

Field Report on Shankha  
Banik colony & Anandaniketan  
Ghusipara, Barrackpore,  
West Bengal

Under the guidance of :

Dr. Prasenjit Sankar  
Smt. Amita Mazumder  
Smt. Chumu Sherpa

CU Roll no : 213144 - 11 - 0052

CU Registration no : 144-1211-1593-21

Semester - 4 , Anthropology General

Forwarded by  
Sherpa  
02/08/23

Ex'd. in  
Ar pencil ink??

## CONTENTS :

chapter No	Topic	Pg No
1	Introduction	1-27
2	Village Description	28-61
3	Population Analysis	62-70
4	Economy of the site	71-116
5	Case study	117-122
6	General Observation	123-128
7	Daily Diary	129-142
	Refennence	143

## PREFACE :

Anthropology field-work is a subject of interest for the students of Anthropology. The entire journey including field is about 6 days (24.4.23 - 29.4.23) & this field-work gave us a lot of idea & knowledge about the socio-economic life of the villagers or the peoples.

Attempt have been made up to discuss every part with equal emphasis without being based any particular area of the field.

The specific object of the field to input the substantial knowledge to the local peoples & we knew about the socio-economic condition, their education, Occupation, their lifestyle, their main business or occupation about 'conch' business etc. In these 6 days I got to know their main occupation & business of 'Process of conch making bangles', the initiation of this business & all informations about conch business.

I am really thankful for everyone's of Ghusipana, Amandamiketam & Samkha Banik Colony Peoples for their co-operation & help for completing this project.

## Acknowledgement :

My sincere efforts have made me to accomplish the task of completing this project. I have taken effort in this project. However, it would not have been possible without the kind support & help to many individuals.

Firstly, I would like to express my gratitude to 'University of Calcutta' for giving such a wonderful opportunity to create a project & gain knowledge by working field-work with this knowledgeable topic.

I would like to thank out principal of our college Dr. Amitava Dutta Sir for giving us his wonderful support, motivation & best wishes to complete this project successfully.

I am highly indebted to our teachers, HOD sir Dr. Prasemjit Sankar, Smt. Amita Mazumder Ma'am & Smt. Chumu Sherpa Ma'am for their valuable guidance, constant supervision as well as for providing necessary informations regarding this project & also for the support in completing the project.

I would like to express my gratitude to our college non-teaching staff sri. Chiranjib Sinha for helping me in the completion of this project.

I would like to thank my informants of Ghusipara, Aman daniketan & Sankha Barik colony & TEDS centre for their co-operation.

help, lovely behaviours & providing me necessary & important information regarding the project to complete this project successfully.

Finally, words are not sufficient to express my gratitude my cherished & supportive family members for supporting & encourage me to complete this project & with this I am also very much thankful to god for giving me Mental & physical ability, strength, Power & blessings to complete this project successfully.

Registration No:

144-1211-1593-21

Roll No:

213144-11-0052

Chapter - 1  
INTRODUCTION

## Introduction :

Anthropology is a discipline, which serves the infinite curiosity about human beings. Etymologically the term is derived from two distinct Greek words - 'Anthropos', the meaning of which is man & the 'logos', refers to science or study. We define Anthropology as a discipline, which studies the human beings, as scientifically. But this definition is incomplete for the reason that there are also several disciplines, which are concerned with man or the others. Anthropology possesses its own distinctiveness in the study of man. It is the only discipline, which strives to understand man & his actions in totality. Anthropologists believe in the integration of knowledge & realize the harmful effects of compartmentalization.

Man has been conceived as the creator of his cultural destiny. Therefore, Anthropology is concerned with the study of man - it studies man at all the levels of culture. But of the very nature & culture, Anthropology is holistic because it offers a total study of all aspects of culture & society in an integrated & comprehensive manner. All aspects of culture, say for example, Religion, Politics, social life, Family, Kinship, Economics, Health etc. are combined into one whole, parts of Anthropology.

## Definition of Anthropology :

The term Anthropology has been derived from two Greek words 'Anthropos' & 'Logos'. The meaning of the 'Anthropos' is Man & 'Logos' is science or study. Therefore, the actual meaning of Anthropology is the scientific study of Man. Anthropology studies the different aspects of the life of man right from the date of its origin upto the present day. Anthropology can be called as the whole study of man.

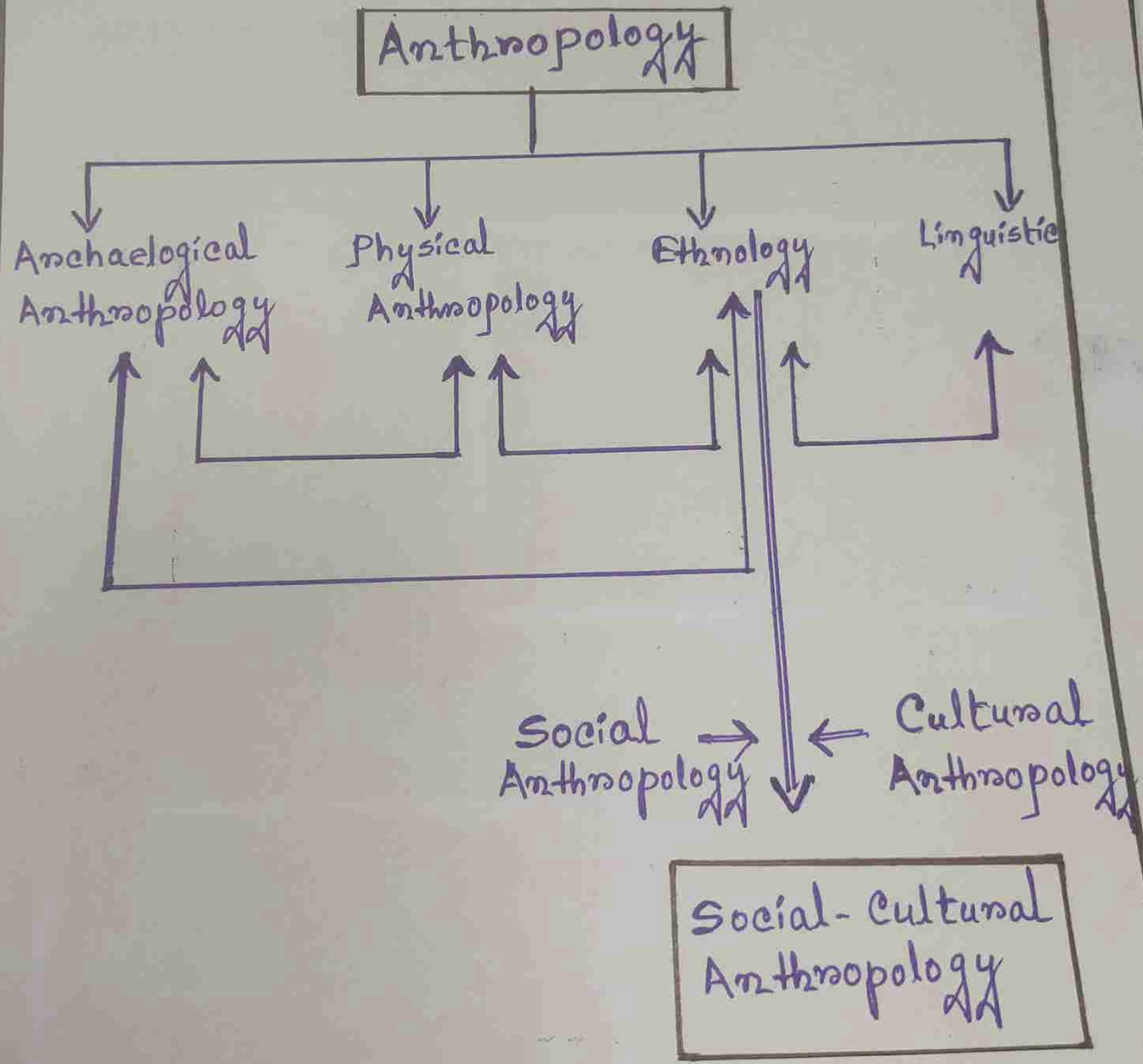
Herskovits has rightly remarked that Anthropology is the study of man & his works, the exact definition of Anthropology has aroused many problematic situations in the former days.

Broca defined it as the natural history of the genus 'Homo' & the 'science' whose objective is the study of humanity considered as a whole, in its parts & in relationship to the rest of nature.

In the beginning, Anthropology was divided into two major branches according to the scope of study. These are Physical Anthropology & Cultural Anthropology. But

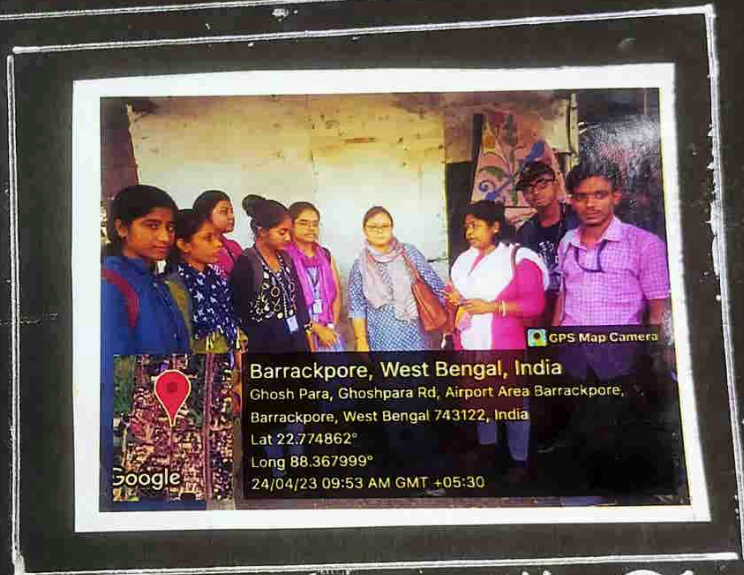


with time development of more divisions in the subject has been noted. Physical Anthropology continues to be one of the major field of Anthropology. The cultural Anthropology has given rise three major sub-fields - Archaeological Anthropology, Linguistic Anthropology, & Social-cultural Anthropology.





Group photo with Teachers



Group photo with Teachers



→ Group photo with Teachers

## What is Field-Work ?

Field-work is the process of observing & collecting data about people, cultures & natural environments. Fieldwork is conducted in the wild of our everyday surroundings rather than in the semi-controlled environments of a lab or classroom. This allows researchers or students to collect data about the dynamic places, people & species around the articles. Field-work enables students & researchers to examine the way of scientific theories interact with real life.

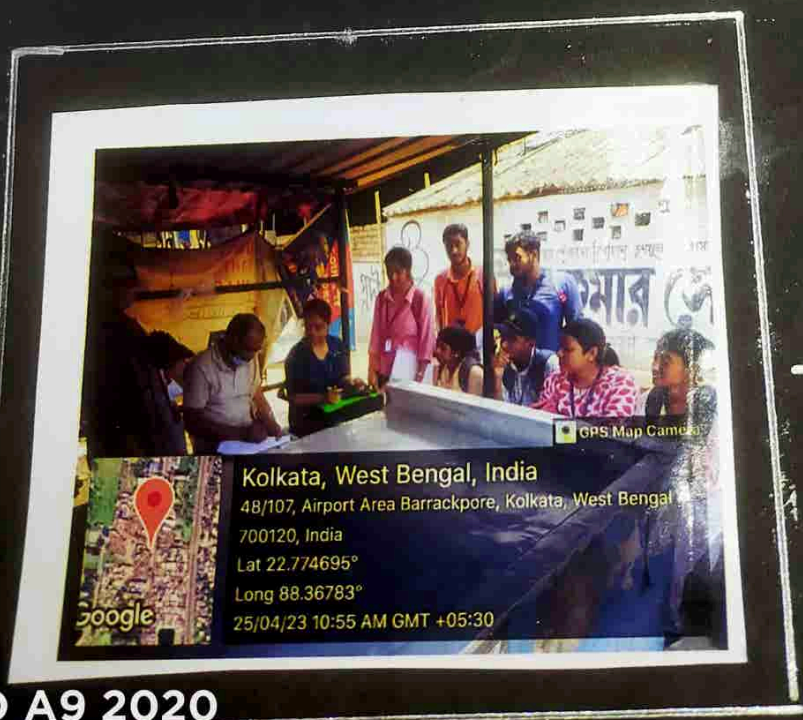
Field-work is the part of training in the subject social-cultural Anthropology. Every Anthropologist should undergo this training in course of his preliminary study. It enables a student to go beyond the horizons of his own society & perceive an unknown culture with subjectivity. Learning about two different societies gives a student a comparative view i.e. that acquires competence to estimate the similarity & dissimilarity between the societies & cultures. The students of Anthropology thus not only gain first-hand knowledge about a culture, they also understand how different parts of a culture remain interwoven within a whole.



Group photo with Teachers



Group photo with our SIM



→ Group photo with SIM

# Relation of the Anthropology with Field-Work

Field-work is the part of training in the subject social-cultural Anthropology.

Every Anthropologist should undergo this training in course of his preliminary study.

In Anthropology, a researcher may do Anthropologic field-work, studying & describing the customs of different communities & cultures.

By the early 20th century, However Anthropologists began to spend long periods of time in a particular community on a geographic area. Anthropology today may hold a strong position in field-work.

E. B. Tylor, one of first generation Anthropologists who probably gave the most famous definition of culture & am advocate of theory of human development (called Evolutionism), did assist an amateur archaeologist in his field expedition to Mexico in the mid 1850s. The practice of field-work is an undeniable aspect of anthropology to understand & benefit human beings.

Anthropology is popularly known as 'field-science'. This is because in its study of humans both socially & biologically.

It depends on authenticating its data from real experiences & knowledge. Fieldwork is the central to the inquiry of Anthropology.

The famous Anthropologist, Margaret Mead said that 'we still have no way to make an Anthropologist except by sending him into the field'. This context with living material is our distinguishing mark.

Field-work is investigation in Anthropology where the researcher stays in or visits the place of investigation for long time. Anthropological Field-work has been characterized by the prolonged residence of the investigator, observation of the society & the attempt to understand the inside view. So, with the practice of Field-work is very much important an undeniable aspect of Anthropology.

## Importance of Field-work in Anthropology

Field-work is a crucial aspect of Anthropological research. It involves spending extended periods of time in the community being studied, actively engaging with the members, learning about their culture & collecting data through observations, interviews & other methods. Field-work enables anthropologists to gain an understanding of the people they study & their way of life & their social, cultural & economic practices.

- Radcliffe - Brown, a British social anthropologist, emphasized the importance of field-work as a method for understanding social structures that is human behaviors. He emphasized field-work as the importance of collecting data through long term observation & the use of key informants.
- Field-work is important for developing the idea of analyzing the social relationships between individuals & groups within a community.

- Malinowski, A Polish - British Anthropologist is known for his functionalist approach, emphasized the importance of learning the local language & immersing oneself in the community being studied to gain a deep understanding of its culture.

Malinowski & Radcliffe - Brown were both influential Anthropologists who contributed significantly to the development of social - Anthropology. Radcliffe - Brown's theory of structural functionalism emphasized the importance of studying social structures & institutions.

Through field-work, the social anthropologist seeks a detailed & intimate understanding of the context of social action & relations. Field-work assists anthropologists to the inquiry of human life.



## ■ Preparation for the Field-Work :

Every Field-work which may be training or research contain certain kinds of Preparation stage. In the Field-work, there are many preparations for a successful & good field-work. The pre-fieldwork Preparation in the organisation of Field-work is very important, the success & failure will largely depend on how pre-fieldwork preparations were made.

The preparations for Field-work are three (3) types. These are :

- Intellectual preparation
- Mental preparation
- Material preparation

### ■ Intellectual Preparation :

The Intellectual Preparation mainly means the library work. The investigator should have some first hand knowledge about the area & the people of the area where the field-work is done. This may be done by going through the journalable booklet or by going through various literatures which are available in the library literatures which are Preliminary idea on the Particulars group or

People. The Investigator first have to know the language of the people with whom field-work is done. This may be done by going through the general booklet & similar others writing.

## ■ Mental preparation :

The Mental preparation means 'The act of mentally preparing oneself on oneself for a performance', whether it be academics, athletics or fine arts or field-work. Mental preparation is required to achieve the desired outcome. Along with physical or Intellectual preparation, Mental preparation is often a large aspect of one's success.

There are some steps that help oneself to prepare mentally :

i) Confidence : Being confident for your abilities can benefit in life. Your positive attitude for any field-work produce you to work with high quality & develop your confidence mentally & physically for any field-work. So, self-confidence is very important to do any hard work successfully.

## ii) Never skip Preparation :

To be mentally ready, one must prepare & invest in oneself first. Preparation is the key to manage your fears, increasing confidence & achieving success.

## iii) Acknowledge your own feelings :

Fear is a strong feeling that everyone wants to hide. For any field-work you have to decrease your fear (like - confidence loss, your upcoming mistakes, your language, confidence loss to ask questions, maintain good posture etc.). Before preparation for field-work honestly know about yourself, about own strength & own feelings are very important.

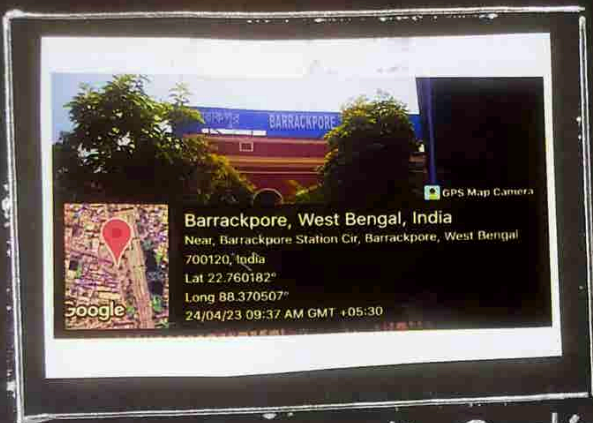
## iv) Recognize the core belief on yourself :

Core beliefs are the reason behind every individual's way of thinking, reacting, acting & facing life's difficulties. Core beliefs can be positive, negative. So, beliefs about goodness about any preparation for field-work.

So, Before going to the field, we have to prepare for any field-work mentally.

## • Material Preparation :

The other kind of Preparation is the 'Material Preparation'. Material Preparation means the material items require for fieldwork. For the sake of research or training, an investigator has to stay along time out on the home in the field on daily journey for field-work. The bag of the investigator becomes field up with variety of items like Medicines, water-bottle, Papers, Notebook, Pen, Pencil, Board, camera, Umbrella etc. At this time the investigator also needs to select & research about the place. The Investigator also have to carry some other essential things which are necessary for field-work these are Daily-Diary, Field-Book, writing papers, Loose pages on notebook & carbon papers etc.



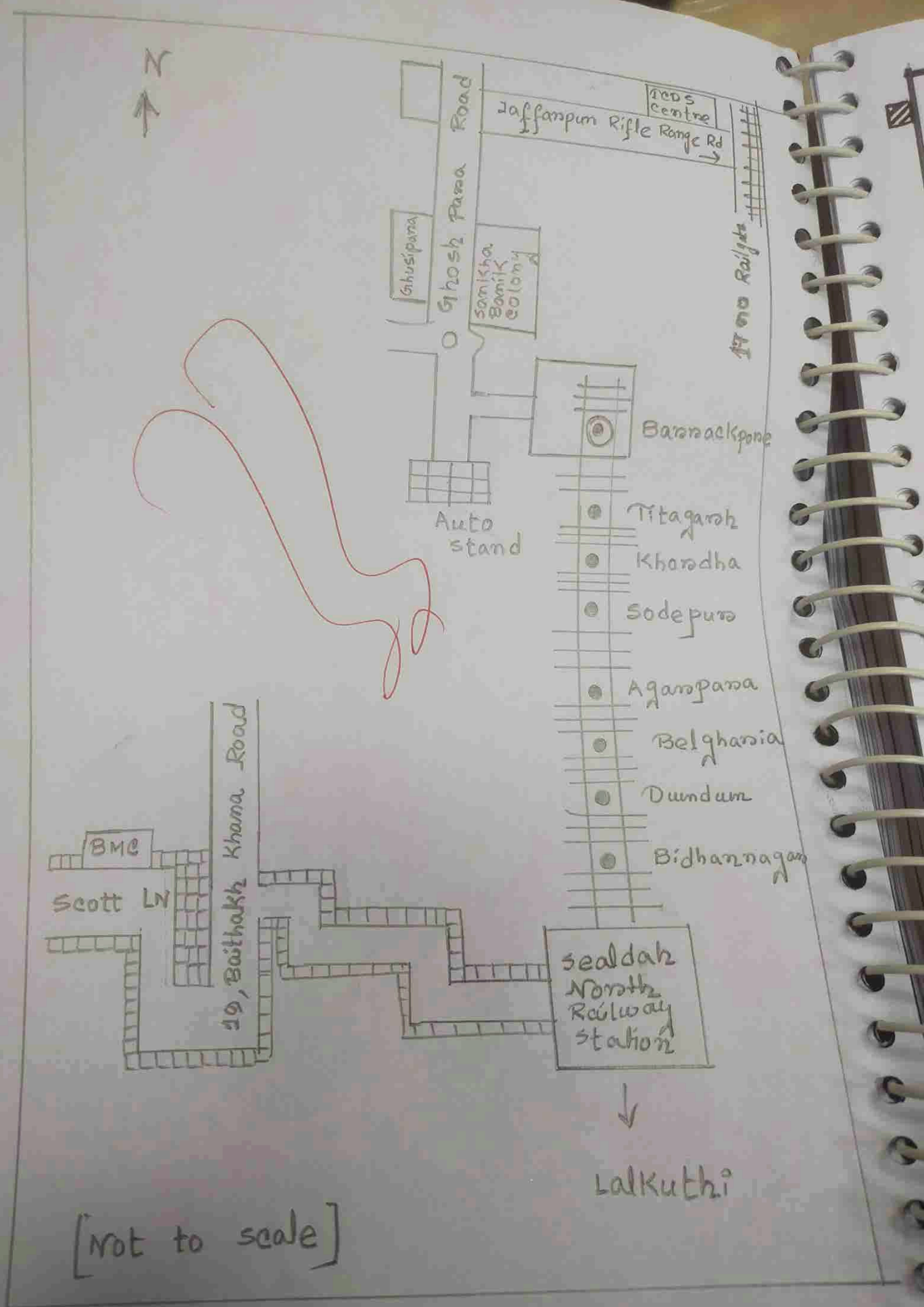
Our fieldwork Destination 'Bannackpore'



After reaching Bannackpore



→ With Informant



[Not to scale]

Lalkuthi

## Journey to the Field :

Barrackpore is the destination for our field-work. The city is 24 km away from Sealdah Railway station which is the nearest Railway station of 'Bangabasi Morning college'. To reach Barrackpore station, the easiest way is to travel there is by travelling through a train. The train takes about 35 mins to reach Barrackpore station from North section of Sealdah station. Our destination was 'Ghusipana Anandamiketan' & 'Sankha Banik Colony' which is located 2 km away (10 minutes) distance from Barrackpore Railway station. The easiest way is to travel the destination is travelling by a Auto. The Auto stand is just outside the main Barrackpore station. For reaching 'Sankha Banik Colony' & 'Ghusipana Anandamiketan' the Auto takes time 10 mins by travelling on the Ghusipana Main Road. In this way, visiting the field for daily basis (24.4.23 - 29.4.23) was quite easy & possible specially during the high temperature approx  $42^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

## Methodology :

Field-work is not itself a research methodology, rather there are several research methodologies & methods in qualitative research that utilise field-work. The field-work is conducted with a definite objective. It is needed for research of training.

