

1.3.2 B.COM (MORNING) PROJECTS (2021-2022)

SRL	CU Roll No.	NAME OF STUDENT	SUPERVISOR	PROJECT TITLE
1	191034-11-0002	AAKANSHA GUPTA	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TWO E-MARKETING OVER TWO COMPANIES- GROFERS AND BIG BASKET
2	191034-11-0003	AAKRITI KHANDELWAL	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	MARKETING AND PROMOTIONAL STRATEGIES OF DABUR INDIA LTD
3	191034-11-0005	AANCHAL OJHA	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	MERGER AND ACQUISITION With Reference to State Bank of India
4	191034-11-0006	AARUSHI SURANA	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	ONLINE BANKING- A STUDY OF THE INVESTORS PERSPECTIVE
5	191034-11-0007	AASTHA JAIN	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	A STUDY OF POST-MERGER SCENARIO WITH REFERENCE TO PVR-CINEMAX
6	191034-11-0008	AASTHA SHARMA	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	ANALYSIS OF MARKETING STRATEGIES ADOPTED BY AMUL- A SURVEY OF CONSUMERS IN KOLKATA
7	191034-11-0009	AASTHA SINGH	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	MERGER AND ACQUISITION OF TECH MAHINDRA AND SATYAM
8	191034-11-0010	AASTIKA BAJAJ	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS OF SBI
9	191034-11-0011	AAYESHA ANAM	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	IPO-
10	191034-11-0012	AAYUSHI JAIN	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	ANALYSIS OF MUTUAL FUNDS
11	191034-11-0013	AAYUSHI MULL	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	Relaince Trends & Flipkart

12	191034-11-0014	AAYUSHI SINGH	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	Impact of Pantaloons CRM Strategy
13	191034-11-0015	AAYUSHREE PRASAD	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	CASE STUDY ON OLA & UBER
14	191034-11-0016	AAYUSI GHOSH	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	Merger of ICICI Bank & Bank of Rajasthan
15	191034-11-0022	ADITI DUBEY	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	IMPACT OF E-PHARMACY ON CONSUMERS
16	191034-11-0023	ADITI JAIN	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	ONLINE BANKING
17	191034-11-0024	ADITI JAISWAL	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	ONLINE PAYMENT BEHAVIOUR
18	191034-11-0027	ADITI KUMARI	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	CONSUMER AWARENESS & RIGHTS
19	191034-11-0028	ADITI MODI	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON MUTUAL FUND- HDFC & KOTAK
20	191034-11-0032	ADRIJA DASGUPTA	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING
21	191034-11-0033	ADRIKA DAS	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	SPIRITUAL MARKETING
22	191034-11-0035	ADYA LOVELY	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	INSURANCE
23	191034-11-0036	AFREEN AYUB	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	E-COMMERCE
24	191034-11-0038	AGERTA PRIYA	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	MARKETING STRATEGY OF HINDUSTAN UNILEVER

25	191034-11-0039	AHINDITA PAL	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	PUBLIC SECTOR VS PRIVATE SECTOR- COMPARISION OF CONSUMER PERCEPTIONS
26	191034-11-0041	AISHWARYA GUPTA	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	E PHARMACY - CONSUMER PREFERENCES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES TO KOLKATA
27	191034-11-0042	AISHWARYA JHA	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	FLIPKART & MYNTRA CONSUMER PERCEPTION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KOLKATA
28	191034-11-0043	AISHWARYA SARDA	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
29	191034-11-0045	AKANCHA SNEHI	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION - A CASE STUDY ON BHEL
30	191034-11-0046	AKANKSHA JAISWAL	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS OF SELECTED COMPANIES IN THE FMCG SECTOR
31	191034-11-0047	AKANKSHA SULTANIA	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	A STUDY ON INVESTOR'S PREFERENCE TOWARDS MUTUAL FUNDS IN COMPARISON TO OTHER INVETMENT AVENUES
32	191034-11-0048	AKANSHA KAKRANIA	Dr Papiya Chaudhury (PC)	FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS - A STUDY OF DIFFERENT RATIOS OF BRITANIA INDUSTRIES LIMITED
33	191034-11-0049	AKANSHA KEDIA	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	CONSUMER PERCEPTION - AN ANALYSIS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HAIR CARE INDUSTRIES
34	191034-11-0050	AKANSHA MOHTA	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	AN ANALYSIS OF INVESTORS PERCEPTION REGARDING VARIOUS INVESTMENT AVENUES AVAILABLE IN THE MARKET
35	191034-11-0051	AKRITI	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	ONLINE SHOPPING: A COMPARITIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN SNAPDEAL & FLIPKART
36	191034-11-0052	AKRITI	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	STUDY ON GROWTH OF PAYTM IN RECENT TIMES
37	191034-11-0054	AKSHITA GARG	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	CUSTOMER'S PERCEPTION ON COSMETIC PRODUCTS: A COMPARITIVE SYUDY OF LAKME&REVLON

38	191034-11-0055	ALIFIYA JALAL ANSARI	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	A STUDY ON CUSTOMER PERCEPTION TOWARDS INTERNET BANKING
39	191034-11-0056	ALIYA FATMA	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	A study on paytym business and revenue model
40	191034-11-0057	ALIYA KHANUM	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	Jio welcome offer
41	191034-11-0058	ALO GHOSH	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	Corporate Social Responsibility-ITC ltd
42	191034-11-0059	ALVIRA ROSHAN ALI	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	Corporate social responsibility
43	191034-11-0060	AMISHA DUTTA CHOUDHURY	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	A study of Basal III norms and their impact on indian banks
44	191034-11-0065	AMISHA SINGH	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	Comparative analysis of different life insurance plans
45	191034-11-0068	ANAMIKA KUMARI	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	INFOSYS
46	191034-11-0070	ANANNYA SAHA	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	ITC
47	191034-11-0073	ANCHAL	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	CSR- INFOSYS
48	191034-11-0074	ANCHAL BISPATIA	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	ROLE OF FDI IN INSURANCE SECTOR
49	191034-11-0075	ANCHAL SHA	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	Comparitive analysis between Pizza Hut and Dominos
50	191034-11-0076	ANCHAL TIWARI	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	Impact of dividend decision on the market price of share

51	191034-11-0078	ANGANA BANERJEE	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	Performance of education loan
52	191034-11-0079	ANINDITA ROY	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	Derivative market in India - A case study on GEOJIT BNP PARIBAS F.S. Ltd
53	191034-11-0080	ANISHA AGARWAL	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	E-banking
54	191034-11-0082	ANISHA SMRITI KHALKHO	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	IMPACT OF OF PANTALOONS CRM STRATEGY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
55	191034-11-0083	ANJALI AGARWAL	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	A STUDY ON WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT IN HUL
56	191034-11-0085	ANJALI GUPTA	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	A CASE STUDY ON RELEVANCE OF PAYTM IN CASHLESS INDIA
57	191034-11-0086	ANJALI JAISWAL	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	A STUDY ON CUSTOMER PREFERENCE TOWARDS LAPTOPS/DESKTOPS WITH REFERENCE TO HCL
58	191034-11-0089	ANJALI KUMARI	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	ATTRACTIVE PACKAGING IS A NECESSITY OR AN EYEWASH
59	191034-11-0091	ANJALI SINGH	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	CASE STUDY ON FLIPKART IN ECOMMERCE ARENA
60	191034-11-0093	ANJALI SINGH	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	INDIAN TOURISM INDUSTRY
61	191034-11-0094	ANJALI TEWARI	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	RELEVANCE OF IMPORT AND EXPORT IN PRESENT ECONOMIC SCENARIO
62	191034-11-0095	ANKITA AGARWAL	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	A STUDY ON CONSUMERS' PERCEPTION REGARDING ONLINE PURCHASE OF ELECTRONIC GOOD
63	191034-11-0097	ANKITA BHATTACHARYA	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	ONLINE BANKING

64	191034-11-0098	ANKITA CHOUDHARY	Swagata Mukherjee (SM)	MARKETING STRATEGY OF PEN INDUSTRY
65	191034-11-0105	ANKITA SINGH	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	E-COMMERCE & ITS RELEVANCE : CASE STUDY ON AMAZON
66	191034-11-0106	ANOUSHKA DAS	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	CASH MANAGEMENT OF OIL & NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
67	191034-11-0107	ANSHI GUPTA	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS - A CASE STUDY ON PROCTER & GAMBLE
68	191034-11-0108	ANSHU JAJODIA	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OF ADITYA BIRLA GROUP
69	191034-11-0109	ANSHU JHA	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Study on E-Commerce Business- A Case Study of Flipkart
70	191034-11-0113	ANURIKTA KAR	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Analysing the Effectiveness of the Steps taken by the Government to Hault the Trend of Jobless Growth in Kolkata
71	191034-11-0114	ANUSHKA DASGUPTA	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Chocolate Market in India with Special Reference to Kolkata
72	191034-11-0115	ANUSHKA JAISWAL	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Study of Aviation Sector in India
73	191034-11-0117	ANUSHKA PAL	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Study of Consumer Behaviour towards Business Segment in India with Special Reference to Oreo
74	191034-11-0118	ANUSHKA PUTATUNDA	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	CSR- A case study on Larsen & Toubro Ltd
75	191034-11-0119	ANUSHKA RAUT	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Debtors Management of TATA Steel
76	191034-11-0120	ANUSHKA SARKAR	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Impact of Gold on Economy

77	191034-11-0121	APARNA SHARMA	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Indian Railways
78	191034-11-0122	APURWA KALYANI	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Role of Women Entrepreneurship in Economic Development
79	191034-11-0125	ARCHITA NARNOLIA	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	The insurance for the least insured people
80	191034-11-0126	ARFA AMAN	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Online Markets in India
81	191034-11-0128	ARPITA GUPTA	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Demonitisation-India's gamble
82	191034-11-0129	ARPITA NANDI	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Customer satisfaction and expectation level towards after sales service providing in LG
83	191034-11-0131	ARUNDHATI MISHRA	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Human Resource Management and a case study on ITC
84	191034-11-0132	ARUSHI MITTAL	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Online retail in India - Flipkart
85	191034-11-0133	ARYA KATARUKA	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	A Study on Impulse Buying Behaviour
86	191034-11-0134	ASFARAHMAN	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Advertisement's Impact on Consumer Attraction for Washing Machine
87	191034-11-0136	ASHU PUGALIA	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Marketing Strategy and Consumer Preference- Mc.Donalds
88	191034-11-0137	ASTHA AGARWAL	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Profitability analysis - A comparative study of ICICI and HDFC bank
89	191034-11-0139	AVNI PODDAR	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	A case study on Consumer perception on Reliance Jio

90	191034-11-0140	AYANTIKA GHOSH	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Study of Online Chain Management of Asian Paints
91	191034-11-0141	AYESHA HAQUE	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	People's preference towards Flipkart- An online shopping portal
92	191034-11-0142	AYESHA KHAN	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	Working Capital Management : A case Study of FMCG Companies
93	191034-11-0147	AYUSHI BHARADWAJ	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	A study on consumer's attitude towards products offered through chain marketing with special reference to Altos Enterprise
94	191034-11-0150	AZMIRA KHATUN	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Loreal - A market survey on customer satisfaction & Brand perception
95	191034-11-0151	BAISAKHI DHAR	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Analysis of financial Statement of Hindustan Unilever Limited
96	191034-11-0153	BANANI MISTRI	Dr Rumpa Chakraborty (RC)	Financial Performance of HUL
97	191034-11-0156	BHAVNA VERMA	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	FMGC - A study and analysis of financial performance of ITC Ltd
98	191034-11-0157	BHAVYA GOLECHHA	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	A study regarding customer perception on online banking in Kolkata
99	191034-11-0159	BHUMIKA CHOWDHURY	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	A Study on Financial Statement Analysis on Adani Wilmar Private Limited
100	191034-11-0161	BINITA SONKAR	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	Working Capital Management - A Study of ACC Ltd.
101	191034-11-0164	DANIA NANAWATTY	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	MICRO INSURANCE (AN INSURANCE FOR THE LEAST INSURED PEOPLE)
102	191034-11-0165	DARAKHSHAAN KAOKAB	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	Digital Marketing

103	191034-11-0169	DEBOPRIYA CHAKRABORTY	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	Foreign Direct Investment in India
104	191034-11-0171	DEBOSMITA BASAK	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	Preference of people Regarding Chain based MARKETED Product and Locally Marketed Product
105	191034-11-0173	DEEKSHA SINHA	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	Customer Preference OLA VS UBER A comparative analysis
106	191034-11-0174	DEEPALI GUPTA	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	E-Commerce- A study on consumer perception in Kolkata
107	191034-11-0175	DEEPIKA BAHETI	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	Consumer Satisfaction Regarding Instant Messaging Applications: "A case Study On WhatsApp"
108	191034-11-0176	DEEPSHIKHA DEY	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	An Overall Analysis Regarding Mutual Fund- A Case Study On SBI
109	191034-11-0177	DEVI SAHA	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	Working Capital Management : Case Study On "Balaji Enterprises" & "Sunrise Infra"
110	191034-11-0178	DEVYANI SARAWOGI	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	Advertisement And It's Impact On Electronic Equipment Purchase- A Case Study On Refrigerator
111	191034-11-0180	DIKSHA JAIN	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	Comparative Study On Consumer Preference Of Cadbury & Nestle
112	191034-11-0183	DIPANWITA GORAI	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COCA COLA AND PEPSI
113	191034-11-0185	DIPIKA GURU	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	A STUDY OF MICROFINANCE ALONG WITH A BRIEF INSIGHT OF ICICI LTD.
114	191034-11-0186	DIPIKA VERMA	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	FSA of Reliance Industries
115	191034-11-0187	DISHA AGARWALA	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

116	191034-11-0190	DIVYA AGARWAL	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
117	191034-11-0191	DIVYA AHUJA	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	INCLUSIVENESS INTO THE PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA
118	191034-11-0192	DIVYA BACHHAWAT	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON FSA OF SBI AND HDFC
119	191034-11-0195	DIVYA GOEL	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	A CASE STUDY OF PEPSICO
120	191034-11-0196	DIVYA JAIN	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTIVES OF DIGITAL TRANSACTIONS IN INDIA
121	191034-11-0197	DIXITA KUMARI AGARWAL	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	MARKETING AND PROMOTIONAL STRATEGIES OF PANTALOONS
122	191034-11-0198	DIYA AGARWAL	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	A TELE COMMUNICATION INDUSTRY- A CASE STUDY OF CONSUMERS PREFERENCE
123	191034-11-0199	DIYA NANDI	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	A STUDY OF MUTUAL FUNDS FROM CUSTOMER'S PERSPECTIVE
124	191034-11-0202	DRISTI DARUKA	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	CONTRIBUTION OF MICRO FINANCE TOWARDS WOMEN ACCREDITATION AND POVERTY REDUCTION- AN ANALYSIS IN ADISAPTA GRAM VILLAGE
125	191034-11-0204	EKTA	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	STUDY ON MARKETING AND PROMOTIONAL STRATEGIES OF DABUR
126	191034-11-0205	EKTA KARNANI	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS IN RESPECT TO ULTRA TECH CEMENT LTD.
127	191034-11-0206	EKTA PUROHIT	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	Growth Analysis of leading Telecom Industries
128	191034-11-0207	ERUM FATIMA	Sanchita Roy Chowdhury (SRC)	Women Empowerment in India

129	191034-11-0208	ESHIKA GUPTA	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	STUDY ON SNAPDEAL
130	191034-11-0209	FARAH NAJ	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	Consumer Behaviour on Personal Care product
131	191034-11-0211	FARZANA BEGUM	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR OVER MOBILE BRANDS
132	191034-11-0212	FAUSTINA SURIN	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL CURRICULUM
133	191034-11-0213	FAUZIA SANA KHAN	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	TRENDS OF AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY
134	191034-11-0214	GARIMA PARAKH	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	GST
135	191034-11-0217	GAZAL NARSARIA	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	MARKETING STRATEGY & CONSUMER PREFERENCE
136	191034-11-0218	GHAZALA PARWEEN	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	CONSUMER PREFERENCE ON ONLINE BANKING
137	191034-11-0219	GITANJALI BHATTACHARJEE	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	A STUDY ON CONSUMER SATISFACTION
138	191034-11-0220	GOPIKA AGARWAL	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	CONSUMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS HAIR OIL
139	191034-11-0222	GUNJAN AGARWAL	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	CSR OF ITC LTD.
140	191034-11-0223	GUNJAN AZHAR	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	A STUDY ON CONSUMER AWARENESS
141	191034-11-0225	HARPREET KAUR	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	A STUDY OF PURCHASING BEHAVIOUR OF MALE & FEMALE CUSTOMERS

142	191034-11-0226	HARSHA AGRAWAL	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT WITH REFERENCE TO RELIANCE INFRASTRUCTURE LTD
143	191034-11-0227	HARSHA CHANDAK	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT A CASE STUDY OF DABUR INDIA LTD
144	191034-11-0228	HARSHA SIKARIA	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	IMPACT OF MAKE IN INDIA ON AUTOMOBILE SECTOR
145	191034-11-0230	HARSHITA JAIN	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	STUDY OF INDIAN WRIST WATCH INDUSTRY & MARKETING STRATEGY OF TITAN WATCHES
146	191034-11-0231	HARSHITA MAHANSARIA	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CSR OF USHA MARTIN INDUSTRIES LIMITED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VILLAGES OF GAMAHRIA,ORMANJHI AND NAMKUM
147	191034-11-0232	HARSHITA RAJ	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	DEMONETIZATION- BOON OR BANE : A CASE STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO DEMONETIZATION OF 500 & 1000 DENOMINATED CURRENCIES
148	191034-11-0234	HERSIMRAT KAUR	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	RECEPTIVE BEHAVIOUR OF CONSUMERS TOWARDS DIGITAL READING PLATFORMS
149	191034-11-0235	HIBA KHAN	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	IMPACT OF RELIANCE JIO ON TELECOMMUNICATION INDUSTRY
150	191034-11-0236	HIMANSHI SHARMA	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	Financial Analysis of Banking System in India with ref to SBI & HDFC Bank
151	191034-11-0237	HRISHIKA BHATTACHARYA	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	CSR: A CASE STUDY OF TCS
152	191034-11-0238	HRISHITA BANERJEE	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	Study of Consumer Satisfaction on after Sales service of Online Food Delivery Apps
153	191034-11-0243	HUMAIRA SALIM	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	A STUDY ON MARKET PENETRATION OF HCL WITH SPL REF. TO ITS BRAND PROMOTION
154	191034-11-0245	IFFAT NEGAR	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	STUDY ON THE AVIATION SECTOR IN INDIA

155	191034-11-0247	INJILA ALI	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	A COMPARITIVE STUDY OF NPA MANAGEMENT BETWEEN 3 PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS
156	191034-11-0248	INTISAR HUSSAIN	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	Study of consumer behaviour in the indian aviation industry
157	191034-11-0250	ISHA BANSAL	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	E-Wallet THE Marketing way of digital india
158	191034-11-0252	ISHA KUMARI	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	Acomparative study of NPA MGMT
159	191034-11-0253	ISHA REHAN	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	Profitability analysis - A comparative study of ICICI and HDFC bank
160	191034-11-0254	ISHA SINGH	Dr Kajal Gandhi (KG)	Project appraisal and project finance in banks
161	191034-11-0255	ISHIKA AGARWAL	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	BAN OF MAGGI
162	191034-11-0256	ISHIKA AGARWAL	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	STUDY OF CREDIT RATING AGENCIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO GITANJALI GEMS
163	191034-11-0258	ISHIKA AGARWALA	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	MARKETING STRATEGY OF MC.DONALDS
164	191034-11-0259	ISHIKA CHOWRASIA	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	MC.DONALDS
165	191034-11-0261	ISHIKA GUHA	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	ONLINE MARKETING OF FLIPKART
166	191034-11-0262	ISHIKA GUPTA	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	Comparative analysis of consumption pattern of Cadbury and Nestle by customers
167	191034-11-0265	ISHIKA JAISWAL	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	Study of working capital management of Jain irrigation system Ltd(JISL)

168	191034-11-0266	ISHIKA KEDIA	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	Financial Ratio analysis: a study of Tata Motors and Mahindra Motors
169	191034-11-0267	ISHIKA KHEMKA	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	Marketing strategy and consumer preference- Mc.Donalds
170	191034-11-0268	ISHIKA KHETAN	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	An empirical analysis of sustainability disclosure practices:evidence from India and China
171	191034-11-0270	ISHITA CHANDA	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	MARKETING STRAGIES OF PATANJOLI AYURVEDA
172	191034-11-0271	ISHITA GHOSAL	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	A CASE STUDY ON SNAPDEAL
173	191034-11-0272	ISHITA SHARMA	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	COMPARATIVE STUDY & ANALYSIS ON ONLINE BANKING SERVICES OF SBI& ICICI
174	191034-11-0276	JAGRITI VARMA	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	E-COMMERCE -A STUDY ON FLIPKART
175	191034-11-0277	JANHVI JAISWAL	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	ADVANCEMENT IN 4G USAGE DUE TO UPRISE IN WIRELESS TECH: BRIEF INSIGHT INTO AIRTEL 4G
176	191034-11-0278	JASHODHARA SHARMA	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	A CASE STUDY ON WOW!MOMO
177	191034-11-0279	JASLEEN KAUR VIRDI	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	A STUDY ON NESTLE MAGGI'S MARKETING
178	191034-11-0286	KASHISH JAIN	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	E-COMMERCE :- A CASE STUDY ON FLIPKART
179	191034-11-0287	KASISH DAGA	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	TRADITIONAL MARKETING VS E-MARKETING
180	191034-11-0288	KAYENAAT IMTIAZ	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	DEMONITIZATION'S EFFECT ON SMALL TRADERS

181	191034-11-0291	KHUSBOO RATHI	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	MERGER & ACQUISITION OF TATA TEA & TETLEY
182	191034-11-0293	KHUSBU SHARMA	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	MARKETING AND PROMOTIONAL STRATEGIES - A CASE STUDY ON AIRTEL
183	191034-11-0297	KHUSHI DESAI	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	ANALYSIS OF PROFIT AND MARKET RISK OF MUTUAL FUND WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HDFC MUTUAL FUND
184	191034-11-0298	KHUSHI KAUSHIK	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	DIVIDEND POLICY OF INDIAN BANKING COMPANIES AND ITS IMPACT ON SHAREHOLDER'S WEALTH WITH REFERENCE TO SBI
185	191034-11-0299	KHUSHI KEDIA	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY - A CASE STUDY ON COCA-COLA
186	191034-11-0300	KHUSHI KUNDALIA	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	Marketing Strategies & Consumer Preference - A Study on Mc.Donalds
187	191034-11-0302	KHUSHI PERIWAL	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	Profitability Analysis of an Indian Multinational Company (ONGC)
188	191034-11-0303	KHUSHI RANI	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	MAKE IN INDIA- GROWING TRENDS IN AVIATION SECTOR
189	191034-11-0304	KHUSHI SINGHAL	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	A Compsarative Analysis of WCM of Asian Paints and Berger Paints India Ltd.
190	191034-11-0307	KHUSHI TIBREWAL	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	Study of Digital India Programme with Special reference to Kolkata
191	191034-11-0308	KHUSI AGARWAL	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	Non Performing Assets
192	191034-11-0312	KIRTI CHOWDHARY	Fatema Mandlaywala (FM)	Financial ratio Analysis- A case study of Tata Motors
193	191034-11-0313	KIRTI HOIYANI	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Ind AS v/s AS

194	191034-11-0315	KIRTI SONKAR	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	FDI in Retail Sector of India
195	191034-11-0316	KISHWAR SAJJAD	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Growth of Retail Sector in India
196	191034-11-0317	KOMAL AGARWAL	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Start Ups-Let's start something
197	191034-11-0319	KOMAL AGARWAL	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Consumer's perception-A study on Paytm
198	191034-11-0320	KOMAL AGARWAL	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Financial Statement Analysis of Berger Paints India Ltd.
199	191034-11-0324	KOYAL CHAKRABORTY	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Impact of television advertisement on sales revenue of Cocacola company
200	191034-11-0329	KRITI GUPTA	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Credit Rating-A case study with reference to CRISIL
201	191034-11-0331	KRITIKA SINGH	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	A Comparitive Study of NPA MANAGEMENT BETWEEN 3 PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS
202	191034-11-0332	KRITTIKA KARMAKAR	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Green marketing - Consumer Behaviour towards organic products
203	191034-11-0333	KUMARI MUSKAN	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Working Capital Management
204	191034-11-0335	KUMARI TANUSHREE	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Merger and Acquisition
205	191034-11-0336	KUSUM JAIN DUGAR	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Plastic Industry - Grow with Green
206	191034-11-0337	LATA SHARMA	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Credit Rating

207	191034-11-0339	LOVLEEN AGARWAL	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Comparison and Analysis of Financial statements of Makemytrip and TripAdvisor
208	191034-11-0340	LUBNA KHATOON	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Financial Analysis on Coal India Ltd.
209	191034-11-0341	LUBNA ZAMAN	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Consumers perception towards green products
210	191034-11-0344	MADHURIMA DAS	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Online Banking - A survey in Khiderpore Area
211	191034-11-0345	MADHURIMA DATTA	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	An analysis of working capital management of Reliance Infrastructue Ltd
212	191034-11-0346	MADHURIMA GHOSH	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Financial Statement Analysis of Wipro Limited
213	191034-11-0348	MAHAK CHOWDHURY	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Corporate Social Responsibility - A case study on ITC
214	191034-11-0349	MAHEK HARBHAJANKA	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	A study on working capital management of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd
215	191034-11-0350	MAHEK TODI	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Comparative Analysis of TVS' scooty and Honda's scooty with refernce to customers' statisfaction
216	191034-11-0352	MAITREYEE BHAKAT	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Financial Performance Of Hindustan Unilever Limited During the period 2011-12 to 2015-16-An Empirical Study
217	191034-11-0354	MANDEERA JAISWAL	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	COMPARATIVE STUDY ON DOMINOS AND PIZZA HUT
218	191034-11-0355	MANEESHA JHA	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	CSR
219	191034-11-0356	MANISHA AGARWAL	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	RELIANCE JIO -Comperative study

220	191034-11-0357	MANISHA CHAKRABORTY	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	INDIAN CAPITAL MARKET
221	191034-11-0360	MANISHA PODDAR	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Welfare Facility Provided To Employees By Bank Of India
222	191034-11-0363	MANSI BHAYANI	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Brand Repositioning Decisions & Strategy Of different Companies
223	191034-11-0364	MANSI MEHROTRA	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	Impact Of E- Banking In The Indian Economy:A Case Study On HDFC Bank
224	191034-11-0366	MAUBONI PAUL	Dr Sharmistha Ghosh (SG)	A Comparative Study On Leading Mutual Fund Companies
225	191034-11-0368	MEGHA TULSHYAN	Sutapa Roy (SR)	MAKE IN INDIA- GROWING TRENDS IN AVIATION SECTOR
226	191034-11-0369	MEGHNA DUGAR	Sutapa Roy (SR)	IMPACT OF MERGER AND ACQ ON THE FIN PERFORMANCE OF INDIAN BANKING INDUSTRY- A STUDY OF ICICI BANK & SBI
227	191034-11-0373	MINAL DADHICH	Sutapa Roy (SR)	ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE INDIAN STEEL SECTOR WITH REFERNCE TO TATA STEEL,SAIL AND JSW
228	191034-11-0376	MOHINA BANERJEE	Sutapa Roy (SR)	ROLE OF MICRO , SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
229	191034-11-0379	MOUPALI DAS	Sutapa Roy (SR)	Women Entrepreneurship
230	191034-11-0382	MUSKAAN AGARWAL	Sutapa Roy (SR)	SIP
231	191034-11-0384	MUSKAN AGARWAL	Sutapa Roy (SR)	A STUDY OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OF RELIANCE INFRASTRUCTURE LTD
232	191034-11-0385	MUSKAN BANSAL	Sutapa Roy (SR)	CONSUMER PREFERENCE TOWARDS ONLINE BANKIND- PVT VS PUBLIC SECTOR WRT KOLKATA

