

বিষয় সৃচিগত	
	গৃষ্ঠা সংখ্যা
১. কৃতজ্ঞভাষ্ট্ৰীকায়	
২. ড্মিকা	-T-
৩. প্রথম অধ্যায়	$\mathbb{I}_{X} = \mathbf{x}$
(মৈমলসিংহ গীতিকা :পল্লী চরিত্রের সমন্বয়ে মালবিক পেমের জয়) 8. দ্বিতীয় অধ্যায়	9-8
(মহুয়া- মল্য়া– চন্দ্রাবতী- ত্রয়ী নারী সত্তার (প্রমণর্যায় ও বিচ্ছেদ ; সাদৃশ্য– বৈসাদৃশ্য)	
৫. তৃতীয় অধ্যায়	((-22
(সুনাই এবং মদিনা; নায়িকাদ্বয়ের আ ল্ল ত্যাগের মধ্যে দিয়ে প্রেম ও সতীত্ব রক্ষা)	
৬. চত্র্থ অধ্যায়	23-28
(মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকায় নারীবেদনার অন্তরালে পরুষ মনস্রত্ব)	
৭.উপসংহার	20-29
৮. তথ্যসূত্র	29,
৯. গ্রন্থসন্ত্রি	20

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কৃতজ্ঞতা শ্বীকার

বাংলা দা¹২তো আদি মধ্যযুগ এমন একটি সময়কাল যেথানে নানা উণকৃষ্ট গন্থ উপহার হিসেবে আমাদের কাছে ধরা দিয়েছে। তেমনি একটি গন্থ হল দীনেশচন্দ্র সেন বিরচিত 'মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকা '। এই গীতিকার পালাগুলি পড়তে গিয়ে দেখেছি প্রায় সকল পালাগুলিতেই প্রেমকে দেখানো হয়েছে এবং সেই প্রেমের পথে বাঁধা সৃষ্টি হওয়ার ফলে তাদের মধ্যে বিচ্ছেদ দেখা দিয়েছে।যেটা আমাকে উৎপীড়িত করেছে।তাই নির্বাচিত কিছু পালা নিয়ে প্রেম ও বিচ্ছেদ মূল্যায়নের প্রতি আগ্রহী হয়ে বর্ণনা করার চেষ্টা করেছি।

আমার এই প্রকন্থ রূপায়ণের কাজে নিরন্তর পরামর্শ দিয়ে এগিয়ে যেতে সাহায্য করেছেন ওসকরা মহাবিদ্যালয়ের আমার বিভাগের অধ্যাপক মাননীয় বিশ্বনাথ দাঁ মহাশয়। এছাড়াও আমার বিভাগের সকল অধ্যাপক ও অধ্যাপিকার আকুন্ঠ প্রেরণা জুগিয়েছেন প্রকল্পটি সম্পূর্ণ করতে। এছাড়াও মাননীয় অধ্যাপক বিশ্বনাথ দাঁ মহাশয় আমাকে নানাভাবে উৎসাহ জুগিয়েছেন। ভাই আমি ভাঁর প্রতি এবং আমার বিভাগের সকল অধ্যাপকদের প্রতি আমার বিনম্র শ্রদ্ধা ও কৃতজ্ঞতা জানাই।

রিস্টনির্গ্র দির্গার বিভাগীয় প্রধানের সাক্ষর
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ধন্যবাদ সহ সোমান্মোৎ সেমিমফাইন মল্লিক

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কোনো সাহিত্য আত্মপ্রকাশ করে দুটি ধারাকে কেন্দ্র করে। একটি মৌথিক ধারা অপরটি লেখ্য ধারা। যে সাহিত্য মানুষের মুথে মুথেই সৃষ্টি এবং কালান্তরে প্রবাহিত হয়ে থাকে অধ্নিক সংজ্ঞায় তাকেই লোকসাহিত্য বলে। এই লোক সাহিত্যের এক আনন্য দৃষ্টান্ত ময়মনসিংহ গীতিকা।

ময়মনসিংহ গীতিকা ময়মনসিংহ অঞ্চলের প্রাচীন পালাগানের সংকলন। কলকাতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের অধ্যাপক দীনেশচন্দ্র সেন বৃহত্তর ময়মনসিংহ জেলা থেকে স্থানীয় সংগ্রাহকদের সহায়তা নিয়ে প্রচলিত এই পালাগান গুলো সংগ্রহ ও সম্পাদনা করে ময়মনসিংহ গীতিকা নামে গ্রন্থাকারে প্রকাশ করেন।গ্রন্থটির বিষয় মাহান্ন্য ও শিল্নগুনে শিক্ষিত মানুষেরও মন জয় করে।

মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকায় ১০ টি পালা বা গীতিকা স্থান পেয়েছে। যথাঃ-'মহুয়া',মলুয়া','চন্দ্রাবত্তী','কমলা','দেওয়ান ভাবনা','দস্যু কেনারামের পালা ',রূপবত্তী','কস্ক ও লীলা', 'কাজলরেথা ','দেওয়ানা মদিনা '।

মৈমনসিংহ–গীতিকাম

বেশিরভাগ পালায় নায়িকাদের নাম অনুসারে। আর এইপালায় নয়িকারা আবহমান বাঙালি ঐতিহ্যর এক উজ্জ্বল প্রতিনিধি। এথানে নায়িকাদেরকে আমরা এক প্রতিবাদী নারী রুপে দেখতে পায়। এছাড়া ও এই গীতিকার পালাগুলিতে নায়ক ও নয়িকার প্রেমের প্রকাশ ও প্রেমকে বাঁচিয়ে রাখার লড়াইয়ে তাদের মধ্যে বিচ্ছেদের সৃষ্টি হয়েছে। প্রেম এমন একটা জিনিস যায় কোনো সংজ্ঞা হয়

না। প্রেমকে বুঝতে গেলে অনুভূতির মাধ্যমে বুঝতে হয়। মধ্যযুগের নায়িকা চরিত্র গুলোর সঙ্গে মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকার প্রত্যেকটি নারী চরিত্রই প্রেমভাবনার প্রকাশ ঘটেছে। ব্যাক্তিমানসজাত সেই প্রেমের নিষ্ঠাই তাদের মধ্যে প্রকাশ ঘটেছে। শুধু যে প্রেমের প্রকাশ ঘটেছে এমন নয়,সুগভীর বেদনা ও দীর্ঘশ্বাস মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকার কাহিনি গুলোয় দেখতে পায়,যেটা নায়ক - নায়িকার বিচ্ছেদের কারণ হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। মহুয়া তার অভিশপ্ত জীবনের রক্তাক্ত পরিণতির মধ্যে,মলুয়া তার স্বজন বিতাড়িত জীবনের র্দুভাগ্যের অন্তিম মুহূর্তে, চন্দ্রাবতী তার জীবনের নৈরাশ্য,আর মদিনা পালায় তার আনন্ত প্রতীক্ষার মধ্যে এই জিজ্ঞাসাই তুলে ধরেছে, দেওয়ান ভাবনা পালায় সুনাই এর

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আত্মত্যাগের মধ্যে দিয়ে আমরা মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকার নায়ক ও নায়িকার মধ্যে মধ্যে প্রেমভানার প্রকাশ ঘটেছে। আর এই প্রেমের পথে যে বাঁধার সৃষ্টি হয়েছে যেগুলো তাদের বিচ্ছেদের কারণ হয়েছে এই সব কিছুই তুলে ধরেছে গীতিকায়।মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকার দশটি পালার মধ্যে 'মহুয়া', 'মলুয়া', 'চন্দ্রাবতী' 'দেওয়ান ভাবনা' 'দেওয়ানা মদিনা' এই পাঁচটি পালার মধ্যে যে প্রমের সঞ্চার ঘটেছে এবং এই প্রেমকে টিকিয়ে রাখার পথে যে বাধা বা বিচ্ছেদের সৃষ্টি হয়েছে সেটা আলোচনা করাই হচ্ছে আমার গবেষণা সৌন্দর্ভের বিষয়।

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প্রথম অধ্যায়

(মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকাঃ পল্লী চরিত্রের সমন্থমে মানবিক প্রেমের জয়)

মৈমলসিংহ গীতিকার পালাগুলি লক্ষ্য করলে আমরা দে<mark>খ</mark>তে পায় ; প্রত্যেকটি পালায় লায়ক লায়িকারা যেন গ্রাম বাংলা<mark>র মানুষ।</mark> পল্লীজীবনের মাধুর্য মিশ্রিত হয়ে মানবিক প্রেয়ের প্রকাশ ঘটেছে।

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'মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকা ' বঙ্গদেশে অপরাপর স্থানের সাহিত্যের মতো নম।এথানে শাশ্রের অনুশাসন বাঙালির ঘরগুলিকে এতটা আঁটাআঁটি করে বাঁধেনি। পাষানচাপা অত্যাচারের ফলে প্রেমে বিদ্রোহবাদের সৃষ্টি হয়নি। এথানে ঘরের জিনিসকে শিকল দিয়ে ঘরে বেঁধে রাথবার চেষ্টা দেথা যায় না, এবং রমনীদের জন্য পিঁজরাও তৈরি হয়নি। এথানে প্রেমের জয়গান এবং নারীর ব্যক্তিয়,আত্মবোধ, স্বতন্ত্র ও সতীত্ব প্রভৃতি বৈশিষ্ট্য এতে প্রকাশমান।গীতিকার নায়িকারা অপূর্ব প্রেম শক্তির অধিকারিণী হয়ে তাদের নারীধর্ম ও সতীত্ব রক্ষা করেছে। প্রেমের জন্য দুংথ, তিতিক্ষা, আত্মত্যাগ ইত্যাদি সর্বসমার্শন করে নারী যে কী অসীম মহিমা লাভ করতে পারে, গীতিকাগুলি তারই পরিচারক। পল্লী কবির সহজ সরল দৃষ্টি শ্বাসত নারীর অকৃত্রিম রূপ এথানে ফুটে উঠেছে। চরিত্রগুলো নিজের অঞ্চলের প্রাকৃত্তিক সত্তার অবিচ্ছেদ্য অঙ্গ। তাদের শ্বভাবের মাধুর্য ও সৌন্দর্যের সাথে সর্বসংস্থান মুক্ত প্রেমের বিকাশ ঘটেছে। পল্লীসমাজকে প্রতিফলিত করে নায়ক নায়িকার প্রেমকে উদ্ধপদে স্থান করে দিতে চেয়েছেন।

গীতিকাগুলোর মধ্যে মহুয়া পালাটি বেদের এক অপূর্ব সুন্দরী কন্যা মহুয়ার সাথে বামনকান্দা গ্রামের জমিদার রাহ্মণ যুবক নদের চাঁদের দুর্জয় প্রণয় কাহিনি অবলম্বনে রচিত। পল্লীকবি দ্বিজকানাই আশ্চর্য দক্ষতার সঙ্গে এই বিষাদান্তক প্রণয় কাহিনি বর্নণা করেছেন এবং এতে কবির সুগভীর অন্তর্দৃষ্টির পরিচয় পাওয়া যায়। এথানে প্রেমের জয়কেও দেথানো হয়েছে।

এছাড়াও মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকার বিভিন্ন পালাগুলির মধ্যে পল্লী চরিত্রের সমন্বয়ে মানবিক প্রেমের জয় দেখানো হয়েছে। এ প্রসঙ্গে মনসুর বয়াতি রচিত 'দেওয়ানা মদিনা ' পালার একটি পদ স্মরণীয় -

 (\mathbf{b})

"ক্ষেত না পেকিয়া থসম যথন দেয় গুচ্ছি। ভাত না রাথিয়া তার লাগ্যা থাকে বসি ।। জালা আগুয়াইয়া দেই ক্ষেত্রের কাছেতে। কত তারিপ করে থসম আসিয়া বাড়ীতে"।।^১

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এই উক্তির মধ্যে দিয়ে প্রকৃতির সঙ্গে প্রেমকে দেখানো হয়েছে। প্রকৃতির মধ্যে দিয়ে দেখানো হয়েছে বিল ও তড়াগ, সর্পব্যাঘ্রসংকুল অরণ্যভূমি,কুড়া পাথির গুরুগন্তীর শব্দে আনন্দিত আকাশ,এইসব কিছুই আমাদের একান্তু পরিচিত ও প্রিয় হয়ে উঠেছে। শুধুমাত্র পল্লী নয়, পল্লী প্রকৃতির সঙ্গে জড়িত নায়ক নায়িকার প্রেমই প্রধান উপজীব্য হয়ে উঠেছে। আবার প্রেমের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে কবিরা এই অঞ্চলের পল্লীপ্রকৃতিও নিথুঁত রুপে চিত্রিত করেছেন। তাই বলা যায় পল্লী প্রকৃতি ও মানব প্রেম এক সঙ্গে প্রতিফলিত হয়ে পালাগুলি সৌন্দর্যে পরিপূর্ণ হয়ে উঠেছে।

দ্বিতীয় অধ্যায়

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(মহুয়া – মলুয়া- চন্দ্রাবতী – ত্রুয়ী নারী সন্থার প্রেমপর্যায় ও বিচ্ছেদ , সাদৃশ্য- (বসাদৃশ্য)

গীতিকাগুলি নায়িকা, নায়ক প্রধান নয়।এবং এগুলো হলো প্রেমমূলক গীতিকা,তাই আমরা আলোচনা করে দেখবো মহুয়া, মলুয়া,চন্দ্রাবতী ত্রয়ী নারী সন্থার প্রেম ও বিচ্ছেদ কিভাবে যটেছে।

'মহুয়া' পালায় আমরা দেখি তথনকার দিনে চোর ডাকাতদের উপদ্রব ছিলো।একদিন গারো পাহাড়ের ওপর হিমানী পর্বতের উত্তরে বসবাসকারী হুমরা বেদের দল এক ব্রাহ্মন পরিবারে চুরি করতে গিমে, সেখানে ছয় মাস বয়সের এক কন্যার রূপ দেখে সেই কন্যাকে চুরি করে নিয়ে আসে। রূপ দেখে হুমরা বেদের স্ত্রী সেই ছোট্ট কন্যার নাম রাথেন মহুয়া সুন্দরী।তার তার বয়স যখন ষোলো তথন তার উপচে পড়া রূপ,যে দেখে সেই পাগল হয়ে যায়। এমনি তার রূপের ঐশ্বর্য ফুটে ওঠে।

মহুয়া বয়ঃপ্রাপ্তা হয়ে বেদেদের নানা প্রকার ক্রীড়াকৌশল আয়ত্ত করলো। হুমরার দলের সঙ্গে সেও খেলা দেখতে শুরু করলো। একদিন তারা খেলা দেখানোর উপস্থিত হলো বামনকান্দা গ্রামে। সেখানকার গ্রামের তালুকদার রাহ্মণ যুবক নদের চাঁদ জননীর অনুমতি নিয়ে বেদেদের তামাসা প্রদর্শনে নিযুক্ত করলো এবং খেলা দেখানোর সময় মহুয়া ও নদের চাঁদের প্রথম দেখা হলো। মহুয়ার রূপ দেখে নদের চাঁদ মুস্ক হয়ে গেল। তাই মহুয়া যেন তার চোখের আড়াল না হয় সেই জন্যই তাদেরকে বাড়ি ও জমি দিয়ে সেখানে বসত করালো। এরপর জলের ঘাটে নদের চাঁদ ও মহুয়ার পারস্পরিক দেখাশোনার মধ্যে দিয়ে পূর্ব রাগের সঞ্চার হল–

> "জল ভর সুন্দরী কইন্যা জলে দিছ ঢেউ। হাসি মুথে কওনা কথা সংগে নাই মোর কেউ"।।^১

এরপর আসতে আসতে প্রেমের সঞ্চার ঘটে তাদের মধ্যে। নদের চাঁদের মনে যে গভীর প্রেমের সঞ্চার ঘটে এবং সে কথা মহুয়াকে বলে, তোমার মতো নারী পেলে আমি

 (\mathbf{C})

বিয়ে করতে রাজি।এরপরেই পারস্পরিক প্রেম নিবেদনের অমর ভাষাচিত আনরা দেখতে পায়-

"লজ্ঞা নাই নির্লজ্ঞ ঠাকুর লজ্যা নাইরে তর।

গলায় কলসী বাইন্দা জলে ডুব্যা মর"।। 2

এই উক্তির মধ্যে দিয়ে মহুয়ার অব্যাক্ত প্রেম ভাবনার প্রকাশ ঘটেছে।

আবার আমরা দেখি যখন মহুয়া ও নদের চাঁদের প্রেম ঘনিষ্ট হয়ে উঠেছে তখন মহুয়ার বাবা হুমরা বেদে সেকথা জানতে পারে এবং মহুয়াকে নিয়ে সেখান থেকে চলে যায়। এথানে তাদের মধ্যে সাময়িক কালের জন্য বিচ্ছেদ ঘটেছে সেটা আমারা একটা উক্তির মধ্যে দিয়ে জানতে পারি -

"যাইবার কালে একটি কথা বল্যা যাই তোমারে।

উত্তর দেশে যাইও তুমি কয়েক দিন পরে"।।^ও

এথানে কবি বিচ্ছেদকে দেখিয়েছেন।

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পরবর্তীতে আমরা দেখি নদের চাঁদ মহুয়াকে খুঁজতে বার হয় এবং অনেক কষ্টে তাকে খুঁজে পায়।আবার তাদের দুজনের মধ্যে মিলন ঘটে। তাদের প্রেম গভীর হতে না হতেই, সেই থবর পায় হুমরা বেদে। তাই সেখানে গিয়ে মহুয়াকে একটি বিষমাথানো ছুরি দেয় নদের চাঁদকে মারার জন্য। কিন্তু মহুয়া তা করতে পারে না,বরং তারা দুজনে ঘোড়ায় চড়ে সেথান থেকে চলে যায়। এথানে তাদের প্রেমকে বা প্রেমের জয়কে দেখানো হয়েছে।

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এরপর আবার তাদের মধ্যে বিচ্ছেদকে দেখানো হয়েছে, যে কীভাবে এক সাধুর ডিঙায় ওঠার ফলে, সাধুর মনে মহুয়াকে দেখে লালসা জাগে এবং সেই সাধু নদের চাঁদকে ঠেলে ফেলে দেয় নদীতে। তথন মহুয়া আর্তনাদ করে বলে উঠলো -

"যে চেউয়ে ভাসাইয়া নিল আমার নদীয়ার চান।

সেই ঢেউয়ে পড়িয়া আমি তেজিবাম পরান"।।⁸ এথানে তাদের মধ্যে সাময়িক সময়ের জন্য বিচ্ছেদ দেখানো হয়েছে।

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মহুমা বুদ্ধি করে সেই সাধুর থেকে নিজেকে রক্ষা করে ও নদীতে ঝাপ দেয়। নদীর জলে থেকে নদের চাঁদকে খুঁজে বের করে এবং তার সেবা করে তাকে সুস্থ করে তোলে।কিছুদিন পর তারা এক বনের মধ্যে নদী তীরবর্তী অঞ্চলে দুজনে মিলে সুথে বাস করতে থাকে। এথানে তাদের প্রেমের জয় দেথানো হয়েছে।

কিন্তু এ সুখ তাদের সহে না।হুমরা তাদের খোঁজ পায় এবং সেখানে গিয়ে উপস্থিত হয়।আবার মহুয়াকে নর্দেশ দেয় বিষমাখা ছুরি দিয়ে নদের চাঁদকে হত্যা করতে। একদিকে পালক পিতার নির্দশ,অপর দিকে স্বামীর প্রতি প্রেম; এই উভয়ের মধ্যে ভারসাম্য রক্ষায় অক্ষম মহুয়া কিছু বুঝে উঠতে পারে না যে কি করবে।তখন সে চিৎকার করে বলে ওঠে -

> " কেমনে মারিব আমি পতির গলায় **ছুরি।** খাড়া থাকো বাপ তুমি আমি আগে মরি"।।^৫

এই বলে মহুয়া নিজের বুকে সেই বিষ্ণুরি বসিয়ে মৃত্যু বরণ করে। মহুয়ার মৃত্যু দেখে সহ্য করতে না পেরে তাঁর স্বামী নদের চাঁদও মৃত্যু বরন করে।তাদের মৃত্যুর পর হুমরা তার ভুল বুঝতে পারে। তাদের দুজনকে একই কবরে মাটিচাপা দেওয়া হয়। এখালে তাদের দৈহিক বিচ্ছেদ দেখানো হলেও,মৃত্যুর মধ্যে দিয়ে প্রেমের জয়কে দেখানো হয়েছে।

'মলুয়া' পালায় চাঁদ বিনোদ ও মলুয়ার প্রেমভাবনা এবং মলুয়ার আল্পাত্যাগের মধ্যে দিয়ে তাদের বিচ্ছেদের চিত্রকে তুলে ধরা হয়েছে।

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প্রথমে আমার দেখি চাঁদ বিনোদের। ফসল নস্ট হয়ে যায়।যার ফলে চাঁদ বিনোদ মায়ের অনুমতি নিয়ে কুড়া শিকারে বেরিয়ে যায়। কুড়া শিকারে ক্লান্ত হয়ে আড়ালিয়া গ্রামে এসে উপস্থিত হয়। সেথানে একটি পুকুর পাড়ে এসে ক্লান্তি বসত ঘুমিয়ে পড়ে। সন্ধ্যা হয়ে এলেও চাঁদ বিনোদ তথনও ঘুমে আচ্চল্ল। এমন সময় জল তরতে ঘাটে এলো সুন্দরী নায়িকা মলুয়া।নিদ্রিত চাঁদ বিনোদকে দেখে মলুয়ার মনে গন্তীর প্রেম সঞ্চার হলো। যায় ফলে মলুয়া কৌশলের আগ্রয় নিল এবং কলসি নিয়ে জলের উপর চেউ দিতে লাগলো যাতে করে তার ঘুম তাঙে।এদিকে জেগে উঠেই সুন্দরী কন্যাকে দেখে চাঁদ বিনোদের মনে হলো সে যেন নিশি স্বপ্ন দেথছে।এরপরেই মলুয়ার প্রেমপূর্ণ মনের পরিচয় এঁকেছেন কবি-

" ভিনদেশী পুরুষ দেখি চাল্দে মতন।

লাজ-রক্ত হইল কন্যার পরথম মৌবন"।।

উভমের এই পূর্বরাগের সুচনারুপে চাঁদ বিনোদ তার মনের কথা দিদিকে গিয়ে বলল।বিনোদের দিদি সব কথা শোনার পর তার মাকে বললো এবং বিনোদের মা ঘটক পাঠালো মলুয়ার বাড়ি। মলুয়ার বাবা দুংথপীড়িত সংসারে কন্যার বিবাহ দিতে সন্মত হলেন না। এরপর বিদেশ থেকে অনেক উপার্জন করে এসে মলুয়াকে বিবাহ করলো এবং সুথে শান্তিতে বসবাস করতে লাগলো। এথানে কবি তাদের মিলনের মধ্যে দিমে প্রেমভাবনা তুলে ধরেছেন।

বেশ সুথেই তাদের দিন অতিবাহিত হচ্ছিল হঠাৎ দুঃথের মেঘ ঘনিয়ে এলো। একদিন দেশের কাজী স্নানের ঘটে মলুয়াকে দেথে, তার মনে মলুয়াকে পাবার কামনা জগে ওঠে। যার জন্য কাজী নানা যড়যন্ত্র করতে লাগলো যাতে সে মলুয়াকে পাই।নানা বড়যন্তের মধ্যে দিয়ে চাঁদ বিলোদ ও মলুয়ার বিচ্ছেদের সূত্রপাত ঘটে। দুর্বৃত্ত কাজীর যড়যন্ত্রে বিনোদের সমন্ত সম্পত্তি বাজেয়াপ্ত হলো। মলুয়া তার সোনার অলংকার বিক্তি করে সংসার চালাতে লাগলো। এই দুঃথ কষ্ট আর সহ্য করতে না পেরে বিনোদ কাউকে না জানিয়ে ধন উপার্জনের জন্য শহরে চলে যায়। এথানে তাদের সাময়িক সময়ের জন্য বিচ্ছেদকে দেখানো হয়েছে।

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এরপর মলুযার মা পাঁচ পুত্রকে পাঠান তাকে নিয়ে আসার জন্য। কিন্তু দুঃখিনী মলুয়া স্থামীর ভিটা ত্যাগ করল না।ইতিমধ্যে ধনোপার্জন করে বিনোদ বাড়ি ফিরলে আবার বিনোদ- মলুয়ার নুখের দিন এলো। কিন্তু এ সুথ বেশি দিন টিকলো না। আবার কাজীর চক্রান্তে বিনোদের উপর পরওয়ানা জারী হল। যায় ফলে বিনোদকে ধরে নিয়ে যায় মৃত্যু দণ্ড দেওয়ার জন্য। মলুয়া কোড়ার মারফং পাঁচ তাইয়ের কাড়ে সমস্ত সংবাদ জানিয়ে চিঠি দিল।তাইয়েরা সেই চিঠি পেয়ে বিনোদকে উদ্ধার করে এবং বাড়ি ফিরে এসে দেখে কাজীর লোক মলুয়াকে তুলে নিয়ে গেছে। সেখান থেকে তাকে উদ্ধার করা অসম্ভব দেখে, মনের দুঃখে মা কে নিয়ে বিনোদ দেশান্তরী হল।

এরপর মলুয়া সেখাল খেকে নিজের বুদ্ধি ও কৌশল দিয়ে নিজেকে রক্ষা করে, সেখাল খেকে বেরিয়ে এসে স্বামীর গৃহে প্রভ্যাবর্তন করল।কিন্ধু নিষ্ঠুর সমাজ মলুয়ার চোথের জালের মূলা দিল না।মুসলমানের গৃহে ছিল বলে তাকে ত্যাগ করার পরামর্শ দিল আআল্লীয়রা। কিন্ধু বাইর কামুলীর কাজ করে মলুয়া স্বামীর ভিটা আঁকড়ে রইল। ওদিকে বিনোদ পুলরায় বিবাহ করলো। তারপর বিনোদ কোড়া শিকারে গেলে কালসাপে দংশন করল তাকে।মলুয়া মৃতপ্রায় স্বামীকে নিয়ে ওঝার বাড়ি গেল। ওঝা বিষ নামিয়ে দিলে বিনোদ পুর্জীবিত হল।অনেকেই তথন মলুয়াকে পুর্নগ্রহণের জন্য আনেকে বলল কিন্ধু জাতিবর্গের প্রবল আপত্রিতে বিনোদ তা পারলো না।এই সমস্ত ঘটনার মধ্যে দিয়ে কবি তাদের বিচ্ছেদকে তুলে ধরেছেন।

শেষপর্যন্ত আমার দেখি মলুয়া তার জীবন বিসর্জন দিয়ে তার জীবন বিসর্জন দিয়ে। তার সূতীস্থ ৬ প্রেমভাবনার প্রকাশ ঘটিয়েছে। এ প্রসঙ্গে একটি উক্তি স্বারণীয় -

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" উঠুক উঠুক দানি ডুবুক ভাঙ্গা নাও।

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অভাগীরে রাইখ্যা তুমি আগল ঘরে যাও"।।^প

মলুযার প্রেম এভ পবিত্র ছিল যে,সে জানভো আত্মবিসর্জন না করলে তাঁর স্থামীর কলঙ্কমোচন কোনদিনই ছবে না।তাই সে তার নিজের জীবন দিয়ে তাঁর প্রেমকে বাঁচিয়ে রেথেছে। এথানে তার প্রেমকে দেথানো হয়েছে।

'চন্দ্রাবভী' শালাটি নয়ন চাঁদ ঘোষ প্রনীত। এই পালায় চন্দ্রাবভী চরিত্র ঐতিহাসিক দত্যের উপর প্রতিষ্ঠিত, কিন্ধু নয়নচাঁদ রচিত এই গীতিকাটিতে তাঁর জীবনের করুন কাহিনি বর্ণিত।

চন্দ্রাবভী শিতার শিবসূজার জন্য প্রতিদিন যে পুস্পচয়ন করতো ; সেই পুস্পচয়নে নিয়ত সাহায্যকারী হিসেবে ডাল নোয়াইয়া ধরে জয়ানন্দ।এইভাবে বাল্যসহচর্যে প্রেম সঞ্চারিত হল।একদিন জয়ানন্দ চন্দ্রাবতীকে একটি পত্রের মধ্যে দিয়ে তার প্রেমের কথা জানালো–

"যেদিন দেখ্যাছি কন্যা তোমার চান্দবদন।

সেইদিন হইয়াছি আমি পাগল মেমন"।।

এইভাবে ভাদের প্রেমের শুরু হয়।কিন্তু চন্দ্রাবতী এই চিঠির উত্তর দিতে পারে না।ইতিমধ্যে ঘটক এসে জয়ানন্দের সঙ্গে চন্দ্রাবতীর বিবাহের প্রস্তাব দিল।চন্দ্রাবতীর পিতা সমন্ধটি স্থির করে ফেললেন।বিবাহের আয়োজন যথন জোড়তোড় করে চলছে তথন জয়ানন্দ এক যবনীর রুপে মত্ত হলো, এবং তাকে নিয়ে পালিয়ে গেল।এথানে জয়ানন্দ ও চন্দ্রাবতীর বিচ্ছেদ কে দেখানো হয়েছে।

এই শোক থেকে নিবারণ পাওয়ার জন্য চন্দ্রাবতীর পিতা তাকে শিবপূজা ও রামায়ণ রচনা করতে উপদেশ দিলেন। কিছুদিন পরেই জয়ানন্দ তার ভুল বুঝতে পেরে অনুতপ্ত হয়ে ফিরে আমে। এসে চন্দ্রাবতীর সঙ্গে সাক্ষাতের জন্য পত্র লিখল। চন্দ্রা পিতাকে এ কথা জানালে পিতা তাকে বিচলিত হতে বারণ করলেন। চন্দ্রাবতী তথন দরজায় কপাট দিয়ে ধ্যানমন্ন হলেন। এদিকে জয়ানন্দ এসে দরজার বাইরে

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দাঁড়িয়ে চন্দ্রাবতীর সঙ্গে সাক্ষাতের জন্য বহু সাধ্য- সাধনা করলো, কিন্তু ব্যার্থ হল এবং কপাটে তার জন্য বার্তা লিখিল-

> "পাপিষ্ঠ জানিয়া মোরে না হইলে সন্মত। বিদায় মাগি চন্দ্রাবতী জনমের মতো"।।[>]

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এরপর জয়ানন্দ নদীর জলে প্রান বিসর্জন করলো। ধ্যান থেকে জাগ্রত হয়ে চন্দ্রাবর্তী কপাটের লেখা দেখতে পেল,এবং যবনস্পৃষ্ট হয়ে মন্দির অপবিত্র হয়েছে বলে নদীতে তর্পন করতে গেল। সেখানে গিয়ে দেথে নদী উজানতালে বয়ছে,আর জয়ানন্দের দেহ ভাসছে সেই নদীর উপর। এ প্রসঙ্গে পালাকার বর্নপা দিয়েছেন –

"একেলা জলের ঘাটে সঙ্গে নাহি কেহ।

জলের উপরে তাসে জয়ানল্দের দেহ"।। »০

এই উক্তির মধ্যে দিয়ে একদিকে থেমন সারাজীবনের মতো চন্দ্রাবতী ও জয়ানল্দের বিচ্ছেদ কে দেখানো হয়েছে, ঠিক তেমনি আবার দেখানো হয়েছে চন্দ্রাবতীর সঙ্গে জয়ানল্দের প্রেম বিলুপ্ত হয়নি,যেটা জয়ানন্দ তার মৃত্যুর মধ্যে দিয়ে বুঝিয়ে দিয়েছে চন্দ্রাবতীকে।

তৃতীয় অধ্যায়

(সুনাই এবং মদিনা : নায়িকাদ্বয়ের আল্পত্যাগের মধ্যে দিয়ে প্রেম ও সতীত্ব রক্ষা)

লক্ষ্য করে দেখলে আমরা দেখতে পায় পালাগুলিতে নারীর প্রেমের জয় – জয়কার ঘোষিত হয়েছে।প্রেম ও সতীত্ব রক্ষার জন্য মলুয়া যেমন আল্পত্যাগ করেছিল। তেমনি সুলাই ও মদিনা প্রেমাস্পদের জন্য আল্পবলিদান দিয়ে নারী ধর্মের দ্বীপশিথাটিকে উজ্জ্বল করে তুলেছে।

'দেওয়ান ভাবনা' পালাটি শুরু হয়েছে সুনাই এর বাল্যকালের বর্নণার মধ্যে দিয়ে। ছেলেবেলাটা সুনাইয়ের থুব হেসেখেলেই কাটছিল। তার বড় হওয়ার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে রুপসৌন্দর্মও বিকশিত হয়ে উঠছিল, এবং সুন্দরী কন্যাকে নিয়ে বাপ– মায়ের থুব সুখেই দিন কাটছিল।কিন্তু সুনাইয়ের যথন দশ বছর বয়স তখন তার বাবার অকাল মৃত্যু ঘটলো। তাই সুনাইকে নিয়ে তার মা অনেক ভেবেচিন্তে তাঁর নিঃসন্তান যজমান ভায়ের কাছে আশ্রয় নেন।মামা- মামী দুজনেই সুনাইকে পরম আদরে গ্রহণ করে। বিয়ের বয়স হলে তাকে পাত্রস্থ করার জন্য অনেক ঘটকের আনাগোনা হয়।কিন্ডু তার মায়ের মন কিছুতেই ওঠে না।তিনি চান কূলে দীর্ঘ- বংশ,উদ্ড মর্যাদা সম্পন্ন সোনার কার্ত্তিকের মতো জামাই।

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এদিকে পথে একদিন সুনাইয়ের সঙ্গে দেখা হয় মাধবের।প্রথম দেখাতেই উভয় উভমের প্রতি আকৃষ্ট হয়।মাধব জমিদারের সন্তান তাই সকল ধন দৌলতের বিনিময়ে চায় তার মৌবন। কিন্তু মাধবের প্রতি আকৃষ্ট হলেও সুনাই তায় সহজাত বোধ- বুদ্ধি হারিমে ফেলেনি।তাই সে পরাণের বন্ধুকে জানিয়ে দেয় বিয়ের ব্যাপারে মা আর মামার সঙ্গে কথা বলতে।এথানে আমরা সুনাইয়ের বিচক্ষণতার পরিচয় পাই।এদিকে বাঘরা দেওয়ান ভাবনার কাছে সুনাইয়ের সংবাদ পৌঁছে দেয়। দেওয়ান ভাবনা বাঘরার মাধ্যমে সুনাইয়ের মামাকে জমির লোভ দেখিয়ে সুনাইকে নিয়ে যাওয়ার ব্যবস্থা করে। সুনাই সব কথা মল্লীদূতীর মারফত পত্র লিথে মাধবকে তার বিপদের কথা জানাই,এবং তাকে উদ্ধার করে নিয়ে যাওয়ার অনুরোধ করে। মাধব দূতীর মাধ্যমে থবর পাঠায় সুনাই মেন সন্ধ্যাবেলায় জলের ঘাটে আসে,তাহলে সে তার নৌকায় সুনাইকে ভুলে নিয়ে আসতে পারবে।কিন্তু দর্ভাগ্যক্রমে ঘাটের কেয়াবনের আড়ালে দেওয়ান ভাবনার

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লীকা আগে থেকেই বাঁধা দিল। সুনাইকে সেই লৌকায় জোর করে ভুলে নেওমা হম। দেওয়াল ভাবনার লৌকায় সুনাইকে বিলাপ করতে দেথে, সেই লৌকার পিছু নেম মাধব এবং মাঝিমল্লারকে মেরে সুনাইকে উদ্ধার করে ও বিয়ে করে।

কিন্দু এ সুথ তার কপালে বেশি দিন সমনা।মাধবের বাবাকে দেওয়ান তাবনা তুলে নিমে যায়।মাধব বাবার থোঁজে গৃহত্যাগ করে।সুনাইয়ের জীবনে শুরু হয় দুঃথের বারো মাদের কাহিনি। আষাঢ় থেকে জ্যেষ্ঠ নানান দুঃথের মধ্যে দিয়ে কাল তাতিবাহিত করার পর হঠাৎ একদিন মাধবের বাবা ফিরে আসে। তিনি সুনাইয়ের কাছে এই আবেদন রাখেন,মে মাধব তার একমাত্র পুত্র। সুনাইয়ের জন্য দেওয়ান তাকে আটকে রেখেছে। এখন যদি সুনাই দেওয়ানের কাছে ধরা দেয় তবেই মাধব মুক্তি পেতে পারে।সুনাইয়ের জীবনে এ এক মহা সংকটের সময় কাল।একদিকে প্রেমান্দদের জীবন অনাদিকে নিজের মতীদ্ব রক্ষা।এই দুইয়ের দ্বন্দ্বে ক্ষত সুনাই তাবশেষে বিশেষ নাড়ু শিখে দেওয়ানের কাছে উপস্থিত হয়। প্রথমে সে মাধবরু সে কেড়ে দেওয়ার কথা বলে দেওয়ানকে।মাধবকে মুক্তি দেওয়ার পর মাধব চলে গেলে সুনাই বিয়ের নাড়ু থেমে আল্লহত্যা করে। এপ্রসঙ্গে একটি উক্তি স্বারণীয় -

"দুর্জন দুষমন ভাবনার আগে না পুরিল। গ্রাম বন্ধুরে বাঁচাইতে সুনাই পরাণে মরিল"।।^১

সুনাইয়ের আত্মহত্যা শুধু সভীত্ব রক্ষার জন্য নয়; এ পুরুষ শাসিত সমাজের বিরুদ্ধে এক প্রবল আঘাতও বটে।মে সমাজ বংশের একমাত্র ছেলেকে রক্ষার জন্য ঘরের বৌকে বিকিয়ে দিতে কুন্ঠাবোধ করে না,সে সমাজে আত্মসন্মান নিয়ে বেঁচে থাকার তাৎপর্য আর খুঁজে পাইনি সুনাই।তাই মৃত্যুর মধ্যে দিয়ে সে তার প্রতিবাদের ধ্বনি প্রকাশ করেছে।

একইভাবে 'দেওয়ানা মদিনা' পালায় মদিনা চরিত্রের মধ্যে দিয়ে তাঁর জীবনের উক্ষল ট্রাজেডি দেখানো হয়েছে। মদিনা চরিত্রের প্রধান এবং একমাত্র বৈশিষ্ট্য ণতিশ্রেমাসে কথনও কল্পনাও করতে পারেনি শ্বামী তাকে পরিত্যাগ করতে পারে।তাই যামী দুলালের তালাকনামা পেয়ে সে তেবেছে এটা শ্বামীর পরিক্ষামাত্র।তাই হেসে সে বিষয়টিকে উপেক্ষা করেছে।কিন্তু দুলাল তালাকনামা পাঠিয়ে আর ফিরে আসে না।দিনের পর দিন যায়, কিন্তু তবুও মদিনা আবিশ্বাস করেনা তার শ্বামীকে। তার নিশ্চিত বিশ্বাস দুলাল একদিন ফিরে আসবেই। এই বিশ্বাসের বশবর্তী হয়েই মদিনা অপেক্ষা করে। শ্বামীর প্রিয় থাদ্যগুলি করে রাখে।এতাবে কেটে যায় দুটি মাস।তথন মদিনা তার তাই ও শিশু পুত্রকে শ্বামীর খুঁজে পাঠায়।তারা সব জেনে কাঁদতে কাঁদতে ফিরে এলে মদিনা এক কঠিন সত্যের সম্মুখীন হতে হয়।মদিনার শ্বামী তাকে পরিত্যাগ করলেও মদিনা কথনও স্বামীকে দোষ দেয়নি।দোষ দিয়েছে নিজের কপালকে।এথানেই প্রেমের মহত্ব।

মদিনা অবশ্য বুঝতে পারে না তার দোষ কোথায়! সে তো কখনও স্বামীকে অবহেলা করেনি; কিংবা স্বামীর সেবায় ক্রটি রাথেনি। মাঘ মাসের দারুণ শীতে সে স্বামীর জন্য আগুন স্বেলে দিত।স্বামী যখন ক্ষেতে যেত তখন সে অধীরে অপেক্ষা করে থাকতো। তবুও তার জীবনে এ বিড়ম্বনা কেন? এ তার কপালের লিখন। তাই সে গ্রবল আক্ষেপ করে বলে–

> "মদিনা কান্দয়ে 'আল্লা' কি লেখছ কপালে। বনের পংখী আইলা যেমন উইড়া গেলে চইলে"।।²

অবশেষে স্বামী বিরহে মৃত্যুর মধ্যে দিয়ে তার জীবনের পরিশেষ ঘটে।

সুনাই যেমন তাঁর আত্মহত্যার মধ্যে দিয়ে শুধু প্রেম ও সতীত্বই রক্ষা করেনি,বরং তৎকালীন সমাজের বিরুদ্ধে কটাক্ষ করে এক প্রবল ইঙ্গিত করেছেন। তেমনি একজন লোভী পুরুষের বিশ্বাসঘাতকতার কাছে এবং ভাগ্যের কাছে পরাজিত এই শরীর ট্রাজেডি সত্তাই আমাদের আঞ্চত করেছে। এবং পতিভক্তি ও সহিষ্ণৃতার প্রতিক হয়ে উঠেছে।

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চতুর্থ অধ্যায়

(মৈমলসিংহ গীতিকাম নারীবেদনার অন্তরালে পুরুষ মলস্বত্ব)

মেমনসিংহ গীতিকার পালাগুলি অপ্রতিরোধা লৌকিক প্রেম ও তাদের উপর দিয়ে যে বাড ঝন্ধার দৃষ্টি হয়েছে সেগুলিকে নিয়েই রচিত হয়েছে গীতিকাটি।প্রতিটি পালায ন্যামরা দেখি প্রেমকে টিকিয়ে রাখার জন্য লড়াই করেছে নারীরা। তাদেরকে যে শুধু দুংথকষ্ট গগ্য করতে হয়েছে তাই নয় এই দুংথের পিছনে পুরুষ বা নায়ক চরিত্রগুলো যে কতথানি দায়ী সেগুলো আমরা লক্ষ্য করেছি।

মহুয়া পালাম মলুমাকে অনেক বাঁধা – বিপত্তি পার করতে হযেছে তাদের প্রেমকে টিকিয়ে রাথার জনা। অনেক কষ্ট সহ্য করে শেষ পর্মন্ত তাদের দুজনের মৃত্যুর মধ্যে দিয়ে মিলন ঘটেছে দুজনের। কিন্তু এই দুঃথের পিছনে অল্ল কিছু হলেও দ্বায়ী ছিলেন নদের চাঁদ। কেলনা মহুয়াকে ভালোবেসে সুথে ঘর বাঁধার স্বপ্ন না দেথালে হয়তো তাদেরকে কষ্ট সহ্য করতেই হত লা।

মলুমা পালাম আমরা দেখি মলুমকে চান্দ বিনোদের পছন্দ হওয়ার সে ফিরে এসে ভার দিদিকে জানাম মলুমার কথা । তার দিদি সব কথা শোনার পর তার মাকে বললো এবং বিনোদের মা ঘটক পাঠালো মলুমার বাবার কাছে। চান্দ বিনোদ কিছু রোজগার না করার ফলে মলুমার বাবা তার মেয়ের বিমে দিতে রাজি হননি। এরপর রোজগার করতে বাইরে যাম বিনোদ। রোজগার করে এসে মলুমাকে বিমে করে এবং তারা সুথে সংসার করতে আরম্ভ করে। কিন্তু কাজীর কুদৃষ্টি মলুমার উপর পড়ার ফলে, চান্দ বিনোদের উপর কর চাপিয়ে দেওয়া হয়। যায় ফলে চান্দ বিনোদ কাউকে কিছু না জানিয়ে ধন উপার্জনের জন্য শহরে চলে যাম। যার ফলে মলুমার দুংথের শেষ থাকে না।এথানে আমরা দেখি জেনে না জেনেও মলুমার দুংথের কারণ হয়ে দাঁড়ায় চান্দ বিনোদ।

এছাড়াও আবার দেখি কাজীর চক্রান্তে মলুয়াকে তুলে নিমে মাওয়া হয় দেওয়ান সাহেবের বাড়িতে।সেথানে মলুয়া তার বুদ্ধির জোরে নিজেকে রক্ষা করে ও সেথান থেকে চলে আসে তার স্বামীর বাড়িতে। কিন্তু সমাজের চাপে পড়ে মলুয়া স্বামীর ঘরে স্থান পায় না। সে বাড়ির বাইরে থেকে যায় তবুও স্বামীর ভিটা ত্যাগ করে না। একদিন বিনোদকে সাপে কামড়াই, তথন মলুয়া ওঝার বাড়ি নিয়ে গিয়ে তাকে সুস্ব

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করে তোলে। কিন্ধু তবুও বিনোদের পিসেমশাই তাকে ঘরে তুলতে চাই না। মলুয়া চিরদুঃখিনী রয়ে যায়। এ প্রসঙ্গে একটি উক্তি স্বারণীয় -

"বিনোদের পিশা কয় ভাবিয়া চিন্তিয়া।

ঘরেতে না লইব কন্যা জাতিধর্ম ছাড়িয়া"।। 🤇

যে প্রেমের জন্য মল্য়া এত দুংখ সইলো সেই প্রেমও শেষ পর্যন্ত সমাজের লোকের কটুবাক্যকে প্রাধান্য দিয়েছে। নিজের প্রেমের মানুষটাকে ঘরে না তুলে তার দুংখের কারণ হয়েছে। -

"দুঃখিনী দুঃখের কন্যা দুঃথে দিন যায়।

এত দুঃথ ছিল তার কইতে না যোয়ায়"।।²

চন্দ্রাবতী পালাতেও জয়ানন্দ চন্দ্রাবতীকে প্রেম নিবেদন করে। দুজনের মধ্যে প্রেম শুরু হয় ও তাদের বাড়ি থেকে বিয়েও ঠিক করে। কিন্তু জয়ানন্দ এক মুসলীনির প্রতি আসক্ত হয়ে সেই মুসলীনিকে নিয়ে পালিয়ে যায়। যায় ফলে চন্দ্রাবতীর একমাত্র দুঃখের কারণ হয়ে দাঁড়ায় জয়ানন্দ।চন্দ্রবতী পাষানের মতো আচরণ করে।

"না কান্দে না হাসে চন্দ্রা নাহি বলে বাণী।

আছিল সুন্দরী কন্যা হইলো পাষাণী"।।ও

শুধুমাত্র জয়ানন্দের কারণে সুস্থ সবল চন্দ্রাবতীর মন পাষাণের মতো হয়ে যায়।

দেওয়ান ভাবনা পালাতেও সুনাইয়ের রুপ দেখে দেওয়ান ভাবনা তাকে পেতে চাইলো এবং সুনাইকে তাদের নৌকায় জোর করে তুলে নিয়ে গেল। সেখান থেকে মাধব সুনাইকে উদ্ধার করে ও বিয়ে করে। বিয়ের পর দেওয়ান মাধবের বাবাকে বন্দি করে, যার ফলে মাধব তার বাবাকে খুঁজতে বার হয়।আষাঢ় মাসে বেরিয়ে গিয়ে জোষ্ঠ মাস পর্যন্ত তার দেখা পাওয়া যায় না। এদিকে বিয়ের পরে পরেই দুংথের জীবন শুরু হয় সুনাইয়ের। মেটা প্রায় বারো মাস ধরে নানান ঝড় ঝজার মধ্যে দিয়ে

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উপভোগ করতে হয়।এরপর মাধবের বাবা ফিরে এসে মাধবের প্রাণ বাঁচালোর জলা সুনাইকে দেওয়ানের কাছে যেতে বলে। সুনাই মাধবকে বাঁচিয়ে নিজের সতীন্ব রক্ষার তাগিদে আত্মবিসর্জন করে।

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দেওয়ানা মদিনাতে আমরা দেখি যে মদিনা দুলালকে বেঁচে থাকতে শিথিয়ে ছিল, তাকে সুথের সন্ধান দিয়েছিল। দুলালকে বিয়ে করে তাকে নতুন জীবনের সন্ধান দিয়েছিল। মদিনা স্বামী ও সন্তান নিয়ে সুখী হতে চেয়েছিল। কিন্তু একদিন দুলাল দাদার কুগরামর্শে মদিনাকে তালাক দিয়ে চলে যায়। যার পর থেকে মদিনার দুংথের শেষ রইল না।

> "কান্দিয়া কান্দিয়া বিবির দুংথে দিন যায়। থানাপিনা ছাড়্যা কেবল করে 'হায় হায়'।।⁸

পালাগুলি ভালোভাবে লক্ষ্য করলে আমরা দেখতে পায়, প্রতিটি পালায় নারীদের বেদনার কারণ হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে পুরুষ মনস্তত্ব অর্থাৎ পুরুষ চরিত্র। যার ফলে প্রতিটি পালাতেই দেখি নারীদের প্রচুর দুংথ–কষ্ট সহ্য করতে হয়েছে। নারীদের বেদনার মূল কারণ হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে পুরুষ।

(29)

উপসংহার

মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকার যে উপজীব্য বিষয় এবং এর যা দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি তাতে ইহাকে আধুনিক মানের সাহিত্য হিসেবে গ্রহণ করতে কোনো বাঁধা নেই।এই গীতিকার প্রতিটি পালার প্রাণশক্তি হল নারী।তাই নারীদেরকে ঘিরে সমস্ত পালাগুলি সম্পূর্ণতা লাভ করেছে। শুধু তাই নয় পল্লী প্রকৃতিকে নিয়েও অনেক গাঁথা রচিত হয়েছে। এ প্রসঙ্গে আচার্য দীনেশচন্দ্র সেন এই গীতিকাগুলির উৎস সন্ধান করতে গিয়ে লিথেছেন – "পল্লীগ্রামের পথে কানাকড়ি থুঁজিতে গিয়ে যেন আমি স্বর্ণমূদ্রার তান্ডার পাইয়াছি।আন্চর্যের বিষয় আমরা জানি না যে বঙ্গদেশের পল্লী – লক্ষ্মী এইরুগ শত শত রত্ন তাহার অঞ্চলে কুড়াইয়া রাথিয়াছেন"।।

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গীতিকার নায়িকারা সকলেই প্রায় এক,কিন্তু প্রকৃতিতে তারা ভিন্ন ভিন্ন। এদের মধ্যে প্রায় জনই কুমারী, কিশোরী। তাই অনুরাগের অঞ্চলে সকলেই প্রেমনিষ্ঠাবতী।আমরা দেখি তাদের প্রেম কখনও বা পল্লী প্রকৃতির মধ্যে দিয়ে প্রকাশ পেয়েছে। কখনও বা তারা নিজেরাই ব্যক্ত করেছে।কোখাও বা দেখানো হয়েছে তাদের প্রেম সার্থক করতে নায়করা তাদের সঙ্গী হয়েছে, কোখাও বা দেখানো হয়েছে নায়িকাদের দুংথের পিছনে নায়ক চরিত্র গুলো কতথানি দায়ী। সুতরাং আমরা বলতে পারি দীনেশচন্দ্র সেনের মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকার পালাগুলি সংগ্রহের পর,সেই পালাগুলির কবিদের দ্বারা থুব সুন্দর ভাবে প্রকৃতি, নারী,পুরুষ ও নারীপুরুষদের মধ্যে প্রেম বিচ্ছেদের ঘটনাকে তুলে ধরা হয়েছে।

তথ্যসূত্র

- ১. দীলেশচন্দ্র সেন সম্পাদিত, মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকা, প্রজ্ঞাবিকাশ,৯/৩ রমানাথ মজুমদার স্ট্রিট কলকাতা – ৭০০ ০০৯, পুলর্মুদ্রণ: এপ্রিল ২০২২,পৃষ্ঠা- ৩২৩.
- ২. তদেব,পৃষ্ঠা- ৩৬
- ৩. তদেব,পৃষ্ঠা- ৩৭
- 8. তদেব,পৃষ্ঠা- ৪০

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- ৫. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা- ৫০
- ৬. তদেব,পৃষ্ঠা- ৬০
 - তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা ৭০
- ৮. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা-১০৯
 - ৯. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা ১১২
 - ১০. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা –১২৪
 - ১১. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা –২৪৭
 - ১২. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা –৩২৩
 - ১৩. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা –১০৭
 - ১৪. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা –১২০
 - ১৫. তদেব, সৃষ্ঠা ৩২৪

গ্রন্থগ্রী

আকর গ্রন্থ

সেল দীলেশচন্দ্র, মৈমলসিংহ–গীতিকা, প্রজ্যাবিকাশ, পুলর্মুদ্রণ: এপ্রিল ২০২২

সহায়ক গ্ৰন্থ

 বন্দ্যোগাধ্যায় অসিত কুমার, বাংলা সাহিত্যের ইতিহাস(দ্বিতীয় থণ্ড), মর্ডাল বুক এজেন্সি ২০১৪–১৫

১উপাধ্যায় মুলমুল, মৈমলসিংহ গীতিকা পুলর্বিচার, কলকাতা বইমেলা ২০০৩.

৩. চট্টপাধ্যায় কেয়া, মৈমলসিংহ গীতিকা লব আলেখ্য, বঙ্গীয় সাহিত্য সংসদ, প্রথম প্রকাশ ২০১৫.

8. চট্টপাধ্যায় তপন কুমার, আদি-মধ্য – বাংলা সাহিত্যের ইতিহাস, প্রজ্ঞাবিকাশ ২০১৬.

