

# FIELD TOUR REPORT 2020-21

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DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY  
OF  
GOBARDANGA MUNICIPALITY  
(WARD No.4), NORTH 24  
PARGANAS, WEST BENGAL**



Principal  
Netaji Subbarshiki Mahavidyalaya  
Ashoknagar, Sahidbag  
P.O. - Haripur, Dist. - North 24 Parganas





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Ref. No.....

Date.....

CERTIFICATE OF THE SUPERVISOR

*Certified that.....  
Roll no....., a student of 5<sup>th</sup> Semester Geography  
Honours of the college had prepared this field report at Ward No. 4, Gobardanga Municipality,  
North 24 Parganas, West Bengal as part fulfillment of the under graduate syllabi of the West  
Bengal State University.*

*Certified further that to the best of my knowledge, the work documented and reported here does  
not from a part/ basis of any other award by this candidate or any candidate.*

Date: 02/04/2021

*Samiran Sarkar*  
02/04/2021

(Samiran Sarkar)

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my teachers Samiran Sarkar and Subrata Mitra (Teacher of Geography Department, NSM) for their constant inspiration and guidance all along the field report. I came to know about so many new things, I am really thankful to them. Secondly, I would also like to thank my friends who helped me a lot finalizing this field report within the limited time frame. I also want to thanks our Principal Dr. Sudhanath Chattopadhaya for his co-operation.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Gobardanga is a town and a municipality under Habra Police Station of Barasat sub-division in North 24 Parganas district of West Bengal. It is one of the oldest municipality of West Bengal. The name of Gobardanga comes from the three words 'Go', 'Bar', and 'Danga'. The word 'Go' stands for 'The Earth', 'Bar' means 'Greatest' and 'Danga' means 'Place' and thus collectively the town is meant to be the greatest place on the earth.

It is situated on the banks of the river Jamuna which is a tributary of Ichhamati river. Till the 17<sup>th</sup> century the Jamuna originated as a distributary of the Hugli river separating from it near Tribeni. Reduction of waters on Hugli river and silting up of the upper reaches of the Jamuna, resulted in it being totally cut off from the Hugli river. Now it is an independent rain fed channel that emerges east of the Haringhata region (Nadia district) and empties itself into the Ichhamati river.

### **Selection of the Study Area**

The Geography interprets the relationship between man and environment. In this context the field study is always significant. Relating this we've selected such an area, where this kind of elements should be found.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY AREA**

According to the curriculum of the West Bengal State University for the Geography Honours, the field study has organised and computed. There are some real objectives of the study like-

1. To know about the physical conditions (Rock structure, Altitude, Land gradient, Soil formation etc) of the area.
2. To know about the socio- economic condition of the study area.
3. To establish the actual relationship between man and environment.



## **METHODOLOGY**

For collecting topographical of North 24 Parganas (specially Gobardanga) and district planning map of North 24 Parganas, I figure on different sources from internet. The collected data has been presented by computer techniques. Maps have been prepared by the comparative study of the satellite images.

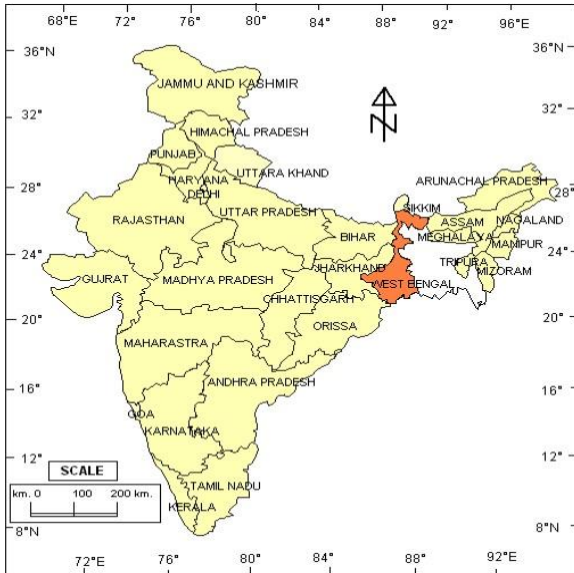
## **LOCATION OF STUDY AREA**

North 24 Parganas is a district in West Bengal, India and is the most populous one. It is regarded as the tenth largest district in terms of area and ranks second in the country in terms of population. The district is now divided into 5 sub divisions. The district lies between latitude 22 degree 11'6" north to 23 degree 15'2" north and from longitude 88 degree 20' east to 89 degree 5' east. Gobardanga is a city and a municipality in North 24 Parganas district in the state of West Bengal, India. Gobordanga is located at 22.87°N 88.76°E. It has an average elevation of 6 metres (20 feet). It is one of the important station on the Sealdah-Bangaon section of Eastern Railway, 52 km from Sealdah Station. It is part of the Kolkata Suburban Railway system. The area of the district as furnished by the survey of India, is 13.5 sq. km.

