To
The principal
A.K.P.C Mahavidyalaya
Subhasnagar, Bengai, Hooghly

Sub : Requesting to giving permission of Excursion.

Respected Sir,

We are the student of Zoology (sem-1) of A.K.P.C Mahavidyalaya, wish to go an educational tour for completing our practical curriculam. If you given the permission to conducting the tour as early as possible, we will be greatful to you.

Date- 20.1.18

yours obediently,

1st sem students of Zoology.

1. Anupam Nandi
2. Riju Maji
3. Mousam Roy
4. Pratham Bhowmick
5. Sk. Amirul Islam
6. Kakali Ghosh
7. Shilpa Kaity
8. Tanushri Mondal
9. Sudipta Dolui
10. Mitimala Ghosh
11. Tulika Laha

Forwarded by HOD
A Talaman 20.1.18

Teacher:
1. Manas kundu
2. Soumyadeep Bhuin

Allowed to organise
20/1/18

P.T.O.

12. Moumita Roy.
13. Diya Parvin.
14. Moutusi Pathak
15. Seikh Suraj Ali.
16. Rejkumar Biswas
17. Puja Dalal
18. Dipika Roy
19. Manisha Ghosh
20. Arpita Mukherjee
21. Amrita Ghosh.
22. Sourav Koner
23.

AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA

(ESTD.-1959)
Accredited by NAAC at 'B' level
AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN & RECOGNIZED BY U.G.C.
SUBHASNAGAR ☆ P.O.- BENGAI ☆ P.S. - GOGHAT
DIST.- HOOGHLY ☆ PIN CODE-712 611, (W.B.)
STD.: 03211 ☎: 246 235 / 246 772, Fax: 913211 246 772,
Email: akpc_m@yahoo.co.in Website: www.akpcmahavidyalaya.org

Date: 24-01-2018

Ref. No. .....

To Whom It May Concern

This letter is to inform that the students (Sem-I) of Department of Zoology along with their teachers of Aghore Kamini Prakash Chandra Mahavidyalaya, Subhasnagar, Bengai, Hooghly, West Bengal is going to visit Indian Museum,Kolkata for the Educational Tour according their B.Sc. (C.B.C.S.) Syllabus.

If you kindly help them as required, I shall be highly obliged.

Thanking You
Sincerely,

S. Panja
24.01.2018

for (Principal)

NAME OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

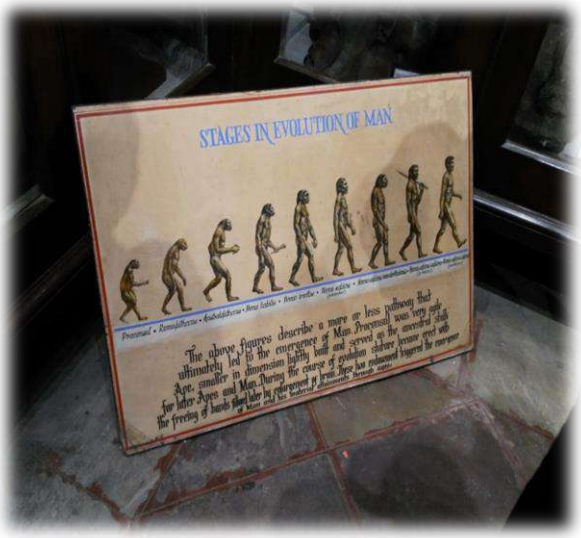
SL NO	NAME
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22.	Prof. Manas Kundu
23.	Prof. Soumyadip Bhuin

A FIELD REPORT ON

A VISIT TO INDIAN MUSEUM









Roll No :. 170340100004

Registration No.: 201701038729 of 2017-18

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

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Conclusion	21

OUR TEAM

Name of Teachers :

Prof. Manas Kundu

Prof. Soumyadip Bhuin

Name of the student :

Apurba Mukherjee	Riju Majhi
Anupam Nandi	Nitimala Ghosh
Amrita Ghosh	Subhabrata Dalal
Dipika Roy	Sudipta Dolui
Kakali Ghosh	Sourav Koner
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Tour Programme

- Departure from Arambagh to Park street by bus on 21st February, 2018
- Start our journey by reserve bus at 8.00 a.m. from Arambagh bus stand
- Arrival at park street at 10.45 a.m.
- Arrived at Indian Museum at 10.50 a.m.
- Visit at Indian museum
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PREAMBLE:

Ecology deals with organisms and their environment and it is important that we understand the relationship between them. Probably the most important statement that we can make about this relationship is that different kinds of organisms are not distributed at random amongst different kind of environment. There is a correspondence is between the two. The correspondenceis part of our sense of the order of the things. But, what exactly is the nature of the match between organism and their environment. It is quite impossible to think of an organism without an environment, but easily possible to think of environments without organisms. It is convenient therefore to consider first the variation that exists in environment. Even a sand grain on the surface of the moon has an environment. The climate is one component of this environment and is determined by the radiation, which drives the radiation in its temperature and moves it in atmosphere. The earth is exposed to solar radiation that varies across its surface, depending on its distance from movement around and changing inclination to the sun. Extinction has always been a fact of life, but the arrival of human has injected some novelty into the list of its causes. Over exploitation by hunting was probably the first of this, but more recently a large array of over impact have been brought to bear including habitat destruction, introduction of exotic pest and pollution. Not surprisingly conservation of world-remaining species has come to assume great importance.



Importance of Field Excursion:

Field excursion are very much essential unlike theoretical studies and monotony associated with it, an excursion may help the mind of students to assimilate much information regarding biological diversity and interaction of animals with the environment right from the school of nature, along with lots of a bonus. Study of species population in the natural habitat is the spirit of zoological excursions.



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Curator was Dr. Nathaniel Wallich, a Danish Botanish.

It has six sections comprising thirty five galleries of cultural and Artifacts namly Art, Archaelogy, Anthropology, Geology, Zoology and Economic Botany Mary rare and unique specimens, both Indian and Iranse relating to humanities and natural sciences , are Preserved and displayed in the galaries of these sections the administrative control of the cultural sections.

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HISTORY

The Indian Museum originated from the Asiatic Society of Bengal which was created by Sir William jones 1784. The concept of having a museum arase arose in 1796 from members of the Asiatic Society as a place where man meade and natural objects could be collected Cared for an displayed . The abject began to look achievable in1808 when the society was offered suitable accomodation by the Govt. of India in the chowringhee - Park street area .

In February 2,1814 Dr.Natheniel Walking, Danish Botanist who had been captured in the siege of Serampore but released, wrote a later supporting the formation of a musum if kolkata (Calcutta) which he should have to sections an archeological, ethnological and technical section and a geological and Zoological one . The museum was created with wallich named the Honorary corator and the superintendent of the oriental museum of Asiatic Society.

The Zoological and Anthropolical sections of the museum gave rise to the Zoological survey of India 1916 which in turn gave rise to the Anthropological of survey of India in 1945.



TRENDS OF ELEPHANTINE EVOLUTION

i. Gradual increase in size .
ii. Lengthening of limb bones and development of short broad feet.
iii. Growth of extra ordinarity large skull and cansequnt growth.
iv. Shortening of neck
v. Elongation of lower jaw as and early primarily trend although there is a secondary shortening in many Proboscideans
vi. Growth of trunk and proboscis bifusion and Celongation of upper tip and nose
vii. Hypertrophy of 2nd incissors to from paired tusks (used in defense and fighting)
viii. Limitation of specialisation of cheek teeth in various ways (As adaptation cheuring and grinding plant food)



CHRONOLOGICAL STAGES OF ELEPHANTINE EVOLUTION

Inspite of completeness of fossil records , Palaentologists differ in respect to the starting point of proboscidians evolution. However the view of RS lull (1976), Colbert (1969) and Moody (1962) has been followed here.

Moerithirium-

- **Time of Origin:** Late Eocene and lower olijocenerack .
- **Place:** Near Moeris (an ancient lake) in Fayumdistrict of Libian desert, ~ 60milies south west of Cairo , Egypt .
- **Characters:**

i. Modern Tapir like 3 inch in height
ii. Tapir like short Proboscis.
iii. Skull fairly long , with air cells began to form back area Short tusks on the lower jaw also noted
iv. Teeth - Reduced in number.
Dental formula –
v. Second upper incisor began to form tusks
vi. Molar Iow crowned , each with two transverse crests.

Palacomastodon-

- **Time and Place :** Upper Eocene of North America & Lower Oligocene of Egypt.
- **Characters:**

i. Size relatively larger than Moerithirium.
ii. Tusks : - Relatively well developed upper one and lower one reduced
iii. Skull :- with dipole
iv. Praboscia:- better developed, with reduced nasal opening.
v. Reduction in number of teeth
vi. Dental formula

Paleoloxodon-

- **Time and Place of Origin:** lower Oligocene & Neai lake Moeris in the Egyptian and Gaj horizon of Northern Indian in the Siwalik hills
- **Characters:**
    i. Size :- Much larger 7' hight in shoulder
    ii. Limb :- Exhibit Modern form
    iii. Skill :- Increased materially in height with considarable development of dipole
    iv. Proboscis :- Short extesive and with small nasal whose opening receded in fornt of the orbit
    v. Tusks :- upper pair large , curved down wards with band of enamel on their outer face.
    vi. Lower pair point directly forward.
    vii. Lower jow :- Considerably forward elongated
    viii. Molars :- Lopho bimodont type.
    ix. Dental formula :

Dienotherium:

- **Time and Place :**- Miocene and Plicene deposit of Europa and India.
- **Characters :**
    i. Skeleton :- Typically Proboscidean.
    ii. Skull :- Sharply slants forward at the occipital and with no dipole
    iii. Limbs :- Large
    iv. Proboscis :- Well developed
    v. Tusks :- Upper ones absent, Pairs lower ones bent abruptly downward.
    vi. Molars: low crowned with two transverse crests and a smaller hinder lobe Number more numerous than in Proboscidians in general
    vii. Semi aquatic or swamp dwelling

Trilophon or Gampotherium

- **Time :** Miocene and upper Oligocene.
- **Place:** Europe (France) , Asian , Africa and N America.
- **Characters :**

i. Size : As large as Asian Elephant

ii. Jaw : Lower jaw enormously long with lower tasks
iii. Skull : With increased dipole
iv. Molars : low crowned with 3 cross crests , 2 at a time in the jaw of adult

Tetralophodon:

- **Time:** Miocene and abundant in pleioscene.
- **Place:** Italy and then India, N America and finally South America Mastodon - Dibelodon.
- **Characters:**

i. Jaw :- Not so elongated
ii. Tusks :- Upper pair long and straight, lower pair very small
iii. Molars :- High crowned with 4 cusps/ crests
(Exhibiting a greater complexity)

Dibelodon (South America Mastodon):

- **Time and Place:-** Pleiocene in North America & Pleistocene in South America
- **Character:-**

i. Loss of lower tusks
ii. Lower jaw greatly reduced
iii. Enamel band of upper jaw trend to disappear

True Mastodon :

- **Time and Place:-** Pleiocene and Pleistocene & Ranging from European across Asiato Alaska
- **Characters:**

i. Size :- 7-9' height
ii. Limbs :- massive pelvis broad
iii. Lower jaw :- Shortened with vestigial tusks
iv. Upper tusks :- huge (~9' in length) curved upward and devoid of enamel
v. Cranium :- Relatively large
vi. Dipole :- Largely developed in cranial wall.
vii. Molars :- Without intervening cusps. 2 fully formed at anylone time in jaw.

True Elephant (Loxodonta , Elephas , and extinct Mammoth)

True Elephant arose from stegodon , which sum to be transitional elephants for sharing features of elephant and Mastodon.

Stegodon:

- **Time and origin:** Upper Miocene and dominant in pleioscene.
- **Place of Origin:** Southern India, Southern and South eastern Asia.
- **Character:**
  i. Molar with more numerous (12-13) transverse crests them in Mastodon.
  ii. Cement between crests --> not as great as it was elephant teeth
  iii. Molar massive in size and replaced by longitudinal methods
  iv. Skull : Short but high
  v. Lower jaw : Short and tusk less
  vi. Upper tusks very long and curved

Mammoth and Elephas:

The step from *stegodon* to Mammoth and modern elephants included a remarkable growth in the height of cheek- teeth crown with parallely running rather V shaped ridges . The pleioscene or the great ice age was age of mammoths all the continents except South America.

Remains of many species (e.g - wooly Mammoth *Mammonteus primigenus*) in Pleistocene of Europe, Asia and North America through Betting strait (existed as a land mark at that time) while Tomer Opined *Loxodonta* origirated through group of Mammoths. Lull considered *Loxodonta* and *Elephas* arose directly but separately from *stegedon*.


ARTIODACTYLA





TRENDS OF EVOLUTION IN MAN:

- **Time of Evolution:**
  i. Available fossil records indicate man originated in between oligocene and recent period.
  ii. Based on potassium - Argon Method Leaky (1961) pointed out that human Evolution started ~ 1 b million years ago (MA) and man appeared only 3 MA
- **Place of Evolution :** Somewhere in Africa and Asia as, oldest fossil recorded form this continents.

Evolution trends in Man:

Characteristic features in Modern Man that exhibit directional progressive character change to evolve man from ape like ancestors are listed as follow

i. Increased Cranial capacity
ii. Upright posture with bipedalism
iii. High fore head without projecting eye brow ridge
iv. Dental arch- a smoothy rounded parabola
v. Vertebral column with lumber curve
vi. No simian gap
vii. Post lower pre molar not sectorial
viii. Loss of opposability of great toe in hind limb
ix. Development and increase in intelligence

Australopithecus(Southern Ape):

This was fossil of Ape man discovered in 1921 from the earth of Pleistocene bed in North Africa. They lived 2-5 MA. They are considered the connecting like between ape and man because they possess a combination of characters of both ape and follows.

Human character of Australopithecus-

i. Vertebral column with distal lumber curve.
ii. Broadly expended Ilium.
iii. Dental arch shortly rounded parabola
iv. First lower premolar non sectional

v. Canine non projecting beyond the level of other teeth.
vi. Palate reduced
vii. Occipital condyle anterior
viii. No simian gap
ix. Basin like pelvic girdle
x. Erect posture with 4'height
xi. Bipedal locomotion, no involving fore limb.

Ape character of Australopithecus:

i. Small cranial case
ii. Brain capacity 600-1000 cc
iii. Lack of chain
iv. Presence of supra or vital fossa
v. Face with large jaw hence prognathus.
vi. Eye brow ridge heavy and projected over eye,

Homo erectus:

Dubois collected fossil fragment of Ape man in central Java and named it Pithecanthropus erectus chang (1960) collected more than 40 fossils in cave near Peking in China and named it Sinanthropus pekinens and later P. Pekinens. The java man and peiling man were so similar that Mayr grouped them together as Homo erectus. They lived about 500000 years ego. They had following features-

i. Upright Bipedal locomotion
ii. About 5` height (i.e. Slightly taller than Australopithecus)
iii. Cranial capacity about 1300 cc intermediate between Australopithecus and modern man
iv. Skull flattened
v. No forehead
vi. Eye brow ridges project forward
vii. Face chinless and prognathus (Snout Protruding forward)
viii. They inhabited caves
ix. Used fire and variety of tools.

