CONCEPT NOTE

ON

SOME FIELD BASED OBSERVATION ON BASIC LANDFORMS & PROCESSES IN RED LATERITIC REGION AT THE SHILABATIRIVER BASIN, GANGANI, PASCHIM MEDINIPUR

FIELD VISIT: 2018-2019 SESSION

1. INTRODUCTION:

A prolong process of chemical weathering is the most dominant geomorphic process that shape and reshape the landscape and soil forming process in tropical environment. The term laterite was coined by Buchanan (1807) to express the inducted clay material which was used as building materials in the wild part of Malabar India. Laterization is the process which evolves the addiction of iron with movement of dissolves Fe from ensewolre inferior.

2. OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of the present study are-

i. To access the fundamental physical and chemical properties of laterite soil.
ii. To observe the hydro-geomorphological process dominating over the region that has been shaping the laterite landscape in the study area.
iii. To investigate the significant geomorphic landforms caving out the lateritic landforms in the study area.
iv. To examine the fertility and agricultural suitability of the red and laterite soil in the given study area.
v. To propose a draft management for scientific utilization of this particular soil type from the geographic point of view.

3. STUDY AREA:

The present study was on the lateritic landscape at the western bank of river Silabati. The area is under the administrative unit of Paschim Medinipur district and is found in survey of India Toposheet No 73N/5. For the purpose of field observation and sample collection the researcher have chosen grid of 4^0 x 4^0 extending from 87^020^0 E to 87^040^0 E and 22^04^0 N to 22^050^0 N . The western bank of Silabati have create a dip laterite profile which have enable as to take observation and record measurement on different aspects of the study. The area is located at an altitude of <60 meter from MSL and this is situated at the eastern margin of the Chotonagpur Plateau. Topographically the area is a ridge and valley type undulating topography.

4. ITINERARY:

We started our journey from Malda town railway station. We reached Burdwan railway junction after four and half an hours of long train journey. From there, after covering two and half an hours of car journey we reached Bishnupur, an ancient town of Bankura district. Next day we reached our destination.

5. PARTICIPANTS STATISTICS:35

No of Boys: 18
No of Girls: 12
No of field Supervisors and Mentors: 05

6. OUTCOME:

The entire field report brings for the detail sketches of the process and landforms observed in the lateritic soil region of the western part of West Bengal. The report has successfully covered the basic physical and chemical characteristics of the entire region. All the major landforms are rotate accordingly. However, all the micro landforms could not be observed, noted and mentioned due to the short spend of field observation possible from our end.

The overall characteristics of the entire region simply reflected its inability to be utilized for the copping farming or pillage practices. The loss of soil nutrients is the most powerful constraint for the fertility of the soil. Except some low line areas the entire landscape is unsporting to agricultural practices. Poor NPK content, high porosity and coarse texture have made this region agriculturally inactive. All these things made the livelihood inarched crisis of income and employment.