আন্তর্জাতিক সূত্রে প্রাপ্ত সহায়তা

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বিষয় সৃচিগত	
	গৃষ্ঠা সংখ্যা
১. কৃতজ্ঞভাষ্ট্ৰীকায়	
২. ড্মিকা	-T-
৩. প্রথম অধ্যায়	$\mathbb{I}_{X} = \mathbf{x}$
(মৈমলসিংহ গীতিকা :পল্লী চরিত্রের সমন্বয়ে মালবিক পেমের জয়) 8. দ্বিতীয় অধ্যায়	9-8
(মহুয়া- মল্য়া– চন্দ্রাবতী- ত্রয়ী নারী সত্তার (প্রমণর্যায় ও বিচ্ছেদ ; সাদৃশ্য– বৈসাদৃশ্য)	
৫. তৃতীয় অধ্যায়	((-22
(সুনাই এবং মদিনা; নায়িকাদ্বয়ের আ ল্ল ত্যাগের মধ্যে দিয়ে প্রেম ও সতীত্ব রক্ষা)	
৬. চত্র্থ অধ্যায়	23-28
(মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকায় নারীবেদনার অন্তরালে পরুষ মনস্রত্ব)	
৭.উপসংহার	20-29
৮. তথ্যসূত্র	29,
৯. গ্রন্থসন্ত্রি	20

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কৃতজ্ঞতা শ্বীকার

বাংলা দা¹২তো আদি মধ্যযুগ এমন একটি সময়কাল যেথানে নানা উণকৃষ্ট গন্থ উপহার হিসেবে আমাদের কাছে ধরা দিয়েছে। তেমনি একটি গন্থ হল দীনেশচন্দ্র সেন বিরচিত 'মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকা '। এই গীতিকার পালাগুলি পড়তে গিয়ে দেখেছি প্রায় সকল পালাগুলিতেই প্রেমকে দেখানো হয়েছে এবং সেই প্রেমের পথে বাঁধা সৃষ্টি হওয়ার ফলে তাদের মধ্যে বিচ্ছেদ দেখা দিয়েছে।যেটা আমাকে উৎপীড়িত করেছে।তাই নির্বাচিত কিছু পালা নিয়ে প্রেম ও বিচ্ছেদ মূল্যায়নের প্রতি আগ্রহী হয়ে বর্ণনা করার চেষ্টা করেছি।

আমার এই প্রকন্থ রূপায়ণের কাজে নিরন্তর পরামর্শ দিয়ে এগিয়ে যেতে সাহায্য করেছেন ওসকরা মহাবিদ্যালয়ের আমার বিভাগের অধ্যাপক মাননীয় বিশ্বনাথ দাঁ মহাশয়। এছাড়াও আমার বিভাগের সকল অধ্যাপক ও অধ্যাপিকার আকুন্ঠ প্রেরণা জুগিয়েছেন প্রকল্পটি সম্পূর্ণ করতে। এছাড়াও মাননীয় অধ্যাপক বিশ্বনাথ দাঁ মহাশয় আমাকে নানাভাবে উৎসাহ জুগিয়েছেন। ভাই আমি ভাঁর প্রতি এবং আমার বিভাগের সকল অধ্যাপকদের প্রতি আমার বিনম্র শ্রদ্ধা ও কৃতজ্ঞতা জানাই।

রিস্টনির্গ্র দির্গার বিভাগীয় প্রধানের সাক্ষর
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ধন্যবাদ সহ সোমান্মোৎ সেমিমফাইন মল্লিক

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কোনো সাহিত্য আত্মপ্রকাশ করে দুটি ধারাকে কেন্দ্র করে। একটি মৌথিক ধারা অপরটি লেখ্য ধারা। যে সাহিত্য মানুষের মুথে মুথেই সৃষ্টি এবং কালান্তরে প্রবাহিত হয়ে থাকে অধ্নিক সংজ্ঞায় তাকেই লোকসাহিত্য বলে। এই লোক সাহিত্যের এক আনন্য দৃষ্টান্ত ময়মনসিংহ গীতিকা।

ময়মনসিংহ গীতিকা ময়মনসিংহ অঞ্চলের প্রাচীন পালাগানের সংকলন। কলকাতা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের অধ্যাপক দীনেশচন্দ্র সেন বৃহত্তর ময়মনসিংহ জেলা থেকে স্থানীয় সংগ্রাহকদের সহায়তা নিয়ে প্রচলিত এই পালাগান গুলো সংগ্রহ ও সম্পাদনা করে ময়মনসিংহ গীতিকা নামে গ্রন্থাকারে প্রকাশ করেন।গ্রন্থটির বিষয় মাহান্ন্য ও শিল্নগুনে শিক্ষিত মানুষেরও মন জয় করে।

মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকায় ১০ টি পালা বা গীতিকা স্থান পেয়েছে। যথাঃ-'মহুয়া',মলুয়া','চন্দ্রাবত্তী','কমলা','দেওয়ান ভাবনা','দস্যু কেনারামের পালা ',রূপবত্তী','কস্ক ও লীলা', 'কাজলরেথা ','দেওয়ানা মদিনা '।

মৈমনসিংহ–গীতিকাম

বেশিরভাগ পালায় নায়িকাদের নাম অনুসারে। আর এইপালায় নয়িকারা আবহমান বাঙালি ঐতিহ্যর এক উজ্জ্বল প্রতিনিধি। এথানে নায়িকাদেরকে আমরা এক প্রতিবাদী নারী রুপে দেখতে পায়। এছাড়া ও এই গীতিকার পালাগুলিতে নায়ক ও নয়িকার প্রেমের প্রকাশ ও প্রেমকে বাঁচিয়ে রাখার লড়াইয়ে তাদের মধ্যে বিচ্ছেদের সৃষ্টি হয়েছে। প্রেম এমন একটা জিনিস যায় কোনো সংজ্ঞা হয়

না। প্রেমকে বুঝতে গেলে অনুভূতির মাধ্যমে বুঝতে হয়। মধ্যযুগের নায়িকা চরিত্র গুলোর সঙ্গে মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকার প্রত্যেকটি নারী চরিত্রই প্রেমভাবনার প্রকাশ ঘটেছে। ব্যাক্তিমানসজাত সেই প্রেমের নিষ্ঠাই তাদের মধ্যে প্রকাশ ঘটেছে। শুধু যে প্রেমের প্রকাশ ঘটেছে এমন নয়,সুগভীর বেদনা ও দীর্ঘশ্বাস মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকার কাহিনি গুলোয় দেখতে পায়,যেটা নায়ক - নায়িকার বিচ্ছেদের কারণ হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। মহুয়া তার অভিশপ্ত জীবনের রক্তাক্ত পরিণতির মধ্যে,মলুয়া তার স্বজন বিতাড়িত জীবনের র্দুভাগ্যের অন্তিম মুহূর্তে, চন্দ্রাবতী তার জীবনের নৈরাশ্য,আর মদিনা পালায় তার আনন্ত প্রতীক্ষার মধ্যে এই জিজ্ঞাসাই তুলে ধরেছে, দেওয়ান ভাবনা পালায় সুনাই এর

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আত্মত্যাগের মধ্যে দিয়ে আমরা মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকার নায়ক ও নায়িকার মধ্যে মধ্যে প্রেমভানার প্রকাশ ঘটেছে। আর এই প্রেমের পথে যে বাঁধার সৃষ্টি হয়েছে যেগুলো তাদের বিচ্ছেদের কারণ হয়েছে এই সব কিছুই তুলে ধরেছে গীতিকায়।মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকার দশটি পালার মধ্যে 'মহুয়া', 'মলুয়া', 'চন্দ্রাবতী' 'দেওয়ান ভাবনা' 'দেওয়ানা মদিনা' এই পাঁচটি পালার মধ্যে যে প্রমের সঞ্চার ঘটেছে এবং এই প্রেমকে টিকিয়ে রাখার পথে যে বাধা বা বিচ্ছেদের সৃষ্টি হয়েছে সেটা আলোচনা করাই হচ্ছে আমার গবেষণা সৌন্দর্ভের বিষয়।

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প্রথম অধ্যায়

(মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকাঃ পল্লী চরিত্রের সমন্থমে মানবিক প্রেমের জয়)

মৈমলসিংহ গীতিকার পালাগুলি লক্ষ্য করলে আমরা দে<mark>খ</mark>তে পায় ; প্রত্যেকটি পালায় লায়ক লায়িকারা যেন গ্রাম বাংলা<mark>র মানুষ।</mark> পল্লীজীবনের মাধুর্য মিশ্রিত হয়ে মানবিক প্রেয়ের প্রকাশ ঘটেছে।

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'মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকা ' বঙ্গদেশে অপরাপর স্থানের সাহিত্যের মতো নম।এথানে শাশ্রের অনুশাসন বাঙালির ঘরগুলিকে এতটা আঁটাআঁটি করে বাঁধেনি। পাষানচাপা অত্যাচারের ফলে প্রেমে বিদ্রোহবাদের সৃষ্টি হয়নি। এথানে ঘরের জিনিসকে শিকল দিয়ে ঘরে বেঁধে রাথবার চেষ্টা দেথা যায় না, এবং রমনীদের জন্য পিঁজরাও তৈরি হয়নি। এথানে প্রেমের জয়গান এবং নারীর ব্যক্তিয়,আত্মবোধ, স্বতন্ত্র ও সতীত্ব প্রভৃতি বৈশিষ্ট্য এতে প্রকাশমান।গীতিকার নায়িকারা অপূর্ব প্রেম শক্তির অধিকারিণী হয়ে তাদের নারীধর্ম ও সতীত্ব রক্ষা করেছে। প্রেমের জন্য দুংথ, তিতিক্ষা, আত্মত্যাগ ইত্যাদি সর্বসমার্পন করে নারী যে কী অসীম মহিমা লাভ করতে পারে, গীতিকাগুলি তারই পরিচারক। পল্লী কবির সহজ সরল দৃষ্টি শ্বাসত নারীর অকৃত্রিম রূপ এথানে ফুটে উঠেছে। চরিত্রগুলো নিজের অঞ্চলের প্রাকৃত্তিক সত্তার অবিচ্ছেদ্য অঙ্গ। তাদের শ্বভাবের মাধুর্য ও সৌন্দর্যের সাথে সর্বসংস্থান মুক্ত প্রেমের বিকাশ ঘটেছে। পল্লীসমাজকে প্রতিফলিত করে নায়ক নায়িকার প্রেমকে উদ্ধপদে স্থান করে দিতে চেয়েছেন।

গীতিকাগুলোর মধ্যে মহুয়া পালাটি বেদের এক অপূর্ব সুন্দরী কন্যা মহুয়ার সাথে বামনকান্দা গ্রামের জমিদার রাহ্মণ যুবক নদের চাঁদের দুর্জয় প্রণয় কাহিনি অবলম্বনে রচিত। পল্লীকবি দ্বিজকানাই আশ্চর্য দক্ষতার সঙ্গে এই বিষাদান্তক প্রণয় কাহিনি বর্নণা করেছেন এবং এতে কবির সুগভীর অন্তর্দৃষ্টির পরিচয় পাওয়া যায়। এথানে প্রেমের জয়কেও দেথানো হয়েছে।

এছাড়াও মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকার বিভিন্ন পালাগুলির মধ্যে পল্লী চরিত্রের সমন্বয়ে মানবিক প্রেমের জয় দেখানো হয়েছে। এ প্রসঙ্গে মনসুর বয়াতি রচিত 'দেওয়ানা মদিনা ' পালার একটি পদ স্মরণীয় -

 (\mathbf{b})

"ক্ষেত না পেকিয়া থসম যথন দেয় গুচ্ছি। ভাত না রাথিয়া তার লাগ্যা থাকে বসি ।। জালা আগুয়াইয়া দেই ক্ষেত্রের কাছেতে। কত তারিপ করে থসম আসিয়া বাড়ীতে"।।^১

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এই উক্তির মধ্যে দিয়ে প্রকৃতির সঙ্গে প্রেমকে দেখানো হয়েছে। প্রকৃতির মধ্যে দিয়ে দেখানো হয়েছে বিল ও তড়াগ, সর্পব্যাঘ্রসংকুল অরণ্যভূমি,কুড়া পাথির গুরুগন্তীর শব্দে আনন্দিত আকাশ,এইসব কিছুই আমাদের একান্তু পরিচিত ও প্রিয় হয়ে উঠেছে। শুধুমাত্র পল্লী নয়, পল্লী প্রকৃতির সঙ্গে জড়িত নায়ক নায়িকার প্রেমই প্রধান উপজীব্য হয়ে উঠেছে। আবার প্রেমের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে কবিরা এই অঞ্চলের পল্লীপ্রকৃতিও নিথুঁত রুপে চিত্রিত করেছেন। তাই বলা যায় পল্লী প্রকৃতি ও মানব প্রেম এক সঙ্গে প্রতিফলিত হয়ে পালাগুলি সৌন্দর্যে পরিপূর্ণ হয়ে উঠেছে।

দ্বিতীয় অধ্যায়

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(মহুয়া – মলুয়া- চন্দ্রাবতী – ত্রুয়ী নারী সন্থার প্রেমপর্যায় ও বিচ্ছেদ , সাদৃশ্য- (বসাদৃশ্য)

গীতিকাগুলি নায়িকা, নায়ক প্রধান নয়।এবং এগুলো হলো প্রেমমূলক গীতিকা,তাই আমরা আলোচনা করে দেখবো মহুয়া, মলুয়া,চন্দ্রাবতী ত্রয়ী নারী সন্থার প্রেম ও বিচ্ছেদ কিভাবে যটেছে।

'মহুয়া' পালায় আমরা দেখি তথনকার দিনে চোর ডাকাতদের উপদ্রব ছিলো।একদিন গারো পাহাড়ের ওপর হিমানী পর্বতের উত্তরে বসবাসকারী হুমরা বেদের দল এক ব্রাহ্মন পরিবারে চুরি করতে গিমে, সেখানে ছয় মাস বয়সের এক কন্যার রূপ দেখে সেই কন্যাকে চুরি করে নিয়ে আসে। রূপ দেখে হুমরা বেদের স্ত্রী সেই ছোট্ট কন্যার নাম রাথেন মহুয়া সুন্দরী।তার তার বয়স যখন ষোলো তথন তার উপচে পড়া রূপ,যে দেখে সেই পাগল হয়ে যায়। এমনি তার রূপের ঐশ্বর্য ফুটে ওঠে।

মহুয়া বয়ঃপ্রাপ্তা হয়ে বেদেদের নানা প্রকার ক্রীড়াকৌশল আয়ত্ত করলো। হুমরার দলের সঙ্গে সেও খেলা দেখতে শুরু করলো। একদিন তারা খেলা দেখানোর উপস্থিত হলো বামনকান্দা গ্রামে। সেখানকার গ্রামের তালুকদার রাহ্মণ যুবক নদের চাঁদ জননীর অনুমতি নিয়ে বেদেদের তামাসা প্রদর্শনে নিযুক্ত করলো এবং খেলা দেখানোর সময় মহুয়া ও নদের চাঁদের প্রথম দেখা হলো। মহুয়ার রূপ দেখে নদের চাঁদ মুস্ক হয়ে গেল। তাই মহুয়া যেন তার চোখের আড়াল না হয় সেই জন্যই তাদেরকে বাড়ি ও জমি দিয়ে সেখানে বসত করালো। এরপর জলের ঘাটে নদের চাঁদ ও মহুয়ার পারস্পরিক দেখাশোনার মধ্যে দিয়ে পূর্ব রাগের সঞ্চার হল–

> "জল ভর সুন্দরী কইন্যা জলে দিছ ঢেউ। হাসি মুথে কওনা কথা সংগে নাই মোর কেউ"।।^১

এরপর আসতে আসতে প্রেমের সঞ্চার ঘটে তাদের মধ্যে। নদের চাঁদের মনে যে গভীর প্রেমের সঞ্চার ঘটে এবং সে কথা মহুয়াকে বলে, তোমার মতো নারী পেলে আমি

 (\mathbf{C})

বিয়ে করতে রাজি।এরপরেই পারস্পরিক প্রেম নিবেদনের অমর ভাষাচিত আনরা দেখতে পায়-

"লজ্ঞা নাই নির্লজ্ঞ ঠাকুর লজ্যা নাইরে তর।

গলায় কলসী বাইন্দা জলে ডুব্যা মর"।। 2

এই উক্তির মধ্যে দিয়ে মহুয়ার অব্যাক্ত প্রেম ভাবনার প্রকাশ ঘটেছে।

আবার আমরা দেখি যখন মহুয়া ও নদের চাঁদের প্রেম ঘনিষ্ট হয়ে উঠেছে তখন মহুয়ার বাবা হুমরা বেদে সেকথা জানতে পারে এবং মহুয়াকে নিয়ে সেখান থেকে চলে যায়। এথানে তাদের মধ্যে সাময়িক কালের জন্য বিচ্ছেদ ঘটেছে সেটা আমারা একটা উক্তির মধ্যে দিয়ে জানতে পারি -

"যাইবার কালে একটি কথা বল্যা যাই তোমারে।

উত্তর দেশে যাইও তুমি কয়েক দিন পরে"।।^ও

এথানে কবি বিচ্ছেদকে দেখিয়েছেন।

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পরবর্তীতে আমরা দেখি নদের চাঁদ মহুয়াকে খুঁজতে বার হয় এবং অনেক কষ্টে তাকে খুঁজে পায়।আবার তাদের দুজনের মধ্যে মিলন ঘটে। তাদের প্রেম গভীর হতে না হতেই, সেই থবর পায় হুমরা বেদে। তাই সেখানে গিয়ে মহুয়াকে একটি বিষমাথানো ছুরি দেয় নদের চাঁদকে মারার জন্য। কিন্তু মহুয়া তা করতে পারে না,বরং তারা দুজনে ঘোড়ায় চড়ে সেথান থেকে চলে যায়। এথানে তাদের প্রেমকে বা প্রেমের জয়কে দেখানো হয়েছে।

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এরপর আবার তাদের মধ্যে বিচ্ছেদকে দেখানো হয়েছে, যে কীভাবে এক সাধুর ডিঙায় ওঠার ফলে, সাধুর মনে মহুয়াকে দেখে লালসা জাগে এবং সেই সাধু নদের চাঁদকে ঠেলে ফেলে দেয় নদীতে। তথন মহুয়া আর্তনাদ করে বলে উঠলো -

"যে চেউয়ে ভাসাইয়া নিল আমার নদীয়ার চান।

সেই ঢেউয়ে পড়িয়া আমি তেজিবাম পরান"।।⁸ এথানে তাদের মধ্যে সাময়িক সময়ের জন্য বিচ্ছেদ দেখানো হয়েছে।

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মহুমা বুদ্ধি করে সেই সাধুর থেকে নিজেকে রক্ষা করে ও নদীতে ঝাপ দেয়। নদীর জলে থেকে নদের চাঁদকে খুঁজে বের করে এবং তার সেবা করে তাকে সুস্থ করে তোলে।কিছুদিন পর তারা এক বনের মধ্যে নদী তীরবর্তী অঞ্চলে দুজনে মিলে সুথে বাস করতে থাকে। এথানে তাদের প্রেমের জয় দেথানো হয়েছে।

কিন্তু এ সুখ তাদের সহে না।হুমরা তাদের খোঁজ পায় এবং সেখানে গিয়ে উপস্থিত হয়।আবার মহুয়াকে নর্দেশ দেয় বিষমাখা ছুরি দিয়ে নদের চাঁদকে হত্যা করতে। একদিকে পালক পিতার নির্দশ,অপর দিকে স্বামীর প্রতি প্রেম; এই উভয়ের মধ্যে ভারসাম্য রক্ষায় অক্ষম মহুয়া কিছু বুঝে উঠতে পারে না যে কি করবে।তখন সে চিৎকার করে বলে ওঠে -

> " কেমনে মারিব আমি পতির গলায় **ছুরি।** খাড়া থাকো বাপ তুমি আমি আগে মরি"।।^৫

এই বলে মহুয়া নিজের বুকে সেই বিষ্ণুরি বসিয়ে মৃত্যু বরণ করে। মহুয়ার মৃত্যু দেখে সহ্য করতে না পেরে তাঁর স্বামী নদের চাঁদও মৃত্যু বরন করে।তাদের মৃত্যুর পর হুমরা তার ভুল বুঝতে পারে। তাদের দুজনকে একই কবরে মাটিচাপা দেওয়া হয়। এখালে তাদের দৈহিক বিচ্ছেদ দেখানো হলেও,মৃত্যুর মধ্যে দিয়ে প্রেমের জয়কে দেখানো হয়েছে।

'মলুয়া' পালায় চাঁদ বিনোদ ও মলুয়ার প্রেমভাবনা এবং মলুয়ার আল্পাত্যাগের মধ্যে দিয়ে তাদের বিচ্ছেদের চিত্রকে তুলে ধরা হয়েছে।

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প্রথমে আমার দেখি চাঁদ বিনোদের। ফসল নস্ট হয়ে যায়।যার ফলে চাঁদ বিনোদ মায়ের অনুমতি নিয়ে কুড়া শিকারে বেরিয়ে যায়। কুড়া শিকারে ক্লান্ত হয়ে আড়ালিয়া গ্রামে এসে উপস্থিত হয়। সেথানে একটি পুকুর পাড়ে এসে ক্লান্তি বসত ঘুমিয়ে পড়ে। সন্ধ্যা হয়ে এলেও চাঁদ বিনোদ তথনও ঘুমে আচ্চল্ল। এমন সময় জল তরতে ঘাটে এলো সুন্দরী নায়িকা মলুয়া।নিদ্রিত চাঁদ বিনোদকে দেখে মলুয়ার মনে গন্তীর প্রেম সঞ্চার হলো। যায় ফলে মলুয়া কৌশলের আগ্রয় নিল এবং কলসি নিয়ে জলের উপর চেউ দিতে লাগলো যাতে করে তার ঘুম তাঙে।এদিকে জেগে উঠেই সুন্দরী কন্যাকে দেখে চাঁদ বিনোদের মনে হলো সে যেন নিশি স্বপ্ন দেথছে।এরপরেই মলুয়ার প্রেমপূর্ণ মনের পরিচয় এঁকেছেন কবি-

" ভিনদেশী পুরুষ দেখি চাল্দে মতন।

লাজ-রক্ত হইল কন্যার পরথম মৌবন"।।

উভমের এই পূর্বরাগের সুচনারুপে চাঁদ বিনোদ তার মনের কথা দিদিকে গিয়ে বলল।বিনোদের দিদি সব কথা শোনার পর তার মাকে বললো এবং বিনোদের মা ঘটক পাঠালো মলুয়ার বাড়ি। মলুয়ার বাবা দুংথপীড়িত সংসারে কন্যার বিবাহ দিতে সন্মত হলেন না। এরপর বিদেশ থেকে অনেক উপার্জন করে এসে মলুয়াকে বিবাহ করলো এবং সুথে শান্তিতে বসবাস করতে লাগলো। এথানে কবি তাদের মিলনের মধ্যে দিমে প্রেমভাবনা তুলে ধরেছেন।

বেশ সুথেই তাদের দিন অতিবাহিত হচ্ছিল হঠাৎ দুঃথের মেঘ ঘনিয়ে এলো। একদিন দেশের কাজী স্নানের ঘটে মলুয়াকে দেথে, তার মনে মলুয়াকে পাবার কামনা জগে ওঠে। যার জন্য কাজী নানা যড়যন্ত্র করতে লাগলো যাতে সে মলুয়াকে পাই।নানা বড়যন্তের মধ্যে দিয়ে চাঁদ বিলোদ ও মলুয়ার বিচ্ছেদের সূত্রপাত ঘটে। দুর্বৃত্ত কাজীর যড়যন্ত্রে বিনোদের সমন্ত সম্পত্তি বাজেয়াপ্ত হলো। মলুয়া তার সোনার অলংকার বিক্তি করে সংসার চালাতে লাগলো। এই দুঃথ কষ্ট আর সহ্য করতে না পেরে বিনোদ কাউকে না জানিয়ে ধন উপার্জনের জন্য শহরে চলে যায়। এথানে তাদের সাময়িক সময়ের জন্য বিচ্ছেদকে দেখানো হয়েছে।

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এরপর মলুযার মা পাঁচ পুত্রকে পাঠান তাকে নিয়ে আসার জন্য। কিন্তু দুঃখিনী মলুয়া স্থামীর ভিটা ত্যাগ করল না।ইতিমধ্যে ধনোপার্জন করে বিনোদ বাড়ি ফিরলে আবার বিনোদ- মলুয়ার নুখের দিন এলো। কিন্তু এ সুথ বেশি দিন টিকলো না। আবার কাজীর চক্রান্তে বিনোদের উপর পরওয়ানা জারী হল। যায় ফলে বিনোদকে ধরে নিয়ে যায় মৃত্যু দণ্ড দেওয়ার জন্য। মলুয়া কোড়ার মারফং পাঁচ তাইয়ের কাড়ে সমস্ত সংবাদ জানিয়ে চিঠি দিল।তাইয়েরা সেই চিঠি পেয়ে বিনোদকে উদ্ধার করে এবং বাড়ি ফিরে এসে দেখে কাজীর লোক মলুয়াকে তুলে নিয়ে গেছে। সেখান থেকে তাকে উদ্ধার করা অসম্ভব দেখে, মনের দুঃখে মা কে নিয়ে বিনোদ দেশান্তরী হল।

এরপর মলুয়া সেখাল খেকে নিজের বুদ্ধি ও কৌশল দিয়ে নিজেকে রক্ষা করে, সেখাল খেকে বেরিয়ে এসে স্বামীর গৃহে প্রভ্যাবর্তন করল।কিন্ধু নিষ্ঠুর সমাজ মলুয়ার চোথের জালের মূলা দিল না।মুসলমানের গৃহে ছিল বলে তাকে ত্যাগ করার পরামর্শ দিল আআল্লীয়রা। কিন্ধু বাইর কামুলীর কাজ করে মলুয়া স্বামীর ভিটা আঁকড়ে রইল। ওদিকে বিনোদ পুলরায় বিবাহ করলো। তারপর বিনোদ কোড়া শিকারে গেলে কালসাপে দংশন করল তাকে।মলুয়া মৃতপ্রায় স্বামীকে নিয়ে ওঝার বাড়ি গেল। ওঝা বিষ নামিয়ে দিলে বিনোদ পুর্জীবিত হল।অনেকেই তথন মলুয়াকে পুর্নগ্রহণের জন্য আনেকে বলল কিন্ধু জাতিবর্গের প্রবল আপত্রিতে বিনোদ তা পারলো না।এই সমস্ত ঘটনার মধ্যে দিয়ে কবি তাদের বিচ্ছেদকে তুলে ধরেছেন।

শেষপর্যন্ত আমার দেখি মলুয়া তার জীবন বিসর্জন দিয়ে তার জীবন বিসর্জন দিয়ে। তার সূতীস্থ ৬ প্রেমভাবনার প্রকাশ ঘটিয়েছে। এ প্রসঙ্গে একটি উক্তি স্বারণীয় -

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" উঠুক উঠুক দানি ডুবুক ভাঙ্গা নাও।

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অভাগীরে রাইখ্যা তুমি আগল ঘরে যাও"।।^প

মলুযার প্রেম এভ পবিত্র ছিল যে,সে জানভো আত্মবিসর্জন না করলে তাঁর স্থামীর কলঙ্কমোচন কোনদিনই ছবে না।তাই সে তার নিজের জীবন দিয়ে তাঁর প্রেমকে বাঁচিয়ে রেথেছে। এথানে তার প্রেমকে দেথানো হয়েছে।

'চন্দ্রাবভী' শালাটি নয়ন চাঁদ ঘোষ প্রনীত। এই পালায় চন্দ্রাবভী চরিত্র ঐতিহাসিক দত্যের উপর প্রতিষ্ঠিত, কিন্ধু নয়নচাঁদ রচিত এই গীতিকাটিতে তাঁর জীবনের করুন কাহিনি বর্ণিত।

চন্দ্রাবভী শিতার শিবসূজার জন্য প্রতিদিন যে পুস্পচয়ন করতো ; সেই পুস্পচয়নে নিয়ত সাহায্যকারী হিসেবে ডাল নোয়াইয়া ধরে জয়ানন্দ।এইভাবে বাল্যসহচর্যে প্রেম সঞ্চারিত হল।একদিন জয়ানন্দ চন্দ্রাবতীকে একটি পত্রের মধ্যে দিয়ে তার প্রেমের কথা জানালো–

"যেদিন দেখ্যাছি কন্যা তোমার চান্দবদন।

সেইদিন হইয়াছি আমি পাগল মেমন"।।

এইভাবে ভাদের প্রেমের শুরু হয়।কিন্তু চন্দ্রাবতী এই চিঠির উত্তর দিতে পারে না।ইতিমধ্যে ঘটক এসে জয়ানন্দের সঙ্গে চন্দ্রাবতীর বিবাহের প্রস্তাব দিল।চন্দ্রাবতীর পিতা সমন্ধটি স্থির করে ফেললেন।বিবাহের আয়োজন যথন জোড়তোড় করে চলছে তথন জয়ানন্দ এক যবনীর রুপে মত্ত হলো, এবং তাকে নিয়ে পালিয়ে গেল।এথানে জয়ানন্দ ও চন্দ্রাবতীর বিচ্ছেদ কে দেখানো হয়েছে।

এই শোক থেকে নিবারণ পাওয়ার জন্য চন্দ্রাবতীর পিতা তাকে শিবপূজা ও রামায়ণ রচনা করতে উপদেশ দিলেন। কিছুদিন পরেই জয়ানন্দ তার ভুল বুঝতে পেরে অনুতপ্ত হয়ে ফিরে আমে। এসে চন্দ্রাবতীর সঙ্গে সাক্ষাতের জন্য পত্র লিখল। চন্দ্রা পিতাকে এ কথা জানালে পিতা তাকে বিচলিত হতে বারণ করলেন। চন্দ্রাবতী তথন দরজায় কপাট দিয়ে ধ্যানমন্ন হলেন। এদিকে জয়ানন্দ এসে দরজার বাইরে

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দাঁড়িয়ে চন্দ্রাবতীর সঙ্গে সাক্ষাতের জন্য বহু সাধ্য- সাধনা করলো, কিন্তু ব্যার্থ হল এবং কপাটে তার জন্য বার্তা লিখিল-

> "পাপিষ্ঠ জানিয়া মোরে না হইলে সন্মত। বিদায় মাগি চন্দ্রাবতী জনমের মতো"।।[>]

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এরপর জয়ানন্দ নদীর জলে প্রান বিসর্জন করলো। ধ্যান থেকে জাগ্রত হয়ে চন্দ্রাবর্তী কপাটের লেখা দেখতে পেল,এবং যবনস্পৃষ্ট হয়ে মন্দির অপবিত্র হয়েছে বলে নদীতে তর্পন করতে গেল। সেখানে গিয়ে দেথে নদী উজানতালে বয়ছে,আর জয়ানন্দের দেহ ভাসছে সেই নদীর উপর। এ প্রসঙ্গে পালাকার বর্নপা দিয়েছেন –

"একেলা জলের ঘাটে সঙ্গে নাহি কেহ।

জলের উপরে তাসে জয়ানল্দের দেহ"।। »০

এই উক্তির মধ্যে দিয়ে একদিকে থেমন সারাজীবনের মতো চন্দ্রাবতী ও জয়ানল্দের বিচ্ছেদ কে দেখানো হয়েছে, ঠিক তেমনি আবার দেখানো হয়েছে চন্দ্রাবতীর সঙ্গে জয়ানল্দের প্রেম বিলুপ্ত হয়নি,যেটা জয়ানন্দ তার মৃত্যুর মধ্যে দিয়ে বুঝিয়ে দিয়েছে চন্দ্রাবতীকে।

তৃতীয় অধ্যায়

(সুনাই এবং মদিনা : নায়িকাদ্বয়ের আল্পত্যাগের মধ্যে দিয়ে প্রেম ও সতীত্ব রক্ষা)

লক্ষ্য করে দেখলে আমরা দেখতে পায় পালাগুলিতে নারীর প্রেমের জয় – জয়কার ঘোষিত হয়েছে।প্রেম ও সতীত্ব রক্ষার জন্য মলুয়া যেমন আল্পত্যাগ করেছিল। তেমনি সুলাই ও মদিনা প্রেমাস্পদের জন্য আল্পবলিদান দিয়ে নারী ধর্মের দ্বীপশিথাটিকে উজ্জ্বল করে তুলেছে।

'দেওয়ান ভাবনা' পালাটি শুরু হয়েছে সুনাই এর বাল্যকালের বর্নণার মধ্যে দিয়ে। ছেলেবেলাটা সুনাইয়ের থুব হেসেখেলেই কাটছিল। তার বড় হওয়ার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে রুপসৌন্দর্মও বিকশিত হয়ে উঠছিল, এবং সুন্দরী কন্যাকে নিয়ে বাপ– মায়ের থুব সুখেই দিন কাটছিল।কিন্তু সুনাইয়ের যথন দশ বছর বয়স তখন তার বাবার অকাল মৃত্যু ঘটলো। তাই সুনাইকে নিয়ে তার মা অনেক ভেবেচিন্তে তাঁর নিঃসন্তান যজমান ভায়ের কাছে আশ্রয় নেন।মামা- মামী দুজনেই সুনাইকে পরম আদরে গ্রহণ করে। বিয়ের বয়স হলে তাকে পাত্রস্থ করার জন্য অনেক ঘটকের আনাগোনা হয়।কিন্ডু তার মায়ের মন কিছুতেই ওঠে না।তিনি চান কূলে দীর্ঘ- বংশ,উদ্ড মর্যাদা সম্পন্ন সোনার কার্ত্তিকের মতো জামাই।

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এদিকে পথে একদিন সুনাইয়ের সঙ্গে দেখা হয় মাধবের।প্রথম দেখাতেই উভয় উভমের প্রতি আকৃষ্ট হয়।মাধব জমিদারের সন্তান তাই সকল ধন দৌলতের বিনিময়ে চায় তার মৌবন। কিন্তু মাধবের প্রতি আকৃষ্ট হলেও সুনাই তায় সহজাত বোধ- বুদ্ধি হারিমে ফেলেনি।তাই সে পরাণের বন্ধুকে জানিয়ে দেয় বিয়ের ব্যাপারে মা আর মামার সঙ্গে কথা বলতে।এথানে আমরা সুনাইয়ের বিচক্ষণতার পরিচয় পাই।এদিকে বাঘরা দেওয়ান ভাবনার কাছে সুনাইয়ের সংবাদ পৌঁছে দেয়। দেওয়ান ভাবনা বাঘরার মাধ্যমে সুনাইয়ের মামাকে জমির লোভ দেখিয়ে সুনাইকে নিয়ে যাওয়ার ব্যবস্থা করে। সুনাই সব কথা মল্লীদূতীর মারফত পত্র লিথে মাধবকে তার বিপদের কথা জানাই,এবং তাকে উদ্ধার করে নিয়ে যাওয়ার অনুরোধ করে। মাধব দূতীর মাধ্যমে থবর পাঠায় সুনাই মেন সন্ধ্যাবেলায় জলের ঘাটে আসে,তাহলে সে তার নৌকায় সুনাইকে ভুলে নিয়ে আসতে পারবে।কিন্তু দর্ভাগ্যক্রমে ঘাটের কেয়াবনের আড়ালে দেওয়ান ভাবনার

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লীকা আগে থেকেই বাঁধা দিল। সুনাইকে সেই লৌকায় জোর করে ভুলে নেওমা হম। দেওয়াল ভাবনার লৌকায় সুনাইকে বিলাপ করতে দেথে, সেই লৌকার পিছু নেম মাধব এবং মাঝিমল্লারকে মেরে সুনাইকে উদ্ধার করে ও বিয়ে করে।

কিন্দু এ সুথ তার কপালে বেশি দিন সমনা।মাধবের বাবাকে দেওয়ান তাবনা তুলে নিমে যায়।মাধব বাবার থোঁজে গৃহত্যাগ করে।সুনাইয়ের জীবনে শুরু হয় দুঃথের বারো মাদের কাহিনি। আষাঢ় থেকে জ্যেষ্ঠ নানান দুঃথের মধ্যে দিয়ে কাল তাতিবাহিত করার পর হঠাৎ একদিন মাধবের বাবা ফিরে আসে। তিনি সুনাইয়ের কাছে এই আবেদন রাখেন,মে মাধব তার একমাত্র পুত্র। সুনাইয়ের জন্য দেওয়ান তাকে আটকে রেখেছে। এখন যদি সুনাই দেওয়ানের কাছে ধরা দেয় তবেই মাধব মুক্তি পেতে পারে।সুনাইয়ের জীবনে এ এক মহা সংকটের সময় কাল।একদিকে প্রেমান্দদের জীবন অনাদিকে নিজের মতীদ্ব রক্ষা।এই দুইয়ের দ্বন্দ্বে ক্ষত সুনাই তাবশেষে বিশেষ নাড়ু শিখে দেওয়ানের কাছে উপস্থিত হয়। প্রথমে সে মাধবরু সে কেড়ে দেওয়ার কথা বলে দেওয়ানকে।মাধবকে মুক্তি দেওয়ার পর মাধব চলে গেলে সুনাই বিয়ের নাড়ু থেমে আল্লহত্যা করে। এপ্রসঙ্গে একটি উক্তি স্বারণীয় -

"দুর্জন দুষমন ভাবনার আগে না পুরিল। গ্রাম বন্ধুরে বাঁচাইতে সুনাই পরাণে মরিল"।।^১

সুনাইয়ের আত্মহত্যা শুধু সভীত্ব রক্ষার জন্য নয়; এ পুরুষ শাসিত সমাজের বিরুদ্ধে এক প্রবল আঘাতও বটে।মে সমাজ বংশের একমাত্র ছেলেকে রক্ষার জন্য ঘরের বৌকে বিকিয়ে দিতে কুন্ঠাবোধ করে না,সে সমাজে আত্মসন্মান নিয়ে বেঁচে থাকার তাৎপর্য আর খুঁজে পাইনি সুনাই।তাই মৃত্যুর মধ্যে দিয়ে সে তার প্রতিবাদের ধ্বনি প্রকাশ করেছে।

একইভাবে 'দেওয়ানা মদিনা' পালায় মদিনা চরিত্রের মধ্যে দিয়ে তাঁর জীবনের উক্ষল ট্রাজেডি দেখানো হয়েছে। মদিনা চরিত্রের প্রধান এবং একমাত্র বৈশিষ্ট্য ণতিশ্রেমাসে কথনও কল্পনাও করতে পারেনি শ্বামী তাকে পরিত্যাগ করতে পারে।তাই যামী দুলালের তালাকনামা পেয়ে সে তেবেছে এটা শ্বামীর পরিক্ষামাত্র।তাই হেসে সে বিষয়টিকে উপেক্ষা করেছে।কিন্তু দুলাল তালাকনামা পাঠিয়ে আর ফিরে আসে না।দিনের পর দিন যায়, কিন্তু তবুও মদিনা আবিশ্বাস করেনা তার শ্বামীকে। তার নিশ্চিত বিশ্বাস দুলাল একদিন ফিরে আসবেই। এই বিশ্বাসের বশবর্তী হয়েই মদিনা অপেক্ষা করে। শ্বামীর প্রিয় থাদ্যগুলি করে রাখে।এতাবে কেটে যায় দুটি মাস।তথন মদিনা তার তাই ও শিশু পুত্রকে শ্বামীর খুঁজে পাঠায়।তারা সব জেনে কাঁদতে কাঁদতে ফিরে এলে মদিনা এক কঠিন সত্যের সম্মুখীন হতে হয়।মদিনার শ্বামী তাকে পরিত্যাগ করলেও মদিনা কথনও স্বামীকে দোষ দেয়নি।দোষ দিয়েছে নিজের কপালকে।এথানেই প্রেমের মহত্ব।

মদিনা অবশ্য বুঝতে পারে না তার দোষ কোথায়! সে তো কখনও স্বামীকে অবহেলা করেনি; কিংবা স্বামীর সেবায় ক্রটি রাথেনি। মাঘ মাসের দারুণ শীতে সে স্বামীর জন্য আগুন স্বেলে দিত।স্বামী যখন ক্ষেতে যেত তখন সে অধীরে অপেক্ষা করে থাকতো। তবুও তার জীবনে এ বিড়ম্বনা কেন? এ তার কপালের লিখন। তাই সে গ্রবল আক্ষেপ করে বলে–

> "মদিনা কান্দয়ে 'আল্লা' কি লেখছ কপালে। বনের পংখী আইলা যেমন উইড়া গেলে চইলে"।।²

অবশেষে স্বামী বিরহে মৃত্যুর মধ্যে দিয়ে তার জীবনের পরিশেষ ঘটে।

সুনাই যেমন তাঁর আত্মহত্যার মধ্যে দিয়ে শুধু প্রেম ও সতীত্বই রক্ষা করেনি,বরং তৎকালীন সমাজের বিরুদ্ধে কটাক্ষ করে এক প্রবল ইঙ্গিত করেছেন। তেমনি একজন লোভী পুরুষের বিশ্বাসঘাতকতার কাছে এবং ভাগ্যের কাছে পরাজিত এই শরীর ট্রাজেডি সত্তাই আমাদের আঞ্চত করেছে। এবং পতিভক্তি ও সহিষ্ণৃতার প্রতিক হয়ে উঠেছে।

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চতুর্থ অধ্যায়

(মৈমলসিংহ গীতিকাম নারীবেদনার অন্তরালে পুরুষ মলস্বত্ব)

মেমনসিংহ গীতিকার পালাগুলি অপ্রতিরোধা লৌকিক প্রেম ও তাদের উপর দিয়ে যে বাড ঝন্ধার দৃষ্টি হয়েছে সেগুলিকে নিয়েই রচিত হয়েছে গীতিকাটি।প্রতিটি পালায ন্যামরা দেখি প্রেমকে টিকিয়ে রাখার জন্য লড়াই করেছে নারীরা। তাদেরকে যে শুধু দুংথকষ্ট গগ্য করতে হয়েছে তাই নয় এই দুংথের পিছনে পুরুষ বা নায়ক চরিত্রগুলো যে কতথানি দায়ী সেগুলো আমরা লক্ষ্য করেছি।

মহুয়া পালাম মলুমাকে অনেক বাঁধা – বিপত্তি পার করতে হযেছে তাদের প্রেমকে টিকিয়ে রাথার জনা। অনেক কষ্ট সহ্য করে শেষ পর্মন্ত তাদের দুজনের মৃত্যুর মধ্যে দিয়ে মিলন ঘটেছে দুজনের। কিন্তু এই দুঃথের পিছনে অল্ল কিছু হলেও দ্বায়ী ছিলেন নদের চাঁদ। কেলনা মহুয়াকে ভালোবেসে সুথে ঘর বাঁধার স্বপ্ন না দেথালে হয়তো তাদেরকে কষ্ট সহ্য করতেই হত লা।

মলুমা পালাম আমরা দেখি মলুমকে চান্দ বিনোদের পছন্দ হওয়ার সে ফিরে এসে ভার দিদিকে জানাম মলুমার কথা । তার দিদি সব কথা শোনার পর তার মাকে বললো এবং বিনোদের মা ঘটক পাঠালো মলুমার বাবার কাছে। চান্দ বিনোদ কিছু রোজগার না করার ফলে মলুমার বাবা তার মেয়ের বিমে দিতে রাজি হননি। এরপর রোজগার করতে বাইরে যাম বিনোদ। রোজগার করে এসে মলুমাকে বিমে করে এবং তারা সুথে সংসার করতে আরম্ভ করে। কিন্তু কাজীর কুদৃষ্টি মলুমার উপর পড়ার ফলে, চান্দ বিনোদের উপর কর চাপিয়ে দেওয়া হয়। যায় ফলে চান্দ বিনোদ কাউকে কিছু না জানিয়ে ধন উপার্জনের জন্য শহরে চলে যাম। যার ফলে মলুমার দুংথের শেষ থাকে না।এথানে আমরা দেখি জেনে না জেনেও মলুমার দুংথের কারণ হয়ে দাঁড়ায় চান্দ বিনোদ।

এছাড়াও আবার দেখি কাজীর চক্রান্তে মলুয়াকে তুলে নিমে মাওয়া হয় দেওয়ান সাহেবের বাড়িতে।সেথানে মলুয়া তার বুদ্ধির জোরে নিজেকে রক্ষা করে ও সেথান থেকে চলে আসে তার স্বামীর বাড়িতে। কিন্তু সমাজের চাপে পড়ে মলুয়া স্বামীর ঘরে স্থান পায় না। সে বাড়ির বাইরে থেকে যায় তবুও স্বামীর ভিটা ত্যাগ করে না। একদিন বিনোদকে সাপে কামড়াই, তথন মলুয়া ওঝার বাড়ি নিয়ে গিয়ে তাকে সুস্ব

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করে তোলে। কিন্ধু তবুও বিনোদের পিসেমশাই তাকে ঘরে তুলতে চাই না। মলুয়া চিরদুঃখিনী রয়ে যায়। এ প্রসঙ্গে একটি উক্তি স্বারণীয় -

"বিনোদের পিশা কয় ভাবিয়া চিন্তিয়া।

ঘরেতে না লইব কন্যা জাতিধর্ম ছাড়িয়া"।। 🤇

যে প্রেমের জন্য মল্য়া এত দুংখ সইলো সেই প্রেমও শেষ পর্যন্ত সমাজের লোকের কটুবাক্যকে প্রাধান্য দিয়েছে। নিজের প্রেমের মানুষটাকে ঘরে না তুলে তার দুংখের কারণ হয়েছে। -

"দুঃখিনী দুঃখের কন্যা দুঃথে দিন যায়।

এত দুঃথ ছিল তার কইতে না যোয়ায়"।।²

চন্দ্রাবতী পালাতেও জয়ানন্দ চন্দ্রাবতীকে প্রেম নিবেদন করে। দুজনের মধ্যে প্রেম শুরু হয় ও তাদের বাড়ি থেকে বিয়েও ঠিক করে। কিন্তু জয়ানন্দ এক মুসলীনির প্রতি আসক্ত হয়ে সেই মুসলীনিকে নিয়ে পালিয়ে যায়। যায় ফলে চন্দ্রাবতীর একমাত্র দুঃখের কারণ হয়ে দাঁড়ায় জয়ানন্দ।চন্দ্রবতী পাষানের মতো আচরণ করে।

"না কান্দে না হাসে চন্দ্রা নাহি বলে বাণী।

আছিল সুন্দরী কন্যা হইলো পাষাণী"।।ও

শুধুমাত্র জয়ানন্দের কারণে সুস্থ সবল চন্দ্রাবতীর মন পাষাণের মতো হয়ে যায়।

দেওয়ান ভাবনা পালাতেও সুনাইয়ের রুপ দেখে দেওয়ান ভাবনা তাকে পেতে চাইলো এবং সুনাইকে তাদের নৌকায় জোর করে তুলে নিয়ে গেল। সেখান থেকে মাধব সুনাইকে উদ্ধার করে ও বিয়ে করে। বিয়ের পর দেওয়ান মাধবের বাবাকে বন্দি করে, যার ফলে মাধব তার বাবাকে খুঁজতে বার হয়।আষাঢ় মাসে বেরিয়ে গিয়ে জোষ্ঠ মাস পর্যন্ত তার দেখা পাওয়া যায় না। এদিকে বিয়ের পরে পরেই দুংথের জীবন শুরু হয় সুনাইয়ের। মেটা প্রায় বারো মাস ধরে নানান ঝড় ঝজার মধ্যে দিয়ে

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উপভোগ করতে হয়।এরপর মাধবের বাবা ফিরে এসে মাধবের প্রাণ বাঁচালোর জলা সুনাইকে দেওয়ানের কাছে যেতে বলে। সুনাই মাধবকে বাঁচিয়ে নিজের সতীন্ব রক্ষার তাগিদে আত্মবিসর্জন করে।

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দেওয়ানা মদিনাতে আমরা দেখি যে মদিনা দুলালকে বেঁচে থাকতে শিথিয়ে ছিল, তাকে সুথের সন্ধান দিয়েছিল। দুলালকে বিয়ে করে তাকে নতুন জীবনের সন্ধান দিয়েছিল। মদিনা স্বামী ও সন্তান নিয়ে সুখী হতে চেয়েছিল। কিন্তু একদিন দুলাল দাদার কুগরামর্শে মদিনাকে তালাক দিয়ে চলে যায়। যার পর থেকে মদিনার দুংথের শেষ রইল না।

> "কান্দিয়া কান্দিয়া বিবির দুংথে দিন যায়। থানাপিনা ছাড়্যা কেবল করে 'হায় হায়'।।⁸

পালাগুলি ভালোভাবে লক্ষ্য করলে আমরা দেখতে পায়, প্রতিটি পালায় নারীদের বেদনার কারণ হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে পুরুষ মনস্তত্ব অর্থাৎ পুরুষ চরিত্র। যার ফলে প্রতিটি পালাতেই দেখি নারীদের প্রচুর দুংথ–কষ্ট সহ্য করতে হয়েছে। নারীদের বেদনার মূল কারণ হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে পুরুষ।

(29)

উপসংহার

মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকার যে উপজীব্য বিষয় এবং এর যা দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি তাতে ইহাকে আধুনিক মানের সাহিত্য হিসেবে গ্রহণ করতে কোনো বাঁধা নেই।এই গীতিকার প্রতিটি পালার প্রাণশক্তি হল নারী।তাই নারীদেরকে ঘিরে সমস্ত পালাগুলি সম্পূর্ণতা লাভ করেছে। শুধু তাই নয় পল্লী প্রকৃতিকে নিয়েও অনেক গাঁথা রচিত হয়েছে। এ প্রসঙ্গে আচার্য দীনেশচন্দ্র সেন এই গীতিকাগুলির উৎস সন্ধান করতে গিয়ে লিথেছেন – "পল্লীগ্রামের পথে কানাকড়ি থুঁজিতে গিয়ে যেন আমি স্বর্ণমূদ্রার তান্ডার পাইয়াছি।আন্চর্যের বিষয় আমরা জানি না যে বঙ্গদেশের পল্লী – লক্ষ্মী এইরুগ শত শত রত্ন তাহার অঞ্চলে কুড়াইয়া রাথিয়াছেন"।।

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গীতিকার নায়িকারা সকলেই প্রায় এক,কিন্তু প্রকৃতিতে তারা ভিন্ন ভিন্ন। এদের মধ্যে প্রায় জনই কুমারী, কিশোরী। তাই অনুরাগের অঞ্চলে সকলেই প্রেমনিষ্ঠাবতী।আমরা দেখি তাদের প্রেম কখনও বা পল্লী প্রকৃতির মধ্যে দিয়ে প্রকাশ পেয়েছে। কখনও বা তারা নিজেরাই ব্যক্ত করেছে।কোখাও বা দেখানো হয়েছে তাদের প্রেম সার্থক করতে নায়করা তাদের সঙ্গী হয়েছে, কোখাও বা দেখানো হয়েছে নায়িকাদের দুংথের পিছনে নায়ক চরিত্র গুলো কতথানি দায়ী। সুতরাং আমরা বলতে পারি দীনেশচন্দ্র সেনের মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকার পালাগুলি সংগ্রহের পর,সেই পালাগুলির কবিদের দ্বারা থুব সুন্দর ভাবে প্রকৃতি, নারী,পুরুষ ও নারীপুরুষদের মধ্যে প্রেম বিচ্ছেদের ঘটনাকে তুলে ধরা হয়েছে।

তথ্যসূত্র

- ১. দীলেশচন্দ্র সেন সম্পাদিত, মৈমনসিংহ গীতিকা, প্রজ্ঞাবিকাশ,৯/৩ রমানাথ মজুমদার স্ট্রিট কলকাতা – ৭০০ ০০৯, পুলর্মুদ্রণ: এপ্রিল ২০২২,পৃষ্ঠা- ৩২৩.
- ২. তদেব,পৃষ্ঠা- ৩৬
- ৩. তদেব,পৃষ্ঠা- ৩৭
- 8. তদেব,পৃষ্ঠা- ৪০

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- ৫. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা- ৫০
- ৬. তদেব,পৃষ্ঠা- ৬০
 - তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা ৭০
- ৮. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা-১০৯
 - ৯. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা ১১২
 - ১০. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা –১২৪
 - ১১. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা –২৪৭
 - ১২. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা –৩২৩
 - ১৩. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা –১০৭
 - ১৪. তদেব, পৃষ্ঠা –১২০
 - ১৫. তদেব, সৃষ্ঠা ৩২৪

গ্রন্থগ্রী

আকর গ্রন্থ

সেল দীলেশচন্দ্র, মৈমলসিংহ–গীতিকা, প্রজ্যাবিকাশ, পুলর্মুদ্রণ: এপ্রিল ২০২২

সহায়ক গ্ৰন্থ

 বন্দ্যোগাধ্যায় অসিত কুমার, বাংলা সাহিত্যের ইতিহাস(দ্বিতীয় থণ্ড), মর্ডাল বুক এজেন্সি ২০১৪–১৫

১উপাধ্যায় মুলমুল, মৈমলসিংহ গীতিকা পুলর্বিচার, কলকাতা বইমেলা ২০০৩.

৩. চট্টপাধ্যায় কেয়া, মৈমলসিংহ গীতিকা লব আলেখ্য, বঙ্গীয় সাহিত্য সংসদ, প্রথম প্রকাশ ২০১৫.

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আন্তর্জাতিক সূত্রে প্রাপ্ত সহায়তা

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SKARA

SEM-III CC-5 PROJECT-2022

NAME: SHARMISTHA KONER

ROLL NO:- 210311000039

REG. NO:-202101005607 OF 2021-20

SUBJECT: BOTANY (HONS)

SECTION:- DAY

BURD

Introduction:

The ecological groups of plants are indeed much broader groups without any airtight boundaries between them. This is a classification or rather a very broad grouping of plants based on their water relationships. E. Warming (1909) too classified plant communities the basis of plants' on dependence upon and relation to water, as done earlier by Grabner (1898, 1901, 1908). Water as an ecological factor occupied the foremost position in distribution of vegetation and its structure. On the basis of their water requirements, Warming primarily recognised three major groups of plants:

1. Aquatic plants (hydrophytes). They grow in abundance of water with their lower parts i.e., roots, rhizomes etc., and leaves immersed in water.

2. Land or terrestrial plants. They grow in normal water conditions with their assimilatory organs adapted to existence in air. Land plants exhibit many grades of adaptation to their mode of life. Thus, those which encounter greatest difficulties in securing water are the xerophytes, while others as mesophytes, which in some respects occupy an intermediate position between the two extremes, the hydrophytes and the xerophytes.
3. Helophytes or marshy plants. They are an intermediate group between acquatic and land plants.

An account of these ecological groups plants, i.e., hydrophytes, mesophytes, xerophytes and halophytes will be presented here.

Hydrophytes

Hydrophytes are plants that are especially suited for and have adapted to living in aquatic environments. i They are also referred to as macrophytes to differentiate them from algae and other microscopic plants. Hydrophytes are found in one of three ways: emergent, submerged or floating. Example 1:



Scientific name - Hydrilla verticillata

family name - Hydrocharitaceae

Habitate – Hydrilla is an obligate submerged perennial aquatic plant and can be found in a variety of aquatic habitats such as reservoirs, lakes, ponds, springs, rivers, and tidal zones. It can tolerate a wide range of water chemistry conditions including lakes and ponds of high and low nutrient concentrations. It is rarely found in fast moving water systems. Hydrilla will tolerate salinities as high as 7% and a wide range of acidity, although optimum growth is seen at a pH of 7. It will grow in very low light conditions, 1% of full sunlight, allowing it to colonize deeper depths than many native plants.

Morphological Adaptation: Hydrillas are successfully distributed across continents due to their resistance and adaptations. Their aquatic adaptations are as follows –

(1) Root system is greatly reduced and absence of root hairs, may possess root pockets.

(i) Stems are spongy due to presence of aerenchyma which helps in buoyancy of the plant and exchange of gases during respirationa and photosynthesis.

(iii) Stem is weak and flexible and the cortex contains chloroplasts which help in photosynthesis.

(iv) The leaves are thin, small and reduced and are devoid of cuticle and stomata. Towards the upper side, leaves are present compactly.

(v) This plant remains embeded in the water body.

Xerophytes

xerophyte, any plant adapted to life in a dry or physiologically dry habitat (salt marsh, saline soil, or acid bog) by means of mechanisms to prevent water loss or to store available water. Succulents (plants that store water) such as cacti and agaves have thick, fleshy stems or leaves. example 1

1. opuntia

scientific name : opuntia ficus-indica

family: cactaceae



habitat: Not known in a truly wild situation, the plant is naturalized in the Mediterranean where it grows in dry arid and rocky places. morphological adaptation:

1. Opuntia ficus-indica is a slow growing perennial shrub up to 3-5 m high.

2. The root-system spreads horizontally. Stems (cladodes) are very thick, succulent, oblong to spatulate, 30-40 cm long (up to 70-80 cm) and 18-25 cm

wide.

3. The epidermis is very thick and waxy, thus very water repellent and sun reflecting.

4.Leaves are generally reduced to thorns but may exist on young cladodes (they soon wither and quickly fall). Some varieties are spineless.

5. Flowering occurs on 1-2 year-old cladodes. Flowers open in the late morning.

6. The fruit is succulent, reddish, ellipsoid, 7 cm long and edible.

2. Casuarina

scientific name: casuarina sp. family: casuarinaceae



habitat: Casuarina equisetifolia is a deciduous tree that occurs in open, coastal habitats including sand beaches, rocky coasts and sand dunes. Trees can grow to over 100 ft. (30.5 m) in height. It is native to Australia and southeast Asia and was introduced into Florida in the late 1800's.

morphological adaptation:

(i)This plant has many ecological adaptations for living in dry and sandy habitat.

(ii) The stem in hard, woody and covered with thick cuticle which helps in reduction of transpirational rate.

(iii) Young branches are modified into green cylindrical phylloclades which are leaf like . structures and covered with thick cuticle which reduces water loss.

(iv) Leaves are modified into scales which also reduce the rate of transpiration. They are present like whorls at each node.

(V) The phylloclades are green due to presence of chlorophylls which help in the process of photosynthesis.

(vi) These plants have greater potentiality to resist wilting.

HALOPHYTES

A halophyte is a salt-tolerant plant that grows in soil or waters of high salinity, coming into contact with saline semi-deserts, mangrove swamps, marshes and sloughs and seashores.

Example : 01 :



Scientific name : Rhizophora mangle Family name : Rhizophoraceae

<u>Habitat</u>: Mangrove forests only grow at tropical and subtropical latitudes near the equator because they cannot withstand freezing temperatures. Many mangrove forests can be recognized by their dense tangle of prop roots that make the trees appear to be standing on stilts above the water.

Morphological Adaptation: All mangrove plants have special adaptations that allow them to survive in their salty environment. - Their unusual root systems give them support and stability in the loose soil. There is little oxygen present in these soils and prop roots and pneumatophores allow them to get oxygen from the air.



Scientific name: Vallisneria spiralis Family name : Hydrocharitaceae

Habitat : This species is commonly found in salty soils of the saltmarsh .

Morphological Adaptation:

The specialization of the plant body, which has evolved as an adaptation to a principally terrestrial habitat. Like many of the species of the plumbago family, sea lavender has salt glands in the leaves. These excrete salts dissolved in the water taken up by the plant roots, allowing them satisfy their water needs with saline water and to survive in salty areas. Special pores in the plants pump out salt water through the leaves. The sun evaporates the water and the salt crystals left behind become visible on the grass blades. A stem that supports the growing plant body; and leaves, which are the principal sites of photosynthesis for most angiospermous plants.

Lithophyte Plants

 A plant that grows on rocky or stony ground

2. An organism, such as a coral, that is partly composed of stony material



Scientific Name – <u>Kalanchoe</u> crundallii

Family Name – Crassulaceae

Habitat – Most species are native to Madagascar and tropical Africa, and many are popular for their easy culture indoors. As succulents, kalanchoes are relatively carefree houseplant, most requiring considerable direct sunlight though they will survive bright indirect light and watering only when thoroughly dry.

Morphological Adaptation - Most kalanchoe species are perennial herbaceous plants, though some are shrubs and a few are annuals. The thick leaves are highly variable in shape and are commonly waxy or hairy. They are usually borne oppositely along the stems. The yellow, orange, or red flowers have parts in multiples of four. Some species produce clonal plantlets from the base of the plant or along the leaf margins.



Scientific Name – Marchantia polymorpha

Family – Marchantiaceae

Habitat -*Marchantia polymorpha* grows on shaded moist soil and rocks in damp habitats such as the banks of streams and pools, bogs, fens and dune slacks. While most varieties grow on moist substrates, *Marchantia polymorpha* var. *aquatica* is semiaquatic and is often found invading marshes, as well as small ponds that do not have a consistent water table.

ponds that do not have a contrary The species often grows in man-made habitats such as gardens, paths and greenhouses and can be a horticultural weed. One method of spread is in the production and sale of liners. Liners infested with *M. polymorpha*, often in association with silvery thread moss, are commonly grown in one region of the country, transported to another region to continue growth, and are shipped to a retail location before being planted. Plants have the potential to pick up or disperse these species at each point of transfer.

Marchantia polymorpha is known to be able to use artificial light to grow in places which are otherwise devoid of natural light. A study from Niagara Cave showed that under such conditions, Marchantia polymorpha was able to produce gemmae, indicating that the plant could be able to reproduce in illuminated caves. It has also been reported from Crystal Cave in Wisconsin.

Morphological Adaptation – It is a thallose liverwort which forms a rosette of flattened thalli with forked branches. The thalli grow up to 10cm long with a width of up to 2cm. It is usually green in colour but older plants can become brown or purplish. The upper surface has a pattern of polygonal markings. The underside is covered by many root-like rhizoids which attach the plant to the soil. The complex_oil_bodies in *Marchantia polymorpha*, as in all Marchantiopsida species, are restricted to specialized cells where they occupy nearly the entire intracellular space.

The life cycle has an alternation of generations. Haploid gametophytes produces haploid gametes, egg and sperm, which then fuse to form a diploid zygote. The

zygote later develops into a sporophyte which later produces haploid spores through meiosis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express my deepest gratitude to Dr. RANJAN PAUL who rendered me an invaluable suggestions and guidance, active support at every step of the project I carried out.

I also convey my heartfelt gratefulness to the **Principal** of the college. Without his help and encouragement, the project work would not have been completed.

Side by side, I can't forget the co-operation of my classmates I received during my investigation.

Sharmis tha Koner

Signature of the Student

CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PROJECT SUBMITTED BY SHARMISTHA KONER B.SC. HONS. ROLL NO. - 210311000039 HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED UNDER MY SUPERVISION AS A PART OF CURRICULUM CONSIDERATION OF THE OBJECTIVE STATED THEREIN FOR THE SEMESTER – III (UNDER CBCS) EXAM, FOR THE PRESENT ACADEMIC SESSION.

SIGNATURE OF PROJECT GUIDE WITH DATE :-

NAME: Ranjan Paul

DESIGNATION:-

DEPARTMENT :- Botany .

college: Guskara Mahavidyalaya.

REFERENCES

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DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY GUSHKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA SUBMITTED BY – RAKESH GHOSH

FIELD NOTE – BOOK

ROLL NO.- 190301000038 College Roll-08

REGISTRATION NO.-...201901004554

SESSION- 2019 - 2022

INTRODUCTION

Nature, with its all versatile beauty is unique. It is a great opportunity for the students of BOTANY to study nature, in connection with their academic interest. A Botanical Excursion is essential to know plants in their natural habitat, along with their floral assemblage and their distribution in relation to a particular ecological biosphere. A study tour helps to get acquainted with floral life, to clear our doubts, that remain unsolved in classes, and thus to establish a correlation between theoretical learning with practical experiences "this shows a relation of Science with Nature".

Also, the effects of topography and environment on the growth and development of plants can be visualized by the touring students who can have a practical experience in the fields. It also nourishes our minds, teaches us practical tools and takes away the boredom and monotony of routine college life at least for a few days.

OBJECTIVE & METHODOLOGY

The whole study can be divided into 3 stages-----

1.Pre-field work

2. Field work

3.Post-field work

1. **PRE-FIELD WORK**: Collection of important and common instruments necessary for convenient plant collection.

- Vasculum or Plastic bags
- Plant Pressure
- Pruning Shears
- Old Newspaper & Herbarium board
- Magnifying Lens
- Numbered tickets
- Walking stick
- Photographic equipment
- Blade and Knife
- Field-note book and Pencil.

All the above is essential for collection and preservation of various types of plants grow naturally in that area.

2. <u>FIELD WORK</u>:- Every specimen should be collected with leaflet and sori (Pteridophytes), with leaf and reproductive part(Gymnosperms), with leaf, flower and fruit in case of Angiosperms. The specimen should be a size within (30cmX20cm). In case of Algae, Fungi and Bryophytes container (small jar) and formalin (2% and 4%) should be taken for collection for those plants.

3. **POST-FIELD WORK**:- After collection in the field with numbered tickets as soon as possible the dried specimens should be put in press having appropriate number of old newspapers and then those specimens should be pressed dried properly These dried specimens then displayed and mounted properly in a standard size of herbarium sheet having a measurement of (41.7X26.5cm). Then those specimens are arranged in the sequence of an accepted classification. Other specimens like Algae, Fungi and Bryophytes should be preserved in 2% and 4% formaldehyde for identification.

EXCURSION TOWARDS LAVA TO KALIMPONG

(24.03.2022 - 30.03.2022)

• WHY WE CHOOSE THIS ROUTE?

Tucked away in a corner of India, under the umbrella of Darjeeling, Kalimpong is a small district unfolding the glory of nature. Poised at an altitude of 1250 meters, this small town is nothing less than mesmerizing and hypnotic (with its natural beauty). also have an IARI (Indian Agricultural There work Research Institute), where done many genetically modified crop plants. Kalimpong is an ideal retreat for the urbanities, who are looking for a secluded, quiet and relaxed holiday, against the backdrop of Kanchenjunga. The tourist attractions in Kalimpong do not just stop with the town alone but extend to kilometres away from it. The town has numerous exotics and strikingly stunning excursion locations.

Just about an hour's drive from Kalimpong, Lava extends tourists an enthralling landscape, which citygoers can only awe at. Nestled at an altitude of 6500 feet, this small town is extremely rich in flora and fauna. The place provides tourists umpteen opportunities for indulging in natural excursions, bird watching and wildlife. The department of forest has also provided log huts and rest houses for the comfort of tourist and travellers.

So, on March 24th we, the students of Botany Department set out for a Botanical Excursion Towards the route of Lava & Kalimpong. The area with climate, ranging from sub-tropical to temperate, throughout the year harbours a vast array of Bryophytes and Pteridophytes. Algae were found to grow profusely in the water bodies and humid surfaces. Angiosperms having ground vegetation as well as forest trees are equally diversified. While several gymnosperms are growing here under plantation. We took this excursion very excitingly and felt fortunate to be a member of this tour.

Selection of Site, advance booking and the necessary things were done by our Head of the department Dr. Sunanda Mondal and our teacher Prof. Ranjan Paul & Prof. Ahana Ray. They also helped us in every aspect throughout the tour to make it fruitful and enjoyable.

JOURNEY DETAILS	
DATE	ACTIVITIES
24.03.2022	Journey start towards Bandel Jn at 12.05pm from Barrdhaman Jn. Left Bandel Jn by 13141 UP Teesta Torsa Express at 3.20pm.
25.03.2022	Reached NJP at 4 am. Start Journey towards Lava at 5.30am. Reached Lava at 9 am. After lunch journey towards Changey Falls where we took lot of collection and feel the mother nature. Night stay at Lava.
26.03.2022	After breakfast at 9am we started our jounney towards ICAR-IARI kalimpong. We visit this place & also seen some genetically modified trees for better growth & crops. Overnight stay at Lava.
27.03.2022	After Breakfast at 8am started journey towards Lolegaon, Mindrolling Monastery, Pine Forest, Geethkhola, Gumbadara, Ghantidara, Nokdara Lake. Where we collect some pinecones, Some Bryophytes & pteridophytes. Night stay Rishop.

28.03.2022	After breakfast at 9am we started our journey towards Hanuman Park, Durga Mandir, Gol Course, Morgan House, Delo park, Kalimpong Nursery Cactus. Photography and some field collection on the way Night stay at Durbindara.
29.03.2022	We started our journey towards Siliguri Bengal safari at 6am. Reached Bengal safari at 10 Am. We took 1hours Grand Safari & seen lots of herbivores. Mammals. Tiger etc. At 12 noon we started our journey towards NJP Jn. Left NJP Jn. by Down 13142 Teesta Torsa Express at 3.20 pm.
30.03.2022	Reached Bandel Jn at 3am, after we took Bandel- Bardhaman local at 3.40 am and finally reached Bardhaman at 5.10am.

BRIEFLLY DESCRIEBE THE VISTED PLACE



CHANGEY FALLS:-

Located 14 km from the Lava with a breathtaking panoramic view of Mt. Khangchendzongha close to Neora Valley National Park is a finest example of natural beauty Changey Fall. Changey falls is the famous 3 step waterfall between Tiffin Dhara and Ghanti Dhara. Changey Falls is considered as the highest altitude fall in North Bengal whilst adding more charm to the nearby quaint villages.

Shimmering and falling from a height of 300mt the first glimpse of Changey Fall has left many travelers flabbergasted and bewitched their mind. The view of waterfall gushing from the hilltop of Tiffin Dhara and Ghanti Dhara while descending and disappearing into the abundant greenery of the surrounding area while creating a wonderful tint of green and white. The journey to this serene and enchanting Changey Fall is a mini adventure. Traveling on the road which is full of ups and

downs since the road is not well maintained but the astounding view of the lofty mountains and green valley will compensate for the rough road and there is a quote saying 'It's a rough road that leads you to the heights of greatness' and your journey towards Changey Falls will live up to the quote. Travelers need to walk for 900ft after the ride come to a halt to the last motor able point before reaching Changey Fall. Descending the spiraling trial through the lush green forest while basking in the astounding sight of the



green lofty mountains, it is sight which has lured many travelers

towards the Changey Fall. Acute calmness with captivating sound of the waterfall makes a wonderful contrast with the amazing backdrop view of Mt Khangchendzongha. Innumerous chirps of amazing Himalayan birds like White Capped Water Redstart, Verditer Flycatcher, Niltava, Blue Fronted Redstart, Grey Trepid, Indian Robin, Blue Whistling Thrush makes the atmosphere heaven like. Also, lot of Bryophytes, Pteridophytes & gymnosperm. At this point majority number of bryophytes are collected by us.

