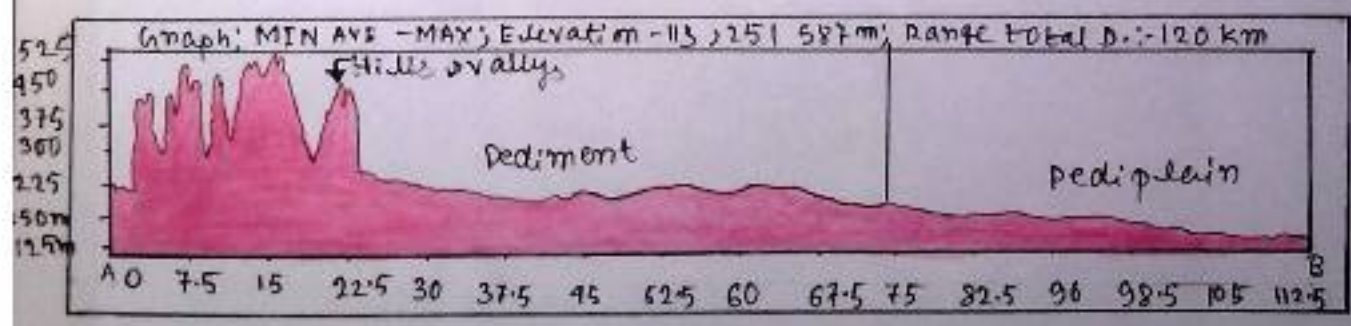


Figure 6b 2D profile showing Broad physiographic Divisions along the transect AB [source: Google Earth profile view]

Siddhant
05.01.23

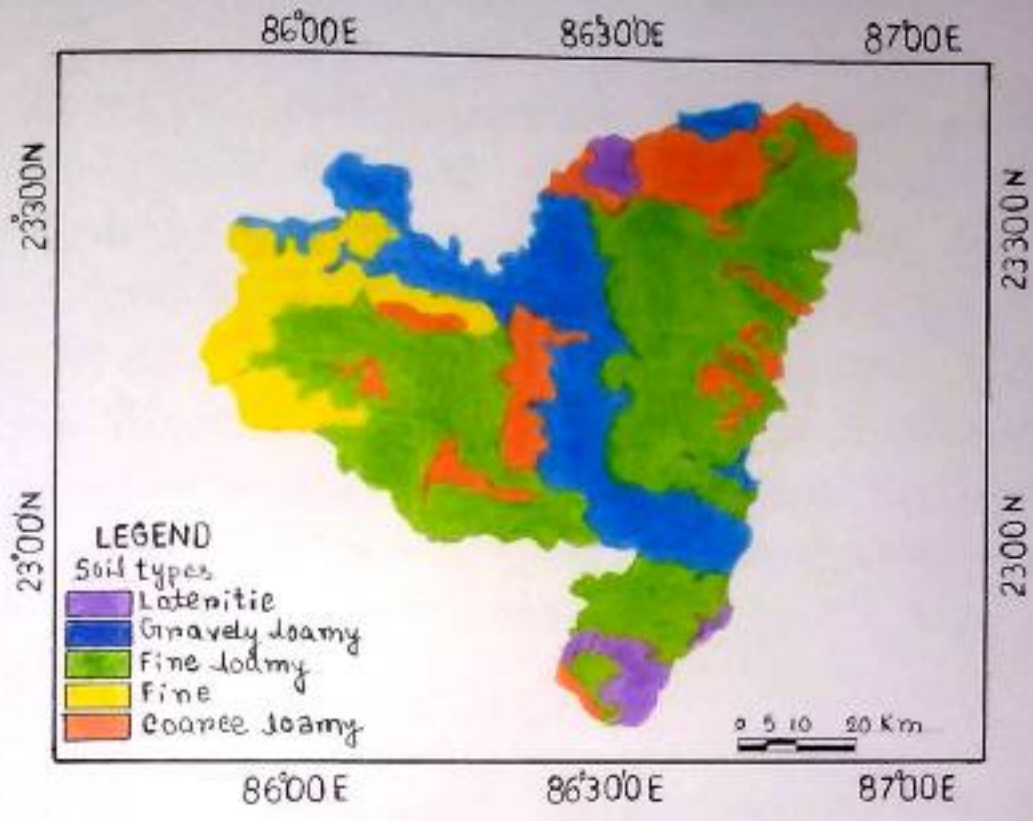


Figure :7a spatial distribution of various types of soils in Purulia District [SOURCE: NBSSLUP]

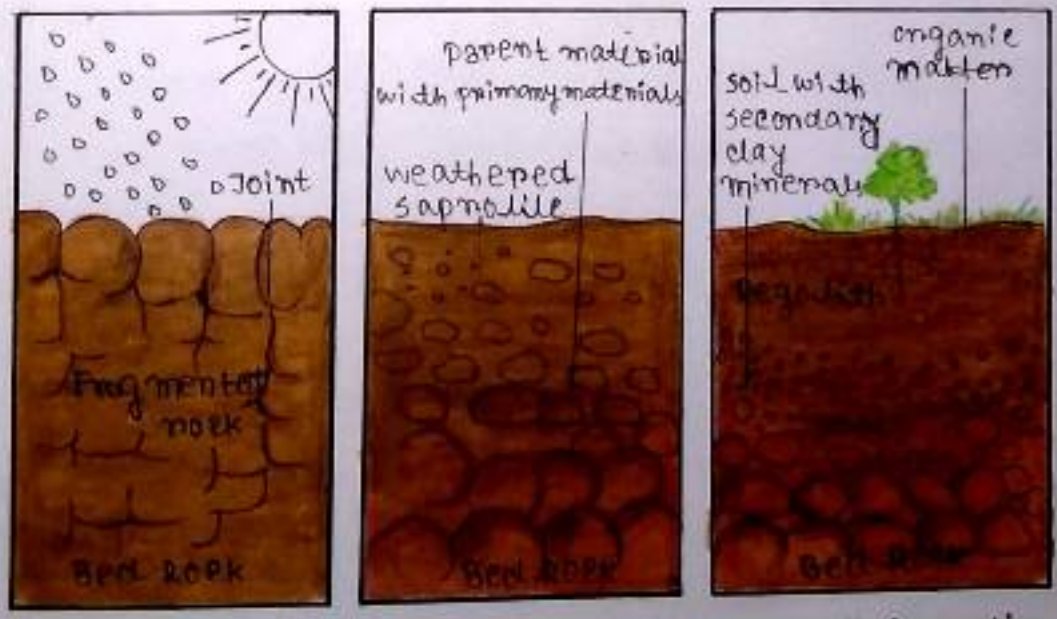


Figure :-7b Diagram showing the process of soil formation in the study area [source: Report of NBSSLUP]

Aditya
05.01.23

locations and enriched with organic matter, readily accessible, phosphate and other nutrients.

The NBSSLUP, which is part of the Indian government found that the surface soil of the district can be divided into 6 different types based on their texture: coarse loamy, fine, fine loamy, fine loamy to coarse loamy, gravelly loam, and loam. The first 3 types of soil texture are good for farming, while the rest are not good for farming because they don't hold enough water and don't have enough humus or nutrients. (Fig-7b).

CLIMATOLOGY:-

The climate in the area is tropical. There is a lot of rain here in the summer, but there isn't much chance of rain in the winter. The climate is called 'Aw' by Koppen-Geiger. The average temperature over the last 40 years is 26.3°C and 1288 mm of rain falls each year. The summer is very hot, and the local heat wave, which is called 'Loo' makes April and May unbearable. The wet south-west monsoon wind is what causes the rain from the middle of June to the end of September. But this district gets the least amount of rain from the middle in the state as a whole. Rainfall that comes too little or too often has a strong effect on farming.

LEVELING SURVEY BY DUMPY LEVEL

Place: Ajodhya Hill Road
Instrument No. B02788

Date & Time. 04.12.2022
11:00 a.m

stations	Distance (m)	scale 1cm = 15m				C.L.	R.L.	Remarks
			B.S	I.S.	F.S			
A	0	0	3.48			339.71	336.23	B.M. = 336.23
A ₁	15	1		3.85		339.71	335.86	
A ₂	30	2		1.2		339.71	335.51	
A ₃	45	3		1.54		339.71	338.51	
A ₄	60	4		1.28		339.71	338.17	
A ₅	75	5		1.12		339.71	338.13	
A ₆	90	6	3.8		0.23	343.28	338.59	CP (1)
A ₇	105	7	3.00		1.91	344.37	339.48	CP (2)
A ₈	120	8		1.41		344.37	341.37	
B	135	9			0.33	344.37	342.90	
Σ			10.28		2.47			

Arithmetic check:

$$\Sigma B.S \sim \Sigma F.S = (10.28 - 2.47) = 7.81$$

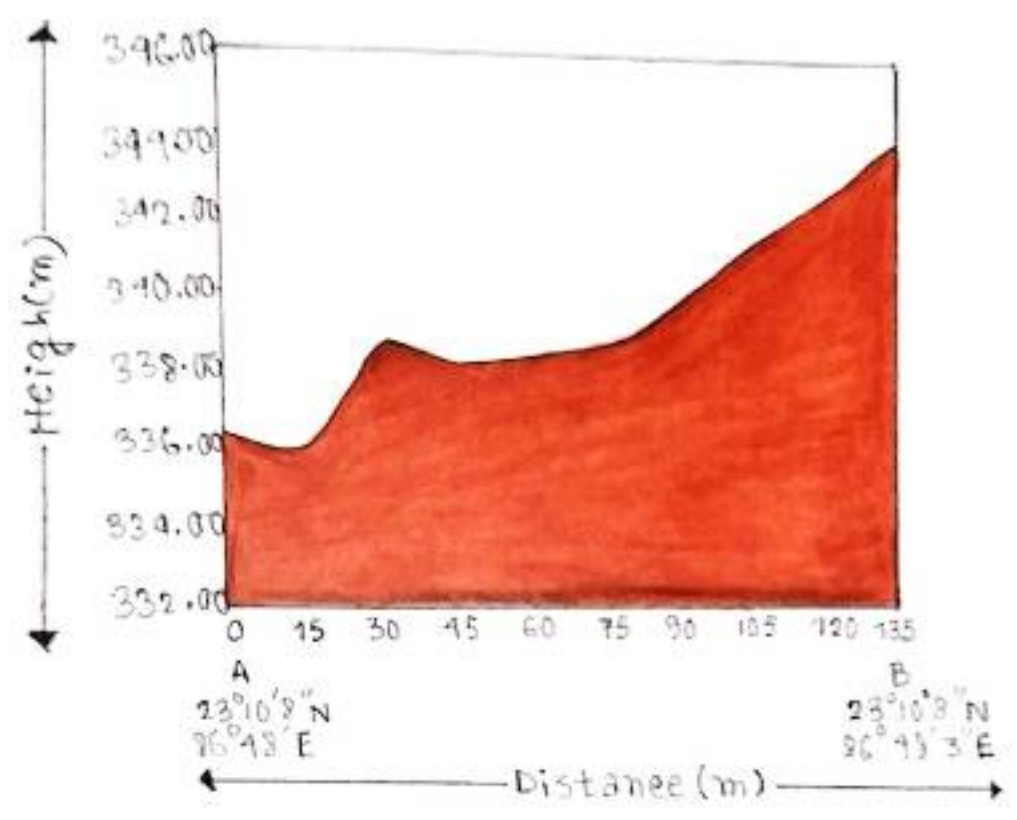
$$\text{Last R.L} \sim \text{First R.L.} = (344.09 - 336.23) = 7.81$$

DUMPY LEVEL SURVEY

Longitudinal Profile Along The Line AB

Place : A Jodhya Hill Road
Inst NO : B02488

Date : 04.12.2022
Time : 11:00 am



SCALE
 Vertical scale = 1 cm \cong 2 m
 Horizontal scale = 1 cm \cong 15 m

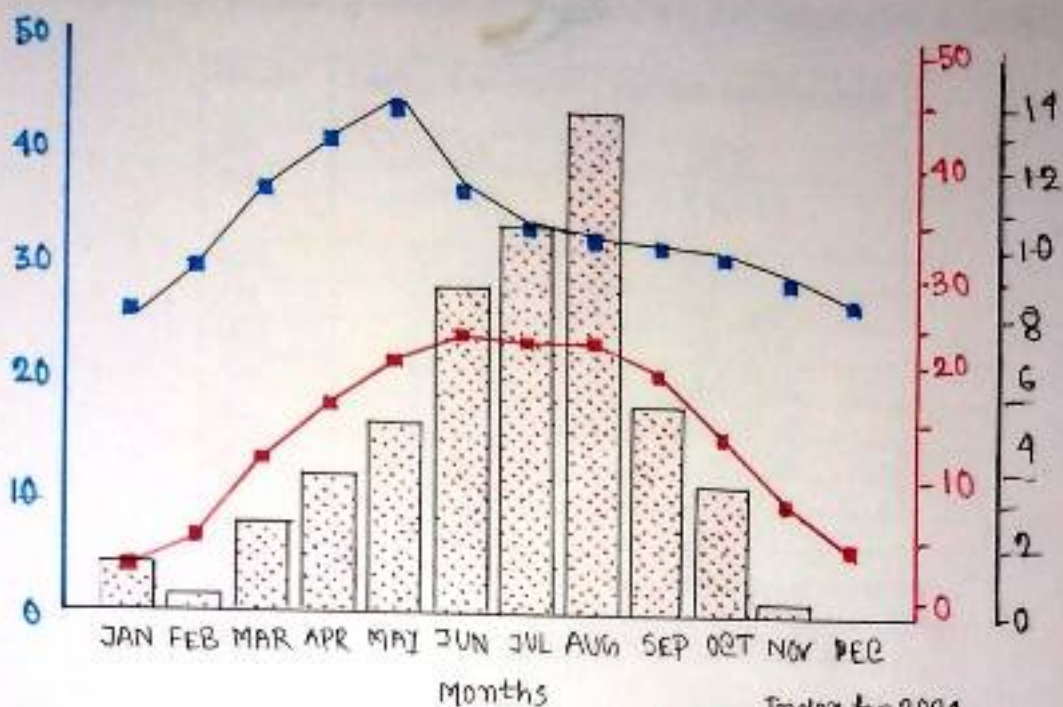
Figure 2 - Longitudinal profile survey along the line AB using Dumpy Level [source: field survey]

