



B.P. CHALIHA COLLEGE

CRITERIA: I

Curricular Aspects

1.3.2 PROJECT WORK (SAMPLE COPY)



National Assessment and Accreditation Council

B.P.C. COLLEGE NAGARBERA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Subject: Skill Enhancement Course

Paper Cod: His-Se-3014

TOPIC: শক্তি পীঠ আৰু পর্যটন স্থান হিচাপে কামাখ্যা মন্দিৰৰ গুৰু
আলোচনা কৰা?



Guide Officer:

1. Binay Kalita
2. Basanta Kalita

SUBMITTED BY

NAME : MUZAMMEL HOQUE

Class : T.D.C 3RD SEM

G.U. Roll No : UA-211-003-0140

Reg.No:21002061

Year:2022-23

BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SUBJECT : SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

(মহাভিঃ নীঃ) ভাৰু-বৰ্মজি শ্ৰাম শিখাণে কামাক্ষা মন্দিৰপ্ৰবৰ্ত্ত
(জামাক্ষা কণা)

**TOPIC : DISCUSS THE IMPORTANT OF KAMAKHYA TEMPLE AS A
SHAKTIPEETH AND TOURIST SITE.**

PAPER : HIS-SE-3014



Submitted By :

Name : JESMINA KHATUN
GU.Roll No.: UA-211-003-0093

Class Roll No.: 92

Regn.: 21002012

B.A. 3rd Semester

Session : 2022-23

**BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA,
KAMRUP, ASSAM, 781127**

BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SUBJECT : SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

**TOPIC : DISCUSS THE IMPORTANT OF KAMAKHYA TEMPLE AS A
SHAKTIPEETH AND TOURIST SITE**

PAPER : HIS-SE--3014



Submitted By :

Name : ANJUWARA KHATUN

G.U. Roll No.: UA-211-003-0031

Class Roll No.: 181

Regn.: 21001950

B.A. 3rd Semester

Session : 2022-23

**BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA,
KAMRUP, ASSAM, 781127**

B.P.C. COLLEGE NAGARBERA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Subject: Skill Enhancement Course

Paper Cod: His-Se-3014

**TOPIC: শক্তি শীর্ষ আবু পর্যটন স্থান হিচাপে কামাখ্যা মন্দির ও বুদ্ধ
আলোচনা কৰা?**



Guide Officer:

1. Binay Kalita
2. Basanta Kalita

SUBMITTED BY

NAME : JOYNAB BEGUM

Class : T.D.C 3RD SEM

G.U. Roll No : UA-211-003-0098

Reg.No:21002018

Year:2022-23



B.P.C. COLLEGE NAGARBERA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Subject: Skill Enhancement Course

Paper Cod: His-Se-3014

TOPIC: শক্তি পীঠ আবু সফাটন স্থান দিচাশে কামাখ্যা মন্দিৰৰ গুৰুত্ব
আলোচনা কৰা?



Guide Officer:

1. Binay Kalita
2. Basanta Kalita

SUBMITTED BY

NAME : ABDUL TAYAB

Class : T.D.C 3RD SEM

G.U. Roll No : UA-211-003-0004

Reg.No:21001924

Year:2022-23

BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SUBJECT : SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

**TOPIC : DISCUSS THE IMPORTANT OF KAMAKHYA TEMPLE AS A
SHAKTIPEETH AND TOURIST SITE**

PAPER : HIS-SE--3014



Submitted By :

Name : Mohidul Islam
GU.Roll No.: UA-211-003-0129
Class Roll No.: 91
Regn.: 21002049
B.A. 3rd Semester
Session : 2022-23

**BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA,
KAMRUP, ASSAM, 781127**

B.P.CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Subject : Skill Enhancement Course

Paper Code : His-SEC-3014

TOPIC :

শক্তি পীঠ আৰু পৰ্যটন স্থান হিচাপে কামাখ্যা মন্দিৰৰ গুৰুত্ব আলোচনা



তত্ত্বাবধায়ক

বিশ্বনাথ চন্দ্ৰ বৰপূজাৰী

মুখ্য অধ্যাপক

বুৰঞ্জী বিভাগ

Submitted by -

Name : Dipandita Medhi

Class : B.A. 3rd Semester

GU Roll No.-UA-211-003-0063

Reg.No-21001984

Session : 2022-23

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College Nagorbera

Nagarbera, Kamrup, Assam

Pin : 781127



HOME ASSIGNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

TOPIC- DISCUS THE IMPORTANT OF KAMAKHAY

TEMPLEASA SHAKTIPEETH AND TOURIST SITE

PAPER: HIS-SE- 3014



B.P.C. COLLEGE NAGABHERA

KAMRUP (ASSAM)

PIN-781127

SUBMITTED BY- MORIAM NESSA

B.A. 3RD SEMESTER

CLASS ROLL NO-39

GU ROLL NO – UA-211-003-

0134

Registration No- 21002054



BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SUBJECT : SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

TOPIC : DISCUSS THE IMPORTANCE OF KAMAKHYA TEMPLE AS A SHAKTIPeETH AND TOURIST SITE

PAPER : HIS-SE-3014

SUBMITTED BY

NAME : ALMINA KHATUN

CLASS : B.A. 3rd SEM

G.U ROLL NO : UA-211-003-0022

CLASS ROLL NO :22

B.P.CHALIHA COLLEGE,NAGARBERA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Sub:-Skill Enhancement Course

Paper Code:His-Se-3014

Topic

শক্তি পীঠ আৰু পৰ্যটন স্থান হিচাপে কামাখ্যা মন্দিৰ গুৰুত্ব আলোচনা কৰা



SUBMITTED BY:

Name :HAMED ALI

Class :B.A (3rd sem)

Class Roll No : 15

GU Roll No. :UA-211-003-0085

Reg. No. :21002004



PROJECT DETAILS

Department of Mathematics

2022-2023

Introduction

Students in the sixth semester are required to complete a project paper (Code: MAT-HE-6086) under the supervision of their individual advisors. Below is the list of students with their project titles and respective advisors.

B.Sc. 6th Semester (Major) Project Reports Evaluation 2023
B. P. Chaliha College, Nagarbera
Department of Mathematics

Sl. No.	Name of Student	Roll No. (US-201-003)	Title of the Project Topic	Name of Supervisor	Marks (Total=100)
1	Ahmad Akbar	0003	Quality in Linear Programming Problem	Dr. Deepyoti Borgohain	85
2	Aqsa Beyro	0006	Gaussian Elimination	Dr. Atowar Rahman	70
3	Asmaul Jaleela	0007	Study of Centre of Gravity	Dr. Atowar Rahman	70
4	Jahidul Islam	0019	Study of Propositional Logic	Dr. Deepyoti Borgohain	85
5	Mahor Ali	0028	Study of Sequence of Functions	Dr. Deepyoti Borgohain	85
6	Muhammed Ali	0029	Study of Heat Equation	Dr. Atowar Rahman	84
7	Rafiqul Islam	0038	Study of Analytic Continuation	Dr. Deepyoti Borgohain	84
8	Salim Ali	0048	Study of Cauchy-Goursat Theorem	Dr. Deepyoti Borgohain	80
9	Samiy Ali	0049	Study of Laplace Transform	Dr. Deepyoti Borgohain	70
10	Shah Alam	0051	Study of Determinants	Dr. Deepyoti Borgohain	75
11	Shamsh Ali	0057	Study of Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors	Dr. Deepyoti Borgohain	75

Dr. Atowar Rahman
HOD & Associate Prof.
Department of Mathem.

23/5/2023

Associate Prof. & HOD
Dept. of Mathematics
B.P. Chaliha College, Nagarbera



P.O NAGARBERA, DIST. KAMRUP, PIN 781127, ASSAM

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

SUBMITTED FOR THE FULFILMENT OF 4TH PAPER
OF B.Sc.(HONS) 6TH SEMESTER

PROJECT REPORT

ON

DUALITY IN LINEAR PROGRAMMING PROBLEM

SUB:- MATHEMATICS(HONOURS)

PAPER:- MAT-HE-6086

SUBMITTED BY

NAME:- AFSANA AKTAR

B.Sc (HONS) CBCS 6TH SEMESTER

REGISTRATION NO. 20001728

GU. ROLL NO. US-201-003-0003

2023

Afsana Aktar
23/05/2023

BIMALA PRASHAD CHALIHA COLLEGE

PRACTICAL NOTE BOOK—
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS—

Project on
Gamma Function.



Submitted by

Name: Arjula Begum

Class : B.sc 6th semester

Subject: Mathematics (Honours)

Paper: MAT - HC- 6026

GURoll no: US - 201- 003- 0006

Registration no: 20001731

Year: 2023

Arjula Begum

23/05/2023

A PROJECT REPORT
ON
"Study Of Center Of Gravity"
PAPER CODE:- MAT-HP-5006
IN PARTIAL REQUIREMENT OF FULFILMENT
OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
IN MATHEMATICS, 2023



Submitted by:-

Azraful Jakirin

G.U. Roll No:- US-201-003-0007

G.U. Registration No:- 20001732

Department Of Mathematics

B.P. CHALIA College, Nagabhera

Kamrup, Assam

PIN:- 781127

Azraful Jakirin
23/05/2023

A PROJECT REPORT

ON

"Study Of Propositional Logic"

PAPER CODE:- MAT-HE-6086

IN PARTIAL REQUIREMENT OF FULFILMENT OF THE DEGREE
OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MATHEMATICS, 2023



Submitted by:-

JAHIRUL ISLAM

G.U.Roll No:- US-201-003-0019

G.U.Registration No:- 20001744

Department Of Mathematics

B.P.CHALIHA College, Nagarbera

Kamrup, Assam

PIN:-781127

Jahirul Islam
23/05/2023



A PROJECT REPORT
ON
"Study Of Sequence Of Functions"

PAPER CODE:- MAT-HE-6086

IN PARTIAL REQUIREMENT OF FULFILMENT OF THE DEGREE
OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MATHEMATICS, 2023



Submitted by:-

MOHOR ALI

G.U.Roll No:- US-201-003-0028

G.U.Registration No:- 20001753

Department Of Mathematics

B.P.CHALIHA College, Nagabera

Kamrup, Assam

PIN:-781127

Mohor Ali
23-05-23

A PROJECT REPORT

ON

"Study Of Heat Equation"

PAPER CODE:- MAT-HE-6086

IN PARTIAL REQUIREMENT OF FULFILMENT OF THE DEGREE
OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MATHEMATICS, 2023



Submitted by:-

MOKSED ALI

G.U.Roll No:- US-201-003-0029

G.U.Registration No:- 20001754

Department Of Mathematics

B.P.CHALIHA College, Nagabera

Kamrup, Assam

PIN:-781127

Moksed Ali
23/05/23

A PROJECT REPORT

ON

"Study Of Analytic Continuation"

PAPER CODE:- MAT-HE-6086

IN PARTIAL REQUIREMENT OF FULFILMENT OF THE DEGREE
OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MATHEMATICS, 2023



Submitted by:-

RAFIKUL ISLAM

G.U. Roll No:- US-201-003-0038

G.U. Registration No:- 20001763

Department Of Mathematics

B.P. CHALIHA College, Nagabera

Kamrup, Assam

PIN:- 781127

2023

Rafikul Islam

25/05/2023

A PROJECT REPORT

ON

"Study Of Cauchy Goursat Theorem"

PAPER CODE:- MAT-HE-6086

IN PARTIAL REQUIREMENT OF FULFILMENT OF THE DEGREE
OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MATHEMATICS, 2023



Submitted by:-

SALAM ALI

G.U.Roll No:- US-201-003-0048

G.U.Registration No:- 20001773

Department Of Mathematics

B.P.CHALIHA College, Nagabera

Kamrup, Assam

PIN:-781127

Salam Ali

23/05/2023

A PROJECT REPORT

ON

"Study Of Laplace Transform"

PAPER CODE: MAT 411-6586

IN PARTIAL REQUIREMENT OF FULFILLMENT
OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
IN MATHEMATICS, 2023



Submitted by:-

Samej Ali

G.O. Roll No:- 03-201-003-0049

G.I. Registration No:- 20001774

Department Of Mathematics

R.P. CHALIA College, Nagarchera

Kamrup, Assam

PIN:- 781127

Samej Ali
23/05/23



A PROJECT REPORT

ON

"Study of determinants"

PAPER CODE: MAT-HE-6086

IN LINEAR ALGEBRA AND ITS APPLICATIONS OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MATHEMATICS, 2023



SUBMITTED BY:

NAME: SHAH ALOM

CLASS: B.SC. 6TH SEMESTER

GU.ROLL NO: US-201-003-0051

REGISTRATION NO: 20001776

DEPTT. OF MATHEMATICS

B.P. CHAUHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA

KAMRUP ASSAM

781127

Shah Alom
29/5/23

A PROJECT REPORT

ON

“Study of Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors”

Paper Code:MAT-HE-6086

IN PARTIAL REQUIREMENT OF FULFILMENT OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MATHEMATICS, 2023



SUBMITTED BY -

Name : Shonab Ali
Class- B.Sc 6th SEMESTER
G.U. Roll No : US-201-003-0057
G.U.REGN. No- 20001782
Department Of Mathematics
B.P.Chaliha College, Nagarbera
Kamrup(Assam)
Pin:781127

Shonab Ali

23/05/23

PROJECT PRESENTATION

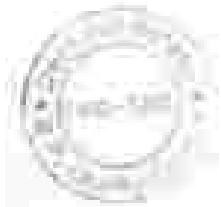
Paper Code: MAT-HE-5056 (Hons) - IV SEM

Roll: US-201-003

Sl. No.	Roll No.	Name of student	Topic
1	0003	AFSANA AKTAR	Duality in linear programming
2	0004	ARFUSA ABIDIN	Gamma function
3	0007	JASRAFUL JAKIBIN	Centre of gravity
4	0013	IAHIRUL ISLAM	Propositional Logic
5	0028	MOHOK ALI	Sequence of function
6	0029	MOKSED ALI	Heat equation
7	0038	RAFIRUL ISLAM	Analytic Continuation
8	0048	SALAM ALI	Cauchy-Riemann Theorem
9	0049	SAMEJ ALI	Laplace Transform
10	0051	SVAL ALAM	Determinant
11	0057	SHONAB ALI	Equations of Dynamics

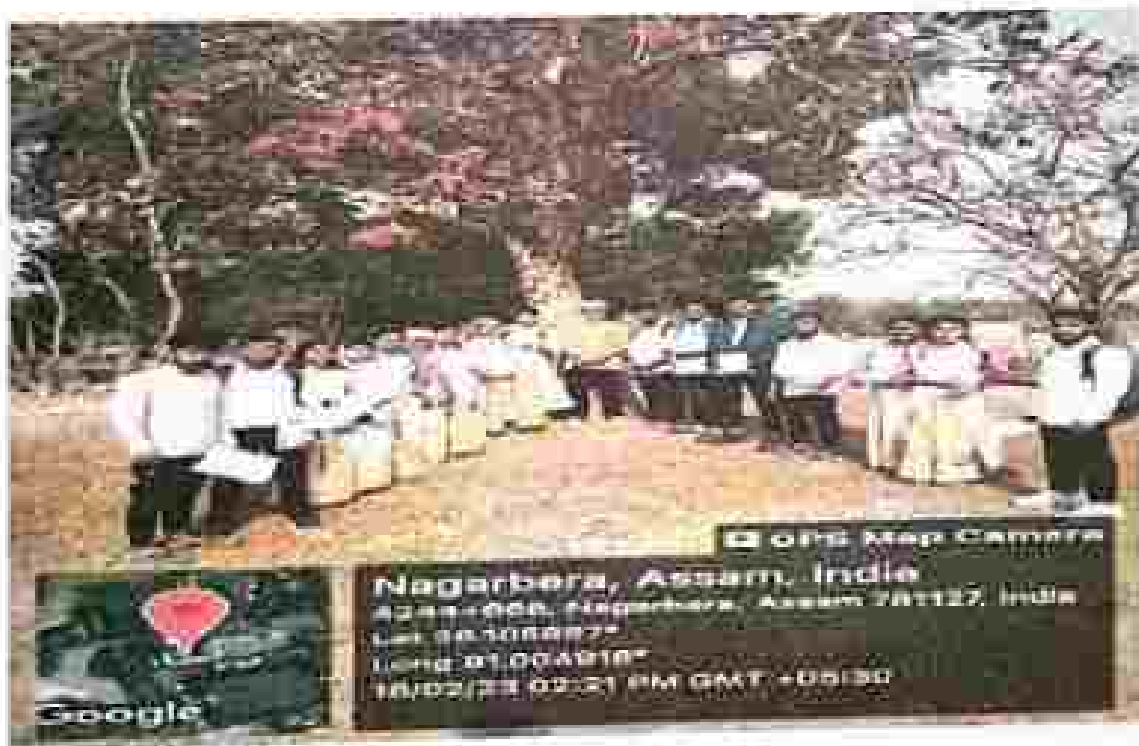
Name of supervisor	Signature of student
Dr. Deepjyoti Bera	Afsana Akter
Dr. Deepjyoti Bera	Arfusa Begum
Dr. Deepjyoti Bera	Arifur Rahman
Dr. Deepjyoti Bera	Iahirul Islam
Dr. Deepjyoti Bera	Mohok Ali
Dr. Alauddin Rahman	Moksed Ali
Dr. Deepjyoti Bera	Rafikul Islam
Dr. Deepjyoti Bera	Salam Ali
Dr. Deepjyoti Bera	Samy Ali
Dr. Deepjyoti Bera	Shah Alam
Dr. Deepjyoti Bera	Shonab Ali

BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Project Work/Dissertation
On
Tree Species of Greater Nagorbera Area



Submitted by:-

Full Name: Azad Farhad Rahman
G.U. Roll No.: US-201-003-0108
G.U. Reg. No.: 20001733
Subject: Botany (II)
Paper: BOT-4IE-6036
Year: 2022-2023



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Anand Prakash Sharma Student
of B. P. Chhabila College, Nagarkurnool, Dist. Ch. SMT
Solapur University under roll no. - 45-201-002-0002, has
participated in project dissertation in the topic -
Study of tree species in greater Nagarkurnool area,
by the department of Botany is partial fulfillment
of the curriculum of the B.Sc. Ch. SMT course in
the month of May, 2023.

This project was authentic work
done by him under my supervision and
guidance.

Department of Botany
B. P. Chhabila College, Nagarkurnool

Date: +

Signature
B. P.
20/05/23



DISSERTATION

TREE SPECIES IN GREATER NAGARBERA AREA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

B.P. CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA, KAMRUP, (ASSAM) 781127



Submitted by:

NAME: AZIZUL HOQUE

Registration: 20001734

Class: B.Sc. 6th Semester

Paper: BOT-HE-6036

G.U. Roll No: US-201-003-0009

Session: 2022-23



Signature

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Arindam Roy, student of B.P. Chaliha College, Nagribhara, B.Sc. 6th Semester Botany Honours, roll no. - 201-003-0009, has participated in project presentation in the topic - "study of tree/climber species in greater Nagribhara area" by the department of Botany in partial fulfillment of the curriculum of the B.Sc. 6th Semester course in the month of 11-02-2023.

This project was authentic work done by him under my supervision and guidance.

✓ Department of Botany
B.P. Chaliha College, Nagribhara
Date: - 14-02-2023

Examined
By
20/5/23

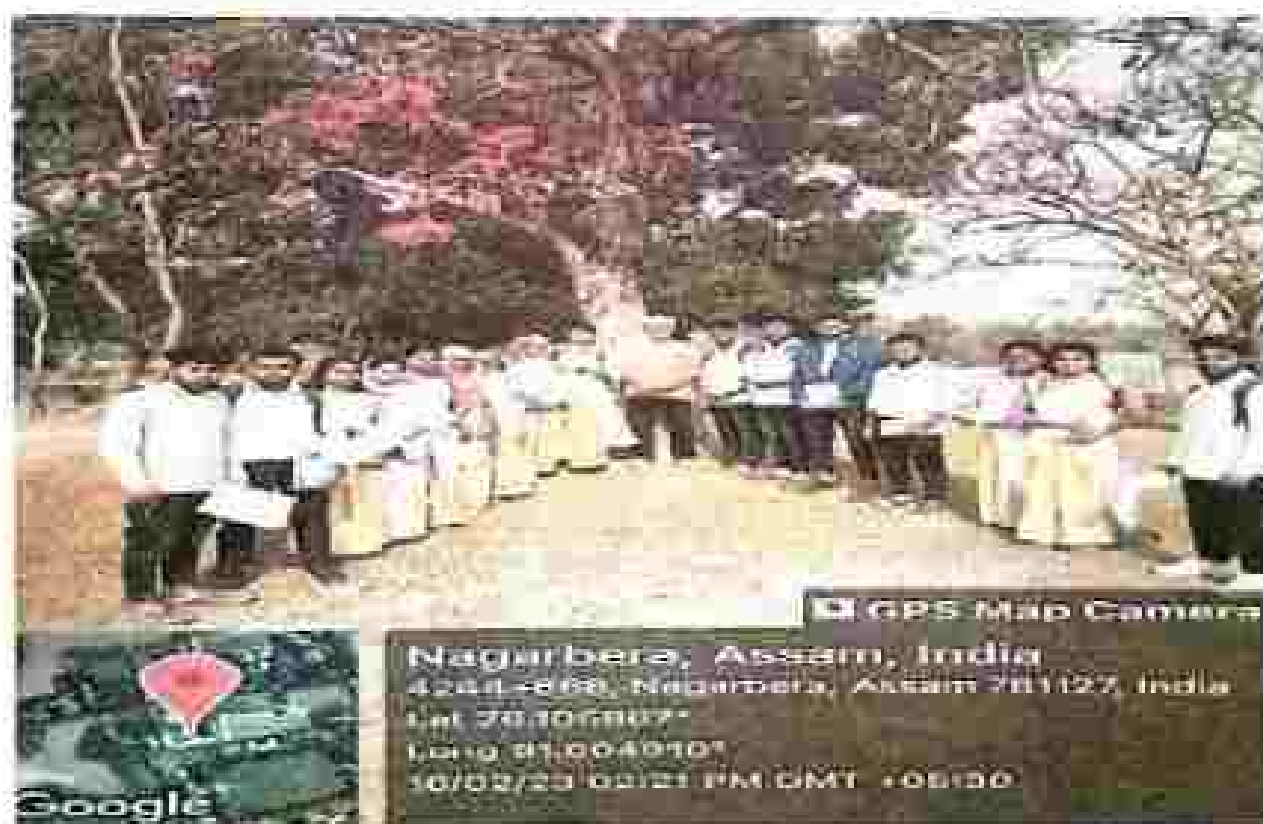


DISSERTATION

TREE SPECIES IN GREATER NAGARBERA AREA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

B.P.CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA, KAMRUP, 781127



Submitted by:

NAME : BANIJUL HOQUE ANSARI Registration: 20001735

Class: B.Sc. 6th Semester Paper: BOT-HE-6036

G.U. Roll No: US-201-003-0010 Session: 2022-23


Signature

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Bonijul Hogue Ampri student of B.P. Chaliba College, Nagarkheda, B.Sc. 6th Semester Botany Honours Under Roll No. US-201-003-0010, has participated in Dissertation in the topic "Tree species in greater Nagarkheda area" by the department of Botany in partial fulfillment of the curriculum of the B.Sc. 6th Semester courses in the month of February 2023.

This Dissertation was authentic work done by him under my supervision and guidance.

Examined
By
20/05/23

✓
Department of Botany
B.P. Chaliba College, Nagarkheda
Date:



DISSERTATION

TREE SPECIES IN GREATER NAGARBERA AREA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



B.P. CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA, KAMRUP, (ASSAM) 781127



Submitted by:

NAME : BEAUTY ASHAM

Registration: 20001736

Class: B.Sc. 6th Semester

Paper: BOT-HE-6036

G.U. Roll No: US-201-003-0011 Session: 2022-23

Signature

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Beauty Asham,
Student of B.P Chaliha College, Nagribeka,
B.Sc 6th Semester botany honours under
Roll no- US- 201-003-0011 has participated
in project Dissertation in the topic study
of tree/climber species in greater Nagribeka
area; by the department of botany in partial
Fulfillment at the curriculum of the B.Sc. 6th
Semester course in the month of

This project was authentic work
done by him under my supervision and
guidance.

✓
Department of Botany
B.P Chaliha College.
Nagribeka

Date :- 16/02/2023

BIMALA PRASAD CHALHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



Project Work/Dissertation

On

Tree Species of Greater Nagarbera Area



Submitted by:-

Full Name: Eusup Ali
G.U. Roll No.: US-201-003-0013
G.U. Reg. No.: 20001734
Subject: Botany (H)
Paper: BOT-HI-0036
Year: 2022-2023

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Eusup M. Shinde
of B.P. Chalika College, Nagarbhera, B.D.,
6th Semester Botany Honours branch
roll no. - US-201-003-0018 has participated
in project presentation in the topic -
"Study of tree/climber species in
Greater Nagarbhera area" by the de-
partment of Botany in partial fulfill-
ment of the curriculum of the B.Sc.
6th semester course in the month of
February.

This project was authentic work
done by him under my supervision
and guidance.

