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# **WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY**

**CBCS, SEM-V EXAMINATION, 2023-24**

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"Physical and Human Landscape of Khataguri village, Nad  
Tehsil: A Geographical Field Study in Jalpaiguri  
District, West Bengal."

Field Report submitted to Netaji Subhaschaki Mahavidy  
alaya in part fulfilment of the requirements of the  
Geography Honours Undergraduate syllabus (course:  
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By  
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"Physical and Human Landscapes of Lataguri Village, Mal Tehsil: A Geographical Field Study  
in Jalpaiguri District, West Bengal" as part of the under graduate syllabi (course code:  
GEOACORJIP) of the West Bengal State University.

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

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12.02.2024

*Subrata Mitra*  
12.02.2024

*Sharmista Chatterjee* 12.2.24.

Signature of the Field Supervisors

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dear All

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Sincerely,  
Ankita Deb Nath



**GROUP PHOTO**





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## INTRODUCTION

The district of Jalpaiguri derives its name from the prominent municipality of Jalpaiguri, which serves as the administrative headquarters of the district. The term Jalpaiguri originates from the Bengali words 'Jalpa' referring to olive trees and 'guri' meaning place, indicating the prevalence of olive trees in the area historically. Some accounts also associated the name with the region's traditional presiding deity, Lord Shiva locally referred to as 'Jalpesh'. Strategically situated in the lower Himalayas, Jalpaiguri district exhibits tremendous geographical diversity ranging from mountainous terrains to plain river valleys, inhabited by varied ethnic communities. The picturesque landscape and rich historical heritage of the district provide immersive tourism opportunities.

The erstwhile Jalpaiguri subdivision of Rangpur district was constituted in 1854, located adjacent to the Sukhram subdivision at that time. In 1869, the subdivision was upgraded to a full fledged district with Jalpaiguri town as the administrative center. As noted by the British botanist Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker during his 1849 expedition, the area was then dominated by dense forests, with Jalpaiguri town serving as a transit point for forest product travelling to markets northwards. This demonstrates the crucial geographical role of the region even during colonial times.



Jalpaiguri district extends from  $26^{\circ}15'47''$  to  $26^{\circ}59'34''$  N latitude and  $88^{\circ}23'24''$  to  $88^{\circ}73'0''$  E longitude, covering a total area of 3044 sq km. The district shares international borders with Bhutan in the north. While, it is bounded by the districts of Darjeeling in the west and north-west, Alipurduar in the east and Koch Bihar and Bangladesh in the south. Administratively, the district encompasses 2 subdivisions, 7 development blocks, 80 Gram panchayats and 301 inhabited villages. As per the 2011 census, the total population of Jalpaiguri district stands at 23,81,596 persons.

### Objectives:-

The current study aims to achieve two main objectives:

1. Understanding Physical Geographical Features: - The objective focuses on comprehending the diverse physical geographical features found in the Jalpaiguri region, including their characteristics.

2. Exploring Environmental Factors: - The second objectives involves discussing the nature of soil, vegetation, climate, and various land uses and land covers in the study area.

Additionally, the study aims to:

3. Conduct a Questionnaire-based Survey: - The objective involves utilizing a questionnaire-based survey to describe the demographic and socioeconomic conditions of a small community in the Lataguri village area, Jalpaiguri district.



**Study Area:** - The study area encompasses Lataguri village, situated within the Mal. Tehsil of Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal. Lataguri village is having <sup>having geographical</sup> approximately 70 meters above sea level. Lataguri is nestled amidst the scenic landscape of the Dooars region. The village is strategically positioned, serving as a gateway to the renowned Grandma National park and Chapra-mari Wildlife Sanctuary. Lataguri boasts a diverse ecosystem, with lush forests, fertile agricultural lands, and meandering rivers defining its geographical features. The village is home to a vibrant community, with a population primarily engaged in agriculture, tourism and allied activities. With its rich biodiversity picturesque surroundings, and strategic location, Lataguri village offers ample opportunities for research and exploration in the fields of ecology, wildlife conservation, and sustainable tourism development within the Jalpaiguri district. Lataguri village is located at coordinates  $26^{\circ}54'44''N$  and  $88^{\circ}47'07''E$  longitude. (Fig-1 and 2)

**Data collection and Methodology:** - In any research study, gathering accurate and relevant data is crucial for drawing meaningful conclusions. This section outlines how the data was collected and the methodology followed in the study.

■ Primary and Secondary Data:

• Primary Data refers to information that collected directly from the source for the specific purpose of the study. In this case, primary data was collected through two main methods.





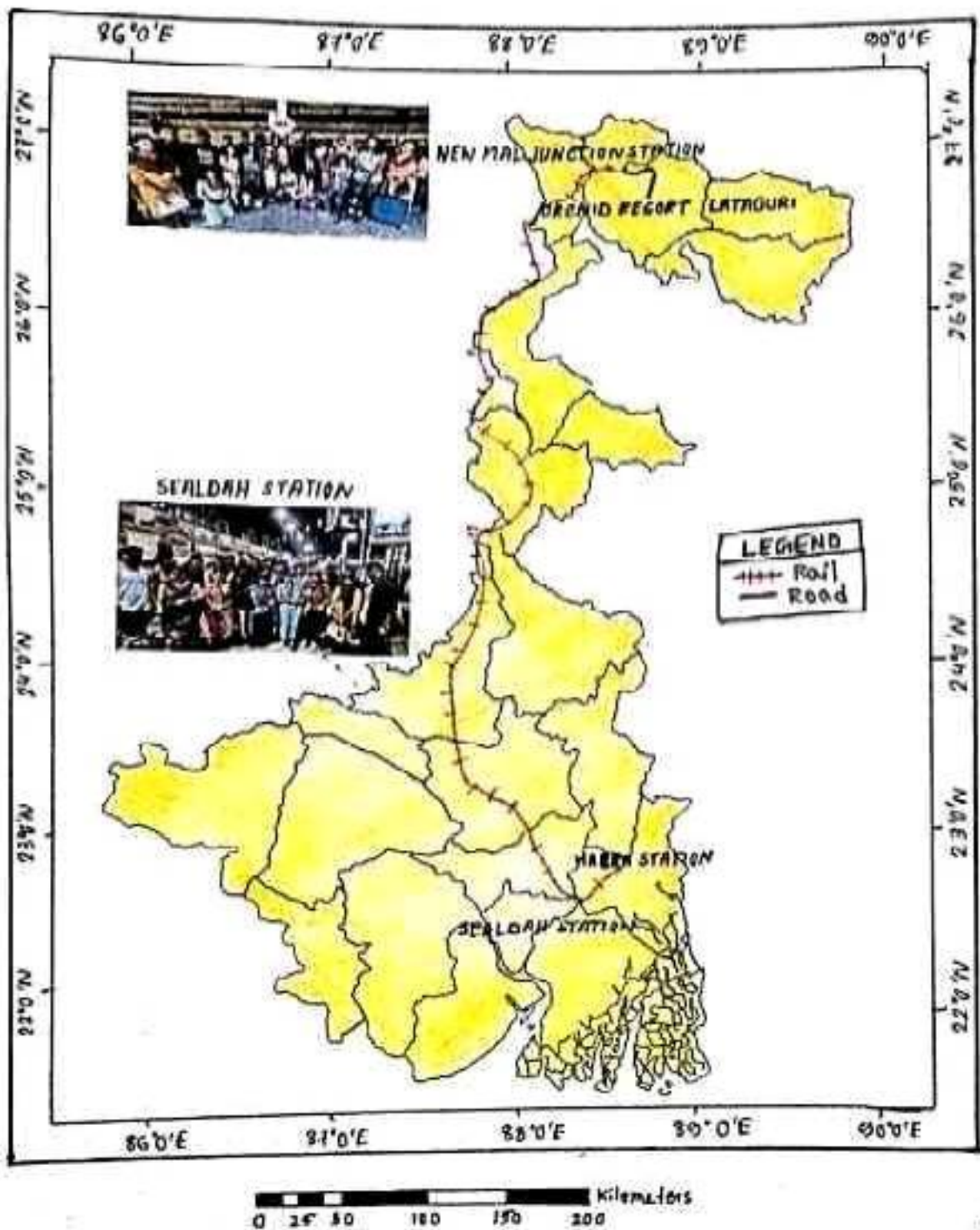


Fig: 2 Route map of the study area

*Shellegimishu*  
08.02.24



• Questionnaire Survey:- Researchers designed a set of questions to gather information directly from the respondents, in this case, the residents of Lataguri village in Jalpaiguri District.

• Direct field survey:- This involved physically visiting the study area and using tools like the Dumpy Level for precise measurement and observations.

• Secondary data includes information that already exists and has been collected by someone else for another purpose. In this study, secondary data was gathered from various reliable sources such as government reports, previous research studies, population census data, news articles, academic journals, magazines, and newspapers. This secondary data provided additional context and background information relevant to the study.

### Field Survey in Lataguri Village in Jalpaiguri District :-

The study conducted a field survey in Lataguri village from October 6 to October 11, 2023. During this period, researchers visited the village and interacted with the residents to collect primary data through <sup>and</sup> the questionnaire survey and direct field measurements.

Methodological Workflow:- The methodology used in the study was divided into three main parts:

1. Pre-field work:- The phases involved various preparatory activities to ensure the smooth execution of the field survey:

• Definition of research problems:- Clearly identifying the objectives and scope of the study.



- Selection of study Area: - Choosing Lataguri village in Jalpaiguri District as the primary location for data collection.
- Review of Literature: - Conducting a comprehensive review of existing literature and research relevant to the study area.
- Preparing the survey schedule: - Planning the timeline and logistics for conducting the survey in Lataguri village.
- Making a location map and survey route map: - Creating detailed maps to guide researchers during the field survey.
- Sampling Procedure: - Determining the method for selecting households to participate in the survey.

2. Field Work: - The phase involved the actual collection of primary data through surveys and measurements:

- Selection of survey site and survey households: - Identifying specific location within Lataguri village and households to be included in the survey.
- Interviewing, direct field measurements and data collection: - Interacting with residents, taking measurements using instruments like the Dumpy Level, and recording data.
- GPS survey and collection of location-based information: - Using GPS technology to accurately map the geographical features of the study area.

3. Post-field Work: - After completing the field survey, the study entered the post-field work phase, which focused on processing and analyzing the collected data.

- Data tabulation and data processing: - Organizing the collected data into a structured format for analysis.



• Data analysis:- Using statistical methods and analytical tools to derive insights from the data.

• Presentation of results:- Communicating the findings of the study through visual aids such as charts, graphs and tables.

• Report writing:- Documenting the entire research process, including methodology, findings, and conclusions, in a formal report.

• Summarizing the findings and conclusion:- Synthesizing the key findings of the study and drawing conclusions based on the analysis of the data.

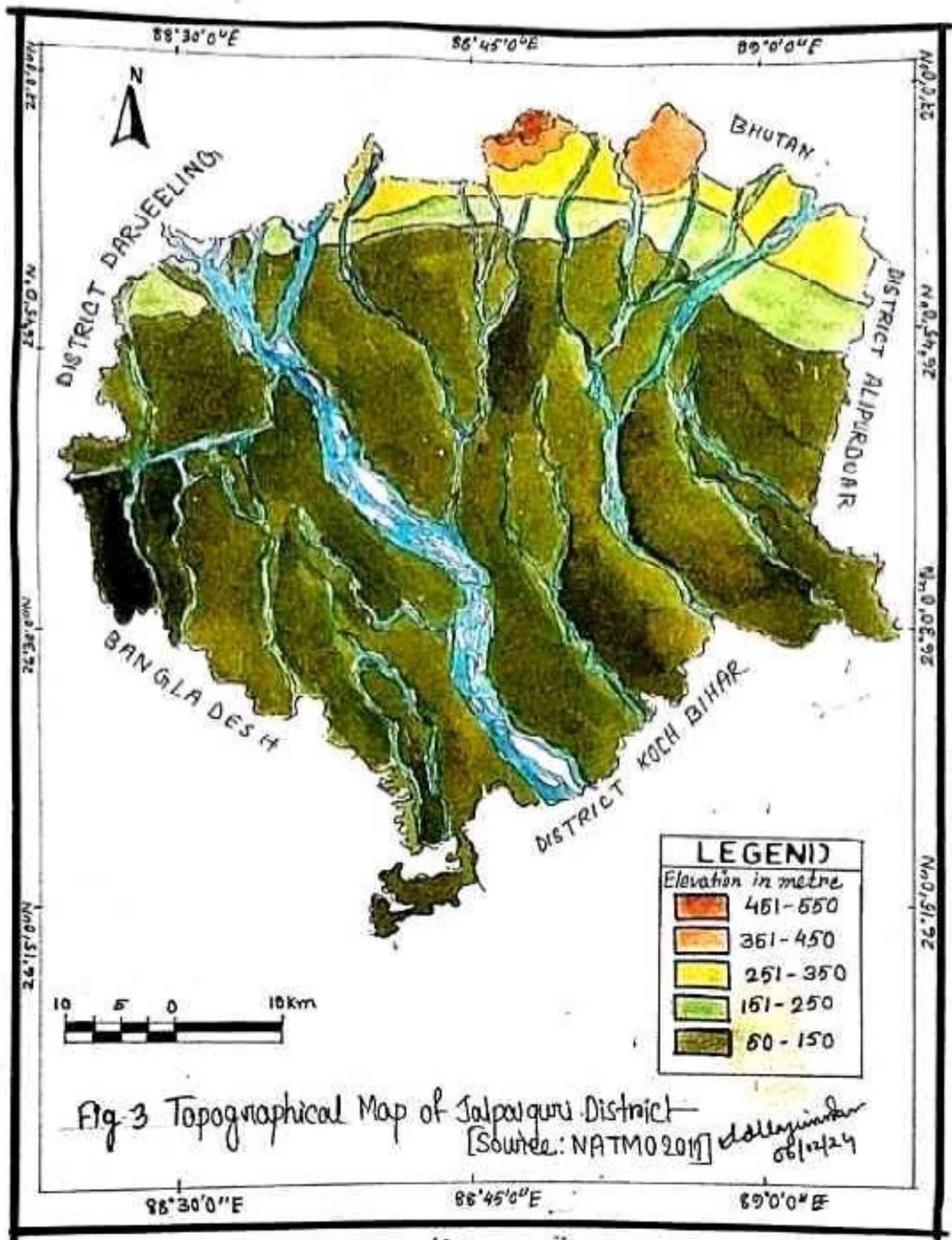
Physical Profile:- The unique physiography of Jalpaiguri district is characterized by the convergence of three distinct geographical zones. The northern flank of the district falls within the sub-Himalayan Duars foothills, while the vast central region consists of the flat alluvial plains formed by the large Himalayan River systems. The southern fringe transitions into the fertile Terai plains that extend beyond the district boundaries. Each of these zones exhibit distinct topographic, geological, pedological, hydrological and ecological features which have shaped the physical landscape and productive potentials of Jalpaiguri district.

Topography:- The northern portion of Jalpaiguri district is delimited by the foothills of the eastern

Himalayas, featuring undulating slopes and ridges descending from higher elevations. The Duars range comprises the sub-Himalayan tract located south of the outer Himalayas, spanning the area between the 200m and 66m contour lines. It covers around half of the total geographical expanse of the district. This prominent zone has been built up by the gradual depositional actions of rivers originating in the Himalayas, leading to the formation of coalescing alluvial fans and terraces with the plains to the south. The fluvial erosion processes over geological timescales have also created an undulating surface overlaying the ancient drift sediments.

In contrast, the central and southern parts of the district consist of flat alluvial plains formed by the vast Brahmaputra River system draining the eastern Himalayas. The plains region has minimal slopes and elevations below 66m altitude. Thus, the landscape of Jaldigui district exhibits a descending elevation profile from the High Himalayan ridges and valleys in the north transitioning into the flat orogenic plains in the south. The forces of tectonic uplift and subsidence have also shaped the macro-scale elevation differentials and depositional patterns across the region. [Fig-3]







Geology:- The diverse rock types and geological formations underlying Jalpaiguri district include schists, gneisses, phyllites, quartzites, dolomites and coal deposits. Metamorphic rocks like schists and gneisses form the basement complex in the northern hilly and foothills areas. The lower Himalayan ridges here contain phyllites and quartzites. Dolomitic limestones are also found in narrow bands. [Fig: 6]

The Duars range is characterized by very thick alluvial sedimentary formations that were deposited by rivers flowing southwards from the rising Himalayas. Coarse gravels and boulder conglomerates occur near the hill ranges. While the alluvial composition becomes finer towards the plains. The plains landscape south of Duars is marked by river terraces of the Tista, Jaldhaka and other rivers. Black clay deposits are found between the Tista and Jaldhaka rivers. Thus the district exhibits lithological variations from the metamorphic and sedimentary rocks in the northern half to the finer alluvium and clay deposits in the plains. The tectonic activities including uplift and subsidence have been instrumental in shaping the macro-scale geological structures and erosion-deposition patterns.