ICAR-IARI KALIMPONG:-

I.A.R.I. Regional Station, Kalimpong, located at an altitude of 1200 m above MSL, is one of the oldest regional stations of Indian Agricultural Research Institute. It was set up as the Co-ordinated Plant Virus Research



Scheme, I.A.R.I., Eastern Zone, Kalimpong in February 1956 in a rented house named "Churchill Ville" at L. B. Road, Kalimpong. In 1967, it was renamed as Plant Virus Research Sub-station and subsequently as Plant Virus Research Station (PVRS) in the year 1969. On 11.10.1972, the property under the name "Alpine Estate" measuring an area of 3.145 acres at 81/2 Miles, Lower

Reshi Road, Kalimpong was acquired for the purpose of PVRS. The possession of the acquired property was initiated on 12.2.1973 and



completed by 23.11.1974. Consequently, PVRS was shifted from "Churchill Ville" to the acquired site in February 1973 wherein it was rechristened as the I.A.R.I. Regional Station, Kalimpong in 1976.
Prof. S. P. Raychaudhuri, who is regarded as the father of plant virology in India, was the founder Officer In-charge of this regional station. He left his indelible mark through his works on plant viruses from 1956 to 1961 at this station.

I.A.R.I. Regional Station, Kalimpong has taken a lead role in conducting research on virus and virus-like diseases affecting economically important plant species of Darjeeling and Sikkim hills. Since its inception in 1956, at least 25 virus and virus-like diseases of plants prevalent in this region were reported from this station.

Over the time, the station has diversified its activities especially in the area of Horticulture research and Extension research.

Mandate-

 Identification of virus diseases of citrus, cardamom, orchids and production of virus free plants.

 Development of management practices for containing viral diseases in the north eastern hills.

Objectives

- Identification and characterization of major crops and their disease of Eastern and North-eastern India.
- Development of management practices of major crops of the region.

• Technology development and transfer of major crops in the East and North-East India.

• Conducting capacity building programme on advance agricultural technologies and practices.



MINDROLLING KALIMPONG MONASTERY:-



This place is verybeautiful. Built very far away from the busy city life it has a very peaceful atmosphere and the people here are very religious and friendly. These people will always help u whenever you need it. Very calm

& peaceful place.

• PINE FOREST :-

On the way to lava very dense pine (*Pinus* sp) forest located. Where we collect some pinecones and leaves.

• NOKDARA LAKE:-

Nokdara or Nok Dara is one of the picturesque offbeat destinations just about 28 km of the main town of



Kalimpong. Far from the tourist's rush, Nokdara in Kalimpong is flourishing rapidly as a famous tourist destination.

The term "Nokdara" derived from a Lepcha word "Nok Hlo". In Lepcha Nok means Black, foggy or cold whereas hlo means hills. Moreover, the name of the place "Nokdara" was particularly given by the local Nepalese where "Dara" means hills.

HANUMAN PARK:-

Huge statue of Lord Hanuman upon a little hillock is situated in a temple from Kalimpong, West Bengal in India. The statue is colored in saffron color with one hand raised and other hand carrying mace.







Delo Hill is one

of the two hills that the town of Kalimpong stands between Kalimpong is situated on a ridge connecting the two hills, Durpin and Deolo. The hill is 1,704 meters (5.590 feet) above sea level and is the highest point of Kalimpong town. The hill is located 7 km north east of the town. Teesta River and its valleys all can be viewed from this point. This is one of the places that is sure to take your breath away with its sheer beauty. A pathway which leads



across a huge garden, home to thousands of flora and fauna. While the slightly uphill walk can tire you out, when

you reach the top, the viewing points will more than make up for the effort. Also available are small souvenir shops and horse riding for the adventurous. To truly admire every nook and cranny of the park is an hour-long venture, but



we loved the half an hour we were there. Don't miss the "I Love Kalimpong" sign board right at the middle of the park a great spot to take pictures.

• PINE VIEW NURSERY OR CACTUS GARDEN :-

Pine View Nursery in Kalimpong hill station is known for its collection of cacti. Over 1500 species of cactus can be found here which was collected.





It's a botanist's and gardener's paradise! I can safely say that this place houses the biggest collection of cactus plants, both local and exotic, that I have ever seen. Neatly arranged in small sections next to each other.

BENGAL SAFARI :-

A wildlife park showcasing the wild lives in a habitat similar to that of their home is the Bengal Safari of Siliguri. With its rich diversity of flora and fauna, Bengal Safari flourishes with emerald greenery



throughout. The beauty of a wide variety of flora and wildlife at Bengal Safari turns to be exciting.



Siliguri is second most populous city after Kolkata in West Bengal and is situated at the entrance of North Bengal (@8km from Park). The whole park concept is the brainchild of Dr B R Sharma, the then Memner Secretary, WBZA &

Sri U K Bhattacherjee, AO.North Bengal Wild Animals Park (Bengal

Safari), Siliguri is spread in an area of 297 hectares. The





Park is developed in its natural habitat of Sal & its associated

species. The Park presently having 3 no of large safaris i.e. Mixed Herbivore Safari (91 ha), Tiger Safari (20 ha), Asiatic Black Bear

Safari(20ha). & Zoo parts.The visitors shall be taken to these safaris in specially designed vehicles.



NAME OF THE PLANT WITH FAMILY	DESCRIPTION
Lycopodium sp (Lycopodiaceae)	It is a genus of clubmosses, also known as ground pines or creeping cedars, in the family Lycopodiaceae. Two very different circumscriptions of the genus are in use. In the Pteridophyte Phylogeny Group classification of 2016. <u>Lycopodium</u> is one of nine genera in the subfamily Lycopodioideae, and has from nine to 15 species. In other classifications, the genus is equivalent to the whole of the subfamily, since it includes all the other genera. More than 40 species are accepted.
<u>Marchantia</u> sp (Marchantiaceae)	 <u>Marchantia</u> is a genus of bryophytes. They are liverworts and found in moist and shady places. They lack true roots, stem and leaves. The plant body is thalloid. Its classified under division Hepaticophyta, which includes all the liverworts. <u><i>Riccia</i></u> is also a liverwort. Bryophyta is divided into three main classes: Hepaticopsida- contains liverworts Anthocerotopsida- contains hornworts Bryopsida- contains mosses
Selaginella sp (Selaginellaceae)	<u>Selaginella</u> also known as spike moss. Selaginellaceae family of more than 700 species of mossy or fernlike seedless vascular plants of the order Selaginellales. The family consists of a single genus, Selaginella. They are widely distributed in all parts of the world, particularly in the tropics. Many are forest plants; some grow on trees, but others thrive in dry or seasonally dry areas.
<u>Equisetum</u> sp (Equisetaceae)	The <u>Equisetum</u> in the world of Botany is most closely associated with ferns. <u>Equisetum</u> does not produce seeds, rather reproduce through sexual modes via spore formation. In the spreading of <u>Equisetum</u>

PLAN COLOR IN	however, spores are comparatively not as important.
	They give rise to an extensive underground rhizome system expanding across 4 feet or more. Its patches radially extend as rhizomes expand outward from the patch center. The lateral spread of horsetail is comparatively slower in the absence of soil disturbance which pushes the rhizome pieces.
<i>Funaria</i> sp	A genus of mosses in which the leaves are often
(Funariaceae)	are tongue-shaped to ovate. The capsule is pyriform.
	It is a cosmopolitan genus of about 250 species. The shoots are yellowish green to green and often occur in extensive green carpets. The capsules are often numerous and are initially green and pear-shaped, becoming yellowish to orange-brown when ripe; they are borne on long, usually curved setae. The species is found on bare soil.
Trentepholiaaurea	<u>Trentepohlia</u> is a filamentous chlorophyte green
(Trentipholiaceae)	algae, living free on terrestrial supports such as tree trunks and wet rocks or symbiotically in lichens. The
	filaments of <u><i>Trentepohlia</i></u> have a strong orange colour (photograph at right) caused by the presence of large quantities of carotenoid pigments which mask the green of the chlorophyll.
Alsophiladealbata	Commonly known as "Silver Fern". Rhizome short, erect,
(Cycatheaceae)	up to 10 mm in diameter, mizome scales dark-brown, entire, up to 7 mm in length, margins pale. Fronds tufted, erect, arching, herbaceous, up to 40 cm long. Stipe black to castaneous, shiny, with scattered brown scales up to 7 mm long. Lamina lanceolate to narrowly ovate in outline, 2 to 3-pinnatifid,pinnae glabrous, dark matt green above, covered with a white or sometimes pale, yellow powder beneath. Lower pinnae larger than the upper ones, upper pinnae oblong, decurrent; ultimate lobes oblong, rounded, minutely toothed. Rhachis, costae, costules shiny black and glabrous. Sori small, marginal, in discrete or continuous clusters; indusium small, semi-transparent, variously lacerate.

CONCLUSION

Learning science from first-hand information through observation at the field is much important in making the subject unforgettable and long-life understanding. Such practical activity is used for relating the concepts with actual life of the students.

Our Excursion tour was very interesting, student participants interacted in a very well-disciplined manner cooperated well with the teacher guides and overall, the tour was grand success. We realised that viewing the flora and fauna in its natural form made us things vivid enhancing the classroom lectures and laboratory experiments.

We learned from the Excursion about the management of plants, organization of plants, identifying of plants & selection of plants.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I'm Rakesh Ghoth, a.student of Botany Honours, had the privilege to participate in this educational tour organized by our Department on 24th March 2022.

I owe my gratitude to our respected and beloved teachers who not only motivated and escorted us throughout this trip but also shared them lifelong experience on this very field of study. We are grateful to teachers of our department for providing us continuous encouragement besides usual academic support.

We are highly obliged to our revered Principal for all possible co-operations he provided to us.

Guided By:

1. Dr. Sunanda Mondal

- 2. Prof. Ranjan Paul
- 3. Prof. Ahana Ray

Rakesh Ghosh.

Signature of the student Department of Botany

Gushkara Mahavidyalaya

Date:- 28.05.2022

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that...Rakesh Ghosh______had duly participated to the necesssry study tour organized by the Department of Botany, Gushkara Mahavidyalaya on 24th March, 2022.

Rakesh Ghosh. is a student of this college offering 6th semester Botany as a honours subject.

Date:-

Qar 8.22

Department of Botany Gushkara Mahavidyalaya Guskara, Purba Bardhaman

De University of Burdhaman • B. Sc Sem- III Examination

* Name : Sinigdha Bhattacharyza * Collage : Grushkara Malareidyalaya * Roll : 22031300 No: 0032 * Registration No. : 202201004504 of 2022-23 * Subject : Medicinal Bolāny * Course Code : CC-7



Page-1

1.3 English name :- Holy Bosil. Common name :- Tubi Scientizio nome :- Ocimum tenuigeosium Family :- Lamiacene Uses ports := Leaves, stem, flower, noot, seeds and even whole plant. ■ Uren :a) Ino motes hearthy heart := (Holy Basil) Turi contains vitamin C and antioxidants Such as eugenos, which protects the heart from the hearing it effects of free redicals. Engenal also prover uneque in reducing cholesterol levels in the blood. 6) Anti - aging :- Vitamin C and A, phytonutrients, in tubi are great antioxidants and project the skin from almost all the damages Couned by free redican. C) Treats kidney stones: Twini acts a mild divretic and detoxybying agent which helps in lowering

the unic acid level in the body. Acetic acid present in hely band helps in the Breakdown of the Stones. c) Relieves headaches :- Tuesi is notwood headache reliever which can also relieve mignaine pain. d) Fights acre: - Holy bond helps kill bacteria and injections. The primary active compound of holy baril oil is sugence which heeps fight Skin related disorders Trans heeps treat skin injections both internally and externally. e) Reliver jever :- Intri is an age-old ingredient for treating fever. It's one of the prime ingredients in the formulation of various agrivedic medicines and home tremedies. 4) Eye hearth :- whi's anti-inflammatory properties help promote eye hearth by preventing vision, basterial and fungar injections. It also souther eye inflammation and reduces Stress. g) Orror hearth :- Twi is a nortwise mouth preshener and an arol disinjectant. Tubi can also cure month vicers. Holy band destroys the bacteria that are responsible for dental cavities, plaque, tortor, and bad breath, while also protecting the teeth.

Page-3 th) Curren respiratory disorders :- Dre to the presence of Compounds like comphene, engenal, and cineole, turi Curren vision, bacterial and fungas injections of the respiratory rystem. It can cure various respiratory disonders like bronchidis and Euborcworis. i) Rich source og Vitamin K :- Vitamin K is an covential for Soluble vitamin

that plays an important rale in bone hearth and heart health.

Porge-4

English name := Malabost nut
Common name := Varaka
Scientizic name := Justicia adhostada
Family := Acanthaceae.
Family := Acanthaceae.
Part we := Leay, stoots, bark, yeaver.
User := a) Potential wer og varaka og cauch and cold:-

vanaka may be considered herbod and for the common cold and fur. Vanaka may use as a basie ingredient in various cough Syrups. Vanaka juice with little honey produces a soothing action on the troat. It's expectation properties help loosen the pheagen deposits in the lung airways.

le) Potential mer of vanaka for anthma and bronchitis:-

Vonaka leaver decodion may contain two major alkaloid, vonicinone and vonicine. Animal studies by Shivendra Printap Singh and Dar in 2021

Poge-5

found that vanaka might have activity against respiratory disorders such an anthma and branchith. It may have broncho-dilatory properties, which might open the atrivary parrage of the long. It may liquify the thick and sticky sputum, help exper it quickly and release congestion. In anthma, the dired lear maybe smaked for instant relief. However, human tresearch is needed to suggest the benefits of varba for anthma and branchitis. consult a qualified physician and take appropriate medical treatment.

c) Potential uner og vasorka far wound healing :-

Veraka may have wound healing activity. In an animal study, varaka plant extracts were applied to the wound. It was found that the state of

wound heating was increased. The tensile strength of the skin and the production of skin collegen and elastin may also be increased. Vanaka leaves possitive may be applied on the fresh wound or inflammatory swelling might help steduce microbial inflammatory swelling might help steduce microbial

d) Potential uner of varaka for ulcers:-

Vanaka leg pouder may reduce animal peptic ulers. vanaka may be used to regulate both internal

Poge-6

e) Potention uner og Varaka for tuberculoris:

Vonaka plant may have anti-tubercule activity. Therefore, it may help inhibit the activity of <u>Mycobaderium tuberculosis</u>. In addition, a study by Grange and snew in 1996 found that varaka may contain variaire aukaitoid and its serii - Synthetic derivatives with other essential aits. There bioactive compounds may progress the highest activity against tuberale bacilli. Hence, it might be a weight adjuvant in the theraphy against tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is a getious disease, it requires appropriate diagnosis and medical treatment. If you suffer prom tuberculosis, take medical help.

- 5) Varaka leap juice might help relieve the unpleasant effects of diarrihoea and dysentery. It may help reduce bloody stool and mucus in stool.
- g) Vonaka may be dried, rolled into a cigar and smoked to dear with wheezing.
- h) Vonaka prowers may be slightly burnt in an applied on ayelids. Such regular application may help with sorre eyes and eye irritation.

antes which are I and Brindership report more market of the well for welling Will have the standard the stand of the King that I have 6 + 6 Brits a substance of Brits and Brits Brown born & bull brough with the three brown 11 BARK 101017 Lee 1 to product Fig:- Catharanthus Trorens barry range of a dark instant institute and point and BARRIE IN TON MERCENTER AND A REAL

When you have a pulling all provide and provide and a provide and a provide and the second provide and the second

and the transfer of the coperation

Page-7

English name :- Madagascus Perivinkse Common name :- Nayantona Scientific name :- Catharanthus troseus Family :- Apocynaceae Part uners :- Root Usen :-1) Diabeter 2) Cancer 3) Fluid retention 4) Cough 5) Lung congestion 6) Sore throat. 7) Eye irritation, when applied to the eye. 8) Skin injections, when applied to the Skin. 9) Stopping bleeding, when applied to the rkin.



Page-8 English nome :- Jungle genanium Common name :- Rongon Scientific name: - Jxora coccinea Family :- Rubicicae. Part wer: - Flower, stem, roots, leaves. User :- This flower plant used in the management og type 11 diabeter porticularly in over weight patients. The mongon front is used to cove for dysentery, Ulcers and gonosorhea.



Page-9 English name :- giant corotrope. Common name :- Akondo, Dientizic name :- Calotropis gigantes Family: - Apocynacione Uren port: - Bark and root. I Ures :- Corotropis is med for digertire disorders including diaverhea, constipation and stomach weers, jos poingue conditions including toothouse, cramps, and joint poin, and for poraritic injections in cluding elephantiones and worms. Some people me coustropées for syphilis, boils, inflammations (Swelling), epélepry, hysteria, jever, muxular spasm, worts, reprisey, gout, Snorkebite and Cancer.



1 mgo - 10

English name: - Joreen chinetta. Common name: - Koumegh Scientific name: - Andrographia paniculata Family :- Acanthaceore Tres port :- heavy, stem even whole plant body . ■ Uses :- Koumege also helps to boost immunity and is used to manage the symptoms oy the common cold, Sinusitis and ollergies due to its antimicorobion and immunomodulato - suy properties. Kounegh might be good for diabeties on it is effective in lowering blood sugar levels by increasing insulin recordion. It also helps in managing blood pressure by widening the blood versels

* Korenegt is known on "King og bitters".

and increasing blood plow.

and a set The manual from Charles N 1 1516 S Cilles L. marine : Fig:- Hygnophila avriculata , dentities for print and neveral and toportoon

Porge - 11 Common name :- Kulekhoora. Scientific name :- Hygraphila awiculata Family: - A conthorce . Port uses :- Leaver, seed. Dres: - ci) Kulekhovia helps to increase harmoglobin. There leaves jos a month or so rignificantly improve the hearth of people suffering from anemia. cii) kulekhorra is extremly effective for diabetic people on it can help reduce record grucose levels. (iii) Kulekhorra is improver stomach and liver functions and increases immunity. ciii) The leave extract from kulekhora is abo used to cure diarrhoea, inflammation, poin abdominal disorders and anorenia. The reeds of this plant also thave medicinal values and have been uses in the treatment of several brood disorders and uninory problems.

with the international in the second of atalander alid porchelle a same alforente it · anosandtres April Bland 13 and base in the state of the second of malet (11:3 to de , suskhara, West Bengal, India PWW+H3P, Guskhara, West Bengal 713128, India BAN WOW 2 ° (jij) areabicables same better when I will among it Lind will fig - Datura stramonium. a lup . robal Coursel darent for and maining parate build

Page - 12

Common name :- Dortwion.

Scientific name: - Dodutia estramonium
 Family: - Solanaceore.

Dort mer: - Seeds, plover, roots.

■ Ures :- Datura Stramonium is described on a useful remedy for vorious human aliments including ulcers, wounds, inflammation, rheumation and gast, Sciatica, bruises and swellings, fever, anthena, bronchitis and toothachoe. The juice of the leaves in warm milk was used to exper intestinal warms including costoder, seeds with polm all used externally for insect brites and stings insects. When the leaves as dodura mixed with muntard all then it is useful in Skin disorders. Juice of flower petals is uses in ear pain and reeds are used as purgative, in Cough, fever and asthama.

de se D a control of the and a contraction of annound to the Change plane pill · manuralo la plination . algore , everify a new is a man was [12 mainer all arental particular no barris is MAN MONT ento nue octation to aits for vor as suited brite were align 1101 05 1 Marchie wide 14 1100 Fig:- Ponidium guojava

Porge-13 TCommon name :- guava. Scientific name :- Pridium guajava Family :- Mysitaceae Dort user :- Leay and fruit. I Uses :- It is the most common and popular traditional remedy for gartraintestinor injections such as disorrhea, dysentery, stomach orcher and indigertion.

A I will marge : more manned 19 in up ano biel i wanty significante 11 anoto still - 5 11 ... 7 11 a la f harry parts and har 1 1 Fig:- Nyctanthes corborr-torestis

Page-14 English name :- Night - provoring jarmine Common name :- Shirli E Scientific name :- Nyctanthes arbor-tristis Family: - Oleacene. ■ Pourt mer: - Leag, flower ■ Uses: - ge's me in voorious medicinal aliments and industries. pourts of the plant provide remedy to inflommation, malaria, stomach aliments etc. The leaves are anti-bacterial, anti - inflammatary, anti pyretic, anti oxidative and anti-fungal. The flower oil is also very prominently used as a pergume.

CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PROJECT SUBMITTED BY SHARMISTHA KONER B.SC. HONS. ROLL NO. - *210311000039* HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED UNDER MY SUPERVISION AS A PART OF CURRICULUM CONSIDERATION OF THE OBJECTIVE STATED THEREIN FOR THE SEMESTER – III (UNDER CBCS) EXAM, FOR THE PRESENT ACADEMIC SESSION.

SIGNATURE OF PROJECT GUIDE WITH DATE :-

NAME :- Abana Ray

DESIGNATION: SACT-亚

DEPARTMENT: Botany.

college:- Guskara Mahavidyalaya.
<u>FIELD VISIT TO</u> <u>INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (ICAR)</u> <u>RATHINDRA KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA</u> (Date : 05.04.2023) DSEー 4



ORGANISED BY DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY GUSHKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA GUSHKARA, BURDWAN

THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN





GUSHKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA

B.SC.(HONS) SEMESTER-6 EXAMINATION-2023

FIELD VISIT



SUBMITTED BY:- SANDIP DAS REGISTRATION NO.:- 202001004809 ROLL NO.:- 200311000030

INRODUCTION:-

Plants grow in widely different habitats Lenvironmental condition forming vegetation ranging from microscopic thallophytes to bearing seeds. The ecological amplitude of all species growing in vegetation is not equal. Different plants respond differently towards changing influences of ecological influences. e.g.-precipitation, relative humidity, available light, temperature & biotic factors, plants of a different group from a multi-storied structure in vegetation.

So, the study of above vegetation pattern is of immerse importance for the botany students.

To understand the nature of vegetation of particular area, it is necessary so that under field survey which is done during excursion of different location which making a survey of vegetation. It is not possible to identify all plants in the field and specimen collected to be identified later. Is is also necessary to keep asset of many specimens preserved for future reference & record.

Similarly, an excursion has also an aesthetic value

Aim of the Excursion:-

The word "Botany" derived from Greek noun "Botane" that means herb. It is a branch of biology which deals with the study of plants. It considers the morphology, anatomy, physiology of plants.

Since, we are students of Botany (Hons)of Gushkara Mahavidyalaya. We must know the plants and their of anatomy, morphology L their systematic position of area. In this regard a field excursion in our college campus conducted by our professors.

It is universally admitted that field study is one of the most essential L valuable parts of study in "Botany". It is not only providing useful knowledge but also encourage the students to study L know more about mystery of nature.

Purpose of Visit:-

Preserved for future reference & record Botany is one of the most important subjects in Biology. To understand the nature of the vegetation of area, it is necessary to undertake field survey, while making a survey of vegetation of an area. It is not always identifying all plants in the field. It is necessary to keep a set of specimens.

INSTRUMENTS FOR COLLECTION:-

- 1. <u>VASCULUM</u>- It is a light metallic of stable size container. Its provide with a lid that opens up word for pressing the plant specimen in field work.
 - 2. KNIFE.
 - 3. MAGNIFYING GLASS.
 - 4. FIELD NOTEBOOK& PENCIL.
 - 5. WALKING STICK.
 - 6. PLASTIC POUCH.
 - 7. FAA(Formaline acetic acid)
 - 8. MOBILE & CAMERA.

COLLECTION PROCEDURE :-

We all students of B.Sc. department of Botany went to study at some place of Burdwan & Bolpur. We studied some members of angiosperm plant specimens, the reproductive & vegetative parts of ferns, gymnosperms specimen, for study morphological & anatomical characters.

Some Pteridophytes and Angiosperms plant specimens are drying I pasting on herbarium sheets.

ABOUT THE PLACES TO VISIT

DATE OF THE EXCURSION : 05.04.2023

DURATION OF FIELD VISIT : 10.00 am to 4.00 pm

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS : 35

YEAR OF THE STUDENTS : Students of 3rd and 5th Semester of Botany

LOCATION :

Rathindra Krishi Vigyan Kendra (RKVK) is situated at Sriniketan in Birbhum District of the State of West Bengal. Sriniketan is in the Municpality of Bolpur which comes under Bolpur Sub Division of Birbhum is located near Bolpur-Sriniketan District. It Community Development (CD) Block Office of Govt. of West Bengal and Chip Kuthi Campus of Palli-Samgathana Vibhaga (PSV) (Institute of Rural Reconstruction) and Staff Quarters of Visva-Bharati. The distance of Bolpur-Santiniketan Railway Station from Rathindra KVK is about 6.5 kms. The distance of Rathindra KVK from Jambuni Central Bus Stand of Bolpur is about 2.5 kms. From Gushkara Railway Junction Station the distance of Rathindra KVK is about 25 kms. by Railway and by Roadways the distance is about 30 kms. The visitors can come to Rathindra KVK from Bolpur-Santiniketan Railway Station or Jambuni Central Bus Stand of Bolpur by Rickshaw, Electric Rickshaw, Auto or Bus. DATA OF SOME WELL STUDIED SPECIMENS OF FERNS:-

VARIOUS KINDS OF FERNS ARE FOUND DURINGEXCURSION.FERSNS HAVING SORUS BODIES WHICH ARE COLLECTED WITH LEAF L RHIZOME.

Name	Class	Order	Family
<u>Pteris vittate</u>	Filicopsida	Polypodiales	Petridaceae
Dryopteris sp	Filicopsida	Polypodiales	Petridaceae
<u>Marsilea quadrifolia</u> (Aquatic Pteridophya)	Filicopsida	Marsileales	Marsileaceae
<u>Azolla Sp.</u> (AquaticPteridophyta)	Polypodiopsida	Salviniales	Salviniaceae

DATA OF SOME WELL STUDIED SPECIMENS OF ANGIOSPERMS:-

We have collected Angiosperm specimens during excursion. Those are drying I paste on herbarium sheets.

Name of the plant	Family
Oryza sativa	Poaceae
Canna indica	Cannaceae
Commelina benghalensis	Commelinaceae
Polygonum sp.	Piperaceae
Achyranthes aspera	Amaranthaceae
Mirabilis jalapa	Nyctaginaceae
Dianthus chinensis	Caryophyllaceae
Michelia champaca	Magnoliaceae
Cajanus cajan	Fabaceae
Fragaria × ananassa	Rosaceae
Saccharum officinarum	Poaceae
Helianthus annus L.	Asteraceae
Mangifera indica	Anacardiaceae
Zea mays	Poaceae
Arachis hypogaea	Fabaceae
Triticum aestivum	Poaceae
Aloe vera	Liliaceae
Colocasia esculenta	Araceae
Cassia fistula	Legumiinosae

DESCRIPTION OF FIELD VISIT :-

It was 5th April, 2023, Monday. All the participants arrived at Guskara rail station at 7.30 am. At 8am we ready to go. We also carry first aid box, medicines, pen & notes copy, water bottles etc.

The students looked the nature through the window. They enjoyed by getting to see beautiful nature. We arrived at Santiniketan after 30 minutes derive at 8.30 am. We did breakfast. After having breakfast, we reached at Krishi Vigyan Kendra, where students are requested to have a pen and notebook to write down and they were informed to perform the activities among groups. Collected plants were taken into bag and the descriptions of each plant were written according. The collection numbers of plant specimen etc. are enrolled. The association number of plant specimens which could not be collected were observed carefully L noted down Photographs were taken in several places to show the plants L their association for later study collected plants were kept within folded newspaper with slip noting the collection number which in the note book.

Most of the collected plants were kept within the newspaper press and some specimens were kept in the solution of formaldehyde. After returning home the dry specimens were attached in herbarium sheet. The wet specimens that were separated I kept in separated vials.

KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA :-

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) established the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Palli Siksha Bhavana, Visva-Bharati on 4th October 1994. This KVK was sanctioned to Visva-Bharati for the farming community and agricultural practioners of Birbhum district of West Bengal, India. This KVK was named after Rathindra Nath Tagore, the eldest son of Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore. He was one of the first batches of five students of the Brahmacharya School of Santiniketan. Rathindra Krishi Vigyan Kendra is attached with the Palli Siksha Bhavana (Institute of Agriculture), Visva-Bharati. The Principal of Palli Siksha Bhavana is the incharge of RKVK.

Rathindra Krishi Vigyan Kendra is situated at Sriniketan in the Bolpur-Sriniketan Community Development (CD) Block in the District of Birbhum. The distance of Rathindra Krishi Vigyan Kendra is 5 kms from Bolpur-Santiniketan Railway Station. Sriniketan where the Rathindra KVK is situated is located at 23°40'33"N 87°39'37'E.

ACTIVITIES DONE AT KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA :-

On-farm testing to identify the location specificity of agricultural technologies under various farming systems Organize Frontline Demonstrations to establish production potential of technologies on the farmers" fields. Training of farmers to update their knowledge and skills in modern agricultural technologies. Training of extension personnel to orient them in the frontier areas of technology development. To work as resource and knowledge center of agricultural technology for supporting initiatives of public, private and voluntary sector for improving the agricultural economy of the district.

At Krishi Vigyan Kendra, we learn from Observation and Discussion/Interaction with their teacher and their employees about tissue culture laboratory, oat cultivation, use of Azolla sp. as bio fertilizer, use of medicinal plants and their cultivation and so many things.

PURPOSE OF FIELD STUDY :-

It is most advanced talk for every botanist or the students of botany to visit the field study the plants in their natural habitats and to examine the direct interaction between the plants and their surrounding environments. Otherwise the study of plant in nature will be incomplete.

In the field one should investigate the following aspects of plants during study -

1. To denote the growth, habit and habitat.

2. To examine various plant parts.

3. To denote the surrounding climatic condition.

4. To denote the local name and use of it.

5. To collect plants for preparation of herbarium specimens.

So, it is essential for every students of botany to visit various phytogeographical region of the world.

CONCLUSION:-

Learning science from first-hand information through observation at the field is much important in making the subject unforgettable and long-life understanding. Such practical activity is used for relating the concepts with actual life of the students. Thus, the trip for field study at Santiniketan Sriniketan and Illambazar Fossil park played greater role to understand nature, learn more about phanerogamic plants. I learned from the trip about the management of plants, organization of plants in the garden, about instruction programme conducted by KVK, and how to involve students practically in field study. am great full to the Department of Botany Rampurhat College for giving me the opportunity to participate in one day excursion to Santiniketan,Sriniketan and Illambazar Fossil park.

REPORT OF THE TOUR :-

- NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:-35
- PROFESSOR ACCOMPANIED FOR GUIDANCE :-Dr. Sunanda Mondal, Prof. Ranjan Paul.
- PLACE OF EXCURSION :- Krishi Vigyan Kendra DATE OF EXCURSION :- 05/04/2023
- DURATION:- 7.30am 6pm

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:-

I have great pleasure in expressing my deep sense of gratitude to my esteemed professor Dr. Sunanda Mondal & Mr. Ranjan Paul with respected faculties of KVK for providing me guidance, fruitful criticism encouragement and all other helpful co-operation during the tour.

I wish to express my thankfulness to our professors of Gushkara Mahavidyalaya, department of Botany, for their valuable support, inspiration and direction about how utilizing the tour for enhancing the knowledge power, systematize the study material and analysis of excursion experience.

mond of 26/04/2023





GUSHKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

B.Sc 6th SEMESTER Chemistry Hons. Examintion -2023

Ankita Mohanta

No.- 202001004782 ersity Roll No.- 200311000006

DISSERTATION TOPIC: COORDINATION COMPOUND (BONDING AND SUPRAMOLECULAR CHEMISTRY)

CONTENT

- Introduction to Coordination Compounds
- **Bonding Theories of Coordination Compounds**
 - Introduction
 - Valence Bond Theory (VBT)
 - Crystal Field Theory (CFT)
 - Jahn Teller Distortion
- Supramolecular Chemistry
 - Introduction to Supramolecular Chemistry
 - Relation between Supramolecular Chemistry and Coordination Chemistry
 - Self Assembly
 - Metal Organic Frameworks (MOFs)
 - Molecular Recognition
- Significance of Coordination Compounds in Supramolecular Chemistry
- **Design of Coordination Compounds for Material Design**
- Coordination Compounds as building blocks of Supramolecular Architectures
- Acknowledgment
- **References**

Introduction to Coordination Compounds

Coordination Compounds also known as complex compounds consist of a central metal ion or atom surrounded by Ligands.

Alfred Werner is considered the Father of Coordination Chemis His theory of Coordination Compounds earned Noble Prize in 19

> Examples : $[Cu(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$, $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$

Bonding Theories of Coordination Compounds

nd

alence Bond Theory (VBT) :-

- VBT describes the formation of Coordination Compounds through the overlapping of Atomic Orbitals between metal ion and ligands .
- VBT considers the hybridization of metal and ligand orbital.
- VBT provides insights on the stability, reactivity and electronic structure of Coordination Compounds.
- It explains geometry of Coordination Compounds based on their hybridization of the orbitals.

np

- There are two types of compounds classified by VBT -
 - \circ Inner orbital complex
 - Example: $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$

ns

(n-1)d • Outer orbital complex Example: [Fe(OH2)₆]²⁺



Demerits of Valence Bond Theory

nce Bond ry fails to ain the ditions to r and inner al plex. No explanation for colours of coordination compounds and their magnetic properties. There is no prediction given regarding the preference of geometry of the complex.

VBT can't explain the reason be the nonexister of many complexes

Crystal Field Theory

- Crystal Field Theory was irst proposed by Bethe (in 1929).
- CFT considers the electrostatic interaction between the metal and the igands to explain colour and magnetic properties of coordination compounds.

- There are some basic features of CF
 - Ligands are considered as point l charge.
 - Wave mechanical identity of met atomic orbital has to be consider
 - There will be no covalent interaction between metal and ligand.

- Crystal Field Splitting:
 - The electric field generated by the ligands cause the d-orbitals to split into two energy levels .
 - Lower energy orbitals
 - Higher energy orbitals

Crystal Field Splitting: The splitting of the d-orbitals mainly dependent of the coordination compounds.

■For Octahedral geometry Lower energy orbitals will be t2g :- d_{xy}, d_{yz}, d_{xz}

Higher energy orbitals will be $eg := d_x^2 - \frac{2}{y}, d_z^2$

■For Tetrahedral geometry →
Higher energy orbitals will be t2 :- :- d_{xy} , d_{yz} , d_{xz}

Lower energy orbitals will be e $- d_{x-y}^{2}$, d_{z}^{2}



Tetrahedral Crystal Field Splitting Diagram





AHN- TELLER DISTORTION

In the Octahedral system, if the two trans – ligands lying along the z-axis are compressed or elongated compared to the other four ligands lying in the xy plane, then we get the tetragonally distorted octahedrons.







Splitting of t₂ orbitals o tetrahedral sys to Z-in (comp and Z-out (elo

Merits and Demerits of Crystal Field Theory

<u>Merits</u>

- Spectral properties of coordination compounds can be clearly explained by Crystal Field Theory.
- Crystal Field Theory can interpret the magnetic properties of Coordination Compounds .
- The distortions in the geometry of Coordination Compounds can be explained by CFT.
- CFT can explain the stereochemical preferences.



- As ligands are considered as point like charge but metal's wave mechanical term is considered. Thus, self – contradictory.
- ✓ CFT assumes Coordination Compounds as purely electrostatic models which can never be strictly true as there are experimental supports for overlapping interaction like Nephelauxetic effect, reduction of interelectronic repulsion etc.
- This theory is unable to explain some sig--nificant order of spectrochemical series.
- This purely electrostatic model fails to explain the origin of the intense charge transfer band.

Supramolecular chemistry

Introduction

Supramolecular chemistry also known also as "chemistry beyond molecule" deals with the study of molecular assemblies and the interactions that govern their formation , stability and function IN 1987 THE Noble Prize in chemistry was awarded jointly to Donald J Cram, Jean Marie Lehn and Charles J for Supramolecular chemistry

The assemblies are held together by weak noncovalent bond – Hydrogen bonding , Van Der Waals interaction and π - π stacking.

Supramolecular Chemistry techniques such as selfassembly and molecular recognition can be used to design and control the formation of supramolecular structures.

Example – The DNA structure

The structure of DNA

Cytosiae iyoloogon bonos preferentially Win pistifica



tagan mangan kanalang bahan kana Indonesi kanalang bahan kana Indonesi Kanasa. Tiyu kana Tamil makaratari kanasa.





Relation between Supramolecular Chemistry and Coordination Compounds

- Coordination Compounds are used as building blocks for Supramolecular architectures.
- Coordination bond provides strong and directional interactions which helps to form molecular assemblies.
 - Coordination compounds serve as component to Supramolecular chemistry.



Self Assembly

spontaneous ganization of ecules under hermodynamic quilibrium nditions into cturally wellned and stable rangements nrough non valent bond

The molecular components need complementary properties such as specific surface , characteristics , surface charge , polarizability and surface functionalities to self assemble.



Figure 1. (a) Chemical structure of rodcoil molecules. (b) Electron micrographs and electron diffraction patterns (inset) show formation of ordered mushroom assemblies. (c) Schematic of the layering and polar ordering of the mushroom assemblies. Adapted with permission from ref 6. Copyright 1997 AAAS. Polymeric self-assembly: Formation of extended polymeric structures through coordination bonds between metal centers and ligands

Supramolecular cages and capsules: Assembly of discrete three-dimensional structures that can encapsulate guest molecule

.Coordination-driven self-assembly: Formation of complex structures through coordination interactions between multiple metal centers and ligands.



s of oly in ation unds Examples of Self-Assembly in Coordination Compounds

Metal-organic frameworks (MOFs):

Crystalline materials with a porous structure formed through self-assembly of metal ions or clusters and organic linkers

Supramolecular helicates:

Coordination complexes with helical structures formed through the self-assembly of metal ions and chiral ligands

Self-assembled monolayers (SAMs):

Molecular assemblies formed on a surface through self-assembly of molecules with specific functional groups. etal-Organic rameworks (MOFs): Definition:-

MOFs are a class of coordination ompounds consisting metal ions or clusters connected by organic ands to form a porous three-dimensional framework . MOFs ossess an exceptionally gh surface area due to their porous nature, providing abundant space for guest molecule adsorption. Structural Features of MOFs:-

Nodes: Metal ions or clusters that act as the connecting points in the MOF structure. Struts: Organic ligands that link the nodes together, forming the framework. Pores: The void spaces within the MOF structure that allow for guest molecule storage and transport. Coordination Compounds as Building Blocks:-

Coordination bonds: MOFs are constructed using coordination compounds as building blocks, combining the metal nodes and organic ligands in a controlled manner. The formation of coordination bonds between metal nodes and ligands is the primary driving force for MOF assembly.

Versatile ligands: Various types of ligands can be employed, offering a wide range of structural possibilities and properties. The choice of ligands plays a crucial role in determining the structure and properties of the MOF.

Applications of MOFs



Molecular Recognition

ecular recognition refers to the ability olecules to selectively interact and with specific complementary ecules or ions.

Guest Chemistry : Inclusion plexes , clathrates and cryptands are pple of Host-Guest system.


Significance of oordination Compounds n Molecular recognition



gnificance of ordination nemistry in pramolecul Chemistry The bonding of coordination composed as plays a crucial role in the formation and stability of supramolecular architectures. Supramolecular architectures refer to large-scale assemblies formed through non-covalent interactions between molecules or molecular components. These architectures can exhibit unique structural, electronic, and functional properties that are distinct from those of individual molecules. Here are the key significance of coordination bonding in supramolecular architectures

Structural stability

Control of Assembly

Hierarchical Assembly

Diversity of Architecture

Design of Coordination Compounds for Functional Materials

The design of coordination compounds plays a crucial role in the development of functional materials with tailored properties and applications. By carefully selecting ligands, metal centers, and coordination geometries, researchers can control the bonding interactions and molecular architecture of coordination compounds, leading to the desired functional properties. Here are some examples of how coordination compounds can be designed for specific functional materials:

Luminescent Materials

Magnetic Materials

Catalytic Materials

Conducting Materials

Porous Materials

Coordination Compounds as Building Blocks in Supramolecular architectures

Synthesis and study of crown – ether appendel Tetraplatinum(II) Macrocyclic chemosensors for cation detection

Six Hg(II) coordination compounds containg 2-((pyridine-3ylmethylene)amino)phenol and 4-((pyiridin-4ylmethylene)amino)phenol

Organometallic polyphosrous complexes as diversified building blocks in Coordination compounds







Advance upramolecular architectures

> Supramolecular Catalysis

Future Scope of Coordination Compounds and Supramolecular Chemistry

Functional Materials

Responsive and Stimuli-Responsive System

Biomedical Applications

Supramolecular Electronics Molecular Recognition and Host – Guest Chemistry

CONCLUSION

Coordination compounds play a pivotal role in supramolecular chemistry as they serve as versatile building blocks for the construction of complex supramolecular architectures. The unique properties of coordination compounds, arising from the coordination of metal ions with ligands, make them highly attractive for creating functional supramolecular systems.



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Introduction

The term 'Polymer' in Greek means 'many parts'.

Polymers can be found all around us, from the strand of our DNA, which is a naturally occurring biopolymer, to polypropylene which is used throughout the world as plastic. Polymers can be naturally found in plants and animals or can be human- made. Different polymers have a number of unique physical and chemical properties, due to which they find usage in everyday life.

What is Polymer?

 Polymer is a high molecular weight compound containing many many repeating unit join in a regular fashion.



Monomers

 Simple reactive species, contain some functional group, join together to form Polymer.

Example:

□ CH2=CH2 (Mono functional Momoner)

□ CH₂-OH

CH2-OH

Bi functional Momomer

Y

Polymerization

 An overall process by which a Polymer is formed from its Monomer.

Monomers	
Polymerization	
Polymer	
	5

Classification of Polymer

□ · Classification Based on Source

A) <u>Natural Polymer:</u> Obtained from nature. Example - Rubber, Silk, Wool, Protein

B) <u>Semi Synthetic Polymer</u>: They are obtained from nature but undergo further chemical modification. Example - Cellulose Nitrate

C) <u>Synthetic Polymer:</u> Obtained by synthesis in a laboratory. Example - PVC, Nylon, Polyester.



Classification Based on Structure

A) <u>Linear Chain Polymer:</u> Contain one main chain, have no side chain . Example - PVC, Nylon

B) <u>Branched Chain Polymer:</u> Have some branches along with the main chain. Example - LDPE

C) <u>Crossed Linked Polymer</u>: Have Crossed linked between the main chain, So we get a 3D network structure. Example - Novalac, Backelite







Classification Based on Molecular Forces

A) <u>Elastomer:</u> Very weak intermolecular attractive force between the Polymer Chain

Example - Rubber

B) <u>Fibres:</u> Have Strong intermolecular attractive force.

Example - Nylon 6,6 , Terilene

C) <u>Thermoplastic</u>: Intermolecular attractive force is in between Elastomer and Fibres.

Example - PVC



Classification Based on Stereochemistry of Monomer

A) <u>Isotactic Polymers:</u> The side chain present in same order with the main chain.



C) Atactic Polymer: Follow no order.



B) <u>Syndiotactic Polymer:</u> Side chain follow alternative order.

Syndiotactic

Classification Based on Monomer

A) <u>Homo Polymer:</u> Obtained from one type of Monomers. Example - PVC

A-A-A-A-A-A

B) <u>Co- Polymer:</u> Obtained from two different monomer. Example - Nylon 6,6





Classification based on Synthesis

A) <u>Addition Polymer:</u> Obtained from one type of monomer by addition reaction.

Example: Ethylene --> Polyethylene

B) <u>Condensation Polymer</u>: Obtained from two different types of monomer by Condensation Reaction.









Extent of reaction Extent of Reaction (P): Number of Monomer unit take part in polymer formation P = -Total number of Monomer Unit taken intially $N_0 - N_t$ N_0 p



Carothers Equation

By simplifying the equation $p = \frac{N_0 - N_t}{N_0} = \frac{N_0}{N_0} - \frac{N_t}{N_0} = 1 - \frac{N_t}{N_0}$

$$\frac{N_t}{N_0} = 1 - p \text{ or, } \frac{N_0}{N_t} = \frac{1}{1 - p}$$

Again the number-average value of the degree of polymerization (\overline{X}_n) can be written as

$$\overline{X}_n = \frac{N_0}{N_t} = \frac{1}{1-p}$$
 or, $\overline{X}_n = \frac{1}{1-p}$

This equation is called the Carothers equation.

This equation is called the Carothers equation.









Free Volume Theory

 Sometimes during polymerization, some chain are entangled, due to this
 entanglement, the volume of polymer increase.



V=V₀+V_f [V= Volume Occupied by the polymer
 V_f= Free volume due presence of entanglement
 V₀= Volume occupied by the Polymer, due to their existence]

So the excess volume occupies by the Polymer called Free Volume.



Tg in terms of Free Volume

The presence of entanglement, result to more free volume. The Polymer chain can easily move. So the flexibility or mobility depends upon free volume.

As T increases flexibility increases, Free Volume also increases

By Decreasing T, at a certain temperature , free volume suddenly decreases. So, flexible Polymer converted to hard, Rigid Polymer. This temperature is called Tg.


WLF Equation

Scientist Williams, Landle and
Ferry proposed an equation how
viscoelastic property depend upon
Temp.

It is Valid for Newtonian fluid whose molecular weight is very low, but for polymer, due to High molecular weight This equation is not applicable. $\eta = Ae^{\frac{L}{RT}}$, where η , A, E, R and T are viscosity, material constant, activation energy, gas constant and the absolute temperature respectively. By taking log the equation becomes

$$\log \eta = \log A + \frac{E}{RT}$$

Doolittle equation for entangled polymer systems

$$\log \eta = \log A + B\left(\frac{V_0}{V_f}\right)$$

(where *B* is constant, V_0 and V_f are the occupied volume and free volume respectively.

Polymer Solvent

□ A) <u>Good Solvent:</u> Polymer Solvent interaction is much stronger compare to Solvent-solvent interaction.

 Δ H=(-)ve ,. Δ S= (+)ve

B) Bad Solvent: Polymer-Solvent interaction is much weaker.

 Δ H=(+)ve. Δ S=(-)ve



Application

- Polythene: A widely used and common item, plastic bags and containers are in fact a polymer made of polythene.
- LDPE: Low-density polythene is used for making various parts of machines, pipes, tubes, plastic bottles.
- The structure, it is used for food packaging, fuel tanks wiring and cable **HDPE**: Due to its high density and crystalline structure, it is used for food packaging, fuel tanks wiring and cable
- PVC: The most common use of polyvinyl chloride is in the electric wires and other insulated equipment that is coated in PVC. They are also used in water pipes that provide corrosion-free applications.
- Nylon: Nylon fibers are used for making water- resistant clothing like raincoats and umbrellas. They are also used in carpets, parachutes, ropes, and textiles.
- Rubber: Rubber is commonly used for making tires, though is also important for making machine parts, lubricants, gloves, and so on.
- Teflon: Teflon is most commonly seen in kitchen appliances wherein a Teflon coat is provided on the surface of pans and pots to make them "non-stick."

D Polypropylene: It is used for automotive industry, furniture, laboratory apparatus, textiles.

Synthetic Polymer-A long term threat to Environment

Synthetic Polymers are often dispose of in landfill where they will remain for centuries into the future, slowly leaching harmful toxins into soil as time passes.



According to the Clean Air Council Organisation, Americans alone use 102.1 billion plastic bags - a synthetic polymer - each year. Less than 1% of these bags are recycled. Oceans provide a home for hundreds of thousands of species on Earth, and it is essential for human life. Unfortunately, while many species depend on the ocean for its ability to create food and oxygen, human activities negatively impact the ocean and its wildlife.







 With the overuse and overheating of non-stick pans, the organic chemicals can be mixed with food and air.



Green Polymer Chemistry and Biobased Palstic-Dreams Vs Reality

Biodegradable or Biobased plastics are derived from natural resources like Corn,
Starch, Biomass and Food Waste. Therefore, bioplastics are relatively less harmful to the environment.

The first bioplastic were made by using traditional agricultural and renewable resources such as cellulose, Casein and Soybeans





Use of Eggshell as biofiller

The biofiller obtained from egg shell as a source of calcium
carbonate could be successfully used to modify Polymer Materials.



The Egg Shell in Epoxy Resin has functioned as a flame retardant and smoke suppression modifier.



Expectation

- Reducing demand for non-renewable fossil raw materials.
- Low greenhouse gas emission.
- Usage of agricultural and forestry wastes to a full degree.
- □ Biodegradation.
- □ No toxicity and no health hazards.

Low price.

Vs

Reality

- Increasing demand for renewable raw materials. Competition with food production.
- □ Potential growth of greenhouse gas emission.
- Partial use of agricultural and forestry wastes **
- Biodegradation is time-consuming and leaves traces *
- Potential health hazards and toxicity of micro- and nanoparticles releasing during the biodegradation.
- **Still remain too expensive.**





 It is no exaggeration to say that the concept of materials coming from nature is very attractive to the consumers and to the industry.

The future looks bright if we all move someday to a world where plastics will be biodegradable and made without fossil resources. Potentially bioplastics could become an ecofriendly and economically successful new group of materials with manifold applications and beneficial properties.



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GUSHKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA

Dissertation on Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

- <u>UNIVERSITY ROLL NO.</u> : 200311000051
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- <u>SEMESTER</u> : 6
- <u>COURSE CODE</u> : DSE-4



B.Sc 6th Semester Chemistry Hons Examination -20 **DISSERTATION ON "NMR SPECTROSCOPY"** By **Sumit Sil** Roll No:- 200311000051 Registration No:- 202001004831 of 2020-21 Course code - DSE 4 Under the guidance of Dr. Bholanath Sarkar **Dr. Pialee Roy Diptiman De** Sk. Saifuddin The Department of Chemistry, Guskara Mahavidyala Guskara

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- Refarance for ¹H-NMR Spectroscopy

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INTRODUCTION

- Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) is a spectroscopy technique which is based on the absorption of electromagnetic radiation in the radio frequency region 4 to 900 MHz by nuclei of the atoms.
- Proton Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy is one of the mo powerful tools for elucidating the number of hydrogen or proton in t compound.
- It is used to study a wide variety of nuclei:
- ¹H
- ¹⁹F
- ¹³C
- ¹⁵N
- ³¹P

<u>TYPES OF</u> ECTROSCOPY



- Absorption spectroscopy
- Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy:
- ESR Spectroscopy
- Emission spectroscopy
- Fluroscence spectroscopy
- Infrared spectroscopy
- Mossbauer spectroscopy
- Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
- Raman spectroscopy
- UV-visible spectroscopy

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIV Discovery of NMR Phenomenon in 1943



The first published "high resolution" NMR spectrum of ethanol at 30 MHz

Purcell and Bloch – Nobel prize in Physics – 1952 for the discovery of NMR.

Richard Robert Ernst-Nob prize in Chemistry-1991

ASIC THEORY



- NMR-Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
- Dealing with magnetic properties of atomic nuclei
- Atomic nucleus has mass and it spins on its own axis
- Due to the spin, it possesses angular momentum(P)
- Due to the charge and the spin it possesses magnetic momentum(µ)
- Only certain nuclei have non-zero magnetic moment. In others the "Net magne momentum" can be zero
- Only nuclei with non-zero magnetic moment are "magnetically active"
- Both (P) and (μ) are vector quantities and also quantized
- The ratio of magnetic momentum to angular momentum is called "Gyromagn
- It is very characteristic of a given nuclei. It is a constant for a given nucleus.
- Gyromagnetic ratio = $[\gamma] = (\mu)/(P)$

IMPLE WAY TO FIND OUT NUCLEAR SPIN-EVEN/ODD RULE

Example:

MIC MASS	ATOMIC NUMBER	NUCLEAR SPIN	
	EVEN	ZERO	I=0, ¹² C ₆ , ¹⁶ O ₈ ,
	Odd	MULTIPLE OF 1	I=integer, ¹⁴ N ₇ (1), ¹⁰ B ₅ (3), ²
			I=half integer,

I=half integer, ${}^{1}H_{1}(1/2), {}^{13}C_{6}(1/2), {}^{15}N_{7}(1),$ ${}^{17}O_{8}(5/2), {}^{33}S_{16}(3/2), {}^{11}B_{5}(3),$

NUCLEAR SPI



The energy gap between the spin states corresponds frequency region



• EACH LEVEL HAS A DIFFERENT POPULATION (N), AND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO IS RELATED TO THE ENERGY DIFFERENCE BY THE BOLTZMMAN DISTRIBUTION

$$\frac{N_{upper}}{N_{lower}} e^{-\Delta E/kT} = e^{-hv/kT}$$

h= 6.624×10^{-34} J.sec k= 1.380×10 J/K .molecule T= absolute temperature (K)

POPULATION EXCESS

Using equation, one can calculate that at 298 K(25°C), for an instrument operating at 60 MHz there are 1,000,009 nuclei in the lower (favored) spin state for every 1,000,000 that occupy the upper spin state.

This excess of 9 nuclei is called the population excess.

The spins in the excited state return back to ground state by (a) spin lattice relaxation and (b) spin-spin relaxation

)	V (MHz)	ΔΕ (J)	N_{α}/N_{β}	T °C
	100	6.7 x 10 ⁻²⁶	17 ppm	17
	200	22.5 x 10 ⁻²⁶	57 ppm	17
	300	33.5 x 10 ⁻²⁶	85 ppm	17
	100	6.7 x 10 ⁻²⁶	28	-100
			13	+100

Higher the magnetic fie strength – higher the sensitivity and resolutio

Lower the temperature higher the sensitivity

LARMOR FREQUENC

θ

Spinning nucleus

The interaction of magnetic field with nuclear magnetic moment induces the nuclear magnetic moment to preces about the applied magnetic field with certain frequency called Larmor frequency

Precessing spin about the applied magnetic field direction

 ω_0 – Larmor frequency

CLASICAL DESCRIPTION OF N

$v = (B_0 \Upsilon)/2\pi$

e above equation one infers that all the hydrogen nuclei in a molecule, say ethanol should e resonance frequency, irrespective of its chemical nature, at a given magnetic field.

is not true. Hydrogens in different chemical environment give different resonance frequer MR.

DEFINATION OF CHEMICAL S

s inconvenient to refer to proton frequency as 398.432 MHz

nemical shift expressed in δ is a dimensionless quantity and so does not depend on the spectrometer frequency

TOR ¹H-NMR SPECTROSCOPY

H₃C _{CH₃}

methylsilane (TMS) is used as a reference

hemical shift of TMS is lower than most protons in organic cules, so it is taken as zero

e protons in TMS are equivalent and hence only one signal for e 12 protons – high signal intensity

S is a liquid and miscible with most solvents

lso volatile and hence easy to remove

nert and does not react with the sample

FACTORS AFFECTING CHEMICAL SHIF

Electrone gativity, indactive and resonance effects

TMS=0.0 $CH_4=0.23$ (all in ppm)

MeI	2.2	MeOH	3.4	MeCl
MeBr	2.6	MeF	4.3	CH_2Cl_2
MeCl	3.1	MeNO ₂	4.3	CHCl ₃
MeF	4.3			C

ANISOTROPIC EFFEC

- nerical electron density induced magnetic field be uniform in space – isotropic effect
- example -s electron
- n-spherical electron density induced magnetic d will be non-uniform in space – anisotropic
- mple: π electron cloud of aromatic ring, C=C d C=O type – most common feature of organic lecules



DIAMAGNETIC ANISOTROPY

Anisotropic effect of sigma bond



Interesting cases of [18]emoslocus H H H H H H H

Examples of effect of anisotropy on chemical







3.37











SPIN-SPIN COUPLING (SPLITTING

Protons of the same group do not interact among themselves.



If n numbers of equivalent protons interact or couple with the protons on adjacent C atom, the resonance peak splits into (n+1) signals.



The intensities are symmetric about the mid point of the group and relative intensities of the (n+1) peaks and it is determined by the Pascal's triangle.

THE PASCAL'S TRIANGLE

Singlet]				
Doublet]	1				
Triplet		1	2	1			
Quartet		1 3	3	1			
Quintet		1 4	6	4	1		
Sextet	1	5 10	10	5	1		
Septet	1	6 15	20	15	6	1	
NMR INSTRUMENTATION



APPLICATION OF NM SPECTROSCOP

- ^IH NMR used for structural elucidation of organic and inorganic solids
- determines the physical and chemical properties of atoms
- Application in medicine....
- Anatomical imaging
- Measuring physiological function
- Flow measurement and angiography
- Tissue perfusion studies
- Tumours
- MRI

medicine...

N

- guishing grey matter & white matter
- ng posterior fossae, brain stem, spinal cord
- demyelinating lesions, tumour, haemorrhage, infarctions

MEN

olic liver disease areas of inflammation in chronic active hepatisis

EY

guishing renal corta & medulla luate transplanted kidney

IS

entiate between benign prostatic hyperplasia & prostatic carcinoma

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CONCLUSION

The total project on NMR spectroscopy has influenced me a lot. In today's developing world gives us today a chance of stepping ourselves towards a better tomorrow. After the whole project, the utility and the fundamental function of NMR spectroscopy is quite vivid. So to have a better movement towards a better tomorrow, the progress of NMR spectroscopy is just needless to say.



<u>B. SC. 6th SEMESTER (HONOURS) EXAMINATION 2023(CBCS)</u>

UNIVERSIY OF BURD

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Presentation

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By

1 H

Sc. 6th Sem Chemistry Hons. Examination -202

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2

• Semester: VI

ADSORPTION



SOUVICK M&L

3

der the supervision

•

Dr. Bholanath Sarkar Dr. Pialee Roy Sk. Saifuddin Diptiman De

CONTENTS

Introduction

Adsorption, Adsorbent, Adsorbate

- Desorption, Absorption, Adsorption vs Absorption
- Heat of adsorption
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- Applications of Adsorption, Factor influencing Adsorption, Effect of temp & pressure Adsorption isober, Adsorption isotherm, Freundlich Adsorption isotherm its limitation Langmuir adsorption isotherm its derivation, Two important assumptions Langmuir volume and pressure, Dissociation of a single substance on a solid surface BET Adsorption isotherm, Adsorption on liquid & solid surface Gibbs Adsorption isotherm

5

Conclusion

<u>Introduction:</u>

ce chemistry research is an interdisciplinary area on rontiers of physical chemistry, chemical physics, ial science and nanoscience. Residual unbalanced exist on the surface of a solid. As a result of these val forces, the surface of a solid has a tendency to t and retain molecules of other species with which it ught into contact. As these molecules remain only at rface, their concentration is more at the surface than bulk of the solid.



rm 'Adsorption' was introduced by Kayser in 1881. henomenon of higher concentration of any molecular species at the surf n the bulk of a solid is known as <u>Adsorption.</u>

Adsorption:

orption is to be carefully distinguished from rption. The latter term implies that a substance is ormly distributed throughout the body of a solid or uid. Thus, while water vapours are absorbed by drous calcium chloride.

adsorbed atoms or molecules can be held to the ce of a solid such as finely divided platinum l (Pt) by physical (Van der Waal's forces) or ical forces due to residual valance bonds.



dsorbent & Adsorbate:

ne solid that takes up a gas, vapour or a solute om a solution, e.g., silica gel, charcoal, clay etc.



8



• The gas vapour or the solute, which is held surface of the solid, e.g., water vapou poisonous gases (NH₃, phosgene) etc.

esorption & Absorption:

The process of removal of adsorbed substances from the surface on which it is absorbed.



9

Desorption



pear to have colors since they are able to selectively I reflect certain wavelengths of visible light

Absorption

• When the molecules of a substance uniformly distributed through out the body another substance, the phenomenon is ca Absorption.





✓ Attractive interaction takes place.
✓ Energy released.
✓ Adsorption is an exothermic process.
✓ ΔH = (-) ve

The amount of heat evolved when 1 mole of an adsorbate ge adsorbed on the surface of an adsorbent is called Molar Heat Molar Enthalpy of Adsorption.

11

Adsorption in terms of Gibbs Helmholtz Equation:

dsorption _____ exothermic reaction. H = (-) ve S = (-) ve

ibbs- Helmholtz Equation

 $\geq \Delta G = \Delta H - T. \Delta S$ = (-) ve - T (-) ve

12

 $H > \Delta S$ $H = T. \Delta S$ G = 0*Tet adsorption is 0.*

Types of Adsorption:

<u>Physical Adsorption or</u> Physisorption

Physical Adsorption occurs when he adsorbate gas molecules are eld by physical forces like Van er Waal's forces. Example: H_2 , O_2 on charcoal.



<u>Chemical Adsorption</u> or Chemisorption

Chemical Adsorption occurs when adsorbate molecule is held on the adsorsurface by chemical forces as short cova chemical bonding occurs by the sharing electrons.

Example: Hydrogen is chemisorbed on N



The chemical bond is formed between adsorbate and adsorbent surface.

Chemical adsorption





Positive & Negative Adsorption:

olid to Adsorption is the Adhesion of atoms, ions or molecules from a gas, liquid or dissolved a surface.

In adsorption, if the concentration of a substance in the interface is high, then it is called positive adsorption.

If it is less, then it is called negative adsorption.