[Signature]
10/12/2022

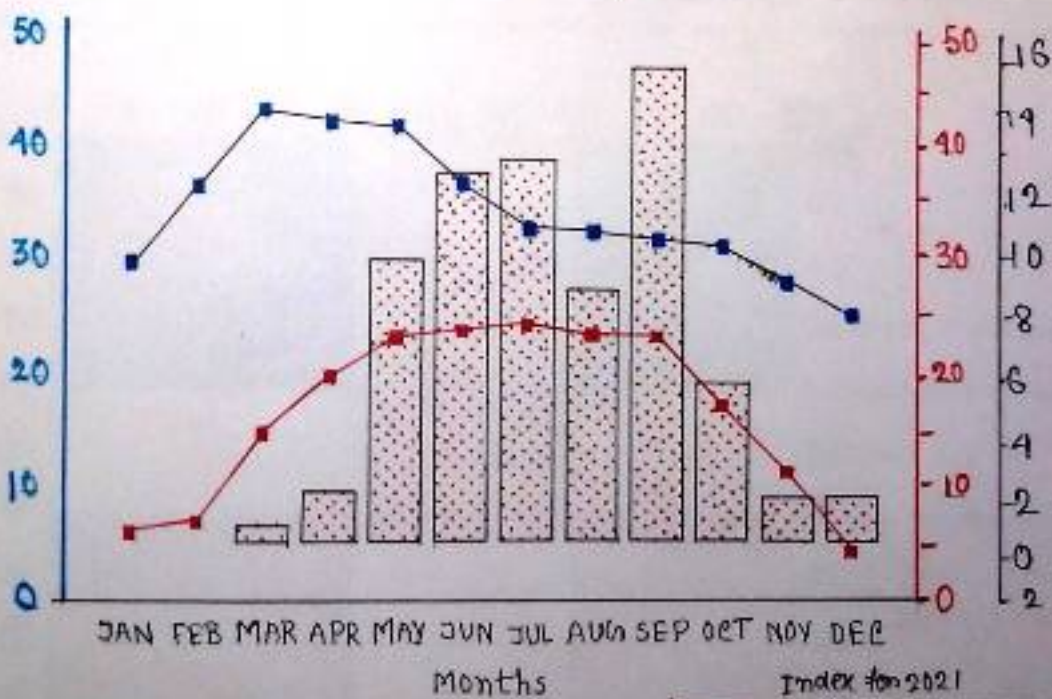
Table showing the monthly statistics of Maximum temperature, Minimum temperature, and Precipitation in Purulia District for the years 2020 and 2021

Year	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Months	Temperature Maximum	Temperature Maximum	Temperature Minimum	Temperature Minimum	Precipitation in mm	Precipitation in mm
JAN	25.71	29.37	3.74	5.98	1.15	0
FEB	29.52	35.98	6.3	6.93	0.94	0
MAR	36.27	42.64	13.08	14.64	2.22	0.51
APR	40.66	41.8	17.9	19.45	3.49	1.58
MAY	43.27	41.3	21.62	22.9	4.87	3.2
JUN	36.3	36.35	23.95	23.57	8.36	12.12
JUL	33.12	32.55	23.47	24.08	10	12.59
AUG	32.43	32.28	23.48	23.18	13	8.3
SEP	31.97	31.57	20.86	23.15	5.9	15.69
OCT	31.12	31.05	15.61	17.03	3.34	5.24
NOV	28.97	27.88	9.8	11.94	0.29	1.42
DEC	27.17	25.06	5.69	4.44	0.02	1.45

Source- Indian Meteorological Data Archive



Index for 2020
 - Minimum Temperature in °C
 - precipitation in mm/day
 - Maximum Temperature in °C



Index for 2021
 - Minimum Temperature in °C
 - precipitation in mm/day
 - Maximum Temperature in °C

Figure: 9a Month wise distribution of maximum temperature & minimum Temperature relative Humidity in Punuliya for 2020(a) & 2021(b).

Signature
 05.01.22

Table A Month-wise variation of Relative Humidity and Wet Bulb Temperature in Purulia

Months	Relative Humidity in %	Wet Bulb Temperature in F
JAN	63.56	56.3
FEB	44.88	57.362
MAR	32.88	64.526
APR	34.81	70.592
MAY	63.31	78.314
JUN	82.81	79.718
JUL	88.12	79.914
AUG	89.12	78.188
SEP	90.12	74.75
OCT	84.81	65.912
NOV	82	
DEC	81.5	58.946

Source- Indian Meteorological Data Archive (Year 2021)

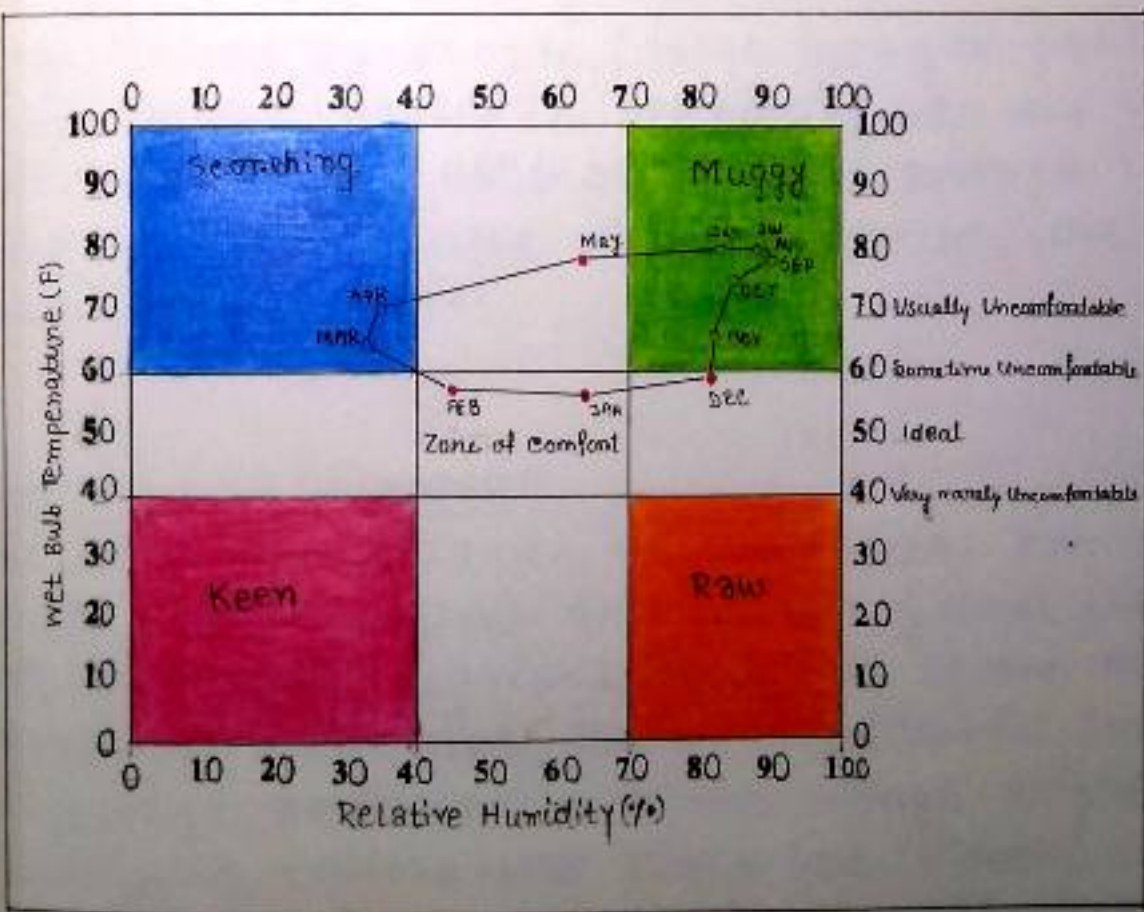


Figure:9b Climograph of Purulia District showing the weather condition and human comfort levels

Signature
05/01/23

VEGETATION:-

The Baghmundi and Matha are hilly areas and the flora is mixture of sal and miscellaneous forest herbs and creepers etc. In those areas apart from natural vegetation the Forest Dept. has planted various types of trees like sal, Akashani, Subaul etc. Areas with forest cover in the district include the inaccessible uplands of Panhet Ayodhya-Baghmundi, and Dalma, as well as some patches of the upper catchment areas of the Silai, Ankusha Dwankeswar, and the Kasai valley (in Huna paliel station). Even in these areas the forests are namely first-growth. Instead, they are usually second growth forest that have grown back after being cleared by people (West Bengal) state Forest Report, 2006-07). According to the W.B. State Forest Report 2006-07, forests covered 18.51% of the total area of the district. In 2011, the number is only 11.99%.

LAND USE and LAND COVER:-

Local land use and cover change affects environmental and biological changes and global changes and forest degradation is one of the most urgent environmental issues worldwide. Forest and village commons in forest fringe regions in developing nations like India are closely related for survival and livelihoods. Afforestation and replanting are necessary to (Fig 10a & b)

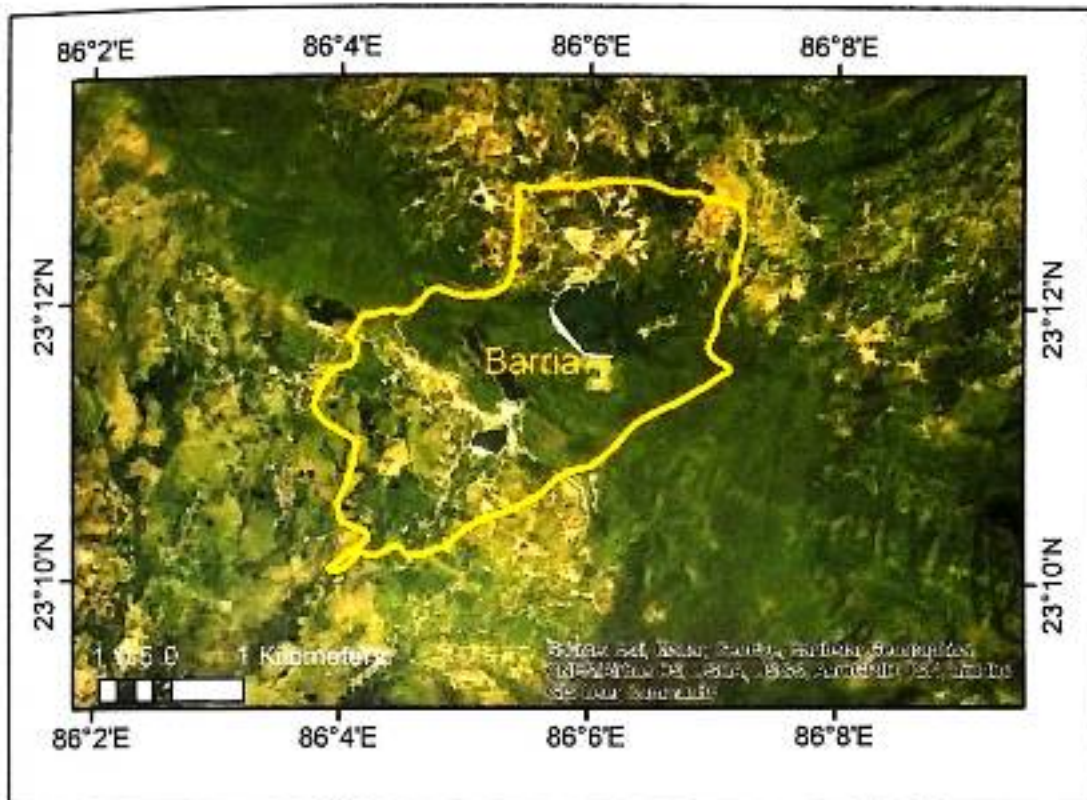


Figure 10a - Google Earth Image showing the location of Bannia village [source: Google Earth]

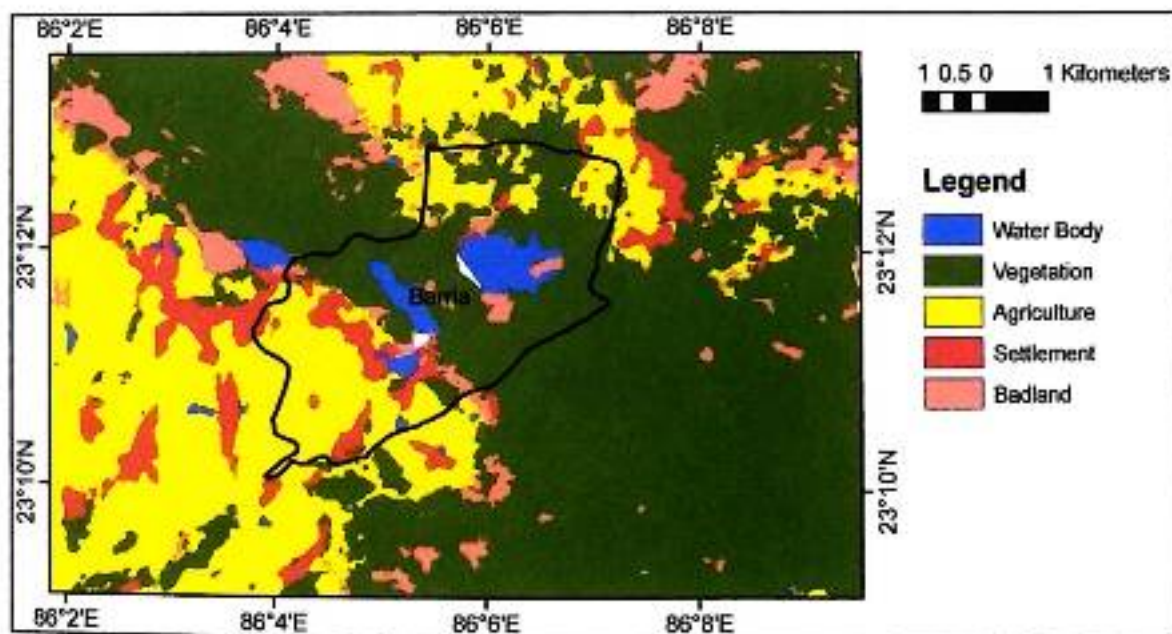


Figure 10b - Land use/Land cover map of Bannia village [source: NRSE, ISRO]

Abhijithar
05.01.23

SOCIO ECONOMIC ASPECTS DEMOGRAPHY

MALE FEMALE RATIO:-

According to primary survey, the male population of the study area constitute 50.51% of the population of and females are 49.48%. Hindu religions are dominant in the regions followed by Muslim religion. Distribution of population over the area is uneven.

CASTE COMPOSITION:-

In India, caste plays a significant role in socio-economic area. Higher caste and untouchables, officially made a distinct strait in the social structure of Hindu society and remains the same for a long period of the history of the development of Hindu society. Tribal population also prefer to live in isolation, now have a developed a culture coming contact with the people of advanced culture and the govt.

Schedule tribes (ST) population of the Barria village of purnia has been distributed unevenly. They constitute 13% of total population of the study area. The population composition constitutes 1% Muslim & 99% Hindu. The approximate percentage of OBC, SC, ST, General are 67%, 18%, 13% and 2% respectively.

AGE - SEX COMPOSITION:-

Age sex ratio is one of the basic demographic characteristics which are extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. It is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between male & female.

