



# KHEJURI COLLEGE

## Baratala :: Purba Medinipur

### Report of Fieldwork/Project work/Skill-based Training (2022-2023)

Programme name	Program Code	Course Code	No of Students	Link to the relevant document
B.Sc. (General)	BSG	C4P (Anthropology)	04	<a href="#">Click Here</a>
B.Sc. Aquaculture Management (Hons.)	ACMH	DSE-4	39	<a href="#">Click Here</a>
B.A. (Hons.) in Bengali	BNGH	SEC-2	58	<a href="#">Click Here</a>
B.A. (General)	BAG	SEC-4	03	<a href="#">Click Here</a>
B.Sc. Geography (Hons.)	GEOH	DSE-4	11	<a href="#">Click Here</a>
B.A. (Hons.) in Sociology	SOCH	DSE-4	17	<a href="#">Click Here</a>
B.A.(Hons.) in Bengali	BNGH	AECC-2	62	<a href="#">Click Here</a>
B.A.(Hons.) in Education	EDNH	AECC-2	31	<a href="#">Click Here</a>
B.A.(Hons.) in History	HISH	AECC-2	14	<a href="#">Click Here</a>
B.A.(Hons.) in Sanskrit	SANH	AECC-2	29	<a href="#">Click Here</a>
B.A.(Hons.) in Sociology	SOCH	AECC-2	30	<a href="#">Click Here</a>
B.A. (Hons.) in English	ENGH	AECC-2	49	<a href="#">Click Here</a>
B.A. (General)	BAG	AECC-2	133	<a href="#">Click Here</a>
B.Sc. (Hons.) in Aquaculture Management	ACMH	AECC-2	39	<a href="#">Click Here</a>
B.Sc. (Hons.) in Geography	GEOH	AECC-2	24	<a href="#">Click Here</a>
B.Sc. (Hons.) in Zoology	ZOOH	AECC-2	24	<a href="#">Click Here</a>



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Sl. No	Project Title & Guide	Duration	Place of Work Objectives and Findings
1	<b>Socio-Economic profile on a Particular occupational group(Potter Group) at Nayebchak para, Khejuri-II, Purba Medinipur</b> Supervisor: Mr. Sanjay Kumar Tripathy Dept: Anthropology	4 months	<b>Place: Khejuri Anchal, Purba Medinipur</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> 1. To collect occupational data in potter community. 2. To know their transformational change. 3. To understand their educational condition. 4. To analyse their demographic status. <b>Findings:</b> It was found that the pottery as a traditional occupation has declined its significance due to impact of modernization. The use of pottery items has been replaced by items of plastic, nylon, etc. Secondly, it was observed that the present generation is losing their aspiration to continue their traditional caste-based occupation.
2	<b>Study the socio-economic status of Nandigram-1 block</b> Name of the Supervisor: Mr. Amrita Giri Dept: Aquaculture Management	4 months	<b>Place: Purushottampur, Nandigram-I Block, Purba Medinipur district</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> 1. To assess the income of fishermen from fishing activity. 2. To assess their educational status. 3. To assess their annual income and economical status. <b>Findings:</b> Socio-economic condition and livelihood structure of farmer of the study area is not satisfactory. Though fishermen are involved in cultivation cum fish culture but they are not trained. So the production is low for that profit is also poor. All of the women members are unemployed and they are house wife. The annual income of the fishermen depends on the fishing assets, subsidy by the government, alternative income, source and lone are taken from various NGOs. In order to enhance the current state of affairs of the fishermen, numerous measures could be made. The educational group needs to be set up in fishing villages to improve their educational condition. The authorities have to provide loans with low interest. Government and NGOs need to play an essential role to develop their knowledge about modern technology of fishing instrument and process of culture and also provide them modern technology in low coast.