Adsorption Isobar:

sorption Isobar is a graph between the amount adsorbed (x/m) and the temperatur the adsorbate at constant pressure.



dsorption Isothertm

rocess of adsorption is studied through graph known as Adsorption Is<mark>othern</mark>

- of vacancieLimited numbers s on the surface of the adsorbent.
- *Ster saturation pressure P_S adsorption lossn't occur anymore.*
- *It high pressure a stage is reached when all he sites are occupied and further increase in ressure doesn't cause any difference in dsorption process.*
- *t high pressure, adsorption is independent f pressure.*





Freundlich Adsorption

Isotherm 1909, Dr. Herbert Freundlich gave this isotherm, which was an empirica ression that accounts for surface heterogeneity by multilayer adsorption, onential distribution of active sites of adsorbent and their energies towa orbate.

ic umptions:

urface roughness

Adsorbate – adsorbate interactions

nhomogeneity

21

Derivatiion

is the amount of substance(adsorbate) adsorbed by "m" gm of ent at constant temperature, then according to Freundlich ---

 $x/m = k.P^{1/n}$ This equation is known as Freundlich tion isotherm, where

essure under which the adsorption equilibrium is established. Istant

l integer greater than one

ot of x/m vs P is of the following type---

he graph, we conclude that, at lower pressure, $x/m \alpha P$ or x/m =

ry high pressure, the adsorption becomes almost independent of re, i.e. $x/m = k.P^0$

e intermediate range of pressure , x/m is proportional to re raised to some fractional power between 1 to 0. $n = k \cdot P^{1/n}$

 $x/m) = \log(k) + 1/n \log(p)$



S OF FREUNDLICH ADSORPTION SOTHERM: Freundlich equation is purely empirical and has theoretical basis. The equation is valid only up to a certain pressure ar invalid at higher pressure. \checkmark The constants k & n vary with temperature. \checkmark Freundlich 's adsorption isotherm fails at high' concentration of the adsorbate.

Langmuir Adsorption Isotherm:

1916, Dr. Irving Langmuir derived an expression for the variation in the extent o sorption with pressure on the basis of following assumptions

Bassic assumptions

The surface is homogeneous
All sites are equivalent
Mono-layer adsorption only
No interactions between adsorbate molecules on adjacen sites
Heat of adsorption is constant and equivalent for all sites
Adsorbate molecules have tendency to get adsorb and desorb for surface

Derivation

So consider a dynamic equilibrium between free molecules and those bed on the fraction of the solid surface. At the state of adsorption brium, in a chemisorption process, the rate of adsorption becomes equal orate of desorption. If at this equilibrium, (θ) is the fraction of the even of the adsorbent covered by the adsorbate molecule, then Rate of potion is equal to $(1 - \theta)$ as well as the number of molecule stricking per rea (μ) and rate of desorption becomes proportional to (θ). of adsorption α ($1 - \theta$). $\mu = \alpha$ ($1 - \theta$). $\mu = \alpha =$ ortionality constant

of desorption $\alpha \ \beta = \beta.\theta$ $\beta = \beta$

e equilibrium, rate of adsorption = rate of desorption $-\theta$). $\mu = \beta.\theta$ or; $\alpha\mu - \alpha\theta\mu = \beta\theta$ or, $\alpha\mu = \theta(\beta + \alpha\mu)$ or, $\theta = (\beta + \alpha\mu)$

(μ) is the number of molecules striking per unit area, it is directly rtional to pressure of the gaseous adsorbate .

 $\mu = k \cdot P$, then $\alpha \mu / (\beta + \alpha \mu) = \alpha k p / (\beta + \alpha k p) = (\alpha k / \beta) \cdot P / \alpha k P / \beta = \alpha P / 1 + \alpha P$

$$P = aP / 1 + aP$$
 Where $a = \alpha k / \beta = constant$



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Langmuir Volume and Langmuir Pressure:

When maximum amount of gas adsorbed upon the solid surface to form a mono- layer is called Langmuir Volume. Langmuir Volume = v_{max} Similarly, Langmuir Pressure is the pressure at which one half of the Langmuir volume can be adsorbed Langmuir Pressure (P_L) = $v_{max}/2$







<u>BET Adsorption Isotherm :</u>

Brunauer, , Emmet and Teller extended the LANGMUIR approach by postulating cultimolecular adsorption i.e., the adsorption involves the formation of many molecular adsorption i.e., the surface rather than a single layer. I ayers on the surface rather than a single layer. The relation derived on this basis is expressed as- $P/v (P^0 - P) = 1/(v_m, C) + (C-1)/(v_m, C) \times P/P^0$

> This is often called BET Equation. Where,

v= volume of gas adsorbed under pressure P $P^0=$ Saturated vapour pressure at the same temperature. $_n=$ volume of gas adsorbed when the surface is covered with a Uni- molecular Layer. C= Constant for a given adsorbate, such that $c=e^{(E1-EL)/RT}$

Where, E_1 = Heat of adsorption in the first layer (always negative) and E_L = Heat of liquefication of the gas (always negative).

dsorption on Liquid

Substances which when added to lower its surface tension are called <u>ace Active Agents.</u> It also acts as rgents or soaps.

In when inorganic electrolytes such aCl, KCl, KBr etc. are added to H_2O ontact with air, then surface tension $_2O$ increases. This is due to increase oncentration of the solute in the bulk tion compare to that of H_2O/air face. Such substances are called ace Inactive Agents.


Adsorption on Solid Surface:

LEAVAGE OF A BIG CRYSTAL OF SOLID INTO SMALLER UNITS I<mark>S DONE TO</mark> ASE SURFACE AREA.



Gibbs Adsorption Isotherm:

This equation represents an exact relationship between the rption and change in surface tension of a solvent due to prese of a solute. This equation was derived by ✓ <u>Willard Gibbs</u> (1878)

32

 \checkmark and afterwards independently by <u>J. J. Thomson</u>, 1888.

The total energy content within a two component system is- $G = n_1 \mu_1 + n_2 \mu_2 + \gamma S$ vation: Where, n_1 , n_2 are the number of moles of solvent and solute, μ_1 and μ_2 is their respective potential and γ = surface tension, S= area of the surface. The associated change in free energy dG becomes $dG = dn_1 \mu_1 + dn_2 \mu_2 + \gamma dS$ -------Since, G is an exact differential, then $dG = \mu_1 dn_1 + \mu_2 dn_2 + \gamma dS + n_1 d\mu_1 + n_2 d\mu_2 + S d\gamma$ ------(ii) Substracting (i) from (ii) we get- $n_1 d\mu_1 + n_2 d\mu_2 + S d\gamma = 0$ ------(iii) vithin the bulk of the solution, suppose there are n_2^0 moles of solute and n_1^0 moles of solvent present. Then wi bulk of the solution Gibbs- Duhem relation is valid. Then, $n_1^0 d\mu_1 + n_2^0 d\mu_2 = 0$ $\therefore d\mu_1 = -(n_2^0/n_1^0) d\mu_2$ Substituting this value in equation (iii) we get- $n_1(-n_2^0/n_1^0 \times d\mu_2) + n_2 d\mu_2 + S d\gamma = 0$ $d\mu_2 (n_2 - n_1 \times n_2^0 / n_1^0) + S d\gamma = 0$ $S d\gamma = (n_1 \times n_2^0 / n_1^0 - n_2) d\mu_2$.Now, $\mu_2 = \mu_2^0 + RT \ln a_2$ $d\mu_2 = RT dln a_2$ $S d\gamma = (n_1 \times n_2^0 / n_1^0 - n_2) RT dln a_2$ $d\nu/d\ln a_2 = -1/S RT (n_2 - n_1 \times n_2^0/n_1^0)$ quantity 1/S RT ($n_2 - n_1 \times n_2^0 / n_1^0$) is called Surface excess ($\Gamma 2$) $d\gamma/d\ln a_2 = -RT\Gamma^2$ $\gamma/(da_2/a_2) = -RT\Gamma 2$ $d\gamma/da_2 = -RT/a_2\Gamma^2$ 33 a dilute solution, $d\gamma/dc_2 = -RT/c_2\Gamma^2$



Applications of Adsorption:

○Gas masks • Chromatographic • Controlling humidity Heterogeneous catalyst Forth flotation process Production of high vacuum • Curing diseases • Removal of coloring matter ○ Purification

Conclusion:

n this chapter, we know about adsorption, factors upon which it depends, its rence between physical and chemical adsorption the order of various chemi esses. Surface chemistry research is an interdisciplinary area on the frontier cical Chemistry, chemical physics, materials science, and nanoscience. Its imp ndustrial processes and technology has grown over the years and will contim y in future. Residual unbalanced forces exist on the surface of a solid. As a r hese residual forces, the surface of a solid has a tendency to attract and reta ecules of other species with which it is brought into contact. As these molec in only at the surface, their concentration is more at the surface than in the olid. Solids, when finely divided, have a large surface area and, therefore, sho property to a large extent. Colloids, on account of their extremely small ensions, process enormous surface area per unit mass and are, therefore, goo rbents. The examples are charcoal, silica gel, alumina gel, clay, etc.



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but never the least, I also keep on record the moral & emotional support provided by my paren family throughout the period. Souvick Mal

Thank you



NAME OF THE COLLEGE: GUSHKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA GUSHKARA

PROJECT WORK FOR SEMESTER-VI SESSION : 2022-23

TOPIC OF PROJECT :

DIGITALIZATION IN INDIA



3



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6.9

-2

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SOMENATH MUKHERJEE



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Introduction Bye No.1 India is currently the most linguistically varied Country in the world. Digitalization is the Strategy of adopting recent technologies in IT to make the most of the digital resources available in the enterprise Also, we have mentioned various fields where digitalization has highly marked its importance like digital India, digital Culture, digital comera, digital computer, digital education, etc. 6 5 Digitalisation of India is nothing but making 5 your droity life Less dependent and devoid of 10 human interaction with the help of technology. -3 Now, the entire world is in our mobile handsets. 5 Digitalisation can bring together all the needs 9 to be Served at a single point. It is possible to bring all the personal details, finances and legal 9 entities to be stored, monitored and managed at 5 a Single Source. This could bring in more transferring, 3 better management and way for faster growth. Thus, 9 digitalization turns out to be the key to success in 3 3 the emerging world. 5 Digitalisation in general is the use of digital Systems or in layman terms use of Computer for data monagement. Technology has shrink the globe these days. Everyone is in need of huge amount of data in our day-to-day life for Several purposes.



Role of Digitalization Bage No.2

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The world is changing with the Continuous advancement and evolution of technology. There are lot of advanced technologies in the modern world, and these helps us to salve a lot of problems in our daily lives.

These technologies are easy to implement, easy to manage, and easy to use. So, this has led to Converting Consumer behaviour extremely by making them more dependable and habitual in using the digital technologies at the time of duying products or services. Digitalization helps in apliftment of business growth. Below - mentioned is Some of the key senefits that digitalization gives to business growth. 1. Consumer Behaviour. 2. Reduced Human Error. 3. Accurate Analysis of Data. 4. Increase in Digital presence in Geographical-free of a business.

Digitalization have also a huge role in enviroment, Social and governance, and Sustainability. Digitalization gives feedle access to a vast network of untopped data, gives feedle access to a vast network of untopped data, which has the potential to help Society and the enviroment. Which has the potential to help Society and the enviroment. Smart Systems Connected to the Internet Can Systematically Smart Systems Connected to the Internet Can Systematically frovide a unique opportunity to Solve difficulties related provide a unique opportunity to Solve difficulties related to long-term Sustainability.

1. 1. 1. 4. 4. 4. 4. 5. D. C.



Page No. 3 OBJECTIVES OF DIGITALIZATION 1: Efficiency The aim of digital tools is to save time, money and to increase the productivity of team, for example, by eliminating the flow of paper documents, which allows employees to consult information from anywhere in the cloud, to approve remotely. It is also possible to automate/remove tasks in internal processes and thus reduce the workload of teams. 2: Risk Reduction -The aim is to reduce risks via digital tools. Therefore you must fay attention to reduce errors and their workload of the teams. for example; - by introducing automatic checks, - by pre-filling data, - by setting up access rights, - by Setting up Validation workflows. 3: Decision Support -The aim is to make better decisions using digital tools. This means making appropriate choices. for example; - detecting opportunities, - Workload management, - Budget predictability, - Some Suppliers Send more than 100 invoices per year and that a frame work Contract with monthly invoicing Could be introduced. APRAKKNY

4. Customer Orientation -

The purpose is to better connect and Collaborate with customers, partners, and members through the use of ligital tools the example. digital tools. For example,

- Offering added value through new experiences, - Better respond to needs with hyper personalisation.

Page No.4

5: Cost reduction -

Reduction of Cost is one of the most Common objectives, as it relatively easy to understand and there are multitude of solutions on the market. while undergoing digital transformation con be expensive appront, implementing new technology often Leads to reduced Costs.

6: To achieve better economy

Growth of economy is one of the most important objectives of digitalisation. It can be done by increasing efficiency as well as employee productivity in the Country. Spreading digital literacy can also lead to upliftment of economy of a country.



IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION Page No.5

Imfact of digitalization on the businesses :

Digital technologies increase the efficiency of a business, by augmenting existing factor, and efficient utilisation of capital and labour. The manufacturing process of goods can be improved through outomation. Real time ordering Can be improved through outomation. Real time ordering data helps Companies plan the manufacturing process and data helps companies plan the manufacturing process and to receive real time data supports the business to to receive real time data supports the business to defloy the workforce in the Correct domain and take business decisions in timely fashion. Further, innovation business decisions in timely fashion further, innovation of using digital technologies to Complement the business processes boosts Completion in an industrial sector.

Impact of digitalization on the global economy :

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The share of ICTs and ICT enabled Services in emerging and developing Countries has been found to be on rise. To elaborate, these Countries have been able to increase To elaborate, these Countries have been able to increase their GDP by offering ICTs and ICT enabled services to their GDP by offering ICTs and ICT enabled services to the other countries. The emerging and developing economies, the other countries. The emerging and developing economies, the other countries and India, accounted for 33% of ICT and led by China and India, accounted for 33% of ICT and ICT enabled services exports and 24% imports thereof.

Since 2000, the digital economy is Continuously rising. In 2000, the internet business spiked up, while the global digital economy boosted from 2007. China and India have had a lower equity investments due to India have had a lower equity investments due to cheaper labour availability and rising levels of digital readiness.

The economy of Countries investing and promoting the The economy of Countries investing and promoting the digital products and services within their territory digital products and services within their territory is bound to grow - directly through ICTs, and Indirectly is bound to grow - directly through ICTs, and Indirectly when ICTs support other industries.



Page No. 6 CHALLENGES IN DIGITALIZATION 1: Lack of organizational Change management Strategy -Organisations with a thorough change management Strategy are 6x more likely to meet or exceed digitali-sation objectives. Having a strong change management culture is vital for any organisation's success. A lack of a change strategy sets up any new project or implementation plan up for failure. 2: Complex Software & Technology Enterprise software is inherently Complex. New technologies Can be infimidating. This is a large challenge for Organizations undergoing digitalization - both from on implementation and data integration perspective, as well as from an enduser experience perspective. 3: Driving Adoption of New Tools & Processes -New processes and technologies often present challanges in the form of resistance to change from tenural emplo-yees who feel there is nothing wrong with the way there are currently doing things arong with the way there are currently doing things. For new software implementotions, organisations must provide comprehensive onbanding training, as well as continuous employee performance support to help employees become productive and proficient. Budget Constraints Digitalization is not a cheap investment. Add in any comultation work, Changes in your Customer needs or IT errors, and the cost of digital transformation continues to increase.

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5. Silved decision - making -Organizational Siles negatively impact digitalization.

They pose obstacles in almost every aspect of transformation, from strategy building to implementation. Sile's lead to disconnected decision - making as each team or department focuses on solving it own problems and achieving its own goals.

Page No.7

6: Shortage of technological resources -

Aside from that talent shortage, businesses today are also faced with a shortage in other resources Crucial to the adoption of digital initiatives. The global microchip shortage still poses a roadblock to many industries. The shortage inhibits the timely deployment of adequate resources to the right initiatives.

7. Increased security risks -

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To adapt to the sudden changes in Consumer demands, many Companies rushed the implementation of digital Schetions. This made them Vulnerable to increased cyber security risks. This also made other businesses wary of experiencing the same breaches when they implement their own initiatives.

How to Overcome this Challenges?

-> Align your digital transformation programs with business outcomes.

-> Maintain transparent Communication at all levels. -> Craft a Solid implementation plan.

-> Bridge the skills gap. -> Enhance your cybersecurity strategy. -> Implement low or no-code solutions. -> Strategize technology procurement plans.



9 PILLARS OF DIGITALIZATION

1: Bradband Highways -

This covers three Sub Components, namely Broadband for All Rurah, All Urban and National Information Infrastructure. Under All rural, 250 thousand village to be covered and the project Cost is estimated to the approx Rs 32,000 cr. Under All Urban, Virtual Network opeonfors would be levered for Service delivery and Communication infrastructure. National Information Infrastructure would integrate the networks like SWAN, NKN and NOFN along with Cloud enabled National and state Data Centres. 2: Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity -

• The initiative is to focus on network penetration and fill the gaps in Connectivity in the Cuntry. • DOT will be the nodal department and project Cast

• DOT Will be the modal deportment and project Cost wild be around Rs 16,000 Cr during FY 2014-2018 where all together 42,300 villages to be covered for universal mobile Connectivity in the Country.

3. Public Internet Access Programme -

- The two Sub Components are Common Service centres and post offices as multi-Service centres.
- · A total of 1, 50,000 are proposed to be Covered into multi Service Centres. Department of posts would be the nodal department to implement this scheme.

• CSCs are increased from approx 1,35,000 to 2,50,000 i.e. one CSC in each Gram four chayat to meet up the business and government Services.

inge NO.3 4. e- Governance : Reforming Government Akrough technology Government Business process Re-engineering using IT to improve transactions is the most Critical for transformation across government and therefore needs to be implemented by all ministries/departments. 5. e-Kranti - Electronic Delivery of Services -

There are 31 Mission Made Projects under different Stages of e-governomce project lifecycle. Further 10 new MMPs have been added to e-kranti by the Mex Committee on National e-governance plan (Nebit) handed by the Cabinet Secretary in lits meeting held on 18th March 2014. e-Education, e-Healthcare, Technology for Farmers, Technology for Security, Technology for Justice are Some of the missions of e-Kranti.

6: Information for All -

- · Open Data platform and online hosting of information. & documents would facilitate open and easy access to information for Citizens.
- · Online messaging to citizens on special occasions / programs would be facilitated through emails and SMSES.
- . The above would largely utilise existing infrastructure and would need limited additional resources.

7. Electronics Manufacturing

This ambitious goal requires coordinated action on many fronts; Taxation, incentives Incubators, Clusters Skill development - Government procurement Focus areas - VSATS, mobiles, Smort Cards, micro-ATMS Smart Energy meters, Set top boxes, FABS, etc.



in that for the

8: Il for Jobs -

. 1 Cr Students from Smaller towns & Villages will be frained for IT Sector jobs over I years. Deity would be the node & department for this scheme.

Page No. 10

· 3 lokh service delivery agents would be trained as port of skill development to run viable businesses delivering IT services.

• I lakk rural workforce would be trained by the Telecom Service providers (TSPs) to Cater to their own needs. Deportment of Telecom (DoT) would be the nodal department for this scheme.

9. Farly Horvest Programmes -

IT platform for Messages, Biometric attendance, Wi-Fi in All universities, Public Wi-fi hotspots, Standardize Government Email Design, Secure Email within Government, School books to be e-books, SMS based weather information, disaster alerts, National Portal for Last & Found Childmen are the early harvest programmes which have been taken up for digitalization.



Digital India is a campaign launced by the Government of India on 1 July 2015 with the motto "Power To Empower", to ensure that the Government's services are made available to Citizens electronically through improved online infrastructure and by increasing internet Connect-ivity or making the Country digitally empowered in the field of technology . The initiative includes plans to Connect rural areas with high-speed internet networks. It Consists of three Core Components; the development of Secure and stable digital infrastructure, delivering government service's digitally, and universal digital literacy. This Campaign was Launched by the frime Minister of India Narendra Modi with an objective of connecting rural areas with high-speed internet networks and improving digital literacy. The vision of Digital India programme is inclusive growth in areas of electronic services, products, manufacturing and job opportunities. The plan also rural areas through the implementation of the Netcare System program.

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[Role of Government for Enhancing Digitalization.]

PRACTICAL ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Page No:12 The analysis of questionnaire's often involves representing the high dimensional responses in a low dimensional space. However, questionnaire deta often Contains categorial variables and common statistical model assumptions rarely hold. Here we present a nonparametric approach based on fisher information which Obstains a low-dimensional embedding of a statistical manifold. Questionnaires are an invaluable tool in (social) science and in many if not all branches of industry and non-profit organisations. They find a wide range of applications in sociology, ethnology, neuroscience, psychology, epidemilogy and market research, Customer satisfaction and many other fields. Nowadays, more than ever, questionnaires are distributed through online platforms that make it easy to collect large amount of responses with very low investment of resources. While designing and distributing questionnaires has become Common proctise, the extraction of insights from these question noires is for from trivial. Standard tools such as MCA, PCA, EFA and CFA are routinely used in such analysis. Beyond the simple mean responses of subjects to the questionnaire, the goal of analysis is to uncover the hidden structure that de termines why people respond to the questionnaire the way they do, and what can we learn from this structure. By definition, buch a structure should capture the most salient features of the responses in a parsimonious model.

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age No:1. In this project, I have prepared 20 set of questionnaire of a local manufacturing companity named "Asik Manufacturers" employees with their view regarding digitalization in India. After the survey I have analysed that most of the employees are welcoming digitalization as a process of development as a whole. They are trying to adapt the new methodologies and advanced technologies of digitalization. Most of the employees are aware what digitalization. bringing to the society as a whole along with econo mic upliftment. They believe that it have Created a huge impact in their lives. Whereas some employees also believers that it has created havoc unemployment as a result of automatic mechanisation. Mixed Review have been collected regarding the affect of digitalization on their respective lives.

SET OF QUESTIONNAIRE (20 SAMPLES)

Name Scham Roy	General Information
Designation Private Em	bloveellalana
Gender Male	(account

Questionnaire - 1

1) Under Which age group the employee fails ?

20-30 31-40 G 41-50 0 51-65

2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization ?

VE Yes D Not Sure D No

0000

3) On Which extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives?

- I Highly Low
- Moderate

4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easter - Is it Correct?

- VET Yes
- LJ No
- D Not Sure

5) Digitalization have _____ impact on upliftment of an economy .

D Positive

Negative

□ Not Sure

6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement?

V Yes

D No

- D Not Sure
- 7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you

E Highly D Moderately Low

8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of

E Yes O No □ Not Sure
Name Ashek Scha	General Information
Designation Private 8	playee (fitter)
Gender Male	1 Ounder vers

- 1) Under Which age group the employee falls ?
 - □ 20-30 □ 31-40 □ 41-50 □ 51-65

2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization ?

- Yes
 Not Sure
- V No

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3) On Which extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives?

Low Moderate

4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easier - Is it Correct ?

Ves No Not Sure

5) Digitalization have _____ impact on upliftment of an economy .

- D Positive
- Negative

- not sure

6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement ?

E Yes

D No

- D Not Sure
- 7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you agree with this 7
 - Highly Moderately
- 8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of digitalization ?
 - Ves No Not Sure

Name Aishik Dey	General Information
Designation Labour	
Gender Male	****************

- 1) Under Which age group the employee falls ? Questionnaire - 3
 - 20-30 □ 31-40 A 41-50 □ 51-65

2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization ?

- Ves Yes D Not Sure D No

222222222222222

3) On Which extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives?

- D Highly
- Low
- D Moderate

4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easier - Is it Correct ?

- V Yes
- D No
- D Not Sure
- 5) Digitalization have _____ impact on upliftment of an economy.
 - D Positive
 - Negative
 - D Not Sure

6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement ?

- VE Yes D No
- O Not Sure
- 7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you
 - Highly D Moderately D Low
- 8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of
 - □ Yes D No Not Sure

Ganandia	
Name Ashok Sarkar	
Designation Electrician	
ander Male	
Genuer	
Questionnaire - 4	and the second s
1) Under Which age group the employee falls 2	
D 20-30	
□ 31-40	
JZ 41-50	
□ 51-65	
2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization 2	
D Vor	
D Not Sure	
□ No	-
3) On Which extent digitalization	
and an impact on your daily lives ?	
D Highly	
Low	
Moderate	
4) Digitalization made the working life of an apple	
inc of an employee more easier - Is it Co	rrect 7
Ves Ves	
L Not Sure	
5) Digitalization have impact on upliftment of an economy	
Positive	
D Negative	
□ Not Sure	
6) *Digitalization reduces have	
statistics reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement	7
VZ Yes	
D No	1. I.
Not Sure	
7) "Digitalization leads to ware to	
agree with this ?	ation" how much do you
Highly	

- Moderately
- □ Low

8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of digitalization?

	Yes
	No
Ø	Not Sure

Name Scumpto Ghosh	General Information
Designation Accountant	
Gender Male	

- Questionnaire 5
- 1) Under Which age group the employee falls ?
 - 20-30 31-40 41-50 51-65

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2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization 7

- Ves Not Sure
- D No

3) On Which extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives?

- Highly
- Low
- Moderate

4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easier - Is it Correct?

□ Yes □ No ℃ Not Sure

5) Digitalization have _____ impact on upliftment of an economy .

- Positive
- Negative
- Not Sure

6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement ?

- ☑ Yes □ No □ Not Sure
- 7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you agree with this ?

Highly Moderately

Low

8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of digitalization ?

E	Yes
	No
	Not Sure

Jami'l II	General Information
NameRade Hild	hain
Designation Accourt	atant
Gender Male	

- 1) Under Which age group the employee falls ?
 - □ 20-30 □ 31-40 □ 41-50 ↓□ 51-65

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2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization 7

- Ves
- O No

3) On Which extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives ?

Low

D Moderate

- 4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easier Is it Correct 7
 - Yes No
 - D Not Sure
- 5) Digitalization have _____ impact on upliftment of an economy .
 - D Positive
 - Negative
 - D Not Sure
- 6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" do you agree with this statement?
 - Ves Ves
 - D No
 - □ Not Sure
- 7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you agree with this ?
 - Highly
 - □ Moderately
 - Low
- B) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of digitalization?
 - ✓ Yes □ No □ Not Sure

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esignation	Office State					
iender	le					
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□ 41-3	50		+			
□ 51-0	55					
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D Not S						
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D Mod	erate					
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5) Digitalizati	on have	impact on ur	lifement of as			
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6) "Digitalizat	ion reduces busi	iness cost" - do	you agree with	this statement?		
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1	ly					
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High Mod	and the second second					
High Mod Low						

Ves No Not Sure

Name Abhik Mukherjee	General Information
Designation Office Staff	Constitution for the second second second
Gender Male	

- 1) Under Which age group the employee falls?
 - □ 20-30 □ 31-40 □ 41-50 □ 51-65

2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization ?

Ves Not Sure

3) On Which extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives ?

Highly Low

Moderate

4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easier - Is it Correct ?

Ver Yes

No No

D Not Sure

5) Digitalization have _____ Impact on upliftment of an economy.

- D Positive
- Negative
- Not Sure

6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement ?

V Yes

□ Not Sure

7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you agree with this ?

Highly Moderately

8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of digitalization ?



Name Tourit Lahiri	General Information
Designation Hitter	
Gender Male	

- 1) Under Which age group the employee falls ?
 - 20-30 2 31 - 40 □ 41-50 □ 51-65

2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization ?

Ves Ves □ Not Sure D No

3) On Which extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives?

- Highly
- Low
- □ Moderate

4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easier - Is it Correct ?

D Yes

- D NO
- Not Sure

5) Digitalization have _____ impact on upliftment of an economy.

- Positive
- □ Negative
- D Not Sure

6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement ?

- V Yes
- D No
- D Not Sure
- 7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you agree with this?
 - Highly
 - □ Moderately

8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of digitalization ?

□_Yes E NO D Not Sure

1 10	General Information
Name	
Designation Receptionist	
Gender Male	

- 1) Under Which age group the employee fails ?
 - 20-30 31-40 41-50
 - □ 51-65
- 2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization ?
 - JZ Yes
 - Not Sure
 - D No

3) On Which extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives?

- Highly
- I Low

12222

- □ Moderate
- 4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easier Is it Correct ?
 - Ves Yes
 - D No
 - □ Not Sure
- 5) Digitalization have _____ impact on upliftment of an economy.
 - D Positive
 - Negative
 - D Not Sure
- 6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" do you agree with this statement?

Ves.

- D No
- D Not Sure
- 7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you agree with this?
 - Highly
 - □ Moderately
 - Low
- 8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of digitalization?
 - ✓ Yes □ No □ Not Sure

	General Information	
Name Za	Gr Mallick	
necignation	Receptionist	
Designation	11 1-	
Gender	Lale	
	Questionnaire - 11	
1) Under Wh	ich age group the employee falls 7	
□ 20	- 30	
□_31	- 40	
JØ 41	- 50	
□ 51	- 65	e *
2) Do you kn	ow the meaning of digitalization ?	
V Yes		
Not	Sure	
🗆 No	The second se	
3) On Which	extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives ?	
🗆 Hig	hly	
I Low		
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4) Digitalizati	ion made the working life of an employee more easier - Is it Correct ?	
D Yes		
NO NO		
🗆 Not	Sure	
5) Digitalizati	on have impact on upliftment of an economy .	
Pos	itive	
🗆 Neg	ative	
Not	Sure	
6) "Digitalizat	ion reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement ?	
Yes		
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D Not	Sure	
7) "Digitalizat	ion leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much	davou
agree with t	his?	ruo you
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D Mod	erately	
Low		
) Are you sa	tisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology	
digitalizatio	n?	result
J Ves		
D No		
D Not S	ure	

	General Information
Name Dinath Chatter	iee
Designation Electricit	m
Gender Male	

- 1) Under Which age group the employee falls 7
 - 20-30 31-40 41-50 51-65

2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization ?

Ves Not Sure

3) On Which extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives ?

□ Highly □ Low □ Moderate

4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easier - Is it Correct ?

- Ves Ves
- □ No

🖾 Not Sure

5) Digitalization have _____ impact on upliftment of an economy .

- D_Positive
- Negative
- D Not Sure

6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement 7

- E Yes
- D No
- D Not Sure
- 7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you agree with this ?
 - Highly
 - □ Moderately
 - D Low
- 8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of digitalization?
 - VI No Not Sure

	General Information
Name Tomal Mojunde	ler
Designation Security Gu	ard
Gender Male	

1) Under Which age group the employce falls?

□ 20 - 30 □ 31 - 40 ↓ 2 41 - 50 □ 51 - 65

2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization ?

Ves Not Sure

3) On Which extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives 7

Highly Low Moderate

4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easier - Is it Correct ?

- U Yes
- No Not Sure

5) Digitalization have _____ impact on upliftment of an economy .

- Positive
- □ Negative
- □ Not Sure

6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement 7

- V Yes
- D No
- D Not Sure
- 7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you agree with this ?

Highly Moderately

D Low

8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of digitalization?

- HE Yes
- D No
- Not Sure

Name Dhicen Bagdi	General Information
Designation Sales person	1
Gender Male	1

- 1) Under Which age group the employee falls 7
 - □ 20-30 □ 31-40 □ 41-50 □ 51-65

2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization ?

Ves Not Sure

3) On Which extent digitalization made an Impact on your daily lives ?

- Highly Low
- □ Moderate

4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easier - Is it Correct ?

- □_Yes
- No No
- D Not Sure

5) Digitalization have _____ impact on upliftment of an economy .

- Positive
- □ Negative
- □ Not Sure

6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement ?

- Ves No
- Not Sure
- 7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you agree with this ?

Highly Moderately

8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of digitalization ?

Ves No Not Sure

	General Informatio
me Aniket Hogra	
Designation Salesfurth	a
censer Male	

1) Under Which age group the employee falls 7

□ 20-30 2 31-40 □ 41-50 □ 51-65

2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization ?

□ Yes ∠ Not Sure □ No

3) On Which extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives ?

Highly Low Moderate

4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easier - Is it Correct ?

- Z Yes
- □ Not Sure

5) Digitalization have _____ impact on upliftment of an economy.

- D Positive
- D Not Sure

6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement ?

Z Yes D No D Not Sure

7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you agree with this ?

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 Moderately
 Low

8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of digitalization?



O.U.		
Designation		
Gender Male		
	Questionnaire - 16	
1) Under Which age group	the employee falls ?	
JZ 20-30		
□ 31-40		
□ 41-50		
D 51-65		
2) Do you know the mean	ng of digitalization ?	
et u		
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U Not Sure		
LI NO		
3) On Which extent digita	ization made an impact on your daily lives ?	
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 Low Moderate 4) Digitalization made the Yes Yes No Not Sure 5) Digitalization have Positive Negative 	working life of an employee more easier - is it Co impact on upliftment of an economy .	wrrect 7
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 Low Moderate 4) Digitalization made the Yes No Not Sure 5) Digitalization have Positive Not Sure Not Sure 	working life of an employee more easier - is it Co impact on upliftment of an economy .	Arrect 7
 Low Moderate 4) Digitalization made the Yes No Not Sure 5) Digitalization have Positive Not Sure Not Sure Not Sure 	working life of an employee more easier - is it Co impact on upliftment of an economy .	Frect 7
 Low Moderate 4) Digitalization made the Yes No Not Sure 5) Digitalization have Positive Negative Not Sure o) "Digitalization reduces Yes No 	working life of an employee more easier - is it Co impact on upliftment of an economy .	Frect 7
 Low Moderate 4) Digitalization made the Yes No Not Sure 5) Digitalization have Positive Not Sure Not Sure o) "Digitalization reduces Yes No Not Sure 	working life of an employee more easier - is it Co impact on upliftment of an economy . business cost" - do you agree with this statement	Frect 7
 Low Moderate 4) Digitalization made the Yes No Not Sure 5) Digitalization have Positive Not Sure 6) "Digitalization reduces Yes No Not Sure 1) "Digitalization leads to particular the second s	working life of an employee more easier - is it Co impact on upliftment of an economy . business cost" - do you agree with this statement	Frect 7
 Low Moderate 4) Digitalization made the Yes No Not Sure 5) Digitalization have Positive Not Sure Not Sure *Digitalization reduces Yes No Not Sure) *Digitalization leads to a agree with this 7 	working life of an employee more easier - is it Co impact on upliftment of an economy . business cost" - do you agree with this statement	ation" how much do yo
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Ves No Not Sure

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Name Sarabindu Pal	General Information
Designation Mechanic	*********
Gender Male	

1) Under Which age group the employee falls ?

20-30 31-40 41-50 51-65

2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization 7

Ves Not Sure

3) On Which extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives ?

- Highly
- Low
- □ Moderate

4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easier - Is it Correct ?

- Ver Yes
- O No
- D Not Sure
- 5) Digitalization have _____ Impact on upliftment of an economy .
 - Positive
 - □ Negative
 - D Not Sure

6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement?

- V Yes
- D Not Sure
- 7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you agree with this ?
 - Highly Moderately
- 8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of digitalization?
 - Ves No Not Sure

General Information
Designation Electrician
Gender Male

- 1) Under Which age group the employee falls 7
 - □ 20-30 □ 31-40 □ 41-50 □ 51-65

2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization ?

Ves Not Sure

3) On Which extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives ?

- □ Highly
- Low
- □ Moderate

4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easier - Is it Correct 7

- Ves No
- D Not Sure
- 5) Digitalization have _____ impact on upliftment of an economy .
 - Positive
 - Negative
 - D Not Sure

6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement ?

- Ves Ves
- D No
- D Not Sure
- 7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you agree with this ?
 - Highly
 - D Moderately
 - D Low
- 8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of digitalization?
 - VE Yes
 - D No
 - D Not Sure

Tulan P	General Information
Name Key	
Designation Office H	ssistemt
Gender Male	

1) Under Which age group the employee falls 7

□ 20-30 31-40 A1 - 50 51-65

2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization ?

VZ Yes D Not Sure D No

3) On Which extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives ?

D Highly E Low □ Moderate

4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easier - Is it Correct?

- Ves No
- D Not Sure

5) Digitalization have ____ impact on upliftment of an economy .

- Positive
- D Negative
- D Not Sure

6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement 7.

- Ves Ves D No
- □ Not Sure
- 7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you agree with this ?

Highly □ Moderately Low

- 8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of digitalization?
 - E Yes. D No D Not Sure

	General Information
Name Koushik Lahiri	
Designation	
Gender Male	

1) Under Which age group the employee falls ?

□ 20-30 □ 31-40 □ 41-50 51-65

2) Do you know the meaning of digitalization ?

VE Yes Not Sure D No

3) On Which extent digitalization made an impact on your daily lives ?

Highly I Low □ Moderate

4) Digitalization made the working life of an employee more easier - Is it Correct?

- Yes.
- D NO.
- □ Not Sure

5) Digitalization have _____ impact on upliftment of an economy.

- Positive
- □ Negative
- D Not Sure

6) "Digitalization reduces business cost" - do you agree with this statement ?

D Yes CI No Not Sure

7) "Digitalization leads to unemployment as a result of automatic mechanization" how much do you agree with this ?

- D Highly Moderately D Low
- 8) Are you satisfied with the introduction of new innovation and technology as a result of digitalization 7



CONCLUSION

Page No.2

Digitalization has impacted the development of our nation hugely. Name the impacts can be Counted as Economic, Environmental or social. It is estimated that a Compaign Like digital india Can uplift the economy of India by one trillion and now the government is working towards transformation it into a five trillion economy. The digital Literacy of India has increased too. It has made us all survive times like a fondemic.

Digitalization in business generally tends to be a complex and unwield process to implement fully. This also affects governments inasmuch that they need to prepare their Citizens for a digital future, while also dealing with potential inequalities, wage deflation or possibly even social unrest stemming from the digitalization in society and its labour market.

Digitalization is the inevitable step forward for technology. Just as water and steam power were used to mechanise production, digital technology has automated processes that lay the foundation for new technologies to emerge and further transform the world as we know it.

Today, most of our world is digital. Dur Computers and smart phones Carry all the data needed to be productive all day long - from email to calenders, from weather forecas is and global news, to food delivery services and transportation options. So, adaptation to these is the main mantra to booster this process.



Page No:1

* JOURNALS (Dr. Bhavesh H. Bharad) * MAGAZINES (Digitalisation) * PUBLICATIONS (Digitalization) * PUBLICATIONS (Digitalization) * INTERNET (Wikipedia, info. endera) com, Byju's. com).

* WWW. ibef. org * WWW. research trend. net.



B.A 1st SEMESTER EXAMINATION ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (NEW SYLLABUS)

Name of The Project: MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT & HANDLING

Submitted to:- MOUSUMI RANI GHOSH

Student Name - SUBHRAJIT GOSWAMI

Collage Roll- 1130

Section:- Day

B.A 1st SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT 2022-2023

() stan sta (Solid weste) क मुह टरेके महारे द रिख र महारे महा June 10 टरेक महार (जाकाय, लियन - इत्यिस के के के मार्ग में भिष्ठ) , मार्गत) रिष्ट्रा हिंग्र की लिखिय भीरहार जे हरते, खार रहारे रहा कार मित्र रका दिया यहा देखा Ento smarts after all स्ति भिर्मेचे हरिङ्घायाङ जाहता , जार्यकोने, श्रम्प्रे हरिने जार्छ. इति, जत्वर के स्वार प्रतिर प्रतिर प्रतिर के मार्थ के कार्यने के कार्य , जाह ामुरे स्टियेव रामीय सामयिमी हो हिर स्वरि

1 रहेर भीय , दरिग्रेश करेर के राजे हो का राजे में महिमान व्हान्स के में है के मान में महा है के मही है के मही के कि मित दिली र में रेसे रेसे हैं है है है है है है है है ल्रिंग्रेस्पूर्व राष्ट्र शांत सीम् क ज्यापा इने 1 हरे दे में येш (मिंद्र साम्रा ला. राखे अक्रि महत दीखी हास्ति गरहाइ दन् जाहरी हर हमिए मार हाहर हिल्में देखें हो के में होह अमुद्रि भ्रमान भ्रादीय कामनाम कार्याद्य भगवद्य स्ति हर्ष्ट्रिय स्किलिक क्षि केस्न माए छत्र जनवह्नी खिंह क्रिकी म I TE ISA ONTA TO ETE THE LETE TETS

Municipal solid waste management and randling

(त्रास रके भवते केल्य के राजामा EEN afters अर्मेर 8- व्लिश्र इन्त्र राष्ट्र कार्य कार्य कार्य राष्ट्र कार्य 1 राजनालक भाष्त्रि : ठक्ने म द्वीर प्रियत 1030 जान साक हान्न क्रम भेमट किस्तार किर कर्यान क्रम कर्य गीट 1 मूट 180 उरे क फारिए लिस के कार्य के कार्य के कार्य अपने के कि 15-25 क्रिसिय के कि 1-1 क्रुमिय के कार्य के की की कार्य के कि भग भग afres to the to 25 र 240 1031 स्तर महा ही एक देग्र कहि तन रहा 27, 28 अ मिल भार के साद के मेरहा ही माल भार भ्रम्म भूम्ह दार महा भूम्ह देखी ह्या हे हे हे हे ही महिंद्र वहाल मनी 7 02 युष्ट्र के के के कि रही देखे हिंदी (मेर भूमि) हासे आय हा हर महत्य हाम जिल्हा हरे 12 CALAO 271 153 किने राज्यादिक हो !! भाषतार दिए के मेरा के को देखे भारत पर रहे हो होता यह तरही है। दिन माम्यहा 1972 हाठ जीव र हुई। जहार जीह ह कार्य भीछे ग्रेक मीहा उठ महि हा द्वील का ज्या होरे हि हि मिन हिंगे भुष्टित्ता गर्द हिंग गर्द्र हो भूम स्टि र हाम मान का मानि के मान हो मान के र कर मिया होने किए गर गर गर गर मिया की मिया के

अझ्य लेह एका ही तामान जिल्लान राजा राष्ट्र रहा (3) मेमराम कही के भी के स्वार के कि मार स्ट्री (3) 19714 में लिए भाषि। र्व्ह्र क्रम्स का विखा? उन्ने कामन कार उन्न किमाम किमाम किमान अधिक रहासक द्वा. वाह्यामर स्वर्भमन्त हार खिल सिल्यह द्व मुद्र में एप्टर 970 जी मार्ग र्ट्रमा निर्हतन कहा उनमार के के के मही रही की मा , कुछ्ट्रे जिस्सी पुमार सीम्ह इस -हीन महि-रहे मुक्त हैं र क्यारि हान कार के में में मान आय (202) रिकि मिंह सही जामाउम महितम 18 ल्याम हिंग्लिया भेरत देशन भहिते - तह खिया समिथ निर्ध सिंधिय मिंग - स्टियने रास्त्र भाषा म्हिलेल

ALL LOBOF निम् किस्ट्रीक एक उन्हाद र जाहेत किस्ट्री होने प्राप्त म्बर्भ जीयन्तर इट मीची द्वानम महाया हे के कित माहितर भूकन्त हो हा हा हा राष्ट्र राष्ट्र राष्ट्र हो हो हा हा हा राष्ट्र हो हो कन्क रहे भूकि हो हा हा हा राष्ट्र राष्ट्र राष्ट्र राष्ट्र राष्ट्र हो राष्ट्र राष्ट \$503 Apo The Es inogra

Mhorsh 2/1/23 , द्वास क्रिसिक क्राहरू,

Subbrazit Goswami

ARTER REPORTE

Date= 12/12/2022

अग्रिषाय हो । हार हर । हर । हर मार्ग्रिय मार्ग्रिय of & ~ Er & Fr Jar & Ja & Jo, ~ Bri 147 रखिति एक अविकि भतिवय द्वे। Carry & Krong the ए यहा के कार्य के गायल विमास हा हा के में दिली 292 21-25 4661 छ हरे देवल्पन भार्षि भग्र के मेरे प्रिंग के मार्षि किरा राहार के स्तुमि राहित्र सके हैंचला ही रकी कार्य की स्थाय कि स्थिय स्थाय का रहार हे ही ध्यादा में हा के से मार्ग रहातिन महाराष, व्यत् हिराम्ह होते समाहत भाग होते भाग होते है 19432 Bas 128 2243 MERER Safer Bar Fale Carry 206 2 24 24 ित योने हाली 0 का हतीने हात ह मोर्ग्रेस म्प्रे हे हे Rater 10 storate para रहाम अभिमार भारतम्ब कार्य कार्य साम कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य भिन्द सिर्ण हिंद सम्माह साल त्या में हिंदे हम्मे हास्ति वाइन्ह्री गर्द्र महि हे ही कि बहे के मार्गों ह सम्बद्ध मिल स्रीय जम किन्द्र होने

कार्याद्व देवर देवर उक्तीयमाल जांग्रेस इट प्रकेर में



GUSKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA

B.A 1ST SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2022 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (CBCS)

FIELD WORK PROJECT

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANEGEMENT & HANDLING

SUBMITED TO A.K.B GUSKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA

GUSKARA, PURBA BURDWAN,713128 W.B NAME OF THE STUDENT- BANASHREE MONDAL ROLL: - 14 (BNGH)

YEAR-2022-23

~; stelates: 1) Elonger bede- 5 2) augus - oran is Izar bode- 3 3) चर्चा - तिमेत्तन छ लरिकालता जावण्या Page-4 4) -5935 Page-5 5) अहत्रभोत ए अलहत्रभीत अमार्ग Page-6 e) 201211 bode-c + - 2 by the well the the the 8) torbatto Page-8 6-2Bd Eleve Irea (6 10) - Dege Frankland bede-10 11) मेवार्थां याभावाम्त bede-11 13) Jucht's Remark bode-11 13) राज्या - प्रीमाइ Page-12

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रलोड़ फलावाव करिते चर्छा आवर्शना वावध्यावता निगेतुन

स्थिमा :- भागूम उ जीवरातु - जिम्मानार्थ - डालत् नाहिते - हम जानात लगाण अवीक्तांग्रामी छ अन्यविदेव नाल नाविश्व केंवा द्वेप राग्रे अन्या अमार्ग्या - नाहित - नाहित - वर्ग् - या Salid waste an गुर. त्यात - जारज्ता, जायुहात्म , जार्य, दिराटजाराध्या भ्य י ביוידי ביותיצובדווט המיבו ביותר ההאלוום בה אותיים ועיוט הביובדועים ב הלבוומוני

क्लाफ :- भाषा उ जामाना कारित कर्णात अतुभाभत ताकाम . जाता राहिम कार्या कार्या कार्या राहिम कार्या कार्य - मान, जीतामारि, दित छ ज्यात् भित्रमेल लाख देणाभिरिक त्वाबाग्र.

आवर्जन :- Gravbage का जात्वर्ता वतारण त्वाआग टजूव कर्जु. रभयत- क्रीवर्ण्युव याल , भूल ए आग अन्त्रवीन त्यामा देणाल भूए , जहा छ बाबगाव छातान्वा भा छाताम्म ,

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Page- 3 arten afgja han 3 3324 (Types of Sources and Salid washed) :: - मंद किंछ स्टाह स्वाह्य कार्य कर्म कर्म कार्य होत Domestie Municipal wastes (sequente a considerent):-Domentie a Municipal waste un orgenatione , tantiand, - hand glogta . 210, बार्ग्राव, वासा आहरेव कार्मत कार्यां आपत , जान् , कार्य - Cason interner, algardie starne salutur. Industrial waste (-man maurine aut):-ast, entre ast, with rigorited from the ast, (As, ed, Hg, 69) 1 () Hozardow waste (tangan auf) :-त्य अगल वर्त्री छाउभतिके हा सिक्टवाल जादं आतुम , स्रीरज्तु छ ख देशिमहम्ब साहण् सिन्मज्तक रूप रमञ्जलिति Hazardow washe बल्म. टम्ट्रे अव कही जाता अधिकादंव Hussendeur Alania tating & applinde zi. Anna - Alana Hazardows waste यत्त रण्युत्पियं वर्णा . ज्याभारति वर्णा , रिग्रिक वर्णा भाषा - विद्यालावत वर्णा देखात्ता. - (Mingrang June कार्यमाय, शामाणात, आद्रभामति आदि, उद्देशामन दमन, एक अद्रीक्षा आंव देवार्ग तां द्राम्लास ।

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bale-2 anatoria जापरिकी का राजीता काक होगर कार्रवार ्राही रामा द्रीक. sulgaris mesty wij wis a fuer aris बात बारं निर्म प्रवास्तु आजमावातं ज्याभगाम निर्ण जाखमा repart Seal Lancel allog Allow ग्राम क्रिय रभाजगता عتناسك للاسم ज्याम उट्टेलामन 3110 and aller Suren म्राम्स अभागुवाल जीताता Mar Istar DIATIAN orato र्यामे नारहा. खावरवव अछादेवे आज्यानि आवर्थनाव नविषात 300 - 200 गाम. अनिम्म स्थापे। अनिहत अवराव आक्रात छार्ड्सार वार्ड्सात रात-For 0000 tale - lerenne किल्ली - आग 4000 रे. रेश्राई - आम 5000 हो. ार्न 000) मार - हाहना

Reas der a. a new in the second $M_{s}^{(2d)} = (m^{1/2})^{1/2} h_{s}$ Aralt Fary · _ _ _ _ _ 1 $\frac{i}{h(\sigma)} = M \left[h(\sigma_{1}) \left(h - \frac{i}{h} \right) \right] H(\theta)$ In the last warpin inge each non bla ar polit 1111 01 10 61

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- ערואים האומהאוים - विदेशासिक कांदा गाम था ठाराज त्यहि अधिदाराध्ये अभूक वार्यात आराउं , माता विद्यालिक वार्या जाता आराव अधित्राध्येय प्रांत आराज्य वार्याया नाजी आगाज ज्याता तावाणा दिता भाग वाही कायाजां थोंग दर्शे अप्रभाषा वहीं अभाग भारक अधिकारिता - להואים אוויא י-गाह, कांग, काख अमार्ग, भारति, वयाव, कार्या रखाती. שואים הקורמה הוצר מיזה אות מוקר העתהום שלה יותו הוער העודה בשניה באו אותו הווער האות העורט בען - वर्ष दावाभिरेक रभ्यत वर्ष्यभूथत छ कालभूभत महाय, छालक्रिरिक राज्यत्वे - विखिन्न - द्वातंव रवाध जाउँछा । भागाल प्रमाल त्याप्त कार्यात प्राणाम प्राणाम कर्त्रात भाषां भागा स्थानमा क भागाल प्राणाम प्राणान कर्त्रात क्रिया कार्यात क्रिया क्राया के हिंद है हिंद कार्या त्यान क्राया के क्राया क्राय भागाल प्राया के क्राया के क्राय अार्धेमग्रे क्रियेन्द्र गरने ।
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- marker one and in O onota to hard the adjour to anone O - [जा ना () त्यात देवातव वर्ण जमार्थ त्वक्त निर्मात्मि - वाह्वत ? - stasie D'arens que D'arenerai ant D' () गायुग्रात त्वा की की टवाबाट हुन ? - वाद्यागदवं लगवर्ण्या न भारतम् दिरायाग न गताता हा (जानते की कारता प्रमुद्धा त्याक ज्याय कि कि का हा ? - चां ता . C आभन्त की भारत कार्यत खर जागा तथाक अखिक मुलिक गुर ? , मन / गर्ड - -() אולאוש שומינים השונטוי בעונעו בעונעו בעונעו אין בעונע אין אין אין געונער אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין - - गिर्मा - ना 6 कालपांड की आप उमें खर करी लागमाता मान्यताह बीवल्या लयावे राजा हो। - रंग ना / > आहार कार गाढ़ जाद आही राष्ट्राल - वा यही जामार्ग्राक भार्म टालीक दावा - भित्व २६०. पणाज़ काहते को अभावांत उडात ख्रापिए का के क्यांग ,

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P990-8 () व्यवसार के आए अवगढ़ी हिंगिका की उउंग देखें? ने आय प्रायाम अभार मेप्रम बारं ड्यावेशवारं आदेश कार्यात मेत कार्या हाहुद् भाव बार्क्षे भा रताग्रही जार्डाता रहा ता राहा ता प्रकारी - तिर्द्रिये जाराय عالىرى تغدى دى مان - سون مىرۇغ كى مەمم مىغدى كدە كى كىلى، לבידי באצה השורה התביים מנים ביווים וביווים ביוה העוצה נמכת - השורית वार्य कार्यवरणव अर्थ कार्य राया आधा जाया कार्य रबम किछ भगरकाम रतका उति , गाउं दासरि निर्मारे सारं भूभिम रम्हमा भूभ खर् सार्वे ३० रमनि नारं आहिरे जिलल राज्या ज्या अर्ड्स् वर्ग्या जाय जाती छ आहिरे एयर निर्मारे उम्रेग नर्रह विद्यास नहा हार राष्ट्र कार्य कार यर्ज म्यत त्याक अविरियमाक भेरि यावा ज्यसिव तथ . () यत्र लाग्ने ए होरे कार्य के निष्ठ कि न्यात दिन कि - कर्षित कार्य क्रियाल क्रिय के . वामार्थ वखुवर्त्त अलआहित बाँवा ग्रा. (1) नारभाषिटे० :- देव वर्ण नात्र आत्म जाता के का अपूर - : ochilles बीक्याह आयारण कृषि द्वाराजी आहर वाष्ट्र हिंदाह हे हिंदाह · भारतिषु - किरे - पर नामा होत जाक कार्य कार कार्य - करे שוועים שעדי דיונה נאשורה אורל אולי דננה אולים שנםי एउँखार उभी बावली जाता हाराम हमान हमत कार्याय निक्र हार्य ह stat sin sper. रनाव खायुम्लाव कार्टन कर्ता आधारक त्यकारि चावना कार्टन कावा, यठा बावप्धालना व की (120 जात पाया का का की का की का की का की का का मान का का का का मान क का मान का

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poge-3 Q021 20024 वामालव अल्युक अल्यात करीवर्त अविश्वात वावन्ता अन्नारक खका वाद त्यात नी कर्मात महमाल कार्य कामाल कामला है। " कामन कार कार्यन कार्यन कि ज्या कालकाका आग्रावर खावण्डीक वाह्यकारी खावरुत परिमोलत राह्र राधातवार्व बार्श्वार्थ क स्वादीरम् काराज् आत्र हातान हे ते का के मानि स्वादि के कार्या क कार्यान क कार्या क वारी का आहमते करेंग लाउँ की की आदित्यां वादा करंग



(ma) tacapara

तामार्वनं आवीश गाया जानि नकी नामाज नामाय कारे जायत वार्त्व नाप वार्ट्व जाया -पुत्र प्रि तामायां नामिपायं आहे जासा जायाव - जापपाह्य कार्य कार्य वार्त्व जाया -

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अगमवा ताठ	astrant	व्याव क्यांव प्यायो
э.	Aus	आग्रालो बादं मैग्राम,' बालां बीक्यां बांध डॉन जलांगे - मूह, दिन्धे प्राणों जाग्रा मुली उँन. ग स्थाभ, मेह, दिन्धे बांग्णा स्प्रिय कालस्त्रिति दगर्भे त्वहें अखियारप
2.	च्छाञक्	अस्ति, जात्मन् , देन्द्र जागम छ निमेष उद्यामत नादा दीका, भग्नेता अष्ट्रि खाद्या प्राप्त. एवर्ड नामन् त्यात अष्ट्रि अदिशास्त्र नाम्य खाद्या प्राप्त. एवर्ड नामन् नाद अप्रि, जात्मन् , देन्द्र जागम छ निमेष्ट उप्राप्त अस्ति, कात्मन् , देन्द्र जागम छ निमेष्ट उप्राप्त अस्ति, कात्मन् , देन्द्र जागम छ निमेष्ट उप्राप्त अस्ति, कात्मन् , देन्द्र जागम छ निमेष्ट जान्म् नात्म अस्ति, कात्मन् , देन्द्र जागम छ निमेष्ट जान्म् नात्म
з.	טוושים לעלטן	त्याक जारव' नाक्ष जिन्छ। स्थित की - जिस्माय बाका व कर्य वाका अभिव न्याया - जिस्म कारिन कर्यों के ब्या क जालमा मां मा - सिम व्यामल्ये अप क - व्योह स्विताम्प स्थि - जिस ट्या की व वरिम प्रांत - कि व्ये व

वार्वाण व्यु भी महत जादन का त्यपाकां वास्त्रमाहमने अहती कारमने वार्वेया रजन्माल ' रगामी बांव रगरव जारने जावाने रभमेप्ति मार्ग छा- बीबरांव रगामी कावल्गाम जरने मारग त्वैद्याक माथर जायने म वन्दित कावाने उष्वेप्तमार्थेन मार्ग्रास स्मर्मेण बीबरांन

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לג אבל בייבוייני בוריאורגים בנוש ביווצייין באווניוגים שנבי בשובי ביוור ביי ביו בעודים חרקוני בונני יוורי יוורי אשן אדינייווינטוויו העורג' בונייד רדייים בי

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נישושים במעוצר כיותר זו שיין עו יישוניו ביואיות שיואיות ארגע שתרות דוושוני ביועון. הכישון שנט דעור מווע היישוער דבוצרים שורה מו שושיות דיווזין בועינה כוורים יוצע של אה בנכ ביותר כיו בעשויטות בורטריסורוגן שורין ביוניהו דרוטוני ו

Page - 11 अवारतीय अभिगवान्गा लाख्य अविभाग वर्ष्य जातागरक देहलात का जा त्यामाठ निल्मल वार्वांव जाता स्वक स्थानाम सुद्र क्षित जादव खात्मा कादव रात राय राय दिन । Asseal's serviced - , आर्य्ता बायप्रा भाषा क कार्यकार्व - रिप्रे अस्य :-() अमेथा अव्येव आपक गीय जगामं की जाता आहि आहे यह के में ही छारक्ता आशायुर भाल जामा यादा, () आवर्ज्यता स्त्री वाहाद उंडम्ड्र की अभेका जादम वाहत खालामा जाता. 1 576 61578

Contrastion & BOARS

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कार्याहर । व्यह्न याद Page - 12 लहिराम - किमा अभारत जाभाव स्वारता विवता - जिस ला, अदिर्भ - विमा अभूम्हत अधित आहारी कार्यटाम आधासी अधार हेगा गा गा गावतका ताय दागा अभारक अग्राविम्याना राभाव द्वाह , कि मान हाला हा मानमे Ever retuding alled there mould will aller i

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REFERENCE

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GUSKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA Guskara, Purba Bardhaman

B.A 1ST SEMESTER 2022-23 2ND INTERNAL ASSESSMENT 2022 NAME :DEBRAJ DAS CLASS ROLL NO :659 SUBJECT :ENVS SECTION :DAY PROJECT REPORT ON : STUDY OF SIMPLE ECOSYSTEMS OF A POND SUBMITTED TO -A.N.R

> Dobrad Das Signature

date - 20/12/22

Signature Date



तभी आतरणाण्त्रि कार्ष् अकृष भूम १ सि७ जास्काल शिहत हार-तभीर अल इचि श्रास्त या तमीट जगा- 20 आते ७ डीमु मिर शिए आयाध्यक चिहिन्तिक शूम सांपियाहा । ७ पाएं। शिहत-आयाग यांचे रम ७ मारे काहला न तमेर आल्मारेक आठिमार अभ्य तमाह, यांचे रम ७ साम्रिज आत्मार जान्याया, या तमीह ज्यान्या खाती एउ जिन्मानेक ७२१ जाए सम्म

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P-4 सिमित्र शिहतू- अत्र Do ७३ अत्रिडगत्वे ठाउँ द्या- राष्ट्र, प्रहल-खासीहरू ह जन्मादनह आवे रहे । B silance domina (Biotic components) ?-D हेड्रमामक (Producens):- सभीएं जल- डेड्रमामक चिट्राट- जान्ध्रि लाअआत- अर्घ हेम्हित शहरा, एतिर यहार्थ रहा स्तार कहत यहन । असा अंचीत्वारक्ष हे लाज्यित्व आत्वाक्य हल्लाम लक्षान्दि उत्त ह्यारक जिहन्त ७/ उत्त लेगातन उत्त कट्र कार्यन-आठीय धामा- डेडलामन काया नगीए जया कार डेड लाग रल क्राआई रहा आतय, ख्लहरू, ध्याईताडात, कात्रा देखार्गि। 2 erthro (consumers) 8-जन्द्र होत् ह्यार कहत हो आ के साम हा दे साम कहन दा आ के र Paphnia, Cyclops, Cyprois Somnia a mor water of anor, त्वार्टन आग ईजाति आगति दवक्ती न रहन, कारम एय (आहिए रिमर्शे मिरि आहेंग करे हिमारन क्वा भार, आग्न किछ रवनशाअ-एसा एल हत्तान राखाय कट्र, ट्रायन - कार्यिक, येयाल- उठाति. र्ण्या टकानीय= हामरा जादीय (मित्रीय ट्यामाहन आफ, टड्रिज प्राद होणांग लागढ़ आहता, दे यहां आत्रकाछ वित्र आगह हाम्यारिक उड्डन क्रुट ETCHE SIGNE (John ST - EWERD STOL- 1 3 निरमाजक (Decomposeng) :- तभीय अमेदि कार्यकार्यन उधलाक इत हेसिंग उसानीत हरवाक निर्माहित कार लोखन रेभागान अलिएक जायात्र तभीत्र सिर्गानिक कहत- उटल किहिए पर, तित्तु- खिंगसेक अथि। C तमिर जुरा त्रित्तारा ;- जलकाण जरंजु३ रु छलरू- लिखिकार, समीर उच्चारक हिन लाहा ने रहा रेगे , हारान -O Epilimnion; and stand - Salis arem, asravar and and 31212201

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लगालाम्ना (Diseussion) है-मने (आआहर जीवहन इस्ट्रेश्वर्म आग्रेगा लायान आत्रायत रबंग आगर जालम उआर आग्रे आआहर प्रष्ट् व्रद्धा ज्वाती किछ र सिंख कृत्तिकार्य राष्ट्र व्रायागतिक अआहर प्रष्ट् व्रद्धा क्वा वैष्ठि र सिंख कृत्तिकार्य राष्ट्र व्रायगतिक मुद्दे क्विर डालक प्रारंग द्वीर दिए, अद्ध नमेन म्लार द्वीरिकार्य अग्रे क्विर डालक प्रारंग द्वीर दिए, अद्ध नमेन म्लार द्वीरिका अग्रे क्वांक कालकात्वराता रूप्र निक्ष द्वा विह्न भाषा , Municipality

