

# 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.

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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: 21<sup>st</sup> April to 29<sup>th</sup> 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 21<sup>st</sup> April 2019 to 29<sup>th</sup> 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	Suwendu 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

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Ref. No. ....

Date - .....

### To Whom It May Concern

This is to certify that ..... *PRITYA 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(Noth-Bengal)( Chalsa-Mahabari Mauza), Alipurduar during the period 21<sup>st</sup> April to 29<sup>th</sup> 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.

  
Prof. Kaushik Koner

  
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 District ,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 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*  
Pooja 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 2<sup>nd</sup> chapter looks into the location and physical environment. The 3<sup>rd</sup> chapter is about the demographic structure is literary. The 4<sup>th</sup> chapter is about the economic condition of include tour participation occupational structure and the level of income. 5<sup>th</sup> chapter explores the land use of moza. 6<sup>th</sup> 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 INTRODUCTION

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 29<sup>th</sup> April 2019. We started for Chalsa by Uttarbanga Express on 22th April 2019 and reached Jalpajuri road on the 23th. The survey was conducted on 24<sup>nd</sup> , 25<sup>th</sup> , 26<sup>th</sup> April. Apart from the surve we got to see nice tourist spots live the one on River Murti. On the 25<sup>th</sup> April and 24<sup>th</sup> , the visit to Lava, Rishop and Bindu Jhalong was truly pleasant experience. We also visited the Gorumara Reserve forest in afternoon of the 1<sup>st</sup> 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. In spite 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 to 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.



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- 1.a) Introduction.
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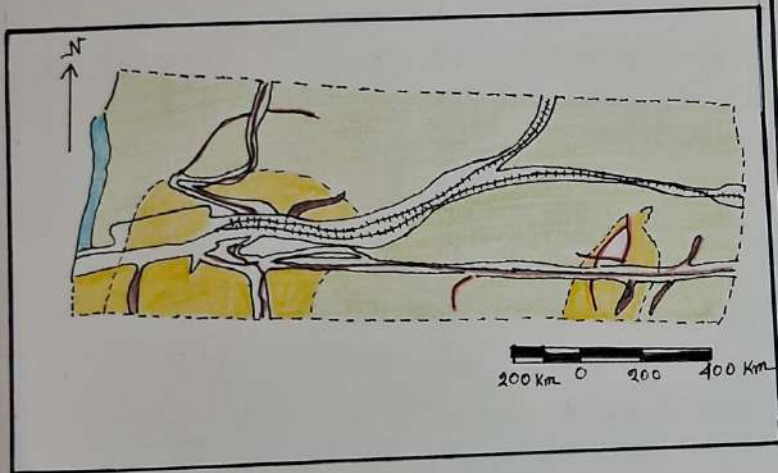
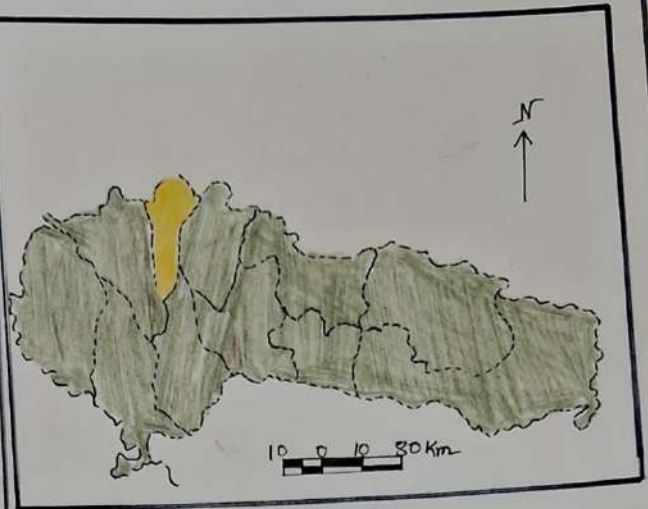
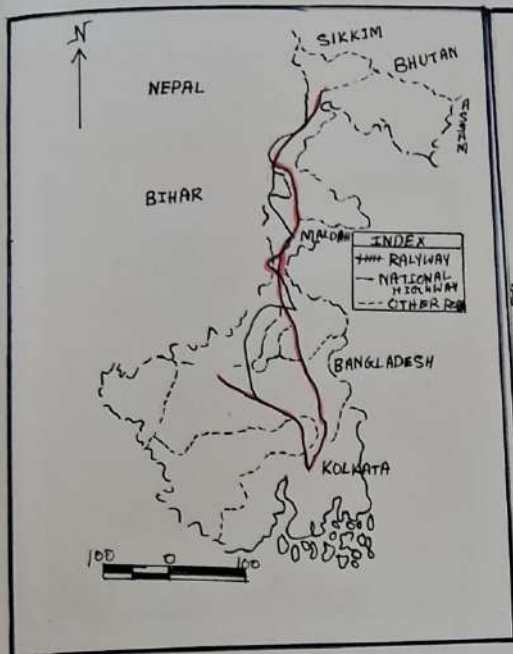
- 5.a) Landuse of the mouza
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### CHAPTER 8: FINDING OF THE STUDY