DEMOGRAPHY

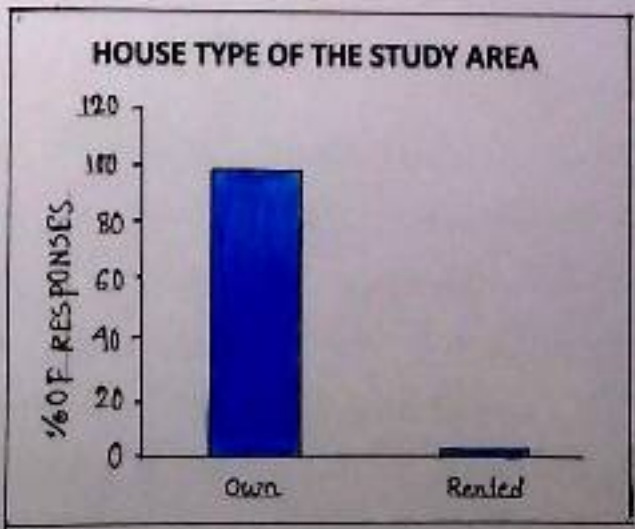
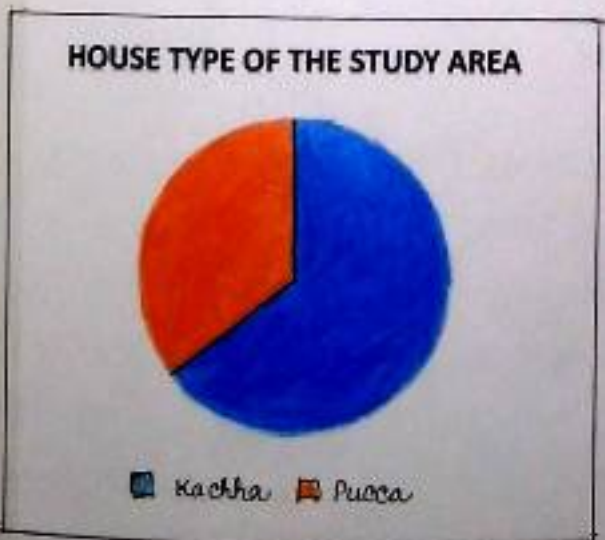
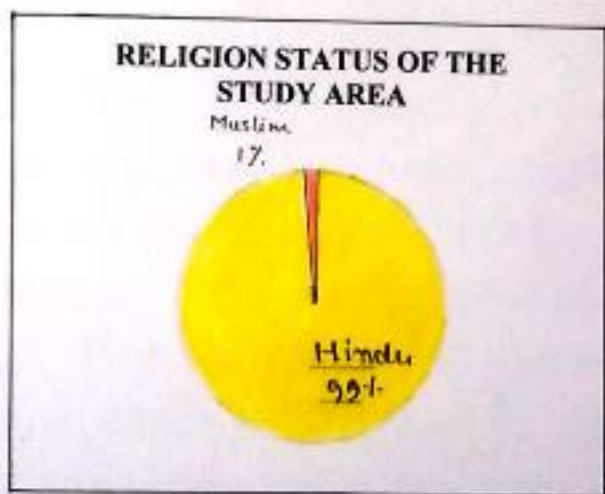
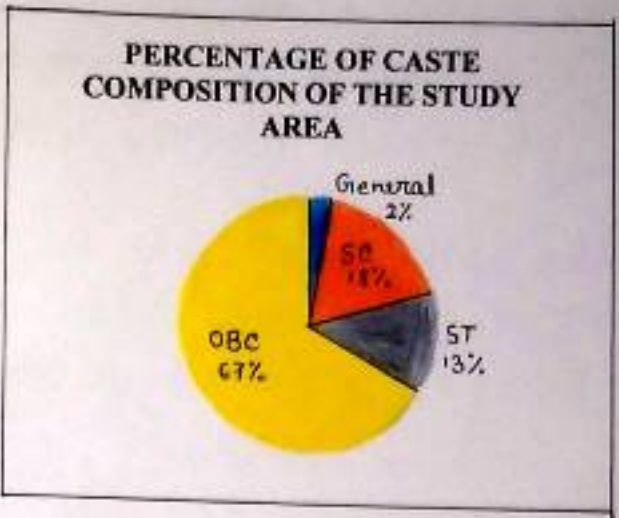
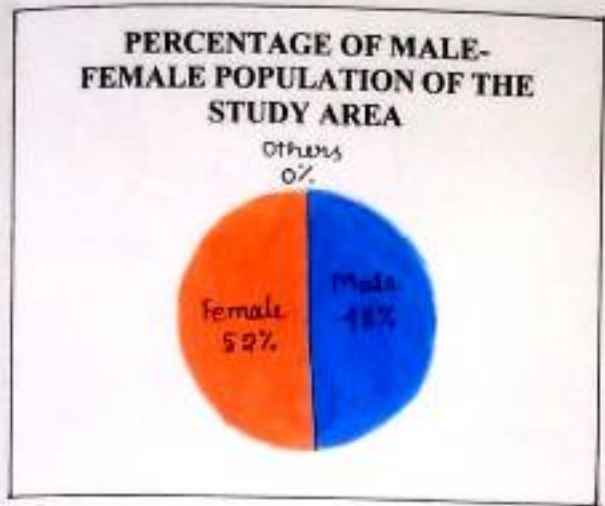


Figure II - Demographic characteristics of Barmia
 Source: Primary Survey

Amisha
 26-01-2023

EDUCATIONAL STATUS:-

The study of literacy and educational level both are different to each other, as a region may have higher literacy rate but low level of education which is not suitable for balanced regional development. So, high literacy rate and high level of education is necessary for development. Socio-economic transformation of the region is judged by the level of literacy.

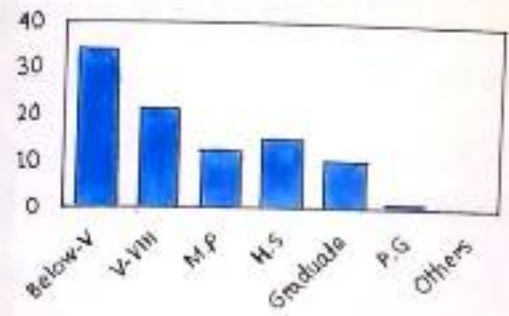
Literacy has been defined as that knowledge of a person which he/she could read and write in any language with understanding. Barria village of Purulia enjoys about 58.47%.

More than 66% of the total population of Barria village of Purulia is engaged in primary sector activities like agriculture and fishing. Tertiary sector has the lowest share on its working population and around only 10% people are engaged in government, semi govt, officers, hospitals, school etc. Most of the people are living basically as labourers. The % of non-workers is around 5%.

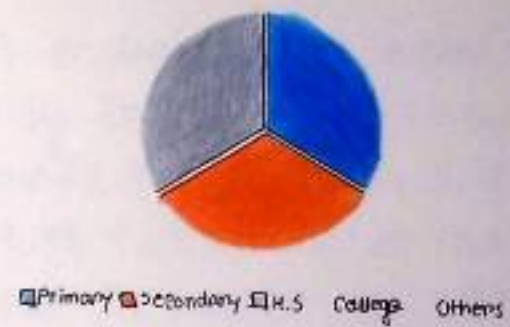
Working people are divided into two categories, which is a main and marginal worker. The % of main workers is 31.67%. Main workers are engaged in agriculture, fishing, grazing & other activities. The main workers are also engaged in premium tertiary sector. Marginal workers are mainly engaged in household industries and other activities. Quality of life of Barria village of Purulia is moderate.

EDUCATION

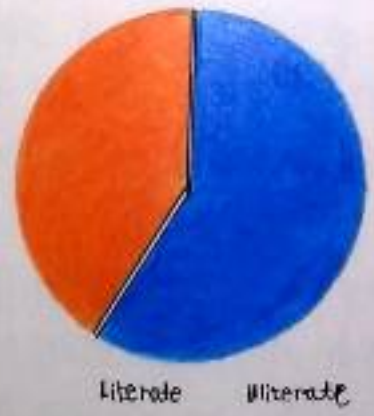
EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE STUDY AREA



TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF THE STUDY AREA



LITERATE AND ILLITERATE



DISTANCE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE FROM HOME

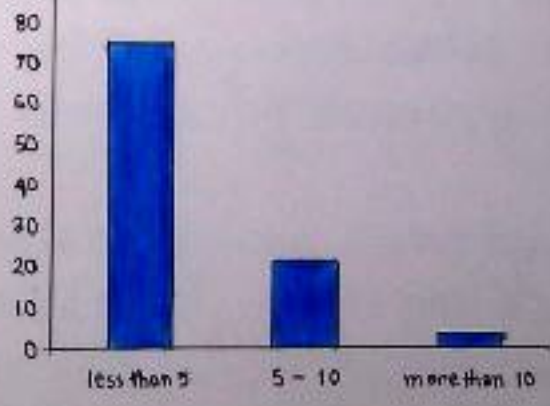


Figure 12- Educational status of Bannia village

Source: Primary survey

Smriti
06.01.2023

STANDARD OF LIVING:-

Standard of living is to be taken into account, number of houses, types of houses consumption of daily needed commodities and their respective availability, well as uses are to be discussed to ascertain the per capita of living standard or condition of the inhabitants of this particular place.

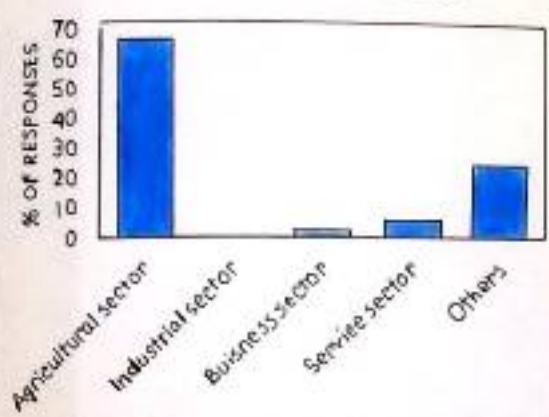
HOUSEHOLDS:-

Family size is an important indicator of social development. Large size family indicates backwardness, education, social and economic respects and quality of life also low, through which not an ideal indicator in any aspect is livelihood. It is the evidence of decrease of per capita income (GDP). The different sizes of houses which have been depicted in the picture are quite indicative of the status of socio-economic condition of the place. On the basis of information collected from various authentic source by making queries the picture as it appears that it is also increasing. It clearly indicates a convex shape pyramid of a developing country.

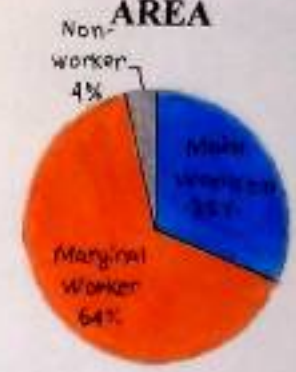
The educational profile revealed by the survey indicates a moderate literacy pattern as above 58% of the people are educated according to census report 2011.

ECONOMY

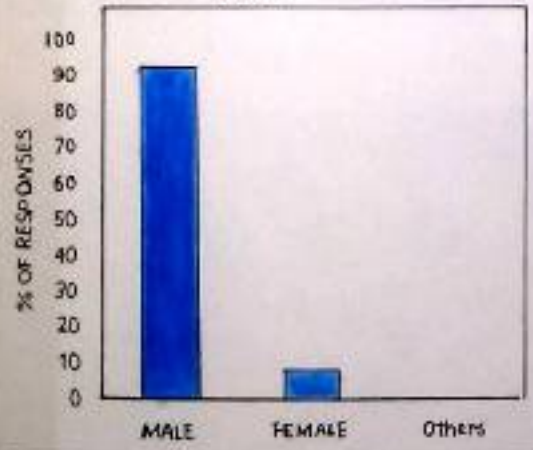
OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE STUDY AREA



OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY AREA



EARNING MEMBERS OF THE STUDY AREA



ANNUAL INCOME (PER MONTH)

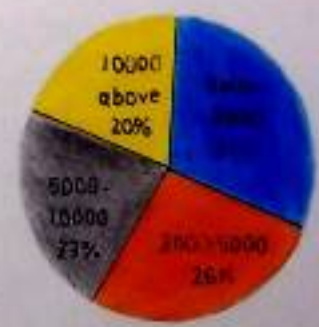


Figure:13 - Economical condition of Barria village

Source: Primary Survey

Smita
06.01.2023



Tubewell



Questionnaire Survey



Well



Questionnaire Survey



Abandoned well



Sanitary toilet



Chhau Masks at Charida village



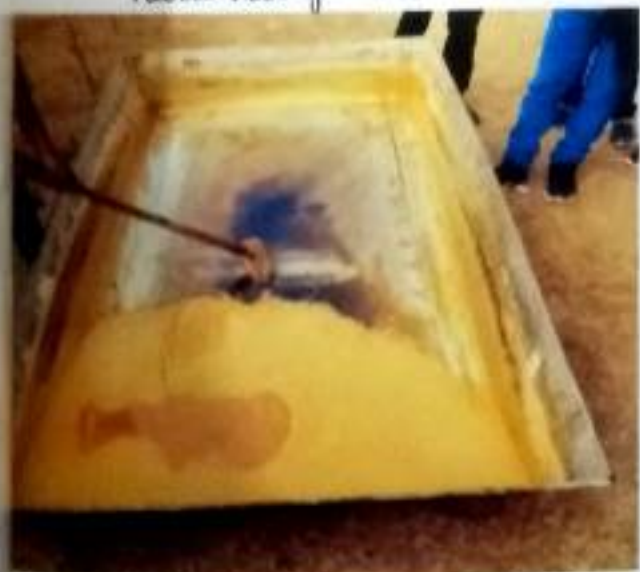
Market Survey



Pasca Village Road



Stationary Shop



Preparation of Zate Palm Jaggery



Livestock at Barvia Village



Kutchha House



Ricca House



Primary School



Rural Sanitation



Village Road



Sewage Outlet

Figure 14 - Field Photographs Showing Different Socio - Economic Conditions of The Barria Village

MARKET SURVEY ALONG THE STATE HIGHWAY 4 (BAGHMUNDI BAZAR AREA)

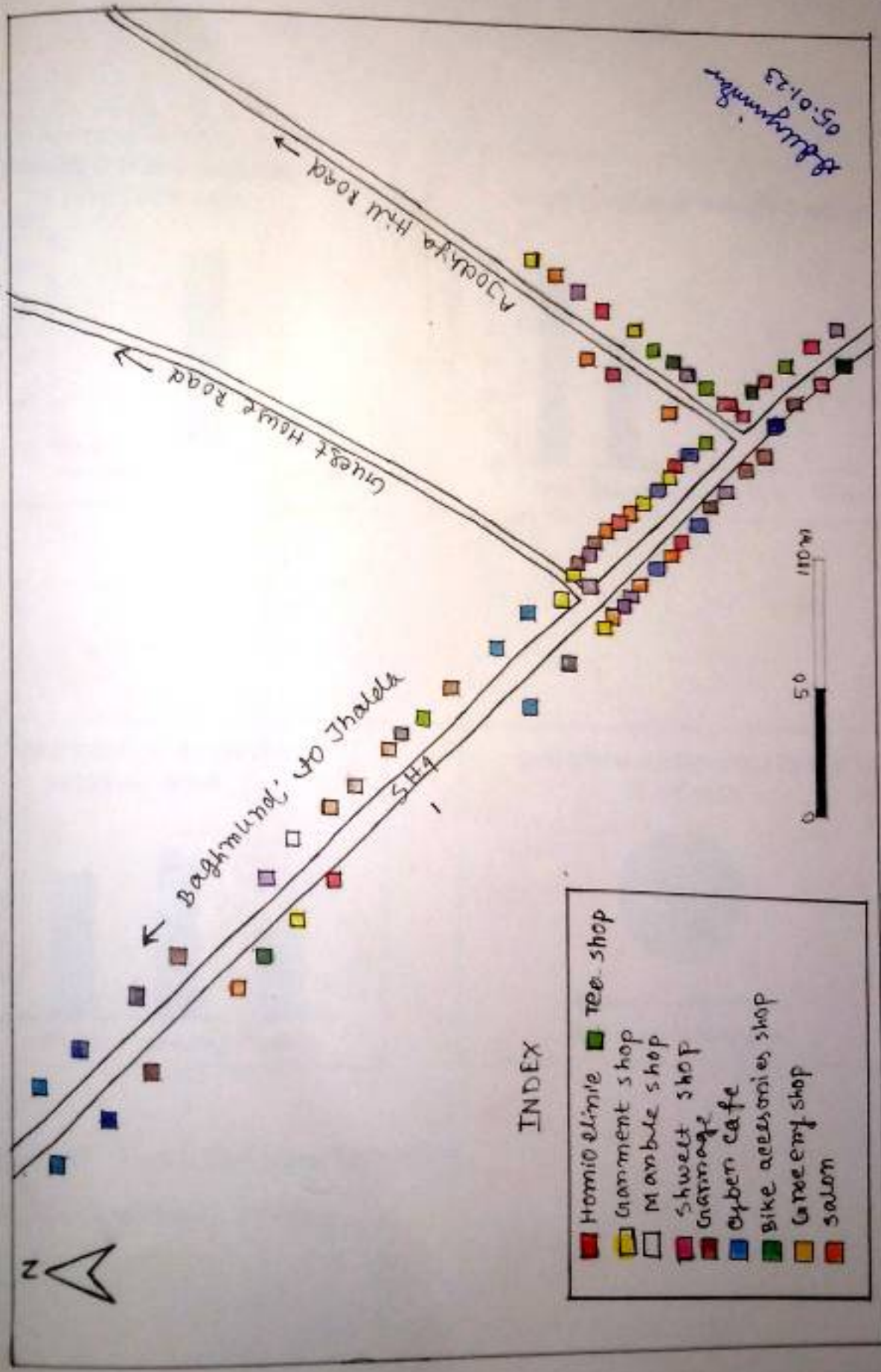


Figure 15:- Market Survey along the State Highway 4 (Baghmundi to Jhalala Road), near Baghmundi Bazar Area.