✓
Dept. of Botany
B.P. Chalika College,
Nagarbhera

Date:

Examined
By
20/05/25

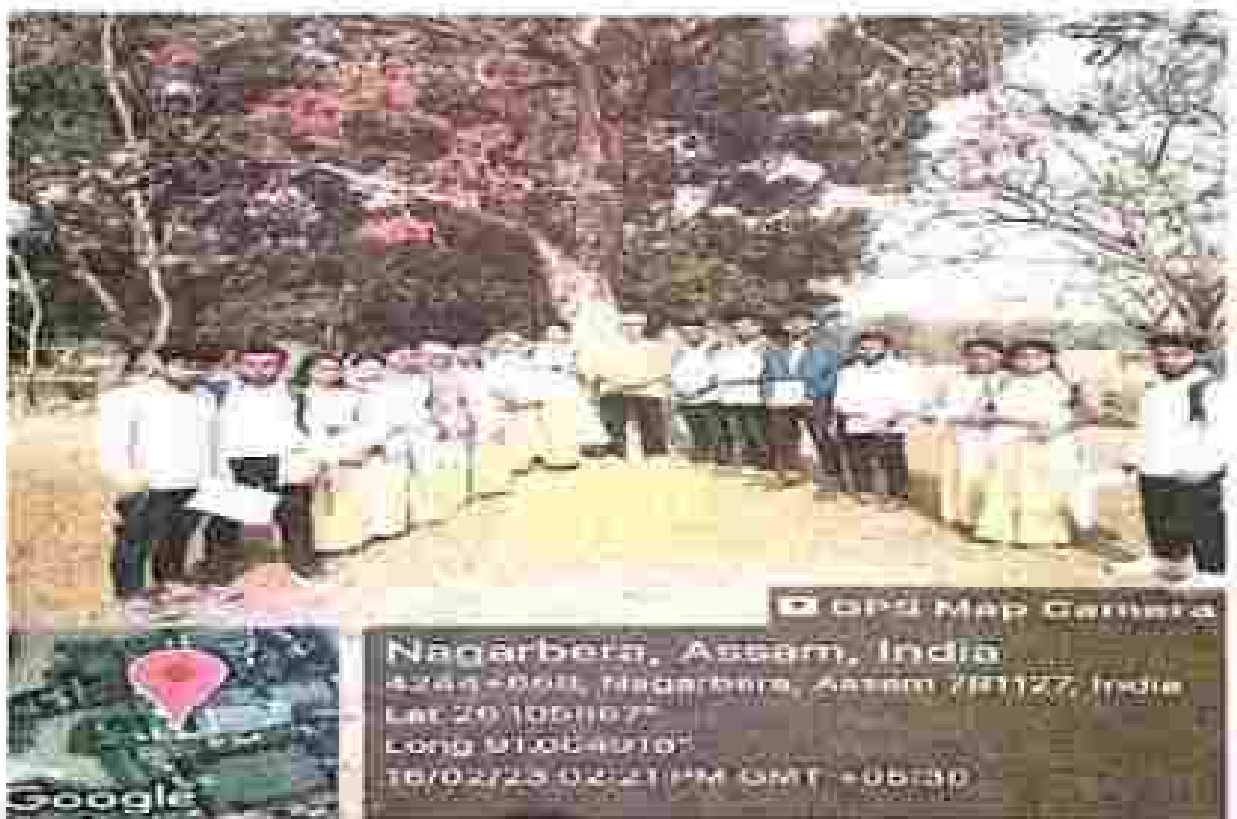


DISSERTATION

TREE SPECIES IN GREATER NAGARBERA AREA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

B.P.CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA, KAMRUP, 781127



Submitted by:

NAME: FORIDA BEGUM

Registration: 20001739

Class: B.Sc. 6th Semester

Paper: BOT-HE-6036

G.U. Roll No: US-201-003-0014

Session: 2022-23


Signature

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Forida Begum student of B.P. Chelika College Nagarkheda, B.S.C 6th semester Botany Honours under Roll no: US-201-003-0014, has participated in project Dissertation, in the topic - study of tree climber species in greater Nagarkheda area by the department of Botany in partial fulfillment of the curriculum of the B.S.C 6th semester course in the month of March 2023.

This project was authentic work done by her under my supervision and guidance.

✓
Department of Botany
B.P. Chelika College, Nagarkheda
Date: 10/03/23

BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA

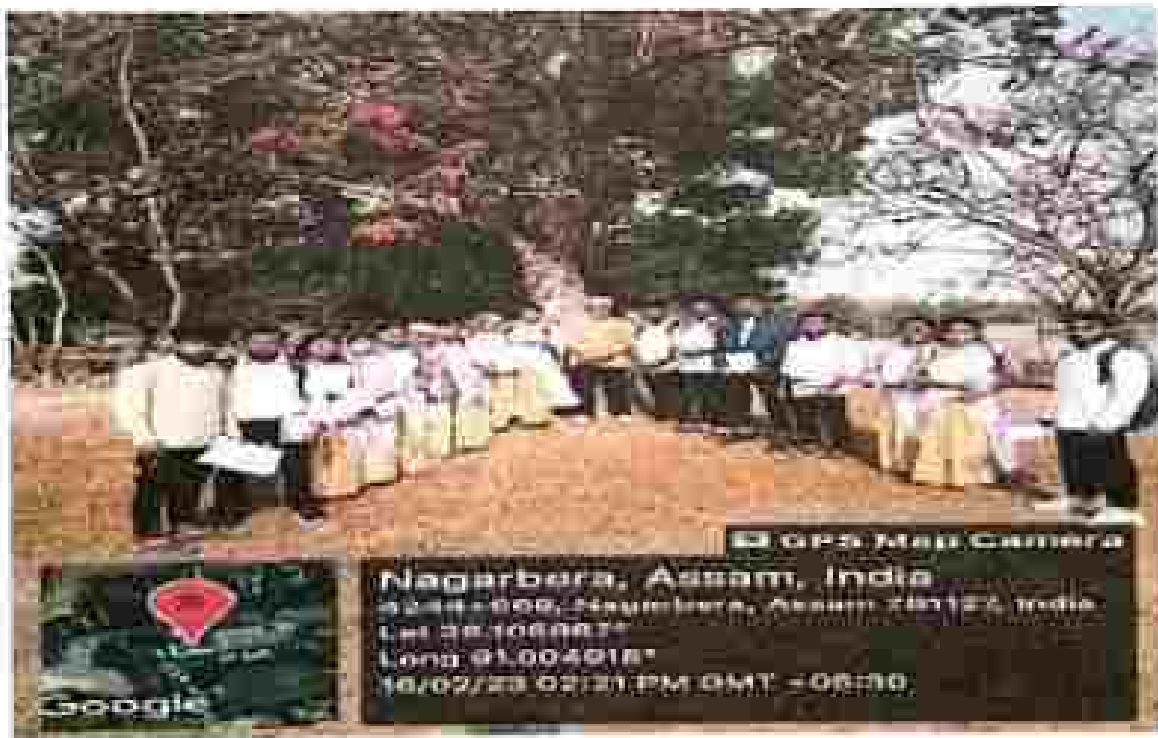


DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Project Work/Dissertation

On

Tree Species of Greater Nagarbera Area



Submitted by:-

Full Name: Jerifa Azad
G.U. Roll No.: US-201-003-0021
G.U. Reg. No.: 20001746
Subject: Botany (II)
Paper: BCYT-4HS-6036
Year: 2022-2023



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Jerifa Azad, student of B.P. Chaliha College, Nagarbora, B.Sc 6th semester botany honours under Roll no - US-201-003-0021, has participated in project Dissertation in the topic study of tree species in greater Nagarbora area: by the department of botany in partial fulfillment at the curriculum of the B.Sc 6th semester course in the month of 16/2/2023

This project was authentic work done by her under my supervision and guidance.

Department of Botany
B.P. Chaliha College,
Nagarbora

Date: 16/2/2023

**SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
DESSERTATION**



TOPIC : Study of tree species in greater
Nagarbera area



**BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE,
NAGARBERA**

PAPER CODE : BOT-HE-6036

SUBMITTED BY :
NAME : LEENA SAISHYA
GU Reg. NO. : US-201-003-4634
GU Reg. No. : 20081749
SEMESTER : 4TH
YEAR : 2023

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Leena Baisya student of B.P. Chulika College, Nagarbera, B.Sc 6th semester (Hon.) in the year 2023 under GU Roll no: US-201-003-0024, GU Reg no: 20001749 has participated in dissertation project in the topic "Study of tree species in greater Nagarbera area" by the department of Botany in partial fulfillment of the curriculum of the B.Sc 6th semester course in the month of February, 2023.

This project was authentic work done by her under my supervision and guidance.

(H.O.D.)

Dept. of Botany

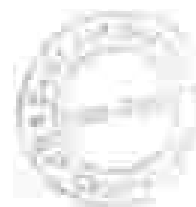
B.P. Chulika College, Nagarbera

Date:

Examiner
Date

20/5/23

BIMALA PRASAD CHALHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Project ~~Work~~/Dissertation
On
Tree Species of Greater Nagabhera Area



Submitted by:

Full Name: Nahit Neldhal Alam
G.U. Roll No.: DS-201-003-0034
G.U. Reg. No.: 20001759
Subject: Botany (II)
Paper: BOT-III-6036
Year: 2022-2023



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Nalin Nekibul Aloom
Student of B.P Chalia college, Nagarhoba,
B.Sc 6th semester botany honours under
Roll no- 45-201-003-0029, has participated
in project Demonstration in the topic study of
tree/climber species in greater Nagarhoba
area by the Department of Botany in partial
Fulfillment of the curriculum of the B.Sc 6th
Semester course in the month of

This project was authentic
work done by him under my supervision
and guidance.

✓
Department of Botany
B.P Chalia college,
Nagarhoba

Date:

Signature



Ref 05/23

HIMALA PRASAD CHALHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



Project Work/ Dissertation
On
Tree Species of Greater Nagarbhera Area



Submitted by:

Full Name : Roana Ahmed
G.U. Roll No. : US-301-003-0042
G.U. Reg. No. : 20001767
Subject : Botany (H)
Paper : BOT. HE-6038
Year : 2022-23



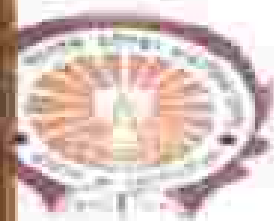
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Rozina Ahmed student of B.P Chaliha College, Nagarkheda, B.Sc 6th Semester Botany honours under Roll no - US-201-003-0042, has participated in project description in the topic study of tree/climber species in greater Nagarkheda area; by the department of Botany in partial fulfillment of the curriculum of the B.Sc 6th Semester course in the month of

This project was authentic work done by him under my supervision and guidance.

✓
Department of Botany
B.P Chaliha College,
Nagarkheda

Date:- 16/02/2023



DISSERTATION

TREE SPECIES IN GREATER NAGARBERA AREA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



B.P.CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA, KAMRUP (ASSAM) 781127



GPS Map Camera
Nagarbera, Assam, India
4244+089, Nagarbera, Assam 781127, India
Lat 26.105807°
Long 91.904918°
16/03/23 02:21 PM GMT +05:30

Submitted by:

NAME: SABINA YEASMIN

Registration: 20001768

Class: B.Sc. 6th Semester

Paper: BOT-HE-6036

G.U. Roll No: US-201-003-0043 Session: 2022-23

Signature:

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Sabina Yasmin student of B.P. Chaita College, Nagarbera, B.Sc 6th Semester Botany Honours Under Roll No - USL 201-003-0043, has participated in project Dissertation, in the topic "Study of tree/climber species in greater Nagarbera area" by the department of Botany in Partial fulfillment of the curriculum of the B.Sc 6th Semester Course in the month of March 2023.

This project was authentic work done by him under my supervision and guidance.

✓
Department of Botany

B.P. Chaita College, Nagarbera.

Date: 10/03/23

Examined
Asu

BIMALA PRASAD CHALHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Project Work/Dissertation
On
Tree Species of Greater Nagabhera Area



Submitted by:-

Full Name: Shah Shadid Zaman
G.U. Roll No: US-201-003-0052
G.U. Reg. No: 20001777
Subject: Botany (II)
Paper: BOT-HE-6036
Year: 2022-2023

Professor sign

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Shah Shadi Zaman Student of B.P. Chaita College, Nagarbera. B.Sc 6th Semester Botany honours under Roll no-05-201-003-0052 has participated in project presentation in the topic - "Study of tree/climber species in Nagarbera area", by the department of Botany in partial fulfillment of the curriculum of the B.Sc 6th semester course in the month of

This project was authentic work done by him under my supervision and guidance.

✓
Department of Botany
B.P. Chaita College, Nagarbera

Date:

Examined

Per
22/11/23

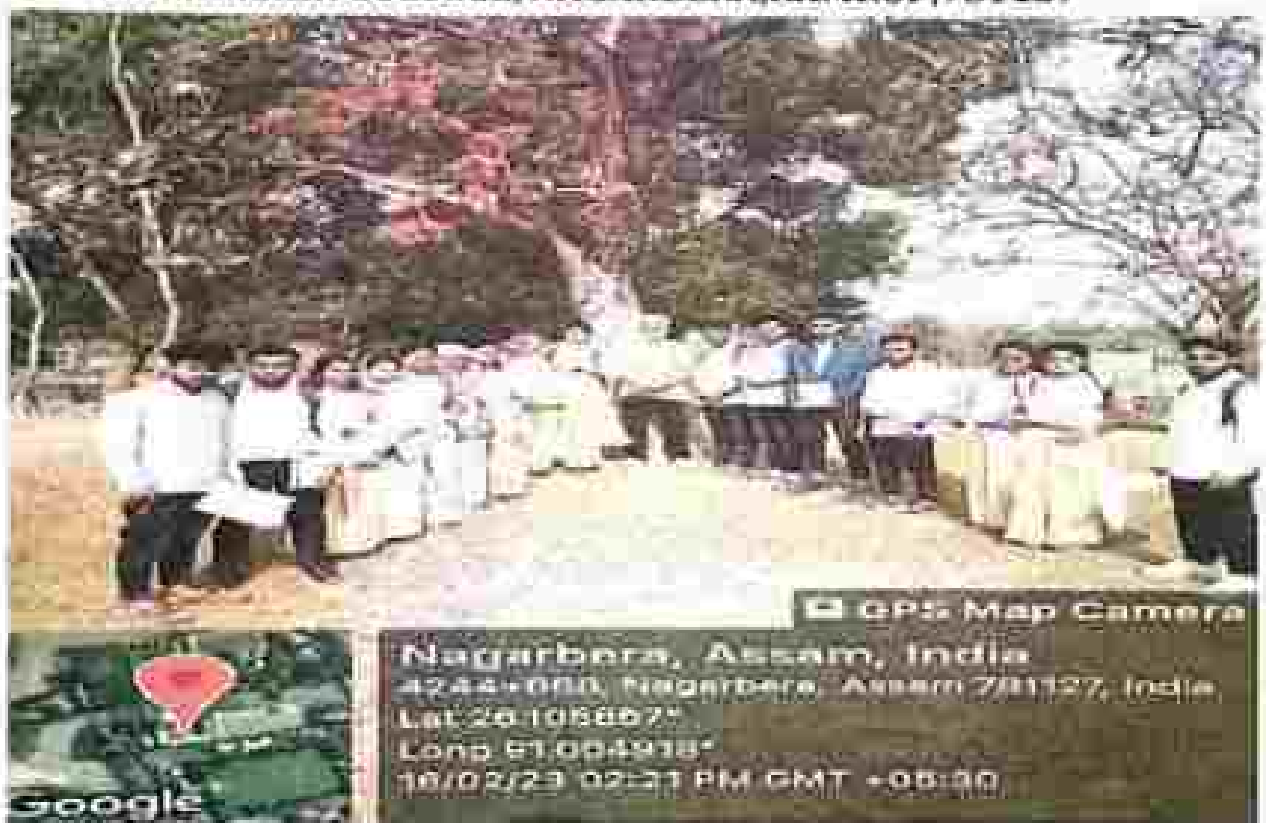


DISSERTATION

TREE SPECIES IN GREATER NAGARBERA AREA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

B.P.CHALHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA, KAMRUP, 781127



GPS: Map Camera
Nagarbera, Assam, India
4244+000, Nagarbera, Assam 781127, India
Lat 26.108867°
Long 91.004918°
18/02/23 02:31 PM GMT +05:30

Submitted by:

NAME : SHAHINUR SULTANA Registration: 20001778

Class: B.Sc. 6th Semester Paper: BOT-HE-6036

G.U. Roll No: US-201-003-0053 Session: 2022-23

Signature

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Shashin Suthra student of B. P. Chalika College, Nagarkheda, B.Sc 6th semester Botany Honours under Roll-no - US-201-003-0053, has participated in Project Demonstration, in the topic "study of tree / climber species in garden Nagarkheda area" by the department of Botany in partial fulfillment of the curriculum of the B.Sc 6th semester course in the month of March 2023.

This project was authentic work done by him under my supervision and guidance.

✓
Department of Botany
B.P. Chalika College, Nagarkheda

Date - 10/03/23

Examiner

Prof.

22/03/23

SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY DESERTATION



TOPIC : Tree Species in greater Nagarbera area



**BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE
NAGARBERA**

PAPER CODE : BOT-HE-6036

SUBMITTED BY:

NAME : SHAHNOUS AKTAR

GU ROLL NO : US-201-003-0054

Reg : 20001779

SEMESTER : 6 TH

YEAR : 2023



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I was very glad, when the Head of our department & Botany Dr. Suraj Kalita sir announced before us that a field visit will be on February, 2023. It was decided that we would visit the greater Nagaon area.

At the inception, I would like to thank all honourable teachers of our department Dr. Suraj Kalita, Dr. S.N. Das, Dr. C. Mili Sir and P.D. Dham for a planning such a visit which helped us to learn a lot from standing plants collection specimens to visiting the different places. During the journey they also helped us in every aspect all the way long. I would like to thank my classmates or major mates for helping me in every steps, enabled me to complete this project dissertation successfully.

✓
Shahnoor Akter
B.Sc 6th semester
Department of Botany
D.R.C. College, Nagaon

BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Project/Work/Dissertation On Tree Species of Gijam, Nagabhera Area



Submitted by:

Full Name: Shaif Uddin
G.J. Roll No.: US-201-003-0055
G.J. Reg. No.: 20001780
Subject: Botany (II)
Paper: BOT-ME-6036
Year: 2022-2023

V

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Shash Vaidya student
of B.P.C. College, Nagarkheda, N.S. 6th
Semester Botany Honours Under Roll No. -
US-201-003-0055, has participated in
project presentation in the topic - "Study
of tree species in greater Nagarkheda area"
by the department of Botany in partial fulfill-
ment of the curriculum of the B.Sc. 6th
Semester course in the month of May,
2023.

This project was authentic work
done by him under my supervision and
guidance.

✓
Department of Botany
B.P.C. College, Nagarkheda
Date:-

BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

Project Work/ Dissertation

On

Tree Species of Greater Nagarbhera Area



Submitted By,

SHOBNOM ARA

B.Sc. 6th Semester

GU Roll No.: US-201-003-0056

Reg.No.- 20001781

PAPER CODE- BOT-HE-6036



Bimala Prasad Chaliha College, Nagarbhera

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Shobnom Ara,
Student of B.P Chaliha collage, Nagarkhona,
B.Sc 6th Semester Botany Honours Under
roll no — US-201-003-0056, has participated
in project Dissertation in the topic —
"Study of tree/climber species in greater
Nagarkhona area", by the department of
Botany in partial fulfillment at the compli-
cation of the B.Sc 6th semester course
in the month of

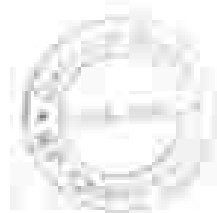
This project was alternative work
done by him under my supervision
and guidance.

✓
Department of Botany
B.P Chaliha collage, Nagarkhona
Date: 16-2-2023

BIMALA PRASAD CHALUIA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA



DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY



Project Work/Dissertation

On

Tree Species of Greater Nagabhera Area



Submitted by:

Full Name: Sultan Parbin
G.U. Roll No.: 18-201-003-0001
G.U. Reg. No.: 20001786
Subject: Botany (II)
Paper: DCI-II-6036
Year: 2022-2023



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Sultana parbin
Student of B.P. Chaliha College, Nagarbera,
B.S.C 6th Semester Botany honours under
Roll no - US-201-003-0061, has participated
in project Desertation in the topic Study of
tree/climber species in greater Nagarbera
area: by the department of botany in partial
fulfillment at the curriculum of the B.S.C
6th Semester course in the month of

This project was authentic
work done by him under my supervision
and guidance.

✓ Department of
Botany
B.P. Chaliha College,
Nagarbera.

Date:-



DISSERTATION

TREE SPECIES IN GREATER NAGARBERA AREA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

B.P.CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA, KAMRUP, 781127



Google Map Camera
Nagarbhera, Assam, India
9243-060, Nagarbhera, Assam 781127, India
Lat 26.300007°
Long 91.004918°
10/02/23 02:31 PM GMT +05:30

Submitted by:

NAME : SHURAIYA PARBIN

Registration: 20001783

Class: B.Sc. 6th Semester

Paper: BOT-HE-6036

G.U. Roll No: US-201-003-0058

Session: 2022-23

✓

Signature

CERTIFICATE

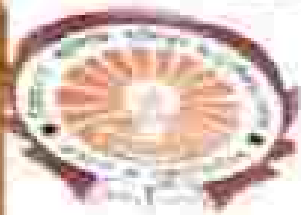
This is to certify that Shruya parbin student of B.P. Chaliha collage, Nagarbera, B.Sc 6th Semester Botany Honours Under Roll no: UA-201-003-0058 has participated in project Dissertation, in the topic "Study of tree/climber species in grades Nagarbera area" by the department of Botany in partial fulfillment of the curriculum of the B.Sc 6th semester course in the month of 16-02-2023.

This project was authentic work done by her under my supervision and guidance.

Department of Botany
B.P. Chaliha collage, Nagarbera.
Date: 16-02-23

Examiner

Dr. S. S. S.
20/5/23



DISSERTATION

TREE SPECIES IN GREATER NAGARBERA AREA

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

B.P. CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA, KAMRUP, 781127



Ops Map Camera
Nagarbera, Assam, India
4244+56N, Nagarbera, Assam 781127, India
Lat 26.105667°
Long 91.004918°
18/02/23 02:21 PM GMT +05:30

Submitted by:

NAME: SOMER ALI

Registration: 20001785

Class: B.Sc. 6th Semester

Paper: BOT-HE-6036

G.U. Roll No: US-201-003-0060

Session: 2022-23


Signature

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Somen Ali student of B.P. Chalkha College, Nagarkhura, B.Sc 6th semester botany honours under roll no-US-201-003-0060, has participated in project Dissertation in the topic 'study of tree / climber species in greater Nagarkhura area' by the department of botany in partial fulfillment of the curriculum of the B.Sc 6th semester course in the month of march 2023.

This project was authentic work done by him under my supervision and guidance.

Department of Botany
B.P. Chalkha College Nagarkhura
Date :- 10/03/2023

Examined

Dr.

20/05/23

VALUE EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

590 NO NABAGATA SIMILITOLA L.P SCHOOL



A PROJECT REPORT

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BIMALA PRASAD
CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA FOR THE FULFILMENT OF THE
DEGREE OF B.A 6th SEM EXAMINATION-2023

Submitted By-

Name: Anjuara Ahmed

Class: B.A. 6th Semester

G.U. roll no: UA-201-003-0013

Reg: 20002460

Session 2023

Department of Education

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College, Nagarbera

DECLARATION

The following members of the project Report Evaluation committee Have Declared that **INJUARA AHMED** student of B.A. 6th semester of Education Dept of Bimala Prasad Chaliha Nagarbera has submitted this project Report after the presentation as per the rules and regulations of guwahati.

University on: 18/05/23

For the fulfillment of the degree of B.A.in Education.

1. Signature of chairman

2. Signature of supervisor


18/5/23

3. Signature of Head Department

B. Barua
18-5-2023

B. Barua
Head
Department of the Education
B.P. Chaliha College, Nagarbera

**GUNOTSAV AND ITS IMPACT ON PRIMARY SCHOOL
A STUDY ON SELECTED PRIMARY SCHOOL UNDER
RANGHILI REVENUE CIRCLE OF
GOALPARA, DISTRICT OF ASSAM**



A PROJECT WORK

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
B.P. CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA FOR THE
FULFILMENT OF THE DEGREE OF B.A. 6TH SEM.
EXAMINATION, 2023

Submitted By-

Name	: BENUKA BALA DABITI
Class	: B.A. 6 TH SEM. (HONOURS)
G.U. Roll No.	: J/A-201-003-0025
Regn. No.	: 20001472
Session	: 2023-24

Department of Education
Bimala Prasad Chaliha College ,
Nagarbera
PIN-781127

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Benuka Bala Darjee Student of B.A. 6th Semester of Education Department B.P. Chaliha College, Nagarbera has carried out this project work Entitled 'Gountsav and its impact on Primary School. A study selected Primary School under Rangjuli Revenue Circle of Goalpara District of Assam' under my guidance and supervision, which is being submitted to the department of Education B.P. Chaliha College for the fulfilled of the Degree of B.A. in Education (6 semester Paper 6026). The report is based on the original work done by the student. She has fulfilled all the requirement for the submission of this report

Bhuanji Barman (Hod)

Assistant Professor
Dept. of Education
Bimala Prasad Chaliha College, Nagarbera
Kamrup (R), Assam

BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
TONE : POPULATION EXPLOSION

A PROJECT WORK

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION B.P. COLLEGE, NAGARBERA
FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE DEGREE OF B.A EXAMINATION, 2020-2021

PAPER-8.8

SUBMITTED BY

NAME- ASHINA KHANAM
CLASS- BA 4TH SEMESTER
CO.ROLL NO- BA-SB-403-4031
REGISTRATION NO- 18076279
SYMM- 2008/2021

B.P.CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA

**GUNOTSAV AND ITS IMPACT ON PRIMARY SCHOOL
A STUDY ON SELECTED PRIMARY SCHOOL UNDER
RANGJULI REVENUE CIRCLE OF
GOALPARA DISTRICT OF ASSAM**



A project Work

Submitted to Department of Education of
B.P. Chaliha College, Nagarbera for the
fulfilment of the Degree of B.A. 6th Sem.
Examination- 2023

Submitted By

Name : Dipjal Kumar Shil
Class.- B.A. 6th Semester (v)
Roll No.- UA-201-003-0038
Registration No.- 20001486
Year : 2022-2023

Department of Education
B.P. CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA
PIN- 781127

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **DIPJAL KUMAR SHIL** student of B.A. 6th Semester of Education Department of B.P. Chaliha College, Nagarbera has carried out this project work Entitled "**GUNOTSAV AND ITS IMPACT ON PRIMARY SCHOOL A STUDY ON SELECTED PRIMARY SCHOOL UNDER RANGJULI REVENUE CIRCLE OF GOALPARA DISTRICT OF ASSAM**" under my guidance and supervision. Which is being submitted to the Department of Education B.P. Chaliha College for the fulfilled of the Degree of B.A. in Education 6th Semester (Paper 6026) The report is based on the original work done by the student. He has fulfilled all the requirement for this report.



