

Concept Note

Deptt. of Sociology

B.A Part III Honours

Session- 2015-2016

Field visit at Ranipur village from 5th October to 14th October, 2015

1. Introduction:

The field visit of B.A Part III Honours program of Academic Session of 2015-2016 was conducted the Ranipur village of Itahar Block of Uttar Dinajpur District. It helps them to present their research practice in future.

Field visit and writing Dissertation is an important part of the syllabus. It is the easiest way to improve subject knowledge. Dissertation writing could help them in getting better at the academic writing. Field visit will help the students to improve their analytical and cognitive abilities.

The students will get to know about time management. They have to balance dissertation alongside other modules and to prioritize certain types of work over others depending on deadlines. Dissertation writing could help them in getting better at the academic writing.

The Economy of the Ranipur village: Ranipur village is mainly based on agriculture. Against this backdrop, an attempt has been made to examine the socio-economic conditions of the targeted populations. This field visit also identified some emerging areas where alternative livelihood opportunities may be materialized provided by the Govt. and other agencies are sufficient enough to take the initiative for rural development. Data are collected from primary and secondary sources and descriptive statistics has been used whenever necessary arises.

2. Objectives:

- a) To consider the rising trends among the labor they are still in the traditional occupation.
- b) To assess the socio-economic conditions of the village.
- c) To examine the present occupation rather shift to other occupation.
- d) To explore about the present status of the agriculture.
- e) To identify the prospects of livelihood opportunity.

3. Study Area

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Ranipur village is 310196. Ranipur village is located in Itahar Block of Uttar Dinajpur district in West Bengal, India. It is situated 3km away from sub-district headquarter Itahar. Raiganj is the district headquarter of Ranipur village. As per 2009 statistics, Itahar is the Gram panchayat of Ranipur village.

The total geographical area of village is 164.61 hectares. Ranipur has a total population of 1,127 peoples. There are about 240 houses in Ranipur village. Raiganj is nearest town to Ranipur which is approximately 23km away.

4. Itinerary:

Day 1- 5th October, 2015, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, Household Survey in Ranipur with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 2- 6th October, 2015, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, Househouse Survey in Ranipur with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 3- 7th October, 2015, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, Household Survey in Ranipur with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 4- 8th October, 2015, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, Household Survey in Ranipur with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 5- 9th October, 2015, Time- 10.00am to 2.00pm, Analysis of data collected from the field

Day 6- 10th October, 2015, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 7 – 11th October, 2015, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 8 –12th October, 2015, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 9 – 13th October, 2015, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 10 –14th October, 2015, Time- 10.00am to 2.00pm , Analysis of data and report writing.

5. Participant Statistics

a. Number of Boys-04

b. Number of Girls-03

c. Number of Field Supervisor- 01 and Mentors- 01

6. Outcome

In Ranipur village, most of the villagers are from Schedule Caste (SC). Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 87.49 % while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 1.77 % of total population in Ranipur village.

In Ranipur village out of total population, 509 were engaged in work activities. 64.24 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 35.76 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 509 workers engaged in Main Work, 164 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 87 were Agricultural labourer.

The study area was Ranipur village, which is predominantly resided by the community whose main economy is based on agriculture. The students got opportunity to explore the socio-cultural environment and recent trends of culture of the village. Doing house survey enabled them to analyze the societal issues and will help them in choosing right research topic and making informed decision.

Concept Note

Deptt. of Sociology

B.A Part III Honours

Session- 2016-2017

Field visit at Dehaband village from 22nd September to 1st October, 2016.

1. Introduction:

The field visit of B.A Part III Honours program of Academic Session of 2016-2017 was conducted the field visit at Dehaband village of Itahar Block of South Dinajpur District. It helps to the student to present their research to the people.

Field visit and writing dissertation is an important part of the syllabus. It is the easiest way to improve subject knowledge. Dissertation writing could help them in getting better at the academic writing. Field visit will help the students to improve their analytical and cognitive abilities.

The students will get to know about time management. They have to balance dissertation alongside other modules and to prioritize certain types of work over others depending on deadlines. Dissertation writing could help them in getting better at the academic writing.

