

ANTHROPOLOGY FIELD PROJECT

(Sankha Banik Colony Ghusipara Barrackpore)

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Forwarded by
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Title
Population Analysis not properly done

PREFACE

Anthropology is the study of human affairs. Anthropology is known as 'field science'. The study of human societies and cultures and their development. The fieldwork was for only one week and our destination was Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony in Barrackpore in North 24 paraganas.

The main aim of the fieldwork is to observe and understand the conch shell business and the locality as well. During this journey, I gained a lot of valuable information, explored the areas, communicate with people's, observed the business methods, processes, machines and many more. This one week journey was a remarkable experience.

Above all, I extend my gratitude to individual people who welcomed me, give their time and help me to complete the fieldwork.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I feel great pleasure in expressing my gratitude to all those who have contributed to the completion of my anthropology fieldwork.

Firstly, I thank to our respected teachers Prasenjit Sir, Amita Mam, and Chumu Sherpa Mam for the guidance and giving a opportunity to work on field. Also thanks to Chiranjeet Uncle to help and support on fieldwork.

A special thanks to the informants - Anita dhar, Siddhartha Das, Bidyut Dhar, Surajit Nag, Namita Sen who shared their time, knowledge and experiences with me during the fieldwork.

Last but not the least, I thanks to my family and friends for their support. This fieldwork is remarkable experience. Thank you all.

Your Sincerely,

Sanchayeta Naskar

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Chapter 1
(*INTRODUCTION*)

INTRODUCTION

Anthropology is a Combination Of Two Greek Words. One Of These Words Is 'Anthropos' Meaning Human And The Other Is 'Logia' Meaning Study. So , Anthropology Is The Study Of Human Affairs. Anthropology Is Popularly Known As ' Field Science '. Field Science Is Because In Its Study Of Humans , Both Socially And Biologically, It Depends On Authenticating It's Data From Real Experiences And Knowledge . This Reality Is Captured Not By Suppositions And Theories But By Gathering First Hand Knowledge. It's The Scientific Study Of Humanity , Concerned With Human , Human Behaviour, Biology, Cultures , Societies, And Linguistics , In Both The Present And Past , Including Past Human Species. Anthropology Is The Science Of Man. It Is The Science Of Human Beings. Aristotle First Used The Term ' Anthropologist '. A Famous Anthropologist Herskovits Says That - Anthropology As The Study Of - " Man And His Works" . So Anthropology Is Obviously Very Important. Study Of People Throughout The World, Their Evolutionary History , Environments , How They Behave , Communicate And Socialize With One Another.

(A) Relation To Field-

In Anthropology, "Relation To Field" Refers To The Way To Engage With And Conduct Research In The Field.

The Field Typically Refers To The Physical Locations Or Communities Where Anthropologists Conduct Their Studies To Understand And Document Various Aspects Of Human Societies, Cultures, And Behaviors.

Describing The Nature Of Interactions With The People And Culture They Are Studying. This Includes Their Level Of Immersion, Participation, And Objectivity During The Research Process. In The Field To Gather Data Through Various Methods . The Main Aim Is Observing And Understanding The Complexities Of Social Structures, Rituals, Economic Activities And Others

(b) Aims to field -

aims to field refers to a stage in research that after going to the field to conduct first hand observations , interviews , and participants observations. Studying and gain a deep understanding or knowledge of the people and more .

the aim is to study and understand the complexities of human societies, cultures, behaviors, and their evolution over time.

The aim here is to explore and comprehend the various aspects of human cultures, including their beliefs, customs, rituals, social structures, and practices ,human societies, communication, and culture.

work in areas such as development, public health, education, business, and other contexts where an understanding of human culture and behavior is relevant.

Overall, the aim of anthropology as a whole is to provide a comprehensive and holistic understanding of human beings, their interactions, and their place in the world. .

FIELDWORK

The Word 'Field' Indicates The Area Where The Members Of The Group To Be Researched. Fieldwork Is Central To The Inquiry Of Anthropology. It Can Be Said To Have Formed The Foundation Of The Discipline.

The 'Field' Becomes The Readymade Laboratory For The Researchers. Fieldwork Is A Kind Of Characteristic Custom , A Procedure That Assists In The Inquiry Of Human Life. Fieldwork Is Equally Important To The Socio-Cultural Anthropologist , The Physical Anthropologists And The Archeological Anthropologists . Depend On Fieldwork As Their Ultimate Source Of Gathering Valid Data.

Fieldwork Is Very Important To Gathering Informations. Mainly The Study Of People And Of Their Culture In Their Natural Habitat. Fieldwork Also Teaches ' What People Say' , ' What People Think ' , ' What People Do' And ' What People Say They Ought To Have Done'. All Fields Of Anthropology Had To Be Investigated In Order To Procure Accurate Data And To Provide A Viewpoint. Fieldwork Is Investigation In Anthropology Where Have To Stay Or Visit The Place , Recieves First Hand Experience And Collects Data. The Study Of People And Of Their Culture In Their Natural Habitat. The Famous Anthropologist Margaret Mead Notes : " We Still Have No Way To Make An Anthropologist Except By Sending Him Into The Field : This Contact With Living Material Is Our Distinguishing Mark " .

IMPORTANCE OF FIELD WORK -

Fieldwork is a procedure that researched in the 'field'. However, the field it can be village, tribal places, a market, a school, a urban or suburban area, business area, a hospital, a museum etc. The 'field' becomes the readymade laboratory for researchers. Fieldwork is the most distinctive practices to the study of human life in the society. It allows to learn about other societies, cultures, life style etc.

Fieldwork may seen more challenging. It is one of the best paths for studying culture and obtaining. Fieldwork involves developing rapport with people.

Communication between the researchers or anthropologists and the people he or she studies is an essential component to the entire nature of fieldwork. Fieldwork consists of collecting data and information about a particular culture and interacting within the society's natural environment.

Malinowski promoted collecting first hand, empirical data through fieldwork. Through fieldwork, the social anthropologist seeks a detailed and intimate understanding of the context of social action and relations.

Fieldwork is a crucial aspect of anthropological research. It involves spending extended periods of time in the community being studied, actively engaging with its members, learning about their culture, and collecting data through observation, interviews, and other methods. Plays a central role in the integration of the human sciences. The main advantage of fieldwork is it's ability to get a more in-depth study of a culture. But within these studies, in fieldwork have to face many challenges. Must make sure who they're speaking with reliable sources, and represent the population as a whole. If the data is not reliable, the population is not represent correctly, and their data is not completely true. One of the last main challenges is processing the data that to collect. Theirs facts must be organized, and must be allowable to be interpreted by others of the culture. Although fieldwork may seen more challenging than beneficial, fieldwork is one of the best paths for studying culture and obtaining.

PREPARATION FOR THE FIELDWORK

Every fieldwork whether it is a training or research involves certain kinds of preparation stage. This preparation of fieldwork involves in some folds - Intellectual preparation , material preparation and mental preparation.

Intellectual preparation - The intellectual preparation chiefly means the library work . Plans to study about the area . Naturally the investigators or researchers should have grown a first- hand knowledge about the field-locality before reaching there. Besides, various other categories of literature are available in library , which relate developmental work , culture change etc. Should also know the various field methods and techniques as used in the fieldwork. However, an intellectual preparation provides the glimpse on the people, area and the techniques.

Material preparation - The other kind of preparation is the material preparation. For the sake of research or training, an investigator has to stay or visit the field. So it's necessary of some essential things to use. These things include the chief requirements of daily life, items that are typically used by the investigators and materials essential for the survey. Therefore the bag becomes filled up with a variety of items like note-book, pen, pencil, camera, medicines, water-bottle, paper, dry food etc. A prior information about the area enables an investigator to be fully equipped when in field. Otherwise, because of own problems and cannot concentrate properly on the work.

Mental preparation - Along with this an investigator or a researcher has to stay mentally prepared to face the odds. In field, should forget own social status, values and sentiments. Rather has to attune with the manner and etiquette of the particular field as a successful fieldworker.

By combining intellectual preparation, material preparation with mental preparation, it can enhance the quality of anthropology fieldwork.

SELECTION OF THE SITE

Selection of the site is most important part of fieldwork. The practice of fieldwork can be done in a variety of different settings such as an urban or virtual environment , a small tribal community , a museum , a library , cultural institution , business , or a primate conservation area .

Field site is a specific location in which observations and data will be made and collected . A field site is the location where researchers or anthropologists or students will take notes , appropriately called field notes. Researchers can work on location anywhere from a train station to the houses of parliament to a funeral . The function is working in the field is to observe interactions among human beings without interfering or participating. A good field site is made, however, not only by consideration of funding and clearance , but by its suitability for addressing issues and debates that matter to the discipline . The idea that knowledge derived from experience in the field is privileged comes a foregrounding of face to face relations of community.

Selection of site is important because the researchers are working on the specific sites to collect data or informations from the site. Collected data's about the name of area or place , significance of the site , culture, economy, social behaviours , daily life and more .

Our field site was chosen by our teachers. They are wanted that I research about the site chosen by then . The field site was ghushipara and sankha banik colony located in barrackpore . Collecting data , information , creating rapport establishment , observing site , residents , socio-economy data's etc .

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SITE

Field sites play a crucial role in anthropology as they provide researchers with opportunities to conduct first hand observations, experiences and in-depth study of particular communities. Each field site has its unique significance, and in the case of Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony, these locations also have importance for anthropological research.