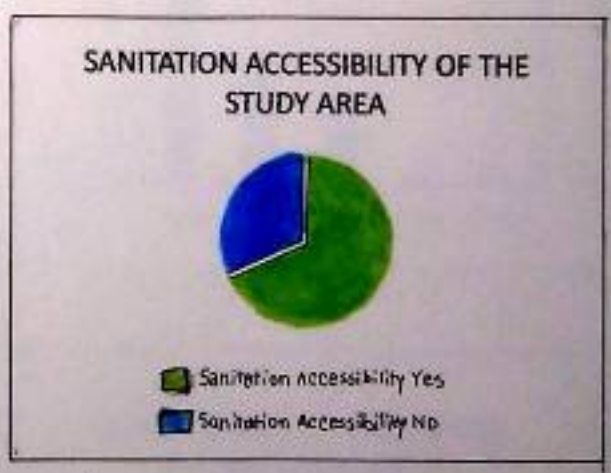
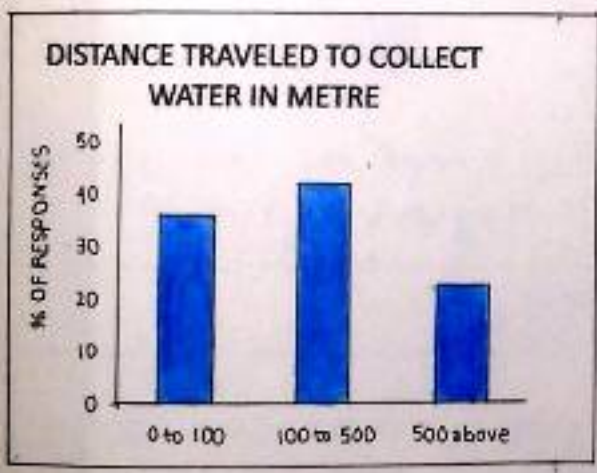
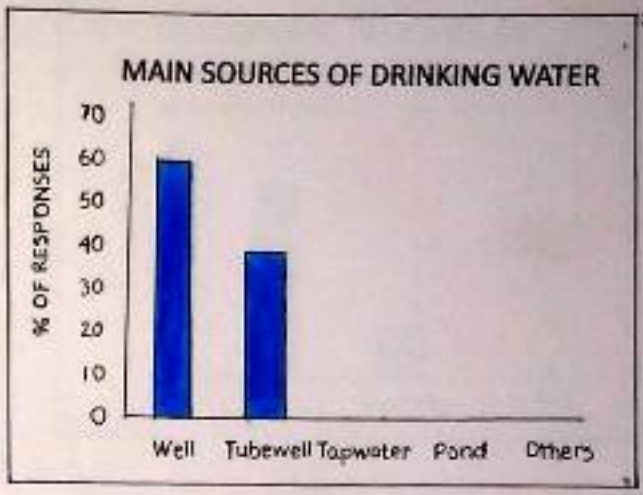
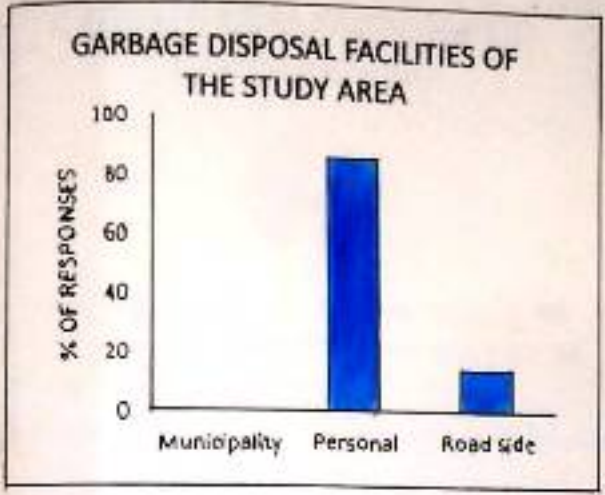


Figure: Facilities Bannia village
 Source: primary survey

Smriti
 06.01.2023

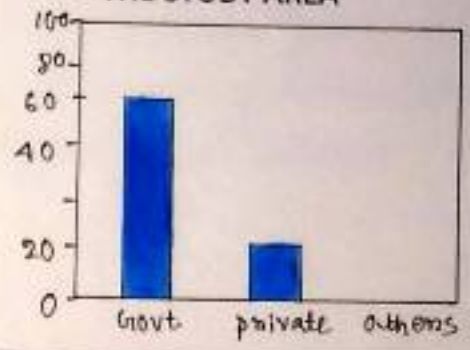
Facilities

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES OF THE STUDY AREA

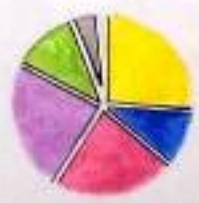


- Hospital
- Health clinic
- Nursing home
- Ambulance
- Medicine shop

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES OF THE STUDY AREA

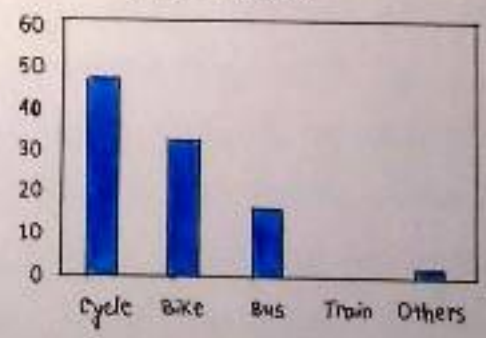


HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES OF THE STUDY AREA



- cellphone
- TV
- cycle
- E-Fan
- BIKE
- Fridge

TRANSPORT FACILITIES OF THE STUDY AREA



LOCAL ROAD CONDITION OF THE STUDY AREA



- Good
- Moderate
- Poor
- Very poor

COMMUNICATION NETWORK OF THE STUDY AREA

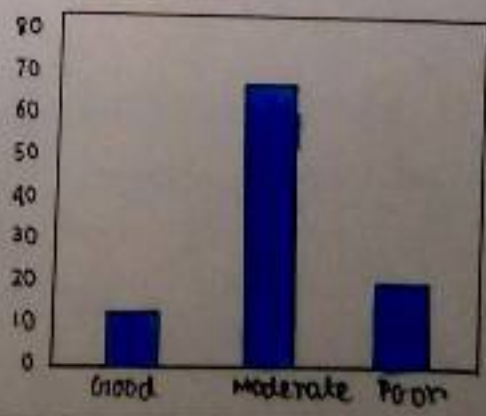


Figure 16 Facilities of Barnia village
SOURCE: primary survey

Amir
06/01/20

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA:-

socio economic profile of the study area reveals that around 30% of the family earns below 3000 per month, so, almost one third of the people consists of low income group. only 19% of the family earns more than 10000. The expenditure pattern reveals that 60% of their earning spend on food and very less amount is considered for education, health and other purpose.

USES OF COMMODITIES/ELECTRONIC GADGETS:

In questions of availability of electricity, it has been found that 100% families are having the electricity facilities of enjoying the same at an affordable tariff to meet their needs. But in terms of consumptions of daily needed commodities it depends upon the income of individual family which ultimately reflects the life styles of that particular family. It is also been found that those who are having electricity they are possessing fans, TV etc.

HOUSE TYPE:-

Most houses are mostly kachha (around 64%). Around 35% pakka houses are found mainly as one storied in the study area.

WATER SUPPLY :-

The source of drinking water is mainly wells (60%) & there are some tap water is also found.

TRAFFIC FLOW:-

In question of survey on traffic flow, it was decided to take up a point on Jhalda - Purulia road of the Baghmundi market. It is surveyed that, there has been heavy traffic flow on Jhalda - Purulia Road. Bus, auto is the main source of public transport system in this village. But those who are having bikes prefer to use for journey from one place to another.

PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY AREA:-

Primary survey reveals that deforestation and soil erosion is the main environmental problem of the study area. Around 35% responders faces downy system during marriage still recent time. poverty, low per capita income, open drainage systems are also the problems of the study area.

TABLE FOR FLOW DIAGRAM

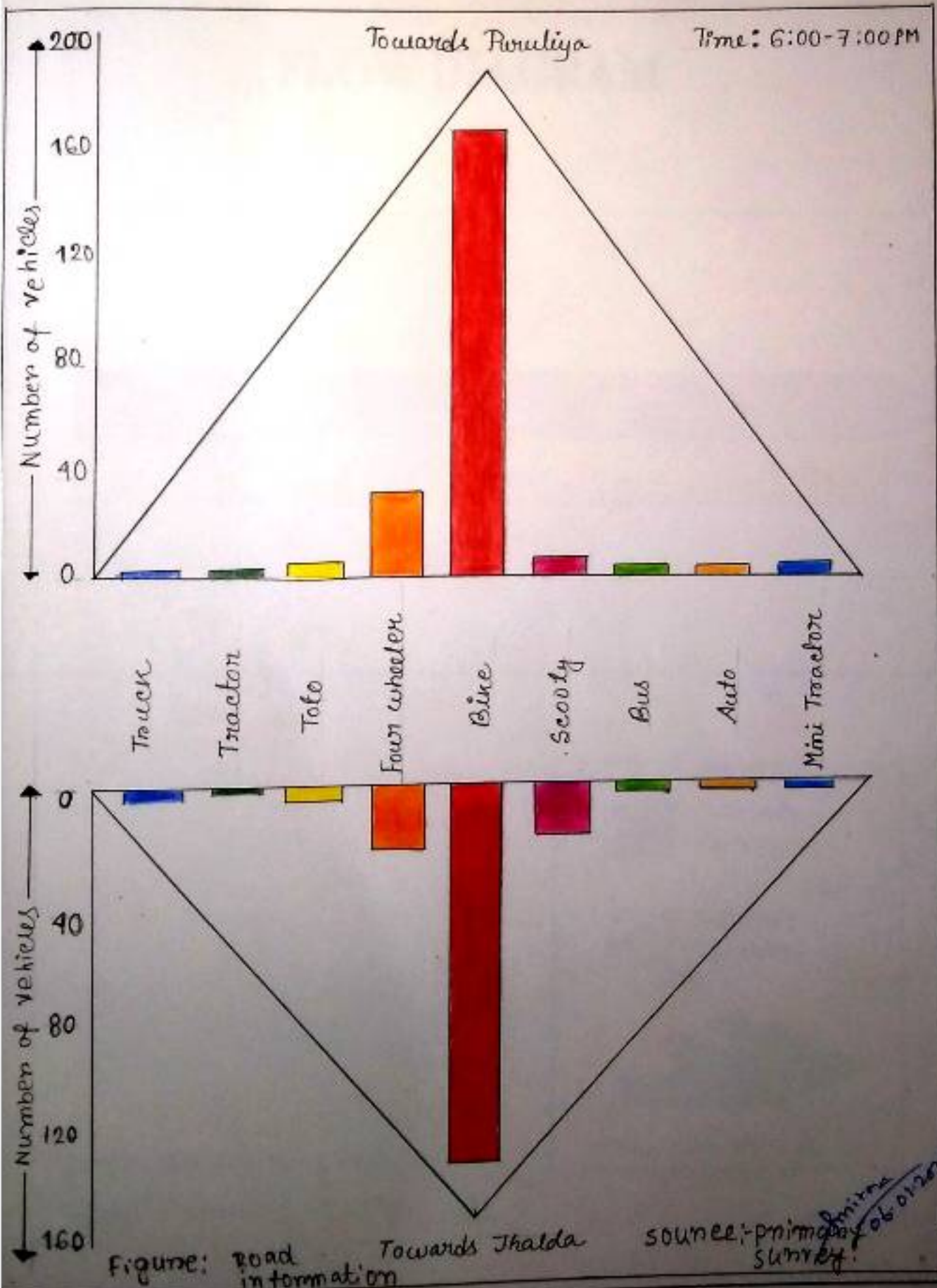
Table 5a Jhalda Purulia Road information Table.

Road	Direction	Types of vehicle	Tally Marks	Total
Jhalda to purulia	Towards purulia	Truck		2
		Tractor		2
		TOTO		4
		Fourweller		31
		Bike		168
		seahoty		5
		Bus		4
		Auto Rickshaw		3
		Mini tractor		3

Table :- 5b P

Road	Direction	Types of vehicle	Tally Marks	TOTAL
purulia to Jhalda	Towards Jhalda	Truck		2
		Tractor		1
		TOTO		3
		Fourweller		18
		Bike		135
		seahoty		16
		Bus		4
		Auto Rickshaw		2
		mini tractor		2

PURULIYA - JHALDA ROAD INFORMATION (PURULIYA)