The Economy of the Dehaband village: Dehaband village is mainly based on agriculture. Against this backdrop, an attempt has been made to examine the socio-economic conditions of the targeted populations. This field visit also identified some emerging areas where alternative livelihood opportunities may be materialized provided Govt. and other agencies are sufficient enough to take the initiative for rural industrialization. Data are collected from primary and secondary sources and descriptive statistics has been used whenever necessary arises.

2. Objectives:

- a) To consider the rising trends among the labor they are still in the traditional occupation.
- b) To assess the socio-economic conditions of the village.
- c) To examine the present occupation rather shift to other occupation.
- d) To know about the present status of the agriculture.
- e) To identify the prospects of livelihood opportunity.

3. Study Area

The locale of the research is Dehaband village of Bangshihari block of South Dinajpur.

4. Itinerary:

Day 1- 22nd September, 2016, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Dehaband with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 2- 23rd September, 2016, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Dehaband with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 3- 24th September, 2016, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Dehaband with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 4- 25th September, 2016, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Dehaband with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 5- 26th September, 2016, Time- 10.00am to 2.00pm, Analysis of data collected from the field

Day 6- 27th September, 2016, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 7 – 28th September, 2016, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 8 –29th September, 2016, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 9 – 30th September, 2016, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 10 –1st October, 2016, Time- 10.00am to 2.00pm , Analysis of data and report writing.

5. Participant Statistics

a. Number of Boys-02

b. Number of Girls-08

c. Number of Field Supervisor- 01 and Mentors- 03

6. Outcome

The study area was Dehaband village, which is predominantly resided by the community whose main economy is based on agriculture. The students got opportunity to explore the socio-cultural environment and recent trends of culture of the village. Doing house survey enabled them to analyses the societal issues and will help them in choosing right research topic and making informed decision.

Concept Note

Deptt. of Sociology

B.A Part III Honours

Session- 2017-2018

Field visit at Sarkarpara of Ranipur village from 12th December to 21st December, 2017.

1. Introduction:

The field visit of B.A Part III Honours program of Academic Session of 2017-2018 was conducted the field visit at Sarkarpara of Ranipur village of Itahar Block of Uttar Dinajpur District. It helps them to present their research in future.

Field visit and writing dissertation is an important part of the syllabus. It is the easiest way to improve subject knowledge. Dissertation writing could help them in getting better at the academic writing. Field visit will help the students to improve their analytical and cognitive abilities.

The students will get to know about time management. They have to balance dissertation alongside other modules and to prioritize certain types of work over others depending on deadlines. Dissertation writing could help you in getting better at the academic writing. The Economy of the Sarkarpara of Ranipur village: Ranipur village is mainly based on agriculture. Against this backdrop, an attempt has been made to examine the socio-economic conditions of the targeted populations. This field visit also identified some emerging areas where alternative livelihood opportunities may be materialized provided by the Govt. and other agencies are sufficient enough to take the initiative for rural development. Data are collected from primary and secondary sources and descriptive statistics has been used whenever necessary arises.

2. Objectives:

- a) To consider the rising trends among the labor they are still in the traditional occupation.
- b) To assess the socio-economic conditions of the village.
- c) To examine the present occupation rather shift to other occupation.
- d) To know about the present status of the agriculture.
- e) To identify the prospects of livelihood opportunity.

3. Study Area

The Sarkarpara is one of the hamlets of Ranipur village. According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Ranipur village is 310196. Ranipur village is located in Itahar Tehsil of Uttar Dinajpur district in West Bengal, India. It is situated 3km away from sub-district headquarter Itahar. Raiganj is the district headquarter of Ranipur village. As per 2009 stats, Itahar is the Gram panchayat of Ranipur village. The total geographical area of village is 164.61 hectares. Ranipur has a total population of 1,127 peoples. There are about 240 houses in Ranipur village. Raiganj is nearest town to Ranipur which is approximately 23km away.

4. Itinerary:

Day 1- 12th December, 2017, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Ranipur with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 2- 13th December, 2017, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Ranipur with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 3- 14th December, 2017, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Ranipur with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 4- 15th December, 2017, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Ranipur with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 5- 16th December, 2017, Time- 10.00am to 2.00pm, Analysis of data collected from the field

Day 6- 17th December, 2017, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 7 – 18th December, 2017, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 8 – 19th December, 2017, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 9 – 20th December, 2017, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 10 – 21st December, 2017, Time- 10.00am to 2.00pm , Analysis of data and report writing.