233	191034-11-0387	MUSKAN GUPTA	Sutapa Roy (SR)	MARKETING STRATEGY OF RELIANCE JIO
234	191034-11-0389	MUSKAN GUPTA	Sutapa Roy (SR)	FMCG INDUSTRIES
235	191034-11-0391	MUSKAN JINDAL	Sutapa Roy (SR)	CAPITAL BUDGETING AND FSA OF TATA STEEL LTD
236	191034-11-0392	MUSKAN KAPOOR	Sutapa Roy (SR)	A STUDY ON PROMOTIONAL MARKETING STRATEGIES OF RED BULL
237	191034-11-0393	MUSKAN KHANDELWAL	Sutapa Roy (SR)	ONLINE BANKING
238	191034-11-0395	MUSKAN KOCHAR	Sutapa Roy (SR)	ONLINE BANKING
239	191034-11-0396	MUSKAN LOHIA	Sutapa Roy (SR)	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna
240	191034-11-0403	NANDINI AGRAWAL	Sutapa Roy (SR)	GST
241	191034-11-0404	NANDINI BIRLA	Sutapa Roy (SR)	Cadbury & Nestle
242	191034-11-0405	NANDINI DHANDHANIA	Sutapa Roy (SR)	Working Capital Management of Reliance
243	191034-11-0407	NANDINI SONI	Sutapa Roy (SR)	EQUITY VALUATION
244	191034-11-0411	NAUSIN ALI	Sutapa Roy (SR)	CUSTOMERS PERCEPTION TOWARDS ONLINE BANKING
245	191034-11-0412	NAVYA SINGH	Sutapa Roy (SR)	CAPITAL MARKET - INSIDER TRADING

246	191034-11-0413	NAYANIKA MAJUMDER	Sutapa Roy (SR)	FDI IN INDIA
247	191034-11-0414	NEETI TIBREWAL	Sutapa Roy (SR)	MARKETING & BUSINESS STRATEGY
248	191034-11-0415	NEHA BHARTI	Sutapa Roy (SR)	IMPORTANCE OF ONLINE PRODUCT
249	191034-11-0416	NEHA DUTTA	Sutapa Roy (SR)	E-BANKING SERVICES PROVIDED BY ING VYSYA BANK
250	191034-11-0417	NEHA GUPTA	Sutapa Roy (SR)	CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOUR
251	191034-11-0418	NEHA MAWANDIA	Sutapa Roy (SR)	CASHLESS SOCIETY: A STUDY ON PAYtm
252	191034-11-0420	NEHA RAHA	Sutapa Roy (SR)	MUTUAL FUNDS- PLAYING WITH REAL MONEY
253	191034-11-0421	NEHA SARDA	Sutapa Roy (SR)	TRENDS OF LOGISTIC AND SUPPLY CHAIN MGT IN INDIA WITH FOCUS ON KOLKATA
254	191034-11-0422	NEHA SHAH	Sutapa Roy (SR)	A COMPARITIVE STUDY ON MARKETING MIX STRATEGY OF SUNFEAST & BRITANNIA
255	191034-11-0424	NIDHI KOTHARI	Tania Ghosh (TG)	A Study on Online Banking in India
256	191034-11-0425	NIDHI KUMARI	Sutapa Roy (SR)	CONSUMER PREFERENCE AND MARKETING MIX- A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN LUX AND CINTHOL
257	191034-11-0426	NIDHI SHARMA	Tania Ghosh (TG)	A STUDY OF FLIPKART'S MARKETING AND PROMOTIONAL STRATEGIES
258	191034-11-0428	NIDHI SINHA	Tania Ghosh (TG)	MICRO INSURANCE

259	191034-11-0429	NIHARIKA BHARDWAJ	Tania Ghosh (TG)	AN ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL POSITION-A CASE STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO PAGE INDUSTRIES LIMITED
260	191034-11-0430	NIKITA JAISWAL	Tania Ghosh (TG)	E-PAYMENT - A CASE STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PAYPAL HOLDINGS INC
261	191034-11-0432	NIKITA PANDEY	Tania Ghosh (TG)	CONSUMER SATISFACTION WITH RESPECT TO INDIAN HAIR OIL MARKET
262	191034-11-0433	NIKITA RANI	Tania Ghosh (TG)	WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OF HCL INFOSYSTEMS LTD
263	191034-11-0434	NIKITA SHARMA	Tania Ghosh (TG)	A COMPARITIVE ANALYSIS OF CUSTOMER PREFERENCES OF CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS
264	191034-11-0435	NIKITA SHARMA	Tania Ghosh (TG)	A STUDY OF FINANCIAL RATIOS OF ULTRATECH CEMENT
265	191034-11-0436	NISHA GUPTA	Tania Ghosh (TG)	CSR OF ITC LTD.
266	191034-11-0437	NISHA GUPTA	Tania Ghosh (TG)	A STUDY ON SMALL EQUITY INVESTORS IN THE INDIAN CAPITAL MARKET
267	191034-11-0438	NISHA JHA	Tania Ghosh (TG)	An analysis of investment in mutual fund-HDFC mutual fund
268	191034-11-0439	NISHA JHAJHRIA	Tania Ghosh (TG)	SBI mutual fund and its comparison
269	191034-11-0441	NISHA SHARMA	Tania Ghosh (TG)	ITC-An intrusion into FMCG world
270	191034-11-0443	NISHI KUMARI SONI	Tania Ghosh (TG)	Domestic two wheeler market and study of customer satisfaction at dyanamic TVS
271	191034-11-0444	NISHI MAHESHWARI	Tania Ghosh (TG)	Mutual Funds

272	191034-11-0446	NISHTHA KIRTI	Tania Ghosh (TG)	DOMINOS
273	191034-11-0449	NOOR SABA	Tania Ghosh (TG)	FDI AND ITS EFFECT ON INDIAN ECONOMY
274	191034-11-0450	OINDRILA SARKAR	Tania Ghosh (TG)	INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN INDIA
275	191034-11-0451	OISHEE MISRA	Tania Ghosh (TG)	AMUL
276	191034-11-0452	PALAK BEDIA	Tania Ghosh (TG)	RADIO ADVERTISING
277	191034-11-0453	PALAK PARAKH	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Financial Reporting Analysis- A Case Study on ITC Company
278	191034-11-0454	PALLAVI JAIN	Tania Ghosh (TG)	A journey from Bandhan financial services pvt Ltd to Bandhan Bank
279	191034-11-0456	PARNAS BANERJEE	Tania Ghosh (TG)	Cash management of oil and natural gas corporation
280	191034-11-0457	PAYAL KHAITAN	Tania Ghosh (TG)	A case study on merger of Tata , Jaguar and Land Rover
281	191034-11-0458	PAYAL SETHIA	Tania Ghosh (TG)	Capital Market
282	191034-11-0459	PINKY PANDEY	Tania Ghosh (TG)	ONLINE BANKING IN INDIA
283	191034-11-0461	POOJA HAZRA	Tania Ghosh (TG)	WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT -A STUDY ON HUL
284	191034-11-0462	POOJA KHATRI	Tania Ghosh (TG)	IMPACT OF ONLINE BANKING ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR OF SBI & ICICI BANK

285	191034-11-0464	POOJA RANDAR	Tania Ghosh (TG)	ITC LTD-AN INTRUSION INTO FMCG WORLD
286	191034-11-0465	POONAM AGARWAL	Tania Ghosh (TG)	ANALYSIS OF MUTUAL FUNDS
287	191034-11-0468	PRACHI AGARWAL	Tania Ghosh (TG)	THE DAIRY INDUSTRY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
288	191034-11-0469	PRACHI AGARWAL	Tania Ghosh (TG)	MAKE IN INDIA- GROWING TRENDS IN AVIATION SECTOR
289	191034-11-0471	PRACHI SANCHETI	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	GROWTH OF DIGITAL WALLET
290	191034-11-0474	PRAGATI JAIN	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	ROLE OF ADVERTISEMENT IN APPLE INC.
291	191034-11-0475	PRAGATI JALAN	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	AADHAR BASED PAYMENT SYSTEM
292	191034-11-0477	PRAGYA PRASMITA PRADHAN	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	EFFECT OF SBI AND HDFC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES UPON LIFE INSURANCE INDUSTRY
293	191034-11-0478	PRANJAL GUPTA	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS- CASE STUDY ON THE COCACOLA COMPANY & PEPSICO INC
294	191034-11-0479	PRANJU JAIN	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	E-COMMERCE AND ITS RELEVANCE
295	191034-11-0480	PRASHANSA SINGH	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY : A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE CSR ACTIVITIES OF P.C.CHANDRA JEWELLERS AND GITANJALI JEWELS
296	191034-11-0482	PRATYUSHA DAS	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS - CASE STUDY ON ABNL LIMITED
297	191034-11-0483	PREETI BAHETI	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	A Study of Impact of Mobile Commerce in Recent Days in Kolkata

298	191034-11-0484	PREETI GUPTA	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Analysis of e-Banking Services of Dena Bank
299	191034-11-0485	PREETY SHAW	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	After Sales Services of Samsung Co. with respect to Mobile Phone Sales
300	191034-11-0486	PREKSHA KOCHAR	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Comparative Financial statement Analysis of ITC, Unilever and Dabur from 2012-13 to 2015-16
301	191034-11-0487	PRERANA AGARWALLA	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Analysis of CSR Activities of ITC Ltd.
302	191034-11-0488	PRERANA PODDER	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Six Sigma Analysis
303	191034-11-0489	PRERNA DAMANI	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Online Shopping
304	191034-11-0492	PRITI KARMAKAR	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Insider Trading
305	191034-11-0497	PRIYA PRAJAPATI	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Bakery Industry- Case Study on MIO AMORE
306	191034-11-0499	PRIYANKA BHUTRA	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Corporate Governance- A Case study on CIL
307	191034-11-0500	PRIYANKA DAVE	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	A case study on the merger and acquisition of PVR and Cinemax
308	191034-11-0502	PRIYANKA GUPTA	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Financial Analysis of ratios of FMCG Companies-A study of Godrej consumer products Ltd. , Hindustan Unilever Ltd. And Dabur Ltd. With reference to financial statements
309	191034-11-0503	PRIYANKA JAIN	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	E Banking
310	191034-11-0504	PRIYANKA JAIN	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Growth of retail sector in India-A study on Big Bazar, Shoppers Stop and Westside

311	191034-11-0505	PRIYANKA JALAN	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	A study of working capital management with special reference to Reliance Infrastrurcture Ltd.
312	191034-11-0507	PRIYANKA KUMARI	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Customer Relationship MANAGEMENT in Banks with Ref to Corporation Bank
313	191034-11-0509	PRIYANKA SEN	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Analysis of Retail Industry
314	191034-11-0510	PRIYANKA SHAW	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Indian Consumer's Purchasing Behaviour- Micro Persapective
315	191034-11-0511	PRIYASA SADHUKHAN	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Capital Market Comparitive Analysis btw SBI & ICICI bank
316	191034-11-0513	PUJA K RAY	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	Return and RISK Analysis
317	191034-11-0514	PUJA KUMARI RUNGTA	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	WC MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED COMPANIES
318	191034-11-0517	PUJITA GANGULY	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	WC MANAMENT OF ASHOKE LEYLAND LTD
319	191034-11-0519	PURVA SANCHETI	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	A SWEET WAR- A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CUSTOMER PREFERENCE OF CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS
320	191034-11-0520	PURVI JHUNJHUNWALA	Tanuka Sen Chatterjee (TSC)	FSA OF DABUR INDIA LTD AND ITC LTD
321	191034-11-0521	PURVI MODI	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	IPO-AN ANALYSIS OF FEW SELECTED COMPANIES
322	191034-11-0524	QUEEN BHATTACHARYA	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	AWARENESS OF DERIVATIVE TRADING AMONG RETAIL INVESTORS
323	191034-11-0525	RACHAYITA SIKDAR	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	ACCOUNTING RATIO ANALYSIS OF TATA STEEL LTD.

324	191034-11-0526	RACHITA BOSE	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	AN OVERVIEW ON START UPS IN INDIA
325	191034-11-0527	RADHIKA MOHATA	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN NESTLE AND CADBURY- A CONSUMERS SURVEY IN HOWRAH
326	191034-11-0528	RAGINI	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	Reliance working capital Management
327	191034-11-0532	RAJSHREE GHOREWAT	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	Merger of Rajasthan Bank & ICICI
328	191034-11-0533	RAJUL JAIN	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	FSA of ICICI
329	191034-11-0534	RAJYASHREE MUKHERJEE	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	FSA OF HUL
330	191034-11-0536	RAMSHA RAFIQUE	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	SALES & DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT OF AMUL COMPANY
331	191034-11-0537	RANI CHAKRABARTY	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	SALES PROMOTIONAL STRATEGIES OF SAMSUNG
332	191034-11-0539	RANJIMA DAS	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	PERCEPTION OF WOMEN TOWARDS BEAUTY SERVICES
333	191034-11-0541	RASHI SINGHI	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SOFT DRINKS
334	191034-11-0542	RAUSHNI SHEIKH	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	FSA ON ICICI BANK
335	191034-11-0543	REA ASHRAFI	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF ADVERTISEMENT
336	191034-11-0544	RHYTHM SINHA	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON TATA & MAHINDRA

337	191034-11-0546	RIDDHI SHARMA	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	BARAND PREFERENCE OF CONSUMERS
338	191034-11-0547	RIDHI AGARWAL	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	MERGERS & ACQUISITIONS CASE STUDY ON ICICI BANK & BANK OF RAJASTHAN
339	191034-11-0548	RINITA PAUL	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	MAINTENANCE OF BALANCE BETWEEN PROFITABILITY AND LIQUIDITY-A STUDY ON ULTRATECH CEMENT LTD
340	191034-11-0551	RISHIKA AGARWAL	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	MARKETING RESEARCH ON ICICI PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE
341	191034-11-0553	RISHIKA KHAITAN	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM COPR LTD- AN EMPERICAL STUDY
342	191034-11-0554	RISHIKA SHARMA	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	ONLINE BANKING- RISE OF PAYTM DUE TO DEMONITISATION-A CASE STUDY OF KOLKATA
343	191034-11-0555	RISHIKAA KABRA	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	ITC LIMITED - AN INTRUSION INTO FNCG WORLD
344	191034-11-0557	RISHITA KHANDLWAL	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS OF SELECTED COMPANIES IN THE FMCG SECTOR
345	191034-11-0560	RITIKA AGARWAL	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	MUTUAL FUNDS IN INDIA
346	191034-11-0562	RITIKA JOSHI	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	MERGER & ACQUISITION : A CASE STUDY ON TECH MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA SATYAM
347	191034-11-0565	RITIKA KUMARI SHARMA	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON NON PERFORMING ASSETS OF ICICI AND SBI
348	191034-11-0566	RITIKA MANDAL	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	RATIO ANALYSIS OF ASHOK LEYLAND
349	191034-11-0567	RITIKA RAJ SHAW	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY : A CASE STUDY ON DHARNIA AUTOMOBILES

350	191034-11-0569	RITIKA SINGHAL	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	A Study on Working Capital Management of ACC Ltd
351	191034-11-0570	RITU GOYAL	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	ONLINE BANKING : CUSTOMERS' PERSPECTIVE OF SBI
352	191034-11-0571	RITU JAIN	Arpita Mallick (AM 1)	WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT WITH SPL. REFERENCE TO JAIN IRRIGATION SYSTEM LTD.
353	191034-11-0572	RITU JHA	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	ITC LTD-AN INTRUSION INTO FMCG WORLD
354	191034-11-0574	RIYA AGARWAL	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	Comparative analysis of marketing strategies of vodafone and airtel
355	191034-11-0576	RIYA GUPTA	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	Comparative analysis of financial ratios of FMCG co
356	191034-11-0579	RIYA KUMARI	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	Packaging industries with respect to AMUL,CADBURRY and NESTLE
357	191034-11-0580	RIYA KUMARI PRASAD	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	Trust Endowment and social responsibility -A case study of tata group
358	191034-11-0582	RIYA SAHA	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	PROMOTIONAL AND MARKETING STRATEGIES OF ROYAL ENFIELD
359	191034-11-0583	RIYA SHARMA	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	HOME APPLIANCES
360	191034-11-0584	RIYA SINGH	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	PEPSICO
361	191034-11-0588	RUCHI PRAKASH VYAS	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	CUSTOMER SATISFACTION- HDFC AND ICICI
362	191034-11-0589	RUCHIKA AGARWAL	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	FLIPKART

363	191034-11-0591	RUCHIKA DALMIA	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	Working capital management with reference to TCS Ltd
364	191034-11-0592	RUCHITA R SHAH	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	Demonitisation and its effect on common people
365	191034-11-0595	RUPALI KUMARI	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	Comparative study of cash flow of Tata Iron and Steel Company and JSPL
366	191034-11-0597	RUSHALI MITRA	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	A comparative study on ratio analysis of BILT and TNPL
367	191034-11-0600	SAANJH AGARWAL	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	Retail sector-A survey on Reliance Mart
368	191034-11-0601	SABA SHAHEEN	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	E-COMMERCE - A CASE STUDY ON FLIPKART
369	191034-11-0605	SAHELI DAS	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR AND SATISFACTION OF MAGGI NOODLES-NESTLE IN INDIA
370	191034-11-0606	SAIMA IQBAL	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	STUDY ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR OF HUL
371	191034-11-0608	SAKSHI GOENKA	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	CSR AND ITS REPORTING-A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON RELIANCE AND ITC
372	191034-11-0610	SAKSHI JHA	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	ANALYSIS OF ONLINE TRADING OF INDIA BULLS
373	191034-11-0611	SAKSHI KUMARI KHANDELIA	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	OVERVIEW OF CHINESE PRODUCTS IN INDIAN MARKET
374	191034-11-0612	SAKSHI KUMARI ROY	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	IMPACT OF DEMONITISATION ON THE ECONOMY
375	191034-11-0613	SAKSHI MAYARAMKA	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	BAROMETER OF ACCEPTABILITY OF JIO SCHEME TO THE COMMON PEOPLE

376	191034-11-0616	SAKSHI SHAW	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	IMPACT OF DEMONITIZATION ON TERRORISM
377	191034-11-0617	SAKSHI SINGH	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	MARKETING: A CASE STUDY OF MCDONALDS
378	191034-11-0618	SAKSHI SINGH	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO IVRCL INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROJECT LIMITED
379	191034-11-0619	SAKSHI SINGH	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	MUTUAL FUNDS : A CASE STUDY ON RELIANCE MUTUAL FUND
380	191034-11-0620	SAKSHI TIBREWAL	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	MOTIVATION - WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SERVICE AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
381	191034-11-0622	SALONI MISHRA	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	ONLINE BANKING : CUSTOMERS' PERSPECTIVE OF SBI
382	191034-11-0623	SALONI SHAW	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	PURCHASING BEHAVIOUR OF CONSUMERS REGARDING MOBILE PHONE
383	191034-11-0627	SAMIRAH SAHRISH	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	Impact of Online Banking on Consumer Behaviour
384	191034-11-0628	SAMPRITI KUNDU	Ujjaiyini Saha Gupta (USG)	Effectiveness of Advertising on Fairness Cream
385	191034-11-0630	SAMPURNA SEN	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	A Study on Consumer Perception regarding Amul Dairy Products
386	191034-11-0631	SANA AAFREEN	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	Demonitisation
387	191034-11-0633	SANANDITA PAUL	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	Behavioral Finance
388	191034-11-0634	SANCHARI NASKAR	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	Integrated Marketing Communication- A Case study on Mc Donalds

389	191034-11-0635	SANCHARI PAUL	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	A case study on CSR-initiatives taken by TATA Steel
390	191034-11-0636	SANGEETA PODDAR	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	Why Crude Oil Prices Change
391	191034-11-0637	SANGEETA TIWARI	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	A study on customer relationship management with reference to Big Bazar
392	191034-11-0642	SANJUKTA DAS	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	A study on Marketing mix of Cocacola and Pepsico
393	191034-11-0643	SANJUKTA DASGUPTA	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	Growth of Digital Wallet
394	191034-11-0646	SANSKRITI KUMARI	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	is Attactive Packaing really a necessity or Eyewas :A study on the Impact of Product Packaging
395	191034-11-0647	SANSKRITI MURARKA	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	A Study of ONLINE banking with Punjab Bank
396	191034-11-0648	SANSKRITI SINGHI	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	Demonetization and Its Impact On Indian Economy
397	191034-11-0649	SANSKRITI TAPARIA	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	Comparison of Mutual Fund Companies
398	191034-11-0650	SANYA AGARWAL	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	Financial Ananlysis of Motor Sumi Sons
399	191034-11-0651	SANYA JAISWAL	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	ANALYSIS OF FSA OF INFOSYS
400	191034-11-0654	SASWATI SADHUKHAN	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	ONLINE BANKING FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXAMINIG THE PRESENT STATUS OF EXISTING E BANKING IN INDIA
401	191034-11-0655	SATAKSHI JAISWAL	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	MARKETING STRATEGY OF INDIAN HANDLOOM PRODUCT- BALUCHARI SAREE

402	191034-11-0657	SAYANTIKA GUHA	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	IMPACT OF ORGANISED RETAIL INTO UNORGANISED RETAIL
403	191034-11-0658	SEJAL AGARWAL	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HUL ITC FROM 2012-13 TO 2015-16
404	191034-11-0659	SEJAL AGARWALA	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	EFFECT OF E-COMMERCE ON ONLINE TRANSACTION
405	191034-11-0660	SEJAL AGGARWAL	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	A STUDY ON CITIZEN'S PERCEPTION ABOUT OUTDOOR ADVERTISING IN KOLKATA
406	191034-11-0661	SEJAL BAGARIA	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	CHINESE PRODUCTS DOMINATING INDIAN MARKET- A SURVEY OF CONSUMERS IN HOWRAH
407	191034-11-0662	SEJAL JAIN	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	E-WALLET
408	191034-11-0664	SEJAL SHAW	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	INSURANCE INDUSTRY OF INDIA
409	191034-11-0665	SENIORITA JAISWAL	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	FSA of Ford & Nissan
410	191034-11-0666	SHABE NOOR	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	Bharti Airtel
411	191034-11-0667	SHABNAM PARVEEN	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	Working Capital Management on NALCO
412	191034-11-0668	SHAFIQUE SAMEEN	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	Online Share trading
413	191034-11-0669	SHAGUN GAGGAR	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	Comperative study between LIC & Bajaj Alliance
414	191034-11-0670	SHAGUN KHANDELWAL	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF HERO MOTOCORP

415	191034-11-0671	SHAHEEN SIDDIQUE	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	DEMONITISATION
416	191034-11-0672	SHAILY JAIN	Sayanee Nayak (SN)	MARKETING & PROMOTIONAL STRATEGIES OF AMUL & ICE CREAM
417	191034-11-0674	SHALINI KEDIA	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	CONSUMER PERCEPTION TOWARDS ONLINE SHOPPING
418	191034-11-0676	SHALU KUMARI	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	CUSTOMER SATISFACTION OT TWO WHEELERS
419	191034-11-0677	SHAMBHAVI SINHA	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	CONSUMER SATISFACTION
420	191034-11-0679	SHAURYA SINGH	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	ONLINE SHOPPING
421	191034-11-0682	SHIKSHA AGARWAL	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	ONLINE SHOPPING & COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS
422	191034-11-0683	SHIVANGI CHOKHANI	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	ONLINE SHOPPING & ITS RELEVANCE
423	191034-11-0684	SHIVANGI GUPTA	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FSA
424	191034-11-0686	SHIVANGI SINGH	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	A Study On Consumption Of Organic Food And Energy Saving Product
425	191034-11-0687	SHIVANI AGARWAL	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	FDI IN RETAIL SECTOR IN INDIA
426	191034-11-0688	SHIVANI SHUKLA	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	A MARKET STUDY ON CHOCOLATE INDUSTRY OF INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KOLKATA
427	191034-11-0690	SHRADHA AGARWAL	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	F.S.A- A STUDY OF DIFFERENT RATIOS OF LIC

428	191034-11-0691	SHRADHA DUBEY	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS - A CASE STUDY ON RELIANCE COMMUNICATION
429	191034-11-0693	SHREEYA MAITRA	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	A CASE STUDY OF THE RAMCO CEMENTS LTD IN THE CONTEXT OF WORKING CAPITAL MGT
430	191034-11-0694	SHREOSHY CHOWDHURY	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	TRENDS IN SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY AND THEIR IMPACT DURING THE PRE AND POST REFORM PERIOD
431	191034-11-0695	SHRESHTHA SINHA	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	RELIANCE JIO - A GAME CHANGER (A COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH OTHER 4G NETWORKS AVAILABLE IN THE MARKET
432	191034-11-0699	SHREYA MODI	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	CONSUMER SATISFACTION - A STUDY ON RELIANCE RETAIL LIMITED
433	191034-11-0700	SHREYA PURKAIT	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	A PROJECT REPORT ON CONSUMER PREFERENCES BETWEEN NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL BRANDED SHIRTS IN KOLKATA
434	191034-11-0704	SHREYA SHUKLA	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING
435	191034-11-0705	SHREYA SINGH	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE LTD.
436	191034-11-0708	SHRINGDHA RAJ SINGH	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	A Comparative Analysis on Mutual Fund and Life Insurance
437	191034-11-0709	SHRISHTI GINORIA	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	Marketing Strategy of Jewellery Industry - A Case Study of Tanishq
438	191034-11-0710	SHRISTI	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	INVESTMENT BANKING IN INDIA: INVESTOR'S PERSPECTIVE
439	191034-11-0711	SHRISTI JAISWAL	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	A STUDY OF FINANCIAL RATIOS OF GODREJ CONSUMER PRODUCTS LTD. & HUL AND GABUR INDIA LTD.
440	191034-11-0712	SHRISTI RATHI	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	Non Performing asset mgmt

441	191034-11-0713	SHRISTI SINGH	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	NON Performing asset mgmt of dena bank
442	191034-11-0714	SHRISTI SINGHANIA	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	Mobile Number portability
443	191034-11-0717	SHRUTI AGARWAL	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	Brand preference of fmcg products in kolkata
444	191034-11-0719	SHRUTI GUPTA	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	An analysis of investment in mutual funds
445	191034-11-0720	SHRUTI JAISWAL	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	SMART PHONES
446	191034-11-0721	SHRUTI KHATOR	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	A STUDY OF THE INVESTORS PREFERENCE OF MUTUAL FUNDS
447	191034-11-0722	SHRUTI KUMARI GOYAL	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	ITC
448	191034-11-0723	SHRUTI MORE	Antara Mapdar (AM 2)	Mutual Fund
449	191034-11-0724	SHRUTI NARNOLI	Jayati Halder (JH)	CSR- A Case Study on TATA Group of Companies
450	191034-11-0725	SHRUTI PODDAR	Jayati Halder (JH)	Consumer awareness on durable consumer goods
451	191034-11-0729	SHRUTI SWAROOP	Jayati Halder (JH)	Analysis of the quick service restaurant industry:case study on Dominos in Kolkata
452	191034-11-0732	SHWETA BHAGAT	Jayati Halder (JH)	Study of sales and distribution management with special reference to HUL
453	191034-11-0735	SIDDHI SHARMA	Jayati Halder (JH)	The role of commercial banks in the promotion of financial inclusion

