

PROJECT WORK REPORT-2022-23

B.A. HONS. IN BENGALI, 4TH SEM.

COURSE-SEC-2

**(BANGLA BHASA O SAHITYA BISAYAKA
PRAKALPA RACHANA O PRAKALPA POTRA
UPASTHAPANA)**



SIDDHINATH MAHAVIDYALAYA

(Govt. Aided)

Estd. - 2013

SHYAMSUNDARPUR PATNA • PANSKURA • PURBA MEDINIPUR • PIN - 721139 • Phone - 03228-255030
email - siddhinathmahavidyalaya@gmail.com

Ref. No.

Date.....

From:-Principal/President/Vice-President

Project work report-2022-23

Dept. of Bengali, 4th Sem. Honours,

Paper-SEC-2 (Bangla Bhasa o Sahitya Bisayaka Prakalpa Rachana o Prakalpa Potra Upasthapana)

Project writing and Paper Presentation one of the parts of SEC-2 ('Bangla Bhasa o Sahitya Bisayaka Prakalpa Racana o Prakalpa Potra Upasthapana') syllabus of 4th semester Bengali (H) is mainly practical based. This specific unit is treated as project work in this course. Its objectives are multifaceted, aiming to outline the purpose, methodology, and significance of the proposed study. Students are successfully completed this project work. This project works are evaluated by the External teacher.

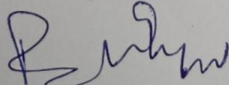
Programme Name: B.A Honours in Bengali

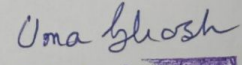
Course Name: 'Bangla Bhasa o Sahitya Bisayaka Prakalpa Racana o Prakalpa Potra Upasthapana'.

Course Code: SEC-2

Engaged Student in the project: 18

Project Title	Number of Student Completed the Project	Name of Supervisor	Objectives	Outcome
Bangla Natak Oitihasik	07	Dr. Pratyus Kr. Jana	1. Preservation of history and Culture. 2. Historical plays often highlight the valor and achievements of historical figures, fostering a sense of pride and patriotism among the audience.	1. Cultural enrichment and Preservation. 2. These plays encourage audiences to think critically about historical narratives, the accuracy of historical accounts, and their implications for contemporary


HOD 12.04.23
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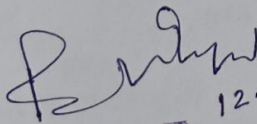
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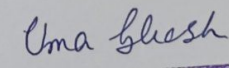
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				society.
Bangla Upanyas e anoni Charitra	06	Anusri Maity Das Patra	It is known how the various activities of mothers at different levels of society have taken shape in literature.	Maternal characters often embody cultural norms and values, reinforcing the idealized roles of mothers as self-sacrificing, nurturing, and morally upright figures.
Lokasahityer Shreni Hisebe Rupkatha	01	Sangita Sahu	To maintain the entertainment value and oral tradition of storytelling.	To foster cross-cultural understanding and appreciation by sharing folktales from different cultures.
Bangla Shishu o Kishor Shahitya	04	Namita Maity	Bengali children's literature stimulates imagination and creativity. Fantastical stories, fairy tales, and adventure narratives encourage children to think creatively and explore new ideas.	It help to children emotional and social development.


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PROJECT WORK REPORT-2022-23

B.A. HONS. IN EDUCATION, 6TH SEM.

COURSE CC-14

(WRITING RESEARCH PROPOSAL)



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From:-Principal/President/Vice-President

Project work report-2022-23 *Dept. of Education, 6th Sem. Honours, Paper-CC-14 (Writing Research Proposal)*

'Writing Research Proposal', one of the parts of CC-14 (Basic Concept of Educational Research) syllabus of 6th semester Education (H) is mainly practical based. This specific unit is treated as project work in this course. Its objectives are multifaceted, aiming to outline the purpose, methodology, and significance of the proposed study. Students are successfully completed this project work. This project works are evaluated by the departmental teachers.