FLOW DIAGRAM

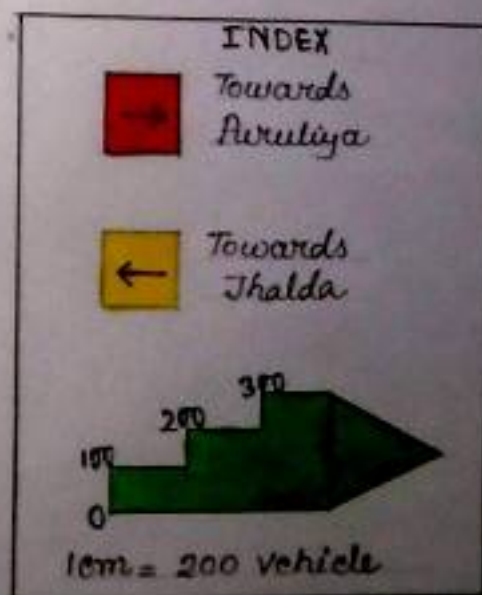


Figure:- b Flow diagram
 Source:- Primary survey

Amiya
 06.01.2023

PROBLEMS

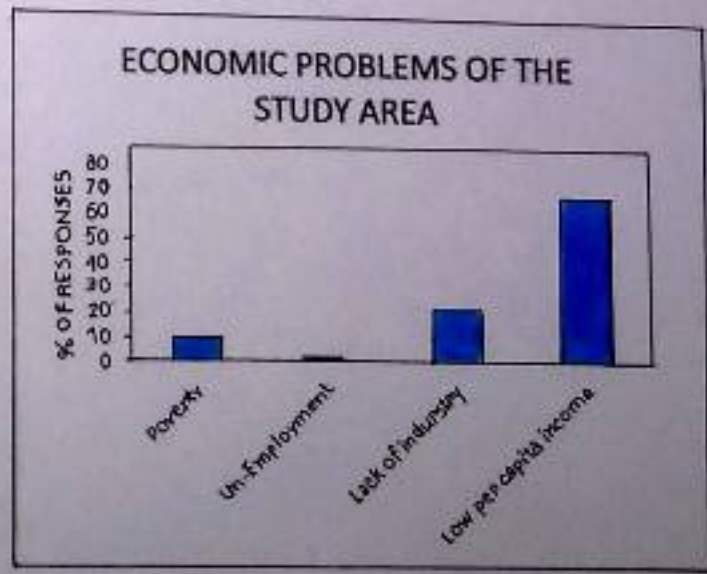
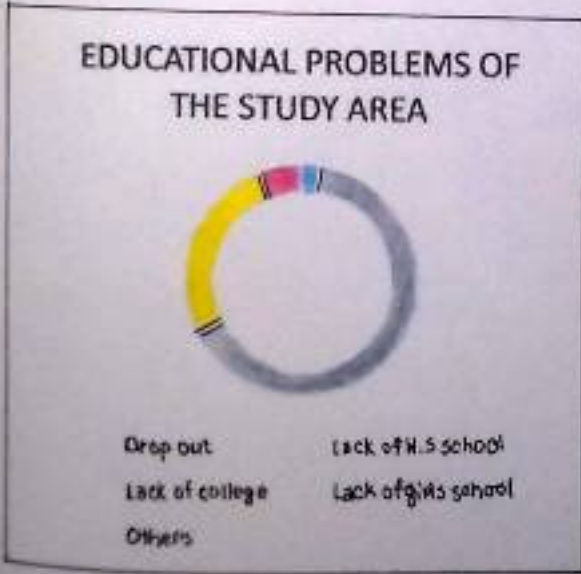
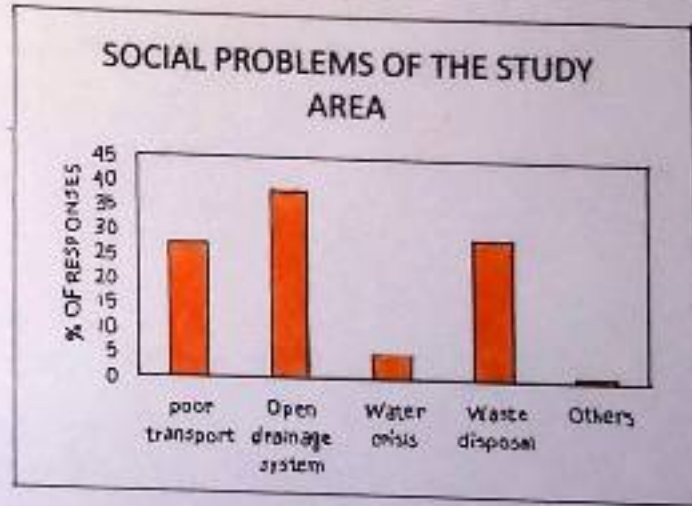
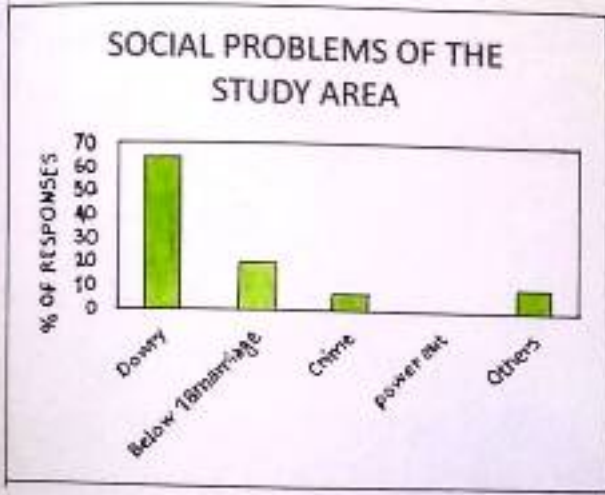
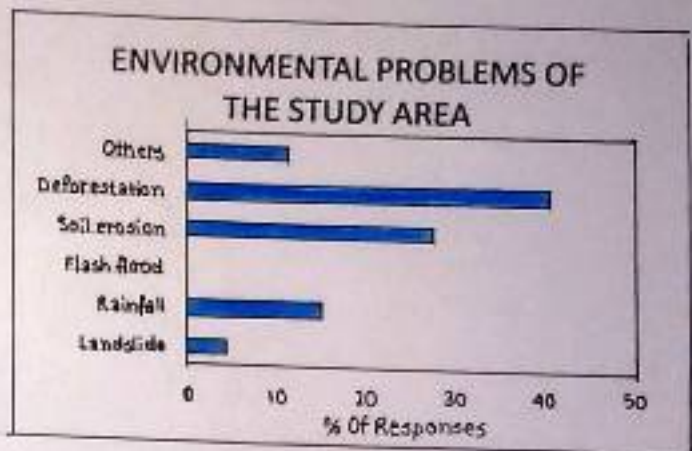
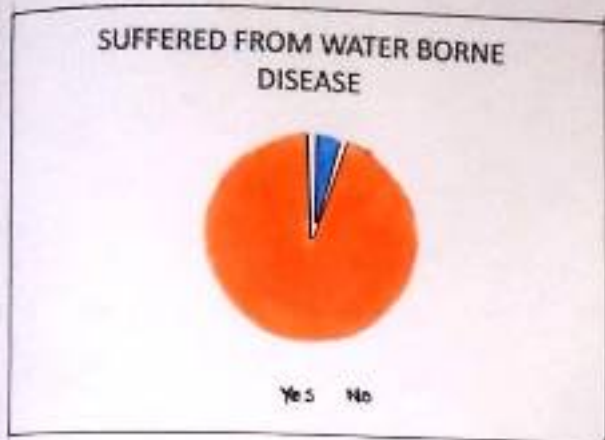


Figure : 18 Problems of Bannia village
 source : primary survey

Smriti
 06/11/2023

TOURISM ACTIVITIES NEARBY THE STUDY AREA :-

Purulia is a great place for tourists. This place is popular with tourists because it has a landscape with hills and valleys, is quiet and peaceful, and is full of beautiful plants and animals. It also has waterfalls, rivers, rivulets, and streams that are beautiful to look at. The natural forests Ajodhya, Matha, and Kulapal, the hills and tribal settlements of Ajodhya Hills and Baghmundi, dams like Panehet, Munguma, Futiani, a heritage building like Panchakot Raj Palace, the trekking range of Matha proud with Pakhi Pahar and Joychandi Pahar, picnic spots like Duarsini, Daladanga, and Jamuna, and traditional. The Purulia district is well connected by road and rail to the state's and country's biggest cities and towns. Because it is easy to get to, this place has become an important tourist spot in India.

Purulia's tourism is based on the ruins of old buildings and temples, as well as the archaeological digs that have been done there. Purulia is known to be the oldest place in West Bengal. It was already there in the 5th century A.D., and it was a major hub for the 16 Mahajanapadas. So, the Purulia tourism industry has more to offer the temples of Pakbina and people who are interested in ancient culture and history.



Lower Dam



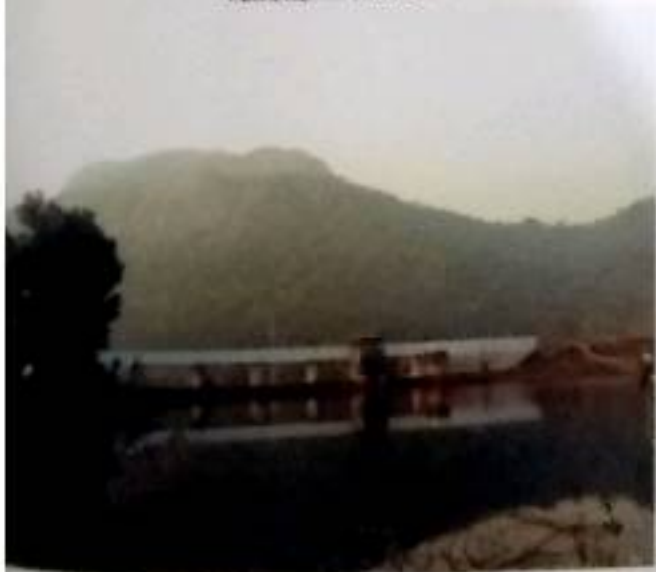
Upper Dam



Pakki Pahar



Bamni Falls



Khainabera Dam



Marbel Lane

FIGURE 19 - Popular Tourist Spots Nearby Barria Village

CONCLUSION :-

Physical and socio economic studies is a big field of study that looks at many different things. In this work, a village level study area is looked at within the time limit and with the resources that were available, the study did everything it could to find out the socioeconomic situation in the study area. The main focus of the study area is on three basic areas of human development: population, education, the economy, and facilities. Tourism in places like Ajyotihya hill, Upper dam, Lower dam, Barmi Falls, etc. near Barmia village has a huge impact of the social and economic growth of the district. The area has a lot of different types of land uses, which affects how people live and how the economy works. Converting forest land to other uses because of building projects is a big problem for the local environment. For the overall development of the district, it is important to reduce the differences in socioeconomic indicators, such as the number of people living in cities, the number of people who can read, the number of women who can read, the number of schools and health facilities, the number of villages with electricity, and the number of women who work.

From this study, it is clear that people have not put much effort into basic things that people need to live a good life. It is a necessary step to get rid of backwardness, improve people's

lives and bring about sustainable social and economic development in the blocks of rural India. Backwardness and quality of life don't just depend on economic factors. To fix the problem, other factors of Human development must also be looked at. Here are some suggestions that can help the situation get better. To improve public health, there should be proper sanitation facilities in every home. Dropping out of school should be stopped, and every child should have the chance to learn. Women should learn to read and write better to improve their health and stop them from giving birth outside of hospitals. Health facilities and infrastructure should also be improved. More facilities should be put in place for the backward classes to make their lives better. Government plans to end poverty will be more effective and accountable if people know their rights and do more work.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Bureau of Applied Economics & statistics Department of statistics & programme Implementation Government of West Bengal (2010 & 2011 combined), District Statistical Handbook Purulia.
2. Ghosh, D. & Chatterjee, B. (2003) "District Development Index", State Institute of Panchayat and Rural Development, Government of West Bengal
3. HDRCE, Department of Planning Government of West Bengal (2012): District Human Development Report Purulia.
4. Biswas, A. (2002). Forests and people of India: special notes on West Bengal. Changing environmental scenario of Indian sub-continent. Kolkata: IACB publications.
5. Mondal, P., Ray, R. & Pal, S. (2017), A Geographical Appraisal of Socio-economic Disparity in the District of Purulia, West Bengal, Indian Journal of Spatial Science Vol-8.0 No. 2 Autumn Issue 2017 pp. 90-100
6. Sankar, A (2007): Practical Geography: A systematic Approach, Orient Longman private limited Kolkata, Page-132
7. Siddiqui, G. & Biswas, A. (1992). Deforestation & de-tribalization in Purulia: an ecological viewpoint. Environmental dimension of tribal landscape, Vol 4. E. Ch. Gupta G.P. Jaipur

MASTER TABLE

APPENDIX-2

MALE FEMALE POPULATION

MALE	FEMALE	OTHERS
58	62	0

CAST COMPOSITOIN

GENERAL	SC	ST	OBC
3	21	16	80

RELIGION STATUS

HINDU	MUSLIM	CHRISTAIN	OTHERS
119	1	0	0

HOUSE TYPE

KACHA	PAKKA
77	43

HOUSE TYPE

OWN	RENTED
119	1

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

HOSPITAL	HEALTH CLINIC	Nursing HOME	AMBULANCE	MEDICINE SHOP
116	46	40	59	99

TYPE OF HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

GOVT	Private	Others
118	30	0

cellphone	T.V	eyele	Electronic fan	Bike	Fridge	Others
116	49	106	110	54	19	7

TRANSPORT FACILITIES

eyele	Bike	Bus	Train	Others
113	76	39	0	5

LOCAL ROAD CONDITION

Good	Moderate	poor	very poor
4	106	9	1

COMMUNICATION NETWORK

Good	Moderate	poor
15	105	0

GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Municipality	Personal	Roadside
0	103	17



 20/02/2023

MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

well	Tube well	Tap water	Pond	Others
72	47	1	0	0

DISTANCE TRAVEL OF DRINKING WATER

0-100m	100-500	500 above
35	43	22

SANITATION ACCESSIBILITY

YES	NO
82	38

OCCUPATION

Agricultural sector	Industrial sector	Business sector	Service sector	Other
82	1	3	8	26

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

Main worker	Marginal worker	Non worker
38	77	5

ANNUAL INCOME (PER MONTH)

Below 3000	3000-5000	5000-10000	10000 above
37	32	28	23



Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya

Department of Journalism & Mass Communication

Session 2022-2023

Semester 2

Course Code: JORGCORO2T

Course Title: Paper II: Photography

Course Type: Core-2(DSC1B)

In the academic session of 2022-23, the students of the 2nd Semester B. A. Journalism and Mass Communication (General) course of the Department of Journalism & Mass Communication participated in fieldwork on 4th May 2023, location was in the greater and interior part of the city Ashoknagar area under Daulatpur village, Habra II. This is a part of their syllabus. The active involvement of the students under the guidance of the two departmental teachers, Smt. Rosona Khatun and Smt. Moumita Sarkar ensured a learning experience for them. The students clicked various photographs and learned about camera shooting skills, which they later presented in the examination. This fieldwork has increased students' knowledge and interest in the topic in which they are focused on a particular topic about different types of photography and lens.

The students participated in the fieldwork-

SL. NO.	ROLL NO.	REGISTRATION NO.	NAME
1.	220597	1282211400150	JYOTIRMOY DAS
2.	220604	1282221100155	PRITY DAS
3.	220711	1282221100392	SUMANA SARKAR
4.	220839	1282211100215	BASAN KAIPUTRA
5.	220988	1282211400515	RIK BANDOPADHYA

Semester 2

Course Code: JORACOR03T

Course Title: Paper III: Reporting and Editing for Print

Course Type: Core-3 (CC3)

In the academic session of 2022-23, the following students of semester 2 of the B. A. Journalism and Mass Communication (Honours) department have done Reporting and Editing fieldwork (topic based on their syllabus). This fieldwork was done in the surrounding Ashoknagar area under Daulatpur village, Habra II, on 4th May 2023. This is focused on reporting and editing related subjects. The active involvement of the students under the guidance of the two departmental teachers, Smt. Rosona Khatun and Smt. Mounita Sarkar ensured a learning experience for them. This fieldwork has increased students' knowledge and interest in the topic on which they are focused on a particular topic about reporting and editing for print media.

The students participated in the fieldwork-

SL. NO.	ROLL NO.	REGISTRATION NO.	NAME
1.	220009	1282211400030	HRIDAY ROY
2.	220014	1282221600031	SUSHMITA PAUL
3.	220034	1282221400032	SHIBANGEE SINGHA
4.	220035	1282222500033	TANIA PERVIN
5.	220040	1282221400034	SRIJA DE
6.	220042	1282221400035	PRIYA CHANDA
7.	220045	1282221600029	BARSHA PAUL
8.	220049	1282221100036	RAKHI SAHA
9.	220068	1282221400037	ANKANA DAS
10.	220078	1282221400038	DIYA DEBNATH





Some glimpses of the Reporting and Photography fieldwork of Semester 2 (JORA & JORG) at Daulatpur, Ashoknagar on 4th May 2023

Semester 4

Course Code: JORGCORO4T

Course Title: Paper IV: Introduction to Documentary

Course Type: Core-4 (DSC1D)

Project (Documentary) Name: DAINANDIN JIBONE THAKURNAGAR FOOL BAZARER ABODAN

Introduction:

Thakurnagar village belongs to Bongaon sub-division of North 24 Pargana district of West Bengal, India. There is a big flower market near this Thakurnagar railway station, which can literally beat other flower markets in West Bengal. This market's businessman distributed flowers in Kolkata, Howrah, and other cities in India like Delhi and Mumbai. As a result of Thakurnagar's flower market, the social and economic diversity of the people can be observed, and that's why we imitate this topic for our documentary project work.