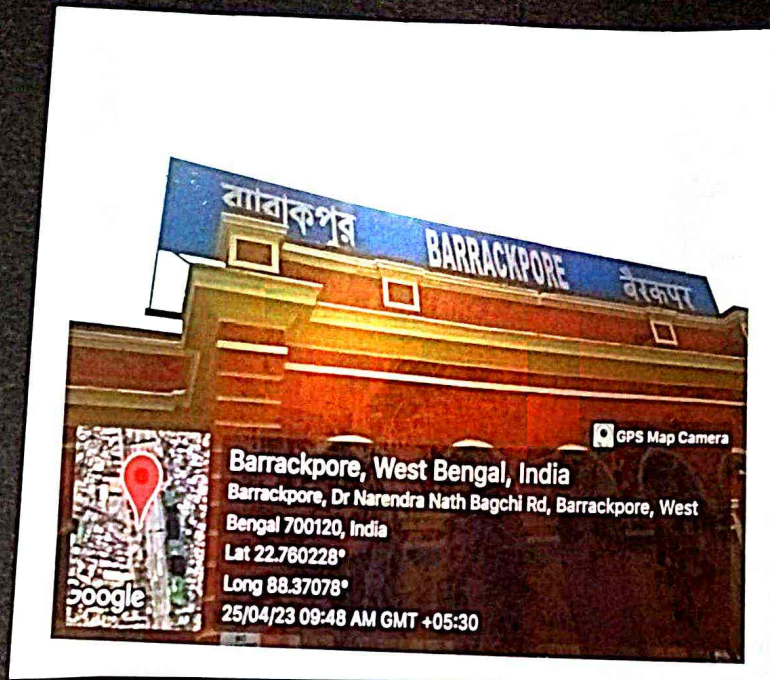
Cultural Diversity - Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony is a suburban locality in West Bengal, India. In these locations Hindu and Muslim families stay together in one hamlet and celebrate their cultural activities. This place is inhabited by diverse communities and cultural practices, traditions.

Historical significance- This field site has a very important role in history. Historically, Barrackpore was a military and administrative centre under British rule. After partition, the Santhali communities arrived as refugees and started living in this location.

Economic activities- Each and every place has its different economical growth. Our fieldwork area, is mainly based on conch shell business. This area plays a vital role in the business and economical aspects.

Globalization and changes- Field site Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony is a suburban area, located near urban centres, so the impact of globalization and modernization is huge.

In conclusion, the significance of this site in anthropology lies in their potential to offer valuable insights into cultural diversity, economic activities, urbanization, historical contexts and many more.



PHOTOGRAPH OF BARRACKPORE STATION

JOURNEY TO THE FIELD

Anthropology fieldwork is a crucial aspect of conducting research in the discipline, as it involves firsthand observation and interaction with the culture and community being studied.

Before embarking on the journey, the investigator thoroughly prepared by conducting literature reviews and formulating research objectives. The primary goal was to study the cultural practices, social structures, and traditional beliefs of the community .

On the very first day of the fieldwork, I met at the college campus at 8:00 am and then the teachers and students are came out from the college to reach sealdah station. At 8:45 am reached at sealdah station and took the train , then the train boarded at 9:05 am . At 9:34 am train reached at barrackpore station. Took an auto to reach our destination Ghushipara.

FIRST DAY IMPRESSION

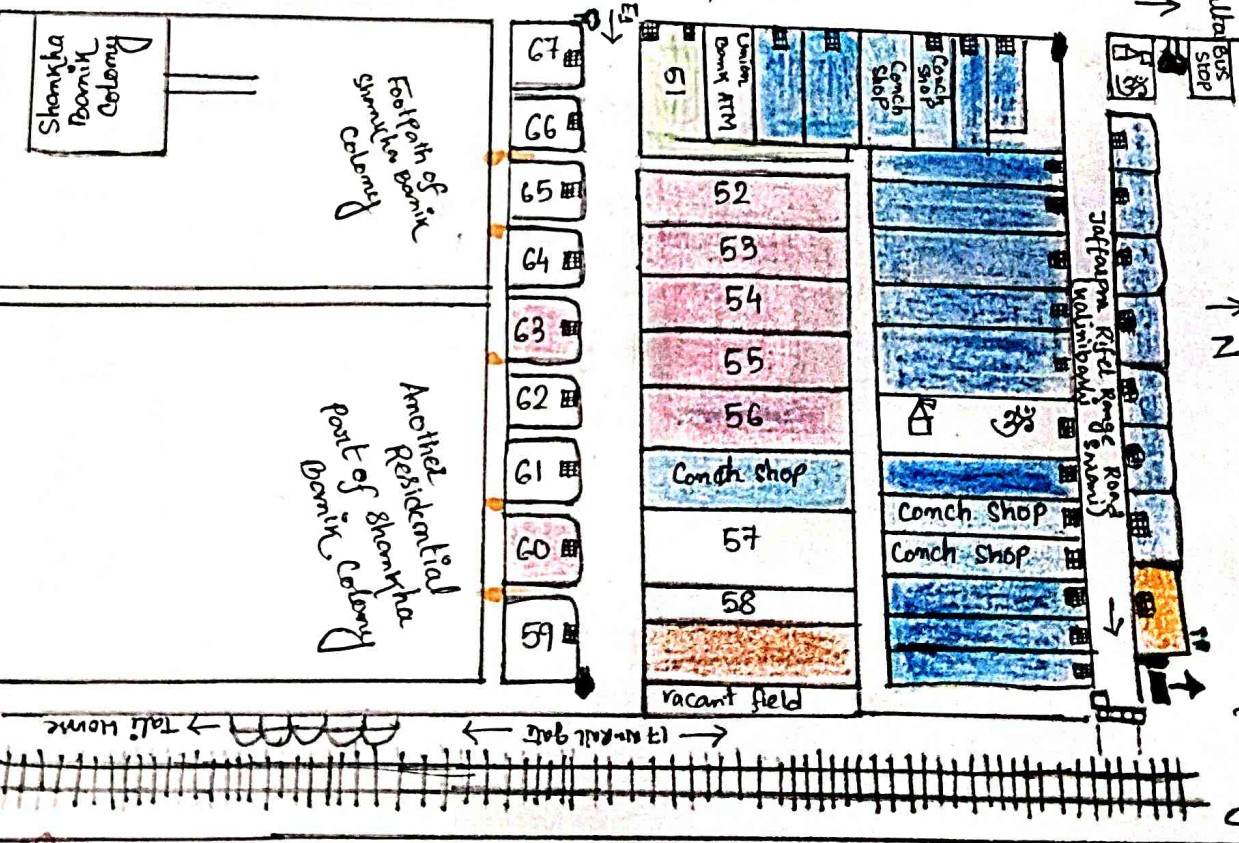
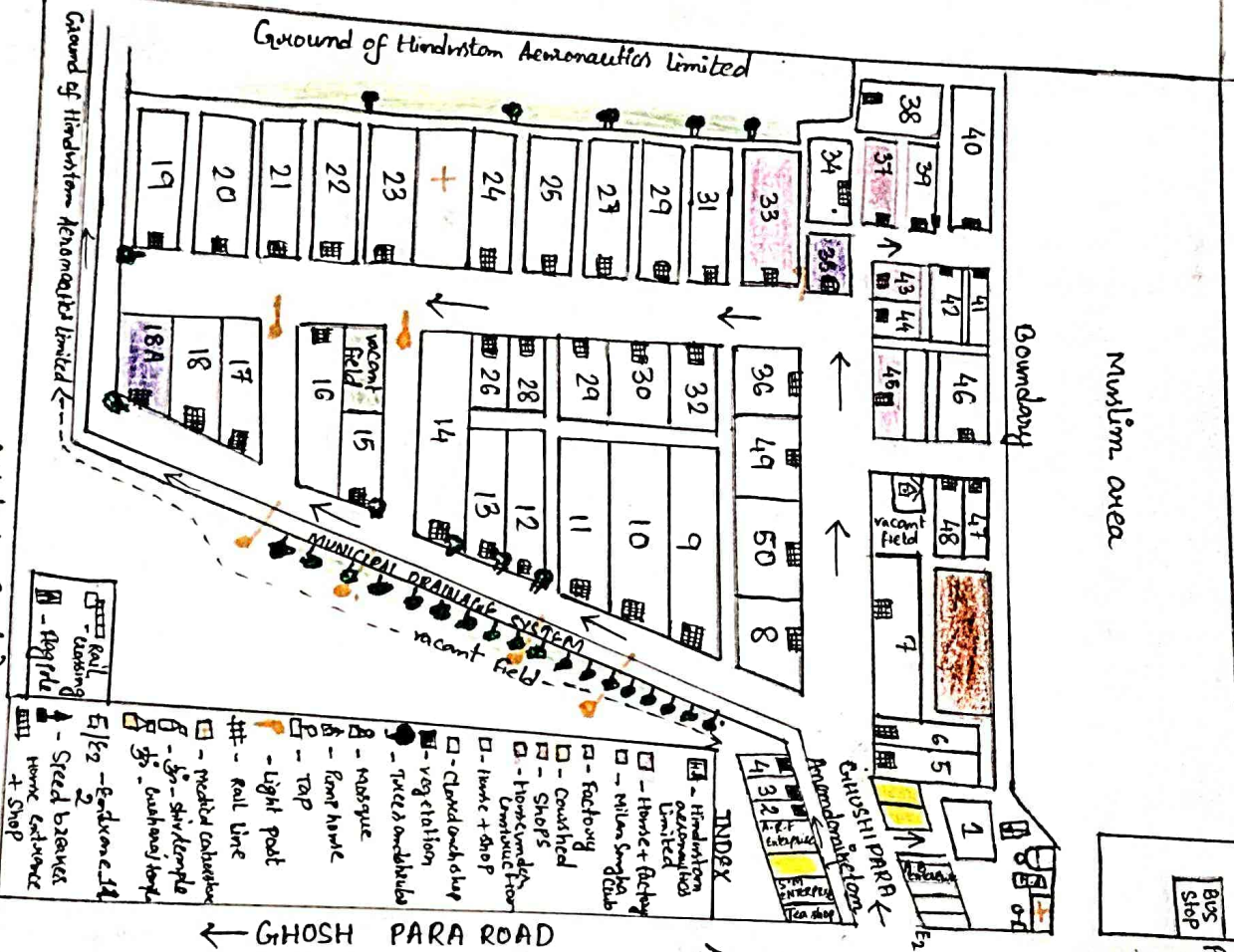
On the very first day of anthropology fieldwork, reached at destination Ghushipara by train and auto . After reaching the destination, Little bit confused and nervous about the fieldwork so the teachers instructed how to build good relations between the informants, observe the localities, how to communicate with the local people , residents , think about the communication etc. After the introductory class by teachers, I started the work on field.

