

WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY

KALINAGAR MAHAVIDYALAYA

FIELD REPORT

ON

MAWLAI BLOCK, EAST KHASI HILL DISTRICT,

MEGHALAYA STATE

(A STUDY OF LAND & SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION)

B.SC (H) SEMESTER (5TH) EXAMINATION 2023

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, Sri / Miss / Smt. ... *Rachana Bar* ...

Roll No. ... *201611* ... Regn. No. *1222021100030* of Session ... *2020-2023*

..... *Geography* (Hons. / Gen.) has completed his / her Field Report
entitled *Umshing Mawkyrnroh village, East Khasi Hill District*
Meghalaya State (A study of Land and Socio-economic
condition.)

under my guidance and supervision for the degree of B.A. / B.Sc. Of the

WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY.

He / She has completed the report satisfactorily and it may be placed
before the examiners for their consideration.

Kalyan K. Mondal
17.2.23.
H.O.D.,

Department of Geography,

Kalinagar Mahavidyalaya

Dated ... *17/02/2023* ...

Acknowledgement

I am grateful to Kankan Roy, Assistant professor, Department of Geography, Kalinagar Mahavidyalaya for necessary help and assistance for conducting field at Umsing-Mawkyroh village, East Khasi Hill District, Meghalaya as well as preparation of the field report. I would like to thank Mr. Gopal Mondal, staff of the college, for this guidance and help in conducting the field works. And I would also like to thank Mr. Subhajit Sarkar, Student of NEHU for his assistance during our visit to Shillong. I am also indebted to our HOD Dr. Kalayan Kr. Mandal throughout this field work with necessary information.

I am also grateful to NATMO (National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organization), Survey of India, Directorate of census operation, National Library, Kalinagar Mahavidyalaya Library for providing maps and necessary books for the purpose.

Thanks are also to other staff of our department for their constant inspiration and helpful comments in preparing this report.

Rachana Bar
17/02/2023



WE, GROUP OF STUDENTS

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CHAPTER-1

1. INTRODUCTION

Introduction

Field study is the most essential part of geographical study. Therefore, geography is regarded as a discipline of field science. Micro level study with the help of primary data and scientific observation can't be the substitute of knowledge gained by any type of secondary information. Therefore would famous geographer Friedrich Ratzel told, "I travelled, I sketched, I described". Field study enhances our understanding about pattern of spatial distribution there association and relationship at local level. So it is an excellent method for understanding the role of the social setting in shaping peoples lives and experience in community.

1.1. Importance of the Field Study

Practical knowledge is better than bookish knowledge. Excursion are a learning tool to enhance the curriculum by allocating students to better group and retain concepts. Excursion involves more than just pointing interesting spots in a landscape, also involve microlevel study like at panthyet level helps to know the various components of socio-economic development. In this respect this study has immenes important.

1.2. Selection of the study area

Pattern of livelihood, lifestyle etc depend upon the physical and cultural environment and there interaction. It is different from one environment to other environment. We live in the plain and riverine region of southern part of west Bengal. We gather knowledge about the livelihood pattern of plateau and hilly region from the secondary source of data. Therefore it is very necessary to know the livelihood pattern of in details by the help of primary data.

Some of the regions of data have plateau like features characterised by incised rock structure. Among all the plateau regions in our country, Meghalaya plateau is one of the important plateaus which is situated in the northern part of India. It's geographical distance from our locality is not so much. Therefore we have selected Shillong region located in East Khasi district of Meghalaya state. Among all the villages of Shillong region. Our study village Umsning - Mawkynnah is selected randomly.

1.3. Objectives

A field survey for the study of the demographic profile as well as landuse was carried out with the following objectives in mind —

- (a) To identify the physical and cultural landscapes of the plateau region.
- (b) To get the first hand experience of tribal habits and culture.
- (c) To collect demographic data of the tribal inhabitants through household survey.
- (d) To analyze the physical and cultural environment of the study area and to establish a relationship between them.
- (e) To prepare a field report based on our own field observation and primary data collection. Data of the secondary sources were also collected for the purpose from different Government offices.

1.4. Tools and Techniques

1. Secondary information :

The maps and the data pertaining to the climatic features, relief features, soil characteristics and other socio-economic features of the study area have been collected from the following Government offices

- (a) Census handbook, census of India new-delhi.
- (b) District handbook, village directories, Govt. of Meghalaya.
- (c) Indian metrological department.
- (d) Division of agricultural meteorological department, Shillong.

This data provide base information about the study area.

2. Maps :

1:50,000 topographical maps of the study area have been collected and traced from the National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO) for mapping of different physical and cultural features. Beside the cadastral maps help in collecting the data about landuse.

3. Observation :

Observation means looking around and talking to people and noting down the observed information about the physical and cultural features in around study area.

As the large scale map is not available of the study area sketch on a national map of the survey area has been prepared based on landuse survey.

4. Interviewing :

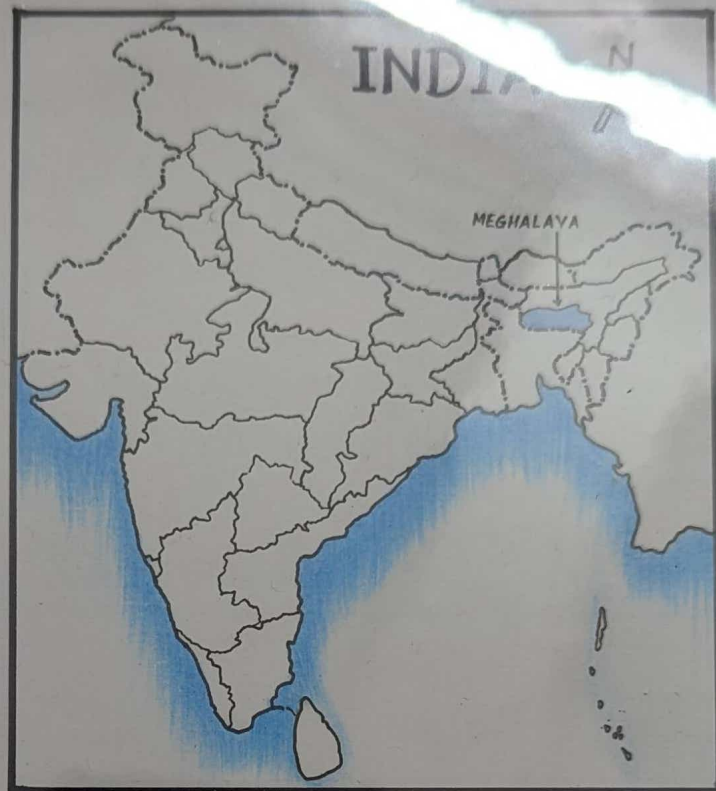
The questionnaire method involves asking previously framed questions. In the field surveys dealing with social issues population demography, infrastructure facilities etc information is gathered through personal interview and questionnaires are filled up accordingly. Experience and knowledge of individual about his/her environs as well as about his/her own livings are nothing but information.

While conducting interviews as means of data collection, certain information like that of location, socio-economic background of the respondent are noted.

Then data are organised and classified notes, field sketches, photographs, case studies etc are also organised according to sub-themes

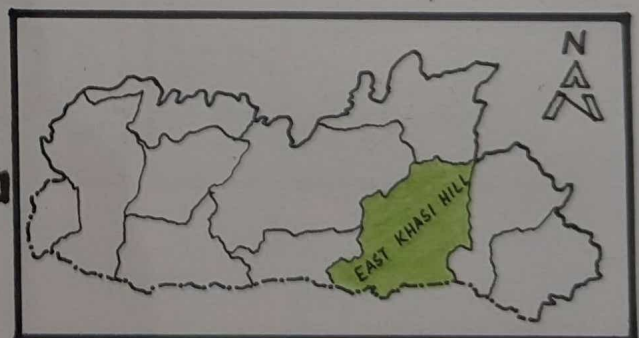
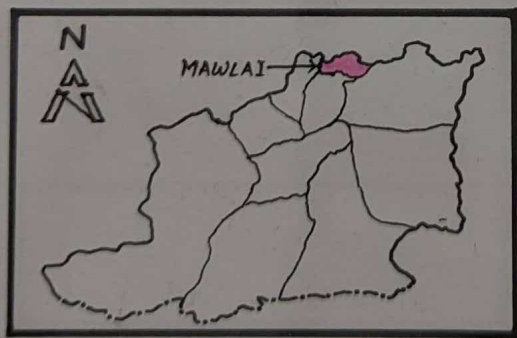
of the study. Similarly, questionnaires information are tabulated on the spread sheet (with the help of MS Excel software). After complete tabulation different maps and diagrams are drawn accordingly.

LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

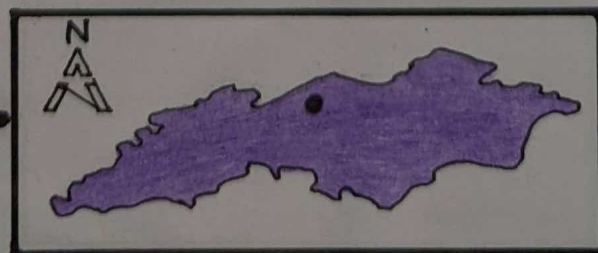


EAST KHASI HILL

MEGHALAYA



UMSHING - MAWKYNROW
MAWLI - BLOCK

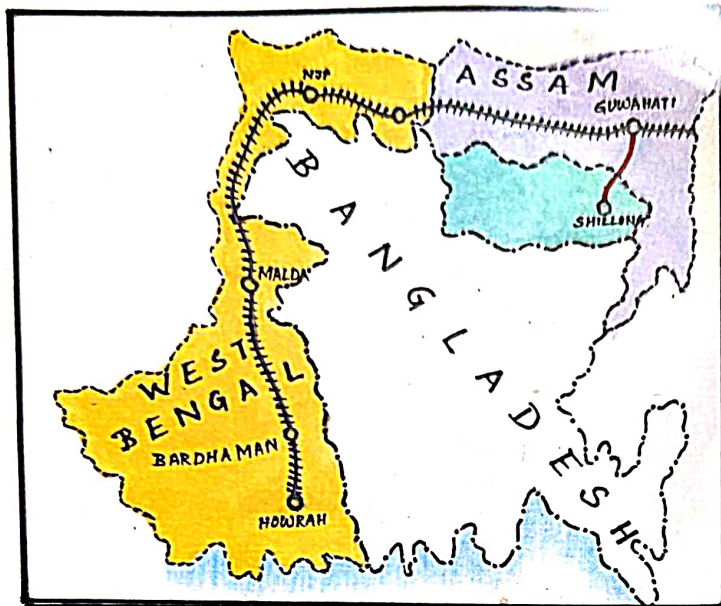


SOURCE : NATMO

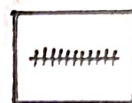
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MAPS ARE NOT TO SCALE

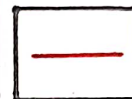
ROUTE MAP OF STUDY AREA



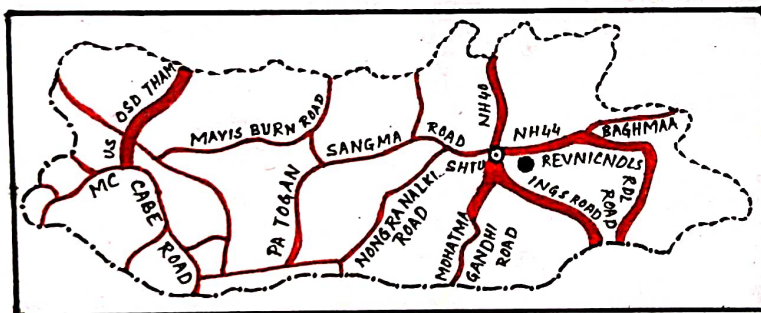
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RAILWAY



BUS ROUTE



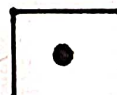
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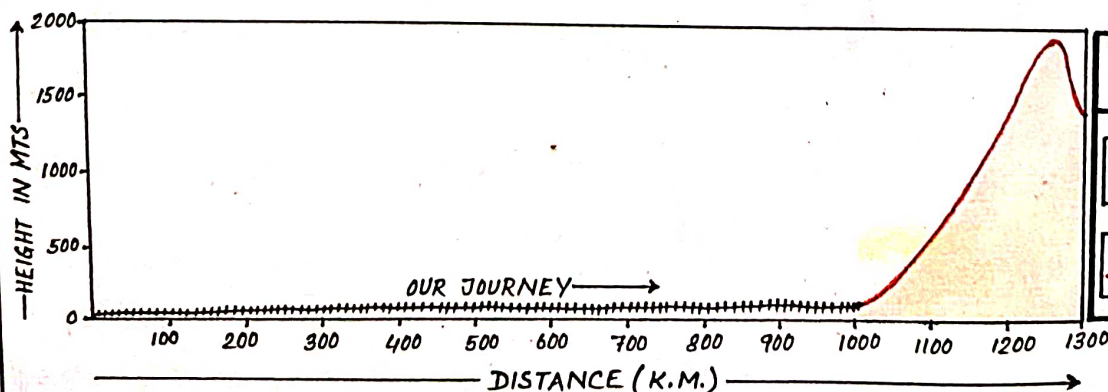
NATIONAL HIGHWAY



OTHER METALLED ROAD



STUDY AREA



INDEX



RAILWAY



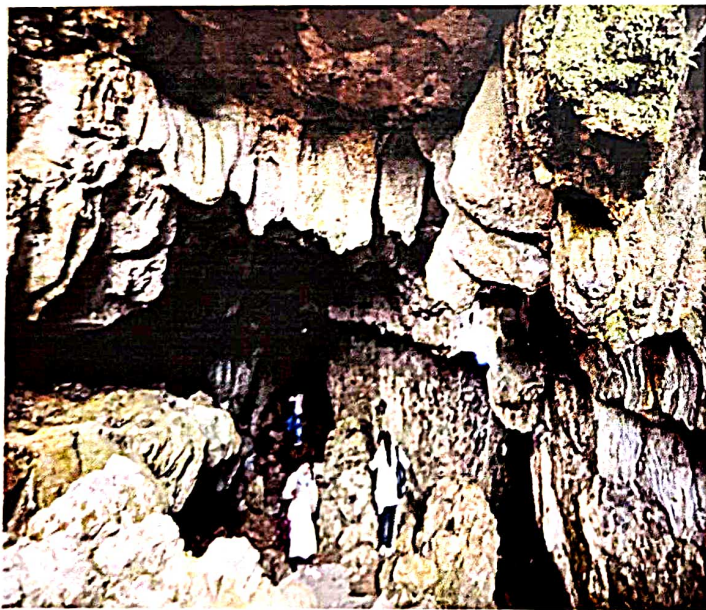
BUS ROUTE

SOURCE : GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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CHAPTER - II

2. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT



ROCKS TYPE OF SHILLONG

2.1. Physical Environment

2.1.1. Geology

Geology is the scientific study of the earth's composition and the history of its development. It is a natural science.