Aims and objectives:

- i. Are both farmers and traders gaining profit by selling flowers in the market?
- ii. To evaluate how much flowers can be distributed to other markets in the state and other states.
- iii. To analyse how women engaged in this flower market to develop their livelihood.

Findings:

Thakurnagar's flower market became the second largest flower market in West Bengal after the Mallik Ghat flower market in Howrah district in West Bengal. This flower market developed the social and economic aspects of the farmers and traders in this area. This market also grew the social status of women; they would be self-dependent and support their family and children's education.

The students participated in the Documentary project work-

SL. NO.	ROLL NO.	REGISTRATION NO.	NAME
1.	210530	1282111100830	NILKAMAL SARKAR
2.	211278	1282111101004	PABITRA SARKAR
3.	211355	1282111400277	TAMAL DEY
4.	211226	1282121100232	PAYEL DAS
5.	211364	1282121400204	SUBHRA ACHARYA
6.	210626	1282121400281	SONALI PAUL
7.	211117	1282121400936	PIU DAS
8.	201344	1282021400606	ARPITA MUKHERJEE

Semester 4

Course Code: JORACORO9T

Course Title: Paper IX: Development Communication

Course Type: Core-9 (CC9)

In the academic session of 2022-23, the following students of semester 4 of the B. A. Journalism and Mass Communication (Honours) department have done Development Communication in Rural Journalism related survey fieldwork (topic based on their syllabus). This Field Work has been done in the surrounding North 24 Pargana (Ashoknagar, Habra, and Gobardanga area) and South 24 Pargana (Sonarpur area), West Bengal on May to June 2023. This focuses on understanding the rural audience's communication mode and gathering information about development communication subjects. The active involvement of the students under the guidance of the two departmental teachers, Smt. Rosona Khatun and Smt. Moumita Sarkar ensured a learning experience for them. This fieldwork has increased students' knowledge and interest in the topic on which they are focused on a particular topic about rural communication and the survey process.

The students participated in the fieldwork-

SL. NO.	COLLEGE ROLL NO.	REGISTRATION NO.	NAME
1.	210023	1282111600052	SRINJOY PAUL
2.	210033	1282111400049	APARAHNA SEN
3.	210036	1282121100053	PIYA DAS
4.	210093	1282121400048	TANUSHREE DAS
5.	210095	1282111100051	UTTAM MRIDHA
6.	210096	1282111600050	SAMIRAN PAL
7.	210105	1282121400054	SOUMITA SAHA
8.	210118	1282121400047	POULAMI SENGUPTA

Survey sample copy 1 (top left)

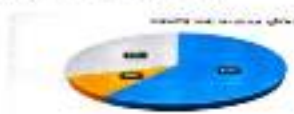
Text in Odia script, likely a questionnaire or survey form.

Survey sample copy 2 (top right)

Text in Odia script, likely a questionnaire or survey form.


Survey sample copy 3 (bottom left)

Text in Odia script, including a pie chart titled "ସାମଗ୍ରୀର ବ୍ୟବହାର" (Usage of Materials).



Survey sample copy 4 (bottom right)

Text in Odia script, including a pie chart titled "ସାମଗ୍ରୀ" (Materials).



Survey sample copies and analysis data May to June 2023 collected by Semester 4 (JORA)

NETAJI SATABARSHIKI MAHAVIDYALAYA

Report of Educational Tour at Halisahar

Department Of Bengali

On July 18, 2023, an educational tour was organized by the Bengali Department of Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya to Halisahar in North Twenty Four Parganas District. The team was constituted of Twenty honours students of 2nd and 4th semester of Bengali department along with five faculty members, Dr. Antara Chowdhury, Dr. Hena Biswas, Prof. Basudha Biswas, Prof. Krishna Mitra and Dr. Bidisha Mahato .

Halishahar is a city rich in ancient history that stands with the glory of the past. There are various folk theories behind the naming of this place. It is heard that during the rule of Bakhtiar Khilji, the name of this city came from Haveli City. Not only that, name of this place is also mentioned in Abul Fazl's "Ain-i- Akbari". This place on the banks of the River Ganga was earlier known as Kumarhatta.

Purpose of visiting Halisahar is to introduce glory of this place to our students. Halisahar has always been a centre of history and religious culture. Goddess Kali, Manasa, Sheetala, and God Charak and Vriksha are worshipped here in different temples. Thus, Halisahar is a city with beautiful temples. Among the ancient temples, our first landmark was the Halisahar Nanna Kali Bari. This temple is almost two hundred years old. Students learned about the speciality, historicity and various folk beliefs of this temple and goddess from the local people.



NANNA KALIBARI

Our next destination was Halisahar Lok Sanskriti Bhavan which houses a museum where many unknown important information regarding the city are preserved. So this was our initiative to present that history to this generation. This city is not only resplendent in the glory of antiquity, but this city is also the birthplace of many legendary Bengalis. For example, the great freedom fighter Bipin Bihari Gangopadhyay once lived in this city. He formed 'Atmonnati Samiti' as a secret revolutionary society. Another revolutionist Sushil Kumar Ghosh joined the armed movement after coming in contact with him and was attracted by patriotism. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose used to visit Halisahar occasionally. Residue of his belongings are preserved in this museum. There is a park on the banks of the River Ganga (Bhagirathi) named Bipin Bihari Ganguly Park, although locals also know this park as Craig Park.



LOK SANSKRITI BHAVAN



BIPIN BIHARI GANGULY PARK

Ramprasad Sen's house is just ten minute walk from Craig Park . Ramprasad Sen was a Bengali saint and poet cum singer . The incomparable creation of 'Shyama Sangeet' of this devotee poet is almost forgotten by the young generation. That is why students were brought here at the residence of Ramprasad Sen . Adjacent to the temple there is a sacred pond where different species of turtles can be spotted. Halisaha is also the birthplace of Rani Rasmani, the great powerful woman known as Lokmata. She was one of the social reformers of Bengal in the early 19th century and one of the pioneers of Bengal's renaissance.



RAMPRASAD VITE



RANI RASMANI VITE

Kumarhatta Pandit Samaj once gained a reputation equivalent to Navadwip of Nadia district in the field of Brahminic Religious Studies. Moreover, Halishahar is the abode of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's Mentor Ishwarpuri. A Gaur-Nitai idol is currently installed in the field in front of this place. Once upon a time, under the influence of Sri Chaitanya, Vaishnavism spread considerably here.



CHAITANYA DOBA

The participating students gained and witnessed much worthy information and got very much benefitted through the educational tour. Students got acquainted with the rich cultural and historical heritage of the city of Halisahar. They seemed to be very glad to be part of this excursion.

Report of the educational excursion on 21.12.2022

Department of English

Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya

On 21.12.2022, the Department of English and Library Committee of Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya arranged an educational excursion for the students who were taken to the National Library and the Central Library of University of Calcutta. The HOD of the department of English, Smt. Shiuli Sarkar and the librarian of Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya, Dr. Moutusi Basak along with other faculty members accompanied the students on this educational visit to these foremost libraries of the country. The college arranged a bus which carried around 65 students along with the teachers to this tour. The bus reached National Library first around 11 a.m. The librarian of the college, Dr. Moutusi Basak played a pivotal role as she spoke to the officials of both the libraries beforehand informing them of the excursion. The officials duly cooperated taking care of the students and showing them some exceptional and special places of these temples of learning. At the National library, the students were shown the vast reading room, explained the process of issuing books and the decorum of the library. They were taken to the stack rooms where they were shown the wide array of books and interpreted as to how they are arranged conveniently. They were also shown the rare book collection. It was an invaluable experience for the students as well as the teachers as they travelled back in time in their minds when they saw the priceless books, manuscripts and documents of antiquity. Some of these are the very first published version of the Indian Constitution, a Latin book on Botany almost 550 years old, two Persian epics and the holy Quran with their pages made of Gold. There was also ancient Buddhist manuscripts written on Birch barks, paintings by Rabindranath Tagore and a spectacular 360 degree anonymous painting of the city of Lahore. It was a memorable experience. The experience at the Central Library of University of Calcutta was more didactic. The in charge explained the students about the hardcopies as well as e resources and how to access them. The C.U. central library also had a huge collection of open access books and theses stacked across 10 floors and the students touched and felt these documents as they joyously glided their way through the pages. The official on duty clarified that a vast collection of books pertaining to English literature and Social Science is present. The students of English honours were particularly benefitted as they would have to hugely bank upon the library facilities to further their academic pursuit as higher studies especially research in literature is more library work oriented rather than field survey. They also started understanding how higher studies in English is becoming more interdisciplinary. Moreover the sensitive minds of the students of literature got a huge mental boost and inspiration witnessing the placid surrounding of the library conducive to study and thinking and also the inexhaustible supply of books. The archive section would particularly help them for research. The teachers also explained them about the heritage of the University and the very plot of land of College Street which gave birth to the Bengal renaissance. The Central Library also had its collection of rare books dating back as early as 1550 A.D. There was a section for the visually impaired. The architectural brilliance of both the libraries were something to witness. The students enjoyed themselves very much along with this invaluable learning experience. At the end of this wonderful day, everybody safely returned to their homes with fond memories and newly gleaned inspirations to cherish.



Selective pictures of educational excursion on 21.12.2022

Educational tour of History Department Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya

Session 2022-23
VISIT TO INDIAN MUSEUM

Department of History, Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya organized an educational tour at Indian Museum, Kolkata West Bengal on 02.12.2022. Twelve honours students under the guidance of three teachers, Sukanya Som, Swastika Biswas and Debabrata Ghosh of the department participated in this educational tour in collaboration with the department of Music.

The main purpose of the educational tour was to motivate our students to learn beyond the classroom teaching. It was an initiative to introduce students to a vast collection of historical specimens of Indian Museum so that they can explore and develop their own critical thinking.



After reaching the Museum, students walked through the long corridors and rooms contained of different artefacts. The oldest museum in India has rare collections of antiques, coins, paintings, weapons, statues and many other architectural remains of different periods. There are displays in different sections on various things of the past like rock formation, creation of the earth, skeletons, mummies, replicas of flora and fauna of India & the World. Students were spellbound to see different historical specimen in front of their eyes which they have studied only in the pages of history books of different semesters. They had many quarries while visiting the galleries.



Teachers helped students to understand the importance of historical artefacts and the worth of visiting the Indian Museum. They demonstrated many historical facts behind historical statues, evolution of coins went through the reigns of various kings and sultans, during the mughals and the British etc. They took note on these. Even the magnificent colossal architectural beauty of the Museum is worth watching. It was a pleasant experiential knowledge that the Students gained about their national and world history. They learned a lot of things about socio-cultural tradition of India.



The outcome of the educational tour was academically fruitful as our students were overwhelmed to see Indian Museum for the first time. By viewing historical documents, specimens displayed inside, students gathered deep insights about various historical matters. They were able to connect their book based knowledge with their own practical experience which in turn will develop their rational thinking. As Museums play a pivotal role as custodian of past, students also learned the need of protecting the heritages and historically important things.



Report of the Educational Tour

Department of Music

Session 2022-23

Department of Music arranged their Education Tour for the session 2022-23 on 02.12.2022 at The Indian Museum Kolkata. 5 Teachers and 25 Students from all Semesters (Semester-I, III and V) participated the tour with great enthusiasm and pleasure. 'History of Indian Music' is a Core Paper (MUCACOR03T) of the syllabi of Music Honours,



which includes evolutions of music in Ancient, Medieval and Modern Period. So, the department decided to visit the museum for making the subject easy to the students with a wholesome knowledge of Indian Music. The models, photos and scriptures helped the students to understand the evolution of Music from the Primitive Age to Modern

Age. They experienced the textbook contents in real form. The students could understand how the music was formed and developed in ancient society. The students enjoyed and gained



knowledge by the displayed models of different dance forms, musical instruments, of which they usually learn in their books. In the Photo Gallery they experienced the 'Raga Dhyana Chitras' that are mentioned in their books. Thus, they could understand easily that every Raga has their own Theme and Image. The students also could understand the basic differences of North Indian and South Indian dance forms and musical instruments while observing the models. They

also observed and experienced the Folk Instruments used in different regions of India. They eagerly enjoyed the gallery of Western Musical Instruments. They also experienced the evolution of media from Radio to TV, Gramophone to CD and consequently today's social media.

The tour ended successfully with experiential learning and enjoyment of the students beyond classroom teaching with the teachers.

NETAJI SATABARSHIKI MAHAVIDYALAYA
Department of Political Science
Report of Educational Tour

Visit to West Bengal State Legislative Assembly

As an integral part of the departmental initiatives to introduce experiential learning among the students beyond the stated curriculum structure of the affiliating university, educational tours are organized by the department on a regular basis. The department firmly believes that these educational tours enable the students to explore new environments, to grasp concepts through visual learning and expose them to diverse situations and people and to learn from the experiences. It helps them to think critically, develop new ideas and empower them to understand societal and political processes.

Objective of the tour

An educational tour was organized by the department of political science to the West Bengal State Legislative Assembly on 4.1.2023. The objective of organizing the tour to the Vidhan Sabha was to introduce the students to the seat of policy making and parliamentary affairs of the state and help them to understand the importance of representation and active involvement in the political decision making process.



On Reaching the State Legislative Assembly



Infront of the Legislative Assembly

Plan and Activities

The Department of Political Science, Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya visited the State Legislative Assembly on January 4th, 2023 as per the permission granted by Hon'ble Speaker, State Legislative Assembly. Altogether, 14 students from the department visited the Assembly under the Supervision of Anwesha Dasgupta, Milinda Majumdar, Dr. Jitendranath Barman, Sumita Chakraborty and Nawaz Mondal, Department of Political Science. The plan was to enable the students to get acquainted with

the Unicameral legislative structure, the assembly hall where the sessions are conducted, what are the procedures and enhance their understanding of the democratic decision making process.

On reaching the assembly the students were taken for a tour of the Vidhan Sabha, built in 1862 by the British for Bengal Presidency; the heritage building itself boasts of its political and administrative legacy. They were guided through the hall with portraits of erstwhile chief ministers of West Bengal and then to the corridor with chambers of the present ministers including the chief minister. The PRO, Mr. Ranjit Mukherjee took great initiative to explain to them the history of legislative assembly, the policies and decisions taken under various chief ministers, the inherent changes in the political landscape of Bengal and how that has further influenced the administrative decisions. The students had the opportunity to visit the legislative chamber and had their first experience to witness the place where the policy making affairs are conducted. As the Vidhan Sabha was not in session they had the scope to witness the setting of assembly with the Speaker seated in the centre and the ruling party on the right and the opposition on the left. The students took great enthusiasm in locating the seats of various ministers, chief minister and the leader of the opposition. They also got acquainted with the process of voting in the assembly and how yeas and nays are displayed on the board. The students enquired about the procedures of passing of bills and budget and some students asked about the debate on reintroduction of the Legislative Council that was abolished in 1969 and many other questions regarding pertinent bills or policies. They had the opportunity to meet a few high officials who with remarkable patience and interest answered their queries and provided them with valuable information. The students were also shown the building of the Calcutta High Court that is adjacent to the assembly depicting how the legislative and judicial structures stand side by side yet functions independently to uphold the democratic fabric of our nation.