First of all the site of fieldwork is a suburban area named Ghushipara and it is located in barrackpore. Then visiting and observing the house patterns, roads, public transports, the roadside stores etc.

After entering the hamlet- anandaniketan, ghushipara I trying to communicate with some people's. On the first day first conversation started with a local resident of anandaniketan , she was the first ever informant of the fieldwork. Asking her about the reason of the name of anandaniketan, ghushipara, roads, markets, boundaries of the site and more. The first informant was so good to communicate and help me in collecting data. Then asking some other people's about conch shell business, nearby medical store, hospital, school etc.

On the first day I created a good bonding with my informants and they are interested to speak about small queries and helped to gather information. First day work in field about 2 hours and then stopped working for the day 1 . Then took an auto and reach station to reach sealdah by train. The first day of fieldwork was much better than my expectations.

Heading: layout of Sanyal Boring colony and Amendment of Ghoshpara (ward No: 24) Eastward, North 24 Bngarans



(Not to scale)

03/08/23

METHODOLOGY

In various way investigators or anthropologists conduct research in the field, are called field methods. Research in the field, known as fieldwork, involves collecting primary data. Various field methods are used, depending on the availability of data. These are many categories of anthropological field methods: 1. Observation Method, 2. Interview Method, 3. Collection of data, 4. Analysis.

Observation Method- Observation is one of the primary methods used in anthropology fieldwork to gather data about human societies and cultures. It involves systematic and attentive watching, listening, and recording of the behaviors, interactions, and activities of individuals and groups within their natural settings. The observation method is particularly valuable for understanding the daily lives, customs, traditions, and social dynamics of the community being studied. Anthropologists often engage in participant observation, where they actively participate in the social activities of the community they are studying. By becoming a part of the group, anthropologists gain a deeper understanding of the culture.

The observation method comes with some challenges. The presence of an observer may influence the behavior of the individuals being studied.

observation is a fundamental tool in anthropology fieldwork, enabling researchers to immerse themselves in the culture they study, gain valuable insights into social behaviors, and provide a foundation for in-depth analysis of human societies and cultures.

Interview Method - An interview may be defined as face to face meeting of persons on some particular points. Normally it involves putting of relevant questions to the interview and recording the response. Set questions are asked and answer are recorded and noted. An interview, without any purposes, is not an interview at all but an idle conversation. Generally anthropologists conducts a structural interview and uses a schedule. Never uses a closed questionnaire as like the sociologists. Interview Method can be divided into some types -

1. **Structural Interview** - people are asked to respond to as nearly identical a set of stimuli as possible. Questionnaires are one kind of structural Interview. It is based on the use of an interview guide. Written list of questions and topics that need to be covered in a particular order. This type of interviewing work well.

Unstructural Interview - There is nothing at all informal about unstructured interview. In this type, just researchers sit down with another person and hold an interview period. Unstructural interviews are based on a clear plan that you keep constantly in mind, but are also characterized by a minimum of control over the people's responses.

Group Interview - A group interview consists of a single interviewer interviewing multiple candidates at the same time. One popular research interview method is conducting a group interview, which involves a group of individuals interviewed at the same time. Group participants respond more comfortably and naturally, as the group setting can feel more authentic than other interview settings.

Schedule Method- The schedule is a form containing blank tables or questions, which are to be filled by the information getting from the informants. The schedule contains direct questions as well as questions in tabular form. The schedule is the direct method of data collection.

Analysis Method- After the data are collected, the field worker or the researchers turns the focus of attention on their analysis. Collected data and informations are carefully analysed and noted the reports.

One more method are Questionnaires - A questionnaire is a form prepared and distributed by the researchers to secure responses to certain questions, the respondents themselves fill the form. Questionnaires is made up of only questions it is totally devoid of any table. It provides reliable and dependable data. Questions are mainly two types - open end questions and closed end questions. The open end questions are highly valued in anthropological investigation, the sociological investigation has a preference closed end questions. In questionnaire, the data are collected indirectly through circumstances.

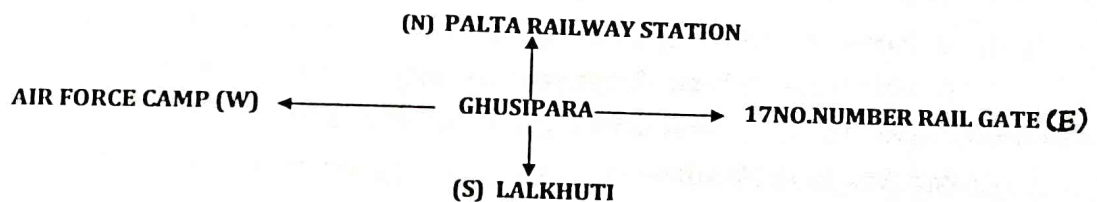
Chapter 2

(FIELD DESCRIPTION)

FIELD DESCRIPTION

Name of the site - Our destination is a small area under barrackpore in North 24 paragona district - named Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony. A well related and brief survey report of this area is discussed in below.

Position of the site - Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony is in North 24 paragona district of West Bengal. This area is under Titagarh police station. The post office of this area is Barrackpore. Ghushipara and it's nearby areas are developed in a very peaceful environmental.



Boundary of the site -

On the north side of ghushipara is palta railway station, Barrackpore station on the south side, 17 number rail rate on the east side and Airforce camp on the west side of Ghushipara.

Origin of the site - Barrackpore is bounded by North Barrackpore and Jaffarpur on the North, Chak kanthalia , Mohanpur, Patulia on the east side , Titagarh on the south, and the Hooghly and Barrackpore cantonment on the west side.

Historically, the town was a military and administrative centre under British rule and was scene of several acts of rebellion against Britain during the 19th century. The oldest cantonment in India and the police training academy in West Bengal are both located in Barrackpore.

The name Barrackpore is probably derived from there having been troops stationed there- in barracks - since 1772.

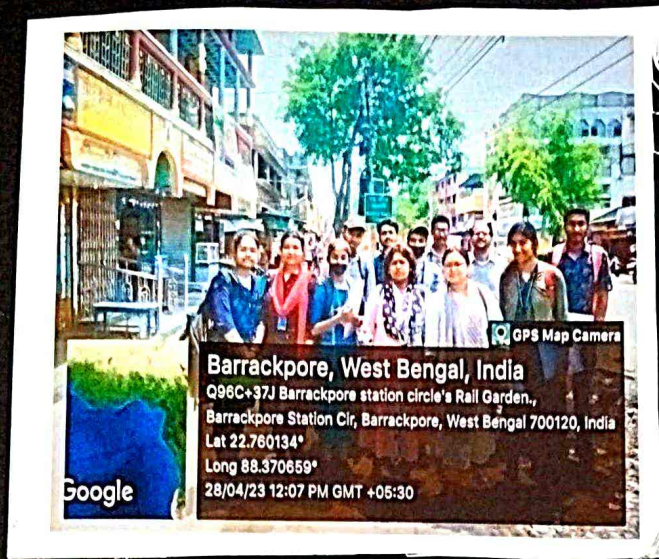
Ghushipara - Ghushipara is located in Barrackpore. Behind the name of 'Ghushipara' there are some reasons according to people's of the locality. Some of them are believed that the place was earlier a dung field and cattle sheds. The place was like open field, nobonr stays there. On the another side of the people, some are believed that in past there were some Ghosh clans lived in these place, but during the British rule , some Ghosh clans or Hindu religious people were forcibly converted into Islamic region , because of there benefit to British army. The surname was change into Ghushi from Ghosh. After changing their religion they are stayed on this area and works on cowsheds and dung fields. At present some muslim families whose surname was 'Ghushi' they lived in Ghushipara. They are working in their own cowsheds and their main source of income is from dairy products.

Sankha Banik Colony - Sankha Banik Colony is neighborhood of Ghushipara. Sankha Banik Colony is located in barrackpore. The identity of this place can be guessed from the name of Sankha Banik Colony. In 1950, after partition, many people came to this country. A huge number of people came here and started living in barrackpore and other places as well. The Sankhari communities which arrived as refugees in newly created West Bengal were settled in Kolkata Especially those who are came from Sankhari Bazar in Puran Dhaka of the Present Bangladesh started living here. Since then, Barrackpore has developed as a hub of conch craft. One can easily find numerous conch traders and shops selling conch products along Ghoshpara Road. The families in the Sankha Banik Colony, they all are engaged in conch shell business. Since 1950, many eras have passed, generation by generation the conch shell business was running. All families are connected with conch business. It can be said that the conch businessman and many workers are lived in the area. So the name is called 'Sankha Banik Colony'.