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3	<b>Nija Nija Gram Samiksha</b> Name of the Supervisor: Dr. Gautam Dandapat Dept: Bengali	4 months	<b>Place of work: Khejuri I &amp;II</b> <b>Objective:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To get detailed knowledge about the village and its environment.</li><li>2. To get a proper understanding of rural life and livelihood.</li><li>3. To identify the diversity of social culture in creativity.</li></ol> <b>Findings:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Development of hands-on knowledge about rural life.</li><li>2. Transformation of theoretical knowledge into practical skill for societal development.</li><li>3. Obtaining skill of surveying through individual and group discussion.</li><li>4. Development of creativity.</li></ol>
4	<b>Khejurir Lokayata Jibon o Sonskriti</b> Supervisor: Dr. Gautam Dandapat Dept: Bengali	4 months	<b>Place of work:Khejuri I &amp; II</b> <b>Objective:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To get detailed knowledge about the village and its environment.</li><li>2. To get a proper understanding of rural life and livelihood.</li><li>3. To identify the diversity of social culture in creativity.</li></ol> <b>Findings:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Development of hands-on knowledge about rural life.</li><li>2. Transformation of theoretical knowledge into practical skill for societal development.</li><li>3. Obtaining skill of surveying through individual and group discussion.</li><li>4. Development of creativity.</li></ol>
4	<b>Drainage Basin Analysis of the upper Subarnarekha River Basin</b> Name of the Supervisor: Dr. Pratik Dash Dept: Geography	4 months	<b>Place: Upper Subarnarekha Basin, Jharkhand</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To understand the morphological parameters of relief aspects of the drainage basin using GIS.</li><li>2. To evaluate the drainage network characteristics of the upper Subarnarekha River using GIS.</li><li>3. To analyze the hydrological characteristics of the basin.</li></ol> <b>Findings</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The study infers that Upper Subarnarekha basin is a 5<sup>th</sup> order drainage basin with moderate drainage density.</li><li>2. The ruggedness index and dissection index suggests that a large part of the basin is less undulated.</li><li>3. The overall analysis shows that southern part is more undulated while western part is more elevated.</li><li>4. The dendritic drainage pattern reflects overall homogeneous lithology, and the basin analysis reflects that the basin is less prone to flood.</li></ol>



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5	<b>Socio-economic condition of Informal sector women</b> Name of the Supervisor: Prof. Priyanka Gupta Dept: Sociology	4 months	<b>Place: Khejuri Anchal, Purba Medinipur</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> 1. To understand the social identity of women vegetable sellers. 2. To analyze the economic condition of women working in informal sector 3. To explore the family status of women vegetable sellers. <b>Findings:</b> It was found that middle aged women are more into this business as vegetable seller.
	<b>Child Marriage a social problem</b> Supervisor: Mr. Sukumar Manna Dept: Sociology	4 months	<b>Place: Ajaiya, Kamarda, Deulputo, Balichak, Birbanda under Khejuri I</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> 1.To understand the negative impact of Child marriage 2. To understand the preventive measures for curbing this evil practice. 3.To spread a social awareness on child marriage  <b>Findings:</b> It was found that at present the practice of child marriage was not limited within a certain region, curbing this problem needs a joint hand on the part of community, administration and police.
	<b>Problem of Aged People</b> Supervisor: Mrs. Swati Das Dept: Sociology	4 months	<b>Place: Kamdevnagar, Khejuri I</b> <b>Objective of study:</b> 1. To understand the Socio-economic condition of old age people. 2. To analyze the social status of old age people. 3. To understand the mental state of old age people. <b>Findings:</b> It was found that aged people are considered as burden by family members with no mental or emotional support.
	<b>Condition of Illiteracy in Society</b> Supervisor: Mrs. Soma Rani Khatua Dept: Sociology	4 months	<b>Place of work: Sherkhanchawk, Baratala under Khejuri II</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> 1.To understand the nature of illiteracy 2.To understand the problems associated with illiteracy 3. To understand the causes of illiteracy. <b>Findings:</b> It was found that illiteracy is the cause of societal backwardness for which a proper awareness on the significance of education in today's time is needed.