454	191034-11-0741	SIMMY KIRTANIA	Jayati Halder (JH)	Working capital management of JSPL
455	191034-11-0743	SIMRAN GOYAL	Jayati Halder (JH)	MARKETING STRATEGY OF McDONALDS
456	191034-11-0744	SIMRAN JAISWAL	Jayati Halder (JH)	CSR WITH SPECIAL RESPECT TO ITC
457	191034-11-0748	SIMRAN LODHI	Jayati Halder (JH)	CUSTOMER SATISFACTION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO LG INDIA
458	191034-11-0750	SIMRAN SAHA	Jayati Halder (JH)	A STUDY ON UNORGANISED SECTOR WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS TO WOMEN WORKER
459	191034-11-0753	SMITA NAYAK	Jayati Halder (JH)	MARKET RESEARCH- A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON COKE AND PEPSI
460	191034-11-0755	SNEHA AGARWAL	Jayati Halder (JH)	MARKETING AND PROMOTIONAL STRATEGIES OF BIG BAZAAR
461	191034-11-0756	SNEHA CHOWDHURY	Jayati Halder (JH)	FITNESS INDUSTRY, ITS GROWTH AND PROSPECTS
462	191034-11-0757	SNEHA DAS	Jayati Halder (JH)	COMPARATIVE STUDY ON PROMOTION STRATEGIES OF AMERICAN AND INDIAN HOTEL CHAIN SYSTEM
463	191034-11-0760	SNEHA JAISWAL	Jayati Halder (JH)	COMPARATIVE STUDY ON PRICING STRATEGY OF APPLE AND SAMSUNG
464	191034-11-0762	SNEHA PERIWAL	Jayati Halder (JH)	E COMMERCE A STUDY ON PAYTM
465	191034-11-0764	SNEHA RATHI	Jayati Halder (JH)	Online Banking
466	191034-11-0765	SNEHA SAHA	Jayati Halder (JH)	ONLINE BANKING WITH SBI

467	191034-11-0769	SNEHLATA SINGHAL	Jayati Halder (JH)	ATTRACTIVE PACKAGING - A STUDY ON PACKAGING OF SOME SELECTED COMPANIES
468	191034-11-0772	SOHINI BISWAS	Jayati Halder (JH)	CONSUMER AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION ABOUT WOOLLEN CLOTHES
469	191034-11-0773	SOMALI NASKAR	Jayati Halder (JH)	A Study Of the Marketing Strategies of Domimo's Pizza
470	191034-11-0776	SONALI SINGH	Jayati Halder (JH)	Effect of make In India on Domestic Development
471	191034-11-0777	SONALI SINGH	Jayati Halder (JH)	Online Banking with Punjab National Bank
472	191034-11-0778	SOUMILI GHOSH	Jayati Halder (JH)	E-Commerce in India - Study on Snapdeal
473	191034-11-0780	SOUMITA SEN	Jayati Halder (JH)	Study on NPA with Special Reference to ICICI Bank
474	191034-11-0782	SOWETA SHAW	Jayati Halder (JH)	Goods & Services Tax
475	191034-11-0783	SPANDAN AGARWAL	Jayati Halder (JH)	Packaging
476	191034-11-0788	SREEPROMA CHATTERJEE	Jayati Halder (JH)	Leasing
477	191034-11-0789	SREETAMA BHATTACHARJEE	Jayati Halder (JH)	Payments Bank
478	191034-11-0790	SREHA AGARWAL	Jayati Halder (JH)	Impact of tourism on foreign exchange
479	191034-11-0792	SRIJA NANDI	Jayati Halder (JH)	Credit Risk management of State bank of India

480	191034-11-0793	SRIJANEE ADHYA	Jayati Halder (JH)	"Is Attractive Packaging really a necessity or an eyewash?"- A study on packaging of some selected companies
481	191034-11-0794	SRIJITA BYSACK	Urmi Datta (UD)	Marketing Strategy of McDonald's
482	191034-11-0795	SRINJOYA BOSE	Urmi Datta (UD)	Financial ratio analysis-a comparative study of TATA and MAHINDRA
483	191034-11-0796	SRIPRIYA KEDIA	Urmi Datta (UD)	Marketing Strategy of Cars in India
484	191034-11-0797	SRIшти AGARWAL	Urmi Datta (UD)	Impact of Online Banking on Consumer Behaviour
485	191034-11-0798	SRIшти SARKAR	Urmi Datta (UD)	Online Banking
486	191034-11-0799	SRIшти SAW	Urmi Datta (UD)	ecommerce and its relevance
487	191034-11-0800	SRIшти JAIN	Urmi Datta (UD)	Financial Statement Analysis of RIL
488	191034-11-0801	SRIITI SHAW	Urmi Datta (UD)	Online Banking
489	191034-11-0803	STUTI AGARWAL	Urmi Datta (UD)	MAINTENANCE OF BALANCE BETWEEN PROFITABILITY AND LIQUIDITY-A STUDY ON ULTRATECH CEMENT LTD
490	191034-11-0804	SUBHANGI JAISWAL	Urmi Datta (UD)	MARKETING RESEARCH ON ICICI PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE
491	191034-11-0805	SUBHANGI KUMARI SHAW	Urmi Datta (UD)	FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM COPR LTD- AN EMPERICAL STUDY
492	191034-11-0806	SUBHASMITA LENKA	Urmi Datta (UD)	ONLINE BANKING- RISE OF PAYTM DUE TO DEMONITISATION-A CASE STUDY OF KOLKATA

493	191034-11-0807	SUCHETA GHOSH	Urmi Datta (UD)	ITC LIMITED - AN INTRUSION INTO FNCG WORLD
494	191034-11-0808	SUDI KSHA BUDHIA	Urmi Datta (UD)	FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS OF SELECTED COMPANIES IN THE FMCG SECTOR
495	191034-11-0811	SUKHMANI KAUR	Urmi Datta (UD)	MUTUAL FUNDS IN INDIA
496	191034-11-0812	SULAGNA BASU SARBADHIKARI	Urmi Datta (UD)	MERGER & ACQUISITION : A CASE STUDY ON TECH MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA SATYAM
497	191034-11-0816	SURBHI JAISWAL	Urmi Datta (UD)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON NON PERFORMING ASSETS OF ICICI AND SBI
498	191034-11-0819	SWAGATALAXMI NALUI	Urmi Datta (UD)	RATIO ANALYSIS OF ASHOK LEYLAND
499	191034-11-0821	SWATI BHATTACHARJEE	Urmi Datta (UD)	AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY : A CASE STUDY ON DHARNIA AUTOMOBILES
500	191034-11-0822	SWATI JAISWAL	Urmi Datta (UD)	PERCEPTION OF WOMEN TOWARDS BEAUTY SERVICES
501	191034-11-0823	SWATI JHA	Urmi Datta (UD)	COMPARATIVE STUDY ON SOFT DRINKS
502	191034-11-0824	SWATI SRIVASTAVA	Urmi Datta (UD)	FSA ON ICICI BANK
503	191034-11-0827	SWEETY KUMARI	Urmi Datta (UD)	A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF ADVERTISEMENT
504	191034-11-0829	SWETA RANI JANA	Urmi Datta (UD)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON TATA & MAHINDRA
505	191034-11-0832	TABINDA SADAF	Urmi Datta (UD)	BARAND PREFERENCE OF CONSUMERS

506	191034-11-0833	TAHSEEN EKRAM	Lubna Ghazal (LG)	MERGERS & ACQUISITIONS CASE STUDY ON ICICI BANK & BANK OF RAJASTHAN
507	191034-11-0834	TAIFA HARAM	Lubna Ghazal (LG)	MAINTENANCE OF BALANCE BETWEEN PROFITABILITY AND LIQUIDITY-A STUDY ON ULTRATECH CEMENT LTD
508	191034-11-0837	TANIYA KAUSHAR	Lubna Ghazal (LG)	MARKETING RESEARCH ON ICICI PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE
509	191034-11-0838	TANNU RANI	Lubna Ghazal (LG)	FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM COPR LTD- AN EMPERICAL STUDY
510	191034-11-0839	TANSHI LOHIA	Lubna Ghazal (LG)	ONLINE BANKING- RISE OF PAYTM DUE TO DEMONITISATION-A CASE STUDY OF KOLKATA
511	191034-11-0840	TANU SHARMA	Lubna Ghazal (LG)	ITC LIMITED - AN INTRUSION INTO FNCG WORLD
512	191034-11-0844	TANUSHREE ROY	Lubna Ghazal (LG)	FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS OF SELECTED COMPANIES IN THE FMCG SECTOR
513	191034-11-0845	TANVI MITTAL	Lubna Ghazal (LG)	MUTUAL FUNDS IN INDIA
514	191034-11-0846	TANVI UL MULK	Lubna Ghazal (LG)	MERGER & ACQUISITION : A CASE STUDY ON TECH MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA SATYAM
515	191034-11-0847	TAPASHYA JAIN	Lubna Ghazal (LG)	RATIO ANALYSIS OF ASHOK LEYLAND
516	191034-11-0848	TAPASYA BAID	Lubna Ghazal (LG)	AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY : A CASE STUDY ON DHARNIA AUTOMOBILES
517	191034-11-0849	TEJESVI PATEL	Lubna Ghazal (LG)	Sensex against FII- A Case Study of India during 2004-2014
518	191034-11-0851	TISHA KEDIA	Lubna Ghazal (LG)	Management of Working Capital- A Case Study on Aditya Birla Chemicals(India) Ltd.

519	191034-11-0852	TIYASA DUTTA	Lubna Ghazal (LG)	Financial Performance Analysis- A Case Study on Reliance Industries
520	191034-11-0854	TRISHA RAJ	Lubna Ghazal (LG)	Corporate Social Responsibility with reference to ITC LTD
521	191034-11-0855	TRISHA SAHA	Sapna Shaw (SS)	Growth & Prospects of Packaged Mineral Water- A survey
522	191034-11-0857	TRIYANSHI GUPTA	Sapna Shaw (SS)	Impact of merger on profitability of a company: case study on Ranbaxy and Daichi Sankyo
523	191034-11-0858	TWINKLE KHANDELWAL	Sapna Shaw (SS)	Impact of merger and profitability :Case study on Tata Steel and Corus
524	191034-11-0859	TWINKLE SINGH	Sapna Shaw (SS)	MAINTENANCE OF BALANCE BETWEEN PROFITABILITY AND LIQUIDITY-A STUDY ON ULTRATECH CEMENT LTD
525	191034-11-0860	UDISMITA DAS	Sapna Shaw (SS)	MARKETING RESEARCH ON ICICI PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE
526	191034-11-0862	UMANG CHANDWANI	Sapna Shaw (SS)	FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM COPR LTD- AN EMPERICAL STUDY
527	191034-11-0864	UNNATI MADHOGARIA	Sapna Shaw (SS)	ONLINE BANKING- RISE OF PAYTM DUE TO DEMONITISATION-A CASE STUDY OF KOLKATA
528	191034-11-0865	UPASANA KOLAY	Sapna Shaw (SS)	ITC LIMITED - AN INTRUSION INTO FNCG WORLD
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562	191034-11-0918	ZULEKHA KHATOON	Jayita Das Gupta (JDG)	ITC LIMITED - AN INTRUSION INTO FNCG WORLD

(Submitted for the Degree of B.Com. Honors in Accounting
& Finance under the University of Calcutta)

30/5/22
15/5/22
Swayam
15/5/22

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

A STUDY ON ONLINE BANKING IN INDIA

SUBMITTED BY

NAME: NIDHI KOTHARI

REGN: 034-1211-1090-19

CU ROLL NO.- 191034-11-0424

COLLEGE NAME: SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE

SUPERVISED BY

NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR: TANIA GHOSH

COLLEGE NAME: SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE

Month & Year of Submission

MAY 2022

ANNEXURE-IA


Supervisor's Certificate

This is to certify that Ms. NIDHI KOTHARI a student of B.com (Honors) in Accounting & Finance of Shri Shikshayatan College under the University of Calcutta has worked under my supervision and guidance for his project work and prepared a project Report with the tittle "Online Banking of India".

The project Report, which she is submitting, is in her genuine and original work to the Best of my knowledge.

PLACE: KOLKATA

DATE: 3rd May, 2022

SIGNATURE: 
NAME: Tania Ghosh
DESIGNATION: Professor
NAME OF COLLEGE: Shri
Shikshayatan
college

ANNEXURE-IB

STUDENT DECLARATION

I hereby declared that the project work which the title of “Online Banking of India” submitted by me for the partial fulfilment of the degree of B. Com (Honors) in Accounting and Finance under the University of Calcutta is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier to any other university for the fulfilment of the requirement for any course of study.

I also declare that no chapter of this manuscripts in whole or in part has been incorporated in this Report from any earlier books or work done by other or by me. However, extract of any literature which has been used for this Report has been duly acknowledged providing detail of such literature in this reference.

PLACE: KOLKATA

DATE

3rd MAY, 2022

SIGNATURE: *Nidhi Kothari*

NAME: NIDHI KOTHARI

REGISTRATION NO.: 034-1211-1090-

19

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

While conducting the Online Banking project, innumerable people have given me various suggestions and opinion while conducting this report. I have tried to incorporate all those suggestions which are really relevant in preparing my final report. I think it is essential to thank all those who have helped me throughout the project.

I pay my immense gratitude to Tania Ghosh, HOD Dr. Rumpa Chakraborty, In-charge Dr. Papiya Chowdhury, Principal Dr. Aditi Dey of ShriShikshayatan College for her continuous and deliberate discussion on the topic and indeterminate burden taken by her in helping me throughout the project work.

I would also like to thank my friends who rendered their wholehearted cooperation the successful completion of my project work.

Finally, I am thankful to the people who willingly responded to the questionnaire and their contribution has been invaluable. This project would not have been completed without their participation. I am pleased to state that the whole report is just the presentation of the facts that have been found during the project through different sources and its each sentence is exact representation of the information obtained and analysis thereof. I hope that I have manifested my sincere attempts to represent all the information and other things to the best of my ability.

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PROJECT REPORT

034

(Submitted for the degree of B.com Honours in Accountancy under the University of Calcutta)

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

FINANCIAL REPORTING ANALYSIS – A CASE STUDY ON ITC COMPANY

SUBMITTED BY

Name of the Candidate: Palak Parakh

Registration Number: 034-1211-0555-19

CU Roll Number: 191034-11-0453

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

College Roll Number: 471

SUPERVISED BY

Name of the Supervisor: Prof. Tanuka Sen Chatterjee

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

MONTH AND YEAR OF SUBMISSION

JULY , 2022

Palak Parakh
15/07/22

Shri Shikshayatan
15/07/22

SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ms. Palak Parakh** a student of B.com Honours in Accounting of Shri Shikshayatan College under the University of Calcutta has worked under my supervision and guidance for her Project Work and prepared a Project Report with the title **FINANCIAL REPORTING ANALYSIS, a CASE STUDY ON ITC COMPANY LTD.** Which she is submitting is her genuine and original work to the best of my knowledge.

PLACE: KOLKATA

DATE: JUNE, 2022

SIGNATURE OF THE SUPERVISOR: *Tanuka Sen Chatterjee*

NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR: TANUKA SEN CHATTERJEE

DESIGNATION OF THE SUPERVISOR: FACULTY

NAME OF THE COLLEGE: SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE

STUDENT' DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the Project Work with the title **FINANCIAL REPORTING ANALYSIS, A CASE STUDY ON ITC COMPANY LTD.** Submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the degree of B.com Honours in Accounting under the University of Calcutta, is my original work and has not been submitted earlier to any other University/Institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any course of study.

I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part has been incorporated in this from any earlier work done by others or by me. However, extracts of any literature which has been used for this report has been duly acknowledged providing details of such literature in the references.

PLACE: KOLKATA

DATE: JUNE, 2022

SIGNATURE OF THE STUDENT: PALAK PARAKH

NAME OF THE STUDENT: PALAK PARAKH

ADDRESS: 107/3 SHIBTALLA STREET, HINDMOTOR

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 034-1211-0555-19

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I respect and thank Prof. Tanuka Sen Chatterjee for providing me an opportunity to do the project work of our semester under Calcutta University and giving me support and guidance which made me complete the project duly. I am extremely thankful to her for providing such a nice support and guidance, although she had busy schedule managing the corporate affairs. She made it possible for me to put all my theoretical knowledge to work out on the topic: FINANCIAL REPORTING ANALYSIS, A CASE STUDY ON ITC COMPANY LTD.

I am thankful and fortunate enough to get constant encouragement, support and guidance from all teaching staffs (Department of Commerce) which helped us in successfully completing our project work.

PREFACE

TITLE: Financial Statement Analysis – A Case Study on ITC Company.

INTRODUCTION: Financial statement are formal records of the financial activities of a business, person or other entity and provide an overview of a business or person's financial condition in both short and long term. They give an accurate picture of a company's condition and operating results in a condensed form. Financial statements are used as a management tool primarily by company executive and investor's in assessing the overall position and operating results of the company.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY: The basic objective of studying the financial statements of the company is:

- To know the financial position of the company.
- To understand, analyse and interpret the basic concepts of financial statements of the company.
- To make comparative study of financial statements of different years.
- To bring out the results of financial statements through ratio analysis.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: Research methodology in a way is a written game plan for conducting research. It has many dimensions; it includes not only the research method but also considers the logic behind the methods used in the context of the study.

➤ **DATA SOURCE AND COLLECTION METHODS:**

SECONDARY DATA: Secondary data are those that have been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process, Therefore, secondary data has been used in this project.

- **TOOLS USED:** Different tools like graphs, ratios and MS excel has been used for the analysis of the data collected of ITC Limited Company.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY: Even though every effort has been taken to minimize the variation and present the actual factual picture with the help of the statistical tool, but still there are some limitations:

- The preparation and interpretation of data may not be 100 % from errors and may be affected from the annual report of the company.
- Limitations of time and resources may narrow the scope of study.

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Project Report

*(Submitted for Degree of B. Com Honours in Accounting and Finance (CBCS)
under University of Calcutta)*

Title of the Project:

“WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP”

Submitted by:

Name of the Candidate: MOUPALI DAS

C.U. Registration No.: 034-1211-0916-19

C.U. Roll No.: 191034-11-0379

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

College UID: 20190942

College Roll No.: 378

Supervised by:

Name of the Supervisor: Sutapa Roy

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

Month and year of submission

MAY 2022

034

AM
15/7

Annexure- IA

SUPERVISORS'S LETTER

This is to certify that Miss. Moupali Das, a student of B. Com Honours in Accounting and Finance of Shri Shikshayatan College under University of Calcutta has worked under my supervision and guidance for her project work and prepared a project report with the title "WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP" which she is submitting, in her genuine and original work to the best of my knowledge.

R. Chakrabarty for S. Roy

Signature of Guide

Sutapa Roy

Professor

Shri Shikshayatan College

Name: Moupali Das

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

Place: Kolkata

Date: 17th May, 2022

Annexure- IB

STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the Project Work with the title "WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP" submitted by me for the partial fulfilment of the degree of B.Com. Honours in Accounting and Finance under the University of Calcutta is my original work and has not been submitted earlier to any other University for the fulfilment of the requirement for any course of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part has been incorporated in this report for any earlier work done by others or by me. However, extracts of any literature which has been used for this report has been duly acknowledged providing details of such literature in the references.

Signature: *Moupali Das*

Name: Moupali Das

C.U. Registration No.: 034-1211-0916-19

C.U. Roll No.: 191034-11-0379

Date: 17th May, 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I pay my immense gratitude to Principal Ma'am Mrs. Aditi Dey, Principal of Shri Shikshayatan College, Kolkata for giving me this opportunity to held this research project for my examination and I would thank my Prof. "Sutapa Roy", Faculty of "Shri Shikshayatan College, Kolkata" for her continuous and deliberate discussion on the topic and indeterminable burden taken by her in helping me throughout conducting the project.

While conducting the Project, innumerable people have given me various suggestions and opinions. I have tried to incorporate all those suggestions which are really relevant in preparing my final report. I think it is essential to thank all those who have contributed and helped me throughout the duration of the project.

I would also like to thank my friends who rendered their wholehearted cooperation in the successful completion of the project work.

Finally, I am thankful to all the woman businessowners who willingly responded to the questionnaire and their contribution has been invaluable. This project would not have completed without their participation.

I am pleased to state that the whole report is just the presentation of the facts that have been found during the project through different sources and its each sentence is an exact representation of the information obtained and the analysis thereof. I hope that I have manifested my sincere attempts to represent all the information and other things to the best of my ability.

SYNOPSIS

In this era of economic liberalization and globalization, Women entrepreneurship is gaining importance in India. The current policies and institutional assistance for developing entrepreneurship skills, providing education and training has been a great motivator for women to take up entrepreneurship. Although women in India constitute only one third of the economic enterprise still there have been numerous evidences of successful women entrepreneurs who have brought fame to India. In the recent era lot of unemployed women have taken up entrepreneurship based on their skills and training and even the employed ones are leaving the workforce with the intent of taking up entrepreneurship. The demographic appearance and economic growth of the country have changed because of the increased presence of women as entrepreneurs. Despite of the motivating economic achievement that India has attained because of more women taking up entrepreneurship still there exists issues that need to be recognized and addressed. This research paper talks about the factors leading to women entrepreneurship, advantageous of entrepreneurship for women along with highlighting the Impediments faced by women while taking up entrepreneurship and the impact of COVID-19 in their business.

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Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION

PROJECT REPORT

(Submitted for the Degree of B.Com. Honours in
Accounting & Finance under the University of Calcutta)

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

"MERGER AND ACQUISITION"
WITH REFERENCE TO STATE BANK OF INDIA
(SBI)

Submitted By

034

Name of the candidate: Aanchal Ojha
Registration Number: 034-1211-0614-19
College Name: Shri Shikshayatan College
CU Roll Number: 191034-11-0005

Supervised By

Name of the Supervisor: Dr. Papiya Chaudhury
College Name: Shri Shikshayatan College

Month and Year of submission

JUNE 2022

ANNEXURE I

Supervisor's certificate

This is to certify that Aanchal Ojha student of B.Com. Honours in Accounting & Finance of Shri Shikshayatan College under the University of Calcutta has worked under my supervision and guidance for her project work and prepared a project report with the title "Mergers and Acquisitions"

The project report, which she is submitting, is her genuine and original work to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: 

Place: Kolkata

Name: Dr. Papiya Chaudhury

Date: 06/06/22

Designation: Associate Professor & In-charge Morning

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

ANNEXURE IB

Student's declaration

I hereby declare that the Project Work with the title of "Merger and Acquisition" submitted by me for the partial fulfilment of the degree of B.Com. Honours in Accounting & Finance under the University of Calcutta is my original work and has not been submitted earlier to any other University /Institution for the fulfilment of the requirement for any course of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part has been incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by others or by me. However, extracts of any literature which has been used for this report has been duly acknowledged providing details of such literature in the references.

Place: Kolkata

Date: 01/06/22

Signature: Aanchal Ojha

Name: Aanchal Ojha

Address: KOLKATA

Registration No: 034-1211-0614-19CU

Roll No: 191034-11-0005

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

An attempt at my level can't be satisfactorily completed without the support and guidance of learned people. I am over whelmed in all humbleness to acknowledge my depth to all those who have helped me to put these ideas, well above the level of simplicity, into something concrete.

It gives me tremendous pleasure in bringing out this project entitled "Merger and Acquisition-Tech Mahindra and Mahindra Satyam" taken up during my Final year B. Com (Honours) Market Specialization Course.

My deepest thanks go to for guiding me in the process of completion of this project with great care and support.

My gratitude and appreciation go to my parents, my family and colleagues in developing the project and to all the people who have helped me out to the best of their abilities.

Finally, I would like to thank the almighty God!

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Project Report

(Submitted for the Degree of B.Com in Accounting & Finance under the University of Calcutta)

Title of the Project

ROLE OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

*Unice - Roll no -
not written*

Submitted by

Name of the Candidate : Apurwa Kalyani

Registration No. : 034-1211-0680-19

Name of the College : Shri Shikshayatan College

College Roll No. : 59

*SS
13.7.22*

Supervised by

Name of the Supervisor: Dr Rumpa Chakraborty

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

Month & Year of Submission : May 2022

*S.H.
13/7/22*

034

Supervisor's Certificate

This is to certify that **Ms Apurwa Kalyani** a student of B.Com. Honours in Accounting & Finance of **Shri Shikshayatan** College under the University of Calcutta has worked under my supervision and guidance for her Project Report with the title **ROLE OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT** which she is submitting, is her genuine and original work to the best of my knowledge.

PLACE: **KOLKATA**

SIGNATURE *R. Chakraborty*

DATE: **18th May 2022**

NAME: **Dr Rumpa Chakraborty**

DESIGNATION: **Assistant Professor**

NAME OF COLLEGE: **Shri Shikshayatan College**

Student's Declaration

I hereby declare that the Project Work with the title "ROLE OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT" submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the degree of B.Com. Honours in Accounting & Finance under the University of Calcutta is my original work and has not been submitted earlier to any other University/Institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any course of study.

I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part has been incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by others or by me. However, extracts of any literature which has been used for this report has been duly acknowledged providing details of such literature in the references.

SIGNATURE *Apurwa Kalyani*

NAME-ApurwaKalyani

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KAMLAKANT ROAD,

:RANCHI, JHARKHAND

REGISTRATION NO.: 034-1211-0680-19

PLACE: RANCHI, JHARKHAND

DATE:18thMay 2022

Acknowledgement

This report is an outstanding prospect to convey my gratefulness to those many people whose timely help and guidance went a long way in finishing project work from its commencement to achievement.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my Principal Dr. AditiDey for providing me with facilities to do my project. I am highly indebted to Dr. RumpaChakraborty (Assistant Professor) for her valuable guidance which has promoted my efforts in all stages of my project work .Last but not the least I would like to thank my family members, friends, and all those people who helped me for completing the project and deeper understanding of the concept performance appraisal.

Working on this project has proved to be an enlightening experience for me.

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Project Report

(Submitted for the degree of B. Com honours in accounting and finance under the University of Calcutta)

TITLE OF PROJECT

Working capital management -A case study of FMCG companies

SUBMITTED BY

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SUPERVISED BY

Name of the supervisor: - Sanchita Roy Chowdhury

Name of the college: -Shri Shikshayatan College

19
13.7.22

DATE OF SUBMISSION

MAY,2022

034

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13/7/22
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SUPERVISOR CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ayesha khan student of B. Com honours in Accounting and finance of SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE under the university of Calcutta has worked under my supervision and guidance for her project work and prepared a project file with the title "Working capital management-A case study of FMCG companies" which she is submitting in her original in genuine work to the best of my knowledge.

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SUDENT DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project work with the title "WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT- A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FMCG COMPANY" submitted by me partial fulfilment of the B.com honours in Accounting and finance under University of Calcutta is my original work and not been submitted earlier to any other university/institution for the fulfilment of the requirement for any course of study.

I also declare that no chapter in this manual script in whole or in part has been incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by others or me. However, extract of any literature which has been used for this report has been duly acknowledged providing details of such literature in the reference

Ayesha Khan.

SIGNATURE

AYESHA KHAN

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At the very outset, I would like to add few words of appreciation for the people who have been a part of this project right from its inception. The writing of this project has been one of the significant academic challenges I have faced and without the support, patience and guidance of the people involved, this task would not have been completed. Words often fail to express one's inner feeling of gratitude and indebtedness to one's benefactor but then it is only readily available medium through which the undersigned can express his sincere thanks to all those who are associated with his work in one way or the other.

It gives me immense pleasure in presenting the project report and case study on "Working capital management: A case study of FMCG companies". The success of this project is a result of sheer hard work, and the determination put in by me with the help of my project guide. I hereby take the opportunity to add a special note of thanks for **In-charge Dr. Papiya Chaudhury, HOD Dr. Rumpa Chakraborty and Supervisor Prof. Sanchita Roy Chowdhury**, Shri Shikshayatan College, Kolkata, who undertook to act as my mentor despite his many other academic and professional commitments. Without his valuable guidance, generous help and constant enthusiastic inspiration this research would have never been a success.