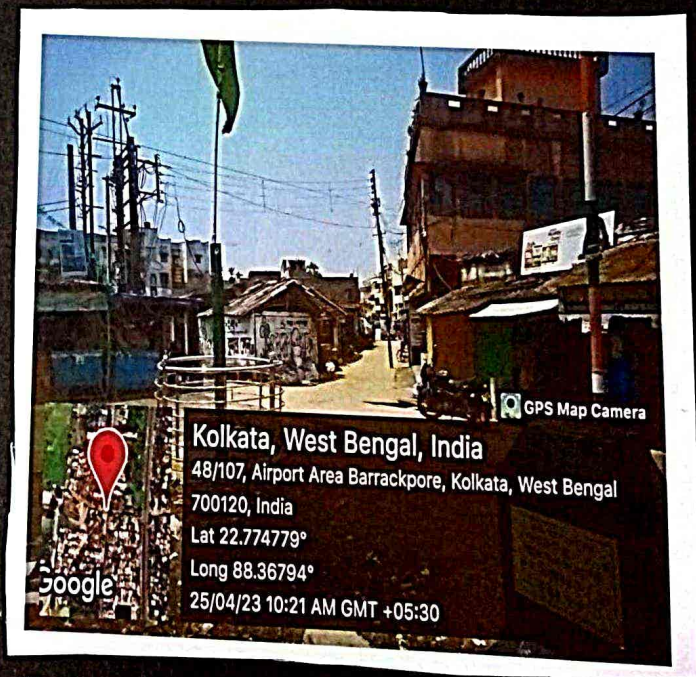
Soil Condition - As barrackpore is situated along the riverside, the soil of the area is Loamy-textured soils. The type of the soil is good for agriculture.

Geographical Distribution - Our fieldwork place Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony is located in Barrackpore. Barrackpore's total area is about 4.10 sq mi. The main river is Hooghly river which flows all along the westside of Barrackpore. This river is also known by the name Bhagirathi or the Ganga. The distance of river from Ghushipara is 3km. On the north side is palta railway station, on the south barrackpore station and on the east side is chak kathalia and others.

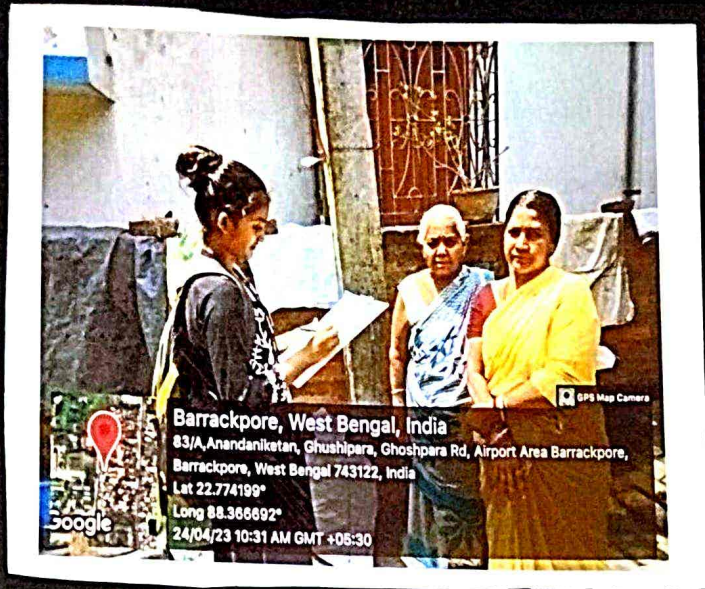
Climate - Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony is warm and humid throughout the year. However, winter from the month is quite pleasant. Monsoon starts generally in june and end in september.



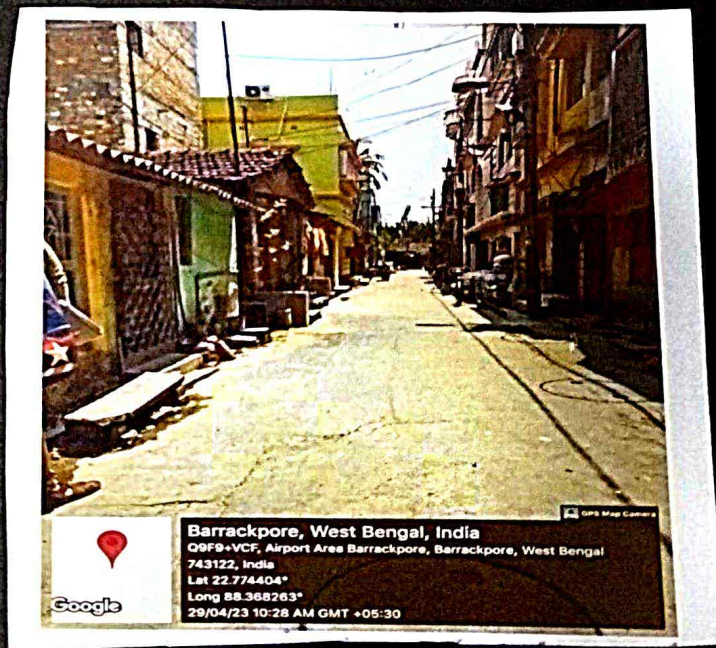
GROUP PHOTO OF ANTHROPOLOGY
FIELDWORK



ENTRANCE OF ANANDANIKETAN, GHUSHIPARA,
BARRACKPORE



SURVEY



SANKHA BANIK COLONY

Flora and fauna

Flora and fauna of this area are mentioned below :

Common name	local name	scientific name
1. Tal	তাল	
2. Mango	আম	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>
3. Coconut	নারকেল	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
4. Tulsi	তুলসি	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
5. Togor	টগর	<i>Occimum sanctum</i>
6. Papaya	পেঁপে	<i>Tabernaemontana divaricata</i>
7. Aloevera	ঘৃতকুমারী	<i>arica papaya</i>
8. Asathya	অশ্বত্থ	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>
9. China rose	জবা	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>
10. Akanda	আকন্দ	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
11. Bot	বট	<i>Calotropis procera</i>
12. Baganbilash	বাগান বলাস	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>
13. Royal Poinciana	কৃষ্ণচূড়া	<i>Bougainvillea sp.</i>
14. Banana	কলা	<i>Belonix regia</i>
		<i>Musa sp</i>

Common name	local name	scientific name
1. Cow	গরু	<i>Bos taurus</i>
2. Cat	বিড়াল	<i>Felis catus</i>
3. Mongoose	বৈজি	<i>Herpestidae sp</i>
4. Goat	ছাগল	<i>Capra hircus</i>
5. Dog	কুকুর	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>
6. Mosquito	মশা	<i>Culicidae sp</i>
7. Butterfly	প্রজাপতি	<i>Rhopalocera sp.</i>
8. Egret	বক	<i>Ardea alba</i>
9. Hen	মুরগি	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>
10. Little cormorant	পানকর্মেড়া	<i>Microcarbs niger</i>
11. Bees	মৌমাছি	<i>Apis sp</i>
12. Fly	মাছি	<i>Diptera sp.</i>

House pattern - Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony this two areas are quite developed. The pattern of houses are made up with bricks. There are mostly brick houses, with two or three floors. Few are tile and asbestos houses as well. There are many houses of conch working and some are conch factories. Ghushipara area some houses are under construction.

Socio-economy - Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony is well developed areas. Most of the residents of Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony are associated with conch shell business. Some of them are government employees. On the entrance of Ghushipara there are some cattle sheds, some muslim families earn their living by working in cowsheds. Most of them are engaged with conch shell business. Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony are well developed at economical side. The residents of Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony some of them are labours, workers, craftsman, they got a contract to finish the provided work and then they get paid daily/weekly. Apart from that, some are servicemen, businessman, electricians, driver, tailor and more. By all aspects it is seen that the economic condition is quite advanced and developing.

Local Transport - Our fieldwork sites, Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony have seen good, normal transport systems. People uses bus, autos, vans, bike, bicycle, car as their own convenience. Buses z autos are easily available at this site. Trucks are also came for business purposes. If they wants to go by train, the station is nearby at distance of time 10mins hardly. Usually there is no difficulty in travelling by local transport in our fieldwork places.

Water Source - Ghushipara And Sankha Banik Colony Are Well Developed In Many Aspects. Same As Water System. Water Source Of Both The Areas Are Well Maintained Under Municipality. Each And Every Family Gets Timely Tap Water At Daily 4 Times. Most Of The Families Used The Tap Water For All Household Purposes. Some Houses Have Their Own Reserves. In Anandaniketan Hamlet, There Was A Water Pump. So There Was No Big Issues About Water Problems In Ghushipara Or Neighborhood. Most Of The Families Of Both Areas Purchased 20 Litre Can Jars For Drinking. Some Of Are Who Drinks The Tap Water. There Was A Pond Backside Of Ghushipara, But They Doesn't Use For Their Any Kind Of Purposes.

Elimination Facility - On Ghushipara And Sankha Banik Colony, There Was Electric Supplied By WBSEDCL. Electric Service Is In Good Condition. Every Houses Are Connected With Electricity. There Are Several Light Posts On The Roads. No Complaints And Issues About Loadshedding Or Any Electricity Related Topics.

