

**DEPT. OF GEOGRAPHY**  
**NETAJI SATABARSHIKI MAHAVIDYALAYA**  
**FIELD STUDY IN ASHOKNAGAR-KALYANGARH MUNICIPALITY, N. 24 PGS.**

**2013 – 2014**

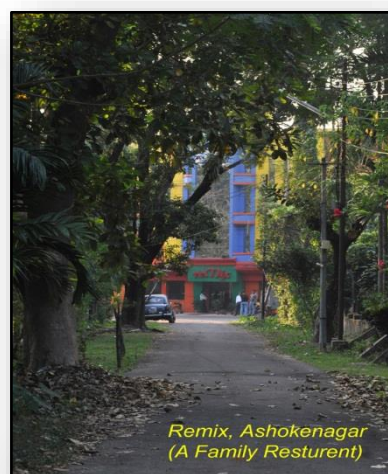
As per the curriculum of WBSU, Barasat, the Dept. Of Geography of Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya, Ashoknagar, had arranged a one day educational tour/visit in the municipal area of Ashoknagar-Kalyangarh on 23.11.2013. There were around 42 students who took part in the field work. The field work was based on the socio-economic scenario of this area.



We started our survey from the college campus. There were three categories of survey – household, market and road. As per the requirement the total no. of students were divided into three groups, though most of the students went to the household survey. We took the random sampling method for choosing the volume of the household. And we chose the two main markets of this area – Golbazar and Kalyangarh Bazar for market survey. All the works had been completed by a suitable questionnaire (both household and market).

For the road survey, we chose the Jirat Road – connecting Habra and Ashoknagar, a section of around 2 km. by the GPS, mainly from Haripur Morh to Kachua Morh. During this survey the traffic flow data for two hours had also been taken.

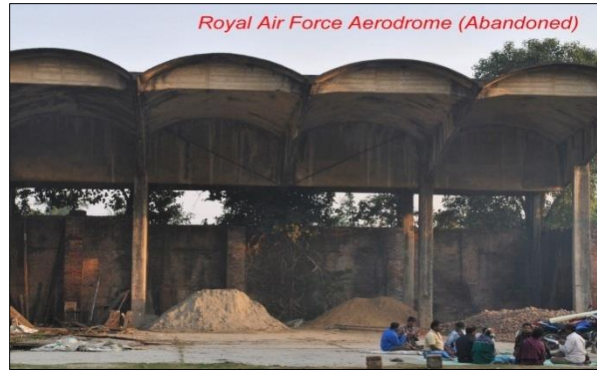
It was an amazing and most extraordinary experience for the students because, during the survey they got a direct reaction and feedback from the inhabitants of their own locality, which was quite unexpected.



(A Family Resturent)  
Remix Ashokenagar

After completion of survey and the data analysis some features have been extracted like that:

Ashoknagar-Kalyangarh is a populated city and a municipal area under the jurisdiction of Habra Block II and Barasat Subdivision of North 24 Parganas. Its



geographical location is 22.833°N and 88.633°E. The place has a rich heritage of political consciousness, education and cultural movements. In the British period it was an Airbase of the British Airlines. Though, after the end of the World War II, it was fully abandoned. But post-independence, due to the huge pressure of the refugees from East Pakistan (present Bangladesh), the West Bengal Government decided to make permanent habitat/camp in this locality.

The pioneer of this planning was Dr. B.C. Roy (the then Chief Minister of West Bengal). But the planning was not fully succeeded like Kalyani and Salt Lake. Though, it has a flavor of an urban area or city in all aspects. Formerly this place was known as “Habra Urban Colony”. Later it was named as “Ashoknagar”. It has vast open space, with wide roads, large residential plots, amusement centers, greeneries, water bodies, markets and many schools and colleges within 18.44 sq. km. area. It consists of 23 wards among which 1 and 20 are the biggest and smallest wards respectively. The demographic change in respect of total male and female population, SC, ST, literates, workers, non-workers etc. has been described through census data of last 20 years (1991 to 2011). The changes and reason behind it is explained through statistical techniques.