Programme Name: B.A Honours in Education

Course Name: Basic Concept of Educational Research

Course Code: CC-14

Course Unit: Writing Research Proposal (Unit-4) as Project work

Engaged Student in the project: 25

Project Title	Number of Student Completed the Project	Objectives	Outcome
Drop Out Student	08	1. Student's attitude related to pass-fail system in contemporary society. 2. Importance of pass-fail system in student life.	1 It helps to scrutinize the merits of the students 2 It makes them fully aware of the basic need of education and its application.
Effectiveness of Online Class	06	1. To develop teaching learning process through e-learning. 2. To provide new concepts	1 It makes teaching learning process very easy. 2 Students don't get the chance to clear there



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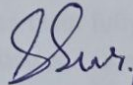
Date.....

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		regarding e-learning for the students.	doubt properly.
Mid-Day Meal	04	1. To provide nutritious meal to the school going children 2. To promote students reductions in schools.	1. It energizes the students to attained institutions. 2. It gives the students food security and health security.
Primary Education of ST Students	02	1. To involve ST students in regular education system 2. To develop the quality of the ST students.	1. At least they get the scope to come under the shed of education. 2. It increases human resource.
Impact of E-Learning in Current Situations	02	1. It gives learners a sense of direction and purpose for focused learning. 2. Students can be motivated for self learning.	1. It makes any information available for any one at any place. 2. It, in-fact, detaches the students from books.
Relevance of Pass Fail System in Student Education Life	03	1. It brings consciousness to the students. 2. A competitive mentality produced to the students.	1. It subdues the mentality of most of the students to gather knowledge by reading. 2. It is a bar in the progression of education system.

Supervisor:

Dr. Shyamasree Sur
Moumita Maity
Debasis Sasmal
Sk Mojammal Hossain


Signature of HOD
HOD

10.05.2023
Dept. of Education
Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya

PROJECT WORK REPORT-2022-23
B.SC. HONS. IN GEOGRAPHY, 6TH SEM.



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Date:.....

Department of Geography
A Report on Compulsory Field Work
on
Sagar Island
For the student of Sem-6 (Hons), Session 2022-2023
From 15th March to 18th March

Our field work and field study at Sagar Island, West Bengal, on Response to long-to short-term changes of shoreline shifting and future prediction of Sagar Island, West Bengal. This study investigates erosion accretion areas, capturing photos of erosion accretion activity as well as the study covers the human perception of shoreline shifting. The study addresses the reason for shoreline dynamics and the human perception of shoreline dynamics, the study using different maps, diagrams and different statistical techniques.

Programme: Disaster management

Course Code: CC 14 P

Engaged student in the project: 4

Project title: Response to long-to short-term changes of shoreline shifting and future prediction of Sagar Island, West Bengal.

Duration of field study: 4 days

Duration of project work: 2 months (15/03/2023-15/05/2023)

Objectives of the study:

- To analyse the trend of shoreline changes in the southern part of Sagar Island.
- To assess the short-term shoreline shifting trend of the southern part of Sagar Island.
- To assess the long-term shoreline shifting trend of the southern part of Sagar Island.
- To predict the future shoreline position of Sagar Island.

Selection of the study area:

The present study is conducted over Sagar Island, part of the Indian Sundarbans. Sagar Island is well-known as a very sacred place in India, it is located in the Kakdwip Subdivision of South 24 Parganas district, West Bengal. It is located between 21° 37'21" N latitude to 21° 52'28" N latitude and 88° 01'46" E longitude to 88° 09'25" E longitude. This Island is surrounded by the Hugli river in the northeast part, the Muriganga River flows on the western side and the southern boundary is demarcated by the Bay of Bengal.