Education Facility - Education Is Very Important For Any Progressive Society. Similarly If We Look At The Picture Of The Education System Of Ghushipara And Sankha Banik Colony, It Will Be Seen , That The Children Of Every House Are Studying. There Are So Many Government And Non-Government Schools And ICDS. There Are Various Government And Non-Government School - Barrackpore Girls High School, Manmathunath Girls School, Manmathunath Boys School, Umasashi High School, Bholananda National Vidyalaya, Central Model School And More. There Are Some Colleges For Higher Studies - Barrackpore Rastraguru Surendranath College, Mahadevananda College And More. The Education System Of Ghushipara And Sankha Banik Colony Are Quite Adadvanced.

ICDS

INTRODUCTION:--

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Is A Government Program In India Which Provides Nutritional Meals, Preschool Education, Primary Healthcare, Immunization, Health Check-Up And Referral Services To Children Under 6 Years Of Age And Their Mothers.

Our Fieldwork Place Ghushipara And Sankha Banik Colony There Was An ICDS Centre Located In The Jaffarpur Rifle Range Road In The Year 2007, Beside The Sankha Banik Colony. In The Morning The ICDS Centre Opens In This Clubhouse Named Milan Sangha Club.

During Our Fieldwork Days, On The Day 4 After Reaching The ICDS Center, They Are Held A Meeting With The Super And Higher Authority, Next Day Trying To Communicate With The Supervisor, Mrs. Aparajita Halder. She Helped To Collecting Data About ICDS. She Said There Was 1 Anganwadi Worker And 1 Anganwadi Helper. The Centre Starts From 11am To 3pm, Monday To Saturday. There Are 15 Students Studies And Among Them 8-10 Students Are Daily Present.

Nutrition: About The Food Of ICDS Centre, They Are Trying Provide A Good Breakfast And Meal For The Students. On Monday, Wednesday And Friday They Give Rice, Egg Curry (Full Egg). Tuesday, Thursday And Saturday The Meal Is Mixed Veg Or Khichdi With A Half Egg And The Remaining Half Egg Serve As Breakfast, But If There Were Any Pregnant Women She Got Full Egg. They Feed Them In Centre Or They Can Take Home. The Water Provided By The ICDS Centre.

Supervisor said, there are three types of packaged food send by government. They identify the food as their colour, the Green colour packaged food was for normal/ healthy children , the Red colour packaged food was for Roadzone Children or Anemia, the orange colour food was for the less weight children. The packaged food is contained with nuts, dry fruits, chickpea, sugar in dry or powder forms, about 1200gm weight per packaged food.

During the Covid-19, the staffs are trying to send 2kg potato, 2kg rice, 300gm chickpea, 2/3 soyabean packets to the students. The supervisor asked the super and applied for 1200gm Orange colour packaged food, the government started the packaged food at May.

Health & Immunization - In the centre the Government organized , health checkup per month in any Sunday at free of cost. The doctor visits the all patients, if there was any serious health issues or condition for operation he transfer the patient to the Government hospital.

The students have an Immunization card, every Sunday they gave zero-dose polio vaccine or pulse polio. After the vaccination, they'll get food/ 1 fruit like banana, mango, apple and 1 egg.

They have weight machine, Weekly/ daily basis weight checking is mandatory.

Education- Supervisor said, they are trying to give basic to final education as a pre-schooler, baby activity like A-Z showing the students as many shapes, toys, structure items, pens, drawing and more. Every month they held an exam to enhance their knowledge.

Hygiene- Every day for 2 times they cleaned the full area including tables, boards, chairs, toys. The bathroom was well maintained and cleaned. The kitchen was lock and key so didn't know about the kitchen hygiene.

Health Facility - There are several government and private hospitals and nursing home. Government hospitals are B.N Bose Hospital, Base Hospital, Cantonment General Hospital and more, there also private hospitals such as Nehru Memorial Techno Global Hospital, City Nursing Home. Hospital and Nursing homes are provided good facilities to the patients. Sufficient doctor and nurses are in hospitals. Ambulance services are also provide good services. There are also a health centre, which conduct free checkup, medicines, tests, if anyone has serious health issues they send them to goverment hospital and they ensured to give all medicines, checkup at free of cost.

Rituals - *On Ghushipara, Hindu and some muslim families live together. As Durga Puja is celebrated here, Eid is also celebrated in same Joy. As most of the families associated with conch shell business and factories, so the Vishwakarma Puja is of special importance. They're perform special puja named agastya Muni puja , they are fasting for the whole day. The Vishwakarma Puja is celebrated for 1 week and they're in holiday for 1 week they doesn't work for those days. Also mansha puja , Ganesh Puja, Kali Puja, Diwali are all celebrated here.*

Date :	Events
12th Jan	Birthday Of Swami Vivekananda
23rd Jan	Birthday Of Netaji Subhas Chandandra Bose
26th Jan	Republic Day , Saraswati Puja
7th March	Dolyatra
4th April	Mahavir Jayanti
7th April	Good Friday
14th April	Birthday Of Dr. B. R Ambedkar
15th April	Bengali New Years Day
22nd April	Eid -Ul-Fitr
1st May	May Day
6th May	Budhha Purnima
9th May	Rabindra Jayanti
29th June	Id – Ud - Zoha
29th July	Muharram
15th August	Independence Day
2nd October	Gandhi Jayanti
14th October	Mahalaya
21st -24th October	Durga Puja
28th October	Laxmi Puja
15th November	Bhatri Dwitiya
27th November	Gurunanak Birthday
25th December	Christmas

Government Schemes* - Now The Government Schemes That Have Started Like Kanyashree, Lakshmi Bhandar, Swasthya Sathi, Rupashree And More. Most Of The Residents Of Ghushipara And Sankha Banik Colony Are Getting This Benefits. They All Have Ration Cards, Getting Rice, Wheats, Sugar Etc. The Students Who Are Studying In Government Schools The Girls Got Kanyashree And The Boys Got Rupashree And Other Government Scholarships As Well.

Chapter 3
(POPULATION ANALYSIS)

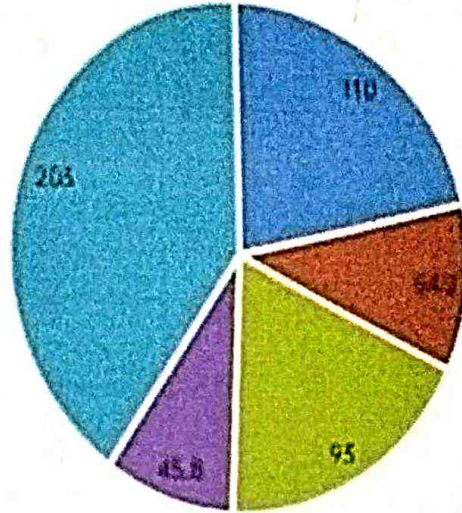
Age group of the population

Age group	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
0-4	1	0.9	1	1.07	2	0.98
5-9	4	3.63	3	3.22	7	3.44
10-14	5	4.54	5	5.37	10	4.92
15-19	10	9.09	5	5.37	15	7.38
20-24	10	9.09	3	3.22	13	6.40
25-29	9	8.18	8	8.6	17	8.37
30-34	7	6.36	8	8.6	15	7.38
35-39	6	5.54	13	13.98	19	9.35
40-44	14	12.72	10	10.75	24	11.82
45-49	5	4.54	11	11.82	16	7.88
50-54	17	15.45	7	7.52	24	11.82
55-59	5	4.54	5	5.37	10	4.92
60-64	5	4.54	5	5.37	10	4.92
65-69	6	5.45	3	3.22	9	4.43
70+	6	5.45	6	6.45	12	5.91
Total	110	54.2	93	45.8	203	??

AGE GROUP - PIE CHART

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AGE GROUP

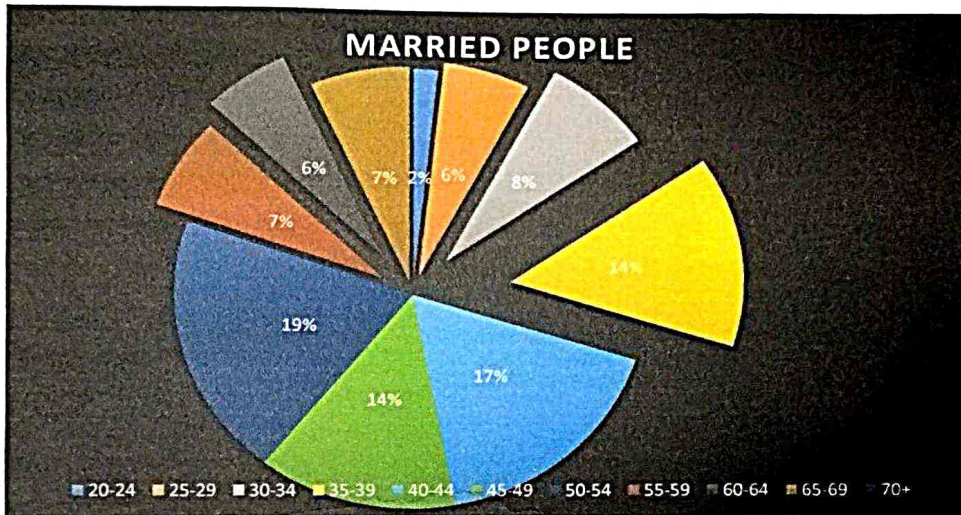
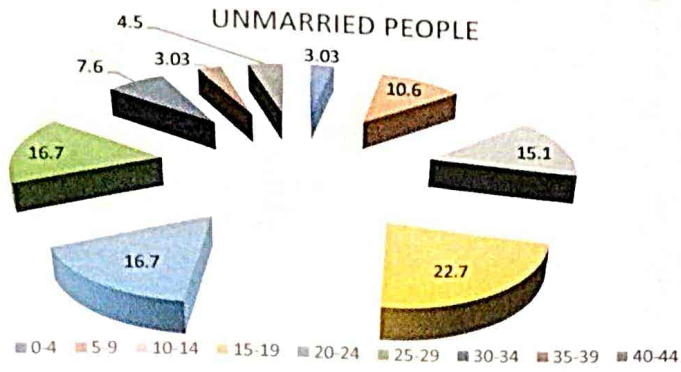