# LOCATION AND ROUTE MAP



*[Signature]*  
17/05/19



## CHAPTER 2: PHYSICAL ENVIROMENT

### 2.A LOCATION

Located between  $26^{\circ} 52' 47''$  N to  $26^{\circ} 53' 5''$  N latitude and between  $88^{\circ} 47' 43''$  E to  $88^{\circ} 48' 16''$  E longitude, Chalsa mahabari (J.I.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 junction, 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. Killkot tea gardens are the nearest. The others noteworthy tea gardens include sonagachi tea gardens, Sakya 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

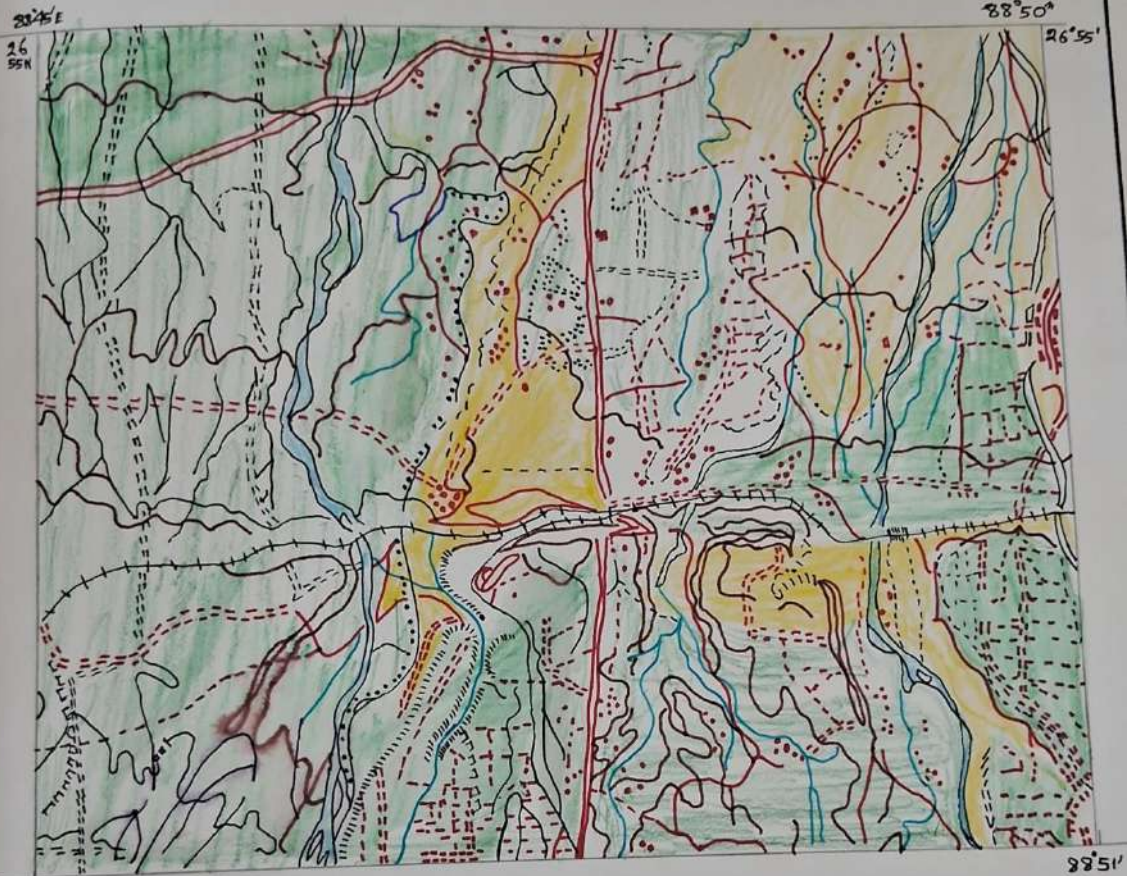


INDEX	
green grocery	Tea Shop
Fish Shop	Toolwear Shop
Fruit Shop	Cyber cafe
Stationary Shop	Book House
grocery	Jewellery House
furniture store	Flour grinding shop
electronic equip	Temple
optical centre	Fooding & Lodging
Sales & Services Centre	Garage
Photo Shop & Studio	Sweet & Snacks shop
Mobile Store	Type Repairing Shop
closed Shop	Tailoring Shop