There are some methods for a successful field-work :

i) Selection of site : selection of site

is very important prerequisite of field-work. By tradition anthropologists select a homogenous ethnic group where a specific sense of identity is maintained on the basis of common language & culture.

ii) Rapport Establishment :

Rapport is the most difficult but the most interesting stage in field-work. A good Rapport brings the investigators so close to the people that they provide him or her not only all required informations,



they try to protect the person in all ways. At this time they really forget that the person is an outsider rather than take them as their own well-wishers. So, an effective & fruitful field-work depends on the genuine acceptance of the investigator by the village community by a good Rapport Establishment.

### iii) Observation Method :

Observation is the scientific oldest method of any field-related investigation. Observation means the examination of phenomena or a thing without altering it. Observation may be of two types —

Intensive Observation

&  
Extensive Observation

Intensive Observation means an in-depth observation on a small closed community. Extensive Observation is just opposite to Intensive Observation. Here, Observation is applied on a large field. The quantitative data are usually collected by statistical method. This type of Extensive

Observation is totally informal & can be achieved by personal shorthand devices.

Practice helps to develop the powers of Observation. Regarding the utility of the method 'Observation', it can be said that it eliminates the fallacies which enters in the question - Answers approach.

— The Interview.

#### iv) Interview Method :

An 'Interview' may be defined as face-to-face meeting of persons on some particular points. The purpose can vary widely to include, As for example, a meeting to arrange for a course of action, to collect information or to select persons etc. An interview without any purpose is not an interview at all but an idle conversation.

According to role, the interview method can be classified in five sub-phases :

- i) Structure Interview
- ii) Unstructure Interview
- iii) Focused Interview
- iv) Personal Interview
- v) Group Interview

There are few points or rules which should always be kept in mind during interview which are as follows:

- The place of Interview should be free from any disturbance & distraction.
- The place of Interview where discussion going on, Privacy should be if the Informant wants.
- Questions should be short, interesting & clear to hear. Answers should not be limited to 'yes' or 'no', the Informant should speak out of his or her own mind.
- There should not be any language barrier for the informant. The Interview must be conducted in the language of the informant & the questions must be framed with simple words so that the informant may follow easily.

Success of an interview depends on the personality & the skill of the interviewer. The Interviewer possesses the freedom to waive a question & informant gets freedom to talk on events that seem to them significant.

## V) Case History Method :

Case History Method is also known as Case-study Method. According to P.V. Young one of the Anthropologist, Case study is a method of exploring & analysing the life of social unit that a person & a family culture group or even the entire community. Here, the things on concrete case are collected from the field. Generally, case study method is done by the investigators to form a definite conclusion on a particular topic. For case study method we have to select an informant who should be intelligent & should also be experienced wants to investigate by which the topic wants to the informations.

The aim of case study is to determine the factors that account for the complex behaviours.

To gather large numbers of facts concerning social structure & other institutions of the people being studied.

Case study material are used relate obstruction to the lives of the individuals.

### vi) Narrative Method :

In this method, the informant is required to narrate certain facts on the basis of his or her experience, no particular case is investigated. As narration differs with the individual the content & pattern of analysis vary from man to man due to the variation of individual Psychology. The Socio-Cultural Anthropologist normally avoid this technique but its use becomes inevitable in collecting informations on religion. The reason is that the religious attitudes stand on ideas, believes & things which occurred in long past.

### vii) Statistical Method :

This method consist of census survey technique. The field-work usually begins with this technique. Once the census data informations are collected, we have to make a plan to condense or present them in tables or

charts. The data which are represented by diagrams are easily lay out completely.

Statistical Method is important to make data intelligible to catch attention by diagram or chart some of statistical method is presented with the help of graph & in this way calculation can be correct.

viii) Schedule Method :

The schedule Method is a method where a set of question has been made & a list of questions are asked by the informant. The form containing questions on blank tablets, which are to be filled by investigators after getting informations from the informants. Schedule Method is very important & effective of the questions for data question collection.

The schedule Method is the direct method of data collection. In schedule method the questions are set in a short form to bring detailed information.

In this method the investigator selects the informants in a random way & the informants are given some sort of freedom in answering the questions.

### ix) Photographic Method :

Photographic Method is an important method for any field-work. Camera or any digital camera is used for photography. The photographs are used for collecting data on field-work. Photographic images or pictures allow the interviewees to overcome the fatigue & repetition of conventional interviews & many events or moments may be described clearly as photography.

In Methodology, The Investigator collects data from the informant of field-work for getting informations. So, Topic Analysis with the informant is very important for successfully completing

## Field work .

The list of the informants selected by me during the field-work at Ghusipara, Amardaniketan & Sankha Banik Colony & TCDS centre, these are as following :

Name of the informant	<u>Topic Analysis</u>
1) Shivsankar Sun (58+)	History & origin of the site, Area & on site description, Geographical distribution, Climate condition, Educational facilities & Problem, General economy, Occupation, Illumination Facility, Soil condition etc.
2) Siddhantha Das (53+)	The owners name of 'Ma Shankha Bhandan', His name, Age, Marital status, Educational qualification, General Economy, Monthly income, Caste, Family, Business experience etc.



3) i) Biplab sur (39+)

ii) Shivnath sur (58+)

iii) Shivsankar sur (73+)

iv) Siddhanta Das (53+)

v) Kabita Yadav (30+)

vi) Sandipa sur (43+)

### Census related information

About the census schedule informations like Name, Family members, Age, Marital status, Educational qualification, Monthly Income (Primary & subsidiary) caste, Family business experience etc & also informed me nearby school, hospitals & colleges etc.

4) Agniswar sur (60+)

&

Soumendra sur (59+)

Agniswar sur (60+) &

Soumendra sur (59+)

are brothers. They told us about process making of conch bangles,

Designing, About machines & instruments name,

Designing of conch bangles, Origin & History of sankha

Barik colony, Profit & Loss, chemicals used for

cleaning & whitening of bangles, Marketing, Other products from conch, Market price, Rituals & Festivals, Diseases, Precautions, Health & Hygiene, Advantages, Disadvantages, & detailed lengthy whole informations about conch bangles.

5) Mrs. Aparajita Halder  
(Supervisor of ICDS centre)  
(56+)

I got to know from Mrs. Halder my informant of ICDS centre that the initiation of ICDS centre, The workers, Timings, Arrival time of children, Feeding quality, About health & hygiene, About Immunization, vaccine, About Education & Educational activity, About cooking items & also the work activities during Covid-19 pandemic & the given food items of every students during this time etc.

## First - Day Impression :

In psychology, A first impression is the event when one person first encounters another person & forms a mental image of that person. Impression accuracy varies depending on the observer & the target [Person, Object, scene etc. being observed]

I remember first observing Ghusipara, Anandaniketan Bannackpore in my first day of Anthropology field-work. My first impression of Shivmath Sun (58+) was that he was polite & liked to interest to co-operate & giving us such attention & time. Shivmath Sun was very much strong & kind-hearted person. Shivmath Sun (Domicile no-43) live with his family, wife - Shivani Sun (52) & Son - Raj Sun (25+). He helped us so much for completing many informations about the place Ghusipara, Anandaniketan. The more that I observed & interacted with him the more I learned & got to know about his primary occupation 'Coach business'. On that first day of field-work, He gave us his attention & time for 40 mins. But Mrs. Shivani Sun was not well that time. So for her illness of severe pain on back she was disturbed & told us to leave them & stop this questioning.

So, there was a bad experience & behaviours from Mrs. Shivani sun. And for her quite unnatural & rude behaviour I felt bad & sorry.

From leaving Domicile no-43 I reached 'Ma Shankha Bhandan' (Domicile no-18A) & met with owner & his workers. The owner of 'Ma Shankha Bhandan' is Siddhantha Das (Age-53+). He behaved with us in a very good, simple & respect behaviour. He was such an polite, kind-hearted & cheerful happy personality. He behaved us as we were his known family. He welcomed us with a polite & kind-behaviour. He lived with his family members, his wife & daughters. I collected most of like lion's share informations from him. In fact he also told us his primary & subsidiary informants without hesitation & with trust. He also gave his phone numbers because he wanted to help us for doing our project successfully if we missed us for doing our project some important informations.

So, After a brief conversation I was very happy for meeting the owner 'Ma Shankha Bhandan'. In spite of being a owner, He works with his workers & behaved kind, polite & lovely to them.

After Day - 1 I went 'Ma shamkha Bhandam' for 3 times. But He didn't react badly but always welcomed us & behaved in a good manner.

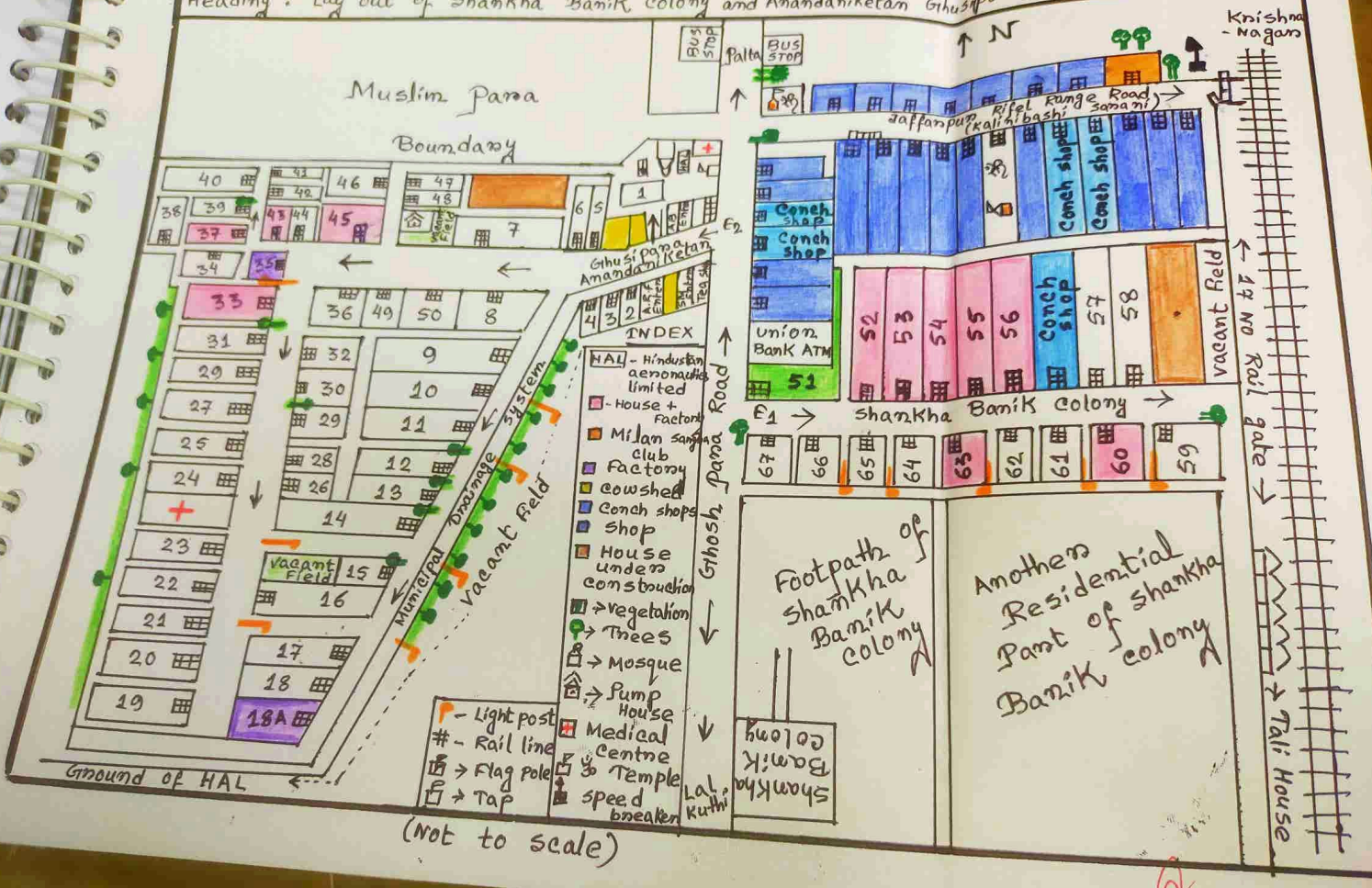
So, If I tell about Mr. Siddhartha Das, He is a good Kind - hearted man with good behaviour, Polite conversation & Kind behaviour.

Chapter - 2

Village Description

work in the areas of Bannackpore  
these are - Anandaniketan, Ghushi...

Heading : Lay out of Shankha Banik colony and Anandaniketan Ghushipara (word no-24)



(not to scale)

Handwritten signature in red ink.

## ▣ Village Description :

I reached Barrackpore & had completed the Anthropological field-work in the areas of Barrackpore; these are -

- i) Anandaniketan, Ghoshipara
- ii) Sankha Banik colony
- iii) ICDS centre, Milan Sangha club, Jaffarpur Rifle Range Road.

I had worked in these three places on my Anthropological field-work. At Ghoshipara Main Road, Ghoshipara Anandaniketan is the left side from coming Barrackpore station. 'Sankha Banik Colony' is situated from right side of Ghoshipara Main Road & Milan Sangha the ICDS centre is situated at the last left corner of 'Jaffarpur Rifle Range Road' at the nearest 17 no Railgate of Barrackpore.

- Ghoshipara, Anandaniketan is a left side area at Ghoshipara Main Road, Barrackpore. It belongs to the ward of 24, Municipality : Barrackpore;



P.S - Titagarh, P.O - Barrackpore,  
 Block - Barrackpore, District - North  
 24 Parganas & State - West Bengal.

According to the informants the weather  
 in summer is  $40^{\circ}$ - $43^{\circ}$ , in winter is  $16^{\circ}$ - $20^{\circ}$   
 & in these village Rainfall is very slow  
 & limited. In the area of Ghusipara,

Anandamiketan there are well-made  
 houses, which are made by bricks &  
 cements Pucca Houses. There are also have  
 some palace like big houses which looks  
 very much good & rich. All the houses

of this area in a linear way; haphazardly.  
 Not only good, big completed houses but  
 are there have also some under construction.  
 Beside these houses there also

have many factories about conch business.

Not all the houses are involved with  
 'conch business', but there are others

some houses belonging with there are  
 others some houses which have Government

Jobs like Air Force, Teachers, WB

Police, Nursing Teachers etc. There is  
 a good well-made concrete road & pitch  
 road in the area. All the houses stand  
 like a linear way beside two side of the

concrete Road. Many more houses will be completed very soon, The almost house making process is running. There are many more trees & animals in this area, Ghusipama. Many types of trees like Tulsi, Aloe vera, Togon, Akanda, Bettlenut, Neem, Sheuli, China Rose, Bogenvellia, coconut, Pupil, Papaya, Tal etc & Many more animals & insects are in this area like cow, Goat, cat, Bee, Mosquito, Hen, Ant, Butterfly, Rat, Pigeon, Egret, Mongoose, Dog etc. In this village on side there are two cowshed; two sides at the entrance of Ghusipama area. whereas, Many types of trees are found so there is a good source of mud. Black Doash Mati, for growing the trees. Beside the area of Ghusipama there is a good facility of market at the entrance of the lane. At the Main Road of Ghusipama 'Ghoshpama Main Road' there are so good facilities of every types of shop at the entrance of their area. In this Ghusipama area, they don't have any transport problem, There have good transport facility like Auto,

Tolo, Taxi, Car, Bus just front of  
 their Ghusipara area. If I told about  
 their religious places then we noticed  
 just beside at the entrance of Ghusipara  
 there is a Mosque named 'Ghusipara  
 Asrofi Masjid' is situated as a landmark  
 of Ghusipara entrance. Besides this  
 area there is also 'Shelola Temple' &  
 'Shree Shree Kalimata Mandir', 'Shree  
 Shree Grahana Mandir' from 5-8 mins  
 distance from Ghusipara. According  
 to the informant they are celebrating all  
 religious festivals. They have a 7 days  
 leave for 'viswakarma puja' & also  
 worshiped Devi Manasa each & every  
 houses. Besides these they celebrated  
 Ganesha Puja, Durga Puja, chaat puja,  
 Eid, Any festivals & fairs with each  
 together. They also have good facility  
 of Hospitals & Government Hospital &  
 & also Nursing Homes. Hospitals are  
 around 15-20 min from their area.  
 Many Government Hospitals like B.N Ghosh  
 Hospital, Disha Eye Hospital is on beside  
 their area. They don't have any pond

On Rivers beside their area. So, At the time of any rituals they are collected 'Ganga water' 45-50 min distance by bus.

On the opposite side of Ghosipara, There is a area which is 'Sankha Banik colony', it is a right side area at Ghoshpara Main Road, Bannackpore. It belongs to the ward of 24, Municipality Bannackpore, P.S - Titagarh, P.O - Bannackpore, Block - Bannackpore, District - North 24 paraganas & state - west Bengal. According to the informant Sankha Banik colony is in a good weather. But in summers the weather is  $40^{\circ}$ - $43^{\circ}$ C & in winters the weather is  $16^{\circ}$ - $20^{\circ}$ C & In this area the Rainfall is very slow & limited. In the area of Sankha Banik Colony there are all well-made houses which are made by bricks & cements Pucca Houses. The houses are situated like a colony & Many houses of this belongings are they have conch business. According to them, The Area Name is caused for this; which is 'Sankha Banik Colony'. In this area there are

many houses with their own factory.  
 There are good & big completed houses  
 some other houses are under construction.  
 There are some trees & and animals  
 like many birds in this area. Like as  
 Ghusipara there is a good source of  
 Black Doash Mati for the good growth  
 of trees. Beside the area of Sankha  
 Banik colony they don't have any market  
 problem, because all the various types  
 of shop at the entrance & beside of  
 their area. They don't have any  
 transport problem, There have good  
 facilities in transport like Auto, Toto,  
 Taxi, car, Bus just front of their  
 locality area.  
 I also worked in  
 areas on sites with working with these two  
 TEDS school. It is situated at the left  
 corner of Jaffarpur Rifle Range Road,  
 at the area of 'Kalimibashi Sarani' near  
 17 no Railgate. TEDS school is mainly  
 the 'Milan Sangha Club'. Beside the  
 TEDS centre there are good facilities  
 of market & many grocery shops. There  
 is a good, long, wide concrete Road.  
 There are also have good transport facility.

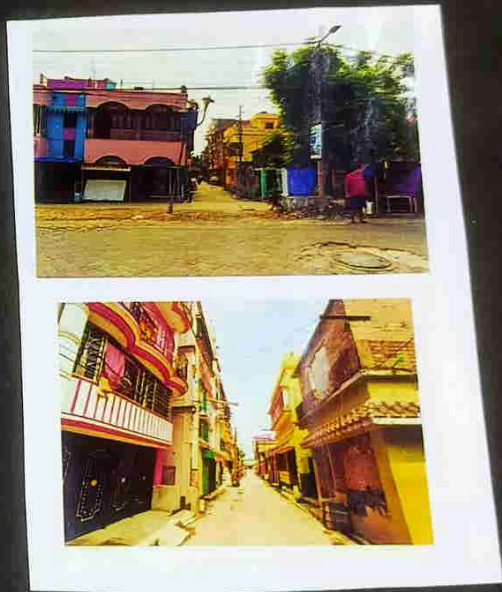
# My Fieldwork sites

---



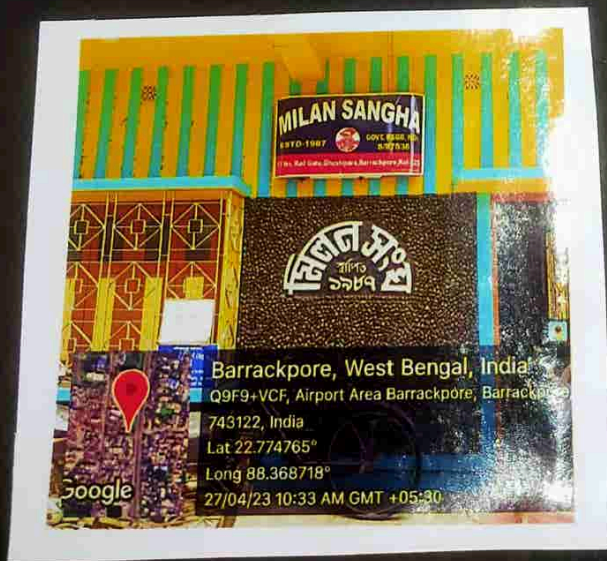
Ghusipara, Anandaniketan

---



Sankha Banik Colony

---



ICDS centre, Milan Sangha club

● Name of the site :

Ghoshpara, Airport Area,  
Barrackpore.

- Amardaniketan, Ghosipara
- Sankha Barik Colony
- ICDS centre, Milan Sangha Club, Jaffarpur Rifle Range Road.