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6	<b>Study of common plant and birds</b> Supervisor: Ms. Shreyasi Pradhan	4 months	<b>Place/study area: Khejuri College Ground</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To know about plants and birds in this area.</li><li>2. To observe their economic importance.</li><li>3. To visualize their role in our society.</li><li>4. To know whether the people are aware about the use of plants.</li><li>5. To obtain well characteristics and reproducible samples of medicinal plants.</li><li>6. To know how the birds helps us the control of our environment.</li></ol> <b>Findings</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Building up eco-friendly approach of the trainees.</li><li>2. To gaining of larger knowledge and implementation of so called introduce plants.</li><li>3. Students learn about the medicinal plant to treatment which disease.</li><li>4. Students learn about birds and their role in society.</li><li>5. They also observe beneficial birds.</li><li>6. They also learn how birds play a major role in ecosystem.</li></ol>
7	<b>Study of common plants</b> Supervisor: Mrs. Chhabi Sahoo	4 months	<b>Place/study area: Kanthibari, Madadhali Khejuri , Purba Medinipur</b> <b>Objectives of Study:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To identify the plants and know about their local name and common name.</li><li>2. To know about their medical importance.</li><li>3. To know whether the people are aware about the use of medicinal plants.</li><li>4. To create optimum interest and awareness among common people about medicinal plant conservation.</li></ol> <b>Findings</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Student knows about medicinal plants, which are valuable natural resources useful for curing human diseases, such as tulsi cures fever and asthma, kalmegh might be good for diabetics, thankuni used as a blood purifier as well as for treating high blood pressure, kulekhara is used to cure anaemia etc.</li><li>2. Though the local people know the use of medicinal plants but they are not interested to conserve them.</li></ol>



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8	<b>Rural pollution: Cause &amp; problems</b> Supervisor: Mrs. Chhabi Sahoo	4 months	<b>Objectives of study:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To find out the sources of pollutants in rural areas.</li><li>2. To raise awareness and understanding in regard to habitat related environmental issues such as water, air, noise pollution among the local people.</li><li>3. To reduce the pollutants from different sources and make as healthy environment in rural area.</li></ol> <b>Findings :</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. They find out the causes of rural pollution are due to brick production, burning of crop residues, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, loudspeaker etc.</li><li>2. Lack of industries, urbanization, vehicles etc. And increased plantation in villages makes it less polluted than cities.</li></ol>
9	<b>An observation of pond Ecosystem</b> Supervisor: Mrs. Anima Dash	4 months	<b>Place/study area: Tentultala, Khejuri II, Purba Medinipur</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To understand pond ecosystem and the interrelationships of plant and animal in a pond.</li><li>2. To study the role of a pond ecosystem that provides food, shelter and oxygen for a variety of plants and animals.</li><li>3. To know the importance of pond ecosystem for many animals during their life cycle.</li></ol> <b>Findings</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. By observing the pond, students were able to gain knowledge about the pond ecosystem.</li><li>2. Students gathered knowledge about the environmental importance of pond ecosystem.</li><li>3. They were able to collect data of various plants and animals and their nutritional level of food chain.</li></ol>
10	<b>Disaster Management</b> Supervisor: Dr. Debanjan Guchhait	4 months	<b>Place/study area: Khejuri (coastal East Medinipur)</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To develop Students' awareness about environment and disaster.</li><li>2. Building socio-economic and administrative capacity and infrastructure to deal with disasters.</li><li>3. Coordinating between rescue, relief and rehabilitation work for the people in danger.</li><li>4. Calculating losses from disasters and trying to minimize future losses. Etc.</li></ol> <b>Findings</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Flood &amp; tropical cyclones are the major natural disasters for coastal Khejuri.</li><li>2. There has been a lot of destruction of the biodiversity of this area.</li><li>3. There has been considerable destruction of costal mangrove forests and sand dunes.</li><li>4. Extensive use of groundwater for agriculture may bring major disasters in the future.</li><li>5. Cooperation between government and non-governmental organizations should be increased.</li><li>6. Students and common people should be made aware of the related issues.</li></ol>