Soil:- The soils in Jalpaiguri district have developed over the varied parent materials and are broadly classified as coarse loamy to fine loamy types. In the northern Duars area, the soils tend to be more



acidic in reaction with lower organic carbon content. The finer soil texture develops towards the southern plains, along with a rise in pH values nearing neutral levels. The soils along the rivers banks typically have a pH range of 5.0 to 6.5, medium levels of phosphates and nitrogen and approximately 0.5 to 0.75% organic carbon. A common limitation is the coarse texture that results in low moisture retention capacities. The porosity facilitates internal drainage, but reduces the water holding abilities that are vital for agriculture. Maintaining organic matter levels is also essential for soil fertility and productivity. The soil properties have significant impacts on the vegetation cover and cropping patterns. [Fig:7]

**Drainage:**— The major rivers draining Jalpaiguri district originate in the eastern Himalayas and flow in a south or south-easterly direction. Some of the important rivers are Teesta, Jaldhaka, Torsha, Kaljani, Raidak, Diana, Chitakhama etc. As the swift-flowing mountain rivers enter the plains, abrupt decreases in channel gradients cause braiding and raised beds, often exacerbating floods during heavy monsoon. The river channels are dynamic, exhibiting frequent course changes, meandering and shifts in this zone.

While the fertile alluvium deposited by the rivers has enabled prolific agriculture, recurring floods and erosion pose threats to farms, forests, tea gardens and human habitations in the district. Extensive



embankments have been constructed over the years for flood control, but sudden high floods sometimes breach the structures and inundate large areas. Overall, the complex fluvial dynamics and drainage patterns have profoundly shaped the landscape. [Fig: 4]

Natural Vegetation :- Jalpaiguri district falls within the semi-moist deciduous forest zone, with sal (*Shorea robusta*) trees dominating the natural vegetation cover. Sal is found along with associated species like *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Terminalia eremulata*, *Amoora rohituka*, *Dalbergia sissoo* etc. forming mixed forests. The quality of sal forests is reported to be among the best in India. [Fig: 5]

Three broad categories of forests are:

- Riverine forests along river banks and sand beds, with khair, Sissoo, Odal, Sidha etc.
- plain forests with mature standing sal forests, open scrub forests, moist and dry sal mixes.
- Savannah forest in sandy areas, containing Kumbhi, Amla, sidha, Catechu trees.

The forests provide habitats for diverse wildlife species including elephants, deer, tigers, leopards, monkeys etc. They are crucial sources of timber, fuelwood, fodder and non-timber forest products for local communities. However, pressures of human use, grazing, fires etc. have degraded some forest area.



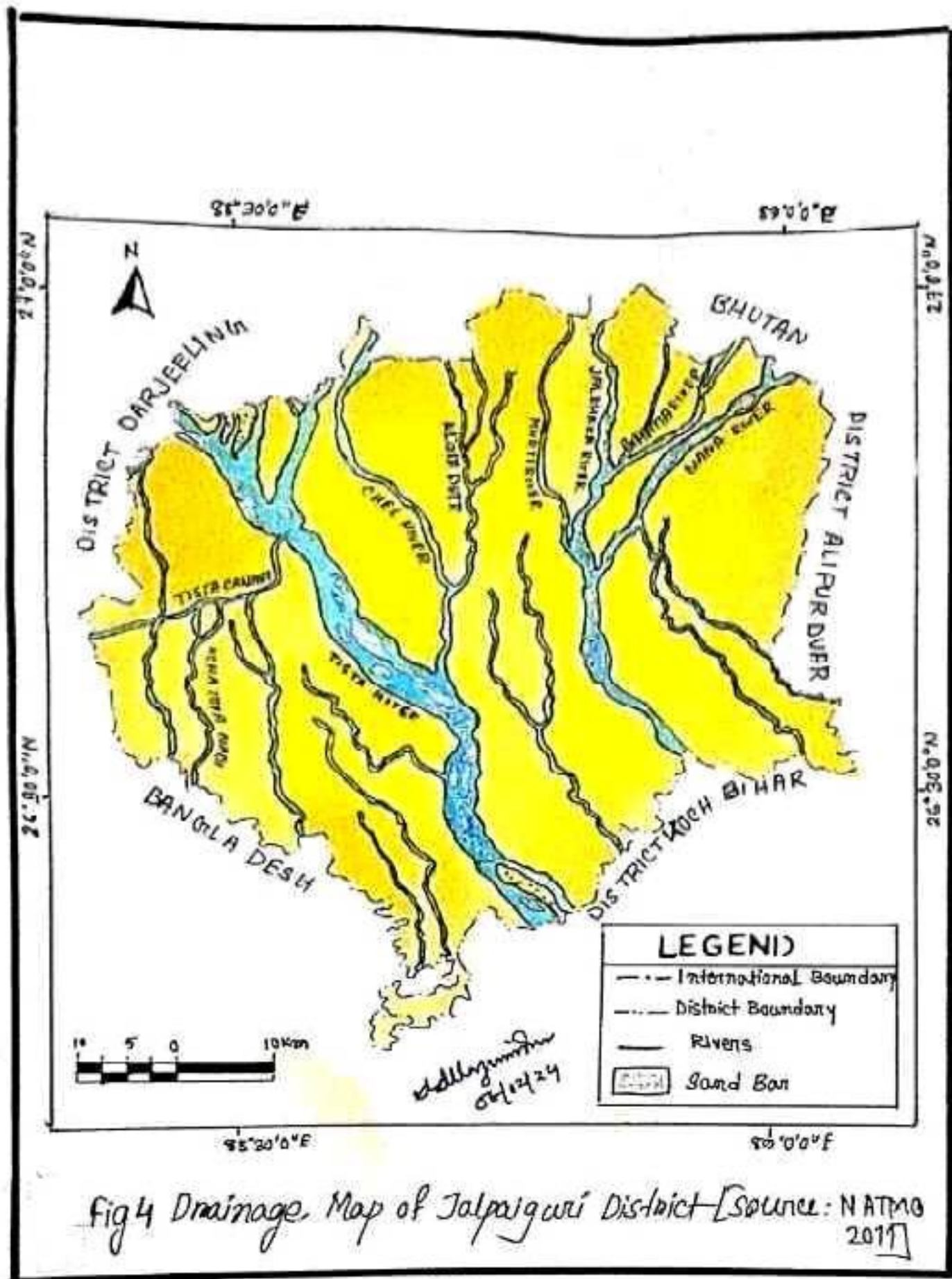
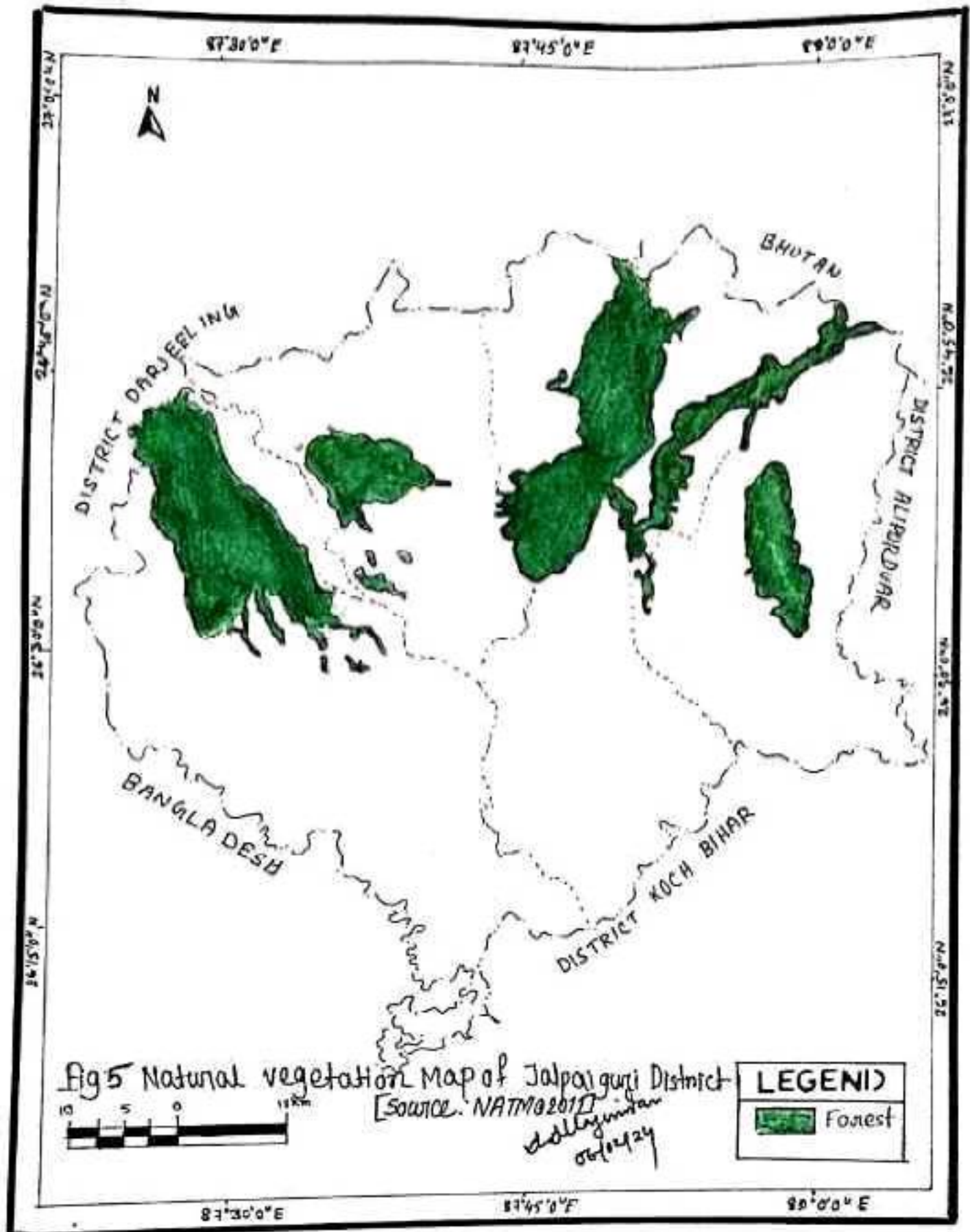
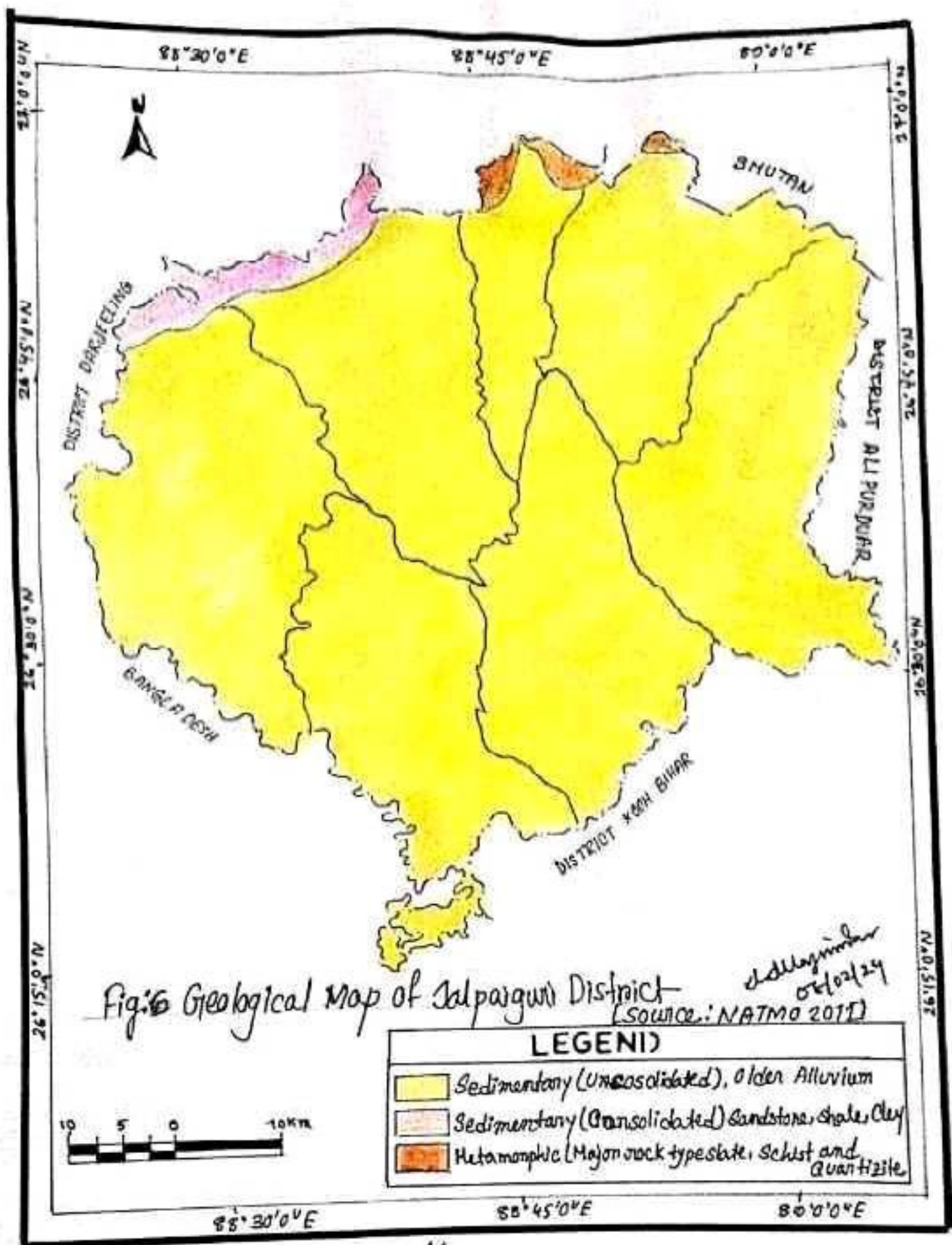


Fig 4 Drainage Map of Jalpaiguri District [Source: NATMO 2017]







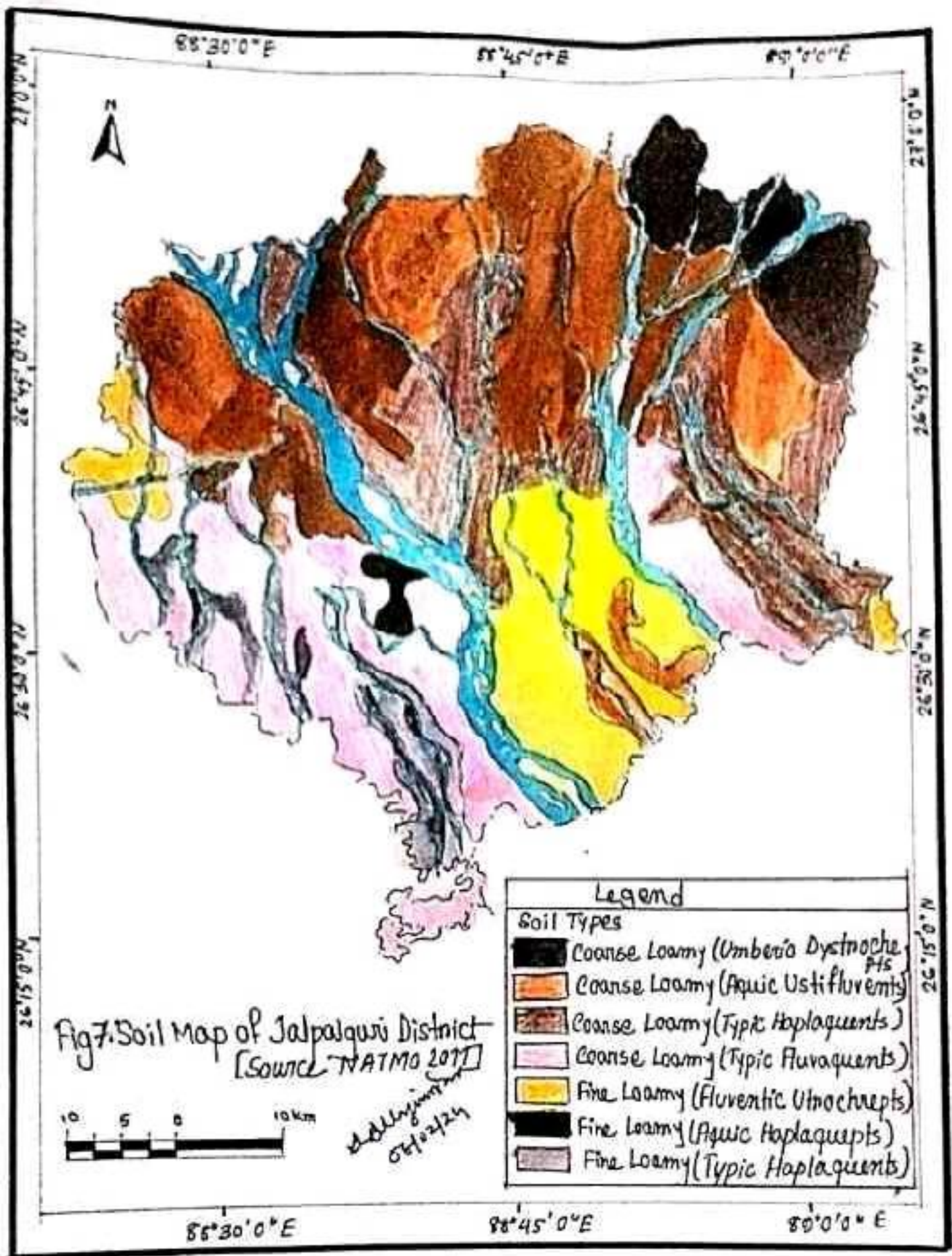


Fig 7. Soil Map of Jalpalquri District  
 [Source: NATMO 2011]