Homo sapiens:

They were descendants of Homo erectus, similar to modern man

Homo sapiens neanderthalensis(Neanderthal man)

Fossil collected from Neanderthal valley of Germany. They arose about 150000 years ago and become extinct about 25000 years ago. They flourished Asia, Europe, Africa and characters by-

i. Cranial capacity about 1400 cc
ii. Height Slightly shorter than modern man
iii. Forehead low and slanting
iv. No chain
v. Lacks of heavy high brow ridges
vi. Prepared their tools much more skillfully
vii. Burial was with some sort of ceremony
viii. Bones usually thick(7.2 mm in thickness)

Cromagnon man:

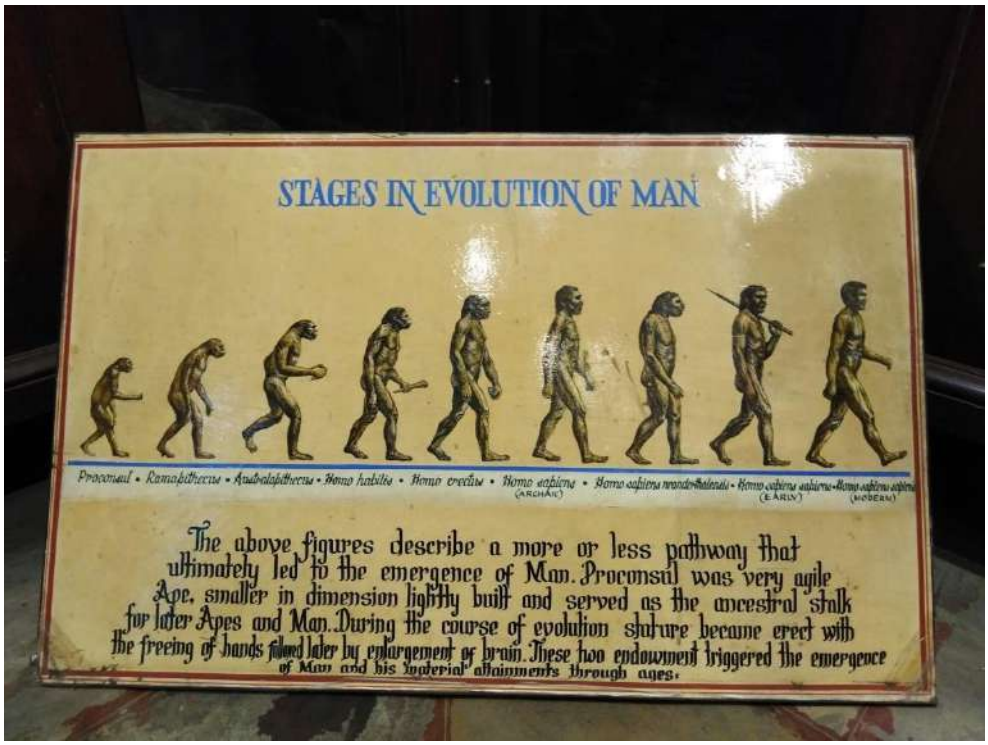
They are Homo Sapiens that succeed the Neanderthal man. They arose 30,000 years ago lived in all over the world, and become extinct about 20,000 years ago. They show characters –

i. Height about 6`and 5.5'
ii. Cranial capacity 1660 cc
iii. Broad face
iv. Rounded fore head
v. Narrow nose
vi. Chin prominent
vii. Lack of eye brow ridge
viii. Upright posture with bipedal locomotion
ix. Lower or skin segment of legs - long

Homo Sapiens sapiens:

Characterised by

i. Cranial capacity 1350cc
ii. High fore head
iii. Lower now with chin
iv. Absence of ridge between supraorbital, sagital and occipital bone
v. Dental arch: Smoothly rounded parabola
vi. Reduced incisor and canine
vii. First lower premolar non-sectorial
viii. Upright Posture with bipedal locomotion
ix. Vertebral column with a lumber curve
x. Broadly expanded Ilium
xi. Pelvis broad busket like
xii. Face orthognathus
xiii. Skull balanced at the top of Vertebral column




सीधा खड़ा होने की ओर क्रमशः अग्रसरता
Towards Erect Posture
সোজা হয়ে দাঁড়ানোর পথে ক্রম অগ্রসরতা
Vertebral Column
Pelvis
Changes in brain



CONCLUSION:

Human evolution is thus example of general mode of gradual change or transition in anatomical structures from ape to man in course of time. Cause of change might be competition in food resource and shelters. These led to changes in their habitat and thus in their structures.



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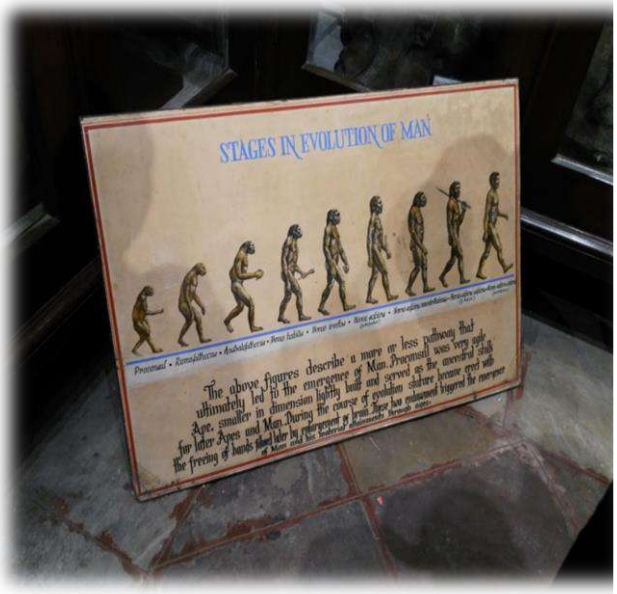
NAME OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

SL NO	NAME
1.	ANKITA GHOSH
2.	ARNAB BANERJEE
3.	BILKIS KHATUN
4.	ESHITA DHANK
5.	GARGI MONDAL
6.	ISMATARA KHATUN
7.	MOUTUSI GARAI
8.	NASRIN KHATUN
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15.	SUTAPA DEY
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18.	SUBHADIP GHOSH
19.	SUBHRAJYOTI GHOSH
20.	SUBHADIP ROY
21.	SAMIR BARIK
22.	SRILEKHA DE
23.	TUSHAR ROY
24.	UTSHA DE
25.	Prof. Azizur Rahaman
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HISTORY

The Indian Museum originated from the Asiatic Society of Bengal which was created by Sir William jones 1784. The concept of having a museum arase arose in 1796 from members of the Asiatic Society as a place where man meade and natural objects could be collected Cared for an displayed . The abject began to look achievable in1808 when the society was offered suitable accomodation by the Govt. of India in the chowringhee - Park street area .

In February 2,1814 Dr.Natheniel Walking, Danish Botanist who had been captured in the siege of Serampore but released, wrote a later supporting the formation of a musum if kolkata (Calcutta) which he should have to sections an archeological, ethnological and technical section and a geological and Zoological one . The museum was created with wallich named the Honorary corator and the superintendent of the oriental museum of Asiatic Society.

The Zoological and Anthropolical sections of the museum gave rise to the Zoological survey of India 1916 which in turn gave rise to the Anthropological of survey of India in 1945.



TRENDS OF ELEPHANTINE EVOLUTION

i. Gradual increase in size .
ii. Lengthening of limb bones and development of short broad feet.
iii. Growth of extra ordinarity large skull and cansequnt growth.
iv. Shortening of neck
v. Elongation of lower jaw as and early primarily trend although there is a secondary shortening in many Proboscideans
vi. Growth of trunk and proboscis bifusion and Celongation of upper tip and nose
vii. Hypertrophy of 2nd incissors to from paired tusks (used in defense and fighting)
viii. Limitation of specialisation of cheek teeth in various ways (As adaptation cheuring and grinding plant food)



CHRONOLOGICAL STAGES OF ELEPHANTINE EVOLUTION

Inspite of completeness of fossil records , Palaentologists differ in respect to the starting point of proboscidians evolution. However the view of RS lull (1976), Colbert (1969) and Moody (1962) has been followed here.

Moerithirium-

- **Time of Origin:** Late Eocene and lower olijocenerack .
- **Place:** Near Moeris (an ancient lake) in Fayumdistrict of Libian desert, ~ 60milies south west of Cairo , Egypt .
- **Characters:**

i. Modern Tapir like 3 inch in height
ii. Tapir like short Proboscis.
iii. Skull fairly long , with air cells began to form back area Short tusks on the lower jaw also noted
iv. Teeth - Reduced in number.
Dental formula –
v. Second upper incisor began to form tusks
vi. Molar Iow crowned , each with two transverse crests.

Palacomastodon-

- **Time and Place :** Upper Eocene of North America & Lower Oligocene of Egypt.
- **Characters:**

i. Size relatively larger than Moerithirium.
ii. Tusks : - Relatively well developed upper one and lower one reduced
iii. Skull :- with dipole
iv. Praboscia:- better developed, with reduced nasal opening.
v. Reduction in number of teeth
vi. Dental formula

Paleoloxodon-

- **Time and Place of Origin:** lower Oligocene & Neai lake Moeris in the Egyptian and Gaj horizon of Northern Indian in the Siwalik hills
- **Characters:**
    i. Size :- Much larger 7' hight in shoulder
    ii. Limb :- Exhibit Modern form
    iii. Skill :- Increased materially in height with considarable development of dipole
    iv. Proboscis :- Short extesive and with small nasal whose opening receded in fornt of the orbit
    v. Tusks :- upper pair large , curved down wards with band of enamel on their outer face.
    vi. Lower pair point directly forward.
    vii. Lower jow :- Considerably forward elongated
    viii. Molars :- Lopho bimodont type.
    ix. Dental formula :

Dienotherium:

- **Time and Place :**- Miocene and Plicene deposit of Europa and India.
- **Characters :**
    i. Skeleton :- Typically Proboscidean.
    ii. Skull :- Sharply slants forward at the occipital and with no dipole
    iii. Limbs :- Large
    iv. Proboscis :- Well developed
    v. Tusks :- Upper ones absent, Pairs lower ones bent abruptly downward.
    vi. Molars: low crowned with two transverse crests and a smaller hinder lobe Number more numerous than in Proboscidians in general
    vii. Semi aquatic or swamp dwelling

Trilophon or Gampotherium

- **Time :** Miocene and upper Oligocene.
- **Place:** Europe (France) , Asian , Africa and N America.
- **Characters :**

i. Size : As large as Asian Elephant

ii. Jaw : Lower jaw enormously long with lower tasks
iii. Skull : With increased dipole
iv. Molars : low crowned with 3 cross crests , 2 at a time in the jaw of adult

Tetralophodon:

- **Time:** Miocene and abundant in pleioscene.
- **Place:** Italy and then India, N America and finally South America Mastodon - Dibelodon.
- **Characters:**

i. Jaw :- Not so elongated
ii. Tusks :- Upper pair long and straight, lower pair very small
iii. Molars :- High crowned with 4 cusps/ crests
(Exhibiting a greater complexity)

Dibelodon (South America Mastodon):

- **Time and Place:-** Pleiocene in North America & Pleistocene in South America
- **Character:-**
  i. Loss of lower tusks
  ii. Lower jaw greatly reduced
  iii. Enamel band of upper jaw trend to disappear

True Mastodon :

- **Time and Place:-** Pleiocene and Pleistocene & Ranging from European across Asiato Alaska
- **Characters:**
  i. Size :- 7-9' height
  ii. Limbs :- massive pelvis broad
  iii. Lower jaw :- Shortened with vestigial tusks
  iv. Upper tusks :- huge (~9' in length) curved upward and devoid of enamel
  v. Cranium :- Relatively large
  vi. Dipole :- Largely developed in cranial wall.
  vii. Molars :- Without intervening cusps. 2 fully formed at anylone time in jaw.

True Elephant (Loxodonta , Elephas , and extinct Mammoth)

True Elephant arose from stegodon , which sum to be transitional elephants for sharing features of elephant and Mastodon.

Stegodon:

- **Time and origin:** Upper Miocene and dominant in pleioscene.
- **Place of Origin:** Southern India, Southern and South eastern Asia.
- **Character:**
  i. Molar with more numerous (12-13) transverse crests them in Mastodon.
  ii. Cement between crests --> not as great as it was elephant teeth
  iii. Molar massive in size and replaced by longitudinal methods
  iv. Skull : Short but high
  v. Lower jaw : Short and tusk less
  vi. Upper tusks very long and curved

Mammoth and Elephas:

The step from *stegodon* to Mammoth and modern elephants included a remarkable growth in the height of cheek- teeth crown with parallely running rather V shaped ridges . The pleioscene or the great ice age was age of mammoths all the continents except South America.

Remains of many species (e.g - wooly Mammoth *Mammonteus primigenus*) in Pleistocene of Europe, Asia and North America through Betting strait (existed as a land mark at that time) while Tomer Opined *Loxodonta* origirated through group of Mammoths. Lull considered *Loxodonta* and *Elephas* arose directly but separately from *stegedon*.


ARTIODACTYLA





TRENDS OF EVOLUTION IN MAN:

- **Time of Evolution:**
  i. Available fossil records indicate man originated in between oligocene and recent period.
  ii. Based on potassium - Argon Method Leaky (1961) pointed out that human Evolution started ~ 1 b million years ago (MA) and man appeared only 3 MA
- **Place of Evolution :** Somewhere in Africa and Asia as, oldest fossil recorded form this continents.

Evolution trends in Man:

Characteristic features in Modern Man that exhibit directional progressive character change to evolve man from ape like ancestors are listed as follow

i. Increased Cranial capacity
ii. Upright posture with bipedalism
iii. High fore head without projecting eye brow ridge
iv. Dental arch- a smoothy rounded parabola
v. Vertebral column with lumber curve
vi. No simian gap
vii. Post lower pre molar not sectorial
viii. Loss of opposability of great toe in hind limb
ix. Development and increase in intelligence

Australopithecus(Southern Ape):

This was fossil of Ape man discovered in 1921 from the earth of Pleistocene bed in North Africa. They lived 2-5 MA. They are considered the connecting like between ape and man because they possess a combination of characters of both ape and follows.

Human character of Australopithecus-

i. Vertebral column with distal lumber curve.
ii. Broadly expended Ilium.
iii. Dental arch shortly rounded parabola
iv. First lower premolar non sectional

v. Canine non projecting beyond the level of other teeth.
vi. Palate reduced
vii. Occipital condyle anterior
viii. No simian gap
ix. Basin like pelvic girdle
x. Erect posture with 4'height
xi. Bipedal locomotion, no involving fore limb.