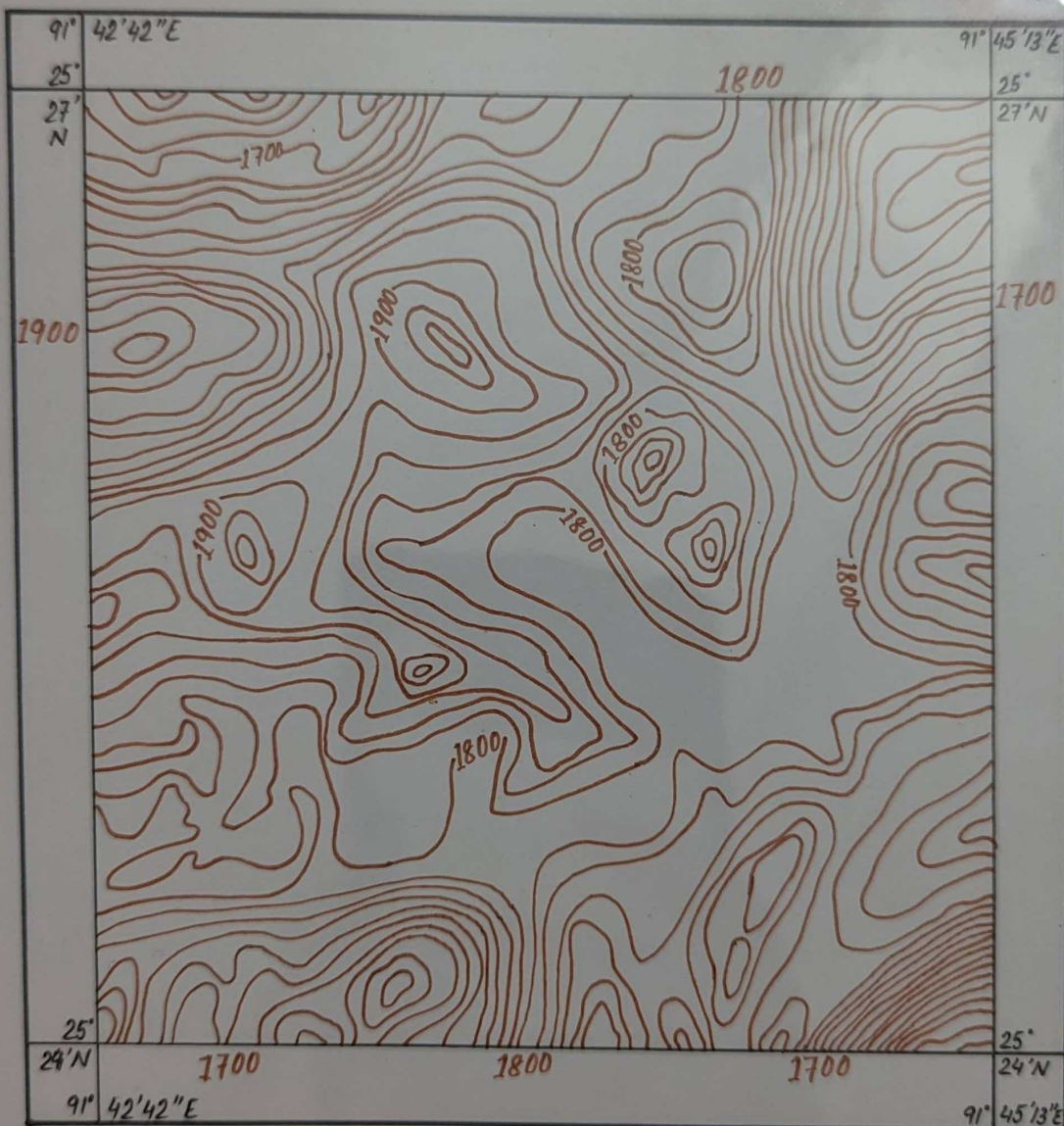
A study of geology of Umsning-Mawkynroh village of east Khasi hill district of Meghalaya state reveals the whole plateau has a chequered history of emergence, submergence and peruplaration in its evolutionary past. The hills of Umsning-Mawkynroh village and its surroundings are as old as himalayan mountains. They were formed at the same time when the great himalayan chains were uplifted from the bed of the ancient sea called theth's sea during the mesozoic times. We know, Umsning-Mawkynroh village belongs to a plateau region and it is a part of Shillong Plateau. It is principally formed by granite, quartz, schist, sills and dykes etc. Hard crystalline rocks of granite and banded gnesses are its features.

Physical Features

A study of relief and physiographic map of the Umsning-Mawkynroh village and its surroun-

dings shows that the whole of Umshing-Mawkynnoh village and its surroundings apart from Shillong plateau is interspersed with high hills and deep valleys. Here elevation varies from 1200 to 1800 mt. Actually Umshing-Mawkynnoh village belongs to the Shillong plateau which is a dissected plateau. This village play prominent senile topography. This part of the Shillong plateau is characterised by the presence of many peneplain-ed surfaced, flat topped hills and numerous river valleys.

CONTOUR MAP (PARTLY FROM NO 783 $\frac{0}{11}$) UMSHING-MAWKYNAH VILLAGE & SUIR(UN)DING EAST KHASI HILL DISTRICT, MEGHALAYA

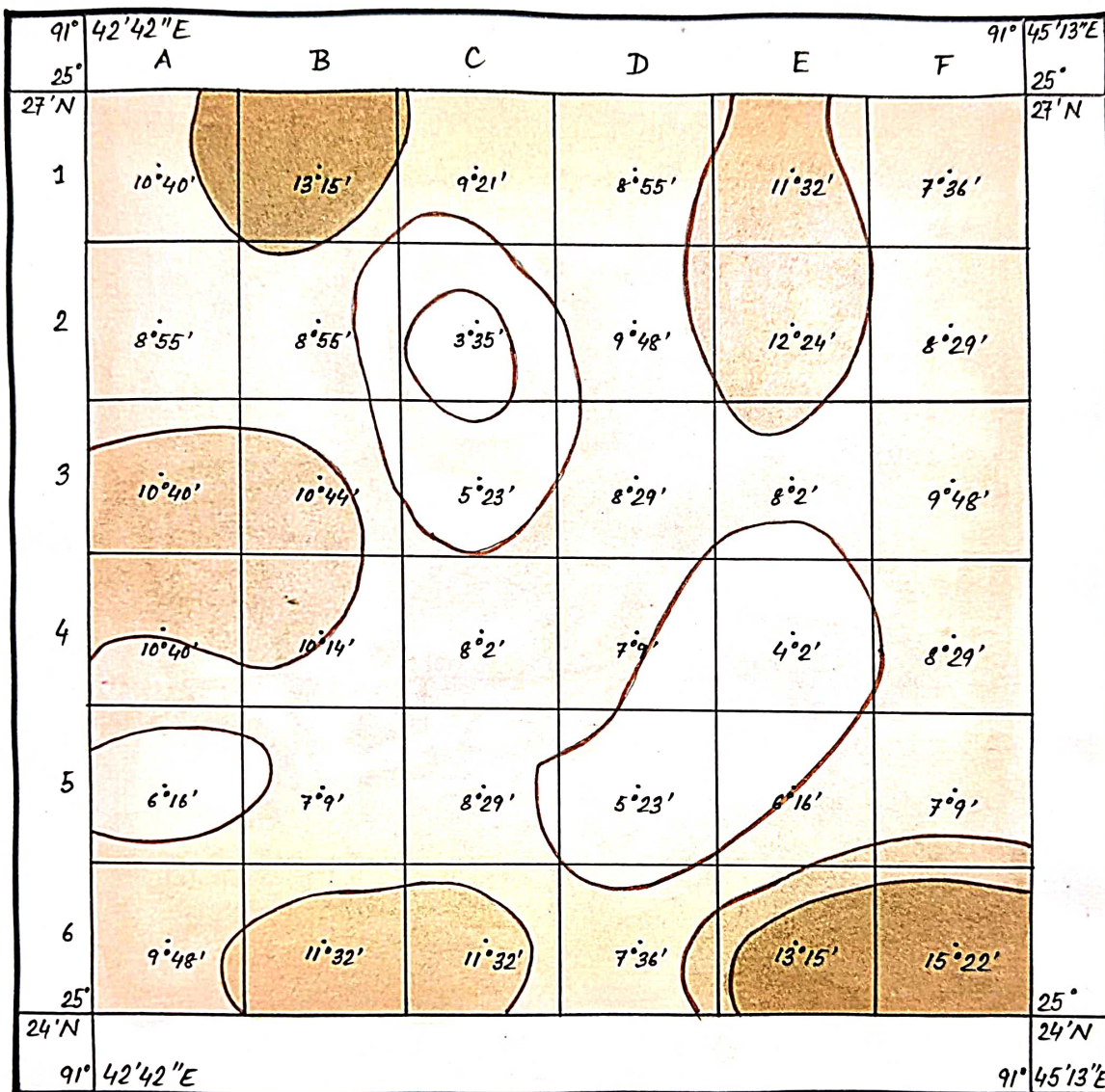


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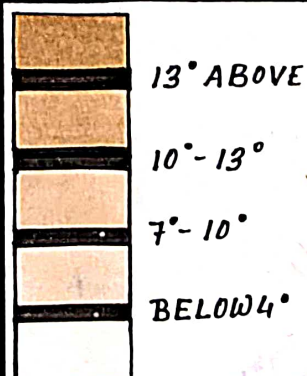
SOURCE : GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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AVERAGE SLOPE (PARTLY MAP NO 7311) UMSHING-MAWKYNROH VILLAGE & SUIRROUNDINGS EAST KHASI HILL DISTRICT, MEGHALAYA



INDEX (IN°)



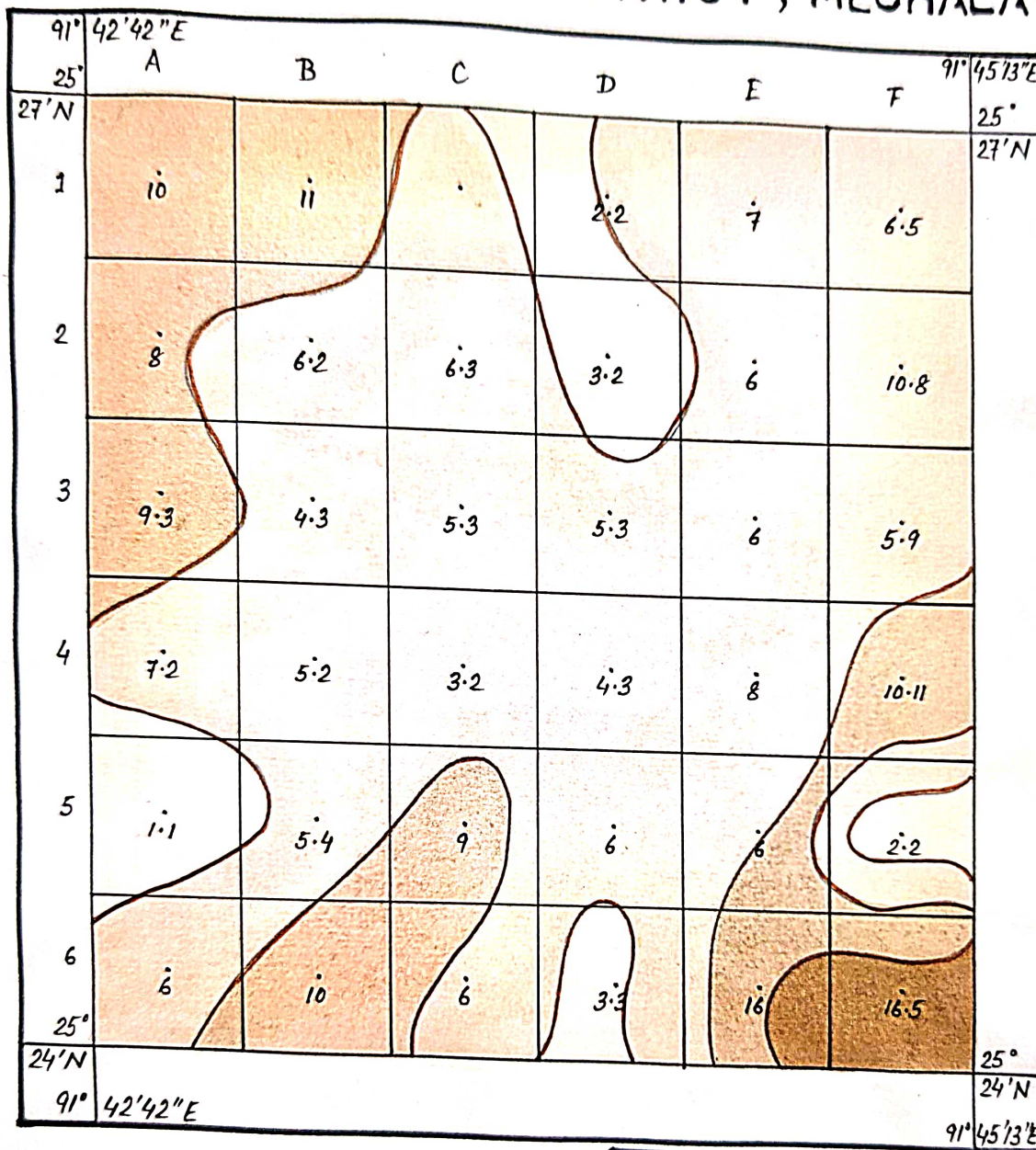
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SOURCE : GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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DISSECTION INDEX (PARTLY MAP NO 78311) UMSHING - MAWKYNIRCH VILLAGE & SURROUNDINGS EAST KHASI HILL DISTRICT, MEGHALAYA