Legend	
Soil Types	
	Coarse Loamy (Umberic Dystricche <sup>PHS</sup> )
	Coarse Loamy (Aquic Ustifluvents)
	Coarse Loamy (Typic Haplaquents)
	Coarse Loamy (Typic Fluvaquents)
	Fine Loamy (Fluventic Ustrochrepts)
	Fine Loamy (Aquic Haplaquents)
	Fine Loamy (Typic Haplaquents)



# Lataguri village as displayed on Google Earth Image

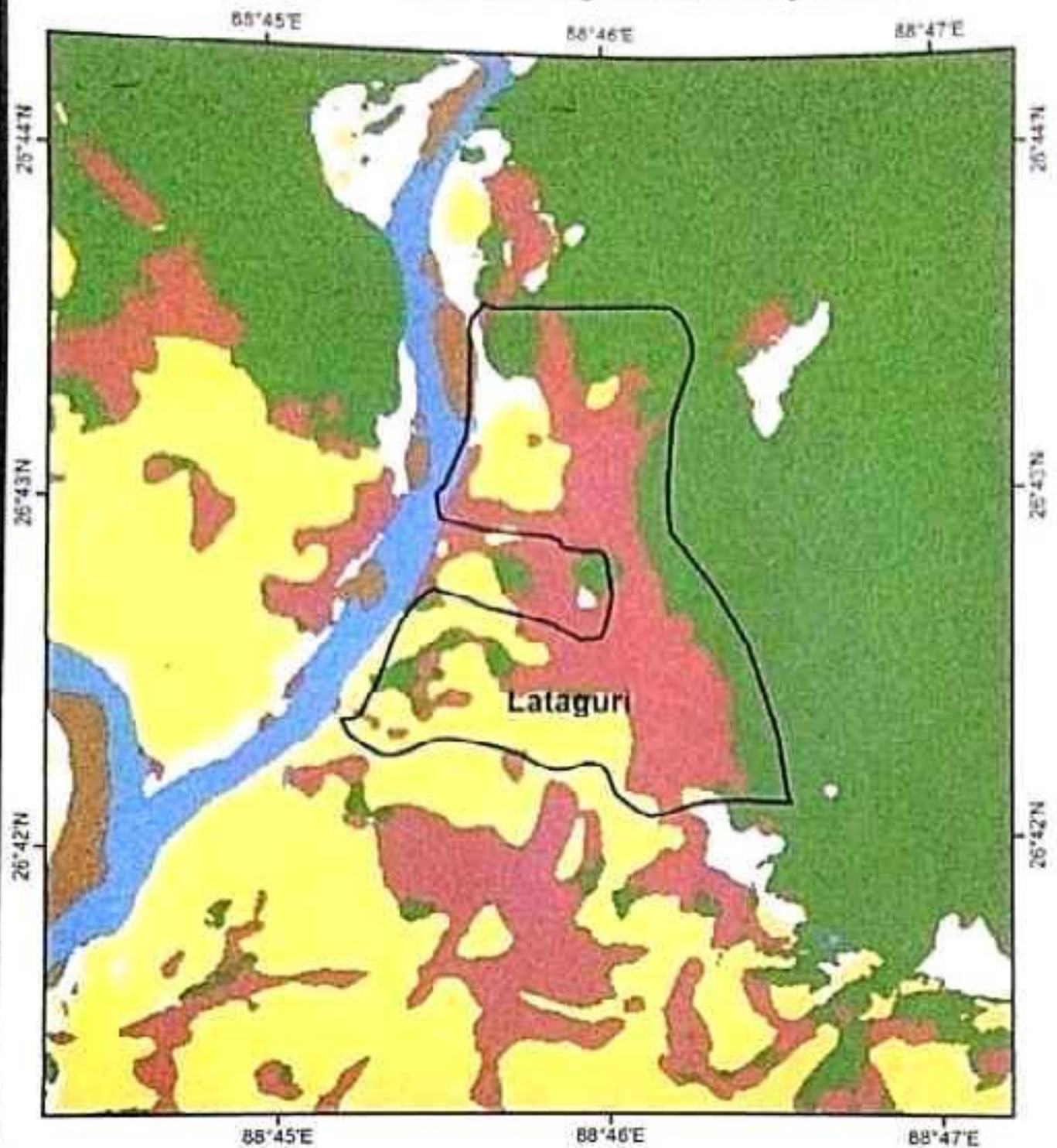


Fig 8: Lataguri village as displayed on Google Earth image

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# Land Use and Land Cover Map of Lataguri village and Surrounding area for the year 2021



## Land Use and Land Cover Classes

- River / Water Body
- Vegetation
- Agricultural Land
- Built Area
- Sand Bar



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Fig 9: Land use and land cover map of the study area

Source- ESRI Global LULC Map 2021



Climat: - Lalpauwi district has a hot and humid tropical monsoon type of climate, receiving heavy seasonal rainfall. The proximity to the Bay of Bengal moisture source and orographic influence of the Himalayas determine the weather patterns. Four seasons can be identified - Cold winter, hot summer, rainy monsoon and the short autumn and spring transitions.

### Interpreting the Climograph for Lalpauwi:

#### 1. January to March (Winter-Spring Transition): -

- Relative humidity gradually decreases from January to March, indicating a reduction in moisture content in the air.
- Wet Bulb temperature also rises during this period, signifying a gradual increase in temperature as winter transitions to spring.

#### 2. April to June (Pre-Monsoon season): -

- Relative humidity sees a notable increase from April to June, indicating a rise in moisture levels as the region approaches the monsoon season.
- Wet bulb temperature continues to rise steadily, reaching its peak in June, indicating warmer and more humid conditions.

#### 3. July to September (Monsoon Season): -

- Relative humidity remains consistently high during the monsoon months of July to September, indicating high levels of moisture due to rainfall.

- Wet bulb temperature remains relatively stable during this period, reflecting the consistent moisture content in the air.

#### 4. October to December (Post-Monsoon to winter season): -

- Relative humidity begins to decrease from October onwards as the monsoon withdraws, although it remains relatively high.

- Wet bulb temperature gradually decreases as well, indicating a gradual cooling of the air as winter approaches. (Table 1 and Fig 10)

### Interpreting temperature and precipitation data for the years 2021 and 2022 :-

Temperature :- Maximum Temperature : The maximum temperature shows seasonal variations throughout the year. Both years exhibit a similar trend, with the highest temperatures recorded during the summer months of April to June. The maximum temperature peaks in April, gradually decreases from June to September, and then declines further towards the end of the year.

Minimum Temperature : Similarly, the minimum temperature also demonstrates seasonal fluctuations, with the lowest temperatures from October to February, followed by a gradual increase as the region transitions into the warmer months.

Precipitation :- The precipitation data reveals the amount of rainfall received in millimeters (mm) for each month of the year.



### • Seasonal Variations:

Both years exhibit distinct seasonal patterns of rainfall. The highest precipitation levels are typically observed during the monsoon months of June to September, with peaks in June and August. This is consistent with the region's monsoon climate, characterized by heavy rainfall during the wet season.

### • Inter-annual Variability:

While the overall seasonal pattern remains consistent between the two years, there are notable differences in the amount of rainfall recorded for specific months. For instance, in 2022 higher precipitation levels are observed in June and August compared to 2021. Conversely, some months, such as February and December, show higher rainfall in 2021 compared to 2022. These variations may be attributed to inter-annual climatic variability and regional weather patterns.

Overall, the temperature and precipitation data provide valuable insights into the climatic conditions of the region, highlighting seasonal variations and inter-annual variability in temperature and rainfall patterns over the course of the year. [Table 2 and Fig-11]

Table: 1 Month-wise variation of Relative Humidity and Wet Bulb Temperature in Lataguri

Months	Relative Humidity in %	Wet Bulb Temperature in F
JAN	73.62	14.14
FEB	66.31	13.85
MAR	46.75	10.42
APR	65.25	22.9
MAY	76.04	25.62
JUN	88.44	26.84
JUL	88.62	27.73
AUG	88.19	27.21
SEP	90.56	26.2
OCT	63.31	23.45
NOV	77.69	17.3
DEC	72.06	15.05

Source: Indian Meteorological Data Archive (Year 2021)

Fig: 10 Climograph of Lataguri area showing the weather condition and human comfort

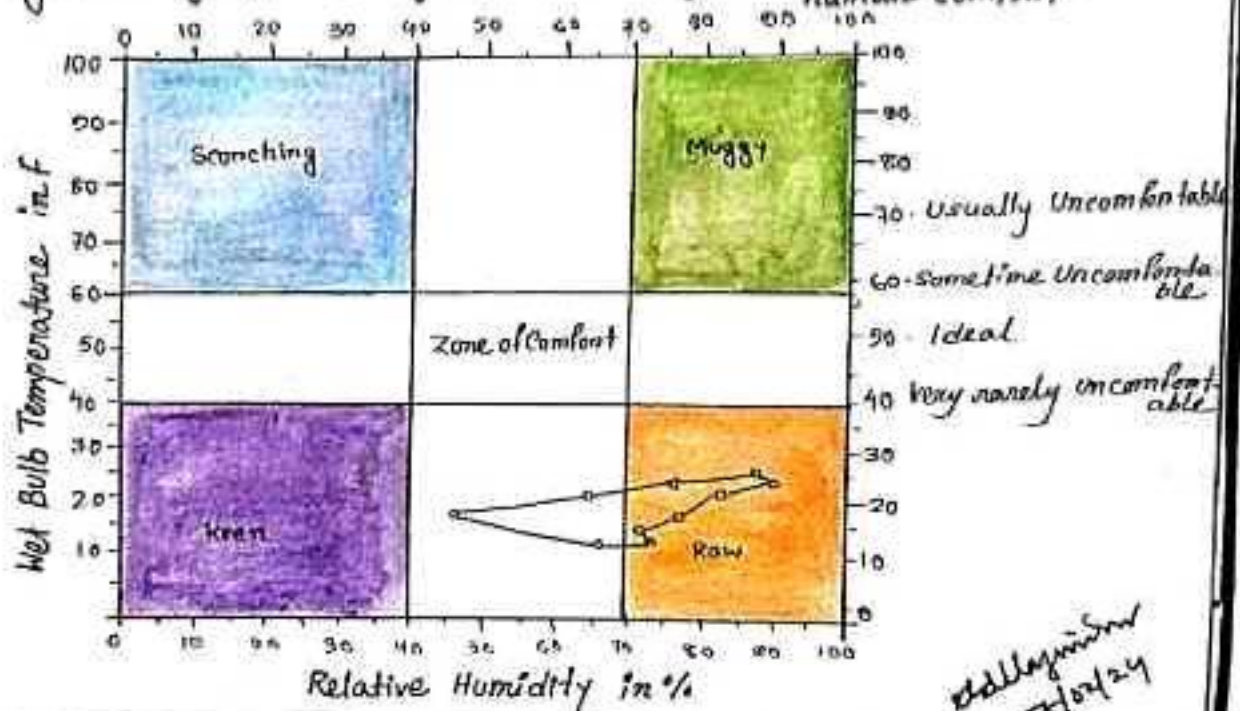
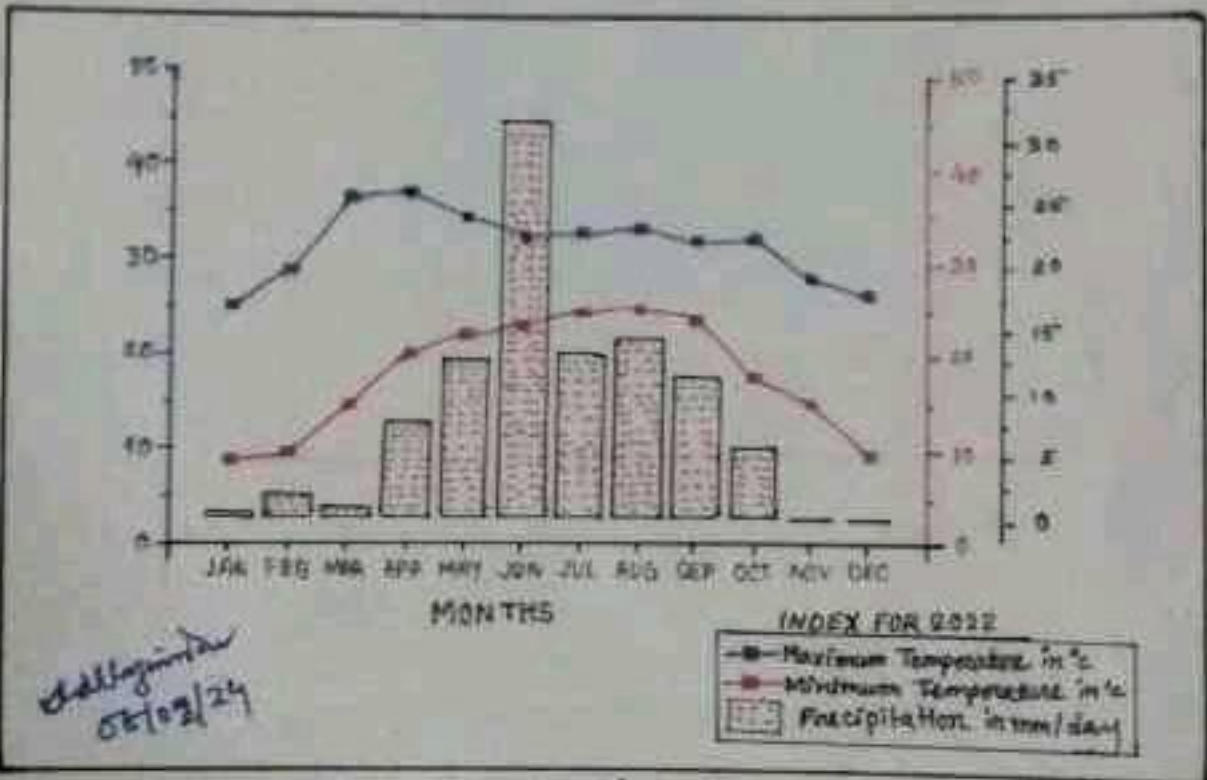
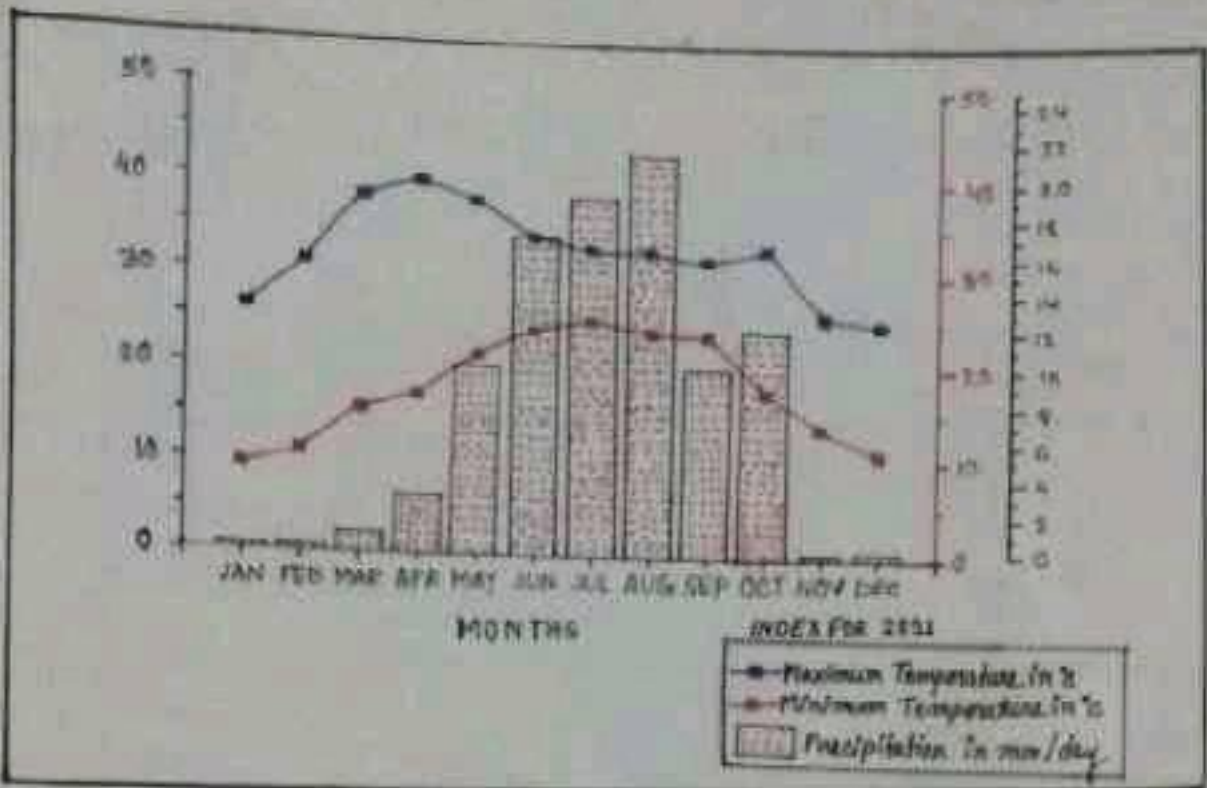