BHUMIJA BARMAN

HOD

Dept. of Education

B.P. Chaliha College, Nagarbera

Kamrup (R), Assam

MOBILE PHONE AND ITS IMPACT ON COLLEGE STUDENT AND VILLAGE WOMENS A COM- PARATIVE STUDY



A PROJECT WORK

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION B.P. CHALIHA COL-
LEGE, NAGABERA. FOR THE FULFILMENT OF THE DEGREE B.A. 6TH SEM.
EXAMINATION- 2023

Submitted by

Name: GEETANJALI BARMAN

Class: B.A. 6th Sem (Honours)

G.U. Roll No. UA-201-022-0042

Regis. No. : 20001492

Session : 2023

Department of Education Bimala Prasad Chaliha College, Nagabera
Pin-781127

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **GEETANJALI BARMAN** student of B.A. 6th Semester of Education Department of B.P.C. College, Nagabera has carried out the project work entitled " **MOBILE PHONE AND ITS IMPACT ON COLLEGE STUDENT AND VILLAGE WOMENS A COMPARATIVE STUDY**" under my guidance and supervision. Which is being submitted to the Department of Education, B.P.C. College for the fulfilled on the degree of B.A. 6th Semester Paper 6026 in Education. The report is based on the original work done by the student. She has fulfilled all the requirements for the report.


Mrs. Bhumiya Barman (HoD)
Dept. of Education
B.P.C. College, Nagabera
Kamrup, Assam

VALUE EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

590 NO. NARAGATA SIMLITOLA L.P. SCHOOL



A PROJECT REPORT

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BIMALA
PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA FOR THE
FULFILMENT OF THE DEGREE B.A. 6th SEM.
EXAMINATION-2023

Submitted By :

MORSINA AKTAR

B.A. 6th Semester

G.U.Roll No.: UA-201-003-0088

Class Roll No. 32

Regd.: 20001538

Session : 2022-23

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA,

KAMRUP, ASSAM, 781127

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that MORSINA AKTAR student of B.A. 6th semester of Education department of B.P. Chaliha college, Nagabera has carried out this project work entitled **VALUE EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL IN 590 NO NABAGATA IMBITOLA L.P. SCHOOL PRIMARY SCHOOL * UNDER RANGJULI REVENUE CIRCLE IF GOALPARA DISTRICT OF ASSAM *** under my guidance and supervision, which is being submitted to the department of Education B.P. Chaliha college for the fulfillment of the degree of B.A. Education (6th semester paper 6026)

The report is based on the original work done by the student. He has fulfilled all the requirement for submission of report.


Dr. Binay Krishna Medhi

Assistant professor

Dept. of Education

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College, Nagabera

Kamrup (R) Assam

MOBILE PHONE AND ITS IMPACT ON COLLEGE GOING GIRLS AND VILLAGE WOMENS A COMPARATIVE STUDY



A PROJECT WORK

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BINAIA PRASAD CHALIA COLLEGE, NAGARKHERA FOR THE
FULFILMENT OF THE DEGREE OF B.A. 6TH SEM.
EXAMINATION-2023

Submitted By-

Name	: LATU MONI PATHAK
Class	: B.A. 6th Sem. (Honours)
G.U. Roll No	: UA-201-003-0069
Regn. No.	: 20001518
Sesaitm	: 2023

*Department of Education
Binaia Prasad Chalia College, Nagarkhera
Pin-731127*

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **LATU MONI PATNAK** student of B.A. 6th Semester of Education Department of B.P.Chaliha College, Nagarbera has carried out this project work Entitled " **MOBILE PHONE AND ITS IMPACT ON COLLEGE GOING GIRLS AND VILLAGE WOMENS A COMPARATIVE STUDY** " under my guidance and supervision. Which is being submitted to the Department of Education B.P.Chaliha College for the fulfilled of the Degree of B.A. in Education 6th Semester Paper 6026) The report is based on the original work done by the student. He has fulfilled all the requirement for the report.



Bhumiya Barman

HOD

Dept. of Education

B.P.Chaliha College, Nagarbera

Kamrup(T), Assam

MOBILE PHONE AND ITS IMPACT ON COLLEGE STUDENT AND VILLAGE WOMENS A COM- PARATIVE STUDY



A PROJECT WORK

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION B.P. CHALIHA COL-
LEGE, NAGARBERA, FOR THE FULFILMENT OF THE DEGREE B.A. 4TH SEM.
EXAMINATION - 2023

Submitted by

Name : MADHUSMITA SARKAR

Class : B.A. 4th Sem (Honours)

G.U. Roll No. : UA-201-903-0072

Regn. No. : 20001823

Session : 2023

Department of Education Bimali Prasad Chaliha College, Nagarbera.
Pin- 781127

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **MADHUSMITA SANKAR** student of B.A. 4th Semester of Education Department of B.P.C. College, Nogartera has carried out the project work entitled, " **MOBILE PHONE AND ITS IMPACT ON COLLEGE STUDENT AND VILLAGE WOMENS A COMPARATIVE STUDY**" under my guidance and supervision. Which is being submitted to the Department of Education, B.P.C. College for the fulfillment of the degree of B.A. 4th Semester Paper 5025 in Education. The report is based on the original work done by the student. She has fulfilled all the requirements for the report.


Mrs. Bhupita Barmia (hod)
Dept. of Education
B.P.C. College, Nogartera
Kamrup, Assam

VALUE EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL
590 NO. NABAGATA SIMLITOLA L.P.SCHOOL



A PROJECT WORK

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
B.P. CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBHERA FOR THE
FULFILLMENT OF THE DEGREE OF B.A. 6TH SEM.
EXAMINATION-2023

Submitted By-

Name	: MUSTAFAJUR RAHMAN
Class	: B.A. 6th Sem. (Honours)
G.I.E. Roll No	: UA-201-003-0092
Regn. No.	: 20001542
Session	: 2023

Department of Education
Bimala Prasad Chaliha College, Nagarbhera
Pin-781127

DECLARATION

The following members of the project Report Evaluation Committee have Declared that **MUSTAFLUR RAHMAN** student of B.A. 6th Semester of Education Department of R.P.Chaliha College, Nagarkhena has submitted this Project Report after the Presentation as per the rules and regulations of Guwahati University on 12/05/2023 for the fulfillment of the Degree of B.A. in Education.

1. Signature of Chairman

2. Signature of Supervisor

3. Signature of Head of Department

B.R. —
12/5/2023

B. R. —
12/5/2023
R.P. Chaliha College
Nagarkhena

VALUE EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

590 NO. NABAGATA SIMLITOLA L.P. SCHOOL



A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted to the Department of Education Bimal Prasad
Chaliha College, Nagarbera
for the fulfilment of the Degree of 6th Sem. Examination-2023

Submitted By

Name : Noor Hussain Ahmed

Class: B.A. 6th Semester

G.U. Roll No.- UA-201-003-0096

Registration No.- 20001546

Year: 2023-24

Department of Education

Bimal Prasad Chaliha College

Nagarbera, Kamrup (Assam)

Pin- 781127

DECLARATION

The following members of the project Report Evaluation committee Have Declared that
Mr. Hemant Kumar student of B.A. 5th semester of Education Dept of Donata Prasad Chattri
University has submitted the project Report after the presentation as per the rules and
regulations of university.
University on 12/5/2023

For the fulfillment of the degree of B.A. in Education.

1. Signature of chairman

2. Signature of supervisor

B. B. 12/5/23

3. Signature of Head Department

B. B. 12/5/2023

12/5/23

VALUE EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

390 NO, NABAGATA SIMLETOLA L.P. SCHOOL



A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted to the Department of Education Bimal Prasad
Chaliha College, Nagarbera
for the fulfillment of the Degree of 6th Sem. Examination-2023

Submitted By

Name : *Rofijul Islam*

Class: *B.A. 6th Semester*

G.U. Roll No.- *UA-201-003-0122*

Registration No.- *20001572*

Year: *2023-24*

Department of Education
Bimala Prasad Chaliha College
Nagarbera, Kamrup (Assam)

Pin- *781127*

DECLARATION

The following members of the project Report Evaluation committee have Declared that
Rajul Kumar student of B.A. 5th semester of Education Dept of Simla Prasad Chaliha
Nagarbera has submitted this project Report after the presentation as per the rules and
Regulations of guwahati.

University on 18/05/2023

For the fulfillment of the degree of B.A. in Education.

1. Signature of chairman

2. Signature of supervisor

3. Signature of Head Department




18-5-2023



VALUE EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

596 NO, NABAGATA SIMLETOLA L.P. SCHOOL,



A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted to the Department of Education Bimal Prasad
Chaliha College, Nagurbera
for the fulfillment of the Degree of 6th Sem. Examination-2023

Submitted By

Name : Ruma Yesmin

Class: B.A. 6th Semester

G.U. Roll No.- UA-201-003-0129

Registration No.- 20001579

Year: 2023-24

Department of Education
Bimala Prasad Chaliha College

Nagurbera, Kamrup (Assam)

Pin- 781127

DECLARATION

The following members of the project Report Evaluation committee Have Declared that RUMA YASMIN student of B.A. 6th semester of Education Dept of Bimala Prasad Chaliha Nagarbera has submitted this project Report after the presentation as per the rules and Regulations of Gauhati University on 12/15/2023.

For the fulfillment of the degree of B.A. in Education.

1. Signature of chairman

2. Signature of supervisor

B. B.
12/15/23

3. Signature of Head Department

B. B.
12/15/2023

B. B. Thomas
Head
Department of the Education
B.P. Chaliha Nagarbera

VALUE EDUCATION PRIMARY SCHOOL
590 NO N/ SIMLITOLA L.P.SCHOOL



A PROJECT REPORT

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BIMALA
PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA FOR THE FULFILMENT
OF THE DEGREE OF B.A.6TH SEM. EXAMINATION-2023

SUBMITTED BY:-

Name : RUPIAN NESSA

Class : B.A.6TH Semester

G.U.Roll No : UA-201-003-0130

Reg No : 20001580

Session : 2023

Department Of Education

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College, Nagabhera

DECLARATION

The following members of the project Report Evaluation committee have
Declared that **RUPIAN NESSA** student of B.A. 6th Semester of Education Dept. of
Bimala Prasad Chaliha College, Nagarbera has submitted this project Report
after the presentation as per the rules and Regulations of ~~guwahati~~ *Assam*.

University on 11/24/23

For the fulfillment of the degree of B.A. in Education.

1. Signature of Chairman

- ## 2. Signature of Supervisor

- ### 3. Signature of Head Department

1815/2023

**GUNOTSAV AND ITS IMPACT ON PRIMARY SCHOOL
A STUDY ON SELECTED PRIMARY SCHOOL UNDER
RANGJULI REVENUE CIRCLE OF
GOALPARA DISTRICT OF ASSAM**



A project Work

Submitted to Department of Education of
B.P. Chaliha College, Nagabera for the
fulfilment of the Degree of B.A. 6th Sem.
Examination- 2023

Submitted By

*Name : Shivam Saha
Class - B.A. 6th Semester (H)
Roll No. - UA-201-003-0146
Registration No. - 20001597
Year : 2022-2023*

Department of Education
B.P. CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGABERA
PIN-781127

DECLARATION

The following members of the project Report Evaluation Committee have Declared that shivam Saha student of B.A. 6th Semester of Education Department of B.P. Chakrabarti College, Nagabera has submitted this Project Report after the Presentation as per the rules and regulations of Gauhati University on 19-05-2023 for the fulfilment of the Degree of B.A. in Education

1. Signature of Charman

2. Signature of Supervisor

B. Barua

3. Signature of Head of Department

B. Barua
18/5/2023

Signature
Date
Department of Education
B.P. Chakrabarti College, Nagabera

VALUE EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, IN 800
NO. NARAGATA SIMLITOLA L.P. SCHOOLS, UNDER
MATA REVENUE CIRCLE OF GOALPARA
DISTRICT OF ASSAM



A PROJECT WORK

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF CHALUKIA
COLLEGE HAGARBARA FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE DEGREE OF B.A. 6TH SEM.
EXAMINATION-2021

SUBMITTED BY:

Name	: Sujmina Begom
Class	: B.A. 6 TH Sem. (Honours)
G.U. Roll No.	: UA-201-003-0151
Reg. No	: 20001602
Session	: 2021

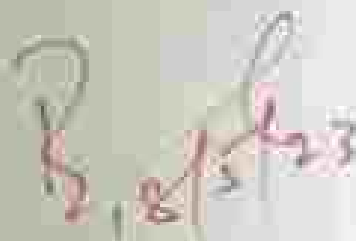
Department of Education
: Binola Prasad Chakrabarti College, Nagulaura
Pin-781122

DECLARATION

The following members of the project Report Evaluation Committee have declared that **SOMINA REGOM** student of B.A. 6th Semester of Education Department of B.P.Chulha College, Nagaibari has submitted this project Report after the Presentation as per the rules and regulations of Guwahati University on 13-19-2023 for the fulfillment of the degree of B.A. in Education.

1. Signature of Chairman

2. Signature of Supervisor


18/5/23

3. Signature of Head of Department

B.B. ———
18/5/2023

B. B. Bora
Chairman of the Board
of Education, Nagaibari

**GUNDASAY AND ITS IMPACT ON PRIMARY
SCHOOL A STUDY ON SELECTED PRIMARY
SCHOOL UNDER NAGARBHERA REVENUE
CIRCLE OF KAMRUP DISTRICT OF ASSAM**



A PROJECT WORK
SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BY RAHIMA GILZE, NAGARBHERA
IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT OF B.A. STUDY
EXAMINATION-2023

Submitted By:

Name:	MASUMA SULTANA
Class:	B.A. 2nd Year (Honours)
F.U. Roll No.:	31A-201-003-0077
Regn. No.	20001526
Session:	2023

Department of Education
Rajabai Prasad Choudhary College, Bongaigaon
Pin-781127

DECLARATION

The following members of the project Report Evaluation Committee have Declared that *Myranna Sultana* student of B.A. 4th Semester of Education Department of B.P.C. Chaitika College, Nagarkata has submitted this Project Report after the Presentation as per the rules and regulations of Gwahati University on 18.05.2023 for the fulfillment of the Degree of B.A. in Education.

1. Signature of Chairman

2. Signature of Supervisor

B. P. ———

3. Signature of Head of Department

B. P. ———

18/5/2023

B. P. Dey
HOD
Education Department
B.P.C. Chaitika College

**GUNOTSAV AND ITS IMPACT ON PRIMARY SCHOOL
A STUDY ON SELECTED PRIMARY SCHOOL UNDER
RANGJULI REVENUE CIRCLE OF
GOALPARA DISTRICT OF ASSAM**



A project Work

Submitted to Department of Education of
B.P. Chaliha College, Nagarbera for the
fulfilment of the Degree of B.A. 6th Sem.
Examination-2023

Submitted By

*Name : Priya Saha
Class:- B.A. 6th Semester(+)
Roll No:- UA-201-003-0104
Registration No.- 20001554
Year : 2022-2023*

Department of Education
B.P. CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA
PIN- 781127

DECLARATION

The following members of the project Report Evaluation Committee have Declared that Priya Saha student of B.A. 6th Semester of Education Department of B.P. Chandra College, Nagarkata has submitted the Project Report after the Presentation as per the rules and regulations of Gauhati University on 17-05-2023 for the fulfillment of the Degree of B.A. in Education.

1. Signature of Charman

2. Signature of Supervisor

B.P. —————

3. Signature of Head of Department

B.P. —————
18/5/2023

Signature
Head
Department of Education
B.P. Chandra College, Nagarkata

SIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA



P.O. : NAGARBERA, DIST : KAMRUP,
PIN : 781127, ASSAM

TOPIC-VALUE EDUCATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL A COMPARA-
TIVE STUDY TWO SCHOOL IN CHENIMARA PRIMARY SCHOOL
AND NATTOR BIDYANAGAR, PRIMARY SCHOOL

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDU-SE-5014

SUBMITTED BY -

Name : Bhrigu Roy

Class : B.A. 5th Sem

G.U. Roll No : EA-191-003-0022

Reg No : 19002539

Session : 2021-22

BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
TOPIC - POPULATION EXPLOSION

A PROJECT WORK

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION B.P.C COLLEGE, NAGARBHERA
FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF B.A EXAMINATION, 2020-2021

PAGES 5/5

SUBMITTED BY

NAME- SHAHIDA KHATUN
CLASS- BA 6TH SEMESTER
GUJ BOLL NO - GA-XRE-003-R376
REGISTRATION NO- 180764414
SESSION- 2020/2021

B.P.CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBHERA

Value education primary school:

Comparative study one school

S90 No. Nabagata Similitola L.P. School



A PROJECT REPORT

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

B.P. CHALHA COLLEGE FOR THE FULFILLMENT

OF THE DEGREE OF B.A. EXAMINATION-2023

Submitted By

Rowsonara Parbin

B.A 6th Semester

Roll No: UA-201-003-0126

Regd. No: 20001576

Department of Education

BIMALA PRASAD CHALHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA

DECLARATION

The following members of the project report evaluation Committee have declared that Rowsonara Parbin student of B.A 6th semester of education department, Bimal Prasad Chaliha College, Nagarbera has and regulations of Guwahati University on 18/05/2023, for the fulfillment of the degree of B.A. in education.

1. Signature of chairman

2. Signature of supervisor

B.P. —

3. Signature of head of department

B.B. —

18/5/2023

Dr. Bimal Prasad Chaliha
Head of Department
Education Department
Bimal Prasad Chaliha College
Nagarbera

B. A. Final 2023

Roll : UA-201-003-

Sl. No.	Name	Roll No.	Total Marks	Pass	Fail
1	Abhijana Ahmed	0013			
2	Adarsh Kumar	0014			
3	Adarsh Kumar	0023			
4	Adarsh Kumar	0025			
5	Bidyut Das	0028			
6	Dipankar Kumar	0035			
7	Dipankar Kumar	0039			
8	Jyotirmoy Kumar	0062			
9	Kankana Kalita	0065			
10	Liza Thakuria	0071			
11	Madhura Kumar	0072			
12	Madura Das	0075			
13	Madura Kumar	0077			
14	Madura Kumar	0088			
15	Madura Kumar	0092			
16	Madura Kumar	0096			
17	Priya Saha	0104			
18	Rakhi Kumar	0123			
19	Rakhi Kumar	0126			
20	Rakhi Kumar	0128			
21	Rakhi Kumar	0129			
22	Rakhi Kumar	0130			
23	Rakhi Kumar	0134			
24	Rakhi Kumar	0146			
25	Rakhi Kumar	0151			
26	Rakhi Kumar	0152			
27	Rakhi Kumar	0161			
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					

B. A. Final
HOD
17.05.2023

কাছমাৰা অঞ্চলত অনুষ্ঠিত হোৱা উৎসৱৰ বিষয়ে: এক অধ্যয়ন ।



গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক (বি. এ)

ষষ্ঠ যাদ্যাসিকৰ অসমীয়া প্ৰধান পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ (ASMHE-6056) (প্ৰকল্প) আকতখনৰ
বাবে ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়নৰ জৰিয়তে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা গৱেষণা পত্ৰ ।

আফাজুৰ ৰহমান

ষষ্ঠ যাদ্যাসিক

বোল নং - UA-201-003-0005

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

CERTIFICATE

Shilpi Sharma

Research Guide

Department of Assamese

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College

This is to certify that the research paper titled অসমত গাঁৱৰ প্ৰাচীৰ
অৱস্থা submitted by প্ৰতিভা কলিতা in partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-6056) of BA 6th semester from
the dept. of Assamese, Bimala Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared
under my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not
been submitted, either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other
university. The paper is basically based on field study of the particular area.

প্ৰতিভা কলিতা
Signature of Student

Shilpi Sharma
Signature of Research Guide

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

কামৰূপ জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত নগৰবেৰা গাঁওৰ মণ্ডলপাৰা, বেপাৰীপাৰা
গাঁওৰ মুছলমান সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোক সকলৰ ধৰ্ম, মূল্য আৰু মৃত্যু সম্পৰ্কীয়
ব্যৱহাৰৰ এটি অধ্যয়ন



গুৱাহাটী মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ ছাত্ৰক (বি.এ) স্বৰ্গ দাখ্যাসিক অসমীয়া প্ৰধান পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ বাবে
ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়নৰ জৰিয়তে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা গবেষণা পত্ৰ।

নাম/আবিষ্কাৰ বহুমান

শেৰী: স্বৰ্গ দাখ্যাসিক

ক্লাচ কোল নং৫৪

বিদ্যালয় কোল নংUA-201-003-0017

বিভাগ প্ৰসাদ চলিহা মহাবিদ্যালয়

নগৰবেৰা কামৰূপ অসম

দিন ৭/১১/২৭

CERTIFICATE



Research Guide

Department of Assamese

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College

This is to certify that the research paper titled *অসমত ব্ৰাহ্মণ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ প্ৰাচীনতা*
অসমত ব্ৰাহ্মণ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ প্ৰাচীনতা submitted by *অৰ্পিা পাহুগুৰু* in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-8006) of BA 5th semester from
the dept. of Assamese, Bimala Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared
under my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not
been submitted, either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other
university. The paper is basically based on field study of the particular area.

অৰ্পিা পাহুগুৰু
Signature of Student


Signature of Research Guide

সিদ্ধুপাৰা গাঁৱৰ শ্ৰী শ্ৰী শালগ্ৰাম আৰু শ্ৰী শ্ৰী শ্ৰীমূৰ্তি
গৌৰীহি ঘৰৰ উৎপত্তি, পৰম্পৰা আৰু পৰিৱৰ্তন :
এক ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন



গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক স্তৰে বাণ্যাসিকৰ অসমীয়া প্ৰধান
পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ চতুৰ্থ প্ৰশ্ন কাকতৰ বাবে ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়নৰ জৰিয়তে প্ৰস্তুত
কৰা গৱেষণা পত্ৰ

প্ৰস্তুতকৰ্তা

বৰষা কলিতা

স্নাতক বাণ্যাসিক

GU Roll : UA-201-003-0024

Regd. No : 20001471

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

বিদ্যা প্ৰসাদ চন্নিয়া মহাবিদ্যালয়, কপনদেৱা

জিলা : কামৰূপ (অসম)

মিঃ : ৭৮১১২৭

বৰ্ষ : ২০২০ইং

CERTIFICATE

Richard Smith

Research Grade

Department of Assamese

Bina Prasad Challa College

This is to certify that the research paper titled **गिरगावा तालि. अ. अ. नगरपालिका**
 तालि. अ. अ. नगरपालिका तालि. अ. अ. नगरपालिका तालि. अ. अ. नगरपालिका तालि. अ. अ. नगरपालिका तालि. अ. अ. नगरपालिका

submitted by Binasia Kalita in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-8056) of BA 6th semester from the dept. of Assamese. Binasia Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared under my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not been submitted, either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other university. The paper is basically based on field study of the particular area.

Signature of Student

Guide
Signature of Research Guide

কামৰূপ জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত নগৰবেৰা অঞ্চলৰ
কেইখনমান গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ স্থানৰ উৎপত্তি আৰু লোক
বিশ্বাস সম্পৰ্কে এটি অধ্যয়ন



গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক স্তৰে যোগ্যতাসিকৰ অসমীয়া

ASM-HE-6056 কাকতৰ বাবে প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব লগা গবেষণা প্ৰকল্প

প্ৰস্তুতকৰ্তা

জুপানী ভানুকদাৰ

সৰ্বোচ্চ যোগ্যতাসিক

GU Roll : UA-201-003-0027

Regd. No : 20001474

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

বিদ্যা প্ৰসঙ্গ চলিহা মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগৰবেৰা

জিলা : কামৰূপ (অসম)

দিন : ৭-১১-২৭

বৰ্ষ : ২০২০ই

CERTIFICATE

Shilen Sharmah
Research Guide
Department of Assamese
Bimala Prasad Chaliha College

This is to certify that the research paper titled অসমত প্ৰাকৃতিক অৱস্থিত সৰুসৰু
জলসূচীৰ প্ৰশংসা আৰু ইয়াৰ অৰ্থনৈতিক গুৰুত্ব

উলুবাৰৈ submitted by Chupali Talukder in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-8056) of BA 6th semester from the dept. of Assamese, Bimala Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared under my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not been submitted, either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other university. The paper is basically based on field study of the particular area.

Chupali Talukder
Signature of Student

Shilen Sharmah
28.05.2023
Signature of Research Guide

গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত শ্ৰী শ্ৰী সূৰ্য
পাঠাৰণ এটি সতীক্ষা আৰু অধ্যয়ন



গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ দ্বাৰা (বি.এ.) বৰ্ষ সাধাৰণিক
অসমীয়া প্ৰধান পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ চতুৰ্থ প্ৰশ্ন কাকতৰ বাবে ক্ষেত্ৰ
অধ্যয়নৰ জৰিয়তে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা গৱেষণা পত্ৰ।

উদ্ভাৱনকাৰক
শ্ৰী শ্ৰী শৰ্মা
সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক
অসমীয়া বিভাগ

প্ৰকল্পকৰ্তা
মণজিতা কলিতা
বৰ্ষ সাধাৰণিক
GU Roll : UA-201-003-0036
অসমীয়া বিভাগ

বিশ্বাৰম্ভ চন্নিয়া মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগৰবেলা
জিলা : কামৰূপ (অসম)
দিন : ৭/১১/২৭
বৰ্ষ : ২০২০ ইং

CERTIFICATE

Shilpi Sharma

Research Guide

Department of Assamese

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College

This is to certify that the research paper titled সংস্কৃত কবিতা
অন্তর্ভুক্ত আৰু ইয়াৰ অধীনত অতি প্ৰাচীন গীতিকা
submitted by Dronita Kalita in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-6056) of BA 8th semester from
the dept. of Assamese, Bimala Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared
under my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not
been submitted, either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other
university. The paper is basically based on field study of the particular area.