Ape character of Australopithecus:

i. Small cranial case
ii. Brain capacity 600-1000 cc
iii. Lack of chain
iv. Presence of supra or vital fossa
v. Face with large jaw hence prognathus.
vi. Eye brow ridge heavy and projected over eye,

Homo erectus:

Dubois collected fossil fragment of Ape man in central Java and named it Pithecanthropus erectus chang (1960) collected more than 40 fossils in cave near Peking in China and named it Sinanthropus pekinens and later P. Pekinens. The java man and peiling man were so similar that Mayr grouped them together as Homo erectus. They lived about 500000 years ego. They had following features-

i. Upright Bipedal locomotion
ii. About 5` height (i.e. Slightly taller than Australopithecus)
iii. Cranial capacity about 1300 cc intermediate between Australopithecus and modern man
iv. Skull flattened
v. No forehead
vi. Eye brow ridges project forward
vii. Face chinless and prognathus (Snout Protruding forward)
viii. They inhabited caves
ix. Used fire and variety of tools.

Homo sapiens:

They were descendants of Homo erectus, similar to modern man

Homo sapiens neanderthalensis(Neanderthal man)

Fossil collected from Neanderthal valley of Germany. They arose about 150000 years ago and become extinct about 25000 years ago. They flourished Asia, Europe, Africa and characters by-

i. Cranial capacity about 1400 cc
ii. Height Slightly shorter than modern man
iii. Forehead low and slanting
iv. No chain
v. Lacks of heavy high brow ridges
vi. Prepared their tools much more skillfully
vii. Burial was with some sort of ceremony
viii. Bones usually thick(7.2 mm in thickness)

Cromagnon man:

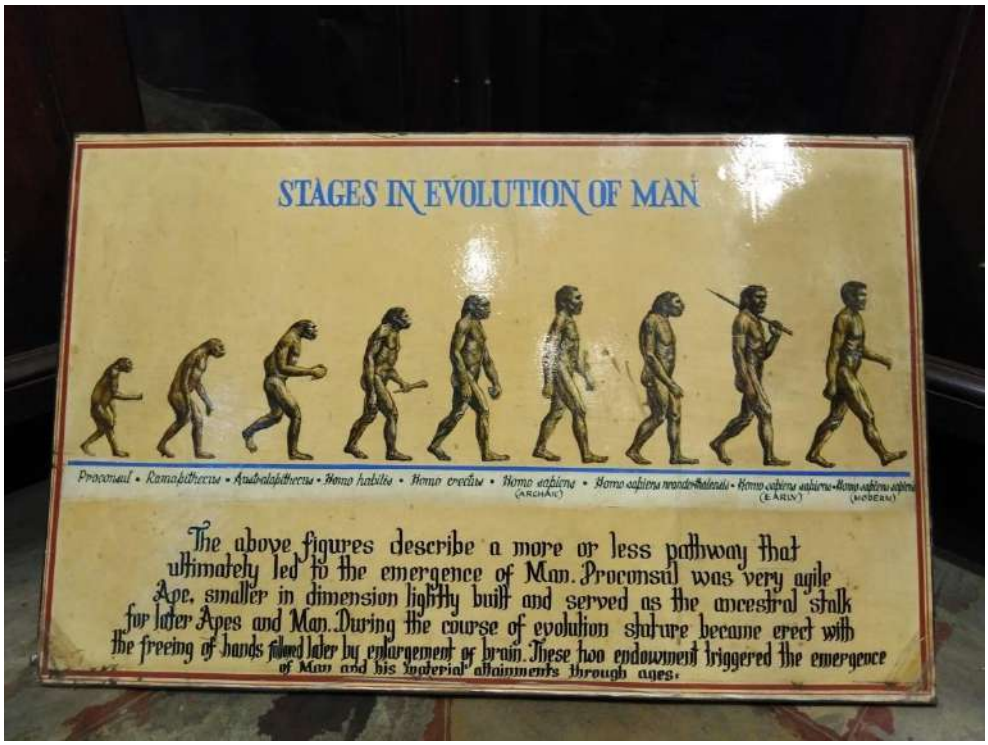
They are Homo Sapiens that succeed the Neanderthal man. They arose 30,000 years ago lived in all over the world, and become extinct about 20,000 years ago. They show characters –

i. Height about 6`and 5.5'
ii. Cranial capacity 1660 cc
iii. Broad face
iv. Rounded fore head
v. Narrow nose
vi. Chin prominent
vii. Lack of eye brow ridge
viii. Upright posture with bipedal locomotion
ix. Lower or skin segment of legs - long

Homo Sapiens sapiens:

Characterised by

i. Cranial capacity 1350cc
ii. High fore head
iii. Lower now with chin
iv. Absence of ridge between supraorbital, sagital and occipital bone
v. Dental arch: Smoothly rounded parabola
vi. Reduced incisor and canine
vii. First lower premolar non-sectorial
viii. Upright Posture with bipedal locomotion
ix. Vertebral column with a lumber curve
x. Broadly expanded Ilium
xi. Pelvis broad busket like
xii. Face orthognathus
xiii. Skull balanced at the top of Vertebral column




सीधा खड़ा होने की ओर क्रमशः अग्रसरता
Towards Erect Posture
সোজা হয়ে দাঁড়ানোর পথে ক্রম অগ্রসরতা
Vertebral Column
Pelvis
Changes in brain



CONCLUSION:

Human evolution is thus example of general mode of gradual change or transition in anatomical structures from ape to man in course of time. Cause of change might be competition in food resource and shelters. These led to changes in their habitat and thus in their structures.



AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA
(ESTD - 1959)
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
ACCREDITED BY NAAC AT B LEVEL
AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN & RECOGNISED BY U.G.C.
SUBHASNAGAR ☆ P.O. - BENGAI ☆ P.S. - GOGHAT ☆ DIST. - HOOGHLY ☆ PIN CODE - 712 611 ☆ W.B.
PH. NO. : 03211 246 235 / 246 772, FAX - 913211 246 772
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Notice: Geographical Excursion

Dear Students, We are excited to announce an upcoming geographical excursion aimed at expanding your understanding of the diverse landscapes and ecosystems around us. This excursion promises to be an enriching experience, offering hands-on learning opportunities outside the classroom.

Details of the excursion are as follows:

Date:21st April to 29th April 2019
Location: Dooars(North Bengal
Duration: 9 Days

Activities planned for the excursion include:

1. Guided nature walks to explore the local flora and fauna.
2. Socio-Economic survey and Land Survey using GPS and Dumpy Level

Please note the following important points:

1. Attendance is mandatory for all students participating in the excursion.
2. Please ensure punctuality and arrive at the meeting point on time.
3. Dress comfortably and appropriately for outdoor activities. Don't forget to bring sunscreen, hats, water bottles, and any necessary medication.

We believe that this excursion will not only enhance your academic knowledge but also foster a deeper appreciation for the natural world. It's an opportunity for hands-on learning and personal growth that we encourage you to embrace wholeheartedly.

For any inquiries or concerns regarding the excursion, please feel free to contact
Prof. Jishu Sheel
Prof. Amit Biswas
Prof. Kaushik Koner
Prof. Mukanda Dey
Shri Ramkrishna Singh(LabTech)
Shri Tapan Roy(LabTech)
Let's embark on this journey of discovery together!
Best regards.

H.O.D

Dr.Paramartha Ghosh
Principal
A.K.P.C Mahavidyalaya

List of students participated in field at Dooars(North Bengal) Chalsha-Mahabari Mauza during the period 21st April 2019 to 29th April 2019

Sl No	Name of The Student	Remarks
1	Chanadan Karak	
2	Dipankar Santra	
3	Ganesh Ghosh	
4	Nabin Murmu	
5	Priya Dey	
6	Puja Pal	
7	Sampa Santra	
8	SK.Rofik	
9	Souvik Chakraborty	
10	Srikanta Bag	
11	Suvendu Dey	
12	Sujit Mondal	
13	Sumana Biswas	
14	Sumanta Mandi	
15	Supriti Bera	
16	Sutapa Ghosh	
17	Tinki Pan	

H.O.D

Dr.Paramartha Ghosh
Principal
A.K.P.C Mahavidyalaya

THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN

AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASH CHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA

EXAMINATION PROJECT NOTE BOOK – 2019



ROLL NO – 170140100195

REG. NO- 201701037880 OF 2017-18

B.A, Sem – IV, Sec-II (Project)

SESSION – 2019

AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA

(ESTD - 1959)

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

ACCREDITED BY NAAC AT B LEVEL

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Ref. No. .....

Date - .....

To Whom It May Concern

This is to certify that ..... PRIYA DEY

Appearing at B.A Semester-4(SEC-2) Examination-2019 of the university of Burdwan, has actively participated in the Field work conducted by this department in Dooars(North Bengal)(Chalsha-Mahabari Mauza), Alipurduar during the period 21st April to 29th April 2019 as part fulfilment of syllabus of paper SEC-2 of B.A(Hons).

This Field report is based on the educational Excursion as mentioned here and is prepared by the candidate under our guidance.

We wish the candidate every success in life.

21/11/19

Prof. kaushik Koner

21.11.19

Prof. Amit Biswas

Date: 14/11/2019

Place:Goghat,Hooghly

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I Wish To Express My Sence Of Gratitude To Our Guide Supervisor Professor **Amit Biswas** And **Koushik Koner** Both The Teacher Of The The Department Of Geography A.K.P.C. Mahavidyalaya ,Bengai ,Hooghly . There Extremely Valueable Constant And Active Encouragement This Field Report ,On The Socio Economic Profile Of **Chalsa** Of Jalpaiguri Dristrict ,West Bengal Could Never Been Possible .

I Also Express My Thanks To My College Principal Dr. Paramartha Ghosh And Other Office Staff Of The College ,The Tourism Of W.B. Chairman Of Chalsa Municipality Office Of Census Department , Town And Country Planning Erigation ,Public Helth Department . Tour And Travel S Department Of West Bengal To Which He/She Had Approached For General Health Specially Related To Elustration Leteshed Data, Available Accommodation , Transport E.T.C. Towards The Complication Of This Field Work .

I Also Expressed My Thanks To Our Lab Assistance Tapan Roy And Ram Singh Our Excursion Conducting Agent Santanu Pal And The Student Of The Department Of Geography Of A.K.P.C. Mahavidyalaya And Others Friend Well Wisher Who Are Two Numerous To Mention Co-Operation Various Kind In The Different Stages Of This Field Report .

Thanking All

Bidya Dey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The socio – economic condition of any settlement is dependant on the physical environment. Relief, social and natural vegetation show its impact on the scenic beauty, occupation of income, which in turn reflects upon the demographic characteristics and social condition. To establish the relation between physical and cultural landscape, Chalsa Mahabari mouza within the Dooars was chosen as the study area. The climate conditions of the natural environment has promoted tourism related activities

The study is based on both primary and secondary data, questionnaire survey carried out in 81 households covering various aspect. Landuse mapping and dumpy level survey was also done in the course of the field work.

The report was divided into – characters the its chapter deals the introduction, objectives, methodology and choice of study area. The 2nd chapter looks into the location and physical environment. The 3rd chapter is about the demographic structure is literary. The 4th chapter is about the economic condition of include tour participation occupational structure and the level of income. 5th chapter explores the land use of moza. 6th chapter deals with condition of living and availability of basic activities and scenic.

The study reveals that Chalsa – Mahabari is located in the Dooars region at the foothills of the Himalayas and is under the influence of the tropical monsoon type of climate. The region is famous for its rich flora and founa. Hence tourism has developed as the main economic activity giving the mouza of Chalsa – Mahabari an urban character.

1.A INTRODUCION

The excursion to Chalsa was undertaken as part of the fulfillment of the Geography honours syllabus of the university of Burdwan (SEC-2). The trip was organized between 22th April to 29th April 2019. We started for Chalsa by Uttarbanga Express on 22th Aprial 2019 and reached Jalpaijuri road on the 23th. The survey was conducted on 24nd , 25th , 26th April. Apart from the surve we got to see nice tourist spots live the one on River Murti. On the 25th April and 24th , the visit to Lava, Rishop and Bindu Jhalong was truly pleasant experience. We also visited the Gorumara Reserve forest in afternoon of the 1st day of our tour.

1.B RESEARCH PROBLEM

Chalsa – Mahabari was selected as the area for study because of its unique setting in the Dooars. It is often regarded as the heart of Doars and cuts as an important tourist culture. It is often regarded as a base camp for visiting the various tourist attraction points. It is also different from a typical mouza. Inspite of being a mouza according to the cenous of India, the settlement of Chalsa has many urban characteristics because of its destination as a major tourist center. The socio – economic condition of any settlement is dependant on the physical environment. Relief , social and natural vegetation show its impact on the scenic beauty , occupation of income , which in turn reflects upon the demographic characteristics and social condition . To establish the relation between physical and cultural landscape, Chalsa Mahabari mouza within the Dooars was chosen as the study area . The climate conditions of the natural environment has promoted tourism related activities. Tea cultivation is also darried out along the hill slopes surrounding Chalsa – Mahabari.

1.C OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study are-

A) To investigate the relation between physical and cultural landscape,Location of Chalsa – Mahabari and its physical environment with special reference to relief , climate soil and natural vegetation .

B) To Study The Demographic characteristics.

C) To study Socio – economic characteristics.

D) Identify the Physical structure of the settlement.

E) To Study Tourist attraction of the region.

1.D METHODOLOGY

The field report has been prepared based on primary survey, secondary data collection as well as literature study.

Literature study was done do get an idea of the study area and also to familiarize ourselves with the various statistical and cartographic techniques.

Secondary data was collected from various sources like topographical sheet, soil and geology maps, district planning map, and various census documents.

Primary survey includes household survey based on the cadastral map of the mauza. A dumpy level survey was conducted to understand the relationship if any between relief and land use. A physical survey was undertaken in the local market to prepare a Market Plan . Through the information collected from the questionnaire survey, a detailed study of the population, level of education, occupation, income, house types and availability of basic amenities. Perception study also formed a significant part of the primary survey. Based on the data collection and analysis of data various maps and cartograms have been prepared and a comprehensive report has been written to show the relationship between physical and socio-economy condition.

CONTENT

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.a) Introduction

1.b) Research Problem

1.c) Objective of the study

1.d) Methodology

CHAPTER 2: PHYSICAL ENVIROMENT

2.a) Location.

2.b) Study area of its environments

2.c) Physical environment.

2.d) Climate condition.

CHAPTER 3: DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND LITERACY

3.a) GROWTH OF POPULATION

3.b) POPULATION COMPOSITION

3.c) LITARACY RATE AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION

CHAPTER4: ECONOMIC CONDITION

4.a) Work participation and occupation structure

4.b) Level of income.

4.c) Market plan.

5.d) SOURCE OF FULE AND DRINKING WATER

6.e) HOUSE TYPE

CHAPTER 5: LANDUSE

5.a) Landuse of the mouza

5.b) Market plan.