Findings:



Uma Ghosh
21/03/23
Principal

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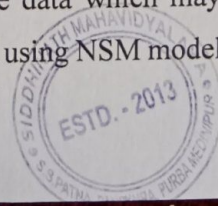
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1. The short term and long term shoreline change shows that the southern part of Sagar Island is erosion prone.
2. This part mostly affected by cyclonic activity and various natural climatic phenomena which makes this region more vulnerable.
3. Zone-V has facing more erosion activity and landward shoreline shifting in this area.
4. The shoreline of zone IV shows the overall erosional trend in this time phase with an erosional rate of -15.29 m/y and 100% of the total transect faced erosion.
5. The rate of mean shoreline change was -10.05 (highest)m/y and the rate of minimum shoreline change was recorded as -26.34 m/y is the highest among the all zones. This three-zone extended from Gangasagar to Bisalakshnipur faced higher erosional activity, most of the cyclonic landfall happened in this region and this region also faced the wave and strong sea activity, morphologically this zone was characterised by young deltaic plain contained by loose sediment these factors help progress erosional activity in this region.
6. The southern portion of Sagar Island faces more vulnerable conditions than other parts of the island, with erosional activity playing the dominant role in this region. Most of the shoreline in this region is directly connected with the Bay of Bengal, and is subject to significant cyclonic activity, sea action, storm surges, and sea level rise, all of which contribute to the region's erosional activity.
7. The predicted shoreline from NSM model indicates that the maximum erosion will take place in the southern and southeastern part of the island and overall erosion will occur in most of the part of the study area.

Conclusion:

The coastal region of Sagar Island is highly sensitive due to its richness in inhabitants, tourism activities, fishing activities, and mangrove forests. The study's findings are significant as they shed light on the critical role that various extreme weather phenomena, climate change, and rising sea levels play in shoreline shifting. The implications of this study extend to wider coastal management practices. The study showed the massive erosion process occurred on the Sagar Island. Mainly southern, southwestern and eastern parts of the area are undergone high rate of erosion. Accretion has been seen in only a small portion of southwestern part and in the northern peak of the Sagar Island. Various reasons are responsible for the erosion of Sagar Island Mainly bank erosion in Muriganga estuary is responsible for the erosion of the eastern part of the island while the Southern part of the island is mainly eroded due to ocean activity. Future shoreline is difficult to predict because it is the most dynamic geomorphic feature of the earth's surface. But the trend of shoreline change based on the future shoreline prediction can be done using multi-temporal satellite data which may help to reduce the loss of property. The future shoreline of Sagar Island has been predicted using NSM model for the year 2034 and 2044.



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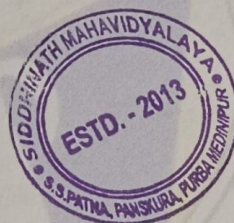
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This study also identified gaps and future research prospects. The major limitation of our study was the challenges in measuring coastal erosion using satellite imagery, discrepancies between satellite imagery and actual ground measurements. This highlights a as well as need for more sophisticated measurement techniques or tools to bridge this gap. Additionally, our study was restricted by a temporal boundary due to shoreline being a long-term dynamic process, suggesting that future research could focus on longer-term studies and include multiple field investigations. In conclusion, while this study provides valuable insights into shoreline shifting and vulnerability and its relationship with shoreline change, there is room for further investigation. As climate change continues to affect our environment, ongoing research in this area will be critical to managing and mitigating its impacts on coastal regions.

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21/3/23

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Ref. No.....

Date:.....

Department of Geography
A Report on Compulsory Field Work
on
Kalimpong District
For the student of Sem-6 (Hons), Session 2022-2023
From 23rd March to 28th March (2023)

Our field work and field study at Kalimpong district, West Bengal on Landslides susceptibility mapping using frequency ratio and statistical index model method and human perception on landslides hazard of Kalimpong District West Bengal. This study investigates landslide-prone areas, capturing photos of landslide events as well as the study covers human perception of landslide events. The study addresses the landslides conditioning factors and susceptibility zones of the study area using different maps, diagrams and different statistical techniques.

Programme: Disaster management

Course Code: CC 14 P

Engaged student in the project: 4

Project title: Landslides Susceptibility Mapping Using Frequency Ratio and Statistical Index Model Method and Human Perception on Landslides Hazard of Kalimpong District West Bengal.