● Position of the site / Field :

State : West Bengal

District : North 24 Parganas

Block : Barrackpore

P.S : Titagarh

P.O : Barrackpore

Municipality : Barrackpore

Word No : 24

The village or a village is a small settlement usually found in a rural setting. Village is generally larger than a 'Hamlet' but smaller than a town.

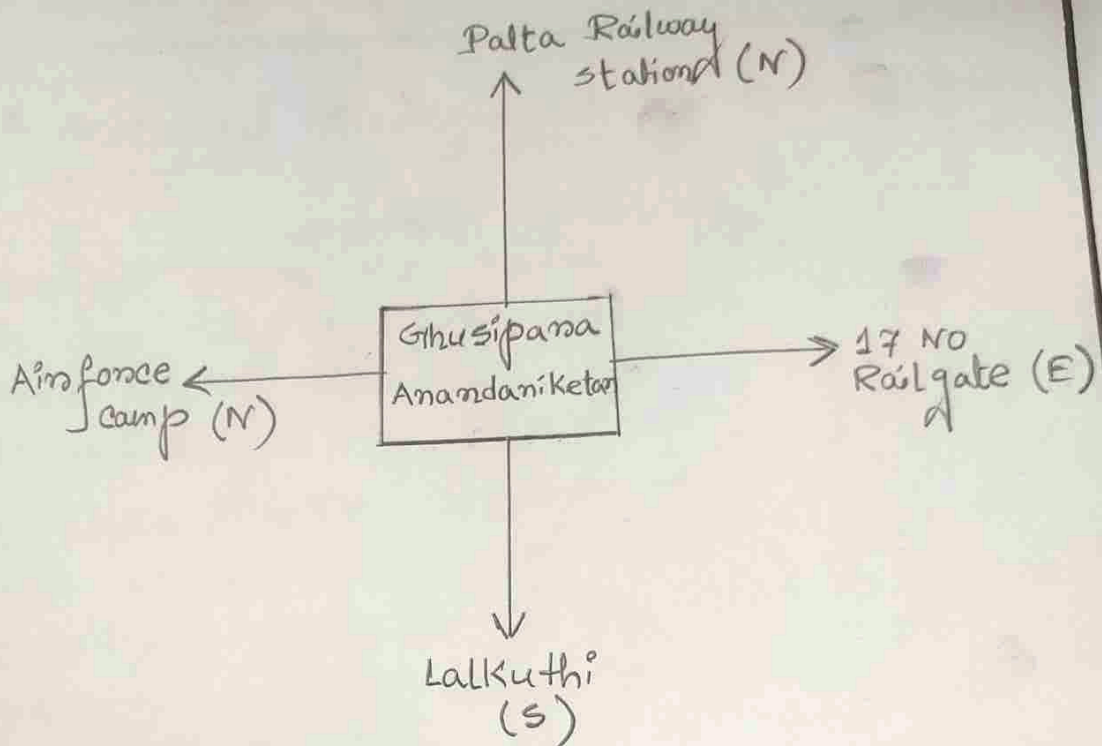
The position of our working site on village is very good. I had worked in these three places on my Anthropological field-work. All the sites for my field-work is north-side from Barrackpore Railway station. At Ghosh-Pana Main Road; Ghosipana, Amardani-Ketan is the left side from coming Barrackpore Railway station; Sankha Banik colony is situated from the right side of Ghoshpana Main Road from Barrackpore Railway station & ICDS centre; Milan Sangha club is situated at the last left corner of right side of Ghoshpana Main Road on the Jaffarpur Rifle Range Road at the nearest 17 no Railgate of Barrackpore.

### ● Boundary of the village :

Barrackpore is the destination for my field-work. The city lies in the Ganges - Brahmaputra delta region in the eastern Bank of Ganges River. It is located 115 Kilometers from



## Boundary of the village :



Bangladesh Borders. My main destination was Ghusipana, Anandamketan which is located 2 Km Away from Bannackpore Railway station. If I tell the four site directions of Ghusipana, Anandamketan then the North site direction identifies Palta Railway station (N); South site direction identifies Lalkuthi (S), West site direction identifies Aimforce Camp (W) & East site direction identifies the 17 No Railgate.

## Historical Background of the site :

### Historical Background of Barrackpore

The name of the town, Barrack, is due to the fact that the troops have been stationed here since 1772. Historically, the town was a military & administrative centre under British rule & the scene of several acts of rebellion against Britain during the 19th century. Barrackpore is famous because the first British barrack was built here in the year 1772. After setting over India conquering different states. Two revolts against British Authority took place in Barrackpore. The first of these was Barrackpore Mutiny of 1824, led by Sepoy Birdee Tiwary. Barrackpore is famous for the mutinous actions of Mangal Pandey, a Sepoy Private, in March 1857 came to be regarded as the first event in a

growing series of violent acts that culminated two months later in the outbreak of Indian Mutiling Meenut now in Uttar Pradesh.

### • Historical Background of Ghusipara:

Ghusipara, Anandamiketan is a neighbourhood site on area in north side of Barrackpore. On the time of our conversation with the peoples of Ghusipara I got to know about the site & the reason for the name of Anandamiketan, Ghusipara. There are two types of reason for making the site Ghusipara.

• The site is said to be named due to the residence 'Ghusi' (cattle rearers) in the area. Mainly, there are so many cattle rearers with their cowshed. So, they are called 'Ghusi' and for their title of 'Ghusi' the area is named as Ghusipara.

• On the other side, some peoples said that, in the time of British East India company 1772, Ghusipara

side is full with Hindu religion. But British East India company forcefully transformed them to 'Ghosh' (Hindu title) to 'Ghusi' (Muslim title). Actually they transformed them from Hindu religion to Muslim or Islam Religion. But after the British vacanted Barrackpore, the Ghosipara land was occupied by ancestors of the people are currently living there. Their most important & occupied business is conch & conch making business.

### Historical Background of 'Sankha Banik colony'

'Sankha Banik Colony' is a neighbourhood site on area in the north side of Barrackpore & right side of Ghosipara Main Road. According to the peoples, the peoples are adopt with their conch business because they know how to make conch bangles from conch. But, they told that on 1950, After the Independence, they were like 'Udbastu' then all reach in Barrackpore

As this area was fully vacant. To see their poor conditions Madras Government took an initiative to make homes in this area. All houses were made like 'colony' like linear homes in this area. At this time their family live there & according to them they all started their 'conch' business & according to their area & their business this area named as 'Sankha Barik Colony'.

### ■ Significance of Barrackpore city

- Barrackpore took a significant role in Indian Freedom Movement.
- Barrackpore is not only the city of sepoy Mutiny nor the city of British Lal sahebs.
- Barrackpore is also important for the breaking news when a Pan Am Aircraft mistakenly landed in Barrackpore city.

## ● Soil Condition :

According to the local Peoples of the three sites there have a good soil condition which help to grow plants on their site. The soil is Black Doash Mati. In fact The soil present in Barrackpore city is quite fertile. The growth of the various types of plants prove the immense fertility of the soil.

● Rivers : Barrackpore city & its belonging area like Ghusipara, Ananda-niketan, Sankha Barik colony & ICDS centre is situated in the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta region on the eastern Bank of Ganges River in west Bengal. The main River of Barrackpore is Hoogly River. River flows all along the coastal side of Barrackpore about 50 km. The Hoogly River is also known Ganga from the location of my field-work is about 25 km - 26 km distance. Barrackpore is known for the famous Ghats like Gandhi - Ghat, Boromandira Ghat, Barrackpore Rashmoni Ghat, Babaji Ghat

etc. Bannackpore Ferry Ghat links to Jugal Adhya Ferry Ghat across the Hoogly River in Serampore.

### ● Climatic Conditions :

The climatic condition is warm & humid throughout the year. In winter, November to February the weather is quite pleasant.

In summer, there is maximum  $40^{\circ}\text{C} - 43^{\circ}\text{C}$  &  $33^{\circ}\text{C} - 37^{\circ}\text{C}$  minimum temperature.

In winter, there is  $12^{\circ}\text{C} - 16^{\circ}\text{C}$  &  $16^{\circ} - 24^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperature. Monsoon starts generally in the second week of June & ends in September. Rainfall is very limited & also low. It receives approx 175 cms annually.

### ● Flora & Fauna :

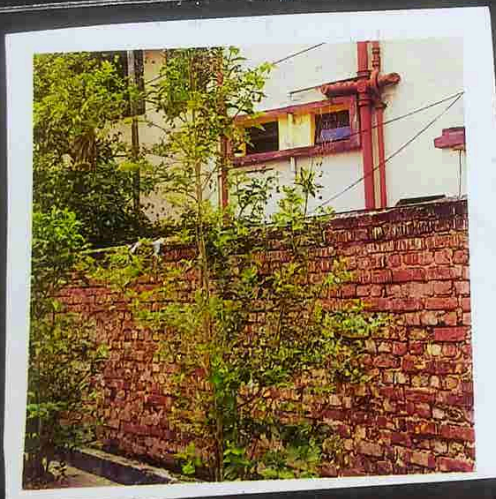
One of the major requirement in any society or area is the presence of Flora & Fauna. Flora & Fauna are the important parts for the ecosystem & also for human existence. Flora & Fauna are interdependent on each



Bougainvillea Tree



Akanda Tree



Plumeria Tree



Mango Tree



Others for their survival. Flora & Fauna  
are these specimens are found in  
Ghusipana :

▣ Flora :

Common Name	Local Name	Scientific Name
1) Mango tree	ମନିଷ ମାଳୁ	<u>Mangifera</u> <u>indica</u>
2) Togora	ଟିଗରା ମାଳୁ	<u>Tabernaemontana</u> <u>divaricata</u>
3) Tal	ତାଳ ମାଳୁ	<u>Borassus</u> <u>flabellifera</u>
4) Tulsi	ତୁଳସୀ ମାଳୁ	<u>Ocimum</u> <u>sanctum</u>
5) Papaya	ପାପାୟା ମାଳୁ	<u>Cassia</u> <u>Papaya</u>
6) Aloe vera	ଅଳୋବେରା ମାଳୁ	<u>Aloe</u> <u>bambadensis</u>
7) Akanda	ଆକାନ୍ଦା ମାଳୁ	<u>Calotropis</u> <u>procera</u>
8) Pupil	ପୁପିଲ ମାଳୁ	<u>Ficus</u> <u>religiosa</u>
9) Coconut	କୋକିଳ ମାଳୁ	<u>Cocos</u> <u>nucifera</u>

Common Name	Local Name	Scientific Name
10) China rose	ବିଜୟ ମାଝୁ	<u>Hibiscus</u> <u>nosa-simensis</u>
11) Bougainvella	ବନମାଳ୍ୟମାଳ୍ୟ ମାଝୁ	<u>Bougainvella</u> sp.
12) Royal Poinciana	ରାଜସିଂହାଣୀ ମାଝୁ	<u>Delonix</u> <u>regia</u>
13) Betel Nut	ସୁଖାମି ମାଝୁ	<u>Aneca</u> <u>catechu</u>
14) Neem	ନିମ୍ବ ମାଝୁ	<u>Azadirachta</u> <u>indica</u>
15) Palm tree	ନୀଳମ୍ବର ବା ନୀଳ ମାଝୁ	<u>Arecaceae</u> sp.
16) Guava tree	କୈମ୍ବର ମାଝୁ	<u>Psidium</u> <u>guajava</u>
17) Jamrul Tree	ଜାମ୍ବର ମାଝୁ	<u>Syzygium</u> <u>samarangense</u>
18) Taro root tree	ତାରୁ ମାଝୁ	<u>Colocasia</u> <u>esculenta</u>
19) Fern Tree	ସମନ ମାଝୁ	<u>Tracheophyta</u>
20) Plumaria Tree	ସମିତାମାଳ୍ୟ ମାଝୁ	<u>Plumaria</u> <u>rubra</u>



Bos taurus (cow)

## • Fauna :

Common Name	Local Name	Scientific Name
1) Cow	গোয়াল	<u>Bos</u> <u>taurus</u>
2) Goat	ছাগল	<u>capra</u> <u>aegagrus</u> <u>hircus</u>
3) Dog	কুকুর	<u>Canis</u> <u>lupus</u> <u>familiaris</u>
4) Cat	বিড়াল	<u>Felis</u> <u>catus</u>
5) Bee	মৌমাছি	<u>Apis</u> <u>indica</u>
7) Mosquito	মশ	culicidae (Family)
8) Hen	মুরগি	<u>Gallus</u> <u>gallus</u> <u>domesticus</u>
9) Butterfly	প্রজাপতি	<u>Rhopa</u> <u>locera</u>
10) Rat	হুঁসু	<u>Rattus</u> <u>Mus</u> <u>musculus</u> <u>linnaeus</u>
11) Pigeon	পায়াল	<u>columba</u> <u>livia</u>

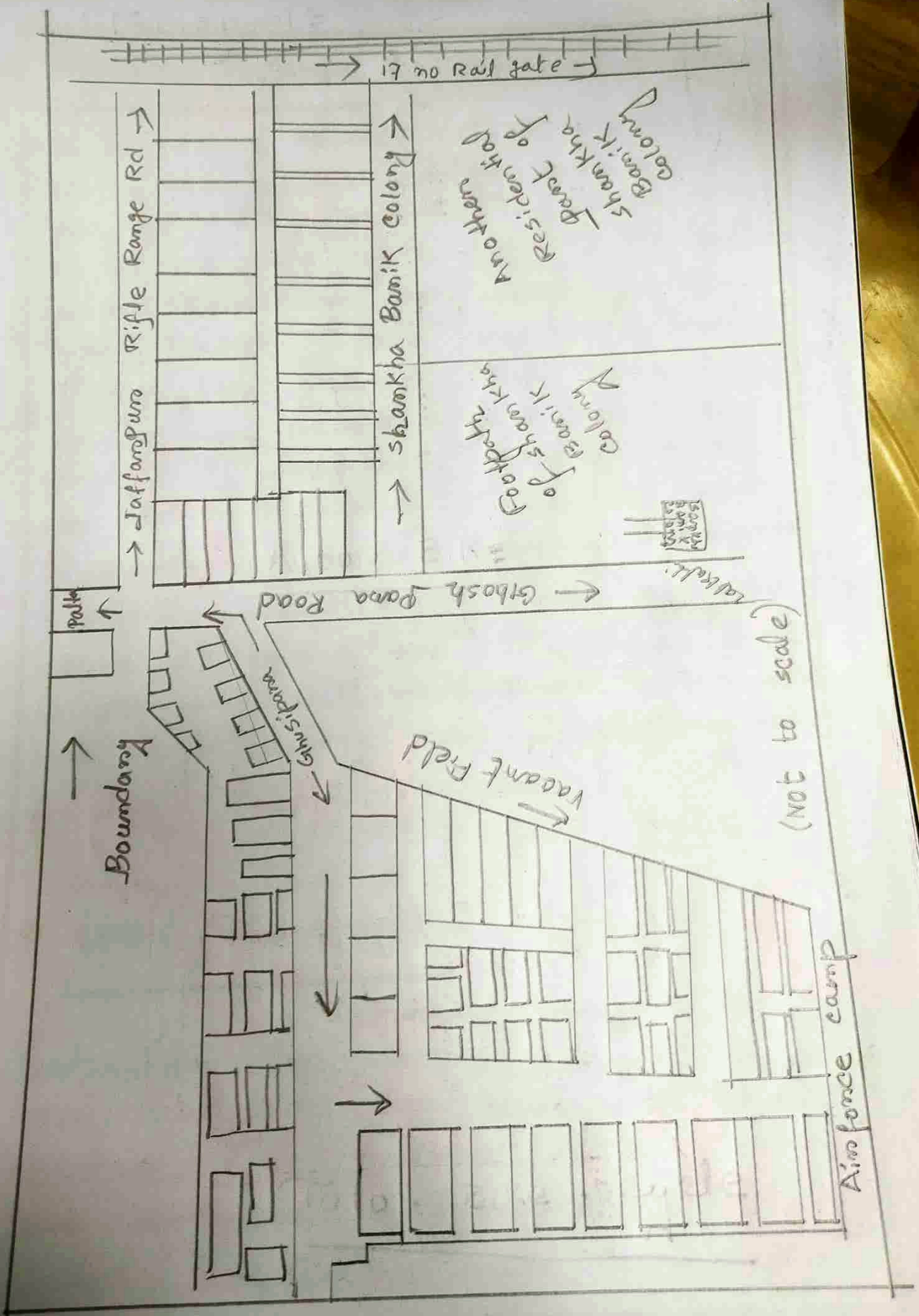
# Transports



Auto, Bike



Toto, Bike, cycle



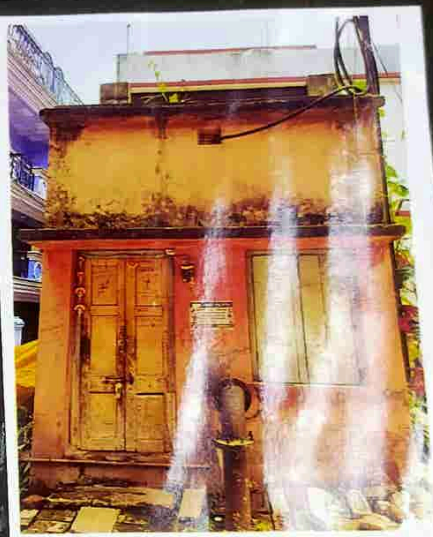
- House - Pattern : well houses made of bricks & cements, Pucca Houses. All the houses in the locality Ghusipana, Anandamiketan stand like a linear way beside two side of the lane of the concrete road. There are many more complete Pucca houses. There are many more houses like palance. But some of houses are under construction, some complete & importantly incomplete houses are looking hapazardly. There are total 67 numbers of houses including Ghusipana & Sankha Barik colony, But Among 67 houses 13 houses are Tin House & 54 houses are well-made pucca houses which are single storey house, two storey house & also Three storey house.

- Local Transport :

Bannackpore is the destination for our field-work. Our main destination was Ghusipana Anandamiketan. The nearest railway station from Ghusipana is Bannackpore Railway station. So, In this area there main



Under construction  
House



Pump House



Time call



transport is Train. Ghoshpara Road connects Barrackpore Railway station. In our destination for field-work the main Road of this area is Ghoshpara Main Road. There are many transport facilities in this area like Auto, Tola, Taxi, car, Bus, Bike, cycle, Rickshab etc. Many buses ply along the Ghoshpara Roads through Lalkuthi Bridge. Lalkuthi is Barrackpore Rail overbridge which was opened in 2013 at Lalkuthi to make transport communication easier & smoother.

### ● Known Languages :

In the destination of our field-work I visited Ghoshpara, Anandamuketan, Sankha Barik colony. In the locality the peoples are habituated to talk in Bengali & Hindi.

### ● Water Sources :

According to the locals, there have no water problem about any type of water sources. They have

tubewell in their own houses. They get time water daily 3 times Morning (7 am - 8 am), Daytime (11 am - 12 pm) & Evening (5 pm - 6 pm). Time call water is present some of the house corner. Time call water is mainly used for their cooking & drinking purpose. Some of houses drink time call water but some of them used packaged drinking Mineral water as their drink. Many houses have their own water Tank & pump. Some of two to three houses have the well. They use their well water for washing, cleaning & bathing purposes.

### ● Illumination or Electrical Facility :

Barrackpore Electric office is 6.6 Km (20 min) distance from Ghusipara Anandamketan & Sankha Barik colony. In the destination of my fieldwork every houses have electricity. In this area, there's main occupation is coach business. So, Electricity for operating machines plays an important role in their area.

without Electricity their occupation will be stopped. They used 746 Hp (Full ghora Machine) & 323 Hp (Half ghora machine) for their conch business. The occupation of these area properly based on electricity. Electricity is very important for continuing their business without any fail.

### • Educational Facility :

Bannackpore is well known for their education. Bannackpore have many Government & Private schools. In Government schools there are many schools like Bannackpore Government High school, Bannackpore Debi Prasad High school, Bannackpore Girl's High school, Mathpara Girls' High school etc. In private High schools there are - Jubin Day school, Holy cross school, A.E.S school etc. There are top Government & Private schools in Bannackpore city. Many Girls' & Boy's of Ghusipara Anandniketan & Sankha Banik colony are studying in these schools. There are many colleges for graduation like



Group photo with ICDS supervisors  
& staffs



Educational Items in ICDS  
centre

Mahadevananda Mahavidyalaya, Gopal chandra Memorial college of Education (B.Ed).

These schools & colleges are situated nearest to the Railway station of Bannackpore & 20-25 min distance from Ghusipana, Anandaniketan & Sankha Banik colony.

ICDS School :

ICDS (Integrated child Development Services) is an Indian government welfare programme that provides food, preschool education & primary healthcare to children under 6 years of age & their mothers & also pregnant women.

At Day-4, I reached at first my destination Ghusipana & then we reached to collect all informations about ICDS school on Anganwadi school. After reaching to the destination at 'Milan Sangha Club', to the ICDS centre. I met ICDS supervisors Ma'am Mrs Aparajita



Food Items in Teds centre



Kitchen area of Teds

Halders & others supervisors of Bannack-  
 Pore Area. By Mrs. Halders I got to  
 know there is 1 supervisor, 1 AW &  
1 AWH. There are 10-15 students in  
 each ICDS place. There have childrens  
 2.5 years to 6 years. ICDS school run  
 for 6 days in a week; Monday to Saturday.  
 They have a normal general class  
 schedule Monday - Saturday at 11am -  
 3pm everyday, But due to the prevailing  
 severe heat wave, the time slot was  
 changed & new schedule time is Morning  
 7am - 11am from the date 17th April  
 till 29th April or after the date. In  
 ICDS, they have just 12 holidays in a  
 year. According to them they don't have  
 any uniform for students. This ICDS  
 centre is running from 2007 & till now  
 2023.