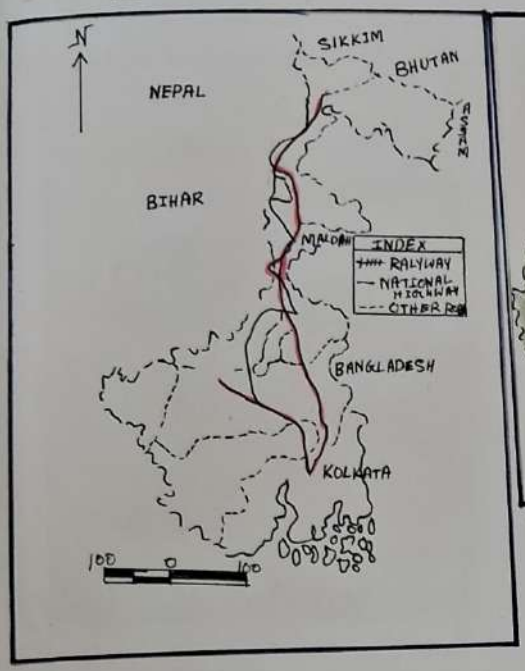
5.C RELATION BETWEEN SLOPE AND LANDUSE

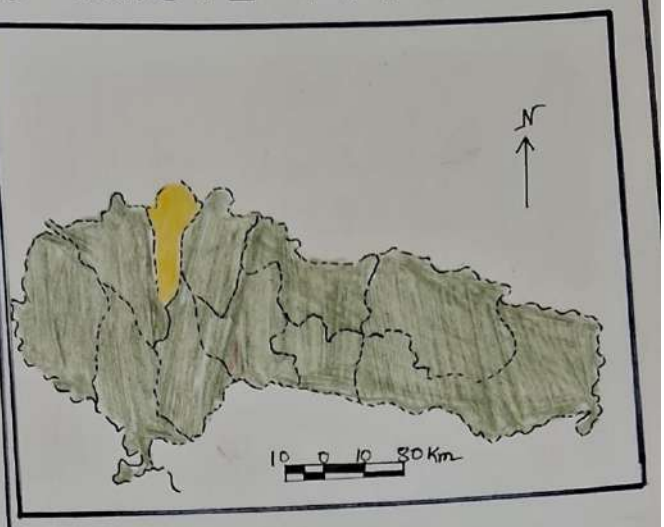
CHAPTER 6: TOURISM

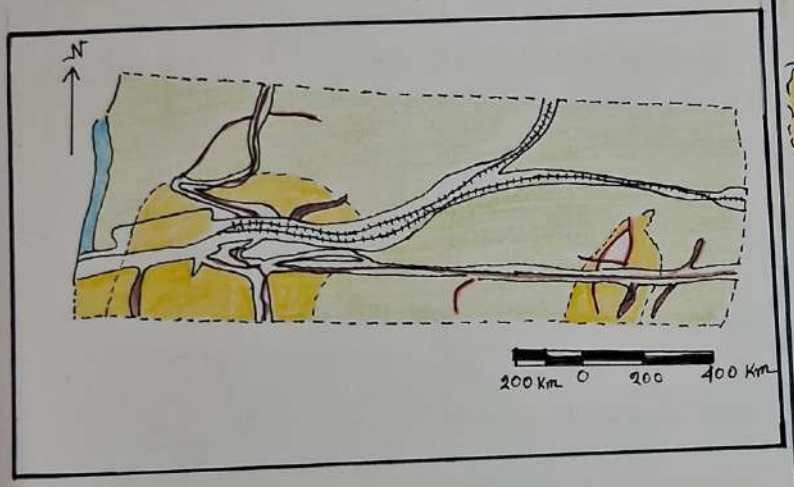
CHAPTER 8: FINDING OF THE STUDY


23/04/2019

LOCATION AND ROUTE MAP









17/05/19

CHAPTER 2: PHYSICAL ENVIROMENT

2.A LOCATION

Located between 26^0 52'47" N to 26^0 53'5"N latitude and between $88^0$47'43"E to $88^0$48'16"E longitude,Chalsa mahabari (J.l.No.16) is a mauza with urban characteristics.It is located in CD block matiali of Alipurduar district in West Bengal and is at a distance of 550 km from Arambag. The nearest station is New mal junetion,7km away from the mauza and the mauza is well connected by roads with all the major countries. NH31 passes through the heart of the mouza.

2.B STUDY AREA AND ITS ENVIRONMENT

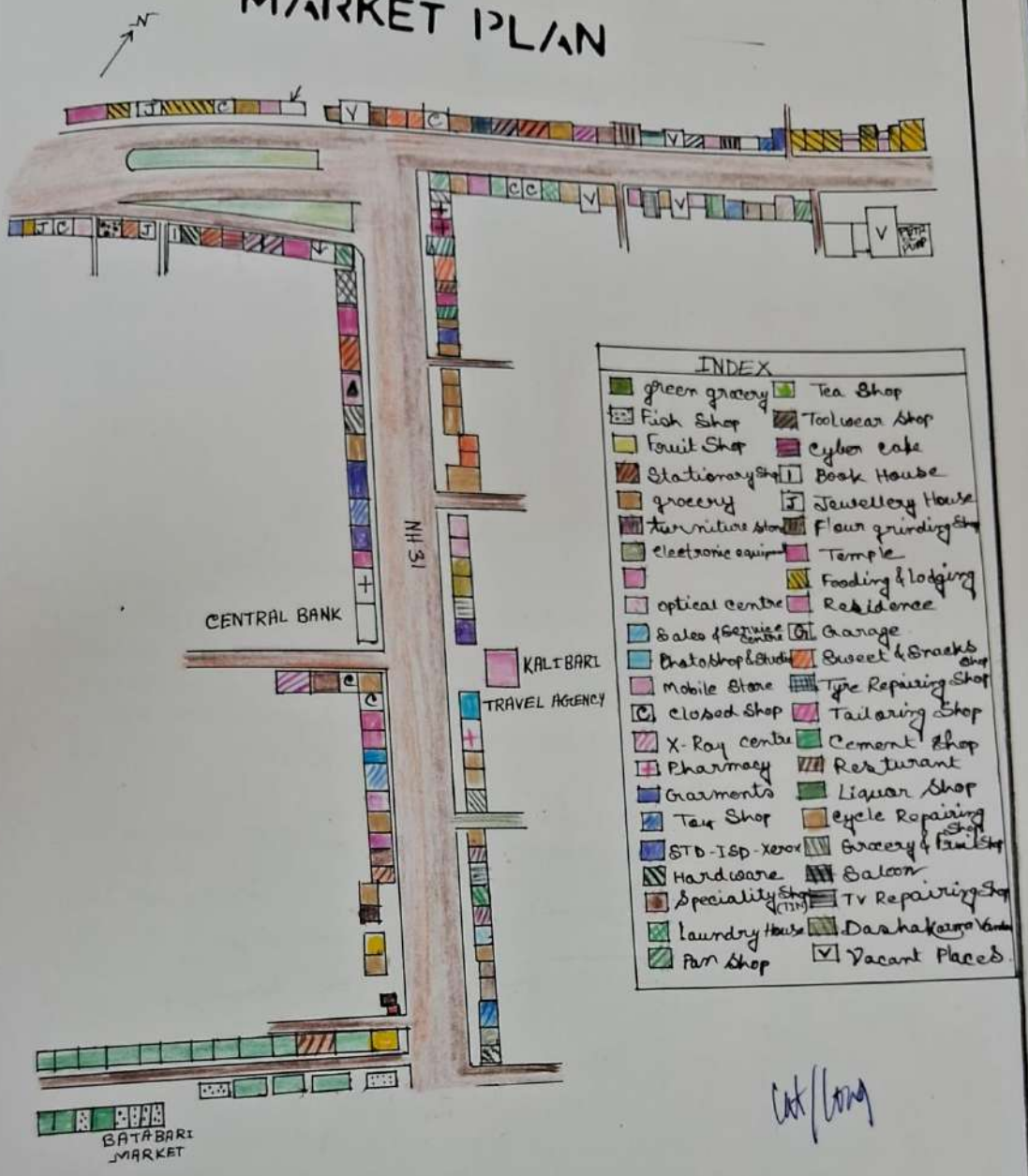
Chalsa-Mahabari is located at the foothills of the Himalayas popularly known as the Dooars. These areas continue to be forested and is noted for its rich and varied wildlife. The mouza is infect surrounded by the Chapramari and Gorumara Reserve forests mostly to its east. The remaining areas lying to the north, west and south are under tea cultivation. Kilkot tea gardens are the nearst. The others noteworthy tea gardens include sonagachi tea gardens, Sakkya tea gardens and the Batabari tea gardens.

Located tea gardens and forested tracts of North Bengal, the mouza enjoys a breath taking scenic beauty that is attract tourists from different places. The Muriti river founds the mouza along its eastern boundary and adds to the beauty of this place. A small river namely kuriti forms the extreme western boundary of the Chalsa – Mahabari. Apart from NH 31 that passes through the centre of the mouza, a narrow gauge railway line also passes in a west- east trend.

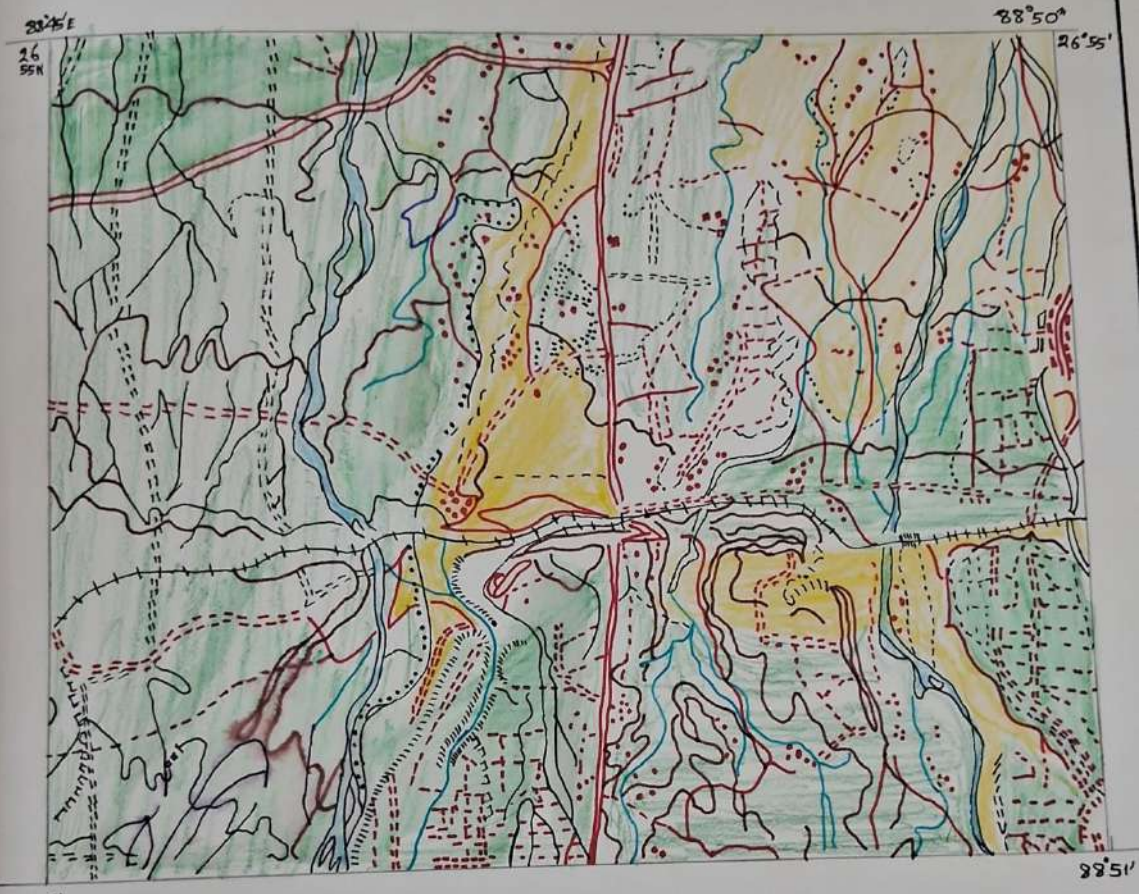
2.C PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Located at the foothills of the Himalayas, the average altitude varies between 120m to 160m. Immediately to the worth of Chalsa is a small isolated well at an altitude of 261.8 m. Hence, the area around Chalsa- Mahamari is at a slightly higher elevation ever looking adjacent country side. The slopes are under the cultivation. To the east of the mouza at a comparatively lower altitude of less than 80m is the Chapramari river forests. The forests are famous for rich and varied wild life. As far geologic condition is concerned, the mouza is located in region of older allovium . the soil map prepared by the National Bureow of Soil Survey is land use planning shows that the soil type of this region is fine warm. Hence, agricultural activity map develop in the mouza. The Chapramari river forest has helped to promote the tourism have both developed in Chalsa – Mahamari.

MARKET PLAN


N
NH 31
CENTRAL BANK
KALIBARI
TRAVEL AGENCY
BATABARI MARKET
INDEX
green grocery
Tea Shop
Fish Shop
Toolwear Shop
Fruit Shop
cyber cafe
Stationary Shop
Book House
grocery
Jewellery House
furniture Shop
Flour grinding Shop
electronic equip
Temple
Fooding & lodging
optical centre
Residence
Sales & Service Centre
Garage
Photo Shop & Studio
Sweet & Snacks Shop
Mobile Store
Tyre Repairing Shop
Closed Shop
Tailoring Shop
X-Ray centre
Cement Shop
Pharmacy
Resturant
Garments
Liquor Shop
Tea Shop
cycle Repairing Shop
STD-ISD-Xerox
Grocery & Fruit Shop
Hardware
Saloon
Speciality Shop (TIN)
Tv Repairing Shop
laundry House
Dashakarma Vendor
Pan Shop
Vacant Places

STUDY AREA



STUDY AREA

R.F = 1:63360

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50

CHAPTER4: ECONOMIC CONDITION

4.A OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

The occupational structure also significant an urban characteristics with the predominance of the non-primary sector with little variation in the three localities. Because of the development of tourism related activities, business seems to flourish in this mouza. Businessman comprises 32.12% of the workers in Chalsa. The other important occupation is non-government services, particularly in Chalsa. 26.36% of the workers in Chalsa, 11.36% of the workers in Mahabari are engaged in non-government services. The transport sector engages 3.33% of workers in Chalsa, 8.52% of workers in Mahabari.

4.B LEVEL OF INCOME

In Chalsa the household income is below Rs. 10,000 for 11.63% households. It is below Rs.20,000 for 44.19% of households. Mahabari has a higher level of income is become. For 50% of the households, the annual income is below Rs. 75,000 , for another 17.39% the annual income ranges between Rs. 25,000 – Rs. 50,000 and for another 9.42% of households, the annual income is between Rs.50000 – 75,000. The income is above Rs. 1,00,000 for 16.67% of the households. In Chalsa, the income level is still higher with the annual income for 6.5% of the households above Rs.3,00,000. For another 3.5% of households , the annual income ranges between Rs. 2,40,000 – Rs 3,00,000. Another 8.0% of the households have annual income between Rs. 1,80,000 – Rs. 1,40,000. Thus it is evident that the income level of Chalsa is much high compared the other two localities. The diverse occupation and tourism related activities are responsible for a higher households income in Chalsa.