X-Ray Centre	Cement Shop
Pharmacy	Restaurant
Garments	Liquor Shop
Taxi Shop	cycle Repairing Shop
STD-ISP-Xerox	Grocery & Fruit Shop
Hardware	Saloon
Speciality Shop	TV Repairing Shop
Laundry House	Dashakarma Vani
Pan Shop	Vacant Places

*Ch/long*


*Rao*  
20.11.20

# STUDY AREA



55° N  
45° E

R.F = 1:63360

 STUDY AREA

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50



## CHAPTER 4: 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, 16.67% of the households. In Chalsa, the income is above Rs. 1,00,000 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

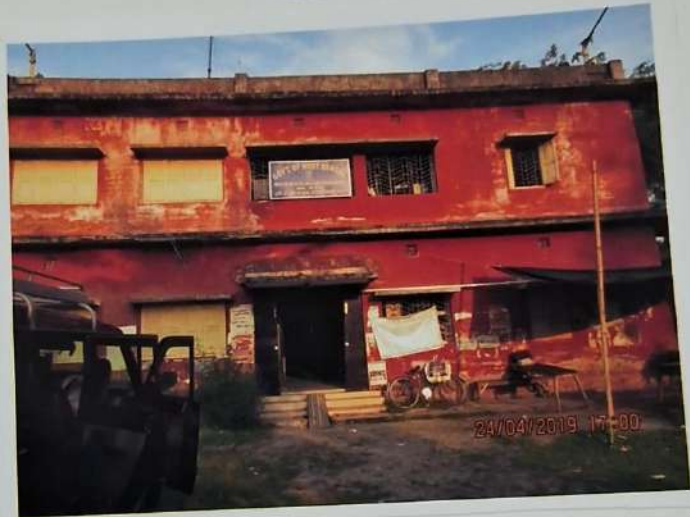
Tap is the main source of drinking water in Chalsa. 30.65% of the households have their own tap while another 24.62% obtain drinking water from the community taps. 15.08% of the households obtain drinking water from wells and 12.56% get tubewell water for drinking. In Kurtipara 35.42% of the households 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