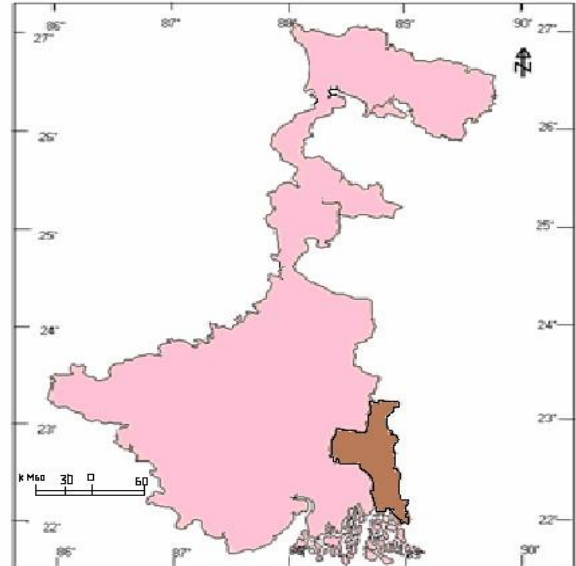


## Location of Study Area

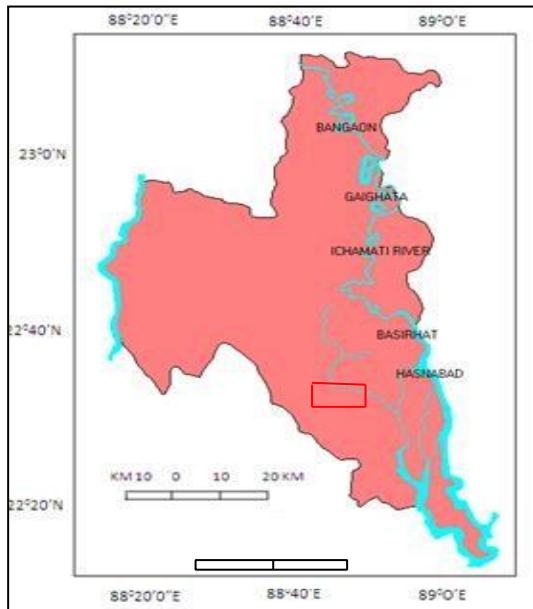
### INDIA



### WEST BENGAL



### NORTH 24 PARGANAS

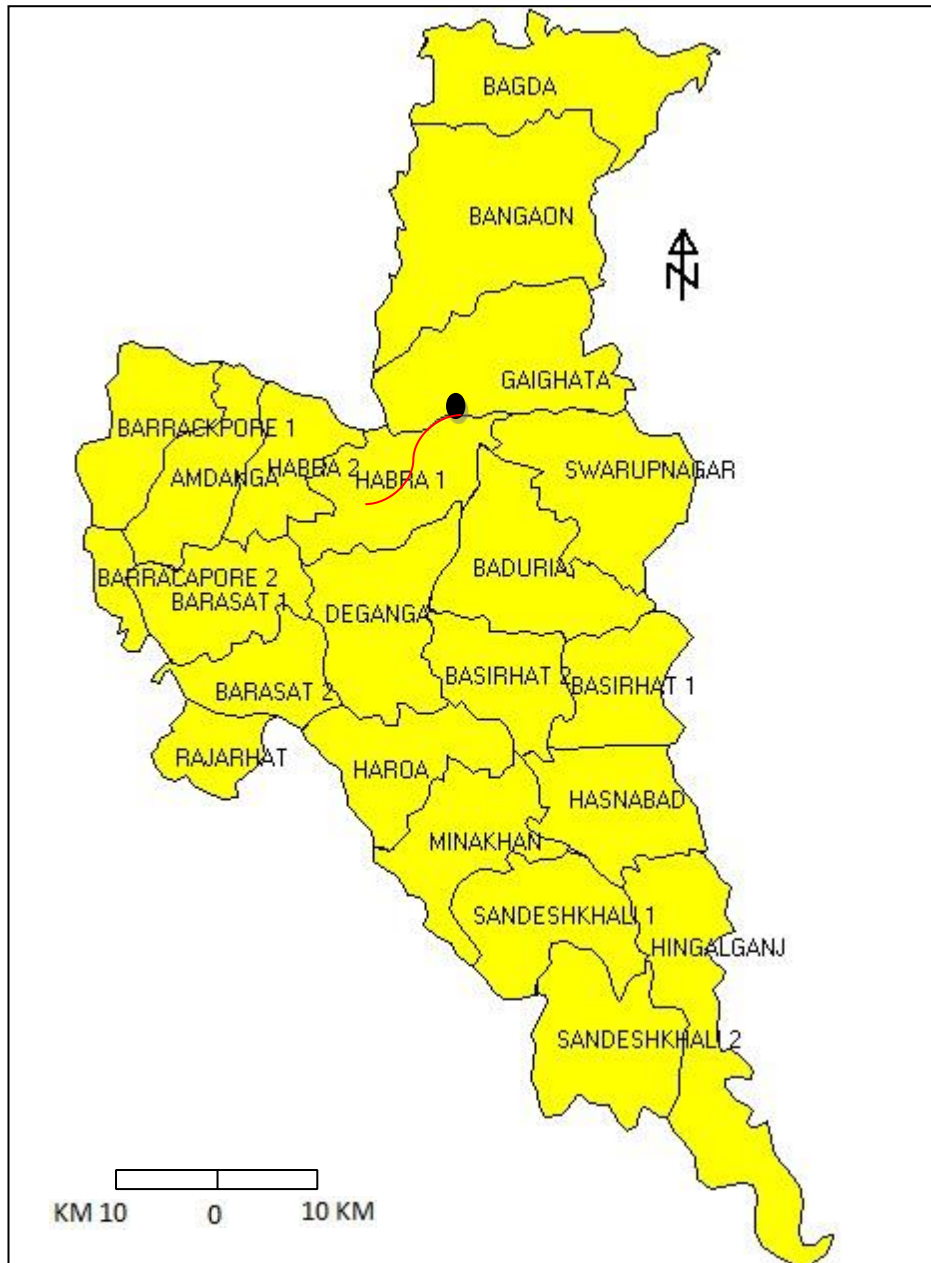


### GOBARDANGA



Source: World Atlas and Gobardanga Municipality

# ROUTE MAP



*[Handwritten signature]*



## **PHYSICAL SET UP OF STUDY AREA**

### **Geology**

The North 24 Parganas district forms a part of alluvial tracts of lower Ganga basin .This alluvial country forms a gentle southerly slope with some local elevations and depressions and with an average elevation of 9-10 m above mean sea level. The flat alluvial plain is dissected by numerous meandering rivers and streams like Hugli, Bidyadhari etc with dendritic drainage pattern. The flattish topography is monotonous where vast fields remain always submerged.

### **Soil**

The region is covered with new alluvium mainly composed of sands, silts and clays brought by the rivers. The natural soil regions found in the district, formed as a result of the physical features. Deposition of alluvium having different texture in different layers in an unsystematic manner is evident on observation. Old flood plains or other secondary deposits having somewhat developed profiles underlain by unconsolidated material. The soil characteristics of study area plays an important role on fluvial characteristics directly or non-directly mainly in economic practices. These alluvial soils are very much fertile for agriculture.

### **Geomorphology**

Being a part of the lower Gangetic delta, the topographical homogeneity of the district is remarkable on the vast gradational surface. The marked topographical variations are those associated with the decay of the rivers, an unequal distribution of water level and other below the water table. Geomorphologically the area is divided into few types such as-

- 1) Upper matured deltaic plain and Para deltaic fan surface
- 2) Lower deltaic matured deltaic plain
- 3) Flood plain of river basin.