Duration of field study: 6 days

Duration of project work: 2 months (23/03/2023-23/05/2023)

Objectives of the study:

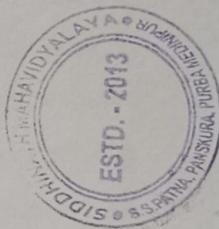
- To assess landslide susceptibility in Kalimpong district through geospatial technique.
- To identify the areas that are most susceptible to landslides, assessing their vulnerability.
- To analyse the human perception of factors and management of landslides.

Selection of the study area:

The Kalimpong district has been selected for our study, situated in the eastern Himalayas region of India and is mainly covered in hilly and rugged mountainous terrain. Kalimpong districts cover an area of 1110 sq. km. The research site is bounded within the 26°50" to 27°10" N latitudes and 88°20" E to 89°01" E longitudes.

Findings:

1. In the present study, landslide prediction mapping was carried out using data-driven bivariate statistical models (FR, WOE, SI, and EBF) to determine the most appropriate landslide prediction.



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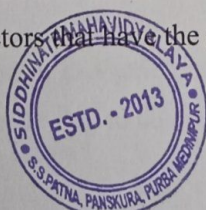
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2. The findings indicated that landslide risk dropped as the elevation rose. The thin layer of colluvial deposit covering the 210-500m elevation class makes this zone prone to landslides.
3. landslides are less common at higher altitudes due to the smaller areal extent of land.
4. It is clear that landslides occur less often on gentle slopes owing to lower shear stress at slope angles, but they occur more frequently on steep slopes due to increased shear stress.
5. In the study area, most landslides happen on southeast-facing slopes. It is hypothesized that the slope aspect influences the soil strength because it affects the regional vegetation types.

Conclusion:

Landslides are one of the frequent calamities in the Darjeeling-Sikkim Himalayan region, which wreak financial havoc, claiming human lives, causing ecological damages, and affecting the socio-economic life of this region. Evaluating landslide prediction has gained the attention of many researchers and policymakers worldwide. Risk reduction is necessary for landslide hazard evaluation and mitigation to encourage sustainable economic growth. Four GIS-based statistical landslide-predicting models have been utilized in this research. All the models are widely used in contemporary periods due to their high performance, effective functions, and excellent reliability. The current investigation divided the study area into five landslide susceptibility classes, varying from very high to very low, predicated based on the susceptibility indexed values of the respective models, i.e., FR, WOE, SI, and EBF. The FR statistical model demonstrates the most impacting LCF are elevation, SPI, aspect, and lithology; whereas in the WOE model, elevation, slope, DtR, NDVI, and lithology are most effective; and in EBF model, elevation, slope, DtR, NDVI, and LULC are the significantly impacting factors. Parallely, the SI model shows seven factors are depicted with positive values, which are the most influencing factors (i.e., elevation, STI, DtS, NDVI, LULC, rainfall, and lithology), and the rest of the seven factors show negative values, i.e., they are the less impacting factors in predicting the landslide. The comparative assessment of the five models reflects that the Kalimpong districts situated in a high-risk-prone region. According to the FR, WOE, SI, and EBF models, the proportions of high and very high landslide-prone areas are 12.00%, 21.46%, 28.53%, 31.42%, and 14.17%, respectively. The positive aspect of this research manifests that the success rate and prediction rate curves are almost equivalent and were supported by the AUC assessment, which showed that all algorithms had high accuracy in predicting landslide zones for the current research. This kind of statistical model-based study demonstrated the spatial distribution of landslide prone areas and identified the factors that have the greatest impact on the occurrence of such vulnerability.