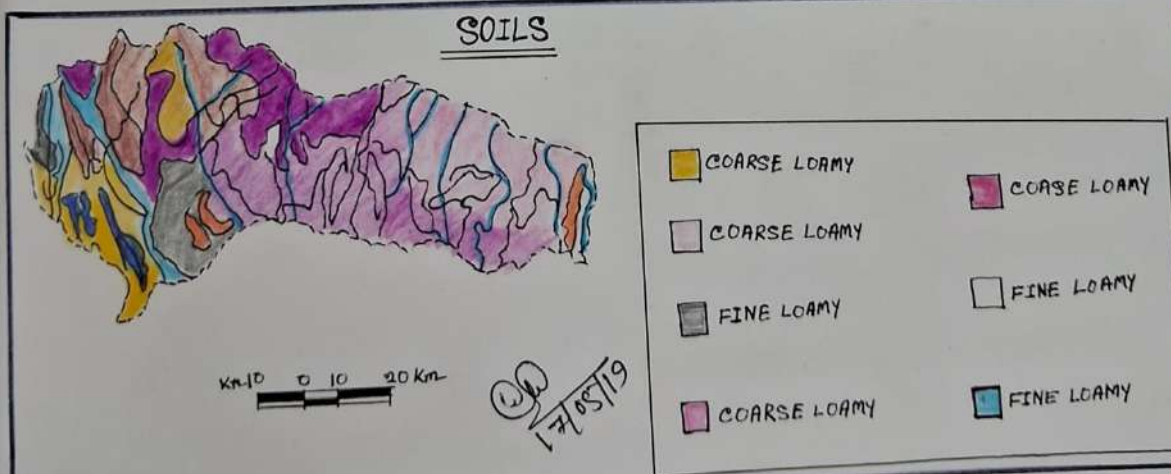
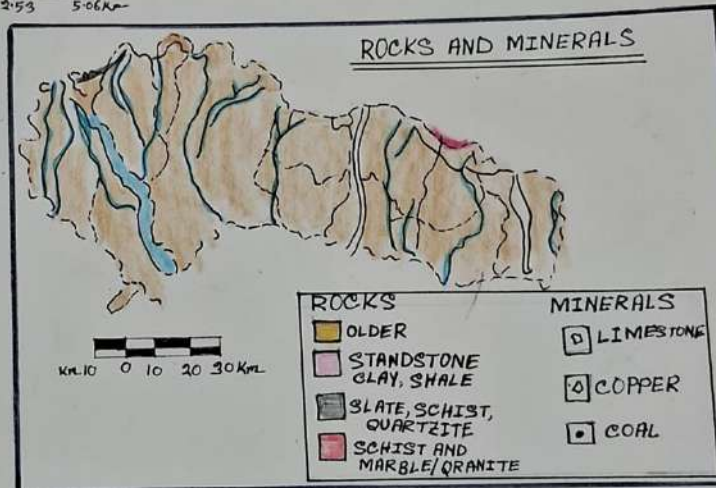
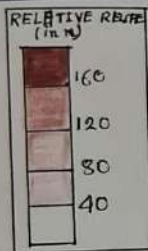
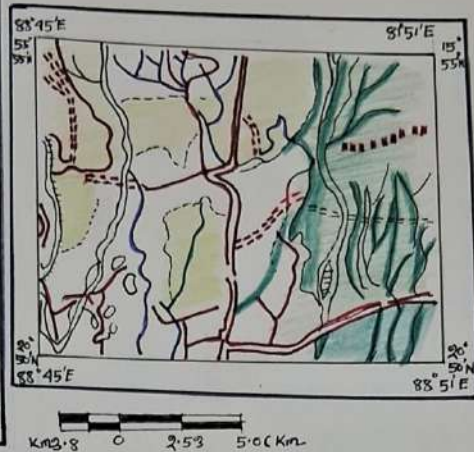
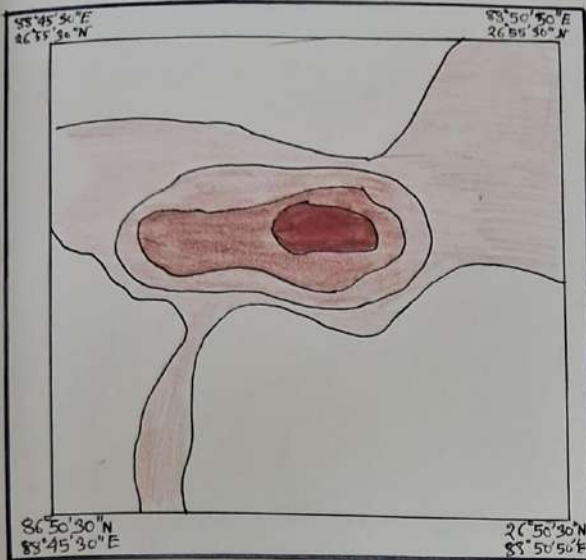
Chalsa-Mahabari enjoys a typical monsoon type of climate with an average temperature of  $24.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a total annual rainfall of 3352.7 mm. August is the hottest month with a mean temperature of  $27.85^{\circ}\text{C}$  while January is the coldest month with a mean temperature of  $70.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ . 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.





# PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT





## CHAPTER 3: DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND LITERACY

### 3.A GROWTH OF POPULATION

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 1981-1991 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 years 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 outnumber 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 LITERACY RATE AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The literacy rate is moderately 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 is 75.57% and in Kurtipara it is 74.23%. There is marked variation in male and female literacy rates indicating discrimination against 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 pucca structure, 41% of the houses are semi-pucca 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 predominance 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 pucca structures, 42.75% of the houses are semi-pucca whereas 37.68% are kutcha.

### CHAPTER 5: LAND USE

#### 5.A AGRICULTURAL LAND USE

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. In spite of being a mauza, the occupational pattern is more diversified because of the development of tourism related activities.

#### 5.B LAND USE 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 identified 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 tation of the railway line together constitute 12.57% of the total geographical area. The land use pattern indicates that transport 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 accounts 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 level in 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. In spite 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 Mahabari and 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.