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11	Title: Global Warming Supervisor: Mr. Raju Paria	4 months	<b>Place/study area: Khejuri -II</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> 1. Students should practise their research skills, and their ability to choose appropriate and relevant information. 2. Students should look at the evidence for human enhanced greenhouse effect. 3. Students should look at the case for natural climate change <b>Findings</b> 1. Increased flooding 2. Change in vegetation 3. More extreme weather
12	<b>Environmental Asset: Flora</b> Supervisor: Mr. Raju Paria	4 months	<b>Place/study area: Khejuri College campus and its adjoining area</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> 1. To assess the nature and distribution of vegetation in and around the project site; 2. To assess the biodiversity and to understand the resource potential; 3. To ascertain migratory routes of fauna and possibility of breeding grounds. <b>Findings</b> 1. To know about plants 2. I got to know the medicinal properties of the plant
13	<b>Water Pollution</b> Supervisor: Dr. Sushil Bera	4 months	<b>Place/study area: Khejuri-I &amp; II Block</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> 1. To acquire knowledge of the agents of pollution. 2. To analyze the causes and effect of water pollution. 3. To evaluate the extent of water pollution in the surrounding. 4. To suggest pollution preventive measures to the administration and the community. 5. To create general awareness regarding water pollution issue in the community. <b>Findings:</b> Water pollution is one of the major environmental pollutions, which destroys the environment, animals and our daily comfortable life. The constant monitoring and analysis of water by appropriate agencies is essential to avoid any kind of water contamination. Freshwater is a finite and limited resource on Earth and, increasingly, much of it is polluted, by both pathogenic microbes and chemical contaminants. Human demand for freshwater is increasing; in particular, water is required to irrigate crops to feed the rapidly expanding human population.



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14	<b>Air Pollution</b> Supervisor: Dr. Sushil Bera	4 months	<b>Place/study area: Khejuri-I &amp; II Block</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> 1. To analyze the causes and effect of Air pollution. 2. To suggest air pollution preventive measures to the administration and the community.  <b>Findings:</b> Air pollution is a health hazard. It is more important in Asian developing countries within the context of pollution level and population density. Improving air quality has substantial, measurable and important public health benefits.
15	<b>Soil Pollution</b> Supervisor: Dr. Sushil Bera	4 months	<b>Place/study area: Khejuri-I &amp; II Block</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> 1. To analyze the causes and effect of soil pollution. 2. To know the control of soil pollution. <b>Findings:</b> Soil pollution or soil contamination occurs when there are high concentrations of toxic chemicals, contaminants or pollutants in the soil. They pose a risk to the ecosystem. Industrial activity, improper disposal of waste and agricultural chemicals cause soil pollution. Excessive use of chemical fertilizers can change the soil pH, and destroy the structure of the soil. Toxic chemicals like arsenic, uranium and cadmium may accumulate in the soil and eventually enter the fruits and vegetables. In order to protect the soil from being polluted people should reuse and recycle things. Glass and other reusable containers should be used instead of plastic or paper containers which have to be thrown away. Plastic and paper should be recycled by the local waste management companies so that less amount of waste is sent to a landfill.
16	<b>Study of Pond Ecosystem</b> Supervisor: Mr. Raju Paria	4 months	<b>Place/study area: Khejuri College campus and its adjoining area</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> 1. Be able to describe the factors that determine where an organism lives in an aquatic ecosystem. 2. Be able to describe the littoral zone and benthic zone that make up a lake or pond. 3. Be able to describe environmental functions of wetlands. 4. Be able to describe one threat against river ecosystems.  <b>Findings</b> 1. Plant life in your pond ecosystem is essential for maintaining a balanced and healthy environment. 2. Not only do plants act as natural filters, but they also provide crucial habitats and breeding grounds for a variety of aquatic wildlife.