Dronita Kalita

Signature of Student

Shilpi Sharma

Signature of Research Guide

যটকো সমষ্টিব অন্তৰ্গত কামৰূপ জিলাৰ ছমৰীয়া
অঞ্চলৰ সত্ৰৰ ঐতিহ্য : এটি ক্ষেত্ৰ ভিত্তিক
অধ্যয়ন



তথ্যসংগ্ৰহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক সৰ্ব্ব সাধাৰণিকৰ অসমীয়া
ASM-HE-6056 কাৰ্ডটৰ দ্বাৰে প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব লগা গৱেষণা প্ৰকল্প

প্ৰস্তুতকাৰী

শ্ৰীমা বাণ

সৰ্ব সাধাৰণিক

GU Roll : UA-201-003-0070

Regd.No.: 20001519

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

বিদ্যা প্ৰদান চলিহা মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগৰবেৰা

জিলা : কামৰূপ (অসম)

মিঃ : ৭৮১১২৭

বৰ্ষ : ২০২০-২১

CERTIFICATE



Research Guide

Department of Assamese

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College

This is to certify that the research paper titled, বহো অহৰি অহৰি
কামৰূপ জিলাৰ চুভৰীয়া ডাক্তৰৰ সন্মত অৱস্থা : এটি স্থান মিতিক
নিৰ্দেশন

submitted by Lina Nath in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-6056) of BA 6th semester from the dept. of Assamese, Bimala Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared under my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not been submitted, either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other university. The paper is basically based on field study of the particular area.



Signature of Student



Signature of Research Guide

বঙ্গশেখিৰ জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত মাজবাৰ অঞ্চলত প্ৰচলিত লোকগীত আৰু
জনগোষ্ঠীয় জীৱণত ইয়াৰ প্ৰকাৰ নমুনা
এটি কেন্দ্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন ।



ডব্বাহাটী বিশ্ব বিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক (বি.এ) যন্ত্ৰ বহুসিক্তৰ অসমীয়া প্ৰধান
পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ বাবে কেন্দ্ৰ অধ্যয়নৰ প্ৰস্তুত কৰা গবেষণা পত্ৰ ।

মমতাজ বেগম

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

যন্ত্ৰ বহুসিক্ত

বোল নং- ১৪১

বিমলা প্ৰসাদ চলিহা মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগৰদেবা ।

কামৰূপ, অসম, ৭৮১১২৭

ফোন নং- ৫৮-২০১-০০৩-০০৬৭

ফ্যাক্স নং- ২০০০১৬৩৭

প্ৰকল্পঃ কামৰূপ জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত বিদ্যানগৰ অঞ্চলৰ
অষ্টমহৰ আৰু কালি পূজন উৎপত্তি; পৰম্পৰা আৰু
পৰিৱৰ্তন।



Project Paper

Paper Code : ASM-HE-6056

গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক ষষ্ঠ বাৎসৰিকৰ
অসমীয়া ASM-HE-6056 কাকতৰ বাবে প্ৰস্তুত
কৰিব লগা গৱেষণা প্ৰকল্প

গ্ৰন্থৰ স্বৰূপঃ

নিম্নোক্ত নাম

ৰূপে প্ৰস্তুত

GU/PA/UA/201-003-0005

Regd. No. 20001545

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

বিভাগ প্ৰশাসন শ্ৰীমতা মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগৰপাৰা

জিলাঃ কামৰূপ (অসম)

ফোনঃ ৭৮১১২৭

ফ্যাক্সঃ ২০২২-২০২৪

CERTIFICATE

Bidyut Dutta

Research Guide

Department of Assamese

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College

This is to certify that the research paper titled সিঁড়িহাতি চিহ্নকৰা
পৰিভ্ৰমণকাৰীৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰস্তুত কৰা গল্পৰ বিশ্লেষণ: প্ৰত্যক্ষাৱলীৰে
...submitted by Nimai Das... In partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-6056) of BA 6th semester from
the dept. of Assamese, Bimala Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared
under my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not
been submitted, either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other
university. The paper is basically based on field study of the particular area.

Nimai Das
Signature of Student

Bidyut Dutta
8/1/2023
Signature of Research Guide

বৰপেটা জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত আলোপতি চৰৰ কৃষি পদ্ধতিৰ
পৰম্পৰা আৰু ইয়াৰ পৰিৱৰ্তন।

(SEMINER PAPER)

Paper Code : ASM-HE-6056



গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক বি.এ. (CBCS) ষষ্ঠ
ষাণ্মাসিকৰ অসমীয়া প্ৰধান পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ ষষ্ঠ প্ৰশ্ন কাকতৰ
বাবে ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়নৰ জৰিয়তে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা গৱেষণা-
পত্ৰ।

প্ৰকৃত কৰ্তাঃ

শুন নাৰাজনি আহুজ

বৰ্ষাৰ্থীয়া

বোম্ব নং - UA-201-003-0099

পত্ৰীয় নং - 20001549

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

বিজ্ঞান প্ৰশ্নোত্তৰ উলিহা মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগৰদেৱা

জিলায় কামৰূপ (অসম)

মিলা ৫ ৭৮২২২৭

বৰ্ষ ২০২২-২০২৩

CERTIFICATE



Research Guide

Department of Assamese

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College

This is to certify that the research paper titled স্বপ্নজি পিন্ধাৰ অৰ্থে সাহসিকি
কৰে ইতি প্ৰতি প্ৰতি প্ৰতি প্ৰতি প্ৰতি প্ৰতি প্ৰতি প্ৰতি

submitted by Nur Nazmin Ahmad in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-8055) of BA 5th semester from the dept. of Assamese. Bimala Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared under my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not been submitted, either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other university. The paper is basically based on field study of the particular area.

Nur Nazmin Ahmad
Signature of Student


Signature of Research Guide

প্ৰকল্প গোৱানপাৰা জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত সুভাৰপাৰা
অঞ্চলৰ গোকডায়া : এক ক্ষেত্ৰ ভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন



Project Paper

Paper Code ASM-HE-6056

ওবাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক বৰ্ষ সাধাৰণিকৰ
অসমীয়া ASM-HE-6056 কাকতৰ বাবে প্ৰস্তুত
কবিতা লগা গবেষণা প্ৰকল্প

প্ৰকল্প নং
বান্ধিমা খাদুম
বৰ্ষ ২০২২-২০২৩

GU No: UA-201-003-0107

Regd. No: 20001057

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

বিদ্যা প্ৰকল্প অধিদপ্তৰ, অসমীয়া, নগৰবাৰ

জিলা কামৰূপ (অসম)

ফোন : ৯৮২২২৭

ৱেব : ২০২২-২০২৩

CERTIFICATE

Rini Sin

Research Guide

Department of Assamese

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College

This is to certify that the research paper titled *গোলাঘাটা জিলাৰ গৰ্ভৱত
সুপানমূলক শিহৰাৰ জীৱবৈজ্ঞানিক আৰু বৈজ্ঞানিক গৱেষণা*.....
submitted by *Rabia Khatoon*..... in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-6056) of BA 6th semester from
the dept. of Assamese, Bimala Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared
under my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not
been submitted, either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other
university. The paper is basically based on field study of the particular area.

Rabia Khatoon

Signature of Student

Rini Sin

Signature of Research Guide

গোৱালপাৰা জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত শিমলীতোলা
অঞ্চলৰ কামাৰপোতা গাঁৱৰ ফুলৰ চানেকীৰ
ওপৰত কৰা এটি অধ্যয়ন



গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক (বি.এ.) ষষ্ঠ ষাণ্মাসিকৰ
অসমীয়া প্ৰধান পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ চতুৰ্থ প্ৰশ্ন কাকতৰ বাবে ক্ষেত্ৰ
অধ্যয়নৰ জৰিয়তে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা গৱেষণা পত্ৰ।

ভদ্ৰাধায়ক
শিল্পী শৰ্মা

সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা
অসমীয়া বিভাগ

প্ৰভুতকৰ্তা

বীমা দাস

ষষ্ঠ ষাণ্মাসিক

GU Roll: UA-201-003-0113

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

বিমলা প্ৰসাদ চলিহা মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগৰবেৰা

জিলা : কামৰূপ (অ.ন.)

পিন : ৭৮১১২৭

বৰ্ষ : ২০২০ ইং

CERTIFICATE

Shilpi Sharma

Research Guide

Department of Assamese

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College

This is to certify that the research paper titled *লুপ্তবান্ধব শিল্পৰ উন্নয়ন
প্ৰতিবেদন আৰু বৰ্তমান অৱস্থাৰ প্ৰতিবেদন*

submitted by *Roma Das* in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-6056) of BA 6th semester from the dept. of Assamese, Bimala Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared under my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not been submitted, either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other university. The paper is basically based on field study of the particular area.

Roma Das

Signature of Student

Shilpi Sharma

Signature of Research Guide

গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক সৰ্ব্ব সাধাৰণিকৰ অসমীয়া প্ৰধান
পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ চতুৰ্থ কাকতৰ বাবে ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়নৰ জৰিয়তে
প্ৰস্তুত কৰা প্ৰকল্প



Project Paper : ASM-HE-6056

কাছৰপ জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত হেক্ৰা অঞ্চলৰ
বিৰ্বাচিত পৰ্য্যায় স্থাবৰ ঊৎপত্তি, পৰম্পৰা আৰু
পৰিবৰ্তন : এটি ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন

সম্বলকৰ্তা

নিখিৰজিৎ ঠাকুৰীয়া

সৰ্ব সাধাৰণিক

GU Roll : UA-201-003-0119

Registration No-20001569

Class Roll No : 69

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

শিক্ষা শ্ৰমণ চৰিহা মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগৰবেৰা

জিলা : কামৰূপ (অসম)

মিঃ : ৭৫১১২৭

বৰ্ষ : ২০২০-২১

CERTIFICATE

Bidyut Dutta

Research Guide

Department of Assamese

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College

This is to certify that the research paper titled

কামৰূপ জিলাৰ অক্ষতি

বেঙ্গা অঞ্চলৰ জিলাৰ ইতিহাস আৰু প্ৰাচীনত্ব: পৰ্যটন আৰু পৰিকল্পনা: এটা ক্ষেত্ৰগত

প্ৰতিবেদন

submitted by *Rimzim Thakuria*

in partial fulfillment of the

requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-5056) of BA 6th semester from the dept. of Assamese, Bimala Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared under my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not been submitted, either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other university. The paper is basically based on field study of the particular area.

Rimzim Thakuria

Signature of Student

Bidyut Dutta

Signature of Research Guide

গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক বি.এ. (CBCS) যষ্ঠ
মান্যাসিকৰ অসমীয়া প্ৰধান পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ যষ্ঠ প্ৰশ্ন কাকতৰ
বাবে ক্ষেত্ৰ অধ্যয়নৰ জৰিয়তে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা গৱেষণা-
পত্ৰ।



(SEMINAR PAPER)

Paper Code : ASM-HE-6056

প্ৰকল্পঃ পাঠ্যমাৰী গাঁওৰ পৰম্পৰাগত সাজ-পাৰ আৰু
আ-অলংকাৰঃ এটি ক্ষেত্ৰ ভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন

প্ৰকল্প সচীৱ

বৌদধানন্দা আছমে

ৱাৰ্ড কলকাতা

ফোন নং - UA-201-003-0126

ফক্স নং - 20001575

ইমেইল ঠিকনা

বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ ইমেইল ঠিকনা: univ@guahati.ac.in

(বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ ইমেইল)

ফোন নং ১০১১২৪

ফক্স ২০১২-২০২০

CERTIFICATE



Research Guide

Department of Assamese

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College

This is to certify that the research paper titled অসমত পাহিমাৰী অতিৰ

প্ৰেৰণকাৰীত অসম পুৰী অসম আ-অসমত পাহিমাৰী অতিৰ

~~Submitted~~ submitted by Roushanara Ahmed in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-8055) of BA 6th semester from the dept. of Assamese, Bimala Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared under my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not been submitted, either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other university. The paper is basically based on field study of the particular area.

Roushanara Ahmed

Signature of Student



Signature of Research Guide

কামৰূপ জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত হেকুৰা অঞ্চলৰ শ্রীমন্ত
শংকৰদেৱ সংঘ “হাবিলা প্ৰাথমিক শাখাৰ”
পৰম্পৰাগত নামধৰ্ম



উদাহৰ্ণী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক স্তৰে স্বাক্ষৰিত অসমীয়া
ASM-HE-6056 কাকতৰ বাবে প্ৰস্তুত কৰিব লগা প্ৰবেশনা প্ৰকল্প

উদ্ভাৱনকাৰক
ড° কমি দাস
সহকাৰী অধ্যাপিকা
অসমীয়া বিভাগ

প্ৰস্তুতকৰ্ত্তা
সাগৰিকা কলিতা
স্বৰ্ণ স্বাক্ষৰিত
GU Roll: UA-201-003-0132
অসমীয়া বিভাগ

কিম্বদন্তী গ্ৰন্থৰ চৰিত্ৰা মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগৰবেৰা
জিলা : কামৰূপ (অসম)
পিন : ৭৮১১২৭
বৰ্ষ : ২০২০-২১

CERTIFICATE

Dr. Himi Das

Research Guide

Department of Assamese

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College

This is to certify that the research paper titled: *গাৰো জিলাৰ অৰুণ জিলা জুলা*
সিঙাৰ গাওঁৰ পৰা "উজিৰা গাওঁৰ পৰা" পৰ্য্যন্ত

...submitted by *Sagarika Kalita* in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-8056) of BA 6th semester from the dept. of Assamese, Bimala Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared under my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not been submitted, either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other university. The paper is basically based on field study of the particular area.

Sagarika Kalita

Signature of Student

Dr. Himi Das

Signature of Research Guide

ওৰাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক বি.এ. (CBCS) যষ্ঠ
ষাণ্মাসিকৰ অসমীয়া সন্মান পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ বাবে
ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়নৰ জনিয়তে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা প্ৰকল্প।



(SEMINER PAPER)

Paper Code : ASM-HE-6056

প্ৰকল্পঃ বৰপেটা জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত খোলাবান্ধা গাঁৱৰ
মুছলিম সমাজ আৰু লোক সংস্কৃতিৰ :
এক ক্ষেত্ৰ ভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন

প্ৰকল্প কৰ্তা

হানিয়ানা দাবকিন

মঠ মাধ্যমিক

কোল নং - UA-201-003-0137

পত্ৰীক নং - 20001587

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

বিমলা প্ৰসাদ হালিমা মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগৰবৰবা

জিলাঃ কামৰূপ (অসম)

ফোন : ৭৬২১২৭

বৰ্ষ ২০২২-২০২৩

CERTIFICATE



Research Guide

Department of Assamese

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College

This is to certify that the research paper titled অসমত ব্ৰাহ্মণ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ প্ৰাচীনতাৰ বিষয়ে
অসমত ব্ৰাহ্মণ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ প্ৰাচীনতাৰ বিষয়ে
.....submitted by স্বপ্না বৰুৱা..... in partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-6058) of BA 6th semester from
the dept. of Assamese, Bimala Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared
under my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not
been submitted, either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other
university. The paper is basically based on field study of the particular area.

স্বপ্না বৰুৱা
Signature of Student


Signature of Research Guide

ওসহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক (CBSC) স্তৰে সাম্প্ৰাসিক
অসমীয়া সন্ধান পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ বাবে ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়নৰ
ছবিবোৰে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা প্ৰকল্প।



(SEMINAR PAPER)
Paper Code: ASM-HE-6056

প্ৰকল্পঃ খোলাবান্ধা গাঁৱৰ সাপ্তাহিক বজাৰঃ এক অধ্যয়ন

(মৈবাদিয়া-খোলাবান্ধা বজাৰ আৰু পাঠিমৰী-খোলাবান্ধা
জনপ্ৰিয় বজাৰৰ বিশেষ উল্লেখনেৰে)

প্ৰস্তুত কৰ্তা :

সাহিদুল ইছলাম

স্নাতক

ফোন নং : UA-201-003-0142

ম'বাইল নং : 20001593

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

বিমলা প্ৰসাদ চলিহা মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগৰবেৰা

জিলাঃ কামৰূপ (অসম)

পিন- ৭৮১১২৭

বৰ্ষঃ ২০২০ ইং

CERTIFICATE

Bidyut Dutta

Research Guide

Department of Assamese

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College, Nagabera

This is to certify that the research paper titled অসমীয়া সাহিত্য
সাংস্কৃতিক মূল্য: ২০০ অক্টোবর

Submitted by Shahidul Islam in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-6065) of B.A. 6th Semester from
the Dept. of Assamese, Bimala Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared under
my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not been submitted,
either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other university. The paper is
basically based on filed study of the particular area.

Shahidul Islam
Signature of Student

B. Dutta
04/03/2023
Signature of Research Guide

গুৱাহাটী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ স্নাতক (CBCS) যষ্ঠ
মাধ্যমিকৰ অসমীয়া সন্মান পাঠ্যক্ৰমৰ বাবে
ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়নৰ জৰিয়তে প্ৰস্তুত কৰা প্ৰকল্প।



(PROJECT PAPER)

Paper Code : ASM-HE-6056

প্ৰকল্পঃ বৰপেটা জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্গত নিৰলা গাঁৱৰ মুছলিম
সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ লোকসকলৰ মাজত প্ৰচলিত সাধুকথা :
এক ক্ষেত্ৰভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন

(নিৰলা গাঁৱৰ নিৰ্বাচিত সাধু কথাৰ বিশেষ উল্লেখনসহ)

প্ৰকল্প কৰ্তা

মণিৰাণী বৰমণ

মহা মাধ্যমিক

ডেল: নং - UA-201-003-0153

পত্ৰীক নং - 20001601

অসমীয়া বিভাগ

বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰ প্ৰধান অধ্যাপক, গুৱাহাটী

ফিল্ড: কামৰূপ (জিলা)

ফিল্ড: ১৩৩২২১

বৰ্ষ ২০২১-২০২২

মোহনগাবা জিলাৰ অসুগতি শিমলীতোলা অঞ্চলত আদিবাসী
সকলৰ সামাজিক জীৱনৰ প্ৰতিকলন
ঃ এটি ক্ষেত্ৰ ভিত্তিক অধ্যয়ন



কম্পিউটাৰ প্ৰিন্টিং আৰু ব্ৰাইল (বি.এ) বৰ্গে আৰম্ভণিৰ অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ প্ৰাথমিক স্কুলৰ
প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীৰ বাবে লিখিত অধ্যয়নৰ উপযোগী হৈছে।

টুলুমানি অধিকাৰী

বৰ্গে আৰম্ভণি

লিঙ্গ : U/A-201-003-0159

অসমীয়া ভাষা

বিমলা প্ৰসাদ চলিহা মহাবিদ্যালয়, নগৰবেৰা

জিলা : কামৰূপ (অসম)

লিঙ্গ : ৭৮১১২৭

চি : ২০২০

CERTIFICATE

Research Guide

Department of Assamese

Bimala Prasad Chaliha College

This is to certify that the research paper titled REFLECTION OF THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE TRIBALS OF SIMLITOLA AREA submitted by TULUMONI ADHIKARI in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the project paper (ASM-HE-6056) of BA 6th semester from the dept. of Assamese, Bimala Prasad Chaliha College has been prepared under my supervision and is the product of his own investigation. It has not been submitted, either in part or in full, for a similar degree to any other university. The paper is basically based on field study of the particular area.

Tulumoni Adhikari
Signature of Student

Dr. Kunal Das
Signature of Research Guide

**" BIRD'S DIVERSITY FOUND IN THE NAGARBERA AREA IN THE
MONTH OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 2023"**

**A DISSERTATION THESIS SUBMITTED TO BIMALA PRASAD
CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA, ASSAM, INDIA**

**FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE IN ZOOLOGY**

SUBMITTED BY SEMINA AKTAR

**UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF DR. TAPAN KR. GOSWAMI, DEPT. OF
ZOOLOGY, B.P. CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA, ASSAM**

18/8/23
EXAMINED



" BIRD'S DIVERSITY FOUND IN THE NAGARBERA AREA IN THE
MONTH OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 2023"

A DISSERTATION THESIS SUBMITTED TO BIMALA PRASAD
CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA, ASSAM, INDIA

FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
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SUBMITTED BY SAIFUL ISLAM

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EXAMINED

Dr. Tapan K. Goswami
18/8/23



**"TYPES OF NEST AND THEIR BUILDING MECHANISM FOUND IN THE
NAGARBERA AREA IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH" 2023**

**A DISSERTATION THESIS SUBMITTED TO BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA
COLLEGE, NAGARBERA, ASSAM, INDIA**

**FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
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**"TYPES OF NEST AND THEIR BUILDING MECHANISM FOUND IN THE
NAGARBERA AREA IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH"**

A DISSERTATION THESIS SUBMITTED TO **BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA
COLLEGE, NAGARBERA, ASSAM, INDIA**

FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
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**"DIVERSITY OF FISH FOUND JALJALI RIVER IN THE NAGARBERA
AREA IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 2023"**

A DISSERTATION THESIS SUBMITTED TO BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA
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FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
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18/8/23



**"DIVERSITY OF FISH FOUND JALJALI RIVER IN THE NAGARBERA
AREA IN THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 2023"**

A DISSERTATION THESIS SUBMITTED TO BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA
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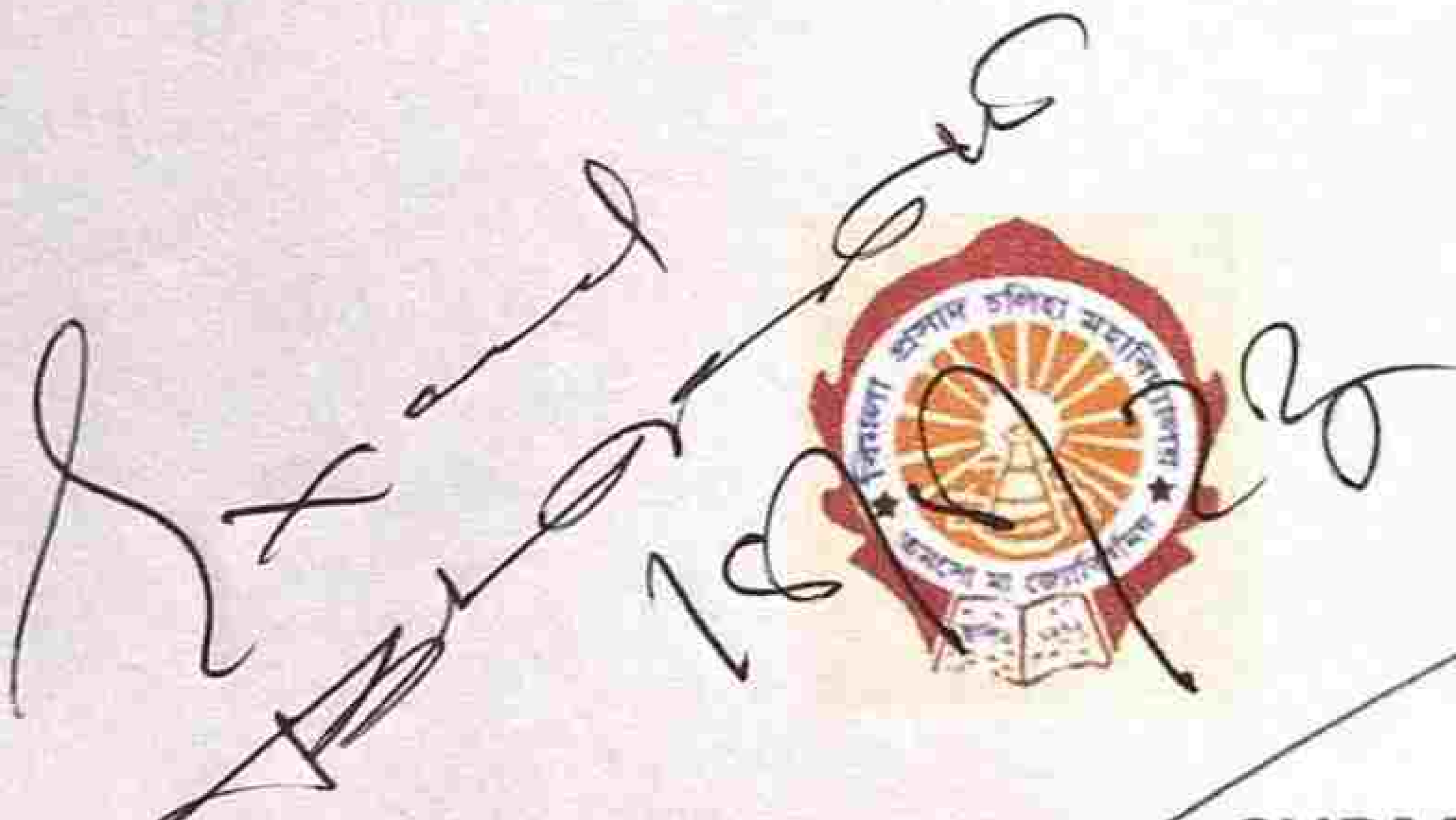
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19/9/23
EXAMINED



"A PROJECT REPORT ON HONEY BEE FARMING
(APIS MELLIFERA)"

A DISSERTATION THESIS SUBMITTED TO BIMALA PRASAD
CHALIHA COLLAGE, NAGARBERA

FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ZOOLOGY



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1



"A PROJECT REPORT ON HONEY BEE FARMING
(APIS MELLIFERA)"

A DISSERTATION THESIS SUBMITTED TO BIMALA PRASAD
CHALIHA COLLAGE, NAGARBERA

FOR THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF
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18/8/23
EXAMINED



PROJECT REPORT ON AREAL ASPECTS OF A RIVER BASIN

GGY-SE-3014
RIVER BASIN STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY



BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA
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Session-2022-23

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Physical Aspects of drainage basins

The physical aspects of a drainage basin is the three dimensional proportions of the basin. It includes the description of arrangement of areal elements. It deals with the total area projected upon a horizontal plane contributing over land flow to the channel segment of the given order and includes all tributaries of lower order. It comprises of drainage density, drainage texture, stream frequency, form factor, circulatory ratio, elongatio ratio and length of overland flow.