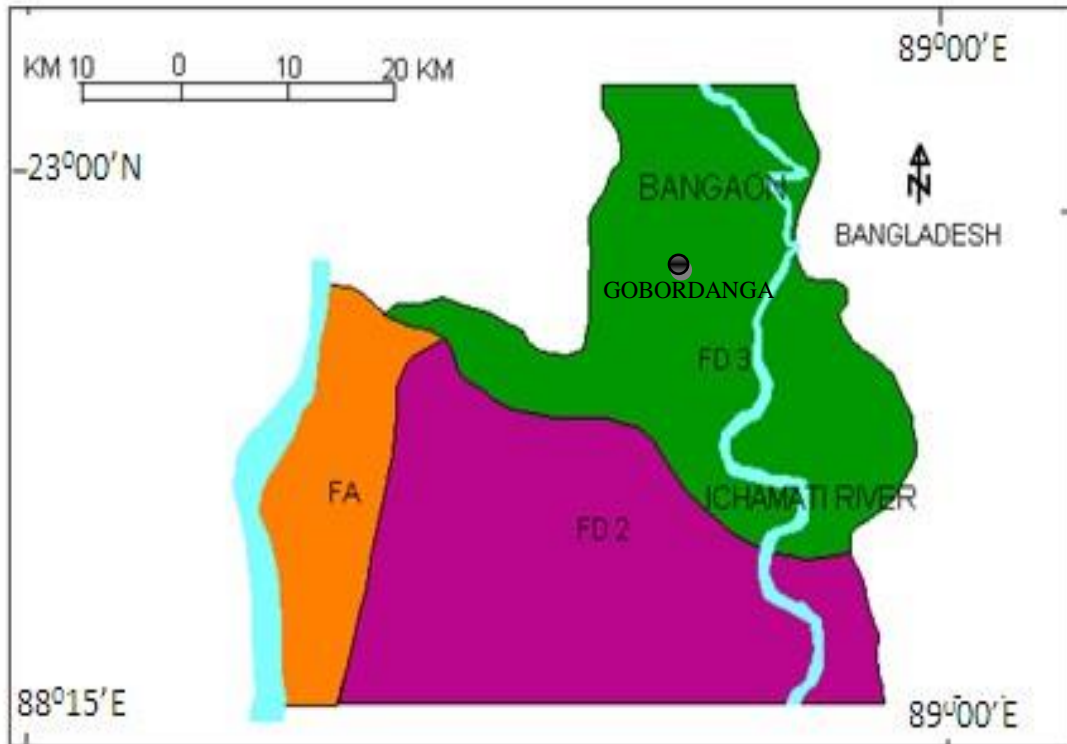
Another two types of features are offshore zone of pro-delta and lower active tide dominated deltoid plain which is in most southern part of Bengal basin.



# GEOMORPHOLOGY MAP

GOBORDANGA AND ITS SURROUNDING AREAS

NORTH 24 PARGANAS



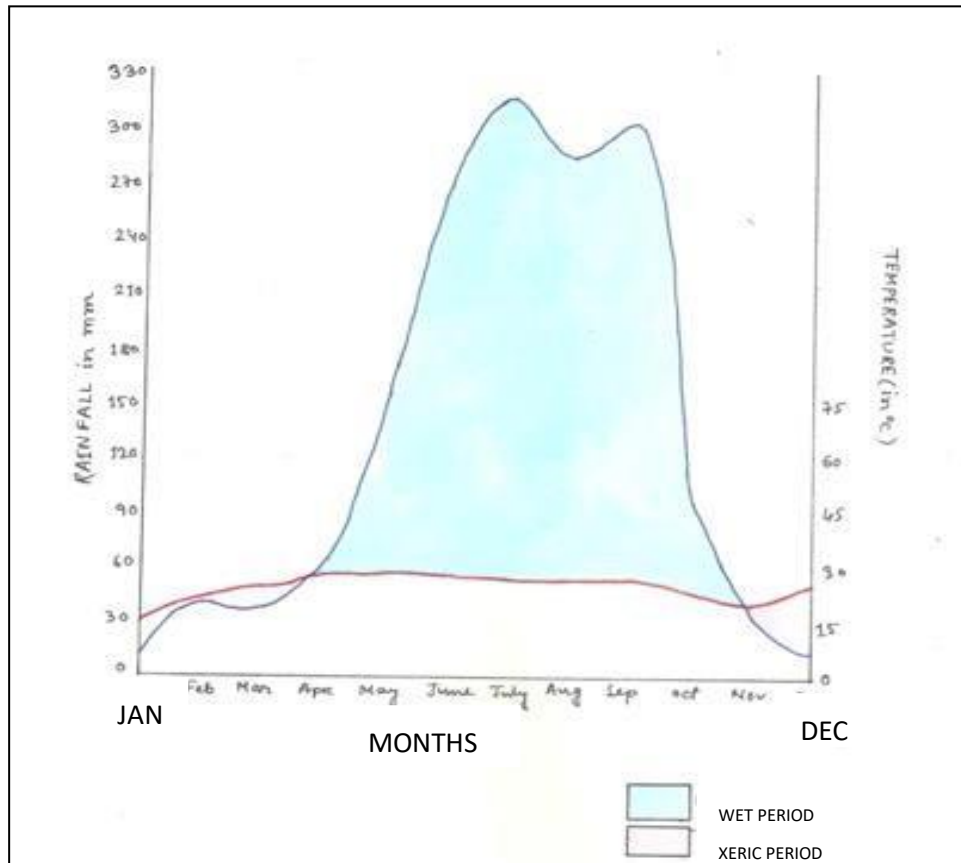
## LEGEND

	UPPER MATURED DELTAIC PLAIN , PARA DELTAIC FAN SURFACE
	LOWER DELTAIC MATURED DELTAIC PLAIN
	FLOOD PLAIN OF RIVER BASIN
	RIVERS

Source: District Resource Map

## OMBROTHERMIC CHART

SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE (1974-97) HABRA BLOCK, NORTH 24 PARGANAS



SOURCE: Annual Report, directorate of agriculture, Government of West Bengal.

## **CLIMATIC CONDITION**

A comprehensive climate data of different elements collected from IMD and the Department of Agriculture, Government of West Bengal office reveals that Gobardanga Municipality enjoys a typical humid tropical monsoon climate and it is explained as below:

### **1. TEMPERATURE**

May is the hottest month experiencing the maximum temperature of about 35<sup>0</sup>C as well as minimum temperature is about 25<sup>0</sup>C. The summer temperature reaches up to nearly 40<sup>0</sup>C. Similarly December and January are the coldest months having maximum temperature 23<sup>0</sup>C and minimum temperature varies from 11<sup>0</sup> to 12<sup>0</sup>C. Temperature starts increasing from January to May and then it decreases, due to onset of monsoon rain when temperature falls far below 20<sup>0</sup>C in August. After that there is slight increase in both maximum and minimum temperature for two months only. Again the temperature decreases and continuing up to January. The range of temperature in summer is nearly 11<sup>0</sup>C, but in winter it is about 12<sup>0</sup>C. So, there is slight variation in range of temperature between summer and winter season.