### About food in ICDS :

According to the supervisor  
 ma'am Mrs. Halders there ICDS centre  
 served a schedule Feeding. In a week,  
 Monday, Wednesday & Friday they served

Rice & Egg curry & Tuesday & Saturday  
 & Thursday they served 'A Mixed sabji'  
 Khichdi' & 'A Half egg'. A half egg is  
 served as a Morning snacks. But they  
 served a whole portion of egg to a  
 pregnant woman. By the Supervisors Ma'am  
 I got to know there is a 'colour' wise  
 food feeding to the children. For the  
 normal children they served 'Green'  
 colour packet food & for 'Red zone'  
 childrens they served 'Green colour  
 Packet food' & for 'Red zone' childrens  
 they served 'orange' colour packet food to  
 gain weight to the children & for a  
 Adolescence girl they wanted to give her  
 a good packet food of (nut, dry fruits,  
 Grains, chickpea, sugar) as a powder  
 form net quantity approximately 1200 gm.

By collecting informations I  
 got to know that after covid-19 corona  
 time the all staffs of ICDS went all  
 houses of the students & gave them 2  
 Kg of potato, 2 Kg Rice, 300 gms chickpea  
 & 3 Kg of potatoes sometimes & 4 packet  
 of soyabean. The 1200 gm mixed dust

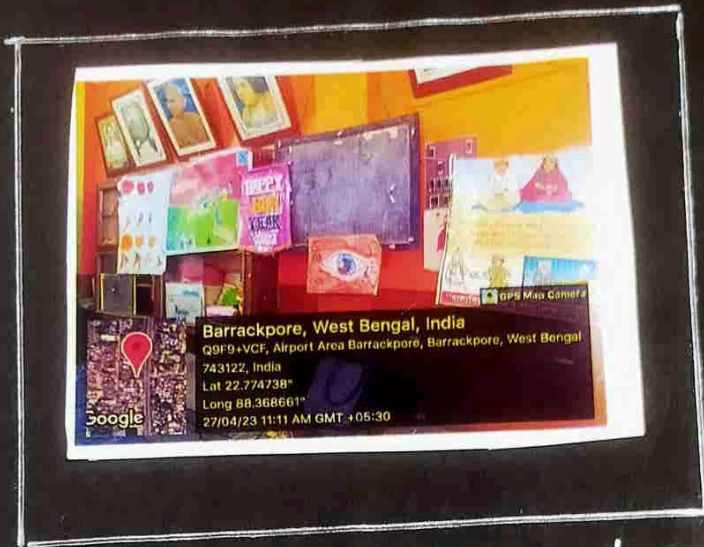


Packet powder is not started now, According to them it will be started the expected month of May.

They have two types of feeding one is spot feeding & others is Home feeding. They told all the students are instructed to maintain hygiene; so they all wash their hands with water before feeding. ICDS school also serves water but it is the students own choice to drink it.

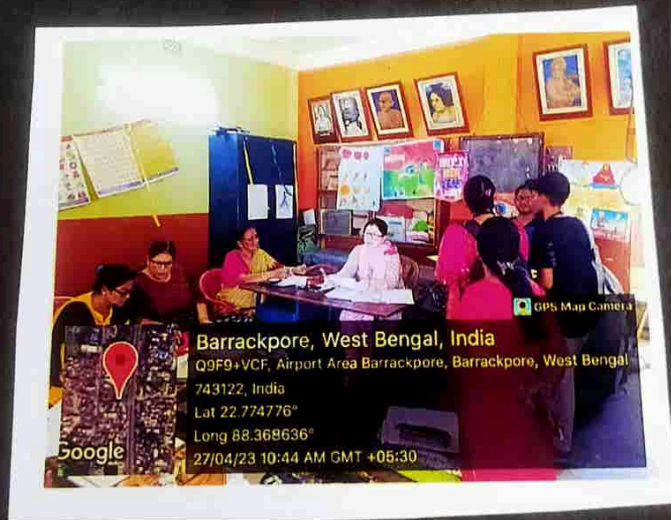
### ● About Health, Immunization in ICDS

According to supervisor Ma'am in their ICDS centre they have 1 time health checkup for the students & Pregnant woman. Government two doctors come & check their full health free of cost. They also told that if any students of ICDS got ill they refer them to the government Health centres to them. A daily basis weight measurement is taken by weight machine. After covid, They made a worksheet for every body



ICDS centre educational activities

---



At ICDS centre

---

checkup for because no one can't miss this checkup for their health. After a brief conversation I got to know every student has an immunization card to get vaccine timely. In ICDS 'O' dose Polio is given & they also are given 'pulse polio' vaccine on Sunday. After this vaccine they served them fruit (one apple / one banana) & a full portion of Egg. On the basis of any severe disease to student the ICDS centre they have given them an opportunity to take a free checkup further to operation & further to operation then refer them private RN Tagore Hospital at free of cost.

### About Education in ICDS :

By talking with the ICDS supervisor Ma'am I got to know with a good type of basic education they educate the students by different activity. All the students are enjoyed this type of education. Also, they do all activity like drawing, dancing, singing

by doing recitation etc. According to them their ICDS centre is as good as a private CBSE or ICSE school.

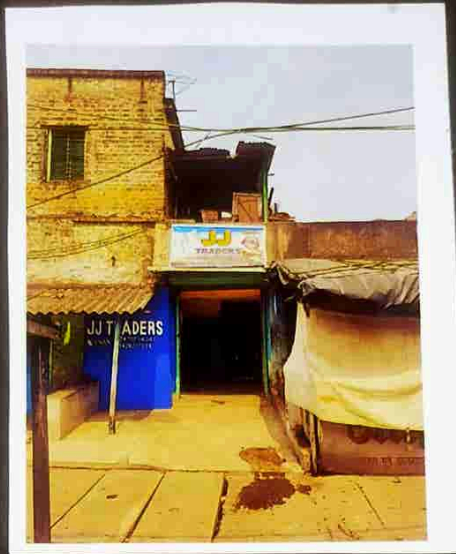
### About Hygiene in ICDS :

Supervisor Ma'am told us that their ICDS centre is not just an ICDS centre but also a club is. But in a Day, The centre is cleaned two times not also the classroom but also kitchen & Bathroom. I myself checked the centre & kitchen & Bathroom & these are quite clean & good hygiene; Bathroom is the outside area & that time this is lock & key. So, we can't check these places.

Impression : After reaching at the ICDS centre, I got to know there was a meeting along with all supervisors of Barrackpore urban area. So, no students were present at this time. But after a rapport conversation with the supervisor ma'am & all others working AW & AWH; we collected the informations about the ICDS. They are very good in their behaviours & impression.

## ICDS - Food schedule with calendar

Date	Days	Food	Restrictions
24.4.23	Monday	Rice with egg curry	—
25.4.23	Tuesday	Mixed veg khichdi + Egg	Half portion of egg for children Full portion of egg for Pregnant woman
26.4.23	Wednesday	Rice with Egg curry	—
27.4.23	Thursday	Mixed veg khichdi + Egg	Half portion of egg for children & full portion of egg for pregnant woman
28.4.23	Friday	Rice with egg curry	—
29.4.23	Saturday	Mixed veg khichdi + egg	Half portion of egg for children & full portion of egg for pregnant woman



JJ Tradens at Ghusipana

---



Disha Eye Hospital at  
Bannackpore

---

30.4.23	Sunday	Sunday is for health checkup & vaccine day. They get a full portion of egg (for children) & one seasonal fruit like (Mango, orange, Apple, Banana etc.)	—
---------	--------	---	---

## Health & Hygiene :

Health - Hygiene with Hospital is connected to each others.

There are many hospital facilities available in Barrackpore are B.N Bose Subdivisional Hospital, Barrackpore Cantonment Hospital, Police Brigade Hospital. There are also many private Hospital & medical facilities like Barrackpore Multispeciality Hospital, Sarada Seva Sadan, Barrackpore Medical Research Hospital, Disha Eye Hospital etc.

Without these hospitals, in the area of Ghusipara there is present ICDS centre that provides children,

Pregnant woman & Lactating mother some basic treatments like vaccines, Polio & A monthly checkup on Sunday. Two doctors from Government Hospital come & check their health.

### ● Rationing schemes :

In Ghusipana, Anandamiketara & Sankha Banik colony, I got to know that all the peoples have Ration cards. By Ration cards they get Rice, chola, Gram, sugar monthly one time. At the time of covid-19 they were got Rice, Potato, soyabean, chickpea, oil etc.

### ● Government schemes :

Government schemes on Sankari prakolpo are some programmes by which the citizens can improve their condition by taking these schemes.

The Peoples of Ghusipana Anandamiketara & Sankha Banik colony get Kanyashree (This is given to the unmarried girl from 13-19 years old; K1 is



is for 13-18 years old - Rs. 1000/- annually, K<sub>2</sub> is for 18-19 years old Rs. 25,000/- annually & K<sub>3</sub> is for 2,500/- per month for 19 years college girl. Yuvashree is for 18-45 years age of male of female of or unemployed youths. They will get 1500/- per month.

Laxmi Bhandar of every woman housemakers from SC & ST communities are eligible for this scheme. The female of household from the age 25 years old to 60 years old will get this 1000/- per month.

Awas yojana scheme will be given for an applicant for housing loan amount Rs 9 lakh to 12 lakh for interest for 20 years.

Sabuj sathi is a scheme for giving of cycles of students in classes IX to XII in all type of Government schools.

Swastha sathi is a cashless scheme & treatment cost up to Rs. 5,00,000/- (Per annual per family) shall be paid to the hospital. It's free of cost treatment.

for all persons.

I got to know to my informants that these all types of schemes they all are taken & that help their economic & financial conditions.

So, Here is all the village description & all the other main details & informations of my destination of my field-work. All the details regarding village description, Historical background, Soil condition, climatic conditions, Rivers, Illumination facility, Educational facility, Health - Hygiene, ICDS centre details, their cultures & beliefs, All Government schemes etc. I had worked in my destination of my field-work of the Bannackpore, the places are -

- Ghushipara, Anandamiketan
- Sankha Banik colony
- ICDS centre, 'Milan sangha club', Jaffarpur Rifle Range Road

Chapter - 3

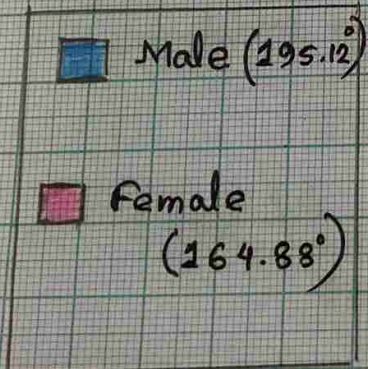
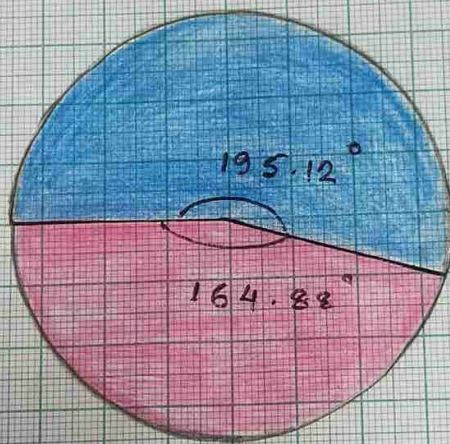
Population

Analysis

## Age group of the Population

Age Group	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0-4	1	0.9	1	1.1	2	0.9
5-9	4	3.6	3	3.2	7	3.4
10-14	5	4.5	5	5.4	10	4.9
15-19	10	9.1	5	5.4	15	7.4
20-24	10	9.1	3	3.2	13	6.4
25-29	9	8.2	8	8.6	17	8.4
30-34	7	6.4	8	8.6	15	7.4
35-39	6	5.5	13	13.9	19	9.4
40-44	14	12.7	10	10.8	24	11.8
45-49	5	4.5	11	11.8	16	7.9
50-54	17	15.5	7	7.5	24	11.8
55-59	5	4.5	5	5.4	10	4.9
60-64	5	4.5	5	5.4	10	4.9
65-69	6	5.5	3	3.2	9	4.4
70+	6	5.5	6	6.5	12	5.9
Total	110	100	93	100	203	100
	110	54.2%	93	45.8%	203	100

Pie chart <sup>on</sup> Age group of population (Male - Female) 63



$$M = 54.2 \times 3.6^\circ = 195.12^\circ$$

$$F = 45.8 \times 3.6^\circ = 164.88^\circ$$

## ANALYSIS :

1. child - woman Ratio :

$$100 \times \frac{\text{No of child (0-4 age group)}}{\text{No of women reproductive age (15-49)}}$$

$$= 100 \times \frac{2}{(5+3+3+8+13+10+11)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{58} \times 100 = \underline{\underline{3.45}}$$

2. Sex Ratio =  $\frac{\text{Male live Birth}}{\text{Female live Birth}} \times 100$

$$= \frac{110}{93} \times 100$$

$$= \underline{\underline{118.3}}$$

3. Dependency Ratio =

$$\frac{\text{Population of (0-14)} + \text{Population of (65+)}}{\text{Population of (15-64)}} \times 100$$

$$= 100 \times \frac{19 + 21}{163} = \underline{\underline{24.54}}$$

## Marital Status

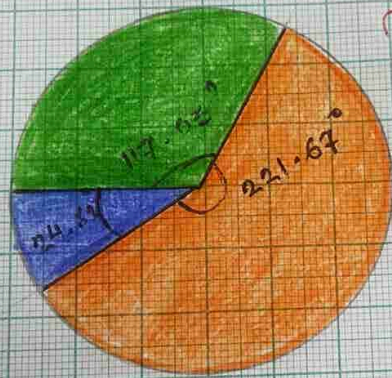
Age Group	Unmarried		Total	%	Married		Total	%	Widow (F)	Widower (M)	Total	%
	M	F			M	F						
0-4	1	1	2	0.030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	4	3	7	0.106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	5	5	10	0.151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	10	5	15	0.227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	10	1	11	0.166	0	2	2	0.016	0	0	0	0
25-29	8	3	11	0.166	2	7	9	0.072	0	0	0	0
30-34	5	0	5	0.075	2	7	9	0.072	1	0	1	0.071
35-39	2	0	2	0.030	4	13	17	0.136	0	0	0	0
40-44	1	2	3	0.045	12	8	20	0.16	0	0	0	0
45-49	0	0	0	0	5	11	16	0.128	0	0	0	0
50-54	0	0	0	0	17	6	23	0.184	1	0	1	0.071
55-59	0	0	0	0	4	4	8	0.064	1	0	2	0.143
60-64	0	0	0	0	5	2	7	0.056	3	0	3	0.214
65-69	0	0	0	0	5	3	8	0.064	0	1	1	0.071
70+	0	0	0	0	5	1	6	0.048	5	1	6	0.43
Total	46	20	66	62.57	61	64	125	32.51	11	3	14	6.896

## Pie chart on Marital status

$$\text{Married} = (66 \times 100) \div 203 = 32.51\% = 32.51 \times 3.6^\circ = 117.03^\circ$$

$$\text{Unmarried} = (125 \times 100) \div 203 = 61.576\% = 61.576 \times 3.6^\circ = 221.67^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Widow-widowern} &= (14 \times 100) \div 203 \\ &= 6.896 \\ &= 6.89 \times 3.6 \\ &= 24.825 \end{aligned}$$



- Unmarried
- Married
- Widow widowern



Family size

Family member	Family Number	Total Person	%
1-4	38	123	60.59 %
5-6	10	55	27.09 %
7+	2	25	12.31 %
Total	50	203	100 %

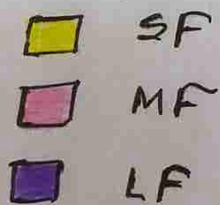
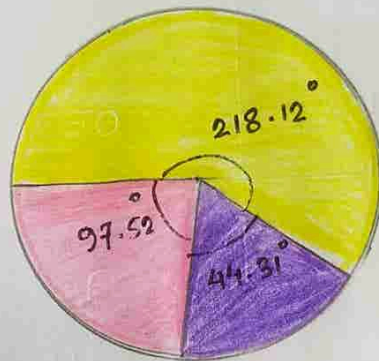
1-4 = SF

5-6 = MF

7+ = LF

### Pie chart of Family size

$$\begin{aligned} SF &= 60.59 \times 3.6 = 218.12^\circ \\ MF &= 27.09 \times 3.6 = 97.52^\circ \\ LF &= 12.31 \times 3.6 = 44.31^\circ \end{aligned}$$

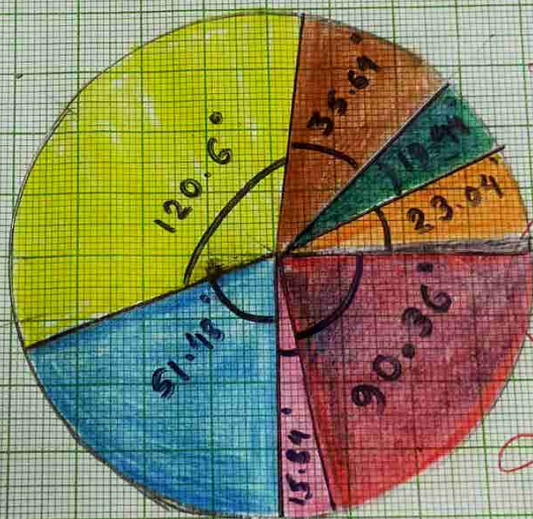
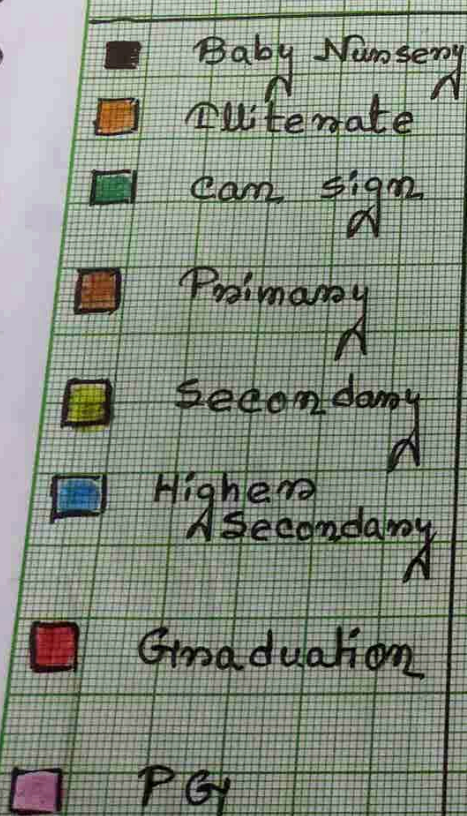


**TABLE 3: LITERACY RATE**

Age Group	Baby nursery /ICDS		Illite-rate		Can sign		Primary (I-IV)		Secondary (V-X)		Higher Secondary		Graduation		P.G.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15-19	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	
20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	1	4	1	0	0	
25-29	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	4	4	2	1	
30-34	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	2	3	0	
35-39	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	3	3	4	0	2	
40-44	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	2	2	4	5	0	0	
45-49	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	2	5	4	0	4	2	0	0	
50-54	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	
55-59	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
60-64	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	
65-69	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	
70+	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	68	29	51	9	25.1	4.4			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4.4</b>				
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>0.98</b>																

## Pie chart on Education or Literacy Rate

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Baby Nursery (M\&F)} &= 0.98 \times 3.6^\circ = 3.528^\circ \\ \text{Illiterate (M\&F)} &= 6.4 \times 3.6^\circ = 23.04^\circ \\ \text{can sign (M\&F)} &= 5.4 \times 3.6^\circ = 19.44^\circ \\ \text{Primary (M\&F)} &= 9.9 \times 3.6^\circ = 35.64^\circ \\ \text{Secondary (M\&F)} &= 33.5 \times 3.6^\circ = 120.6^\circ \\ \text{Higher secondary (M\&F)} &= 14.3 \times 3.6^\circ = 51.48^\circ \\ \text{Graduation (M\&F)} &= 25.1 \times 3.6^\circ = 90.36^\circ \\ \text{PGI (M\&F)} &= 4.4 \times 3.6^\circ = 15.84^\circ \end{aligned}$$



Chapter - 4

Economy of the  
Site

## ■ Economy of the Village on Site

- Name of the occupation : **Conch Business**

Ghusipana, Amandaniketan & Sankha Banik Colony are two neighbourhood area of village of Bannackpore city of North 24 Parganas district. The entire journey including field-work is about 6 days (24.4.23 - 29.4.23) & this field-work in those areas or villages gave us a lot of idea & knowledge & many more unknown informations about their lifestyle, Education, their general economy, socio-economic condition & also their main occupation. After a 6 days Daily Diary field-work, I got to know that in this area majority of Peoples have the occupation of 'Conch' Business.

After the conversation, I got to about the whole process making of Conch bangles informations, the initiation & History of Conch business, Business details about Conch Raw materials, Their handwork & effort by Processing, Designing, The instruments, Machines, Market Price, Income,

Profit & Loss, Online & offline business, Rituals, Festivals, Diseases, Precautions, Disadvantages, Advantages.

• Name of the site :

Ghusipara, Amardaniketan  
&  
Sankha Banik Colony

• Main occupation of the site :

'conch' Business

• Initiation & History of 'conch' Business :

According to the Peoples,  
The peoples who are continuing with all the  
conch business they are adopted with the  
conch business because they know how to  
make a pair of conch bangles from conch.  
On 1950, After Independence they came  
Barrackpore & started to live these vacant  
places. Then they were jobless. But they  
all started the conch business because they  
know the whole process of conch making  
bangles from conch. They all are the

members of Dhaka, 'Sakhari Bazaar'.  
And that place is famous & renowned all  
over the world for conch making bangles  
& all conch bangles.

On the time of 1950, they  
all have started the conch business at  
Ghusipara & Sankha Barik colony & their  
business still running on 2023.

### Business details about Conch Raw Materials :

According to the local peoples  
There are main places which are the  
main sources of conch. The conch shells  
are mostly collected from coastal areas  
like Rameshwaram, Kanyakumari, Madras,  
Srilanka, Kerala etc. Madras & Srilanka's  
Tajura is the best treasure place of  
conch. All the Raw materials are come  
from Madras to Bannackpore front of  
their lane Ghusipara, Anandamiketan &  
Sankha Barik colony by Lorry. I got to  
know from them that in one sack bag there  
are 100-200 whole conch according to  
their shape & size. Conch shells for making



bangles were come from different areas & different features.