Outcome of the tour

The educational trip has been fundamentally beneficial to the students in diverse aspects

- **Practical exposure:** The Students gained practical experience by visiting the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and witnessing how the legislative sessions are conducted. They were informed about various debates and bill discussions.
- **Gaining knowledge of political history:** This trip has induced the students with the rich political history of Bengal. Since the turmoil during the freedom struggle to the left front legacy and the present political scenario, the students gained substantial knowledge regarding the political transitions in Bengal. This will definitely enrich their opinions and understanding.
- **Scope for interaction:** Students had the opportunity to interact with dignitaries such as the Hon'ble Speaker and senior officials that helped them to clear doubts or misconceptions, form structured opinions and critically analyse issues. They initiated questions, discussions and the enthusiastic responses led to an enriching thought provoking environment.
- **Empowering the students:** This tour helped the students to understand the functioning of the State Legislative Assembly and the legislative process through experience. The exposure to the process enhances their engagement and most importantly empowers the young voters to form ideas about the political and legislative processes.

Future Scope

The educational trip to the legislative assembly has constructively assisted the students in attaining practical experience about the legislative process, imbibe in the rich political history which will further assist them to crystallize their opinion, enhance their awareness as young voters and encourage them towards political participation. The department has organized an educational tour to the local

municipality last session to help the students understand local self-government and this visit to the assembly was conceived to expose them to the state level legislative processes thus, to provide them with the holistic understanding of the federal structure of our polity. This trip positively paves the way to introduce the students to the workings of other wings like the judiciary to enable them to grasp how separation of powers in our constitution is maintained.



The West Bengal Legislative Assembly

THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL TOUR OF ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

EVENT NAME :- Educational Tour.

EVENT VENUE :- The Agricultural Research Centre Krishi Vigyan Kendra(KVK), Ashoknagar.

EVENT DATE:- 31.07.2023

AIMS OF THE VISIT TO KVK:-

- 1) To explain the process , the time span and the necessary methods of research of the various agricultural products.
- 2) To demonstrate the latest agricultural technologies to the farmers and the extension workers with a motto to reduce the time lag between the technology generation and its adoption.
- 3) To test and verify the technologies in the socio-economic conditions of the farmers with a view to study the production constraints and to modify the technologies to make them appropriate.
- 4) To impart training to the practicing farmers,rural youth and extension functionaries for capacity building.
- 5) To organise training to update extension personnel with emerging advances in agricultural research on regular basis.

The Economics Department of Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya organised an Educational Tour with 28 students on July 31, 2023. The programme was fruitfully organised with the cooperation of Faculty Members, IQAC, and the TIC of the College. Mrs. Shampa Ghosh(Coordinator of the Department of Economics) and Mrs Susmita Bhattacharjee assisted the whole Educational Tour. Two Scientists at KVK discussed a panel discussion with the students.

Scientist Dr. Koushik Paul enlightened students about MSME. The Principal of this Institution also played an important role in the grand success of this program.

This organisation works for the local agricultural development. Students were benefitted because they gathered research knowledge. Students learned various aspects such as primary research, how to make a sample questionnaire, how to collect primary data sources and interpret the data. Besides this, the students gathered knowledge about the effects of green revolution on agriculture, fishery and cattle farming.

Here are some pictures of the Educational Tour:-





Report of the Student Educational me of the College Library of Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya on 21.12.2022

On 21.12.2022, the college library and the Department of English of Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya arranged an educational excursion for the students of the college. They were taken to the National Library and the Central Library of University of Calcutta. The librarian of Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya, Dr. Moutusi Basak along with other faculty members accompanied the students on this educational visit to these foremost libraries of the country. The college arranged a bus which carried around 38 students along with the teachers to this tour. The bus reached National Library first around 11 a.m. The librarian of the college, Dr. Moutusi Basak played a pivotal role as she spoke to the officials of both the libraries beforehand informing them of the excursion. The officials duly cooperated taking care of the students and showing them some exceptional and special places of these temples of learning. At the National library, the students were shown the vast reading room, explained the process of issuing books and the decorum of the library. They were taken to the stack rooms to show the wide array of books and the officials demonstrated how they are arranged conveniently. They were also shown the rare collection of books. It was an invaluable experience for the students as well as the teachers as they travelled back in time in their minds when they saw the priceless books, manuscripts and documents of antiquity. Some of these are the very first published version of the Indian Constitution, a Latin book on Botany almost 550 years old, two Persian epics and the holy Quran with their pages made of Gold. There were also ancient Buddhist manuscripts written on Birch barks, paintings by Rabindranath Tagore and a spectacular 360-degree anonymous painting of the city of Lahore. It was a memorable experience.

The experience at the Central Library of University of Calcutta was more didactic. The incharge explained the students about the preservation of hardcopies as well as e-resources and how to access them. The C.U. central library also had a huge collection of open access books and theses stacked across 10 floors and the students touched and felt these documents as they joyously glided their way through the pages. The official on duty clarified that a vast collection of books pertaining to English literature and Social Science is present. The students of English honours were particularly benefitted as they would have to hugely bank upon the library facilities to further their academic pursuit as higher studies especially research in literature is more library work oriented rather than field survey. They also started understanding how higher studies in English is becoming more interdisciplinary. Moreover, the sensitive minds of the students of literature got a huge mental boost and inspiration witnessing the placid surrounding of the library conducive to study and thinking and also the inexhaustible supply of books. The archive section would particularly help them for research. The teachers also explained them about the heritage of the University and the very plot of land of College Street which gave birth to the Bengal

renaissance. The Central Library also had its collection of rare books dating back as early as 1550 A.D. There was a section for the visually impaired. The architectural brilliance of both the libraries were something to witness. The students enjoyed themselves very much along with this invaluable learning experience PPP At the end of this wonderful day, everybody safely returned to their homes with fond memories and newly gleaned inspirations to cherish.



WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY



NETAJI SATABARSHIKI MAHAVIDYALAYA



B.A. (GENERAL), SEM - III BENGALI (MIL)

NAME : RONNY HORE

ROLL NO. : 220551 3rd Sem

REGISTRATION NO. : 1282221400068

SESSION : 2022-2023

ଦ୍ଵିଅକ୍ଷରୀୟ ଶାବ୍ଦକୋଳ ଶର୍ତ୍ତାହନ ନାହିଁ

୨୨.୧.୨୦୨୩

:স্মৃতিসম্রাট:

১. জন্ম সময়ঃ ১৯৩৯খরিচম্,
২. জিচ্ছাজীবন.
৩. বগব্যস্রয়.
৪. বাউলা কাণ্ডে নবজাগরণের পন্নিবৃৎ
স্মৃতিস্মৃচন.
৫. প্রথসনকার স্মৃতিস্মৃচন.
৬. উপসম্ভহার
৭. কৃতজ্ঞতা স্বীকার



ଆର୍ଦ୍ଧକଳ ମୁଦ୍ରିତ ନାମ

(୧୯୨୪-୧୯୭୩)

জন্ম এবং ৭৯ আন্দোলন :

আধুনিক বাঙলা আন্দোলনের
 'প্রথম বিদ্রোহী বর্ষ' হিসেবেই 'মহাত্মা' স্বরূপে গণ্য।
 ২৮-২৯ জানুয়ারি ২৫ জন জাতিপুত্র বাঙলা প্রেসিডেন্সির
 মজলিস জেলার আশুতোষ স্ট্রিমের এক বিশিষ্ট
 বংশধর পরিবারে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। চব্বিশবৎসর
 অল্প বয়সেই জাতিপুত্রের এক নায়কগণ উকিল,
 রাজনীতিবিদ হও ও তাঁর স্ত্রী জাহ্নবী দেবীর
 সহায়ত অর্জন ছিলেন স্বরূপে গণ্য।
 ১৯০৬ সালেই স্বরূপে গণ্য চব্বিশবৎসর
 বয়সেই স্বরূপে গণ্য হইলেন।

কগুত্তরগ্নপ্তুলোর নাম :

ক. চন্দ্রনাথবর্ষিকগণ্য :

বঙ্গদেশের বাসিন্দা জবলশ্রুতেন বীর
 বঙ্গের উচ্চশিক্ষার উচ্চ পাঠ ও পাঠ্যক্রম প্রচলনের
 অগ্রদূতগণের মধ্যে একজন অগ্রদূতগণ হও বৃত্তিও বঙ্গের
 সাহিত্যের অর্থপ্রদান, অর্থস্রোতে ও আর্থিক সহায়ক
 'চন্দ্রনাথবর্ষিক' (১৮৬৯), 'চন্দ্রনাথবর্ষিক' বাঙ্গালার বিখ্যাত
 মাদ্রাসার অগ্রদূতগণের মধ্যে একজন হও নাম
 বীরগণের বঙ্গের সম্মানে ~~সংগঠিত~~ ১৮৬৭
 আনের অগ্রদূতগণের অগ্রদূতগণ
 উচ্চশিক্ষার বাবদেও নাম ও বঙ্গের সম্মানে
 বঙ্গের তিনি বঙ্গের বঙ্গের এই অগ্রদূতগণ,
 বীরগণের অগ্রদূতগণের 'চন্দ্রনাথবর্ষিক',
 প্রচলনের চিন্তাচর্চায় অগ্রদূতগণের 'চন্দ্রনাথবর্ষিক'
 দিন ও দুই বঙ্গের অগ্রদূতগণের 'চন্দ্রনাথবর্ষিক'
 বঙ্গের, বঙ্গের অগ্রদূতগণের 'চন্দ্রনাথবর্ষিক' অগ্রদূতগণের
 অগ্রদূতগণের অগ্রদূতগণের বাবদেও নাম ও বঙ্গের
 বঙ্গের, অগ্রদূতগণের বাবদেও নাম ও বঙ্গের
 অগ্রদূতগণের বাবদেও নাম ও বঙ্গের
 অগ্রদূতগণের বাবদেও নাম ও বঙ্গের

୧. ତିଳୋତ୍ତମାକାଶ୍ଟକ :

'ତିଳୋତ୍ତମାକାଶ୍ଟକ' (୧୮୬୦) ଇତି ବାଣୀ ଆଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ ଭାଗିଦାସର ରଚନା କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ସୁନାମା ମହାଦାସର ଦୁର୍ଲ୍ଲଭ-ଉପସ୍ଥଳ-କାହିଣୀ ଅବଳାମୁଚନ-କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର-କାହିଣୀକାଣ୍ଡ। ଏହି କାଣ୍ଡଟି ଅତୀତ୍ତମାକାଶ୍ଟକ-କାହାଣୀର ଉତ୍ତରାଧିକାରୀ ବାହୁଣୀ

୨. ଚୁର୍ଚ୍ଚକାମିନୀ-କାହିଣୀ :

'ଚୁର୍ଚ୍ଚକାମିନୀ-କାହିଣୀ' (୧୮୬୬) ବାଣୀ ଆଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟର ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ରଚନା ଅକ୍ଷୟକାଣ୍ଡ। ଏହା ୧୦୧ ଟି ଅକ୍ଷୟକାଣ୍ଡର କାହିଣୀ ଅଟେ। ଆଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟର ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କାହିଣୀକାଣ୍ଡ ଓ ଚୁର୍ଚ୍ଚକାମିନୀକାଣ୍ଡର ଅନୁକ୍ରମରେ ଏହିକାଣ୍ଡ ରଚନା ବାହୁଣୀ

୩. ଶ୍ରୀରାମାୟଣ :

'ଶ୍ରୀରାମାୟଣ' (୧୮୬୨) ବାଣୀ ଆଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟର ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ପଦ-କାଣ୍ଡ (ଭାଗିଦାସର)। ଏହା ଚୁର୍ଚ୍ଚକାମିନୀ-କାହିଣୀର ଅନୁକ୍ରମରେ ରଚନା, ଚୁର୍ଚ୍ଚକାମିନୀ-କାହିଣୀର ଅନୁକ୍ରମରେ ରଚନା, ଚୁର୍ଚ୍ଚକାମିନୀ-କାହିଣୀର ଅନୁକ୍ରମରେ ରଚନା, ଚୁର୍ଚ୍ଚକାମିନୀ-କାହିଣୀର ଅନୁକ୍ରମରେ ରଚନା। ଏହି ଶ୍ରୀରାମାୟଣ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଆଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟର ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ପଦ-କାଣ୍ଡର ଅନୁକ୍ରମରେ ରଚନା ବାହୁଣୀ

৫. ব্রজাঙ্গনাঃ

'ব্রজাঙ্গনা' (৩৮৬৯) বন্যজন্মি প্রথমে নাম ছিল 'বাণী বিবহ'; পরবর্তীতে জন্মি নামকরণ হইল 'ব্রজাঙ্গনা'। এটি 'বাণী-কৃষ্ণ বিদ্যমুক সীতিবন্য (মিমাংসায়) বাণী-কৃষ্ণ বিদ্যমুক হৈবহ্য পদ্যগুলির আধুনিক অবস্থিতি' বন্য।

৬. হুঙ্করবর্ষঃ

'হুঙ্করবর্ষ' (৩৮৭৩) এটি হুঙ্করবর্ষের 'ইলিপড' এর বহুবচন। এটি জগদমাসুজাহরই প্রকাশিত হইল। এটি হুঙ্কর ব্রহ্মপাদ্রীপক উৎসর্গ বন্য হইল।

বাংলা বাক্য নবজাগরণের পশ্চিমায় মূর্খত্ব:

বাংলা ভাষার পার্বনিক আশিচ্যুর বহুসংখ্যিক
 স্বেচনা মূর্খ আইডেকল মূর্খত্বের দও (১৮২৪-১৮৭৬)
 পাঠ্যাত্ম আশিচ্যুর মর্মান্বলে প্রবেশ করে তাঁর
 আবেগ-প্রানচাপ্তুল্য লেখ্য প্রবন্ধনীতির আত্মপু
 বস্তু মূর্খ নিদে মূর্খত্বের বাংলা ভাষায় যে
 স্তি অধুতার করেণ তার মূর্খ নিদেই বাংলা
 আত্মনিকতার আসরে স্থান করে লেখ্য, নতুন
 জীবনমন্ত্র, চতুর্নিত্য মূর্খ আবেগ নিদে
 আইডেকল মূর্খত্বের দও এর আবির্ভাব স্বপ্নেই
 উল্লিখিত করেণ তাঁর জীবন আর বর্ষ চই-ই
 বর্ষমূর্খত্বিনি নিজে এমন ছিলেন বিস্ময়কর
 মানুষ, তখনই তাঁর আশিচ্যুও বিস্ময়কর প্রতিভার
 স্মৃতি অবশ্যেই।

• ছাত্রজীবনের বালকসুলভ নিদে ও তাঁর প্রতিভার
 অধু মূর্খত্বের দওকে প্রবোচিত করেছিল- "শেখরীপুর
 নিউটন হতে পারে, কিন্তু নিউটন শেখরীপুর হতে
 পারে না, এ জাতি বস্তুতঃ বীজমন্ত্র উদ্ভাবিত
 হলে মূর্খত্বের তিনি বাংলা আশিচ্যুর অলম্বন
 চতুর্নিত্য নতুন পন্থের সৃষ্টি করেছিল।