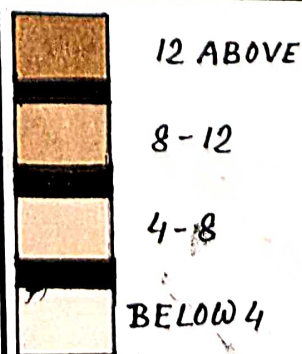


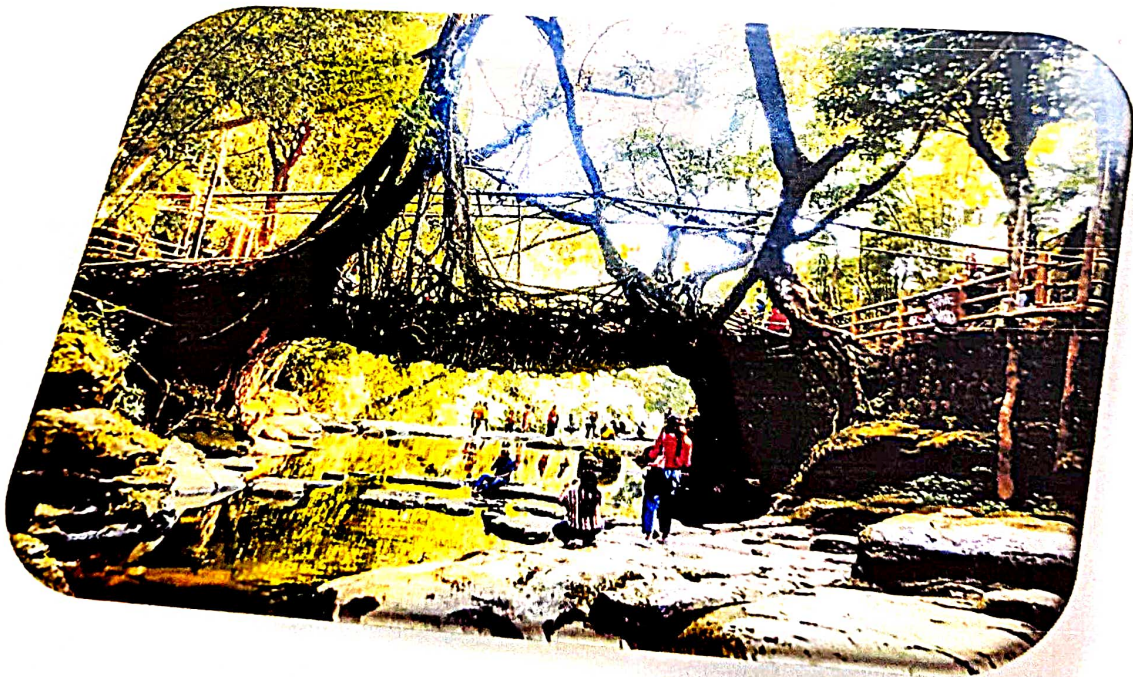
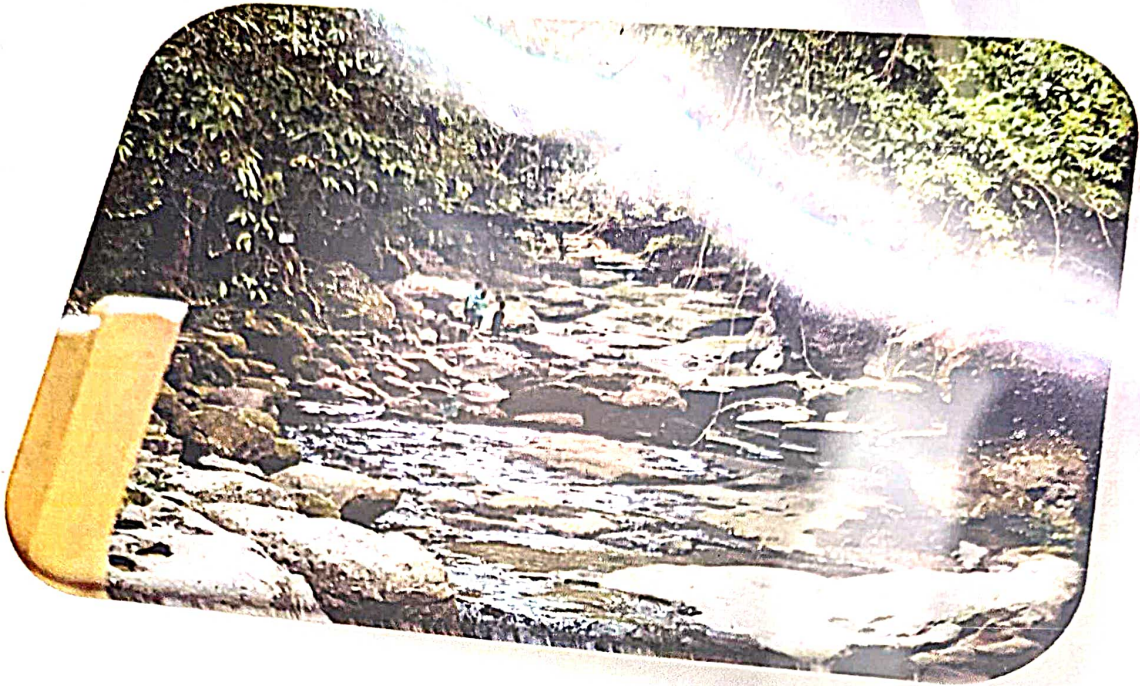
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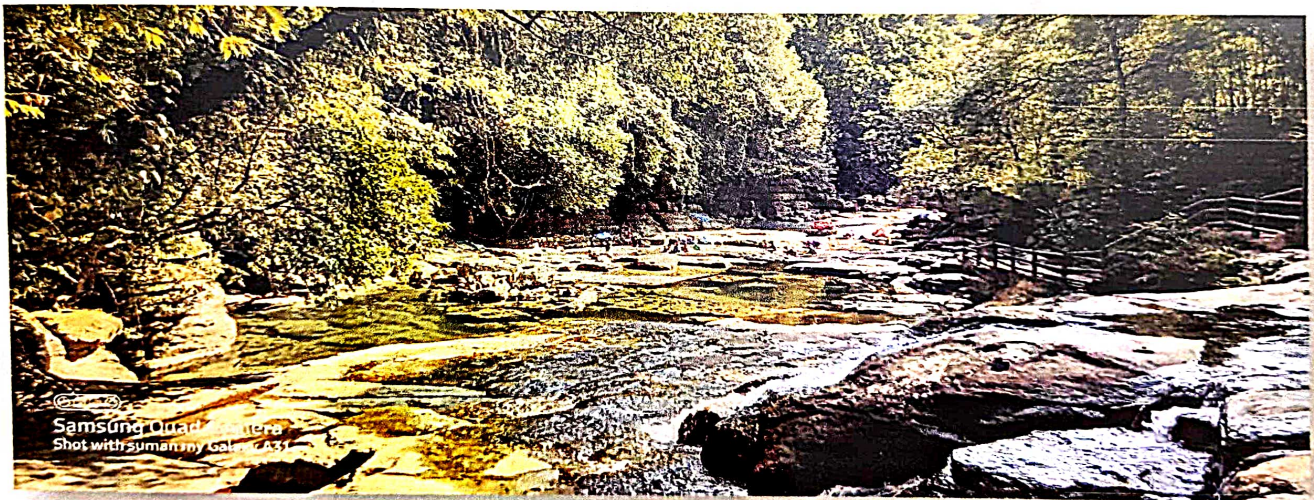
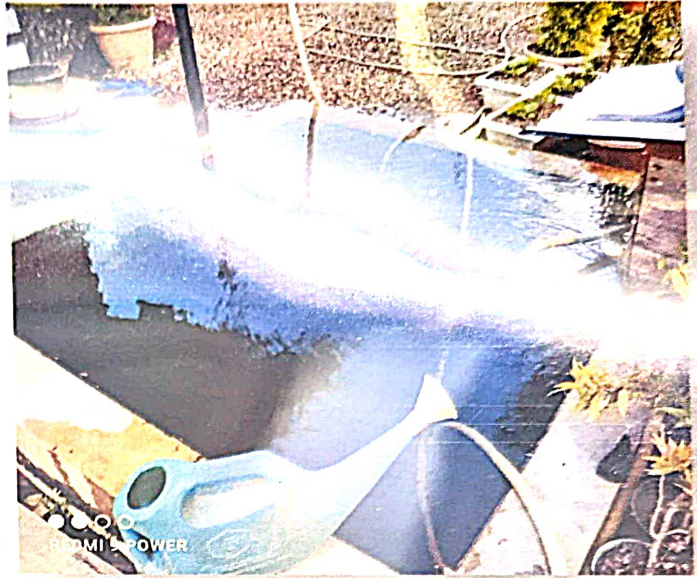
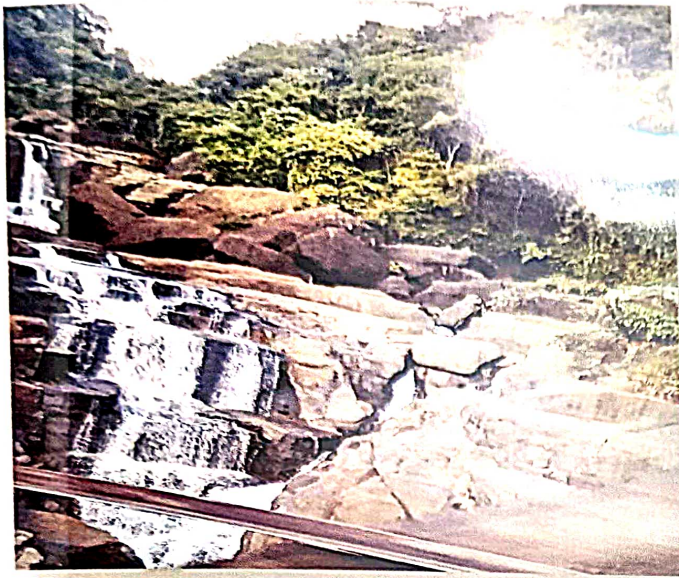
SOURCE: GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

INDEX (IN %)





SOURCE OF WATER, UMSHING MAWKYNROH



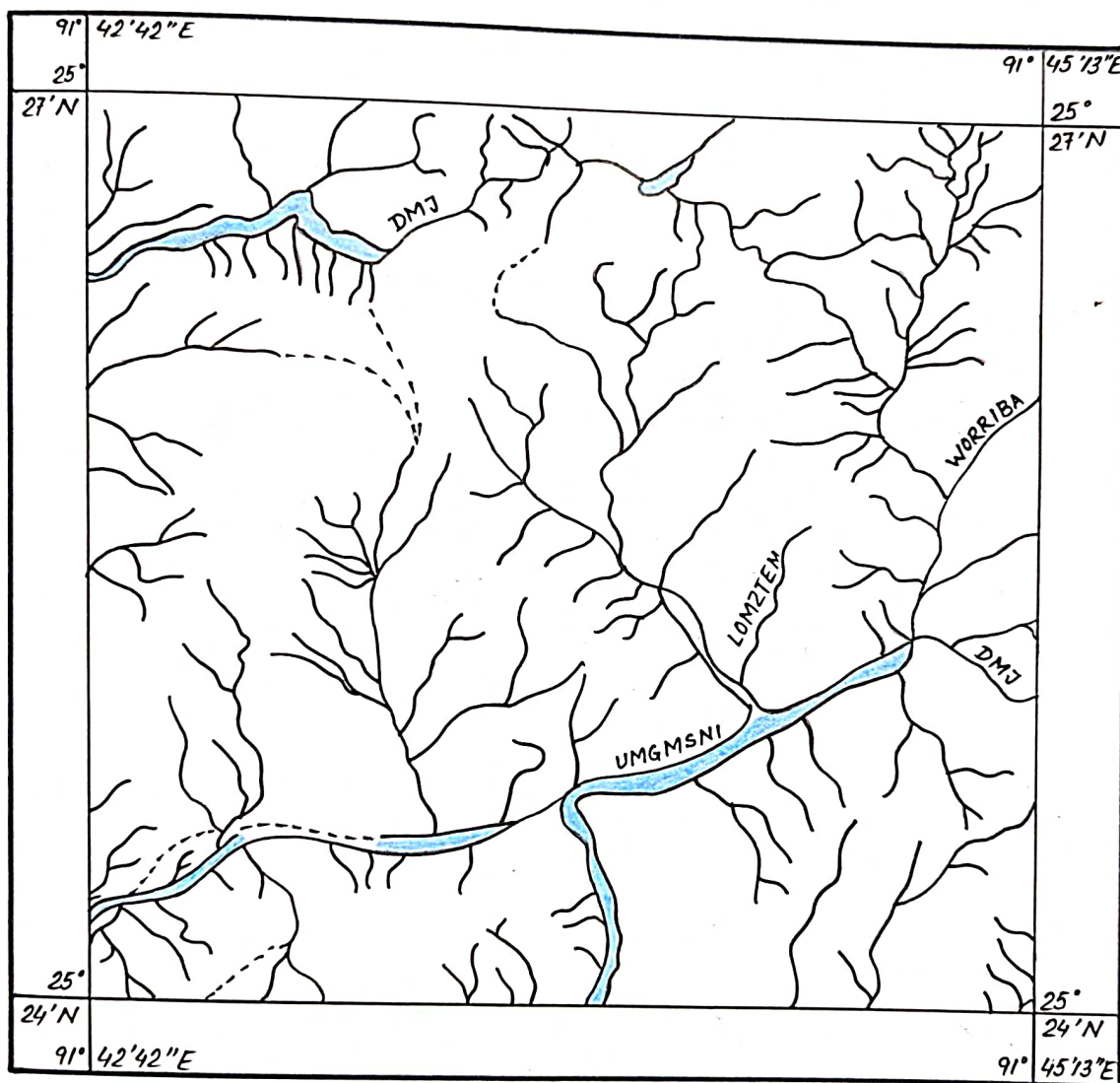
USES OF WATER, UMSHING MAWKYNROH

2.1.2. Drainage and Water bodies

The poor drainage system of Umshing-Mawkynroh village has been one of the major issues that has been prevailing for a while now with open drains all accross the village. The open drains are also unsafe for the people walking around. With the inevitability of monsoon, floods are a regular phenomenon every year in the village.

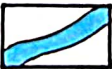
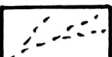
The altitude of Umshing-Mawkynroh village and it's surroundings is very high and for that reason here ground water table locates in low position. So, there is no tubewel in Umshing-Mawkynroh village. But, here we can see some wells as water source.

DRAINAGE (PARTLY, MAP NO 7(3)¹¹) UMSHING-MAWKYNR(H) VILLAGE & SURROUNDINGS EAST KHASI HILL DISTRICT, MEGHALAYA



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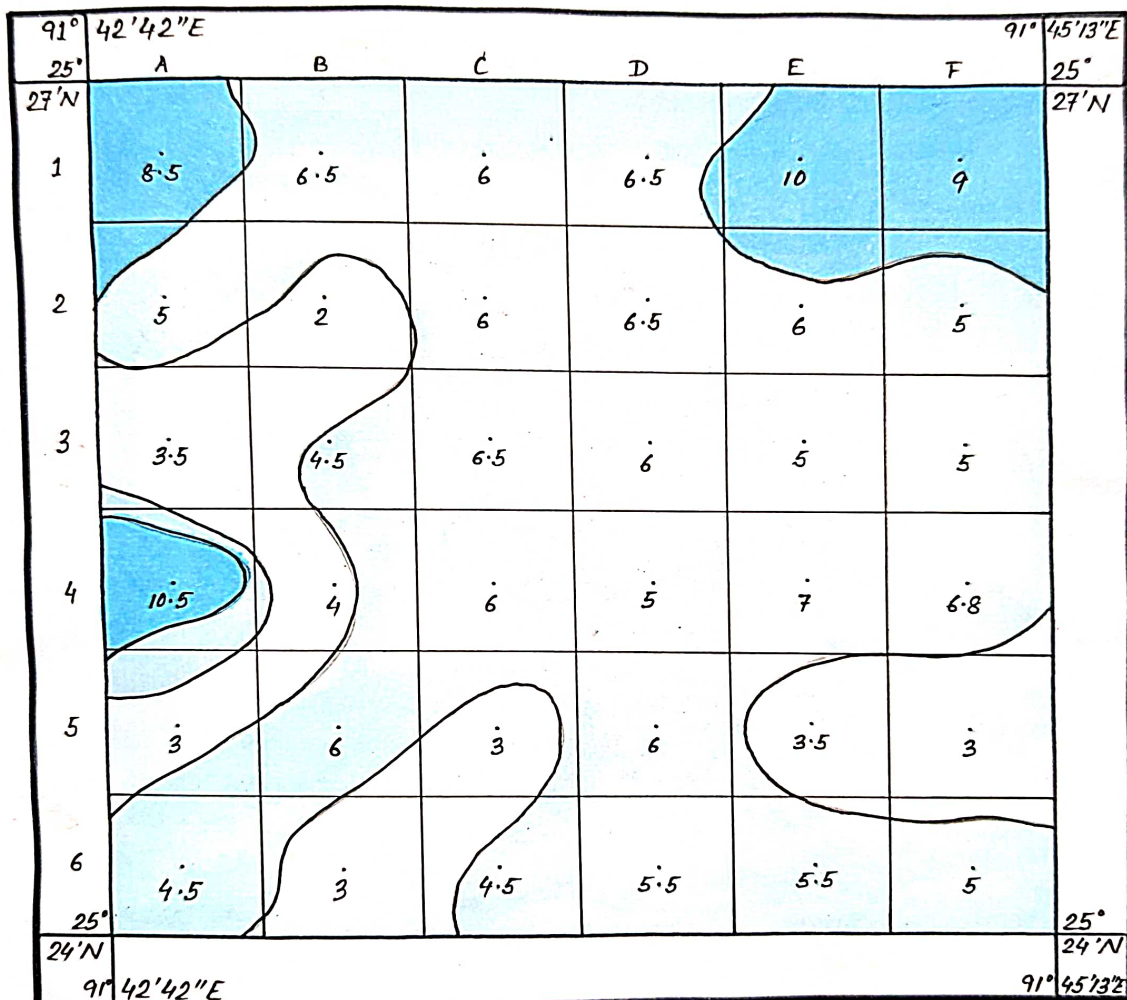
-  RIVER
-  STREAM
-  UNDEFINED

SOURCE : GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

DRAINAGE DENSITY (PARTLY MAP NO 73⁰/₁₁)

UMSHING-MAWKYNIR(H) VILLAGE & SUIR(H)UNDINGS

EAST KHASI HILL DISTRICT, MEGHALAYA



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INDEX (DRAINAGE DENSITY PER 5 K.M.)