Furthermore, I would like to express my gratitude towards the college administration headed by our Respected Principal **Dr. Aditi Dey**, for providing one and all with the adequate infrastructural facilities and academic excellence in the form of professors and diversified sources of knowledge. The college library and reading room has also been an excellent source of relevant material information.

PREFACE

Financial Management refers to the efficient and effective management of money (funds) in such a manner as to accomplish the objectives of the organisation. It is a specialised function, directly associated with the top management.

Working capital management is a basic and integral part of the overall financial management of an enterprise. Working capital management involves the relationship between a firm's short-term assets and its short-term liabilities. The goal of working capital management is to ensure that a firm is able to continue its operations and that it has sufficient ability to satisfy both maturing short-term debt and upcoming operational expenses. The management of working capital involves managing inventories, accounts receivable and payable, and cash.

Thus, the arrangement of working capital management becomes a major part of the day-to-day activities of a finance manager. It is a very crucial activity and requires continuous attention because working capital is the money which keeps the day-to-day business operations smooth. Without appropriate and sufficient working capital management, a firm may get into troubles. Insufficient working capital may result into non-payment of certain dues on time. Inappropriate mode of financing would result in loss of interest which directly hits the profits of the firm. The choice of financing current assets basically lies between Short-term and long-term sources since the spontaneous sources are exploited on routine lines. Both Short-term and long-term financing have its pros and cons. Theoretically speaking, there may be following types of working capital management policy: Hedging or Matching Policy, Conservative Policy and Aggressive Policy.

This project "Working capital management: A case study of FMCG companies" attempts to make an in-depth analysis of the financing aspects of working capital of the leading Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) companies in India.

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Project Report

**(Submitted for the Degree of B. Com Honours in Accounting &
Finance under the University of Calcutta)**

**STUDY OF CONSUMER SATISFACTION ON
AFTER SALES SERVICE OF ONLINE FOOD
DELIVERY APPS**

Submitted by:

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Supervised by:

Name of the Supervisor: Fatema Mandlaywala

Name of the College: SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE

Month & Year of Submission: MAY 2022

Bdai,
14/5/22.
Swayam
14/5/22

Annexure- IA

Supervisor's Certificate

This is to certify that Ms Hrishita Banerjee, a student of B.Com. Honours in Accounting & Finance / Marketing / Taxation / Computer Applications in Business of Shri Shikshayatan College under the University of Calcutta has worked under my supervision and guidance for her Project Work and prepared a Project Report with the title Study of Consumer Satisfaction on After Sales Service of Online Food Delivery Apps which she is submitting, is her genuine and original work to the best of my knowledge.

Signature:

Fatema

Name: Fatema Mandlaywala

Designation: Assistant Professor

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

Place: Kolkata, India

Date: 19.05.2022

Annexure- IB

Student's Declaration

I hereby declare that the Project Work with the title STUDY OF CONSUMER SATISFACTION ON AFTER SALES SERVICE OF ONLINE FOOD DELIVERY APPS submitted by me for the partial fulfilment of the degree of B.Com. Honours in Accounting & Finance / Marketing / Taxation / Computer Applications in Business under the University of Calcutta is my original work and has not been submitted earlier to any other University /Institution for the fulfilment of the requirement for any course of study.

I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part has been incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by others or by me. However, extracts of any literature which has been used for this report has been duly acknowledged providing details of such literature in the references.

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Place: Kolkata, India

Date: 19th May 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Firstly, I would like to thank Calcutta university for giving me the opportunity to do this project.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to my supervisor, Mrs Fatema Mandlaywala and respected principal Mrs Aditi Dey for giving me the opportunity to work on this project and helping me in its research.

I would also like to thank my parents and friends who have contributed immensely to the project.

Supervised by:

Name of supervisor: FATEMA MANDLAYWALA

HOD: Dr. RUMPA CHAKRABORTY

In charge: Dr. PAPIYA CHOWDHURY

Principal: Dr. ADITI DEY

PREFACE:

The following project focuses on customer relationship management. It pertains to a study of consumer satisfaction on after sales service of online food delivery apps. The objectives of this project are:

- (a) to study the level of awareness of online food ordering applications,
- (b) to investigate the preferences towards online food ordering applications,
- (c) to study the satisfaction level of the consumers towards online food ordering applications and the after sales service provided by them,
- (d) to Identify the problems consumers, face when using the online food ordering applications, and
- (e) provide suggestions and recommendations based on the results. Both primary and secondary data have been collected for the study. Primary data has been collected using structured surveys that include information such as age, gender, occupation, income, level of awareness, and opinions about online food ordering apps. Secondary data has been collected from websites.

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3	MAHEEN RUMANA	Dr. Indrani Saha	CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR: DAIRY MILK AND NESTLE
4	EHSAAS CHAWLA	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	BRAND POSITIONING OF CADBURY
5	PRIYANKA TIBREWAL	Smt. Kavitha Sundararajan	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STOCK BROKING COMPANIES WITH RESPECT TO ANGEL BROKING
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93	ISHA AGARWAL	Smt. Sarmistha Samanta	FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS: THE REVIEW ON THE PERFORMANCE OF SBI (LAST 5 YEARS)
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106	KALASH SAHU	Smt. Sarmistha Samanta	DIGITAL MARKETING A BOOMING INDUSTRY - A COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY ON BYJU'S AND UNACADEMY
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113	KHUSHI MITTAL	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PRACTICES OF HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LTD. AND ITC LTD. FOR PAST FIVE YEARS
114	KHUSHI SURANA	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	CREDIT RATING AGENCY
115	KHUSHI TEKRIWAL	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	CONSUMER PREFERENCE FROM TV TO OTT
116	KOMAL AGARWALLA	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT AT UBER
117	KOMAL KUMARI GUPTA	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	CONSUMER PREFERENCE OF PUMA, NIKE AND OTHER SHOE BRANDS
118	KOUSHIKI AGARWALA	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	ROLE OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
119	KOYEL DHAR	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON TATA STEEL AND JINDAL STEEL
120	KOYEL SENGUPTA	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON SMALL BUSINESSES

121	KOYEL SINGHA	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	CONSUMER'S PERSPECTIVE ON GREEN MARKETING
122	KRITI BARMECHA	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	RATIO ANALYSIS OF PHARMACY GIENTS
123	KRITI SINGH	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	COMMERCIALIZATION OF SPORTS IN INDIA
124	KUMARI SAUMYA	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	POVERTY AND INDIAN ECONOMY
125	LOVELY AGARWAL	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	DIGITAL MARKETING FOR FINANCE INDUSTRIES
126	MADHU KUMARI	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	A STUDY ON CONSUMER AWARENESS AMONG RURAL CONSUMER ABOUT CONSUMER RIGHTS
127	MADHUMITA GHOSH	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	CASH AND TREASURY MANAGEMENT
128	MADIHA AHMAD	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
129	MAHIN KHALID	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	MARKETING STRATEGY ANALYSIS OF NYKA AND SUGAR
130	MANANI DAS	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	CUSTOMER ACQUISITION STRATEGY OF JIO
131	MANISHA JAIN	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	MARKET AND CONSUMER PREFERENCES OF AVIATION SECTOR IN INDIA
132	MANISHA KUMARI	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	MARKETING STRATEGY ANALYSIS OF OLA AND UBER
133	MANSHI KUMARI	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOUR & SATISFACTION LEVEL FOR TWO-WHEELERS
134	MANSHI PRAJAPATI	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	RATIO ANALYSIS OF AMBUJA CEMENT AND SHREE CEMENT.
135	MARIYAM NAAZ SHAKEEL	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	ACQUISITION OF LLOYD ELECTRIC'S CONSUMER DURABLE BUSINESS BY HAVELLS INDIA
136	MEGHA DEB	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS ONLINE BANKING SERVICES IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SBI AND HDFC BANK
137	MERIN ANNA THOMAS	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LIMITED AND PROCTER AND GAMBLE -BETTER STRATEGY IN CUSTOMER ACQUISITION

138	MILI CHOKHANI	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	COMPARISON BETWEEN THE TWO AVIATION COMPANIES IN INDIA-INDIGO AND JET AIRWAYS
139	MODHURIMA DAS	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OVER PRODUCTIVITY ALONG WITH DWINDLING ECONOMY OF AIR INDIA
140	MOHAMMED KATHEEJA UMMAL MA	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	INTERNET ADDICTION & ONLINE COMPULSIVE BUYING BEHAVIOR -INDIAN PERSPECTIVE
141	MONALISA SAHA	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OF TWO IT GIANTS- INFOSYS LTD. AND TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES(TCS).
142	MONIKA KUMARI	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	GREEN MARKETING -PROSPECT IN RURAL INDIA
143	MUHAMMAD KATHEEJA UMMAL NM	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	IMPACT OF AFTER SALES SERVICE ON CONSUMER SATISFACTION FOR SMARTPHONES
144	MUKTA SURANA	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	MEME MARKETING AND ITS INFLUENCE ON CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOUR
145	MUSKAAN TEKRIWAL	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	FLOURISHING E-COMMERCE IN MEDICAL SECTOR.
146	MUSKAN BARANWAL	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN AMBUJA CEMENT AND SHREE CEMENT
147	MUSKAN GUPTA	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	USE OF FLIPKART
148	MUSKAN JAISWAL	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	IMPACT OF GST ON LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORT INDUSTRY
149	MUSKAN KHANNAM	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON TATA GROUP AND RELIANCE INDUSTRIAL LIMITED
150	N M MD KHADIJA UMMA	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	MERGER AND ACQUISITION WITH A CASE STUDY ON WALMART AND FLIPKART
151	NACHRIN JAHAN	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	MERGER & ACQUISITIONS
152	NAFISA NEHAR	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS- A CASE STUDY ON HDFC BANK VS. ICICI BANK
153	NAILA NAAZ	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	COMPARISON OF WORKING CAPTAIN ANALYSIS OF WIPRO & INFOSYS COMPANY
154	NANDINI SHUKLA	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	
155	NANDITA SHAW	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	MARKET RESEARCH IN BISLERI

156	NANDITA SINGH	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	IMPACT OF FDI ON INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE SECTOR
157	NASHRA HARAM	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	MARKETING STRATEGY (ANALYSIS OF MARKETING STRATEGIES OF AMUL AND MOTHER DAIRY)
158	NIDHI BHARDWAJ	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	DIGITAL PAYMENT IN INDIA
159	NIDHI SINGH	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	MARKETING STRATEGY OF ZOMATO AND SWIGGY
160	NIKITA KUMARI	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	EXPLORING THE CONCEPT OF MARKETING MANIPULATION ON CONSUMER PURCHASE
161	NISHA KUMARI	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANKING
162	NISHA SINGH	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	A STUDY OF MARKET VIABILITY OF INDIAN HANDICRAFTS AND TEXTILES
163	NISHI NEGI	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	MARKETING AND PROMOTIONAL STRATEGIES OF PEPSICO INDIA
164	NISHU UPADHYAY	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	ONLINE BANKING
165	NITISHA GADIA	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	RISE OF E-COMMERCE -THE INDIAN SCENARIO
166	PALLAVI MUKHERJEE	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	DEMONETISATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY
167	POHENE CHOWDHURY	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	SUBPRIME MELTDOWN AND IT'S AFTER EFFECTS IN THE INDIAN ECONOMY
168	POOJA KUMARI	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED MIDCAP EQUITY MUTUAL FUND
169	POULAMI GHOSH	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS OF THREE PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES
170	POULAMI SARKAR	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	FINANCIAL ANALYSIS AND GROWTH OF INDIAN PAPER INDUSTRY
171	PRACHI RAI	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	ONLINE BUYING BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO BEAUTY & SKINCARE PRODUCTS ON NYKAA
172	PRAGATI	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR WITH REGARDS TO BIG BAZAR
173	PRAGATI AGARWAL	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	MERGER AND ACQUISITION ON VODA IDEA

174	PRAGYA MITTAL	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	EFFECTIVENESS OF ADVERTISING ON CONSUMERS PURCHASE PREFERENCES
175	PRATISTHA ARORA	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	INDIAN CAPITAL MARKET ANALYSIS OF TOP TWO TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANIES
176	PRETTYSHA RAJAN	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CONSUMER PREFERENCE OF MYNTRA AND AJIO BASED ON CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
177	PRITHA CHATTERJEE	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	A BRIEF STUDY ON ANALYSIS OF MUTUAL FUNDS WITH REFERENCE TO SOME OF THE LEADING MUTUAL FUND COMPANIES
178	PRITI SINHA	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	NON PERFORMING ASSETS
179	PRIYA BAJORIA	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	E-COMMERCE
180	PRIYA JHA	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	MUTUAL FUND
181	PRIYA SHREE	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON DIGITAL PAYMENTS
182	PRIYANKA GUPTA	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	SUSTAINABILITY IN FASHION INDUSTRY AND ITS IMPACT ON CONSUMER
183	PRIYANKA KUMARI	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	ANALYSIS OF MARKETING STRATEGIES OF DABUR INDIA LTD AND CONSUMERS' RESPONSE TO IT.
184	PRIYANKA MURMU	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	MERGER & ACQUISITION OF OBC, UBI AND PNB
185	PRONAMITA ROY	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	CASHLESS ECONOMY AND IT'S IMPACT ON SOCIETY
186	PUJA SHAW	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	WORKING CAPITAL (TATA MOTORS CAR &MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA)
187	PUJA SINGH	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS OF HUL
188	PUNAM SINGH	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	MARKETING STRATEGY ANALYSIS OF MICHELIN TYRES
189	PURVI PRAJAPAT	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	ONLINE BANKING
190	PUSHPANJALI SHARMA	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	EFFECTIVENESS OF ADVERTISING {SAMSUNG}
191	RAHIMA GHARAI	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF A LEADING INDIAN E-COMMERCE COMPANY: NYKAA

192	RAJNANDNI GUPTA	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	E-COMMERCE (MARKET STUDY OF AMAZON AND FLIPKART)
193	RAJRANI	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	IMPLEMENTATION OF ONLINE MARKETING STRATEGIES OF MYNTRA
194	RAKHI DUTTA	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF E- COMMERCE COMPANY AMAZON AND FLIPKART
195	RANJABATI PAUL	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE COCA-COLA COMPANY AND PEPSICO
196	RICHA KUMARI	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL INCENTIVES ON EMPLOYEE FIRM PERFORMANCE
197	RISHA AGARWAL	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	RISE OF E-COMMERCE : THE INDIAN SCENARIO
198	RISHIKA AGARWAL	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS ADIDAS IN TODAY'S YOUTH
199	RISHIKA JAIN	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	IMPACT OF FST ON AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY
200	RISHITA ADITYA	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	HOW CLIMATE FINANCE CAN SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
201	RISHITA RAJ	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS & COMPARISON OF HUL &ITC
202	RISHU AGARWAL	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	IMPACT OF GST ON AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY
203	RITIKA KEJRIWAL	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	RATIO ANALYSIS OF SHREE CEMENT AND AMBUJA CEMENT
204	RITIKA KUMARI	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	IMPACT OF GST IN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.
205	RITIKA SINGH	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	IMPACT OF GST ON RETAIL & HARDWARE STORES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KOLKATA
206	RITWIK SAHA	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	ANALYSIS OF MICROFINANCE INDUSTRY IN INDIA
207	RIYA DUTTA	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	IMPACT OF GST ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY
208	RIYA JAISWAL	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	WORKING CAPITAL
209	RIYA KASHYAP	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN:A CASE STUDY ON MOTHER'S HUT

210	RIYA MONDAL	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	IMPACT OF COVID ON AVIATION
211	ROHINI DAS	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER PREFERENCE OF MAYBELLINE AND LAKME AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN KOLKATA
212	ROZI KHATOON	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	CONSUMER PERCEPTION TOWARDS NESTLE PRODUCTS
213	RUCHIKA CHAUHAN	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	A STUDY ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON CIPLA LIMITED AND DIVI'S LABORATORIES LIMITED
214	RUKHSAR KHATOON	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	NETWORK MARKETING- ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR WITH RESPECT TO AMWAY PRODUCTS
215	RUMI MITRA	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	EFFECT OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS ON INDIAN ECONOMY
216	S PUJA	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	IMPACT OF PACKAGING ON CONSUMER BUYING PREFERENCE: A STUDY ON COSMETIC PRODUCTS
217	SAAKCHI KAUSHAL	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	IMPACT OF GST ON FMCG
218	SABINA YASMIN	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	CONSUMER PREFERENCE
219	SABITA DEY	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	A STUDY ON IMPACT OF PACKAGING OF FMCG PRODUCTS ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR
220	SADYA ANWAR	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	INFLUENCE OF KPOP AND KDRAMA ON FOOD AND ENTERTAINMENT HABITS OF INDIAN CONSUMER
221	SAKSHI DAHLAN	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	SURVIVAL OF AMAZON INDIAN MARKET
222	SAKSHI JAISWAL	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA - FUSION MICROFINANCE LIMITED VS. ANNAPURNA FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
223	SAKSHI SALONI	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN INDIA
224	SAKSHI SHAW	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	GROWTH AND MARKETING STRATEGY OF MAMAEARTH
225	SALMALI GHOSH	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF UJJIVAN FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD.
226	SALONI SINGH	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	IMPACT OF PANDEMIC ON MENTAL HEALTH OF STUDENTS

227	SAMIKCHA CHHETRI	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENT DECISIONS
228	SAMIKSHA	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	ROLE OF MICROFINANCE IN WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
229	SAMPURNA CHATTERJEE	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	NON PERFORMING ASSETS ON BANKING SECTOR
230	SANA PERWEEN	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	A STUDY ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS ROYAL ENFIELD
231	SANIA KHAN	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	CONSUMER PREFERENCE ON NYKAA AND URBANIC
232	SANJANA JAISWAL	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON GENERAL PURPOSE STORES
233	SANJANA SHARMA	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF INDIGO AND SPICEJET AIRLINES IN INDIA
234	SANJUKTA DASGUPTA	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SIP AND LUMP SUM INVESTMENT PLAN W.R.T ELSS
235	SARAH SALIM	Smt. Ujjwal Kakkad	
236	SAYANI GHOSH DASTIDAR	Smt. Ujjwal Kakkad	AN ANALYSIS ON GAMING INDUSTRY
237	SEJAL KUMARI SINGH	Smt. Ujjwal Kakkad	RATIO ANALYSIS ON SREE CEMENT AND AMBUJA CEMENT
238	SHAISTA SALAM	Smt. Ujjwal Kakkad	FACTORS INFLUENCING BUYING BEHAVIOUR OF SKIN CARE PRODUCTS
239	SHALINI KUMARI	Smt. Ujjwal Kakkad	OBSERVATION OF FLUCTUATIONS IN STOCK MARKET PRICES AND DERIVING IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM THEM WHICH MAY HELP MANAGEMENT IN DECISION MAKING.
240	SHARIYA SAJID	Smt. Ujjwal Kakkad	CUSTOMER PERCEPTION TOWARDS INTERNET BANKING.
241	SHAYARI MISTRY	Smt. Ujjwal Kakkad	
242	SHAYREE DAS	Smt. Ujjwal Kakkad	A STUDY ON MERGING OF CANARA BANK AND SYNDICATE BANK
243	SHIVANGI JOSHI	Smt. Ujjwal Kakkad	MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS
244	SHIVANI SINGH	Smt. Ujjwal Kakkad	FDI AND MAKE IN INDIA

245	SHREETI DEY	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	CONSUMER PREFERENCE OF TATA GROUP
246	SHREYA BASU	Smt. Kavitha Sundararajan	A STUDY OF NFTS (NON-FUNGIBLE TOKENS) AND THEIR FUTURE IN THE NATIONAL AND GLOBAL SCENARIO
247	SHREYA CHATTERJEE	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	ROLE OF COLOUR PSYCHOLOGY IN MARKETING
248	SHREYA SARKAR	Smt. Kavitha Sundararajan	COMPARATIVE RATIO ANALYSIS OF DABUR INDIA LIMITED VS EMAMI LIMITED
249	SHREYA SHARMA	Smt. Kavitha Sundararajan	PERFORMANCE OF VODAFONE AND IDEA – PRE AND POST MERGER
250	SHREYA SHAW	Smt. Sarmistha Samanta	FINTECH REVOLUTION IN INDIA : EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES IN BANKING AND ITS GROWING POPULARITY AMONG MASSES
251	SHRISTY JAISWAL	Smt. Sarmistha Samanta	MARKETING STRATEGY OF E-PHARMACIES IN INDIA
252	SHRUTI	Smt. Sarmistha Samanta	STUDY ON HOW COVID-19 PUSHED PEOPLE TOWARDS ONLINE PLATFORMS FROM TRADITIONAL ONES
253	SHRUTI GUPTA	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	CONSUMER PSYCHOLOGY AFFECTING BUYING BEHAVIOUR IN FMCG SECTOR IN KOLKATA
254	SHRUTI PRIYA	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	A STUDY ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS SAMSUNG
255	SHRUTI SRIVASTAVA	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	A STUDY ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS SAMSUNG
256	SHRUTINANDA BANERJEE	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT - A CASE STUDY ON SBI
257	SHUBHANGI SHAW	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN INDIA
258	SHWETA DAS	Smt. Sirsha Biswas	DIVIDEND POLICY OF INFOSYS LIMITED
259	SHYAMLI KUMARI BOSAK	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	SHOPPING PATTERNS DURING LOCKDOWN
260	SIDHI KUMARI	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR AND SATISFACTION ON INSTANT NOODLES:'NESTLE'- IN INDIA
261	SIJOYEE BHATTACHERJEE	Smt. Rupasree Basu Mallik	AN ANALYSIS OF CASHLESS ECONOMY IN INDIA
262	SILKY KUMARI	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING & INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

263	SIMMI	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	A STUDY ON THE BRAND EQUITY OF STAR CATEGORY HOTELS
264	SIMRAN	Smt. Prakriti Rudra	ANALYSING THE MARKET AND LEGALITY OF FANTASY SPORTS IN INDIA
265	SIMRAN KAUR	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	MARKETING & PROMOTIONAL STRATEGY WITH REFERENCE TO BUSINESS MODEL OF NYKAA
266	SIMRAN KHATOON	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	INDIAN AVIATION INDUSTRY - AN OVERVIEW
267	SIMRAN KUMARI	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	BUYING BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN THE FOOD AND BEVERAGE SECTOR
268	SIMRAN RAHMAN	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	ROLE OF MSME IN INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
269	SIMRAN UPADHAYA	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	MERGING AND ACQUISITION IN BANKING
270	SMRITI RAI	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	FUTURE OF ECOMMERCE IN EYEWEAR INDUSTRY
271	SNEHA DEBNATH	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	A STUDY ON INDIA'S POVERTY AND ITS IMPACT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
272	SNEHA HARI	Smt. Ekta Hirawat	A STUDY ON THE ADAPTATION OF E-WALLETS AMONG YOUTH(AGE 18-30) IN INDIA IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC
273	SNEHA LAHOTI	Smt. Sayanee Nayak	A STUDY ON ONLINE BANKING IN INDIA
274	SNEHA PRIYA	Smt. Sayanee Nayak	A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON MUTUAL FUND SCHEMES OF 'HDFC' AND 'SBI' AS AN INVESTMENT OPTION FOR RETAIL INVESTORS IN INDIA
275	SNEHA SHARMA	Smt. Sayanee Nayak	WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
276	SNEHA SINGH	Smt. Sayanee Nayak	MERGER AND ACQUISITION – A Study based on the Acquisition of TATA AND AIR INDIA
277	SNEHALATA SHAW	Smt. Sayanee Nayak	IMPACT OF GST ON AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY
278	SNIGDHA BISWAS	Smt. Sayanee Nayak	ANALYSING THE IMPACT OF THE MAKE IN INDIA INITIATIVE AND DETERMINING ITS SUCCESS
279	SOBIA PARVEZ	Smt. Sayanee Nayak	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION OF AMAZON AND FLIPKART

280	SOMIA CHAKRABORTY	Smt. Sayanee Nayak	IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN ON RESTAURANT BUSINESS IN INDIA
281	SONALI KHANDENWAL	Smt. Sayanee Nayak	E-COMMERCE – A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF ONLINE RETAILING ON THE SECTOR A CASE ON FLIPKART
282	SOUMITA KUNDU	Smt. Sayanee Nayak	A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF INDIAN PREMIER LEAGUE ON INDIAN ECONOMY
283	SOUMYA SINHA	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	IMPACT OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOUR FOR GROCERIES
284	SRADDHA JAIN	Smt. Urmi Datta	SURVEY ON CONSUMER PREFERENCE TOWARDS OTT PLATFORMS
285	SREEJA ROY	Smt. Urmi Datta	A STUDY IN ONLINE PAYMENT APPLICATION IN INDIA WITH REGERENCE TO AMAZON PAY AND GOOGLE PAY
286	SREEJATA BHAR	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	ANALYSIS OF CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP POLICIES OF MARRIOTT INDIA
287	SREEPARNA DAS	Smt. Urmi Datta	A STUDY ON E-COMMERCE MODEL OF RELIANCE TRENDS
288	SREYA JAIN	Smt. Urmi Datta	IMPACT OF COVID ON E-COMMERCE
289	SRUTEE JHA	Smt. Urmi Datta	ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SCENARIO OF RISE OF E-COMMERCE AND E-WALLETS : A DETAILED STUDY ON PAYTM
290	SUDIPTA GHOSHAL	Smt. Urmi Datta	E-COMMERCE - A CASE STUDY ON CONSUMER PREFERENCES : AMAZON VS LOCAL MARKET
291	SUHANA SHAW	Smt. Urmi Datta	E-COMMERCE - MARKET STUDY OF AMAZON AND FLIPKART
292	SUMAN GUPTA	Smt. Urmi Datta	MARKET AND CONSUMER PREFERENCE OF AVIATION SECTOR IN INDIA
293	SUMAYYA ANSARI	Smt. Urmi Datta	ROLE OF MSMES IN INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
294	SURJOYANI MAJUMDER	Smt. Urmi Datta	A STUDY ON ONLINE RETAILING WITH REFERENCE TO AMAZON
295	SURUCHI	Smt. Jayati Halder	WOMEN EMPOWERMENT
296	SWARNA PRIYA	Smt. Jayati Halder	A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF POWER GENERATING COMPANIES IN INDIA
297	SWECHA GUPTA	Smt. Jayati Halder	ROLE OF MSME IN INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

298	SWEETY DEB	Smt. Jayati Halder	RATIO ANALYSIS
299	SWETA SINGH	Smt. Jayati Halder	"AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LIMITED AND BRITANNIA INDUSTRIES LIMITED USING RATIO ANALYSIS"
300	SWIKRITI NAG	Smt. Jayati Halder	MUTUAL FUND
301	TAMANNA CHORADIYA	Smt. Jayati Halder	MARKETING STRATEGIES OF HUL AND ITC FOR THEIR PRODUCTS
302	TANISHA JAIN	Smt. Jayati Halder	GST- A CASE STUDY ON HUL
303	TANUSHREE BAJAJ	Smt. Jayati Halder	STUDY OF AVIATION SECTOR
304	TANUSHREE DAS	Smt. Jayati Halder	INSURANCE BUYING TENDENCIES AMONG MILLENIALS
305	TANUSHREE GUPTA	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	A STUDY OF THE MARKETING STRATEGY OF BYJU'S AND CONSUMER RESPONSE TO THEM
306	TIRTHA ROY	Smt. Praveen Kaur	IMPACT OF GST ON TOURISM INDUSTRY
307	TRISHA BANERJEE	Smt. Praveen Kaur	E-GROCERY AN ORGANIC REVOLUTION
308	TRISHA SRIVASTAVA	Smt. Praveen Kaur	CONSUMER PREFERENCE TOWARDS ONLINE SHOPPING DURING COVID-19
309	UDITA SETT	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ZOOMCAR AND REVV
310	URFI HOSSAIN	Smt. Debarati Banerjee	A STUDY OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS ZARA.
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CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT- A CASE STUDY ON SBI