Drainage Density:

Horton (1932) introduced the drainage density as an important indicator of the linear scale of land form element in terms of stream network. It is the ratio of total channel segment length (summed for all orders within a basin to the basin area, which is expressed in terms of km/km^2 . The drainage density indicates the closeness of spacing of channels. Thus providing a quantitative measure of the average length of stream channel for the whole basin. It has been observed from drainage density measurement made over a wide range of geological and climatic type that a low drainage density is more likely to occur in region and highly resistant or highly permeable subsoil material under dense vegetation cover and where relief is low. High drainage density is the resultant of weak or impermeable subsoil material, sparse vegetation and mountain relief.

Drainage density

$$D = \frac{\text{Stream length (km)}}{\text{area (km}^2\text{)}} = \text{km/km}^2$$

this can be well explained with a given drainage basin and table as follows

1	4	7	10	14	16
2	5	8	11	14	17
3	6	9	12	15	18

Ord No

stream length

drainage density

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18

1.1
0.0
0.0
2.2
4.5
2.0
2.3
5.5
0.5
1.1
1.2
0.3
0.2
0.2
0.4
0.0
0.0

1.1
0.0
0.0
2.2
5.5
0.0
0.0
0.0
0.0
0.0
1.1
1.1
0.0
0.0
0.0
0.0
0.0

Stream Frequency Stream Frequency or drainage frequency is the measure of number of stream per unit area (may be square meter, square kilometer and so on). For the computation the stream divided into grid square (more commonly one square mile (kilometer)) depending on map scale and local coverage of the basin and the number of stream frequency. In each grid is counted tabulated and quantified. The data of stream frequency are recorded through sketch map or choropleth map.

$$\text{Stream frequency (sf)} = \frac{\text{Number of Stream}}{\text{area}}$$

Form factor

Form factor is defined as the ratio of the basin area to the square of the basin length. This indicates the flow intensity of a basin or defined area (Horton 1943). The form factor value should be always between 0.75 & the value corresponding to a perfectly circular basin). The smaller the value of the form factor, with high form factors experience longer peak flows or shorter duration, whereas elongated water sheds will have low form factors experience lower peak flows or longer duration.

$$(F_f) = \frac{A}{L^2}$$

where A is the drainage area and L is length. Therefore form factor is the numerical index commonly used to represent different basin shape.

Circulatory Ratio (R_c)

Circulatory Ratio is the ratio of the area of a circulatory basin to the area of circle having the same circulatory as the perimeter of the basin (Milton, 1953). It is influenced by the length and frequency of stream, geological structure and land use/land cover, climate and slope of the basin. The high values of circulatory ratio above the late modern stage of topography therefore it is the ratio of the area of the basin (A_b) to the area of the circle (A_c) having same circumference as the basin perimeter. It is dimensionless theoretically, the value of circulatory ratio varies from 0 (in line) to (in a circle).

$$R_c = \frac{A_b}{A_c}$$

Length of overland flow

The length of overland flow (L_o) is the length of water over the ground surface before it is concentrated into definite not important independent variable affecting by climatic

hydrologic and physiographic development
of drainage basin. The length of overland
flow is approximately equal to the help
of the reciprocal of drainage density. This
fact is related inversely to the average
slope of the channel and is quite syn-
onymous with the length of sheet flow
to a large degree.

$$L_o (\text{length of overland flow}) = \frac{1}{2D}$$

where D = drainage
density

The concept of overland flow is similar to
the concept of surface runoff and these
two are quite different hydrological phenomena.
Length of overland flow is actually that flow of
precipitation which moves over the land surface
leading to the outlet of water shed channel is
designated as the surface runoff. The overland flow
is significant in the smaller water sheds, but

Stream Length Ratio (R_L)

Stream order	Number of stream	Mean length of stream	Mean length of stream
I	2	$15.25 = 0.5 \times 30$	$\frac{1 \times 30}{2} = 15$
II	3	$25 = \frac{30}{2} = 15$	$\frac{12}{1.5} = 8$
III	1	$18 = \frac{30}{2} = 15$	$\frac{6}{1} = 6$
IV		$6 = \frac{30}{5} = 6$	$\frac{6}{1} = 6$

Stream length ratio = $\frac{\text{mean length of stream}}{\text{mean length of stream of preceding class}}$

It is a ratio of the mean length of a stream of a given order to the mean length of the next lower order stream in the same basin.

$$R_L = \frac{L_n}{L_{n-1}}$$

Where -

L_n is the mean length of all stream segment of a given order.

L_{n-1} = mean length of the next lower order

ORIGIN

The stream length ratio between the stream of different order in one study area doesn't follow any trend in different sub-water watershed.

a typical order of 1000. At present, we have
 combined a second order stream with a first
 order stream. This shows that the resulting stream
 increases by an order of magnitude.



Fig. 10. Stream network



Stream length

The stream is measured by its total length
 of stream of a specific order. The length of a
 stream is the distance measured along the stream
 channel from the source to a given point
 or to the outlet or distance that may be
 measured on a map or from aerial photo-graphy.
 mean stream length (m.s.l.) is a ratio of total
 stream length of a particular catchment and total number
 of stream segments of that catchment.

$$\text{m.s.l.} = \frac{L}{N}$$

Bifurcation ratio

Bifurcation ratio (R_b) which is related to the branching pattern of the drainage map where is defined as a ratio of the number of streams of a given order to the number of streams of the next higher order, and is expressed in form of the following equation $R_b = \frac{N_n}{N_{n+1}}$

where,

N_n = Number of streams of a given order

N_{n+1} = Number of the streams of the highest order

<u>Stream order</u>	<u>Number of streams</u>	<u>Bifurcation Ratio</u>
1	110	$\frac{110}{28} = 3.92$
2	28	$\frac{28}{7} = 4$
3	7	$\frac{7}{3} = 2.3$
4	3	$\frac{3}{1} = 3$
5	1	$\frac{1}{0} = \infty$

Bifurcation ratio dimensionless property of the drainage basin is useful to be compared by drainage density, lithological, characteristic, basin slope, basin shape, basin area etc. Bifurcation ratio helps in interpreting the shape of the basin as indicated.

PROJECT REPORT ON AREAL ASPECTS OF A RIVER BASIN

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY



**BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE, NAGARBERA
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Name : khanindra Das
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Session-2022-23




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Areol aspects of Drainage Basin:-

The areal aspects of a drainage basin is the two dimensional features of the basin. It includes the description of arrangement of areal elements. It deals with the total area projected upon a horizontal plane contributing over land flow to the channel segment of the given order and includes all tributaries of lower order. It comprises of drainage density, drainage texture, stream frequency, form factor, circulatory ratio, elongation ratio and length of overland flow.

Drainage Density:- Horton (1932) introduced the drainage density as an important indicator of the linear scale of land form elements in stream in stream coded topography. It is the ratio of total channel segment length cumulated for all orders within a basin to the basin area, which is

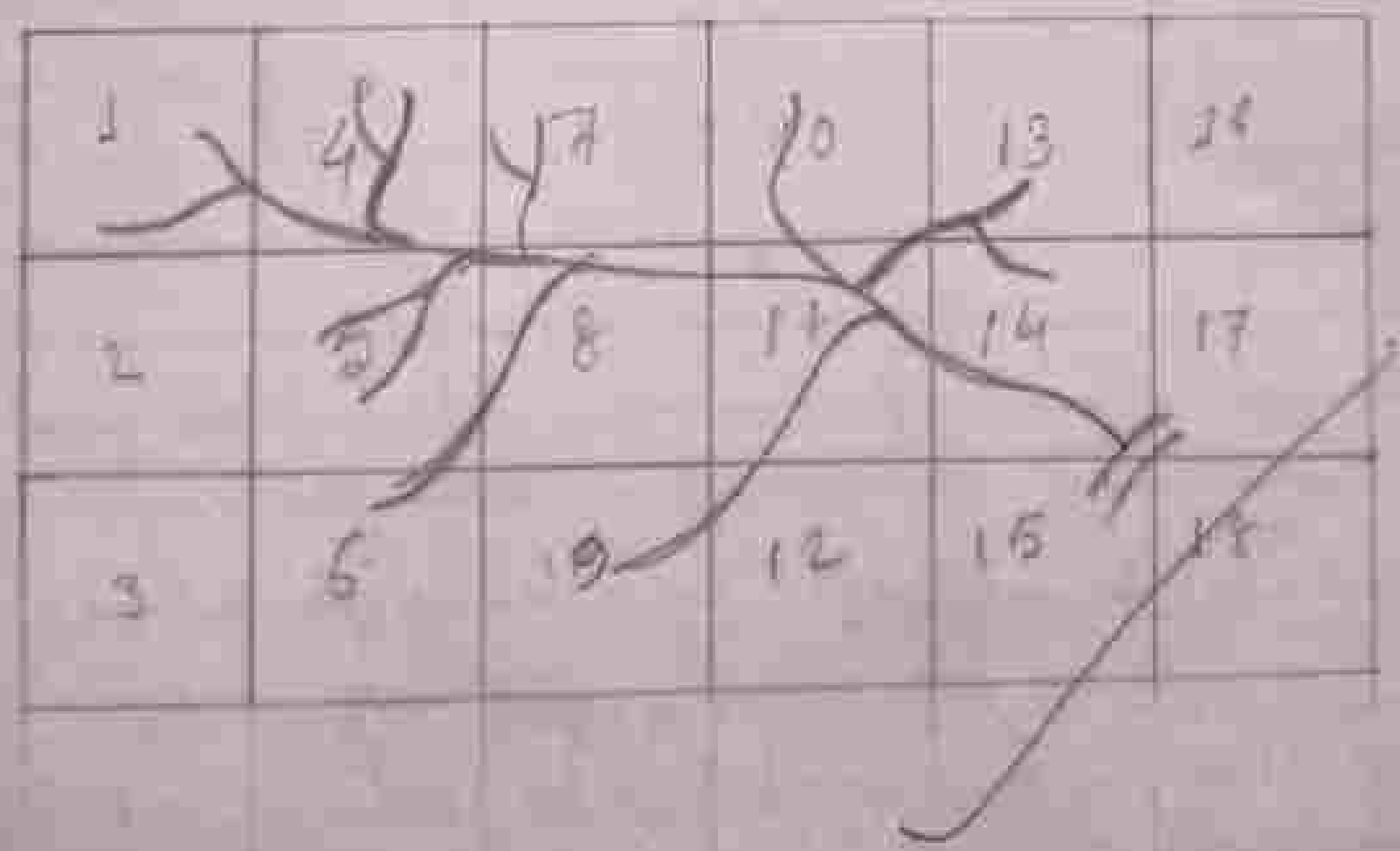
expressed in terms of form. The
 drainage density, indicates the close-
 ness of spacing density, indicates
 the closeness of spacing of chan-
 nels. Thus providing a quantitative measur-
 e of the average length of stream
 channels for ~~the average length~~
 the whole basin. It has been observed
 from drainage density measurement
 made over a wide range of
 geological and climatic types that a
 low drainage density is more likely
 to occur permeable subsoil material
 under dense vegetation cover and where
 relief is low. High drainage density
 is the resultant of weak or impermeable
 subsurface material sparse vegetation
 and mountainous relief. Low drainage
 density leads to coarse drainage texture
 while high drainage density leads to
 fine drainage texture. (Boulden, 1964)

Hence drainage density refers to total stream lengths per unit area.

R.F. Horton (1945) defined drainage density as a ratio of total length of all stream segments in a given drainage basin to the total area of that basin and thus it can be defined as follows:-

$$\text{Drainage density } D_d = \frac{\text{Stream length (km)}}{\text{Area (km}^2\text{)}} = \text{km/km}^2$$

This can be well explained with a given drainage basin as follows.



Spot no	Grid area	Stream length	Drainage density
1		1.1	1.1
2		0	0
3		0	0
4		3.5	3.5
5		4.8	4.8
6		0	0
7		2.3	2.3
8		5.5	5.5
9		0.3	0.3
10		2.1	2.1
11	↓ 1 km	1.7	1.7
12	↑	0	0
13		0.3	0.3
14		0.2	0.2
15		0.4	0.4
16		0	0
17		0	0
18		0	0

* Stream frequency :- Stream frequency or drainage frequency is the measure of numbers of streams per unit area. ~~frequency may be square of streams per km~~

(maybe square meter, square kilometer and so on). For the computation of stream frequency (SF), the basin is conveniently divided into grid square (more commonly one square mile/kilometer) depending on map scale and areal coverage of the basin and the number of streams in each grid is counted, tabulated, and quantified. The data of stream frequency are ~~classified~~ ^{classified} into certain categories depending upon the nature of data. The spatial pattern of stream frequency is studied through isopleth map or choropleth map.

$$\text{Stream frequency (SF)} = \frac{\text{Number of streams}}{\text{Area}}$$

Grid no	Grid area	No. of stream in the grid	Stream frequency SF
1	1 km ²	0	0
2		2	2
3		0	0
4		2	2

* Form factor

Form factor is defined as the ratio of the basin area to the square of the basin length. This factor indicates the flow intensity of a basin of a defined area (Horton, 1945). The form factor value should be always less than 0.785 (the value corresponding to a perfectly circular basin). The smaller the value of the form factor the more elongated will be the basin. Basins with high form factors experience larger peak flows & shorter duration, whereas elongated watersheds will low form factors experience lower peak flows & longer duration.

$$F_f = \frac{M}{L^2}$$

where 'M' is the drainage area and L is length.

than four times. It is measurement index commonly used to represent different basin shapes.

Ques

Q Circulatory Ratio (Rc)

Circulatory ratio is the ratio of the area of a basin to the area of circle having the same basin circumference as the perimeter of the basin (Miller 1953). It is influenced by the length and frequency of stream geological structures and use/land cover, climate and slope etc. The high value of circulatory ratio shows the late maturity stage of topography. Therefore it is the ratio of the area of the basin (A_b) to the area of the circle (A_c) having same circumference as the basin perimeter. It is a measurement. Theoretically, the value of circulatory ratio varies from 0 (in line) to 1 (in a circle).

$$R_e = \frac{A_c}{P_c}$$

4. Elongation Ratio (R_e)

Schumm (1956) defined elongation ratio as the ratio of diameter of a circle of the same area as the drainage basin and the maximum length of the basin. values of R_e generally vary from 0.6 to 1.0 over a wide variety of climate and geologic types. R_e values close to unity comes from typically to regions of low relief, whereas values in the range 0.6 - 0.8 are usually associated with high relief and steep ground slope. (Strahler 1964). These values can be grouped into three categories namely.

(A) Circular : (0.9) , (B) oval (0.9-0.8)

and elongated (0.7)

Therefore it is defined as the ratio of diameter of a circle of the

Same area as the basin to the maximum basin length. It is also a dimensionless parameter

$$R_e = \frac{D_c}{L_{bm}}$$

where R_e = elongation ratio

D_c = Diameter of circle which area is same to the given circumscribed basin

L_{bm} = maximum basin length.

- Higher the value of elongation ratio

more circular shape of the basin and vice-versa. (val use close to 1.0 are typical of regions of very low relief to 1.0 are typical of region of very to low relief)

whereas that of 0.6 to 0.9 are usually associated with high relief and steep ground slope.

~~length of overland flow~~
 The length of overland flow
 (L_o) is the length of water over the

ground surface before it gets concentrated into definite stream channel (Horton 195) L_o is one of the most important independent variables affecting by diastolic and physiographic development of drainage basin. The length of overland flow is approximately equal to the half reciprocal of drainage density. This factor is related inversely to the average slope of the channel and is quite synonymous with the length of sheet flow to a large degree.

$$\therefore L_o (\text{length of overland}) = \frac{1}{2D_d}$$

where D_d = drainage density.

The concept of overland flow is similar to the concept of surface run but these two are quite different hydrological phenomenon.

Length of overland flow is actually

that flow of precipitated water which
 moves over the land surface leading
 to the stream channels whereas the
 channel flow reaching to the outlet
 of water shed is referred as the
 surface runoff. The overland flow
 is significant in the smaller
 water sheds but runoff is in
 bigger watersheds the length and
 depth of overland flow are small.

— x — x —



ASSIGNMENT

PAPER : GGY - HC - 3014
(RIVER BASIN STUDIE)



SUBMITTED TO -
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
B.P. CHALIHA COLLEGE NAGASENA



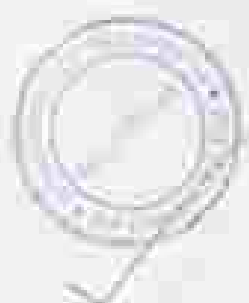
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AREAL ASPECTS
OF A
RIVER BASIN

*Ernest
Baker*



AREAL ASPECTS OF A RIVER BASIN

The areal aspects of a drainage basin is the two dimensional properties of the Basin. It includes the description of arrangement of the basin elements. It deals with the total area projected upon a horizontal plane contributing over land included all tributaries of lower order. It comprises of drainage density, drainage texture, stream frequency, form factor, circularity ratio, elongation ratio and length of overland flow.

DRAINAGE DENSITY (D_d)

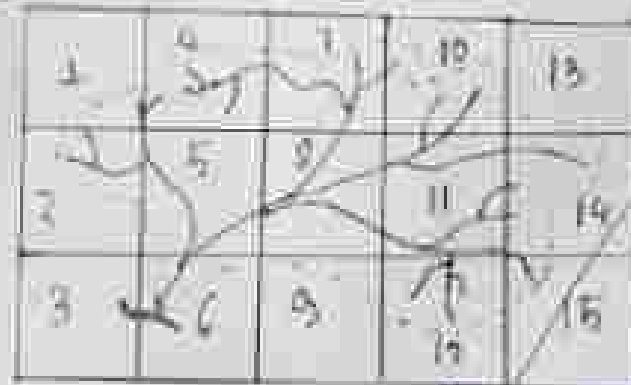
Horton (1932) introduced the drainage density (D_d) as an important indicator of the linear scale of land form elements in stream order topography. It is the ratio of total channel segment length cumulated for all orders within a basin to the basin area, which is expressed in term of km km^{-2} . The drainage density, indicates the closeness of spacing of channels. Thus providing a quantitative measure of the average length of stream channel for the whole basin. It has been observed from drainage density measurement made over a wide range of geologic and climate type that a low

Drainage density is more likely to occur in regions and highly resistant of highly permeable substrate material under dense vegetation. Coarse and where relief is low. High drainage density is the resultant of weakly impermeable soil surface material. Sparse vegetation and mean to near relief. Low drainage density leads to coarse drainage texture while high drainage density leads to fine drainage texture (Strahler 1964).

Howe drainage density refers to total stream lengths per unit area. R.E. Horton has defined drainage density as a ratio of total length of all stream segments in a given drainage density as a ratio of total length of all stream segments in a given drainage basin to the total area of that basin and thus it can be defined as follows - $\text{Drainage density} = D_d = \frac{\text{Stream length (km)}}{\text{Area (km}^2\text{)}}$

This can be well explained with a given drainage basin and table as follow.

For example -



Stg.	Location	Stream length	Drainage Density
1		0	0 mm/km ²
2		1	1 "
3		0	0 "
4		3	3 "
5		11	1.1 "
6		1	1 "
7		1	1.2 "
8		1	2 "
9		2	0 "
10		0	0 "
11		4	4 "
12		3	1.3 "
13		0	0 "
14		2	5.2 "
15		1	1 "



STREAM FREQUENCY:- stream frequency or drainage frequency is the measure of number of stream per unit area (may be square meter, square kilometer, and so on). For the calculation of stream frequency (SF), the basin is conventionally divided into grid squares of more commonly one square mile/kilometer depending on map scale and area coverage of the basin and the numbers of stream in each grid is counted, tabulated and quantified. The data of stream frequency are classified into certain categories depending upon the nature of data. The spatial pattern of stream frequency is studied through isopleth map or choropleth map.

Stream frequency (SF) = $\frac{\text{Number of Stream}}{\text{Area}}$

Stream frequency (SF) is expressed as the total number of stream segments of all orders per unit area. It exhibits positive correlation with drainage density in the watershed indicating an increase in stream population with respect to increase in drainage density.

FORM FACTOR $\Rightarrow$ Form factor is defined as the ratio of the basin area to the square of the basin length. This factor indicates the flow intensity of a basin of a defined area (Heaton, 1945). The form factor value should be always less than 0.785 (the value corresponding to a perfectly circular basin). The smaller the value of the form factor the more elongated will be the basin. Basins with high form factors experience larger peak flows of shorter duration, whereas elongated water sheds will have form factors experience lower peak flows of longer duration.

$$(F_f) = \frac{A}{L^2}$$

where A is the drainage area and L is length. Therefore form factor is the numerical index commonly used to represent different basin shapes.



CIRCULATORY RATIO (Re) $\Rightarrow$ circulatory ratio is the ratio of the area of a basin to the area of circle having the same as the perimeter of the basin (Miller 1963). It is influenced by the length and frequency of streams, geological structures and also for cover, climate and slope of the basin. The high value circulatory ratio shows the late maturity stage of topography. Therefore it is the ratio of the area of the basin (A_B) to the area of the circle (A_C) having same circle perimeters as the basin perimeter. It is dimensionless. Theoretically, the value of circulatory ratio varies from 0 (in line) to 1 (in a circle).

$$Re = \frac{A_B}{A_C}$$

ELONGATION RATIO (R_e) $\Rightarrow$ Schumm (1956)

Defined elongation ratio as the ratio of diameter of a circle of the same area as the drainage basin and the maximum length of the basin. values of R_e generally vary from 0.6 to 1.0 over a wide variety of climate and geologic types. R_e values close to unity correspond typically to regions of low relief, whereas values in the range 0.6-0.8 are usually associated with high relief and steep ground. (Sloan 1984). These values can be grouped into three categories namely:

- (A) circular (0.9), (B) oval (0.8-0.9)
- (C) less elongated (<0.7)

Therefore it is defined as the ratio of diameter of a circle of the same area as the basin to the maximum basin length. It is also a dimensionless parameter

$$R_e = \frac{D_c}{L_{\max}}$$

where R_e = elongation ratio

D_c = diameter of circle which area

Flow reaching to the outlet of watershed is referred as the surface runoff. The overland flow is significant in the smaller watersheds, but runoff in bigger watersheds the length and depth of overland flow are small.



LENGTH OF OVERLAND FLOW (L_o) :- The length of overland flow (L_o) is the length of water over the ground surface before it gets concentrated into definite stream channel (Ward 1945). L_o is one of the most important independent variables affecting hydrologic and physiographic development of drainage basin. The length of overland flow is approximately equal to the half of the reciprocal of drainage density. This factor is related inversely to the average slope of the channel and is quite synonymous with the length of sheet flow to a large degree.

$$\therefore L_o \text{ (Length of overland flow)} = \frac{1}{2D_d}$$

where D_d - drainage density

The concept of overland flow is similar to the concept of surface run-off but these two are quite different hydrological phenomena.

Length of overland flow is actually that flow of precipitated water which moves over the land surface leading to the stream channels whereas the channel

is same to the given drainage basin

L_{basin} = maximum basin length

Higher the value of elongation ratio more circular shape of the basin and vice-versa (values close to 1.0 are typical of regions of very low relief whereas that of 0.6 to 0.8 are usually associated with high relief and steep ground slope).



THE SCOPE OF TOURISM IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH



SUBMITTED BY

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BA 6TH SEMESTER

GU ROLL NO : UA-201-003-0031



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CERTIFICATE

Certified that the dissertation entitled "Scope of Tourism in Meghalaya", submitted by Himamoni Medhi (Roll I/A-201-003-0031) is his own work and has been done under my supervision. It is recommended that this Project Report be placed before the examiner for evaluation.




Supervised by

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Date:

Place:

Examined:
J. R. Borah
24/05/2023

Contents

1. Chapter-1	1-3
a. Abstract	
b. Statement of the Problem	
c. Objective	
d. Research Question	
2. Chapter-2	4-5
a. Review of relevant literature	
3. Chapter-3	6-21
a. Geographical Background of the Study area	
i. History	
ii. Geography of Meghalaya	
iii. Climate	
iv. Economy	
v. Agriculture	
vi. Industry	
vii. Infrastructure	
viii. Resource in Meghalaya	
ix. Rivers of Meghalaya	
x. Culture of Meghalaya	
4. Chapter-4	22-31
a. Scope of Tourism in Meghalaya	
5. Chapter-5	31-38
a. Result and Discussion	
6. Chapter -6	39
a. Conclusion	
7. Reference	40-42
8. Photograph	43

THE SCOPE OF TOURISM IN MEGHALAYA



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c. Objective	
d. Research Question	
2. Chapter-2	4-5
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3. Chapter-3	6-21
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vi. Industry	
vii. Infrastructure	
viii. Resource in Meghalaya	
ix. Rivers of Meghalaya	
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a. Result and Discussion	
6. Chapter -6	39
a. Conclusion	
7. Reference	40-42
8. Photograph	43

Acknowledgement

The Report on 'Tourism of Meghalaya' was conducted for Partial fulfillment of Project Report on BA VI semester course under Oribhati University, Guwahati with the objective to carry out a review of various studies on tourism that have affected the State of Meghalaya. This project seeks to understand the extent of the status of Tourism in Meghalaya.