4.C MARKET SURVEY

A market survey was also conducted in the main market area where all kinds of shops were found including stationary shops, medicine shops, grocery shops, mobile shops, shops selling clothes, electronic goods and other durable goods. A detailed market plan of the daily vegetable and fish market was also done.

4.D SOURCE OF FULE AND DRINKING WATER

Tap is the main source of drinking water in Chalsa. 30.65% of the households have their own tap while another 24.62% obtain drinking water from the community taps. 15.08% of the households obtain drinking water from wells and 12.56% get tubewell water for drinking. In Kurtipara 35.42% of the households obtain drinking water from community taps. Wells provided drinking water to 16.67% of the households. In Mahabari, tube well is the main source of drinking water and caters to the need of 64.34% of the households. Personal tap is the source of drinking water for 13.95% of the households. Wells provided drinking water to another 12.40%

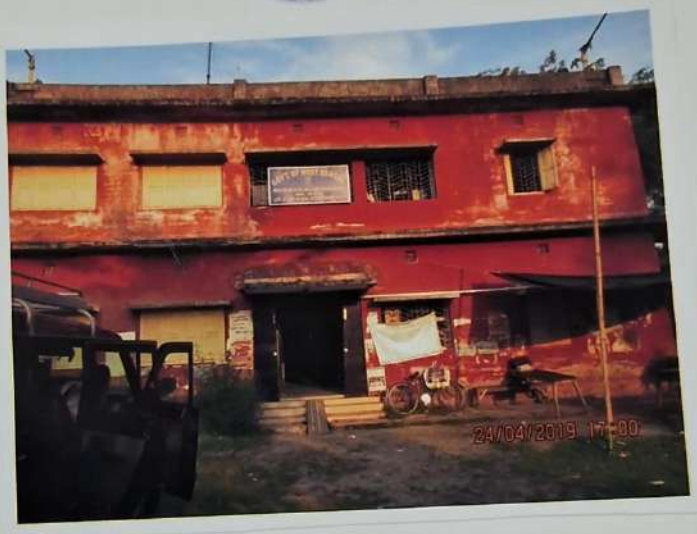
2.D CLIMATIC CONDITION

Chalsa-Mahabari enjoys a typical monsoon type of climate with an average temperature of 24.7^0 c and a total annual rainfall of 3352.7 mm. August is the hottest month with a mean temperature of 27.85^0c while January is the coldest month with a mean temperature of 70.1^0c. Relative humidity remains high almost throughout the year. April is the driest month when relative humidity remains at 68%. Rainfall is seasonal under the influence of the monsoon winds. Rainfall is low in the months of January to April. It increases from the month of May and reaches its maximum in July. Rainfall decreases after September. October, November and December receives comparatively low rainfall. Rainy season extends from June to September. The wind rose suggests that the mouza is under the influence of north westerly winds. Wind blows from the north and north-east during the winter months. Located at the foothills, the mouza has an extended winter season when it comes under the influence of the northerly winds. The number of days that wind blows from the south, south-west and south-east is few compared to the period of the northerly winds.

The crop calendar shows a variety of crops grown in different parts of the year. Paddy is cultivated in the warm rainy season between the months of July to December. All other crops are grown in winter. Mustard is sown in November and harvested in April. Wheat, millets and maize are also raised as winter crops between January and May.

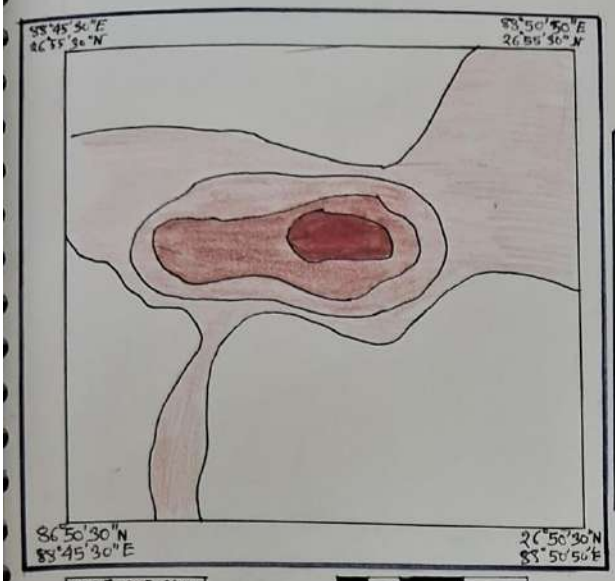


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HOOGHLY
BENGAL

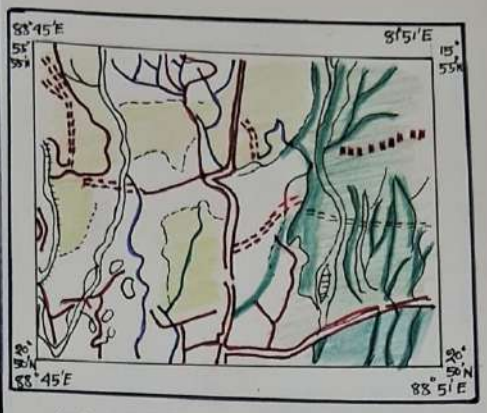




PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT



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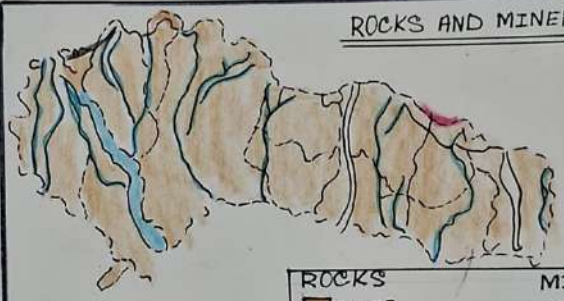


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RELATIVE RELIEF (in M)

160
120
80
40

ROCKS AND MINERALS

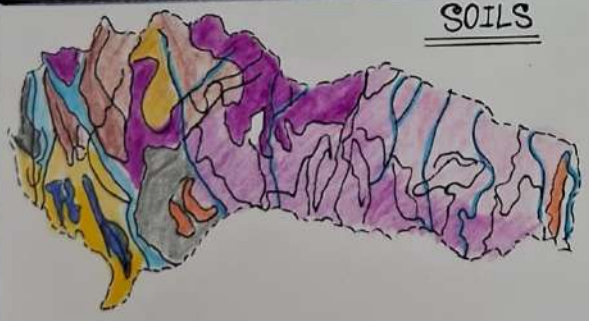


Km 10 0 10 20 30 Km

ROCKS
- OLDER
- STANDSTONE CLAY, SHALE
- SLATE, SCHIST, QUARTZITE
- SCHIST AND MARBLE/GRANITE

MINERALS
- LIMESTONE
- COPPER
- COAL

SOILS



Km 10 0 10 20 Km

17/05/19

- COARSE LOAMY
- COARSE LOAMY
- FINE LOAMY
- COARSE LOAMY
- COASE LOAMY
- FINE LOAMY
- FINE LOAMY

CHAPTER 3: DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND LITERACY

3.A GROWTH OF POPULATIOIN

The total population of Chalsa-Mahabari is 4701 persons of which 2350 are male. The total population has increased from 2071 persons in 1971. The decadal growth of population has been 33.41 persons between 1971-1981 while it increased to 43.0% between 1981-1891 but has declined abruptly to 18.98% between 1991-2001. The growth rate for the male and female population shows a similar trend. With the increase in population, the number of household has also increased rapidly from 481 in 1971 to 1043 in 2001. The lower rate of growth of population during 1991 to 2001 may be explained in terms of male selective out-migration also suggested by increasing sex-ratio. The sex-ratio has shown consistent increase from 793.07 in 1971. It is in fact more than 1000 according to the 2001 census. When the sex-ratio accounts for 1000.43, it indicates that the male population may have left Chalsa-Mahabari in search of better educational facilities and better employment opportunities. Hence, the growth rate of population has fallen from 1991.

3.B POPULATION COMPOSITION

For analysis of the present population composition within the study area , data of primary survey has been used.The caste composition of the population indicates a predominance of the general caste population. The general cast population comprises of the population of Chalsa. The religious composition is dominated mainly by Hindus comprising of 94.61%, 79.56% and 68.25% of the total population of Chalsa, Mahabari.

The age-sex composition of the population shows the characteristics of the developed countries, as revealed through primary survey. In both Chalsa and Mahabari upto 9 yesrs of age are fewer in number. In Chalsa, 4.37% of the total populations are in age group of 0 to 4 years and another 5.27% are in age group of 0 to 4 years. This also explains the lower rate of growth of population. In the age groups of 5-9 years female out- number the male population, while the male members constitute 2.30% of the total population, the percentage for the female population is 2.92%. The population, grows steadily to 13.76% in the age group of 25 to 29 years. Life expectancy appears to be high with 5.22% of the population older than 65 years. A similar condition is seen in Mahabari with 4.21% of the total population in the age group of 0-4 years and another 5.78% are in age group of 5-9 years. Females outnumber males in both age groups. The population older than 65 years account for 4.84% of the total population.

3.C LITARACY RATE AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The literacy rate is moderalely high in Chalsa-Mahabari with the total literacy rate ranging between 74% to 87%. The literacy rate of Chalsa is 86.38% with the male literacy rate at 89.97% and the female literacy rate at 82.53%. The literacy rate in Mahabari to 75.57% and in Kurtipara it is 74.23%. There is marked variation in male and female literacy rates indicating discrimiuation agaiust is females. Male literacy rate is 84.18%in Mahabari while the female literacy is 66.33%.

4.E HOUSE TYPE

Unlike rural area, the type of structure that predominates in Chalsa are the pucca structure. 40.5% of the houses are pacca structure, 41% of the houses are smi-paca and 18.5% are kutcha(table 9A). With the development of tourism, the rural settlement of Chalsa has an urban character. The fact that NH 31 passes through the heart of Chalsa has also helped in the development of commercial activities. Hence, there is a predominave of pucca structure.

Mahabari, on the other hand is more rural in character, located amidst agricultural fields. Here, only 19.75% of the houses are of pacca structures, 42.75% of the houses are semi-pucca whereas 37.68% are kutcha.

CHAPTER 5: LANDUSE

5.A AGRICULTURAL LANDUSE

A study was conducted to analyse the development of agriculture in the mouza. It has been found the Mahabari has the largest area under cultivation. The total area under cultivation is 148-75 bighas in Mahabari, 65.8 bighas in Chalsa and 13.475 bighas in Kuripara (table 7A). Agriculture is practiced with the help of irrigation. 88.53% of the total cultivated land is under irrigation in Chalsa, 71.83% in Mahabari.Irrigation facilities are not developed and it is also not affordable for the residents. Irrigation is done either from the canal water or from shallow wells.

In the in all the three localities majority of the cultivated area is under mono cropping followed by double cropping. Inter-culture is hardly practiced except in Kurtipara. Irrigated water is often required in the main cropping because of irregularities of the monsoon rains. Hence, double cropping becomes difficult. However, double cropping is significant in Mahabari. Jhraighail Chalsa Mahabari mauza, double cropping and interculture is less significant. Inspite of being a mauza, the occupational pattern is more diversified because of the development of tourism related activities.

5.B LANDUSE OF THE MOUZA

Agricultural land occupies 34.21% of the total area of which 7.87% is double cropped. The remaining area is monocropped. Rice is the dominant crop of this region. Apart from the monocropped area identifyed as Dahala, is comparatively lowing water logged area where only rice is cultivated. (table 8). 20.83% of the land is unsuitable for agriculture. Homesteads account for only 8.63% of the total area. Village paths and roads together makeup 3.41% of the total area. Drains occupy 3.94% and irrigational canal occupies 1.67% of the total area respectively. Chalsa tarion of the railway line together constitute 12.57% of the total geographical area. The land use pattern incicates that trnaport of communication

The level of education also varies amongst the population of the three localities. In Chalsa, the level of education is the highest with 11.71% of the educated population as graduate males and females are prevalent. In Mahabari, the respective percentage are 2.17% and 1.52% in with the lowest level of education, none of the residents are graduates. In Chalsa, 4.13% of the educated population have passed the higher secondary examination and are males while the corresponding percentage increase of female population is 1.65%. In Mahabari male and female population have passed the higher secondary examination and accouts for 3.69% and 4.12% respectively. While in Chalsa the respective percentage are 8.26% and 6.61%. Majority of the population has completed up to the primary levelin Mahabari accounting for 38.83% of the educated population respectively.

3.D WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

Workers are few in number and accounts for only 38.69% of the total population Of Chalsa. In Mahabari , the work force participating rate is 27.80% while in Kurtigram it accounts for 35.23%.Employment opportunities are more in Chalsa because of its location advantage along NH31.where the low income group resides, has more people trying to earn for themselves and there family hence the workforce participation rate is higher than Mahabari. In female workforce participating rate is however low. 13.10% of the total female population is employed in Chalsa. Inspite of being a mouza, the primary sector is least important and engages only 5.15% of the worker in Chalsa, 9.66% of the workers in Mahabari and 19.35% of the workers in Kurtipara. The secondary sector engages 48.37% of the workers in Chalsa, 46.08% of workers in Mahabariand 53.38% of the workers in Kurtipara. The secondary sector is particularly important in Kurtipara with many residents working as daily wage earners. With the development of the tourism industry, the tertiary sector is almost equally important and engages 46.48% of the workers in Chalsa, 44.26% in Mahabari.

The ternary diagram clearly reveals the predominance of the non-primary sector. Both Chlasa and Mahabari, shows that a very low percentage of workers in the primary sector and a moderately high percentage of workers in the secondary and the tertiary sector. The position of Kurtipara indicates a low percentage of workers in the primary sectors. Workers engaged in the tertiary sector is also low. The percentage of workers in primary sector is , however, high.



To,

The Principal
AKPC Mahavidyalaya
Bengai Hooghly.

Sub: Requesting to giving permisson of Excursion

Respected Sir,

We are the students of zoology (sem-I) of AKPC Mahavidyalaya, wish to go an educational tour for completing our practical curiculam. If you given permisson to conducting the tour as early as possible. We will be gratetul to you.

Your's obidiently.

1. Ankita Ghosh
2. Arnab Banerjee
3. Ritam Mondal
4. Subhadip Roy
5. Subhadip Ghosh
6. Rijia Khatun
7. Utsha De
8. Nasrin Khatun
9. Sreelekha De
10. Ritushree De
11. Sutapa De
12. Shilpa De

Date - 28/02/2020.

AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA

(ESTD.-1959)
Accredited by NAAC at 'B' level
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STD.: 03211 ☎: 246 235 / 246 772, Fax: 913211 246 772,
Email: akpc_m@yahoo.co.in Website: www.akpcmahavidyalaya.org

To Whom It May Concern

This letter is to inform that students of Departments of Zoology , along with their teachers of AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA, Subhasnagar, Bengai, Hooghly, West Bengal is going to visit Gorumara National Park and adjoining Area for Educational Tour according their syllabus from 03.03.2020 to 07.03.2020

If you kindly help them as required, I shall be highly obliged.