SUBMITTED BY:

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE: Shrutinanda Banerjee

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 034-1211-0371-19

NAME OF THE COLLEGE: Shri Shikshayatan College

COLLEGE ROLL NUMBER: 38

UNIVERSITY ROLL NUMBER: 191034-11-0730

SUPERVISED BY:

NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR: Ms. Debarati Banerjee

NAME OF THE COLLEGE: Shri Shikshayatan College

May,2022

PROJECT REPORT

(Submitted for the Degree of B.Com. Honours in Accounting & Finance under the University of Calcutta)

TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

“ROLE OF MSMEs IN INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT”

SUBMITTED BY

Name of the Candidate : SIMRAN RAHMAN

Registration Number: 034-1211-1176-19

CU Roll Number: 191034-11-0749

Name of the College: SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE

SUPERVISED BY

Name of the Supervisor: SMT JAGRUTI MAHANTA

Name of the College: SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE

MONTH & YEAR OF SUBMISSION:

JUNE, 2022

Area of Study
DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

Title of the Project

**A STUDY ON INDIA'S POVERTY AND ITS IMPACT ON ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**

Submitted by

Name of the Candidate: **SNEHA DEBNATH**

C U Registration No.: 034-1211-1246-19

C U Roll No.: 191034-11-0758

College Roll No.: 212

Supervised by

Name of the Supervisor: EKTA HIRAWAT

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

Month & Year of Submission

.....,2022

Project Report

(Submitted for the degree of B. Com Honours
in Marketing under the university of Calcutta)

Title of the Project

“Growth of Feminine Hygiene products in Indian Market”

Submitted By

Name of the candidate: Aiswarya S Kumar

Registration Number: 034-1211-1150-19

Name of the college: Shri Shikshayatan College, Kolkata

College Roll No.: 60

Supervised by

Name of the Supervisor: Smt. Prakriti Rudra

Name of the college: Shri Shikshayatan College. Kolkata

Month & Year of Submission: June, 2022

Project Report

**(Submitted for the Degree of B.Com. Honours in Marketing
under the University of Calcutta)**

MEME MARKETING AND ITS INFLUENCE ON CONSUMER BUYING BEHAVIOUR

Submitted by

Name of Candidate: Mukta Surana
Registration No.: 034-1211-0358-19
Roll No: 191034-11-0381
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College Roll No.: 14

Supervised by

Name of the Supervisor: Ms. Prakriti Rudra
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Month & Year of Submission

May 2022

Project Report

(Submitted for the Degree of B.Com. Honours in Accounting &
Finance under the University of Calcutta)

Title of the Project

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OVER PRODUCTIVITY ALONG WITH
DWINDLING ECONOMY OF AIR INDIA

Submitted by

Name of the Candidate: Modhurima Das

Registration No.: 034-1211-0446-19

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

College Roll No.: 363

University Roll No.: 191034-11-0374

Supervised by

Name of the Supervisor: Smt. Sirsha Biswas

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

Month and Year

June 2022

PROJECT REPORT

(Submitted for the Degree of B.Com. Honours in Accounting & Finance under the University of Calcutta)

“SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF BALUCHORI SAREE WEAVERS OF BISHNUPUR”

Submitted by

Name of the Candidate: Debolina Das

Registration No.: 034-1211-0458-19

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

College Roll No.: 18

University Roll No.: 191034-11-0168

Supervised by

Name of the Supervisor: Kavitha Sundararajan

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

JUNE,2022

PROJECT REPORT

(Submitted for the Degree of B.Com. Honours in Accounting
& Finance under the University of Calcutta)

Title of the Project

**“Scope and Applications of Blockchain Technology in the
Banking and Financial Sector in India”**

Submitted by:

Name of the Candidate: Baisali Dutta
Registration No.: 034-1211-0803-19
Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College
College Roll No.: 23

Supervised by:

Name of Supervisor: Kavita Sundararajan
Name of College: Shri Shikshayatan College

Month & Year of Submission:

June, 2022

**A STUDY OF NFTs (Non-Fungible Tokens) AND THEIR FUTURE IN
THE NATIONAL AND GLOBAL SCENARIO**

Submitted by

Name of the Candidate: **Shreya Basu**

Registration Number: **034-1211-0841-19**

Name of the College: **Shri Shikshayatan College**

College Roll No. : **6**

University Roll No.: **191034-11-0696**

Supervised By

Name of the Supervisor: **Smt. Kavitha Sundararajan**

Name of the College: **Shri Shikshayatan College**

April 2022

PROJECT REPORT
ON
FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS OF
PIDILITE INDUSTRIES
AND
GUJARAT ALKALIES AND CHEMICALS LIMITED

In the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce (Honours in
Accounting & Finance)

Under the University of Calcutta, Kolkata, Session: 2021-2022.

Submitted By:

Name of the candidate: Ashisha Badhei

CU Roll Number: 191034-11-0135

CU Registration Number: 034-1211-0496-19

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Roll Number: 332

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Name of the Supervisor: Professor Smt. Kavitha Sundararajan

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

Month and Year of Submission

MAY, 2022

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3	ANISHA	A study on customer preference towards soft drinks with reference to Coke	Jayita Dasgupta
4	ANUSHKA KUMARI	Study of amalgamation of Oriental Bank of India into Punjab National Bank	Shreyansh Shah
5	ASHITA	Customer preference towards online shopping with special reference to PayTm	Chitralekha Sengupta
6	BHAVNA AGARWAL	Financial statement analysis: case study on Jindal Steel & Power	Saptarshi Ray
7	BINTI GOYAL	Customer perception towards electric vehicle with special reference to Tata Motors	Shreyansh Shah
8	DARAKSHAH SOHAIL	Brand promotion strategies with special reference to Zomato	Jayita Dasgupta
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23	NATASHA JAHAN	Comparative study between HDFC Bank & Axis Bank	Shreyansh Shah
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43	SHREYA TATER	The impact of Russia Ukraine war on Indian economy	Saptarshi Ray
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46	SNEHA MITRA	Customer satisfaction towards Maggi instant noodles	Jayita Dasgupta
47	SOUMILI SARKAR	Customer satisfaction towards Amul products	Jayita Dasgupta
48	SUDESHNA MAJI	Consumer preference towards One Plus phones	Jayita Dasgupta
49	SUMAIYA PARVEEN	A study on investor's perception on investing in gold	Saptarshi Ray
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55	YUKTA SHARMA	Study on consumer buying behaviour and factors influencing four wheeler market in India	Jayita Dasgupta
56	ZOYA AMIR	Customer satisfaction towards online food delivery application with reference to Zomato	Chitrlekha Sengupta

PROJECT REPORT

Submitted for the Degree of Bachelors in Business Administration under the
University of Calcutta.

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

"A study of customer preference towards Life Insurance Products with special
reference to LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA (LIC).

SUBMITTED BY:

Name of the Candidate: SNEHA GUHA RAJA

CU Registration Number: 034-1211-1302-20

CU Roll Number: 034-BBAS-20-1-0059

Name of the College: SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE

SUPERVISED BY:

Name of the Supervisor: Prof. CHITRALEKHA SENGUPTA

Name of the College: SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE.

Chengupta

SUPERVISOR'S LETTER

This is to certify that the project report entitled " Customers preference towards Life Insurance products with special reference to LIC" has been written by **Sneha Guha Raja**, a student of BBA (Honors) (4th semester) in SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE, Kolkata affiliated from UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA, under my guidance and supervision. This is her own work and the project is fit for submission in partial fulfillment of degree of BBA.

Signature:



(Prof. Chitrlekha Sengupta)

Department of BBA

Place: Kolkata

Date:

STUDENT'S DECLARATION

This is to declare that the project report entitled "Customers preference towards Life Insurance products with special reference to LIC" submitted to SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE, Kolkata affiliated from UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA, is a record of an original work done by me under the guidance of Prof. Chitrlekha Sengupta for the partial fulfillment of degree of BBA. This is an original piece of work and I have not submitted it earlier elsewhere.

Signature:

Sneha Guha Raja

Name: Sneha Guha Raja

(Registration number: 034-1211-1302-20

CU Roll number: 034-BBAS-20-1-0059)

Place: Kolkata

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To acknowledge all the individuals who had helped for the fulfilment of the project is not possible for any researcher, however it becomes the foremost responsibility of the researcher and the part of research ethics to acknowledge those who had played a great role for the completion of the project.

Hence, in the same sequence, at the very first, I would like to acknowledge my parents who had been a constant support during the course of completion of the research. Secondly, I would like to thank our principal Ms. Adity Dey, our Head of Department as well as my supervisor Prof. Chitralkha Sengupta and other faculty members who taught and guide me how to implement the research through appropriate tools and techniques and thus completion the project.

Beyond this all the other individuals who assisted me, are not only a matter of acknowledgment but also authorized for sharing my success.

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PROJECT REPORT

(Submitted for the Degree of Bachelors in Business Administration in Finance
under the University of Calcutta)

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

“A study of consumer perception towards cryptocurrencies as an investment
option”

Submitted by

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE- Anusua Das

C.U REGISTRATION NO. - 034-1211-1316-20

C.U ROLL NO.-034-BBAS-20-1-0012

NAME OF THE COLLEGE- Shri Shikshayatan College

Supervised by


NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR- Chitralekha Sengupta

NAME OF THE COLLEGE- Shri Shikshayatan College

Chitralekha Sengupta
29/07/22

SUPERVISOR'S LETTER

This is to certify that the summer project entitled "**A study of consumer perception towards cryptocurrrencies as an investment option**" is an academic work done by "Anusua Das" submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of business Administration at Shri Shikshayatan College under University of Calcutta under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my knowledge the information presented by him/her in the summer project report is genuine and original work.



(Prof. Chitralekha Sengupta)

Place- Kolkata

Date -

STUDENT'S DECLARATION

This is to certify that I have completed the Summer Project entitled "A study of consumer perception towards cryptocurrencies as an investment option" for the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration at Shri Shikshayatan College under University of Calcutta under the guidance of my supervisor "Chitralkha Sengupta"

I assert the statements made and conclusions drawn are an outcome of my research work. I further certify that the work contained in the report is original and has been done by following the guidelines provided by the university in writing the report.

Whenever I have used any data from other sources, I have given due credit and provided their details in the references.

Signature- _____

Anusua Das

Name- Anusua Das

Registration number- 034-1211-1316-20

C.U Roll number- 034-BBAS-20-1-0012

Place- Kolkata

Date-

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The completion of this research project could not have been possible without the participation and assistance of my supervisor and also the respondents who most importantly helped with my research study. The contributions are sincerely appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

Thank you for giving me this golden opportunity to do the research project on my topic.

So with due respect I express my gratitude to them who helped and motivated me throughout my project work.

PREFACE

As a part of the BBA Curriculum and in order to gain practical knowledge in the field of management, we are required to make a project on **“A study of consumer perception towards cryptocurrencies as an investment option”** the basic objective behind doing this project report is to get knowledge regarding the investors and common people’s perception regarding this technology of crypto currency and also to know that how much does people are aware of up gradations in financial world.

In this project report we have included various concepts, effects, and implications regarding the investment in this digital asset.

Doing this project report helped us to enhance our knowledge regarding the work in to the attitude of consumer towards my project topic on crypto currencies.

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PROJECT REPORT

(Submitted for the Degree of BBA Honours under the
University of Calcutta)

Title of The Project

*The Impact of Marketing Influencers on the Brand
Awareness of a Company with Special Reference to Cred*

Submitted By:

Name of the Candidate: Hritushree Paul

Registration Number: 034-1211-1306-20

CU Roll Number: 034-BBAS-20-1-0021

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

Supervised by:

Name of the Supervisor: Prof. Chitrlekha Sengupta

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

Month & Year of Submission

July 2022

Handwritten signature
28/07/22

Supervisor's Letter

This is to certify that Hritushree Paul, a student of BBA (Honours) in Shri Shikshayatan College under the University of Calcutta, has worked under my supervision and guidance for her Project Work and has prepared a Project Report with the title, "The Impact of Marketing Influencers in the Brand Awareness of a Company with Special Reference to Cred" which she is submitting, is her genuine and original work to the best of my knowledge.



Signature:

(Prof. Chitrlekha Sengupta)

Department of BBA

Place: Kolkata

Date:

Student's Declaration

I hereby declare that the Project Work with the title " The Impact of Marketing Influencers in the Brand Awareness of a Company with Special Reference to Cred" submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the degree of BBA (Honours) in the University of Calcutta is my original work and has not been submitted earlier to any other University /Institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any course of study.

I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part has been incorporated in this report from an earlier work done by others or by me. However, extracts of any literature used for this report have been duly acknowledged, providing details of such literature in the references.

Signature:

Hritushree Paul.

Name: Hritushree Paul

Registration Number: 034-1211-1306-20

CU Roll Number: 034-BBAS-20-1-0021

Place: Kolkata

Date:

Acknowledgement

To acknowledge all the individuals who had helped in the fulfillment of the project is not possible for any researcher, however it becomes the foremost responsibility of the researcher and the part of research ethics to acknowledge those who had played a great role for the completion of the project.

Firstly I would like to acknowledge my parents who had been a constant support during the course of completion of the research. Secondly, I would also like to thank our principal Ms. Aditi Dey, our head of department and my supervisor Prof. Chitralkha Sengupta and other faculty members who taught me how to implement the research through appropriate tools and techniques and thus complete the project.

Beyond this, all the other individuals who assisted me, are not only a matter of acknowledgment but also authorized to share my success.

Preface

The prime aim of this study is to understand the impact of different influencers on brand awareness for a particular company. We have taken the example of Cred, an India-based Fintech startup to understand the impact of brand influencers. The reason why Cred was chosen for the study is that Cred currently has one of the most successful marketing campaigns. Cred is seen utilizing all kinds of influencer marketing mediums, ranging from simple social media to media advertisements.

At the very beginning, this report delves into the meaning of brand influence and its history. This report has also explored the different types of brand influencers and different mediums of brand influence. The next section gives its readers a brief idea of Cred and the different brand-influencing initiatives they have indulged themselves in. The next following section gives its readers a detailed analysis of the opinions and thoughts of the Gen-Z about Brand influencing and Cred's brand influencing initiatives. The report is concluded by studying some possible recommendations and the limitations of the given study.



CRED

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PROJECT REPORT

(Submitted for the degree of BBA HONOURS under the University of Calcutta)

A STUDY ON CONSUMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS MYNTRA- AN E-COMMERCE SITE

SUBMITTED BY:

- **Name of the candidate:** Khushi Gupta
- **Roll No:** 034-BBAS-20-1-0025
- **Registration No:** 034-1211-1330-20
- **Name of the college:** Shri Shikshayatan College
- **College UID:** 20200933

SUPERVISED BY:

Name of the Supervisor: **Prof. Jayita Dasgupta**

Name of the College: **Shri Shikshayatan College**

Month & Year Submission: July, 2022

Khushi Gupta
28/08/22

SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Miss. Khushi Gupta** a student of BBA Honours in **Shri Shikshayatan College** under the University of Calcutta has worked under my supervision and guidance for her project work and prepared a project report with the title **A Study On Consumer Satisfaction Towards Myntra- An E-commerce Site** on which she is submitting her genuine and original work to the best of my knowledge.

Place: Kolkata

Date: June,2022

Supervisor Name: Jayita Dasgupta

Supervisor Designation: Faculty

Supervisor's Signature: *Jayita Dasgupta*

STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project work with the title **A Study On Consumer Satisfaction Towards Myntra- An E-commerce Site** submitted by me for the partial fulfilment of the degree of BBA Honours under the University of Calcutta is my original work and has not been submitted earlier to any other University for the fulfilment of the requirement for any course of study. I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part has been incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by others or by me. However, extracts of any literature which has been used for this report has been duly acknowledged providing details of such literature in the references.

Signature *Khushi Gupta*

Name: Khushi Gupta

Address: Ashoknagar Tollygoune

Registration no: 034-1211-1330-20

Date: June,2022

Place: Kolkata

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

As a student of **BBA (Honours) semester 4** of **SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE**, I have got the opportunity to do a project on the title "**A Study On Consumer Satisfaction Towards Myntra- An E-commerce Site**". I have tried to cover all the aspects of financial statements of this renowned organization. I have done the study on the basis of facts and figures published in the annual report of **MYNTRA**. And some other books. My work would not have been completed successfully without the guidance of **Prof. Jayita Dasgupta**. She has helped me to plan out my line of action for doing the project and provided me with all other necessary information. I would like to express my deepest respect to all the faculty members of my college who have guided me from time to time to complete this project work successfully.

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PROJECT REPORT

(Submitted for the Degree of B.B.A Honours
Under the University of Calcutta)

Title of the project

**Consumer satisfaction towards Flipkart –
An online shopping platform**

❖ Submitted By:

- Name of the candidate : **Aditi Shaw**
- C.U. Registration No. : **034-1211-1295-20**
- C.U. Roll No : **034-BBAS-20-1-0001**
- Name of the college : **Shri Shikshayatan College**

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❖ **Month & year of Submission-**
July, 2022

Aditi Shaw
28/07/22

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❖ **Month & year of Submission-**
July, 2022

Annexure- I :Supervisor's Certificate

This is to certify that Ms.Aditi Shaw, A student of B.B.A Honours Of Shri Shikshayatan College under the University of Calcutta has prepared a Project Report with the title -Consumer satisfaction towards Flipkart –An online shopping platform.

My contribution however, was mainly in the form of general guidance and discussion.

Place: Kolkata, West Bengal

Date:

Signature:

Name: Mrs. Jaylita Dasgupta

Designation: Assistant Professor

Name of the College: Shri Shikshayatan College

Annexure- II :Student's Declaration

I hereby declare that the Project Work with the title (CONSUMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS FLIPKART-AN ONLINE SHOPPING PLATFORM) submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the degree of B.B.A Honours under the University of Calcutta is my original work and has not been submitted earlier to any other University /Institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any course of study.

I also declare that no chapter of this manuscript in whole or in part has been incorporated in this report from any earlier work done by others or by me. However, extracts of any literature which has been used for this report has been duly acknowledged providing details of such literature in the references.

Place: Kolkata, West Bengal

Date:

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034-BBAS-20-1-0001

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B.A. SEM 6 HONOURS EXAMINATION, 2022

SUBJECT - JORA

PAPER - DSE-A3

DISSERTATION PAPER

**TOPIC - NEW MEDIA MARKETING OF BOLLYWOOD
BOLLYWOOD MOVIES IN CONTEMPORARY
ERA**

CU REGN. NO. - 034-1211-0231-19

CU ROLL NO. - 192034-11-0193

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INTRODUCTION

The Hindi language cinema, also known as Bollywood has gained immense popularity and love from the audience in the recent years. Bollywood is such a term that even if one has never watched a movie from the industry they can instantly associate it with evergreen songs, majorly in a romcom style and several choreographed dance with many participants. Nevertheless, the Bollywood style has undergone various phase of changes in the last decades. It has also emerged to be one of the industry producing largest number of movies with highest number of attendees in a year.

But what is the history of Bollywood, behind it being one of the most successful film industry? Since Bollywood refers to mainstream Hindi movies, the word is actually a portmanteau of "Hollywood" and "Bombay". It is the Indian film industry based out of Mumbai. The first film was released in 1913, named "Raja Harishchandra" by Dadasaheb Phalke. He is known as the 'Father of Indian Cinema' and produced four movies within the time period of 1914 – 1918.

It witnessed significant changes in the era after independence (1947). The modern Indian film was born during this time. Earlier major focus was on historical and mythological contexts, which gradually shifted towards socio-reformist contexts. Films were directed to change the societal perspective from the social problems such as dowry, polygamy, child marriage, etc. The then directors like Satyajit Ray, Bimal Roy, Ritwick Ghatak focused on the lives of lower class people, who were largely ignored till then.

The growth of Bollywood industry may not be as fast as the Hollywood but the content of the movies gradually improved in creation and innovation. Not only the quality of the movies but even the revenue grew statistically since its establishment. The revenue growth rate was 36% in the period 1998-2005, 58% in the period 2001 – 2005 and since then the annual growth rate was 30% till 2010.

Hence, the evolution of the industry contributed hugely to the economic sectors of the country, especially the entertainment industry.

In the recent years, Bollywood has succeeded to put itself in the limelight but it was not the case earlier. Prior to the advancement of this industry, the quality of the films were judged and criticized. Starting from the acting levels to the costumes of the actors in a movie were largely criticized. There were very less of what we call – “well directed movies” and simultaneously the ways of advertising and marketing a movie. The criticisms made it to strive harder and producer better quality films which it did. It brought uniqueness and creativity in the story plots as well as infused the movies with praiseworthy directions, actors, music, etc. Consequently, it started attracting the attention from worldwide viewers. The reasons which led to the advancement of the industry are better technology, larger creative standards, good marketing skills and above all, the target audience.

With the betterment and growing popularity of the movies, the number of movies releasing each year also increased, hence the competition to establish itself better than the others grew. Now, the main emphasis while promoting a movie is put on the marketing campaigns. Since a film is treated as a newly product launched, the advertisements are done rigorously so that the public are drawn towards the theatres. Better the marketing campaigns, more the viewers. More the viewers, more the revenue collection.

Marketing has become an inseparable part of any industry. Without proper marketing plans, the success of any business is next to impossible. Same goes for film marketing. Whether the movie will be a blockbuster hit or flop, the majority depends upon the marketing strategies implemented. Bollywood industry is one of the oldest industries, dated back to 1913. Since then the marketing campaigns have been followed to reach the target audiences. The trend of promoting films are followed still but with a change in methods. The age old practices of posters and boards have been replaced with new technological medium involving the digital world.

After the making of a movie, the entire focus revolves around marketing the movie. Without the proper implementation of this, film would be a complete failure of just two hours long video. The audience will forget about the release and never watch the movie. Therefore after the production, the team hands over the duty of promoting the movie to some distributors, who in return markets the movie in such a way which ultimately decides the fate of it. Without ads of the film launch, no one will ever come to know about the existence of a movie. As in fact, sometimes the success of a movie depends more on the marketing rather than the entire story plot of the movie.

In 2022, the worth of Bollywood film industry would be somewhere around 182 billion rupees which makes it the second largest film industry in the world. And was this even possible without the Indian films being known worldwide? If the usage of posters and board signs were used, it couldn't even reach half the landmark of where the film industry stands today. The main pillar behind the rapid development of the industry was the usage of new media technologies such as Internet, Computer, Mobile phones, etc. for film marketing. The digitalization of the world brought this major changes in the methods of the promotion of movies.

Considering the growing number of population involved with internet and mobile phones, the marketing experts found it the best medium for advertisements. Gradually, the trend of online marketing started evolving. Generations involved with mobile phones are presented and informed about the upcoming movies through social media, trailers, music, wallpapers, blogs, videos, reels, games, etc. This form has proved itself to be lucrative and eye-catching method to reach the target audience. Also, it has become much easier to reach viewers in mass at a time and the rate of viral content has increased as well.

The study will comprise of the changing shift towards new media marketing of Bollywood industry and a survey analysis of how effective it has been. Along with this, case studies of four Bollywood movies usage of new media tools for their marketing will be presented. The movies are Sanju, Padman, Dangal and Baahubali.

HYPOTHESIS

The purpose of this paper is to portray the changing trends of film marketing. The history of Bollywood industry running so long successfully and why the scenario of movie promotions and advertisements changed. The typically used age old methods of posters, radio, newspapers were replaced with new digital technologies such as the internet, blogs, social media platforms.

India being the largest producer of movies with around 1300 films releasing each year, the major focus has shifted towards the competition of survival. Whenever a film is released, the marketing strategies are planned minutely to make the audiences more aware and lure towards the theatre on its release. But with the growth of digitization, promoting a movie just through traditional means is a foolish act. Since majority of the population are involved with mobile phones and internet, marketing techniques led to an improvisation. Before Internet, production houses had to advertise their new launch only through print media. Posters of upcoming movies were distributed in buses, streets, shops, etc. But once the revenue started growing, the trend of trailers were introduced. And recently, the marketing team are emphasizing more on the online methods for more profitable returns and engaging audience. It has become a well known fact that the targeted audience are all available on social sites, so leaving out this part while promoting a film would be the biggest blunder of the production house.

To survive the race of competition, studios must know where to focus their spending for the marketing. This is exactly where the new media dominates. The most beneficiary feature of online marketing is it allows people to connect and share the information and updates regarding the arrival of a movie with anyone. With the introduction of new media methods, it has also provided enormous opportunities for common people to create newer and better marketing strategies.

The growth of the Bollywood industry is majorly because of the internet available worldwide. Nowadays, almost everyone has access to the internet. These has helped the industries to come closer to the mass people and mainstream industry. It has made it easier for them to recognize the habits of movie viewers and implement the decisions likewise.

The motive of any marketing campaign is to connect with a targeted audience and share content on a large scale. In the days before new media, this was an enormously difficult and often inelegant task that involved resource-intensive market research to figure out a project's target audience and how best to reach that audience. New media allows media markets a level of precision and efficiency that their predecessors never could have imagined. In addition, the paper would also present a case study of four mainstream Bollywood movies – Sanju, Padman, Baahubali and Dangal. The new media usage for the marketing of movies would provide a clear idea on the changing pattern of film marketing.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The role of new media in film marketing has become an integral part for better exposure of any movie. In the entertainment industry, what matters the most is the publicity of a movie. Do it in a right way, brings out the best result. And the best way for the proper implementation of the plans is to keep in mind the habits of targeted audience. The place where the viewers spend most of their time. Undoubtedly, the only place would be online – social media's, mobile phones, computers. Hence, the practices of the promotions of movies have changed from traditional methods to the new media marketing methods. If we calculate the ratio of current population spending time on traditional media vs. new media, majority responses would be from the latter.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate social media marketing and its impact on the relationship between the users (audience) and movie profiles (production studios). The research from this study was to help understand if new media would help promote movies. A survey was conducted to determine what social media people were invested in, how they learned about movies, and if a movie's social media profile had any impact on people. The results of this study can be used to develop a production studio's marketing plan with the usage of social media.

The paper has undergone a detailed analysis of four movies to portray how contemporary movies use new media to promote their work successfully and bring a more engaged set of audience. The new media marketing strategies has made movies and information regarding movies much easily accessible.

Anju Ghosh
ROLL NO. 123
GME

BA SEMESTER VI (HONOURS) EXAMINATION, 2022

SUBJECT- JORA

PAPER – DSE-A3

DISSERTATION PAPER

TOPIC : POTRAYAL OF WOMAN CHARACTER IN

SATYAJIT RAY'S FILM : A STUDY ON DEVI

CU REGISTRATION NO. :034-1214-0188-19

CU ROLL NO. : 192034-11-0199

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INTRODUCTION

“No struggle can ever succeed without women participation side by side with men. There are two powers in the world. One is sword, one is the pen. There is a third power, stronger than both, that of women” – Malala Yousafzai.

The value of a civilization can be judged by the position given to women in that particular society. If we go back to the pages of history, nowhere are men and women treated equally and have equal status. They are women who always fight for their rights and position in society. When it came to power, India was still not half way through with gender equality. In India, discriminatory attitudes towards men or women have persisted for generations and affected the lives of both. In a country where women are goddesses, that country also leaves a stain of brutality and inequality on them. It is a sad truth of the society.