I am grateful to Dr. Kamal Chandra Pathak, Principal, B.P. Chaliha College, Nagabera for his kind help during the preparation period. I sincerely thank Prof. Sochin Boro Choudhury, Assistant Professor, in the Department of Geography, B.P. Chaliha College, Nagabera for supporting the study at right time with purpose of turning knowledge into action as my supervisor. I would like to express our gratitude to Dr. Binimol Lahkar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography, and B.P. Chaliha College for constant support and guidance to keep the study on track.

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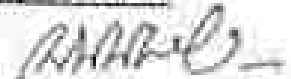
Sincere thanks to my team members who assisted in the identification of different studies to review under this study and supported in the design of this report.

Riki Thakuria

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the dissertation entitled "Scope of Tourism in Meghalaya", submitted by Name Riki Thakuria (Roll UA-201-203-0117) is his own work and has been done under my supervision. It is recommended that this Project Report be placed before the examiner for evaluation.

Supervised by



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Place: Nagaonbari.

Chapter 1

The Scope of Tourism in Meghalaya

Abstract

Present Report deals with the study of "Status of tourism in the state of Meghalaya". The purpose of the paper is to bring into spotlight the utility of tourism as a potential tool in providing an alternative means of livelihood without hampering the cultural values and the natural environment of a place. It also point out the difference in characteristics between mass and alternative tourism and the suitability of the latter in the context of Meghalaya where the tourism resource base is dependent on nature and culture. Thirdly, the paper elicit the potential tourism attributes or resources that the state has been bestowed that need to be tapped cautiously for ensuring a sustainable development. Fourthly, the paper highlights the trend of tourist arrival in the state in the last more than one decade and finally the paper also sought to venture out ideas to overcome the challenges due to fragility of resource base, lack of community participation and seasonality impact.

Keywords: Mass tourism; Alternative tourism; Attraction resource base; Community participation.

Statement of the Problem

Tourism is considered as one of the most important tools in uplifting rural development and the most promising employment generators worldwide. Tourism is well recognised for being an industry without smoke and hence it is the most convenient industry to play a leading role in global sustainable development initiative. However, whether tourism is in concurrence with the principles of sustainable development or not, depends on the approach of organization of tourism itself (Nayak et al. 2013). Two major forms of tourism should be taken into consideration-conventional mass tourism and alternative tourism. The former is characterised by rapid but unstable development and short term economic benefits, extreme concentration of tourists in one place with little or no concern for the environment and local culture and hence does not comply with the principle of sustainable development (Tarning W, 2017). The latter, however, is characterised by its small scale, spontaneous growth, local

control, and hold high responsibility for long-term local economic benefit, environmental stability and cultural enrichment. Alternative tourism can also be referred to so many other names like eco-tourism, responsible tourism, green tourism, niche tourism, sustainable tourism and so on depending on the concerned service or products offered or the concept of subject matter under discussion (Saha SK, 2018).

In the context of Meghalaya as a tourist destination, it is difficult to differentiate between mass tourism and alternative tourism. Many tourist spots in Meghalaya are nature based or eco-tourist spots where the locales or hosts are very much concerned about keeping the spot clean and green (Goss, of Meghalaya 2018), yet the same tourist spots experience high inflow of single day or overnight domestic tourists during monsoon season and also a high concentration of day-pickers during the month of November and December and even up to first or second week of January every year (Ministry of Tourism). However, so far local people have shown no serious complaint of visitors' intolerance, instead local people gain a lot of economic benefit with increase number of visitors. Hence it becomes apparent that large concentration of visitors is not a pertinent negative indicator of alternative tourism (6). In fact, lack of pre-information to visitors about the environmental and cultural desirability of the host community, absence of proper garbage disposal system, poor maintenance of recreation, sightseeing sites and garbage disposal zones, poor management and poor projection of desired rules and regulations are characteristic factors causing degradation of features of alternative tourism. Certain visitors may not choose to visit a place embedded by stringent rules and regulations, however, alternative tourists are not worried about the rules because they know their own ethics and abide by them no matter whether they come alone or in groups. Alternative tourists are both spontaneous and instant learners or researchers who like to explore new things in a conscious manner and they know how to appreciate local effort in preserving the environment and cultural values (Millen, 2017).

Objectives

The major objectives of the Present study are:

- to study the status of tourism in Meghalaya,
- to analyse the trend of tourism in the study area,
- to understand the prospect of tourism in the study area.

Research question

- What is the present status of tourism in the study area?
- What are the factors affecting the trend of tourist flow in the study area?
- How to boost the tourist flow in the study area?

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

A methodology is the theoretical and systematic analysis of the method applied to a field survey or the analysis of the methods and principle associated with branches of knowledge. The study is mainly based on secondary information.

During the pre-field stage, detailed literature study has been done about tourism and history of Meghalaya. Which includes a number of books / journals, internet sources upon Meghalaya (Shillong). In the field stage, tourist places were visited and the gathered information. Ultimately in the post field phase of this study, location map of the tourist places has been prepared for further analysis and collected information has been analysis interpretation and the dissertation has been prepared.

Chapter 2

Review of Relevant Literature

In this research authors Nayak and Mishra, discussed about problems and prospects of promoting tourism in Meghalaya. The study was based on qualitative and descriptive methodology nature and used mostly secondary data. According to the research Meghalaya had apply 100 tourist spots and they stressed of the account of major festival of the Meghalaya. The author also discussed about the tourism places in India and northeast India in the research. The author discussed the importance of government initiatives to the proper management of tourist inflow. They conducted had SWOT analysis of Meghalaya tourism. In these research mainly focused in the problems and prospects of promoting in Meghalaya.

In the present research, author discussed about some key topics related to tourism in Shillong. The topic covers the potentiality of tourism development, various places of tourist attraction and some measures for future development of tourism in Shillong. The study was based on qualitative and descriptive methodology and used secondary data. There was a description about the festivals of Shillong, its fooding, transport linkages etc. There were some findings done by the author that are – At the same time parks are not properly maintain for natural beauty and the high rate of crime, water scarcity, pollution, robbery etc, which could be solved by the involvement of tribal community and by the government initiatives and proper co-operation and co-ordination of survey of India.

Pengang in the research paper of tourism in Meghalaya discuss about January 2019. The purpose of the author's paper was how to bring it into the limelight by taking cultural values and the utility of tourism in a places natural environment as instrument and providing an alternative means of livelihood. Here the author mentions a lot about the scope of that tourism spot. However the author does not mention anything about protecting the potential resources of that tourist industry. The author not mention anything about community participation and community control over the tourism management here. Local communities in the tourism establishment should be encouraged to come forward and become active participants in the alternative. Also in

the field of tourism, tourist development and special programs should be organised to raise awareness on collecting non profit in which the tourist industry is nature based.

Blaise S about the sustainable tourism for regional development in NE states of India talks problems and prospects. The author stated the structure of Northeast India i.e. how many states are involved and its locational significance. Each state of Northeast India has different economic status, the industrial sector has mainly grown around tea, petroleum, natural gas, etc. Most of the states are depend on agriculture. Tourism is also one of the source of economy. Travel and tourism is the largest service industry in India, and this industry provides heritage, cultural, medical, business and sports tourism. Problems related to tourism because of infrastructure facility, particularly in terms of quality and experiential and site services in certain circuit and mostly hill elsewhere.

The Cherrapunjee tourism industry has a great contribution in the development of the economy. As per report of author of tourism, tourism industry had Rs. 764 trillion in Indian economy and also provided 36.7 million job for the development of the economy in the year 2014. India tourism industry is significantly growing since last decade. As per of the published by ministry of tourism, the total number of foreign tourism / tourist arrived in India in the year, 2014 is 768 million.

Chapter 3

GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA



History

The history of Meghalaya is associated with the three predominant tribes inhabiting the state since centuries. The Khasis, Jaintias and the Garos are the chief inhabitants of the state of Meghalaya. According to legends the Khasis were the earliest immigrants of the state. The Khasis made their way across northern Myanmar to Assam. The Khasis symbolize the Mon-Khmer language of south-East Asia. The Khasis, Jaintias and the Garos had their own kingdom then. The kingdom of Khasis, Jaintias and Garos came under the British administration in 19th century. In 1765 the British came to Sylhet (now in Bangladesh). Khasis used to visit Pandua, the border of Sylhet, for trade purposes. Bengali used to import limestone from the Khasi Hills. Eventually the British started trading in limestone and developed contact with the Khasis.

In 1824 the Burmese invaded Cachar and the Jaintia Hills. In the same year a Friendship treaty was signed between the Jaintia Rajah and the British for accepting the protection of the British. The Khasi chiefs allowed the passage of the British through their territories. After the Burmese invasion was over the British demanded a corridor through the Khasi and the Jaintia

Hills to connect the Assam valley with Jirong Valley. Prior to 1970, this state was an integral part of undivided Assam. The capital city Shillong was the capital of the Assam. On 2nd April 1970, Meghalaya was created as an autonomous state. Meghalaya got the full fledged state status on January 21st 1972.

When Meghalaya was added to Assam an uprising was started by the people for the attainment of independence from the state of Assam. Freedom fighter Tirok Singh started an uprising but his uprising was suppressed. Several treaties were signed with Khasi chiefs.

In 1862 the Jaintia revolted under U Kiang Nongbah. The British eventually took control of the resources of the Khasi Hills. They suppressed the chiefs and took control of the judiciary. Meghalaya became as an independent state on 21 January 1972, when it was carved out from two districts of the state of Assam - the United Khasi, Jaintia and Garo hills. Before attaining the full statehood, Meghalaya was given a semi- autonomous status in 1970.

In 1971, the Parliament passed the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganization) Act, 1971, which conferred full statehood on the Autonomous State of Meghalaya. Meghalaya attained statehood on 21 January 1972, with a Legislative Assembly of its own.

When Bengal was partitioned on 16 October, 1905 by Lord Curzon, Meghalaya became a part of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. However, when the partition was reversed in 1912, Meghalaya became a part of the province of Assam.

Important events in the history of Meghalaya

- 1815 - The Khasi states came under British rule.
- 1835 - The British incorporated Meghalaya into Assam.
- 1873 - The British annexed the Garo Hills.
- 1874 - The Assam province constituted. Shillong made the capital.
- 1905 - Partition of Bengal and Meghalaya became a part of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

- 1900 - Municipality constituted under Bengal Municipality Act
- 1915- Meghalaya became a part of the province of Assam.
- 1947 - India attained Independence
- 1960 - Movement for a separate Hill State begins
- 1972 - Meghalaya attained statehood
- 2012 - The High Court of Meghalaya was established

Geography of Meghalaya

The state of Meghalaya is situated in the north-eastern part of India. Meghalaya is bounded by Assam on its east, north and north-west and by Bangladesh on the south and south-west. The Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills which form the central and eastern parts of Meghalaya are an imposing plateau with rolling grassland, hills and river valley. The state capital is Shillong which is located at an altitude of 1496 mtr. above sea level. Meghalaya is located between Latitude 20° 11' N & 26° 5' N and Longitude 85° 49' E & 92° 52' E. The State is bounded on the North by Goalpara, Kamrup and Nagaong districts of Assam, on the East by Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills Districts of Assam, and on the South and West by Bangladesh. The total area covered by the state is 22,429 Sq. Km and the total forest area is 8510 sq. km. The highest point is the Shillong peak which is at a height of 1963 m above sea level.

The state has a number of rivers but none of them are navigable. Some of the rivers are Iduk, Dudhai, Krishnai, Jirai, Diduk, Jijiram, Mahadool, Moheshkail, and Somedivari. Nearly 37.5% area of the total land is under forest. The climate of the central and eastern Meghalaya is conducive, whereas in the western Meghalaya, except for the winter, it becomes oppressive. Meghalaya, known for its clouds and rainfall. The Mawsynram village receives the world's highest rainfall, on the average this is about 750 cm or about 250 inches.

Climate

Meghalaya literally means the 'Abode of Clouds'. As the name suggests the state is associated with clouds and rains. The climate of Meghalaya is generally very humid. It is directly influenced by the south west monsoon and the north east winter winds. The four main seasons of Meghalaya are Spring (March to April), Monsoon (May to September), Autumn (October to November) and Winter (December to February). The rainfall is heaviest in south eastern Garo hills and decreases in the central regions and in the north. Cherrapunji-Mawryatnam region receives the heaviest rainfall with an annual average of 12678 mm. The average rainfall in the state is 12000 mm. The temperature starts warming up with the advent of spring and reaches the maximum in the summer (monsoon) months of May and June. The winter is quite severe with minimum temperature coming down to as low as 2° C in the Khair Hills. April and May are the warmest months and January is the coldest month.

Economy

Agriculture is the predominant occupation of Meghalaya. Being an agrarian society, majority of population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. However, even after that, due to low productivity and unsustainable farm practices, Meghalaya has to depend on imports of food items. Meghalaya has a vast source of natural resources like limestone, coal, Kaolin and granite. Meghalaya is mainly an agriculture-based economy. Nearly two-thirds of the total people of Meghalaya earn their livelihood through this. But still the contribution of agricultural sector is only one third to the state's Net State Domestic Product (NSDP).

- Agriculture
- Industry
- Mines & Minerals

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main source of occupation of the state. Nearly 80% of the state's population depend primarily on agriculture for their livelihood. Jhum cultivation (old tribal habit of cultivation) is still practised in this state. This cultivation practice adds to the problems because it results in soil erosion and destruction of forests. Rice and Maize are the main food crops of the state. The cash crops are potato, turmeric, ginger, blackpepper, arecanut, betel vine, tobacco, short staple cotton, jute, mesta, mustard and rape seed. The agro-climatic variations of the state supports the horticulture production. The state is renowned for its oranges, pineapple, banana, jackfruit and temperate fruits like plum and peaches.

Majority of the population of Meghalaya depends upon agriculture for their livelihood. Because of the presence of the pleasant climatic conditions various kinds of vegetables and fruits can be found in Meghalaya. About 81% of the people of Meghalaya depends on agriculture. The farmers in Meghalaya are practicing modern and improved methods of Agriculture. Using of Plant protection chemicals, Chemical fertilizers and introduction of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds of Wheat, Maize, Paddy, etc. has contributed to the increase in production of food grains. Mechanization of Agriculture has raised to some extent.

Crops in Meghalaya

There are also various types of Crops grown in Meghalaya which includes:

Food Grains

Food-grains constitute the main food item of the entire population of Meghalaya. Food Grains include Rice, Maize, Wheat, Pulses.

Oil Seeds

Rapeseed and Mustard are the most important oilseed crops grown in Meghalaya. Other oilseed crops include Soyabean, Groundnut, Sesamum, Linseed, Castor and Sunflower. Fibre Crops Important fibre crops grown in the State are Cotton, Mesta and Jute. These crops have been also the traditional cash crops of the Garo Hills.

Horticulture Crops

The Horticulture crops of Meghalaya Includes: Fruits, Vegetables, Tuber Crops, Plantation Crops, Spices, Potatoes, Ornamental Plants, Medicinal Plants, Indigenous Plants, Mushrooms.

Various Agricultural Schemes

The government of Meghalaya has taken up various schemes to develop the agricultural structure of the state. The various schemes include: **Various Agricultural Scheme**

- Bio Control Laboratory
- Seed Farming and production of Pulses, Cereals and Oilseeds etc.

- Soil Survey of the State
- Integrated Farming in Mizo Watershed
- Training of Rural Educated Youth for Self-Employment in Farm Based Activities (TRUYM/TA)
- Winter Cropping and Development of Cultivable Land
- Agriculture Academic Studies
- Fertilizer Distribution
- Soil Testing Lab
- Seed Testing Lab and Seed Certification
- Special Development Programme for Areas Bordering Assam
- Maize Development through Cluster Approach
- Plant Protection including IPM
- Farmers Training Institute
- Agriculture Information Unit
- Sunn Rice Mission
- Basic Agriculture Training Centre
- Jute Technology Mission
- Agriculture Engineering (Mechanical)

Industry

Meghalaya is a industrially backward state. There is a public sector cement factory in Chitrapurjee. Besides this there are mini cement plant at Daries and Sutnga. The limestone capacitor unit at Umiam-Khawam is in production. Apart from these there are a number of small-scale industries like bakeries, furniture making, steel fabrication, tyre retreading, spice. The Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) assisting the industrial units by way of term loans and by participating equity capital. The level of industrialisation in Meghalaya is low. But Meghalaya has a rich base of minerals like coal, limestone, sillimanite and granite, which could be really helpful in increasing the trade and industries of the state. People are also engaged in small scale industries and making of handicrafts and other household products. There are limestone and cement factories in Meghalaya. Meghalaya is also a hub of horticulture and floriculture industries where most people are engaged.

Mines & Minerals

Meghalaya has rich natural resources like limestone and coal. The quality of the coal is not good due to high sulphur content. Other mineral deposits are sillimanite, kishinoue, glass sand, dolomite, fire clay, quartz etc.

Infrastructure

- Irrigation
- Transport

Irrigation

The irrigation potential is much larger than the achievement.

Transport

Aviation

Umroi, is the only airport of the state and it is located 35 km away from the state capital Shillong.

Tourism

The entire state is full of lush green vegetation and presents a soothing sight to the people from the plains and to all lovers of nature. Shillong, the state capital is the best beautiful hill resort in the north-eastern region. It is a place of great interest with its orchids and tree-lined boulevards. Shillong has a number of tourist attractions like Ward's Lake, Lady Hydari Park, Polo Ground, Mini Zoo, Elephant Falls, Shillong peak, the golf course etc. Cherrapunjee, which remains a perennial source of interest to the visitors because of its record rainfall. Simsang valley in the Garo hills is also delighted the tourists.

Distance from Shillong to Major Cities and Towns

- Kolkata: 1166 kms
- Pune: 2705 kms
- Bangalore: 3015 kms
- Chennai: 2730 kms
- Delhi: 2044 kms

- Guwahati: 98 kms
- Mumbai: 2815 kms
- Pune: 305 kms
- Cherrapunjee: 51 kms
- Nongstoin: 94 kms

Distance from Cherrapunjee to Major Cities and Towns

- Kolkata: 816 kms
- Pune: 2802 kms
- Bangalore: 2710 kms
- Chennai: 2507 kms
- Delhi: 2102 kms
- Guwahati: 148 kms
- Mumbai: 2746 kms
- Pune: 329 kms
- Shillong: 53 kms
- East Khami Hills: 14 kms
- Nongstoin: 123 kms

Distance from Nongstoin to Major Cities and Towns

- Kolkata: 743 kms
- Pune: 2703 kms
- Bangalore: 2637 kms
- Chennai: 2434 kms
- Delhi: 1984 kms
- Guwahati: 162 kms
- Mumbai: 2810 kms

- Turin: 215 kms
- Cherapunji: 115 kms
- East Khasi Hills: 160 kms
- Shillong: 94 kms

Distance from Turin to Major Cities and Towns

- Kolkata: 536 kms
- Pune: 2304 kms
- Bangalore: 2430 kms
- Chennai: 2227 kms
- Delhi: 1891 kms
- Guwahati: 225 kms
- Mumbai: 2497 kms
- Shillong: 305 kms
- Cherapunji: 437 kms
- East Khasi Hills: 315 kms
- Nongstoin: 215 kms

Meghalaya is covered mostly in forested terrain with one third of the state covered with forests. The state has an eco-region and sub tropical forests with mountainous forests and lowland tropical forests. The forests are a home to large variety of mammals, birds and plants. Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya, is a popular hill station of the north east. Meghalaya covers a total area of 22, 429 sq kms and is spread across about 300 km long (east-west) and 100 km wide.

Meghalaya state is also known as Meghalaya plateau. The elevation of the plateau ranges from 150 m to 1961 m. The central part of the plateau has the Khasi hills and the eastern section is bounded by Jaintia hills. The highest point in the state is the Shillong Peak with an altitude of 1961 meters. The Garo Hills bound the western section of the plateau. Meghalaya has mostly rain fed seasonal rivers which create beautiful waterfalls and deep gorges in this beautiful valley.

Quick Facts of Meghalaya

- Year of formation -1972
- Latitude -26° 1' N to 26° 3' N
- Longitude -85° 49' E to 92° 32' E
- Area -22,429 Sq. Km
- Population -29,64,007 persons
- Male population -14,92,668
- Female population -14,71,338
- Capital -Shillong
- Districts-7
- Literacy-75.4856 (2011 census)
- Forest Area -9,496 Sq. Km
- Average Rainfall -1200 cm per annum
- Temperature Average -15-20° C
- Highest Point - Shillong Peak (1963 m)
- Principal Languages -Khasi, Garo and English
- Time zone - IST (UTC+5:30)

Climate of Meghalaya

The climate of Meghalaya is moderate but humid. The average annual rainfall in Meghalaya is 1200 in some areas. The best time to visit Meghalaya is from the month of February to the month of October.

Resources in Meghalaya

The state of Meghalaya is very rich in natural resources. Meghalaya is also blessed with rich flora and fauna. The state also contains areas covered with evergreen forests. Meghalaya is a storehouse of vast natural resources and natural beauty. With high hills and beautiful valleys adorning the state, caves and waterfalls, these places have deposits of minerals, valuable forests, exquisite flora and fauna species.

Mineral Resource in Meghalaya

Meghalaya is a safe deposit of minerals. The major minerals that are present in the state are

Cool, Limestone, Clay and Siliminitic. Other minerals include Phosphorite, Glass-Sand, Granite, Quartz & Feldspar, Gypsum, Base Metal, Gold, Uranium and Iron-Ores. Coal and Limestone are also exported to Bangladesh, earning a good amount of foreign exchange.

Forest Resources in Meghalaya

The total estimated forest area in the state is 8510 sq. km. The State contains areas of very beautiful scenery with evergreen forests. The forests of Meghalaya can broadly be grouped under the tropical type and the temperate type, mainly based on the altitude, rainfall and dominant species. The various types of forests found in Meghalaya are Tropical moist and dry deciduous forests, Tropical Forests, Tropical evergreen forests, Tropical semi-evergreen forests, Grass and Savannas, Temperate Forests and Sacred Groves.

Types of Forest in Meghalaya

- *Alluvial Sal*
- *Foothill and Plains Sal*
- *Very Moist Sal Bearing Forests*
- *Mixed Deciduous Forests*
- *Evergreen Forests*
- *Bamboo Forests*
- *Grasslands*
- *Asian Sub-Tropical Pine Forests*

Quick Facts of Forests of Meghalaya

- *Reserved Forest- 713.12 km²*
- *Protected Forest- 12.39 km²*
- *National Parks (including proposed)-267.48 km²*
- *Wild life Sanctuaries- 34.20 km²*
- *Dense Forest-5,681.00 km²*
- *Open Forest-9,903.00 km²*
- *Scrub-259.00 km²*
- *Non Forest-6,586.00 km²*
- *Total forest cover-5,584 sq km km²*
- *69.5 % of the total geographical area of Meghalaya*

Flora in Meghalaya

Meghalaya is blessed with a rich, varied, dense, widespread, exotic and cultivated flora. Nature, in its generous abundance, had given Meghalaya a unique type of vegetation, ranging from tropical and sub-tropical to temperate or near temperate. Both tropical and temperate vegetation is done in Meghalaya. The famous plants of Meghalaya are its Botanical Wonder, Orchids, Decor Plants, Money Spinning Plants, Lac and Gum plants. Meghalaya is also famous for its honey production. Floriculture, or flower farming is one of the prime occupations of the people here as the weather supports growth of beautiful flower species and plants. There are also many orchid types which grow in Meghalaya.

Fauna in Meghalaya

Meghalaya has a rich and interesting plethora of fauna. It is said that about 50% of the total number of mammals found in the entire Indian sub-continent can also be found in Meghalaya and its adjoining states in the North-East. The mammals, such as Tupia, Rhizomys, Canomys, Chiropodomys, Micromys etc occur only in Meghalaya and its adjacent areas. Some of the most interesting animals found in Meghalaya are the Hoolock - the only tailless ape in India, Golden Cat, Leopard Cat, Jungle Cat, Large Indian Civet, Binturong or Bear Cat Himalayan, Black Bear, Barking Deer and Pangolin.

In the forests of Meghalaya, especially in lower altitudes, multifarious species of birds can be seen in abundance. Some of the common birds are Hoopoe, Long tailed Broadbill, Scarlet Miniver, Burmese Roller, Blue-throated Barbet, Red-vented Bulbul, Himalayan Black Bulbul, Himalayan Whistling Thrush, Spotted Forktail, Black-breasted Kalij Pheasant, Red Jungle Fowl, and Myna like Jungle Myna, Hill Myna etc and Turtle-dove. Meghalaya's butterflies are famous all over the world for their beauty, among which are Blue Peacock, the Kambered, the Orange Oak Leaf, the Dipper, and the Bhutan Glory.

Reptile population in Meghalaya includes lizards and snakes, poisonous and non-poisonous. Important ones are Indian Cobra, King cobra, Coral Snake, Viper, Python, Blind Snake, Copperhead, Red-necked Kullback and Green Tree Racer. Besides mammals, birds and

reptiles. Meghalaya has a number of amphibians and fishes and insects. Amphibians like frogs, toads etc. and fishes like rohu, mrigal, kalibans, pari and many more of hill stream adaptation are found abundantly in Meghalaya. Among the insect population, ants, flies, bees, beetles are common.

Rivers of Meghalaya

In the Garo hills of Meghalaya, the most important rivers of the northern system from west to east are the Ringuli, Kulu, Chugua, Didim, Ajgar, Dudnai and Krishnai. Among these rivers only the Kulu and Krishnai are navigable. Other main rivers of the southern system are Sarda, Daring, Bandra, Daring, Sonmug and Bhogai. Sonmug River is the largest river in the Garo hills district of Meghalaya and navigable only for about 30 Km. Other navigable rivers in Meghalaya are Bhogai and Nital. In the central and eastern part of the plateau the other important northward flowing rivers include Digaru, Umkheri and Umiam and the south-flowing rivers include Mawpa, Kynchrang (Jadukata), Umlew or Bampant, Myntili and Myngot. The gap between Raj Mahal hills, Chhota Nagpur and the Shillong Plateau is known as the Madoh gap.