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17	<p>Supervisor: Mrs Arati Chakraborty</p> <p><b>1. Study of common plants, insects, birds and basic principles of identification.</b></p> <p><b>2. Study of Simple ecosystems: Grasslands Ecosystems/Aquatic Ecosystem (Pond)</b></p>	4 months	<p><b>Objectives -</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To create awareness of conservation and traditional uses of herbs and medicinal plants to visitors, and to also be a place where students, farmers, and others can learn how to identify and conserve these important plants.</li><li>2. To obtain well characterized and reproducible samples of medicinal plant.</li><li>3. To identify propagation methods for the endangered medicinal plants.</li><li>4. To know different biology and habitat, scientific name of different insects and birds species.</li></ol> <p><b>Findings-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Students learned characteristics of different animals (Ex: skin color, eyes, number of legs).</li><li>2. This study work shows that students learned about adaptation and how adaptation helps animals to survive in nature.</li><li>3. This study has highlighted the importance of medicinal plants to populations of developing countries, and their prospective role in primary health care. In addition, under favorable circumstances, medicinal plants could be useful components of a development strategy which enhances sustainable rural livelihoods.</li></ol> <p><b>Objectives-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The objective of the ecosystem Approach is to ensure that governance mechanisms balance use of natural resources with their conservation.</li><li>2. To maintain ecosystem in a healthy, productive and resilient condition so they can provide the services human want and need.</li><li>3. To explain the concept of Energy Pyramid.</li></ol> <p><b>Findings:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. This study also shows about the different component of an ecosystem and concept of food chain and food web.</li><li>2. The function of an ecosystem is to allow flow of energy and cycling of nutrients.</li></ol>
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18	<b>Study of Common Insect</b> Supervisor: Mr. Asim Sahoo	4 months	<b>Objectives -</b> 1. To create awareness of conservation and traditional uses of herbs and medicinal plants to visitors, and to also be a place where students, farmers, and others can learn how to identify and conserve these important plants. 2. To obtain well characterized and reproducible samples of medicinal plant. 3. To identify propagation methods for the endangered medicinal plants. 4. To know different biology and habitat, scientific name of different insects and birds species.  <b>Findings-</b> 1. Students learned characteristics of different animals (Ex: skin color, eyes, number of legs). 2. This study work shows that students learned about adaptation and how adaptation helps animals to survive in nature. 3. This study has highlighted the importance of medicinal plants to populations of developing countries, and their prospective role in primary health care. In addition, under favorable circumstances, medicinal plants could be useful components of a development strategy which enhances sustainable rural livelihoods.
19	<b>Study of pond ecosystem</b> Supervisor: Mr. Buddhadeb Jana	4 months	<b>Objective of Study:</b> 1. To study the organization of pond biodiversity including ecosystem functioning. 2. To study validate the result of the ecological and socio- economic research throughout the duration of the project. 3. To know various type of zoo planktons and phytoplankton, fishes etc. 4. To study maintenance strategies and how pond economically help in peoples. <b>Findings</b> 1. Students also found various diversity of flora and fauna in pond. 2. To gaining gather of knowledge about food chain and food Web. 3. Students also known various type of phyto plankton,espirogyra,chlorella, spirogyra etc and various cyclops ,Cyclops etc. 4. We also known of water quality level.
20	<b>Study of common Plants</b> Supervisor: Mr.Raghunath Bhunia	4 months	<b>Place/study area: Khejuri II block</b> <b>Objective of Study:</b> 1. To understand the importance of all localities plants. 2. Signifying of this area flora and fauna. 3. Importance of biodiversity. <b>Findings</b> 1. All of students identifying the common plants. 2. Identifying all types of available medicine plants. 3. Impact of environment ethics of human beings.