Raw conch shells are produced by a 'Mollusca' species sea snails, Turbinella pyrum, which are found in the Gulf of Mannar & Indian ocean Coastline. The Bangle artisans & Sakharis peoples recognized the five grades of shells according to their colour & quality; which are as follows:

Name	Colour	Characteristics
1) 'Titcuti'	white coloured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a conch shell of perfect quality, white coloured, hard &amp; fine structure.</li> </ul>
2) 'Jadki'	white coloured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is conch shell of good quality, slightly inferior to 'Titcuti', Presence of worm hole in this shell.</li> </ul>
3) 'Patti'	Creamish white coloured with yellow tint.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a conch shell of good quality but less important &amp; good than 'Titkuti'.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'patti' conch shell making products are popular among santhal women.</li> </ul>
4) 'Dhola'	white coloured with brownish tint.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is from dead conch shells, not so good shell as 'Ticuti'.</li> </ul>
5) 'Alabila'	white coloured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is good conch shell, this shells are smaller in sizes. It is mainly Jaffna dead shells.</li> </ul>

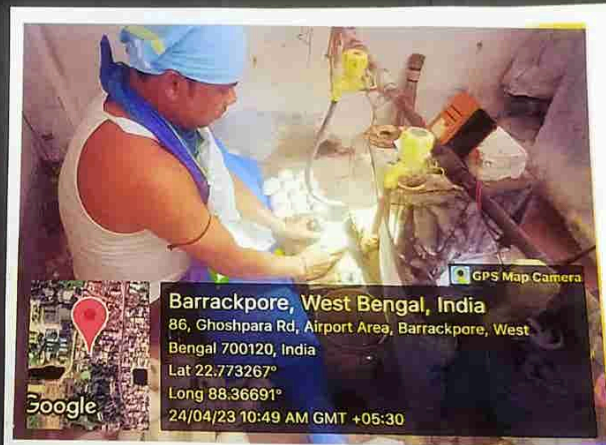
## Process of making Conch bangles from Conch :

The making process of Conch bangles from a conch shell is a lengthy & time taking process. To complete a one pair of conch bangles there are so many steps are as following :

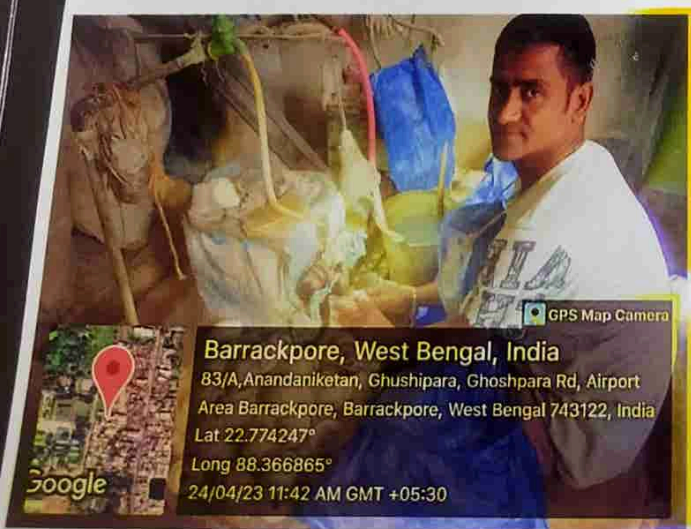


Washing conch shell with minimal water

cutting the conch shells



→ Cutting the conch shells by pieces



1) i) Cleaning : In the initial process, the Raw conch shells are cleaned by plain or normal water. In this process, Outer coverings dusts are cleaned. In the conch bangles making process, there have 3 steps of cleaning process —

- i) First step normal water cleaning
- ii) Cleaning after 'Bedha' step
- iii) Cleaning after completing the bangles

ii) Cleaning after 'Bedha' step :

After 'Bhanga' & 'Bedha' the whole conch are washed in clean & plane water to remove the dust & shell bodies from the shells. The inner shell bodies are cleaned out for cleaning.

iii) Cleaning after completing the bangles :

After completing full process of conch bangles, the conch bangles doesn't show so perfect. Then all conch bangles are dipped or soaked in a big tanky water. In this water Hydrozem Peroxide & Zinc oxide is added with a

& covered is for 24 hours.

There are three types of conch shell which are used for different various uses & are used by the names of their uses. These Raw conch shells

are water conch shell, sound making conch shell & Bangles making conch shell.

These 3 types of conch shell are cleaned by water but different way.

- 'Water sankha' or Raw conch shell is washed by water on the upper hole side of the conch shell.

- 'Sound making sankha' is washed by water on the outer lip area of conch aperture the mixed water of Hydrogen Peroxide & then plain running water.

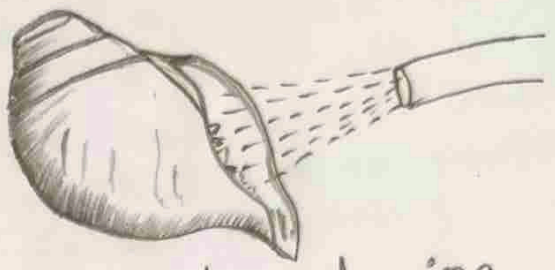
- 'Bangles making conch' is used the full part or full body of the whole conch shell to clean the dust of the whole body of conch.

In this cleaning process all conch bangles become more white & bright.

Cleaning (Process)

Picture

1) Water Conch shell  
(জলকাকড়)



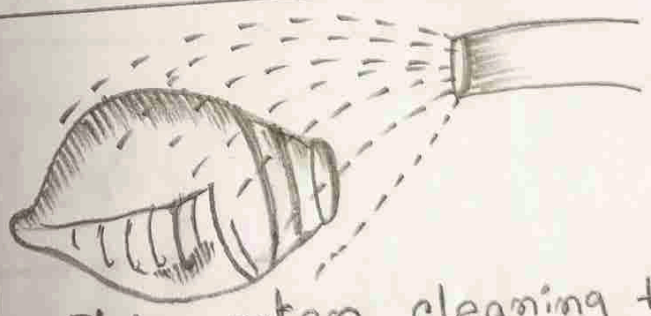
Plain water cleaning of the water conch shell

2) Sound making Conch shell  
(শব্দকাকড়)

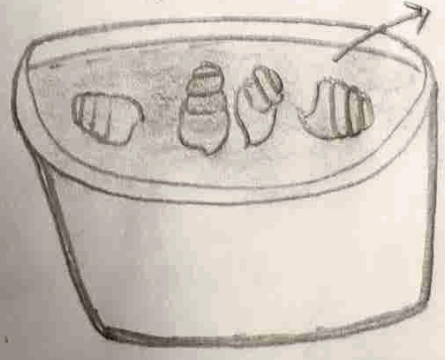


Plain water cleaning of the sound conch shell

3) Bangles making Conch shell



Plain water cleaning the whole conch shell



cleaning in Hydrogen Peroxide & zinc oxide mixed water before finalization

## 2) 'Bhanga' or 'Hammering' :

In this process, the conch shells are broken by the edges of the shells. A small hole is made at the apex by hammering on the shells. Then the inner dusts on shell bodies parts are cleaned out. The all remaining structure look like a conch.

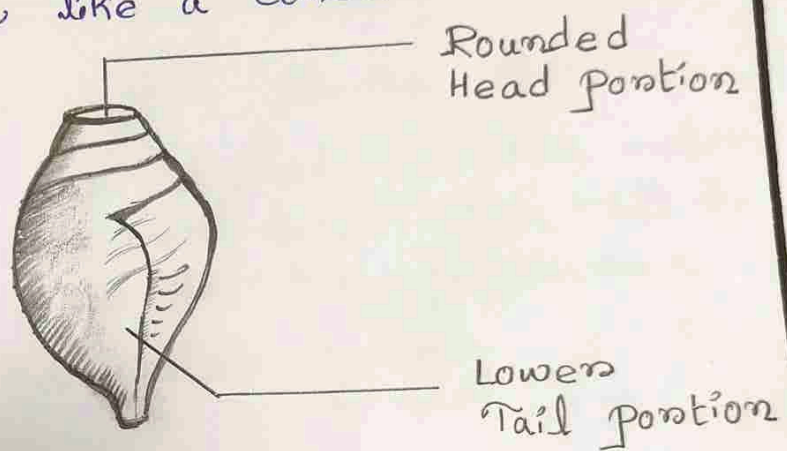


Fig : Obtained conch

## 3) 'Bedha' or 'বেধা' :

In this second step is mainly to pierce of the apex mouth of the shell with a 'chisel' or 'খসি' & made a complete hollow & vacant in the side of conch. By using chisel the coiled & rounded apex mouth portion of the shell is taken out.

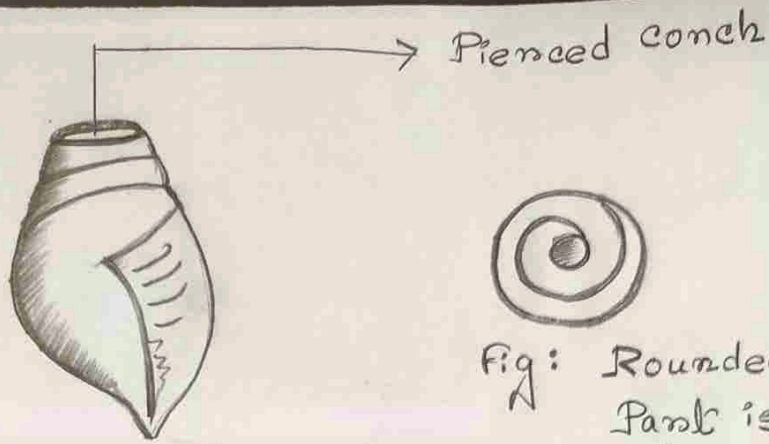


Fig: Pierced conch

Fig: Rounded apex  
Part is coming out

4) Aindray : After 'Bedha' step the conch shells are cleaned in plain water to clean the inner dust. Then all the shells are dried in Air & sunrise to remove the water quickly.

5) 'Majar' or 'संलग्न' :

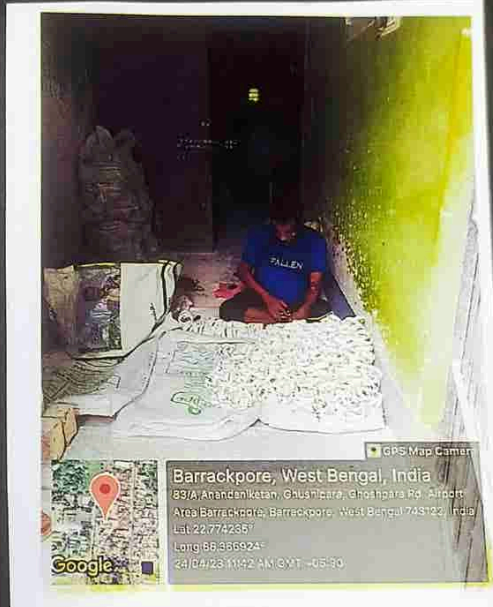
After the Aindray process the shells are cut half portion of the shell body with the use of 'Kamal' or 'Blade' to cut the head & tail region of the conch. After Majar the whole conch shell is cut by two portions -





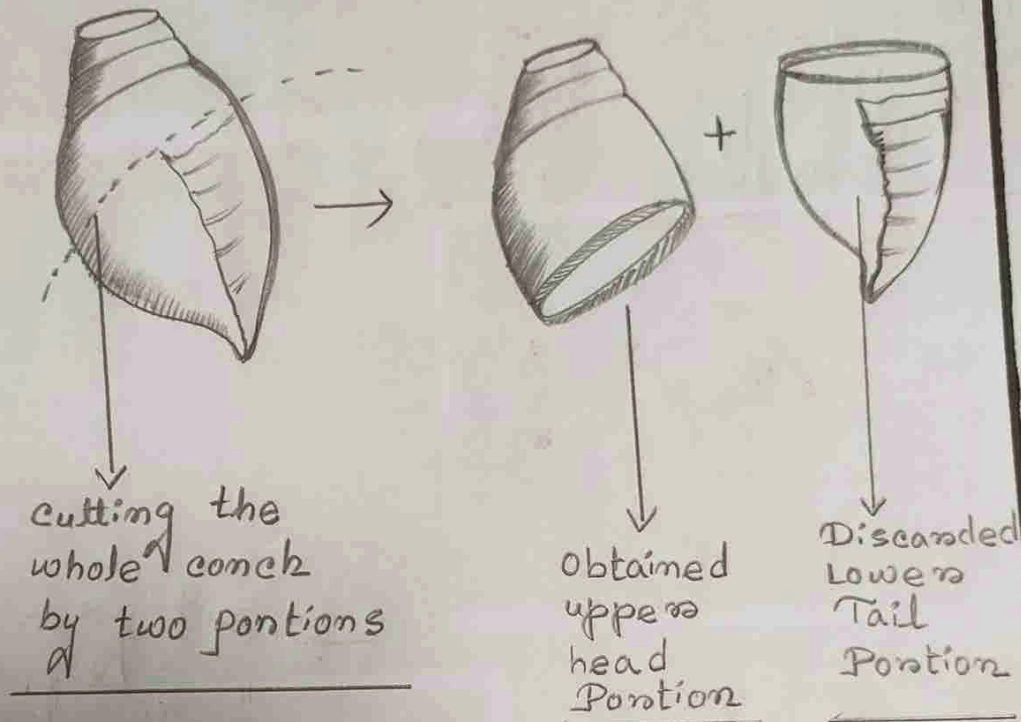
Smoothing &  
 → Grinding  
 conch bangles  
 by Half Ghona  
 Motor

Painting the  
 final conch  
 bangles ←



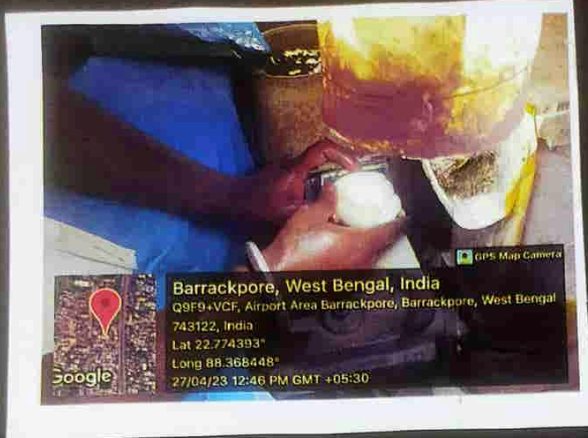
→ Smoothing  
 with Half  
 Ghona  
 Motor; the  
 conch bangles

One is upper head portion & Another is lower tail portion.



### 6) 'Grinding' & 'Smoothing' :

After the 'Magan' process the tail region is cut off & the upper head region is also cut off. The upper head portion is sent for grinding & more smoothing to make a proper shape of conch bangles. The



cutting conch shells by blades



cutting into 4-5 pieces

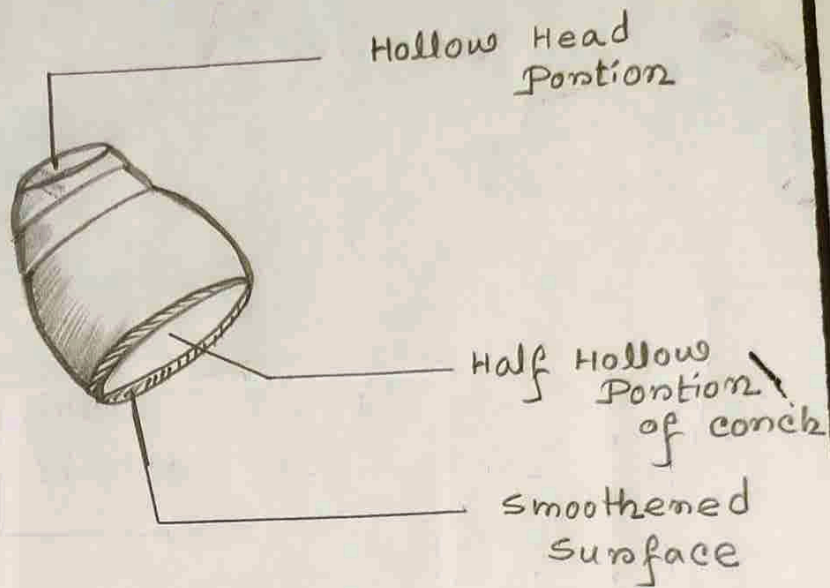


Washing inside before cutting



cut the tail portion of conch shell

Smoothed surface is ready for next step.



### 7) Cutting :

After 'Grinding' & 'Smoothing', the upper head region is cut to many pieces. 4-5 pieces of conch portions are taken out from this upper head region. By using 'Karat' or 'Blades', the cutting or slicing process is done. After the cutting the 4-5 conch slices are different.

The conch pieces are different of sizes & types depending on its breadth.



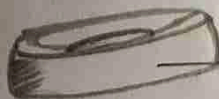
conch cutting pieces

The Name & Measurements of the conch cutting pieces are following :

Name	Measurements
i) Plain Conch Bangles	→ 2 inch - 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> inch (5.08 cm - 5.39 cm)
ii) Soru Bangles	→ 2 inch - 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> inch (5.08 cm - 5.39 cm)
iii) Bala Bangles	→ 2 inch - 2.5 inch (5.08 cm - 6.35 cm)
iv) Gimbala Bangles (conch bangles for children)	→ 1 inch - 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> inch (2.56 cm - 3.82 cm)



Smoothed upper portion



conch bangles



Mini, Bala bangles



Soru bracelet bangles



Gimbala bangles

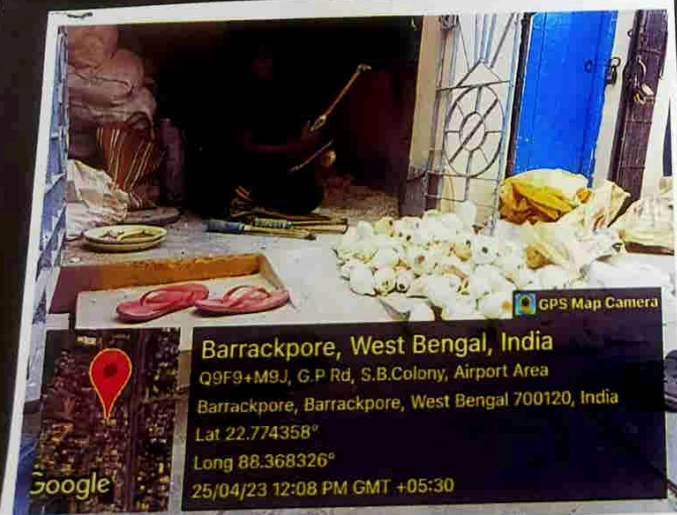
OPPO A9 2020 Cutting Pieces of conch bangles from smooth portion



Cutting the conch shells with the force of water



Cutting the conch by blades



OPPO A9 2020 Opening the conch shells

All the cutting pieces of conch based on the sizes. This is done with the help of 7.5 Hp motor, tighted with a long belt which is approximately 10 feet long. In this process of 'cutting', they use the force of water because the half portions of the conch at the time of slicing the portions are not broken due to dryness.

### 8) Material culture :

There are many types & varieties of machines & instruments for completing a final pair of conch bangles at the initial steps to last steps. The different tools, machines & instruments are purchased by them against cash payment. All the shakamis make the different products with their own machines & instruments. In this site, Everyone is found working with tools & machines with their own tools & houses. There are different machines & instruments, These are as follows :



Machines, Equipments & tools

17 Hammer

Purpose

- It is used to extract the columella from the conch shell. By this hammer a hole is made at the apex by hammering the edges of the shells.
- It is a small instrument, sharp is made of Iron & the rod on which its head is fixed is made of bamboo. It is approximately 25 cm.
- It is mainly used for 'Bhanga' or 'Hammering' process.

Picture

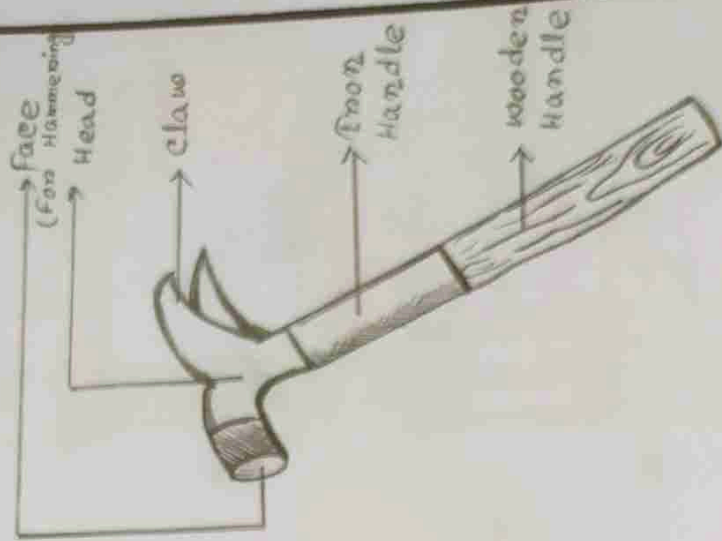


Fig: Hammer

### 2) Chisel / चक

- Chisel is a tool with a sharpened edge at one end. It is mainly 150 mm or 15 cm.
- It is mainly used to make a complete a hollow & vacant place by hitting the apex of the mouth portion of the shell. In this process, the rounded apex part is taken out by chisel.

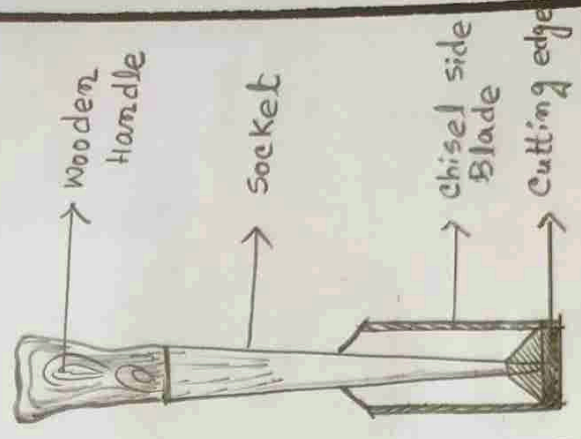


Fig: chisel

- Kamat or saw is a hand tool for cutting off the base of the shell.

### 3) 'Kamat', or, tool 'Saw'

- It is concave-convex steel plate with two handles & two ends. It is about 20 inches long with a breadth between 6-7 inch.

- Karat on Blades are mainly used to cut the head & tail region of a conch shell. By Karat The whole conch shell is cut by two portions - One is upper head region & Another is lower tail region.