আধুনিক বাঙালি বঙ্গদেশের বিবর্তমানকারী
 মূর্ত্তমান দলের শাস্ত্রে বাঙালি কবিগণ নবজন্ম
 লাভ করে, উনিষ্ট কাকীম্ব নবজন্মের লক্ষ্য
 পাশ্চাত্য শিক্ষা-ইতিহাস-ইতিহ্য মূর্ত্তমানের
 বাঙালি বঙ্গদেশের উচ্চাঙ্গের জগতে আশ্রয় করেছিল
 তিনি কিষ্টিত বাঙালির প্রথম কবি তিনি বাঙালি
 কবিগণ সুজান্দর লেখক ছিলেন। তিনি তাঁর বাঙালি
 লক্ষীম আচার-বীর্ষবিজ্ঞানের মূলেও আশ্রয়
 করেছিলেন- তাঁর সৃষ্টিগীতের মতোই, মূলে তাঁর
 বাঙালি সুজান্দর নবজন্মের নাম কবিগণ, এ দেশ
 আই হকল মূর্ত্তমান দলের অধিকার বিস্তারের বানী

ମୁସ୍‌ଲିମ୍‌ମାନ ମୁସ୍‌ଲିମ୍‌ମାନଙ୍କର ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନର ନାମ :

ବୁଢ଼ା ଆଲିଙ୍କର ଆକଡ଼ ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚା :

‘ବୁଢ଼ା ଆଲିଙ୍କର ଆକଡ଼ ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚା’ (୧୮୯୧)

ବହୁଳା ଆଲିଙ୍କର ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ, ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କିଛି ନାମ
 ହିଲ ‘ହେଉ କିବନ୍ଧକିର’, ତାଙ୍କ ନାମ ଉଲ୍ଲିଆଙ୍କର ଆକଡ଼-
 ବ୍ୟବସାର ଓ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଉଚିତ କିଛି ଓଡ଼ିଆ
 ଉପକ୍ରମ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନର ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନର ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ ବୁଢ଼ା
 ଉଲ୍ଲିଆଙ୍କର ଉପକ୍ରମ ବାବୁ, କଥାକୁ କଥାକୁ ବିଚାର କଥା
 ବଳେନ, କିନ୍ତୁ ପାଠ୍ୟ ଉପକ୍ରମର ନିଜେ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ
 ଉପକ୍ରମ, ତାଙ୍କ କିଛି ଉପକ୍ରମର ଉପକ୍ରମ ବ୍ୟବସାରର
 ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ, ବାହାର ଉପକ୍ରମର ଉପକ୍ରମ
 ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମର ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ
 କିଛି ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ
 କିଛି ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ

ଅନ୍ଧକର କି ବଳେ ଅନ୍ଧକର :

‘ଅନ୍ଧକର କି ବଳେ ଅନ୍ଧକର’ (୧୮୯୧)

ଅନ୍ଧକର କି ବଳେ ଅନ୍ଧକର ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ
 ଅନ୍ଧକର କି ବଳେ ଅନ୍ଧକର ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ
 ଅନ୍ଧକର କି ବଳେ ଅନ୍ଧକର ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ
 ଅନ୍ଧକର କି ବଳେ ଅନ୍ଧକର ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ
 ଅନ୍ଧକର କି ବଳେ ଅନ୍ଧକର ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଉପକ୍ରମ

স্বপ্নে তিনি বৃন্দাবনেই থাকেন। লক্ষ্যসমূহ
 - তিনি কলকাতায় বসবাস শুরু করবেন এবং
 সুযোগে নবদুর্গার কলকাতার 'নব্যশিখিত
 যুবকদের' নিয়ে 'জ্ঞানভঙ্গিনী সভা' নামে
 একটি অগ্ৰহণের প্রতিষ্ঠা করবেন এবং উচ্চশিক্ষা
 অধ্যয়ন ও গবেষণা অধ্যয়ন। নবদুর্গার
 ভবিষ্যৎ ব্যাধি অধ্যয়ন করে আত্মল মূঢ়তার
 চিকিৎসা তার গাণ্ডা অত্যন্ত ব্যস্ত হন এবং
 কলকাতার বসতি উচ্চিয়ে নিয়ে মনোমুগ্ধ হবেন।
 এছাড়াও প্রকৃতির মূলবস্তু।

উপসংহারঃ

আধুনিক বাঙলা আশিচক্রে প্রথম পদে
 অধুনাতনের সত্তা প্রতিষ্ঠার উদ্যম হুয়েছিল বলেই
 বাঙলা কাহলুর দেও স্তুত উন্নতিও পৰিবৰ্তন
 হুয়েছিল। আধুনিক বাঙলা কাহলুর জীৱচৰণনা
 ও বাচন কীতিচৰণ তিনিই জৰিয়ত্বে অমূহুর পৰা
 সূচিত বাচন কীতিচৰণনা বাঙলা লবজাচৰণ আশিচক্রে
 অন্তিম পুৰোহী উন্নতিচৰণ কাচকীৰ অন্তিম হুয়েচৰণ
 ও নাচকীৰ আশিচকলে অধুনাতন দণ্ড।

কৃতজ্ঞতা স্বীকার:

আমি এই PROJECT-টি সম্পন্ন করতে
নিচের উল্লিখিত বই এর সাহায্য নিয়েছি।

৬. অমিত কুমার বন্যোপাখ্যায়

৬. চিন্মীপ কুমার মিত্র

৬. পার্শ্ব চন্দ্রোপাখ্যায় - বঙ্গ সাহিত্যে ইতিহাস
এই বই দুটোর সাহায্য নিয়েছি।

অন্যান্য online, Internet, Google - এর সাহায্য
নিয়েছি। অর্থাৎ অধ্যাপিকা কৃষ্ণা মিত্র স্যাজান
প্রভৃতি বিদ্যা সাহায্যে স্যাজানের সাহায্যে
সাহায্য পেয়েছি। অর্থাৎ বন্যোপাখ্যায় ও
চন্দ্রোপাখ্যায় নামের কৃতজ্ঞতা
প্রদান করছি।

নাম-

Romy Hobe

Seen
W. Deity
27/10/23

A



C



B



D

NETAJI SATABARSHIKI MAHAVIDYALAYA



NAME : ~ Ankita Lodh.

SEM : ~ 2nd Sem.



ROLL NO : ~ 220702



REGISTRATION NO : ~ 1282221400384

SUBJECT : ~ English (LCC 2) Project

DATE : ~ 04.06.2023



QUESTION NO: ~ 2

Create a project on the portrayal of human Psychology by Anton Chekhov in 'The Lottery Ticket'.

Ans → "In 'The Lottery Ticket' by Anton Chekhov we have the theme of hope, aspiration, selfishness, power, greed, control, freedom and satisfaction.

Taken from his 'The Complete Short Stories' collection the story is narrated in the third person by an unnamed narrator and from the beginning of the story the reader realizes that Chekhov may be exploring the theme of hope and aspiration. Both Ivan and his wife have aspirations to better their lives and see the possibility of winning the lottery as the avenue to a better way of life. However, it is interesting that both dream individual dreams about what they would do if they won the lottery. From being a comfortably well-off middle-class family the reader senses that both Ivan and his wife are stricken than accept their position and be happy. A sense of greed enters their lives. Ivan imagines himself to be something that he is not with unrealistic dreams of owning a large estate where he is master. If anything Ivan lets his imagination run wild without any due consideration for his wife. This may suggest that the reality is that Ivan's marriage may not be a happy one. Something that becomes clearer to the reader at the end of the story. Ivan thinks only of himself when he imagines what life would be like should his wife win the lottery. He takes complete control of the situation.

It is also interesting that Ivan sees himself as being more important than he is. As master of an estate he imagines himself to have great power through it is noticeable that the power he believes he will have is not something that will befit noticeable when he decides he would prefer to travel alone should he win the lottery rather than being hindered by his wife's presence. If anything there is a sense that Ivan is acting as though he is

the most important person in his relationship with his family. Again no real thought is given to any of his family. Ivan remains again in total control of the situation. Though ironically he is also aware that the lottery ticket is in his wife's name and not his, which leads to Ivan feeling angry and frustrated. It is as though he is aware that his wife will not have the same aspirations as he does and she will instead live her life as she wants to without any direct input from Ivan. In essence, Ivan may realize that he has no control over the situation despite building dreams in his head.

How selfish Ivan really is also noticeable by the fact that when it comes to his desires to travel not only does he want to do without being hindered by his wife but he wants to leave his children behind as well. It is as though Ivan views the lottery winning as a route to freedom from his family. No longer will he have to be there beside them. This suggests that the reality is that Ivan may not be a good father. His primary concern throughout the story is himself with his family being considered as only an afterthought. This may be important as Chekov may be suggesting that money, particularly large sums of money, can change an individual. With them thinking only of themselves and no one else. This is very much the case in the story when it comes to Ivan's train of thought. He gives no consideration to his family. They are distanced from him. Ivan after his train of thought concludes that he will be ostracized by his wife should she win the lottery is completely satisfied that she has not won. Something that is obvious to the reader by the actions (and thoughts) of Ivan when it comes to the reality that the lottery ticket is not his. He knows that his wife will spend any money she has won.

The fact that Ivan also complains about the condition of his home at the end of the story may also be important as he is placing an onus on his wife to clean the house. He is exerting control over his wife, judging it to be her responsibility for the upkeep of the family home. This dissatisfaction triggered by Ivan's assumption that his wife will not allow him to live the life he wants to live should they have won the lottery. Though Ivan is controlling his environment it is also true to say that he does not like being controlled himself.

The central theme in "The Lottery Ticket" is the exploration of how money affects and corrupts those who possess it. The couple in this story imagines what they would do with the money if they should win the lottery. Up until now, the couple has lived comfortably and in relative happiness; however, their thoughts about what they would do should they become rich reveals how money affects people, even if it is just the idea of money. This is shown through their sudden dissatisfaction with the home that they previously found to be comfortable once they realize that they have not won the lottery. The couple once felt free and contentment with their life, and now. The end of the story is also interesting as Chekhov appears to be exploring the theme of satisfaction. Now merely the idea of an extravagant lifestyle has made them long for more.

QUESTION NO: ~4

Comment on the stages of human life and the role humans play in each of those stages as described by Shakespeare in "All The World's a Stage".

Ans → "All The World's a Stage" is the phrase that begins a monologue from William Shakespeare's Pastoral Comedy As you like it, spoken by the melancholy Jaques in Act II Scene VII Line 138. Background of the poem, Shakespeare draws reader's attention toward the drama everyone lives throughout their lives. He is really reducing the life of human beings to a performance, or an acting role, which might look ridiculous, simply, he means that all human beings are players, who play their assigned roles every day. For instance, if somebody is a soldier now, he is playing the role Lord has allotted to him. The same is the case with other professionals. Even several roles are common such, as the role of a young lover, a haughty middle-aged man, or a great golfer.

According to Shakespeare, the world is a stage and everyone is a player. He says that every man has seven stages during his lifetime. The first stage, in this phase of his life man, appears as a child in the world. As a child, he is a helpless creature. He cries in the arms of his nurse for one reason or the other. He cries and vomits. The next phase of his life man appears as a child in the world. He goes to school with a bag hanging from his shoulder. He goes to the school creeping like a snail. He marches to the school unwillingly.

In the third stage of his life, a man plays the part of a lover. He grows into a young man full of desires, ambitions, and dreams. He becomes a romantic young man. He falls in


love and sights like a furnace. He begins to write sad poems to his beloved he cannot control his sad feeling. In the fourth stage of his life man becomes a foul-mouthed soldier who has learned queer words of this stage, he tries to give himself a formidable look with a beard like a part. He is emotional and jealous. He quarrels with others for his honor and grace. He hankers after temporary and bubble fame.

In the fifth stage of his life he becomes a judge. He becomes mature and experienced in his thoughts. The heat of youth has completely cooled down and he becomes very realistic. He wishes to grab wealth by foul or fair means. He begins to accept bribes and thus adds much to his material comforts. He becomes ease-loving and therefore becomes fat. His belly becomes round. He eats healthy fowls and chicken presented to him as a bribe. His eyes become severe and he grows the beard of formal cut.

Then in the sixth stage of his life, man grows old. He looks quite ridiculous in his movements. He wears glasses because his eyesight is weak. His shoes become wide for his feet. His voice suffers a change. It becomes a shrill and quivering whistle. However, in the final stage, the man turns into a child once again. He seems to forget everything. He becomes 'toothless'. His eyesight is weakened and he is deprived of taste. He is ready to leave this world.

Shakespeare has the seven stages of man's life with a touch of satire and cynicism. In each stage, man imagines himself great and important, but there is something ridiculous in his behaviour all through his life. Shakespeare has described each of the man's life stages with a great economy of words. He uses living and concrete images to

describe the different stages of life. The use of the word 'mewling' of the infant's cry and the school boy's reluctance to going to school described in phases 'Creeping like a snail' are examples of living images.


Teacher's Signature

Ankita Jadh.
Student's Signature

Educational Tour Report

Department of sociology

Visit to West Bengal State Legislative Assembly

Date - 04/01/2023

The department of Sociology of Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya organised an educational excursion in collaboration with the department of Political Science on 4th January 2023. It was aimed at enriching students' to think critically, develop new ideas and empower them to understand societal and political processes. The objective of organizing the tour to the Vidhan Sabha was to introduce the students to the seat of policy making and parliamentary affairs of the state and help them to understand the importance of representation and active involvement in the political decision making process.

The excursion was planned to align with the syllabus so that the students get a glimpse of the real historical side of the socio-political scenario apart from bookish knowledge. The Department of Sociology, Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya visited the State Legislative Assembly as per the permission granted by Hon'ble Speaker, State Legislative Assembly. Altogether, 3 honours students from the department visited the Assembly under the Supervision of Anindya Dey, Timpai Das, Arpita Ghosh Department of Sociology. The plan was to enable the students to get acquainted with the Unicameral legislative structure, the assembly hall where the sessions are conducted, what are the procedures and enhance their understanding of the democratic decision making process.

The Vidhan Sabha, built in 1862 by the British for Bengal Presidency; the heritage building itself boasts of its political and administrative legacy. They were guided through the hall with portraits of erstwhile chief ministers of West Bengal and then to the corridor with chambers of the present ministers including the chief minister. The PRO, Mr. Ranjit Mukherjee took great initiative to explain to them the history of legislative assembly, the policies and decisions taken under various chief ministers, the inherent changes in the political landscape of Bengal and how that has further influenced the administrative decisions. The students had the opportunity to visit the legislative chamber and had their first experience to witness the place where the policy making affairs are conducted. As the Vidhan Sabha was not in session they had the scope to witness the setting of assembly with the Speaker seated in the centre and the ruling party on the right and the opposition on the left. The students took great enthusiasm in locating the seats of various ministers, chief minister and the leader of the opposition. They also got acquainted with the process of voting in the assembly and how yeas and nays are displayed on the board. The students enquired about the procedures of passing of bills and budget and some students asked about the debate on

reintroduction of the Legislative Council that was abolished in 1969 and many other questions regarding pertinent bills or policies. They had the opportunity to meet a few high officials who with remarkable patience and interest answered their queries and provided them with valuable information. The students were also shown the building of the Calcutta High Court that is adjacent to the assembly depicting how the legislative and judicial structures stand side by side yet functions independently to uphold the democratic fabric of our nation.

The Students gained practical experience by visiting the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and witnessing how the legislative sessions are conducted. They were informed about various debates and bill discussions. This trip has induced the students with the rich political history of Bengal and the present political scenario. Students had the opportunity to interact with dignitaries such as the Hon'ble Speaker and senior officials that helped them to clear doubts or misconceptions, form structured opinions and critically analyse issues. They initiated questions, discussions and the enthusiastic responses led to an enriching thought provoking environment.

This tour helped the students to understand the functioning of the State Legislative Assembly and the legislative process through experience. The exposure to the process enhances their engagement and most importantly empowers the young voters to form ideas about the socio political and legislative processes.

The educational excursion to State Legislative Assembly was an enriching experience for the students of the department of Sociology. It was a memorable day for the students.