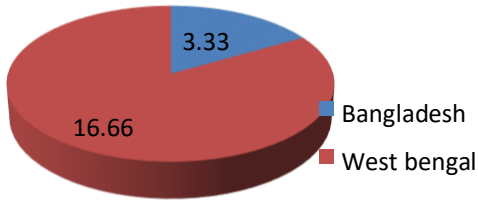
### **2. RAINFALL**

The average annual rainfall which mostly comes from burst of monsoon is about 200mm. Nearly, 80% rainfall is received only during the months of July, August and September. Month of June shares nearly 9 to 10% of total rainfall. Therefore, about 90% of monsoon rain occurs only during June to September. Remaining 10-11% of rainfall is distributed among rest of the month only. So, the region is passing through two distinct portion i.e. a xeric period of January to June and October to December and in between them a wet period from July to September.

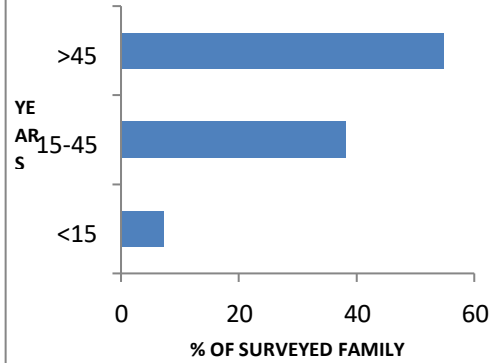


## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

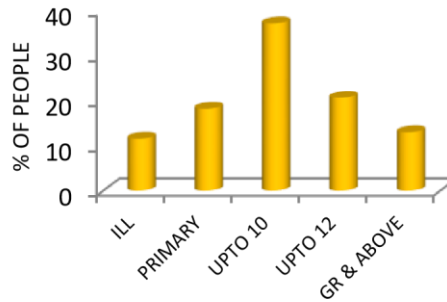
**PLACE OF ORIGIN OF THE INHABITANTS IN STUDY AREA**



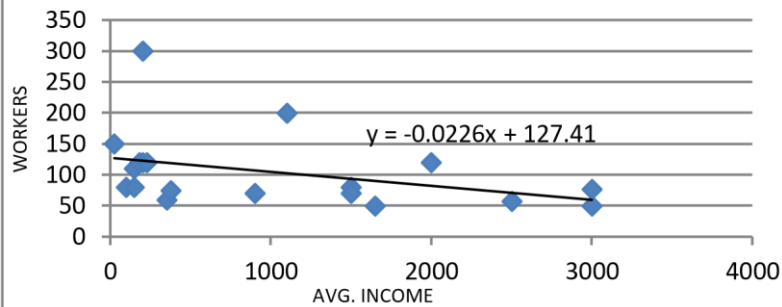
**DURATION OF STAY AT STUDY AREA**



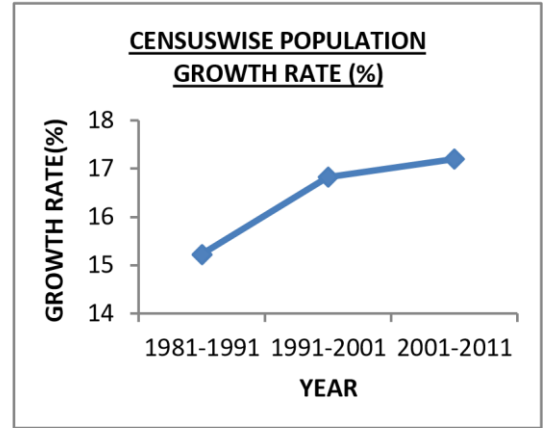
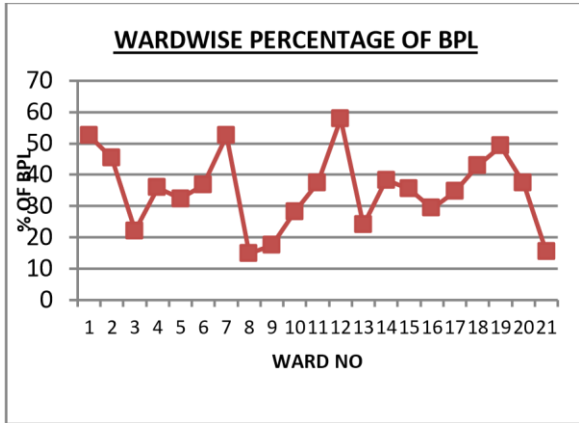
**EDUCATIONAL PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA**



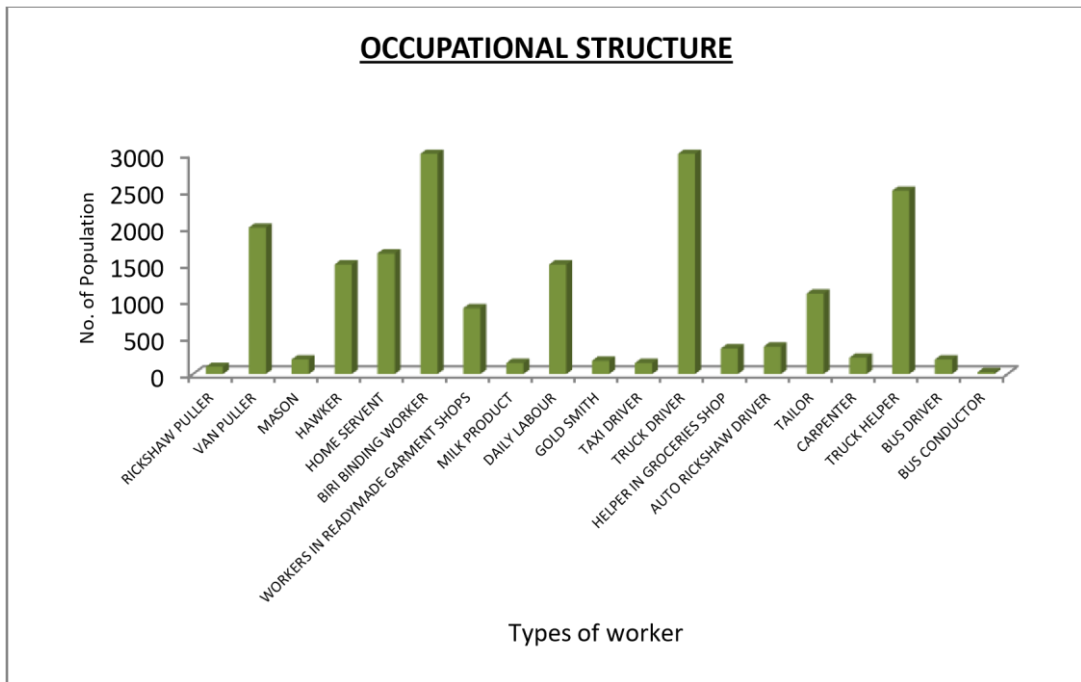
**CORRELATION BETWEEN NO OF WORKERS AND AVERAGE INCOME**



SOURCE: Secondary data(Previously collected)