Thanking you

Sincerely

Dr. Paramartha Ghosh
Principal

A.K.P.C. MAHAVIDYALAYA BENGAI HOOGHLY

Principal,
AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA
P O Bengai Dt Hooghly

02/03/2020

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Email: akpc_m@yahoo.co.in Website: www.akpcmahavidyalaya.org

Date.....

Ref. No.....

NAME OF THE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

SL.NO	NAME
1.	ANUPAM NANDI
2.	AMRITA GHOSH
3.	DIPIKA ROY
4.	KAKALI GHOSH
5.	MANISHA GHOSH
6.	MOUTUSI PATHAK
7.	MOUMITA ROY
8.	NITIMALA GHOSH
9.	RIJU MAJI
10.	APURBA MUKHERJEE
11.	SUBHABRATA DALAL
12.	MOUSAM ROY
13.	SOURAV KONER
14.	SUDIPTA DOLUI
15.	RAJKUMAR BISWAS
16.	TULIKA LAHA
17.	Prof. AZIZUR RAHAMAN
18.	Prof. Subir Samanta
.	

02/03/2020

Principal
AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA
P O Bengai, Dt. Hooghly

02/03/2020

A.K.P.C. MAHAVIDYALAYA
BENGAI
HOOGHLY

Principal, 02/03/20
AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA
P O Bengai Dt Hooghly

A FIELD REPORT ON

A VISIT TO GORUMARA NATIONAL PARK



Roll No :. 170340100004

Registration No.: 201701038729 of 2017-18

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

We are the students of B.Sc Hons (6th Semester), Department of Zoology, A.K.P.C. Mahavidyalaya, Bengai, Hooghly, express our deep sense of gratitude to our respected teacher Prof. Azizur Rahaman (H.O.D.), Prof. Soumyadip Bhuin, Prof. Manas Kundu and prof.Swikriti Paul for their valuable guidance during this field work and necessary suggestion and advices in the preparation of the field note book.

We will grateful to Mr. Mrityunjoy Mapui for his endless help throughout our study period.

We are showing the heartiest gratitude to our friends and family members for mental, financial and other supports from all corners and encouragement.

Last but not the least we must have to mention the overall supports in all respect given by Dr. Paramartha Ghosh, Principal of our college, his total encouragement throughout the course in worth mentioning.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Team members	3
Tour programme	4
Preamble	5
Importance of field excursion	6
VISIT TO BINDU RIVER	8
VISIT TO GORUMARA NATIONAL PARK	9-10
Conclusion	11

OUR TEAM

Name of Teachers :

Prof. Azizur Rahaman

Prof. Soumyadip Bhuin

Name of the student :

Apurba Mukherjee	Riju Majhi
Anupam Nandi	Nitimala Ghosh
Amrita Ghosh	Subhabrata Dalal
Dipika Roy	Sudipta Dolui
Kakali Ghosh	Sourav Koner
Moumita Roy	Rajkumar Biswas
Manisha Ghosh	Tulika Laha
Mousam Roy	Moutusi Pathak



Tour Programme

- 03.03.2020:- Departure from Burdwan to NJP by 13147 Uttarbanga Express at 9.30 pm
- 04.03.2020:- - Arrival at NJP at 8.10 pm
- 05.03.2020:- Visit to Murti River, Tea garden & Lava Monastery
- 06.03.2020:- Visit to Gorumara National Park
- 07.03.2020:- Return Howrah by Padatik Express



PREAMBLE:

Ecology deals with organisms and their environment and it is important that we understand the relationship between them. Probably the most important statement that we can make about this relationship is that different kinds of organisms are not distributed at random amongst different kind of environment. There is a correspondence is between the two. The correspondenceis part of our sense of the order of the things. But, what exactly is the nature of the match between organism and their environment. It is quite impossible to think of an organism without an environment, but easily possible to think of environments without organisms. It is convenient therefore to consider first the variation that exists in environment. Even a sand grain on the surface of the moon has an environment. The climate is one component of this environment and is determined by the radiation, which drives the radiation in its temperature and moves it in atmosphere. The earth is exposed to solar radiation that varies across its surface, depending on its distance from movement around and changing inclination to the sun. Extinction has always been a fact of life, but the arrival of human has injected some novelty into the list of its causes. Over exploitation by hunting was probably the first of this, but more recently a large array of over impact have been brought to bear including habitat destruction, introduction of exotic pest and pollution. Not surprisingly conservation of world-remaining species has come to assume great importance.



Importance of Field Excursion:

Field excursion are very much essential unlike theoretical studies and monotony associated with it, an excursion may help the mind of students to assimilate much information regarding biological diversity and interaction of animals with the environment right from the school of nature, along with lots of a bonus. Study of species population in the natural habitat is the spirit of zoological excursions.

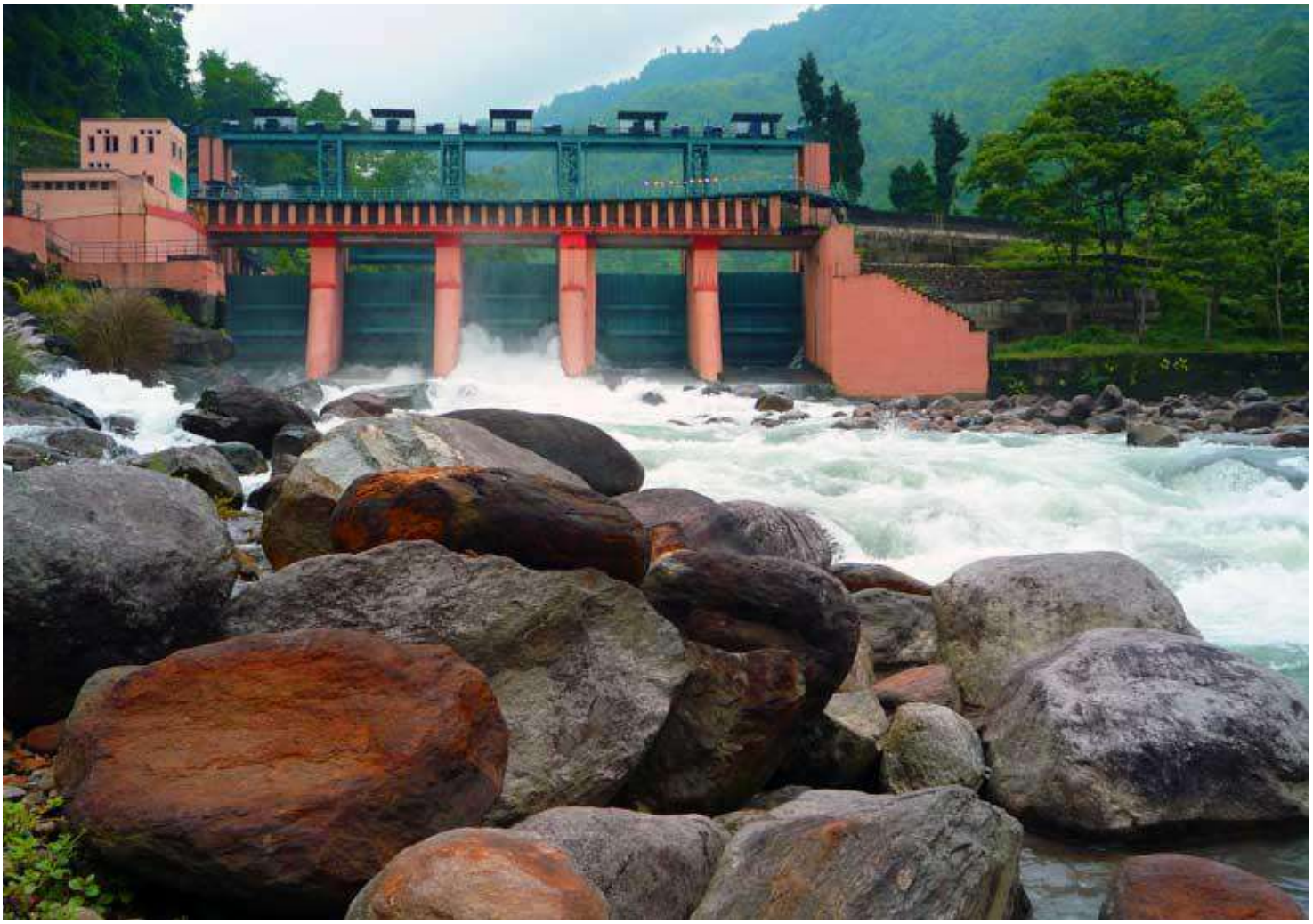


BINDU RIVER

Bindu is the last village of West Bengal before one enters Bhutan. It is a beautiful valley on the bank of the river Jaladhaka. This river serves as a natural physical boundary separating West Bengal and Bhutan. Bindu is also famous for its cardamom plantations. Visit to this place is an experience worth remembering.

Our Itinerary covers a day's excursion to Jhalong, Bindu and Murti from Lataguri. One can also stay in Murti for a Night to enjoy the beauty of the place.

A popular point of excursion, Bindu is located at around 108 kms from Siliguri and is the last village on the border of India with Bhutan. Bindu offers a majestic view of dooars plains along with mountains of Butan.



GORUMARA NATIONAL PARK

Gorumara National Park (Pron: ˌgɔːrʊˈmɑːrə; *Gorumara Jatio Uddan*) is a national park in northern West Bengal, India. Located in the Dooars region of the Himalayan foothills, it is a medium-sized park with grasslands and forests. Gorumara National Park was established in 1992. It is primarily known for its population of Indian rhinoceros. The park was declared as the best among the protected areas in India by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the year 2009




NEORA JUNGLE CAMP
WELCOME
NEORA JUNGLE CAMP
(LATAGURI RANGE)
DALPAIGURI DIVISION
NO ENTRY
WITH OUT PERMISSION
SHOT ON REDMI K20
AI TRIPLE CAMERA

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that through the excursion we got a first hand knowledge about some natural and wild animals, their behavior, ecological condition e.t.c. which is impossible to get by theoretical text book study. Thus the excursion made to solve our curiosity and to be intimated without subject – Zoology.

More over the joy, we had in the described trips in an ever lasting wealth rest our life



To,

The Principal,
A.K.P.C Mahavidyalaya.
Bengai, Hooghly.

Sub:- Requesting to giving
Permission of Excursion.

Respected Sir,

We are the student of zoology (Sem-1) of A.K.P.C Mahavidyalaya, wish to go an educational toour for completing our practical curriculam. If you given the Permission to conducting the tour as early as possible, We ~~the~~ will be greatful to you.

yours obediently,
1st Sem Students of
Zoology.

1. Payel Mondal.
2. Pratanu Karmakar
3. Sudeshna Roy.
4. Moubani Dey.
5. Monojit Koley.
6. Goutam Ghoshal
7. Suman pandit
8. Anwesha Koley.
9. Ankita Bhattacharya.
10. Sunayana Bera.

11. Puja Barman.

12. Nilavaranjan Jana.

13. Krishna Mondal.

14. Purbali Chatterjee.

15. Subhadip Ghosh.

16. Piyali Nandi.

17. Sourav Ghosh.

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Date 27.12.22

Ref. No. .....

To
The principal
A.K.P.C. Mahavidyalaya
Bengai, Hooghly
Respected Sir,

This is for your kind information that the Educational Tour of the students of B.sc Semester-I (Hons) students of the Department of Zoology wii be organized at Digha from 02.01.2023 to 04.01.2023.
If you kindly give permission, the tour will be successful and we shall be highly grateful to you.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully
Azizur Rahaman.
Prof. Azizur Rahaman
Department of Zoology
Head (Actg.)
Dept. of Zoology
A.K.P.C. MAHAVIDYALAYA
P.O.-Bengai, Dist.-Hooghly

27/12/22.
Principal
AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA
P.O.-Bengai, Dt.-Hooghly

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Yours faithfully

Azizur Rahaman
Prof. Azizur Rahaman
Department of Zoology

Head (Actg.)
Dept. of Zoology
A.K.P.C. MAHAVIDYALAYA
P.O.-Bengai, Dist.-Hooghly

27/12/22

Principal
AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA
P.O.-Bengai, Dt.-Hooghly

NAME OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

SL NO	NAME
1.	Payel Mondal
2.	Pratanu Karmakar
3.	Sudeshna Roy
4.	Moubani De
5.	Goutam Ghoshal
6.	Suman Pandit
7.	Anwesha Koley
8.	Ankita Bhattacharya
9.	Sunayna Bera
10.	Nilava Ranjan Jana
11.	Krishna Mandal
12.	Purbali Chatterjee
13.	Subhadip Ghosh
14.	Sourav Ghosh
15.	Musiar Ali Khan
16.	Prof. Azizur Rahaman
17.	Prof. Soumyadip Bhuin

A FIELD REPORT ON BIODIVERSITY STUDY

AT

DIGHA SEA BEACH



Roll No :. **190340100036**

Registration No.: ***201901037793 of 2019-20***

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

We are the students of B.Sc Hons Ist Semester, Department of Zoology, A.K.P.C. Mahavidyalaya, Bengai, Hooghly, express our deep sense of gratitude to our respected teacher Mr. Azizur Rahaman (H.O.D.), Dr. Koushik Roy, Mr. Soumyadip Bhuin and Miss. Munna Mondal for their valuable guidance during this field work and necessary suggestion and advices in the preparation of the field note book.

We will grateful to Mr. Mrityunjoy Mapui for his endless help throughout our study period.

We are showing the heartiest gratitude to our friends and family members for mental, financial and other supports from all corners and encouragement.

Last but not the least we must have to mention the overall supports in all respect given by Dr. Paramartha Ghosh, Principal of our college, his total encouragement throughout the course in worth mentioning.