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PROJECT WORK REPORT-2022-23

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(B.A., GENERAL)

SEMESTER-I



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Estd.- 2013

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Ref. :

Date : 24/04/23

Department of Physical Education (B.A., General)
A Report on Compulsory Field Practical / Field Work
On
Marching, Suryanamaskar, Callisthenics and Aerobic Activities
For
The students of Semester-I (General)
Session : 2022 - 2023
From 19-09-2022 To 02-02-2023

Our field work i.e. routined practical lesson of the students of 1st Semester, Department of Physical Education was conducted with different aspects of the development of body and mind. The lesson was covered with the college playground, different natural settings and sometimes with building corridors specially for yogic activities (Suryanamaskar). Through this compulsory practical lesson we tried to build up coordinative abilities, aerobic fitness, rhythmic and aesthetic sense and social qualities like team-cohesion, group loyalty, discipline, punctuality, mutual co-operation, leadership and so forth among the students.

Objectives of the field work / practical lesson :

Lesson 1:

- Marching:**
- To showcase discipline, unity and co-ordination
 - To move troops from one place to another without them getting mixed up with other troops
 - To move along steadily usually with a rhythmic stride and in step with other
 - To foster a sense of camaraderies and community

Lesson 2:

Suryanamaskar :

- To boost flexibility, strength and stamina
- To improve sleep and deduce stress level
- To identify the sun as the soul and source of all lives
- To tone the entire body and help with weight loss

Lesson 3:

Callisthenics :

- To promote strength ,endurance, flexibility and co-ordination
- To augment the body's general well-being
- To develop rhythmic and aesthetic sense
- To improve balance and body posture

Lesson 4:

Aerobic activities:

- To elevate heart rate to a specified target rate and maintain it at that level during the entire work-out
- To increase stamina, fitness and strength
- To ward off viral illness
- To reduce health risk
- To boost mood and stay active
- To enhance sports performance and to improve training response

Learning Outcomes of :

Marching : The students while in marching develops in/among themselves -

- A sense of Responsibility
- Ability to Multi Task
- Discipline
- Understanding team work
- Importance of commitment
- Time Management
- Personal Growth
- Presenting Themselves
- Leadership

Suryanamaskar : Suryanamaskar offers multiple benefits to students, like -

- Enhancing their physical and mental well-being
- Improving concentration and memory power
- Improving energy levels
- Boosting physical strength
- Promoting a calm and focused mind
- Improving blood circulation to the brain

Callisthenics:

Through callisthenics students –

- Improve strength and stamina for daily tasks;
- Improve co-ordination and flexibility;
- Improve postures;
- Gains healthier weight;
- Builds rhythmic and aesthetic sense;
- Builds up a team cohesion

Aerobics:

Aerobic activities help students in –

- understanding health related fitness components
- assessing current personal fitness levels
- identifying major muscle groups and their application to aerobics
- understanding health problems associated with inadequate fitness levels
- understanding sound nutritional practices as related to health and physical performance

P. Shunia 08/04/23
(Prasanta Kumar Shunia)

Head
Dept. of Physical Education
Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya

Uma Bhash
24/04/23

Principal
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Ref. :

Date : 20/02/23

Department of Physical Education (B.A., General)
A Report on Compulsory Lab. Based Practical / Field Work

On

Body Mass Index (BMI), Waist-Hip Ratio (WHR), Blood Pressure (BP), Vital Capacity (VC), Respiratory Rate, Heart Rate (HR & Physical Efficiency Index)

For

The students of Semester-III

(Dept. of Physical Education, B.A., General)

Session : 2022 - 2023

From 09-09-2022 To 21-01-2023

Our field work basically the routined Lab. based practical lesson of the students of 3rd Semester, Dept. of Physical Education was conducted with a view to observing the present physiological status of the students and for the students' self-assessment of their physiological status in the perspective of fitness for sports. The lesson was administered in laboratory of the Dept. of Physical Education with the help of instruments like manual sphygmomanometer for BP and HR, measuring tape and weighing machine for measuring BMI. With an insufficient lab. facility of our department the students were taught the practical lessons on BP, HR and BMI only.