• MALE • % • FEMALE • % • TOTAL

Marital status

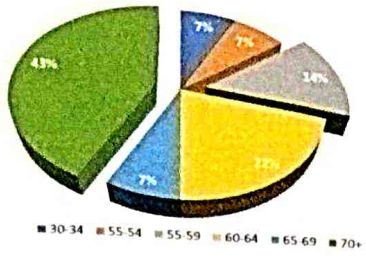
Age group	Unmarried		%	Married		%	widow		%
	M	F		M	F		F	M	
0-4	1	1	3.03	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9	4	3	10.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	5	5	15.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-19	10	5	22.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	10	1	16.7	0	2	1.62	0	0	0
25-29	8	3	16.7	2	5	5.7	0	0	0
30-34	5	0	7.6	2	7	7.3	1	0	7.1
35-39	2	0	3.03	4	13	13.8	0	0	0
40-44	1	2	4.5	12	8	16.3	0	0	0
45-49	0	0	0	5	11	13	0	0	0
50-54	0	0	0	17	6	18.7	1	0	7.1
55-59	0	0	0	4	4	6.5	1	1	14.3
60-64	0	0	0	5	2	5.7	3	0	21.4
65-69	0	0	0	5	3	6.5	0	1	7.1
70+	0	0	0	5	1	4.9	5	1	42.8
Total	46	20		61	62		11	3	

MARITAL STATUS - PIE CHART



Printed

WIDOW PEOPLE



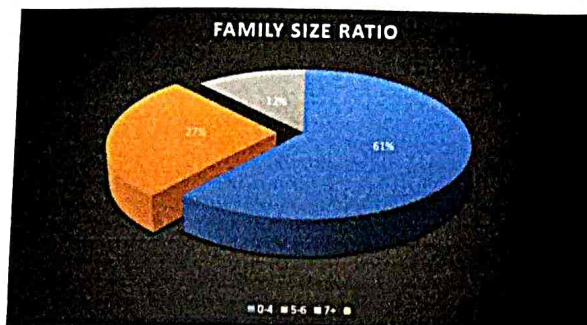
Handwritten scribbles and a small number '1'.

INCOME STATUS			
INCOME	FAMILY NO	TOTAL	%
1000-6000	2+4+6	12	21.42857
6001-15000	11+4+1	16	28.57143
15001-24000	2+2+2	6	10.71429
24001-33000	6+2+1	9	16.07143
33001-42000	3+4	7	12.5
42001-51000	1+2	3	5.357143
51001-60000	1+1	2	3.571429
60001-69000			
69001-78000			
78001-87000			
87000+		1	1
			56

OCCUPATION	PRIMARY OCCUPATION	SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION	
BUSINESS	4*11*12	2	
SERVICEMAN	4*11		
DRIVER	1*2		
DAIRY FARM	2		
TAILORING		1	
SKILLED LABOUR			
DATA ENTRY OP.			
WRITER		1	

FAMILY SIZE			
FAMILY MEMBER	FAMILY NO.	TOTAL PERSON	%
1-4	2+5+13+18	2+10+39+72	60.6
5-6	5+5	25+30	27.1
7+	1+1	10+15	12.3
TOTAL		203	

FAMILY SIZE - PIE CHART



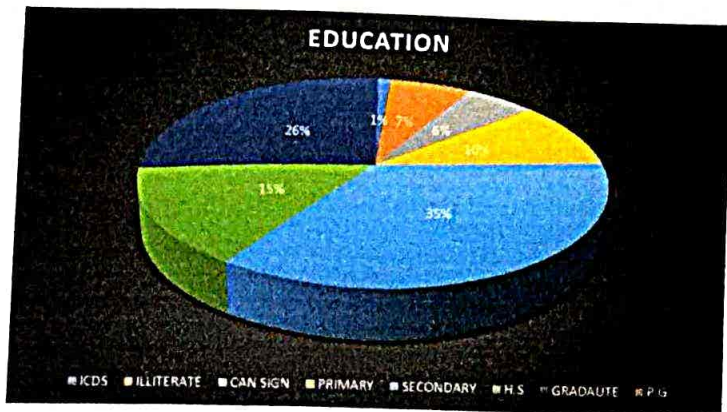
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Handwritten notes:
 H...ms??

Age Group	Baby nursery/ ICDS		Illiterate		Com. 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	4	4	2	2	0	0	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	4	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	5	4	0	2
40-44	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	3	3	2	2	4	5	0	0
45-49	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	2	5	0	1	3	1	0	0
50-54	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	5	4	0	4	2	0	0
55-59	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	2	0	0	1	0
60-64	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
65-69	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0
70+	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total	2	2	13	11	11	20	20	68	29	51	9	14.9	25.1	9	4.4	
Percentage	0.98	0.98	5.4	5.4	5.4	9.9	9.9	38.5	14.9	25.1	4.4					

20/10

EDUCATION - PIE CHART



Chapter 4
(ECONOMY OF THE FIELD)

ECONOMY

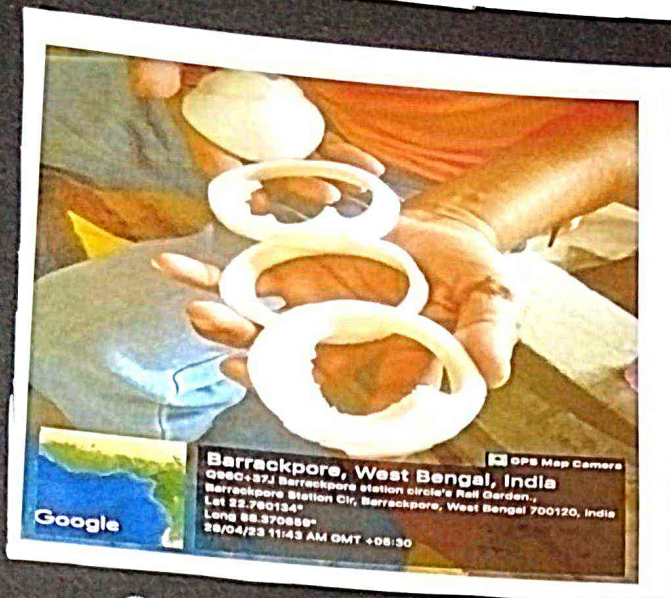
The conch shell industry in the present study primarily stands on the dissemination of culture. To document history, the local people, their important cultural activities, collection of their views on the economy, market, employment and profit from it Contribution of different agents and groups

associated with the total Market –Economy. The conch shell obtained from the sea and its uses are from the ancient period. Our fieldwork place Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony the economy of these two places is based on conch shell business. The majority of this community belongs to this conch shell business. The survival of an industry depends upon the

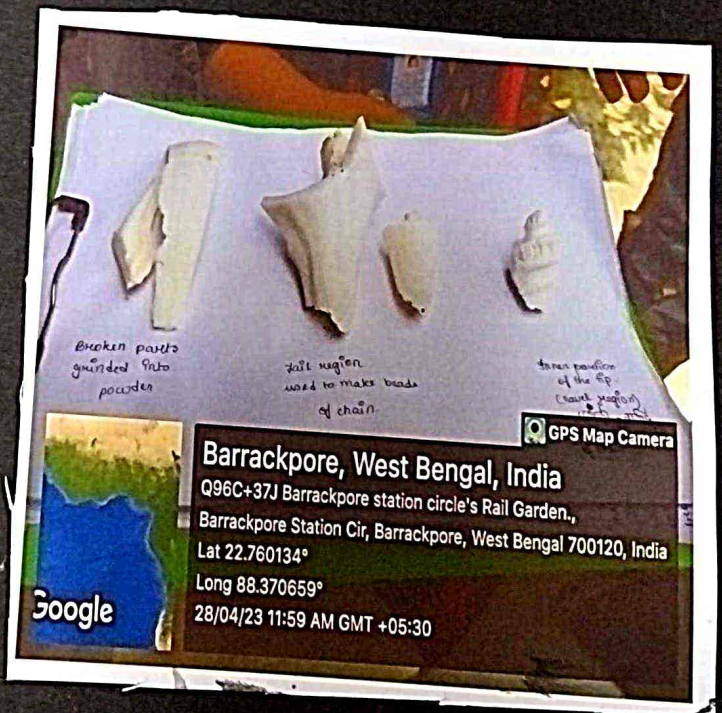
profit earned, which in turn, depends upon marketing of its products. Conch traders are known as Sankhabanik and the craftsmen are known as Sankhari.

RAW MATERIAL

Conch shell businesses require raw materials , sea-shell is the most important raw material for this business. Manufacturers procure raw shells from the coastal areas like : Tuticorin, rameswaram, and other states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Bombay, Tamilnadu and more.