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Team members	3
Tour programme	4
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Importance of field excursion	6
Visit to DIGHA SEA BEACH	7-11
Visit to SCIENCE CENTRE	12
Conclusion	13

OUR TEAM

Name of Teachers :

Prof. Azizur Rahaman

Prof. Soumyadip Bhuin

Name of the student :

1. Payel Mondal
2. Pratanu Karmakar
3. Sudeshna Roy
4. Moubani De
5. Monojit Koley
6. Goutam Ghoshal
7. Suman Pandit
8. Anwesha Koley
9. Ankita Bhattacharya
10. Sunayna Bera
11. Nilava Ranjan Jana
12. Krishna Mandal
13. Subhadip Ghosh
14. Purbali Chatterjee
15. Sourav Ghosh



Tour Programme

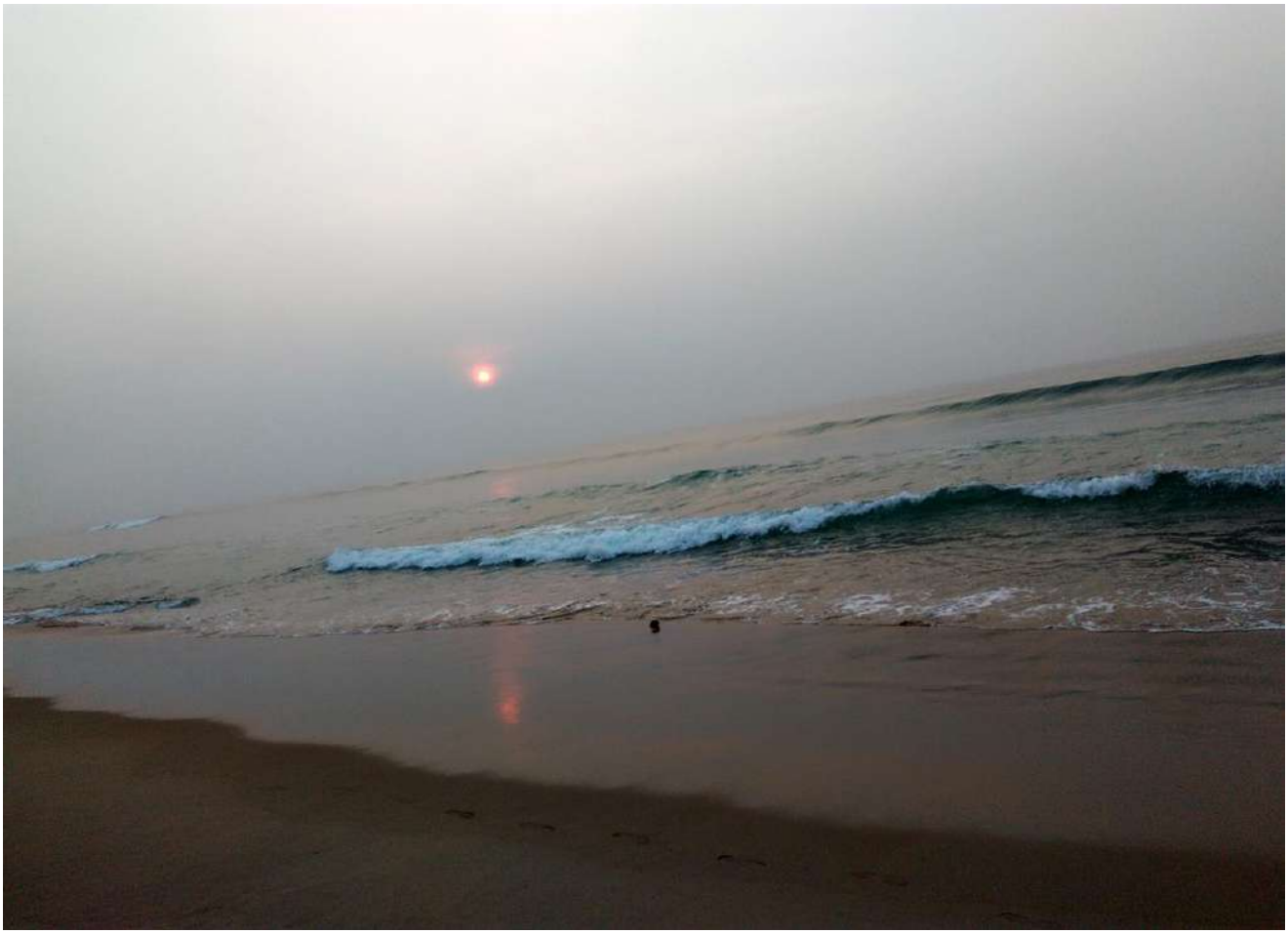
02.01.2020:- Departure from Howrah to New Digha by 12857 Kandari Express at 2.25 pm

02.01.2020:- - Arrival at New Digha Station at 6.10 pm

03.01.2020:- Visit to New Digha Sea Beach, Talsari & Science Centre

04.01.2020:- Visit to Digha Mohona & surrounding area

04.01.2020:- Return Howrah by Tamralipta Express



PREAMBLE:

Ecology deals with organisms and their environment and it is important that we understand the relationship between them. Probably the most important statement that we can make about this relationship is that different kinds of organisms are not distributed at random amongst different kind of environment. There is a correspondence is between the two. The correspondence is part of our sense of the order of the things. But, what exactly is the nature of the match between organism and their environment. It is quite impossible to think of an organism without an environment, but easily possible to think of environments without organisms. It is convenient therefore to consider first the variation that exists in environment. Even a sand grain on the surface of the moon has an environment. The climate is one component of this environment and is determined by the radiation, which drives the radiation in its temperature and moves it in atmosphere. The earth is exposed to solar radiation that varies across its surface, depending on its distance from movement around and changing inclination to the sun. Extinction has always been a fact of life, but the arrival of human has injected some novelty into the list of its causes. Over exploitation by hunting was probably the first of this, but more recently a large array of over impact have been brought to bear including habitat destruction, introduction of exotic pest and pollution. Not surprisingly conservation of world-remaining species has come to assume great importance.

Importance of Field Excursion:

Field excursion are very much essential unlike theoretical studies and monotony associated with it, an excursion may help the mind of students to assimilate much information regarding biological diversity and interaction of animals with the environment right from the school of nature, along with lots of a bonus. Study of species population in the natural habitat is the spirit of zoological excursions.



DIGHA SEA BEACH:

Digha is a seaside resort town in the state of West Bengal, India. It lies in Purba Medinipur district and at the northern end of the Bay of Bengal. It has a low gradient with a shallow sand beach. It is a popular sea resort in West Bengal. Digha is located at 21°38′18″N 87°30′35″E. It has an average elevation of 6 metres (20 ft).

It is located 183 km (114 mi) from Kolkata/Howrah via Mecheda and 234 km (145 mi) via Kharagpur,





Table 1: Fish diversity study:

Sample no	Common name	Scientific name
1	Ilish	*Hilsa ilisa*
2	Bhetki	*Lates calcarifer*
3	Pomfret	*Pampus sp*
4	Khoira	*Gudusia chapra*
5	Shark	*Scoliodon sp.*
6	Parshe	*Mugil parsia*
7	Bombay duck	*Harpadon nehereus*

Table 2: Diversity of other group of marine animals found in Puri sea beach:

Sample no	Systemic Position	Scientific name	Common name
1	Phylum-Cnidaria Class-Anthozoa	*Metridium sp*	Sea Anemone
2	Phylum-Mollusca Class-Gastropoda	*Sepia sp.*	
3	Phylum-Echinodermata Class-Asteroidea	*Asterias sp.*	Star fish
4.	Phylum-Arthropoda Class-Malacostraca	*Macrobrachium sp.*	Galdachingri























DIGHA SCIENCE CENTRE

Digha Science Centre is one of the Satellite unit of Birla Industrial and Technological Museum functioning under the aegis of National Council of Science Museums, Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India. The Centre is built by Government of India for propagation of knowledge of science and technology to the tourist, rural community, students through exhibits of various conceptual teaks and technological prototypes and also version science education or awareness activities. Apart from beaches, Digha Science Centre became the centre of attraction to the tourist and student community since the reception of the centre in 31st August, 1997



CONCLUSION:

It can be concluded that through the excursion we got a first hand knowledge about some natural and wild animals, their behavior, ecological condition e.t.c. which is impossible to get by theoretical text book study. Thus the excursion made to solve our curiosity and to be intimated without subject – Zoology.

More over the joy, we had in the described trips in an ever lasting wealth rest our life.



AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA

(ESTD - 1959)

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

ACCREDITED BY NAAC AT B LEVEL

AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN & RECOGNISED BY U.G.C.

SUBHASNAGAR ☆ P.O. - BENGAI ☆ P.S. - GOGHAT ☆ DIST. - HOOGHLY ☆ PIN CODE - 712 611 ☆ W.B.

PH. NO. : 03211 246 235 / 246 772, FAX - 913211 246 772

E-mail : akpc_m@yahoo.co.in / info@akpcmahavidyalaya.org, Website : www.akpcmahavidyalaya.org

Dear Students, We are excited to announce an upcoming geographical excursion aimed at expanding your understanding of the diverse landscapes and ecosystems around us. This excursion promises to be an enriching experience, offering hands-on learning opportunities outside the classroom.

Details of the excursion are as follows:

Date:28TH Nov 2022 to 4th dec 2022

Location: Lingtam

Duration: 07 Days

Activities planned for the excursion include:

1. Guided nature walks to explore the local flora and fauna.

2. Socio-Economic survey and Land Survey using GPS and Dumpy Level

Please note the following important points:

1. Attendance is mandatory for all students participating in the excursion.
2. Please ensure punctuality and arrive at the meeting point on time.
3. Dress comfortably and appropriately for outdoor activities. Don't forget to bring sunscreen, hats, water bottles, and any necessary medication.

We believe that this excursion will not only enhance your academic knowledge but also foster a deeper appreciation for the natural world. It's an opportunity for hands-on learning and personal growth that we encourage you to embrace wholeheartedly.

For any inquiries or concerns regarding the excursion, please feel free to contact

Prof. Jishu Sheel

Prof. Amit Biswas

Prof. Kaushik Koner

Prof. Mukanda Dey

Shri Ramkrishna Singh(LabTech)

Shri Tapan Roy(LabTech)

Let's embark on this journey of discovery together!

Best regards.

Jishu Sheel.

H.O.D 12th NOV 2022

A.K.P.C. MAHAVIDYALAYA BENGAI HOOGHLY

17/11/2022

Dr.Paramartha Ghosh

Principal

A.K.P.C Mahavidyalaya

Principal,
AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA
P.O.- Bengai, Dt. Hooghly

List of students participated in field at Dooars(North Bengal) Chalsha-Mahabari Mauza during the period 28th Nov2022 to 4th Dec2022

Sl No	Name of The Student	Remarks
1	AMAN KHAN	
2	ARPITA MONDAL	
3	AYESHA GHOSH	
4	DIPAN GHOSH	
5	DIYA DE	
6	JAYDEB DAS	
7	PAYEL DAS	
8	PRITHA MUKHERJEE	
9	PRIYANKA PARAMANIK	
10	RAHUL CHAKRABORTTY	
11	SAMPAD PUJARI	
12	SANAT MURMU	
13	SHIBNATH GHOSH	
14	SK. ALEF JAN	
15	SNEHASISH CHAKRABORTTY	
16	SUDESHNA SAMUI	
17	SUDIPA DE	
18	Tumpa Nandi	
19	Payel Mondal	

A.K.P.C. MAHAVIDYALAYA * BENGAI HOOGHLY

Bishu Shed.

H.O.D

22th nov 2022.

22/11/2022

Dr.Paramartha Ghosh
Principal
A.K.P.C Mahavidyalaya

Principal,
AGHORKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA
P.O.- Bengai, Dt. Hooghly

CONTAIN

SL. No.	TOPIC	PAGE No.
	Acknowledgement	
1.0	Chapter – 1 Physical Setting	
1.1	Introduction of study area	
1.2	Location of study area	
1.3	Administrative Information of study area	
1.4	Relief & Geological characteristics of study area	
1.5	Drainage of the study area	
1.6	Soil & Vegetation	
1.7	Weather of the study area	

2	Chapter – 2 Social – economic characteristic	
2.1	Demographic characteristics (Age-Sex Birth-Death, Male –Female Ratio, Caste Status, Religion Status)	
2.2	Education status	
2.3	Economic status	
2.4	Migration status	
2.5	Settlement & house types in survey area	
2.6	Lifestyle & analogue in survey area	
3	Chapter -3 Land use analysis	
3.1	Land use & Land utilization	
3.2	Land use mapping	
3.3	Analysis of present land use of study area	

CHAPTER -1

PHYSICAL SETTING

CHAPTER – 1

1.0 Physical settings of study area

"God our creator, has stored within our minds and personalities, great potential strength and ability .prayers helps us to tap and developed this power ." – Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

From a geographical perspective, Lingtam point in East Sikkim, India is located at an elevation of 3,400 meters (11,155 ft) in the Eastern Himalayas. It is situated on the road to Tsomgo Lake, one of the most popular tourist destinations in Sikkim. The point is surrounded by towering mountains, lush forests, and sparkling rivers. Physical features of Lingtam point: Mountains: Lingtam point is surrounded by towering mountains, including the world's third-highest peak, Kangchenjunga. Other notable peaks in the vicinity include Kabru, Ratong, and Talung. Forests: Lingtam point is located in a region that is rich in forests. The forests are home to a variety of trees, including rhododendrons, pines, and firs. The forests are also home to a variety of wildlife, including tigers, leopards, elephants, and red pandas. Rivers: Lingtam point is located near the Tista River, which is the largest river in Sikkim. The Tista River is known for its white-water rafting opportunities. Climate and weather: Lingtam point has a cold temperate climate. The winters are cold and snowy, while the summers are mild and rainy. The best time to visit Lingtam point is during the spring and autumn months, when the weather is pleasant.

Geological significance

Lingtam point is located in a geologically active region. The region is prone to earthquakes and landslides. The point is also located near the border with Tibet and China, which is a politically sensitive region. Overall, Lingtam point is a scenic and geographically significant location in East Sikkim, India. It is a popular tourist destination and a starting point for hiking trails and white-water rafting trips.

1.1 Introduction of study area:

Lingtam Point is a scenic viewpoint located in East Sikkim, India, at an elevation of 3,400 meters (11,155 ft). It is situated on the road to Tsomgo Lake, one of the mostpopular tourist destinations in Sikkim. Lingtam Point offers panoramic views of the Eastern Himalayan mountain range, including the world's third-highest peak; Kangchenjunga.From Lingtam Point, visitors can also see the Tista River flowing through the valley below. The Tista is the largest river in Sikkim and is known for its white-water rafting opportunities. Lingtam Point is a popular spot for tourists to take photos and admire the stunning scenery. It is also a popular starting point for hiking trails that lead to nearby villages and mountain peaks.

Geographical importance of Lingtam Point

Lingtam Point is strategically located on the road to Tsomgo Lake, which is a major pilgrimage site for Hindus and Buddhists.The point is also located near the border with Tibet and China, making it animportant point of entry into Sikkim. Lingtam Point is also located in a region that is rich in biodiversity. The forests and meadows around Lingtam Point are home to a variety of wildlife, including tigers, leopards, elephants, and red pandas.

Lingtam Point is located about 20kilometers (12 mi) from Gangtok, the

capital of Sikkim. The point can be reached by taxi or bus from Gangtok. The journey takes about an hour.Things to do at Lingtam Point Take in the stunning views of the Eastern Himalayas, including Kangchenjunga.Go for a hike in the nearby forests and meadows.Visit the nearby villages of Lingtam and Tsomgo.Take a white-water rafting trip on the Tista River.

Tips for visiting Lingtam Point,The best time to visit Lingtam Point is during the spring and autumn months,when the weather is pleasant. Bring a camera to capture the stunning scenery.Be respectful of the local culture and environment.

1.2 Location of study area -

In geography , the term Location is the place or location used to identify a point on the surface of the earth or any other place in relation to the countries and bodies of water adjacent to this place.

Lingtam Point is located in Lingtam, Sikkim 737131, India. It is a scenic viewpoint located in East Sikkim, India, at an elevation of 3,400 meters (11,155 ft). It is situated on the road to Tsomgo Lake, one of the most popular tourist destinations in Sikkim. Lingtam Point offers panoramic views of the Eastern Himalayan mountain range, including the world's third-highest peak, Kangchenjunga.