ABOVE 8

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SOURCE: GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

2.1.3. Climatic characteristics

The average weather condition at a specific region over a period of several decades is known as Climate.

The vital elemental measurements i.e. temperature and precipitation help us to study the climate of a place. The climate of this village is determined by the altitude of the land surface and the alternating high and low pressure created by the prevailing seasonal winds. As well as Meghalaya state Umshing-Mawlynroh village has four main season like -

- (a) Spring season → March-April
- (b) Summer (Rainy season) → May-September
- (c) Autumn season → October-November
- (d) Winter season → December-February.

During the month of march and april the atmosphere gradually warms up. In the later part of april and early may, the temperature reaches the highest point. In summer the temperature of this village reaches to 2°C - 3°C . This distribution of temperature is very much determined by the altitude of the land of this village.

This village and it's surroundings receive 80% of rain water from the summer-winter monsoon. This types of distribution of precipitation varies

from month to month and it depends upon the topography and relief of the land.

Temperature and Rainfall distribution table of Umshing-Mawlynnoh village and its surroundings of 12 month here been given below -

Month	Ja	Fe	Ma	Ap	Ma	Jun	Jul	Aug	Se	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temperature (in °C)	10	12	16.5	19	20	20.5	21	21	20.5	17.5	13.5	11
Rain fall (in mm)	16	29	59	136	325	545	395	335	315	220	35	6.3

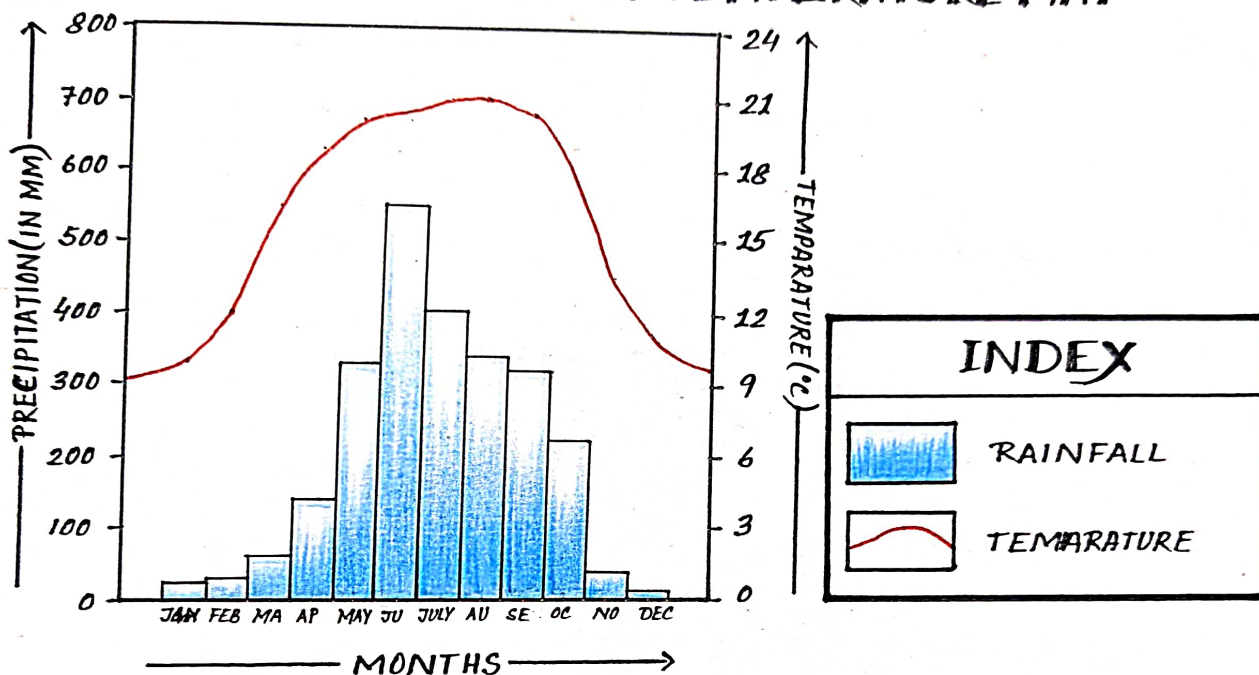
Mean rainfall of this village is 25.25 cm and the highest rainfall recorded in June and lowest rainfall recorded in January and december.

CLIMATIC FEATURES

UMSHING - MAWKYNR(H) VILLAGE & SUIR(U)NIDING

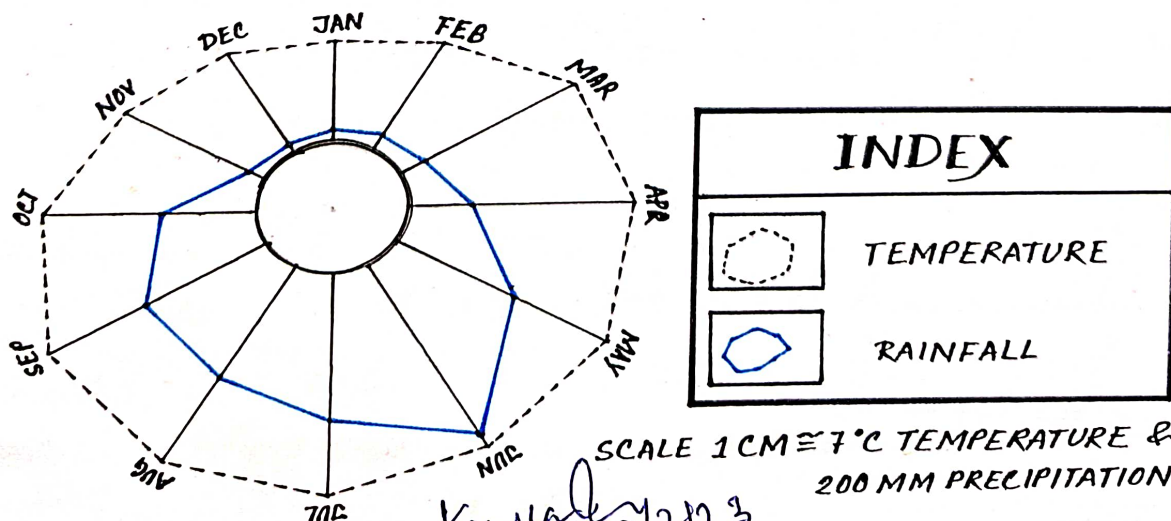
EAST KHASI HILL DISTRICT, MEGHALAYA

RAINFALL & TEMPERATURE MAP



VERTICAL SCALE 1 CM $\cong$ 3°C TEMPERATURE & 100 MM RAINFALL

STAR DIAGRAM



2.1.4. Soil

Soil which occurs naturally is influenced by parent material, climate, relief and the physical, chemical and biological agents in it. It is a highly complex entity. The soil of this village and its surroundings, have been formed under different weathered and physical condition. In the context of soil classification Meghalaya soils may be identified as hill soils and plain soils. They may be classified into four main categories -

- (a) Red loamy soils
- (b) Laterite soils
- (c) Red-yellow soils
- (d) Alluvial soils

(a) Red Loamy soils :

When soil contains silt and clay with an average of 40% sand, it is called loamy soil. This type of soil is suitable for the cultivation of rice, potato and other tuber-crops and fruit crops.

(b) Laterite soils :

This type of soils are reddish yellowish-red in colour. The laterite soils are a result of intense leaching owing to heavy rainfall. The

soil fertility can be overcome by mixing heavy amount of organic matter so as to produce agricultural crops.

(c) Red-yellow soils :

This soil differ in colour from red to yellow. The yellow colour is due to the high degree of hydration of iron oxide in the soils. The soils vary from loam to silty loam which are suitable for the cultivation of paddy.

(d) Alluvial soils :

These soils consist of varying proportions of sand, silt and clay. However, they are deficient in nitrogen and organic content. Rice, jute and fruits are cultivated in the alluvial soils.



FOREST COVER IN UMSHING MAWKYNROH

2.1.5. Natural Vegetation

The type of plant life which develops naturally in a particular physical environment is known as natural vegetation. Umsheing-Mawkyun village and its surroundings is endowed with rich natural vegetation. The richness and variety of vegetation is due to diverse topography, variation in rainfall and differential climate of the state.

The natural vegetation of this village and its surroundings consists of different types of forest ranging from coniferous pines in the upper hill regions to temperate forest and sub-tropical forests in the middle and lower hills. On the plains, tropical forest are found. Other trees in this region are stag-headed and covered with moss & lichens. Ferns, nettles and raspberries are commonly found above 1200 mt height. In the middle hill slopes where the altitude is above 900 meters. Toon, Lamprati, Fir, Chilawni, Saur, Terpatla and laurel trees are other trees found in the mixed vegetation along with Oak, birch and willows.

Sal, gomari, teak, bamboo, agaru and canes are the common vegetation covering a large part of this village and its surroundings. Unplanned deforestation, reckless clara-

nce of jungles and undergrowths for jhum cultivation and animal grazing destroys the ecosystem of natural vegetation.



TRANSPORT SYSTEM OF SHILLONG

2.2. Cultural environment

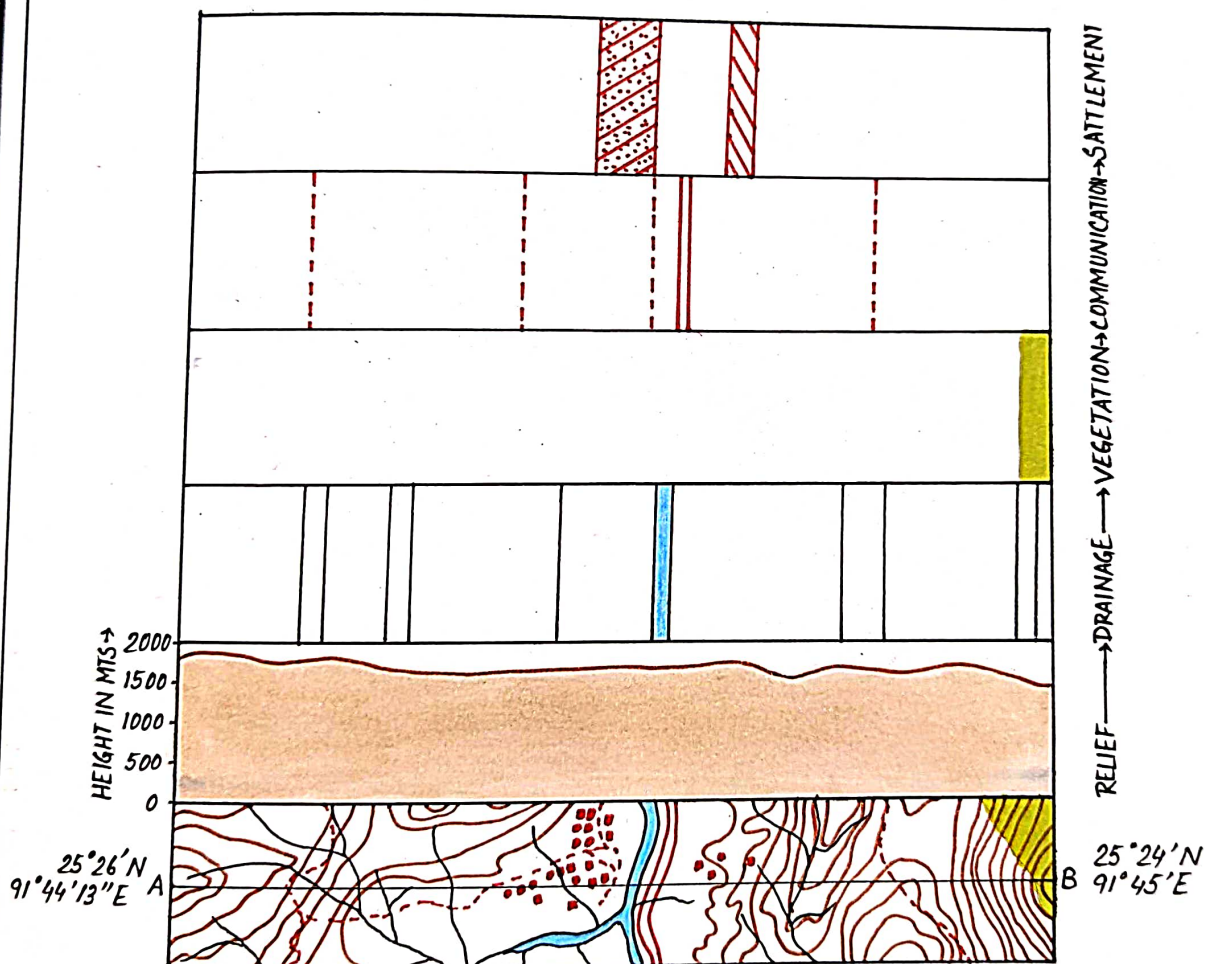
2.2.1. Transport and Communication

The economic progress of any state or region is interlinked with the development of good roads and easy means of communication. There are different means of transport and communication but in the regions marked by difficult and hilly topography, roadways are the only means of transport and communication of this village. Transport is essential for balanced economic growth and development of a region. The natural resources of a region can't be fully exploited without a good network of transport and communication. Hence, their proper development can't be undermined in anyway. Mawroh-Mawlawar is a main road of this village which join the Shillong and this Umshing-Mawkynroh village. Beside this, there are many kachha pacea roads which has join different corner of Umshing-Mawkynroh village.

TIR/ANSECT CHART

(PARTLY MAP NO) 78 $\frac{11}{11}$)

SHOWING
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL &
CULTURAL ELEMENTS



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SOURCE : GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA



LANDUSE PATTERN OF SHILLONG

2.4. Land use

The term landuse refers to the nature of land and it's corresponding use mostly for various socio-economic uses and purposes, geographers like stamp graham etc have define landuse from various angle. Land is primary resource.

The general landuse of Umshing-Mawkynroh has been shown in figure it's appears from the field studies that available land of the Umshing-Mawkynroh being used for the following purpose of -

- (a) Agricultural land
- (b) Barren land
- (c) Settlement
- (d) Barren land with little grass
- (e) Pasture land
- (f) Plantation
- (g) Rocky exposer
- (h) Plantation
- (i) School
- (j) Shop
- (k) Other landuse

Agriculture is one of the main occupation of the people of Umshing-Mawkynroh village. The principle agricultural crops of Umsh-

ing - Mawkyrnroh are rice, maize, oilseeds, potato, suite etc. Here villagers cultivate in two methods, like — (a) Jhum

(b) Permanent

But there jhum has been taken a major part of cultivation processes of Umsking-Mawkyrnroh villagers.