Women of 19th Century :

The position of women in the nineteenth century was far from being satisfactory. The question of women's equality emerged particularly from the 19th century and particularly from the beginnings of the Indian Press. It has formed one of the major issues in the social debate – first among social reformers, then among the nationalists, and finally, in the contemporary period, among all those who are concerned with the problems of development, of growing inequality, poverty, and unemployment. The women's question emerged essentially in the context of the identity crisis of the new educated middle class – the first products of the colonial system of education. Many of them, trying to imitate the life styles of the colonial rulers, found the condition of their own women to be a stumbling block. The criticism of many of our traditional customs like the treatment meted out to widows, child marriage, the denial of education to women, were felt to be blots on our society which earned, very rightly, the criticism of western commentators.

The first generation of reformers were anxious to remove those blots. There were only a few reformers, who went beyond the need to imitate the west, and began to address some of the other instruments that were used to subjugate and oppress women.

In the last quarter of the 19th century, the women's question got increasingly coloured by the rise of cultural nationalism and revivalism as a counter attack to the spread of western influences and values in our society, particularly among the educated youth. The revivalists, interested in conserving indigenous cultural traditions, began to support women's education against the attack by orthodoxy, on the grounds that women's education would help to strengthen the hold of indigenous culture through the institution of the family.

Satyajit Ray and his cinemas :

“Not to have seen the cinema of Ray means existing in the world without seeing the sun or the moon” – said by Akira Kurosawa is the most appropriate tribute to Satyajit Ray's sheer brilliance.

Satyajit Ray usher in modernity into the tradition bound Indian cinema and he remains an enigmatic figure. Though his films are primarily made for Bengali and deeply rooted within Bengal, Ray's cultural milieu yet these films are transcultural in their larger implications. Moreover, his films display such diverse influence such as Italian Neo-Realism, Jean Renoir, Cartier Bresson, Bonnard and Mozart.

Satyajit Ray, the filmmaker par excellence, whose stories haunt the audience long after they are done watching them, had populated his cinematic world with so many female protagonists. While each of them had their own journey of trials and tribulations, many were way ahead of their times. Ray's women were bold and the directorial perspective was never judgmental about their choice or way of life. His filmmaking careers spanning 37 years chronicles social changes of India experienced for a period spreading over more than a century. It encompasses the transition of the impoverished Brahmin movement from traditional to modern India (Apu Trilogy- 1959), awakening of rationalist ideas among the elites (Devi- 1960 and Charulata-1964), the beginning of the

✓

liberation of women (Mahanagar- 1963), the Bankruptcy of the younger generation in Aranyer Din Ratri (1961), the anguish of the unemployed (Pratidwandi- 1970), death of conscience in a corrupt society (Jana Aranya - 1975 and Sakha Prashakha -1990), reasserting the basic human values - Agantuk (1991), the last film.

Keeping the limitations of the Central Board of Film Certification, Ray did not shy away from depicting strong and independent women who were not confined to just domesticity but often fiercely expressed their emotions, desires, and conflicts. The cinematic representation of women by Satyajit Ray is such that they had simultaneously, perhaps unwittingly, evolved into strong social statements as well without any attempt at labelling or slogan raising.

The present study has determined to re-explore the women character of Satyajit Ray's film - Devi by analysing the condition of 19th century Bengali women. In the first part of the 19th century with the background of Bengali society the "Devi" filmed by Satyajit Ray exposed the-then wretched conditions of women in the society. Through this film "Devi", Satyajit Ray wanted to vehemently strike against religious arousal and superstition when the Western education system enlightened India then he tried to expose the superstitious men.

HYPOTHESIS

Ray's reel ladies may be sari-clad, but they reflect a gamut of passions, dilemmas, weaknesses and realities that others of their gender still grapple with in day-to-day life. For Ray, women were central to his films. Women were portrayed as simple yet complicated and on the other hand, they were powerful anchors yet ultimately vulnerable individuals.

His films portray women's issues and gave a more nuanced understanding of feminism. His earlier films, especially between 1960 and 1985, they reflected the contemporary social scenario in the sense that the society was not ready to accept a separate existence of women other than in relation to men. The interesting part is that, neither of the films is aggressively women-centric or spew hatred against men, instead, in a very subtle manner his work proves that to portray women's perspectives one need not undermine the contributions of men. For Ray no human being, man or woman, is either black or white. He believed that grey areas of confusion and misperception exist. For him a woman could be a mother and a wife but she is also a decision maker or a social butterfly.

So, the hypothesis of this paper is that through his women centric or dominated film, though the women were bold, strong, determined, resilient or adaptive, Satyajit Ray has tried to portray the male domination or patriarchal society of Bengal.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The specific aims and objectives of this dissertation paper are as follow-

- To establish that Ray has never attempted, in any way whatever, to define a non-patriarchal representation of Women.
- To show how Satyajit Ray has portrayed the woman character.
- To analyse the socio-economic-historical contexts of the characters.
- How the film portrays the society that blindly believes in superstition.
- How the film reveals women's position in our society.
- How he portrays the patriarchal society.
- To analyse that Satyajit Ray has proved, time and again, in film after film, that though conventional narrative film forms themselves are complicit in producing women as subordinate, it is for the creative imagination of a director like himself to use these very forms to present positive, dynamic and alternative representations of women, where they were never secondary to men, but always complementary to them.

BA SEMESTER VI (HONOURS) EXAMINATION, 2022

SUBJECT: JORA

PAPER: DSE-A3

DISSERTATION PAPER

**TOPIC NAME: THE IMPACT OF WOMEN CENTRIC
BOLLYWOOD MOVIES IN RECENT TIMES (2020-2022)**

- **THAPPAD (2020)**
- **PANGA (2020)**
- **SHERNI(2021)**
- **MIMI (2021)**
- **JALSA (2022)**
- **GANGUBAI KATHIAWADI (2022)**

CU ROLL NUMBER: 192034-11-0247

CU REGISTRATION NO: 034-2211-1348-19

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INTRODUCTION

India is a male dominated society where as women have been considered inferior to men in practical life. According to the year of 2020, the sex ratio among the population in India is 108.18 men per for 100 women. But the year of 2021, in The Fifth National Family and Health Survey (NFHS) India has more female than male for the first time in its recorded history. The survey carried out by the Government has found now India has 1,020 women for every 1,000 men.

Although women have been given a higher position than men in the ancient scriptures, however in reality the position of women means the situation of women is just the opposite. Same as in Rig Vedic period, women had superior condition and they got more freedom and equilibrium.

In the Indus valley civilization, the status of men and women was same in dignity. That time women were respected by people as a Goddess because of the worship of the mother goddess. During the Upanishads period, women also had an upper role in society and widows had independence in remarriage as well. From the very beginning women all around the world have faced a same set of issues during different age's kind of- Inferior status in society, Lack of education, early marriage, being forced out of public life, Poor circumstances of widow.

In today's time, '*Women Empowerment*' the word itself has become too much powerful and attractive too. As we can see now a day's feminism has just occurred highly in the society and many feminist have come front to protect the women and try to give justice to the women. Women, in this masculine society faces many harassment and as we can see throughout the India that the word '*Rape*' has just spreading like anything and women are not getting justice. Beside this, domestic violence, disrespect, inequality etc. many problems are there that women face in daily life in her house itself. '*Women are born to sacrifice*', this phrase has been praised too much in the past days but now the scenario is a bit of change. Women are changing their behavior towards life. They have started thinking about equality and power for them. Women are also learning to raise voice regarding any wrong doing. And all these courageous actions are mainly influenced by films, which is the most entertaining medium for women.

Mumbai- based Hindi language film industry famously known as Bollywood. Bollywood movie is one of the eminent film industries from other film industries in the world. The word "*Bollywood*" is a play on Hollywood and the 'B' coming from Bombay, now which is known as Mumbai. The first full-length Bollywood features movie "*Raja Harischandra*" was created in 1913 by *Dadasaheb Phalke*.

In the Bollywood film industry, we have many directors who show the audiences the scenario of a women's life and talks about women empowerment in a film. They represent women in the film in a more realistic way which any woman can connect with that easily.

The women centric Bollywood movies, it was concentrated the problems which have faced by the women of the society, and in every problem how the women deal it. And how the women raising themselves to a position slowly in the society itself. Women get inspired by seeing the power, the ability, and the courage in the woman characters and get inspired by that.

Bollywood prefers to make male- dominated masala movies for a sound box office collection. But the contemporary Bollywood industry is showing a soaring interest in making films with the female actors as protagonist of the movie. Cinema may have an impression on the existing society from all perspective and the other way its impact. '*Impact*' are becomes describe in this society in many way. Different fields of literature, science, technology are coming across the word '*Impact*'. Impact means to have a strong effect on someone or somebody.

Cinema played a major role to changing our society. It creates a huge impact on the mass all over the world. Moreover, cinema is a great escape from real life to reel life.

Cinema has a lot of advantage if we look at the positive side. Cinema reflects on our society, it helps in opening our eyes to issues what happened in our society. Secondly cinema helps people socialize more. It helps to connect people with each other and remove all the negativities. If often people start a discussion on cinema or start a conversation between them, it connects people more to each other. Thirdly, cinema also improves the imagination powers of audience. It amplifies their way of thinking and imagination.

And the last but not the least, cinema gathered the mass to aware about the different culture of the world. It helps the people to gain knowledge about how different people lead their lives. However, on the other side cinema has some negative role also. Firstly, it stereotypes like gender roles, religious practices, communities and more are create a bad impact on the society. Secondly, sometimes people consider that to watching cinema is to be waste of time and money as well as. They thought cinema has nothing to teach anything just beside the lies and fake stories. And violent and sexual content harms the young generations of the world very gravely.

Different movies educate people to understand the society and its structure, social and political issues, cultural issues in a better manner. For instance, Patriotic movies make the audience cherish the love for nation. Comic movies make audience happy. Adventures movies make to cherish discover something new. Women centric movies teach women to raise own voice against the social issues and the inequality of the society between men and women rights.

In this dissertation paper it has been discussed about six women centric movie in recent time from 2020 to 2022. These movies are taken from different story line and deliver the different situation and different message to the audience. These six movies are:

- Gangubai Kathiawadi (2022),
- Jalsa (2022),
- Sherni (2021),
- Mimi (2021),
- Panga (2020),
- Thappad (2020).

A wide range of genre, starting from social drama, to sports, covering realism and history based- are aimed to cover through this selection. In this modern times, women shine in roles that showcase women's empowerment. Movie such as those mentioned above leave a big mark. Such Bollywood films show a leading male is not needed to have the audience connected. Only the heroism of male protagonist type masala movies is not only needed in audiences. Audience much more do like reality based movies which actually create the awareness. Bollywood movies on women empowerment address social issues that continue to matter and will do so for a time to come.

HYPOTHESIS

In earlier films, women characters were portrayed as decorative, assertive, sympathetic and dependent on male characters. In this society, the active issue is that the discrimination between man and woman. The lack of power in women positions, patriarchy, sexism, racism and inequality, domestic violence- these are the main issues that every women face every day. There was a time when the Bollywood film industry could not think even without a male protagonist. Most of the time movies were made by just only based on men heroic part. Women are not only played the abala-nari role in films, in both of reel life and real life women facing the challenge to prove her selves. From Mother India to Jalsa woman-lead in Bollywood has successfully proved her merit in the mainstream movies. Women centric films do a little in carving out a special identity of women. Women centric movies provide an impetus to crime against women. Women centric films sensitize, inspire and motivate women to play an improve role in society. Women centric films inspire general audience for a positive change in their mindsets. Women centric films tend to bring about a positive change in the overall in the society.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Aim of this paper to find out how do these women centric Bollywood movies impact on the audience. How these movies are actually encourage the women empowerment of this society.

OBJECTIVES

To find the following objectives-

1. How much these films creating awareness on the issues by the female protagonist.
2. How much these films are laying effects on the mass.
3. If the audience desire to see more such movies.
4. The box office collection would be tried to collect to provide a statistical proof of the acceptance of such movies among the audience.
5. To understand the impact of women centric films in triggering change in the societal fabric around them.

B.A SEMESTER - 6 HONOURS EXAMINATIONS 2022

EVOLUTION ON PORTRAYAL OF MENSTRUATION ON MEDIA PLATFORMS

A DISSERTATION PAPER SUBMITTED TO CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

SUBJECT- JORA

PAPER- DSE - A 3

CU ROLL NO: 192034-11-0197

CU REGISTRATION NO: 034-1212-0979-18

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HYPOTHESIS

The secrecy associated with menstruation has made it the most misunderstood biological function. Women themselves lack a proper education about why periods happen or what happens to our body during this time. Elderly women in the community expect assured and undulating compliance with the established norms and censure all dissent.

There are many taboos with menstruators such as preventing them from religious practices, from cooking food, attending weddings as well as they are restricted from having certain foods. There is limited knowledge and many misconceptions about menstruation among the young menstruator in India before and even after the menarche. This usually leads to undue fear, anxiety, and undesirable practices. It is widely believed that menstrual blood is used in witchcraft by practitioners of black magic to cast ominous spells. These beliefs are devoid of any logic or scientific explanation.

Most of the advertisements are urban centric portraying half reality of menstruation and in rural areas due to lack of enough communication as well as very less representation of menstruation by the radio channels keep the menstruators devoid of basic awareness and hygiene practices related to menstruation. They keep on using cloth pads, rags, and leaves during the time of their periods.

Sex during periods is taboo, not because of greater susceptibility to infection or any other hygiene issue but because of the belief that having sex with a menstruating woman has an adverse impact on the man's longevity.

Talking about periods to the male members of the family was considered utter shame and taboo. Since history, it has always been mother-daughter talking in the menstrual advertisements. Men were hardly seen or included in advertisements related to menstruation. There were no efforts made to normalise the conversation around this topic or dispel the myths surrounding the exclusionary norms until the time social media has taken a major role.

Advertisements of sanitary napkins- portraying blue ink to depict the absorptive power of sanitary napkins and such advertisements have an unsettling effect and lack of knowledge about menstruation whenever the family is watching it together.

Mainstream advertisements fail to promote sustainable menstrual products which are not only environment friendly but affordable and economically convenient for all. Unlike social media, mainstream media were not bold enough to take feedback about its advertisements.

Menstruation should not be shown as a way to draw a line for womanhood. Menstruation is not a bodily function that is restricted to women, trans-men also go through the same bodily function, which is never talked about openly. Menstruation is a scientific connotation for a physiological function and 'Menstruator' is the correct term to address the people who have their periods.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- How was menstruation portrayed as a taboo in the mainstream media in the last few decades?
- How social media is putting efforts in busting these taboos through various educational campaigns, online workshops?
- .Understanding the evolution of advertisement from blue ink to red ink.
- How sustainable products for menstruation come up and whether they are promoted in the media?
- How the term menstruation still adheres only to 'women' when the physiological functioning is not just limited/restricted to women.

1.3.2 GEOGRAPHY GROUP PROJECTS (2021-2022)

SRL	NAME	SUPERVISOR	PROJECT TITLE
1	ANISHMITA DAS		
2	MEGHNA GOSWAMI		
3	AASTHA TEWARI		
4	SUCHANA CHAKRABORTY		
5	KOYEL GOSWAMI	Susmita Sen	Analysis of Land Subsidence Hazard in selected areas of West Bengal
6	SRIJANI ROY		
7	SRIJITA SAHA		
8	NANDITA BARMAN		
9	DIPIKA GARAIN		
10	SHREYA MADHUP		
11	AYUSHI CHATTERJEE		
12	SHREYA DAS		
13	SHINJINEE BASU		
14	ADRIJA SENGUPTA		
15	FATEMA NIGAR	Susmita Sen	Analysis of Landslide Hazard in Darjiling district
16	SHRADDHA PRADHAN		
17	SOUMI KAYARI		
18	RISHIKA BASAK		
19	DEBOLINA DAS		
20	RAJESHWARI CHAKRABORTY		
21	ANKITA DEY	Susmita Sen	Flood Hazard in Hugli district - A case study of the year 2000
22	GANGOTRI CHATTOPADHYAY		
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24	SRIRUPA SAHA		
25	SHIVANGI SINGH		
26	SREEPARNA SETT		
27	AHELEE BERA		
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42	PRERANA MALLICK		
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49	KOYENA DAS		
50	BAISAKHI MONDAL		
51	RINKLE MAJUMDAR		
52	FAYEQA AKHTAR		

B.A SEMESTER - VI (HONOURS)
EXAMINATION (UNDER C.B.C.S), 2022

GE01/A - CC-6-14-P - HAZARD
MANAGEMENT

ROLL NUMBER : 192034 - 11 - 0124

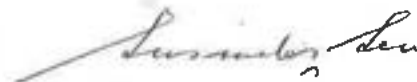
REG. NUMBER : 034 - 1211 - 0153 - 19

ANALYSIS (OF
LAND SUBSIDENCE HAZARD)
IN SELECTED AREAS
(OF WEST BENGAL)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the Project Report of GEO-A-CC-6-14-P-Hazard Management of Roll & No. ~~192094-11-012~~ and Registration No. ~~034-12-11-0153-19~~ on "Analysis of Land Subsidence Hazard In Selected Areas of West Bengal", was prepared under my guidance.

This is in part fulfillment of the B.A./ B.Sc. Semester VI CBCS Syllabus in Geography Honours of the University of Calcutta.



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Kolkata
May, 2022

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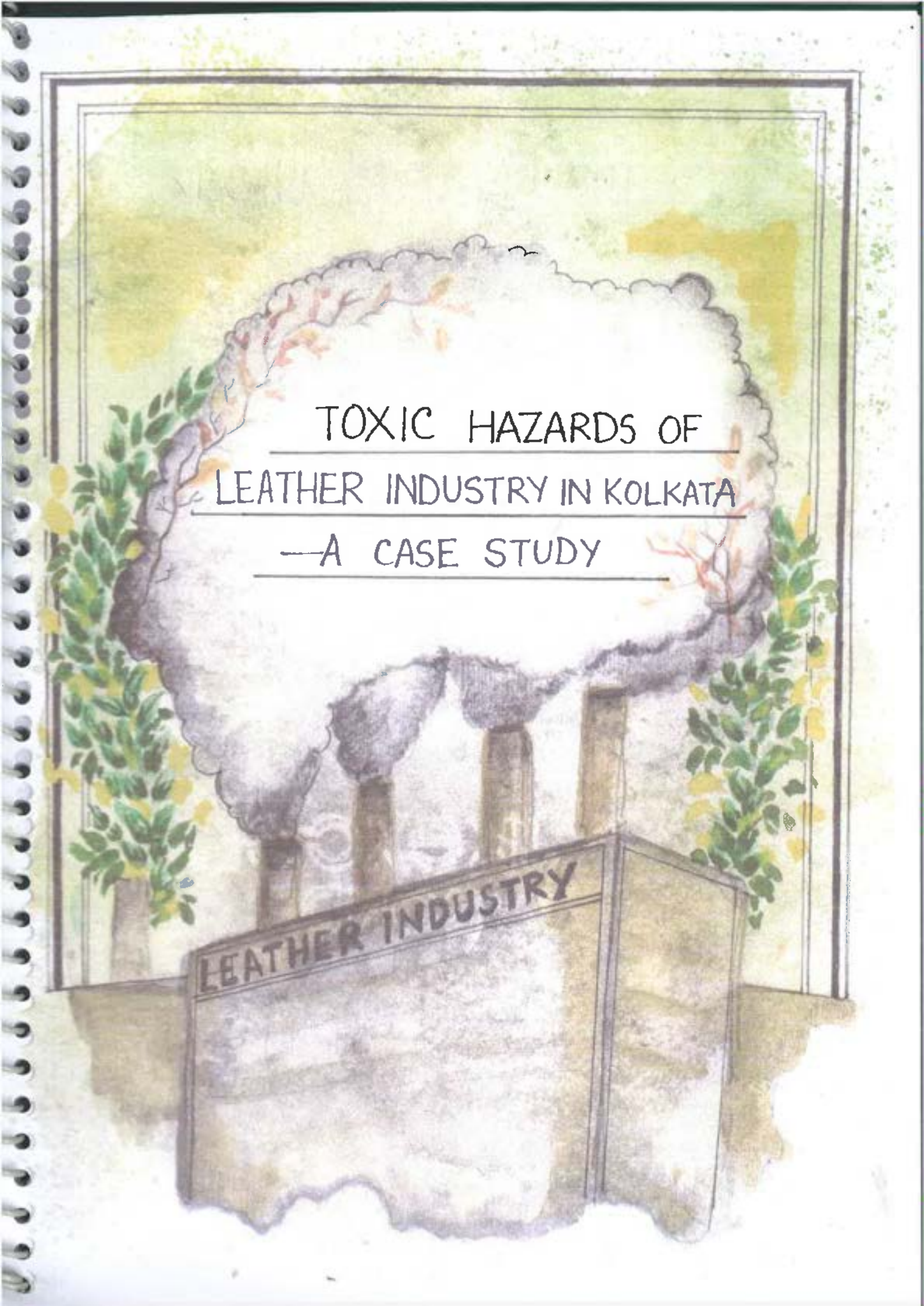
Chapter Five : Methodology

Chapter Six : Result and discussion

Chapter Seven : Conclusion

Appendix

Bibliography

A watercolor illustration depicting an industrial scene. In the foreground, a large, rectangular sign with a dark border and a light, textured interior is tilted. The sign has the words "LEATHER INDUSTRY" written in bold, black, uppercase letters along its top edge. Behind the sign, three tall, cylindrical smokestacks rise, each emitting a thick, dark plume of smoke that drifts to the right. The smokestacks are flanked by green, leafy bushes. The background is a soft, yellowish-green wash. The entire scene is framed by a double-line border. The text is centered within a white, scalloped-edged area.

TOXIC HAZARDS OF
LEATHER INDUSTRY IN KOLKATA
—A CASE STUDY

LEATHER INDUSTRY

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA
B.Sc SEMESTER-6 (HONOURS)
EXAMINATION-2022
(UNDER CBCS)

GE(A)-CC-6-14 PRACTICAL
HAZARD MANAGEMENT

CU ROLL NUMBER: 193034-11-0087

REGISTRATION NO: 034-1211-0308-19

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the Project Report of GEO-A-CC-6-14-P-Hazard Management of Roll & No. 193034-11-0087 and Registration No. 034-1211-0308-19 on "Toxic hazards of the Leather Industry in Kolkata- A Case Study", was prepared under my guidance.

This is in part fulfillment of the B.A./ B.Sc. Semester VI CBCS Syllabus in Geography Honours of the University of Calcutta.

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May, 2022

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ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES
OF FLOOD DISASTERS IN
THE DISTRICTS OF
JALPAIGURI AND SOUTH
24 PARGANAS,



BSC SEMESTER 6 EXAMINATION (HONOURS)

2022

(UNDER CBCS)

GEO-A-CC-6-14-P-HAZARD MANAGEMENT LAB

CU ROLL NUMBER: 193034-11-0078

CU REGISTRATION NUMBER: 034-1211-0290-19

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the Project Report of GEO-A-CC-6-14-P-Hazard Management of Roll & No...193034...11...0078 and Registration No.034...1211...0290...13 on "Analysis of the causes of flood disasters in the districts of Jalpaiguri and South 24 Paraganas, west Bengal", was prepared under my guidance.

This is in part fulfillment of the B.A./ B.Sc. Semester VI CBCS Syllabus in Geography Honours of the University of Calcutta.

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May, 2022

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• RAINFALL

• VEGETATION AND FLOOD

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• VULNERABILITY INDEX

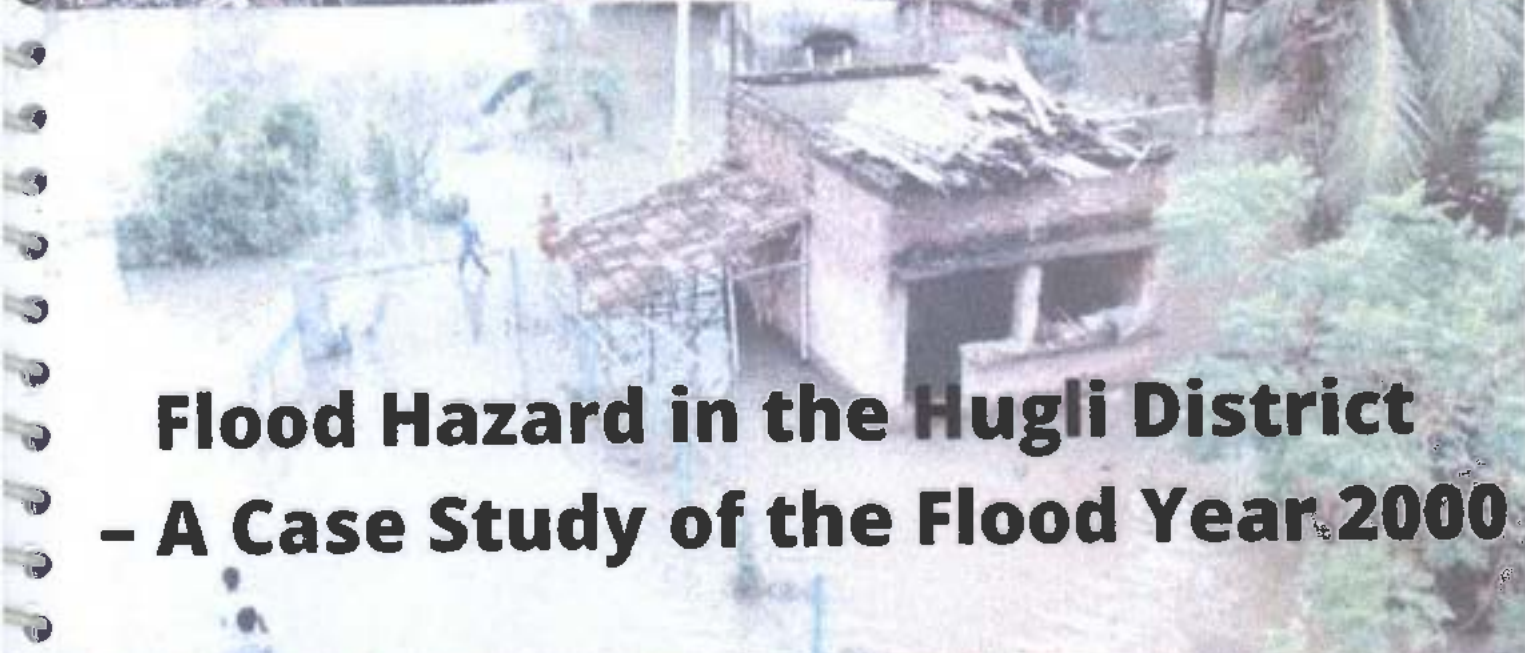
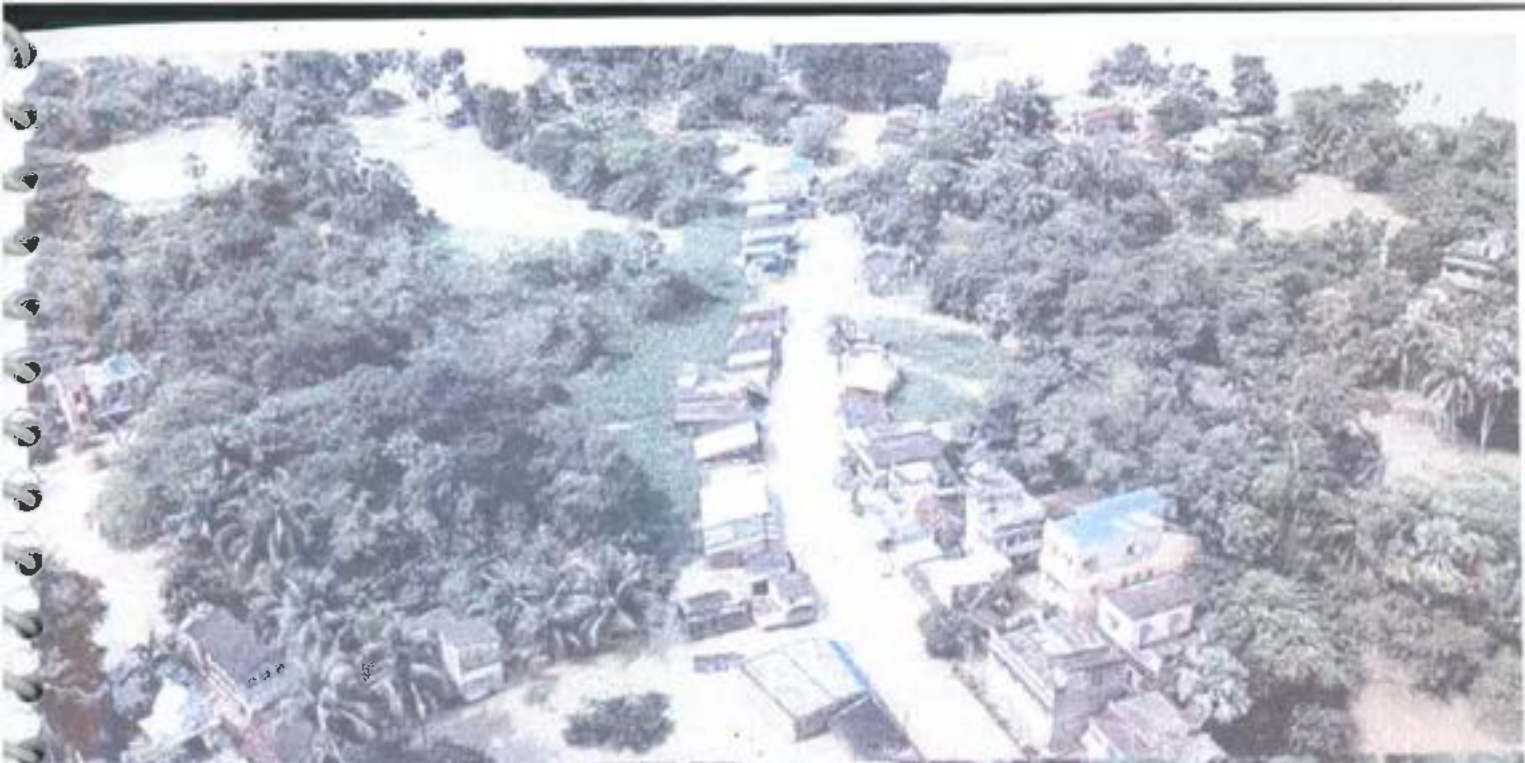
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**Flood Hazard in the Hugli District
- A Case Study of the Flood Year 2000**



B.Sc SEMESTER VI (HONOURS)

EXAMINATION 2022

(UNDER CBCS)

GEOA-CC 14-P: HAZARD MANAGEMENT
LAB

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 034-1211-0261-19

ROLL NUMBER: 193034-11-0070

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the Project Report of GEO-A-CC-6-14-P-Hazard Management of Roll & No. 193034-11-0070 and Registration No. 034-1211-0261-19 on "Flood Hazard in the Hugli District – A Case Study of the Flood Year 2000", was prepared under my guidance.