CONCH CUTTING PIECE



PARTS OF A CONCH SHELL

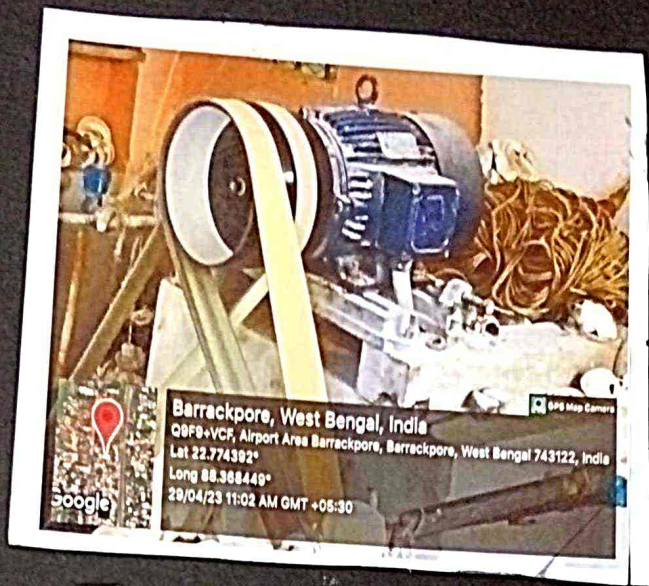
The manufacturers ordered the raw materials according to their demands and production and they transported the raw materials by trucks. They are sent in each 200 gunny sacks. A gunny bag contains around 35-50 pieces of conches depending on size and shape and also there were three types of high quality, medium quality and low quality materials. The value of conch depends on its white colour—a symbol of purity. One of them said that for his business he collects raw materials from Kolkata and the raw materials came by trucks and the delivery agent charges for rupees 3500 to 5000, it varies up to delivery services. The white conch has a wide representation in Indian art and iconography.

TOOLS

For the conch shell business they need various types of tools. The following are the tools used for the conch shell business:

Hammer - This is one of our familiar tool. It is used for breaking the shell.

motor cutting machine - The size of this machine is big compared to other tools. The machine runs at 7hp. They selected the conch shell as per quality and It is used for cutting the shells into required sizes and shapes.



TOOL : MOTOR CUTTING MACHINE



TOOL : GHURNI

Grinding machine - It is used to grind and polish to give a smooth surface. The machine runs on electricity. The body of the machine was made up of iron. This machine have few parts , the name of the parts of motor grinding machine was - coil , blade , sap , san , motor, wire etc.

Blades- There are different types and sizes of blades, they used for sakha making process.

Nitric Acid - They used nitric acid solution for polishing the conch shell bangles .

In the case of defective bangles, they used gum, coal, zinc oxide, wax to repair the defective bangles.

Syringe- After polishing, the bangles are going through the cleaning process to look proper white, the syringe is used for cleaning the bangles.

Moreover they used forceps, scissors, Gum, Gloves, lamp, etc.

Process of making conch shell bangles

Making bangles from conch shell requires patience, precision and expertise. Carving conch into bangles is an art, requiring patience and practice. An attractive and beautiful pair of bangles goes through

multiple stages and it takes a few days to make a proper bangle. There are many steps to get a pair of conch shell bangles. The stages are-

At the very first of the process, they washed the conch shells and cleaned of the snail bodies inside.

(1) Bhanga - Firstly, the workers removed the front area of the shell and then the inner portion of the shell was broken or pierced to make a hole. This process is called 'Bhanga'.

After separating, the body of the snail resided inside the shell and they dipped into the water for some days and then dried in the sun.

(2) Majar - In the process of majar, conch shells are separated and broken into two pieces from the middle. This cuts into a roughly round shape.

(3) Piece Cutting - After the majar, the rough round shaped structure cuts into thin pieces or bangles. Giving at least 3 to 5 pieces, from one conch shell. The other name of this process is 'Rekh kata'. In this process they are working very carefully and they connected a water pipe to the blade of the motor cutting machine to avoid the chance to broke of the shells.

(4) Grinding process - In this process, the thin pieces are sent to the craftsman or Sankhari to make the surface smooth both inner and outer surface. Then the designs and the patterns are engraved on the plain white bangles. In this process, they used a motor machine. The body of the machine is made up of iron. In this process there are lots of dust particles formed.

(5) Designing - In this step, many types of designs are used to embellish the bangles or ornament. A few types of designs are pan pata design, zigzag design, golap pata design, sonkho design, mach design, mach ful, konkon design, borfi design, S-design, hangar mukh, lav design, Beni design and more.

(6) Polishing- As the final stage, the half finished bangles are polished by heating and by the application of nitric acid. The defective products are repaired by using zinc oxide, gum. Earlier they used wax for repairing. Daily a worker can polish 100 pairs of conch shell bangles.

From the unusable parts or the broken parts they used for making rings, neckpieces, bracelets, earrings and the dust powder was used for preparing talcum powder.

Waste product - From conch shell, the unusable parts or the broken parts, tail regions, inner portion or the spiral one are as waste products. But in this business nothing is a waste. Beads of chains are made by the tail regions, the broken parts are used to make joint sankha or joint

bangles. From the dust particles of the conch shell, the talcum powder is produced. I came to know that they sell the broken parts or tail regions for 5-10 rupees each. Spiral parts of the conch shell sell for 10 rupees per kg.

Transport- For the production of conch shell businesses they need raw materials. Raw materials as conch shell. They ordered raw materials and came from coastal areas, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Chennai, Bombay and transported by trucks in Kolkata, then the manufacturers are received the 150 to 200 gunny sacks are in a truck and a gunny sacks contains around 35-50 pieces of conches depending on sizes. The trucks charge around 3500 rs to 5000 rs. The delivery charge is up to the delivery agents.

After the making of conch shell bangles, they got orders and sold them not only from local places, west bengal and Kolkata but also in Bangladesh , Assam , Tripura, Bengaluru.

Packaging- For packaging, the sellers used papers , thermocol boxes, and paper boxes as well. These items are safe for the bangles.

Working experiences - On Sankha Banik Colony and Ghushipara, most of the families are associated or connected with the conch shell business. This business needs patience and highly trained workers and labourers. The Sankhari, workers and labourers have been working for

30-35 years most of them. They are experienced and trained or skilled workers. At present they work daily for more or less 10 hours.

Income- The most important part is income, profit and loss of the conch shell business. I came to know by the informants, the labourers and workers got daily paid of rupees 500. So the monthly income of any labourers is 15,000.

But few of them who are unskilled labourers and workers their monthly income is 10,000 rupees. The workers who designs , the skilled and experienced workers his daily rupees can go up a bit higher at 600-800 rupees, so the monthly income is 18,000 to 24,000. The manufacturers , the owners profit is always high. At the time of covid -19, the business is slightly affected. The daily workers and labourers suffered at this time. Also the raw materials are sold at a higher price, so they want the price to be low. Raw materials are sold at higher prices because of some environmental issues or problems and cause raw material shortage.

Sankha or bangles selling price - The price of the conch shell bangles depends on the quality and design. They said, from starting to 20 rupees and it goes up to 4000 rupees , it depends on the quality.

Low quality sankha or bangles price starting from rupees 50 and goes up to 200 rupees as wholesale price.

Medium quality bangles prices are 300 rupees to 600 rupees.


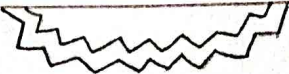



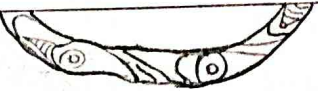

High quality bangles prices go up to 4000 rupees. The thin and narrow (soru) shaped bangles are sold for rupees 200-400 rupees wholesale

rate , 'bala sankha' or more wide than previous one it costs 200-500 rupees and the wider or 'tayar sankha' which is the best quality cost for rupees 1500-2000.

The other products like bracelets are sold at 150-200 rupees.

Online sells- Our fieldwork site sankha banik colony , the manufacturers and sellers especially sells offline, on their retail stores or shops. They don't sell on online platforms. But if they want to sell the price of the product will increase more and the profit margin was huge.

In this field, Sankha Banik Colony and Ghushipara, some people are not involved in 'sankha byabsa' or conch shell business, some of whom are government employees, dairy business, drivers.

<u>DESIGN NAME</u>	<u>PICTURES</u>
PAN PATA	
ZIGZAG	
HANGOR MUKHO SAKHA	
MACH	
BORFI	
SANKH DESIGN	
FUL	

Chapter 5
(*CASE STUDY*)

Among the various methods of data collection, case study is certainly one popular form of qualitative analysis involving careful and complete observation of a case. A case is a social unit with a deviant behavior, and may be an event, problem, process, activity, programme, of a social unit. In case study, data can be collected from multiple sources by using any qualitative method of data collection like interviews, observation and it may also include documents, artifacts etc.

Name: Surajit Nag

Age: 63

Sex: Male

Religion: Hinduism

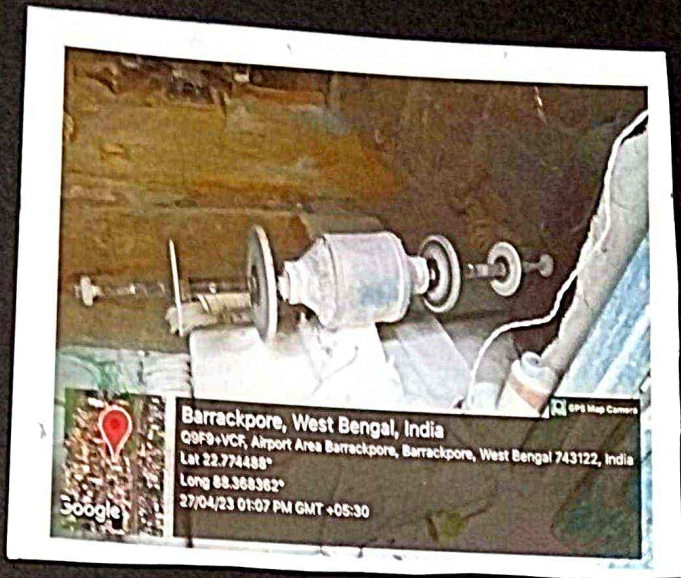
He is a resident of our fieldwork place Sankha Banik Colony, Barrackpore in North 24 paraganas. He is running a business from generation by generation. He has a conch shell business factory in hos own house and he has a store as well as retailer.