Agricultural land covers 5% of total landuse. Barren land covers 30%, pasture land covers 15%, settlement covers 20%, road covers 15% of total landuse. Beside this, 15% of total land is used for other uses like shop, school, primary health center, rocky exposer, B.D.O. office, post office etc. Overall, we can say that barren land covers a major part of this village.

LANDUSE / LANDCOVER (OF) UMSHING - WAKYNIROH IN 2011



0 0.6 0.9 1.2 KILOMETERS

INDEX

 METALLED ROAD	 BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION	 POND
 HOSTEL BUILDING	 SWAMPY AREA	 PLAY GROUND
 QUARTER BUILDING	 AGRICULTURAL AREA	 LAND WITH SCRUB
 OFFICER BUILDING	 SETTLEMENT	 OPEN FOREST
 EDUCATIONAL BUILDING	 DENSE FOREST	 BOUNDARY

SOURCE : GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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CHAPTER ~ III

3. SOCIO ECONOMIC STUDY



HOUSE HOLD SURVEY OF UMSHING KAWKYNROH

3.1. Social Condition

Generally the term Social Condition denotes a situation of an individual or a community in the society in relation to their level of education, income, occupation. It is the persons standing or position in society determined by their occupation, earnings, education and family background. The social condition not only includes the quality of house, homelessness and educational attainments but also poverty, unemployment, wage level, lack of control in organizational work, racial and residential segregation and other form of discrimination. Social conditions of the sample population Umsheing-Mawkyndrob village of Mawlai blocks of East Khasi Hill of Meghalaya has been analysed in terms of Demographic profile, literacy and education, caste and religions composition etc.

3.1.1. Demographic Profile

Demographic is the quantitative study of human development. Demographic data, in their simplest form, refer to six different dimensions. Births, death, migration, age, sex, spatial distribution etc. Primary data was collected

know the sex-ratio, age sex composition and distribution of population for the study area.

3.1.1.1. Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio is the ratio of male to female in the population. Normally Sex Ratio is expressed as number of female population per 1000 male population.

There are different methods of calculating Sex Ratio primary Sex Ratio is the sex ratio at the time of conception, secondary sex ratio is the ratio at birth and tertiary sex ratio is the ratio found at the time of enumeration. In the Um-shing-Mawkyinnah village sex ratio is more than the national average sex ratio. Out of total 153 total sample population 72 is male and number of female is 81. Thus the sex ratio represents 1125 females per thousand males.

3.1.1.2. Age Sex Pyramid

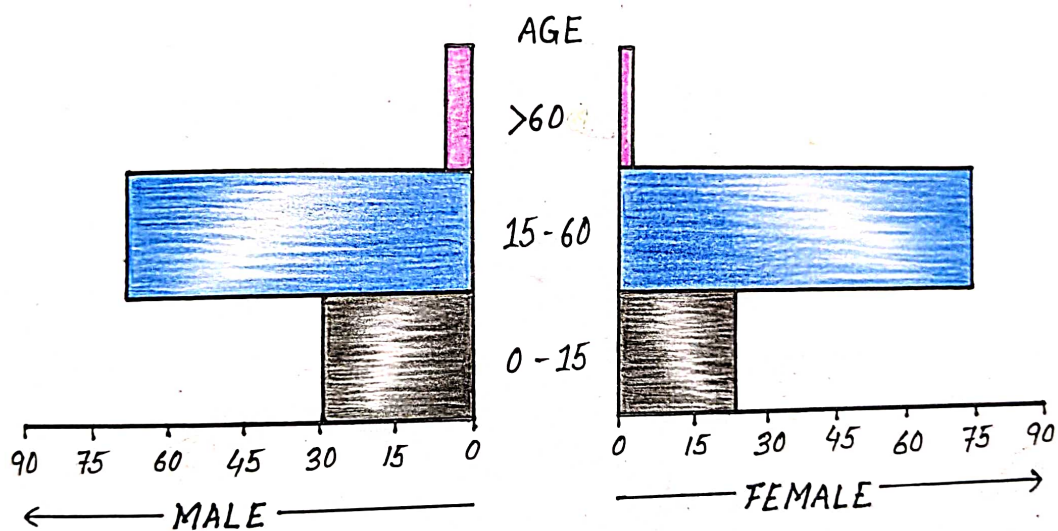
A population pyramid or age sex pyramid is a graphical illustration of the distribution of population by age group and sex. Males are usually shown on the left and Females are on the right and They may be measured in absolute

number on as a percentage of total population. Age Sex pyramid for the study area has been shown in the figure where distribution of male and female population of different age group represents the percentage whole population is intentionally divided into three groups i.e. young age (0-15), adult (15-60) and old age (60+). The figure shows that 27.78% of the male population belongs to age group 0-14 years of age where as 68.1% falls in the age group 15-60 years of age. Rest 4.17% of male population is all old age living age more than 60 years. Among the female population 23.38% and 75.35% belongs to age group, 0-14 and 15-60 years of age.

■ Calculation table of Age Sex Pyramid :

Age Group	Male		Female	
	No	%	No	%
0-15	20	27.78	18	23.38
15-60	49	68.1	58	75.35
>60	3	4.17	1	1.30
Total	72	100%	77	100%

AGE SEX COMPOSITION



HORIZONTAL SCALE 1CM $\cong$ 15 MALE & FEMALE

Kanulady
17.2.23

SOURCE : PRIMARY DATA

3.1.1.3. Marital Status

3.1.2. Caste and Religion Composition

The study area is predominantly inhabited by the Khari tribal community. Hence of the population belongs to this tribal community household survey shows that out of total 31 sample households 28 is tribal community and others 3 household belongs to general community who are generally migrated to this village.

Reg their religions composition it is found that they belongs to christians religion they were primarily animist but presently they convert to christianism. All the surveyed households are christians here. There is no religious diversity in the study village.

3.1.3. Literacy and Education

Literacy is traditionally understood as the united to read write and use arithmetic. The united nations educational scientific and cultural organisation (UNESCO) defines literacy as the ability to identify, understand, interpret create,

communicate and capital city Shillong as well as nearness of educational institution from the table it is seen that total literacy rate in the study area is 45.87% male and female literacy is 54.12% and 100% which is higher than the national average.

Educational status has been shown in the table in terms of educational attainment of the literate population.

It is observed that out of total literate population, 34.59% studied upto primary level secondary level educated population is 42.11% and 23.31% literate population completed their graduation.

■ Calculation table of Literacy and Education:

Male		Female		Total	
No	%	No	%	No	%
61	45.87	72	54.12	133	100

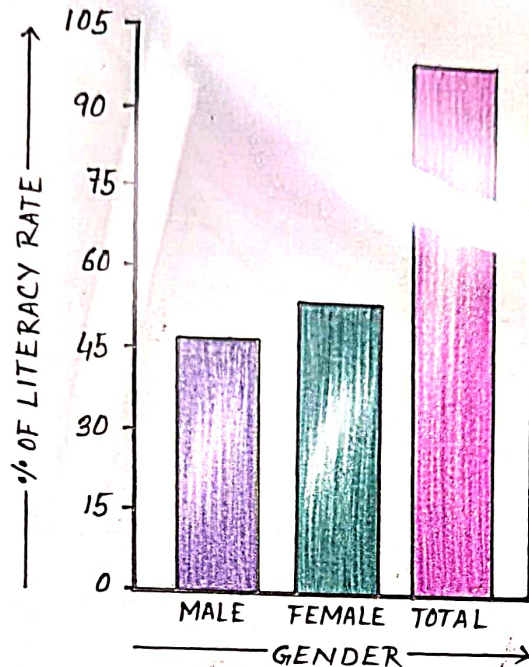
Literacy rate

Level	Prim.	Sec.	Gradu.	Total
No	46	56	31	133
%	34.59	42.11	23.31	100

Education Level

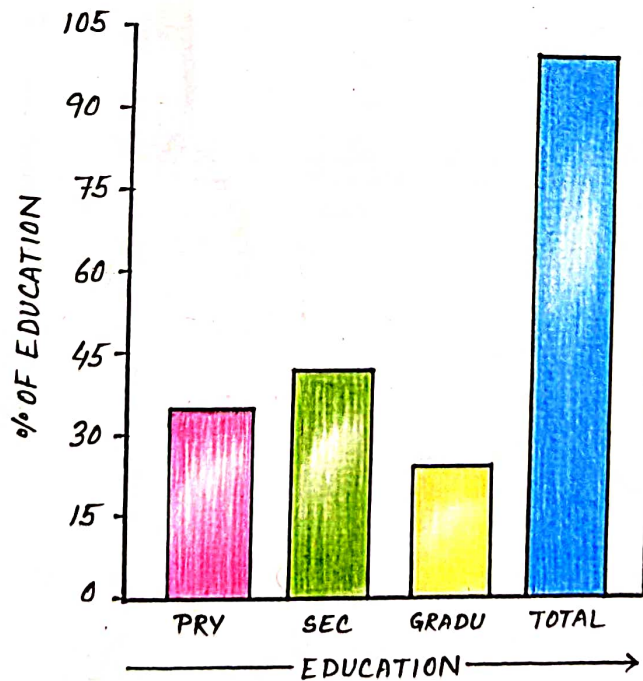
LITERACY AND EDUCATION

LITERACY RATE



VERTICAL SCALE 1 CM $\cong$ 15 % LITERACY RATE

EDUCATION LEVEL



VERTICAL SCALE 1 CM $\cong$ 15 % EDUCATION LEVEL

SOURCE : PRIMARY DATA

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17.2.23

3.2. Economic Condition

Economic condition refers to the economic stability in terms of income, expenditure, earning member, working population, housing condition, occupation etc.

3.2.1. Working Population and Dependency Ratio

Working population refers to population who are engaged with any economically productive activities out of total 153 population of the sample households, 95 is dependent population i.e. students, housewife or unemployed. Hence the dependency ratio is

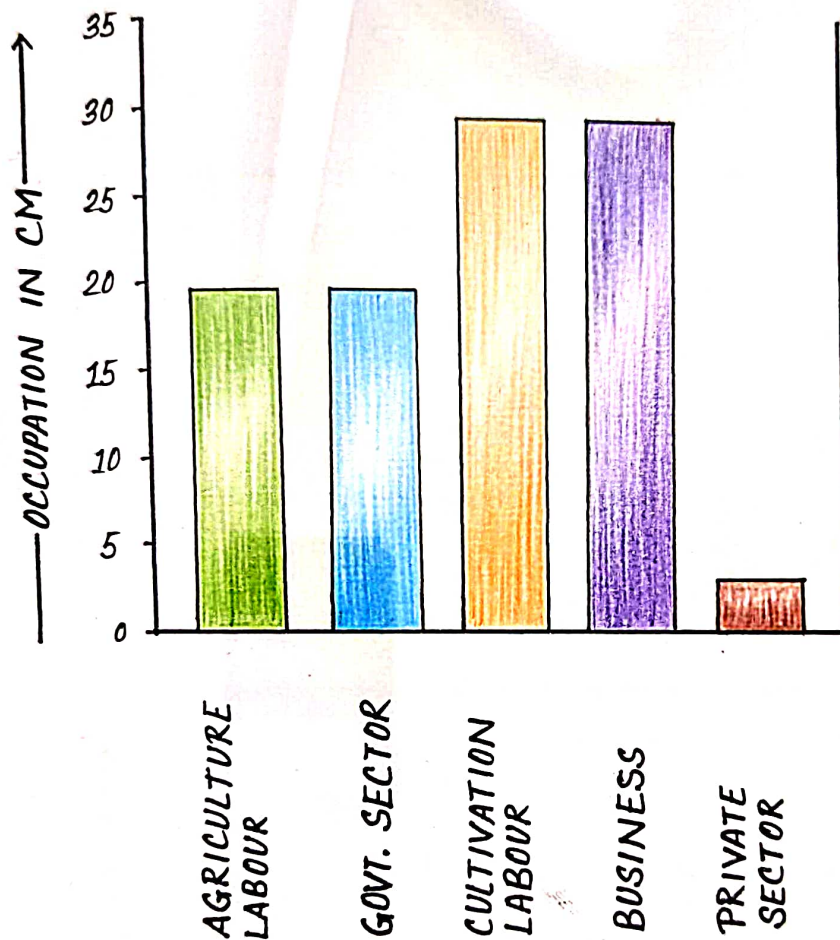
Work participation rate thus will be

3.2.2. Occupational Structure

Main occupation of each of the surveyed household has been recorded and represented in the table.

Out of the total households 29.03% is depend on cultivation. Business is the main occupation for 29.03% of households. Govt. service and private job share is 19.36%

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE



VERTICAL SCALE 1 CM $\cong$ 5 FAMILY

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18.2.23

SOURCE : PRIMARY DATA

and 3.23 % respectively. Rest 19.36 % families depends on agriculture labour.

■ Calculation Table of Occupational Structure:

Occupation	No of family	% of family
Agriculture Labour	6	19.36
Govt. Sector	6	19.36
Cultivation Labour	9	29.03
Business	9	29.03
Private Sector	1	3.23
Total	31	100

3.2.3. Expenditure

Nature and amount of expenditure also good indicator of economic status. In the study area 32.25 % families expenditure

is less than 10 thousands. Other 32.25 % and 35.48 % family expends rupees 10001-20000 and >20000 respectively.

∴ Monthly Family Income & Expenditure :-

■ Calculation table of Monthly Family Income :-

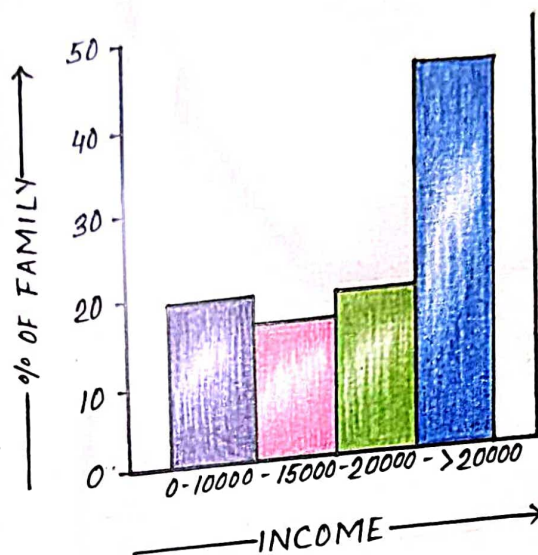
Income	No of Family	% of Family
0 - 10000	6	19.35
10001 - 15000	5	16.12
15001 - 20000	6	19.35
> 20000	14	45.16

■ Calculation table of Monthly Family Expenditure :-

Expenditure	No of Family	% of Family
< 10000	10	32.25
10001 - 20000	10	32.25
> 20000	11	35.48
Total	31	100

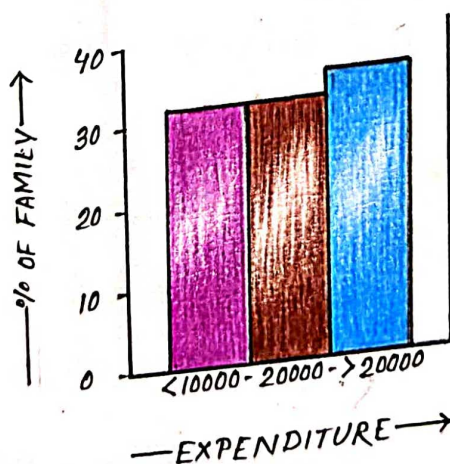
MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

INCOME



VERTICAL SCALE 1 CM $\approx$ 10% FAMILY

EXPENDITURE



VERTICAL SCALE 1 CM $\approx$ 10% FAMILY

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3.2.4. Income

Income is the main indicator of socio and economic status of any individual or family. Persons satisfaction and sustainability depends on the amount of income they earn in a specific interval of time.