This is in part fulfillment of the B.A./ B.Sc. Semester VI CBCS Syllabus in Geography Honours of the University of Calcutta.



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May, 2022

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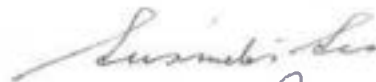
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GEO-A-CG-6-14-P-HAZARD MANAGEMENT
ROLL NUMBER: 193034-11-0067
REGISTRATION NO.: 034-1211-0257-19
YEAR: 2022

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the Project Report of GEO-A-CC-6-14-P-Hazard Management of Roll & No. ~~19303H-11-0067~~ and Registration No. ~~034-1211-0257-19~~ on "Analysis of Landslide Hazard in the Darjiling District ", was prepared under my guidance.

This is in part fulfillment of the B.A./ B.Sc. Semester VI CBCS Syllabus in Geography Honours of the University of Calcutta.



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May, 2022

ABSTRACT

Out of the total landslide occurrences, nearly 20% are found in the north-eastern part of India. The Darjiling-Himalayan region with its complex geological features, steep slopes, rugged topography, and intense monsoonal rainfall, experiences frequent landslides. During landslides the material like soil, rock, vegetation and existing construction may move very rapidly within a second whereas some may take longer time to develop. The damage caused due to landslide is immense causing significant loss of life and property. The present study is a systematic investigation of the already existing information to fulfil the objective of analysing the frequent causes for the occurrence of landslide and its impact on the region and to further observe the disaster response of the State Government and other organisations.

KEY WORDS: Landslide, Darjiling Himalayas, District Disaster Management, Susceptibility

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Abstract

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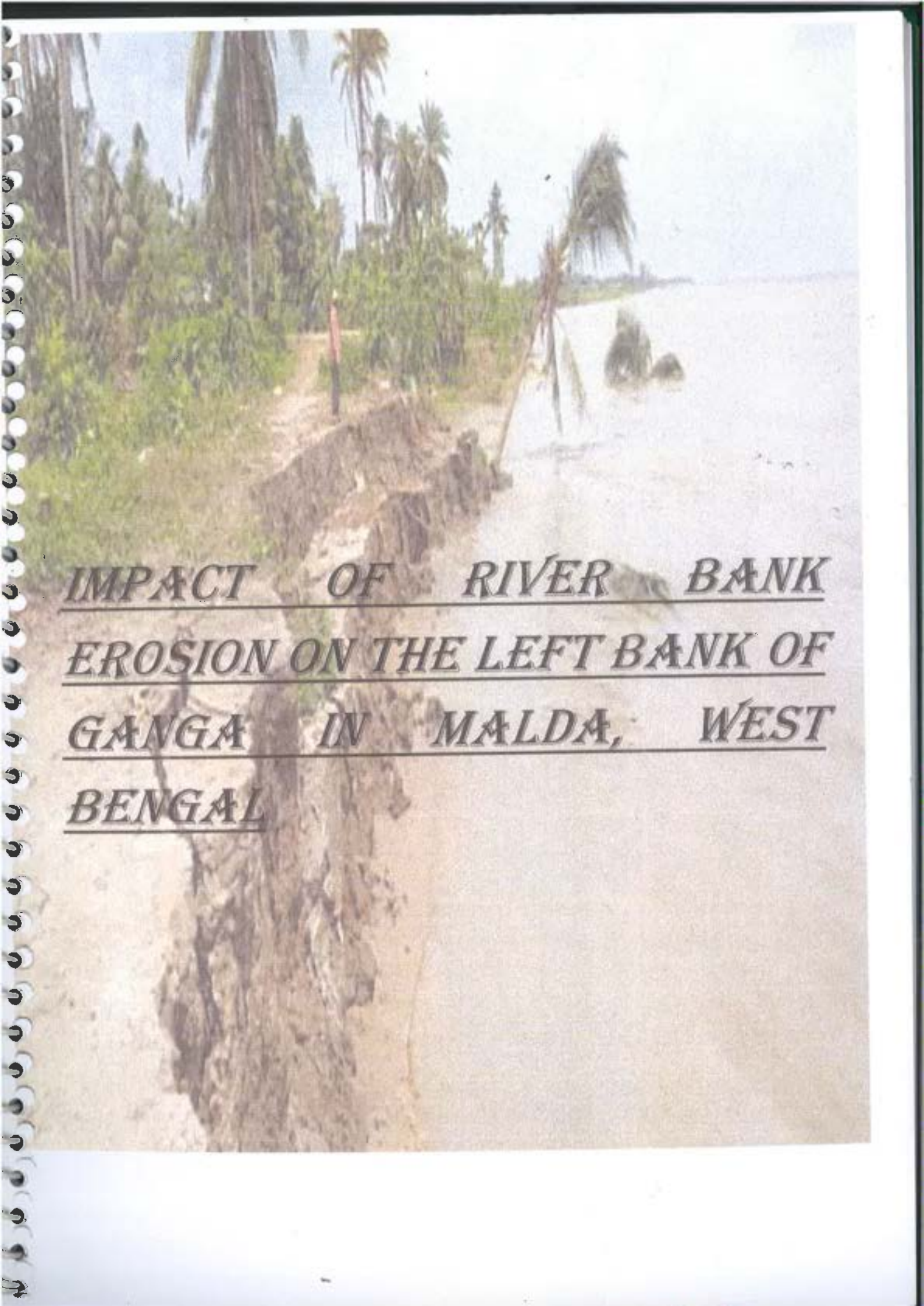
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IMPACT OF RIVER BANK
EROSION ON THE LEFT BANK OF
GANGA IN MALDA, WEST
BENGAL

BSc SEMESTER VI
(HONOURS)
EXAMINATION - 2022
(UNDER CBCS)

GEO-A-CC-6-14-P
HAZARD MANAGEMENT (LAB)

ROLL No.: 193034-11-0101

REGISTRATION No.:
034-1211-0352-19

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Project report of GEO-A-CC-6-14-P-Hazard Management of Roll & No. 193034-11-0101 and Registration No. 034-1211-0352-19 on "Impact of River Bank Erosion on the left bank of Ganga in Malda district of West Bengal" was prepared under my guidance.

This is in part fulfillment of the BA/B.Sc. semester VI CBCS syllabus in Geography Honours of the University of Calcutta.

Ritubarna Pratihar 23/6/22

Ritubarna Pratihar

Department of Geography

Shri Shikshayatan College

Kolkata

June 2022

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1	Priyanka Roy	1	IMPACT OF COVID ON THE DIGITAL PAYMENT IN KOLKATA
2	Rajyasri Biswas		
3	Junica Cleris Kujur		
4	Debasmita Roy		
5	Tanisha Dey Roy	2	BASIC TAXATION KNOWLEDGE OF THE SALARIED INDIVIDUALS
6	Divya Gupta		
7	Smriti Dubey		
8	Taniya Barnwal	3	IMPACT OF CORONA ON THE LIFESTYLE OF INDIANS UNDER CERTAIN FACTORS - OTT PLATFORM AND DIGITAL PAYMENTS
9	Somy Raj		
10	Jayashree Paul		
11	Sreya Gupta		
12	Medha Paul	4	USE OF E-COMMERCE WEBSITES AMONG ELDERLY PRE AND POST COVID- A STUDY IN KOLKATA
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15	Afifa Zhorat	5	IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON E - COMMERCE
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17	Shreshtha Roy	6	INFLUENCE OF ADVERTISING APPEALS ON EMERGING ONLINE BRANDS AND TESTING OF ELABORATION LIKELIHOOD MODELS TO
18	Udita Saha		ASSESS CONSUMERS' BUYING ATTITUDE - AN EMPIRICAL
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47	Shreya Tiwari		
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RESEARCH PROJECT

(Submitted for the Degree of M.Com in Accounting and Finance Under The University of Calcutta)

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

**CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: A CASE STUDY ON
INFOSYS**

SUBMITTED BY :

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MONTH AND YEAR OF SUBMISSION

JUNE, 2022

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Before we get into thick of things, I would like to add a few words of appreciation for the people who have been the part of this project right from its inception. The writing of this project has been one of the significant academic challenges I have faced and without the support, patience and guidance of the people involved, this task would not have been completed. It is to them I owe my deepest gratitude. It gives me immense pleasure in presenting the project report on , CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: A CASE STUDY WITH INFOSYS . It has been my privilege to have an excellent support system i.e. my friends and my sister and my parents who have assisted me since the commencement of this project. The success of this project is the result of sheer hard work, and determination put in by me with the help of my project guide. I hereby take this opportunity to add a special note of thanks for Dr. Indrani Shah who undertook this responsibility to act as my project guide and guided me very well despite of several other academic commitments. Her wisdom, knowledge and commitments to the highest standard inspired and motivated me. Without her insight and support, this project wouldn't have kicked started and neither has reached fruitfulness. She helped me in collection of proper and trustworthy data & resource material. This project is dedicated to all those people, who helped me while doing this project.

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OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objectives behind the proposed study are as follows:

- To understand the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility.
- To find out the scope of Corporate Social Responsibility under the Companies Act, 2013.
- To study the policies governing Corporate Social Responsibility in India.
- To understand recent development in Corporate Social Responsibility by Ministry of Corporate Affairs of India.
- To understand the Corporate Social Responsibility reporting norms in India.
- To understand how the INFOSYS has fulfilled its responsibility towards all stakeholders; what specific activities; programs and strategies it has set; devised and implemented for the same.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Secondary data is collecting and processing of data gathered by others for research purpose. It can be used to get new perspective on the current study to supplement or compare the work or to use parts of it.

Secondary data can further be divided into 2 parts.

Qualitative data includes biographies, records, documentation published material computer data bases policy statements ,etc.

Quantitative data would have market research and economic documents the sources through which the data is collected includes journal, articles, databases, organisational records, books internet, media and etc.

This work is only based on secondary data gathered from companies websites. Simple charts and graphs have been made using MS WORD and MS EXCEL for drawing meaningful conclusion. It is only based on five years data.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Despite of some efforts, there is several limitation of the study, they can be mentioned as under

- While preparing these research paper Legal aspects like corporate governance, labour and employee welfare related laws have not been undertaken.
- Time factor is the main limitation of this project report.
- This study is conducted by depending upon the secondary sources of information only so study lacks the detail analysis.
- Only the selected company have been considered while preparing this project report for example INFOSYS have been considered.
- This study lacks more graphical data.
- It is only based on five years of data through simple charts.
- Due to pandemic situation not able to get proper information.
- Inter company comparison was not possible.



Title: Analysis of Instant Delivery Services App in Kolkata

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Project Report

(Submitted for the Internal Assessment of M.Com. degree in
Accounting & Finance under the University of Calcutta)

Title of the Project

***Awareness & Attitude towards Cryptocurrency
amongst the people of West Bengal***

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ABSTRACT

Everyone has heard of cryptocurrency by now, but most people still don't really understand what it is actually. More than just a form of digital cash, cryptocurrency and the technology underlying it have the potential to transform the financial sector and many other industries as well. Therefore, it's worth taking time out to learn a bit more about cryptocurrency. The objective of this paper is to study the awareness of cryptocurrency among people from different fields of education, their attitude towards adoption of crypto currencies and the future growth of crypto currencies in Indian financial system. The research has been conducted over a sample size of 62 through questionnaires made on google forms and distributed via WhatsApp. The data has been assembled on a primary basis, the interpretations of which has been explained and been represented through charts and graphs. For analysing the results, Non-parametric test has been conducted. While conducting our research we have referred to two papers as a crucial base of our research. 1. Research paper published in the Indian Journal of Applied Research, conducted by Swati Shukla, an assistant professor of Department of Management in the year April, 2019 and 2. Research paper published in the PDX Scholar by Portland International Conference on Management of Engineering and Technology of Portland State University in the year 2019. Therefore, the mixed views have on one hand shown challenges towards adoption of cryptocurrencies while at the same some have shown enthusiastic response towards adoption of cryptocurrencies.

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SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE

KOLKATA

PRESENTS

IMPACT OF COVID -19 ON E-COMMERCE

BY

M.COM, SEMESTER – IV

April- June 2021-22

PROJECT REPORT

**(Submitted for the degree of MCOM under the University of
Calcutta)**

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON E-COMMERCE

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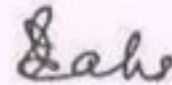
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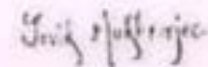
This is to certify that the Rescue Project entitled " Impact Of Covid -19 On E-Commerce" submitted to Shri Shikshayatan College, tiolkata, is a bonafide record of work by the students of NI.com Department of Semester II and IV under Snit. Dr. Indrani Saha, and Shri Sorik Mahherjee from April-June, 2021.



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Date: 10th June 2021

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ABSTRACT

E-Commerce is most considered and chosen way of purchasing different types of products and services. Nowadays E-commerce has to be replaced with traditional purchasing. The only reason behind is a lot of variety is available to customers to choose their own product in fingertips from all over world. Due to this covid19 pandemic, E-Commerce business also facing some challenges which are not expected before. This paper studies about how covid19 impacts e-commerce business and change in demand and buying behaviour of consumer all of a sudden.



SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE

PROJECT REPORT

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE DIGITAL
PAYMENT IN KOLKATA

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ABSTRACT

The impact of Covid-19 on the digital payment system is highlighted in this research. In comparison to the pre-Covid-19 era, the economy has begun to rely increasingly on digital payment systems since the implementation of Covid-19. This developed mostly as a result of people's aversion to going outside. They are concerned about a pandemic that has spread far throughout the economy. The majority of people were compelled to embrace digitization. The primary goal of this article is to investigate the impact of Covid-19 on the digital payment system. The respondents who use various digital payment channels to conduct their financial activities were chosen for the study. The study will be conducted in and around Calcutta. The sample size used for this study is 65 respondents.

1.3.2 STUDENTS' PROJECTS (2021-22)

SRL	DEPARTMENT	NAME OF STUDENTS	PROJECT TITLE
1	Botany	Anushka Gupta, Annwasha Mozumder, Ankita Basu, Farheen Parvin, Muskan Singhal, Pratyusha Das, Rubi Bhowmick, Shinjini Dey , Sristi	Mangroves and Coastal Life in India
2	Chemistry	Pritha Das, Zoya Ahmed Khan, Prapti Ghosh, Nyssa Chakraborty	COVID-19 Vaccines
3	English	Mahasweta Sarkar	protagonists:Thirty days in Septemberand Seven steps around the fire
4	Geography	Vartika Banerjee, Shreya Das, Ankita Dey, Ushmita Mondal, Srijani Roy , Srirupa Saha	Awareness is the key to rejuvenate river Ganga
5	Geography	Pratiti Bhattacharya, Akanksha Bhual, Ritobina Biswas, Puspika Das, Debanjali Dasroy, Ishani Ghosh, Shreya Ghosh, Pritha Majumdar, Rajanya Manna	First wave of COVID-19 in the districts of West Bengal
6	History	Sayantika Biswas	Was there even a dark age?

IMPACT

The Future Makers

Vol. VIII. 2022-23



Central Research Committee
Shri Shikshayatan College, Kolkata

STUDENTS PROJECT REPORT

MANGROVES AND COASTAL LIFE IN INDIA

Anushka Gupta, Annwasha Mozumder, Ankita Basu, Farheen Parvin, Muskan Singhal,
Pratyusha Das, Rubi Bhowmick, Shinjini Dey , Sristi Ghosh, Shristi Kedia

Semester IV and VI, Department of Botany

INTRODUCTION

Unique group of plants adapted to coastal environment, representing an ecologically distinct group of halophytic plant communities found in tropical and subtropical coastal areas may be defined as mangroves. They are among the most productive and biologically crucial ecosystems of the world. Mangroves are vital in maintaining coastal water quality, reduces severity of storm, wave and flood damage. They nourish biodiversity as nursery grounds for many coastal and marine species and support fisheries in the coastal areas. They stabilise coastlines and slow or reduce soil erosion.

However mangroves are declining rapidly in recent times for different man made projects like agriculture, aquaculture, tourism, urban development and over exploitation. India lost 40% of its mangrove area during the last century.

Reduced mangrove area will increase the threat to coastal life as there is a drastic increase in fields such as erosion, flooding, storm waves, cyclones and tsunami, as observed during 1999 super cyclone in Odisha, 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and 2020 tropical cyclone “Amphan”.

As per the Indian State of Forest Report 2019, the current data shows that mangrove cover in the India is 4,975 sq. km., which is 0.15 per cent of the country's total geographical area. West Bengal has the highest mangrove cover of 2,112 sq. km. followed by Gujarat having 1,177 sq. km. and the Andamans having 616 sq. km. Restoring mangroves can make coastal areas more resilient to environmental changes. With an increase in extreme weather-related events along the coastal states or areas, an expert panel of the Union Environment Ministry suggested that mangrove forests can lessen the devastation amidst rising sea levels in the coastal areas. Effective governance structures, better planning for the restoration of degraded mangroves, education and awareness building in local communities are needed to conserve, protect and restore the coastal areas.

The current project aims in framing a composite study of causes of mangrove decline in recent times, rise of cyclones over the last 2 decades, role of adaptive characters of mangroves in protection coastal areas, restoration of mangrove projects and awareness campaigns designed in current times.

LIST OF SOME OF THE SPECIES OF MANGROVES FOUND IN WEST BENGAL

- ***Heritiera fomes*** – it grows in less saline environments and on drier ground; clayey soil is ideal for its growth; its local name is “sundari” which gives the Sundarbans region its name.

- ***Xylocarpusmekongensis*** – these are moderately sized trees; found along the borders of backwater creeks in association with other mangroves species.
- ***Xylocarpusgranatum*** – found in areas which are subjected to both high and low tides; also found in estuaries.
- ***Sonneratiaapetala*** – these are small to medium sized columnar tree; grows in moderate to high saline areas.
- ***Bruguieragymnorhiza*** – they grow in intertidal muddy region and estuaries; the species grow on a variety of soils type.
- ***Ceriopsdecandra*** – grows in muddy swamps and tidal creeks.
- ***Aegicerascorniculatum*** – these are shrubs or small trees; grows in estuarine areas
- ***Rhizophoramucronata*** – found in estuaries, tidal creeks and level coastal areas subjected to daily tides; might occur in association with other species.
- ***Rhizophoraapiculata*** – grows well in wet, muddy and silty soil; found in highly saline areas.
- ***Nypafruticans*** – grows in soft mud and slow river waters; grows well in moderate salt concentration; pure seawater is not suitable for its growth; it prefers the brackish waters of estuaries.
- ***Avicennia alba*** – it grows along the banks of tidal rivers and on muddy portions of the seashore.
- ***Avicennia officinalis*** – it is found occasionally on the river banks and rarely found near the sea. It prefers clayey soil and usually found inland

The Sundarbans flora is characterised by the abundance of sundari (*Heritierafomes*), gewa (*Excoecariaagallocha*), goran (*Ceriopsdecandra*) and keora (*Sonneratiaapetala*) all of which occur prominently throughout the area. The characteristic tree of the forest is the sundari (*Heritiera littoralis*), from which the name of the forest had probably been derived. It yields a hard wood, used for building houses and making boats, furniture and other things. New forest accretions is often conspicuously dominated by keora (*Sonneratiaapetala*) and tidal forests. It is an indicator species for newly accreted mudbanks and is an important species for wildlife, especially spotted deer (*Axis axis*). There is abundance of dhundul or passur (*Xylocarpus granatum*) and kankra (*Bruguieragymnorhiza*) though distribution is discontinuous. Among palms, *Poresiacoaractata*, *Myriostachyawightiana* and golpata (*Nypafruticans*), and among grasses spear grass (*Imperatacylindrica*) and khagra (*Phragmites karka*) are well distributed.

REASONS OF INCREASE OF CYCLONES IN RECENT TIMES :

The proportion of strongest storms is increasing about 8% a decade. The possibility of higher rainfall during these storms has also increased. As the planet's atmosphere heats up due to carbon

emissions, it can hold more moisture, which often results in extreme rainfall that multiplies the chances of flooding.

Rising sea levels due to global warming also lead to increased storm surges that can inundate coastal areas. Global sea levels have risen by about 23 cm compared with pre-industrial times and are rising by 3.3 mm every year, according to NASA.

The rapid warming of the Indian Ocean due to climate change is leading to more cyclones pummeling South Asia, as storms gather more quickly and become more intense

- Climate change amplifies the cyclonic storms that typically form in the northern Indian Ocean.
- Increasing sea surface temperatures can make cyclones more powerful.
- Warmer oceans mean there is higher rainfall during storms.
- Rising sea levels due to global warming make for higher storm surges, which reach larger inland areas.
- Higher temperatures also lead to cyclones forming much faster, as was the case with Aila, Nisarga and Amphan.

Although this is a global phenomenon, it is especially true for the Indian Ocean (comprising the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, which generates 7% of the world's cyclones, according to a May 2018 research paper by Sushil Gupta), which is the warmest of all five oceans, partly because the African-Asian landmass obstructs the entry of cold water from the Arctic.

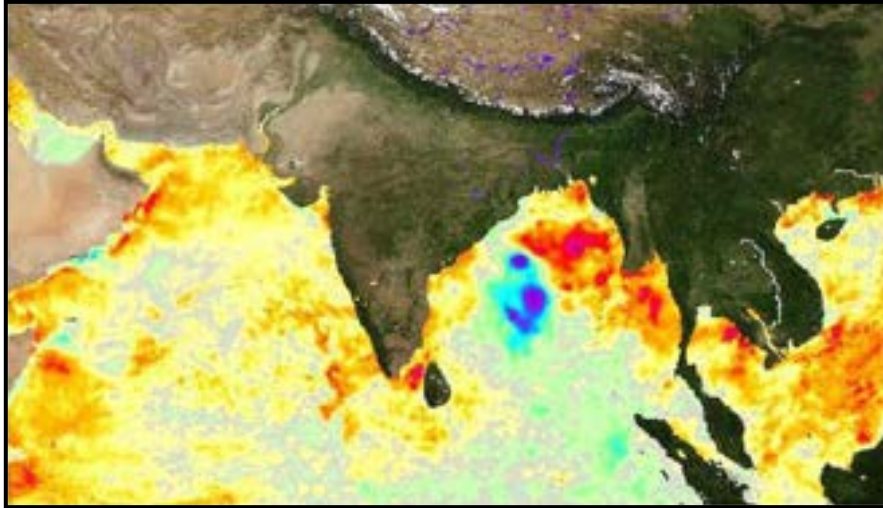
Nisarga, the first cyclone to have threatened Mumbai in more than 70 years, South Asia has been hit by two cyclones with Cyclone Amphan ravaging parts of eastern India and Bangladesh on May 20. Similar Catastrophe was experienced in 2009 as a part of Aila which caused excessive damage in South Bengal and Mangroves as well.

Threat to coastal cities

South Asia has a large number of cities along the coast. They house millions and have massive unplanned growth, with the poor constantly shifted to low-lying areas, making them particularly vulnerable to severe storms and flooding.

Natural storm breakers such as mangroves have been cut down in recent years. The vanishing mangroves around Mumbai are a case in point. The damage from Cyclone Amphan would have been much greater if the mangroves of the Sundarbans forest had not blunted the storm's fury somewhat.

The damage cyclones cause is made worse by inadequate drainage systems and loss of ponds that used to hold water, encroachment over existing drainage systems and reduction in coastal mangroves



A satellite image showing temperature anomalies in north Indian Ocean on May 19, a day before Cyclone Amphan made landfall in eastern India. There was a variation of more than 2C on May 19 in the Bay of Bengal (Image by PODAAC/NASA)
<https://indiaclimatedialogue.net/2020/06/05/cyclones-rise-as-climatechange-heats-up-indian-oce>

The scientists stated that the cyclones are of significant risk and increase the vulnerability among communities living along the coastal regions. They mentioned that atmospheric parameters like higher relative humidity, especially at mid-atmospheric level, weak vertical wind shear as well as warm sea surface temperature were the primary reasons for this disturbing development. Scientists pointed out that global warming has a role to play in bringing about this increasing trend. The study said that strong mid-level relative humidity (RH), positive low-level relative vorticity (RV), weak vertical wind shear (VWS), warm sea surface temperature (SST), and suppressed outgoing longwave radiation (OLR) are factors responsible for increased tropical cyclone activity in the North Indian Ocean.



Intensity of severe cyclonic storms increased in past 4 decades, say scientists;
Hindustan Times, New Delhi; Published on Jul 29, 2021 04:16 PM IST

MANGROVES ACT AS A NATURAL BARRIER IN COASTAL AREAS AGAINST CYCLONE AND TSUNAMI

Due to the natural and anthropogenic activities coastal areas are under threat. Coastal erosion and environmental degradation are accelerating at a huge rate since the last few decades. A number of coastal countries are facing the same problems, satellite images have detected changes in coastal areas over the years without any restoration. Natural sea or ocean waves have become more destructive and its incentive increased due to the artificial dam (water break) constructed on water bodies.

Mangroves have many ecological and economic significance in restoration and protection of coastal lands. Mangrove generally can be found towards tropical and subtropical areas around the world. They are considered as the shelter for different species from fisheries to invertebrates.