Most of the information about conch shell business and general information was given by him. He said that the whole area of Sankha Banik Colony was involved in this business generation by generation. After the partition, they shifted and ran their business from here. He told that most of all workers and labourers working hours started from 6:00 am to 5:00pm, they take a short break at 2:00pm to 4:00pm to rest. The raw materials came from Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Bombay, Andaman and other parts of Tamil Nadu. He told there are many steps through which a conch shell becomes a beautiful bangle. For this steps they need to use many tools like hammer, machine, San machine, blade, forceps, scissors, motor etc.

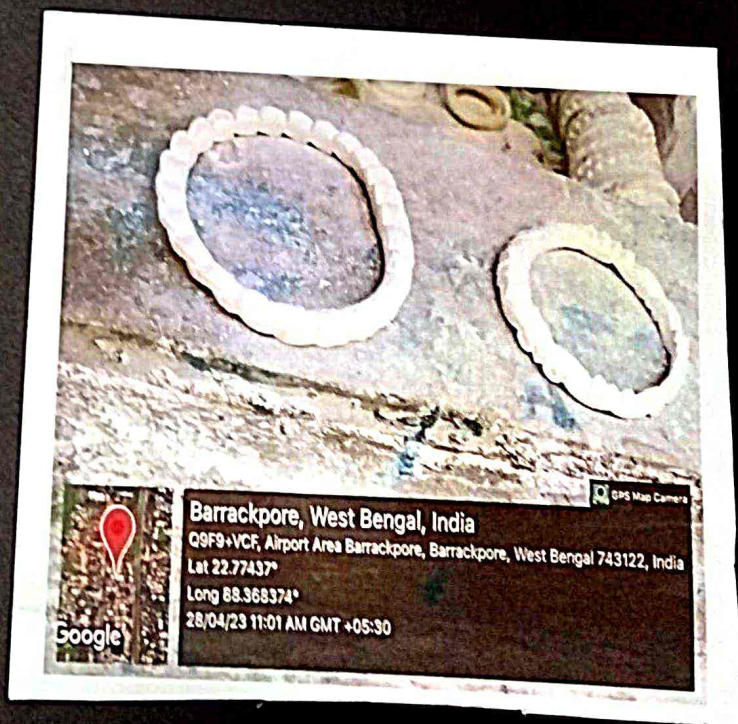
He said, the labour and workers who are working under him got paid 500 rupees daily. And their monthly income is 15000 rupees to 18,000 rupees. The income generated by the factory was highly profitable.

I asked him about the incomes, health issues or problems of the workers and labourers, transportation system for business, electrical facilities, about their big festival vishwakarma Puja, Agastya Muni Puja, about packaging system, retail management, and general information like elimination system, water Source, sewage system, Government schemes, rationing and many more. He gave his valuable time and information to help me.

General observation



TOOL : MOTOR / GRINDING MACHINE



CONCH SHELL BANGLES

Chapter 6
(General Observation)

LAST DAY IMPRESSION-

Last day of fieldwork, we reached sealdah, took train and reached destination. At 10:30 am started collecting information from the owners and workers and local people's. For the last day, trying to collect all general information like-working experiences of the labour, thier working time, packaging the products, transportation system for business purpose , health issues and problems they are facing, sewage system, taking pictures. After then we back and the last day was ended like that.

General Observation :

Our fieldwork place Ghushipara and Sankha Banik Colony is a well developed suburban area in all aspects. On the very first day I observed the locality, roads, cleaning process of conch shell and many more. Conch-shell is freely available but it's availability depends on temperature, salinity and depth of the ocean. Conch-shell bangles are used as an ornament for married hindu women. Not only bangles, necklaces, earrings, rings, bracelets and more items are on trend. A lot of problems faced by the conch shell craftsmen in the production and marketing of their products. It is observed that the problems are mainly of high input cost, lack of central and government initiatives, excessive control of middleman and more. Personally I think they should take precautions while working with machines , they should wear masks and gloves to avoid dust.

Chapter 7

(Daily Dairy)

Day 1 (Date – 24/04/2023)

Time	Workdone
08:00 – 09:48 am	At 8:00am I reached college campus and we meet at college and then come out to reach Sealdah Station. Reached Sealdah Station at 8:45 am and took train then reached Barrackpore Station at 09:34am and then took auto and reached over destination Ghusipara at 09:48 am.
09:48 – 10:00 am	AM mam took an introductory class or i) Journey to field , ii) first day impression, iii) Rapport establishment, iv) Sight description, v) Transport, communication, roads and more.
10:00 – 11:50 am	I Collected data and information about the field on the topic – i) Field description, ii) Origin of site, iii) Transport system, iv) Roads etc.
12:13 – 12:58pm	Take an auto to reach Barrackpore station and then reached Sealdah station by train at 12:58 pm.

Day 2 (Date – 25/04/2023)

Time	Workdone
08:45 – 10:22 am	Reached Sealdah Station, took train and reached Barrackpore, station at 9:46 am, then take an auto to reach destination ghusipara and reached at 10:22 am.
10:30 – 11:50 am	I submit my daily diary to CS mam, then PS Sir took a class about census, survey, reports and fieldwork.
11:55 am – 1:30 pm	I started working on field and collecting information from informants, collected some survey reports, flora and fauna and elimination facility etc. Then PS Sir discussed some important topics.
1:38 – 2:38 pm	At 1:38 pm reached Barrackpore station by auto, then reached Sealdah station at 2:38 pm by Krishnanagar City local train.

Day 3 (Date – 26/04/2023)

Time	Workdone
09:00 – 10:25 am	Reached Sealdah station at 9:00 am, took train and reached Barrackpore station at 10:00 am, then take an auto to reach ghusipara, reached ghusipara at 10:25 am.
10:30 am – 12:30 pm	AM Mam instructed for fieldwork and census schedule. I collected information from my selected houses (35, 36, 37, 38, 39 domicile no.). Again, met with teachers and reported about census work and Man instructed about report and census.
12:35 – 1:26 pm	Take an auto to reach Barrackpore station and train reached Sealdah at 1:26 pm.

Day 4 (Date – 27/04/2023)

Time	Workdone
9:00 – 10:22 am	Reached Sealdah station at 9:00 am then reached Barrackpore station at 10:00 am, took an auto to reach destination, reached ghusipara at 10:22 am.
10:30 – 11:30 am	Submitted census schedule, reports and daily dairy to CS Mam, then collected data for census and AM Mam took our class and instructed about Sankha making process (i) classification, (ii) quality, (iii) tools, (iv) procedure, (v) waste products, (vi) diseases and problems etc.
11:45 am – 1:18 pm	Collected Sankha making process information, observed Sankha making process then reported to teachers about data collection and last-minute discussion about Sankha making and descriptions.
1:26 – 2:30 pm	Take an auto to reach Barrackpore station and boarded train to reach Sealdah station, reached Sealdah station at 2:30 pm.

Day 5 (Date – 28/04/2023)

Time	Workdone
09:00 – 10:40 am	Reached Sealdah station and reached Barrackpore Station by train 10:26 PS Sir instructed to do remaining data collection and started Fieldwork.
10:45 am – 12:30 pm	Collected information about Sankha making process, submitted daily dairy and previous reports and mam instructed collect information about machines and process. After collecting data last minutes conversation with Sir ant then took auto to reach Barrackpore station.
12:30 pm – 02:00 pm	Reached Barrackpore station by auto and took train, train boarded to reach. Sealdah station, and reached station at 2:00 pm.

Day 6 (Date – 29/04/2023)

Time	Workdone
09:00 – 10:17 am	Reached Sealdah station, took train and reached Barrackpore station and at 10:17 am reached Ghusipara by auto.
10:30 am – 11:35 am	Started working on field, collected general information, i) Working experience, ii) Business, iii) Facilities, iv) Transport, v) Packaging, vi) Problems, vii) Govt. Schemes, viii) Improve-ness etc. AM mam and CS mam discussed about daily reports, daily dairy, information and mare.
11:45 am – 01:00 pm	Take an auto to reach Barrackpore station, reached Sealdah station by train at 1:00 pm.

Reference

To make this fieldwork project I have taken sources from the following sites and books.

Websites :

- www.google.com - Fieldwork, Anthropology, Methodology, 09.06.23, 12:10 pm
- www.wikipedia.com - Bannachpore - wikipedia, 10.06.23, 8:34 pm
- www.discoveranthropology.org.uk - Fieldwork, 09.06.23, 12:16 pm
- www.nktdegreecollege.org - Field methods in Anthropology, 11.06.23, 7:40 pm

Books :

Anthropology : The study of Man By Indrani Basu Roy
S.CHAND , First Edition 2003 Reprint with Connection. 2005

Samajik Sanskritik Nribigyan (Social-Cultural Anthropology) By Dr. R.M.Sarkar. SAHAYATRI PUBLICATION , 2022