1.3 Administrative information of study area -

East Sikkim Lingtham Point is located in the Lingtam census village of Chujachen Gewog (administrative block) in the East Sikkim district of Sikkim, India. It is part of the Jorethang subdivision of the

district. The administrative headquarters of the Chujachen Gewog is located in the village of Jorethang, which is about 15 kilometers (9.3 mi) from Lingtam Point. The headquarters of the East Sikkim district is located in the town of Gangtok, which is about 20 kilometers (12 mi) from Lingtam Point.

Lingtam Point is located in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly constituency of Jorethang-Suyong. The current member of the Sikkim Legislative Assembly from this constituency is Bhim Hang Limboo.
Lingtam Point is also located in the LokSabha constituency of Sikkim. The current member of the Lok Sabha from this constituency is Indra Hang Subba.
In terms of administrative divisions,Lingtam Point is located in the following areas:
State: Sikkim
District: East Sikkim
Subdivision: Jorethang
Gewog: Chujachen
Census village: Lingtam

1.4 Relief and geographical characteristics of study area

The relief of Lingtam Point is characterized by its high elevation and rugged terrain. The point is surrounded by towering mountains, including Kangchenjunga, Kabru,Ratong, and Talung. The mountains are covered in forests and glaciers.The geographical characteristics of Lingtam Point are influenced by its location in the Eastern Himalayas. The region is prone to earthquakes and landslides. The point is also located near the border with Tibet and China, which is a politically sensitive region.

Here are some of the notable geographical characteristics of Lingtam Point:

High elevation: Lingtam Point is located at a high elevation of 3,400 meters (11,155ft). This high elevation gives visitors stunning views of the surrounding mountains and valleys.Rugged terrain: The terrain around Lingtam Point is rugged and mountainous. The mountains are covered in forests and glaciers.

Glaciers: There are a number of glaciers located near Lingtam Point, including the Zemu Glacier, which is the longest glacier in Sikkim.Forests: The forests around Lingtam Point are home to a variety of trees, includings rhododendrons, pines, and firs. The forestsare also home to a variety of wildlife,including tigers, leopards, elephants, and red pandas.

Rivers: The Tista River, the largest river in Sikkim, flows near Lingtam Point. The Tista River is known for its white-water rafting opportunities. Overall, Lingtam Point is a scenic and geographicall significant location in EastSikkim, India. It is a popular tourist destination and a starting point for hiking trails and white-water rafting trips.

1.5 Drainage of study area -

The Tista River is fed by a number of glaciers and snowmelt, and it provides valuable water resources for irrigation and hydroelectric power generation. The Tista River is also known for its white-water rafting opportunities.

Here is a more detailed description of the drainage of Lingtam Point:

Tista River: The Tista River flows near Lingtam Point, and it is the main drainage system for the area. The Tista River is a major source of water for drinking, irrigation, and hydropower generation.

Glaciers: There are a number of glaciers located near Lingtam Point, including the Zemu Glacier, which is the longest glacier in Sikkim. The glaciers feed the Tista River and other rivers in the area.

Snowmelt: Snowmelt from the surrounding mountains also contributes to the drainage of Lingtam Point. The snowmelt feeds the Tista River and other rivers in the area.

Rainfall: The region around Lingtam Point receive a significant amount of rainfall, which also contributes to the drainage of the area. The rainfall feeds the Tista River and other rivers in the area.
Overall, Lingtam Point is drained by a complex system of rivers, glaciers, snowmelt, and rainfall. The drainage system of Lingtam Point is essential for the water resources of the region.

1.6 Vegetation and soil of the study area

The soil and vegetation of East Sikkim Lingtam Point are influenced by its high altitude and cold temperate climate. The soil is typically thin and rocky, with a low organic matter content. The vegetation is characterized by alpine and subalpine meadows, forests, and shrubs.

Soil:

The soil at Lingtam Point is typically thin and rocky, with a low organic matter content. This is due to the high altitude and cold climate, which inhibits the formation of organic matter. The soil is also acidic,which is due to the leaching of nutrients by rainwater.

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RELIEF



DRAINAGE

PHYSICAL FETURES OF SURVEY AREA

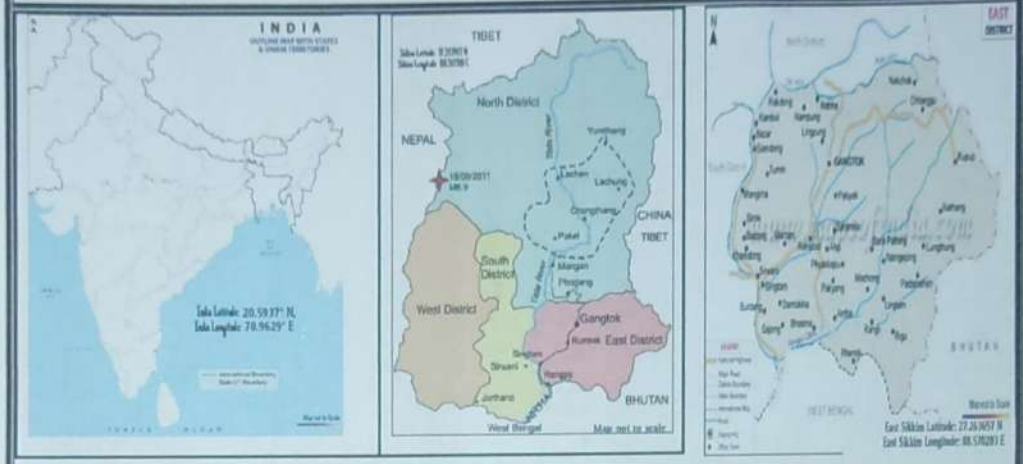


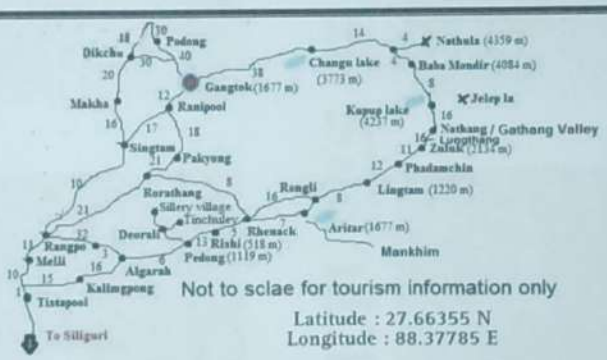
VAGETATION



GEOLOGY

LOCATION MAP





ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF STUDY AREA




EDUCATIONAL EXCURSION -2023
EAST SIKKIM
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
AKPC MAHAVIDYALAYA
BENGAI :: HOOGHLY




A.K.P.C
A.K.P.C
A.K.P.C





AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA
(ESTD.-1959)
Accredited by NAAC at 'B' level
AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN & RECOGNIZED BY U.G.C.
SUBHASNAGAR ☆ P.O.- BENGAI ☆ P.S. – GOGHAT ☆ DIST.- HOOGHLY
PIN CODE-712 611 (W.B.)
STD.: 03211 ☎: 246 235 / 246 772, Fax: 913211 246 772,
Email: akpc_m@yahoo.co.in Website: www.akpcmahavidyalaya.org

Ref. No.AKPCM/EDCH/Tour/20/01/2023 Date... 20/01/2023

NOTICE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

A meeting of the Department of Education (All students & Staff) will be held on-27/01/2023 (Tuesday) at 3.00 Pm (Via online Google meet) to discuss the following agenda.

Agenda

1. Departmental Educational Tour academic year 2022-2023
2. Sem-6 Farewell.
3. Class seminar.
4. Misc.

All the students & Staff of the Department of Education are request to attend the meeting positively.

20/01/2023

H.O.D.

Sujit Kumar Paul

Department of Education

H.O.D. (Actg.)
Department of Education
A.K.P.C. Mahavidyalaya
Bengai, Hooghly

for

Principal
Aghorekamini Prakashchandra Mahavidyalaya
P.O.-Bengai, Dist.-Hooghly

A.K.P.C. MAHAVIDYALAYA BENGAI HOOGHLY

AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA

(ESTD. - 1959)
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DIST. – HOOGHLY ❖ PIN CODE – 712 611, W. B.
STD. : 03211 ☎ : 246 235 / 246 772 , FAX : 913211 246 772, Email : akpc_m@yahoo.co.in / info@akpcmahavidyalaya.org, Website : www.akpcmahavidyalaya.org

Ref. No .....

Date ....16/03/2023.....

To
The Officer In charge,
Goghat. P.S.
Goghat, Hooghly,

Sub: Educational tour of Education Department, A.K.P.C. Mahavidyalaya

Respected Sir,

This is for your kind information that Education Department of our college conduct an educational tour at Digha from 17/03/2023 to 19/03/2023, for this purpose about 26 persons (Students &Teachers) will participate. We request you to extend your help accordingly to them if any crisis occurs. The car no WB29B6113 for that educational tour purpose will start from Bengai college gate at 10 PM on 17/03/2023.

Thanking You.

Prof. Pranab Pramanik
6294280878
Prof. Sujit Kumar Paul.
8250722640
Prof. Sibnath Manna
7797629196

A.K.P.C. MAHAVIDYALAYA ★ BENGAI HOOGHLY

for Principal 16.03.2023

Principal
Aghorekamini Prakashchandra Mahavidyalaya
P.O.-Bengai, Dist.-Hooghly

Received

GOGHAT POLICE STATION (R.PM.) HOOGHLY 16

AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA

(ESTD. - 1959)

ACCREDITED BY NAAC AT B LEVEL

AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN & RECOGNISED BY U.G.C.

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STD. : 03211 ☎ : 246 235 / 246 772 , FAX : 913211 246 772, Email : akpc_m@yahoo.co.in / info@akpcmahavidyalaya.org, Website : www.akpcmahavidyalaya.org

Ref. No .....

Date ....16/03/2023.....

NOTICE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

It is notified that the teachers and students of the Education Department of the college will be on Educational tour to Digha on 17/03/2023 to 19/03/2023. So the Education Honours & General classes will not be held on 18/03/2023.

16/03/2023

HOD

Department of Education.

A.K.P.C. Mahavidyalaya

H.O.D. (Actg.)
Department of Education
A.K.P.C. Mahavidyalaya
Bengai, Hooghly

A.K.P.C. MAHAVIDYALAYA ★ BENGAI HOOGHLY

for Principal 16.03.2023.

Principal
Aghorekamini Prakashchandra Mahavidyalaya
P.O.-Bengai, Dist.-Hooghly

AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA

(ESTD. - 1959)

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STD. : 03211 ☎ : 246 235 / 246 772 , FAX : 913211 246 772, Email : akpc_m@yahoo.co.in / info@akpcmahavidyalaya.org, Website : www.akpcmahavidyalaya.org

Ref. No .....

Date 16/03/2023.

TO Whom It May Concern

This is to certify that Sri Pranab Pramanik, Sri Sujit Kumar Paul & Sri Sibnath Manna WB SACT, Department of Education of A.K.P.C. Mahavidyalaya, Bengai, Hooghly (W.B.) is permitted by our college authorities to take the students of their department on an educational tour that would start on 17/03/2023 and end on 19/03/2023. The administrative authorities are requested to extend their help to the touring students, if any crisis occurs.

CAR No: WB29B6113

Prof. Pranab Pramanik
6294280878
Prof. Sujit Kumar Paul.
8250722640
Prof. Sibnath Manna
7797629196

A.K.P.C. MAHAVIDYALAYA BENGAI HOOGHLY

B Paul
for Principal 16.03.2023

Principal
Aghorekamini Prakashchandra Mahavidyalaya
P.O.-Bengai, Dist.-Hooghly

Attached with:

Candidate list with mobile no.

A.K.P.C MAHAVIDYALAYA

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATIONAL TOUR

Venue : Digha
date : 17/03/2023 to 18/03/2023

Serial No.	Name	Mobile No.	Status
1	Ambika Pakrey	7866803431	Student
2	Sumana Nemo	7557083614	Student
3	Sathi Kundu	8902768632	Student
4	Sayani Mallick	6297709398	Student
5	Suvendu Dolui	9732774425	Student
6	Moumita Patra	8509025292 8670437398	Student
7	Sudipa Singha	9339095945	Student
8	Biswajit Gorai	6296051968	Student
9	Souvik Digar	7029722262	Student
10	Kartik Dey	7477393947	Student
11	Koushik Dey	8967662988	Student
12	Soumya Majumder	7319589059	Student
13	Nasiruddin Seikh	8391090238	Student
14	Subhamay Kundu	8392072144	Student
15	Dipankar Roy	8101679722	Student
16	Monojit Lau	8346827993	Student
17	Jayanta Ghosh	7427956468	Student
18	~~Rithik~~ Som.	9647062845	Sir.
19	Sujit Kumar Paul	8250722640	Sir
20	Pranab Pramanik	6294280878	Sir
21	Sibnath Manna	7797629196	Sir
22	~~Soma Ghosh~~	~~9775562559~~	~~Madam~~
23	Bandana Pal	7551865930	Madam
24	Rajesh Mallick	8016209924	Sir
25	Kartick Paul	9800707040	sir
26	Car Driver. Saidul	8373849017	Driver.

Paul 16/03/2023.
H.O.D.

A.K.P.C MAHAVIDYALAYA BENGAL HOOGHLY

for B Paul
Principal
Aghorekamini Prakashchandra Mahavidyalaya
P.O.-Bengal Dist.-Hooghly
16.03.2023

AGHOREKAMINI PRAKASHCHANDRA MAHAVIDYALAYA

(ESTD. - 1959)

ACCREDITED BY NAAC AT B LEVEL

AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN & RECOGNISED BY U.G.C.

SUBHASNAGAR ❖ P. O. – BENGAI ❖ P.S.- GOGHAT

DIST. – HOOGHLY ❖ PIN CODE – 712 611, W. B.

STD. : 03211 ☎ : 246 235 / 246 772 , FAX : 913211 246 772, Email : akpc_m@yahoo.co.in / info@akpcmahavidyalaya.org, Website : www.akpcmahavidyalaya.org

Ref. No..... Date 16/03/2023

To P

The Principal,
AKPC Mahavidyalaya
Bengai, Hooghly, 712611, W.B.

Sub: Seeking Permission for Educational Tour

Respected Sir,

I beg to state that we are the teachers and students of Education Department; we want to arrange an Educational Tour at Digha from 17/03/2023 to 19/03/2023. About 26 persons (Student & Teacher) will participate in this tour.

If you kindly give permission, the tour will be successful and I shall be highly grateful to you.

Thanking you.

Allowed the tour for educational purpose

B Paul
16.03.2023
for Principal
Aghorekamini Prakashchandra Mahavidyalaya
P.O.-Bengai, Dist.-Hooghly

A.K.P.C. MAHAVIDYALAYA BENGAI HOOGHLY

Yours faithfully

Sujit Kumar Paul.
16/03/2023.
H.O.D. (Actg.)
Department of Education
A.K.P.C. Mahavidyalaya
Bengai, Hooghly

Prof. Pranab Pramanik
6294280878.
Prof. Sujit Kumar Paul.
8250722640
Prof. Sibnath Manna
7797629196


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