- It is mainly used for 'Majam' step.

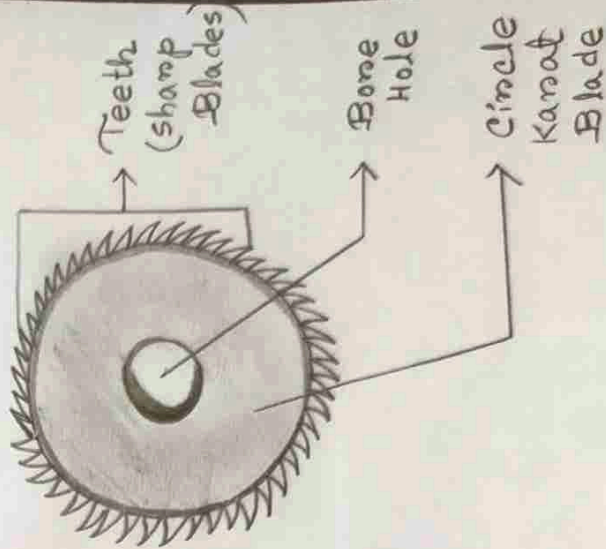


Fig: Karat on Round Saw Blade



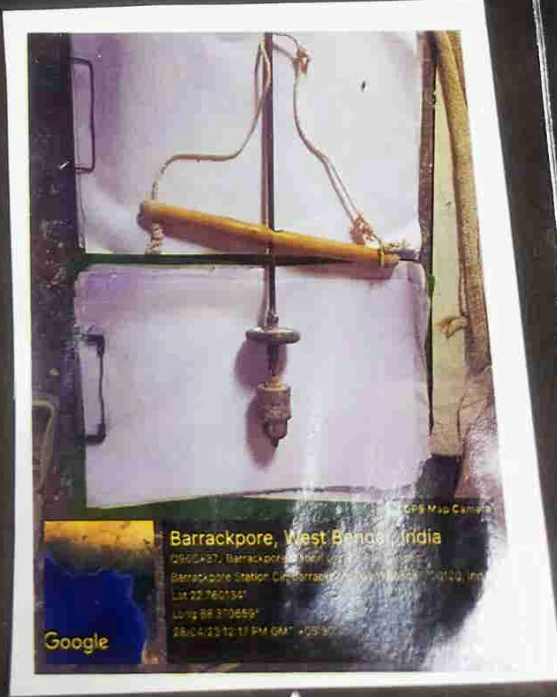
Full ghona cutting machine



Half Ghona Moton



Thin Blades



Dental

### 4) Half Ghora Motor

- Half-Ghora Motor is a motor machine to complete a pair of conch bangles. This machine have many parts - 1 Motor, 2 grinders, 1 stand, 2 small thin blades & 2 big thin blades.
- It has a capacity of 375 Hp (Horsepower) watt.
- It is used to complete the conch bangles by smoothing & grinding the bangles.

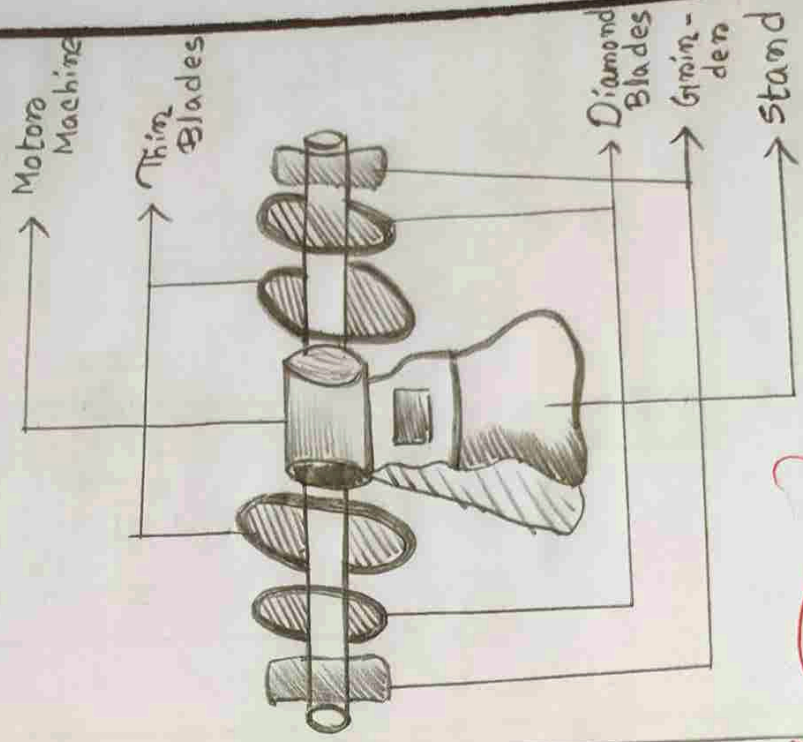


Fig: Half Ghora Motor

57) Full - Ghora Motor

- It is motor machine like as Half - Ghora Motor. This machine have parts - 1 Motor, 2 Belts on Both side of machine. Belts length approximately 30 cm, 2 fine diamond blades on both side & 1 Pedestyle.
- This machine have a capacity of 750 Hp watt.
- Full ghora Motor machine is used for completing the conch bangles for final smoothing & grinding for finalization.

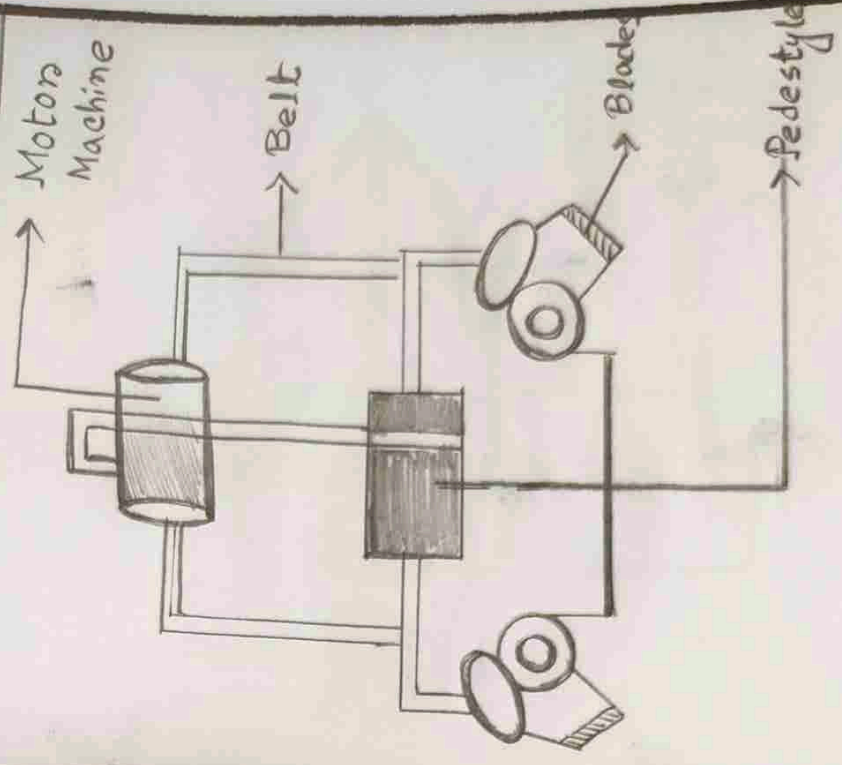


Fig: Full - Ghora Motor

## 6) Deral

- It is a type of equipment that has many parts, like a long rope approximately 40 cm long, 1 iron stick, 1 round thin blade & 1 wooden handle.

- It is approximately 35-40 cm long.

- It is mainly used to make a big hole in a conch bangle. By making a hole with a Dermal the gold wire or gold particles will be added by gold artisans.

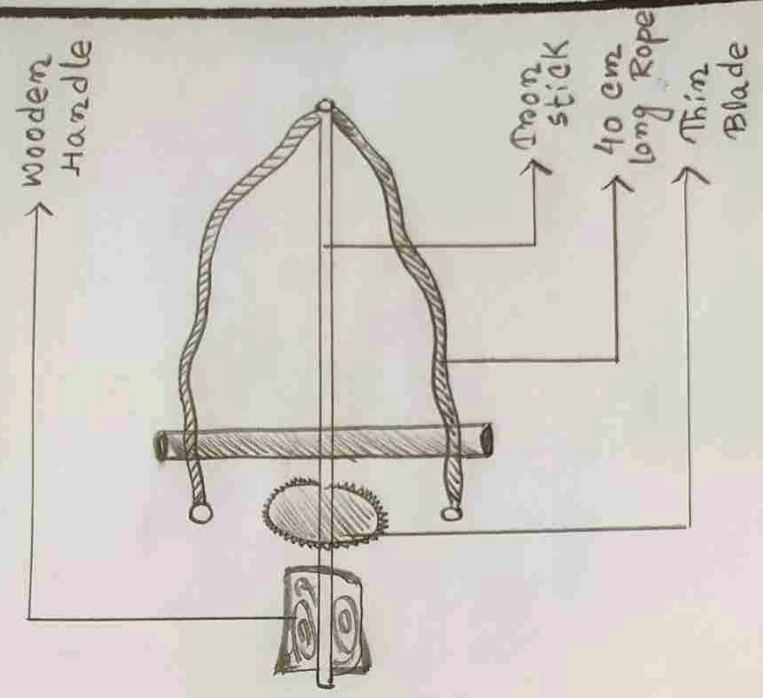
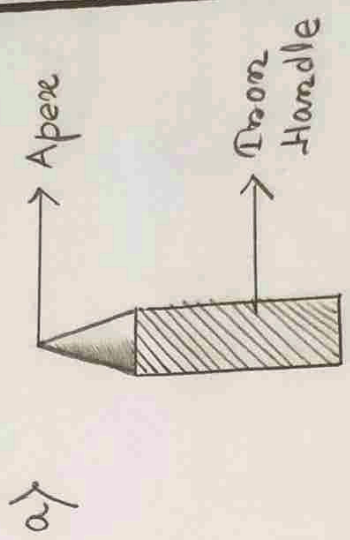


Fig: Dermal

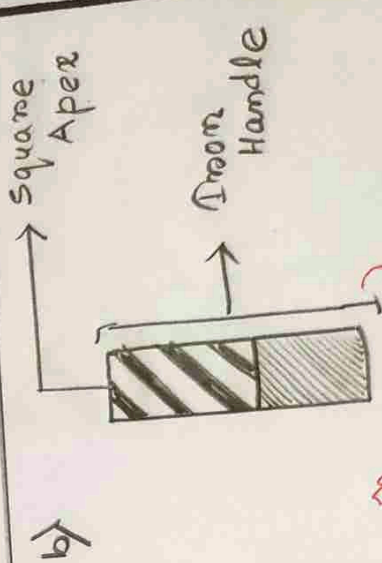
# 7) 'Chalk' or 'Bomba'

• Chalk or Bomba are various types & sizes. In these following pictures -

(a) is a small size chalk or bomba, It is approximately 2.5 - 2.8 cm. It is mainly used to make a hole in the conch bangles for gold Kamgil design.



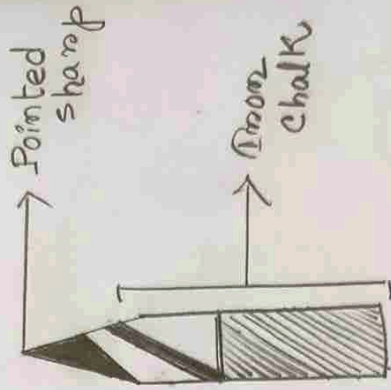
(b) is a medium large size chalk or bomba, It is approximately 4.5 cm length in size. It is also used to make a square shape hole for putting gold wire or particles.



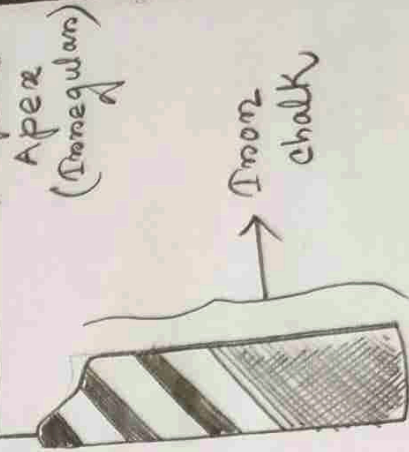


(c) is also a medium large size chalk or bomba. It is approximately 4.5 - 4.8 cm. It is narrow pointed sharp head. It is mainly used for making small hole for putting gold wire or gold small particles.

e)



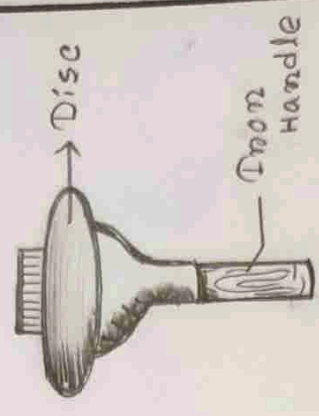
d)



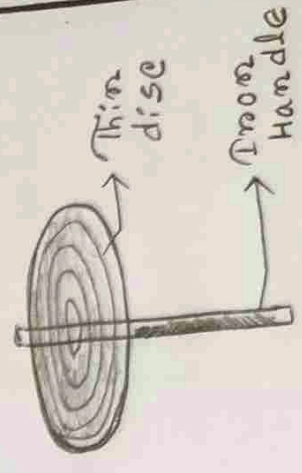
(d) is a rounded-square sennu tool. It has a square apere. It is approximately 5.5 cm. It is mainly used for square or bambi shape small hole making for putting gold particles.

(e) is a rounded screw & disk like tool. It is approximately 5.6 cm. The holder is 3.6 cm & the rounded disk part is attached to the head is approximately 2 cm. It is used for making a medium large hole for putting a iron adding gold parts.

e)



(f) is a medium small size chalk or bomba to complete for making a small round or thin rectangular hole. It is approximately 3.5 cm. The iron handle is 2.5 cm & thin round disk or disc is 1 cm in breadth.

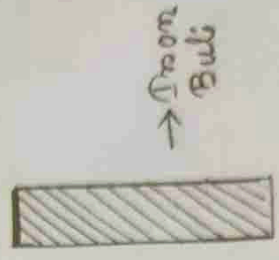


# 8) 'Buli'

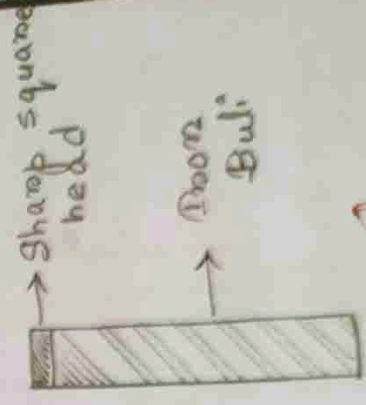
Buli are various types & sizes & shapes. After doing & adding gold parts on wires, the Buli tools are needed to complete the sided ups & downs position & make an smooth surface on shape.

In these following pictures, there are many 'Buli',

a)



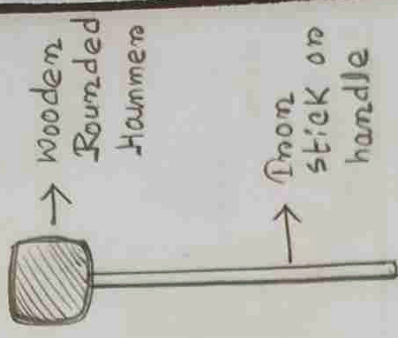
b)



a) It is a 4 cm size 'Buli' in length.

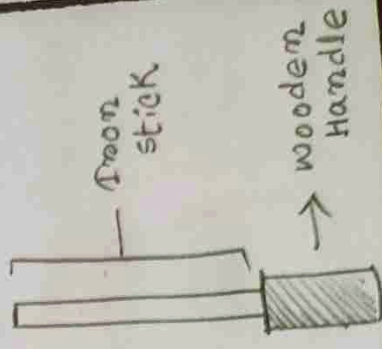
b) It is a 6 cm size 'Buli' in length.

c) It is a 10 cm long 'Buli'. It is shaped like a rounded hammer. The holdem is approx 8 cm long & the rounded head is 2 cm in breadth & height. It is used for stamping the gold parts for proper stamping.



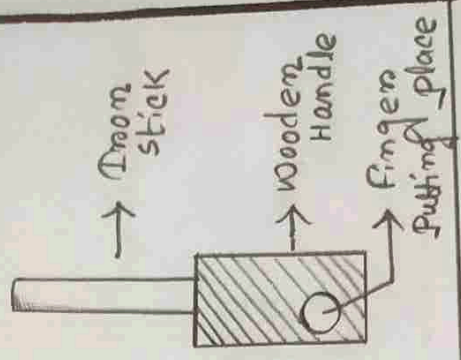
c)

d) It is approximately a 13 cm long 'Buli'. It is screw driven, like shape. It have a handle which is made by wood & long iron stick is approximately 7 cm & 6 cm. It is used for setting the gold wires & parts.



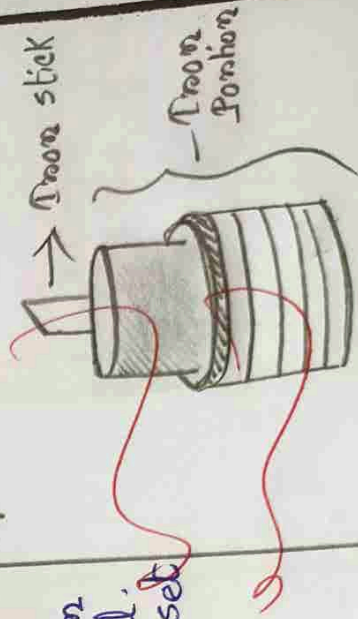
d)

e) It is a long 14 cm Buli. It have a hole on its wooden holders. It is also a screw-drivers shape like tools. The wooden holder is 7 cm in length & Drum stick is 7-7.5 cm long. It is also used for setting gold small parts.



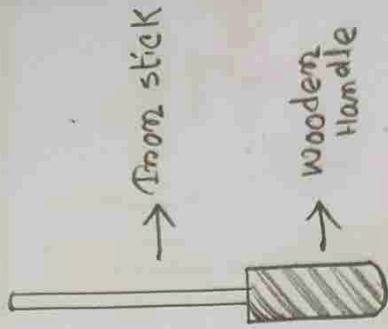
e)

f) It is a 10 cm long Buli. It is shaped round; 2 portion of Drum coil. It is a 2 stage tool. It is used to press & set the big gold parts in comch bangles.



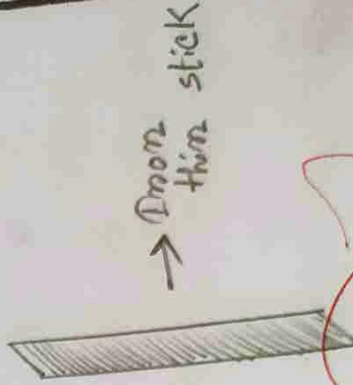
f)

2) It is also a 12 cm long Buli. The Iron stick of the Buli is 8 cm long & the wooden handle is 4 cm long. It is used for shaping the gold purpose & setting the gold wires.



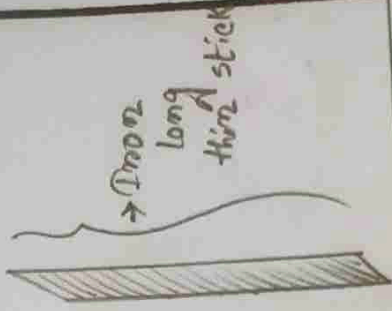
a) Flatsaum tool is used to work for a perfect complicated gold wire finishing design.

It is 8 cm long in length. It is made by Iron. It is used for gold wire folding in the conch bangles.



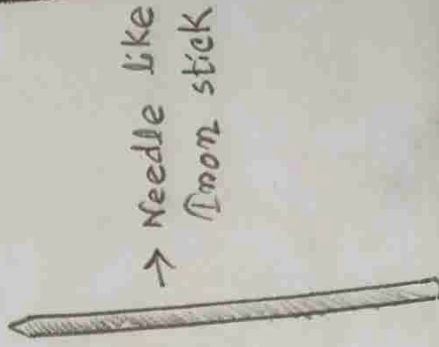
## 9) Flatsaum

b) It is 9.5 cm long in length. It is made by iron. It is also used for gold wire folding in bangles. The Flatsaams are made of Iron.



c) It is a rounded narrow Flatsaam.

It is made by Iron. It is mainly used to add the small, thin wires of gold or gold particles in the conch bangles.



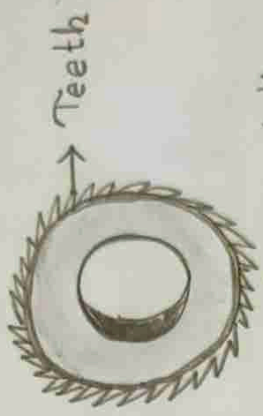
# 10> Diamond Blades

Diamond Blades are similar in shapes & dissimilar in sizes. It is mainly attached in Motor machines. It is used for removing any ups & downs & position of bangles & make it more smoothing.

a> It is rounded & 10 cm circle. Teeth blades are covered the whole circle.

b> It is rounded & 17 cm circle. It is medium sized blade.

a>



Small sized diamond blade

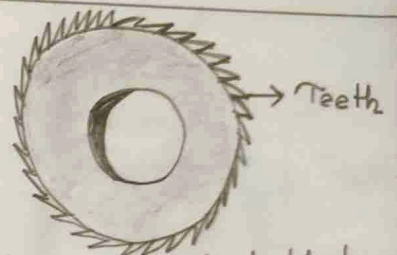
b>



Medium sized diamond blade

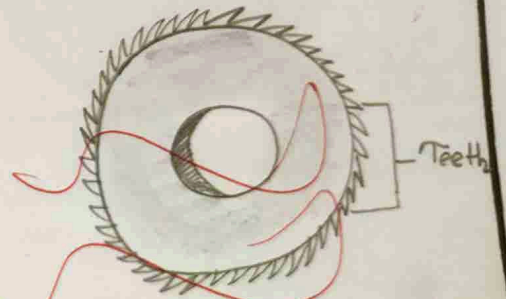


c) It is rounded & 14 cm circle. It is medium large size diamond blade.