Based on the information collected on monthly family income, households were classified into four categories - i.e. low income group

Medium income group

High income group

Very High income group

Distribution of families based on their family income shown in the table.

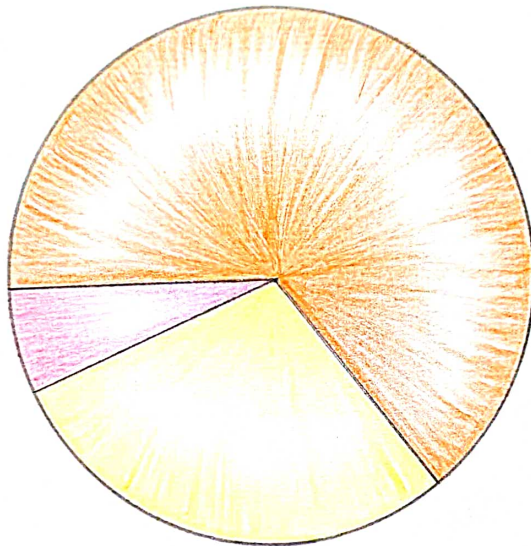
3.3. Housing Condition

Housing condition indicates the ownership of houses, house type and materials used in the houses etc.

3.3.1. Ownership Houses

From the table it is seen that 64.52 % of the households live in own houses and 29.03

OWNERSHIP HOUSES



INDEX



OWN



RENTED



OTHER

SOURCE : PRIMARY DATA

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fully concreted houses.

Household survey shows that 54.84% house are Pacca, 32.26% is semi pacca.

■ Calculation table of House Type :

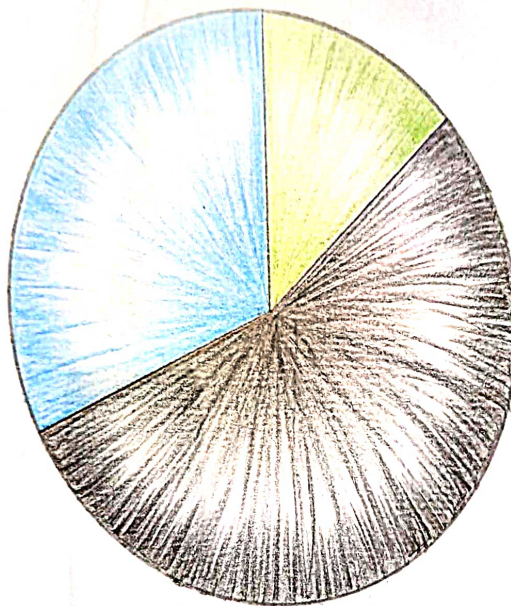
Type	No	%
Kacha	4	12.90
Pacca	17	54.84
Semi Pacca	10	32.26
Total	31	100

3.3.3. Materials of houses

Materials used in the floor, wall and roof of the houses represented in the table 8% houses have concrete roof 12% and 11% have tin and wood in the roof.

Concrete, tin and wood materials used in the wall by 18% 7% and 6% of the houses 21% household's floor are made of concrete.

HOUSE TYPE



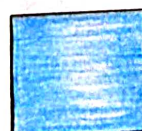
INDEX



KACHA



PACCA



SEMI PACCA

SOURCE : PRIMARY DATA

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■ Calculation table of Materials of houses :

Materials Types	Concrete	Tin	Wood	Total
Floor	21	9	1	31
Wall	18	7	6	31
Roof	8	12	11	31

3.4. Basic amenities

Basic amenities refers to the facilities of separate kitchen, type of fuel used, drinking water facility etc.

Out of Total 31 households, 24% have separate kitchen and 7% don't have it. They cook either in the open places or in the Barandah.

Regarding the types of fuel used it is found that 58% uses LPG, 26% uses coal and 16% use wood as their fuel for daily cooking.

Spring water is the main source of drinking water in the study area. Springs water is variably collected through pipelines. Individual

and community source of drinking water is used. Tap water is also present in some houses.

Drainage facility is very poor in the area about 1% of households have katcha drainage near to their houses to drain their daily wastage.

3.5. Possession of household assets

An asset is a resource with economic value that an individual owns.

Household assets are resources or wealth of a family. The essential assets of a family, now-a-days are T.V., Motor Cycle, Car, Mobile, Laptop / Computer, LPG etc.

3.6. Conclusion

Being a tribal area Umsking-Mawky-nroh village of east Khasi hill district is unique in its nature. Location of the village is very near to the state capital of Meghalaya. Hence infrastructural facilities are much developed people are much aware of literacy and education. Health facility is also well developed. People

are engaged with diversified economic activities. A section of population is still depends on wage labour who do not have sufficient income, drinking water is the main crisis of the area. During the dry season. There is acute scarcity of drinking water other wise the area and the local people are much developed in terms of social and economic condition.

CHAPTER-IV

APPENDIX

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
KALINAGAR MAHAVIDYALAYA
NORTH 24 PARGANAS, WEST BENGAL
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Name of the Surveyor:
Roll Number:

Semester:

Survey Date:

1. General Information

Name of the respondent:

Age:

Sex:

Panchayat/Municipality:

Village/Ward:

Sub-Division:

Block:

District:

Caste: SC ☐ ST ☐ OBC ☐ GENERAL ☐

Religion: Hindu ☐ Muslim ☐ Christian ☐ Buddhist ☐ Others ☐

Mother Tongue:

Language for Communication:

2. Family Details:

Sl. No.	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Age At Marriage	Relation With Head	Educational attainment	Employment Status	Occupation

3. Income, Occupation and Expenditure

Primary source of family income: (Put tick)

Cultivation/Sharecropper/ Animal Husbandry/

Agricultural Labour/ Industrial Labour/Govt Services/

Business/Private Service/Others

Additional source of family income (mention if any):

Number of earning member in the family:

Monthly income of the family in rupees:
Household Expenditure:
Total/Monthly in Rs. Approximately:

1. Food:

3. Water:

5. Transport (Public & Private):

7. Medical Expenses:

9. Traditional Ceremonies:

11. Others:

Savings if any: Yes ☐

No ☐

2. Telecommunication:

4. Electricity:

6. Clothes:

8. Educational expenses for children:

10. Fuel:

4. Possession of domestic animals

Name	Number	Income/ year
Cow		
Goat		
Sheep		
Pig		
Buffalos		
Fowls		
Duck		
Others		

5. Basic Household Assets

Items	Yes	No
TV		
Cycle		
Motor cycle		
Watch and clock		
Radio		
Telephone/mobile		
Pressure cooker		
Computer/laptop		
Table		
Chair		
Show case		
Freeze		
Fan		
Heater		

6. Living Conditions:

House ownership: Own ☐ Rented ☐ Quarter ☐

House types: Pucca ☐ Semi Pucca ☐ Kachha ☐

No. of bed rooms:

Window in bed rooms:

materials of residing house:

Separate Kitchen: Y/N

Material used: Wood ☐ Cow dung briquettes ☐ Coal ☐ Kerosene ☐ LPG ☐

Primary source of drinking water:

Drainage facilities at home: Nil ☐ Katcha drains ☐ Pucca drains ☐

Disposals of domestic refuse & Garbage: Near residence ☐ Open Dumping ☐

Beside street or labour line road ☐ Burning composting ☐ others. ☐

Sanitation facility within house: Yes ☐ No ☐

Types of sanitation: Self ☐ Community ☐ Others ☐

7. Land and Cultivation

Agricultural land: Yes ☐ No ☐

Amount of land (acre):

Crops grown:

Whether pesticide used for cultivation: Yes ☐ No ☐

Irrigation facility: Yes ☐ No ☐

8. Infrastructural facility

Distance covered to have services

Primary school:

Panchayats office/municipality:

Hospital:

Pucca roads:

Secondary school:

Source of drinking water:

Bus stop:

Anganwadi centre:

9. Major problems faced in daily living:

A)

B)

C)

D)

E)

(25)

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
KALINAGAR MAHAVIDYALAYA
NORTH 24 PARGANAS, WEST BENGAL
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Name of the Surveyor: *Rachana Bar*
Roll Number: *201611*

Semester: *5th*

Survey Date: *11/11/2022*

1. General Information

Name of the respondent: *Telus Sangsong*

Age: *42*

Panchayat/Municipality: ☒

Sub-Division:

Sex: *F*
Village/Ward: *Mawlai Mawkyimoh*

Block: *3*
District: *East Khasi Hills District*

Caste: SC ☐ ST ☒ OBC ☐ GENERAL ☐

Religion: Hindu ☐ Muslim ☐ Christian ☒ Buddhist ☐ Others ☐

Mother Tongue: *Khasi*

Language for Communication: *English*

2. Family Details:

Sl. No.	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Age At Marriage	Relation With Head	Educational attainment	Employment Status	Occupation
1.	42	F	yes	26	Mother	X passed		Business
2	44	M	"	28	Husband	X		"
3	18	F	No	-	Daughter	III passed		Student
4	14	F	No	-	"	VIII		"
5	11	M	No	-	cousin	IV		"

3. Income, Occupation and Expenditure

Primary source of family income: (Put tick)

Cultivation/Sharecropper/ Animal Husbandry/
Agricultural Labour/ Industrial Labour/Govt Services/
Business/Private Service/Others

Additional source of family income (mention if any): *Flower Nursery*

Number of earning member in the family: *two*

Monthly income of the family in rupees: 25000

Household Expenditure:

Total/Monthly in Rs. Approximately: 20000

Food:

Water:

Transport (Public & Private):

Medical Expenses:

Traditional Ceremonies:

Others:

Savings if any: Yes ☒

No ☐

2. Telecommunication:

4. Electricity:

6. Clothes:

8. Educational expenses for children:

10. Fuel:

4. Possession of domestic animals

Name	Number	Income/ year
Cow		
Goat		
Sheep		
Pig		
Buffalos		
Fowls		
Duck		
Others		

5. Basic Household Assets

Items	Yes	No
TV	☒	
Cycle	☒	
Motor cycle		☒
Watch and clock	☒	
Radio		☒
Telephone/mobile	☒	
Pressure cooker	☒	
Computer/laptop		☒
Table	☒	
Chair	☒	
Show case		☒
Freeze	☒	
Fan	☒	
Heater		☒

6. Living Conditions:

House ownership: Own ☒ Rented ☐ Quarter ☐

House types: Pucca ☐ Semi Pucca ☒ Kachha ☐

No. of bed rooms: 2

Window in bed rooms: 2

Materials of residing house:

of: *Tin*
ill: *Wood*
oor: *Wood*

eparate Kitchen: Y/N

el used: Wood ☐ Cow dung briquettes ☐ Coal ☐ Kerosene ☐
LPG ☒

ime source of drinking water: *Spring Water*

ainage facilities at home: Nil ☒ Katcha drains ☐ Pucca drains ☐

Disposals of domestic refuse & Garbage: Near residence ☐ Open Dumping ☒

Beside street or labour line road ☐ Burning composting ☒ others. ☐

Sanitation facility within house: Yes ☒ No ☐

Types of sanitation: Self ☒ Community ☐ Others ☐

7. Land and Cultivation

Agricultural land: Yes ☐ No ☒

Amount of land (acre): *No.*

Crops grown: *No*

Whether pesticide used for cultivation: Yes ☐ No ☒

Irrigation facility: Yes ☐ No ☒

8. Infrastructural facility

Distance covered to have services

Primary school: *1 Km*

Secondary school: *3 Km*

Panchayats office/municipality: *5 Km*

Source of drinking water: *Near*

Hospital: *8 Km*

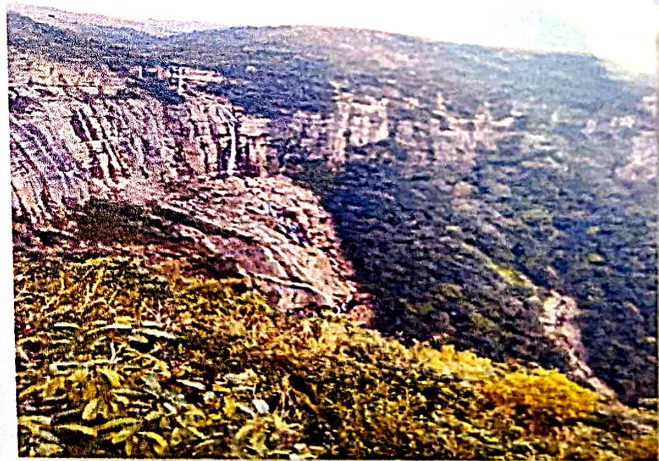
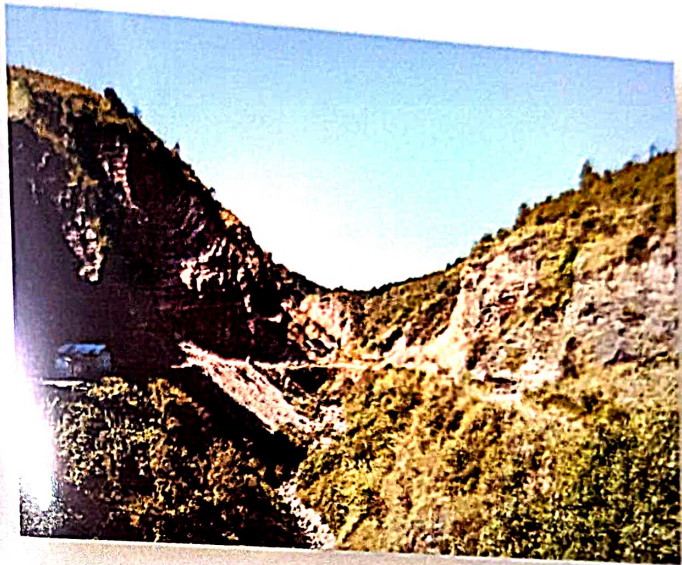
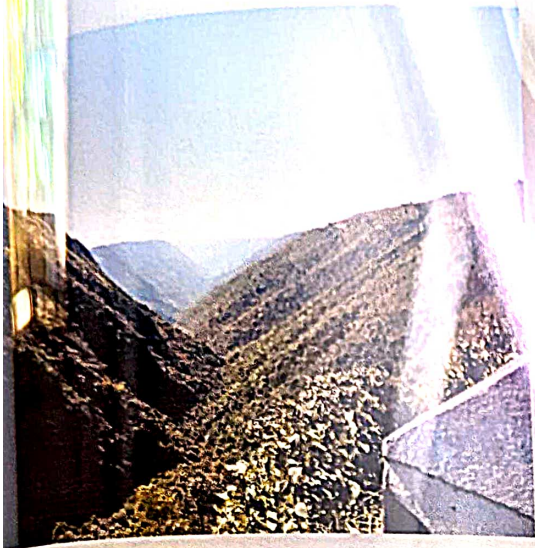
Bus stop: *4 Km*

Pucca roads: *150 m*

Anganwadi centre:

9. Major problems faced in daily living:

- A) *Transportation Problem.*
- B) *Road Problem.*
- C) *Drainage Problem*
- D) *Garbage Cleansing Problem.*
- E)



BEAUTY OF SHILLONG

CHAPTER V

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Exam,
Examinee
Department of Geography,
Maitreyi College, 24/2/22



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PO. KALINAGARIHAT, NORTH 24 PARGANAS. PIN: 743442. PHONE-8328719680

Date: 13/12/2022

Ref.No. :

NOTICE

All the students of Semester-III of Education Honours of our college are hereby notified that the department of Education is going to arrange a one day Educational Field Trip to Belur Math, Howrah and Bandel Church, Hooghly on 21st December, 2022. This trip is compulsory for all concerned students. Students are advised to contact with Shri Debabrata Patra (9064086502) for further details of the trip.