Culture of Meghalaya

The Meghalaya society is the only matrilineal society in northeast India. In this society type, the woman lead the society and has more status than men in the society. The society within Meghalaya does not allow dowry for marriage. Meghalaya is a land of diverse tribes and races of people living in harmony. The art and craft of Meghalaya is very unique. The three tribes of Meghalaya the Khasis, the Garos and the Jaintias are apt in making different kinds of cane and bamboo items. Meghalaya is also very popular for its various dishes like Jadoh and Tung Rynhai, Ki Kpa and pickled bamboo shoots. The state of Meghalaya is also very fond dance and music. The people of Meghalaya celebrate many festivals. Apart from Christmas, New Year, Diwali, Independence Day, Durga Puja tribal festivals are celebrated across the state with much fun and fervor. The festivals celebrated in Meghalaya are mostly for celebrating harvest and sowing period of farming. Some of the important festival celebrated by the different tribes of Meghalaya include Shad Suk Mynsiem, Wangala and Behdienkhlam.

People and Festivals of Meghalaya

Different communities dwell in Meghalaya in harmony. Khasis, Jaintias, Garo, Hajong and Tiwa are some of the major tribes dwelling in Assam. Most of the native populations of Meghalaya are Christians. These different communities and tribes of Meghalaya have their own tales and festivals, dance and music, languages, arts and crafts and delicacies. The people also have their distinguished religion, culture, age old traditions, rituals and celebrations.

The Khasi people form the majority of the population of the eastern part of Meghalaya. They are also known for their simplicity. The Garo people are the second largest tribe in Meghalaya and comprise about a third of the local population. The Hajong is a tribal ethnic group of Meghalaya and is the fourth major tribe in Meghalaya. The Hajongs are primarily rice farmers and spend their livelihood through that occupation.

NGOs in Meghalaya

A non-governmental organization is created by natural or legal persons. An NGO maintains its non-governmental status. Their fund come from private donation or fundraising work. They help people or the environment. There are different NGOs like general NGOs who work for the development of society, environmental NGOs who work for the development of the environment, animal NGOs who work for the care and development as well protection of animals. Some of the NGOs located across important towns and cities of Meghalaya are:

All Community Transformation Society

Address: Charisma Cottage, Spring Side

Shillong - 793 014

Phone: +91-9861083872

Impulse NGO Network

Address: Lower Lachumiere,
Shillong 793001
Phone: +91-9436702626

Meghalaya Women's Alliance
Address: Jaiw Langming, Block I
Shillong - 793002
Phone: 0364-2242185

North East India Committee on Relief & Development
Address: Honsleigh, Laitumkrah
Shillong - 793003
Phone: 0364-2211236

Voluntary Health Association of Meghalaya
Address: Near Eden Bliss School,
Umikrah, Noagmabong,
Shillong-793021
Phone: 0364-2220834, 2228844

Also Read: NGOs in Shillong

Ka Lamphang Society for Sustainable Development
Address: Soharat, Sohra,
East Khasi Hills
Laitkynisew - 793108
Phone: +91-9856469841

Bakdi
Address: Bakdi, Lower Chanchhari,
Tura-794002, West Garo Hills
Phone: +91-9436313154

St. Xavier Society of Christ Jesus

Address: Lower Mowprei

Protection And Conservation Of Environment

Address: New Tura, Maitlakholga,

P.O. Aninile, West Garo Hills,

Meghalaya-794101

Phone: 03651-223720, 9436112592

Cherano Chedil Socio Cultural Club

Address: C/o shri Asuli R Mirak,

Cherange tura, Near Baptist Church

p/o chandmari, west garo hills

Meghalaya- 794002

Phone: 09856-091545, 09862-080101, 09856058793

United Sonamati Youth Social Cultural Association

Address: sonamati, P.O garobadha,

West Garo Hills, Meghalaya-794105

Phone: 03651-223122

An amalgamation of natural beauty, different tradition and its people make Meghalaya, the hill state of the north-east an incredible place. With its rich history and geography, having different culture with its beautiful dance and music, authentic food, unique art and craft and colourful festival, Meghalaya owns a profile unique in its own sense.

<https://www.meghalayonline.in/about/profile>

Chapter 3

Scope of Tourism in Meghalaya

Meghalaya is endowed with the gift of nature. Being a hilly area with a moderate climate, it is the perfect destination for summer vacation. The potentiality of eco-tourism is dependent on availability of natural resources, involving beautiful sceneries, topography, water resources, vegetation and wildlife and cultural resources and Meghalaya has them all. Also known as the abode of clouds due to heavy rainfall during monsoon season, Meghalaya is bestowed with cascading crystal-clear water bodies, diverse flora and fauna, deep gorges and canyons, high cliffs and gentle meadows and valleys in many areas, magnificent waterfalls and caves in some areas, green canopies, gigantic rocks, sacred groves, etc. (Sanyal et al 2013). One can experience a thrill simply by travelling on the hilly roads in many parts of the state. Apart from the gift of nature, the beauty of Meghalaya also lies on its rich cultural heritage and tradition, beliefs and customs, languages and numerous dialects. The capital city of Meghalaya, i.e. Shillong, is one of the most preferred destinations for holding of meetings, conferences and conventions, festivals, trade fairs and Sports events, besides it is also an educational hub and many prestigious hospitals are located in the city. The city is also one of the most preferred destinations in India for holding of international concerts due to the likeness of its people for music and hence it has got the name as the rock capital of India. The state is also known for the inherent knowledge of its people to treat medical or trauma cases using herbal medicines. Some places in the state are famous for the existence of fossil remains or stone impressions of folkloristic origins like Ka Iew-Luri-Lura (legendary animal marker) at Mawlyngthong, U Thlen (dragon make) at Sahra. Meghalaya is also known for the

agrarian lifestyle of the people and their good use of leisure time in weaving, arts and handicrafts (Ministry of Tourism, Govt 2017).

Based on the above available resource base, it can clearly be understood that Meghalaya has a huge potential for development of alternative or eco-tourism. There are five main approaches of ecotourism which can be employed in the context of Meghalaya based on the availability of resources and the fragile nature of the resource base viz. adventure tourism, cultural tourism, agri-tourism and educational tourism.

- **Adventure tourism:** It can be of two types, hard and soft. Hard tourism activities that have been undertaken or can be undertaken in the future in this state involve rock climbing, caving, trekking in wilderness areas. Soft adventure tourist activities are comprised of backpacking, exploring bio reserves, bird watching, camping, canoeing, cruising, eco-tour, educational programmes, boating, fishing, hiking, kayaking, orienteering, rafting, sky walk, side walk by the cliff side, sightseeing, swimming, angling, mountain cycling and car or bike racing, parachuting, attending or participating in games and sports events, etc.

- **Cultural tourism:** Cultural tourism products that Meghalaya can offer include of homestay, homely stay in local resorts, exploring legendary attractions, tasting local cuisines, attending religious festivals, visiting cultural heritage sites, museums, monuments and churches, pilgrimage to some sacred sites in Jaintia and Garo hills, visiting sacred groves, attending cultural events, shopping for local souvenirs, attending music festivals, talent shows, story-telling, etc.

- **Agri-tourism:** Agri-tourism has not been projected as an approach in any tourism events and yet little activities like exhibition of agri-products fruit, pickles, jams, tea leaves, heirloomis had been witnessed and wine festivals were conducted many times in the state. Some other agri-tourism activities that can be undertaken include of barn dances, breweries, cabin living, campfires, camping in agricultural sites, flower arrangement, jelly making, meeting barnyard animals, gardening, farm cooking contest, ice-fishing, herb walk, hiking paths, etc.

- **Educational tourism:** Educational tourism activities that can be offered to tourist visiting the state include of wildlife discoveries, exploring cultural heritage sites and monuments, exploring folklores associated with places, rivers, waterfalls, stone impressions or fossil remains, science expedition, marvelling the traditional skills of creating arts and crafts,

calligraphy and carving on rocks; walk with nature, exploring biodiversity; learning local history and literature; learning indigenous herbal treatments; visiting museums; exploring local tribal lifestyle, etc.

It is important to note that the *tourism* landscape on the basis of the above *foreseen* resource base is fragile in nature and hence proper assessment of the fragility level of the physical landscape and local culture and incorporation of the outcome of the assessment in the infrastructure development plan, site maintenance, management and community participation plan before developing a place for tourist attraction is a prime necessity in order to achieve the objective of sustainability.

Tourism in India

India had a modest 17,000 tourist arrivals with foreign exchange earnings of Rs. 7.7 crores in 1951. In course of time the tourism industry in the country progressed and played a great role in employment creation and revenue generation. The country earned about Rs. 5070 crores of foreign exchange with a tourist inflow of over 39.2 lakhs (Chopra, 2007). According to the report of World Economic Forum India ranked 11th in the Asia Pacific region and 62nd overall on the list of the world's attractive destinations. It ranked the 14th best tourist destination for its natural resources and 34th for its cultural resources, with many World Heritage sites, both natural and cultural, rich flora, and strong creative industries in the country. India also bagged the 37th rank for its air transport network. The industry ranked 5th in terms of expected long-term (10 year) growth and expected to be the second largest employer in the world by 2019. The sector was expected to contribute 6.4 per cent of total employment and generate 40/53,000 jobs in the country. Its contribution to GDP was also estimated to be US\$ 187.3 billion by 2019.

Tourism in the North East India

"The North East India which comprises eight states is strategically important for its international borders with Bangladesh, Bhutan, China and Myanmar. The region is blessed by the Nature and is located at the centre of one of the world's richest bio-geographic areas" (Das, 2013:17). It is famous for her bio-diversity and rich cultural and ethnic heritage. The mighty Himalayas, Brahmaputra river, southern rhinos, rain-fed forests, pristine environment, wildlife sanctuaries, hilu, and many more embodiments of the region are just manifestations

of this richness that attract the tourists all over the world. The region has immense potential for ecotourism. According to the report of North Eastern Council (N.E.C., 2006) an vision 2020 tourism may be developed around four concentric circles such as (i) Intra-state, (ii) Inter-state, (iii) Pan regional within the region and other regions of the country, particularly the eastern region, and (iv) International tourism.

Tourism in the Meghalaya State

Meghalaya, the abode of clouds, is one of the smallest states in North East India. It is surrounded in the East and North by the state of Assam and in the West and South by Bangladesh. It is a hilly strip in the eastern part of the country and about 300 km long from East to West and 100 km wide.

The state lies between $92^{\circ} 49'$ and $92^{\circ} 53'$ East Longitude and $25^{\circ} 1'$ and $25^{\circ} 5'$ North Latitude. It has a geographical area of 22,429 sq km covering 0.7 per cent of the total area of the country and 8.6 per cent area of the North Eastern Region. Geographically the state is a plateau having rising and falling topography. The elevation of the plateau ranges between 150 to 1965 meters. The central part of the plateau comprising the Khasi Hills has the highest elevations followed by the Jaintia Hills. The highest point in the state is the Shillong Peak having an altitude of 1965 meters. It has a forest cover of 9,496 km² which is about 37 per cent of the total area of the state. The state is endowed with gift of nature having a pleasant and bracing climate. The maximum temperature rarely goes beyond 28 degrees whereas during winter it is of sub-zero degree. It is the wettest state of the country having average annual rainfall as high as 1200 cm in some places. The deep forests, sprawling water bodies, cascading rivers in the hills, the lofty mountain ranges with interplay of lush green valley form an ideal habitat for flora and fauna. Of the 17,000 species of orchids in the world, about 1250 exist in India of which nearly 500 are found in Meghalaya (Govt. of India, 2003: 2). The state has some of the thickest surviving forests in the country and therefore constitutes one of the most important ecotourism circuits. The biodiversity of the state can only be

matched by the ethnological diversity. It is a paradise for nature lovers, nature - scientists and ethnologists. It is also known for its 'sacred groves' and waterfalls. Meghalaya has an estimated 500 natural limestone and sandstone caves spread over the entire state. Considering these natural assets, ethnic diversity and the societal ethos, tourism holds high potential in bringing about prosperity to the state. However, it is still at the nascent stage and has a long way to develop. Considering the strength and weakness of Meghalaya, its geo-political status and the emerging free global economy, it cannot be expected to become an industrially advanced state. It can neither be a state with abundant agricultural surplus nor a state for intermediate trading. However, there exists a great scope in tourism that can play a major role in the overall development of its economy (Govt. of India, 2002). Although tourism in North East India has suffered on account of years of insurgency and the resulting security concerns, Meghalaya is perhaps the least affected in this regard. However in recent years conflicts have arisen between Garo militants and Indian security forces. The militants have been launching guerrilla attacks against police and army personnel. Kidnapping and ransoms have become a norm in the western districts of the state. Extortion is being carried out on the wealthy members of the state particularly the Coal Barons who own coal fields. Ethnic tension is also simmering between illegal immigrants from Bangladesh and local indigenous tribal. Criminal activities are a major problem in the state. Drugs like Ganga, cocaine, opium, etc. are sold large in amounts. Local mafia extort local businesses. Smuggling of weapons, narcotics, black market goods, etc. is a major problem. The state lies in a major smuggling route between Bangladesh and India. However most of the battles happen only in the western part of the state. The rest of the state is particularly safe with exceptions of the border areas, both state and international. Lack of co-ordination among private companies involved in tourism and the State government is also a major problem. As such infrastructure is inadequate for large scale tourism. The state is lacking in terms of rail mode of transportation. Umroi is the only airport having connectivity with Kolkata, Aizawl and Shillong for smaller flights. It has relatively poor road network specially NH 62. While some of the major circuits such as Shillong-Jowai, Shillong-Tura and Shillong-Sohma are well developed, the internal road networks are rather poor and inadequately maintained. There are few markets outside the state capital Shillong. Banking facilities are also limited and only a few establishments in the state accept credit cards. The Garo Hills region which has some of the most important tourist spots is not well connected with the rest of the state. Because of these reasons tourism sector is not taking its momentum as revealed from the tourists flow statistics shown in Table 2. Tourist Attractions in Meghalaya At present, Meghalaya has over 100 tourist spots almost

half of which are located in the East Khami Hills district (Tables 1 and 3). In particular, the state has two National Parks and three Wildlife Sanctuaries. The state also offers many adventure tourism opportunities in the form of mountaineering, rock climbing, trekking and hiking, water sports, etc. The state offers several trekking routes, some of which also afford an opportunity to encounter rare animals such as slow loris, spotted deer and bear. The Umiam Lake has water sports complex with facilities such as rowboats, paddleboats, sailing boats, cruise-boats, motor-scooters and speedboats. Meghalaya has an estimated 300 natural limestone and sandstone caves spread over the entire state including most of the longest and deepest caves in the subcontinent. Krem Liat Prah is the longest cave, and Syngmug Pnamang is the deepest cave. Both are located in the Jaintia Hills. Cavers from United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, Ireland and the United States have been visiting Meghalaya for over a decade exploring these caves. Not many of these have however been developed or promoted adequately for major tourist destinations. Important tourist spots are Nohkalikai Falls and Standing stones, Cherrapunji which is one of the most popular tourist locations in North East India lies to the south of the capital Shillong. The town is well known and has guided tours of Tree Root Bridges. The popular waterfalls in the state are the Elephant Falls, Shudham Falls, Weiria Falls, Bishop Falls, Nohkalikai Falls, Langshiang Falls and Sweet Falls. The hot springs at Jakram near Mawsynram are believed to have curative and medicinal properties. The state is also known for her sacred groves (Barua, 1996; Sarmah, 1998; Tiwari et al., 1998). These have been preserved by the traditional religious sanction since the ancient days. The Mawphlang sacred forest is one of the most famous sacred forests being located about 25 kilometres from Shillong and represents the pristine glory and wisdom of the elders of yore in preserving the ecological system. Nongkhnum Island located in the West Khami Hills district is the biggest river island in Meghalaya and the second biggest in Asia. It is 14 kilometres from Nongstoin. The island is formed by the bifurcation of Kynshi River into the Phaulang River and the Namliang River. Adjacent to the sandy beach the Phaulang River forms a very beautiful lake. The river then moves along and before reaching a deep gorge, forms a pretty waterfall about 60 meters high called Shudham Fall. The Mawlynnong village located near the India-Bangladesh border is known for its cleanliness. The travel magazine 'Discover India' declared the village as the cleanest in Asia in 2003, and the cleanest in India in 2005. Some of the interesting features include the presence of Living Root Bridges and another natural phenomenon of a boulder balancing on another rock. Meghalaya also has many natural and manmade lakes. The Umiam Lake, popularly known as Bara Pani on the Guwahati-Shillong road is a major tourism attraction. The state has several parks,

Thangkharang Park, the Eco-park, the Botanical Garden and Lady Hydras Park to name a few. Duakh, which is located at about 95 Kilometers from Shillong is the gateway to Bangladesh and affords a scenic view of some of the tallest mountain ranges in Meghalaya and the Bangladesh border lands. The state has two National parks and two wildlife sanctuaries. Dulpakram National Park with its pristine habitat and scenery is a major attraction. The Nokrek National Park in Garo Hills has its own charm with lot of wildlife. Species like golden cat, golden langur and hooded gibbon are endemic to the state. Meghalaya resonates with fairs and festivals which are celebrated throughout the year. Music remains an integral part of every festival and ceremony of the state. The four major festivals of the three tribes are the Wangala Dance of Garos, Shad Suk Mynsiem and Nongkrem Dance Festival of Khasis, and the Behdienkhlam Festival of Jaintias. The Shillong Golf Course in the state has one of the oldest 18-hole golf courses in the country. The golf course with very favorable climatic condition has the potential of attracting ardent golfers from corporate houses within the country and from neighboring countries.

Trend of Tourist Inflow to Meghalaya

According to the Meghalaya tourism statistical report, 2010, the share of foreign tourist visits into the state from 1999-2014 was quite low compared to that of domestic tourists. The period from 2005-2010 witnessed a steady decrease in number of foreign visitors in the state. The following Table 1 shows the statistic of tourist arrival in the state from 1999-2014.

Table 1: Trend of Tourist Inflow to Meghalaya 1999-2014

Year	No. of tourists		Total
1999	1971	159730	161701
2000	2327	169929	172256
2001	2390	178697	181087
2002	3191	268529	271720
2003	6304	371953	378257
2004	12307	433495	445802
2005	5009	375911	381010

2006	4259	400387	404646
2007	5267	457685	462952
2008	4919	340954	350873
2009	4522	391398	395920
2010	4177	652756	650933
2011	4803	667504	672307
2012	5312	680254	685567
2013	6773	691269	698042
2014	8664	717789	726453

Source: NEDFi Databank-2014

Moreover, compared to Assam, the leading recipient of tourists in North-East India, Meghalaya still functions as an add-on destination to Assam for the last one or two decades and till today. A statistical report on tourist arrival in North East showed that in 1996, Assam received 3,27,260 domestic tourists and 5885 foreign tourists while Meghalaya received a mere 1,36,183 domestic tourists and 1573 foreign tourists. In the year 2000, there were 10,01,277 domestic and 3,959 foreign tourists who visited Assam, while Meghalaya received only 1,69,929 domestic and 2,327 foreign tourism. In 2007, there were 34,79,870 domestic and 12,657 foreign visitors in Assam while there were only 3,73,911 domestic and 5,099 foreign visitors in Meghalaya. However, compared to other North-East states, Meghalaya still stands second to Assam in terms of tourist arrival. The state also witnessed a steady increase in both domestic and foreign tourist arrival since the year 2011 onwards.

State Government Initiatives

During the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) the state government made some allocation (Rs. 25 lakhs) separately for tourism. During 1974-79 the tourism department organized tourists' festival to popularize tourism in the state. Meghalaya Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) was constituted in 1977. During Eighth Plan (1992-97) privatization of MTDC was proposed in order to encourage investors from outside the state. In Ninth Plan (1997-2002) the government adopted a policy resolution declaring tourism as an industry, and tourism

promotional activities were initiated. The first tourism policy was announced in 2001 in order to create jobs, generate revenues, and to bring national integration and cohesion through understanding geographical and cultural diversities of the state. In 2003 Institute of Hotel Management in Shillong was established to impart education and training to the potential workforce in hotel industry. The institute offers B.Sc. degree in Hotel Management, Applied Nutrition, and Catering Technology. Tourism information centers were established in Shillong, Tura, and Jowai in Meghalaya and one in Kolkata. Initiatives have been taken to promote tourism through investment on public private partnership (PPP) mode. Provision of financial incentives in terms of subsidies up to a maximum of 30% of project cost and 100% income tax exemption to entrepreneurs in tourism sector have been made under the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2007. With the evolving role of the tourism sector as a major engine of economic growth, it was felt necessary to revamp the first tourism policy and the government came up with a new policy in 2011 in order to help create the basic infrastructure for tourism development along with private sector providing quality products and offering active support services.

Boosting Tourism Development in Meghalaya-Challenges and Prospects

Even though Meghalaya has the potential resources for sustainable tourism development, there are also hindrances that must be addressed and incorporated in development planning in order to achieve sustainability in the process.

- The adventure tourism resource of Meghalaya is purely nature based which implies that adventure tourism in the state takes place mainly at the cost of scenic landscapes which are fragile in nature. Hence, it is important to know the context of fragility of attraction sites so that precautions can be undertaken may it be in the case of infrastructure development or in maintaining limits in entry of visitors and waste disposal so that the process of development itself should not go beyond the carrying capacity of the attraction sites and whatever resources belonging to the attraction sites should not be disturbed, tarnished or degraded in any way.
- Meghalaya has a rich cultural resource base for cultural tourism development because of its distinct cultural identity, customs and traditional lifestyles, the existence of stone inscriptions, waterfalls associated with folklores, monoliths and monuments, unique arts and crafts, etc, however, the indigenous folks are not even aware of the economic value of all these cultural attributes that they have and even if they are aware, they do not have the

courage to come out of their conservative nature and they do not have the knowledge to present them to the world. Ecotourists are eager to learn much about the culture and way of life of local folks by involving themselves in homestay in local households, in cooking and eating, in games and religious rituals, however, they do not find a way to do so. Therefore, the need of the hour is to generate proper conscientization of local people about their own economic situation and their own position in the world and how to get rid of that situation by becoming active participants in the process of cultural tourism. Raising awareness on the economic value of cultural attributes and creating platforms for the local people to display their culture to the world is vital to the process of cultural tourism development in the state.

- The state has a huge potential for agri-tourism on account of the fact that agriculture remains central to the economy of the state and the agricultural products of the state are known for their good quality. Agri-tourism requires less investment compared to other forms of tourism, however, so far it was not projected as an approach in tourism development initiatives of the state. Hence, it requires that agri-tourism should be encouraged and be projected in a distinguishable manner.

- Lack of local control over management of most of the attraction sites is another challenge which demotivate community participation. Local control and local economic benefit should be the central focus while setting up plan for tourism ventures. Mawlyntong, one of the eco-tourist destinations in Meghalaya, sets a good example of the success of eco-tourism on account of citizen control and equal sharing of benefits among local households which then serve as motivational factors for more active community participation in tourism.

- The negative impact of seasonality is quite high in the state. To reduce this impact, it is advisable to introduce more niche tourism products during low seasons to serve the demand of different types of tourists. It is also important to note that the state government has introduced theme tourism programmes which were quite successful and hence more of such theme tourism approaches should be organized in the state.

Chapter 4

Results and Discussions

MAJOR TOURIST SPOTS IN MEGHALAYA:

1. ELEPHANT FALLS

Elephant falls is situated on the outer reaches of the main city of shillong . Originally, the KHASI people named this falls “ KA KSHAIH LAI PATENG KICHISEW “ because the water falls into three steps .

When the Britishers came and found the water falls then they renamed it “ELEPHANT FALLS “ because on the left side of the falls there was a rock resembling and elephant , but this rock was destroyed by the Earthquake in the year 1897 .



2. MAWLYNNONG VILLAGE

Located in the East Khasi hills district of Meghalaya, Mawlynnong village is also referred as ‘ GOD’S OWN GARDEN ‘ . The village is just 90 KMS from Shillong. In the year 2003 the village has earned the acclaim of being the cleanest village in Asia and cleanest village in India in the year 2005. Mawlynnong is very popular for its cleanliness and is a community based eco – tourism initiative. The village offers the visitors with picturesque natural beauty.

Especially in the monsoons , the village looks extremely beautiful when there is greenery everywhere with abundant of flowering orchids dangling from the trees and waterfalls paving the way to small streams add to the beauty of Mawlynnong . The locals of the village have made collective effort to keep ambience of a clean



3. LIVING ROOT BRIDGE

The most attractive feature of the Mawlynnong village is the LIVING ROOT BRIDGE. There can also enjoy a trek to the LIVING ROOT BRIDGE at a neighboring Riwa village.



4. DAWKI

Travelling from Shillong to DAWKI is certainly a thrilling experience. Throughout the journey we passed across ravines and deep gorges. "DAWKI" is located at a distance of 95 kilometers from the city of Shillong. UMNDOT RIVER is a popular tourist destination in DAWKI. This is the venue of annual boat race. DAWKI is the gateway to BANGLADESH where major import and export transactions take place.



3. ECCOPARK

The Meghalaya government has established a large ECCOPARK in the plains, which houses several hybrid and indigenous orchids in the greenhouse donated by Shillong Auro – Horticultural Society. Also the ECCOPARK offers an interesting view of dense physical neighborhood (ANCHADRES).



6. UMIAM LAKE

THE UMIAM LAKE, located to the North of Shillong, combines beauty and adventure activities and it is also famous as Harpoon or life water. It is an admired tourist destination for water cycling, kayaking and boating.