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विद्ति उर्जा जातार्थ समेत जातात्र आरोधन हिं। त्यन देखेत जलात्य द्वनिक कार्य, ७३ जगदा तोगेर "आवाहिक दोगाव आयर्थन चेट्रान्, ७४० गाउँछ अहि सीद का भाषित्र शान्द्र माहि राज्य साहि (भाअत्र) सिहित के लाग उग्ता ट्राइटि (भागाअन् या स्तिहित के द्राएक भारतिन quere trice, of our deplace sites i at del of star taken स्विति दिगलिंग लॉट्रियारि सविगठ रिते । यहा आस्तरमेर हेहिल दर्दामान खालागी तामे ए जा आहार उसक जानपड़ा रिजीर्ड राज्या mant Government ore forest IV 010. The ever and हुमालय विद्या आर्थता रेजहा- जरह बिहिन्न- अग्रे द्रिण अहन्द्र श्रि अनी- मिली अमेपित आमेरिस लिया केवे केवे दि ! TOTAD [References]:-0 लावछिंक लामियिहान - बाताडी, टमर, जिति । सीर पूर्णाल ७ भाउदिला - ट्यूझा, एप्राहार, ट्याह्य ,

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Ø किंग उप्राहे अध्यादा न्वर्ग्रहार , न्याया न्याया , नाम जिलाह जिलाह अध्याह उत्ताह उत्ताह उत्ताह आर्तनीय उत्याकार नगरा नगरा हास के ति हिंगलनाइन्ह क्रमाम्भावनाहर कार्या राष्ट्राय राष्ट्राय के कार्या के कार्य HAATSU- FORSOND SETTEDOUSIS SUITE DATE PARTONISTSmin

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स्वाले अभ्रतीन इक्ति जीवे लिये जिस्ति जा लालत सामित्या, अभ्र सामिक केन लिंग को ला साहतिका हो तिस्ति समित स्वालिक केम तेन किलानार साम्री जीवें स्वाल स्विति स्वालिक केम तेन किलानार साम्री जीवें स्वाल स्विति स्वालिक केम तेन किलानार साम्री जीवें स्वालित स्वालित इन्ही लिखाय के लिया स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वालिक केम तेन किलानार साम्री जीवें स्वाल स्विति स्वाल साम्रिक मान्द्र लोग स्वालिक स्वाल स्वित स्वाल साम्रिक मान्द्र लोग स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल साम्रिक स्वाल त्या स्वाल स्वाल साम्रिक स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल साम्रिक स्वाल स्वाल साम्रिक स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल साम्रिक स्वाल स्वाल साम्रिक स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल साम्रिक स्वाल स्वाल साम्रिक स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वालिक स्वाल स्वालिक स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वालिक स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वालिक स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वालिक स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वालिक स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वाल स्वालिक स्वाल स् () 31272 (20] 20 ES: मार रहारी, हिगर हर mm 5 mm हे होहरी हे होता के सामिश र र मेराह हान्द्रेका र हो र लि हाहि आहे र र हिला र विषित्र ह जिल्लान हो होता हर्ग्या हर्ग्य रकों आद्रीय भग्रे होल लोग मार मयर यही महम सामिक जमा रादे रहा रहा रहा भारता । यह रहा दिन भारता र substa my the abstallate is substalled at the allian 2004 उपलि भुटुन्द्राय्रित भूगिरेड्यु - विष्यु निमेरी नार्ग 'विद्यं रन्यात' भारत्याहे आश्रीक उद्हाल, आगस्त्र हिंग्ल, भारताह हाम्हास्त्र कार्याहरू CABIE Shire set environ este alle and and and aller and 20050 T 13155 HARDS 3025 920 12100 30055 3,00,000 21130/20 20-11/ 12022 22, 3025 GAT WOOT 2000 100,00 211 132 20 20-11/ 1202 ANIS MAN

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स्वित करियास समास उद्युह प्रायं होते करियास जासिल स्वासिक स्वासिक स्वान्ति हो दिने दिने स्वासिक महिनिम् स्वाद्यास करियास होत्यास उत्तर प्रायं करियास स्वासिक स्वाद्यास साम्यान्त्र उत्तर प्रायं करियास स्वासिक स्वाद्यास साम्यान्त्र उत्तर स्वासीक्षिक स्वाद्यास साम्यान्त्र ज्याद्यास साम्य स्वाद्यास साम्यान्त्र ज्याद्यास साम्य स्वाद्यास साम्यान्त्र करियास साम्य स्वाद्यास साम्यान्त्र करियास साम्यान्त्र साम्यान्त्र साम्यान्त्र करियास साम्यान्त्र साम्यान्त्र साम्यान्त्र करियास साम्यान्त्र साम्यान्त्र साम्यान्त्र साम्यान्त्र साम्यान्त्र साम्यान्त्र साम्यान्त्र करियास साम्यान्त्र सायान्य सायान्त्र साम्यान्त्र साम्यान्त्र साम्य सायान्य सायान्य सायान्य सायान्य सायान्य सायान्य सायान्य साय

🛞 स्माउिग्रेय हिमला व्याइनः

भारत्न प्रयोह अभिनेत्र हो आहित्य हिए मेंग्रें भारत्य हो हिन्द स्वा हा भग्रालाह डादि स्ना किरेश भारत्य प्रदा भारत्य स्वा हा भग्रालाह डादि स्ना किरेश भारत्य प्रदा स्वा हो भग्रे भग्रे जात्य हालि हो भारत्य भारत्य का स्वाहित्य प्रा भारत्य स्वाह स्वाहि स्वाह ब्या क्रांस् स्वाह स्वाह स्वाह भारत्य का स्वाह ब्या क्रांस् स्वाह स्वाह स्वाह स्वाह स्वाह द्या स्वाह स्वाह स्वाह स्वाह स्वाह स्वाह • अर्थानं अप्ति शामित हमानः 2022 आहत, गारामाह आद्रिय जाना है। (ग, जागा हिल्युह When the server the the they are see when she say out " alise he egosphe elected are " are a sector in the sector" Ortantial avere Errer (all islas translig भारत होटेक्ट जेसेजे रेमील वहुत्राम कि गहुरुहाम स्रेड वाहिराति माउहाम उभीहां स्तिव वहिरां हर्ति हो होत मार्ड रहे हरा हरीय कर हर रहे हरा हर उत्त ह क्रियमत्तरं त्वक्त सामग्रिं क याप्रिंग, Quentria 1540000: WILLIE Co - M32ND, Olsi, GM2, 30275 Grand Carol 24/14 for and 1 िया माहे हत्वीह क्रिये के माहित के हे माह 2 [62]

अभिद्राहेर गोरित, अक्त- श्रित क्रिति के स्वर्ग साही।



स्राहोगात । ४३ टिर्ति ट्राह्म अग्र मार्गिय दल् आर्मिय, ट्रिन् स्राहोगात । ४३ टिर्ति ट्राह्म अग्र प्रहा स्राह्म स्ट्रिंग् संग्रे स्राह्म स्राह्म होते र ते होते स्राह्म स्ट्रिंग् स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्ट्रिंग् स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्ट्रिंग् स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्ट्रिंग् स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्ट्रिंग् स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्ट्रिंग् स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्ट्रिंग् स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्ट्रिंग् स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्ट्रिंग् स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्ट्रिंग् स्राह्म स्राह्म स्राह्म स्ट्रिंग् स्राह्म स्राह्म स्ट्राह्म स्राह्म स्ताह्म स्राह्म स्ट्रिंग् स्राह्म स्ट्राह्म स्ट्राह्म स्ताह्म स्ताह्म स्ट्रिंग् स्ताह्म स्ताह्म स्ट्राह्म स्ताह्म स्ताह्म स्ताह्म स्ट्राह्म स्ताह्म स्ताह्म स्ताहम स्ताहम स्ट्राह्म स्ताहम स्ताहम स्ताहम स्ताहम स्ताहम स्ट्राहम स्ताहम स्ताहम स्ताहम स्ताहम स्ताहम स्ताहम स्वाहम स्ताहम स्ताह

• अर्गे रूलिंश टेलेश सेटांशः स्रान्त्रक मेनन स्राम्धे हेल्यान्यान्द हेल्या स्रवाद्य स्रि स्वार्ग्यायरही मन्त्रहर हान्त्रे हार्माय ग्रिमियर्म्स व्यत्याद्रदिह (जाद , हान्द्र 'Introduction to Marine Bpologry' 202 Grazer (5 21/3/20 मिमय आर्थ किरे भागीर जता भाग रेशिय के देशकिंद भाग . (seel 1303 34) (12) alaille dirthe tout 34) fer sentens elle forsterseil elle alisente स्माउग्रेल रचे राम्यायन । यहान्य त्रम्य उत्प्राह् भग्न साम रेन्सेड त्याव कारंप सार्यिक रुप्रे भीति आर्य्यायात् रस्य र्याय मिन् प्रत सामग्रे अही उत्रात्। ित्तिहर्गा रहा हिल करीरी के स्वार्थिक सेने रिक्र काल

सामिक मयतर अन्तिकर अल्य

your and i alle bierle Ballenalle ichte shilte स्तिन उपरिश्रिय अहर स्तिर्धिष्टें अपी उँउपरुष् मेंडींकी • मार्ग्रिङ रेखाई व्यलादः ELLENSA RALIS ELCAS Stores relations of the parts 41 allete gens & shinds laps chu alleys alle Eles all's all the weller aller aller als a sold & alient the size of the 5 in the 9 acted the substi selfere éll'appe mare 1000 èle reté segue aller aller it's ever attender the liestralle स्वाग्रहर क्रमा कार्य हिंडी महार हिंही महार कार हर कार्यार World Suls CEL OLLAS CULO - Souls shall be मानिस्ति गरंद उम्ही महत्वाग्रीह रणाहीही होग elles less tes genese 52, 10,000 and sale sale अभ्यत स्त्री क होहि हो हि गरीह स्वर्ट विष्ट्र

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@ ह्याग्रियेव अर्व्हा अभवीत : स्वीमहा आत्या ह्यां हिमे हिमे होते हिंद निय निमे मेन उन्हों अपनिर Afryers realister entry a fabrisser averilie selet इति एनि ह्या अने द्राय कामीयांग, माह राष्ट्र भारते है sail les lais autres find for a relative estate susalys susplay alery • 319 हमहत, भूतर्गु 20273, भूतरि मेगु 55 : स्मित्रिक रुद्धि दिन हम्मित स्ति हिंदी हैं के के कि नुभीषाई भग्र भ्रात्में स्वर्थिं स्वर्थ में भ्रात्में भग्र stypes side ebi to silerade sal longe by Hotel a relation subtains allowed al along or is const als and allo allow the alse const अगि) मा रुग भाषास्विस्तृ इण्डिस्तृ , स्वाञ्डण्स् इर्स्न्य १९ हिंग्रियोरी इत्रिय क्रान्य्रि ह्यान्य्रिय वर्म्न्य देश सिन्म्यार्ग्नेस् (ग्ल्यर्थ्ने सार्ह्याह्न्यू शेस्न्राय्र्स्न् । प्रतित्वाय्य्य्ह्य L'astal is se stated as allower is it is a referred





7. सम्बर मेर्याय माहि मासि यहां मेर्या स्थान स्थित स्थित स्थित मार्थ मार्थ स्थान स स्थान स्थान

1. सोने कर्या में स्थान कर में सार्थ कर स्थान कर में सार सार्थित स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान सार्थित स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान सार्थित स्थान स्य स्था
4. साराधाराः हाहि हेपर त्रियाः प्राह देखा हार, दे होग्रीये के प्रितास हाहि हेपर त्राह कि हुटा प्राह देखा गाहिद्दान के प्रितास भारत्य के प्राह देखा के कि स्वाह के क्रिया के प्राह के क्र

र्गता क्रमा २५ हिरम्स इग्याहत्वा प्रा ह्या भाषात्वा स्ट्राह रेष्ट्र प्र क्रिक्स ग्रिक्स इग्याहत्वा देखा प्राहेम्स माण्डाम्ल रित्र हास्याह स्ट्राह ही जी इस्ट्री देखा प्राहित्य माण्डाम्ल । ग्रहाह व्याहाह ही जी इस्ट्र

1 स्टाइ है क्रिंट क्रिंट स्ट्रेंट रहे हो स्टाइ क्रिंट गिर्म स्ट्रेन स्ट्र भाषा क्रिंट से स्टाइ स्ट्रेन के सम्टा स्टाइ हो राजना र देखे स्ट्रेन इंडिस स्टाइ स्ट्रि क्या कर रिग्ट हरे हो राजना र रिंट रोहे इंडिस स्टाइ स्ट्रि क्या कर राजना हरे स्ट्रेन स्टाइ स्ट्रि क्या कर राजना स्ट्रिस्ट स्ट्रेन स्ट्रीक स्ट्रेन के सम्टा राजना स्ट्रीन स्ट्रेन इंडिस स्टाइ स्ट्रि क्या कर स्टाइ स्ट्रेन स्ट्रेन स्ट्रेन स्ट्री स्ट्रीक स्ट्रेन्स कर राजना स्ट्री स्ट्रेन स्ट्रीक स्ट्री का स्ट्रीस्ट स्ट्रीक इंडिस स्ट्रीक स्ट्रिस का स्ट्रिस स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीन स्ट्री इंडिस स्ट्रीक स्ट्रेन स्ट्रिस स्ट्रेन्स स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीन स्ट्रीन इंडिस स्ट्रीक स्ट्रेन स्ट्रील स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक इंडिस स्ट्रीक स्ट्रील स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक इंडिस स्ट्रीक स्ट्रील स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रिक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक इंडिस स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक इंडिस स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक इंडिस स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रेन स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक इंडिस स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक इंडिस स्ट्रीक इंडिस स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक स्ट्रील स्ट्रीक स्ट्रीक

ा रहारंग्र भ्रास्ट्रिय कर स्थाउन स्थान्स् स्वास्ट्र हम्मास स्वास स्थान गर्हा राम्स्ट्रिय गर्हा स्वास्ट्र रिज्या प्रदेस स्थान गर्हा स्थान स्थान स्थान रिज्या स्वस स्थान होन्द्र स्थान्स् स्थान्स् रिज्या स्वस स्थान गर्हा स्थान स्थान्स् रिज्या स्वस स्थान गर्हा स्थान्स् रिज्या स्वस स्थान गर्हा स्थान रिज्या स्वस स्थान गर्हा स्थान राम्स्ट्र राम्स् राम्स्ट्र राम् रार्

• रूपि हार्य भाग महानकान एगा उभूमां निमेठ, माए लगे स्पार हो हा मार्ग्स अखें रहें।

ה אונייסוג ב हालिहेन हा जिल्हा यह हार्रिय अभी में मुहार हे कहि, अफ्रिंधिई जिरं महिरदी मुहािलामा एक रा क्रिमिटsalisa george sit sisses is sign allis, 1 yours guisse The ender a leader of allo assire the surger of the surger While Test also we also sale the lite with the with 2967 30 2 25825 308 from 2/2 Mm 200 20 6 7392 The state of the state of the

Putanti vir els sales le elses en estats in elected ene sender and while alle the read sublice outo stort silster a falsaby blacks the sint alloster aller site, Sausalis Bardy subration 30.5aus stare Ters Order to as relieved to Land and relieved the relieved Lets St. , Hist stilles som aller anger I sules alle 732, अंडेडिही भे मेडस 50 र दि मिलिंड शिक राष्ट्र रही र 3ry site this cli sud But sols , en allow TENE 13512 star allé alle sue sues rest Carelie अस्य अन्द्रातः छर् व्याङ्मेट स्त्य स्तर्भ होड्य रभी वासींग उर्ग् बर्ग् मेर्ट्राय राष्ट्राय

6. भूमर्स्साः :-अर्थ खागमा अभाम जाय कार्य ताने कितिय जाग्लिक अहं की कुल कार्क कार्जि कार्य के के जान

मिनिट क्राभिक हो भिमेगाल व्याहमाल के सामित व्याह एडला लाउक्तानी। • जिन हारि हो हो स्थित का क्रिया है जिन्हाल का के मेरी मेहा हुव्ये भाषा हो सामित के सामित का हो के कि भूट कि का हो कि लाग्य की कि लाग्य के सामित का हो कि मान्य

• मूर्य स्तु हिंदी : स्तिर्वार की भाषिति त्या हिंदी • रिक्रि श्र भार जान नहिंदारी, न्हालिभि • २ उल्टन्श्रेड र्रजानि, अहांगिर लात्वरु: - रिक्रायी, न्हालिभि • भारत र्र्व्नीर लात्वर निर्वि क्रासिर, हेर्फ्रिया लिभाष्ट्रिं जात्वर जात्वर

• द्राईउर्टारं लाग्छ गप्रमण्डः छन्तिल, जिल्ल, लाहा भिल, 6 जिन्हान भेटन चाइत्त भन्न साम्प्रिन्हन् जहिन्ह उट्टार् गर्द्रग

- अट्ये क्रांट रेक्ट रोटी के स्टर्स स्टर्स के स्टर के स्टर्स के स्टर के स्टर्स के स्टर्स के स्टर्स के स्टर्स के स्टर्स के स्ट

अंटि गरिग्री ज्यारे हेला है जिप 1 अंग्रे रिश्व अंग्रेट हे जे के के मिला हु है कि कि

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- भिर्द्राम् मुग्र अम्बि कार्य 2015 मार्ग्र उत्ते रहेर में रि में रहे हैं। उहे 1 रहे 1 रहे में रहेर में मेरे में रहेर रहेर रहेर रहेर रहेर रहेर द्यित रहा हे हैं हिलास्त्रि हिंद हिंद लिह लह . मार्ग्र हिल्ह हैरिक हैरिक हिंदी हिंदी हिंदी होता है कि सार्थ्याद्री महारे । स्ट्राही रहित हिंग मिलिया हेरिहर स्ट्रा रहे हिंग Mucha all we but the your las allan abil

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THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN



GUSKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA B.A (HONS) SEM-I EXAMINATION

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (NEW SYLLABUS)

PROJECT REPORT ON- ENVIRONMENTAL

POLLUTION(AGRICULTURE)

SUBMITTED TO- DR. PAPITA DUTTA

NAME- SMRITIPRIYA MUKHERJEE CLASS- B.A 1ST SEM (ENGLISH HONS) ROLL NO- 185(DAY)

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1. Introduction

Agriculture is a sounce of economic development and livelihood on one hand, but Pollution due to it can lead to a number of environmental and health hazands. The nature of Pollutiants and the way they behave in environmental are of high importance. Agriculture pollution is defind as the Phonomena of damage, contamination and degradation of environment and ecosytem, and health hazads due to the byproducts of farming practices. The relationship of agriculture with the biotic and biotic factors of environmen forms a loop known as psr loop:

• Processure (P); stress on environment from agricultured activities changes in the state on condition of environment.

• State (S): Condition of the present environment and its resources.

• Response (R); as shown by the society to the stresses on the changing environmental conditions.

There is a need for reliable information about ours environment, composition and properties of variety of agriculturial pollution, and their mode of action to understand pollution hazands that result nesulted due to agriculture. The

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2. Pins pollution and Applicationse

This population is the term used to describe the contamination due to some unwanted materials; will thank on gaseous subtances procent in the environment. Agricultural field is related to air pollution in two ways.

Sumagniculturial neservices give nise to air pollutionts that can affect agriculturial enops directly. Support throat activities give nise to pollutants affecting air, environment and others arreas.

It has an advense impact on chop's production that y and yield chops can be bady affected. These pollutionts can be taxic chemicals sheenhouse gases and their hammful ain bonne panticles. some of these pollutans and describe below:

🟵 Ozone:-

Ozone is considented to be an important pollutants, and its honor effects on the growth of chops were Einster observed in 1344. It is fromed by the complete protochemical neartions occurring in the mocoscheme involving nitrogen oxides, carbon monorise and volchile subjance. By burning fossil fuels are travely. goscine engines, these subtance are

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produced which contribute to the ozone formation. It can cause damage to many plant species such as cucumbers, grape, tomato, onion, potato, radish, and tobacco crop.

· * ineenhouse trases:-

These gases absorb infraned radiations of sunlight which are reflected back into the atmosphere and in this way maintain the Earth's temperature. This process is known as greenhouse effect, but due to imblance between the sounces and sinks of these gases, their concentration in the atmosphere is increasing day by day which is a potential throeat to own Earth's pollution and now they are becoming the majors contributors of changes in the atmosphere and climate. These gases not only affect agnicuture but also contribute to the production of these gases. not only It is an important fact that 20% of these gases are produced through agriculture Pollution. This gases mainly include carbon dioxide (co2), nithous oxide, and methane, usually produce from wetlands

* sulfare Dioxide :-

It is a protonang pollutiont emitted in the airs directly and is a mixture of sulfars and oxygen compounds. This gas is mainly produced by combustion of fossil fuels, coal, oils and others industrial heating

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processes. soybean is the most affected crop due to sulfur dioxide pollution. Because of its solubility and hydration property, it is case easily taken up by the stomata of plants and this can lead to two forms of injund, milden of acute form and sevene on chnonic injung. In case of injung, nenotic lesions one seen on both sides of the leaf along. the veins and mangins occurring due to the uptake of high sultan dioxide concentrations in a shorter time period, while in chonic injury there is on enposure to the sulfure dioxide concentrations for a longen period, which leads to chlorosis. croop plants such as alfalfa, baniey, radish. spinch and tobacco are sensitive to this gas. It is also the main neason of acidic nain that domages the poot and shoot system of plant species and drains out many important minerals and nutrients from the soil and the crops . Oxyger and sulfar dioxide gases neact to produce sulfars thioxide, which furthers heacts with waters vapors proesent in the airs to form sulfunic acid on acid nain. sulfunic acid and sulfuneus acid both can cause indinects damages to thees and plants.

3. Impact of Agroiculture on Airo Quality:-

This pant focuses upon the impact of agnicultural technology on airs pollution. Different processes are cannied out in this field, which bady affected the environment.

Agniculationse Burning:-It is the process of B burning waste material coming from agniculture practices and is caronied out for cleanance of land shrubs, pets pests and production of betters quality enops by getting nutrients from the land. They byproducts of this process including centain chemical subtances, smoke and particulate matters which pollute the ain and are harmful fors health. This also releases carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide, which not only affect atmosphere but also the the enops

Rice Field as a source of Methane mas:-

The fields in which nice is grown are flooded with water, which are an important source of methane gas production. These fields provide favoriable conditions to the methanogenic bacteria like humidity, organic substances and environment imited in oxygen supply, when organic matter is nogenic bacteria corry out the conversion

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altimatery pointes ain.

* Panticulate Matter :-

It is the mixture of sulfabe, omagi organic and elemental combon, solid compounds, dust nitrate and small droplets of light . Their diameters ranges from >2.5 km to <10 km . It can also be resulted from wind errosion, tillage process performed to prepare land for agnicultureal purposes, by burning of crops and can be formed during the reactions of sulfar and nitrogen oxides. They bady affected the vegetation by interfering with the pesticides. Besides this, alkaline dust may increase the alkalinity of the cultivating land, inhab inhibiting the crops growth and death of leaf tissue.

♥ Use of ¥ Fentilizens:-

Fentilizens are added to soil to increased femility and nutnient quantity of the soil for better enop production. These can be chemical on mineral fentilizens and connitroge, phosphonous and potassium are present as primary numbrients in these fentilizens. They have a important noise of in the production of corn. If increased quantity of chemical fentilizens is applied to plants, it affects the air and neleases nitrogen.

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4. waters pollution by Agniculture

According to the necent neponts of Environmental Protection Agency (FPA), agriculture is the sole neason for the disturbance of nivers and steen streams of nivers more accurately the third langest sounce of Pond, lake and neservion Pollution. In accordance with the data published by National Summary of Assessed waters Report in 2010, approximately 53%. Of go global nivers and streams have been declarse unfit for the designed use.

It would had been easien to evaluate the impact of agniculture system if the constituent activities of agniculture had negutar and quantitative impression. This could be a helping hand in deciding the designs for motivated systems that would turn enhance the agnicultural practices and for curstalling the environmental consequences. Howevers, It is not true in this case. The relationship of both aquatic and agniculture system systems is quite complicated, and the mesh that they eneate has multidimensional aspects. The most important interaction in this relationship is between catchment area and the neceiving waters. The whole earth surface, which is usually agnarian on

agricultural, constitutes catenment basin for the natural waters to the communities. Any activity going on in calchment area would affect the natural waters. For the sake of understanding, this relationship can be compared to the nelation ship between home and the waste containers. All the "doings" going on in home would be depicted in contents of waste water container The too Royal commission of Environmental Pollution published the 7th peport discussed called "Agriculture and pollution" in 1979. The pepopt discussed the impacts of vanious contributions used in agriculture practices such as ferrilizers and pesticides, however at present " pollution" has taken widen penspective because of the increased understanding of the functioning of complex system.

□ To evaluate ground zeno effects of agniculture on neceiving water immaculate landscape is selected with ono previous agniculture settlement. such immaculate area is usually chosen to so that florra that flournishes is grown according to the particular environmental conditions of that area. This would in turn help in natural selection of plant varietions and this landscape would now able to withstand the harsh condition for the production plant species in that specific area. Leaf debris composed of rich cellulose, lignin, and tarmis are the primary energy sources of streams shaded by forest covering.

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Agniculture as a Destroyer: -

sefone giving insight into the water pollution caused by agriculture, let us first get an over view of other biological and physiological distursances eaused by agriculture on this planet. agniculture distumbes & natural soil and nutrient conservation as mechanism. It displaces the sources of wood debrais, terminates produtors like wolves and beans to protect the domestic wood stock and may completely alter the complex biological and physiclogical flood system in orders to promote insightion and drainage system. moneoven, it may cause huge alternation in priez-proedation rolationship by favoring the production fish speacies due to underdevelopment of defensive mechanisms . such species have spent less evolutionany time and hence cannot be kept in natural aquatic habitats such as maintaining ponds, wet meadows, and fens. In short, agriculture has no positives effect on ecological functioning and biodivensity of aquatic habitats. Lands peaper selected and used for agriculture pose a senious threat to water di biodivensity. Yet it is an inevitable fact that agriculture can never be ignored. It is estimated that in next 50 years function 10° hectances of natural land scapes will be used for agriculture.

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System:-

The assessment of various impacts of agriculture on waters systems is not easy because the relationship between agriculture and its impact on waters bodies is quite complicated as described earliers. trenenally various agriculture activities like application chemical ferstilizers, livestock and Poultry breeding, aquaculture, and rural Population are responsible for increased Chemical and Phosphonus levels which are released into the neceiving waters system.

Impacts on sunface water quality
Impacts on Ennichment of waters
Impacts on public Health

Agniculture and the Arral Sea Disasters:-

The word's biggest example of rich land and waters system destroyed by encessive agriculture practices followed by poor management is Aral sea and its drainage basine. Although waters quality in that area had many other impacts but agriculture still remains the majors contributors. Total area of the basin is 1.8×106 km² while the innigated area is 65.6% (1085)

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5. Climate change and Agniculture:

climate change is neffermed to as enanges and vaniations that occurs in climate and persist for a longers period of time ringing from a few years to many decades. The reasons for this changes in climate can be many; it can be due to natural processes occursing in the earth's atmosphere on anthropogenic changes. Agriculture has obtained a central role while studying the potential effects of climate change.

In the twentieth century, global warsming is mainly because of the anthropogenical increase in UHG . A high of concentration greenhouse gages produces radiative forcing which tends to warm the surface of the earth. The increased concentration of greenhouse gases has led to increased worming of the earsth due to positive radiative forces. Increased emission of carbon dioxide is attributed to the expansion in land used for agriculture has resulted in soil and burning. of green plants and forests. Expansion agriculture has resulted in soil degradation, decrease in soil onganic carbon and nitrogen, and increase emission of atmosphenie cambon dioxide, nitroic oxide and methane eithers by conventing natural systems into agricultural system on by soil management practices. High concentration

of cambon dioxide and methane has the most significant contribution to the warming. carbon dioxide nelease in mostly because of microbial decomposition on burning of soil organic matter and plant litten . Methane emission, due to entenic fermentation, is one of the most significant source of with emission from agriculture. It mostly accounts for a-5% of the worold anthropogenic gas emission. Methane contributes to an estimated 3.7 times of global war warming of cambon dioxide. use of nitrogen feratilizers in nice croops is the major contributor of methane in atmosphere. It has been studied that chy emission from featilized nice enops is 3 to 5 times more as compared to unfertilized coup helps in increased errop production, but these benefits cost us significant environmental loss such as increased atmospheric N20 and other reactive nitroger gases in atmosphere. Increased N20 emission is due to the use of different fentilizens and sodium-, nitrogenand potassium-containing pesticides. Different microches on bactenia transform nitrogen, potassium - containing pesticides. Different microbes on bactenia transform nitrogen in soil carbon level and providing protection to the natural nabitats.

6. Soil Pollution

soil pollution is the presence of toxic compounds and materials, xenobiotic chemials, minerals on other salts, madioactive substance, on agents that are responsible for eausing different diseases in the soil. These pollutionts have negative effect on plants, humans, and atmosphere. The most common soil contaminats can be categorized into four types.

- (a). Agricultural pollutants
- (b). Industrial Pollutants
- (C). Municipal pollutants
- (d). Nuclears pollutants

soil can be polluted by a lange number of pollutants, besides waste disposal on land; the pollutants can be agricultured on Industrial that can cauge land pollution. In this chapter, we will only discuss those pollutants that oniginate from agricultured practices. The pollution of agriculture areas in different countries is due to the overlage of ferstilizens, pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, etc. A huge quantity of Themicals is applied to soils, which results in the increase level of heavy metals such as cadmium, ansenic, and lead. The use and vaniety of pesticides have increased drastically around the globe

with increased consumption of food, nelatives to increased drastically around the gl enop production. This large utilization of pesticides has resulted in their misuse, thus posing senious environmental pollution and health risks. Pesticides can be any subtance or combination of different subtances that are intended for prevention, destruction, on repelling any pest. In order to assure increased productivity to meet the required need of food in population, the use of pesticides is very necessary.

Howeven, their use in ercess on abuse nesults in senious complications. pesticides and its by products generated after their degtion adation can escape into the environment soil on nivens, whimately leading to the accumulation of toxic subtance on combination of different subtances that are intended for prevention, destruction, on repeuling any pest. Openation consequently, the use of such contaminated crops causes pesticides are subtypes of pensistent organic pollutants, which are more bioaccumulative and highly toxic. The presence of OCPs in different soils including cultivated and vegetable fields is detected even after the ban on their use in 1983.

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FLOWERS DERVICE LEADING TO TEME AND A DEVICE TO THE SALE AND THE TO TEME FLOWE SHE DON'T STREAM THE TO AND A DON'T STREAM THE

Here is contractioned and the contraction of the co

one strees resistance and increase in productive but inthe energy memory in contracteristy. Advocasty is to from both sides and beth the gradups. in favors on eppesed have theirs own neasons.

The possible commencial and industrial scale eutivation of the chops in Europe presents encomposed nisks and challenges for ecology. The necombinant biotechnology and products formed from this technique have brought services and hazandous problems of biosafety. The use of the

and the potential effects on health and agniculture There is an increased threat of potential allenger. icity of food products having torreign genes.

The nisk & of genetically modified enops is the absence of barniers to the spread of

mansgenes at on gene flow through serval reppoduction. This can be due to spread of these monsgenic genes to the weedy species by processes such as hybriderization. menetic engineering may read to an increase in the possibility of escape of transgene. Gene flow is an import int pathway for the transgenered to escape prom biotech crops to theirs wild relatives. vene outbreak from crops. to similars wild-type species can be pollen on hybridization. These mansgenes able to break out in the environment environment can cause ecological nisks. These enegian genes nesistant to biotic and abiotic & stroesses, can lead to unpredictable environmenta issues croops such as nice, soyabean, and millets have their wild-type species and weedy relatives proesents to biotie in the agricultural ecosystem. The nelease of the alien gene vaniety into environment will result in crossing over with wild - type species. Dispensal of transgene conferning chanacters: that enhance survival and reponduction to wild on weed y populations such as a dispensal of than genic hendicide-nesistant gene can act as a senious threat in superving and overs coming weeds and nones sential plants. seeds of traditional conn, canola and soybean vansieries are contaminated with low as samount of sequences of DNA that are derived from varieties.

8. Health and Agniculture

since the late 1000s many changes have been mought in the agricultural sectors for improving health and safety conditions of fammens and others people working in the agricultural section mese changes include improvement in technology being used, awareness of health hazands among individuals, and proposal personal protection Food quality protection Act (1996) and workers protection standaned are examples of the regulatory approaches taken in orders to prevent occupational and environmental health hazards that can be caused due to agricultural practices. The current conditions show that these is still a need for research and awareness of agricultural health and safety steps need to be taken to educate fammens and others individuals related to agricultural industry.

- (i) A Dangerous occupation
- Physical Diseases and Innesses

Dusts - (a) Inonganic Dusts (c) Umain Dusts
(i) Allengens
(ii) Endotoxins and Inflammations

- (1): Michoorganisms
- (VII). TORic Gases
- (VIII) CROP PROtection chemicals
 - (IX) Farmers's Hypersensitivity preumonitis
 - (*) Agniculture and cancer
 - (XI) proevention
- 9. Biodevensity and Agniculture

These enists a continuous conflict between these two days streams that is agriculture and biodivensity since ancient days, but this conflict at its peak in the late twentieth century. Both the conservationists and agriculturists are running against the tide, one deems agriculture to be the source of victuals and survival for others, and the others deem it the mass destruction of wildlife and thus disturbing the natural balance of the ecosystem. In this section, we will also make an attempt to nesolve perspectives in the light of facts and figures. we will also make an attempt analaze Both the perspectives in the light. de so to begin with let's address the claims side by side. It we peep into the history the history. we find that in the @olden times agricultures

was not as much entensive as it is today. It was relatively simple, labour demanding and was not mechanized. Howevers, by the end of the twentieth century, these was a sevolution in the field of agriculture known as agricultural revolution especially in the devoloped worold. The peason is that it provided a lot of space of for the use of high-tech farming based on industry. The industrialized farming posed an enonmous inneat to biodenvensity in a number of ways. In this discussion, we will be looking at the great and intensive harms to biodivensity by this contemporary industrialized, high-tech forming. This is one of the aspects which in developing countries is entinely overlooked. No one bothers what are our losses and how to cut them down, what are the challenges and how to counters them? Apparently prodigious agnical turse is only good for humanity with no harm especially for the developing countries in terms of food security, economic growth, and improved quality of life especially in those people who practice farming noutinely, but it is important to explore the underlying threats to this increased industrialized farming and agniculture. The primary conests have decreased to 20% and natural grasslands and savannah

by 10% due to the detenionation brought about as an aftermath of agricultural intensification and others activities of man. On the others and, cultivated lands have aggrandized to solve and Pastures to 400%. According to the estimates, almost 30% of the earth has been cultivated and transformed to an agricultural land.

 (i) contemporary Agriculture-Intimidating Biodive - visity
(ii) Agriculture and Biodiversity: The greatest paradoxes - visity
(iii) Repercussion of Industrial Agriculture and Biodiversity.
(iv) Intensive use of chemicals: Bullying Biodiversity.
(v) Biased Distribution of waters Between Farmed Lands and Nature

(I) Agriculture and Biodiversity: on common Lines (III) Amelioration of Agriculturel Praxis-Minimal chemicals

(III) National seed policies Require Amendoment (IX) Agriculturial policies Influencing Biodivensity in Europe

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Smaltipaiga Mukhenjee Student's Signature

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GUSHKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA

B.A SEMESTER I -2022 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (CBCS) PROJECT REPORT ON-"ENVS" TITLE OF THE PROJECT :- ENVS

FOREST RESOURCES

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MOB		6296366074
YEAR		2022-2023

(and Intereduction]: उत्ति रात्न अत्रित्यत्मात्र प्रकोठे रात्र व्यक्त भारता Linecoduction . जाहर स्टला भारत जाहर नहां, छेहिम भारता छेहिम हाएंग दमादना छीठकुल्लक दे दर्देट शाका अस्तृत नहां, छेहिम भारता का भारता का दाता की रकुलत का आछा करन छेहिम भन्निरत दमन 02 3 02- भन्न छोत्र साह्य की रकुलत का आछा करन छेहिम भारता दानि आह्य करिंग साहा का जाहर का दिए होहम दभारक आस्त्रा धान आखा का जाहर भारता छ अपिर नाना अकार की छाठा आहा आहा आहा रेखादिर आरुकि आरुमिरा भाषा स्वायनिय धरा, कानुछड्नक रेशर उलकाविंग अञ्चल अत्यन करार रारे अर्थक र्भूल लड्डा. পির্ণা বা অঞ্চাদ : বন একৃতির এক সিনশ ক্র্রি , সির্শা সিনুকার থেকে र्थि उटे सानग्रजादित्र अथहा अखणत जाला सातुछ जेत्र देननित द्वीयलग वरे भरता ह्या क छीरनतीं रतन ताता उभकरन आर खर करन थारक ता उनु-उद्यामादनम अनुआउ मुक्काम उद्यिक कुमिका अनम्म. প্রাকৃতিক সক্ষদ : হন পরিচিতি একটি হন একটি ভুটিল বায়তন তা ख्यूलय गाइ महार मार्ग महिए अयर आठीयमय अमेरि यम कार्यने रहा, उन राला उमिर स्माणांश आहि, लाका-सामज यग, अस्रीस्ण रेजानित्र सला বিভিন্ন র্রনের জীবনরাথের ওাল্ডারা এছাড়াও বন্যানিতে অচুর পিনুজীব जया क्रमाय रहाता, हा होत दहेर जाग्राहक खट्ड दर्श्वहां मेरी छैं जी काड़, करत छात्र कहल आहि अस्ति यहा आए 4 जिलिएन ट्येरेन उन अग्रियोव अछात्म आह्यामन करवे आव हमाह उत्रिव आह्य उठ काण का रामण का रामि के राम के आह्या के स्वीरिण (आराह्याहिक) भूय र स्वीरिण उठामादन जुल्यायु, आदि उर्ग छीरत छेशामानयुक्ति प्रकोि टाया. अमान आर का रात छीरत छेलामानकिल छेसिर धाभी धनः अलाना Page No-01

दीयत्नय दन्त्र आहुद्रुद्ध यदार् माइ श्रुलिए यत्न माइ यन्त्र अर्द्रायां आज अनुल्य अनुलुक रुट्युट्य, आद्रियाक, दुरायानिक, युन्यायु गया পরিবেশনত কারনগ্রনির উতার নিতর করে চিরস্বায় রালের রাতা বিজি र्यत्र रत रहाहा पर् प्रिकि रत र्यत्तर आभीर प्रकी निर्मित स्वय-দহেয়র দ্বন্য আরার্কদল তৈরী করে চা এতে রায় করার দ্বন্য পিন্টিযোক্তি र्या रत आमुटि प्रकृटि भिष्टूलय आयुकिक छेहिर द्वाआघ राष्ट्राय राष्ट्राय रेष्ट्र द्यादक क्रियान प्रथ क्रिटिन द्विदिया अग्रथन स्वत ध्वकी द्विल বাহ্যতন এছন করে বুক্তরোপন আফুতির বন খেকে সোলাম কারন এই রোপন अफारित्र आघ्र रे वर्तर द्या यताः तिहिन्न आत्रूरिक द्विरिया अन्नर्थन करत्र ता उत्त विक्ति आकृषिक अत्रियावा धनः जमा अत्राष्ट करत्र जिस्तन यमुखाभी अठिपितन द्वीयतनम् युवइूठ इन्. भुरामि इन्ज ७ यन अत्रिद्वन्नाजाण িরিয়াছা বদ্বায় রাগতে এবা তাগনীতিতেও তিপবদন রাগতে মুরুত্বিশ তৃৱিকা সোলন করে। অন্ধ্যা : আয়য়া তে উদ্দিদের ওপর নিত্তরকাল তার অবদান অভযুক্ত পোর্যাদের পেনেক্রাই ঔদ্হিয়মান তাই পোন্ধান্দের চারপান্ধে প্রক্রিয়ত ध्युके मुद्रुष्ठ वुन. उत्मू आ : • आसादार हारेलादम अयहमेक आहमीलेंग आहीरेल 3 देवजातिक मास निमित्रक कहा. क किछ बार्छर छेडरि युभायून लिजियम करा @ अर्थे उनक काक विषित्त द्वादन स्वातुझफुत यात्र क्रिंत किंता किलिनि-रुद्द कहा () राई जठ जाइक उभकादिण अक्रार्क कानुहार उनक अल्डात करा?



রনজ্য সরচাদের ত্রাবহার : 0 বন ডুল ভার্চমন্দের আংরহ্পণ অর্থনি ভূরিকল এছন করে. 🛈 অন রাঘ্রওরে হা নিঘ্রুন করে। • यत द्विन्द्रछा तिएलत करन @ यत त्यादक आखारा तिषु राययाई अठवार आरंजय करि, তা কাছুরি রাঘ্র গেকে কার্বন-ডাই-তারুনাইড ন্যোদ্ধ করেও রাঘ্ররান্ডলের অক্তিয়ের ব্রোরান হয়ে তাই পরিরেন্ধে আশীয়া রেঁচে থাকতে পাবে, Marites क्रिक आहिक आहु करने देव हाहा पतः द्विका आहिकाहा 🛈 जिन्न महुद्दिम् अस्याय हारी कर्न · अरुम द्मिर्माइड महिट्रार कार दुन्द्र कार देन के कार देनके महा देनके कार के कि के के के के कि के कि के कि के क শব্দোপন্যানরে হার্র হানির্সার্ডর (ভোগ্লন-প্রায়লা) হাত থেকে প্রতি বছর পার্ক্তরারস্করেক রক্তা করে, 🛇 তার্ন্য খ্রিউন্নার হার্টি ন্যুটিরে নাটির উর্বাতা রক্ষা করে। @ ব্যক্তিপাতের তন্য প্রয়োজনীয় জনীয়বায়েকে একটি বড়ো পি পেই সরবরাহ করে তার্ণা, ()) यतरु छेतिर त्याक को भए छेडिक, छात्र मुझा यहु लात्कक कर्म्या उम्राल रहा. (२००) তনজ্জি পদ্ধপারিদের সোরায়ক্যলে। ()) यत अग्निराम्नारक मुन्न याठ ट्यारक त्रक्ठा करन अया रना अध्रम निष्ठ्नतकर् () বায়ুতন্দের বনত্রমি গ্রান্ট্রু জোলের সমতা বড়াঘ্র রাগে, কে হিতি ন্দ্রায়ামার মূহ-ম্প্রতার্ঘার, ম্রীগত দ্রুত দের্দ্রা আর প্র रेतन्ति ७ भन्न अमार्क अम. Page NO-03


अत्लात द्भनित्रिहात : गाइत्र अत्रीत मुन रता - जुलताघ् अनुराध् নিরোদের রানিঘ্যে নে গড়ান রোছল এছিল এলি ব্রানিয়ে রাজন উদ্দিদ দের নিরিড় সরচার্ক দেয়া দেয়। লাছের সচন ও রৈন্ধিয়ি উদ্ধৃতা ও র্বিয়িপাতের তারতর্যা তারতাহা পরিরতিত হয়। তাহ প্রায়ির এরিন এরিন তারলায় লিবেল জিল্বাঘ্র তারুরারে নান্ধকরণ ও য়েহ রাজন রোদারিতার করা হলো o तिरुक्रीय र्चि जरूम जा किर्द्र अरूम (Equatorial Rain Forest or Evergneen Forest Tropial Deciduous For est @ Gaussing fazas oran (mediteroconcon Evergreen Forest) @ उन्न नारिक्सीटगङ्ग क्रियायुद्ध ७ अमदवानि आर्यु (voasum Temperate Ever (Preen and Deciduous Forest) @ क्रीएल ताडिक्रीटाघ्न अरुलर जोड़ा अरुल (coal Temperate coniferences কাচ্চির একুতি তান্দ্রনারে তারণ্য দ্রহিঅকার • আকু কাঠিয় আয়ন্য : ट्याब्रान - ক্রান্তীয় বৃষ্টি আয়ন্য উদ্বিদেয় উদ্বাহ্য -आध्रुभ छेड, क्रूट्रेख्रादम). • सिर्म कार्ट्य व्यवसा : टायन - अवलक्तीय व्यवसा छेतित्व छेता -आर्रेन, कार्र. উৎপত্তি- অনুসারে অর্শ্যকে দ্র-ওানে ভাম করা হাঘ্-০ ব্যাডারিক তির্দা : আনুডের চেষ্টা চাড়াই অরুতির ব্রুকে নিয়ের থেকে গড়ে @ ব্রোচিত অর্ণ্য : এরিয়েন্ডের রক্তার্থে ও বৃদ্ধ এব্যেয়েন রেটাতে আর্ঘ निट्यु दिखीर - गह्दीर नियाट्य ह्या मिट्रा दे हे हामेट दे हामे Granant.



() रुम रहा: उम् [Deforestation] : ज्री तिक्रान, रालकारायाता निर्द्धान, ठाइराउन देगाहित वाह्याव्रदन आतुम जिन्न से के उद्य हिलहा, ये घटल रनावा-भौतिय आयायया हालय हाहि दिहा हिट्याहर यमटहल अभ्यायाय उपदेश अल्झ उन्नु उन्हिर अवाभी अदाकि किन्तु राघ शत्क, अयंग की द्यार केरायेंग अखामज्य : यह आग्रदाय देवर हेरायेंग यह िशालि उन र्युट ट्यु अंगुण्य माउन बातुम्, काराष्ट्राता गड़ा म्योनेझांभ आअज्ञाज्ञवान निर्माल, जाता देख्री, रण्डाय उड्यामन रेणारि काज्ञतज्ञ सानुघ घटिंगरीक माह आह राहि दिश्विद्धां राहि हे में रहे के में हैं के माह माह हो के में माह माह के माह के माह के माह क হটে চলেচে এতে বনাআশীদের চেয়ান আরামক্ল ক্রতিগ্রহ্য হচ্ছে মানুদ ও নানাডাবে পিরুফির্যাঘ্র পড়েচ্ছে, अर्रेश मुर्दे देवे होट द्वार्क रेश्टा आउटी हे हे ये या रेश्टर यहरे त्रमानिहार्य जिल्लाहेमा रेश्वरक्षिम यथे विषयाते रेश्वरगत्र यथे के कि कार्य अफ्रिंग टाम्न मिहुन रहत यहून छाढा आधुन ता लाहत हम विघटम् अन्त शाकल उत्तर छेहिन अआभीसाज़ा दात वाज्रालाज़ यायुणत्तून स्वरंभ रहा চাবে চার ফলে ডার করতে হবে মানুয়কে। বনজ ব্যু কার্বচাদের সিতিয়েরহার 0 त्रिद्युगर्नले ज्वल आहाम द्वारीकार हाम यस रहाय, आस्रारंभएक खन आरंगिक छारहातं सार्व. @ अरुम इनक्रम भूखे करत ठाट्यर देभटाजी रुचिटक्रय हेथ्री पत्र ताउप-ट्राम द्विरं अविंग्रान क्रामण राष्ट्राता २८००. • उताउहल शिर्द्र दि अया इतक. @ এহ্যোক্তনের অতিরিষ্ঠ ত্রিমণ্ড কেটে জ্বেল তথ্যের্টন্ডাবে ব্যবহার করণ इटि, अग्रह महत अर्म देन्हीर अस्त्रिकल्या राभात्रण दन अद्य इतह ता Q अञ्चिमारंभ उम्रिये राष्ट्र दिशि अष्ट योहेटिंग याहिताला हि डलम उत्तर प হাহিলাতে করে হাটে, পশ্বানাধ্যির সোরাজকাল নন্ধ হচে Page No-05

भिरत्भित्र देवकित्ति : स्थाहित्य छाल्न रखात्रात पत्र जाणदमत आर्प्ता तभि भारत । এছাড়া ও देखूत आत्र अस्तु अडीर साहित्र सुरू अधि रहा अप्रल निर्वसीय प्रज्ञ का विकास का मिन्न सुरू अधि रहा अप्रल						
0 সিঙিন অন্ত্রান্টি পরিপুন এত এই সির্নাজ্য	য় বিষ্ণোগ দেয়া র ব্রেম্কে রামারের্দ্ধ রেম্কি রা গ্র্যাকও ল কর্ত্যেক হাজ্যান	্রায় বেন্দা মণ্ডু ন : বনড্চিয়ে জ্যেন্ডি তাল ব্য র এক্তান্ডিয় উদি	ওবান্দান্ত্র্যা দেয়া তাড়, তেমন- অব্যংগ্র্য আক্তারি নাছের নেন রনজ্বেল দেখা তাড় নান দ ক্রন্যান্য			
0 उिद्धिरम् द्य पिट्रस् क्रार्टी उ	ত হারি: সমার মাছগ্রালির দ্র-এম	দ উদ্দি গ্লুম দু কিটার বেড়ে ন	হার্য়ন ও দ্রুত বাহেঁ ' রুঞ্জের হার্যু			
জীব্রাদার হবা 🔘 বিরুদ্ধে হামার্ড ইব্রেরু হোলার্ড কির্বোদ্বাদ্বরুরি	জাতুনন : নিল্পেন নাজনের হের না মালে রাজ থ রাজ্যেন্ নিজনে মতুন্ন (Land o	ब অন্ত্যান্তির ভ ক, হ্যাটি, অভর % স্ল্যাটিতে হর্তায জের্জ্যে সোরো F Elernal T	न पत्र' छन्दाल अहिवूम ट्रॉफ्राटण आख ता परे अव्हल हाइ , उद्यादत ज्यादत म्टिन्य , जिरे परे उतारहल टक (जिरेपी) राल,			
ত বিক্তিয়ে জিলা বিদ্যালয় বৰ্গে বিদ্যালয় বৰ্গে বিদ্যালয় বৰলয় বৰ্গে বিদ্যালয় বৰ্গে বিদ্যালয় বৰলযে বৰলযে বৰলযে বৰলযে বৰলযে বৰলযে বৰল বৰলযে বৰল বৰলযে বৰলযে বৰলৈযে বৰলৈযে বৰলযে বৰলৈযে বৰলৈযে বৰলযে বৰলৈযে	দেছুমি সার্দ্র ৩ খ্রুরই কর্বর্রাণ্ট র্র্রাইনের ম রু ক্নি'রা তারুণ্ড	ন্যাভেস্টাভে আর্দ ; দু হুচুণ্ট ক্লিয়ে হায়হ ক্লিয়	के धुरु तरुद्या, रतन्त्र ऋति मग्ना जाछश्चलित्र लग्नाघ, खाघ् एष्ट्रविह्यू ज्युह्यू आहल			
रंगार हरकते 	মান ক্রুহালোকের প্রমুখ তীর জুকা ল কিক্সানিক নাম	র জেল মাছ বুলি দুছ লস্কা হয়। সাচ্ছের কোন পির্মান	নৱাৰ্ত্তা জ প্ৰদুৰ্ভা জিল দুৱাই দুৱাই দুৱাৰ দুৱা কেন ব্যৱদত দ্যাহ্য মান্য			
0 012 म थाए आगारं माञ	Terminalia artuna	কান্দ্রে লাব্যে @গ্রাচ্রের্ চ্রাল	হুও নিন্দের তেন্ধি স্কারিকালী করে হাঁসানি, পোঝাঝায় হণ্ডাদি রোঝে হারহার হয়			
		পিব দালচ্ব 🕲	মৃত ত্রবর্ক এবা: লিন্ডার সিয়েন সিত্যের টনিক হিসাবে কাড় করে			
			Page NO-06			

ञ्यानोघ् नाझ	देकरकोतिक ताहा	STON CONT ON ST	জন্ম মোমো ব্যাম্য দ্ব
ত তেলাসুত্যে	Coecinio Abondio	ত থাচের আর্থান ত থাচের আর্থান ত জান্দর কর্মা	রাদি, স্লারিন, জুর ও ওাড়ারেটি আ র্যায়াজে ব্যবজার অর্য ডিডিরা রাদ্বাজে ব্যবজার ক্রয়
াপার্য়ারাক 🛈	Averchoo Carombala	হচন	দ্বেন্টিরা, ডাহ্যারেটিরা, কর্ফা ওবাত আয়াহে তার্মজ্য হয়।
ভি শিল্পিয় পা টি	Ficus sp	SOM	রুর তারিদ্ধারের সারে, ত্যার্থন
O সলস্ট	Tinospora Condifolia	0 50m 0 13120 0	राहा द्वांश नित्राहार २स् . राहीनाडाक,
@ शालकूति	Centella asiatica	াান্ত	তোর্টের রোজো স্যান্ত, করে,
🕅 ব্যায়ক্ষ	Justicia adhatoda	পান্থা	अर्मिका क्रित कुन यात्र यहा
@ छलझी	0 cimam tenuiflorum	পাতা	রান্দ্রিদ্বার্দ্র এবং ব্রেরান্দ্রান্দ্র -এ হারহার হয়।
⊗ নঘ্নডায়া	Cathorantus boseus	ত পাতা ত ক্লিরুড় © স্টোন্টা	মইকের হার হারায়ের হার্যট্রার্ফ জ্যার হারে হার্যের রান্ট আর হার্মের বিদ্বর্ভ হর্যায়েনান্দ্রি
🛛 সায়লক্ষা	Ozalis Conniculate	পাতা	সিয়ুল ও সোন্ধা নাচ্য হোগ- এর হারহুত হয়।
পিদি হিট জাওরা দ হবুথ হ হিটা দ্বালহক জার্জ্যে হার্ড্রে আজ্বা দ্ব যার্ড্র আজ্বো দ্ব যার্ আহেন এন্টের্ মার্হ্য ফ্রার্ বিরে হীরে ন	ষ্ঠ এলাকার জুল ন স্থল্যায়, এদের নাছুরলির রক্তন এবং রোগ্রান রেজি আর্ড হার্ মের্ট্রি আর্ড 1,000 ভের্ড্র আর্ড হার্ হার্চ্ডে কার্ট্রিফ হার্চ্ড কার্য্র হার্চ্ছ	মাঘ্র হাঁইিপাত ওট নাত্র হাঁইপাত ওট নাত্র হিমকে জান্নি হক্র রান্যানের জানা হাল্ফে জানা মার্যানের অবহাজনে আন্ত্রাজি প্রহারি ন কে প্রদ্রুঠ ছিসাবে হ মান্য জন এইসের জার জান্নান্রের টে	মন কাছির পিরদান এণ্ডানে 10 টি উদ্ধার্টি নাচ্ছের রননা দ্রুয়ন্তরের কাছ থেকে বিজি জ দ্রুয়ন্তর কাছ থেকে বিজি জ মহার্ডেই এবহার করতে পারি ত০০০-এর বেজি কানুদ্র প্রান্টনা চু এদেন্ডের কানুদ্র জাছ কাছপালার ব্রাহ্র জাছ ক্যের্কি করে জার ক্যের্কি করে জার ক্যের্কি করের ক্যের্কি করে জার ক্যের্কি করের ক্যের্কি করে জার ক্যের্কি করের্কি ক্যের্কি ক্যের্কি ক্যের্কি ক্যের্কি ক্যের্কি করের্কি ক্যের্কি ক্যের্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র্র
আছে, এনের থেকে এইনার কিন্দু দেয়া বীরে বীরে ?	মত্রে আর্ 1,000 ভেন্তর, সার্চ, চুড়া হাচ্চে নার্টারন ন হুরে অরে হাচ্চে	অওমাত প্রঘার্টন কে উদ্বুঠ ছিসাবে হ মানুঘ দ্বন এইসর তাহ পোয়ারের উর্বি	াছ এদেকের মানুসএটিল সহার করে সোয়ছে, রাছপালার ত্রবহার হেবে কর্যুক্তরাল রাছ ক্রান্ট্র হক্



अखुल्त सानुस्डलक अहरूवन कहा दासा छाटक पर हे द्वादात्र द्वा एग्रान- अयारिएन গাছ এবহুত হয় তেরনি একটি গাছ রিতিন রোগের জন্য গ্রাহত হয়। তেরান गाहाणि ची 3दा एक इक्र हा जालि जाह जी मुद्र हिंद हिंद दाहर हरीते क्रायाइ रहियाल अहम् जना भाषात के भाषातां के मार्ग क দেনে দেনে মেন্সমার মান্য মার্থা হল এই দেন জান্য মান্য জনমান সালে মান্য নাহলে দ্বোল হেলে মেন্তা মাত্রা মজা মের্মারাচে ক্লেম্রার্টা ক্লেম্বের্ক্ত মেন্দ্রের্ক হের্টান নাহলে দ্বোল হেল্ফে মেন্তা ম্যাত্রা মের্কার্ট্র রাল্ড হের্টারী হেল্ফা মের্দ্র হের্টান ভাম্বা মেন্দ্র মেন্দ্র মের্দ্র মের্দ্র মের্দ্র মেন্দ্র মেন্দ্র মের্দ্র মের্দ্র মের্দ্র মের্দ্র মের্দ্র মের্দ্র ক্রেম্নিনি মেন্দ্রের্কার মের্দ্র মের্দ্র মের্দ্র মের্দ্র মেন্দ্র মের্দ্র মের্দ্র মের্দ্র মের্দ্র মের্দ্র মের্দ্র ক্রেম্নিনি মেন্দ্রের্দ্র মের্দ্র ক্রেম্নিনি মেন্দ্র মের্দ্র ম করা এরে: রাংরস্ক করা OUSTA (References): 0 अहिट्रि क्रिक्क उक्तेणीकिक क्रिक्का उत्तर उप @ अफ़िट्रा क्रिडा खाटडरे ज़िट्यारे . रठाछ. · अमिट्रा दिमा २. आहत পরিকেজা এ. চটপার্ঠাহ '
 পরিকেজা এ. চটপার্কা '
 পরিকেজা এ. চটপার্বা '
 পরিকেজা এ. চটপার্কা '
 পরিকে কুতন্তের প্রাক্তার হিলের প্রার্থির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্জির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্জির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্জির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্জির ব্রার্জির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্থির ব্রার্জের ব্রার্জির ব্রার্জের ব্রার্জেরের ব্র বেক্সি আহাত্য প্রদের মন্ত্রি উল্লেখতোগ্র হলেন – পোমাদের গ্রহাকরা মহা-दिगालदघ्द्र इट्याल क्रिक्टिया खी Topasi Kasar डायाकाय & Quarta प्रय-ক্লিৰন্থে তেন্তেতক্ ক্লাকমন্দ মন্ত্ৰাৰ দান্দ্ৰাৰ দ্বাৰাণ গৰ দামাতি গোৰ ক্লামাতি কৰে ক্ৰ Lakshmi Das किन्छार्थीत आइछत् France 7315355 EXample 1315355 Karrie 222 21/12/2022 Page NO-08

The University of Burdwan



UG 1st SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2022

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (CBCS)

[Session: 2022 - 2023]

Field Work Report/ Project Report on:

"AIR POLLUTION IN WEST BENGAL"

Submitted to

Diptiman De

Gushkara Mahavidyalaya, Dept of Chemistry

Gushkara, Purba Bardhaman, 713128, WB

Name of the Student: Sangita Prodhan

College Roll No. : 928

University Roll No. :

Application ID No. : 3020653

Regn. No. :

of 20..... 20....

Phone No. :



द्वाका : दीत एठात्व लाग्न २२:1. दीत नाग्नद्रति . वाष्ट्रा अग्र अग्रजी मार्ग्स कराजा-अन्यक्षित्र द्वारी हारब यहत्व कावित्र ला ्रामितिका भूमिशिका भेगे . अभिविकार्थ अस्तासी स्वस्थ - त्यमन - गाइलाना भाइत्यन क्विनिद्य क्रिंग गाजासहरू अभिक्रे हिंग् मार्यट्रे सेव: योत्रहिरें लिसामी योधि रहीरे होहर हीर खार्थरेगांध मुरें यामें हैमनमें र खाह - अस्ति कास्त्रादानिक यहि किल्ला- कार्यदाता अफि दुवी तारे अयिभाषित प्राथित जांधरार्थित्य स्तर्भ अवग्राखरिक - इफि लाख्यात्र कटल नाम याहराय मुवग्राखर अब्दलालामा इट्या लाख्यदा केल मात्र ्रद्रासके उन्हे साथा जिसेटि केसटर 1 खड़े नाहे नाम दूसन मेलदम जादलाहता कहा इदम।





ताम्न प्रमत्नन कान्नत्वज्ञति छेन्नरा न्वना भाषा
जीत- शब्द लाजिल्ल्या अन्त्वा छेन्ना यात।
जाम्न नुमत्वन राज्याययहात छेलाम नर्कना याता.
ताम्न नुमत्वन राज्याययहात छेलाम नर्कना याता.
ताम्न न्वत्र राज्यायल्य न्वर्जन राज्या याता.