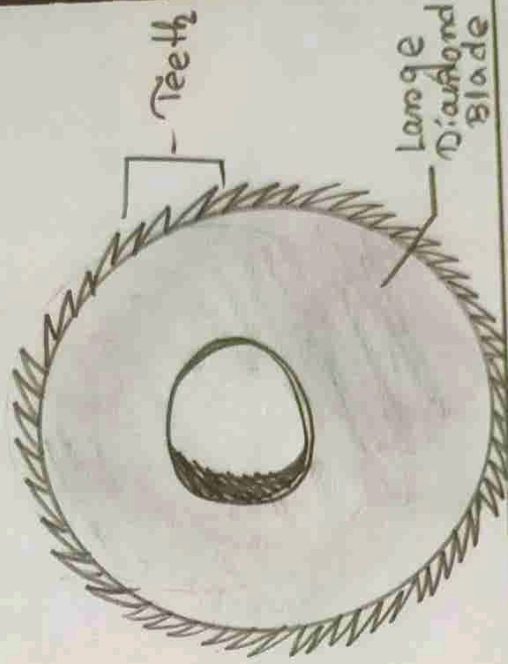
Medium large sized blade

d) It is rounded & 16 cm circle. It is a large diamond blade. Teeth are surrounded over the large blade.



Large sized Diamond Blade

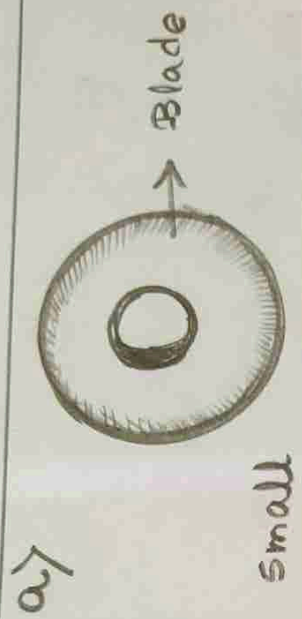
e) It is rounded & most biggest blade around 20 cm round blade. It is mainly big diamond blade. Teeth are surrounded the large circle like diamond blade.



## 14) Thin Blade

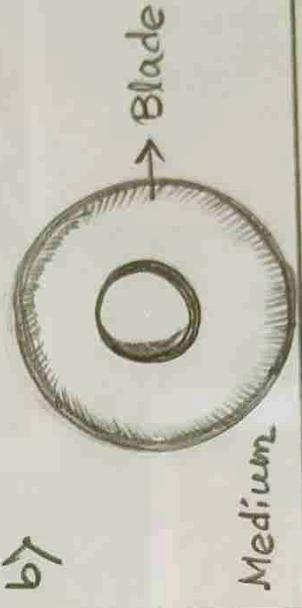
- Thin Blades are in different size. These are small, medium to big sizes.
- Thin Blades are used in Half-Ghona Motor Machine.

a) It is a small rounded thin blades. It is approximately 10 cm round thin blade.



Small

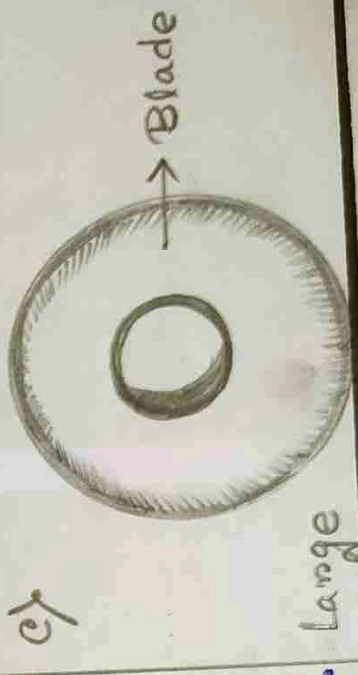
b) It is a medium sized round blades. It is 12-15 cm round thin blade.



Medium

c) It is a large round blade. It is 16 cm approximately round thin blade.

- Thin blades are used for smoothing the bangles.

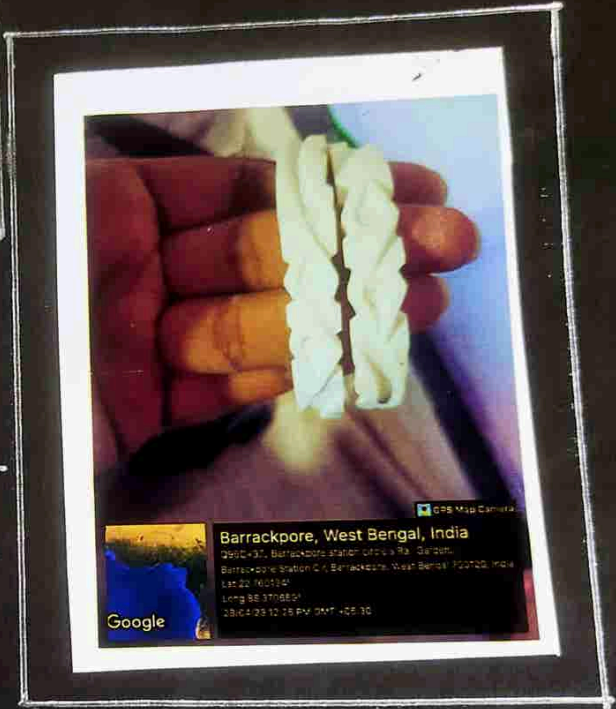


Large

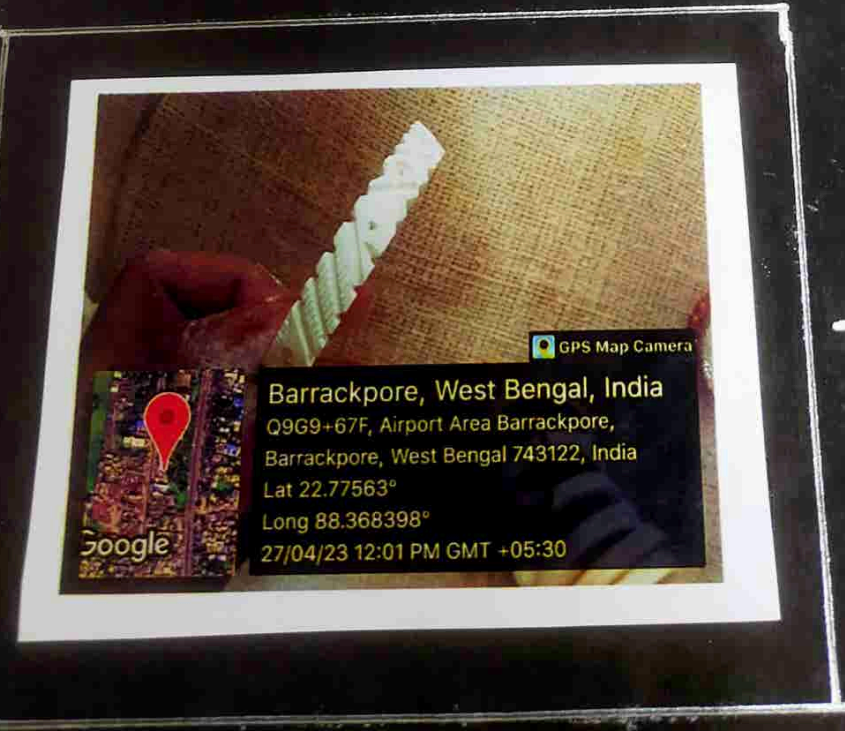
Conch Bangles Design



→ PamPata on Heart Shape design





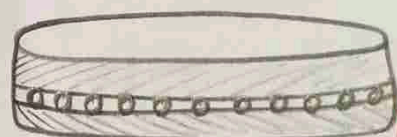
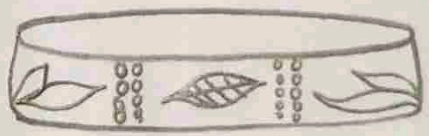
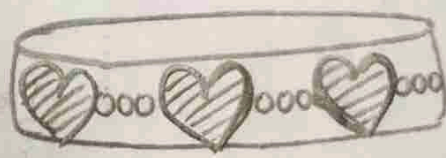
Banfi Design ←



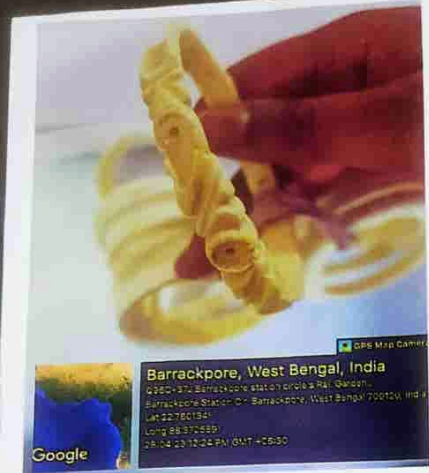
→ Zigzag Design

## 9) Designing :

After the whole process of cutting, grinding; Designing is an important process to create a complete & final look of bangles. Designing of the conch bangles are many types; These are as follows :

<u>Name of the Design</u>	<u>Picture</u>
i) 'Banafi' Design	
ii) 'Zigzag' Design	
iii) 'Double-chain' Design	
iv) 'Leaf' Design	
v) 'Pan leave' or 'Heart shape' Design	

conch bangles Designs



conch Kangil design



Elephant Design



Normal Kangil Design



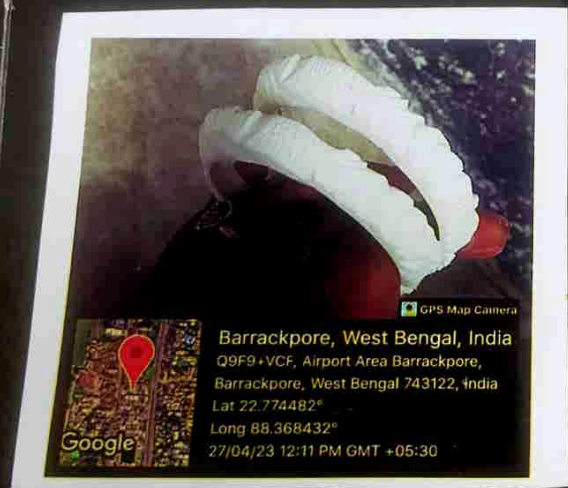
Plain Kangil design for gold plating



Elephant face Design



Snake Design



Fish Design



Hanqors mukh design

vi) 'Hamgoromukh' Design



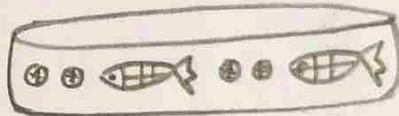
vii) 'Snake' Design



viii) 'Elephant' Design



ix) 'Fish' Design

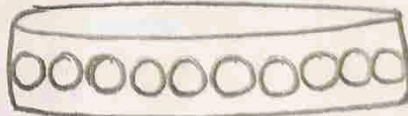


x) 'Sabudana' Design

- choto sabudana Design

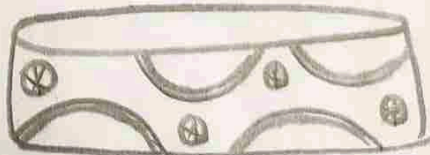


- Boro sabudana Design

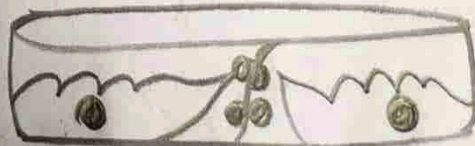


xi) Kangil Design

- Normal Kangil Design



- Gold plated Kangil Design





## 9) Final Process :

After designing process the conch bangles are dipped & soaked in the water by mixing zinc-oxide & Hydrogen oxide with a measurement. Then, the conch bangles become more shine & bright. By collecting all the conch bangles from the water the bangles & dried by Air & ready for selling & dispatch.

## 10) Packaging :

The conch bangles are finally ready for selling. Packaging is the final step for dispatch. In one rope 25 pairs of conch bangles are attached. Near about 300-400 pairs are made daily. Then the conch bangles sets on pairs are ready for dispatch for selling.



→ waste products collected in sack bags



waste products



Dust powder



Other conch products from conch shell

## 11) Other Products from Conch :

At the time of making bangles certain other materials from the conch shells are taken out which are also used for making ornaments like Rings, chain, clutch, conch dust powders etc.

- Ring : The mouth region which is obtained after cutting are used to make the rings & used as ornament.

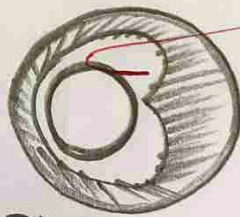
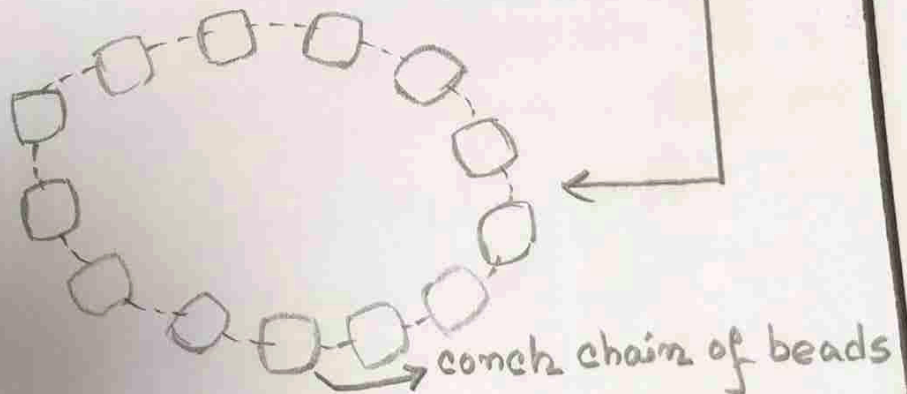
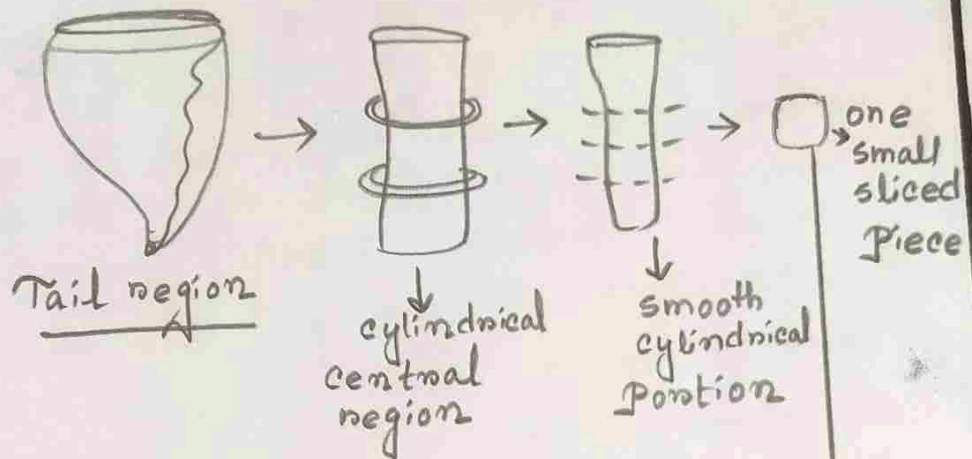


Fig: conch Ring

- Conch chain of beads :

The chains are made by conch beads which people wear in hands or neck. Beads are produced from the tail regions. This region is cut into small cylindrical tubes & these are then cut or sliced into smaller pieces.

Then the smaller pieces are attached by string & made a chain.



### ● Conch Dust Powder :

These are automatically during the grinding process of both surfaces. These are called Conch Dust. These are packed & sold in market of 5-6 per kg & also used for mixing in Chun & Bleaching Powders.

## 12) Online & Offline Business :

I got to know from the informant that they don't have any online business because according to their experience conch bangles is not for online business. At the time of delivering the product via online there may be size issues broken product issues. So, that time they may be suffered. So, for the conch business is for offline by them to the market. All the unknown shops come & buy their products at low price & sell their products in a high amount of money or price. Because there area is a wholesale market area.

The local shop buy all types of conch bangles in a low price sell these in a high price. According to the informant the market price of conch bangles are higher than wholesale price. The market price of conch bangles are different from the buying price.

Buying Price & Market selling Price of A conch Bangles :

Type of Bangles	Buying Price	Market selling Price
1) Ordinary Kangil	200/- - 250/-	500/- - 750/-
2) Normal quality Kangil	15/- - 20/-	100/- - 300/-
3) Best quality conch bangles [Example : Hanger mukh design, Elephant design, snake design, fish design]	300/- - 450/-	600/- - 1500/-
4) Normal Kangil conch design bangles (Leaf Design, Heart on pan design, sabudana design, Zig-zag design, Double-chain design etc)	250/- - 400/-	500/- - 700/-

## □ Economy of a Single Standard Business House :

Profit calculation (As per information by the owners)

To Raw Materials :

1 truck = 200 gunny bags

[200 gunny bags distributed among the 12 business houses present at ghusipana]

∴ 1 house = 18 bags

18 bags

9 bags (Low + mediocre quality conch;  
400 pieces per bag)  
= (Rs. 26,000 × 9)

[∴ 1 bag = 26,000]

9 bags (high quality conch,  
25 pieces per bag)

= Rs (50,000 × 9)

[∴ 1 bag = Rs 50,000]

To expense :

∴ Current machine value = 36,450

(including motor, blades & other instruments)

∴ Transport [Madras to Shankha Banik colony by Road]

= Rs. 25,000

To Labour wages

: Rs. 500/- for 4 persons (2 for Majan,  
2 for cutting] for 30 days

$$Rs = 60,000$$

∴ Rs. 200 for 2 persons (1 for bedha, 1 for  
cleaning) for 30 days = Rs. 12,000/-

: 10,000/- Rs. for 1 person (Designing)  
for 30 days = Rs. 30,000/-

By sales A/c -

7200 pairs

Low quality (3600 pairs) [550 Rs/pair]  
Mediocre quality (3600 pairs) [700 Rs/pair]

[Low quality - Rs. 350

Added in retail Rs. 125

Added in Design Rs. 65]

[Mediocre quality - Rs. 550

Added in Retail - Rs. 125

Added in Design - Rs. 75]

1 day; 125 pairs each quality sale

(including jewellery house & their  
own shops)

$$\{(125 \times 550) + (125 \times 700)\} \times 30$$

$$= 4,687,500/-$$



By sales A/c  
 : 450 pairs high quality = 100 Rs/pair  
 1 day ; 65 pairs (including jewellery shops & their own shops)  
 =  $(65 \times 100) \times 30 = 2,145,000/-$   
 [ High quality = Rs. 850/-  
 Added in Retail = 125  
 Added in Design = 100 ] } Rs. 1100/-

By Income from :  
 Navel : 1275  
 Joma sankha : 25,000  
 Ring : 600  
 chain : 6000  


---

 Rs. 32,875/-

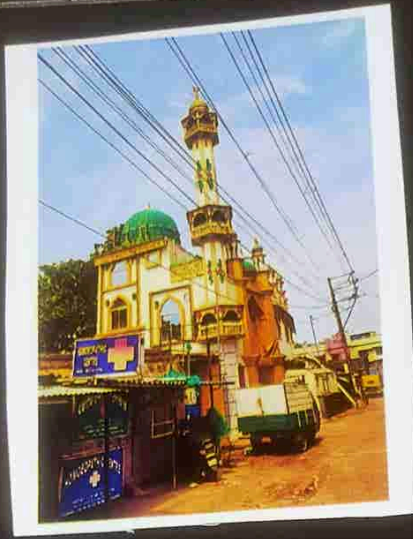
To electricity : Rs. 10,000/-

To water : Rs. 2000

∴ Total amount of spending & saving money =  $(2,34,000 + 4,50,000 + 36,450 + 25,000 + 6000 + 12000 + 30,000) - (4,687,500 + 2,145,000 + 32,875)$

= 6,071,925

∴ Monthly income for 1 person =  $\frac{6,071,925}{30} = \text{Rs. } 2,02,397/-$



Ghusipana Asnafi  
Masjid



Shiv Temple



OPPO A9 2020 Ghahana Temple

## Rituals & Festivals :

According to the informants they told us that they have a great festival for this conch business. The Antisan or conch worship 'Agastya Muni' on 'Mumiraj', on the day of 30th Bhadra of the bengali calendar & continues for 3 days at a stretch. It is believed that the mythological sage invented the design of the saw, which is an indispensable tool required for their craft. The Viswakarma is the engineer of the Gods, took the initiative to manufacture the saw. But on his failure, the Mumiraj Agastya Muni made the design with the help of stem of a Kusha plant. It is common that every Antisan must work with this special saw to cut the conch shells. After that the Sankharis worshipped him as their guru till now. They also worshipped him God Viswakarma & Devi Manasa. The household Pujas continue from August - September. According to the calendar of 2023; 18th August is Manasa Puja & 17th September (2860, 60 or 61) & 18th September

(2800, Ga or ay) is Ramdhan Puja & Viswakamma Puja. For the sake of the initiation of their occasion based on their beliefs & region start on 18th August - 18th September. For that, they enjoy all for the one month (August to September). During 3-5 days is the local occasion of their area. These 3-5 days there is the complete cessation of work. Conch shells, any tools or machines or items are not even touched during these days. The people of Sakhanis worshiped god by offering Naibedya of Rice, sweets, Fruits (5 types) with a pot of coconut & flowers. They have a belief that these 3 days occasion & Holy Puja will make them do better work from the point of volume & quality both.

According to the calendar of 2023 (English year) & 2800 (Bengali year) these occasion will happen:

Date	Events
18th August, 2023 →	Manasa Puja
17th sept, 2023 (30th Bhadra, 1430) →	Ramdhan Puja
18th sept, 2023 (31st Bhadra, 1430) →	Viswakamma Puja

## ☑ Diseases :

According to the people who have comb business they told that they don't have any major issues on health problems but sometimes, they have Dust Allergy, Asthma or some of them have minor heart problems.

## ☑ Precautions or Preventions :

As a precautionary measure they intake Banana & Ladies Fingers for cleaning the dust particles from the body. And sometimes they also take Levocitrizine medicine to decrease or control allergy on dust problem.

## ☑ Advantages & Disadvantages :

### ● Advantages :

↳ Highly market sell product.