Objectives of the Lesson:

Lesson 1:

- BP:**
- To diagnose high blood pressure
 - To make important decisions about a student's care provided having any blood pressure problem

Lesson 2:

- HR:**
- To provide a real time snapshot of one's heart muscle function

Lesson 3:

- BMI:** • To screen for weight categories that may lead to health problems

Learning Outcomes of :

- BP:** • The students become able to recognize high, low and normal blood pressure readings by using a standard blood pressure cuff and a manual sphygmomanometer.
- HR:** • The students can learn how many times one's heart beats in 60 seconds.
- By the end of this lesson, students become better at finding, measuring and recording their pulse rates, as well as identifying ways to improve their physical activity levels
- BMI:** • By the end of this lesson students become able to define Body Mass Index
- They can describe what the BMI measures
 - They can calculate a person's BMI
 - At length they find this lesson a good way to gauge whether one's weight is in healthy proportion to one's own height

P.D. Bhunia
17/02/23
(*Prasanta Kumar Bhunia*)

Head
Dept. of Physical Education
Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya

Uma Blesh
20/02/23

Principal
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Ref. :

Date : 20/02/23

Department of Physical Education (B.A., General)
A Report on Compulsory Field Practical / Field Work
On
Indian Games and Racket Sports
For
The students of Semester-III
(Dept. of Physical Education, B.A., General)
Session : 2022 - 2023
From 09-09-2022 To 21-01-2023

Our field work on skill enhancement course i.e. the routine practical lesson on Indian Games (Kho-Kho & Kabaddi) and Racket Sport (Badminton) of 3rd Semester, Dept. of Physical Education was conducted with a view to building life skills among students. The students were taught practical lessons on Indian traditional games like Kho-Kho and Kabaddi; at college playground and Racket sport Badminton only at college building adjoined clay premises for hours together a week.

Objectives of the lesson:

Lesson 1:

Indian Games (Kabaddi & Kho-Kho):

- To build physical strength and stamina needed to deal with the day to day work.
- To use those games as self defensive tools
- To help over-come fear
- To enhance the presence of mind
- To pay attention to small things
- To develop right spirit

Lesson-2:

Racket Sports (Badminton):

- To assess Badminton sport in terms of fitness value
- To understand and apply correctly the bio-mechanical and physiological principles related to exercise and training
- To understand health related fitness components : Cardio respiratory endurance, muscular strength, muscular endurance, flexibility, body composition and stress management
- To understand performance related fitness components like speed, agility, reaction time, hand-eye co-ordination and so forth
- To demonstrate proper court etiquette and good sportsmanship

Learning Outcomes of :

Indian Games :

- Students by learning these games can learn new skills, develop themselves physically and mentally, and boost creativity
- They learn to win and lose, develop sensory skills, improve motor skills, improve hand-eye co-ordination and finally to have fun
- These traditional games help students learn social rules and ethics more easily
- They students achieve physical and mental stamina and become strongly motivated and improve team work.

Racket Sports :

- Students by learning racket sport (Badminton) build strength in upper body, legs, hips and belly, and improve their speed and overall flexibility.

P. P. Bhunia 17/02/23

(Prasanta Kumar Bhunia)

Head
Dept. of Physical Education
Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya

Uma Bhesht
20/02/23

Principal
SIDDHINATH MAHAVIDYALAYA
S.S.Patna, Purba Medinipur



SIDDHINATH MAHAVIDYALAYA

(Govt. Aided)

Estd.- 2013

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Ref. :

Date : 28/02/23

Department of Physical Education (B.A., General)
A Report on Compulsory Field Practical / Field Work
On
Sports Training Methods and Measurement of Fitness Components
For
The students of Semester-V (B.A., General)
Session : 2022 - 2023
From 16-08-2022 To 02-01-2023

Our field work i.e. the routined practical lessons of Tests, Measurements and Evaluation on AAHPER Youth Fitness Test and Harvard Step Test were taken for improving Health and Performance related fitness of the students of 5th Semester of the Dept. of Physical Education. The students took part in the lessons twice a week. Each practical lesson was minimum of one hour and held at the Laboratory of the Dept. of Physical Education (for Harvard Step Test) and the athletics ground of the college. On the eve of the lesson students were informed of the learning objective of the lessons and by the end of the entire lesson they got benefitted with some learning outcomes.