Head of the Department
Department of Education
Kalinagar Mahavidyalaya

Head *for* *13/12/22*
Department of Education
Kalinagar Mahavidyalaya

Ilchash
Teacher-In-charge
Kalinagar Mahavidyalaya



KALINAGAR MAHAVIDYALAYA

Government Aided College Affiliated to the West Bengal State University

PO KALINAGARIHAT, NORTH 24 PARGANAS. PIN: 743442. PHONE-8328719680

Date: 21-12-2022

Information of Field Trip

Academic Year: 2022-23

Subject: Education

Date: 21st December, 2022

Course: Semester-III

Place of visit: Belur Math & Bandel Church

Number of Days: 1Day

Serial	Name	Gender	College Roll no	Registration number	Signature
1	Sanjay Singh	M	441	1222111200100	Sanjay Singh
2	Ashis Mahato	M	401	1222111200064	Ashis Mahato
3	Madhumita Pramanik	F	402	1222121100065	Madhumita Pramanik
4	Priyanka Pal	F	403	1222121600066	Priyanka Pal
5	Srijan Sardar	M	404	1222111200067	Srijan Sardar
6	Taharima Baidya	F	405	1222122400068	Taharima Baidya
7	Papita Patra	F	406	1222121100069	Papita Patra
8	Sushobhan Das	M	407	1222111400070	Sushobhan Das
9	Dip Mandal	M	409	1222111100072	Dip Mandal
10	Rupa Sardar	F	410	1222121200073	Rupa Sardar
11	Swastika Ray	F	412	1222121100075	Swastika Ray
12	Alokesh Das	M	413	1222111600105	Alokesh Das
13	Moumita Sardar	F	414	1222121200076	Moumita Sardar
14	Utpal Dhali	M	415	1222111100077	Utpal Dhali
15	Jibandyuti Gayen	M	417	1222111400079	Jibandyuti Gayen
16	Kalyan Das	M	418	1222111100080	Kalyan Das

Teacher

Teacher-In-charge
Kalinagar Mahavidyalaya

17	Suparna Paul	F	421	1222121600082	Suparna Paul
18	Rahul Das	M	422	1222111100083	Rahul Das
19	Biswajit Biswas	M	423	1222111100084	Biswajit Biswas
20	Sangita Sardar	F	424	1222121200085	Sangita Sardar
21	Pabitra Sardar	M	425	1222111200086	Pabitra Sardar
22	Kallol Sardar	M	428	1222111100089	Kallol Sardar
23	Uday Sardar	M	430	1222111200091	Uday Sardar
24	Sudip Mandal	M	431	1222111600092	Sudip Mandal.
25	Jaydeb Das	M	432	1222111100103	Jaydeb Das
26	Payel Bar	F	433	1222121100093	Payel Bar.
27	Labani Mandal	F	434	1222111100094	Labani Mandal.
28	Pabitra Nayek	M	435	1222111100106	Pabitra Nayek
29	Kingkar Sardar	M	436	1222111200095	Pabitra Nayek
30	Karna Mali	M	438	1222111200097	Karna Mali
31	Subha Das	M	440	1222111400099	Subha Das.
32	Latika Baidya	F	442	1222121100101	Latika Baidya
33	Suchitra Das	F	443	1222121600102	Suchitra Das

Name of the Teachers assigned for the trip

Sampa Adhya, Krishna Kundu, Srabanti Saha, Debabrata Patra

IGhosh

Teacher-in-Charge
Kalinagar Mahavidyalaya

Attested
IGhosh

Teacher-In-charge
Kalinagar Mahavidyalaya



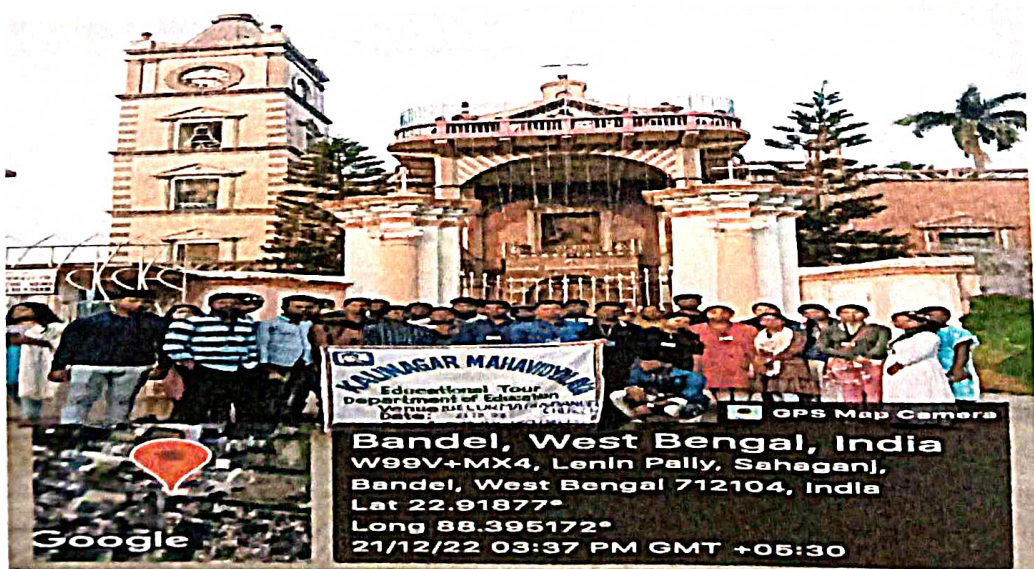
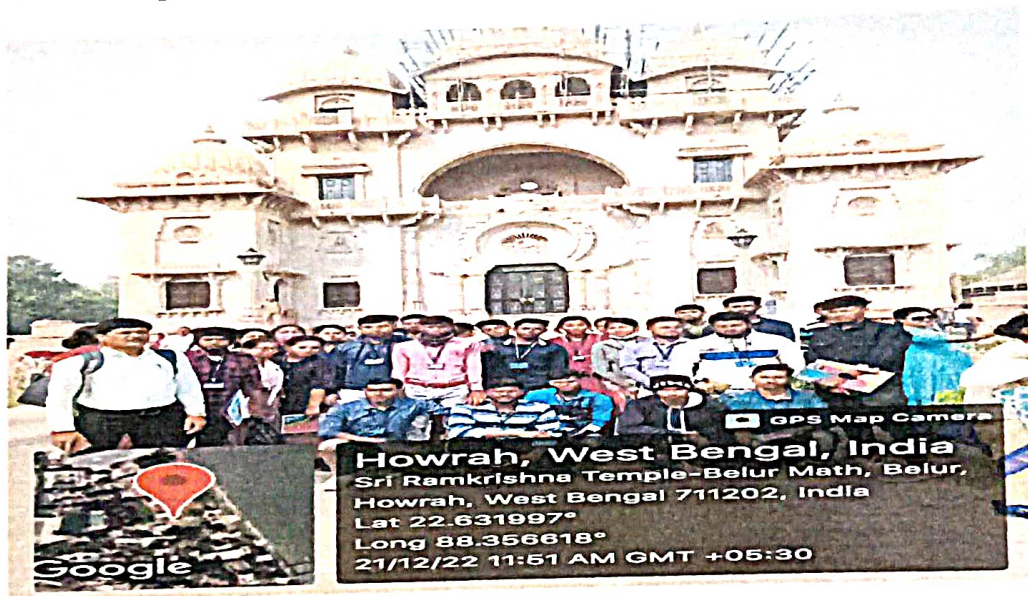
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KALINAGAR MAHAVIDYALAYA

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University

P.O.: KALINAGARHAT. NORTH 24 PARGANAS. PIN: 743442. PHONE- 8328719

Field Trip at Belurmath & Bandel Church 21st December, 2022



ATTESTED
I Chel
Teacher-in-charge
Kalinagar Mahavidyalaya



KALINAGAR MAHAVIDYALAYA

Government Aided College Affiliated to the West Bengal State University

P.O.: KALINAGARHAT, NORTH 24 PARGANAS, PIN: 743442, PHONE-8328719680

CERTIFICATE OF FIELD REPORT

This is to certify that Sri/✓Miss/Smt. Sushobhan Das

.....
College Roll No 211407 Registration/Student ID No
.....

..... 1222111400070 Session 2022

Of (Hons/Gen) has completed his/her

Field report entitled Educational Field Trip
..... at Belur Math & Bandel Church

under my guidance and supervision for the degree of B.A. Semester III

..... Examination under West Bengal State University.

He/she has completed the report satisfactory and it may be placed before the
examiner for their consideration.

Date: 03.01.23

Sebabrata Patra.
Signature of Supervisor
Department of Education

Idhar
Teacher-In-charge
Kalinagar Mahavidyalaya

WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY

KALINAGAR MAHAVIDYALAYA

B.A - EDUCATION (HONS.)

FIELD STUDY PROJECT BOOK &
BELUR MATH AND BANDEL CHURCH.

UNIVERSITY ROLL - 3221109
NO - 12311

REGISTRATION NO - 1222111400070

SEMESTER - 3RD SEM.

COURSE CODE - EDCACOR07P

SESSION - 2022-2023

ATTESTED
Illesh
Teacher-in-charge
Kalinagar Mahavidyalaya

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≈ EDUCATIONAL TOUR ≈

কোনো শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে ডান
অর্ডনের উদ্দেশ্যে ছাত্রছাত্রীকে সঙ্গে নিয়ে শিক্ষক-
শিক্ষিকার মাধ্যমে নির্দিষ্ট শিক্ষণীয় স্থানে প্রদর্শন মান,
তখন সেই প্রদর্শনকে শিক্ষামূলক প্রদর্শন বলা হয়।

অর্থাৎ শিক্ষামূলক প্রদর্শন বলতে বোঝায়
এমন এক বিশেষ প্রদর্শন যেখানে শিক্ষক ও শিক্ষার্থী-
দের সঙ্গে নিয়ে শিক্ষামূলক জিনিসপত্র অর্থাৎ কোনো
স্থান পরিদর্শন করেন, ও সেই জায়গায় শিক্ষামূলক
জিনিসপত্র অর্থাৎ শিক্ষার্থীদের অর্জিত করেন, শিক্ষার্থী
সেই জায়গায় দাঁড়িয়ে সেই জায়গায় ডান অর্ডন
করতে এবং সেখানে শিক্ষার্থী প্রতি দিনের একত্রে-
শিক্ষা প্রক্রিয়ার পড়াশোনার ব্যতীত যেভাবে ছাত্র
জনে খোলা আকাশের নিচে ডান অর্ডনের সুযোগ
পায়।

PLACE ≈

আমাদের স্থানীয় শিক্ষণীয় প্রদর্শনটি
কয়েকলাখ বামকুম্ভ দেয়-এর প্রধান শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান
কর্তৃক প্রতিষ্ঠিত বামকুম্ভ স্ট্রিট ও বিজ্ঞানের প্রধান
কার্যালয় বেলুত স্ট্রিট, পাঁচপাড়া পশ্চিমবঙ্গের
প্রাচীনতম জিওলজিক্যাল একাডেমি স্মার্টল চার্চ (নোয়া
ডেনোয়া ১ম বোয়ার্ড, আগুয়ার ফোর্ড অফ দ্য বোয়ার্ড,
প্রতি উৎসাহিত), এবং অতিরিক্ত অধ্যয়ন ১২৩০০ ফুটল
ডেল্টা অধ্যয়ন একাডেমি-কিয়া ফুটলিফ ইন্ডাস্ট্রিজ।



ভ্রমণ পূর্বে বাড়ার ছিঁ অঙ্কুখে তুপ ছবি

DATE OF JOURNEY :-

আমরা আমাদের প্রকল্পটি শুরু করে ২১-১২-২২ তারিখে।

TIME DURATION :-

আমাদের প্রকল্পটি ছিল মাত্র একদিনের- ২১-১২-২২ তারিখে সকাল ৭:০০ A.M থেকে রাত-১০:০০ P.M পর্যন্ত।

PLACE TO VISITED :-

আমরা সকাল ৭:০০ নাগাদ রওনা হয়ে ও ১১:০০ নাগাদ পৌঁছায় বেলুড ঝড়ি, ও অবস্থি ছিল বেলুড ঝড়ি পারদর্শনে বের হই।

এখানে আমরা প্রবেশ করে ঐরাবকুম্ভ অস্ত্র মন্দির বা টিকিউজিয়াহো প্রবেশ করে দেখলাম এখানে রাবকুম্ভ পরমেশ্বর দেও, আরম্ভ হইয়া, স্থানি বিবেকানন্দ ও তাদের কিছু কিছু কিছু কিছু ব্যবহৃত অবস্থানটি সীমিত আছে, যথা- পাচ্চাত্রে বিবেকানন্দের লং ফোর্ট, জিনী নিচৌদি- তার টেবিল, ঐরাবকুম্ভ অস্ত্র মন্দিরটি একটি মোতলা ভবন। ভালার ক্যান্ডারে আবার রাবকুম্ভ পরমেশ্বর তার কোম জিনে হে বালো পাথরবাড়িতে করে পাথর খোঁচেন ও হে বালিকা ব্যবহার করতেন ও এখানে সীমিত রয়েছে, এখানে রাবকুম্ভ দেওর বন্দতরু স্থিতিও রয়েছে ও স্থিতির পাথে রাবকুম্ভ দেওর ব্যবহৃত পাথরটি পড়ানো আছে, এখানে স্থানি-



বেলুর মঠ-স্থল চিত্র :-

হেঁ তানপুৰা বাঁজিহেঁ তান কোনাতেন গাওঁ হাখানে
বজিতে আছে। তানু ধাওঁহেঁ হাৰি বহেহেঁ জিকাটা
গাওঁ হুঁনাখিউতকানে। একাট হাওঁলেহেঁ তাখানে
ধাখি বিবেকানন্দেহেঁ একাট বৃন্দাবান হুঁতি।

ଏହାଛଡ଼ା ଡୋକ୍ଟରଙ୍କ ଆକାଶରେ ଯେଉଁମାନଙ୍କ
ଜ୍ଞାନଭାଣ୍ଡାର ଅବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ସମ୍ପଦେ ପୁରାଣୋ ଚିକିତ୍ସା, ଧୂଆଁ
ସୁଆନଳ ଆଳିକ, ବିଦ୍ୟୋତ୍ସବର ବାଧ୍ୟତା, ଆକାଶ
ହେଉ ଆଳିକ ଶୃଙ୍ଖଳା

[illegible]