Table-2 Showing the monthly statistics of Maximum temperature, Minimum temperature, and precipitation in Lalaguru area for the years 2021 and 2022

Year	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Months	Temperature Maximum	Temperature Maximum	Temperature Minimum	Temperature Minimum	Precipitation in mm	Precipitation in mm
JAN	26.14	24.08	9.30	8.75	0.17	0.32
FEB	31.18	28.88	4.01	9.53	0.19	1.0
MAR	38.30	36.76	15.62	14.66	81.19	0.89
APR	39.77	37.17	17.13	20.05	3.15	7.62
MAY	37.81	34.54	21.49	22.08	10.14	12.38
JUN	34.06	32.6	24.10	23.08	17.05	31.16
JUL	32.83	32.06	25.14	24.44	19.21	12.77
AUG	32.85	33.51	24.12	24.8	21.58	14.09
SEP	31.97	32.08	23.88	23.62	10.07	11.07
OCT	33.28	32.42	17.85	17.55	12.09	5.52
NOV	25.98	28.14	13.97	14.76	0.09	0.04
DEC	25.05	26.4	11.22	9.26	0.29	0.03

Source - Indian Meteorological Data Archive



*Challenger*  
05/02/24

Fig 11: Month wise distribution of Maximum Temperature, Minimum Temperature and Relative Humidity in Lalaguni for 2021(a) and 2022(b)



Table-3

## LEVELING SURVEY BY DUMPIY LEVEL

Place :- Lataguri  
 Instrument no :- B02188

Date :-  
 Time :- 11:00 AM

Station	Distance in (mm)	Scale	Staff Reading (meters)			CI	RI	Remarks
			B.S	I.S	F.S			
A	0	0	1.41			102.01	101.50	101.50 (B.M)
A <sub>1</sub>	10	1		1.44			101.47	
A <sub>2</sub>	20	2		1.45			101.46	
A <sub>3</sub>	30	3		1.56			101.35	
A <sub>4</sub>	40	4		1.87			101.03	
A <sub>5</sub>	50	5	0.94		2.6	101.25	100.31	C.P
A <sub>6</sub>	60	6		1.45			99.8	
A <sub>7</sub>	70	7		1.43			99.82	
A <sub>8</sub>	80	8		1.83			99.42	
B	90	9			1.73		99.52	
Σ			2.35		4.33			

• Arithmetic check :-

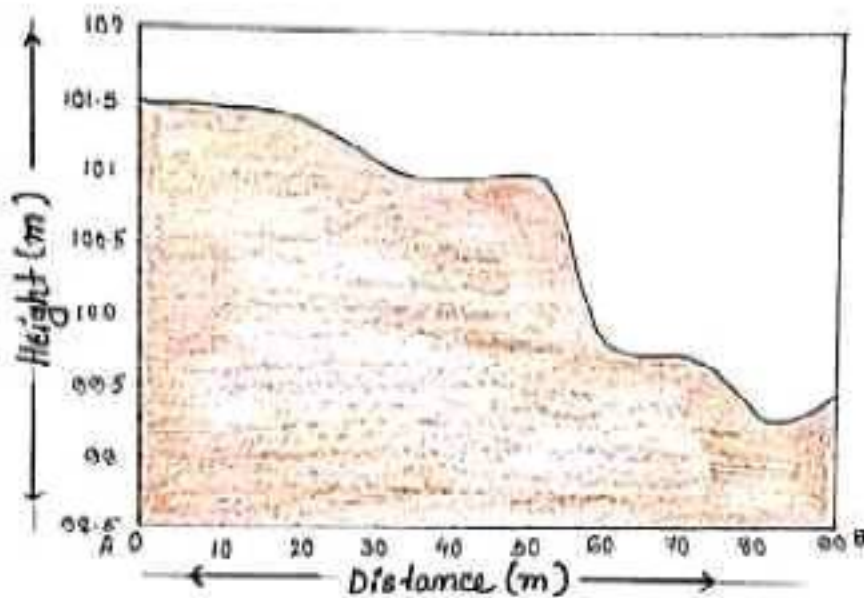
$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma BS - \Sigma FS \\ &= (2.35 - 4.33) \\ &= -1.98 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Last RL} - \text{First RL} \\ &= (99.52 - 101.50) \\ &= -1.98 \end{aligned}$$

# DUMPIY LEVEL SURVEY

Place: Lataguri  
Inst No:- B02788

Date:  
Time: 11:00 AM



Vertical Scale :  $1\text{cm} \cong 0.5(\text{m})$   
Horizontal Scale :  $1\text{cm} \cong 10(\text{m})$

Source: Field Survey  
Fig 12: Longitudinal profile along the line  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$  Smitra/06.02.24



Table-4

## LEVELING SURVEY BY DUMPIY LEVEL

Place:-

Date:-

Instrument NO: B02788

Time :- 11:30 AM

Stations	Distance m(m)	Scale $1\text{cm} \cong 10$	Staff Reading (m)			CL	RL	Remarks
			B.S	I.S	F.S			
A	0	0	2.7			104.2	101.50	101.50 (BM)
A <sub>1</sub>	10	1		3.015			101.19	
A <sub>2</sub>	20	2		3.48			100.72	
A <sub>3</sub>	30	3		3.79			100.41	
A <sub>4</sub>	40	4		4.01			100.10	
A <sub>5</sub>	50	5	1.68		3.31	102.57	100.89	CP
A <sub>6</sub>	60	6		2.26			100.21	
A <sub>7</sub>	70	7		3.16			99.10	
A <sub>8</sub>	80	8		3.33			99.29	
A <sub>9</sub>	90	9		3.42			99.15	
A <sub>10</sub>	100	10		3.54			98.64	
A <sub>11</sub>	110	11	2.62		3.43	101.26	98.62	CP
A <sub>12</sub>	120	12		2.64			98.61	
A <sub>13</sub>	130	13			2.65			
$\Sigma$			7		9.80			

Arithmetic check =

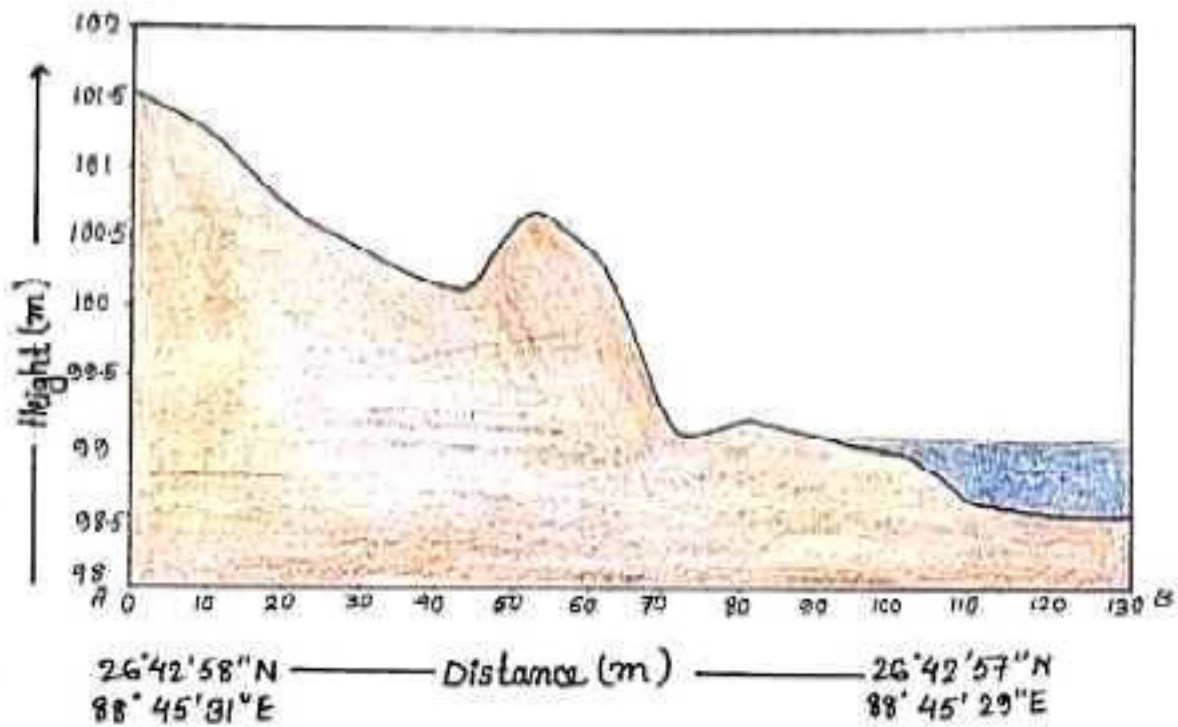
$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma BS - \Sigma FS \\ &= (7 - 9.80) \\ &= -2.84 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Last RL} - \text{First RL} \\ &= (98.61 - 101.50) \\ &= -2.89 \end{aligned}$$

# LONGITUDINAL PROFILE SURVEY

Place : Lataguri  
Inst NO: B02788

Date:  
Time: 11:30 AM



Vertical Scale :  $1cm \cong 0.5(m)$   
Horizontal Scale :  $1cm \cong 10(m)$

Source: Field Survey

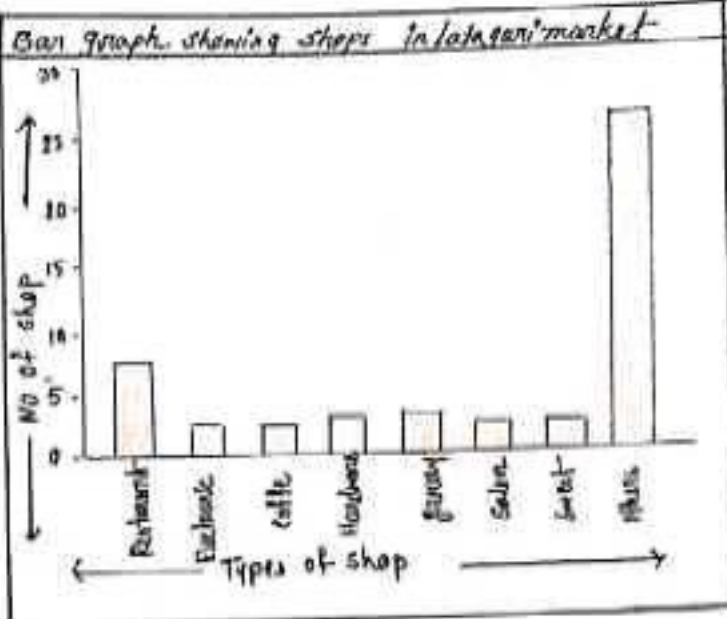
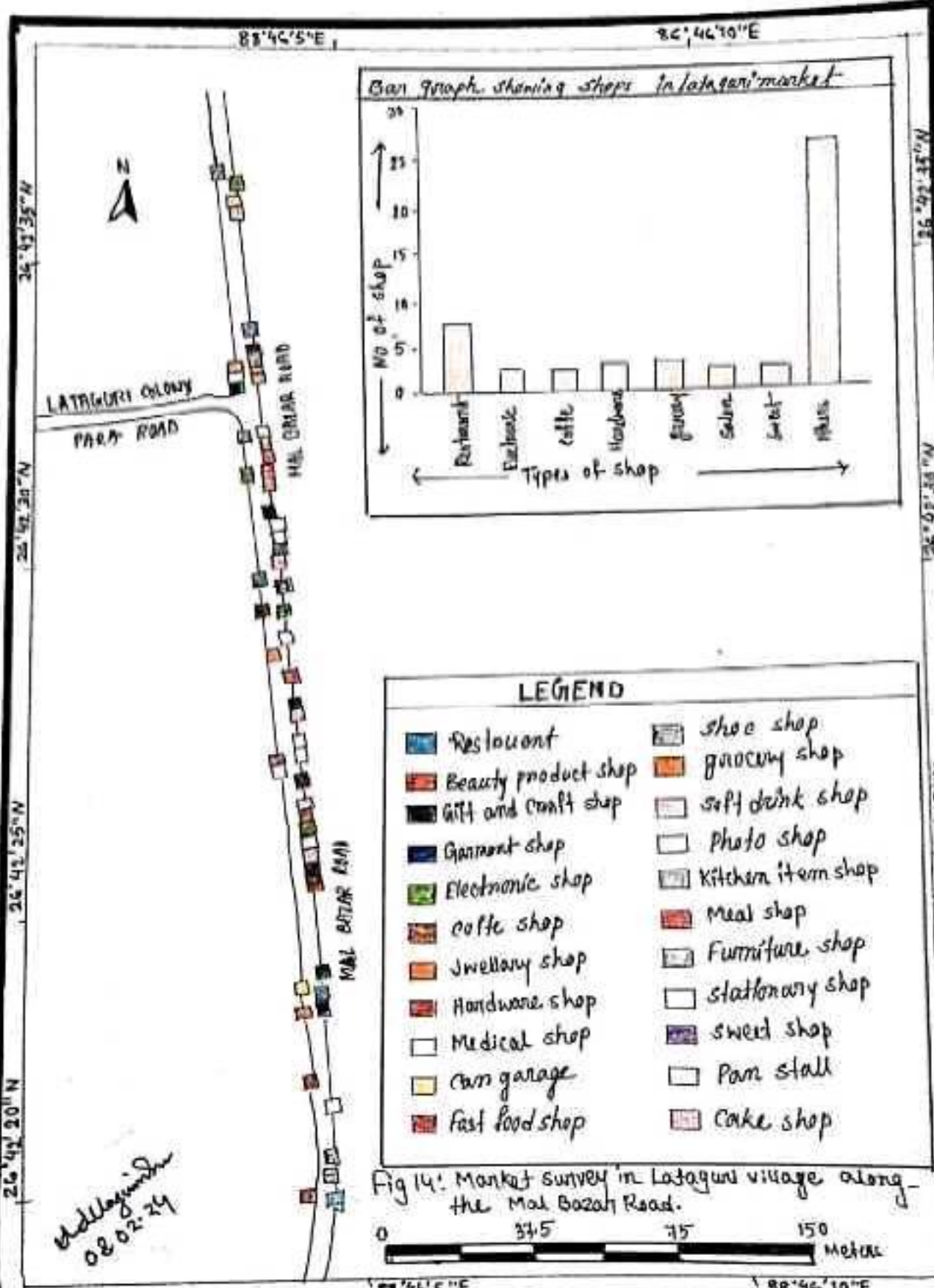
Fig 13: Longitudinal profile survey across the bank of Murti River Line  $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$

Dimitra  
06.02.24



**Market Survey:**— A meticulous market survey conducted using GPS technology and field visit to Lalaguri, situated in the Jalpaiguri district, has revealed a nuanced understanding of the commercial landscape in the area. Through systematic data collection at various waypoints, a comprehensive overview of the market's composition emerges. The analysis indicates a rich diversity of establishments catering to a wide spectrum of consumer needs and preferences. Notably, the market encompasses a multitude of essentials services and retail outlets, including eateries such as restaurants, coffee houses, and fast-food centers, as well as convenience stores offering groceries, kitchen items and stationery. Additionally, the presence of specialty shops like beauty product outlets, garments stores, jewellery shops, and handcraft emporiums adds depth to the market's offerings catering to specific consumer interests. Moreover, the market exhibits a robust infrastructure to support automotive needs, with establishments ranging from car garages and bike service centers to engine oil and moto parts shops. The inclusion of recreational amenities such as ice cream parlors, tea stalls, and soft drink vendors further enhances the market's appeal as a social and leisure destination. Further more, the availability of essentials services like Medicine shops, salons, and mobile shops underscores the market's

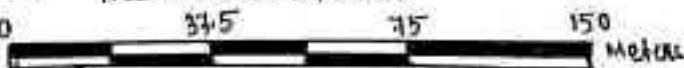
[Fig:14]



LEGEND

Restaurant	shoe shop
Beauty product shop	grocery shop
Gift and Craft shop	soft drink shop
Garment shop	Photo shop
Electronic shop	Kitchen item shop
caffee shop	meal shop
Jewellery shop	Furniture shop
Hardware shop	stationary shop
Medical shop	sweet shop
Car garage	Pam stall
fast food shop	Cake shop

Fig 14: Market survey in Lataguri village along the Mal Bazari Road.



Chellagunda  
08.02.24



role as a vital economic and social hub for both residents and visitors. The detailed survey offers valuable insights into the commercial dynamics of Lalaguri, providing a foundation for strategic planning and informed decision-making in the region's development initiatives.