It is revealed from the study that the total population increased very slowly (from 96947 in 1991 to 123906 in 2011) with a decreased growth rate also -1.54% (1991 to 2001) to 1.10%(2001 to 2011). The sex ratio increased from 970(1991) to 981(2011). Ward wise variation can be found in total SC, ST population and density. Where ward no. 11,12,13,16,17,18,20 is developed due to proximity of rail station, road, hospital, educational facility, recreation, market etc. are nearby to the Habra commercial area. The other wards are lagging far behind. Specially ward no 1,2,22 are least developed wards and habited by slum and scheduled tribe population (28 slums).

The land ownership patterns, house patterns, basic facilities, literacy patterns and worker -non worker scenario are also analyzed census wise to depict the growing pattern of the town and the disparity in development among the wards are also shown. It can be concluded that though the town has the potentiality for further development as a growth center of the district - lack of medical facility, poor transport and communication, emigration etc. are being obstacles.



**DEPT. OF GEOGRAPHY**  
**NETAJI SATABARSHIKI MAHAVIDYALAYA**  
**FIELD REPORT AT SUNDARBAN,**  
**2015-2016**

The department of Geography has arranged an educational tour for completing the field work of third year honours students as per WBSU curriculum. The destination was world heritage site at Chargheri village, Gosaba block. The tour was organized by Purbasha Eco Tourism Society from 26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> November. There were 32 students and 3 faculty members in the team.

We started heading Sundarban by bus up to Gatkhali then by our private boat. We started our journey from Matla river to Dayapur Island and embarked our boat and stayed at a well decorated resort overnight. The evening was celebrated by cultural programme performed by local folk artist. Next day in the early morning we headed towards Chargheri village and started our socio-economic and household survey. Another team worked on GPS, long and cross profile of the river bank. The village consists around 5000 people. This is the last village in the border of India-Bangladesh. The people were badly affected by the cyclone Aila in 2009 but recovered themselves with community effort, NGO and govt. Grand. The village has a primary school and a Health Centre. 50% people are fishermen, and 30 % are agricultural farmers.

A part of our excursion was social welfare and extending help to the poor and deprived children of Chargheri village who are in their primary classes. We gifted copies, pencils and other stationeries to 20 children. It was our small effort to encourage the villagers to send their children to school.



Gifting stationeries to the children and interacting to the children

While returning from Chargheri, we visited Sajnekhali sanctuary, watch tower and learned about the various floras and faunas of the region.

A campfire was arranged at night and all the students and teachers participated and enjoyed the whole programme.



Our group in front of Sajnekhali Sanctuary



GPS survey and cross section in river

Next day we visited Sudhanyakhali sanctuary and the boat journey of about 3 hours on the river. It was a memorable experience as we had some wildlife sighting. We ended our journey at about 2 pm at Gatkali and boarded on the bus to reach our college.

This two nights three days educational tour with peoples and wildlife of Sundarban enrich us to learn about the struggle of the people and how the victims of natural hazards can survive in a distant village of Sundarban.

**DEPT. OF GEOGRAPHY**  
**NETAJI SATABARSHIKI MAHAVIDYALAYA**  
**FIELD REPORT AT LAVA-LOLEGAON-RISHOP**  
**2016-2017**

The department of Geography had arranged an educational tour for completing the field work of third year honours students as per WBSU curriculum. The destination was the world heritage site at Beong village near Lolegaon. The tour was organised by Purbasha Eco Tourism Society from 24<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> November. There were 48 students and 3 faculty members in the team.

We started heading **Lava-Lolegaon-Rishop** circuit by Kanchankanya Express on 24<sup>th</sup> November night. We started our journey from Sealdah station and the journey was overnight. We reached New Mal junction at about 11 am and then we started to the first destination i.e Lava by car. In Lava we were accommodated in three hotels as the hotels were very small and provided us service like home stay. The people were very cordial and took care of the students. The sudden fall in temperature (about 6-7 degree Celsius) made it very hard to work or even walk. Next day early morning we began our sightseeing in Lava and explored the monastery, view point and other local areas.