SOURCE: CENSUS 2001 & 2011



## **DEMOGRAPHY**

### **MALE-FEMALE RATIO**

In the year 2011, the total population of Gobardanga was 45377 persons. Male constitute 23025 of the population and females are 22352. Hindu religions are dominant in the region followed by Muslim religion. Distribution of population over the area is uneven. Thus, 45377 persons (2011) are distributed over an area of 13.5 sq km only.

### **CASTE COMPOSITION**

In India, caste plays a significant role in socio- economic arena. Higher caste and untouchables, officially ST 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 like in isolation, now have developed a culture coming contact with the people of advanced culture and the govt. has been paying more interest to change their social and economic structure of the tribal society.

Scheduled tribes (ST) population of the Gobardanga Municipality has been distributed unevenly. They constitute 21% of total population of the study area. The population composition constitutes 15% Muslim and 85% Hindu. The approximate percentage of OBC, SC, ST and General are 30%, 30%, 21% and 19% 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 males and females.

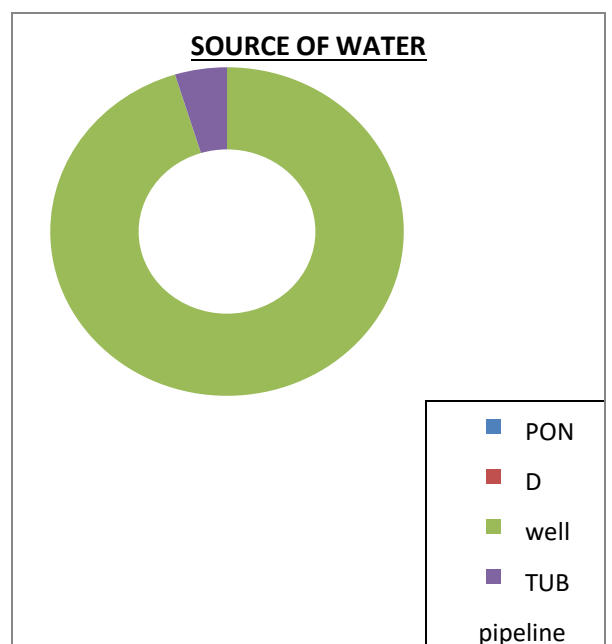
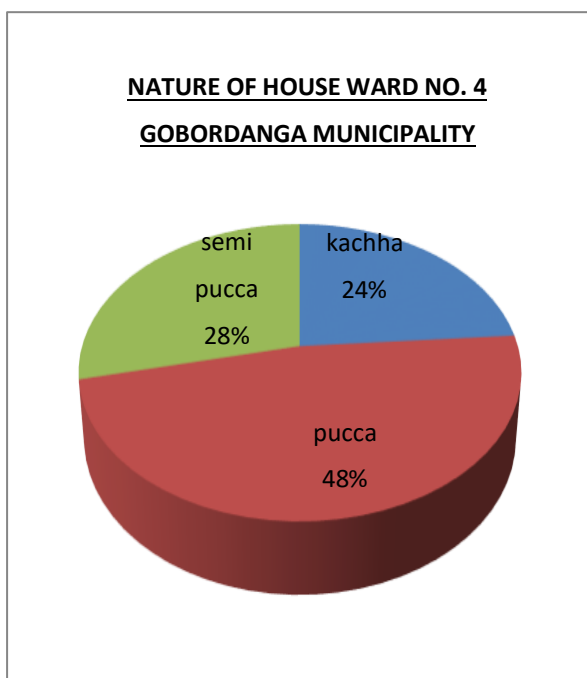
### **EDUCATIONAL STATUS:**



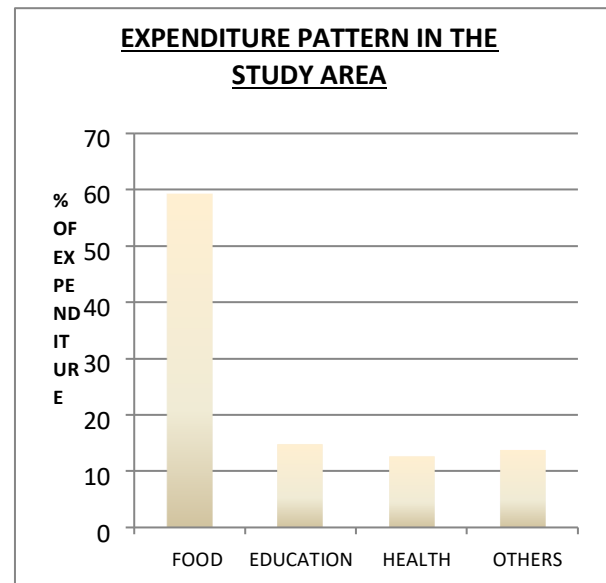
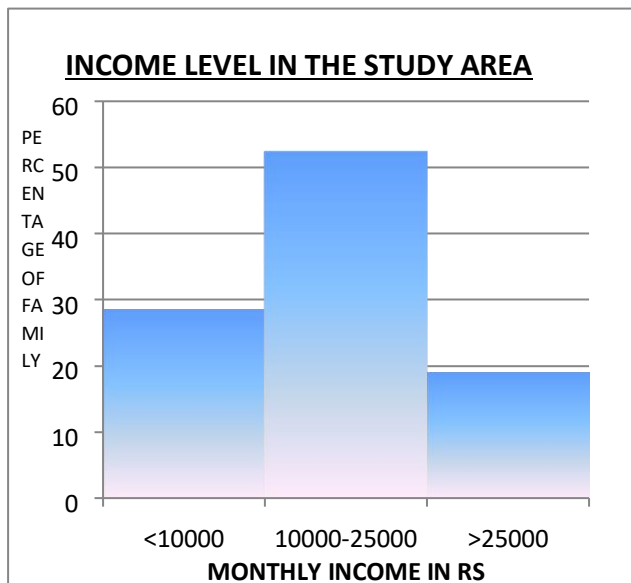
The study of literacy and educational level both are different to each other, as a region may having higher literacy rate but low level of education which is not suitable for balanced regional development. So, high literacy rate and high level of education is necessary for development. Social advancement and economic growth of a region of any society can be achieved by the rapid growth rate of literacy. 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. Gobardanga Municipality enjoys about 91.80% literacy. It is evident that the literacy rate of female is 89.07% and male literacy rate is 94.46%, which is desperately higher than the female population in 2011 census data.