### Tourism at Lalaguri and Surrounding area :-

Located in the picturesque Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal, Lalaguri area is a heaven for nature enthusiasts and adventure seekers alike. Surrounded by lush greenery and wildlife sanctuaries, Lalaguri offers a plethora of tourism activities that captivate visitors from far and wide. The region is renowned for its proximity to iconic national parks such as Gorumara National Park and Chapramari Wildlife Sanctuary, where visitors can embark on thrilling jungle safaris to witness the majestic Bengal tigers, Indian elephants and diverse avian species in their natural habitat. Additionally, Lalaguri is a paradise for bird watchers, with its rich biodiversity. Nature walks, elephant rides, and jeep safaris are popular activities that allow tourists to explore the pristine forests. For those seeking cultural immersion, nearby attractions like the Baxa Fort, Jalpesh Temple, and Jaldapara Fort offers glimpses into the rich heritage and history of the area. With its unmatched natural beauty and abundant wildlife, Lalaguri stands as a must-visit destination for travelers seeking an unforgettable experience of nature. [Fig 15]





**BINDU BARRAGE**



**SAMSHING VIEW POINT**



**MURTI RIVER**



**TEA OUTLET**



**GIRIBAS VIEW POINT**



**ROCKY ISLAND**

*Fig. 15 Tourist spots nearby study area*



# DEMOGRAPHY

**MALE-FEMALE RATIO:-** According to primary survey, the male population of the study area constitute 46.9% of the population and females are 53.1%. Hindu religions are dominant in the region followed by Muslim religion. Distribution of population over the area is uneven. [Fig 15]

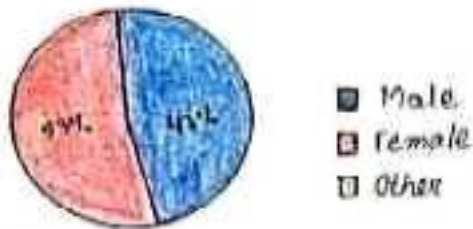
**CASTE COMPOSITION :-** In India, caste plays a significant role in socio-economic arena. Higher caste and Untouchables, officially ST made a distinct strait in the social structure of Hindu society and remains the same for a long period of the history of the development of Hindu society. Tribal population also prefer to live 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 Lataguri village of Lataguri has been distributed unevenly. They constitute 40.15% of total population of the study area. The population composition constitutes around 1% Muslim and around 97% Hindu. The approximate percentage of OBC, SC, ST and General are 3.7%, 15%, 40.15% and 38.6% respectively. [Fig: 16]

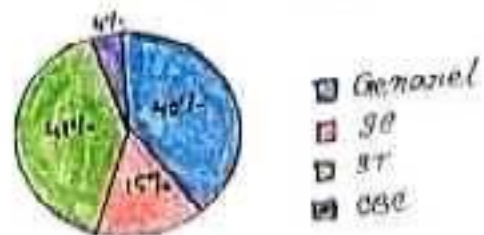
**AGE SEX COMPOSITION :-** Age-sex ratio is one of the basic demographic characteristics which are extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. It is an important social indicators to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females. [Fig: 16]

# DEMOGRAPHY

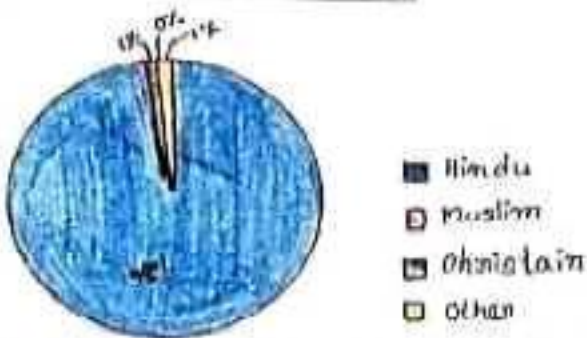
PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDY AREA



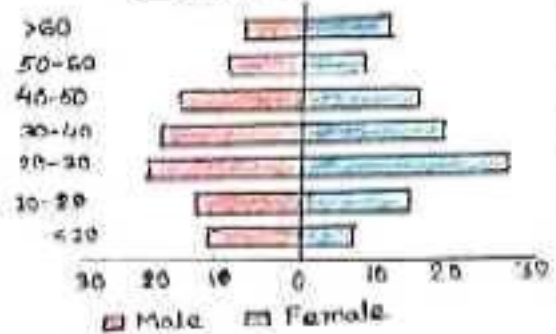
CASTE COMPOSITION OF THE STUDY AREA



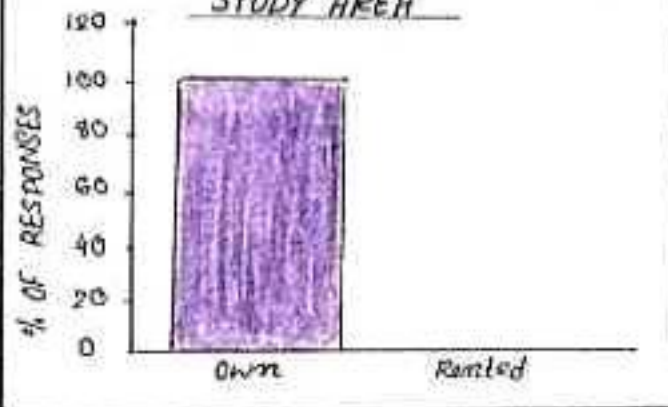
TYPES OF RELIGION STATUS IN THE STUDY AREA



AGE SEX PYRAMID OF THE STUDY AREA



OWNERSHIP OF HOUSE IN THE STUDY AREA



Source: Primary Survey  
 Fig: 16. Demographic profile of study area *Smitra* 06.02.24



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. [Fig: 17]

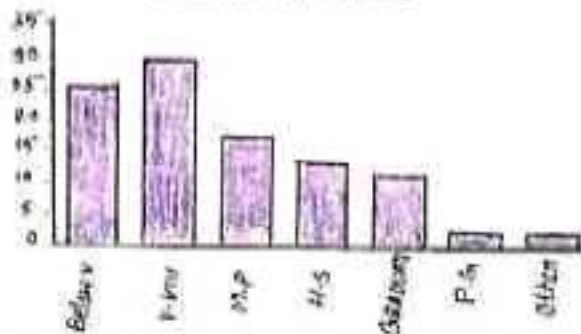
Literacy has been defined as that knowledge of a person which he/she could read and write in any language with understanding. Lataguri village of Lataguri enjoys about 81.4%.

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 indicators to measure the stage of economic development of a region.

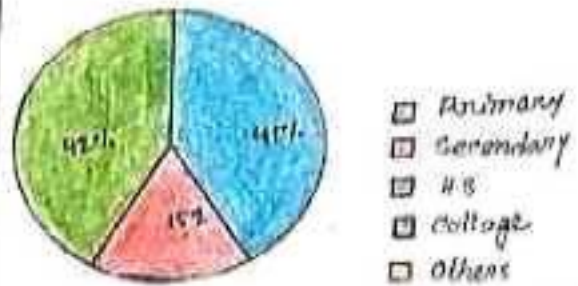
More than 71% of the total population of Lataguri village of Lataguri is engaged in agriculture, 6% is engaged in industry, 25% in business, around 13% in service sectors and around 32% in other sectors. Tertiary sector has the lowest share on its working population and around only 13% people are engaged in government, semi-government, officers, hospitals, school etc. Most of the people are living basically as labourers. The percentage of non-workers is around 18.18%. [Fig: 18]

# EDUCATION

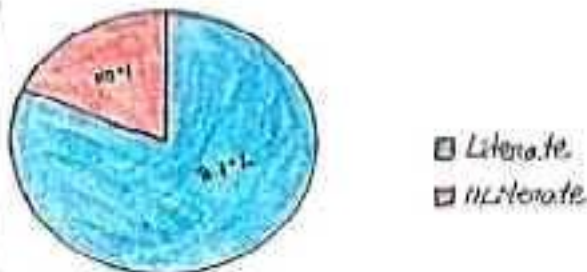
EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE STUDY AREA



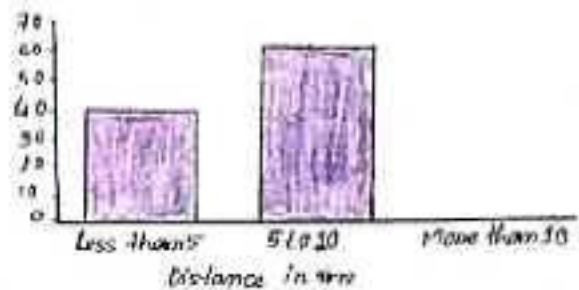
TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF THE STUDY AREA



LITERATE AND ILLITERATE



DISTANCE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE FROM HOME



Source: Primary Survey  
 Fig: 17 Education Status of Lataguri village.

Dmitra  
 06.02.24



Working people are divided into two categories, which is main and marginal worker. The percentage of main workers is 60.67%. Main workers are also engaged in primary and tertiary sector. Marginal workers are mainly engaged in household industries and other activities.

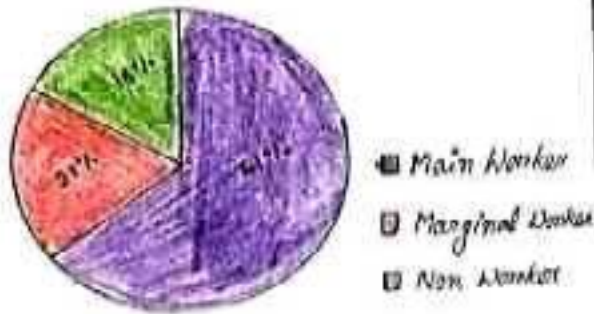
Quality of life depends on income pattern. It varies from primary sector to another sector, specially the tertiary sector. Quality of life of Lataguri village of Lalaguli is moderate.

**STANDARD OF LIVING :-** If standard of living is to be taken into account, number of hours, types of hours, consumption of daily needed commodities and their respective availability as well as uses are to be discussed to ascertain the perception of living standard on condition of the inhabitants of this particular place.

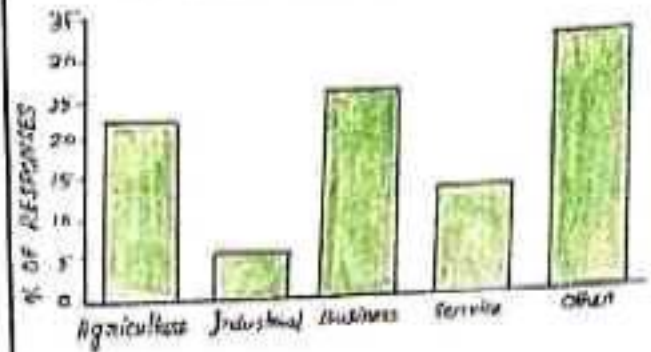
**HOUSEHOLDS :-** Family size is an important indicator of social development. Large size family indicates backwardness in education, social and economic aspects and quality of life also low, though which, not an ideal indicator in any aspect is livelihood. It is the evidence of decrease of per capita 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 sources by making queries the picture as it appears that in Lataguri village of Lalaguri, dependency ratio is high and middle aged working population is also increasing. It clearly indicates a convex shape pyramid of a developing country.

# ECONOMY

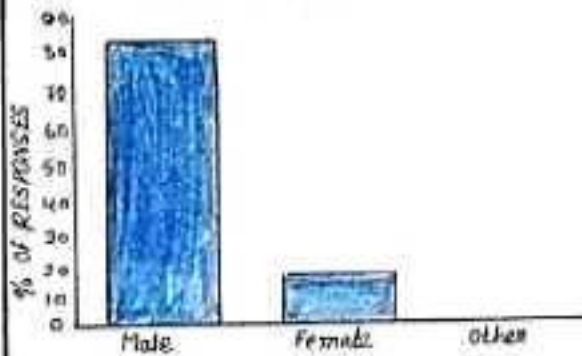
OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY AREA



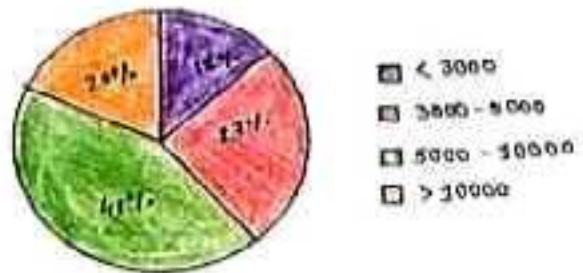
OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE STUDY AREA



EARNING MEMBER OF THE STUDY AREA



ANNUAL INCOME (RUPEES PER MONTH)



Source: Primary Survey  
 Fig: 18 Economic Condition of Latagari village.

Smita  
 06.02.24





TUBE WELL



QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY



WELL



DUMPY LEVEL SURVEY



KUTCHA HOUSE



PUCCA HOUSE

Fig: 19a





ART AND CRAFT SHOP



ROAD SURVEY



POND



STATIONARY SHOP



PUCCA VILLEGE ROAD



RURAL SANITATION

Fig: 19b





HIGH SCHOOL



PRIMARY SCHOOL



SANITARY TOILET



ABANDONED WELL



VILLEGE ROAD



LIVE STOCK AT LATAGURI VILLEGE

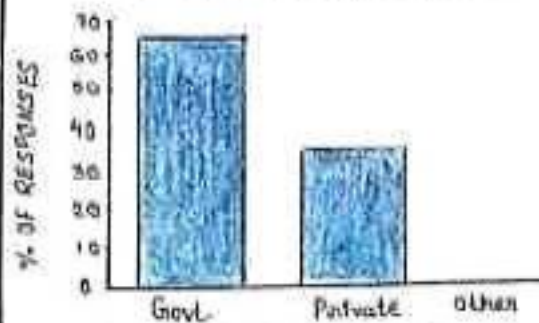
Fig: 19c Glimpses of field survey in Lataguri village,  
Mal Tehsil, Jalpaiguri district.

# FACILITIES

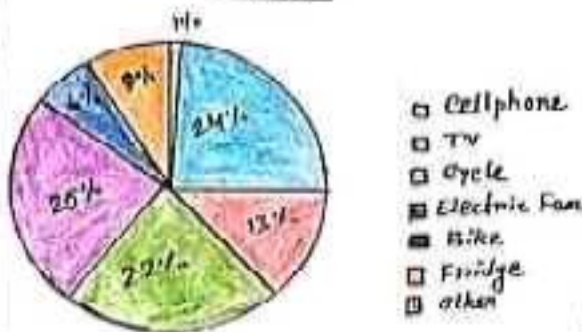
HEALTH CARE FACILITIES OF THE STUDY AREA



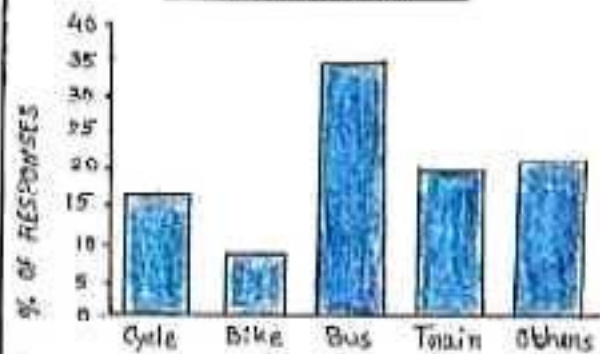
HEALTH CARE FACILITIES OF THE STUDY AREA