7. SEVEN SISTERS FALLS

The Nohanguichang Falls or Mawmual Falls is popularly known as the SEVEN SISTERS WATER FALLS because it has seven segments. This majestic waterfall is the fourth highest waterfall in India, a height of 315 meters over the top of limestone cliffs of the East Khasi Hills in Cherrapunjee. The Seven Sisters Falls is one of major tourist spot in Meghalaya and attracts lots of tourists.

The Seven Sisters Falls is a rain feed fall. Best time to visit during the Monsoon season between June and September for a great view. There are a plenty of other tourist attraction near Seven Sisters Waterfalls like Mungai caves and the Nohkalikai Falls...



PROBLEMS Most of the places of tourist attraction of Meghalaya Shillong Municipality except the plain terrain belong to the category of either mountains or forest. At the same time parks are not properly maintained for natural beauty which adds some more to this backwardness. Though waterfalls are the foremost tourist spot in Municipal area, it lacks proper parking facility, drinking water facility and garbage disposal facility. There is no such conducted tour facility to visit all those places comprehensively or no proper infrastructure is available to know the actual beauty of the nature of those places by tourist. The participation of tribal community in tourism development is very low. The rate of crime, water scarcity, pollution and robbery are quite high. Conflict between the tourist spots and preservation of tourism development is a common affair. Moreover since neither Government nor the Municipality has taken any drastic steps to promote tourism in this area and remained unutilized in the tourism landscape.

Problems can be solved through initiation and promotion of proper tourism policy by the local self-government. Development of infrastructural facilities is also required. Tourist information centers are needed to be activated for proper maintenance of natural tourist spots. At the same time basic facilities for tourists like food, drinking water, lighting, toilet, lodging, security etc. should properly be maintained, to preserve the physical landscape from the man-made natural hazards.

Considering the economic backwardness of the state there has been a number of incentives and special packages, especially by the government of Meghalaya. With the opening of international border opportunity for border trade in an organised manner at DAWKI Asian development bank is preparing a sub - regional plan for development of tourism covering Bhutan, Bangladesh, India and Nepal. The Northeast India figure prominently in this plan because the proposal of constructing Asian highway.

CHAPTER 5

Conclusion

Machilaya has a huge potential for alternative tourism development because it is bestowed with varied natural attraction attributes. However, in tapping such potential resources for tourism venture, it is also necessary to establish measures in order to ensure long-term benefits. Community participation and community control over management of tourism is a determinant of success of tourism and hence local communities should be encouraged to come forward and be active participants in alternative tourism development and special programmes for raising awareness on community participation in tourism should be organised. Where tourism venture is nature based, it is impossible to avoid seasonality effect. However, the same effect can be mitigated by introduction of niche tourism products and theme tourism approaches to serve certain high end visitors during the low seasons.

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PHOTOGRAPHS



FIELDWORK AT CHANDUBI AND PAHARPARA VILLAGE, NAGARHERRA

A fieldwork to Chandubi and Paharpara Village was conducted on 01.11.2022 under the supervision of teachers from the Department of Geography Dr Biman Lahkar and Mr Basanta Kalita. Assistant professor, Department of History. A total no of 348 Students from UG 2nd Semester CBCS took part in the fieldwork. For the partial fulfillment of *Ability enhancement compulsory course* (Paper code: ENV-AE-2014), Paper name: Environmental studies Unit: 3 (Field Work). A few snapshots are shared below.



[Handwritten Signature]

01.11.2022

Supervisor

Dr. Biman Lahkar

SYLLABUS

Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course :
(All Undergraduate Degree Programmes under Gauhati University)
ENV -AE -1014: Environmental Studies
Total marks: 100 (External: 80 + Internal: 20)
Nature of Course: AECC.

No. of Credits: 4

No. of hours: 60

(Approved in the Academic Council 06-11-2018)

Unit 1: Introduction to Environmental Studies:

- Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies.
- Scope and importance:
- Concept of sustainable development

(3 lectures)

Unit 2: Ecosystems

- What is an ecosystem? Structure and function of ecosystem: Energy flow in an ecosystem: food chains, food web and ecological succession. Case studies of the following ecosystems:
 - a) Forest ecosystem
 - b) Grassland ecosystem
 - c) Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers)
 - d) Mountain ecosystem

(3 lectures)

Unit 3: Natural Resources: Types, Renewable and Non-renewable Resources

- Land resources: Landuse change; land degradation; soil erosion and desertification.
- Forest resources: Deforestation: Causes and impacts due to mining, Construction of big dams and their effects on forests and people.
- Water resources: Use and over-exploitation of surface and ground water, floods, droughts, conflicts over water (international & inter-state: Indo-China, Indo-Bangladesh, Cooveri disputes).
- Energy resources: Renewable and non-renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources, growing energy needs, case studies – coal mining, crude oil extraction.

(3 lectures)

Unit 4: Biodiversity and Conservation

- Levels of biological diversity: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity, Biogeographic zones of India: Biodiversity patterns and global biodiversity hot spots.
- India as a mega-biodiversity nation: Endangered and endemic species of India.
- Threats to biodiversity: Habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man- wildlife conflicts, biological invasions: Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex situ conservation of biodiversity.
- Ecosystem and diversity services: Ecological, economic, social, ethical, aesthetic and informational value.

(3 lectures)

Unit 5: Environmental Pollution

- Environmental pollution: types, causes, effects and controls: Air, water, soil and noise pollution.
- Nuclear hazards and human health risks.
- Solid waste management: Control measures of urban and industrial waste.
- Pollution case studies – Bharalu river, Despur Beel, Kelong river.

(3 lectures)

Unit 6: Environmental Policies & Practices:

- Climate change, global warming, ozone layer depletion, acid rain and impacts on human communities and agriculture
- Environment Laws: Environment Protection Act, Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, Wildlife Protection Act, Forest Conservation Act, International agreements, policies and treaties: Montreal and Kyoto protocols and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), CITES
- Nature reserves, tribal populations and rights, and human wildlife conflicts in the context of Assam

(8 lectures)

Unit 7: Human Communities and the Environment

- Human population growth: Impacts on environment, human health and welfare
- Resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons: case studies
- Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclones and landslides
- Environmental movements: Chipko, Silent valley, Narmada Bachao, Bhamra of Rajasthan
- Environmental ethics: Role of Indian and other religions and cultures in environmental conservation
- Environmental communication and public awareness, case studies (CNG, electric vehicles, green energy, waste minimization)

(9 lectures)

Unit 8: Field work

- Visit to an area to document environmental assets - river/forest/flood fauna, etc
- Visit to a local polluted site - Urban/Rural/Industrial/Agricultural
- Study of common plants, insects, birds and basic principles of identification
- Study of simple ecosystems- pond, river, stream

(Equivalent to 8 lectures)

Suggested Readings:

1. Bharucha Erach : Text book on Environmental Studies, UGC, New Delhi
2. Carson, R 1962 : Silent Spring, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt
3. De A.K.: Environmental Chemistry, Wiley Eastern Ltd
4. Koushik Anubha and C.P.Koushik : Perspective in Environmental Studies, New Age International
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EVS PROJECT

Project Report

Environment studies

Jamla village

Submitted by

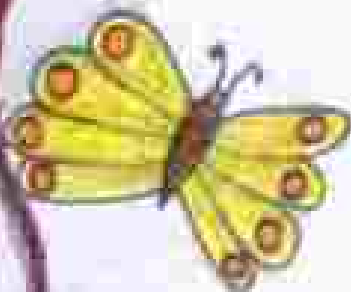
Khadija Begum

Roll no - 204

Submitted by

Dr. Dimple Lakhani sir

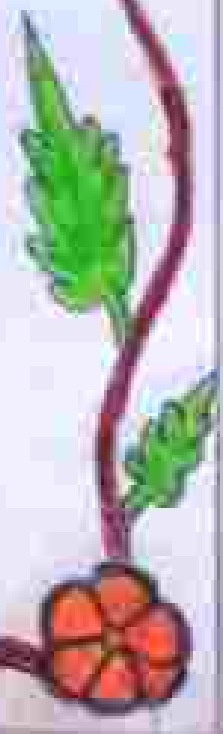
Basmata Brashad Chaliha College



পুণি : অৱে কাম কৰা-গাওঁখনৰ নাম লক্ষ্যৰ।
 অৱশ্যে। কিন্তুও অৱশ্যে। আমাৰ গাওঁখনৰ
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ପ୍ରକୃତ ସଜାଣିକାର : ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶିଳ୍ପରେ ଅନୁର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ସମ୍ଭବ ହେଉଛି ଯାହା
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- ① ଭାଷାସୂଚି
- ② ବୃତ୍ତ ଓ ତା ଶ୍ରୀଚାର
- ③ ଲକ୍ଷଣି
- ④ ମାତୃଆନବ ଲଘିତା
- ⑤ ମାତୃଆନବ ଲଘିତାବ ସଂକଳ୍ପ
- ⑥ ମାତୃଆନବ ଲଘିତାବ ସଂକଳ୍ପ ଆଧୁର ଡିପା
- ⑦ ଶ୍ରୀଚାର

EVS PROJECT
PROJECT REPORT
ENVIRONMENT STUDIES
ON MATAR CHAR (ALOPATI)
VILLAGE

SUBMITTED BY:-

JAHLDA KHATUN

ROLL NO :- 1856

DR. BILMAN LAHKAR SIR

BIMALA PRASAD

CHALTHA COLLEGE

NAGARBERA

EVS PROJCT
PROJECT REPORT
ENVIRONMET STUDIES
ON
BARPETA (9) KHOLABANDHA
(VILLAGE) 781127 (PIN)

SUBMIED BY:-

PINZIRA KHATUN
ROLLNO:-167

DR. BIMAN LAKHAR SIR

BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA

COLLEGE NAGARBERA

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- ୧/ ଜାଣନ୍ତୁନି ।
- ୨/ ମାଓ ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ମିଳିତେକା ।
- ୩/ ମାଓ ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ମିଳିତେକାଙ୍କର ଜନଜାତା ଜନ୍ମରୁ ।
- ୪/ ମାଓ ମନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ମିଳିତେକାଙ୍କର ଜନଜାତା ଜନ୍ମରୁ
ଜନ୍ମାବଧାନ ।
- ୫/ ଆକାଶାବି ।

ସମ୍ପର୍କର ସୂଚକ

[illegible]

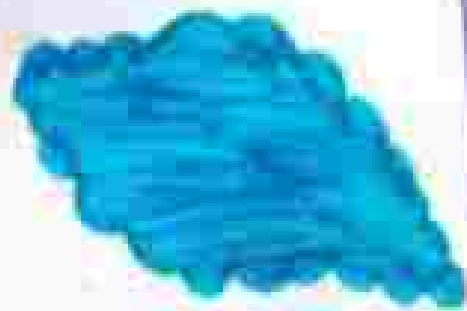
କୃତୀ ପତ୍ର

କ୍ର. ସଂ.	ବିଷୟ	ପୃଷ୍ଠାଂକ
୧	ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ	(i)
2	ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଦିବସ	(ii)
3	ଆଶ୍ୱିନୀ ବା ମାଘ	1
4	ମାଘ ମାସର ପବିତ୍ରତା	2-3
5	ମାଘ ମାସର ପବିତ୍ରତା କବିମାନଙ୍କଦ୍ୱାରା	4-6
6	ମାଘ ମାସର କବିମାନଙ୍କଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନ	7-8
7	କବିମାନଙ୍କଦ୍ୱାରା	9

પ્રા.અ.નિ.

[illegible]

ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ଜୀବନରେ ଯେଉଁଠି ସମସ୍ତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ
 ହୋଇଥାଏ, ସେହିଠି ସେ ଉତ୍ତମ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀ
 ଭାବେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିଥାଏ ।
 ଯେଉଁଠି ସମସ୍ତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ନୁହେଁ,
 ସେହିଠି ସେ ଉତ୍ତମ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଭାବେ
 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିଥାଏ ।



গাওঁখনৰ পৰিৱেশ সমস্যা

জলবিশিষ্ট পানী গাওঁখনৰে ভৰপূৰ আশাঃ
প্ৰাকৃতিক পৰিৱেশ আৰু সুন্দৰ অলি-চিহ্ন
বৰপৰা প্ৰদূষণৰ ক্ষতি আশাঃ পানীৰ
মতা অগ্ৰেই সমস্যাৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছে। পানীৰ
প্ৰদূষণৰ বিভিন্ন সমস্যা সম্বন্ধে আলোচনা
কৰা হ'ল -

প্ৰাকৃতিক হাৰে সৃষ্টি হোৱা সমস্যাসমূহ:
অতি পাত সৃষ্টি পাতৰ ক্ষতি
হোৱা বানপানী, ভূমিকম্প, আগুন, গৰাক
হনীয়া আদি।

মানুহৰ কাৰ্যকলাপৰ ক্ষতি সৃষ্টি হোৱা সমস্যা:

বনাঞ্চল সম্বন্ধে বৰপৰা কৰা কাৰ্য
অৰ্থে গাওঁ-গাওঁনি কাটি পেলোৱা আদি।
আৰ্চি, আঁপানী, বায়ু আদিৰ ক্ষতি
বিভিন্ন বৰপৰা সমস্যা সৃষ্টি হোৱা
দেখিবলৈ পোৱা গৈছে।

ভূমি প্ৰদূষণ:

মানুহৰ কাৰ্য ইংগাদেশৰ বাবে
আলুৰে আৰ্চি ব্যৱহাৰ কৰা বাসায়
নিৰা কাৰ, সীটমাৰক প্ৰত্য আদিয়ে
আৰ্চি প্ৰদূষণ কৰে। বাৰু বা বৰ্জিত
পদাৰ্থ, প্ৰদূষণৰ আৱৰ্জনা স্থানিক
আদি বহুত বেছি পৰিমাণে পেলোৱা

[illegible]

ସାମ୍ର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ-ସାମ୍ର ମାତ୍ରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା, ଆକ୍ରମଣ
-କାର୍ଯ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ଆଦି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ମାତ୍ରେ
ପ୍ରାପ୍ତରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତରେ । ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ
ବ ଆକ୍ରମଣ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତରେ ଆକ୍ରମଣରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ
-ସାମ୍ର ପ୍ରାପ୍ତରେ ସାମ୍ର । କିନ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସାମ୍ର
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ -କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ସାମ୍ରରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତରେ
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତରେ ସାମ୍ର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷରେ ।
ସାମ୍ରରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ମାତ୍ର ମାତ୍ରରେ
ସାମ୍ର-ସାମ୍ର, କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ-କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ମାତ୍ର
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତରେ ମାତ୍ର

[illegible]

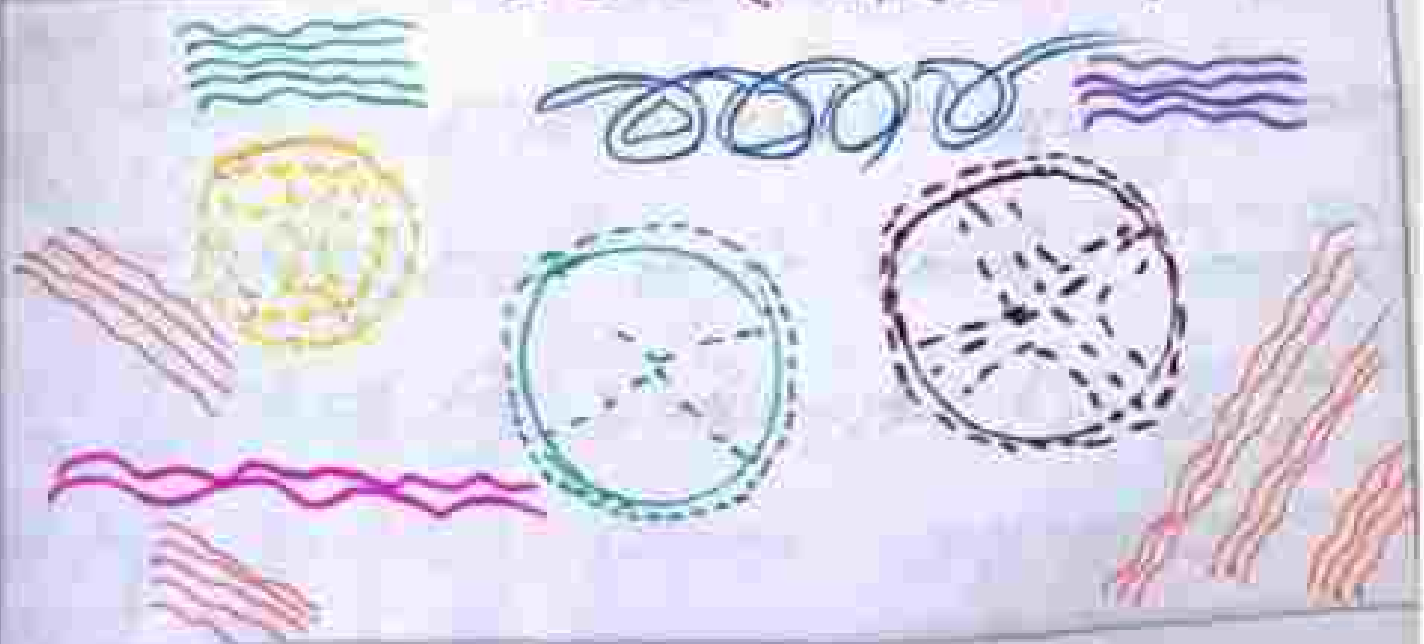
ওপৰত উল্লেখ কৰা সমস্যা
সমূহৰ বাবে "আমি"ৰ সমাজখন আ
সামান্যৰ লক্ষ্যৰেই হ'ব।

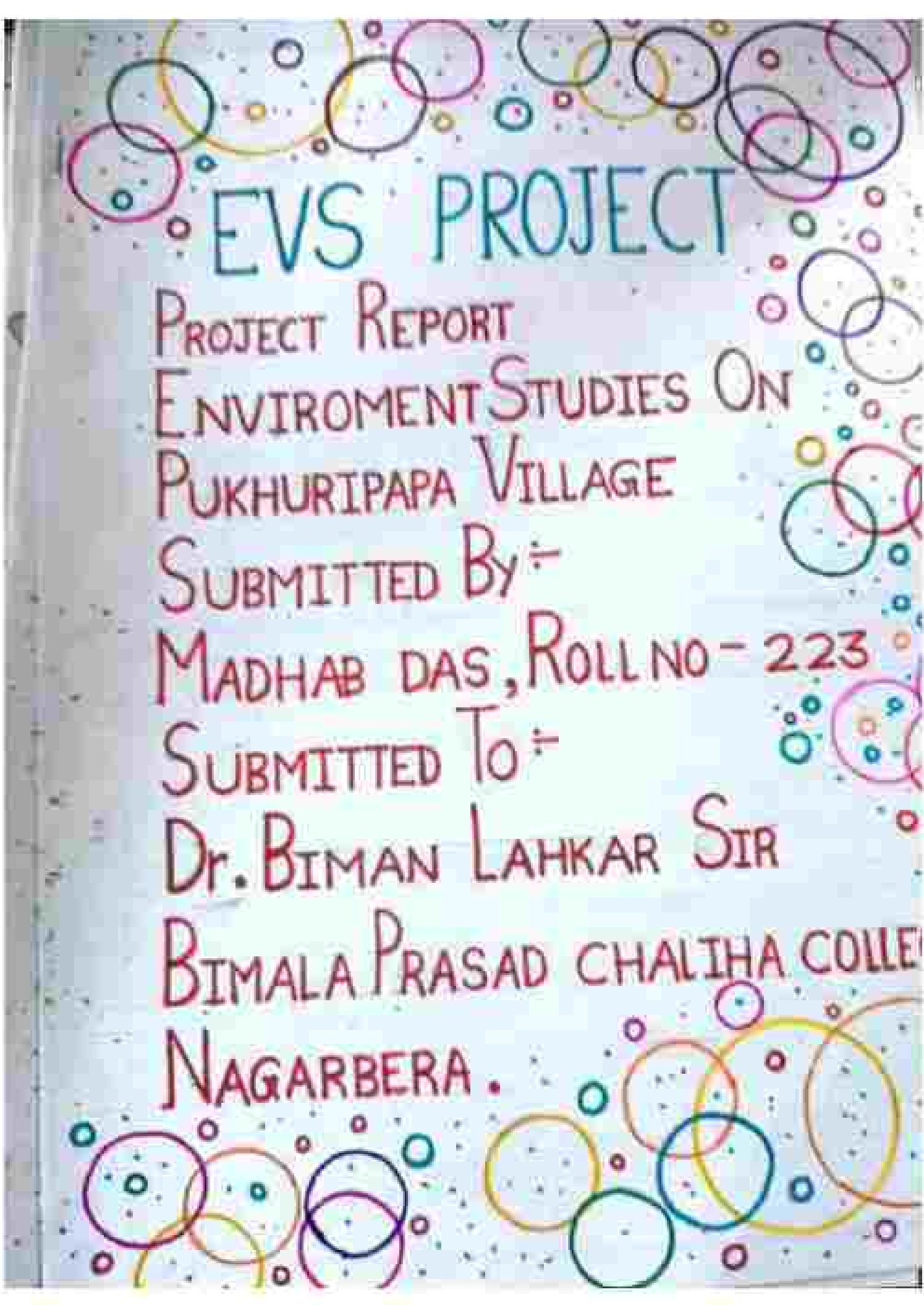
PROJECT REPORT
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
NAGARBERA VILLAGE.

SUBMITTED BY
RAKESH DAS.

ROLL No :- 420

SUBMITTED TO
B. P. CHALLHA COLLAGE
NAGARBERA.





EVS PROJECT

PROJECT REPORT

ENVIROMENT STUDIES ON
PUKHURIPAPA VILLAGE

SUBMITTED By:-

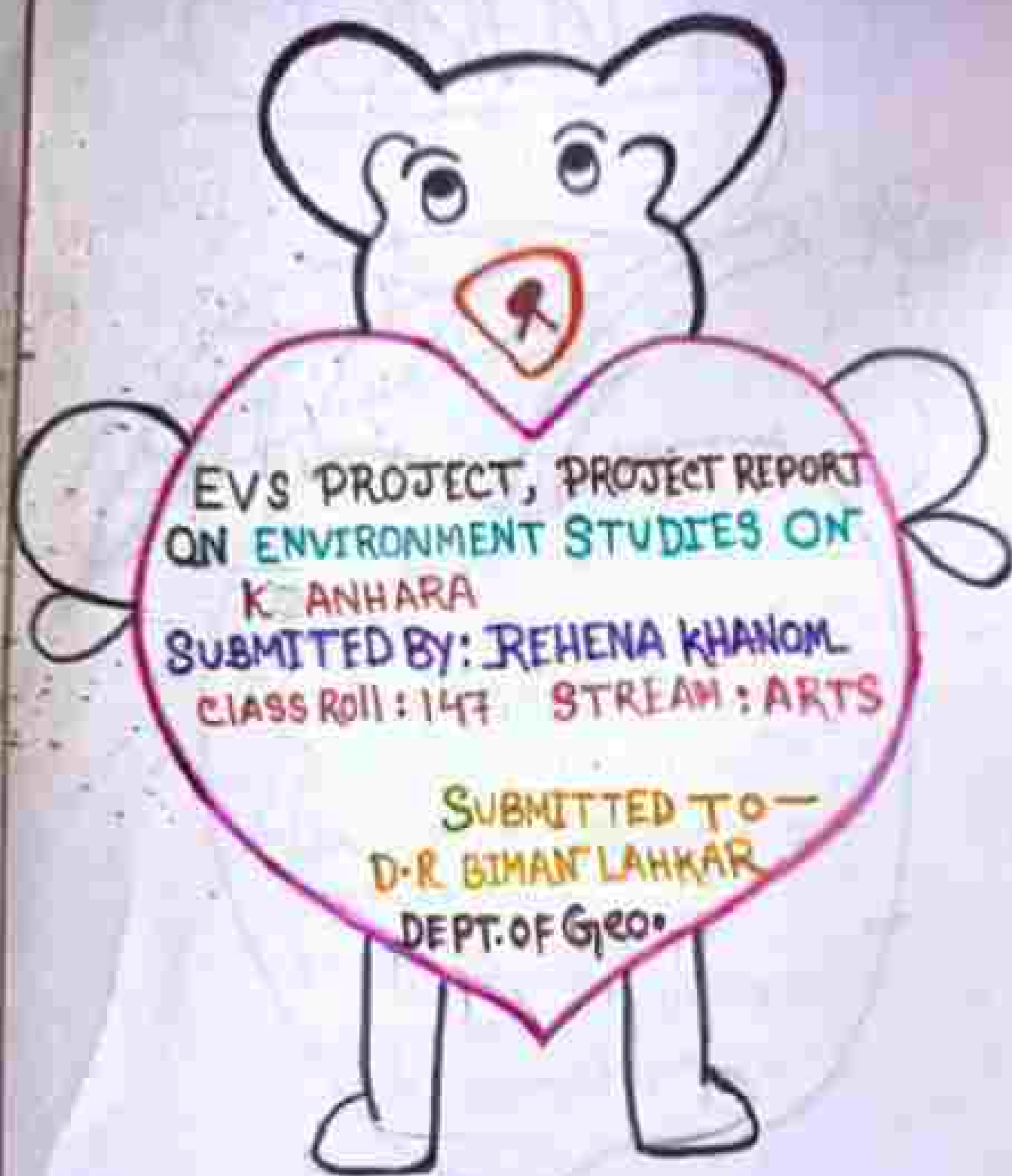
MADHAB DAS, ROLL NO - 223

SUBMITTED To:-

Dr. BIMAN LAHKAR SIR

BIMALA PRASAD CHALIHA COLLEGE

NAGARBERA.



EV'S PROJECT, PROJECT REPORT
ON ENVIRONMENT STUDIES ON

KANHARA

SUBMITTED BY: REHENA KHANOM

CLASS ROLL : 147 STREAM : ARTS

SUBMITTED TO—
D.R. BIRAN LAKHAR
DEPT. OF GEO.