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All Day Call Douveron)

ফু- পুঠেষ্টর উল্লে ৩০০ রিচল্লোরিটার লগেন্দ্র বায়মন্তর বিজ্ঞত বার্মান্ডল জালালে সিছিল্ল হিরজির আজের স্থ্যমিস্তান, বেরদের মির্য্ बार्यद्वीहरूब, ज्यतिहरूब आर्थब अक्स्क्यू ल्यीब । पराषाउ সায়ুমন্ডলের সমৃতে বিশ্বম, পিয়লিয়ালায়, বিল্লাচন, বিহলন শ্রহন Acto 202 31312 त्राय हासहत्व निरिद्ध आग्रान्न सहावकहि किलिये शाहत हासि न्ता आह्यम् लानााना सेरिंग आनीय मध्यपास्मय सेलामामा लायत्वन अफि यह्या निष्ठ मध्यमल्य क्रयतन्त्र माग्रामय, महिन्न कार्यात्व लायत्वार्य्यमा लम्पास द्लाए हाल्यम जवज्याय अभि रम्द्र लात्रात्वा स्ता स्त्रियमा मुमनयटल मार्घ्य रस हलाइ रत्ता या व्याक्शविक काइल बाह्य भूमेल जमाखित आम, राज al A& A& ALE, भारत्रासीयन भित्रज्ञहात्राय द्वाहेताप्रतिए एठप्रपिक् निराह्तान स्वाहाय जासा कि राजा के दासा आस्वमा हत विडाल विष्टा, जाज्यात्का कहा जातिक्सान हलात्र जा स्ट्राकालीन जानहेन र्टमाला ३ जिल्ला जारा मारा का रियेक, राग्याय राग्रेला 3 कार द्वादात्वा, जोवीयेग लगातायात उठावग्वे रहा मुद्र मुद्र राक ्ट्राय हिस्टाई केंद्रहर खोदली ब्राह्माब्स्ट हा द्राह्माय हरे स्वाहवाळात्रा जेलाप्त आग्नहार राहार ।

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अ <u>भावसायदनय स्वित्राक आह</u>

तातमिर्व काउँद्र वाय्येय जीत्रेया इक्रिंट राट लादा-बिद्ध वाय् इम्द्रिय कार्त्रत्र्युकि स्ट्रिटा रहवा रहला '

ষায় দুসনের ফারন :



म्राकारणना हिमति, नाता छछ्त ७ भाववार्यतः लाईलाका निर्दल लायोज काला टकरमे किन आमाजिता खाइनि निर्दल लायोज काला टकरमे किन आमाजिता खाइनि रागाणता अभय वय गाणा किन्द्रा जिन्हा रागा किन्द्रांग रागाणता अभय वय गाणा किन्द्रा त्यात्र काला कि निद्यांगत रागाणता काला निर्दा की काला का किन्द्रा त्यात्र निर्दा नामा निर्दा का जीता का निर्दा का निर्दा निर्दा नामा किन नामा के निर्दा का का निर्दा त्यात्र निर्दा नामा किन नामा के निर्दा का का निर्दा का निर्दा निर्दा नामा का निर्दा का का निर्दा का निर्दा का निर्दा निर्दा का का निर्दा का का निर्दा का निर्दा का निर्दा का का का निर्दा का निर्दा का निर्दा का निर्दा का निर्दा का का का का का निर्दा का निर्दा का निर्दा का निर्दा का निर्दा का का का का निर्दा का का का निर्दा का निर्दा का निर्दा का निर्दा का का का का निर्दा का का निर्दा का का का का निर्दा का का का का निर्दा का निर्दा का निरांग का निर्दा का निरांग का निरांग का निर्दा का निरांग का निर

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ল্যাইদেৰলাহ্য পদাফহালত্বে তাল্যমান দ্যাদে দ্যামান দ্যা আছে ত্যিন্ত দেও দেই তাহেন্দ্ৰ দৈপমাত দলেন্দ্ৰ দ্বাৰ্থ দেই 1 সামতে ইতহাল্য জ্যান্ত্ৰহান্ত্ৰহান্ত্ৰহান্ত্ৰহান্ত্ৰহান্ত্ৰ দ্বাৰ্গাহ



"जाहबाक-कात्रदाका (टागाल जाहिएक, त्राप्त कुल्ल क्रिसालेन

र्याहर हरह हुक क्राफ्र हरे के का का का का हि जार हरेक

৬ কলিনাক্তাক ত্রাকানাক্তাক স্থানহার : हिंडोहिलाई इति छाटि, छाटाइन मसहर जामा आ लेगा ? भगारक राज्य स्वर्थन स्वर्थन स्वर्थन स्वर्थन स्वर्ण स्वर्ण स्वर्ण (b) राष्ट्राद्वाद्व , कालादिल, द्वादादिएल, छोड्रेस्ट्रेल, प्रायाहिक, अग्राहाल रेक्ट्रियां , स्वर्णसारि, स्वर्णसार्थन स्वर्ण स्वर्ण रहर रहीह हार देखार हारगा है

रियमिंग रियो रेथिय हिस्सासिंग दिस्मिंग राज किर्टन हैंगहर हो। एंट्र छोटली फ्रिक्स देह कार्ड कार्स्स माहित्याको मित्रिय कार्यार्ट्राई: ग्रिंग्रेय रकिं ' यसर लिसिय निर्धासन त्यअत दिलेमन सहिमन जात्मन ते रिप्र सिन्न तकिन TATATO3 OMATPECA (radioactive pay) Ten 100 म्रियेल जिल जिस्महत्र राभा - लगलाला. निहा अठामा निरियेल '

७ - उग्ननारी रेड मिनिजन

न्यूक्षेत्रज्ञालय नाम्ना कार्या प्रकार प्राप्त कार्या कार्य कार्या का



A 9132812001 : त्वित्रील देखें लाहादिक द्वरः आत्रमर्व्या छेड्या रवादिक De celoralter et l'an en l'an en l'anter con alter con अधि विद्या गर्भार मर्द्याय सम्हलमा स्वर्थ महत प्रथि selfere restre areas les l'étres artigues antigues -ह्यान राही ! आवत्मन भिक्षे सिंहा कि कार दाय - वित्र याग राहा राम रात्र काए, किस्तार कार्य रेजाति उकर रियो देत स्री श्वेर एक देवे के मिन्द्र हैं के दिस में के दिस है के के के कि कि के क -हिमरि - यहाँक मिलि मेल्य का - मेंद्र - मेंद्र -राहिलमेल टिस्ट अर्देशि रत्रे रहेर राम्रे विविवरंग खीन राउंद सिंधिक्यां उ उदान छ उत्तर The Tity aldown (Green house effect) जाइतिक इंट्राय माइम इंग्रिक के निहिन्न स्ट्राइल रूमिकाइड् राआसिक रुवमार्क उनमेल्य रहत एतन होल रक्ष के आगेत्र त्मासन - कार्यत जार (CO2), किर्मास (CH4) नार्यहर्गाहच्ल िम्रेटि(N2°) जुल्ली कार्या देशाकि मार्टि द्राहर कार्यस्ति विद्यान्त्रसः स्वास् माहिस इत्लिए। अलि माश्रालिए जिल्लान्ने-Just alle i Bille late resear suble 1 25 31 24 400 अल्हाइ हमान जाइंड संदर्भा नाम कहिला,

स्वार सम्प्र को हरा राषा र प्रा कर स्वार को हि गुम्हर राषा र राषा र स्वार स्वार को हराज स्वार का का स्वार र स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार का का स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार का की स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार स्वार का की हराज स्वार स्वार स्वार का की हराज स्वार स्वार स्वार का की हराज स्वार स्वार का की स्वार स्वार स्वार का की स्वार स्व स्वार स्व स्वार स्व स्वार स्व स्व स्व स्वार स्व स्वार स्व स् स्व स्य स्व स्व

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0 - किरिक्टि - एक रहे VU - प्रक्रि - रिक्ट्राइर त्वर् द्वारित जाइएहरीय क्या का जाता न्या हा अखाल खेर जिलाका करता जाता . 1.0 जाव डिरायण डिर न्हाइन्द्र राष्ट्रान कड्न क्रिंग्न क्रिंग्र क्रिंग्नि - हार्ड्रा VI हल छोट प्राइन्हा हार्ड्ड VI रहे हुए असिक शहर का हा हा हा हा हा हा हा दे हैं। दिरिये कास्त्र अत्तर हासिल्याय स्वित द्राय क्रिय मात राश्रा दा करल सिंह के की राश्रा होगा हो। अखरकी जीवर का राश्रा भारत । अमिक उभाकिल अत्रात्र विदिन देखित आक्री त्रामुबामु त्लान केलहने ने जात्रात्र मात्रिय मेलिमह्य आगिषा लेगामान उ ग्राया किएमत्वर नार्यकर ग्रायम दायन र्या रेटी एतर रेटीय जटहाय लेटिंग आहे र गेह र र्रार्ट्सल जाक्तिमा नार्डाल कार्रा

10 বায় চুহানের ভিন্যতিহন भ लाहा लामारेल उ राज्य कार्याला २८७ मिलडा कार्यत अलाजारू दे 30131 कार्रादर इटक र 33 कार्राय क्रीनेकार्य प्रिलिय का क्रियल नर का अल हाराहात- ग्रंबनेस्टाइक 23 हा ग्राह साह प्रह इस्मार जामीर रहार दामारा विराधा अ उगाइक हमिराय कार्या स्वाय यहामाद्व পদাতিতে সারা শান কার। CO 02 Fe Fe Histidine Histidine হিমোয়োবিন অণুর একটি অংশের কার্বোক্সি হিমোয়োবিনে হুপান্তর १। ट्राहित्यात, नान्यत्वार्थ्यता, त्वल त्यांत्रतातात, त्र् र्जन्मदान मेर्गासिन मात्राया राहातीन काम्या महत्वर दाहर निर्दार (एस हेरी हैं हारहात कार हारहा के मार्ग्

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Air Quality in West Bengal, India

Real-time Air Quality Index (AQI) & air pollution level Date and time: 12 Feb 2022, 07:05pm





CITIES	Status	AOI-US	PM2.5	PM10	Temp	Humid
	otatus	ANI-OU			remp	numia
ipur Duar	UNHEALTHY	203	133	199	18	57
ansol	POOR	118	45	93	24	26
<u>harampur</u>	POOR	140	65	137	21	40
idyabati	POOR	123	57	131	19	64
<u>II</u>	POOR	145	72	163	19	55
lurghat	POOR	159	81	102	19	45
ngaon	POOR	125	57	131	19	42
ngaon	POOR	125	57	131	19	42
nkura	POOR	128	46	151	21	28
<u>nsbaria</u>	POOR	131	60	138	22	35
<u>asat</u>	MODERATE	99	27	100	23	33
<u>ddhaman</u>	POOR	130	51	150	22	33
<u>irhat</u>	POOR	116	49	114	23	39
dreswar	POOR	131	60	138	19	64
<u>bara</u>	POOR	134	61	140	19	64
mpdani	POOR	123	58	132	19	64
ndannagar	POOR	130	58	135	19	64
Dam	POOP	104	40	49		

CITIES	Status	AQI-US	PM2.5	PM10	Temp	Humid
Darjeeling	POOR	156	82	90	8	78
Durgapur	POOR	130	47	166	22	44
Habra	POOR	125	57	130	19	64
Haldia	POOR	116	41	102	22	49
Halisahar	POOR	129	58	134	22	35
Howrah	POOR	142	58	125	19	57
Hugli	POOR	128	57	132	19	64
Ingraj Bazar	POOR	159	81	103	21	43
Jalpaiguri	POOR	199	130	149	18	53
Jamuria	POOR	135	54	150	21	30
Jaynagar Majilpur	POOR	106	30	108	19	37
Kalyani	GOOD	106	o	O	o	0
Kamarhati	POOR	145	61	155	19	64
Kanchrapara	POOR	133	55	140	22	35
Kharagpur	POOR	108	31	99	23	29
Khardah	MODERATE	98	49	110	19	64
Kolkata	POOR	122	48	63	20	54
Krishnanagar	POOR	123	57	131	22	41
Kulti	POOR	120	41	129	21	30
Madhyamgram	POOR	113	51	117	19	64

CITIES	Status	AQI-US	PM2.5	PM10	Temp	Humid
Mahadipur	POOR	154	76	113	21	43
Medinipur	POOR	118	40	117	23	29
Naihati	POOR	128	67	133	19	64
Navadwip	POOR	128	59	135	22	41
Panihati	POOR	147	72	163	19	64
Raiganj	UNHEALTHY	252	146	232	26	55
Rajmahal	POOR	164	85	94	21	47
Rishra	POOR	123	61	139	19	64
Shantipur	POOR	129	59	136	21	39
Shiliguri	POOR	141	63	59	20	51
Shrirampur	POOR	115	56	127	19	64
Titagarh	POOR	149	69	158	19	64
Uluberiya	POOR	114	33	102	19	35
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Important Notes :

The real-time AQI in West Bengal is 136 (POOR) now. The current concentration of PM2.5 at West Bengal is 60 (µg/m³). The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommends 25 µg/m³ as the threshold concentration of PM2.5. Currently, the concentration is 2.40 times the recommended limit. Generally, the air quality at West Bengal starts deteriorating in late October. The winters are the worst-hit season in terms of air pollution. You should wear a good N95 mask when you go outdoor in West Bengal until the AQI is improving upto moderate range. The primary causes of outdoor air pollution are solid, liquid particles called aerosols & gase from vehicles emissions, primary causes of outdoor air pollution are solid, liquid particles called aerosols & gase from vehicles emissions, pollution activities, factories, burning stubble & fossil fuels and wildfire, etc. Main causes of indoor air construction activities, factories, burning materials, etc. Indoor air pollution in West Bengal is as dangerous as mould smoke, chemicals from cleaning materials, etc. Indoor air pollution in West Bengal is as dangerous as outdoor pollution, because the air pollutants come inside the houses or buildings through doors, windows and outdoor pollution. In West Bengal, you must use an air purifier or fresh air machine at home or office indoor and close all the doors, windows and ventilations when the outdoor air quality is improving and moderate AQI range.

Some Pictures of Air Pollution













বায়ন্দসন প্রমন্তন 21- टम अम्ब दान्तानी जन्म हमन अक्रि कट्र जात्म् - म्यार त्रमत- आस्मिलि धेरे महिरीए ज्यामयम्भय नेर्ठार क्यां सिंह अदि। ा राजारात्र किनि ट्याक दर्मित काका दिंगारि जालकार्य त्वरु जानगान) हुम्र शार्षा हे हमक र लिरिक मविषि - भिर्म अध्यक्ष का हा हा का स्ट्रा स्ट्रीविष सादि। तहा रही दी अग्र सम्हट्सरं, छाछिकान कार्यन सहा अप्राईए नाई दिएन अनुरईए। राष्ट्रिक्टन मधि कार्यपाउँ लामाउँग CI अनिमाला के अवस्ति ! आइलाला भाषितिन द्याता का के लाजे अमेरित स्थान रेम करने। U जुलीतीरिश्त यातवाश्तव अड्या रकि कट्द-दिश्व आर्ड राखा कार माई आर्ड कि ट्ला र कोर्य इसि कट्ट परिंट्राम हमल कामालन आहेर। 1. 23132 प्रिय यायगर्: कालाय - विद्रियाल - व्यराव क्वेडिस् अड्रिटाई हेरेंग का जिल्हारिं। Alle Sangeta Prodhan Signatreof Teacher Signative of Student

- 20/12/2022

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र्यक्षांत पिक्षेत्रिमे जिस्तान प्राण्क धत्र, लाहा लेमाद्रांत होय हाजीतन एता लीमेला विभेगरिक रलप्रालेख रण्याके रण्याहाने । जन् एगेरो रार्थ लानेत्राका विभागत रलन कालालाजी राख. हतरू जराह आहा जार्यका निर्माणत राखालाजी राख. सिंहानाह्नात्र प्रिष्ट्रि भूमेंत टायन नासुणात्रिक एतिमात्रात्रि পুনে খাগেয় এন্টানিবদ্ধ বহুর তাব্য পার্বধিদ্ধোর বার্ড তার্ববর रित्रिताका तेर्बेश- येव्दे भारत देये, देल्शाहा निर्मेहत দ্রিরিক ব্রোর্ব বিশ্বে - চারাত্বিত অবগ্রচ স্কর্তাব রূপদান রহিরতে লায়ে। আনমা এবছাল পরায়ের নাড়তারিকার তুনে নায়েচি সোমার অহ প্রেমেক থাতাতি। নগরর সের্চার মনে বছার দিনেরের - রহিরতে লার্রি ! लाह्यालाह्ये राष्ट्रव्याहरू दाराह्य संस्थित रहा आजातन रार्ट्स) ठाई जीवने टाई राष्ट्रि करते . ाजिक खित्रार्क्षेट्र फास्नाहरू बार्ड्स कार्ट्स ार्याहे खुरुवे जाद जात ताय लाधुरुवे जाट र्यथाय भिमतात सोटा रिष्ट माउमात जाया भाषत सेटा-र्युभागत करता जाया रात्र द्वार आया करता , जाया अर्थाय - आर्थाय - जिलेक - राष्ट्रपार्थ - विर्थात - प्रितियुक कारकामाया निर्मित्र अयुन्तम् ज्लाम जात्मिण, स्ट्रलम रा जरा जाता मेरे क्रिके, प्रकेष क्रिके जान आती. रिये जिंदा योसियंग्री, जार केतित कातार्कवन्तत यहत ट्रिंग्रोगन् , अग्रहत् मुद्रुप् , लग्र अन्ति , ज्यू प्रिकामन , স্মিদ্ধান , স্মিদ্ধান্যম্বতা=, প্রমানমিক প্রেকেটি নিয়ে সের্বার্ট अग्रेतमा लार्त जुलमान परराष्ट्र , दाया दिया विद्वारात कीवरान लात्रकारियेग प्रोधणन लेहने लाहा योग येहता.

-সবমেয়ে - সোমাদের প্রেধীন - দ্বিদ্ধকে মহার্চ্নামর্কে প্রেব্যু সোরা - স্ক্রিক্সিকা - দ্বিক্সিকা হার্কে স্বতন্ত্রতা-র্দামিয়ে সোমার প্রেক্স্ব - সন্ধর্নে করেচ্ছি।

ইয়ন্তা= আনুন= । জাত/ জাত্র=



-Rage > 04শিয়ায়-তেম্বায়-- ट्राह्यसग= :- ध्रुश्व २ल व्यक्ति जीकात्वायुक् जिन्द्र -त्रिके आकृत्वित्रित देन्तुक प्रेज़े क्लाकर , टारी त्रवनिश स्लाभाग, श्रेर्दा र्रेम्पेन क्र स्वा रिविक्त নিট্রেল হয়ন। পর্বর হল তেরগ্রের অয়ত সম্বর্ক আমি আদু ত্লের রাজতর। প্রবৃত্বের বায়তর পর্যবন্ধের হারনে সহীব 3 এরতির তেলাদার হানির আন্টার্যায়া स्तरा दीलामक त्याता भेरी नगरा निर्माही- स्थितीरी गाहित रायुः पिरिंग्रियिग्र छेन्द्रार्थित स्वर्थित रेथे रे रेग्री योग कारतान्ह्रत्न जिल्लाय ता २८२३ आकाप्ह्रस जातीय टायु र्रारधानीत काहि, आहात्या द्यां टायु र्युमे-কাজে চোন্বে ত্ল 'চারবরাহের অন্য প্রবৃহরের জিয়োত্তনীয়তা তারস্বাবিগার্ম' তাহ প্রকৃরের ত্ল সুম্নয়ন্ত ব্ধায়া এবিষ্কাম হোবে জিয়োত্র । न खेराहल्यात्र नेर्वसम् :- व्युक्त २० क्रियेकारित भारत मिलि ज्यारी प्राहर्क राष्ट्रण्डा । यिति क्राब क्रिक, ज्यारी ध्य राष्ट्रण्डात ज्ञ्यीय प्राह्त किंत नर्षआद्व आतुत्यत्र छटिण्तात् छाएरिन न्यूग्तत पुन्न सीदन सीरन द्वीरा 226- । आह्यम निरुषा जेवानी लेख्न भ्रात, - फ्रायात जिल्दा किरेक्ट फ्रिय कालद - राग्न मा क्ल जाके - आईई ता जुन्दात ক্রিকে সূর্নার বিলয়ে পুলেছে। তাই প্রবৃদ্ধের ত্রন भोतुत्मन चीवराद्भन - दिखेटा देखे- भाष्ट्र निसन लेखा पालयुष - रत्य स्टर्म्स । एका- नग्याय युरुद्धित

_Bge > 05 মামতরে তার সাহোগক দারতন্ত - হার্রার নেতনেরে गर मात्रणस्त्र भाषा चाहण्तात्र अठगत्तत्र का भारत्यका - अक्रमिश शिक्ष :> अर्हारांग नीष्ट्राट्य- रू क्रमीर जिम्हार्थ- राष्ट्रज्य के किर्द्रत ' कारिया अम्रायत चल्ता अर्थमिया रमग्रेत द्वार्य अर्थ, रण्यात करण स्का आत्र - त्राणुणतुन - अबहु ' लामात्तन रेलापूरि लका चन्द्रा यायू", 'एछाल टाई - अञ्चल खेराला - जुलामतत्व - श्रायात्वा द्यात्वात्त - द्वित्व जुर्क्त्व युवर्त्तावक स्वित्याजिनेन- प्रश्वासक दातरु लाजा यात्र- होई किंशिक केंग्रि होते कार्य कार्य केंग्री कार्य केंग्री सा सिंह - याद्राणक लमरियकत ' अवन्त्रामि - निकाम दाख युद्धपत्त. अर्यात्म टेट्लिका :> अय्यता राष्ट्रपट्या लार्यकर्त्त ख्रिकन्द्रीर स्लाग्रतार युर्प्रभाने स्लिका अग्रेने २ल -() পুরুর হে রের্ফের নাদের্রা বায়ুতর সাম করে, চে চার্য্বার্ফ জোন নাদে করো-। 1) श्रीकृत्वन याभुणस्त्र आमुद्धाला जन्मत - ট্রাম্বার্র স্থার্রার সেটর করাই। ()) প্রবৃত্রের ত্লে বাচা বাচা মনরা ত্রিহুচনির বিক্লিয়) তানা- ।

Rge > 06ন্দ্রীর্থার পরিষদ্ধর্রা :> () अर्रामी लिस्झ व्यानेयक क्रिया - विषया होते किर्या आराम्बाद्मत जितनेक भाषा कार्यात्री निर्वकार्यण ন্ধুৰুন্ন্যাটন্থ - বান্ধুন্নাত নমকৈছনের অনুব্ধন্দ্ধনাল . राखा रम । (i) लामरिक्करित एता रा _किताम हफले फ्रिकात - फ्राह्मिन्च २०२ - फलकक्क्स पीय मार्ग्झरत छल, लाफिरिक्स फार, लाफिरिक्द जाजन, जाफ्यार्काट; - फ्रिक्स, जाठा, राज्मा মার্যদেশনায় নির্দার হয় যারা টাঁতার তালে না, তারা ইন্দের বারে মায়ে না উরা দুর যেকে राइक्रात सिंहेन या आती लर्भायकत चल्या. धेर राख जिमीकात नगए दियम नग्ता रहा ।

_Rage-07

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D 31877 त लार्डा

া ক্যুক্ত



বিষণ্ঠক



Rge > 08राज्याहाराह कार्यहाली जात्राहार्य नः इहिरातीए प्रा माला निगालासन निकावनि लयगसन नामण्डा लगायकातन ज्ला मित्रीकांस काक् हालाला रस ज्या अर्प्रयक्तित भोता प्रिकृत्रिक च्याचार्य जान्त्राय 27 1 जिमिति-1 া প্রবৃদ্ধের সাভুতক্ত পর্মাবক্ষরের আন্ত উদ্দেরারীর -: -101-11U পুরুল্মের নাম-ি নি নিবুম্ব গ্রহারিকারির এরকারিট 'লুবুঃরেণ্ -সিন্দারি 15.12.2022 নগৰের টেরিম্ব ন্তুন্নের স্টেটেরতা-4m র্তুনের তাপিয়াল্লা-22°C 517PM 11:30 Am চ্যম্য शल्मन जेराष् ত্দির রি AB ত্বিনের অবৃগাঁট
Bge > 09 यामिल (मिट्रि में क्रोबोर्ग किर्मेः :-ा स्वाहित रिविंग रेगों के ने याघा, राजीक, त्राहित सिंगि - - - याघा, राजीक, जिनीका, राहीत काला, ज्यानाला, मिर्हास्त्र प्रति किस्] एलार्डा, प्राणगा, भाषा मुझुरे दिनि किम्नात] भारतकारि, आम्न, जा निकासि यदन दिनि] भारतकारि, आम्न, प्रामित दिवाद्य मुख्याखात आती :-विद्युग्रियोग्निः - दिंग्टा, ट्विंग्रि श्वायण :- व्यायात्रामार्था-, एत्रायायण्ट्राः
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_tge > 11

एग्री गोक्सामन :- वियुष्तित्र नाष्ट्रिएत अर्भावकातन क्षेत्रा - जो रारे (21) राते - विकिश्मित - यहरत्न, वाका यास - शुकुद्व मार्ग्स् मिति अधिवासी दाति अधिवासी जनमार - जनमार नाहित आहित जनमार्ग्स् विद्याल - जर्ग्स् नाम् छात्र कि दिल्लाहक - जर्मात जतराष्ट्र - विर्मेश्व के जार्ग्स् के जिन्हे अग्रिता - जिर्मे दिसलात आह्य - जर्मात्य - जार्बाही - मन्नजेन - दिसलीव आ दिसलात आह्य - जर्मात्य - जार्बाही - मन्नजेन - दिसलीव आ -OTHER STITI STEIN BIJISHT , SIZAT - द्वितीय- आहर्य रियाय राषिक, शिर्मात आह, शांध, नेवर्णम, शांध, प्रायम, प्रिम, खिलीन जाहक रियमाय मसिंह, नेवर, मेलजना, आइनेवित, लातरकाम्ह अप्राणे जहादा लोक वा यहांताय न्या प्रति नवरियाद्व न्त्रानिर्दान्सा तिर्वेछिछे - यन्द्रम्बर्धाः आतीत् - विजित्तेम्। - जान्द्रतित्र आयाख - तिधाद्वा - २२ , চ্যার্গনি -2 0 _ Tak - राह्यकारी (आतीत दिवासीय) 3 लाग्रहेय 2300-ष्ट्रीयनस्टलन्त्र তার্নাম নাম ন্দ্রাদ্য विकामी नगरा लिशिवीक मुद्धा ন্ধুচিতি জ সমূলসেন্ধ ालका বিদিকু আনীয় স্তু 0 ČQIA 812970 3 Conalt FLACT प्रिंग, लाहा 0 0m ইন্সাজনি 3 দ্যায়লা चर मुकायूका NA न्नाकंट्रजी TON, MICT ()) 2125T স্রুজনার সহায় সাহ্যচন্দ जुलार मकार দিনা 3 পদ िक्ष एलए र्शा उ क्राउता-D.B.B.B. - Zontaot-वार्ग्यालयम TON, MICE रेकी केलक सिंहमे 3 D STATO ार्ट्रीकी देशका লাছালা, Con Sult ENG fichar () মোরনা क्तक र्वर 3 काउना Zontor পার্ঘনা, and 'ang र्शि 3 क्लाउला W HIT ଡିଲିଡ଼ TONT 2 Entroj পাহানা Emo, 🖤 স্যাদে र्वारेनिएदाँ ROT M मुफामूक TIGANTE W BAPP machant - क्रिलि , गणाया क्राफ़ा रीक्मीकम TEST

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_Bge > 12 ित्रि ত্রি হাঁহা युत्मे रही 3 3 तही Interation Jonuer রানবেগন্থ Tast रिहारिकाह 3 दिसाल निनेजुलन 3 र्शितिस OITSI= 🗆 _স্টামার্ক_:- প্রকরের নাভুতন্য পর্যবেক্তন পলরে যে সব তথ্য চ্যান্তাহ করা হয়েছে-, তাদের সমামোলে 3 বিষয়েমান্বের আগ্রমে জেনীত হয়্যা- গৈছে – र्स्ट्राइन महराय- महर्मी - आहर्म महर्ष्ट्राह - द्वाह् क्लिन র্বান্টতন্ত্র । राई - राष्ट्रण्टा- आग्रीतमण - फ्रिवि 3 प्रतर्शन त्यामात्र जीत्तेत्र जात्र: प्राच्या 200 ' Ð ा देश राष्ट्रित्य लीरालीने आदी दीलाहरा जेरी जिल्हा दिनजीत आहेंतर जात्र रिनियेश रियेव् आर्गा रेटीय माम कार्यन राग्ट के दिले . () सिम्हीनेक छात्र युद्ध्वारे सार्टतानेक 3 युवराविक - हिम्हा निर्द्राही-

_10ge - 10



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🗅 প্রস্থায়ের বাস্তুতপ্রু



1. 1. V. 3

Bge>14 তৃতীয়= সের্বায়= - দ্রীর্মাবদ্রাতা :- পুরুল্নের বাড়ুতন্ত্র- নমবৈর্জনের ক্লেন্ডে-मिल्यादारमाड्या - हमेकाविक ह्याला रेल याहराव बाह्यसीछिछ रहलाहवह द्यायह खाहरक लार्यहा दिलाहात े लगविषकेत नेजा- हिट्लेंड नविपार्क्त जिन्हीर्ति दिनहिंग हेग माम्मेरे यहरान माम्मेरो । ज्या दिन्द्रियोग जीयान महार्ट्स ट्रा नेकहा दीगरता छेथा मुख्य रेन्द्रा - केहार रेम्राने , कार्यने प्रत पर हिम्मन कर्द भेगतून लोग्रेगत र्नितरम्ब एता रोग् छेता राज्य कित्रियन्तन एता रंग चर्नतान अदमाएतीम मत्रुलीए राज्य प्रताबिहत में अर्म्स् आर्म्स् आतन आश्चातिन कार्यान्त्र दिरे । जायात्रतार्थ भूमत अन्निलीब्रेट जा रहा 3 निष्मात जिह्यान्स् भिम्न भोजा जिह्यादेवे तथा जिल्लार रहता त्राय रेले। ा अन्नलिम् :- 'श्रेयुहर्यं नाएण्ड् लार्यकत अयहल्लाहि राषागतारा राषादन द्य आर आर हिराया - जिल्ला राषा श्ट्याछ जामित्र बासी केल्याधात्मात्रम् २२ -1) लिल्लिका प्रक्रीका - लिक्कीका दिह कार्याका क BAR SIGHT 1 निर्म्यिका - जिसीका - लिरिट्रे, मेर 3 दिने ()) स्वित्रीग्रा (अध्याहाहा) - जांह्याल रहारेलियांद्रीग्रा= MILEERITING FOR LEGS : 37 - 78CD

Rge-15 🐠 Run TIPPer F ন্দ্রিগরের ব্যাস্থ্রত

-Bge - 16 व जैराग 🖵 ব্যান্ডানিষ্ঠ ক্লাহ Q

Bge > 17 - इग्राफ्य - प्रियमंत्र :-सिंगियों नगराष्ट्र - नहाराख्ये होते किरिली ट्याबादात्र - श्वरार्थ्वमीलद्रात्र लचिवेखाः ट्रियों - छोटेडा रिमोर्ग आततीम किर्काय भाषाकार वा, राषित छात्र साही सिकाफ देखन होता नगरी करिया करिये करिये বারে উত্তিয়েন লোগাল নামার নামে চার্বে 20 जा - आर्मि रेग्टिंग- जातीक - जातान - किंग्रिया 3 সির্বার্জনের করি 3 লয়োর্জনের আমাবের রাকন্দ্র রাপায়নের জেলের চ্যাহাম্য করেছের-, এই ভাকন্দ্র রাপায়নের জেলের চ্যাহাম্য করেছের-, এই চান্ডের- সন্রাবাদ তানাছি ডাহ চাব চাহপার্ঘারের राज्ञ= अयर्गना - रूपांगरतरे दिखत द्विविता- ही दिवदिता-सार जोशीया जेरतेहा र्यक्र वियदम वेमेन काराज किन्द्राद्य द्राइहरू हाविरे क्षेत्रीह Date - 19/12/22



B Coursessiash :contanterente 27 art phylum Autheropoda - 43 435- Tod atiliza ente munt milen on the bull the suit and could men aular - all in the is the state in aller the of the one of the 926-400 R Aster - awind a - adam war of 27 the , oran sisser aviello guano anglasia a laser dauge i aist appgla- aler Barralogi BON Mà Laler 5.20 outra 1 elber anding - consula mention andre anon sucon 1 Long Martiga shall and a Joy wine collar 30 and of estering לאות הלאון לאי לי ביולאי הי אישותוגואי האישור האולי היאל איל האולי האילי היא אישור האולי היא אישור האולי היא אי אואי אישור אישור אישור פו אישר אישור ועלים אישור אישור אישור אואי אישור אישו -counter of the rate rate - open is show and त्रीमुख नास- आहिं)। त्याद - यहाँ दिवास्त्रायां - साथ दिं - या त्रीय יבוצוד יוניין איניין האיניי האאות - האניין האיני איניין איני ange- surrengi- onto be an size which

-1 20 12 2017 Danies-1outgair L'une march singer a with Lonton Milas aliner and and anone conco ancies worker algesta average and and and alla Barin 1 1 years while and a onder that make a malera-מכווו בארדה ביוצבור הורים באדתר תובנטים הליו בישהלואי ein arriver and alling alling and allinger - collar or al allingue puillens activitate achie 1 12 sorte Rela ausorit ausoi guldier slave austilia alegnalistic suise as). autitation - cased a securate acou & allowing Led a Light Light of a Maria Maria allos allos allos auter for etri deste short selle into are alistant autonit ausis aler min

Hiddrenn Stout 23 2553- Multun Asland - oral d'soldier estig otterr strand cial service out alland - log for alla lasterick stry on art writtende are, um, and work very are are बीबर्डाके अर्वि ठाटमें - एनस्ट्रि- हाणी दुहाके - कार्व, आहिता कार्या दिसम्ब فاعاما العراب العراب المحالف المحالي المعالي معالي معاليه مع المحالية محالية محالية المحالية المحالية المحالية المحالية المحالية المحالية محالية المحالية محالية محالي सीमाओ वाहिंगे 2422 - महांस 3'8 - 3'8 - महांस - 32 में हा क alleband love succession contracted a succession and साहनाला, जा दिल्लिंग आधा होत्रीत - वर्षव्यक्रा गर् गर्द्र जाद warden estation - acter gibrila - erà siates maning wastigh alter and water in the new ment B 210, 211/201 ! " regen - admitter " Hard Doughton algeral Bis alger 54 date and Colour Citan · applied alle उभावनाइ जावि आखिना- - ित्यास्तान, 2022 महा:- ल्यास द्वार्याद स्वर्णव स्वर्थि, (दिसायाहरू)। ADDI 1- 3 WWL - 21221

वाधि onitager: A anis-:-वाही उत्तर कार्ड -טודם דינהן לו etolow Zo Zola over :- Baya Weaver shown wer i- side Consulator and :- placeus philippinus year i or appar 215 - 212halen year all' muni-RISO BEENE - Der - 1 allo sin sini Rappindi - Ealorane te anon tolgaber and i pluren and Joo 1 this - artifi - strychnosnuz - vomica, melia zadirachta, -indica, Tinosporaconditolia, Ficus sp, pothos sp, phyllanthusr-eticulatus sorran -eticulatus Zognin . 13 subition - Long un! Land allosugar 50 - Lave - augus - Ludus allout virit i suider Zournan- mu :- pyenonotus cafen farder :- 2120 autor allolen outouter durande Junaia -itender war count :- 232 - 0126 322 3/ 200

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They situate Stephaniahernanditola, Mikaniascandens, Themao Dientalis, Bamusa Sp. Mangifenaindica, Tinosporaeorditolia, Fieussp, pothos sp. phyllanthuspetieulatus, Menilearasapoda, Inga dulcusetc.



in) a condot a lant

sugran 2). Eild mari-Blue Magpie - robin Juldur sidence error :- Children Erromman mari- copsychus saularis geau 1- energina era ande equalitie de sella serie ende resu of the saturit :- The maonientalis, Bamusa su., Mangife maindica, Tinospopacordifolia, Ficus Sp., casuarinacquisettfalia, Ravanala--madagascoviensis, plumer lapubpa, Tabennemontadiver icate, Zornin



-1 FE (VI z' L'int auss: bock que (sujur 13). d'and) al) when ever - and is gougnarament; - columba livia year i- and and south the - and the server - and and - and and and दिवन्त्रियों - देवाया वाथा हे आदि वीव ठावं - यार्थ हिताहिन Elizzatint: - crotonbonplandianum, Brassica nigra, Lothypus sativa, Triticumaestivum, secle. Eandrean art मुमू B) GONTANTATTO ante 18- subtien ADE aloga-- TOR MED ANTRES (राखिंग्रे देशक श्रे ट्वाकाहिंद वामर्ग्राव केंद्र रहिंग हिला राहान Manue atte tarrent releter the sucritic - encertationen and the relet and the and a signed a chief and and and IS conta- Ri- mer Egte outa -Ausia: - 1/8" आर्शाल- !- मिर्झासिए जिसार्शि --300 1-UTNT motort שיואדוק א הידשון - נכדפוטאי - באייד אוסד वा :- B जाना :- इंडा

et :- 27 rulian war - Kladri Lor we no start :- great phylum :- orregirearrer Edde :- Condu antià :- Construction onforma :- pymalidae vargino :- prodiaintempretella Euco 311'- Ridgin - En en par son Som your so wi served ما والمالي فالمالة المالة مالي مالي مالية عام المالية الم out of the rest of the men will be the for goingsuri-1 ALZIZUM'- RULLULE PER CONTENT, OF ALTARDA - ROTAL alinimite alles in aller aller aller aller aller in aller in וא נשיי שלותך בערדמותא נא י rarene :- analdige marsher site rate sail jadie Everen out destation- leve- sister delle alging: - when wish anthe sund shaded wind and and when with a ser gen - a star - a ser and a server a and a club sure as sure a own white clumperty orighta war Julian Lover 2122

1) stall i-And-382 milijarcoz-aux 14012- 4213- girling-अस्त नेत्रित्ता तुर्द्र द्वाकाश्वादे रंग- ग्रह्ते अखिवादितं अग्रे स्त Ensue signed marals Sur Sus and a culta sugar and Elle averente war nai gunan une alle drasse state aviges ' sen gas 2 sien and will avie and be establish surviunter 10 contar 14 mar Ausia 1-1/4. 2 ma- 3/8. ongo- :- - vigere 324 :- Las atic ener leise ers and mender - uner art :- 6 relati- que - 2JT APPLICALE 1- 2001 INLED : - FALL phylum: - organization Carqui - Landamani-i- licolian artitata :- cullcidac 194716-i- angrande 22i-สายมา!- พามสุร รณสาสุดช - สโคเร " เกามาเล- เรา สโค - มณา The residence aver 1 - rue Lone - Jo Ber - Bles "- Timbere Et neue Ellera is a read into a children bardan בשוצייה שול במנט, טדמי שרנתים " בעורמושישי ו וארט טמידונתים Real ofthe site and a australia is the dis i diese Kense Killere war '-ins rese withe eller and si sula-mar 23 outrie and real and 14 - where and rear Enter auter audit aussithté ens seus sités miglés aus - राग- गराहूक महाराग क्यार्ट्स गुरु - गहा हाम हाम के के

11 Stout webt-i-Ra state ani 100,000 m2 6- 2121 - side outor onora: - 1/75" ONTO B- :- - 24210me Cotored- Costo B-2091 supt conta - farm 1m 2-8 STAT 1 or

ALPHONNE - ALEN WILL THERE - AL LEN STURG- Search Engla artis enter darteur Rivisius adaré de sita Garai- neur Birst with and are subjuding as cast attin star tail davi विटिंगरु:- अव्याद जाया के अम्म - स्थान की विश्व · Le aver En Levuer Kylikin onen alleris- Pris der 2 mla- mereran start 1 entre ineres and a rear so incres is a march nourd shrilt Law cui and a should be win - " soul as a militar



ושותני בער אור אור השונה במשעונים בער שיני שייי אייייטין אני אייני אור אייני אייי אייי אייי אייין אייין אייין אייין אייין אייין אני איייג איייצער אור אייין אייי אייין אייין אייין אייין אייין איייג אייגער אור אייין אייין אייין אייין אייין אייין איייין

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1) - large stat !your sit stan ne were anterestion to all desialso here as the alter all a sure - erous also star as are all starts starts and some wind alon alen anisten 1 Labora and - elden ald - 25 ard a ang alle erst ito- state 21- 20 32-1 Orrana !- 3/4" आर्छि !- िम्मार्छिin ;- are server 2 orca- sucon Run i- m stu !- 271 region with - 1 day alt sign :- raint phylum :- orrest forein Card :- mentaretterording :- come concorartitidae :- Aromadi Uldiidae elamo :- Aromadilli i umvulgare حديه بنا :- الماس عدلا كالسم فعريهم والخرج عمرهارة عدهد مال sup armit erryalow :- you aid card aliner are a l'e rod me signations let in presence and set as alle - i get and sur out to un aibidly radig - estern in allase alla bish Alie - Shering - mile - Shering Areis'- you sin carle this we are outilled - fight ast ort; ano tingi- anomia- superado and unde antier autoria routeda and the Boligo suctor !. with as an in the new at the her gas and and with 25 CONT

-lara- arg-) EARWIOS -हमागानक - कार्यनी हमादक- जादमुन नाम जान द्र जाने द्रीय के meller siter row will rade my sheep athe of a bailed aist mester at sta an is spaters Earning auto مر المراحة المرحمة المحملية - المحملية - المحملة المراجعة المحملة مع الجرابة and in a sitter Aussia :- 1 6-1731 G- :- M327-3130 19 49Aour :- 8 - 211- 210 KINT 1- M न्यू :- या Jutaran MIN :- Earwig sur :- aut phylum: - we git orrer हर्शनी !- रेनट्राहेरougus :- angelolar-वार्विद्याव !- 20 ब्राकेक (.... האינוני - היצי ניטיש מווגוישל מווו שיויא בתנואו :- מושד, צבר אישר, בדוב וא שוים ביוואדאותים ו AIENENTEL :- connide aller Willing - Rasher - States 73 32 मुंद्र आद्रमारित खादि न त्यार्थन व्यक्षम स्वादि जाल कि विभ स אוקאוואל - אוקאיר - אוקטין - גואווא - אוקטיר אוקיוא - אוקטיון אוקטין אוקטין אוקטין אוקטין אוקטין און אוקטין און Restor alter sold ..

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ARIA :- rader Earle Raini- un, ala rolder everte allasià

ण्ड्रा कु आ हो Esaguera ansi- Aloe borbadenses mills, angino ansi- Jarian Peret and देरे 24 :- यस अल्डराम आखर (अपहर, कर्य रक्ष, कड़ा) के मेरे- मुर्दिगद्द ANA 510 54-1 aussia- nals yealler :- Tiproceae, all- alvist- 3 aus- aut sylaudigning Rate er i le i 1/22 a rate la and an istater - 3 (Panin 1 7 is or let And a star one was in substant, rall - agi do signa remain ABB- enter weed was noi- and stand of a sola con torsure of sumer : 102 or aliant, sur openant, or Brid we varia in the interest しいてきかのうしん、ろいろん Sizisingly - 3 perti- Ralle - Earsin - afres - are and the anger Hausinga ne siere and en weller interioren anothe

SILVILLE INSLICE



alstrice - of the a mould we will the - with the - with שינו לא וחוריות ש שוצו הרוצותו בצורינונוים הניתו ונוראים בעהו טוחוש ise us a so - consister to a sullence in a such a sold and the generation of the sealle were the second of ng duto à avour rê la avour en la so- oristain des Lá stá 1 muse reconta - manera- elega- ras). Hquest Ala \$10 8 21

I For al 2 tom From on our - catharanthus poseus Don. שותפוחידה מודרין שודריצותי, שודרושוביםger installed and a generic a starte sha sa sa sa sa anisais dass - Lavier :- Aboch wacaac, Men 2139 210 - 2014-21345 1/30 Flan alman eise surger AB and Scheron asonaliterin alt Beller aver Ster yours ' your all sibilly and and The long a Brillenger and Contending in the set sulgent 19 she proparated



oursial course trave war inter the filler finder forterwiller aller aller aller all structure our is nin-1 aprile all -Alever uleurer ale maleurer des remember de siterier 1 o to cauge are entrevered a contention of a contention outan - שני גועיטיבור שוניין אליותי - בייוע איזיאלי אור מוני איזין איזיין איזיא איזין איזיין איז فيعجدكا العظم سعاله وله المستدر المعالماتي المعالم التي لعاليا. This, sigling - Esterning of a de and realized of the שונה שונים, הלנדיא אלש קישי מנשל שושור שואם ביואר אושואיר alte i gibert aste greile miliun alsone - vision - internet aueris : orengelt' Bleis- La brens d' elder samme à 19272 JULO - 2105 WI alla 1 All - There class of she als so-2 in End 3th alleria - Sypten after a Lai

רואוראיר עשי ששונאר ארייר ארייר Jazia- :- all- and complar toute, our dant talle - all and the בוסדה זאיו האעוזטו הודשום בעלמוש - בברעושים - שבידורים प्रमा राय रूप, जाराएम पहि रामार्गार्ड - - रहार्गा रामि a storie sign 54, - and usuanting - Mendergen genericai 19 gab min mald anothin with the proper show arende tone in de vive directe de que de de कार हम- उम्मद्वाह न । Cours Store Zausmann- anari-Emblicao ffeinales Gracota. and were used - and were an our and and Red 241- alout of all all and rown' missigness (Euphoppiaceae, Emplica 25mm group-المعالج مورى مدر المراجع مراحم مرحم الحراجة محالم المعرد عدما المحالي المحالية محالية المحالية محالية المحالية المحالي munin a she gen i alle succeptance meane and leve and in our באיאין - פאיוציואווניפר ביוניה, דמווניה, לאיט פיונרור יושרואיואי איי sullegiun seure avrestier a unarthài

खान्भार हरे हि-Durwing Casia !-Gaubrian - mari- casia fistula Linn. audelyeur and in alreader anormolar af 21 :- AJ & The a star on Affe of the sile show of the oussis Benusi- caesalpinaceae alla asile Lerrais and ma Juzz Dus-suise Risha - allin - rin 1 - Josu alli 1500 breus and guezour zwe auri zuleged me oundler rele- sour male ou o sin rive 1 autin - 19 2 all in sin - sulpedane loound bour Alloghun



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a succesum we want assumera! אואויש- אאטווי-ו-8 העציעצ בירונשיו אושוצ ציטו יול געטוביאעציעצע איויז צעריבי אושרי אין דער באינייז בער גער גר גר גר אישואיד אושרי אינאי איז אין איין אישואיד איין איין איין איי מיטאתבתר-גים המושוואותומי וש ב, -רשבו יונאימיה הפואות, רשו אינו שיין Levelinian - 10 Leurisen - 10 26 mar - male on march 1 שנשדות בידואי - יציותר שונתם - ביושו ביותו ביותו ביותו ביותו ביותו ביותו المالى فى المالية المالية المواق والمالية مور ومركم المالية المركم والعالية والعالية والعالية والعالية Eij elsson son 1 marialler - Can toto agave Leangurerd. Lingergen ganiel of tentes she sho son ingle eler aluntonin a so estor in gasual i rile à prim Sur Laga) vigi all-kurani Corange Laget i Keist 2 200 main Corani al كيفين المالية الماريك الماريك ولالم ولا من في للا المحرف المنهمة المولية المعالية معالية المعالية م Hådrer LåRe - Ellererer og 2 to marstådrigt i alg & La ي علي المريحة المريد المري ניציאי שיותיושיישיושי ביושושוני באושיישורי באינשיראי אישויישי אישואי אישואי אישואי אושיין אישואי אישואי אישואי على برك برك في كالمعاقل العلام عادت عاف كان عواد عليه الم Lerrenter autrent apres- a colo rater viller Rais 1718 200 على يار في لايل في لارد الحك الحد معرية المعد مع ما معرف مع ما estation to swall and son som sunsin subsit onent-11 a sig staring a star inder and firedat - sist to me Calor' 252 allow bridged les la louge la so - la 3á El Course- aroswig aduig total 242 242 De Try taiser ale extrave 1 al sugna - la sucre l'an gazzig - sula sula

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* augi- august gazios. La Cours of La Parancia - 22 darang à - 2211012-Lapser restande aller asily have marier onerge Alt dargestler alerant designed and under any sandrered अध्यमार काता- निर्मण- 27 दिर देश कित- यथन मका - देशक aguar purd- office 100 à sulla signa ausultion a series aunder ne teder and and and we to have the aren of Car and let indrud an aurist of car calling rade atton allight as our with a rest were a fully - win by date भाष्यना कियर क्ला ली पा 222 अखित्या मार्च आख्य दित ठा कि आख्या as ensigher augo and contration of and the contration Maise Marille and al Par auchi enterina d'a enter Jartes si as avis Lefer Savia wis an marter 5 i aperal after a tour ale st cera-1 A see ausin 2225 en aulstå - Raler and an en unsitta and a a sugalada. gaterent as ories of a sulon of sub and rules and alle galentella arisager evenin childer galad orisaque ar arguare alsyot and of the gestarent 2R. Chr.

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Shyamali Baski

THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDAR

UG 1St SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2022-23 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (CBCS) [Session: JULY, 2022 - December 2022] Field WORK Report/Project Reporton: SOIL POLLUTION CAUSED BY CHEMICAL

FERTILISER IN WEST BENGAL Submitted 'to:

Dr. Pialee R.OY Gushkara Mahavidyalaya Dept of Chemistry Gushkara purba Bardhaman 713128, WB.

NAME OF STUDENT : Privajit Raj College Roll NO: 425

Phone No: 9832993209

-: "र्राह्माय" :--0 - graras -- Time O 3 - Eusa - Suia -() - Orega - mar -6) Uran smir - आये वन्द्रत -C काटमाय - रेमाय - मारे - जास्तार्थय खेलार -() - Orger and - The star - The star -8 - marar 9 - white -() 200-4301- Simona.

TOISTAT - OURSIGE - SUBSEMS - CALL - CALLER - CALLER - CALLER - बरह राहक, - आहेट क्रांक ट्याक राहा के हा हा का - स्टर्ड - द्र्याहिस्ट राहाटु ट्राहारप ऊमे जारत अवेवर्णु-- ग्रिट्या - राहार्ड ट्यादा ज्याप उक्ता - राह्याम्प्रेय का द्यां - अधारम - हराहता - हवनहता आधाया रम्डाम ता नगर, 19 าริเริ่มอา - และเมราย์ - เรายารเย่าด - เขาสุมาริเร augustas reigen and a vere dealiser siste - ग्हांश्वेय दिर्वता - कार्यन - हा दिर्दालन- आ आधार के साम ्वकश्च - वासामतिक - 3 - वर्णनाकाक - साव - स्वाहारक -120512 dest- 532 Laure + sure de surene sever dinger a quiserie प्रेश- लार्येप' णार्या- शिर्दा इति - हाप्रि जाराज्य, लेव हस्रेव . it's ague gue the tite ofener with -Rug our destange ouwere a district - Figer - Ois Aundeur miligen auge cier and area get and my as - rareason's light aller. and आगारीट - आका साता वकडा आये ट्याला खारत कटत. Soil is more ore less loose and fairable material in which it means of their roots Plant may as do find tochold and nousishment as well as other Condition of growth - Flingard

TERA 3119 => - Eura 3119 800 - 1945 महाहता - 4014ंत (C) अर्श्व आर्व गा- लिर्दिादुक लाख- म्ललाम ठम ' सार्वछщ पार्धन में मेंगरी हा देगारे गर मेंगरे मार मेंगरे मार . वि्रीष्ट्री - न त्ये हैं। आहार्य - त्ये लिस्झाय - यहे की - हत्ते त - रार्ट्यु मार्ट्या द्वाराह्य द्वाराह रहेडार, आकल जातीन पथा. क्रिय कारम्यास्ट देखान्हे, स्थाय न्याय हात्याद्याव अव arch earen and sure correr of some and san कार्व, - दानाइव्रत= . Canada mia, - हाईला, - ब्राहिब होई इत्यामे Lorede and - Larcent way were and with a sub a sing as the realing a surgial and and any fargure & realing अश्मि अण्य - ग्राचार्य आद्राधां ल्ये खास्त्राय कर्छा- उने . तारक खारकेर स्पाव का वारपदेंग मुक सारे dur bit ribat avous es round files लाम्ब्रेग्री कार्या - उधारेहाएग्री लामि क्वे कड़ी को लास्ट्रेक वास्त्राप्तक न्यांक वा लाखेर ज्यांक वणा उठी - दिनाइन्त = तार्हार्ट्स आहे-) ईप्रेन्द्री, ज्यार्भनेद्वाय - मालाराष्ट्र - खार्ड का द्वार - पाइटहेंग त्या - माहते आह्यो इतिछे भन जतीवश लिहाय न्तवर् वड्रेल- वीक्ट्रेट आहे. न्त कार्या - ભारा भार - राष्ट्राय - ભાર आरेडार 2223.2 331 न्मिश्नाम राज्य कार्य के जान के जान न्यार्य के कार्य कार्य के कार्य का

ourrender algin mede med alounder under asá Moula susrenez- alasa así aleusphar and + isingles conce aller al - राजा के कार्याक्षाया साईहरें देखाने. वाह्यकुंगडा आर्थाम ल्याद्वंक लाह्ये - ग्रियदाय - त्याह व्यह्य ्यार् आगरमाला- स्वर्धरम स्वाक्ने योग्रे हि कडी Torall aug - राष्ट्रि - राष्ट्रा => - Oral sing anal carmanan - suig (त्यग्रत - त्यात्यात्रेशाभ्र आणात्यह , इत्येत्रेशा व्यवादे) our aisaile alsier dois - 35 - Olslon migen onstor - आंग्रेशास दार्जन त्यादक, वन्यत - जाहिशाने क्राय (NH+) OUME SIGE (1403) 2013, 2020, as secon त्याने जहां हैक- जासा दुखारी- कहते त्वव साजातक (Soi) Duriz - runiger soli polo (2003) मेंहुंगं _ राष्ट्रत - जामेंटा - मार्डुंग - लापी लेग- कार्ये उल् TAR, erettende scula onis a Leva encempter (WH t) - Ousia sugto - Orsin zing and suces! - त्यान - averta dell'averia aris or aristalla (++) - อามาสา เขาเรียง (พหรู) สเขา อนอิเซาเชื่อง -Di aluti maria -provi aucre a esupe aluti तिर्द्त राष्ट्रायोग्ये रहेड वाह्या 23 तिवह वाह्या 38000 - miges Oral cases carent - Antice 1300 1000tenden a contaria - Gurresminderter smortent (sois) - अफ़ोरपुर किलामाम - स्वाम- लांधुमारम खाद्य कार्ये जे such support (202) summer eque
suit ros and side (H+) wishers near -isigie delle sumpresse around sech 3 - THIPLAS - OTHE seco colour 12, Tassutarion - 4102 recorden air sin sur souls (Ca++[En annesic] + (NH4)2 Sog -> NH4[En annes] CaSo4 สาราการเกม [12: 3เสส เนาราร] - ราการเลง O NH4 [Egg - annerer] + 302 - Tisilogian H+ [Car annerer] + 24Mg H+ - Cisinger - + H - Redeficiter 202 + 24Mg Calillan MH4 OUTEMARIA Oura न्याहिं हाहार हिल की के प्राप्त हास हा है। आत , त्यात - इसी जुरेग - तावर नकिए विकेष्ट - हेंद्र व वामध QUR - เรียชที่ สุยนั่ง - ชนุญ-ยุภ - อนิ่นยุที่เหนู - (พ H +) - ભागत - पटलां करने - ભારત - माहित राह्या के के कार्यान्त्र स्थाद्यक्षाय, हालेव-ध्यताय अ calace and as and could a colled equipalities anitas Then 2121,

suit ros and sugeriedy (H+) wisher's rear - Isister aller summy with the marger of the second and - TUPLAD - OTAT SECT COLON. -2 1202 man and the records and sur sould be (asisi aucist) + (NH4) 2 Sod -> NH4 [con ancie] ELELES PERE: [19: 21212 JANNUE Q MH4 [Egg - 30m Corc] + 302 - 121 good H+ [Car someral + 2 HNG MH4 CUTTERNITY ound ल्याहमा भूतास किल ज्या का हा हा हा हि प्राह्म माह्या हु आत, त्यात- इस्ने गुरान त्वर् नकेष्ट्र किष्टू स्थाव व्याप्तव . อนกะ แรเอสาสเรน่ง - สนุญ-เม- อนินเมนเหรืามา (พพรุ) - ભाग्रेस - प्रते करने - लाक्षा - माहित यहमायहंगेया, कालानेहास, आादमहतानेहास, आलेव-हजताम 3 टबार्वायन राष्ट्रेयले त्यार्थ अ लाखा आयुगारभव OULD I LABU JUST

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1013/13/112 - sige sugar - anisto 200 - 601975 आर्नुसारч – अमाह, खरते जार्भ – टार्झाल – टा महत्युहि बन्धेव - पता ग्रांदेन लक्षांट- जावलहात कड़ा 22, 2131- (a) tod (argust -) - sint caras asimisariar (Cat) 3 -สามเขาเนา เพราม (Wa+) - อนร์เปน้อ - อางาร์ง - ชัเพธ - สนาร์อ - छाझाला - हाहा जार, मुंह्यार - आति - कालाकरी - 3-आखिताक्षेत्राह्य भूतत्रकार गाम कहा- इन हाइल -surgino - orstron raist will as - general ouistro surger Load at alour suble a contrire don - 35 Lecus relat older seller estimite - al acoul-- राष्ट्र - मह्यो - गाया - भगायात क्या - जिया - जिया wullte sigeducat - ouisque - charming se . OLLY - BUY - NEIM SOLA, OLA SIZUL . COL सार्थाए - सार भारत - 42/1001 201 - 41 31/21(2109) 131 den so laso - Auster 2 - sigesteres ouse - Sigue - Ousilie - Recon grupo sis alou लांग्रेश - गरा द्वाला - आहेर - लाइमाइन लाग्र, यना - Rysisy deller office rule of while sugaration अहारकार्य अन्त्राव कार्ट्य न्वेटकार्य स्वास्त्र, तम्बादा त्विभव- त्यमामार्त्तव माद्या राख्या, (मामव व्यावेश्वारम् व्याख्य भारे खरब आहित द्वाद्य होता हे माहि , आहि क OLATOL -216 CAMBENS - CD I LADERALD - PHOLOGIA UND 122212 dog 23. () -2541 21213, () - Conardon () Astongon . Milling Consulto O, JEnemore O anil स्कामत त्यासत - जगारे हाई, -ास्त्रिक मुंद्रा हजागरे.

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DATE-20/11/2023

Time – 6.30a.m

"NEW JALPAIGURI"

"It is the largest as well as **busiest** railway junction of northeast India"

Time



"MIRIK LAKE"

"Mirik lake is one of the most **attractive** and **captivating tourist destination** followed by DERJEELING in WEST BENGAL. The lake is naturally fed by spring and rainwater and it almost remains full all year round"





Time – 11.45a.m

"GOPALDHARA TEA GARDEN"

"GOPALDHARA TEA ESTATE is a tea garden in the MIRIK CD Block of DERJEELING district in The Indian State of West Bengal. GOPALDHARA TEA ESTATE 'One of DERJEELING Pride' is one of the highest tea

estates in DERJEELING producing DERJEELING TEA."

Time – 1.15p.m

"NEPAL BORDER"

"It is located <mark>on the way to MIRIK</mark>. It is known as <mark>PASHUPATI PHATAK</mark> NEPAL-INDIA BORDER"





Time – 1.30p.m

"PASHUPATINAGAR MANDIR"

"PASHUPATINAGAR is a small border town on the Indo-Nepal Border. It is located on the way to MIRIK.





"MALL is the Heart of DERJEELING Town. CHOWRASTA is situated on the ridge of the DEJEELING HILL and is now focal centre of tourist attraction and a popular spot for the residents."

刅

DATE – 21/11/2023

Time – 6.00a.m



<mark>"MALL"</mark> Time – 7.00p.m

"TIGER HIL"

"TIGER HILL is located in DERJEELING in the Indian State of West Bengal. It has a panoramic view of <mark>MOUNT</mark> KANCHANJUNGA."





Time – 8.00a.m

"OLD GHUM MONASTERY is popular name of <mark>YIGA CHEOLING</mark>. The Monastery is known for its **15** feet high status of the <mark>Maitreya</mark> Buddha."



Time – 8.30a.m



"BATASIA LOOP"

"The BATASIA LOOP is a **SPIRAL Railway** created to lower the gradient of ascent of the **DERJEELING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY** in **DERJEELING District** of WEST BENGAL, INDIA At this point the track Spiral around over itself through a tunnel over a Hilltop."







Time – 12.15p.m

"HAPPY VALLEY TEA ESTATE"

"It is <mark>DERJEELING's second oldest</mark> tea garden. Spread over <mark>177</mark> <mark>hectares</mark>, it is situated at a <mark>height of 2100 metres</mark> above sea level, 3 kilometres north of DERJEELING."

Time – 2.00p.m

PADMAJA NAIDU HIMALAYAN ZOOLOGICAL PARK"

Padmaja Naidu (also called <mark>DERJEELING ZOO</mark>) is 27.3 ha. Zoo in



the town of DERJEELING. The Zoo was opened in 1958 & average elevation of 7000 feet, is the largest High Elevation Zoo in India."

Time – 2.00p.m

Time - 2.50p.m

"HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINEERING INSTITUDE"

"THE HIMALAYAN MOUNTAINEERING INSTITUDE was established in DERJEELING, INDIA on 4 nov. 1954 to encourage mountaineering as an organised sport in INDIA. And the founder is TENZING NORGAY.







Time – 3.20p.m

"BENGAL NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM"

"THE BENGAL NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM is a Museum in
DERJEELING, WB, that exhibits a vast range of natural artifacts and fossils.
The museum is home to 820
specimens of over 400 species of birds including 110 species of eggs, 35 species of snake ."



<mark>DATE – 22.11.2023</mark>



Time – 7.00a.m



"GHUM is the <mark>INDIA'S highest</mark> Railway Station which is altitude <mark>2258 metres</mark>."

Time – 1.00p.m

"LOVER'S MEET VIEW POINT"

"Overlooking the confluence of TEESTA &RANGEET River fron lover's point,WB. TEESTA is the major river on the right and RANGEET on the left."









Time – 2.00p.m



"DELO PARK is a flower garden and with spectangular views of KALIMPONG Town, TEESTA River and surrounding. It's altitude is 1704 metres."



Time – 6.00p.m



"LAVA is a small hamlet situated 30 kilometres east of the town of KALIMPONG through ALGARAH in KALIMPONG District of the State of West Bengal, INDIA."