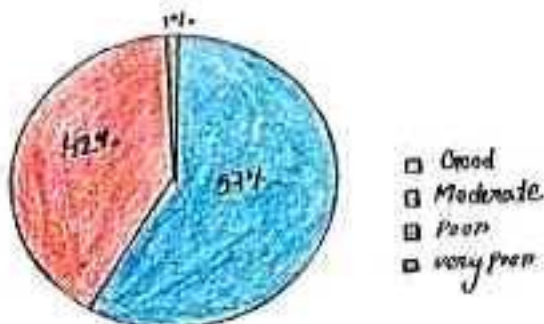
HOUSEHOLD AMINITIES OF THE STUDY AREA



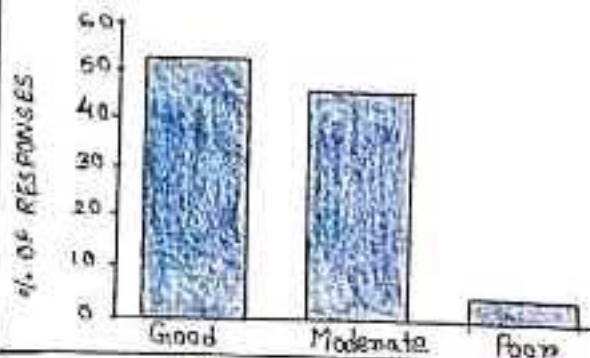
TRANSPORT FACILITIES OF THE STUDY AREA



LOCAL ROAD CONDITIONS OF THE STUDY AREA



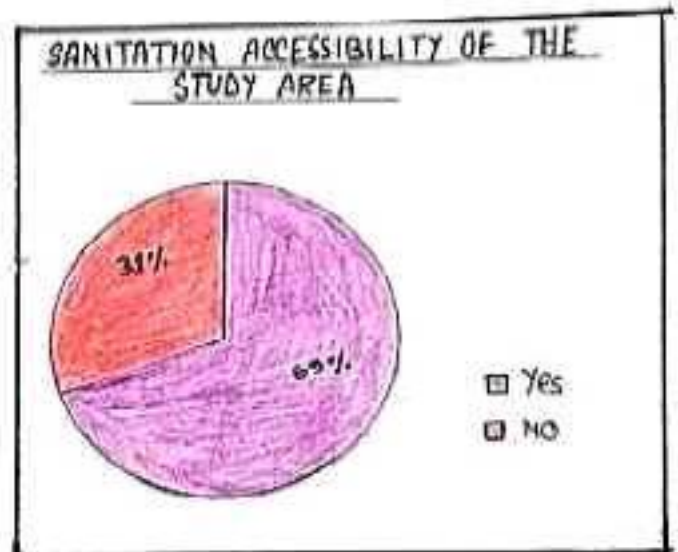
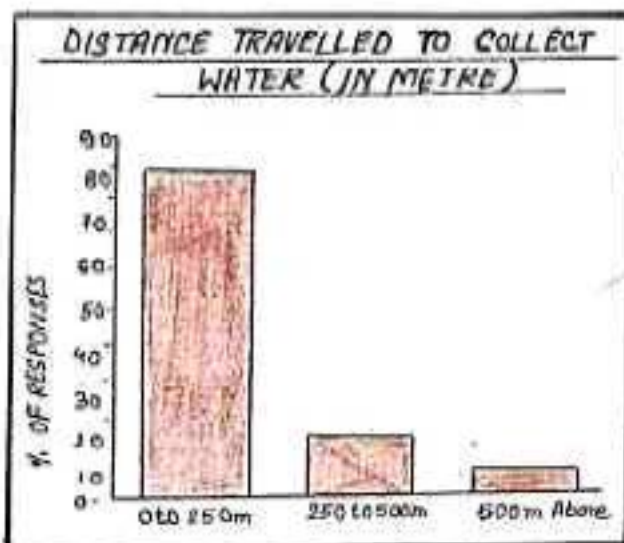
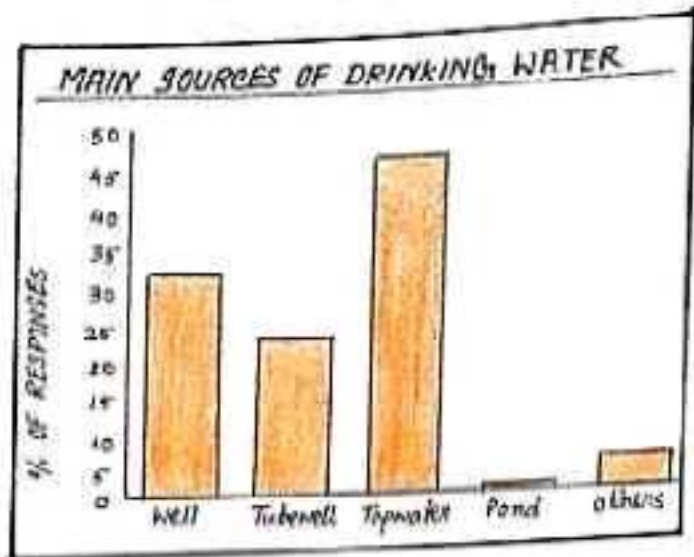
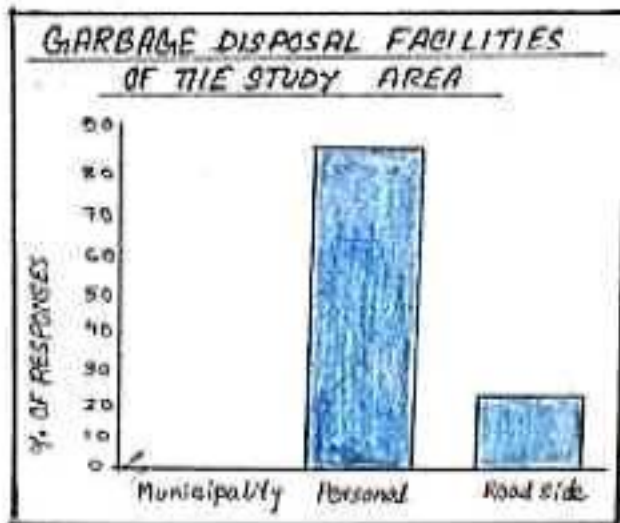
COMMUNICATION NETWORK OF THE STUDY AREA



Source: Primary Survey  
Fig: 20a

Dmitra  
06.02.20





Source: Primary survey  
 Fig: 206 various kind of facilities available at Lataguri village

Smita  
 06.02.24

The educational profile revealed by the survey is indicates a high literacy pattern as above 81% of the people are educated according to primary survey.

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA:-

The socio-economic profile of the study area reveals that around 12% of the family earns below 3000 per month. Only 20.45% of the family earns more than 10000. So almost one fifth of the people consist of low income group. The expenditure pattern reveals that 60% of their earning spends on food and very less amount is considered for education, health and other purpose.

### USES OF COMMODITIES/ELECTRONIC GADGETS:-

In questions of availability of electricity, it has been found that 100% families are having the electricity facilities of enjoying the same at an affordable trait to meet their needs. But in terms of consumption 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 etc.

HOUSE TYPES:- The houses are mostly owned (around 99%). Around 1% rented houses are found mainly as one stored in the study area.

WATER SUPPLY:- The source of drinking <sup>tap</sup> water (44.44%) and there are some wells are also found.

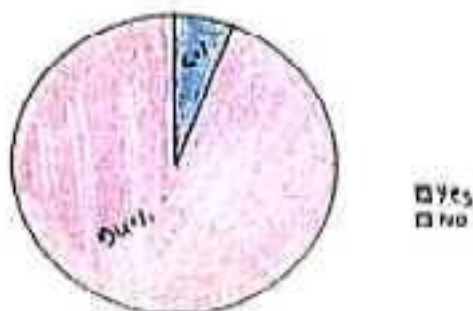


Traffic Flow :- In question of survey on traffic flow. It was decided to take up a point on New Mal road of the Ladaguri market. It is surveyed that, there has been heavy traffic flow on New Mal road. Bus, Tolo is the main source of public transport system in this village. But those who are having bikes prefer to use for journey from one place to another. [Table: 5a, 5b and Fig: 22, 23]

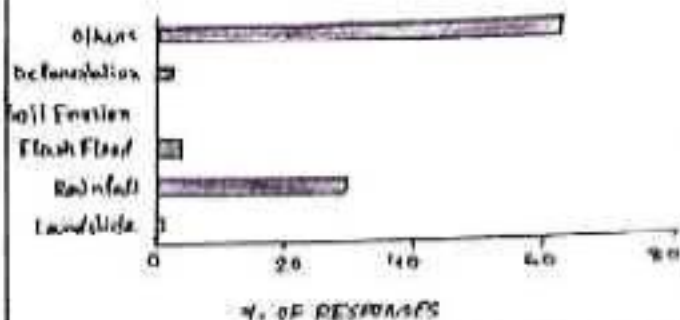
Problems of the study area:- Primary survey reveals that rainfall is the main environmental problem of the study area. Some responder faces downy system during marriage, still recent time. Poverty, low per capita income, open drainage systems are also the problems of the study area. [Fig: 21]

# PROBLEMS

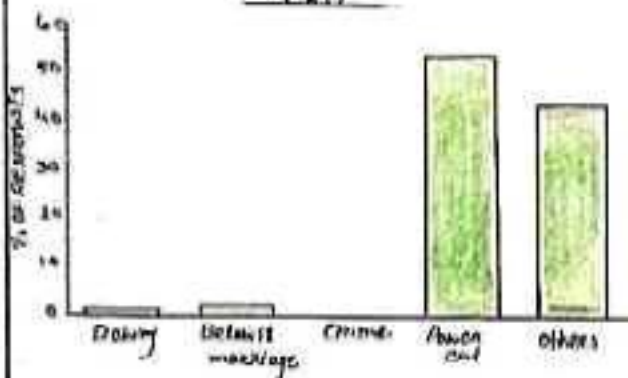
SUFFERINGS FROM WATER BORNE DISEASE



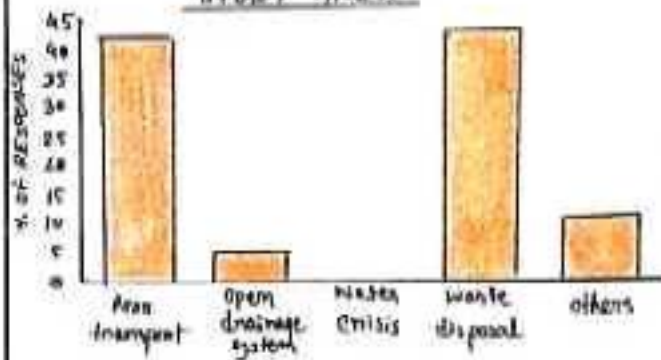
ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY AREA



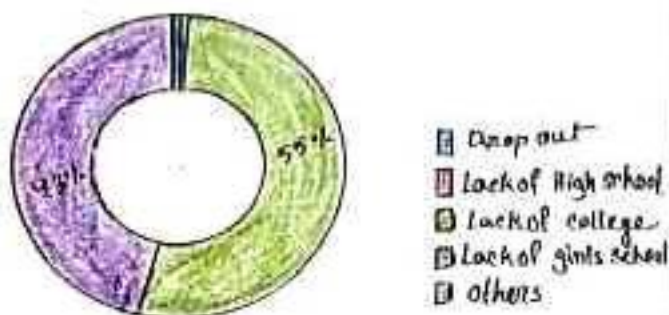
SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY AREA



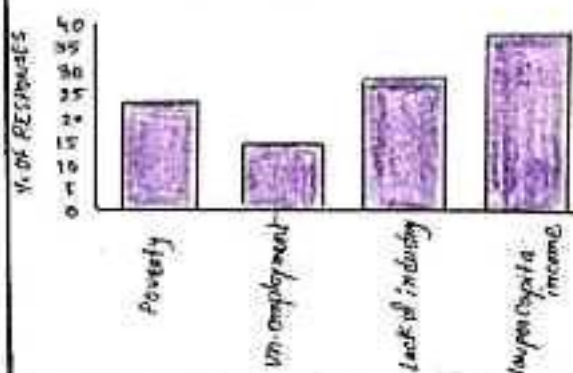
INFRASTRUCTURAL PROBLEM OF THE STUDY AREA



EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM OF THE STUDY AREA



ECONOMIC PROBLEM OF THE STUDY AREA



Source: Primary Survey  
 Fig: 21 Problem faces by the villagers in the study area  
 Dinitra 06.02.24

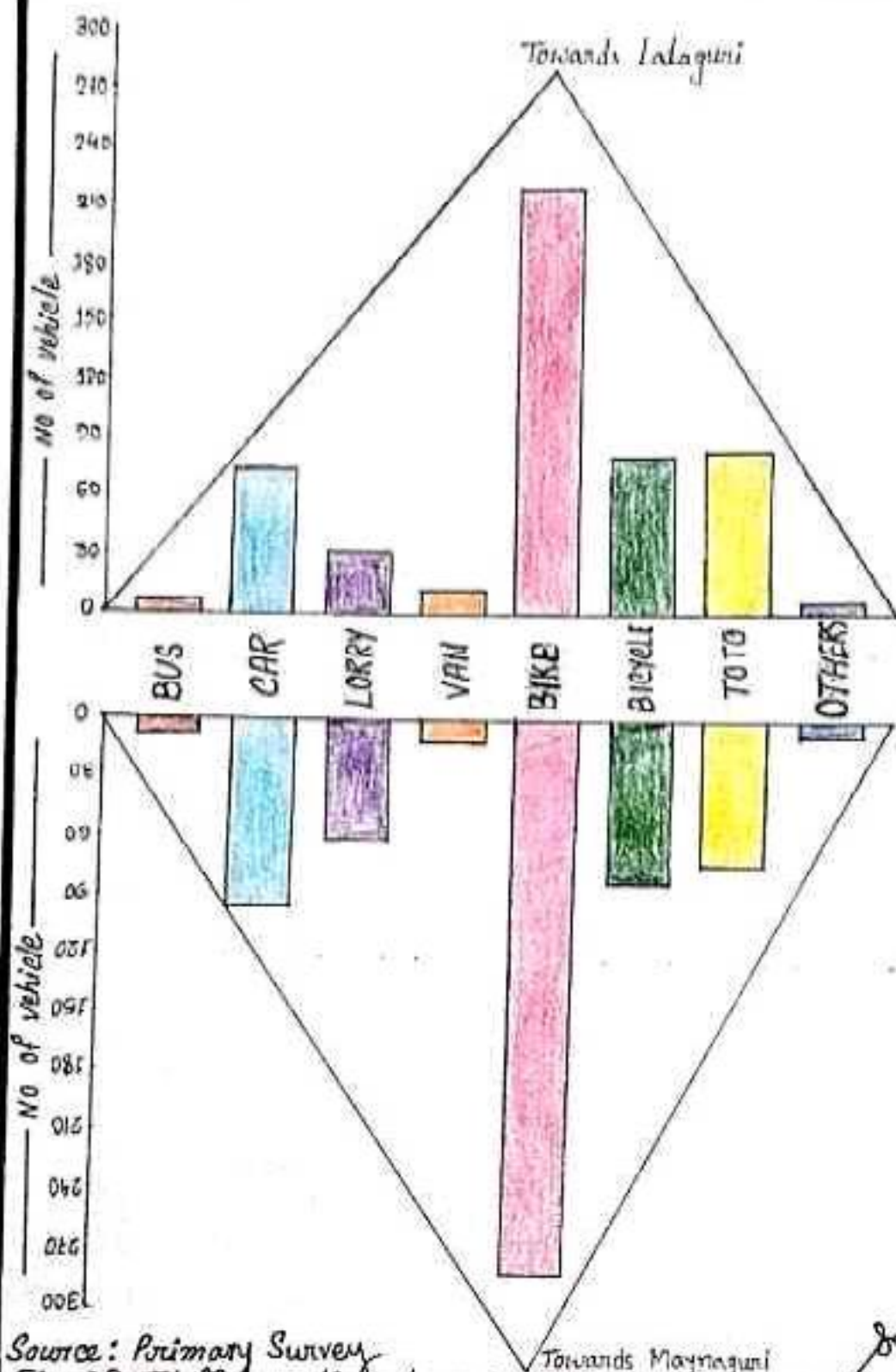




# L/AT/AGURI - M/AYN/AGURI

Time : 1 hour

Information: Lataguri



Source: Primary Survey

Fig-22 Traffic Survey along Lataguri - Maynaguri Road

Dmitra  
06.02.24



# FLOW DIAGRAM

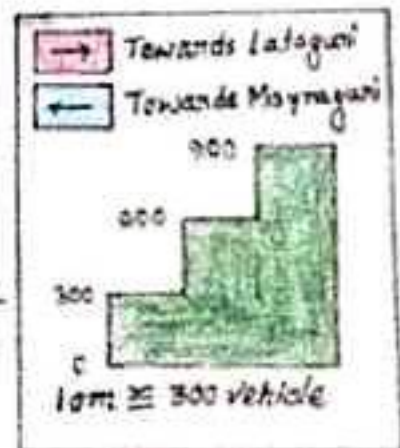


Fig 23: Flow Diagram showing the vehicle mobility  
Source: Primary Survey

Smriti 06.02.24

Conclusion:- The fieldwork conducted in Lataguri area of Jalpaiguri has unveiled a wealth of novel insights and underscored the significance of on-the-ground research in understanding the physical and socio-economic dynamics of the region. The diverse geographical features, ranging from lush forests and meandering rivers to vibrant marketplaces and bustling communities, offer a rich tapestry for exploration and analysis. Through meticulous observation and data collection, we have gained valuable insights into the ecological, climatic, and socio-economic aspects of Lataguri. The findings from this fieldwork not only contribute to the academic understanding of the region's geography but also hold practical implications for sustainable development, resource management, and community empowerment. By shedding light on the intricate interplay between natural processes and human activities, this research underscores the importance of holistic approaches to geographical inquiry and underscores the need for continued fieldwork and research in Lataguri and similar regions.