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA







SOURCE: Secondary data(Previously collected)

## ECONOMY

Population involved in different economic activities made as primary, secondary and tertiary are used to measure the development level of a region and it is also the best indicator to measure the stage of economic development of a region.

More than 40% of the total population of Gobardanga is engaged in primary sector activities like agriculture and fishing. Tertiary sector has the lowest share on its waving population and around only 15% people are engaged in government, semi government, officers, hospitals, school etc. Rests of the people are living basically as labourers. The percentage of non-workers is around 67%.

The work participation rate is 38.4 %. There is huge gap between male and female work participation, some women are engaged in fishing, rearing and others primary activities also.

Working people are divided into two categories, which is a main and marginal worker. The percentage of main workers is 69%. Main workers are engaged in agriculture, fishing,

grazing and 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 depends on income pattern. It varies to primary sector to another sector, specially the tertiary sector. Quality of life of Gobardanga Municipality is moderate.

## **STANDARD OF LIVING**

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

### **1. HOUSEHOLDS**

Family size is an important indicator of social development. Large size family indicates backwards in education, social and economic respects and quality of life also low, though 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 in Gobardanga Municipality dependency ratio is high and middle aged working population is also increasing. It clearly indicates a convex shape pyramid of a developing country.

The origin of the inhabitants reveals the history of partition in 1947 as 17% of the local people come from Bangladesh during 1947 and 1971. This is near the border area of India and Bangladesh. Hence illegal migration is an important issue in this area. Most of the surveyed people said that they stayed in this area for more than 45 years. 40% people said that they are staying here since last 15- 25 years.

The educational profile revealed by the survey is indicates a high literacy pattern as above 90% of the people are educated according to census report 2011.



## 2. SOCIO- ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

The socio- economic profile of the study area reveals that more than 50% of the family earns Rs 10000 to 25000 per month. So half of the people consist of middle income group. Only 18% of the family earns more than 25000. The expenditure pattern reveals that 60% of their earning spend on food and very less amount is considered for education, health and other purposes.

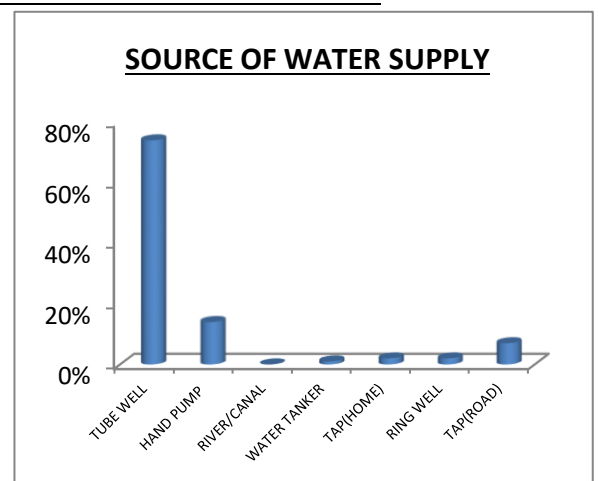
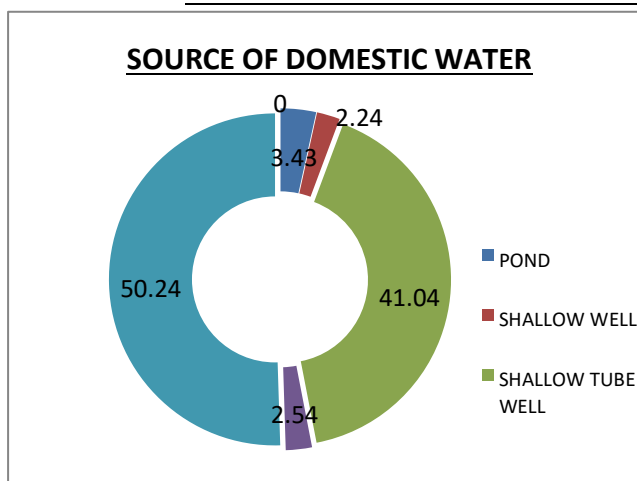
## 3. USES OF COMMODITIES/ELECTRONIC GADGETS

In questions of availability of electricity, it has been found that few families are having the solar system 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 lifestyle of that particular family. It is also been found that those who are having electricity they are possessing fans, TV, computer etc.

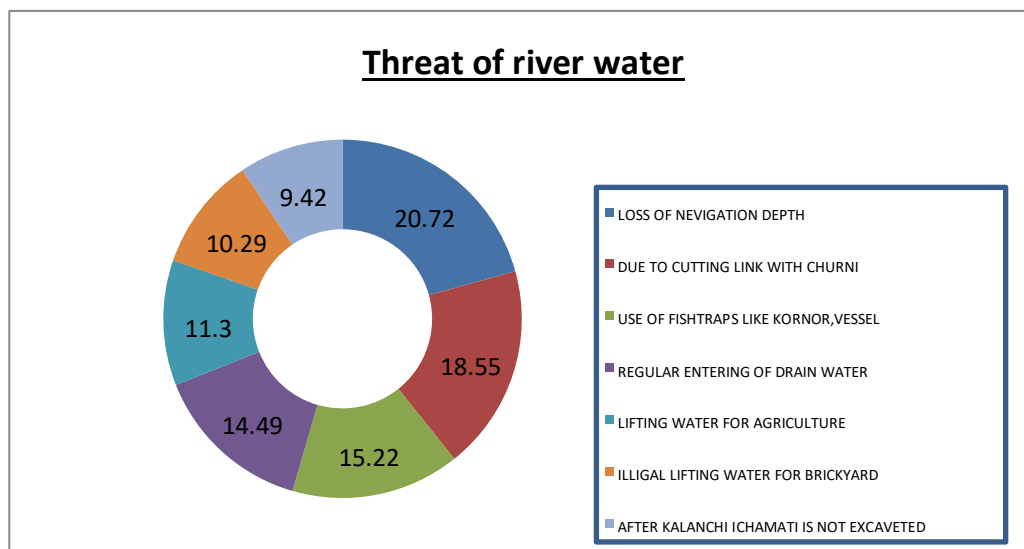
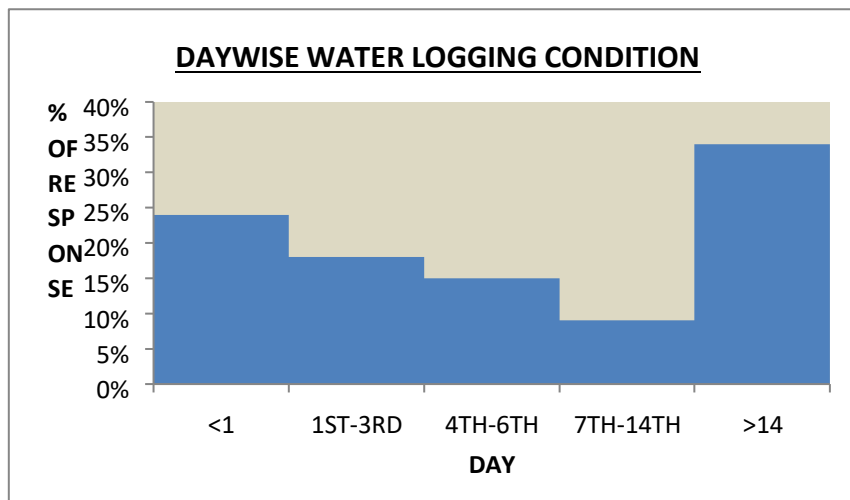
## 4. HOUSE TYPES