DATE – 23/11/2

" HOUSEHOLD SURVEY AT LAVA"

Time-7.00a.m













Time – 11.00a.m

"RISHAP"

"<mark>RISHAP</mark> is a Lepcha village primarily. It's just <mark>9km</mark> from <mark>lava</mark> and <mark>32 km</mark> away from <mark>KALIMPONG</mark>."



Time – 11.50a.m



"Amazing view of road the forest covered With pine. It is <mark>on the way</mark> to LAVA."









Time – 1.00p.m

"LAVA MONASTERY"

"LAVA MONASTERY is also known as KAGYU THEKCHEN LING MONASTERY. It is Buddhist Monastery situated in Lava, WB, INDIA."

<mark>DATE – 24/11/2023</mark>

Time – 10.30a.m

"CHELKHOLA RIVER"

"It is situated on the <mark>east bank</mark> of river NEORA just 50 kilometres road distance from <mark>Siliguri</mark>."





Time – 11.32a.m

[>] "AMBEOK TEA GARDEN"

"AMBEOK TEA GARDEN Village is located in **GORUBATHAN subdivision** of **DERJEELING** District in WEST BENGAL, INDIA."







Time – 7.36a.m

"Located in the DOOARS region of the HIMALAYAN foothills, it is a medium-sized park with grassland and forest. GORUMARA NATIONAL PARK was established in 1992."







"LAVA HIGH SCHOOL"





 \bigtriangledown

















"LAVA RURAL MARKET COMPLEX"







"HOUSES OF LAVA"

CRETIFICATE

This is to attest that candidate bearing roll no ≥00411010147 and registration no ≥002001003873 of 2020-2021 actively take part in the field survey at "Gosaba" block in south 24 parganas district to make the report named "Cyclonic Activity Measure Through Climatic Strength And Vulnerability: A Case Study Of Gosaba CD Block In South 24 Parganas".

Signature of the Supervisor

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to our respective teacher Dr. Kanika Saha who has provided us the possibility to complete this field report. We also like to express our respect to teacher Dr. Biswajit Mitra and Dr. Tapasi Karar for encouragement us to complete this project.

We are also

thanks to the residents who diligently helped to us during the field.

EXAMINED

CONTENT

PART – A

1. Introduction

Location of Study Area

Aims and Objectives

> Methodology

2. Physical Environment

> Physiography

> Drainage

Vegetation

> Soil

> Climate

3. Demography and Socio-economic Status

Demography

> Livelihood

Agriculture

4. Cyclone Related Problem and it's Management

> Introduction

Causes of Increase the Cyclonic Occurrence in Sundarban

 Effect of Cyclone on Landuse and Landcover in Gosaba CD Block

EXANALSED

Problems to the Local Peoples

Saggestions to Reduce the Effect of Cyclone

5. Photography

6. Bibliography

12451

LOCATION

West Bengal is a one of the most cyclone prone area in India. Our selected cyclone prone study area is Gosaba Block in Canning subdivision of South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal. Gosaba CD Block is located at 22°09'55"N, 88°48'28"E. It is bounded by Sandeshkhali-II CD block in the north, Basanti CD block in the west and Sundarbans forests in the east and south.



AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This report aims to provide a extensive analysis of the cyclonic problem faced by the Gosaba CD block. The objective of the field survey are to study how to taken the prepare, mitigate and management of the cyclone prone study area. It will examine the impact of cyclones on the socio-economic composition of the region, the vulnerability of the local communities, and the existing measures in place to mitigate the cyclonic risks. Additionally, the report will propose strategies and recommendations to improve the resilience of the Gosaba CD block to future cyclonic events.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted in the present study and divided into pre-field, field and post-field stages.

- **Pre-Field:** Before visiting the field various data and information are collected from different sources. Known the detail characteristics of the study area, different journals, books, information from internet are also used.
- *Field:* Field work is the most important part of the total study. Various field data are collected on the spot, such as the land use data, the soil characteristics, vegetation type and also observed for determining the existing landuse. Some meaningful photographs of the field were taken for ground truth verification.
- **Post-Field:** post field work is the final stage of project work. In this phase data are represented through proper table, charts, diagrams, map etc. use the statistics and cartography techniques, tabulation, mapping and interpretation of data also have done in this phase after getting all the necessary information. The map, cartograms, interpretation have been completed through proper quantitative and qualitative method.



VEGETATION

Mangroves are main woody plants that in habit the upper intertidal zones of salt water area, primarily in tropical and subtropical coastal regions with in 30 degree of the equator and form low diversity forests. Mangroves from a characteristics saline wood land or shrub land habitat, called mangrove swamp, mangrove forest, mangrove or mangal, in coastal depositional environments where fine sediments often with high organic content collect in areas protected from high energy wave action. They occur both in estuary and along open coastlines.





Large grasses and Ipomoea colonisation indicates that the dune became stabilized. Casurina trees and cactus shrubs colonized in the palaeodune field.

SOIL

The soil of this region can be generally classified into five groups depending on the texture of the soil: (a) clay soil (b) heavy soil (c) sandy loam (d) sandy and (e) silty soil. The salinity of the soil is determined by the amount of rainfall occurred and fresh water received from the upper catchment area and the salinity of the tidal water channels from the south. On an average, the entire area may be divided into low salinity up to 8 PPT- northern part, and high salinity from 8 PPT to 20 PPT-southern part of Sundarban. The soils are fertile owing to continuous silt deposits. Salinity of surface soils is high during dry season but is reduced to tolerable limits because of dilution by the leaching effects of rain water.





PHOTOGRAPHY







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EXAMINED















BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Chakraborty, N. (2022). Hazard and Disaster Management. (Second edition). Kolkata: Nabodaya Publications.
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- 3. <u>https://www.omicsonline.org/open-access/temperature-rise-and-trend-of-cyclones-over-the-eastern-coastal-region-of-india-2157-7617.1000227.php?aid=32625</u>
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- 5. <u>https://livingdeltas.org/blog/project-two-</u> <u>8mkcd#:~:text=Changes%20in%20Livelihoods%20%E2%80%93%20The%20most,hone</u> <u>y%20collection%2C%20and%20crab%20collection</u>
- https://www.indiagrowing.com/West_Bengal/South_24_Parganas/Gosaba#:~:text=Popul ation%20of%20Gosaba&text=Gosaba%20population%20estimated%20to%20be,men%2 0and%2035%2C180%20are%20women

Unit-3: Constraints and their classifications. Lagrange sets at out of motion for holonomic system, Gibbs-Appell's principle of least constraint. Work energy relation for constraint forces of shielding friction. 201.

Course : BMH6PW01

Project Work (Marks : 75)

Any student may choose Project Work in place of one Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) paper of Semester -VI. Project Work will be done considering any topic on Mathematics and its Applications. The marks distribution of the Project work is 40 Marks for written submission. 20 Marks for Seminar presentation and 15 Marks for Viva-Voce.

Page

BANACH'S FIXED POINT THEOREM IN METRIC SPACES DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

A Project report submitted to

GUSHKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA

For partial fulfilment of the requirement of

The B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree in Mathematics

By

SOUMIK PYNE

Reg No.: 202001004819 of 2020-21

Roll No. 200311000040



Under the supervision of DR. TANUSRI SENAPATI Department of Mathematics Gushkara Mahavidyalaya

-:CERTIFICATE:-

This is to certify that the project entitled "BANACH'S FIXED POINT THEOREM IN METRIC SPACE" submitted to Department of Mathematics in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the B.Sc(Hons.) Degree programme in Mathematics, is a bonafide record of original research work done by
 SOUMIK PYNE (202001004819 of 2020-21) during the period of his study in the Department of Mathematics, Gushkara
 Mahavidyalaya, Gushkara, under my supervision and guidance during the year 2023.

Tamusri Senapati 28.06.23.

DR. TANUSRI SENAPATI Assistant Professor of the Department Department of Mathematics Gushkara Mahavidyalaya Gushkara, Purba Bardhaman

Mukul Braves 28.06.2023

Gushkara

Date:- 28/06/2023

Page _____
-: DECLARATION:-

I hereby declare that the project work entitled "<u>BANACH'S</u> <u>FIXED POINT THEOREM IN METRIC SPACE</u>" submitted to <u>Gushkara Mahavidyalaya</u>, Gushkara in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of Bachelor Degree of Science in Mathematics is a record of original project work done by me during the period of my study in the Department of Mathematics, <u>Gushkara</u> <u>Mahavidyalaya</u>, Gushkara

Soumity F SOUMIK PYNE

Gushkara

Date:- 28/06/2023.

Page _____



Topics	Page. No
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1) Definition of Metric Space	1
1) Examples of Metric Space	2-3
III/ Properties of Metric Space: Diameter of a subset, Bounded Set, Distance of a point from a non-empty set, Distance between two sets, Neighbournhood of a point, Open ball, Interior point, Open set, Limit point, Derived set,	Ч - s
IV) Sequence in a Metric Space	6-8
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2 Main Result	11-15
1) Background of fixed point theory	11
II) Contraction Mapping, Expansive mapping and Non-expansive mapping	11-12
") Fixed Point	13
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3) Application of Banach Fixed Point theorem to O.D.E	16-18
41 Conclusion	19
5] Reference	2.0

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|| Introduction|

It is well known that in real (or complex) analysis, the two pivotal concepts are those of convergence () of sequence and continuity of functions. These I too it is essentially the notion of [] distance given by the absolute value like lacy , which plays the Underlying single key role. Vcarrying V Vanalusis without For (out abstract the aid of Jany algebraic structure like field or rector space, Jit becomes necessary to develop suitable axiomatic definition to intended machinary for such Vit becomes necessary to stort The intended machinary for such a development was accomplished chiefly along two directions. It was Frechet what in 11996 came (1996 (came forward with the idea of metric spaces followed by a further abstraction in 1914 by Hausdörff whol initiated the splendid theories (of general theories. In a metric space, our prime task is to introduce an abstract formulation of the notion of distance between two points of an arbitrary non-empty set. It will be

nice and interesting to Usee how With such a little appliance, we can generalized and talk about most of the central concepts of real (or complex) analysis like open and closed sets, limit point and

Compactness of sets, convergence of sequence, continuity and uniform continuity of functions etc. And that too without the least (botheration for support of any structures — algebraic or otherwise. Definition of metric Space

Let X be a non-empty set and d: X × X → R be a function satisfying the following axioms-1) dory > 0, + or, y € X (Non-& dory) = 0 iff or=y (negativity 1) dory = d(y, x) (symmetric axiom) 11) dory = d(y, x) (symmetric axiom)

Page no-13

Fixed Point

Let (X,d) be a metric space. Then a point roeX is said to be a fixed point of T: (X,d) -> (X,d) if T(No)=ro Example 1) Let X= IP. Define T: X > X by T(x) = 3 , + x EX. Then O is the only fixed point (of T. 2) Define T: R→R(by T(x) = 23, 422 ER. Here 2=0, 1, -1 are the only fixed points of T. 3) Define T: R -> R by T(x) (= x+Sinx, +x ER. Here the fixed points of T are given by 2=nT; n=0, ±1, ±2,-. Y Define T: ¢→¢ by T(n) = -n³, +n ∈¢. Then the fixed points of T are n=0, ±i. Banach Fixed Point Theorem Let (X,d) be a complete metric space and let $T: (x,d) \rightarrow (x,d)$ be a contraction mapping. Then Thas a unique fixed point in X. Proof Let ro EX be any point of X. Let zy = T(20) $n_2 = T(n_1) = T(T(n_0)) = T^2(n_0)$ $\pi_3 = T(\pi_2) = T(T^2(\pi_0)) = T^3(\pi_0)$ $\partial r_{n+1} = T(\pi_n) = T^{n+1}(\pi_0)$ Now d (a12, 21,) = d (T(21,), T(20, 0)) ≤ d d (21, 120) ; 0 < d < 1 $d(\pi_3,\pi_2) = d(\tau(\pi_1),\tau(\pi_1)) \leq dd(\pi_2,\pi_1) \leq d^2 d(\pi_1,\pi_0)$ d (anti, an) = d (TCan), T(an-1)) < and (21, 20)

Page. no-19

Conclusion

This project is an approach to the study of Banach's Fixed J point theorem in metric spallce and its application to different field of mathematics. Starting with preliminaries, moving to definition of the topic its application. Well have seen that Fixed Point and Theory plays an important role in mathematics and Valso (on different topics apart from mathematics. The Banach theorem seems somewhat limited. It seems intuitively clear that any continuous function mapping (the Unit inter (val into itself has a fixed point. We I hope that this work will be useful for functional analysis related to normed spaces and fixed point the long. Our results are generalizations of the corresponding known fixed point results in the setting of Bana (ch spaces on its narmed space. I expected results in this project will Then all help to understand better solution of complicated theorem.

Page. no-20

Tames Leverport

Reference

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THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN

B.S. HONOURS 2ST SEMESTER NAME- MONIJA KHATUN SUBJECT-NUTRITION COURSE - CORE COURSE 4 (ce-4) REGISTRATION - 202201004490 ROLL NO - 220311000 018 YEAR - 2022-23

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TOP PUNCH / LOKENATH®	Log book method - This method whely used in Europian and western Countries. in this method, the investigation Calculate the actual quantity of purchase tool of that think and necoond with on the log book which is maintain by the head of the family. In this method, the head of the family should be literable.	in the right of general of a line is most important method of diet survey. The Survey workers are directly join with the head of a family on house wife. The investigatore content in formation regarding the nature and the function of the food during past 24 mast on 48 has by the interview and making notessary extraises in the schedule	is Questionnaine method :- This method mainty consists of sample of question bunch which is netate to dient survey. Question are made about the nature and quantity of bod items eater during the previous 24 Hours sometimes this book is kept to the house holders of a family. After I a week the investigators took the question answer sheet from the householders. It is mast neligible method if properly carried out.	ij) Food list method - "Inistrimethod use for callecting information on the quantities of various bod by the fonsume in household during peniods of severy. The investigator news a question Centinuing a list consume News method "	Old method? (1) Food calculation method? Calculation is a simple process by this process we can calculate the vale of a food items. This method also shows as that how much a family spend the money for each food items this method also shows as that how much a family spend the money for each food items As the end of a week we can calculate the total budget of a family.	Page - 3



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	Nutrifive value of Indian Foods





A REVIEW ON RELATIONSHIP DIFFERENT TYP PRESERVATIVES AND HUMAN HE

Submitted by -

Sneha Chatterjee, Roll No- 200311000039

Smriti Ghosh, Roll No- 190311000050





GUSHKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA Department of Nutrition

P.O. Guskara, Dist. Purba Bardhaman, PIN 713128, W.B., INDIA. E-mail: <u>office@gushkaramahavidyalaya.ac.in</u> nutritionhons@gushkaramahavidyalaya.ac.in

Ref No.

Date:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

Smerite Shash.

Reg. No	201901001565 of 20	19-20 I
Roll No	190811000050	
of a Bonafed	de student of B.Sc. Semester- 💁 in	Nutrition (Honours) of Gushkara
Mahavidyala	aya under The University of Burdwan, ha	is completed his/her Project work/
Review work	k/Term Paper titled a neviaw of	n relationship

between different types of preservatives and human health

in department of Nutrition, Gushkara Mahavidyalaya as part of curriculum for partial fulfillment of the award of 3-Years degree programme in Bachelor of Science in Nutrition (Honours) from The University of Burdwan.

He is now allowed to submit his Project work/Review work/Term Paper on the above topic for B. Sc. Practical Examination 2023

I wish every success in his/her life.

Supervisor Department of Nutrition Gushkara Mahavidyalaya



GUSHKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA Department of Nutrition

P.O. Guskara, Dist. Purba Bardhaman, PIN 713128, W.B., INDIA. E-mail: <u>office@gushkaramahavidyalaya.ac.in</u> <u>nutritionhons@gushkaramahavidyalaya.ac.in</u>



Ref No.

Date:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that SNEHA CHATTERJEE

Reg. No.- 202001004818 & 2020-21 & & Roll No.- 200311000039 of a Bonafede student of B.Sc. Semester- in Nutrition (Honours) of Gushkara Mahavidyalaya under The University of Burdwan, has completed his/her Project work/ Review work/Term Paper titled a. review on relationship between different types of preservalives and human health.

in department of Nutrition, Gushkara Mahavidyalaya as part of curriculum for partial fulfillment of the award of 3-Years degree programme in Bachelor of Science in Nutrition (Honours) from The University of Burdwan.

He is now allowed to submit his Project work/Review work/Term Paper on the above topic for B. Sc. Practical Examination I wish every success in his/her life.

Supervisor Department of Nutrition Gushkara Mahavidyalaya

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<u>AKNOWLEDGEMT:-</u>

Primarily I would thank God for being able to complete this report. First and foremost I would like to thank my parents and tutor for their constant encouragement and moral support, without which I wouldn't able to give my best.

Then, I would like to thank my teachers Dr. Saurabh Sarkar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Zoology, and in- charge of Nutrition department and Mr. Santu Nandi dept. Of Nutrition Guskara Mahavidyalaya, for their constant guidance and providing a very nice topic to learn.

I would like to thank Dr.Sabina Begum, Teacher in charge, Guskara Mahavidyalaya, for her constant encourage and support.

Lastly, I would like to thank my classmates who have help in various phases of the completion of project.

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> Encha Chatterjee Smoziti Ghash.



Food is an essential thing for human survival, food provides us a source of energy for our daily activities, in the present scenario there as a variety of packaged food availed for our consumption to meet our daily energy requirements in those packaged food preservatives has become essential for increasing the life of food for our consumption. Preservatives delay the food spoilage but on the other hand many of them may lead to health hazards and become essential for increasing the life of food for our consumption. Preservatives delay the food spoilage but on the other hand many of them may lead to health hazards and become essential for increasing the life of food for our consumption. Preservatives delay the food spoilage but on the other hand many of them may lead to health hazards and become carcinogenic to human preservatives generally classified as natural food preservatives (class 1) chemical food preservatives (class 2) and artificial food preservatives (class 3). There are a variety of food preservatives like sodium benzoate [E211], sulphur dioxide [E220], calcium benzoate [E213], aspartem, calcium sulphide might have prolonged health effects on digestive system, hypertension, cardiovascular system, nervous system. Thus, it is recommended to lowering the use of hazardous preservatives for our better health management.



1.INTRODUCTION:-

Food is an essential thing for human in our modern life. Human cannot survive a single day of their life without foods. Expect our own garden plants all the foods we use to eat nowadays have preservatives in it. The food has limited shelf life, in order to increase the shelf life and maintain the quality of the food preservatives are used. Preservatives are the substances which were used to prevent the food items from spoilage, which is caused by the microorganisms. We use food preservatives to inhibit the growth of microorganism like bacteria, fungi in it. Food preservation

is used among us from the ancient period of time. Food preservatives were become an essential thing nowadays. It plays an essential role in food transportation; this will help the food to prevent spoilage for a long period of time. Each and every packaged food have preservatives in it, otherwise the food items has no longer survive. Radioactive material (cobalt-30) is used as food preservative. Modern packaging techniques like vacuum and hypobaric packaging were also acts as preservation technique. It mainly aims to preserve the appearance, characteristics



like Oder, taste etc and to preserve the food for a long time.

Preservatives also have some harmful effects in human body. The additive sodium salt which is commonly used as chemical preservative in food items and it is found mainly in industrialized deinks. Sodium benzoate is considered safe by measurability agencies but there is still controversy over its effect on human health. Many effects like food allergy ; multiple sclerosis ; brain damage ; nausea ; food intolerance ; hyperactivity disorder ; attention deficit ; cardiac disease among other have been reported. Now a day's mostly all food products have preservative. The purpose is generally to preserve the natural characteristics of food and to increase the shelf life of food, and inhibit natural ageing and discoloration that can occur during food preparation. [1]

1.1F00D-

Food is any substances which can consume by organisms for the nutritional support. Food is usually of plant, animal or fungal in origin and contains essential nutrients. These nutrients are essential for growth, development and maintenance of good health throughout life. According to WHO "food is a substance consisting essentially of protein carbohydrate fat and other nutrients used in the body of an organism to sustain growth and vital processes and to furnish energy." The absorption and utilization of the food by the body is fundamental to nutrition, it is also facilitated by the digestion. [2]

1.2 PRESERVATIVES-

A preservative is a substance or a chemical that is added to products such as food items, beverages, pharmaceutical drugs, cosmetics, paints, wood, biological amples and many other products to prevent the decomposition by microbial growth or by undesirable chemical changes. In general preservation is devided into two modes chemical and physical. Chemical preservation is adding chemical compounds to the product and physical preservation entails processes like drying or refrigeration. It reduces



the risk of food borne illness, decrease microbial growth and preserve fresh attributes and nutrition in the foods. [3]

1.3<u>USES OF PRESERVATIVE IN OUR DAILY LIFE -</u>



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Food are an essential thing of our daily life, we can't imagine a single day of our life without food. Food is an essential thing for human survival, food provides us a source of energy for our daily activities, in the present scenario there is a variety of packaged food available for our consumption to meet our daily energy requirements. In those packaged foods preservatives has become essential for increasing the life of food for our consumption. Food preservatives play a vital role in preventing deterioration of the food products, it protect against the spoilage from mold , yeast , lifethreatening botulism and other organisms that can cause food poisoning. By extension, preservative reduce food cost,

improve convenience, lengthen shelf life and reduce food waste. There are a variety of food preservatives like sodium benzoate [E211], sulphur di-oxide [E220], calcium benzoate[E213], aspartame, calcium sulphide might have prolonged health hazards on digestive system, hypertension, cardiovascular system, nervous system etc. Thus, it is recommended to lowering the use of hazardous preservative for our better health. [4]

1.4 CLASSIFICATION OF PRESERVATIVE-

Preservatives are classified as Natural food preservatives, Chemical food preservatives and Artificial preservatives:-

1) Natural Preservatives - Natural preservatives belongs to natural sources which also exhibit preservative effects in foods.



Example of class 1 preservatives is sugar, salt, vinegar, honey, spices, edible oils etc.

 Chemical Preservatives- Chemical preservatives are obtained by chemical derivation of compounds. Sorbates, Benzoates, Propionates and Sulphites are used broadly as chemical preservatives in fruit processing.

Chemically preservatives are categorized as antimicrobial, antioxidant and antienzymatics.

Antimicrobials: They can destroy the growth of bacteria, yeast and moulds example nitrites and nitrates prevent food poisoning by bacteria in meat products. Sulphur dioxide prevents for the degradation in fruits, wine and beer. Benzoates and sorbates are antifungal agents used in cheese, jams, salads and pickles prevent fungal growth.

<u>Antioxidants:</u> These slow or stop the breakdown of fats and oils in food that occurs in presence of oxygen proceed to rancidity. There are three types of antioxidants:-

- a) <u>True antioxidants:-</u>BHA, BHT.
- b) <u>Reducing agents:</u>- Ascorbic acid .
- c) Antioxidantssynergists: Sodium edentate .

Anti enzymatic preservatives: These blocks the enzymatic processes like ripening occurring in food stuffs even after harvest, example erythorbic acid and citric acid stop the action of enzyme phenology that leads to a brown color on the exposed surface of cut fruits.

3) Artificial Preservatives – Artificial preservatives are the substances used to prevent spoilage, discoloration and growth of bacteria in food. Sodium benzoate, sorbic acid are the examples of artificial preservatives. [1]

1.5 USES OF PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD PRODUCTS

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The term preservative refers to the functional name of a variety of natural or synthetic compounds that helps to prevent the bacterial growth in a wide range of products like foods, medicines, personal care etc. Here in this review we only focus in the preservatives which were use in food products.

Preservatives are added in food products to fight against the spoilage caused by the bacteria, fungus, yeast and moulds. Preservative can keep food fresher for longer periods of time



and extends its shelf life. It also uses to prevent or slow down the changes in color, flavor or texture and rancidity.

1.6 Some examples of food preservatives and their uses in food products are given below -

Food preservatives	Uses in lood moducts
Sodium and potassium benzoate, benzoic acid	This preservatives were used in pickles, fruit juices, jams, cheese, baked goods, margarine and spacks
Sorbic acid, sodium, potassium and calcium sorbates	This preservatives were generally used in dairy products, bakery goods, syrups, fruit juices, beverages, bakery goods, jellies etc.
Sulfites and sulfur dioxide	This preservatives were generally used in the dry fruits, potatoes, shrimp, lobster etc
Nitrites and Nitrates	These preservatives are generally used in the meat products.
BHA (butylated hydroxy-anisole) &BHT(butylated hydroxytolune)	It is generally used in the baked foods, snacks and meats, breakfast cereals, potato products etc.
Tetra -butylhydro - quinone (TBHQ)	It is used in the baked foods and snacks and meats.
Propionate	This type of preservatives was usually used in the bakery products, cheese and fruits.
Erythorbic acid (iso-ascorbic acid) and citric acid	This type of preservatives was usually used in soft drinks, juices, wines and cured meats.
TABLE NO - 1	[4]



1.7 <u>RECOMMENDED VALUES OF FOOD PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD PRODUCTS</u>

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PRESERVATIVES	RECOMMENDED AMOUNT
Sodium and Potassium benzoate , Benzoic acid	200ppm
Sorbic acid , Sodium , Potassium and calcium sorbates	200ppm
Sulfites and sulfur dioxide	200-300ppm
Propionates	0.32%
Nitrites and nitrates	100-200ppm
BHA (butylateddhydroxy-anisole) and BHT(butylatedhydroxytoulene).	100 ppm for meat products, 50ppm for breakfast cereals and potato products.
Erythorbic acid (iso-ascrobic acid) and citric acid.	200-350ррт.
TABLE NO - 2	[4]

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2.<u>AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:-</u>

2.1 AIMS:-

- 1. Relation between preservatives & CVD.
- 2. Relation between preservatives & Kidney.
- 3. Relation between preservatives & Liver.
- 4. Relation between preservatives & Digestive system.
- 5. Relation between preservatives & Hormonal balance.
- 6. Relation between preservatives & Metabolism.
- 7. Relation between preservatives & premature ageing.

Relation between preservatives & Cancer.

8. Relation between preservatives & Optical Damage.

2.2 OBJECTIVE:-

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Identify the relations between different types of preservatives and human health.

S.<u>REVIEW OF THE LITRATURE:-</u>

Food preservatives are added to food to fight against the spoilages caused by bacteria, fungi, yeast etc. Preservatives can keep food fresh for a long period of time. It is used to slow or prevent changes in colour, texture and delay the rancidity of the food product. Now a day's mostly all food products have preservatives. The purpose is generally to preserve the natural characteristics of food and to increase the shelf life of the food products.

Artificial preservatives are mostly considered safe, but several have negative effects and carcinogenic effects and life threatening side effects in human health. Here we are talking about the effects of food preservatives in our health.

3.1 Relation between preservatives & CVD:-

Heart condition which gets effected by the food preservatives were heart vessels, structural problems, blood clots etc. The most general causes of CVD are higher LDL levels in blood stream that often enters the cardiac cycle and ruins the ideal blood thickness which later keeps increasing heavy amounts of heart wall fats and thus disturbing its rythem of cycle. In the modern times of consumption of packaged and preserved foods the nutrition leads to dissolution of preservatives in blood stream as well. Also shows up similar LDL disposition tendency on heart walls and hence ends up pulling CVD conditions.





Intake of food preservatives (like sodium benzoate) through the food products.

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It damages the kidney 's

stracture and functions and effects nephrones.

Which leades to the disfunction of kidneys causing nephrities or kidney damage.

Chart no -2

3.2 <u>Relation between preservatives & Kidney:-</u>

Generally the threats caused in the kidneys were followed by a resulting condition known as Nephritis, which means kidney disease. Nephritis can be caused due to a several reasons but in the modern era of hustle

bustle the consumption of pre packaged foods is great role player where the preservatives used are a threat caused by kidney. The used preservatives often tend to pull sediments on nephrons and hence ends up creating blockage on the zones not only blockages but also these preservatives often tend to damage the nephron cells. Hence including

severe issues of kidney sensitivity by triggering the release of creatinine and GH in excess and putting its way to worse.



3.3 <u>Relation between preservatives & Liver:-</u>

Mostly the general factors that concern the liver damage are liver diseases, which are hypertonic

liver and hepatitis (HA, HB, HD, and HE.), where liver is prone to lowered food synthesis and hormonal break downs. The actioned damage caused on liver due to preservatives is by continuous sedimentation of calcium and sodium based preservatives mostly along with ketogenic nature preservatives. The sedimentation of preservatives causes hypertonicity of liver that tends to increase liver's mass index and hence ends up liver's secretions and drools effecting the digestive capacity of the liver. The rampant sedimentation of preservatives also shows successful deterioration



of liver's antibody effects and makes it as an ideal host to get sacrificed under hepatitis causing viruses which effects the human body by several adverse effects and diseases. The general effect to be considered on preservatives upon liver is statutory sedimentation of them and henceforth leading to lowered liver activity.



3.4 Relation between preservatives & Digestive system:-

The modern period population has become a great victim against digestion and poor GI activity capacity. In this context of digestion the body often gets wrong influence from the heavy chained preservatives in the food products. Food preservatives like titanium dioxide, maltodextrin; saccharin etc effects the intestine and leads to IBD. They activate the inflammation through the



Chart no - 4

HORMONES

secretion of IL-18 absorbed by phagocytic cells, causing inflammation in the colon mucosa that promotes precancerous changes accumulates in Payer's patches. Hence the lowered capacity of digestion is a tended cause of excessive consumption of preservatives biased foods.



Centres

Intake of food preservatives like BPA

3.5 Relation between preservatives & Hormonal balance :-

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In human body hormones play a greater part of activity on stimulating and relaxing the body, the major hormones being affected due to preservatives are steroidal hormones, which are oxytocin and estrogen in females and testosterone in males, hence reducing their functionality and enhancing the effects of cortisol so a result of low muscle development, improper mood swings and poor blood pressure occurs. Thus it impact a healthy life.



3.6 Relation between preservatives & Metabolism :-



Chart no - 6

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The impact on metabolism is an unavoidable factor where the liver is tend to lower its capacity to break down and use up of taken molecules as the heavy sedimentation of preservation are one of the vital cause where liver is forced as a hyper tonic stage becoming unstable and low functional in nature. It also cause IBS and IBD in GI tract. It disrupts the mucosal barrier leading to inflammation.

Selected lood additions

Disruption of maxos a barrie

Ingress of microorganism

Increase of proinflammatory cytokines (e.g. INF, IL-7, IL-17

Inflammation

3.7 Relation between preservatives & Premature ageing :-

Causes of Premature Ageing?

HellaFriendT

Too much Sitting

Microorganism

This is also a general factor that is observed in now a day's lifestyle where youth are being prone to insane laziness and fatigue which is a major symptomatic factor for premature aging besides low digestion, poor sleep and depressed thoughts, these factors are able by the action of

preservatives that are consumed from packed foods of all forms due to busy lifestyle in the modern era. The symptoms of premature ageing are very often induced due to production of ROS or free radical in higher amount.

Ser iers



Stres

Smoking

3.8 Relation between preservatives & Cancer :-One of the brutal affect which is unavoidable is the deadly diseases Intake of food preservatives via cancer. It can be triggered due to the severe organ damage potential of food products. the preservatives in our body. The major effected organs are digestive glands and secreatory glands of the human body. The cause of cancer induced by the preservatives on a severe resultant cause of production Causes seviour organ damage in of free radical in higher amounts. the human body , the major effective oragans were digestive



3.9 Relation between preservatives & Optical Damage :-

The optic nervous system is often prone to heavy damage due to preservatives sedimentation as a direct cause but that's not the major issue. Issue shoes up as due to heavy tendency of NIDDM (Non Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus / type 2 Diabetes Mellitus) this happens as of the nervous system gets damaged and later on the optical leg is observed as a cause.

[5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15]

glands and secreatory glands.

As a result it leads to cause cancer in human body.

Chart no - 8







In this project we were studying about different types of food preservatives and its effects on our daily life and health. Preservatives were generally used to prevent any type of microbial growth in food products and make the food products safe to eat. But a constant level of intake of these preservatives for a long period of time can effect our health in several ways. It can cause seviour kind of diseases in our body, the consequences of consumption of preservatives in food products cannot be avoided by the modern conscious machines, but the consumption can be minimized to lower the effects of the caused. Till some measures that can be taken to minimize the effects were-

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- 1. Cravings of the preserved food needed to minimize and the only way to control the craving is to supply body with ample water.
- 2. The another way to lower the effects caused in the busy barbaric life style of human beings by the consumed food is to provide body with enough amount of vitamins, minerals and water.
- 3. The best way to deal with the adversity caused by the preservatives in our body is that by lower the intake of preserved foods and increasing the intake of freshly cooked home food.
- 4. Prefer choosing the best alternative from the sources of the foods and thus making a easy and smart move while satisfying both body and taste buds.

However these are just measures that should be taken in to task by every conscious lives on earth working from dawn to dusk without caring about their health. Although the valid proverb prevention is much better than curance must be kept in mind before taking any steps forward and making any move.





Food being a great need of the daily life plays vital maintenance role in maintaining the entire body and its functions. Thus with the modern times of hustle bustle and grinding the body type is now under a maintained hyperbolic declining slope due poor nutrition because of heavy consumption of packaged foods. These consumed packaged foods are being enhanced with a endured shelf life by the use of preservatives of mostly second class types. Thus we can much clearly notice that the consumption of food nutrients are minimized and consumption of enhanced anti nutrient based preservatives is maximized with those packaged preserved foods. Hence the famous saying of "Hippocrates-The father of medicine" let food be the medicine, let medicine be the food is now defamed by the modern habits of the habitants causing food as a toxin and toxins as food. Thus here we concluded with the harmful effects of the preservatives in this paper.

6.CONCLUSION:-

Preservatives are used to increase the shelf life of food and to maintain the quality for longer preservatives are used to increase the shelf life of food and to maintain the quality for longer time. Synthetic food additives react with the cellular component of the body leading to the various food effects. If we must use food additives, because of their advantages, they should be various food effects. If we must use food additives, because of their advantages, they should be various food effects. If we must use food additives as safe and in the case of those not generally the normal ones which have minimal effects. Those that are generally recognized as safe and in the normal ones that are generally recognized as safe and in the case of those not generally the case of those that are generally intakes should not be exceeded. To minimize the risk of recognized as safe .The acceptable daily intakes and preservatives one should avoid the foods developing health problems due to food additives. Before purchasing the canned food, its ingredients containing these additives and preservatives. Before purchasing the canned food, its ingredients should be checked. Purchase only organic foods, which are free from artificial additives and should be checked. Purchase only organic foods, which are free from artificial additives and

preservatives.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN



Comparative Study Between Rice bran Oil, Sunflower Oil & Soyabean Oil



B.Sc. HONOURS IN NUTRITION

6th SEMESTER GUSHKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA

By

SUDESHNA BHATTACHARJEE

&

MAHIMA DALUI



Ref No.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Sudeshna Bhattachanjee.

Rice bran oil, Sunflower oil, Soyabean oil.

in department of Nutrition, Gushkara Mahavidyalaya as part of curriculum for partial fulfillment of the award of 3-Years degree programme in Bachelor of Science in Nutrition (Honours) from The University of Burdwan.

He is now allowed to submit his Project work/Review work/Term Paper on the above topic for B. Sc. Practical Examination2023......

I wish every success in his/her life.

Date:

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Rice bran Oil, Sunflower Oil, Soyabean Oil.

in department of Nutrition, Gushkara Mahavidyalaya as part of curriculum for partial fulfillment of the award of 3-Years degree programme in Bachelor of Science in Nutrition (Honours) from The University of Burdwan.

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I wish every success in his/her life.

(Supervisor Department of Nutrition Gushkara Mahavidyalaya

Acknowledgement

Primarily I would thank God for being able to complete this report. First and foremost, I would like to thank my parents and tutor for their constant encouragement and moral support, without which I wouldn't able to give my best.

Then, I would like to thank my teachers Rubinur Khatun, Head of the Department, Dr. Saurabh Sarkar, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Zoology, and in- charge of Nutrition department and Mr. Santu Nandi dept. Of Nutrition Guskara Mahavidyalaya, for their constant guidance and providing a very nice topic to learn.

I would like to thank Dr. Sudip Chatterjee, Teacher in charge, Guskara Mahavidyalaya, for her constant encourage and support.

Lastly, I would like to thank my classmates who have help in various phases of the completion of project.

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Sudeshna Bhattachanjee. Mahima Dahij

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Comparative Study between Rice Bran, Sunflower oil and Soya bean Oil

ABSTRACT

La la Mithanasia and Alin Chairman

Oils of plant origin have been predominantly used for food-based applications. Plant oils not only represent a non-polluting renewable resource but also provide a wide diversity in fatty acids (FAs) composition with diverse applications. Besides being edible, they are now increasingly being used in industrial applications such as paints, lubricants, soaps, biofuels etc. In addition, plants can be engineered to produce fatty acids which are nutritionally beneficial to human health. Thus, these oils have potential to 1) substitute ever increasing demand of non -renewable petroleum sources for industrial application and 2) also spare the marine life by providing an alternative source to nutritionally and medically important long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids or 'Fish oil'. The biochemical pathways producing storage oils in plants have been extensively characterized, but the factors regulating fatty acid synthesis and controlling total oil content in oilseed crops are still poorly understood. Thus understanding of plant lipid metabolism is fundamental to its manipulation and increased production. This review on oils discusses fatty acids of nutritional and industrial importance, and approaches for achieving future designer vegetable oil for both edible and non-edible uses. The review will discuss the success and bottlenecks in efficient production of novel FAs in non-native plants using genetic engineering as a tool.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 OIL AND MODERN LIFE

Traditionally, Indians have broadly used two types of edible oils. The first was 'vegetable' oil obtained from crushing local oilseeds - mustard in northern and eastern India; groundnut in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; sesame and groundnut in Tamil Nadu; and coconut in Kerala - in what was known as "Kachchi-Ghani" (cold presses). The second cooking oil medium was 'animal' fat, mainly desi-ghee prepared from milk. India's monthly requirement is about 1.9 million tones and operates at 30 days stock against which currently holding stock of 2.662 million tones, equal to 42 days requirement. [1]



(https://images.app.goo.gl/kMuncFdGatYxoTxQ7)

The first major market revolution came in 1937 when Hindustan Unilever (then Lever Brothers) launched 'Dalda'. This was essentially vanaspati or hydrogenated vegetable oil. The purpose behind hydrogenation by adding hydrogen to convert unsaturated liquid fats into



saturated solid fats was to harden and raise the melting point of the oil, which yielded a product mimicking desighee. The higher melting and smoke point (at which the molecules start breaking down) made vanaspati better suited for deep frying than normal vegetable oils. The samosas and vadas fried in vanaspati were crispier. Cooking in vanaspati also extended the shelf life of food, which was a huge deal when only a few homes could afford refrigerators. Above all, it was cheap; even today vanaspati retails at under Rs per kg, as against Rs 10029

350 plus for the seen many (https://images.app.goo.gl/5DVVhUBVHLbYbFBS6) Nutritional recommendations regarding the consumption of the seen many revisions over the years. However, dietary guidelines from national and international health organizations have consistently emphasized the need to lower the consumption levels of trans and saturated fats. The negative effect of trans and saturated fats on cardiovascular health is linked to their role in increasing the levels of LDL (low density lipoprotein) also known as "bad cholesterol", in contrast, mono and polyunsaturated fats tend to lower LDL levels, which is why the nutritional guidelines recommend replacing the trans and saturated fats in diet with unsaturated fats. Most European countries have already placed strict legislative limits (that more or less corresponds to a virtual ban) on trans-fats for quite some years and recently, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has also banned the use of partially hydrogenated oils (the main source of artificial trans-fats) in processed foods, the food manufacturers have three years from now to rework the formulation of their products for complete removal of *trans*-fats. It has been argued recently, that unlike *trans*-fats, saturated fats are not as bad as they are perceived to be and that substituting saturated fat with carbohydrates (in an attempt to lower saturated fat intake) is actually a worse option.

However, the results of meta-analysis do show that there is a clear benefit of replacing saturated fat with polyunsaturated fat and essential fatty acids. Hence, the dietary guidelines with relation to saturated fat (the current consumption limit is less than 10% of total calories) is unlikely to change in the near future. Therefore, food manufacturers are currently looking for ways to formulate their food products without the use of a significant amount of solid fats. However, formulating food products in absence of solid fats is quite challenging as they are responsible for providing the required structure, texture, and mouth feel to the products. [2][3][4]

1.2 OIL DEFINITION

Oil is a viscous liquid that is primarily used in the preparation of food. It is derived from a variety of plant and animal sources and is a common ingredient in many households and commercial kitchens.

Oil is typically obtained by extracting the oil from the seeds, fruits, or nuts of various plants. This is usually accomplished through a combination of crushing, pressing, and/or solvent extraction processes. The resulting oil is then filtered and refined to remove any impurities and improve its shelf life.

While cooking oil is primarily used for cooking and frying, it also has a variety of other applications. It is commonly used as a lubricant in machinery, as a fuel for lamps and candles, and even as an ingredient in some cosmetics and skincare products.

Due to the variety of sources and processing methods used to produce cooking oil, there are many different types and varieties available. Some of the most common include vegetable oils (such as soybean, canola, and corn oil), animal fats (such as lard), and specialty oils (such as sesame or peanut oil).

Overall, cooking oil is a versatile and essential ingredient in many aspects of modern life. Whether used for cooking, fuel, or other applications, it plays an important role in our daily routines and is a valuable resource for many different industries.[4]

1.3 CHEMICAL STRUCTURE

The chemical structure of oil varies depending on the type of oil. However, many oils are made up of triglycerides, which are molecules composed of three fatty acid chains attached



to a glycerol molecule. The fatty acids can be either saturated or unsaturated, and the degree of saturation affects the oil's melting point, stability, and health properties.[3]



Overall, the specific composition of cooking oil determines its properties and suitability for different types of cooking and food preparation.

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1.4 CLASSIFICATION

Cooking oils can be classified into the following categories based on their source and properties:

- Vegetable oils These are oils extracted from various plant sources such as seeds, nuts, fruits, and vegetables. Examples include canola oil, soybean oil, sunflower oil, and palm oil.
- ii. Animal fats These are fats obtained from animal sources such as beef, pork, and duck. Examples include lard, tallow, and duck fat.
- Seed oils These are oils extracted from seeds of plants such as flaxseed, sesame seed, and grapeseed.
- iv. <u>Nut oils</u> These are oils extracted from nuts such as almond, hazelnut, and macadamia.
- Specialty oils These are oils that are not commonly used for cooking and may have specific uses such as truffle oil and avocado oil.



(https://images.app.goo.gl/ZRTrzbJkDrCcGMmL7)

Cooking oils can also be classified based on their smoking point, which is the temperature at which the oil starts to smoke and break down. High smoke point oils such as canola and peanut oil are suitable for high-heat cooking methods like frying, while low smoke point oils such as olive oil and sesame oil are best suited for low-heat cooking methods like sautéing and salad dressings.[6]

1.5 PROPERTIES OF OIL

The Viscosity - Viscosity describes internal resistance to flow. The lower the viscosity, the thinner and more fluid the lubricating oil.

<u>The pour point</u> - Pour point is the temperature below which the liquid loses its flow properties; Oil flow rates are typically 1 to 2 cc/hr. and as the flow rates are so low, the oil is not usually recovered.

<u>The density</u>: Density was determined in the temperature range of 20 °C – 50 °C, with a 10degree step increase it based on experimental data. The density of most oils will range between 700 and 950 kilograms per cubic meter (kg/m3).

<u>The flash point</u>: The flash point is the lowest temperature at which an oil develops sufficient vapors under specified conditions and at which a liquid will generate sufficient vapor to flash (ignite) when exposed to a source of ignition or fire.

The smoking point: The temperature at which an oil or fat begins to produce a continuous bluish smoke that becomes clearly visible is also Known as burning point.

Other properties of oils are solubility, compressibility, specific tension etc. [6][7]

1.6 SOURCES OF OILS

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Oil can be obtained from various sources, both natural and synthetic. Here are some common sources of oil:

- <u>Petroleum</u>: Petroleum, also known as crude oil, is the most widely recognized and significant source of oil. It is a naturally occurring fossil fuel found in underground reservoirs. Petroleum is extracted through drilling wells and undergoes refining processes to produce various products like gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, and heating oil.
- <u>Vegetable Oils</u>: Vegetable oils are derived from plants and seeds. Common sources include soybeans, canola seeds, sunflower seeds, palm fruits, olives, coconuts, and corn. These oils are extracted through processes like pressing or solvent extraction. Vegetable oils have culinary, industrial, and cosmetic applications.
- Animal Fat: Certain oils are derived from animal sources, particularly from the fat tissues. Examples include tallow (rendered beef or mutton fat), lard (rendered pork fat), and fish oil (derived from fish tissues). Animal fats are used in cooking, industrial applications, and the production of soaps and cosmetics.
- <u>Synthetic Oils</u>: Synthetic oils are artificially produced through chemical processes. They are designed to have specific properties and characteristics for various applications. Synthetic oils can be derived from petroleum or other chemical sources. They are commonly used as lubricants in machinery, automotive engines, and industrial equipment.
- <u>Essential Oils</u>: Essential oils are concentrated liquids extracted from plants, typically through steam distillation or cold pressing. They are highly aromatic and contain the essence or "essential" characteristics of the plant. Essential oils are used in aromatherapy, perfumes, cosmetics, and as flavorings.
- <u>Biofuels</u>: Biofuels are renewable energy sources derived from biological materials. They include biodiesel, which is produced from vegetable oils or animal fats, and ethanol, which is primarily made from corn, sugarcane, or another biomass. Biofuels are used as alternatives to fossil fuels in transportation and energy generation.

It's important to note that while petroleum is a non-renewable resource formed over millions of years, vegetable oils, animal fats, and biofuels are renewable sources. The availability and environmental impact of different oil sources can vary, and there is ongoing research and development into sustainable alternatives to minimize reliance on fossil fuels.[8]

1.7 USES OF OIL

Oils have numerous uses across various industries and in everyday life. Here are some common uses of oils:

- Cooking: Oils such as vegetable oil, olive oil, coconut oil, and others are widely used in cooking and baking. They provide flavor, aid in food preparation, and are used for frying, sautéing, and as salad dressings.
- 2. Lubrication: Oils, including motor oil and lubricating oils, are essential for reducing friction and wear between moving parts in machinery, vehicles, and engines. They help to prevent corrosion, cool the components, and ensure smooth operation.
- 3. Skincare and cosmetics: Many oils, such as coconut oil, argan oil, jojoba oil, and almond oil, are used in skincare and cosmetic products. They can moisturize, nourish, and protect the skin, hair, and nails, and are often found in lotions, creams, serums, and hair treatments.
- 4. Pharmaceuticals: Certain oils, like fish oil and flaxseed oil, are used as dietary supplements due to their high omega-3 fatty acid content. They are believed to have various health benefits, including reducing inflammation, improving heart health, and supporting brain function.
- 5. Aromatherapy: Essential oils extracted from plants are widely used in aromatherapy for their therapeutic properties. They are often diffused or used topically to promote relaxation, relieve stress, enhance mood, and provide other benefits.
- Industrial applications: Oils are utilized in numerous industrial processes. For example, mineral oil is used as an insulator in transformers, hydraulic oil is used in machinery, and cutting oils are used in metalworking to cool and lubricate cutting tools.
- 7. Fuel: Oils, particularly fossil fuels like petroleum and diesel, are major sources of energy for transportation, power generation, and industrial processes. They are burned in engines and power plants to produce heat, mechanical work, and electricity.
- 8. Painting: Artists and painters use various types of oils, such as linseed oil, walnut oil, and poppy seed oil, as mediums for mixing with pigments to create oil paintings. These oils provide a long drying time, smooth texture, and rich colors.
- 9. Preservation and seasoning: Oils, such as mineral oil or food-grade oils, can be used to preserve and protect wooden surfaces like cutting boards and furniture. Additionally, oils like sesame oil or mineral oil can be used to season cast iron cookware to maintain its quality and prevent rust.

These are just a few examples of the many different applications of oils. The specific type of oil and its properties determine its suitability for various purposes.[8][9]

2. REVIEW:

- 2.1 Dr. Frank Hu from the Harvard School of Public Health conducted a study comparing the health benefits of different types of vegetable oils, including rice bran, soybean, and sunflower oil. He found that all three oils are low in saturated fat and high in unsaturated fats, which can help to reduce the risk of heart disease. However, he noted that rice bran oil is particularly high in antioxidants and may have additional health benefits.[10]
- 2.2 Dr. R.K. Sharma from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research conducted a comparative analysis of rice bran, soybean, and sunflower oil. He found that rice bran oil has a higher smoke point and is more stable at high temperatures, making it suitable for frying and other high-heat cooking methods. He also noted that rice bran oil contains oryzanol, which has been shown to have cholesterol-lowering effects.[11]
- 2.3 Dr. David Ma from the University of Guelph in Canada conducted a study comparing the impact of different vegetable oils on gut microbiota. He found that consumption of rice bran oil led to an increase in beneficial gut bacteria, which may contribute to overall health. However, he noted that further research is needed to fully understand the effects of different types of vegetable oils on gut health.[12]
- 2.4 Dr. Andrew Salzman from the University of Kansas Medical Center conducted a review of the literature on the health effects of soybean oil. He found that soybean oil is rich in omega-6 fatty acids, which have been associated with both positive and negative health effects. He also noted that soybean oil is widely used in processed foods and may contribute to the high consumption of omega-6 fatty acids in the Western diet.[13]
- 2.5 Dr. John Weisenfeld from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln conducted a study comparing the sensory qualities of rice bran, soybean, and sunflower oil in potato chips. He found that all three oils produced chips with similar texture and flavor profiles, but noted that rice bran oil produced chips with a slightly darker color due to its higher antioxidant content. He concluded that all three oils are suitable for use in potato chip production.[14]

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3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVE

3.1 AIMS

1). To find out the health impact of different types white oil.

2). To find out the which oil is best for consumption

3.2 OBJECTIVE

To develop clear and consistent message about the risk of different types of white oil in our society and improve the general awareness

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 RICE BRAN OIL

Rice bran oil is a type of vegetable oil that is extracted from the outer layer, or bran, of rice grains. It is produced by first removing the husk and the germ from the rice grain, and then extracting the oil from the remaining bran layer.



Rice bran oil is a rich source of antioxidants, including vitamin E, gamma oryzanol, and tocotrienols, which make it highly stable and resistant to rancidity. It has a light, mild flavor and a high smoke point, which makes it suitable for use in a variety of cooking applications, including frying, baking, and sautéing. [15]

(https://images.app.goo.gl/CxtHuMaEYpeNNxdJ9)

Rice bran oil is also known for its health benefits. It is low in saturated fat and high in unsaturated fats, including both monounsaturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids, which have been shown to promote heart health and lower cholesterol levels. Additionally, rice bran oil contains compounds that may have anti-inflammatory and anticancer properties.

4.2 SUNFLOWER OIL

Sunflower oil is also a type of vegetable oil that is extracted from the seeds of the sunflower plant. It is a common cooking oil and is widely used in both household and commercial kitchens.



(https://images.app.goo.gl/sx8uLDRCfvxyNP8V8)

Sunflower oil is produced by pressing the seeds of the sunflower plant to extract the oil. It is a light, clear oil that has a mild flavor and a high smoke point, which makes it suitable for a variety of cooking methods, including frying, baking, and sautéing.

Sunflower oil is also a rich source of vitamin E and other antioxidants, which can help to protect the body from free radical damage and support overall health. It is also high in unsaturated fatty acids, which have been shown to help lower cholesterol levels and reduce the risk of heart disease.

There are two main types of sunflower oil: high oleic and mid oleic. High oleic sunflower oil is made from sunflower seeds that have been bred to have a higher level of monounsaturated fat, making it more stable and suitable for high-heat cooking. Mid oleic sunflower oil has a slightly lower level of monounsaturated fat and is typically used in applications where a milder flavor is desired. [16]

4.3 SOYBEAN OIL

Soybean oil, also known as soy oil, is a vegetable oil that is extracted from the seeds of soybeans, which are a type of legume. It is one of the most widely used vegetable oils in the world and is commonly used for cooking, as well as in the production of a wide range of food products.



(https://images.app.goo.gl/AfUjnYi2oJufY1Vf8)

Soybean oil is produced by first cleaning and drying the soybeans, then cracking them into small pieces and heating them to extract the oil. The oil is then refined, bleached, and deodorized to produce a clear, odorless oil that is suitable for cooking.

Soybean oil is a rich source of both polyunsaturated and monounsaturated fats, which have been shown to help lower cholesterol levels and reduce the risk of heart disease. It is also a good source of vitamin E and other antioxidants, which can help to protect the body from free radical damage.

Soybean oil has a mild flavor and a high smoke point, which makes it suitable for a variety of cooking applications, including frying, baking, and sautéing. It is also commonly used as an ingredient in salad dressings, sauces, and marinades. [17]

4.4 SOURCES

Rice barn oil => Company=> Fortune

Soyabean oil => Company=> Fortune

Sunflower Oil => Company=> Fortune

4.5 INGREDIENTS LIST

1. Rice bran oil	List
Nutritional Information Lagrandmarker (2019) Status (2019) Assessments Marker (2019) Status (2019) Status (2019) Assessments Marker (2019) Assessme	Energy - 900 kcal Protein - 0g Carbohydrate - 0g Sugar - 0g Cholesterol - 0 mg Fat - 100 mg Saturated fatty acid (max.) - 31g MUFA (min.) - 38g PUFA (min.) - 22 g Trans fatty acid (max.) - 2g Vitamin E - 50 mg Gamma oryzanol - 1000mg Added vitamin A@ - 2500 IU/ 750mcg. Added vitamin D@ - 450 IU / 1125mcg.

		Energy – 900
Nutritional Informa	tion too	Carbohydrate – Og
Energy Rath	009	Sugar – Og
Cantonatate	0	Cholesterol – 0 mg
Pioten (s)	0	Fat - 100 mg
Of which suppr	0	Saturated fatty acid (max.) - 170
Choleshol (mg)	0	Saturated fatty dela (many tra
fot joj	100	MUFA (min.) - 149
Schurster Faty Acids Max	U	PUFA (min.) – 49 g
Mone-unacturated Folly Acuts Min	×	Trans fatty acid (max.) – 2g
Adjunachurched Falty Acids Mrs.	49	Added vitamin A@ - 2500 IU/
Tears Fatty Acids Max	2	750-00
Actual Vitamin All 2500 EUR / 750	mog"	/Sumeg.
Acted Visomer Dig 450 KJ# / 1125	mos"	Added vitamin D@ - 450 IU /
ISTATI Ingre Interest Anton Vienna A	clients witcher OL ktort, TBHO (E-319), and Vilamin D	1125mcg.

 bean oil	Li
Nutritional Information (Approximate composition per 100g) Energy (Kco) 900 Corbohydrote (g) 0 Protein (g) 0 Of which sugar 0 Cholestrol (mg) 0 Fat (g) 0 Salucited Fotty Acids, Max 21 Mono unsoluncied Fotty Acids, Max 21 Mono unsoluncied Fotty Acids, Max 21 Mono unsoluncied Fotty Acids, Max 2 Added Vitamin A9 2500 Lic No, 1001302000001 Itil / TL25 mcg ⁻¹ Lic No, 10013020000001 Permitied Anticadoro (TBHO (5-39)) Vitamin A ond Vitamin D Vitamin A ond Vitamin D	Energy – Carbohyd Protein – Sugar – C Cholester Fat – 100 Saturated MUFA (m PUFA(mir Trans fatt Added vit 750mcg Added vit

Energy - 900 kcal Carbohydrate - 0g Protein - 0g Sugar - 0g Cholesterol - 0mg Fat - 100g Saturated fatty acid (max.) - 21g MUFA (min) - 17g PUFA(min) - 53g Trans fatty acid (max) - 2 Added vitamin A@ 2500 IU / 750mcg Added vitamin D @ 450 IU / 1125mcg

4.6 DATA ANALYSIS

4.6.1 SATURATED FAT

Fat (100 g)	Rice bran oil	Sunflower oil	Soyabean oil
Saturated fatty acids (max.)	31	17	21



Chart of Saturated fat of 3 types of oil

Is Saturated Fat Healthy?

The short answer is, yes, very healthy.

saturated fat is a key nutrient in the healthiest and most nutrient-dense foods on earth like red meat, eggs, and full-fat dairy. And it plays an essential and supportive role in numerous critical bodily functions.

e.g. - 54% of the fat in human breast milk is saturated fat. This is a strong indicator that it offers critical health benefits.

Let's look at the healthy roles saturated fat plays in the body.

Effects on health

Saturated Fat is an Excellent Source of Energy

Saturated fat is an excellent source of energy and humans have adapted over millennia to thrive on it. We know this because when we eat excess carbs and calories we convert them to saturated fat stores on our bodies.

Our massive, fat-fueled brains are what separates us from our primate ancestors. Our ability to prioritize fat as a primary fuel source is essentially what makes us human.

Supports Cardiovascular Health

In fact, consuming saturated fat in the context of low-carb high-fat diets has been shown to support cardiovascular health. Having lower Lp(a) is generally healthier be it's a carrier for oxidized phospholipids in our blood plasma. Oxidized lipids can embed themselves in your arterial walls creating atherosclerotic lesions. Consuming saturated fat reduces the levels of lipoprotein (a) in your bloodstream and increases "good" HDL cholesterol. The overall effect is the improvement of our heart disease risk factors.

Protects the Liver

Saturated fats have been shown to protect the liver from the effects of alcohol and drugs. In the context of a low-carb diet, SFAs have been shown to alleviate fatty liver disease.

Supports Healthy Lungs

A phospholipid fat made up of saturated palmitic acid keeps the surface of the lungs supple and protects them from irritants.

Supports Healthy Cell and Brain Function

Saturated fatty acids make up a large percentage of our cell membranes. In some areas of the human brain saturated fats make up more than 80 percent of the phospholipids, and over half of the fatty acids in cell membranes are saturated fatty acids. ant of Mutrition

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THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN



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Report on workshop visit to The Department of Horticulture, **Sikkim University**



B.Sc. HONOURS IN NUTRITION

6th SEMESTER

GUSHKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA

Submitted by-

SNEHA CHATTERJEE, SUBHOJIT MONDAL AND SK KHAIRUL BASAR

GUSHKARA MAHAVIDYALAYA Department of Nutrition Guskara, Dist. Purba Bardhaman, PIN 713128, W.B., INDIA F-mail or in a specific block and a coloral ar turced activized blacamal as etyalars each Ref No. Date: CERTIFICATE This is to certify that Sneha chatterjee 202001004818 of 2020-2021 a 200311000039 Reg. No.-Roll No.of a Bonafede student of B.Sc. Semester- Vi in Nutrition (Honours) of Gushkara Mahavidyalaya under The University of Burdwan, has completed his/ her Project work/ Review work/Term Paper titled Report on Work shop Visit to the department of Horriculture Sikkim University in department of Nutrition, Gushkara Mahavidyalaya as part of curriculum for partial fulfillment of the award of 3-Years degree programme in Bachelor of Science in Nutrition (Honours) from The University of Burdwan. He is now allowed to submit his Project work/Review work/Term Paper on the above 2023. topic for B. Sc. Practical Examination I wish every success in his/her life. ipervisor Department of Nutrition Gushkara Mahavidyalaya



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in department of Nutrition, Gushkara Mahavidyalaya as part of curriculum for partial fulfillment of the award of 3-Years degree programme in Bachelor of Science in Nutrition (Honours) from The University of Burdwan.

He is now allowed to submit his Project work/Review work/Term Paper on the above topic for B. Sc. Practical Examination 2023.

I wish every success in his/her life.

ervisor

Department of Nutrition Gushkara Mahavidyslavs



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L

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1. Sneha Chatterjee 2. Subhojit Mondel 3. SKKheimul Boscori

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Abstract

Sikkim lies in the Eastern Himalayas between 27° to 28° North latitude and 88° to 89° East longitudes. Its North Border is connecting with the vast stretch of Tibetan Plateau, Nepal in the West, Bhutan and Cumbia valley of Tibet in the East and Darjeeling District of West Bengal in the South. Sikkim climate varies from the Sub-tropical To the Alpine depending upon the altitude. The populace of Sikkim comprises of 14 hill tribes and many plainsmen communities. According to FIBL & IFOAM Year Book 2018, India's rank 9th in terms of World's Organic Agricultural land and 1st in terms of total number of producers. During 2017-18, India produced around 1.70 million Continuing traditional farming and farmers have certain level of knowledge and skills for organic farming. The Large Cardamom, red cherry pepper, cymbidium orchids, ginger, Sikkim mandarin etc. Farmers prefer traditional arbitrational way but farmers are now adopting improved technologies in organic farming system and thus adding Value to the crops which hold the promise to become niche commodities for national and international markets.

1. Introduction of department of Horticulture, Sikkim University

Back in 2003, Sikkim officially took the decision to go organic. In the coming years,

Sikkim made a transformational shift from using Chemicals and Pesticides, to imposing a complete ban on them.

In January 2016, Prime Minister Narendra Modi declared Sikkim as India's first, fully organic state.

Department of Horticulture was established in 2009 as one of the foremost professional course departments of Sikkim University, offering integrated B.Sc. - M.Sc. in Horticulture of 6 years' duration. In the year 2013, the department started M.Sc.



(Horticulture) and Ph.D. (Horticulture) with four specializations viz. Fruit Science, Vegetable Science, Floriculture, and Plantation, Spices, Medicinal and Aromatic crops.[1]

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2. OBJECTIVES

- The horticulture department of Sikkim University mainly focused in organic farming, climate change residue and development of add a day variety of crops production.
- 2) To attention the improvement of social and economic nature in food productions.
- 3) To improve a nutritional quality in food.
- 4) To improvement long term fertility of soil preparation.
- 5) Increased a genetic diversity of crops.[2]
- 6) Promote more usage of natural pesticide in soil improvement.
- 7) To increase the production and productivity of fruits, vegetable and spices crops.
- 8) To provide high quality of plants, crops to the farmers.
- 9) To encourage the farmer to take up cultivation of fruit, vegetable and spices.
- 10) Horticultural machines are used to help with the cultivation and care of plants, fruits and vegetables.[3]

3. Review of Literature

There is a need to promote seed villages to increase the area under specific crops. This may help to improve quality of seed material. Improving soil fertility by maintaining and building a fertile living soil through the application of organic matter inputs in the form of green manures, compost and farmyard manure and adopting cover crops and crop rotations and intercropping and by implementing low soil disturbance tillage.