- ii) Dust powder of conch on conch powder is good for skin.
- iii) conch shells have great importance in Hindu religion. It signifies Brilliance, Luster & Purity.

### • Disadvantages :

- i) It is a lengthy & time taking process.
- ii) It requires good amount of man power.
- iii) Conch shell requires many steps & proper guidance to start up a new conch business.

This is the main occupation & economic value & conditions of 'conch business' in these villages of Ghusipana, Anandaviketan & sankha Bamik colony, Bannackpore city, North 24 Parganas.

Chapter - 5  
CASE STUDY



with Informants



with Soumendra  
Sen & Agniswan  
Sen



Interview with Agniswan Sen



## CASE STUDY

case study of Informant :

Name : Mr. Soumendra sen

Age : 54 years

Sex : Male

Introduction : I got to know all the informations of the conch business Mr. Soumendra sen ; Now He is 54+ years old & now is working to make conch bangles.

Family : His whole family are from Dhaka, Bangladesh & from sakhari Bazaars. In the area 'sankha Banik colony' they live in a joint family. He has a wife, 42 years old & a son (20 years old). He has two brothers who have also involved in their family conch business.

Initiation & History of conch Business

According to Mr. Soumendra sen, He told me that they all are adopt with their conch business because they know

Initiation to process of conch bangles.  
 How to make a pair of conch bangles.  
 He started to work in this business  
 at the age of 14 years old. According  
 to Mr. Sen I got to know that in 1950,  
 they all are homeless & all reach in  
 Bannackpore. To see their economic &  
 residential conditions the Madras Government  
 gave them 'colony' like linear homes in  
 the area of Bannackpore. And from that  
 time they lived in those areas & started  
 their conch business. And for this reason  
 this area named as their business & colony,  
 'Sankha Banik colony'

technology

### ● Business details :

Mr. Soumendra Sen is  
 the owner of his own business. In this  
 business the workers help him. There  
 are 3 workers with his brothers,  
 Tanakeswar Sen (35+), Bishnu Ghosh (34+),  
 Raju Sen (35). He told me that the  
 main raw materials are come from Madras  
 to Bannackpore. According to them,  
 The Sree Lanka's Japna is the best treasure  
 of conch.

## Income details :

Economy of a standard business house  
(Monthly) for my informant ;

### To Raw Materials :

1 Truck = 200 gummy bags  
(200 gummy bags distributed among the 12  
business house present at Ghusipana)  
 $\therefore$  1 house = 18 bags

18 bags

9 bags (Low + mediocre quality conch;  
400 pieces per bag)  
= (Rs. 26,000 x 9)  
[  $\therefore$  1 bag = Rs. 26,000/- ]

9 bags (High quality conch, 25  
pieces per bag)  
= (Rs. 50,000 x 9)  
[  $\therefore$  1 bag = Rs. 50,000 ]

### To expense :

Current machine value = Rs. 36,450  
(including motor, blades & other instruments)

∴ Transport (Madras to Shankha Barik colony by Road)  
= Rs. 2500

To labour wages :

∴ Rs. 500 for 4 persons (2 for Majars, 2 for cutting) for 30 days  
= Rs. 60,000/-

∴ Rs. 200/- for 2 persons (1 for bedha, 1 for cleaning) for 30 days = Rs. 12,000/-

∴ Rs. 10,000/- for 1 person (designing) for 30 days = Rs. 30,000/-

To Electricity : Rs. 10,000/-

To water : Rs. 2000/-

By sales A/c -

7200 pairs

└ Low quality (3600 pairs)  
= 550 Rs/pair

└ Mediocre quality (3600 pairs)  
= 700 Rs/pair

1 day ; 125 pairs each quality sale  
 (including jewellery house & their  
 own shops)  
 $= [(125 \times 550) + (125 \times 700)] \times 30$   
 $= 4,687,500/-$

By sales A/c :

: 450 pairs high quality Rs. 1100/pair  
 1 day ; 65 pairs (including jewellery shops  
 & their own shops)  
 $= \{(65 \times 110) \times 30\} = 2,145,000$

[low quality - Rs. 350  
 For Retail - Rs. 125  
 Added in design - Rs. 65]

[Medioeme quality - 550 Rs.  
 Added in Retail - Rs. 125  
 Added in design - 100]

By Income from :

Navel - 50  
 Jona shankha - 1275  
 Lime - 25,000  
 Ring - 600  
 chain - 6000/-

} = 6,865,425/-  
 Monthly

∴ Monthly = 6,85,425 /-  $\frac{6,85,425}{30}$   
 ∴ Monthly Income for 1 person = 2,28,847.5

Impression :

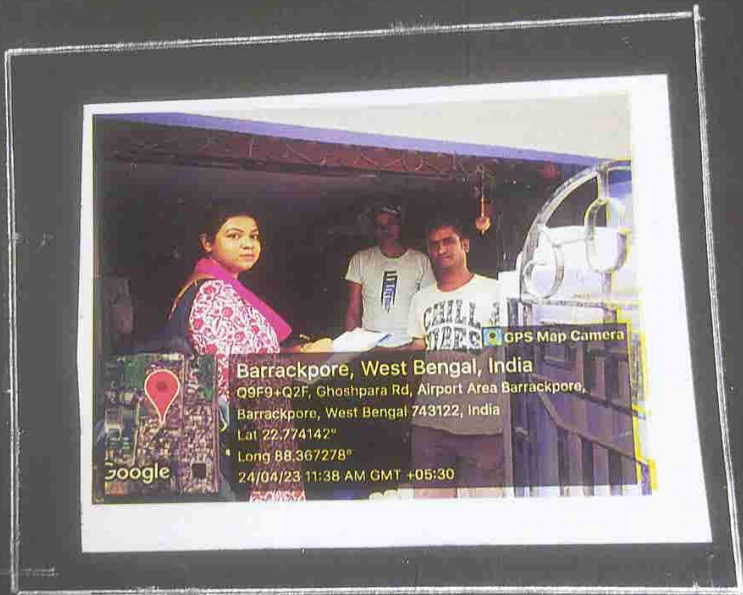
According to me, Mr. Soumendran  
Sen is a good person in his behaviour  
& conversation. I made a rapport  
conversation with him & collected a  
huge amount of informations by him.  
Not only he but also the workens of  
Mr. Sen are very good & impressive  
in their behaviour & words towards  
me.

---

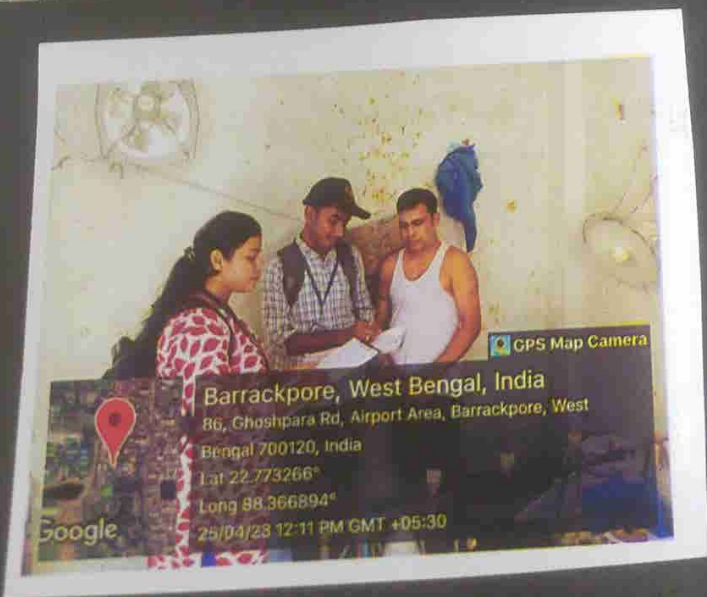
Chapter - 6  
General Observation



→ with Informants



Interview with Informants



Interview with the owners of 'Ma',  
Shankha Bhandem



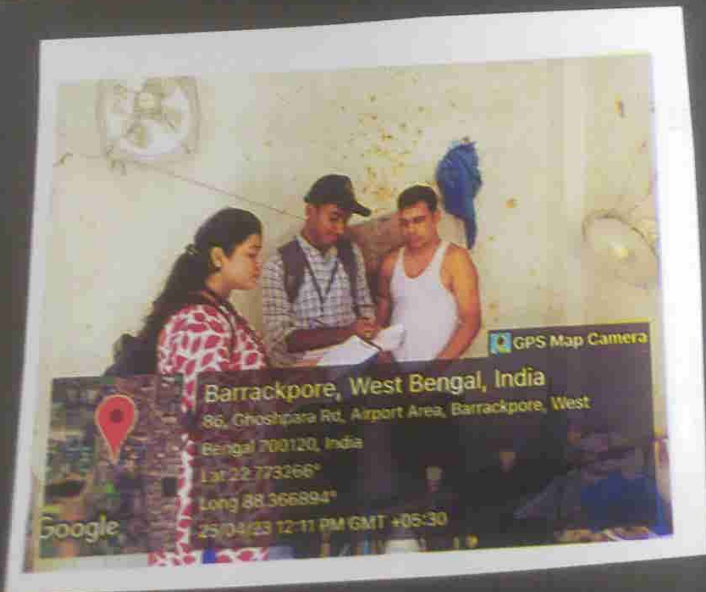


→ with Informants



Barrackpore, West Bengal, India  
Q9F9+Q2F, Ghoshpara Rd, Airport Area Barrackpore,  
Barrackpore, West Bengal 743122, India  
Lat 22.774142°  
Long 88.367278°  
24/04/23 11:38 AM GMT +05:30

Interview with Informants

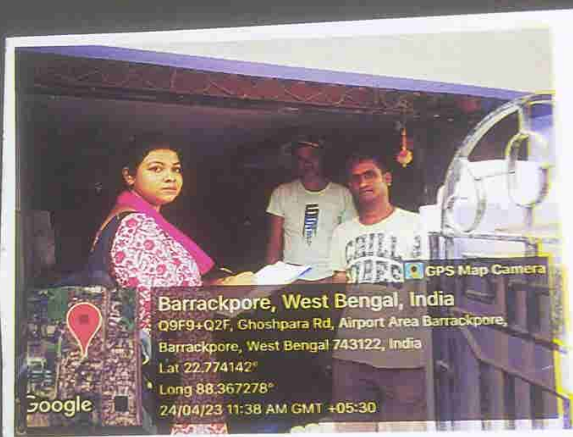


Barrackpore, West Bengal, India  
86, Ghoshpara Rd, Airport Area, Barrackpore, West  
Bengal 700120, India  
Lat 22.773266°  
Long 88.366894°  
25/04/23 12:11 PM GMT +05:30

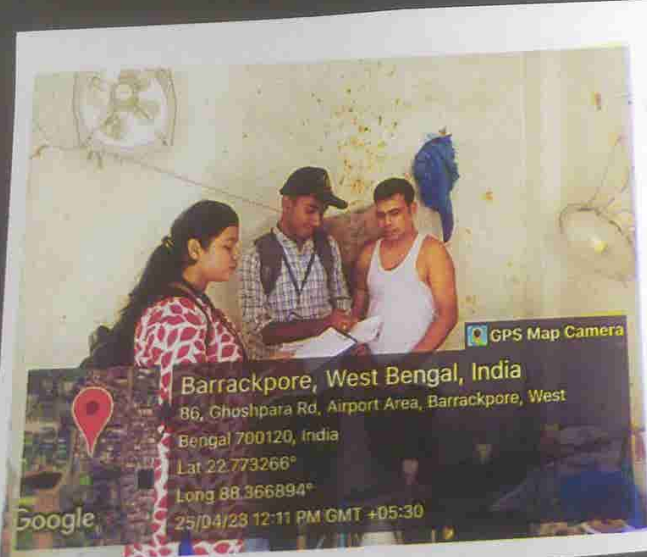
Interview with the owners of 'Ma,  
Shankha Bhanden'



→ with Informants



Interview with Informants



Interview with the owners of 'Ma, Shamkha Bhandem'

## General Observation :

In a field-work project, observation means the examination of this work or project with a careful documentation.

I had worked in the areas of Barrackpore city, which are Aman daniketan Ghusipara, Sankha Barik colony & ICDs centre. The position of the site or village is good. It is north side of Barrackpore Railway station.

I remember the first observing of Ghusipara, Aman daniketan with the conversation of so many informations from Shivmath Sur (SS). From collecting others new to know informations that the main occupation of this area is conch Business.

Then I observed the conch cutting process to make conch bangles from the factory of 'Ma Shankha Bhandar'. The owners of this factory named is Siddhartha Das.

In my first meeting, He behaved as as I am his own known family. His good, kind & polite behaviour is very impressive.

I had worked in those places for 6 days. With these working days I got to know there are also some occupations in this area which are belonging to Air-force, Nursing, Teachers, WB police, etc. with these I observed the whole process of conch bangles making like washing, cutting, grinding, Designing also. My informant & his workers helped me to collect the whole amount of informations regarding the conch business. With these informations I also observed there have many types of Religions in one locality who lived together & enjoyed all their religious occasions with together. With these I had worked in ICDS centre, & there I observed their area, surroundings & collected so many informations about education, food, health, immunization & activity of ICDS centre. I also observed that the area of my field-work is a good position. For these, They got all the opportunities like transport, Market, Religious places, Educational purposes etc.

Observation in first day to last day is very important to gain the informations, Rapport, Documentation, & others some expensive guidance for completing a field-work project successfully. So, I personally tell observation is very important to know the peoples, the areas, the surroundings before the interaction. I create a foundation of observed data with this pathway to make a successful project with this observation.

---

## Last Day Impression :

In Psychology, First impression is countable but last impressions are forever. It is very important to make a good first impression that your last impression is well, more lasting & forever.

I remember the last observing is 'Sankha Banik Colony', Bannackpore. On the last day of our Anthropology Field-work. At first, after going on the 'Sankha Banik Colony', I was tensed about the behaviour of new persons in a new area on colony. But I was surprised to see the most kind, polite & respectable behaviour of Mr. Agniswar Sen, Mrs. Soumendra Sen & his workers through me. Soumendra Sen (52 years old) is the owners of his own Conch business. He & his family members helped us so much for completing many informations about the 'Actual reason' for the name of the area, 'Their origin', 'Their business history', 'Their rituals', 'Their business' & many more. Mrs. Soumendra Sen is a very good kind-hearted, polite & honourable person. His family members Raju Sen & Bishnu Sen gave us so many informations about the whole design.

making of 'Conch' bangles. They also requested me to accept them some foods & refreshment. The more that I observed & interacted with the Sem family, I surprised again & again that how could a family & all family members be so humble & polite. The whole family members Mr. Soumendra Sem & his workers gave me such attention & time. I was very thankful to them they helped us about the process of Conch bangles in a detailed way in their busy schedule. His family also Soumendra Sem behaved us like I am his own family. They told us their all informations for that I can complete my field-work project successfully. They didn't get any disturbance at the time of our questioning. Also, they were very much excited & happy to tell us unknown informations to me.

A last impression is not possible until the before some days Rapport Establishment is being good. I collected the whole & most Lion's share informations from Mr. Soumendra Sem. Their family believed me & I trusted them with their trustworthy behaviour. So, If I personally tell about Sem family, Their family members & He also is a good-kind hearted person, polite, humble, trustworthy & most importantly their kind co-operation.

Chapter - 7  
Daily Diary



Day - 1

Monday

Date - 24/4/23

Time	Workdone
7:15 am - 9:48 am.	Came out from college campus we reached Sealdah station to took train & reached destination Ghusipana, Amanamarketam at Barrackpore.
9:48 am - 10:00 am.	AM Ma'am took our class on - i) Rapport Establishment ii) Journey to the Field iii) Site description iv) First Day impression v) village Layout & description (History of the city, communication, settlement, Transportation, Occupations)
10:00 am - 11:50 am.	For today, I went to Ghusipana to know the unknown informations about the Peoples, their origin, history, Area descriptions, Educational facilities &

Day - 1

Monday

Date - 24/4/23

Time	Workdone
7:15 am - 9:48 am.	Came out from college campus we reached Sealdah station to took train & reached destination Ghusipana, Amaniketan at Barrackpore.
9:48 am - 10:00 am.	AM Ma'am took our class on - i) Rapport Establishment ii) Journey to the field iii) Site description iv) First Day impression v) village layout & description (History of the city, communication, settlement, Transportation, Occupations)
10:00 am - 11:50 am.	For today, I went to Ghusipana to know the unknown informations about the Peoples, their origin, history, Area descriptions, Educational facilities &

Problem, Illuminations facility, their occupations. After a brief conversation with the owners of 'Ma Shankha Bhandem', I collected his name, Age, Marital status, Educational qualification, Monthly income, caste, Family etc.

11:50 am - 2:00 pm

Took train & Reached home from Barrackpore station.

Day - 2

Tuesday

Date - 25/4/23

Time	Workdone
10:00 am - 10:30 am.	Reached destination Ghusipana, Anandaniketa & submitted Daily Diary & Day-1 informations Report work to CS Ma'am.
10:35 am - 11:50 am	PS sir gave an introductory class & taught us detailed process for collecting census schedule sheet.
11:55 am - 1:10 pm.	For today I tasked by gaining knowledge, informations & many data collections of the people living in the site. I collected many informations about the owners of 'Ma Shankha Bhandan'; His Marital status, Background of his family, Marital status, Educational Qualification, Monthly income, caste, the

the origin of Ghusipana.  
Reason for the name  
of Ghusipana etc .

1:12 pm - 1:30 pm

Last minute class  
discussion about  
Rapport establishment  
& census process by  
PS sir & CS Ma'am.

1:38 pm - 3:50 pm

Reached home  
from Bannaekpome  
station .

Day - 3

Wednesday

Date - 26/4/23

Time	Work done
10:00 am - 10:38 am	Reached Ghusipama Anandamketan & Submitted daily diary & Day - 2 report work to es <sup>a</sup> Ma'am.
10:38 am - 10:52 am	AM Ma'am instructed us to complete census work according to the domicile no. Domicile numbers are 18A, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.
10:52 am - 12:13 pm	For today the task was collecting the informations on the census schedule on sheet (name of the informant, Informant family members, Age, Marital status, Age of marriage, Caste, Distance of marriage, Educational qualification, Occupation (Primary & Subsidiary) & Income.

I was asked with filling the census sheet, from Domicile no-30. At the time of filling the census schedule I got to know the major business there is 'conch' business but some of these have others profession like Tailoring, WB Police, Teachers, Freelancing (online business etc.)

12:15 pm - 12:35 pm

Last minute class discussion about the submission of fresh census work with filled informations by AM Ma'am & CS Ma'am.

12:38 pm - 2:40 pm

Reached home from Barrackpore.

Day-4

Thursday

Date - 27/4/22

Time	Work done
10:00 am - 10:35 am	Reached Ghusipara Anandaniketan & Submitted Daily Diary & census sheet (Domicile no- 18A, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33), Report writing of Day-3 to CS Ma'am.
10:38 am - 11:30 am	For today, At first I reached to collect Census informations of Domicile no- 32. Then I went ICDS centre to know & collect informations. I collected informations of the initiation of the ICDS centre, the workers, Timings, Arrival of children, Students, Pregnant woman, Mid-day meal, Type & quality of the food, About Health & immunization, Teaching techniques, Education, Hygiene, the work activities during Covid-19 Pandemic etc.



11:35 am - 11:48 am

AM Ma'am took our class about -

- i) Informations of general economy & technology of making conch bangles.
- ii) whole process making of conch bangles.
- iii) History of conch business etc.

11:50 am - 1:15 pm

I reached 'Sankha Banik Colony' & collected detailed informations about the process of conch bangles making. The import & Export of conch bangles, washing process of conch, cleaning process of conch, then how to shape a conch to conch bangles, Designing process, Use of machines of whole processing from conch to conch bangles, Packaging & Marketing. I also got informations about the products of beads,

limes, conch powder  
from the discarded  
parts of conch.

1:18 pm - 3:50 pm

Reached Sealdah  
& then home by  
train.

Day - 5

Friday

Date - 28.4.22

Time

Workdone

10:00 am - 10:46 am

Reached Ghusipana Anandamketan & Ps sir gave us instructions to collect the their others remaining informations about 'Process of conch bangles making'.

10:50 am - 12:20 pm

I submitted Daily Diary & Day-4 report work to es Ma'am & reached to our informants house to collect the general economic informations.

General Economy:

I collected the income of the workens, Market price of conch bangles, All designs name, Instruments names, Rituals & festivals, Initiation of their business, Origin of their business, Actual reason for the name of 'Sankha Banik'

colony', Informants  
informations etc. Then  
I reached the designing  
making room of conch  
bangles & collected the  
informations & photos  
of Moton, Machines,  
Parts of machines,  
waste products, All  
conch bangles design etc

12:25 pm - 3 pm

Reached home from  
Barackpore.

Day-6

Saturday

Date - 29/4/23

Time	Work done
10:00 am - 10:15 am	Reached Barrackpore Ghosipara, Ananda-niketan, submitted Daily Diary & Report Writing of Day-5 to CS Ma'am.

10:20 am - 11:15 am

Case study &amp; General observations :

AM Ma'am gave us information about their most places of conch, Economical structures, About Income, Price details of conch bangles. I also knew their 10% Profit & loss, About business experience & last day some information about their nearby conch shops.

11:16 am - 11:40 am

AM Ma'am took our last minute class about general observations & Problems & facilities

of woman & others  
& also returned our  
daily diary &  
connection checking  
of Report writing.

11:43 am - 2:10 pm

Reached Home  
from Bannackpore  
Railway station.

## ● Reference :

For successfully completing this project & field-work file, I have taken help of the following :

- ▶ <https://www.anthrologic.com>  
[4/5/23 - 5.17 pm]
- ▶ <https://www.egyankosh.ac.in>  
[5/5/23 - 3.15 pm]
- ▶ <https://www.discoveranthropology.com>  
[7/5/23 - 7:19 pm]
- ▶ <https://www.lkoumiv.ac.in.com>  
[19/5/23 - 4:34 pm]

Also, I have taken help to complete the field-work project with the valuable text book of Anthropology:

▶ 'ANTHROPOLOGY, THE STUDY OF MAN'

— Dr. (Mrs.) Indrani Basu Roy  
~~Date~~ Year of Publication house