The houses are mostly pucca (48%) and 70% of the houses have ground floor only. 30% of the houses are two stored and 24% kuccha houses are found mainly as rented or in slum area.

### WATER SUPPLY AND CONDITION OF JAMUNA RIVER IN STUDY AREA



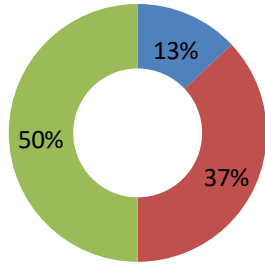
SOURCE: PRIMARY SURVEY, 2020



SOURCE: Secondary data(Previously collected)

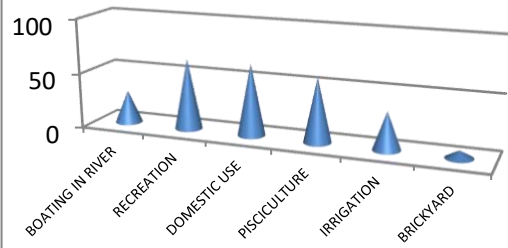
### PERCEPTION SURVEY ABOUT DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION

**CONDITION OF ROAD  
(PERCEPTION SURVEY)**

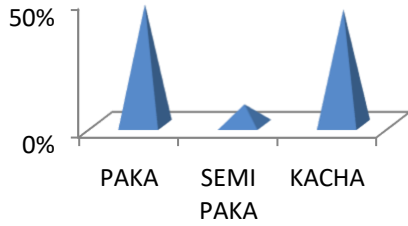


- GOOD
- BAD
- AVERAGE

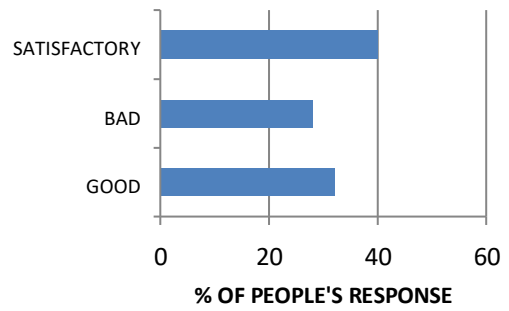
**PEOPLE'S RESPONSE ABOUT USE OF RIVER WATER**



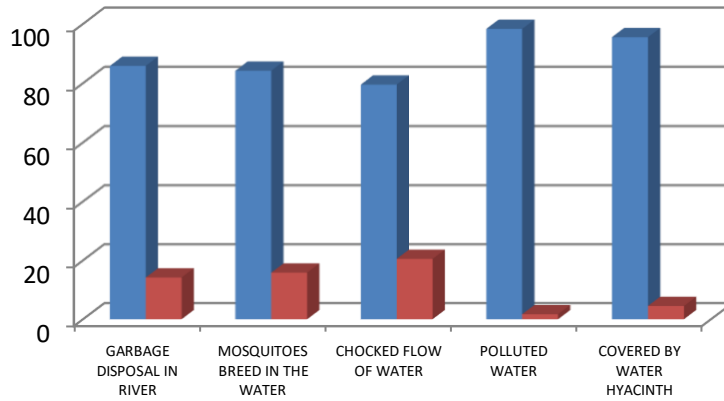
**SANITATION FACILITY  
(PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSES)**



**DRAINAGE SYSTEM**



**CONDITION OF JAMUNA RIVER WATER**



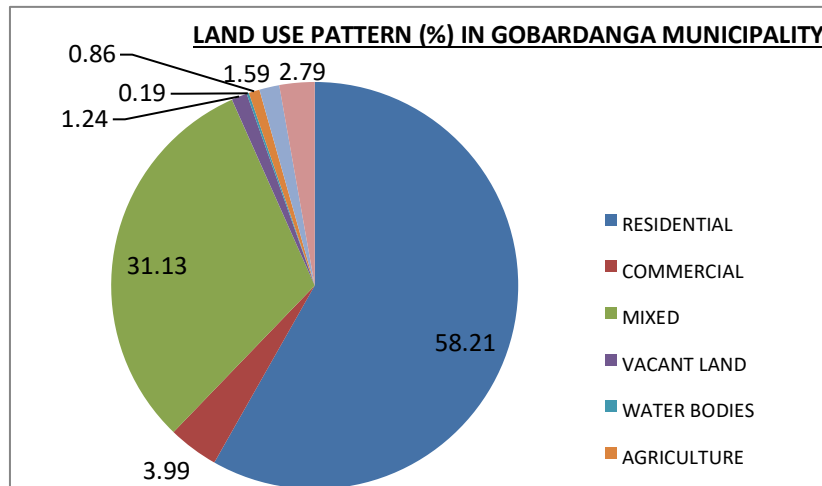
SOURCE: Secondary data(Previously collected)