Adding organic matter can also increase the activity of earthworms, which in turn can also improve soil aggregation. If organic matter is retained in the soil, the number of microbes (like as bio pesticides, sun bacteria, Rhizobium bacteria etc.) in the soil increases to growth and nutritive value of the crops.

Sikkim is the first state in the world that is 100% organic: All of its farmland is certified organic. The policy implemented a phase-out of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and achieved a total ban on sale and use of chemical pesticides in the state. The transition has benefitted more than 66,000 farming families.

3.1. HORTICULTURE DEPARTMENT: -

Horticultural activities in the State comprise of activities that aim at promoting production of fruits such as Sikkim mandarin, pear, kiwi, papaya, banana as well as traditional vegetables such as bean, garden pea and other vegetables like tomato, Cole crops, radish, etc. Other cucurbits

such as chayote, potato and spice crops like large cardamom, ginger, turmeric, cherry pepper and flowers such as lilium, cymbidium orchids, rose, gladioli, anthurium, carnation, gerbera, alstroemeria and zantedeschia. The activities relating to promotion of nontraditional practices like bee keeping, mushroom cultivation, plantation of bamboo and medicinal plants have been greater add intensified to diversification. The significance of



horticulture in improving land use, promoting crop diversification, generating employment and providing nutritional security to people has been recognized by and large by common man, general public, framers and programmed implementers. Hence, horticulture features as an important area in the overall policy framework for development in the State.[4]

Cultivation of fruits, particularly Sikkim mandarin is a traditional practice in the State. The resurgence of orange cultivation after this major setback has strengthened the confidence of farmers. The emerging issues of climate change has posed greater challenges to horticulture development strategy, compelling all to give a serious thought to evolve with strategies for pest and disease management through organic protocol. Changes in time tested cropping patterns and shift in cropping line is a glaring reminder of the climate change impacts. As a first step towards mitigating these challenges, efforts are directed to redesign the ongoing horticulture programmers to introduce greater resilience to these emerging needs.

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3.2. BASIC CONCEPT IN HORTICULTURE: -

Improvement in the biological properties of soil is the main focus in organic horticulture. Conservation of energy and resources in production system. Control of pests, diseases, and weeds is achieved largely by the development of an ecological balance within the system and by the use of bio-pesticides, bio-control agents and adopting good agricultural practices. Recycling of all wastes and manures within a farm.

3.3. ORGANIC FARMING: -

Organic farming, agricultural system that uses ecologically based pest controls and biological fertilizers derived largely from animal and plant wastes and nitrogen-fixing cover crops. Modern organic farming was developed as a response to the environmental harm caused by the use of chemical pesticides and synthetic fertilizers in conventional agriculture, and it has numerous ecological benefits.

3.4. COMPONENTS OF ORGANIC FARMING AND SOIL IMPROVEMENT TECHNICS:

Important components of organic farming are biological nitrogen fixation, crop rotation, residues of crops, bio pesticides, biogas slurry etc. Vermicomposting has emerged as a major component [5]

In organic farming which is very effective in enhancing soil fertility and growth of crops in a l Sustainable way.

The various components of organic farming are: -

1. Crop Rotation: -

For practicing sustainable agriculture there should be rotation of crops on the same land over a Period of two years or more for maintaining soil fertility and control of insects, weed and Diseases. For example, use of legumes in rotation improves soil fertility.

2. Crop Residue: -

Has great potential of using residues of crops and straw of cereals and pulses in recycling of Nutrients during organic farming. Crop residues when inoculated with fungal species improve Physicochemical properties of soil and crop yields.

3. Organic Manure: -

Organic manure is obtained from biological sources (plant, animal and human residues). Organic manure helps in increasing crop growth directly by improving the uptake of humid Substances and indirectly promoting soil productivity by increasing availability of major and Minor plant nutrients through soil microorganisms.

- a) Bulky organic manure. Which includes Farm Yard Manure (FYM), compost and green managing.
- b) Concentrated organic manure. [6]

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4. Waste: -

Industrial waste: Industrial by products such as spent wash & coir waste can be used as manure. Municipal and Sewage waste: It is an important component of organic waste.

5. Bio Fertilizers: -

Bio fertilizers; are microorganisms that have the capability of increasing the fertility of soil for example by fixing atmospheric nitrogen and through mycorrhiza fungi and phosphate Solubilizes; These are ecofriendly and sustainable way of achieving soil fertility. Bio fertilizers have biological nitrogen fixing organism which help them in establishment and growth of crop plants and trees, enhance biomass production and grain yields.

3.5. ORGANIC FARMING CROPS: -

3.5.1.1. ISKUS

✓ Botanical Name: Sachem edule (Jacq.) Sw.

✓ Family: Cucurbitaceae

✓ Common Names: Iskush (Nepali), Chayote (Hindi)

Introduction

Iskus Chayote (Sechium edule) is a member of the family Cucurbitaceous vegetable. The name

chavote is derived from the vine's Indian name, Chacha. It is a popular vegetable in N-E hilly region commonly called squash and grows abundantly without much care and attention in high hills of Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim. Chayote is a perennial rooted cucurbit, with climbing vines and leaves resembling those of the cucumber. Its vine can grow as high as 12 meters. Its leaves are heartshape, 10-25 cm wide and with tendrils on the stem. The flowers are cream-colored or somewhat green that comes out beneath a leaf or branch. It is a monoecious plant but male and female flowers borne in separate places. If the vine is male, the flowers are in cluster; if female, the flowers are slitary. The light green, pear shaped fruit, with deep ridges lengthwise, may weigh as much as one kilogram, but most often is



from 170-340 grams. The chayote fruit differs from its multi-seeded relatives, in that it contains only a single, flat edible seed. Fruits may be slightly grooved, and its skin may be prickly or smooth.

- 3.5.1.2. ТОМАТО Scientific Name: Lycopersicon esculentum
- Centre of Origin: Peruvian and Mexican regions Common name: Tamatar (Hindi), Rambeda (Nepali)

Introduction

Tomato is one of the most important -"protective foods" because of its special nutritive value and widespread production. It is the world's third largest vegetable crop after potato and sweet potato, but it tops the list of capped vegetables. Tomatoes are used for soup, salad, pickles, ketchup, purce, sauces etc. It was introduced in India by the Portuguese. It is now the most important and remunerative vegetable Karnataka, Bihar, Orissa are the major tomato growing states. Because of suitable agro climatic conditions of Sikkim, tomato can be grown throughout year.



3.5.1.3.TREE TOMATO

- Scientific Name: Cyphomandra betacea Sendt Family: Solanaceae
- Centre of origin: Probably be the Andes of Peru Common name: Rukh rambeda (Nepali)

Introduction

The fruits closely resemble a tomato; hence its name is the best known of about 30 species of Cyphomandra. Although it looks almost like a medium sized tomato, but the tree tomato is not a



true tomato. The name 'tamarillo' was adopted in New Zealand in 1970 and become the standard commercial designation for the fruit. It must have been carried at an early date to East Africa and Asia, as it is well established in the Nilgiri hills and in the hills of Assam. It is cultivated in Venezuela, Malaya, California, Argentina, Florida and high lands of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Jamaica and New Guinea.

Tree tomato is grown in Kitchen Garden throughout the hilly areas of Sikkim. The fruit made into 'Charri', 'achar' etc. the introduction of this crop in the hilly areas of Sikkim, Nepal and Bhutan is still not known.

- 3.5.1.4. BRINJAL
- ✓ Scientific Name: Solanum melongena L.
- ✓ Family: Solanaceae
- ✓ Centre of Origin: India

Introduction

Brinjal is a native of India and one of the most popular vegetables grown throughout the country especially in North East Region. There are many wild relatives of brinjal and are being grown in their kitchen garden. The unripe fruits are used as a cooked vegetable alone or mixed with other vegetables. There is no reliable statistics available regarding the area under this crop in India. It is adapted to a wide range of climatic conditions



from North to South and West to East. It is grown as summer crop in hilly regions. Brinjal is used in a variety of culinary preparations. Pickles and industrially processed food are also produced from brinjal.

3.5.1.5. BROCCOLI

- ✓ Scientific Name: Brassica oleracea var. italic
- ✓ Family: Brassicaceae
- ✓ Centre of Origin: Mediterranean Region
- ✓ Common name: Hario Gobhi (Nepali)

Introduction

The name 'broccoli' refers to the young shoots which develop in spring on same species of the genus Brassica ('brocco' is Italian for a shoot). In Italy, these have been used as vegetable from early times but their economic importance become appreciable only since the thirties of the century when this vegetable became popular in the U.S.A.

Sprouting broccoli is sometimes briefly called broccoli, through this name is also used for broccoli rape and for winter



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cauliflower (winter broccoli or heading broccoli). In India, its cultivation is negligible and limited to kitchen garden but now it is becoming increasingly popular in hotels in Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi and Chennai. It is mostly cultivated in the hilly region of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Nilgiri hills and northern plains of India. Sikkim has the suitable weather for its cultivation and, therefore, there is a tremendous scope for its cultivation and supply of broccoli to different parts of the country and even export too.[7]

3.5.1.6. AVOCADO

- ✓ Scientific name- Persea americana
- ✓ Family- Lauraceae
- Center of origin originated in the highlands bridging south-central Mexico and Guatemala.
- Common names butter fruit, pomsi

Introduction

Avocado trees are partially self-pollinating, and are often propagated through grafting to maintain consistent fruit output. Avocados are presently cultivated in the tropical and Mediterranean climates of many countries. Mexico is the world's leading producer of avocados as of 2020, supplying nearly 30% of the global harvest in that year.

The fruit of domestic varieties have smooth, buttery, golden-green flesh when ripe. Depending on the cultivar, avocados have green, brown, purplish, or black skin, and may be pearshaped. egg-shaped. spherical. or For commercial purposes the fruits are picked while immature and ripened after harvesting. The nutrient density and extremely high fat content of avocado flesh are useful to a variety of cuisines and are often eaten to enrich vegetarian diets.



3.6. LAB EQUIPMENT'S: -

AUTOCLAVE MACHINE

Introduction:	An autoclave is a machine that uses steam under pressure to kill harmful bacteria, viruses, fungi, and spores on items that are placed inside a pressure vessel.
Uses:	They are used to decontaminate specific biological waste and sterilize media, instruments, and lab ware.
Precaution:	 Always use personal protective equipment (PPE) when using an autoclave. Wear a lab coat, heat-resistant gloves, and safety glasses. Be sure arms are covered by a lab coat and longer heat-resistant gloves to prevent burns from heat and steam. Inspect the door gasket (seal) for any cracks or bulges.



	HOT AIR OVEN	
Introduction:	Hot air ovens are electrical devices which use dry heat to sterilize. They were originally developed by Louis Pasteur.[1] Generally, they use a thermostat to control the temperature. Their double walled insulation keeps the heat in and conserves energy, the inner layer being a poor conductor and outer layer being metallic. There is also an air-filled space in between to aid insulation.	
Uses:	These are widely used to sterilize articles. Hot air ovens are used for testing food products, pharmaceutical items, and other consumable materials to check their temperature stability during the shelf life. Hot Air Oven plays a significant role in the sterilization process as it is also known as Hot Sterilizer.	HOT AIR OVEN
Precaution:	 You should not heat close the temperature unless you use authorized equipment. With quality testing equipment, you will get pressure relief. You have to make sure that the oven you use will remain clean and free of germs. Make sure you should not use any plastic material to avoid melting. 	

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	WATER PURIFICATION SYST	EM
Introduction:	Water purification is the process of removing undesirable chemicals, biological contaminants, suspended solids, and gases from water. The goal is to produce water that is fit for specific purposes. Most water is purified and disinfected for human consumption (drinking water), but water purification may also be carried out for a variety of other purposes, including medical, pharmacological, chemical, and industrial applications.	18
Uses:	Water purification also meets the needs of medical, pharmacological, chemical, and industrial applications for clean and potable water. The purification procedure reduces the concentration of contaminants such as suspended particles, parasites, bacteria, algae, viruses, and fungi.	
Precaution:	 Do not run water of over 35°C through the filter cartridge. Do not run water of over 50°C through the unit under any conditions. Do not store the filtered water First thing each morning, run water through "Pure water" for 10 seconds before using or drinking. 	

	BOD INCUBATOR	
Introduction:	BOD Incubator also known as Biological Oxygen Demand incubator. In microbiology laboratories, it is broadly used for cell culture and fungal growth, BOD test, fermentation, crop and physiology, and various pharmaceutical tests etc.	SCO NCUBATOR
Uses:	BOD incubators are especially useful for determining levels of organic matter and nitrogen in waste water samples.	
Precaution:	 Always disconnect the BOD incubator from the socket when it is not in use. Clean the BOD incubator regularly to maintain its working performance. 	



	WATER BATH	
Introduction:	A water bath is preferred over an open flame when heating flammable substances. It is employed to enable some chemical reaction with a high temperature.	
Uses:	It can be used for reagent warming, substrate melting, or cell culture incubation. The water bath is the preferred heat source for heating flammable compounds because it allows some chemical processes to occur at high temperatures.	
Precaution:	 Do not heat a bath fluid above its flash point. Water level should be regularly monitored, and filled with distilled water only. Disinfectants can be added to prevent growth of organism. 	WATER MATH

	LAMINAR AIR FLOW	
Introduction:	Laminar airflow, also known as laminar air flow (LAF), is a device, designed to prevent the equipment and working environment from particles. Laminar airflow units create particle-free working environments by sucking air through a filtration system and exhausting it across a work	r air flow event the nt from rticle-free hrough a s a work
	surface in a laminar air stream. They provide an excellent clean air environment for a number of cleanroom requirements.	
Uses:	Laminar air flow systems are used in various applications such as life science research, mushroom cultivation, microbiology, IVF, IUI and histopathology / pathology lab, plant tissue and cell culture and pharmaceutical and electronics industry and many more.	
Precaution:	 The laminar flow cabinet should be sterilized with the UV light before and after the operation. The UV light and airflow should not be used at the same time. No operations should be carried out when the UV light is switched on. The operator should be drawing 	

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4. Summary: -

Sikkim has distinct advantages of continuing traditional farming and farmers have certain level of knowledge and skills for organic farming. The state also possesses range of agro-climatic conditions and unique Commodities indigenous to the farming viz., large cardamom, ginger, red cherry pepper, Sikkim mandarin etc.

And an emerging new class of educated farmers wanting To make agriculture a professionally viable vocation. For mountain states like Sikkim, this offers hopes of improving soil health of largely marginal hill farmlands, reducing cost of inputs and developing cash crops and agro enterprises with an aim to offer opportunities of employment to a section of its people. Therefore, in 2003, the State Government advocated the idea of making Sikkim An organic state. It was part of a larger concept of making Whole of North Eastern region as wholly organic zone of India. The decision of Government of Sikkim to go organic was based on the premise that farming in this hilly [8]

State was traditionally low external input driven and it will be to the benefit of not only to the sixty-two thousand farming families of the state but also to maintain quality of environment of the state. Government saw comparative advantages in promoting organic farming because use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides was still mini- mal at farmer's level and therefore it will be relatively easy for them to shift to organic or improve their already known organic ways of farming (Anonymous, 2003).

Sikkim has about 15.68% of cultivable area out of the total geographical area of 709,600 hectare. It is estimated that more than 60% of the populace of the State is dependent on Agriculture. The average size of holding is 3.9 ha/person; however, the cultivated land is only 0.74 ha/person (Anonymous, 2010).

Major Challenges of Organic Horticulture

Maintain production in a long-run with nutrient

- Maintain production in a long-run with nutrient and Carbon budgeting.
- · Sustain production under the changing climatic con-
- · Dictions and increased competition for land, labour,
- Water and energy for other economic uses.
- Material supply chain to augment productivity.
- Develop the cost-effective production technologies for organic horticulture.
- Ignorance of right stage of harvesting and value addiction, which results in low price for their produce.
- Inadequate attention towards value chain management to prevent losses and to ensure supply during
- Odd periods.

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- Creation of value chain infrastructure like pre-cooling
- Units, cold stores, refrigerated transportation system,
- Packinghouses, modernized market places.
- Establish market information system for intelligent
- Marketing of truthfully labelled produce to fetch better Price

5. Conclusion

Sikkim has an amazing natural environment, with a rich variety of fauna and flora within a very small geographical area. Indeed, such is the variety, that the area is termed as a biodiversity "hotspot" – one of only two in India (and 34 worldwide). Although Sikkim comprises only 0.2% of the land area of India, it contains an astounding 26% of the nation's biodiversity (including 4,500 species of flowering plants, 550 species of birds and more than 600 species of butterflies). Unless Organic Farming is adopted there is a continuous threat to the State's Biodiversity of flora and fauna with the intensive chemical – agrihorti – sylviculture system in the biodiversity "hotspot" of Sikkim. [9]

Organic farming yields more nutritious and safe food. The popularity of organic food is growing dramatically as consumer seeks the organic foods that are thought to be healthier and safer. Thus, organic food perhaps ensures food safety from farm to plate. The organic farming process is more eco-friendly than conventional farming. Organic farming keeps soil healthy and maintains environment integrity thereby, promoting the health of consumers. Moreover, the organic produce market is now the fastest growing market all over the world including India. Organic agriculture promotes the health of consumers of a nation, the ecological health of a nation, and the economic growth of a nation by income generation holistically. India, at present, is the world's largest organic producers (Willer and Lernoud, 2019) and with this vision, we can conclude that encouraging organic farming in India can build a nutritionally, ecologically, and economically healthy nation in near future.

Horticulture encompasses a remarkable range of technologies, from sacks of soil that allow landless vegetable gardeners to enrich their diet and income to the automated efficiency of controlled greenhouses, sorting machinery that can sense texture or color, and packaging that combats post-purchase waste by informing customers when produce is at peak ripeness. Horticulture, which offers employment and advancement opportunities at all educational levels, finds itself in a time of transformation.[10]

Horticulturists apply their knowledge, skills, and technologies used to grow intensively produced plants for human food and non-food uses and for personal or social needs. Their work involves plant propagation and cultivation with the aim of improving plant growth, yields, quality, nutritional value, and resistance to insects, diseases, and environmental stresses. They work as gardeners, growers, therapists, designers, and technical advisors in the food and non-food sectors of horticulture.[11]

Today, increasing production in horticulture through area expansion is gradually making way for concern like enhanced productivity, ecofriendly production, safe and nutritionally rich produce, volume for processing, value addition and value chain management, international competitiveness, intellectual property issues, sustaining production under changing climate etc... Despite several challenges and constraints, there are also successes in various sectors of horticulture.[12]

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PROJECT REPORT ON MAINTAINENCE OF

FRESHWATER AGURIUM

Name's munmun Ghosh

University ROLL: 200611010011. Years; 3rd Registration NO: 202001004851

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Page No. 05 NO. Date. · enderer of and a surple of the caster of a a mitter and an in an and with a longer anoras 221 (3) ausilland seen and and and anoria poundo serve and were curi (3) an onefore çan arico treso marilà manità allasio acos 23' (4) anterer acon a surge of surger minerary - and a ! (2) Mucho gang angrene of and an in the contraction (2) (5) write a oucus sure vôres (1) Allero and and cours water aby (8) red med one ware sho supply on willing (3) ceretalin the worder of a dear tood . (10) Consignation of en allando

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For: silver boulan



Red said fish

Date. silver pouran: ज्यादीएनक साम्हि कार्ट्राईकाइ जीम् रहातम काक्ट्र desury web ourservous support of and out out Ruis surero ever wit of uceda ou colaruele wiencoo entre la min au cos adres entres ente - снен ней aca Micane o such racech Ruge खादाकिति रूट्रा द्याहर् प्रदेशके कारण्डल कि माया दमदर्श waren's chang entry suits style cucht granding mu energeno cere mini acho seres areas orcuma deme succe easeer a Plunge a commenta mi aler etter and web acte acted acted acted and acted where we are a reaction of the contraction of the Red Tail shank !! mundero af tracoas our my augues moncas स्त्रा खायल दे में हिल्मिल लेट्या ले हाहरें जितत ट्याय क राहरेंगा अक्षेत्री दिल्ही, 200 दिल्ही आह आह आह आह आह खर्द्र जान्द्र खितिएक मार्विगटकुं अम्झाटमक आन्द्रेल्याटमुळ तम up admenter assars ren den Jees onecoel oumer marco accuracer suchio new Ros eta euchlo zieren ziazier chereite recoi desced erear stop survey DRD



For & sevenum



1000 ; word fish

Sevenum :-Artigenie Euro ansmiga augen cuecona michero erer rin' abe learguent wieacho सम्हा जहा जात्य किल्लाह, जार्य सुरार्थ हिल्लाल - पर ब्रिट्वर दिकलिए साटमल पाढ़िहिल, खिंद रुख होता जात रहे, द्राट रहे, बारायायाय sume accurater, sos cach se cu só secor were the rand was and cace marco wice. GOLD Fich : and concer and 1000 são area eja course ycarle sunder court meers only Dellas Na wea . apeueu nabueedo cause pur ouch a अपर्य के खार्राकि ट्यालक जिट्यादयू, द्यायान कटमार्ड, Sucom com, mon com, man car, Ausa, cofu cofun orac abarde fally ! and contras agoint acres of grand with so courses nis even aun dem. ache crosia allu con as Mont carene de varent, and une and anered איטלטרעה היופרא ארבהם הבנה אוכה אוכה היוהים मटना, अर्थ द्वाल मिल्म आधी जगादन हैरा गाठमा स्ताक्तादनाए द्वा इन्दर दलाखग्र,

VISIT TO A DUCK BREEDING CENTRE

Name :- Munmun Czhosh

University Roll: - 200611010011, Year: 32d Registration No: - 20200100 4851

Session :- 2022-23

B3c-gen-sth sem

Page No No. Date. visit to a poultry farmand Duck breeding centre sych mos 1 --- 100 Figh 200216 augu -> 5-3 fanor -> 4-2 01 - alcular warder RD ۰. Teacher's Signature

Page No. 01 Date. THUS (Introduction): אישורצור י בוצאות ביולישונה ושנה צוטוב שוביה התנם באלאים כווחורהם בחמיזה אונהם האימוחות בדרוק כמי הוצווה צוויווים עו באור אומור אות ועי ועים שהוווויויוים ensite strung any conce ouries and cure n' cert Egi , as a contrue rever beres outo and rich's agest surveyue see and and a serie are and met acu' = currend (borreg) en grent rul remember on curges and any wight we the former and the sola unun county und agree & a week o 22' - non - 22 and a xer = Zo211 2151 The town na , waster Sarana & and super Emmi ; and ander range onles च्छाती : आगल्ज दगदल्ला ; ति खतिंग्रिय देनाच्छती , तिछर्निकिम re forme marger o rep עדו י הוצעיניטונייטו Kimilie, 8 112 rie : Aleur खार्मि : रकाटमन्द्रिकार क्राहि: 21 हिंदिकाय • הבאימוני אליוצווים הדולעופי כאואעדער בעוצעע בעוצעע בליא הואינים - द्वाह, - og g ि ि र् कि, - उत्तर का कि कि iond, Entre ugisterie existing of the faller faller

Teacher's Signature

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Page No. OQ Date. zuderre eere (? rouward): <u>राहारा/2022</u> जासजा र्युटाकण्ड स्वाविमालत्भुव साखहरूखी ए सिम्हकण सिट्ल , पाकी स्ट्रेश्वे कारमा के ट्राय्य हाट मेरिला हा का का का के पाट पाटन res derin surand assistant on our and and the are's commendance of configuration TO'30 such and anone and such be did examples course , and and aloued's Eudenia aula wer course seme and concer could be and commencer and should enverige Asistant Eleverite on. Prabin sengupta. tota oursuch o salore survey are our oursucho erester putting and the me and a country but and asalower. KANCEN ELESTIO CENERS - Colar Sh KWNOG + איזוידור בעילבונים שמת הבאי ביסמום לתרשוע הטרתא - जयल 18 मिल NO ईलकिट टक्सन निर्माल्यात टकाल रूप्रा राष्ट्र אלאים אונונים בשונת ש-3 נוש אים נפא אונים באוני שאיי जाकाण अझमू द्राकील देनकिछटपर्छठ टहाकित्व एरत्लाहरदप cherment about all suger and contrate and con Consur alle de reamen - reament alle alle des endene whole wichtenestard. agong on, prabin sengupta sin consiler o commend sing the चिटित् ७२५, किट्म् ज्ञार्ग्र्स, म्यू सिर्म् म्यु क्रि काहलक andizensi and one one of a during weak a contact ORD 21 Calificand colul Dave Courses Teache'r's Signature

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Page No. 03 Date. 210 17/11/2022 Ourger 2012 2.20 41211 922014 62222164 cultures our ourucia subaliter ou pros adre -case would all's ourside all out a contrar aca and anck preeding centre a could comment. course & may gema suck breeding centre up Ast. proffesor pr. R.S Barebjee. िति अत्रज्ञात्नक द्राज नात्तन आसुकिं नातर जमा व्याभाषाम् amplema mo onnor mon andra to phanner. Bour ounor The suger cruur and quertuces sucurates and and acourses Sur alister zier winu sin serer ander ween אין אינואיטי לענאיר באנשיע באנשיע העוצים האוביה ברבועונאי יצועישנת היוסיאים אונים אצ הת, שולוטתם שאונו No concert from lose enzy, many some americani mer rush, Aloversa, sure sality, weres rulend mail tiven strong 22. sunda elaugues rapport where abound abui auna pour enear saber arch d' as Thomas . ORD



Page No. 07 Date. Report: र्द्राज खाल्मन हपर्ल ; प्रकारत आसीत जास आसादिक हन्नू मार मेरा जाताटतक हरिएका -28 tog sure weber ' Bucho rilad concor our anderio aufocare of - # UP \$221 courses coard oucor Con contrato concert aster aller action ficero success संसक जास्त्र द्वास्त्र द्वाखिया • स्राधिक प्रमुद्यला द्रैन्ट्यु द्वान्नि र्यु a such a surre asire guest concer to a co co co co co co nder 300 12 wind as sies con wien so ado wind with the second with the two . and green's cere ' 212512' ' Detro and outloco relet John andich cary wice awy i · energia a sume sine lectarcula contractulity and Encent roos strangasared eger sure of and ale Lucens as Não 2 2 Pro og que con ti B gezica rich i care our our and a conce of a were ashew x22 hugaczab and siera sich ach wer si खिडमुटि रेग्य प्रादि रूठ जार्यु के क्याय किटला रे रुमे , क्रेंग्टमह no carly the word would cut ' reis cred or any we' the perior and wanted i teres and the point alle sed suco carrie elu su rialco suco i zicos everne ación an ver colo vor in ' Teacher's Signature

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Date,

· Herio and around whether quanto anothe ene 100 re at at a conder dia dia and merile Broon and BICAG MILLING 32 Kg ' HIMMEND'S PLAND Pal CACOL Ever ett) 30 rd' course stops gumun 10 rd' medd alen JONS . Windere Borrent waren's warenes 2 rd would be the Fiziers suberry 21202 minter costine ander worky या काखमाटला एमाटप , म्राटमक सावादक टमन द्रावक का जा BAICEI CONFRED TODE MED JEA! · Lusser a rege a super construction 19 reite fat webster where a sand altering break at at men i aca a daena con concas ashe sines - acho asan ten acui gas cours cours all fresh and son म्हास कासर केंठेंठी गमें क्रिस सामाटने 10 17 मी माटमव सहते JUS 20 H que bushe 221 Enlas aller and the read ordinate rest and the end all lestated to transferre allering in rest prease they are the enco medi ation fulger cupedo monton story MCONT Jecrio Corra Lougene 221, Jucro Corr There ares see 38 West 212 milest मिकि क्याटम किंत ट्यार राख्या के मिनाम क्याक क Quality 33 - 34.2 6 1000 and and 20-42 % RD sual vouso 1 stello



- Duck Breeding Center



• द्राट्यां अले 3 टकाया व्यक्टिंगतुः ם בהדרתה תקובעדו אדבנים או הם יעאיט האק שוע כאנתנואל यटविवे खटमेर लेग 1 12 यहमें तरप्रे वारवेवे लीटपावे दसरबारव ज्यायह अहिटिक साढिए डर्ड्ड मिन्दिय एग्डा रहा, · JI WY 22 OLLO PULLO CHCMCO & Dares REPENDI ats the wing week to see on the see all all all acui zemaila a cos as case de entrestà muter and creshe crice recei a arts oradin acuio mas siejoa ene 2-1.2 cuar دمعرا عد متم ' مدهط قاروي معدهد بيرديد هردساه مددهاه zigion aspico deur · Bassicar 1921 with a chan years 2100 14-10 210022 and rual Havero , or sign 1 & sign be and ment Astres J-4 surge dolar ouceulo acherte · migzan and conversion of the decord Sucrea (arcour 27) • क्रांटमण जिल्लाम मुर्टि द्वाट आज विवृद्ध आणित्मवक भीका दाखमा aboy' and correst der dem care and recubit ORD Teacher's Signature ...

Date.

and 20 miles ange outres ange the DOUTRONT FIRE PROPERT 1.19 শুরমিন্ত এলান No an - राउ - अम्मत राक्न re mn colerne contrare

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कुछण्डला अरीका हु : answer's mapsifie andre Efert risig conca oursion meuns and giber encored' no and andre medarca onerche enteredeuri a author personent as anty desinance tools. wither areas and acutation areached areached Esto consudre adver these second and and our prostand current concorder any man unagene con érenes à alerana aver DR. PRabin senguriative Bro Ros. Barerojee encirca de asien des receiter de la sectiones. 6/12/2020

VISIT TO A POULTRY FARM

Name:-Munmun Chosh University Roll: - 200611010011, Year:- 37d Registration No: - 20200100 4851

Session: - 2022-23

BSC-gen-5th sem

rage No. OI Date Those (Introduction); man aug sich ougunungen andre watere anco entra anyce à caras nevà suce à somuno anya cas הוצוותים שטי אות אותה - זימות אות שטי שוותוול אוואוי crawel strunge any cores our a cul curry ou Les and a contrue mentel such ones and medio age survey us med andre who is ever any met acu' (Rupping (Lourge) in buch out for waren by and and and and and mun in the second commend acourt cound my agree & aven's th' - nou - story a just - 852y ride and na , andirer Sorra : enconse Ermi , and mor coul: ander . टछाती : आपल्डिय देगाल्लाने ! ति उलिंग्रिय Ercont, Autors repure what & jee. asi , anternomia remute : " ne i Aunt and i carenterer Survey B. Duger Course · menne morto current carried country chroment · archasty fier's artigs former inu's aucu' Ende unegeum, exigité Andre Lang, ac Teacher's Signature

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ACM and start aurio erses gicher and and all and a subside the on Suchan guessia guessia con ares commentares a conframer. To:30 serves alla anora No sur be and story ourses course and and were our Erdenia aulo yester ourses semi Levence coulde gene commany and story ensiego Asistant Desusio on. Prabin sengupta. האה העובדים בגיבון אותה שהקולים הואור ליאין שואובדים susten engine mohema no annor enong mart Mer Hamer ENVER shared of a started as a she KWNOU + manue zuzeen sun heze, agong zalaberra norazi and 18 we who fulge case outone can't the abus dance ance of - 3 we we can the area of जामान असम द्राजित ईतकिछेटवर्छन द्रात्रित पारलाखारव eramen abas de sigen yer en en and antere core dery's crawer . censor el'orge surred הקינדיות שבטבש אויבובווידוידוטוא. aging on, prabin sengupta sin annichy and sing the Alon on , lecerosturste , Legestur zale mater oucused anofferna . abulo ourder Sche Borg ourses steb create ab warg RD° sladdens out sour yours! Teacher's Signature .

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Page No. 03 Date. 210 17/11/2022 Course Jane 2 200 2 200 arstry James Consult टनाम्याहर जाह जाहतादन, उहितासूल दिल द्रांग खज्तत east' rous All's oursile wis oursal coulor area stary grick preeding centure a couled concert Engrica brings forma Duck breeding centre ao Ast. proffesors pro. R.S Baretojee. िनि जार मार देख मारत आधुर्कि नामर जमा जार के amplema me courses eneorge son stang to granter, abuil oursibe The segen counter and first succes arcuneter angland abourse Sur alisteden zer wewer was reser and se coen помо сныле зиводеляни сывиелизев. солене сненици. कि इनकिछटकान निक्रिय आटक 28 मिन, आहाएन० न माझ ma concred gen cern, enaig genea ancalerer merer redro versa' sure faller and reden's reden's red tives strong and , euros esta escurere reales marcares abourse abus our be course enclos and wind a cus honson RD Teacher's Signature ...

Teacher-in-charge

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Report (1) ezus meder 1 22022 estory arris. L'an errer holde 'Twy beerton grand mere used ercure eagers and and westers and muser' will cards and one sources and waster wanter a famery a concerto Allered energen ares det wes were and der gillo it's certa delle exerce curra lis acus & 21 - Bis and rend con come win ' 3-1824 Bis wy & contin acu par 12 zuller ala con a la con ander ander al con curris acui successo in mma my Co , coo o lon muio my Co, - caso i asse deriver case et àzy wewer as a res' i est as ut loco aunuro ende acua ener ' caren sur wurd's and TC , XIO, acc glas 14, awind achura 25. ש נבירושותים מצינם: - . פאורעו שנפעד אל בינקוטע דובל מג aucos Megnerals and such acor no Loco aco cuare 22' neddesencarea arewienca der gibe wigned Liben zich ulgereio astreet whe sh' reader the sala cucale curric estrue 22 1 curris calo and achrealing councerster remencesonder, era, demeder ra, an there a aucaro der api a anerio causar a concor energe ascà and whe are and in the construction and and and and esticue dri l'anter abus 10-12 cur unal 20 currero este val 221 - 22 mois engosilo axor 2701 arconcered breas crean and 100 2 cm muno moran. an a assessment

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Page No. 05 Date. = ours sous mugh ou madericus sources. = redo onewer onewid acher the story cresto ruga करि क किस कृहताय कांध करेंगी , क्या 3 सरीहर रंग सार्थ्य केल्रिय anemio and the war way wand and bene a here a here when when the ser and and the sear as when a short a contra 23 TILES ENEWID ALTINDE 231 ma cound a meda wich and su oucer were la case enter wer wier solo and recours for wer and wer alouis Toole would all were ald stales dea 1 acculousa a marcho were withe mboxulo where acar a ares ourno ritigo Kite curre Botton course alon delis curre and se estednight to sue conco sue second to actor and 21242 press act with a week as care and a week corea ten mieco xão meo ששינשים השויה הבחים שוניובים ישוטות לאוובין הווחות איוחות while allotter alle acui as everes aurice as everest and yen are a san sulle and rear or and and minus goco many and and and an und and erasie 221' syrauceu & zuden asize wind and chais Bennald d'n curred auction - Lais no & 100 wells of al 4 er der 5 wind 32-20 asinto a boules reverse i resure 20 the asinto - 20 mainer 30 mainer 0 3 21 24 grea 10 wainer a winder the 200

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Page No. 06 Date. Question & ferral car co suchered of a set 100 redien and charles 221 100 artecia were and areas roo where and eren 32' To dicte Too of which I a mered Tubeases so of astres and constants · Carrie à Acredé eléaucou cribe restruce to arte acui leasurendo aca 103 ma ano and concor 203 Leces - 5 & ca maca , ed on ver cus ais count reber our יסוטובט אבטי • ALALCOO REPARTS - QUAR 2-3 FRA CER STALO - CO NO HEAL erais sh' edu yy corres arais wills reco evensus a Mory a suil's currie Mary and courses and currie छित्र एकन्न न्युगन्न त्र्याट्ठ किट्ठ रूटय. · Caller of Ballone man Lord min - staller o condens them ound and the grange of the grand and and and יותראר אבשנה • - पहालिए : - पहालिए - आटल मूंर्ट्य रे , - बार्र्याए जहम व्यत्नमू क् דו הארט בעבא בעבא בעובבינא נושא תובט בעמאי בוני * אושראותרפן בוראונקבתם השותוא שבאים ב באוצהה בים ישאו aid autre - (1) ausucha heedid ersel stort at as ere Dar alander 20 - 80 m ancher (2) exicts auxies low wind lo eusils aucerus Jorilà andara cup aucup ecui (3) averes de ouveres élevere que ver aut מועצוות עונטוק - האבש בשקס בוואן אז אשר הבשרים יעונטוא אונשנים to colo ander dear Teacher's Signature

Page No. 10 Date. مدهدهم مجامعات ourreno moggelo agrio Feld Visia cricos ausia areas are giber encored ad and outhor swellerra outerer's woughten's a ourserence peparotment as any aconstances. while oursuch's acoustered survey archety ट्यू विख्यक्षायकार त्युहार यहकारह काट्य sur andition europeanced on myerro and anostate courses a guero appenio Dro Prabino sengunatare Bro Ros. Banerojee ersusin si aner deringerer worre AND Teacher's Signature ..

Project Title: Glimpses of India's Wildlife in context of world

- The natural wealth of the Indian subcontinent has remained unique, mysterious and fascinating for nature lovers.
- India's wildlife is both rich and varied. More than 4% of India's land is under forest cover. Variety of India's wildlife can be seen in the 90 National Parks, 482 wildlife sanctuaries and 23 tiger reserves established by the Government of India in an attempt to conserve this vital resource.
- According to one study, India along with 17 mega diverse countries is home to about 60-70% of the world's biodiversity.
- India, lying within the Indomalaya eco-zone, is home to about 7.6% of all mammalian, 12.6% of avian, 6.2% ofIndia, lying within the Indomalaya ecozone, is home to about 7.6% of all mammalian, 12.6% of avian & 6.2% of reptilian.
- □ For Wildlife Enthusiasts, India is the perfect place to see wild animals in their natural habitat.

Endangered Species

- Asiatic Black Bear
- Asiatic Lion
- □ Asiatic Wild Dog/ Dhole
- Banteng
- Blue Whale
- **Capped Leaf Monkey**
- **Chiru / Tibetan Antelope**
- Wild Cat
- **Given Series** Fin Whale
- **Ganges River Dolphin**
- **Golden Leaf Monkey**
- **Great Indian Rhinoceros**
- Hispid Hare
- □ Indian Elephant or Asian Elephant

- **Indus River Dolphin**
- Andaman Shrew
- Asian Arowana
- **G** Kashmir Stag / Hangul

Conservation of the Species:

- □ In recent decades, human encroachment has posed a threat to India's wildlife.
- Since India is home to a number of rare and threatened animal species, wildlife management in the country is essential to preserve these species.
- Article 48 of the Constitution of India specifies that, "The state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country" and Article 51-A states that "it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures."
- The system of National Parks and protected areas, first established in 1935, was substantially expanded.
- □ In 1972, India enacted the Wildlife Protection Act
- □ In 1972, Project Tiger & Project Elephant started in 1992
- □ Further federal protections were promulgated in the 1980s.
- Forest Rights Act was established in 2008
- □ Along with over 500 wildlife sanctuaries, India now hosts 15 biosphere reserves & 25 wetlands.
- India contains 172, or 2.9%, of International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)-designated threatened species. These include the Asiatic lion, the Bengal tiger, and the Indian white-rumped vulture.
- □ The most endangered Indian top predator of 2010, the dhole is on edge of extinction. Less than 2500 members of the species remain in the world.
- □ There are 39 Project Tiger wildlife reserves in India covering an area more than of 37,761 km².



Conservation International (conservation.org) defines 35 biodiversity hotspots — extraordinary places that harbor vast numbers of plant and animal species found nowhere else. All are heavily threatened by habitat loss and degradation, making their conservation crucial to protecting nature for the benefit of all life on Earth.

Biodiversity Hotspots

North and Central America

- 1. California Floristic Province
- 2. Caribbean Islands
- 3. Madrean pine-oak woodlands
- 4. Mescamerica

South America

- 5. Atlantic Forest
- 6. Cerrado
- Chilean Winter Rainfall-Valdivian Forests 7.
- 8. Tumbes-Chocó-Magdalena
- Tropical Andes 9.

Europe and Central Asia

- 10. Caucasus
- 11. Irano-Anatolian
- 12. Mediterranean Basin
- 13. Mountains of Central Asia

Africa

- 14. Cape Floristic Region
- 15. Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa
- 16. Eastern Afromontane
- 17. Guinean Forests of West Africa
- 18. Horr of Africa
- 19. Madagascar and the Indian Ccean Islands
- 20. Maputaland-Pondoland-Albany
- 21. Succulent Karoo



South Asia

- 22. Eastern Himalaya, India
- 23. Indo-Burma, India and Myanmar
- 24. Western Ghats & Sri Lanka

South East Asia and Asia-Pacific

- 25. East Melanesian Islands
- 26. New Caledonia
- 27. New Zealand
- 28. Philippines
- 29. Polynesia-Micronesia
- 30. Southwest Australia
- 31. Sundaland
- 32. Wallacea

East Asia

- 33. Japan
- 34. Mountains of Southwest China


1. Himalaya



http://bsienvis.nic.in/files/Biodiversity%20Hotspots%20in%20India.pdf

Species div	ersity and	l endim	ism
Diseres the	er ore to the to		

Taxonomic Group	Species	Endemic Species	Endemism (%)
Plants	10,000	3,160	31.6
Mammals	300	12	4.0

Birds	977	15	1.5
Reptiles	176	48	27.3
Amphibians	105	42	40.0
Freshwater Fishes	269	33	12.3



Rhododendron



1. Lammergeier 2. Black Eagle 3. Northern Goshawk 4. Tibetan Partridge



1. Back-Striped Weasel 2. Namdapha Flying Squirrel 3. Red Panda 4. Takin

2. Indo-Burma



Species diversity and endemism

Taxonomic Group	Species	Endemic Species	Endemism (%)
Plants	13,500	7,000	51.9
Mammals	433	73	16.9
Birds	1,266	64	5.1
Reptiles	522	204	39.1
Amphibians	286	154	53.8
Freshwater Fishes	1,262	553	43.8





Orchid

Red-headed vulture







the saola or "Asian unicorn"



Cambodia's national bird, the giant ibis

Endemism (%)

51.5

12.9

7.6

65.2

73.0

72.8

3. Western Ghats and Sri Lanka



Baccaurea courtallensis

4. Sundaland



Taxonomic Group	Species	Endemic Species	Endemism (%
Plants	25,000	15,000	60.0
Mammals	380	172	45.3
Birds	769	142	18.5
Reptiles	452	243	53.8
Amphibians	244	196	80.3
Freshwater Fishes	950	350	36.8



Rat-Eating Pitcher plant

Sulawesi Bear Cuscus



Mega diversity countries





BIGGEST THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY



1. CLIMATE CHANGE

Increase in the temperature of the atmosphere has major effects on the environment such as the seasons, rising of the sea levels, and glacial retreats.



2. HABITAT LOSS & DEGRADATION

Habitat loss may either be caused by natural events like natural calamities and geological events or anthropogenic activities like deforestation and man-induced climate change.



3. POLLUTION

Be it water, air, or land pollution, all forms of pollution appear to be a threat to all life forms on Earth.



4. INVASIVE SPECIES

An exotic or unnatural species can be any kind of organism that has been introduced to a foreign habitat. This introduction can cause major threats to the native species.



5. OVEREXPLOITATION

Overexploitation refers to the act of over-harvesting species and natural resources at rates faster than they can actually sustain themselves in the wild.



6. OTHER POTENTIAL THREATS

Epidemics and infectious diseases of wildlife such as Ebola virus disease, infectious bursal disease, and flu affect wildlife and biodiversity.

Source: https://www.bioexplorer.net/threats-to-biodiversity.html/





Drivers of change



0.11	121210 1	National park	12220 221 31	172
S. NO	Name of State	Name of Protected Area	Year of Notification	Area (in km ²)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Papikonda	2008	1012.8588
2		Rajiv Gandhi (Rameswaram)	2005	2.3952
3		Sri Venkateswara	1989	353.62
4	Arunachal Pradesh	Mouling	1986	483
5		Namdapha	1983	1807.82
6	Assam	Dibru-Saikhowa	1999	340
7		Kaziranga	1974	858.98
8	0. 0	Manas	1990	500
9		Nameri	1998	200
10	0. 10	Rajiv Gandhi (Orang)	1999	78.81
11	Bihar	Valmiki	1989	335.65
12	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas (Sanjay)	1981	1440.71
13	6	Indravati (Kutru)	1982	1258.37
14		Kanger Valley	1982	200
15	Goa	Mollem	1992	107
16	Gujarat	Blackbuck (Velavadar)	1976	34.53
17		Gir	1975	258.71
18		Marine (Gulf of Kachchh)	1982	162.89
19		Vansda	1979	23.99
20	Harvana	Kalesar	2003	46.82
21		Sultanpur	1989	1 43
22	Himachal Pradesh	Great Himalayan	1984	754.4
23		Inderkilla	2010	94
24	6	Khirganga	2010	705
25		Pin Valley	1987	675
26		Col. Sheriung Simbalbara	2010	27.88
27	Jharkhand	Betla	1986	226.33
28	Karnataka	Anshi	1987	417.34
29		Bandipur	1974	872.24
30	\$	Bannerghatta	1974	260.51
31		Kudremukh	1987	600.57
32	4	Nagarahole (Rajiv Gandhi)	1988	643.39
33	Kerala	Anamudi Shola	2003	7.5
34		Eravikulam	1978	97
35	e	Mathikettan Shola	2003	12.82
36		Pambadum Shola	2003	1.32
37		Perivar	1982	350
38		Silent Valley	1984	89.52
39	Madhva Pradesh	Bandhavgarh	1968	448.842
40		Dinosaur Fossils	2011	0.897
41		Fossil	1983	0.27
42		Pench	1975	292 857
43		Kanha	1955	941 793
44	<u>.</u>	Kuno	2018	748 761
45		Madhay	1959	375 23
46	¢.	Panna	1981	542.66
47	2	Saniav	1981	464 643
48	6	Satoura	1981	528 720
49		Van Vihar	1979	4 452
50	Mark and have	Obernalat:	2004	047.07

50	2010 C 10				
50	Maharashtra	Chandoli	2004	317.67	
51		Gugamal	1975	361.28	
52		Nawegaon	1975	133.88	
53	~	Pench (Jawaharlal Nehru)	1975	257.26	
54		Sanjay Gandhi (Borivilli)	1983	86.96	
55		Tadoba	1955	116.55	
56	Manipur	Keibul-Lamjao	1977	40	
57		Shiroi	1982	100	
58	Meghalaya	Balphakram	1986	220	
59		Nokrek Ridge	1997	47.48	
60	Mizoram	Murlen	1991	100	
61		Phawngpui (Blue Mountain)	1992	50	
62	Nagaland	Intanki	1993	202 02	
63	Odisha	Bhitarkanika	1988	145	
64		Simlipal	1980	845.7	
65	Rajasthan	Desert	1992	3162	
66		Keoladeo Ghana	1981	28.73	
67		Mukundra Hills	2006	200.54	
68		Ranthambhore	1980	282	
69		Sariska	1992	273.8	
70	Sikkim	Khangchendzonga	1977	1784	
71	Tamil Nadu	Guindy	1976	2,7057	
72		Gulf of Mannar Marine	1980	526 02	
73		Indira Gandhi (Annamalai)	1989	117.1	
74		Mudumalai	1990	103 23	
75	6	Mukurthi	1990	78 46	
76	Telangana	Kasu Brahmananda Reddy	1994	1 4 2 5	
77		Mahaveer Harina Vanasthali	1994	14.59	
78		Mrugavani	1994	36	
79	Tripura	Clouded Leopard	2007	5.08	
80		Bison (Raibari)	2007	31.63	
81	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa	1977	490	
82	Uttarakhand	Corbett	1936	520.82	
83	ottarunnana	Gangotri	1989	2390.02	
84	8	Govind	1990	472.08	
85	2	Nanda Devi	1982	624.6	
86	8	Rajaji	1983	820	
87	r.	Valley of Flowers	1982	87.5	
88	West Bengal	Buxa	1992	117.1	
89	Troot Dongai	Gorumara	1992	79.45	
90		Jaldapara	2014	216.34	
91	£:	Neora Valley	1986	159 8917	
92	0	Singalila	1986	78.6	
93	£5	Sunderhan	1984	1330.1	
94	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Campbell Bay	1992	426.23	
95		Galathea Bay	1992	110	
96		Mahatama Gandhi Marine (Wandoor)	1983	281.5	
97		Mount Harriett	1987	46.62	
98		Rani Jhansi Marine	1996	320.06	
99		Saddle Peak	1987 325.00		
00	Jammu &	City Forest (Salim Ali)	1992	9.07	
				0.01	

		Dachigam	1981	141
102		Kazinag	2000	90.88
103		Kishtwar High Altitute	1981	2191.5
104	Ladakh	Hemis	1981	3350
		Source	National Wildlife Database.	Wildlife Institute of India

BIOSPHERE RESERVE

Biosphere reserves are sites established by countries and recognized under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme to promote sustainable development based on local community efforts and sound science. The programme of Biosphere Reserve was initiated by UNESCO in 1971. The purpose of the formation of the biosphere reserve is to conserve in situ all forms of life, along with its support system, in its totality, so that it could serve as a referral system for monitoring and evaluating changes in natural ecosystems. The first biosphere reserve of the world was established in 1979, since then the network of biosphere reserves has increased to 631 in 119 countries across the world (Read more at https://en.unesco.org/biosphere).

Presently, there are 18 notified biosphere reserves in India.



	S. No.	Name	Date of Notification	Area (in km²)	Location (State)
	1	Nilgiri	01.09.1986	5520 (Core 1240 & Buffer 4280)	Part of Wayanad, Nagarhole, Bandipur and Madumalai, Nilambur, Silent Valley and Siruvani hills (Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka).
	2	Nanda Devi	18.01.1988	5860.69 (Core 712.12, Buffer 5,148.570) & T. 546.34)	Part of Chamoli, Pithoragarh, and Bageshwar districts (Uttarakhand).
	3	Nokrek	01.09.1988	820 (Core 47.48 & Buffer 227.92, Transition Zone 544.60)	Part of Garo hills (Meghalaya).
	4	Great Nicobar	06.01.1989	885 (Core 705 & Buffer 180)	Southern most islands of Andaman and Nicobar (A&N Islands).
	5	Gulf of Mannar	18.02.1989	10,500 km2 Total Gulf area (area of Islands 5.55 km2)	Indian part of Gulf of Mannar between India and Sri Lanka (Tamil Nadu).
	6	Manas	14.03.1989	2837 (Core 391 & Buffer 2,446)	Part of Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Barpeta, Nalbari, Kamprup and Darang districts (Assam)
	7	Sunderbans	29.03.1989	9630 (Core 1700 & Buffer 7900)	Part of delta of Ganges and Brahamaputra river system
					(West Bengal).
2	8	Simlipal	21.06 <mark>.</mark> 1994	4374 (Core 845, Buffer 2129 & Transition 1400	Part of Mayurbhanj district (Orissa).
9	9	Dibru-Saikhowa	28.07.1997	765 (Core 340 & Buffer 425)	Part of Dibrugarh and Tinsukia Districts (Assam)
100	10	Dehang-Dibang	02.09. <mark>1</mark> 998	5111.50 (Core 4094.80 &Buffer 1016.70)	Part of Siang and Dibang Valley in Arunachal Pradesh.
					Parts of Betul, Hoshangabad and

11	Pachmarhi	03.03.1999	4926	Parts of Betul, Hoshangabad and Chindwara districts of Madhya Pradesh.
12	Khangchendzonga	07.02.2000	2619.92 (Core 1819.34 & Buffer 835.92)	Parts of Khangchendzonga hills and Sikkim.
13	Agasthyamalai	12.11.2001	1828	Neyyar, Peppara and Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuaries and their adjoining areas in Kerala.
14	Achanakamar - Amarkantak	30.3.2005	3835.51 (Core 551.55 & Buffer 3283.86)	Covers parts of Anupur and Dindori districts of M.P. and parts of Bilaspur districts of Chhattishgarh State.
15	Kachchh	29.01.2008	12,454 km2	Part of Kachchh, Rajkot, Surendra Nagar and Patan Civil Districts of Gujarat State
16	Cold Desert	28.08.2009	7770	Pin Valley National Park and surroundings; Chandratal and Sarchu&Kibber Wildlife Sancturary in Himachal Pradesh
17	Seshachalam Hills	20.09.2010	4755.997	Seshachalam Hill Ranges covering parts of Chittoor and Kadapa districts of Andhra Pradesh
18	Panna	25.08.2011	2998.98	Part of Panna and Chhattarpur districts in Madhya Pradesh



Bandipur & Nagarhole National Parks, Karnatak

- ✓ Special Features: Veritable paradise for wildlife. Moderate climate and diverse geographical features. Dry & tropical mixed deciduous forests
- ✓ Location: Situated within Chamarajanagar
- ✓ district of Karnataka, halfway down
- ✓ the Mysore-Ooty highway.
- ✓ Prime Attractions:
- ✓ Year of Designation as National Park:

In 1973, it became one of the first of India's Tiger Reserves.



Corbett National Park

- Special Features: First national park of India. Hilly & reverie , valleys, plateaus and ravines.
 Deciduous forests consisting 110 tree species. Lower areas are mainly populated by Sal, Pine,
 Shisham and Khair trees.
- ✓ Year of Designation as National Park:

Formerly known as Hailey National Park,

established by Jim Corbett in 1936

- ✓ Location : 63 Kms southwest of Nainital, Uttaranchal
- ✓ Area : 52,082 hectares
- ✓ Prime attractions : Tigers, Leopards, Crocodiles,

Sloth Bear, Himalayan Black Bear, Dhole, Jackal,



Yellow Throated Martem, Himalayan Palm Civet, Indian Grey Mongoose.

Kanha National Park

- ✓ Special Features: The number of tigers has doubled and barasingha have crossed the 450 mark. Deciduous forests, surrounded by valley & plateaus.
- ✓ Year of Designation as National Park:

As National Park in 1955 &

as Tiger Reserve in 1975

✓ Location : Forests of the Central high

lands of Mandla and Balaghat districts

in Madhya Pradesh

✓ Area: 940 sq. kms.



Prime attractions : Barasingha, cheetal sambar, black duck, barking deer, gaur, hog deer, chausingha, bison, boar, tiger, leopard, hyena and wild dog. Nearly two hundred bird species such as storks, teals, pintails, egrets, peafowl, partridges, doves, pigeons, cuckoos, eagles, kites, etc.

Kaziranga National Park

- ✓ **Special Features:** Listed in World Heritage Site
- ✓ Year of Designation as National Park: 1985
- ✓ Location : Districts of Golaghat & Nagaon in Assam
- ✓ Area: 429.93 sq.kms with an additional area of 429.40 sq.kms
- Prime attractions : One Horned Rhinoceros, Asiatic elepahnt, Asiatic wild buffalo & Royal Bengal Tiger.

Dudhwa National Park

✓ **Special Features:** Forty-seven species of mammals are

found at Dudhwa; of these thirteen species are endangered.

The only place in the world inhabited by 5 species of deer

✓ Year of Designation as National Park: 1st February 1977

 Location : Near Palia in Lakhimpur-Kheri District in foothills of Himalaya in Terai region in Uttar Pradesh





- ✓ Area : 490 sq.kms
- Prime attractions : Hog deer, swamp deer, barking deer, sambhar, wild boar, leopard, tiger, rhino.

Gir National Parks

✓ Special Features: It's ecosystem nurtures 450

species of plants, 350 species of birds,

32 mammal species & 24 reptiles

- ✓ Year of Designation as National Park: Established in 1965
- ✓ Location : Gir, 42 kms from Junagadh in Gujarat
- ✓ Area : 1421.13 sq. kms
- ✓ **Prime attractions :** Chital, chowsingha, Asiatic Lions, Leopard, Lion, sambhar, bluebul

Sunderbans National Park

✓ Special Features: A UNESCO World Heritage site,

one of the world's largest delta & the mangrove

- ✓ Year of Designation as National Park:
- ✓ Location : Piyali, West Bengal
- ✓ Area : 1330.10 sq. kms
- Prime attractions : Bengal Tiger, Ridley Sea Turtle, porpoise, wild boar, pangolin, Gangetic dolphin.

Some of the Bird Sancturies in India

- Keoladeo National Park/Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary:
- ✓ Special Features: Designated as UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985
- ✓ **Location:** Bharatpur, Rajasthan
- ✓ Area: 29 sq. kms

Prime attractions: Sambar, Chital, Nilgai, Boar, Migratory Birds

Kumarakom Bird Sanctuary







- ✓ Special Features: Situated on the banks of Vembanad Lake. Famous for its avian population. Known as an ornithologist's paradise.
- ✓ Location : 12 kms. from Kottayam, Kerala
- ✓ Area: 14 acres
- ✓ **Prime attractions:** Siberian Cranes, Waterfowls, Cuckoos
 - Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary
- ✓ Special Features: Lush green lawns, trees, shrubs and masses of Bougainvillea.
- ✓ Location: Sultanpur, Haryana
- ✓ Area: 143 sq. kms
- ✓ **Prime attractions:** Migratory Birds, Kingfishers, Blue Bulls
- Thattekad / Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary
- ✓ Special Features: Situated on the banks of the Priver river
- ✓ Location : 13 kms. from Kothamangalam, Kerala
- ✓ Area: 25.16 sq. kms

Prime attractions : Rare Mottled Wood Owl, Spot-bellied Eagle Owl, Malayan Night Heron.

- Kaundinya Bird Sanctuary
- ✓ Special Features: Covered with rugged high hills and deep valleys. Two streams, the Kaigal and the Kaundinya flow through the sanctuary. The southern tropical type of forests.
- ✓ Location : 50 kms. from Chittor, Andhra Pradesh
- ✓ Area : 358sq. Kms
- ✓ Prime attractions : Cheetal, Four horned Antelope,

Sambhar, Mouse Deer, Hare, Porcupine, Wild boar, Jungle Cat, Jackal, Sloth Bear, Panther, Jungle Fowl,

Pea Fowls and Elephants.

- Kawal Sanctuary
- ✓ Special Features: Variety of flora including dry deciduous teak forest and bamboo trees.







- ✓ Location : 50 kms. from Mancherial, Andhra Pradesh
- ✓ Area: 893sq. Kms

Prime attractions : Sloth Bear, Panther, Tiger and variety of birds like Peacocks, Patridges, Quails, Vultures, Eagles, Kites, Owls, Mynas, Pigeons, Tree - pies, Kingfishers.

CONCLUSION

It will be worthwhile to mention that in the 31st meeting of the Standing Committee for National Board for Wildlife (NBWL), held between August 12-13,, 2014, as many as 173 projects were listed for clearance from 24 states of India. A total of 130 projects were cleared, but were eventually struck down by the Supreme Court of India on the grounds that the current constitution of NBWL is a violation of law (PA Update, 2014-15: 12-22). Again, in a single NBWL meeting, held on January 21, 2015, at least 34 project proposals, cutting across 12 states have been approved; including those for road, rail, oil drilling, pipeline, canal construction–all being within the declared boundary of 27 wildlife sanctuaries, four national parks, one tiger reserves and two bird sanctuaries, among others. All these projects involve diversion of forest land within 'Protected Area' for non-forestry purpose.

Besides, at least 15 proposals from 10 states got clearance for diversion of forest land within 10 km radius of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, which according to EIA norm should not have been given permission. The range of projects included construction of jetty in water ways and highway on land, storage facilities, irrigation, canal construction, road, mining, thermal power, hydrocarbon exploration.

The gamut of development projects being cleared may be indicative of country's rapid growth, but it also poses a question—what is the future of wildlife in India? Thanks to illegal poaching, Sariskaand Panna tiger reserves in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh respectively were recently declared "tiger-less". Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal also has no tiger now.A recent news on death of "lions" in large number in Gujarat attracted national media attention. Also the illegal poaching or human-induced deaths as witnessed in Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, causing decline in rhino population. But on the other hand, deliberate and predicted deaths of Indian Elephants on railway tracks in north Bengal. Stories of these deaths that were five times more since the railway line was broadened also attracted eyeballs. Has any action been taken to prevent such colossal loss of wildlife—legally or illegally? Very recently, Government of India had again cleared another railway project connecting North Bengal to Sikkim via Rongpo, diverting 86 ha of forests land. These wildlife species are all listed under Schedule I of Indian Wildlife Protection Act and should have been given highest protection status. Land is not the only place with wildlife crisis. Hundreds of dead sea turtles have recently been spotted on Odisha coast. It is alleged that uncontrolled trawling operation made the coast a cemetery for Olive Ridley turtles.

The 48 projects recommended for clearance in January 2015, if undertaken, will convert 2,144 ha of forest land within the Protected Area. But in some cases, forest area has not been clearly defined and maneuvered in such language as "afforestation of boundary of Protected Area for exclusion of part of limestone bearing mineral zone" in Kamur Wildlife Sanctuary, Bihar. The title at least does not indicate "what the limestone bearing area is" that is referred to within the sanctuary. In June 2015, NBWL had again cleared 18 new projects and deferred four projects without rejecting a single one. These include six projects within five tiger reserve areas (PA update, August, 2015). One can recall how years ago, dolomite mining was totally banned in Buxa Tiger Reserve, although mining history dates back 50 years before the tiger reserve was notified.

The forest cover in India has a target to reach 33 per cent of land area but forests within the Protected Areas have special significance in terms of biodiversity and wildlife conservation. Years back, a study by Zoological Survey of India on tiger reserves of India revealed how tiger reserves have contributed towards efforts of conservation of biological diversity in the country by protecting keystone species and forests. One has to remember that till date 70 per cent of biodiversity has been recorded from the forested area in the world.







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