The next day we headed towards Lolegaon via Rishop and visited Durbindara view point and were mesmerized with the clear view of Kanchanjungha. In Lolegaon we chose the village Beong and started our socio-economic and household survey. Another team worked on GPS, long and cross profile of the local river. A group headed towards market survey and a group of students interacted with the hotel owners to understand the tourism in Lolegaon.

The village was very small (max 1 sq km area) and it was divided into three layers at three steps of the hill-Upper, middle and lower Beong. The students surveyed the village and collected data from the local inhabitants. We also hired entrepreneur to understand their language. The people were simple as well as their lifestyle but they have to struggle a lot to avail school, college, health care etc. Most of the people were farmers or worked in different sectors of tourism at that place.

A part of our excursion was social welfare and extension of help to the poor and deprived children of Beong village who were in there primary classes. We gifted copies, pencils and other stationeries to 20 children. It was our small effort to encourage the villagers to send their children to school.



A campfire was arranged at last night and all the students and teachers participated and enjoyed the whole programme in Lolegaon. Next day we headed towards New Mal Junction and boarded on Uttarbanga express, reached Sealdah on 29<sup>th</sup> morning and took a bus to reach our college.

Thus their excursion helped the students to understand the struggle of the hilly people and their lifestyle in a short period of time which enriched them about the people from other socio-economic and physical background and helped them to prepare a different kind of field report.

**DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY**  
**NETAJI SATABARSHIKI MAHAVIDYALAYA**  
**FIELD REPORT AT LATAGURI, JALPAIGURI, WEST BENGAL**  
**2017-2018**

The department of Geography had arranged an educational tour for completing the field work of third year honours students as per WBSU curriculum. The destination was Jalpaiguri (Doors Region) in West Bengal. The tour was organized by Basundhara Safar from **27<sup>th</sup> November to 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2018**. There were 10 students and 2 faculty members in the team.

We started our journey from Sealdah Railway Station on 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2018 by Kanchankanya Express.

On 28<sup>th</sup> November after reaching at New Mal Jn. Railway Station, we started heading Lataguri by Tata sumo. After a long journey from yesterday we reached at Lataguri and stayed at a well decorated resort. After some evening snacks we went out to the nearest market at Lataguri to conduct the Market morphology survey.

Next day (29<sup>th</sup> November) early morning we headed towards **Dakshin Kantadighi Kumarpara village** and started our socio-economic and household survey. Another team worked on GPS, long and cross profile on a river named **Dhoralla** in the study area. A few members of our team went to collect some socio-economic data from Lataguri GP along with the teacher. The most interesting thing was Jungle Safari to see the wild life in Gorumara National Park.



Next day (30<sup>th</sup> November), we went towards Jhalong-Bindu. On the way we see the places-Murti River, Tea Garden etc.

Next day (1<sup>st</sup> December) that was the time to return. We went to visit some unexplored places in Garumara Forest. The Train was on 5.30 pm at New Mal Jn.

Next day (2<sup>nd</sup> December), we reached Sealdah at 6:30 am and our journey was completed



**Pic.2: Bird Eye view of Tista River**



**Pic.1: We at Gorumara National Park**



**Pic.3: Tea Garden in study area**



**Pic.4: NH-34 running beside the Study Area**

## Chandraketugarh: A journey into the Ancient Indian History and cultural folklore (2015-16)

On 30th Nov. 2015, the **Bengali department** and **History** department of Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya decided to visit Chandraketugarh. Eighteen students of these two departments visited the historical excavation site. A local museum was also visited on that day which was maintained by the dept. of History, Chandraketugarh Shahidullah Smriti Mahavidyalaya. The teachers of our college discussed the historical and cultural aspects of Chandraketugarh. The Bengali dept. specifically referred to the local cultural references as important elements of lived reality and consequently an important part of the folk cultural elements of Bengal.