Objectives of the Lessons :

Lesson - 1 AAHPER Youth Fitness Test :

- To Monitor and assess students' ability as it relates to aerobic fitness, strength and flexibility.

Lesson - 2 Harvard Step Test :

- To calculate or measure cardiovascular fitness or aerobic fitness.

Learning Outcomes of :

AAHPER Youth Fitness Test :

- Students can identify their strengths and/or weaknesses in a performance/ the success of a training programme.

Harvard Step Test:

- Student can assess their fitness level best on how quickly his/her heart rate recovers after exercise.

PP
P. Dhunia
25/02/23

(Prasanta Kumar Dhunia)

Head
Dept. of Physical Education
Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya

Uma Blesh

28/02/23

Principal

SIDDHINATH MAHAVIDYALAYA
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PROJECT WORK REPORT-2022-23

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

2ND SEMESTER (HONS. AND GENERAL)



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Ref. No.....

Date:.....

A Report on Compulsory Project Work On Environmental Studies

For the student of semester-II (Hons. And General), Session 2022-23
(05.11.2022 to 05.01.2023)

The main aim of the project is to find new sustainable environmental approaches as eco-remediation method in order to significantly reduce the pollution of the seas and coast, protect the bio-diversity, ecosystem and landscape, and create recreational- educational opportunities.

Duration of Project Work: 2 months (05.11.2022 to 05.01.2023)

OBJECTIVES OF PROJECT WORK

- HUMAN POPULATION & ENVIRONMENT:** Basic Knowledge and Understanding of the environment and its inter-relationship with people.
- STUDY OF PESTICIDES POLLUTION:** Work in field to discuss about this project in local people how to used Pesticides in land or any other place.
- WOMEN & CHILD HEALTH:** Social Values and Attitudes which are in Harmony with Environmental Quality.
- ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS IMPORTANCE OF GANGA RIVER:** Basic Knowledge and Understanding of The Ganga Rivers importances and its inter-relationship with people.
- MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT & HANDLING:** Sence of Responsibility and urgency towards Environment so as to ensure appropriate actions to solved Environmental problems.
- STUDY OF COMMON INSECTS' DIVERSITY:** A basic idea about insects' diversity.
- ENVIRONMENTAL ASSET -FLORA:** Conceptual idea about environmental asset-flora.
- STUDY OF COMMON BIRDS:** To learn the general characteristics of common birds and vocabulary used to describe them.

Pabindra Adhikary
HOD
05/05/23
Dept. of Physics
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OUTCOME OF PROJECT WORK

1. **HUMAN POPULATION & ENVIRONMENT:** Understand the natural environment as a system and how human enterprise affects that system.
2. **STUDY OF PESTICIDES POLLUTION:** Acquire the knowledge and skill to apply a systems approach to the analysis and management of natural and human-made environments.
3. **WOMEN & CHILD HEALTH:** Be able to deal in complex wholes to view the self and social situation in their full ecological, cultural, and social context.
4. **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSETS IMPORTANCE OF GANGA RIVER:** Understand the temporal dimension of the environment, including what forces have created the contemporary environment and what effects current behavior may have on future environments.
5. **MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT & HANDLING:** Be prepared for entry into professions involved in environmental monitoring, assessment, management and education, and/or for entry into graduate and professional school.
6. **STUDY OF COMMON INSECTS' DIVERSITY:** A vast knowledge about common insects and its diversity.
7. **ENVIRONMENTAL ASSET - FLORA:** To gain knowledge of environmental asset – flora in higher study.
8. **STUDY OF COMMON BIRDS:** A brief knowledge to gain common birds and behavior and to deal in complex wholes to view the self and social situation in their full ecological, cultural, and social context.

Pabitra Adhikary
- 05/05/23
- HOD
Dept. of Physics
Siddhinath Mahavidyalaya



Uma Ghosh
5/5/23
Principal,
SIDDHINATH MAHAVIDYALAYA,
S.S.Patna, Purba Medinipur