### WATER SUPPLY AND CONDITION OF JAMUNA RIVER IN STUDY AREA

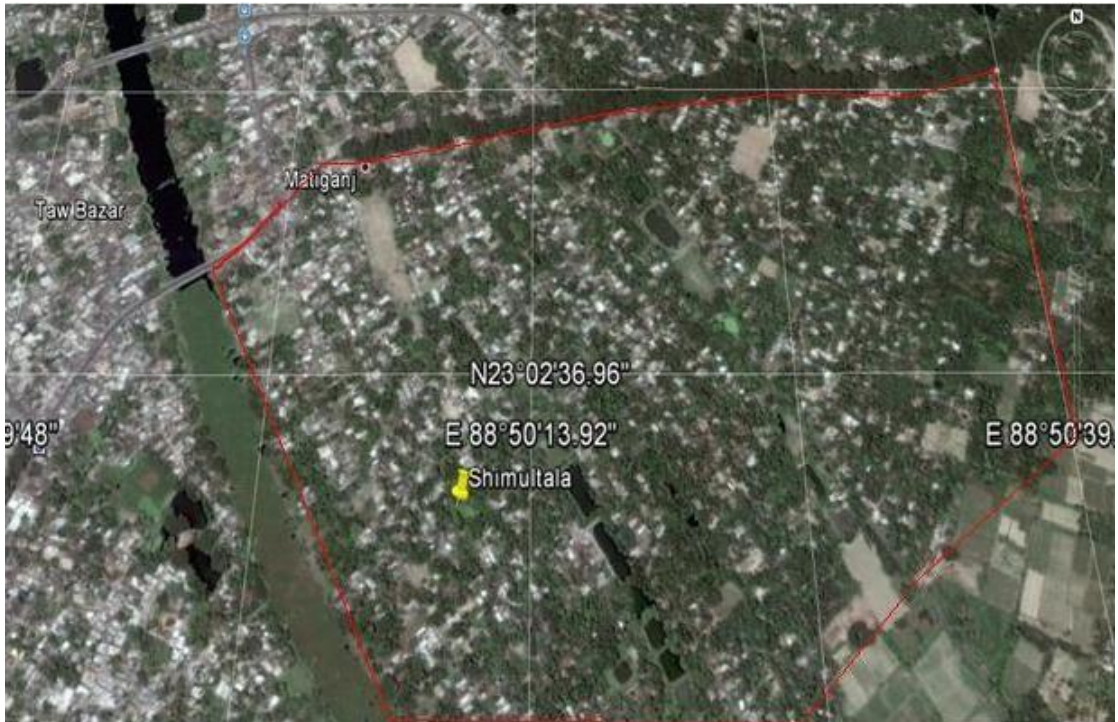
The source of drinking water is mainly tube wells and there are some arsenic free deep tube wells are also found. Though there are 12 to 13 pond in the ward, the ponds are only used for pisciculture. Municipality has started distributing pipe line water but it has not reached to every house.

The Jamuna river flowing in the southern boundary is totally choked with water hyacinth. So the water is not used by the inhabitants. It is totally polluted. It is not properly maintained though some rejuvenation work has been started from the authority.

### LANDUSE AND LANDCOVER PATTERN OF GOBARDANGA AND THE STUDY AREA



**GROUND TRUTHING OF LANDUSE PATTERN OF WARD NO. 4  
(GOBARDANGA MUNICIPALITY) DERIVED FROM SATELLITE IMAGE**



**LANDUSE PATTERNS**

Land use can be defined as the use of land by human beings, usually with emphasis on the functional role of land in economic activities. Land use reveals the geo-spatial information. Land use changes with the passage of time because economy and technology are also changing.

It is an outcome of various natural and socio- economic factors and their utilization in time and space. In fact, it is a dynamic phenomenon that reflects the characters of a society's interaction with physical environment. About 5% forest area and 40% agricultural area among the total land use area of Gobardanga. Settlement has constructed at every part of Gobardanga Municipality.

## **Conclusions**

The field study of Gobardanga Municipality and visiting the other adjacent areas was an unforgettable and amazing experiences. It gave us an opportunity to open the door of our stagnant mind, because of, before this educational tour our knowledge was bounded by the books only. We never got such an option to enhance our limited knowledge and feelings beyond the books and other traditional ways. Now we feel that, without practical information, knowledge and learning, our education cannot be completed.

We expect, in very near future, the educational tour will be arranged and we'll take part. Its' a continuous process to enriching our knowledge and open the new and much more modern views, not only for the Geography, but also for the other subjects. Thereafter, it'd play a significant role for our general lifestyle.

Once again we want to convey our cordial gratitude to the departmental faculties. The field report could not have been completed without their proper guidance and cooperation. They have suggested many ways, dimensions and approaches in this respect. Hope all these things will help us in the future to move in the right way and building a strong and durable basement.

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Report: Field Tour- 2020-2021  
Education Department

Semester - EDUCATION HONOURS SEM III  
Course code- EDCACOR07P

'Field tour' is mandatory for third semester education honours students as it is in CC7 practical in the syllabus. But due to pandemic situation, the tour had to be debarred for the 2020-2021 session. Following the university instruction, the third semester honours students submitted projects, explaining a virtual visit to a place of their choice from the places enlisted in the syllabus. Twelve students participated and successfully completed the project work. The viva was taken through online mode.

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# Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya

Department of Journalism & Mass Communication

Session 2020-2021

Semester 4

Course Code: JORGCORO4T

Course Title: Paper IV: Introduction to Documentary

Course Type: Core-4 DSC1D

Project (Documentary) Name: "COVID -19 PREKKHAPOTE BOIDYUTIN SIKKHABYABOSTHAR PROVAB"

The COVID-19 pandemic has not stopped at national borders. Education is no exception. The students of semester IV of the journalism & mass communication department have done a documentary to understand the changing scenario of the education system due to covid 19. Due to covid lockdown, they arranged some of running schools footages and some interview to establish their point of view.

## AIMS AND OBJECTIVES-

Aims and objects are below-

1. To understand the newly introduced E-education system.
2. To understand the psychological perspective of students.
3. To understand the Students Teachers' bonding due to lack of classroom interactions.

## FINDINGS-

1. Newly introduced E-education system has been accepted by the educational world.
2. Students gradually habituated to this new system.
3. Despite all of this, classroom interactions are best.

Name of the students:

Sl. No.	Name	Registration Number/ Sys-Id.	College Roll Number
1	SUVADIP DAS	1281911100218	190404
2	TARUN SARKAR	1281911401027	190411
3	BUBAI DEY	1281911401058	191297
4	SAMPRIITI DEBNATH	1281921400171	191249

  
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