বেলুর প্রবেশদ্বার অঙ্কন
আরও ছবি তোলা হচ্ছে

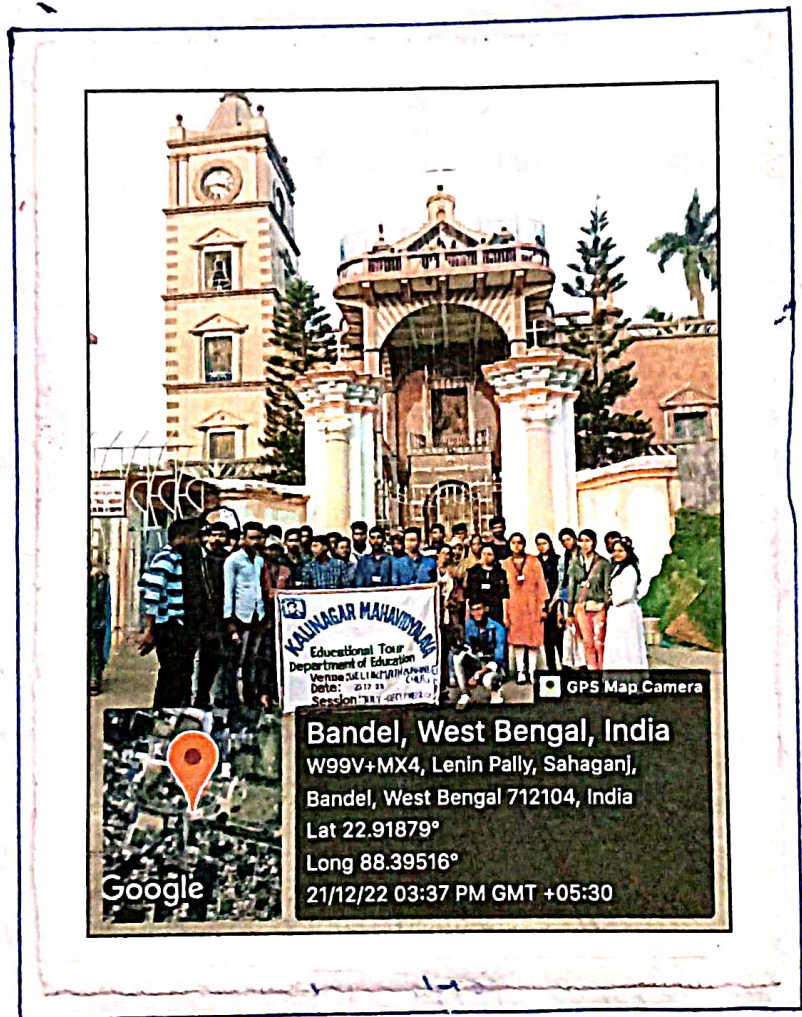
এই মঠের পাশেই ছিল একটি ছোটো ভিডিওঘর।
তখনো তাহাজের একটি আড়ল রাখা ছিল।
এরপর তখনো আশ্রয় থেকে কিছু ভাষা বর্ণিত
রঙনা হুই আশ্রয়ে পরবর্তী জীবনকে অনুবাদ
ইচ্ছাবাদ-র উদ্দেশ্যে।

বিবাল 4:30 P.M. লামা আশ্রয়
দেখানো দুইটি নদীর জীব অসম্পূর্ণ বাল্য
প্রাচীনতম আধুনিক জীবনযাত্রা আশ্রয়
একটি ইচ্ছাবাদী, যার আশ্রয় প্রাচীন
জীবনযাত্রা জীবনযাত্রা প্রাচীন বাল্য

ইচ্ছাবাদী হল দুই আশ্রয় ও বিবাল
দেখানো ইচ্ছাবাদী ও বাল্য প্রাচীন
জীবনযাত্রা, প্রাচীন উচ্চ, একটি ইচ্ছাবাদী ও
উচ্চ, ছিল একটি আশ্রয়, বিবাল উচ্চ
আশ্রয় ছিল প্রাচীন প্রাচীন, ইচ্ছাবাদী
আশ্রয় প্রাচীন বাল্য প্রাচীন ও আশ্রয়
আশ্রয় প্রাচীন প্রাচীন প্রাচীন বাল্য
আশ্রয় প্রাচীন প্রাচীন প্রাচীন বাল্য
আশ্রয় প্রাচীন প্রাচীন প্রাচীন বাল্য

EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE OF THESE PLACES

বৈদ্য ঠাট হল বাল্য প্রাচীন
বাল্য প্রাচীন প্রাচীন প্রাচীন, যা বাল্য প্রাচীন
প্রাচীন প্রাচীন প্রাচীন প্রাচীন প্রাচীন



ব্যান্ডেল চার্চ-ভূপ চিত্র

ଆବହୃତ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ମାତ୍ର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଏହି
ସ୍ଥାପନା ଆନ୍ଦର- ଆଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଓ ଆଧାର ଏହି ନିମ୍ନ ବିଭାଗ
ଉପାଦାନ ସ୍ଥାପନା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ନିମ୍ନ ବିଭାଗ ଏହି
ଆବହୃତ ଆନ୍ଦର, ଯା ଆବହୃତ ବହୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ
ଏହି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ନିମ୍ନ ଆବହୃତ ବିଭାଗ
ବିଭାଗୀୟତା ବା ବାବଦ କରେ ଗଲେ,

ଏହି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ନିମ୍ନ ବିଭାଗ ବାବଦ
ହେଉ ଯୁକ୍ତ ଓ ନିମ୍ନ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ବିଭାଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ବିଭାଗ
ଆବହୃତ ବାବଦ ବିଭାଗ ଓ ଆବହୃତ ବାବଦ
ହେଉ ଯୁକ୍ତ, ଯା ବିଭାଗ ନିମ୍ନ ଆବହୃତ ଏକା-
କାଳୀନ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ବିଭାଗ ବିଭାଗ ଏହି ଯାକ,

ବିଭାଗୀୟତା ଆବହୃତ ହେଉ ବିଭାଗ
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ, ଆବହୃତ ଆବହୃତ ବିଭାଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ
ବିଭାଗ ବିଭାଗ ଏହି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ବିଭାଗ ବିଭାଗ
ଏହି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ହେଉ ଯା ବିଭାଗ ବିଭାଗ
ନିମ୍ନ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଏହି ନିମ୍ନ,

ବେଳୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ବିଭାଗ ସ୍ଥାପନା,
ନିମ୍ନ ବିଭାଗ, ବିଭାଗ, ଆବହୃତ, ବିଭାଗୀୟତା
ଆବହୃତ ବାବଦ ଯାକ, ଯା ବିଭାଗ ନିମ୍ନ ଆବହୃତ
ଆବହୃତ ବିଭାଗୀୟତା ସ୍ଥାପନା ସ୍ଥାପନା ସ୍ଥାପନା

ଆବହୃତ ଓ ଆବହୃତ ବିଭାଗୀୟତା
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଏହି ବିଭାଗ, ଯା ଆବହୃତ ଆବହୃତ
ଏହି ଆବହୃତ ଆବହୃତ ବିଭାଗୀୟତା ସ୍ଥାପନା



ব্যাঙুল চাৰ্চ-নিজস্ব চিত্ৰ

- ଛାତ୍ର ଦିହେ ଆକାଶ ଉପରୁ ବିଶେଷ ଉଦ୍‌ବିଗ୍ନ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ
ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ କରାଯାଏ,

ଅପରାଧିକାରୀ ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ଚାଟ୍ ଥିବା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାବଳୀ
ପ୍ରାପ୍ତତାରେ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ଉପରେ ଅବିଚଳିତ । ଆନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ
1600 ଶ୍ରୀ: ନାମାଦ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଏହି ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ଉପରେ
ଅତି ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ,

ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ଚାଟ୍ ଛାତ୍ର ଦିହେ ଆକାଶ
ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ କରାଯାଏ
କେବଳ ଶିକ୍ଷକ,

ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ
ପ୍ରାପ୍ତତାରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ କରେ ଯାହା ନାମ ବାହାରେ,
ଯାହା ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ଆକାଶ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ବାହାରେ
ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଅତି ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ
ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ କେବଳ ଶିକ୍ଷକ,

ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ଚାଟ୍ ଛାତ୍ର ଦିହେ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ
ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଅତି ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ
ଆକାଶରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ କରେ,

ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ, ବେଳୁଡ଼ ଓ ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତ
ଚାଟ୍ ଛାତ୍ର ଦିହେ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ
ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ
ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ
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AIMS AND OBJECTIVES :-

নিজস্বমূলক প্রকল্পের
মূল উদ্দেশ্যে আধার যিহে প্রাথমিক জ্ঞান বিস্তার
প্রদানের প্রাথমিক উদ্দেশ্যবিশিষ্ট জ্ঞান অবলোকনের
অধ্যয়ন পাঠ্য, পাঠ্যপাঠ্য প্রদান জ্ঞান অধিকার যিহে
অধ্যয়ন ও অধ্যয়ন পাঠ্য, যা আধারের জ্ঞানের
অভ্যন্তরীণ অধ্যয়ন করে যা হল নিজস্বমূলক প্রকল্প
অর্থাত্বে বেলু ও বালুগল চার্জ প্রকল্পের মূল লক্ষ্য

পাঠ্যপাঠ্য প্রকল্পের হল
নিজস্বমূলক অধ্যয়ন, তবে এ নিজস্ব অধি পারণ প্রকল্পের
নয়, প্রাথমিক বিদ্যা অধ্যয়ন নয়, বরং জ্ঞান বলা
হয়েছে - "অধ্যয়ন বিদ্যা আর পরশুদে বিন,
নহে বিদ্যা নহে বিন হলে অধ্যয়ন,"

অর্থাত্বে অধ্যয়ন নিজস্ব বিদ্যা জ্ঞান আধার না
যাবে তা প্রদান অর্থাত্বে, এদপ অধ্যয়ন নিজস্ব
কারণে না থাকলে তাও নিরর্থক, অধ্যয়ন
অধ্যয়ন পাঠ্যপাঠ্য নিজস্বমূলক প্রকল্প প্রদান
অধ্যয়ন, যা অধ্যয়ন প্রকল্পের বিদ্যা
অধ্যয়ন জীবনকে নতুন জ্ঞান দান করে, নিজস্ব
ও প্রকল্পের অধি অধ্যয়ন অধ্যয়ন ও অধ্যয়ন
আধে নিজস্বমূলক জ্ঞান বিদ্যা অধ্যয়ন
যা হল আধারের অধি নিজস্বমূলক প্রকল্পের
মূল উদ্দেশ্য

PLANNING :-

একটি নির্দিষ্ট দিনে অকালের দ্বারা অনুসরণ করে এই আধাঘণ্টা আধা ঘণ্টা এই শিক্ষামূলক প্রকল্পটি অঙ্কন করে প্রস্তুত করে ও বাস্তব চার্ট ও পরিদর্শনের অধিবেশন ও এই অকালের কথা ছোট প্রকল্পের অধ্যয়ন করা একটি দিনের জন্য করা হয়, যেই অনুযায়ী 21-12-22 তারিখ ন্যূনতম বয়সকাল অধ্যয়ন থেকে ছাত্র 6 টি নমুনা আধাঘণ্টা তারিখ বসুনা দেবে বলা বলে আধাঘণ্টা অধ্যয়ন হয় -

EXECUTION :-

পূর্বের পরিচালনা অনুযায়ী আমরা
অকলে ডোর ৬ ডর করেই ইপি উপস্থিত হলাম
ন্যূনত বয়সকাল প্রাপ্ত, কাছাকাছের মেয়ে
উপস্থিতির ফলে রাস নিবাসিত অকলে ১ খন্ড
দেখি করে অর্থাৎ অকল ৭ টি নাসাদ হুডলো,
(২১-১২-২২ তারিখে), টিকাল্ড ১১ টি নাসাদ
আমরা পৌছে জেলায় বেলুড করে ও তারপর
জাখান থেকে রওনা দেওয়া হল ব্যাটল চার্জ,
ব্যাটল চার্জ আমাদেও পৌছে অকল লেগেছিল
প্রায় ২ খন্ড, বেলু ও ৬ নাসাদ আমরা পৌছায়
ব্যাটল চার্জ ও জাখান থেকে ইকামবাজা করে
পূর্ববর্তী পরিচালনা অনুযায়ী খাওয়া দাওয়া ও খোঁজ
অকল হল, অসামান্য ও নিয়ামকি দেও জল
বিক্রয় খাওয়াতেও ব্যবস্থা ছিল, আর ইকামবাজা
দেওকে কামন করার দাখালাই বেলু কিছু প্রবিনতা
ও দান করেছিলেন। দিই অকলেই আর - ইকামদেও
জালোবাজা, ইকাম - ইকাম করে দিই বেলু জল
পুয়ে দিলাই ও জাখানই অর্থাৎ ২১-১২-২২
তারিখ ১০:৩০ নাসাদ আমরা বারি ফির্গে আসা

COMMENTS :-

বেলুড করে ও 'ব্যাটল চার্জ' উভয়ই
নিম্নস্থানেই কাজে বিবাজমান।

বেলুড করে হল রাকবাস পবনহুডলো
অ প্রবিন কিশা খাখা বিবাজনন, বারু প্রবিনতা
রাকবাস করে ও ইকামদেও প্রবিন কার্যালয়, জাখান

পাঞ্চমবঙ্গ্য বাঙালি শাস্ত্রা ^{অনুসার} বেলুত অঞ্চলে
মুজল নদীর পাঞ্চম পাড়ে অবস্থিত বেলুত চিঠ
কলকাতা-আম্রিত অঞ্চলের অন্তর্গত প্রাচীন
বেলুত চিঠের বামবঙ্গ্য জমির জাণ-আম্রোলনের
প্রাচীনতা বামবঙ্গ্যের অধিবাসী এই জমিরের জোড়া
মেঘতে মেঘাবমেঘ থেকে বহু পক্ষের অধানে
আম্রোল

ব্যাঙেল জিও পাঞ্চমবঙ্গ্যের প্রাচীনতম
প্রাচীন জিওগুলির একটি এই জিওর পোষাক
নাম দু বাঙালিরা অম দু হোলি - হোলি, ব্যাঙেল
1600 প্রাচীন নামান নির্মিত এই জিওটি
হোলি (নোয়া হোলি) দি হোলি, আম্রোল
হোলি অম হোলি) প্রাচীন উৎসর্গ,

বর্তমান কাল হল বিজ্ঞানের দুই
আর এ দুই জ্ঞান দুই দৈনন্দিন জীবনে বৈচিত্র্য
একমেঘমেঘে বাঙালি, আর এই একমেঘমেঘ
মেঘে বৈচিত্র্য আম্রোল জ্ঞান জ্ঞানের জ্ঞানের
জ্ঞান প্রাচীন বেড়ে যায়,

জিওগুলির জ্ঞানের জ্ঞান দিমে
বৈচিত্র্য প্রাচীন জ্ঞান পাঞ্চম হোলি জ্ঞান
করে নৈশ্চায় জ্ঞান জ্ঞান, দৈনন্দিন জ্ঞান
জ্ঞান জ্ঞান জ্ঞান জ্ঞান জ্ঞান জ্ঞান
জ্ঞানের জ্ঞান জ্ঞান জ্ঞান জ্ঞান জ্ঞান
জ্ঞান জ্ঞান জ্ঞান জ্ঞান জ্ঞান জ্ঞান

ও আনামিক অভ্যাসে দূর করে, গিই গিই নিকিয়া
 ড্রমলের তুর্ভু আধাদেও কাছের অদ্যিডীক,

অবশেষে বলতে লাগে, ভাখানকাও
 প্রান্তিক জিন্ম হুদে আধাদেও অকলার অন
 গুই অিগেইল, ভাখানকাও অসদুপ যিগেই
 নিকাক-নিকাককা, বক-বাকুর অাথে বাগাণো
 গিই দিগিটি ছিল গিইত দূর,

ভাখানকাও জিন্ম জিপাডেও
 করে আধা অকলে নিদিচি অাধে যিগে
 গুই বাগি পথে বসনা দিই। কিন্তু উই
 নিকাকাকলক ড্রমল তুর্ভু হুদে জুগে জুগে
 এ ড্রমল গিগেই আধা জিগেই অিগেই
 হুদে মাগে,



Examined
 External
 S. Chatterjee
 30.1.2023

Internal
 Examined
 30/1/23