5. Participant Statistics

a. Number of Boys-01

b. Number of Girls-01

c. Number of Field Supervisor- 01 and Mentors- 03

6. Outcome

In Ranipur village, most of the villagers are from Schedule Caste (SC). Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 87.49 % while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 1.77 % of total population in Ranipur village. The Sarkarpara hamlets of Ranipur village is consisted of Scheduled Caste population, mostly titles are sarkar.

In Ranipur village out of total population, 509 were engaged in work activities. 64.24 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 35.76 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 509 workers engaged in Main Work, 164 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 87 was agricultural labourer.

The study area was Ranipur village, which is predominantly resided by the community whose main economy is based on Agriculture. The students got opportunity to explore the socio-cultural environment and recent trends of culture of the village. Doing house survey enabled them to analyze the societal issues and will help them in choosing right research topic and making informed decision.

Concept Note

Deptt. of Sociology

B.A Part III Honours

Session- 2018-2019

Field visit at Kulator village from 5th December to 14th December, 2018.

1. Introduction:

The field visit of B.A Part III Honours program of Academic Session of 2018-2019 was conducted in Kulator village of Itahar Block of Uttar Dinajpur District. It helps them to present their research to the people. Field visit and writing dissertation is an important part of the syllabus. It is the easiest way to improve subject knowledge. Dissertation writing could help you in getting better at the academic writing. Field visit will help the students to improve their analytical and cognitive abilities.

The students will get to know about Time Management. They have to balance dissertation alongside other modules and to prioritize certain types of work over others depending on deadlines. Dissertation writing could help you in getting better at the academic writing the economy of the Kulator village is mainly based on agriculture and handcrafts. Mainly the women of the village are engaged in Dhokra Handcrafts which is basically making several Handcrafts items with golden jute fiber. Against this backdrop, an attempt has been made to examine the socio-economic conditions of the targeted populations.

This field visit also identified some emerging areas where alternative livelihood opportunities may be materialized provided by the Govt. and other agencies are sufficient enough to take the initiative for rural development. Data are collected from primary and secondary sources and descriptive statistics has been used whenever necessary arises.

2. Objectives:

- a) To consider the rising trends among the labour they are still in the traditional occupation.
- b) To assess the socio-economic conditions of the village.
- c) To examine the present occupation rather shift to other occupation.
- d) To know about the present status of the “Dhokra” artisans.
- e) To identify the prospects of livelihood opportunity.

3. Study Area

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Kulator village is 310195. Kulator village is located in Itahar Tehsil of Uttar Dinajpur district in West Bengal, India. It is situated 4.7km away from sub-district headquarter Itahar. Raiganj is the district headquarter of Kulator village. As per 2009 stats, Patirajpur is the gram panchayat of Kulator village. The total geographical area of village is 104.52 hectares. Kulator has a total population of 913 peoples. There are about 202 houses in Kulator village. Raiganj is nearest town to Kulator which is approximately 28km away.

4. Itinerary:

Day 1- 5th December, 2018, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Kulator with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 2- 6th December, 2018, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Kulator with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 3- 7th December, 2018, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Kulator with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 4- 8th December, 2018, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Kulator with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 5- 9th December, 2018, Time- 10.00am to 2.00pm, Analysis of data collected from the field

Day 6- 10th December, 2018, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 7 – 11th December, 2018, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 8 –12th December, 2018, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 9 – 13th December, 2018, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 10 –14th December, 2018, Time- 10.00am to 2.00 pm , Analysis of data and report writing.

5. Participant Statistics

a. Number of Boys-01

b. Number of Girls-06

c. Number of Field Supervisor- 01 and Mentors- 04

Outcome

In Kulator village out of total population, 384 were engaged in work activities. 88.28 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 11.72 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 384 workers engaged in Main Work, 158 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 165 were agricultural labourers. The study area was Kulator village, which is predominantly resided by the scheduled caste community whose main economy is based on Agriculture and Dhokra Handcrafts. The students got opportunity to explore the socio-cultural environment and recent trends of culture of the village. Doing house survey enabled them to analyze the societal issues and will help them in choosing right research topic and making informed decision.