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2011. Jalpaiguri, Government of West Bengal. pp. 12-26, 2-13, 17-85

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- Roy, S. (2011); Flood Hazards in Jalpaiguri district and its management, PhD Thesis (unpublished) Raja Rammohunpur. pp. 10-19





Sl. No.	Educational Qualification	No. of Literacy			Occupation					Occupational Structure						
		V	NP	HS Graduate	PG	Others	Literato	Illiterate	Agricultor sector	Industrial sector	Business sector	Service sector	Others	Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Non- worker





Main Source Of Drinking Water					Distance traveled to collect water(in KM)			Suffered from water borne disease	
Well	Tubewell	Tapsurce	Pond	Others	0 to 5	5 to 10	10 above	Yes (if yes Type)	No

Health care Facilities				Types of health care facilities			Household amenities						
Health Clinic	Sancting house	Ambulance	Medicine Shop	Cost	Private	Others	Cellphone	TV	cycle	Electric fan	Bike	Fridge	Others









Demog	Social problem				Infrastructural problem				Educational problem					
	Below standard	Crime	poor air	Others	poor transport	Open drainage system	Water crisis	Waste disposal	Others	Drop out	Lack of HS school	Lack of college	Lack of girls school	Others

Economic problem

Power	Unemployment	Level of industry	Turn per capita in day

**Govt Facilities Received**

Yes / No

If yes, what kinds of Government assistance programmes are offered to them?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)
- f)





Appendix-2

MASTER TABLE

MALE - FEMALE POPULATION :-

Male	Female	Others
62	70	0

CAST COMPOSITION :-

General	SC	ST	OBC
51	23	53	5

RELIGION STATUS :-

Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others
120	1	0	2

HOUSE TYPE :-

Own	Rented
131	1

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES :-

Health Clinic	Nursing home	Ambulance	Medicine Shop
94	0	92	66

TYPES OF HEALTH CARE FACILITIES :-

GOVT	Private	Others
100	56	0



### HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES :-

Cell Phone	TV	Cycle.	Electric Fan	Bike	Fridge	Others
128	69	118	131	30	47	5

### TYPE OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES :-

Cycle.	Bike	Bus	Train	Others
42	22	88	51	53

### LOCAL ROAD CONDITION :-

Good	Moderate	Poor	Very Poor
76	65	1	0

### COMMUNICATION NETWORK :-

Good	Moderate	Poor
68	59	5

### GARBAGE DISPOSAL :-

Municipality	Personal	Road side
0	132	0

### EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION :-

Below-V	V-VIII	MP	H.S	Graduate	PG	Others
33	39	23	18	15	2	2

ELECTRICITY:-

Yes	No
132	0

OTHER ELECTRICITY SOURCE:-

Solar Energy	Other
1	131

SANITATION ACCESSIBILITY:-

Yes	No
41	91

TYPES OF TOILET:-

Own	Common	None
131	1	0

MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER:-

Well	Tubewell	Tapwater	Pond	Others
48	34	72	1	7

DISTANCE TRAVELLED TO COLLECT WATER (IN KM):-

0 to 5	5 to 10	10 Above
132	0	0

SUFFERED FROM WATER BORNE DISEASE:-

Yes	No
0	132



NO. OF LITERACY :-

Literate	Illiterate
429	98

NO OF FAMILY MEMBERS :-

Female	Male
313	365

OCCUPATION :-

Agricultural Sector	Industrial Sector	Business Sector	Service Sector	Others
29	8	34	18	43

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE :-

Main Worker	Marginal Worker	Non-Worker
80	28	24

NO OF EARNING MEMBER :-

Male	Female	Other
208	37	0

ANNUAL INCOME (PER MONTH) :-

Below-3000	3000-5000	5000-10000	10000 Above
16	35	54	27

### DISTANCE OF EDUCATION INSTITUTE (IN KM) :-

less than 5	5 to 10	More than 10
51	81	0

### TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE :-

Primary	Secondary	HS	collage.	Others
131	53	131	0	0

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM :-

Landslide	Rainfall	Flash Flood	Soil Erosion	Deforestation	Others
2	48	6	0	4	101

### SOCIAL PROBLEM :-

Downy	Below-18 marriage	Crime	Power cut	Others
2	4	0	106	86

### INFRASTRUCTURAL PROBLEM :-

Poop transport	Open drainage system	Water crisis	Waste disposal	Others
102	12	0	103	25

### EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM :-

Drop out	Lack of HS school	Lack of college	Lack of girls school	Others
2	0	131	104	2

### ECONOMIC PROBLEM :-

Poverty	Un-Employment	Lack of industry	Low per capita income
81	48	86	129



## Appendix - 3

### LATAGURI MARKET SURVEY

Wp	Shop type	Shop name	Business
Wp 1	Restaurant	Kobji dubea	Indian veg + nonveg dish
Wp2	Restaurant	Tufan Restaurant	Tea , momo , chowmein
Wp3	Beauty product shop	Beauty hub	All type cosmetic
Wp4	Ice cream shop	ma ice cream parlour	Verity type ice cream
Wp5	Gift and craft shop	Muskan gift center	All type gift item
Wp6	Garments shop	Merina fashion	Fashionable dresses
Wp7	Mobile electronic shop	Realme shop	Realme mobile
Wp8	Restaurant	Roy biryani	Different type Iryani
Wp9	Coffee house	Love cafe	Different type coffe
Wp10	Jewelry shop	New das jewelry	Every type jewelry
Wp11	Hardware shop	Indigo shop	House material
Wp12	Medical shop	Chandromohan medical	All medicine
Wp13	Car garage	Moto hub	Different type Car modifying
Wp14	Hardware shop	Hori enterprise	Cement and house material
Wp15	Hardware shop	Putul hardware	house material
Wp16	Iron grill shop	Sarkar engineering	Iron door
Wp17	Fast food center	Fast food hub	Different type fast food
Wp18	Fast food center	Hotel inn	Indian veg + nonveg dish
Wp19	Shoe shop	Shoe corner	Different type
Wp20	Garment shop	Fashion world	Fashionable dresses
Wp21	Grocery shop	No name	Grocery item
Wp22	Restaurant	Robi bar hotel	Indian veg + nonveg dish
Wp23	Hand craft shop	Ram krishna craft	Hand craft item
Wp24	Tea shop	Aaheli tea	Different type tea
Wp25	Electronic shop	No name	Electronic parts
Wp26	Soft drink shop	Saha store	Different type cold drinks
Wp27	Engine oil shop	No name	Different type car engine oil
Wp28	Moto parts shop	Saha moto oarts	Moto parts all bikes
wp29	Restaurant	Endro hotel	Indian veg + nonveg dish

Wp30	Tea shop	No name	Different type of tea
Wp31	Verity store	No name	
Wp32	Photo shop	Photo studio	Photography
Wp33	Grocery shop	Nasir store	Different type grocery item
Wp34	Kitchen item shop	Das stores	
Wp35	Hardware shop	No name	
Wp36	Grocery shop	Nasir store	
Wp37	Bike service center	Das store	different type bike parts
Wp38	Tailor shop	Dutta tailors	
Wp39	Meat shop	No name	
Wp40	Tea shop	Radharani tea shop	Different type of tea
Wp41	Restaurant	Machranga hotel	
Wp42	Meat shop	No name	
Wp43	Saloon	No name	
Wp44	Furniture shop	Debnath furniture	Different type of furniture
Wp45	Mobile shop	Debnath mobile shop	
Wp46	Hotel	No name	Veg and nonveg item
Wp47	Hardware and paint shop	Biswas hardware	House material
Wp48	Stationary shop	No name	
Wp49	Cake shop	No name	Different type of cake
Wp50	Sweet shop	ma sweet shop	Different type of cake
Wp51	Soft drink shop	Sreja verity	
Wp52	Sweet shop	Joy h jagonnath sweet	Different type of sweet
Wp53	Pan stall	No name	
Wp54	Pan stall	No name	
Wp55	Restaurant	Dada vai hotel	Veg and nonveg item
Wp56	Furniture shop	Biswas furniture	Different type of furniture
Wp57	Saloon	Soumik saloon	
Wp58	Saloon	No name	
Wp59	Sweet shop	Bonik sweet	Different type of sweet





## NETAJI SATABARSHIKI MAHAVIDYALAYA

Ashoknagar

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Sahidbag

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EDUCATIONAL TOUR AT Serampore Mission and Bandel  
Church

## Department of Education

Course- **B.A. Honours**

Semester- **3<sup>RD</sup> & 5<sup>TH</sup> SEM**

Session- **2023-24**

**Report on the Educational Excursion to Serampore Mission and**



## **Bandel Church**

**Organized by the Department of Education, Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya**

The Department of Education at Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya organized an educational excursion to the Serampore Mission and Bandel Church on January 3, 2024. A group of 7 students and 2 faculty members participated in this thoughtfully curated excursion aimed at fostering practical understanding and appreciation of historical and cultural landmarks.

### **Objectives of the Excursion**

The primary objective of the excursion was to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical exposure by visiting sites of historical, cultural, and educational significance. Both the Serampore Mission and Bandel Church are pivotal landmarks in the region's colonial and Christian heritage, making them ideal for a deeper exploration of historical and cultural studies.

### **Places Visited**

#### **Serampore Mission**

The excursion began with a visit to the Serampore Mission, established in 1799 by William Carey, Joshua Marshman, and William Ward as a hub for education, literature, and social reform. The students explored the mission's library, where ancient texts and manuscripts are preserved, and learned about the pioneering contributions of Carey and his associates in areas such as translation, printing, and education.

A guided tour highlighted the mission's significance in introducing modern education and publishing in India. However, it was observed that some sections of the mission lacked adequate maintenance, which affected the preservation of its historical integrity. Students reflected on how colonial-era initiatives were instrumental in shaping India's educational landscape.

The visit to Serampore Mission began with an exploration of key landmarks that reflect the enduring legacy of William Carey and his associates:

1. **Carey's House:** Students explored the residence of William Carey, which provided a glimpse into the lifestyle of one of the pioneers of modern education and social reform in India.
2. **Library:** The mission's library, containing rare manuscripts, books, and translations, captivated the students. It showcased the intellectual rigor and linguistic expertise of Carey and his team.





3. Herbal Garden: The herbal garden at the mission highlighted Carey's interest in botany and natural sciences, demonstrating his interdisciplinary contributions.

4. Prayer Hall: The serene prayer hall served as a reminder of the spiritual dedication of the missionaries. Students reflected on the integration of education and spirituality in Carey's vision.

5. Hostel: The group visited the hostel, which historically provided accommodation to students and scholars associated with the mission.

### **Bandel Church**

The second part of the excursion included a visit to Bandel Church, a symbol of India's Christian heritage and Portuguese influence. Key highlights of the visit were:

The second part of the excursion was a visit to Bandel Church, one of the oldest Christian churches in India, built in 1599. The serene environment and architectural grandeur of the church left a lasting impression on the students. The group explored the interiors, including the iconic bell tower and the altar, which reflect a blend of Portuguese and local architectural styles.

The visit provided insights into the religious and cultural interactions between the Portuguese and local communities during the colonial period. While the church remains well-maintained, some areas seemed overly commercialized, slightly detracting from the spiritual and historical ambiance.

### **Educational Implications of the Tour:**

The educational excursion provided the students with several valuable learning experiences, including:

1. Historical Awareness: By visiting Carey's house, library, and other landmarks, students gained insights into the pioneering role of missionaries in introducing modern education, printing, and social reforms in India.

2. Interdisciplinary Learning: The herbal garden demonstrated the interdisciplinary contributions of Carey, connecting botany with education and social development.

3. Preservation of Heritage: The visit emphasized the importance of preserving historical sites, inspiring students to value and contribute to cultural and historical conservation efforts.

4. Cultural Understanding: Exploring Bandel Church highlighted the rich cultural and religious interactions during the colonial period, fostering respect for diversity and history.



5. Practical Exposure: Students were able to connect theoretical concepts from their curriculum, such as educational reforms, with real-world applications observed during the visit.

## Conclusion

The educational excursion to Serampore Mission and Bandel Church was an enlightening experience that combined history, culture, and education. The visit successfully enriched students' understanding of the contributions of historical figures like William Carey and the significance of landmarks like Bandel Church. Beyond academic learning, the tour fostered cultural appreciation and critical thinking, leaving a lasting impact on the participants.







## Tour Report

### Department of Journalism and Mass Communication

An educational tour was organized on 05/03/2024 by the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Mahavidyalaya and IQAC. Students of semesters two, four and six were taken to Kolkata's Victoria Memorial, St. Paul's Cathedral Church and Nandan. This tour was supervised by Head of Department Mrs. Moumita Sarkar and Departmental Teacher Ms. Rosona Khatun. A total of 24 students participated in it. During this tour, students took pictures of Kolkata and later presented them to the department as posters.







## Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya

### Department of Bengali

#### Unish-Bish Sataker Banglay Annapurna Mandir O Gandhi Ghat

#### Field Tour Report 2023-24

Educational tour is an important aspect of teaching-learning process. Beyond the classroom learning educational tours involve students to visit different places. It enhances student knowledge. So for the experiential learning of the students, the department of Bengali, Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya organized their study tour in 2023-24 session by involving both honours and General students. On two consequent days dated 19.02.2024 and 20.02.2024 the teachers of the department of Bengali in collaboration with the department of History took both the Honours and General students to cultivate the rich colonial history of the Barrackpore sub division under North 24 Parganas.

On 20.02.2024, four teachers from the Bengali Department Dr. Hena Biswas, Basudha Biswas, Dr. Antara Chowdhury & Dr. Bidisha Mahato guided the honours students to Annapurna Temple & Gandhi Ghat. Annapurna Temple was established by the younger daughter of Rani Rasmoni, Jagadamba Devi in the year of 1875. The Temple was inaugurated by the famous yogi Sri Ramakrishna Paramhanshadeu on 12<sup>th</sup> April, 1875. The sculpture of lion on the entrance gate of the temple created a controversy between the trustee of the temple and the then British Government. The dispute was finally settled in court and the sculpture remained there intact. This family had a great impact in the Bengal renaissance of the nineteenth century. A number of literary works have been produced in Bengal in respect of this family.

The Gandhi Ghat is a memorial developed in memory of Mahatma Gandhi inaugurated by the 1st Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the year 1948. It is said that the ash immersion of Late Gandhi was done here. Students gathered valuable informative knowledge regarding 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century Barrackpore Town during this trip by visiting these places.







## **Report of educational tour of English Department on 5<sup>th</sup> March**

**Department of English**

**Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya**

On 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2024 the students and teachers of the English department went on an educational tour to Victoria Memorial Hall and St. Paul's Cathedral Mission Church. 21 students from the department travelled from the college by bus and reached the front gate of Victoria around 11 a.m. guided by the teachers and one non-teaching staff. There was provision for lunch and refreshments for the students and faculties. The grand architecture left an indelible mark on the minds of the students and witnessing a structure like that with their own eyes supplemented their textual knowledge about colonial art and architecture. The students studied the history of its construction, the different portraits and various important events in the museum at Victoria. They had a good time amidst the lush greenery of the lawn outside. After that, they headed to St. Paul's Cathedral Church. The serenity and peace of the premises calmed their minds and prepared them for a deliberation on Christian faith, spirituality and the ecclesiastical order which they read in their graduation course. Not only the designated places but the urban space of the city with its heterogeneity is something to be aware of and the teachers were alert to point that out to the students present. They also enjoyed the long bus ride from the college to Kolkata with their fellow mates and this companionship fosters healthy community building. They were told that an excursion is about the overall learning experience along with enjoyment and collecting memories to be cherished in the years to come. At the end of the tiring but pleasing day, all concerned returned home safely and with satisfaction in heart.

Selective photos from educational tour of English Department (5<sup>th</sup> March, 2024)







**Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya**  
**Department of History**  
**A Detour into the past: Barrackpore**  
**Field visit report 2023-24**

Beyond the classroom teaching-learning field visit encourages students to gather knowledge practically. So the department of history, Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya organized their field visit with the history honours students on 20.02.2024 in 2023-24 session. On 20.02.2024 two teachers from the history department -HoD Sukanya Som and Swastika Biswas along with Basudha Biswas, Dr. Bidisha Mahato, Dr. Antara Chowdhury & Dr. Hena Biswas of the Department of Bengali guided eighteen honours students to visit different places of Barrackpore which are enriched with colonial ulbes.

Twelve honours Students of department of history first visited the burial ground of Charlotte Canning, the wife of Lord Canning who was the first Viceroy of India. The spot where she was cremated was part of the 'Barrackpore park' in the nineteenth century. Beside the Hooghly river, this was her favorite place to stroll. Lord Canning was heartbroken and used to mourn at the graveyard for his beloved wife. The statue of lord Canning was shifted from Kolkata to Barrackpore in the post independence era and was placed facing the tomb of Lady Canning. Students read only about lord Canning in their history book, but they were mesmerized after knowing the emotional saga of lord Canning and lady Canning.

The next spot was the Annapurna temple, which was built in 1875 by Jagadamba Devi, the daughter of famous social reformer Rani Rashmoni on the Rani Rashmoni ghat of Barrackpore. Built following the same constructional design of Dakshineswar Kali temple, the temple was dedicated to Devi Annapurna. Students came to know about the eminent Mother- daughter duo who had an iconic impact on the socio-cultural life of Bengal in the nineteenth century. In the spiritual history of India they enacted an important milestone by establishing temples and patronizing religious sensibilities following the path of great religious mystic Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa.

Later we visited the heritage site of Gandhi Ghat which was founded in memory of the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi in 1948. Situated On the bank of the river Hooghly this was the first memorial structure dedicated to him. This white aesthetic tower reflected the idea of religious syncretism in India by symbolizing three religions in India - Hinduism, Islam and Christianity. The architect Rahman Habib received the Padma Shri award for this magnificent design.

The three sites where students were guided by teachers represents three different themes. The graveyard of lady Canning & the statue of lord Canning is symbol of colonial architecture and the nineteenth century colonial aura. the Annapurna temple is the symbol of Hindu spiritualism in Bengal in the same era. The Gandhi Ghat is a post-independence memorial structure that spread the idea of Gandhian philosophy of peace and non-violence. Students came to know about the importance of these places in the history of India. They learned that our country represents religious harmony, peace and spiritualism. They understood that Barrackpore has a rich



colonial legacy which contributed immensely in the modernization of the city. The a study tour thus became a journey into the epoch of history.

**Some glimpses of the field visit program of the department of History**







**Barrackpore, West Bengal, India**  
 Q946+VV7, Cantonment, Barrackpore, Barrackpur Cantonment, West Bengal 700120, India  
 Lat 22.767327°  
 Long 88.369832°  
 20/02/24 01:21 PM GMT +05:30

GPS Map Camera



**Barrackpore, West Bengal, India**  
 P9XB+MCQ, Park Rd, Tilegarh, Barrackpore, West Bengal 700120, India  
 Lat 22.749129°  
 Long 88.366527°  
 20/02/24 03:42 PM GMT +05:30

GPS Map Camera









## DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

### REPORT ON EDUCATIONAL TOUR FOR THE SESSION 2023-24

The Department of Music Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Mahavidyalaya arranged an educational tour at Sardarpara Baigachhi Ward No.22 Ashoknagar on 05.03.2024. Sardarpara is a Tribal village of Ashoknagar. The Tribal inhabitants of this area bears a long and enriched cultural history of nearly over 50 years. Some of them had a lineage of Tribal Culture from Bihar and Odisha whereas others were from different parts of Bengal. Their vibrant cultural practices, have immense impact over the cultural background of Ashoknagar area. In order to explore the cultural arena of Ashoknagar our students were taken up to this Tribal village for the area studies. It was a fantastic experience to the students and the teachers to spend a whole day with the Tribal Community, to observe



their enriched cultural performances, to interact with them and to make a feast together. The students enjoyed to their fullest as they shared ideas on cultural aspects and they took part in their cultural performances spontaneously. The students asked questions on their lifestyles, social rituals, music, dance and drama to their representatives and on behalf of the Tribal Community we were

accepted with heartiest warmth. We also came to know that their community now has started to step forward with the modern days. They are an integral part of the locality. It is our pride that some of them are the students of our college. Now the Department of Music is very much interested to launch a project on this tribal village to glorify the cultural pathway of Ashoknagar.





# Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya

## Department of Political Science

### A Visit to Alipore Jail Museum and Netaji Bhawan (Report of educational tour, 2023-24)

Experiential learning is an engaged learning process whereby students “learn by doing” and by reflecting on the experience. This gives an opportunity for students to engage intellectually, creatively, emotionally and socially to develop critical analysis and synthesis. A designed learning experience that includes the possibility to learn from natural consequences, social interactions and environment. Political science is a dynamic subject that renders the integration of class room teaching with social interactions and the faculties of this department unanimously promotes the idea of experiential learning through educational tours.



At college gate: Leaving for the educational tour



Infront of Alipore Jail Museum

For the academic session 2023-24, the students were taken to visit two important historical and political landmarks of Kolkata. The Alipore Central Correctional Home is a national historic landmark located in the heart of Kolkata. This 116-year-old building, along with the Presidency Jail, is on the Grade I list of heritage sites of Kolkata. Constructed in 1906, and spread over 15.2 acres, this colonial era institution held notable freedom fighters who were incarcerated here, this includes Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Chittaranjan Das, Dinesh Gupta, Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy to name a few. From being a silent witness to the brutalities inflicted on the freedom fighters of the country, the Alipore Central Correctional Home is now transformed as a memorial and museum to honour the sacrifice of those who fought for the independence of India. The students saw the gallows and various prison cells of notable inmates have been curated for visitors to preserve the memory of individuals who lost their lives fighting for India's independence. The museum project can broadly be categorised into ten parts: gallows, watchtowers, special cells, general cells, detention cells, jail canteen, jail hospital, hospital building exhibition, segregation ward, and an art studio. There is also provision for QR voice guide that provides information as we proceeded in the museum. The students were enthralled by the inherent historical presence and the political implication of the place. They



took photos and recorded relevant information to map the struggle for independence as etched in the brick red walls of the erstwhile central jail.

We then visited Netaji Bhawan, the ancestral house of Subhas Chandra Bose. The Netaji Museum established here in 1961 under the aegis of Netaji research Bureau which has transformed it into a state-of-the-art biographical museum organised on the basis of large number of photographic, documentary and video materials on Netaji's journey collected by NRB from across the world.



**Inside Alipore Jail Museum**



**Infront of Netaji Bhawan**

The students were taken for a guided tour of the place where they started with the 'political testament' written by Netaji in 1940 and then were shown the famous 'Wanderer car' which Sisir Kumar Bose drove Netaji to his first leg of 'Great Escape' in 1941. The museum has an impressive collection of photographs, documents and hand written letters which has been meticulously divided into the Central gallery, the European room and the Asia room to give further semblance to the great journey Netaji took to secure India's independence. The videos and documentaries of Netaji enthralled the students. The students were intrigued and they asked questions to concerned museum personnel for relevant information or clarifications. They were also asked to prepare a report on how the visit to Netaji Bhawan contributed to their understanding of Netaji. They were then taken to the Freedom library which stores valuable and rare books and periodicals.

The educational tour helped the students to understand the historical and political nuances that marked the India's struggle for independence. They gained an in-depth knowledge about various notable people who were fundamental to this struggle and shaped the formation of new India. The students also got a chance to learn about world politics or the great power struggle amidst which India was striving for its independence. This understanding of the past will assist them in critically examine the present Indian politics and help them develop holistic perspective.

## **Field visit Report (2023-24)**

### **Department of Sociology**

#### **Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya**

The department of Sociology of Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya organised an educational excursion in collaboration with the department of Political Science on 9th March 2024. It was aimed at enriching students' understanding of the lives of freedom fighters who dedicated themselves to free the motherland from the shackles of British subjugation. Thus the students with their teachers visited Alipore jail museum and Netaji Bhavan.

The excursion was planned to align with the syllabus so that the students get a glimpse of the real historical side of the socio-political scenario apart from bookish knowledge. The Alipore Jail Museum is an amazing place to know about Indian martyrs and freedom fighters. There was a separate cell for each person. Everybody present saw a map of Andaman Cellular jail. Indian women played a centric role in the Indian freedom movement against British rule. They participated in various forms of protest including civil disobedience, non violence resistance and hycotts. These incidents are presented in an organised and sequential way through maps, pictures, audios, video etc. There were many places of visit like INA themed Cafe, light and sound Souvenir shop, watch Tower, exhibition hall, Netaji exhibition room etc.

Netaji Bhavan is a Heritage building in Kolkata, West Bengal, maintained as a memorial and Research Centre dedicated to the life of the Indian Nationalist Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. The house of Netaji is a typical Bengali household. It is built with traditional pillars. A number of documents, photographs and articles related to the life and work of Netaji are arranged in a chronological and systematic order. The pictures here show Bose's training of Azad Hind Fauz and his meeting with European diplomats and statesmen. There are also auditoriums which host lectures, seminars etc. We saw his own dress, shoe, coat, books, bed etc. He wrote many letters to his family members like his mother, sister in law etc. Those are very precious and amazed us.

The educational excursion to Alipore jail and Netaji Bhawan was an enriching experience for the students of the department of Sociology. It was a memorable day for the students.







**NETAJI SATABARSHIKI MAHAVIDYALAYA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF SANSKRIT**  
**REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL TOUR**  
**SESSION: 2023 – 2024**

On 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2024 (Tuesday), the Department of Sanskrit of Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya organized an educational tour to The Asiatic Society of Kolkata in collaboration with the department of mathematics and economics who went to the Asiatic society as well as other related places of their study. Eight students of Sanskrit participated in this field visit tour under the guidance of the departmental teachers- Gouranga Show, Himadri Sekhar Ghosh and Arindam Mukherjee. We first went to the Asiatic Society located in Park Street, Kolkata. The institution is an heritage research organization founded by Sir William Jones on 15<sup>th</sup> January, 1784. The naming of the house also has a long history. At the time of its foundation, it was named as "Asiatick Society". In 1825, the society was renamed as "The Asiatic Society". In 1832 the name was again changed to "The Asiatic Society of Bengal" and once more in 1936 it was renamed as "The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal". Finally, on 1<sup>st</sup> July 1951, the name of the society was settled to its present one. It regularly published journals which adorned research of Indologists in the colonial era. The society has four wings named, Library, Museum, Reprographic Section and Conversation of Books and Journals Section.

Especially, to show our students the world of manuscripts, discovered by the orientalist Englishmen and Indian scholars, we went to the Reprographic Section. Manuscript Collection of the society is very rich and covers most of the Indian languages and Scripts like Bengali, Marathi, Urdu, Tamil, Telegu, Gujrati, Arabic Persian, Chinese, Tibetan etc. This section is divided into 4 parts for the convenience of visitors.

**SANSKRITIC SECTION:**

This section comprises of Manuscripts in Sanskrit and other modern Indian Languages. These are dated over the period of 7<sup>th</sup> c. A.D to the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. The original manuscripts are useful source materials to illustrate the development of Indian Language like Bengali, Nagari etc. Some of the rare Sanskrit Manuscripts that must be mentioned here are: Brihati, Amrita Vindu (11<sup>th</sup> c.), Ramayana (Bengali) of Ramananda Yati, Mahabharata, A text on Buddhist Nyaya, Rigveda etc. The Manuscript of Rigveda Padapatha, copied in 1362 A.D. is perhaps "the oldest manuscript of Rigveda".

**ISLAMIC SECTION:**



The collection of the Islamic texts are also large in number. They are extremely rare and unique. The collection includes "Tahdhib Shart As-SAB" at Mullaqat (early 12<sup>th</sup> c. Arabic), Qalaid al-Iqian wa Mahasin al-Ayan (12<sup>th</sup> c.), Tafsir-i-Quran (Persian, 13<sup>th</sup> c. important also for calligraphy), Tuhfat al-Ahbar fi usul at Hadith wa'l Akbar (15<sup>th</sup> c.), Saha' if -i-shara'if or Duraral Mansur (Persian, 19<sup>th</sup> c., an autographed copy), and Adab-i-Alamgiri(18<sup>th</sup> c.) etc.

#### SINO-TIBETAN AND BURMESE SECTION:

This section comprises of manuscripts and Xylographs in non-Indian languages like Chinese, Tibetan, Burmese, Siamese etc. Chinese manuscripts are related to the Chinese translation of the Indian Buddhist texts, while the Tibetan group includes the entire set of the Kangyur and the Bstangyur, Not only that, there is also a collection of individual Xylographs and manuscripts. Manuscripts written in Burmese, Siamese & Javanese are interesting sources for higher studies as well as for research activities in the history and culture of these countries and also for study of Buddhism.

#### ENGLISH SECTION:

This section comprises of English manuscripts in the society. These are of famous Orientalists- Nathaniel Halhed, James Prinsep, Buchanan Hamilton, Alexander Csoma de koros and others who contributed immensely for discovering India's historical legacy and the glorious past of our country.

Our students had the scope to visit the historical institution which played a big role in exploring the history of this country. The number of manuscripts, classical texts, commentaries that were collected from different parts of the country were preserved properly here from 1784 onwards and it laid the foundation of scientific research in India. Students were overwhelmed to see the original source materials they read about, were inspired to know about the process of preservation and cataloguing. Thus the field visit goal was successful.









**Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya**  
**Dept of Economics, Field survey report 2023-24**

The Economics Department of Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya organized an educational tour with 29 students on March 5, 2024. The trip encouraged students to do basic research. They were taken to the Boi Para near College Square in Kolkata. It is Asia's second largest book market. Everyday a lot of people buy old and new books and thus different kinds of ideas and knowledge circulate everyday through these book vendors. A questionnaire was prepared, and various booksellers were asked questions to find out their socio-economic status. Through this research, we have gathered knowledge and got a picture about what kind of books students read more in today's society. Moreover, it has also been seen that what kind of book is relatively more profitable for the booksellers to sell.

The program was fruitfully organized with the cooperation of faculty members, IQAC, and TIC at Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya. Students benefit because they have gathered research knowledge.

There are some pictures to enlighten us.











## **Netaji Satabarshiki Mahavidyalaya**

### **Department of History & Bengali**

#### **A visit to the Barrackpore 'Old Governor General's House' Museum**

##### **Field Tour Report 2023-24**

Educational tour is an important aspect of teaching-learning process. Beyond the classroom learning educational tours play a pivotal role in enhancing knowledge. So for the experiential learning of the students, the department of history in collaboration with the department of Bengali took both the General and Honours students respectively on study tour to cultivate the colonial history of the Barrackpore on two consequent days dated 19.02.24 and 20.02.24 in 2023-24 session.

On 19.02.2024 two teachers from the history department -Dr. Pradip Kumar Mandal and Debabrata Ghosh along with Krishna Mitra of the Department of Bengali guided thirty General stream students to visit the Barrackpore old Governor General's house Museum.

After the teachers and students reached the Museum, one officer guided them from the entrance to the main hall of the museum. The building is a heritage house which is a grand colonial structure. Here they saw the list of twenty-four Governor-Generals and Viceroys of India who used it as 'country-residence' at different times till 1912. It was at first planned by Lord Wellesley in 1801. Then from 1813 onwards (from the time of Lord Hastings) it was a "double-storied classical mansion" which was called the Governor House, Barrackpore. After independence it was adopted by the State Government for the use of the State Police Training Academy. Now It has been transformed into a Police Museum which houses different types of arms and weapons displayed by the Bengal police in pre and post independence era. These arms were used by the Indian freedom fighters at different stages of the anti-British movement. Students visited those period wise nicely maintained arms displays, list of prominent freedom strugglers & other artefacts. They experienced the vigor and courage of the Indian freedom fighters who became martyrs for the freedom of our country. The anti-colonial struggle also gave birth to a vast literary creations in Bengali language during the nineteenth century. Thus they enjoyed a mesmerizing episode of history through experiential learning which helped them to realize the growth of Nationalism in India.







## Report on Darjeeling Tour - Physical Education Department (2023-24)

Darjeeling, often referred to as the "Queen of the Hills," is a charming hill station in the Indian state of West Bengal. Nestled in the lap of the eastern Himalayas, Darjeeling is renowned for its scenic beauty, colonial charm, lush tea gardens, and the majestic view of the Kanchenjunga peak. This report chronicles a recent tour of Darjeeling by the department of Physical Education, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Mahavidyalaya, highlighting its key attractions, experiences, and overall significance. Two teachers & one college staff guided the students in this study tour.

### **Tour Itinerary**

- Day 1: Arrival and Local Sightseeing**
  - o Arrived in Darjeeling via Bagdogra Airport and proceeded to the hotel.
  - o Explored the Mall Road, Chowrasta, and local markets.
  - o Enjoyed the first glimpse of the majestic Kanchenjunga mountain.
- Day 2: Sunrise at Tiger Hill and Sightseeing**
  - o Early morning visit to Tiger Hill to witness the breath taking sunrise over Kanchenjunga.
  - o En route back, visited the Ghoom Monastery and the Batasia Loop, a war memorial set amidst a spiral railway track.
  - o Post-breakfast, explored the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, and Tenzing Rock.
- Day 3: Tea Garden Visit and Peace Pagoda**
  - o Visited the iconic tea gardens, where sprawling green landscapes and workers plucking tea leaves provided a picturesque experience.
  - o Explored the Japanese Peace Pagoda, which offers panoramic views of Darjeeling and promotes peace and harmony.
- Day 4: Darjeeling Himalayan Railway**
  - o Took a ride on the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (Toy Train), a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
  - o Enjoyed the slow-paced journey through tunnels, sharp bends, and quaint stations.
  - o Evening spent shopping for souvenirs, tea, and local handicrafts.
- Day 5: Departure**
  - o Bid farewell to Darjeeling with fond memories and picturesque views etched in the mind.

### **Key Attractions and Highlights**

- **Tiger Hill:** Witnessing the sunrise over Kanchenjunga was an awe-inspiring experience. On clear days, a glimpse of Mount Everest is also possible.
- **Tea Gardens:** The sprawling tea estates are not only visually stunning but also provide insight into the tea-making process.
- **Toy Train:** A nostalgic journey through scenic landscapes that showcases the engineering marvel of the British era.
- **Himalayan Zoological Park:** Home to rare species like the red panda and snow leopard, making it a must-visit for wildlife enthusiasts.
- **Cultural Richness:** The local food, handicrafts, and traditional attire of the Gurkhas and Lepchas add to Darjeeling's charm.

### **Overall Experience**

Darjeeling is a perfect blend of natural beauty, cultural heritage, and serene tranquility. The hospitality of the locals, the cool climate, and the stunning vistas make it a paradise for tourists. From adventure enthusiasts, fitness lovers to peace seekers, Darjeeling offers something for everyone. This field visit tour gave students the joys of community living. They learned how to make Collective

decisions, mutually support each other and arranging resources for the benefit of the whole group, Thus Physical education department induced human values & moral ethics among the students:





## LIBRARY STUDY TOUR REPORT, SESSION 2023-24

### PRESERVING THE PAST: A RARE BOOK TOUR OF ART AND SCIENCE

On Tuesday, March 5, 2024, the Central Library of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Mahavidyalaya arranged an educational visit to the Asiatic Society and the Central Library, University of Calcutta. 45 students from several departments (General and Honors) have joined this study excursion under the guidance of Dr. Mousumi Basak, Librarian accompanied by some faculty members. At first we visited The Manuscript Library of Asiatic Society, located on Park Street in Kolkata, which is the most significant wing. Sir William Jones established the Institute on January 15, 1784, as a research organization. Actually, the society's current name was adopted on July 1st, 1951. The society now has four wings: The Museum, the Library, the Reprographic Section, and the Conversation of Books and Journals Section. We toured the other three wings after the manuscript library. With the help of several real-world examples, the committed staff of the Asiatic Society's central library has taught our students about the complete rare book conservation and preservation process. The majority of Indian languages and scripts are represented in the society's extensive manuscript collection. With a sizable collection of paintings, manuscripts, sculptures, bronzes, coins, and inscriptions, the Museum of the Asiatic Society is a significant section. Our students have received detailed instruction regarding the Museum's collection from a dedicated individual. Additionally, our college team visited the Conversation of Books and Journals Section and the Reprographic Section.

Our team also spent the second half of the day at the Central Library, College Street campus of the University of Calcutta. A dedicated team is also in place to oversee the preservation procedures and policies, as well as the rare documents. The various areas of the central library, including the computer lab, circulation section, reference section, digital repository, Braille section, stack and study area, books for competitive examinations, new arrivals display, theses and dissertations section, and user training sections, have also been visited by our students.

Our student team had an amazing time on this study excursion, and they learned a lot of useful knowledge.