Concept Note

Deptt. of Sociology

B.A Part III Honours

Session- 2019-2020

Field at Palpara (Bhadrashila) from 3rd March to 13th March, 2020.

1. Introduction:

The field visit of B.A Part III Honours program of Academic Session of 2019-2020 was conducted in Bhadrashila village of Itahar Block of Uttar Dinajpur District.

Field visit and writing dissertation is an important part of the syllabus. It is the easiest way to improve subject knowledge. It helps them to present their research to the people. Dissertation writing could help you in getting better at the academic writing. Field visit will help the students to improve their analytical and cognitive abilities. The students will get to know about Time Management. They have to balance dissertation alongside other modules and to prioritize certain types of work over others depending on deadlines. Dissertation writing could help you in getting better at the academic writing

The name of the village is Bhadrashila consisted of four hamlets of which one of the hamlet named as Palpara. In this hamlet most of the household people made earthen products are known as “Potters” and the profession is called as “Pottery”. It is also known that a caste or community defined or community defined or given a name according to its occupation and from this point of view the section of people who exclusively belongs to the profession of pottery is known as “kumbhakar” in Bengali. It is observed that the socio-economic conditions of the “kumbhakar” people have been deteriorating and the pottery workers are shifting to the other profession because of the low development of pottery industry. Against this backdrop, an attempt has been made to examine the socio-economic conditions of the targeted populations.

This field visit also identified some emerging areas where alternative livelihood opportunities may be materialized provided Govt. and other agencies are sufficient enough to take the initiative for rural

industrialization. Data are collected from primary and secondary sources and descriptive statistics has been used whenever necessary arises.

2. Objectives:

- a) To consider the rising trends among the labour they are still in the traditional occupation.
- b) To assess the socio-economic conditions of the village.
- c) To examine the present occupation rather shift to other occupation.
- d) To know about the present status of the “kumbhakar”.
- e) To identify the prospects of livelihood opportunity.

3. Study Area:

The study area is in the Palpara which one of the hamlets of Bhadrashila village under administrative jurisdiction of Itahar Block of Uttar Dinajpur district. According to Census 2011 Bhadrashila village is located in Itahar Block of Uttar Dinajpur district in West Bengal, India. It is situated 6.3km away from sub-district headquarter Itahar. Raiganj is the district headquarter of Bhadrashila village. As per 2009 statistics, Itahar is the gram panchayat of Bhadrashila village. Bhadrashila has a total population of 2,166 peoples. There are about 482 houses in Bhadrashila village.

4. Itinerary:

Day 1- 3rd March, 2020, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Palpara with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 2- 4th March, 2020, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Palpara with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 3- 5th March, 2020, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Palpara with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 4- 6th March, 2020, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Palpara with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 5- 7th March, 2020, Time- 9.00am to 2.00pm, House Survey in Palpara with the survey schedule provided by the Department

Day 6- 8th March, 2020, Time- 10.00am to 2.00pm, Analysis of data collected from the field

Day 7 – 9th March, 2020, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 8 – 10th March, 2020, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 9 – 11th March, 2020, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 10 – 12th March, 2020, Time-9.00am to 2.00pm, Sample survey of selected research topics of the students

Day 11 – 13th March, 2020, Time-10.00am to 2.00pm, Analysis of data and report writing.

5. Participant Statistics

a. Number of Boys-01

b. Number of Girls-06

c. Number of Field Supervisor- 01 and Mentors- 03

6. Outcome

In Bhadrashila village, most of the villagers are from Schedule Caste (SC). Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 37.95 % while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 12.33 % of total population in Bhadrashila village. In Bhadrashila village out of total population, 860 were engaged in work activities. 82.09 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 17.91 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 860 workers engaged in Main Work, 321 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 180 were Agricultural labourers. The study area was Palpara of Bhadrashila village, which is predominantly resided by the Kumbhakar community whose main economy is based on pottery. The students got opportunity to explore the socio-cultural environment and recent trends of culture of the village. Doing house survey enabled them to analyse the societal issues and will help them in choosing right research topic and making informed decision.