- ❖ They act as an interface between the Marine and interstellar environment growing at the mouth of river tidal swamps and coastlines surrounded by saline and brackish water. Over the years coastal mangroves have been recognised as the store line stabilizer as it protects the local coastal communities, physical properties, local agriculture and industry.
- ❖ Also from natural disasters like storms, erosion, tidal waves, reducing water flow, cyclones, typhoons, hurricanes , regulates flooding level, small tsunami waves, rising sea level that put us at risk. On the other hand mangroves are also threatened by land use by these industries and aquaculture practices.
- ❖ They act as a biological filter separating sediment erosions and nutrients from the environment before depositing. The roots of mangroves bind or hold the soil together increasing the soil strength.
- ❖ Mangroves indirectly help in human survival as they are converted into harvesting areas or culture areas or fishing grounds for crabs, shrimps, molluscs etc. Few species of mangroves also provide sugary saps which interns local people use to make sugar and alcohol, Woods for fuel and leaves for making roofs etc. Scientists have searched for mangrove bands to act as carbon storage for millennia; they have stored carbon inside their trunk, roots in their biomass over and soil.
- ❖ Destruction of mangroves may lead to massive release of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere which will create imbalance. The magnitude of the mangroves to observe the wave energy depends upon the complex root system stems of show slopes and density is spectral characteristics housed in dissipating the energy spectrum and wave power. As researched mangrove losses impact coastal communities economically, economically important social management conservation and Restoration affairs for the world worldwide.
- ❖ Disaster prone coastal communities increase mangrove conservation activities during the economic recovery phase. Anecdotal estimates are that up to 50% of all mangroves that historically existed may have been lost to date and that current rates of loss may be as high as 1% per year.



PNEUMATOPHORES



VIVIPARY XEROMORPHIC FEATURES

ADAPTATIONS PRESENT IN MANGROVES TO THRIVE IN SALINE CONDITIONS

REASONS WHY MANGROVES ARE ENDANGERED IN CURRENT TIMES

Mangroves are getting endangered in current times due to over exploitation, urbanization and pollution. Industrial development and agricultural practices in coastal areas also play a vital role in this.

Overall reasons behind deterioration of the mangrove forestry can be classified into :

- Anthropogenic
- Natural
- Other (Miscellaneous)

Anthropogenic Causes :

1. Over exploitation and illegal forest cutting :

Over exploitation due to growing requirement of people is one of the main reasons behind the destruction of the mangrove forests. Encroachment and illicit removal of timber and firewood

from the forest to meet up the demand also play a very crucial role in this. These forests have been continuously exploited for timber, fuel wood, bark tannin, medicine as a result of which the mangrove forest is disappearing at a very quick rate.

2. Shrimp farmingx :

The growing shrimp farming industry is another reason behind the deterioration of mangrove forestry. There are 14 different fishing methods among which Shrimp Fry Fishing is considered to be the most destructive. Large areas of mangrove forests are being cleared to construct shrimp ponds. Around 15 tons of waste including natural and synthetic chemicals like di chlorides, malachite green are introduced to the water on a daily basis resulting into destruction of mangrove forests.

3. Pollution :

Increase in population, industrial development, agriculture and aquaculture has led to production of huge amount of pollutants, garbage and wastes. The mangrove ecosystem has become vulnerable to pollution, among which oil pollution being one of the most serious threats.

Crude oil and its derivatives enter the mangrove forests as a result of oil transportation and cause severe damage to it. Oil attached to the leaf surface blocks the stomata and affect photosynthesis, respiration and water metabolism of the trees.

4. Management failure :

Management failure and poor knowledge about mangrove ecosystem lead to the destruction of the forest resources.

5. Diseases :

'Top dying' disease in dominant Sundari trees (*Heritiera fomes*) is the leading cause behind the deterioration of the forest. Recent index shows that nearly 70% of *H. fomes* are affected by this disease. A number of other diseases has been reported as chief causes of decline of trees like *Avicennia* sp. , *Rhizophora* sp. , *Heritiera* sp. , *Phoenix* sp. , *Acanthus* sp.

6. Fire :

Fire have caused some of the most serious damage of the mangrove ecosystem in recent years. The mangrove forests inhibit various species of nectar producing trees. These floral resources are used by honey bees to produce honey. In order to collect this honey from nests fire has to set up and this sometimes spreads and destroys larger areas of the forest.

Natural causes :

Another main cause of mangrove forest destruction is natural calamities like cyclones, floods, storms, coastal erosion, naturally shifting hydrology, climate change and change in sea level. In current times global warming has become a serious issue to cause abrupt effects in climate pattern causing extreme natural disasters. Nutrient depletion also plays a role, especially phosphorus and nitrogen was found to be directly connected with decline in forest cover.



GLIMPSES OF AMPHAN CYCLONE AFFECTED SUNDARBAN MANGROVES

Other Causes :

Certain geomorphological changes, loss of soil fertility, high salinity, ecological succession, inadequate regeneration and low yield serve as the other causes behind the depletion of mangrove forestry

LOCAL NGOS AND GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES FOR RESTORATION AND PLANTATION :

★ **MAHARASHTRA MANGROVE CONSERVATION MODEL**

The Government of Maharashtra has declared a mangrove conservation model on 6 October 2005. Under this initiative government land having Mangrove plantations were declared as protected areas under Indian Forest Act. The Maharashtra government formed various cells or units to restore Mangroves.

The Mangrove Cell was formed in January 2012 and then the Mumbai Conservation Unit in 2013 to protect Mangroves. About 15,088 hectares of land containing Mangroves were declares as 'RESERVED FOREST' which kept the lands away from Human Influence such as Afforestation etc. for their own benefits.

They also took the initiative to plant Mangroves. About 200ha of Mangrove plantations have been successfully done because of all the above initiatives there has been an 20% increase in Mangrove cover between 2013-2015.

★ **KANNAR MANGROVE MISSION**

The mission was taken up by District Collector, Kannar along with the forest department in May 2014. They took an initiative to raise mangrove plantation and restore them. They transferred 236 hectares of land to 'Reserved Forest' and acquired 1200ha of private lands successfully.

★ **CANAL BANK PLANTING**

A large number of mangroves were degraded in both Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh due to high salinity of dry soil. M.S. Swaminathan Research Institute situated in Chennai along with the

Forest Department introduced the 'Canal Bank Planting' technique with FISH BONE design. Due to the above efforts undertaken, reportedly there has been a 90% increase in Mangrove cover.

OTHER INITIATIVES

Bangladesh Forest Department along with International Union for Conservation of Nature and Friendship group together organized an international conference for collaboration between the government and local NGOs to restore Mangroves of Sunderban. The main aim was to take private lands for Mangrove Plantation.

Paschim Banga Vidyan Mancha along with a group of students has taken an initiative to restore mangroves of Sundarbans which were destroyed during Amphan. Under this drive 30,000 mangroves saplings were planted covering a stretch of 1.5km.

CONCLUSION

RESTORATION OF COASTAL AREAS BY MANGROVES

Mangroves are salt-tolerant vegetation that grows in intertidal regions of rivers and estuaries. They are referred to as 'tidal forests' and belong to the category of 'tropical wetland rainforest ecosystem'. Mangrove forests occupy around 2,00,000 square kilometres across the globe in tropical regions of 30 countries. India has a total mangrove cover of 4,482 sq km. A mangrove ecosystem is the interface between terrestrial forests and aquatic marine ecosystems. Mangroves are salt-tolerant vegetation that grows in intertidal regions of rivers and estuaries. They are referred to as 'tidal forests' and belong to the category of 'tropical wetland rainforest ecosystem'. The structural complexities of mangrove vegetation create unique environments which provide ecological niches for a wide variety of organisms. Mangroves give protection to the coastline and minimise disasters due to cyclones and tsunami. Recent studies have shown that mangroves store more carbon dioxide than most other forests. Mangroves are an intermediate vegetation between land and sea that grow in oxygen deficient waterlogged soils which have Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S). They perform important ecological functions like nutrient cycling, hydrological regime, coastal protection, fish-fauna production, etc. Mangroves act as shock absorbers. They reduce high tides and waves and help prevent soil erosion. They also provide livelihood opportunities to coastal communities. Sundarbans in the Gangetic delta with an area of 2.12 lakh hectares (ha) supports 26 plant species of mangrove with a maximum height of more than 10 metres. Pichavaram in Tamil Nadu with an area of 1,100 ha supports 12 plant species growing to a height of 5 metres. Muthupet is the biggest mangrove forest in Tamil Nadu with an extent of 11,885.91 ha with poor species diversity due to lack of fresh water supply. But mangroves are being destroyed and facing severe threats due to urbanisation, industrialisation, and discharge of domestic sewage, industrial effluents and pesticides. Saltpans and aquaculture also pose major threat to the mangroves. As a result, mangroves get depleted to the tune of 2-8 per cent annually at global level; 40 per cent of mangrove forests in West Coast of India have been converted into farmlands and housing colonies over the last three decades. Some of the mangrove species like *Bruguiera cylindrica* and *Sonneratia acida* are at the verge of extinction. Due to shrimp farming, about 35,000 ha of mangroves

have been lost in India. Though we have the Environmental (Protection) Act, the Supreme Court's order banning semi-intensive and intensive aquaculture in the coastal areas, and the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notification with strict enforcement of the legislative measures, scientific management practices are very much essential for conservation and sustainable management of the precious mangrove forests. So far, none of the mangrove species has been included in the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). A scientific study reported that 100 per cent of mangrove species, 92 per cent of mangrove associates, 60.8 per cent of algae, 23.8 per cent of invertebrates and 21.1 per cent of fish are under threat. Periodical monitoring of the mangrove forest is very much necessary to assess the status.

The impact of environmental and human interference on marine flora and fauna needs to be assessed. Mangrove forests play a major role with more valuable ecological services, scientific management of the same is the need of the hour not only for the wellbeing of the mankind but also for coastal biodiversity

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COVID-19 VACCINES

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INTRODUCTION :

The world is fighting against the historic health crisis. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered corona virus. These viruses are positive stranded RNA virus(+ss). It got its name corona from Latin term coronam which means crown since it resembles crown under electronic microscope due to the presence of spike glycoproteins on the envelope. The index case of the disease, caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) was identified since then necessary precautions are taken. Now, the biggest question arise is how corona virus spread and how can we prevent them. Recent studies show that SARS-CoV-2 has greater affinity to angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptors which means fewer SARS-CoV-2 virions are necessary to establish an infection in humans.

The World Health organization (WHO) declares COVID-19 as a pandemic. Among the WHO's current recommendations, *'people with mild respiratory symptoms should be encouraged to isolate themselves, and social distancing is emphasized and these recommendations apply even to countries with no reported cases.'*

Since this virus spread by droplets and there is no specific cure for this disease. So, we should follow following steps :

- I. use mask (double masking is more efficient),
- II. avoid gatherings,
- III. maintain social distancing by six feet
- IV. sanitize and wash hands (for at least 20 seconds)

Since the outbreak of COVID 19 several countries take drastic measure towards vaccine development. Vaccines have been widely considered as part of the exit strategy to enable the return to previous patterns of working, schooling and socializing. To control this vicious virus, we need to immunize the world population against it. To achieve this the countries, need to develop an effective vaccine against it. In the past few months several vaccines are developed but still a question arise which vaccine is more relevant ? At least 13 vaccines are developed within December 2020. Some of them are the Pfizer/Biotech Comirnaty, The SII/Covishield and AstraZeneca/AZD1222 vaccines, The Janssen/Ad26.COV 2.S, The Moderna,etc.

Some of approved vaccines that are given to the people of India are :

- **COVISHIELD** : The Serum Institute of India (SII) locally produce Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine and named it Covishield. Its effectiveness hit 90% after full vaccination. However, it is found that

it is 70% efficient after first dose. Over 50 million doses are manufacture within Jan,2021. In February 2021 Govt. of India ordered over 21 million doses.

- **COVAXIN** : The Bharat Biotech, produced first Indian based vaccine and named it Covaxin. Its effectiveness hit 81% after full vaccination. The Bharat Biotech stockpiled over 20 million doses by the end of the last year. However, the company targeted to produce 500 million within the end of this year.
- **SPUTNIK V** : This vaccine is specifically developed by Moscow's Gamaleya Institute, Russia and imported and approved to India when the country strike second wave. Its effectiveness strike 92%.

Many vaccines are developed in India but still going through the trials. Some of them are Corbevax, Covovax and ZyCoV-D.

Even after vaccines are developed, we should still follow precautions to prevent Corona Virus. Since we all know '*prevention is better than cure*'

DISCUSSION

There are 20 WHO approved vaccine and many vaccines are still in their trial stage. Every country put their own effort in vaccine development. Let's take a look in some important vaccines :-

ASTRAZENECA(Covishield) :

There are several COVID-19 vaccines out right now, including one from AstraZeneca. Although it has been approved for use in other countries, it has not yet been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Survey carried out in 2020, showed efficiency of this vaccine is 76.0% at preventing symptomatic COVID-19 beginning at 22 days following the first dose and 81.3% after the second dose. The vaccine was first developed by the collaboration between Oxford University's Jenner Institute and Vaccitech.

Knowing more about the AstraZeneca vaccine can help you make informed decisions about which vaccine to get if it does get approved for use in the United States.

The AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine, now called Vaxzevria, is a viral vector vaccine, just like the vaccine from Johnson & Johnson.

The vaccine uses a chimpanzee adenovirus to carry spike proteins from the coronavirus into your body to create an immune response. It can be produced on a large scale and inexpensively, which is crucial during a pandemic. It can also be kept in a regular refrigerator, unlike the vaccines from Pfizer and Moderna.

Despite initial pauses about its safety with blood clots, it has been deemed safe by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and is still recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO).

On 30 December 2020, the vaccine was first approved for use in the UK vaccination programme, and the first vaccination outside of a trial was administered on 4 January 2021. On 4 June 2020, the

WHO's COVAX (COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access) facility made initial purchases of 300 million doses from the company for low- to middle-income countries. Also, AstraZeneca and Serum Institute of India reached a licensing agreement to independently supply 1 billion doses of the Oxford University vaccine to middle- and low-income countries, including India (which is named Covishield)

COVAXIN :

The covaxin codenamed BBV152 is developed by Bharat Biotech in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research. It is an inactivated virus-based COVID-19 vaccine. In July 2021 Bharat Biotech reported the vaccine to be 93.4% effective against severe Covid-19 infection, 77.8% effective against symptomatic infection, 63.6% effective against asymptomatic infection, and 65.2% effective against the Delta variant. On 23 June 2021, Bharat Biotech had submitted 90% of the documentation needed for WHO's EUL.

The vaccine was also approved for emergency use in Iran and Zimbabwe. Nepal granted EUA for Covaxin on March 19, 2021. On 7 April Mexico gave emergency authorization for Covaxin. On 19 April 2021, Philippines granted EUA to Covaxin. Additionally, Covaxin was granted EUA in Guatemala, Nicaragua, Guyana, Venezuela and Botswana.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON :

The Janssen or Johnson & Johnson COVID-19 vaccine is a COVID-19 vaccine that was developed by Janssen Vaccines in Leiden, Netherlands, and its Belgian parent company Janssen Pharmaceuticals, subsidiary of American company Johnson & Johnson. The vaccine was 66% effective in a one-dose regimen in preventing symptomatic COVID-19, with an 85% efficacy in preventing severe COVID-19, and 100% efficacy in preventing hospitalization or death caused by the disease.

The vaccine is based on technology similar to the Sputnik V COVID-19 vaccine and the Oxford–AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine.

Many countries give authorization to this vaccine including United States, European states, etc. Given the Johnson & Johnson vaccine is a single dose and has a lower cost, it is expected that it will play an important role in low and middle-income countries. Since it is a single dose vaccine, it has been a popular vaccine to distribute to the homeless, the incarcerated, and refugee populations. This is due to the fact that it is difficult for these aforementioned demographics to be contacted for vaccines that require a second dose. Due to this advantage of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine many countries authorize it.

PFIZER :

The Pfizer–BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine (INN: tozinameran), sold under the brand name Comirnaty, is an mRNA-based COVID-19 vaccine developed by the German company BioNTech. A study data showed a potential efficacy of 91.3% in preventing symptomatic infection within seven days of a second dose. It is authorized for use in people aged 12 years and older in some jurisdictions

and for people 16 years and older in other jurisdictions, to provide protection against infection by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, which causes COVID-19. For its development BioNTech collaborated with Pfizer an American company, for support with clinical trials, logistics, and manufacturing.

The vaccine is supplied in a multidose vial as "a white to off-white, sterile, preservative-free, frozen suspension for intramuscular injection". It must be thawed to room temperature and diluted with normal saline before administration.

CONVIDECIA :

AD5-nCOV, trade-named Convidecia developed by CanSino Biologics. It is a single-dose viral vector vaccine for COVID-19. In February 2021, global data showed that the vaccine had a 65.7% efficacy in preventing moderate symptoms of COVID-19, and 91% efficacy in preventing severe disease. It has similar efficacy to Johnson & Johnson's Ad26.COV2. S, another one-shot adenovirus vector vaccine with 66% efficacy in a global trial. Convidecia is a viral vector vaccine similar to AstraZeneca's AZD1222 and Gamaleya's Gam-COVID-Vac.

Convidecia is approved for use by some countries in Asia, Europe, and Latin America. Production capacity for Ad5-NCov should reach 500 million doses in 2021. Manufacturing will take place in China, Malaysia, Mexico, and Pakistan.

SPUTNIK-V :

The Russian COVID-19 vaccine Sputnik V (Gam-COVID-Vac) is an adenoviral-based, two-element vaccine towards the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus. Initially produced in Russia, Sputnik V makes use of a weakened virus to supply small components of a pathogen and stimulate an immune response. On April 13, 2021, researchers from the Argentina-based CONICET, below the coordination of the Ministry of Health of the Province of Buenos Aires, introduced 94% of those who obtained just one dose of the Sputnik V vaccine produce unique antibodies.

The Sputnik V (Gam-COVID-Vac) vaccine reduces the time taken for the real improvement of immunity to SARS-CoV-2, the virus behind the COVID-19 pandemic. It is a vector vaccine primarily based totally on adenovirus DNA, wherein the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus gene is integrated.

Emergency mass-distribution of the vaccine began in December 2020 in countries including Russia, Argentina, Belarus, Hungary, Serbia and the United Arab Emirates. By February 2021 over a billion doses of the vaccine had been ordered for immediate distribution worldwide.

BBIBP-CorV:

BBIBP-CorV (Sino pharm) COVID-19 vaccine is developed by Sino pharma's Beijing Institute of Biological Products. BBIBP-CorV shares similar technology with CoronaVac and Covaxin, other inactivated virus vaccines for COVID-19. The studies showed that this vaccine is 78.1% effective against symptomatic cases and 100% against severe cases.

On 7 May 2021, the World Health Organization approved the vaccine for use in COVAX. BBIBP-CorV is being used in vaccination campaigns by certain countries in Asia, Africa, South America, and Europe. By May, Sino pharm had supplied 200 million doses across all countries. Although many controversies arise during its trial period but after the approval given by WHO it has been authorised by many countries for emergency uses.

MODERNA :

The Moderna COVID-19 vaccine (pINN: elasomeran) codenamed mRNA-1273 (also known as Spikevax) is a COVID-19 vaccine developed by Moderna, the United States National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) and the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA). It is an RNA vaccine composed of nucleoside-modified mRNA (modRNA) encoding a spike protein of SARS-CoV-2, which is encapsulated in lipid nanoparticles. The vaccine study by US shows High efficacy is achieved with full immunization, two weeks after the second dose, and was evaluated at 94.1%. Moderna's technology uses a nucleoside-modified messenger RNA (modRNA).

The most common adverse events were pain at the injection site, fatigue, headache, myalgia (muscle pain), and arthralgia (joint pain).

On 30 April 2021, the World Health Organization (WHO) approved this vaccine for clinical purposes. The Moderna COVID-19 vaccine is authorized for use at some level in 53 countries, including Canada, European Economic Area countries, Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

NOVAVAX :

The Novavax COVID-19 vaccine, codenamed NVX-CoV2373, is a COVID-19 antibody competitor created by Novavax and the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI), that is going through preliminaries in India under the brand name Covovax. On 12 March 2021, Novavax declared their antibody competitor was 96.4% viable in forestalling the first strain of COVID-19 and 86% powerful against the Alpha variation. Serum Institute of India has begun the creation of the first cluster of Novavax (known as Covovax in a while) Coronavirus immunization. Serum Institute of India (SII) CEO Adar Poonawalla said the Novavax vaccine has extraordinary potential to ensure our people in the future below the age of 18. Preliminaries are progressing. US-based Novavax Inc. has an immunization fabricating concurrence with Serum Institute of India, which additionally makes the Covishield antibody right now controlled in the country. Although it is still in trial stage.

Above 8 vaccines (except novavax) are adversely used worldwide against Covid-19 disease. Other remaining vaccines are *CoronaVac*, *Sputnik Light*, *WIBP-CorV*, *EpiVacCorona*, *ZF2001 (ZIFIVAX)*, *Soberana 02*, *Abdala*, *CoviVac*, *QazCovid-in (QazVac)*, *Minhai COVID-19 vaccine (KCONVAC)*, *COVIran Barakat (COVIRAN)* and *Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences COVID-19 vaccine (Covidful)*.

Within a year of Covid-19 pandemic, it is a great achievement in science field that we are able to make this amount of progress in vaccine development. And with necessary precautions we will be able to cope it too.

CONCLUSION

Sputnik V will be available in India in the next few weeks. But it's not vaccines that will stop the pandemic, it's vaccination. We must ensure fair and equitable access to vaccines, and ensure every country receives them and can roll them out to protect their people, starting with the most vulnerable. In India, 31.2 cr people have been vaccinated in a population of 1.4 billion people. Technical problems connected with the production of billions of doses and ethical ones connected with the availability of these vaccines also in the poorest countries, are imminent challenges facing us. It is our tenet that in the long run more than one vaccine will be needed to ensure equitable global access, protection of diverse subjects and immunity against viral variants.

AstraZeneca anticipates producing 3 billion doses in 2021, Pfizer–BioNTech 1.3 billion doses, and Sputnik V, Sinopharm, Sinovac, and Johnson & Johnson 1 billion doses each. Moderna targets producing 600 million doses and Convidecia 500 million doses in 2021.

The use of novel technologies for vaccine development requires extensive testing for the safety and efficiency of vaccine. The scientific community needs to construct various processes and capabilities for the large-scale manufacturing and administration of covid vaccines.

This pandemic should serve as a guide post to the international research community to not only acknowledge the outbreak but also inactivate the following coronavirus crossing into mammals. A pan coronavirus vaccine is urgently needed as the delays in vaccine rollout even by one week will accompany millions of deaths. It appears to be a scientifically feasible task if sufficient resources are made available in due time.

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BOOK REVIEW

**ARISTOTLE AND DANTE DISCOVER THE SECRETS OF
THE UNIVERSE : A QUEST FOR QUEER IDENTITY BY A LONELY BOY**

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Set in 1987 in the borderlines of the US, this work deals with the very idea of liminality, that is, the narrative is situated at a stage of transition from one phase to the next, from the questioning of self to the final understanding and affirmation. An adolescent boy, a second-generation immigrant, is born to a family where the father is silenced by the horrors of the Vietnam war and a "dead" brother who is in prison. Aristotle grapples with the failure of identifying with an adult figure who would aid him in his quest for recognition. He attempts to follow the rigid laws of sexuality and suffers from anxiety and loneliness as he navigates through his feelings and tries to accept his love for Dante.

In this paper, I will map out Aristotle's transition from an adolescent to an adult by following two branches of analysis- reconnecting with his family and the development of identity and Ari's acceptance of his sexuality. And finally, how with time, he learns and matures and begins a new chapter in his life. He will be the "boy(s) who've had to learn to play by different rules" (dedication by Benjamin Saenz) since the moment one emerges to be different, one has to fight and set new rules to survive.

Growing up, we all in some way or other end up mimicking one of our parents. By recognizing ourselves as parental figures we slowly grow into our being. However, this does not happen with Aristotle Mendoza, the fifteen years old Mexican-American boy growing up in the borderlines of America, El Paso. Aristotle or Ari, as he renames himself, is a boy who lives within the space of his mind. The entire story is narrated from his point of view. Even though Ari seemingly enjoys being alone and romanticises the idea of sadness and pain, he constantly tries to connect with his parents and the people around him. But this attempt to affix becomes a taxing procedure since his family keeps everything hidden and, in that way, Ari grows up repressing his emotions. This elimination of emotions can be connected with the idea of rigid masculinity. As he writes, "I had been born knowing how to hide what I felt." (242) It is interesting how later on this form of masculinity will be challenged by Dante and his father who are openly emotional and affectionate, compelling Ari to question his repressed self and allow himself to feel. Ari writes "I looked like my dad. I didn't think that was such a great thing" (9) and yet he wears the same old T-shirt gifted by his father on his birthday. He suffers from this dilemma of whether to connect or not to connect and that is because his father, like Ari, is smothered, expressing himself through silence. His father who served in the war in Vietnam and was once an art student had returned with the war inside of him and with it, an ocean of pain and loss. As Ari writes, "So I was the son of a man who had Vietnam living inside him." (14) For Ari, his father was ultimately a "mystery" that he promised to solve. (37)

Lost in his thoughts and conversations with his mind, Ari, again and again, tries to reach out to his father, tries to manifest a bond with him. "I (Ari) liked being alone. Maybe I liked it too much, maybe my father was like that too." (57) For him, everything relating to his father was a "maybe".

This break or the absence of a father figure starts to mend when Ari takes upon the task of communicating first. His desire to connect with his father seeps into his unconscious and in all of his dreams, he searches for his lost father. And this search, in turn, happens to be a symbol for Ari's search for himself. Ari steps out of the walls of his mind and shares a private thought with his father. Something even as small as telling him that he always has bad dreams happens to be a huge step towards the building of the bridge. This conversation becomes significant in the process of identification and self-formation :-

"Are you (Ari) always lost ? / In most of them, yeah. / And are you always trying to find me ?" "Mostly I think I'm trying to find me, dad." It was strange to talk to him about something real."

... "I'm sorry," he said. "I'm sorry I'm, so far away."... "I have bad dreams too, Ari." (65)

Ari equates himself with his father. And he is quite like him. But Aristotle is multifaceted. He is a collection of all the people he loves. The taciturn and pain attribute he borrows from his father, the wit from the mother, the heart from Dante, and aggression from his older brother, Bernardo.

Adolescence is defined as the years between the onset of puberty and the beginning of adulthood. (Walinga) As an adolescent, Ari is in that stage of transition and he is an outsider. The main task that he undertakes is the search for a unique identity – the ability to answer the question "Who am I ?" And to answer that, he must face confusion and choose between identities- absent and present, negative or desirable and form an identity unique to himself.

Ari's problem with identification grows more difficult as even his siblings become unreachable to him.

"My twin sisters were twelve years older. Twelve years was a lifetime...And my brother, he was eleven years older. He was even less accessible to me than my sisters. I couldn't even mention his name. who the hell likes to talk about older brothers who are in prison ?" (13)

The alienation that Ari suffers is due to the inaccessibility to anyone close to him who will help him in understanding himself and in turn, assist in the shaping of his identity. His "twin" sisters, close to each other due to their very nature of birth and in juxtaposition, his age and the contrasting gap enhances the feelings of the loneliness. The silence surrounding his brother deeply affects Ari. He becomes obsessed with Bernardo, his brother and starts to identify with him even though he has no clear memory or idea of him. He bases his self-formation on an absent figure.

Nevertheless, Ari's slow acceptance of feelings and his connection with his parents sprouts with his meeting with Dante. It is the difference between Dante's family and his own, that he starts to open up and feel. Such as, Dante's father is frankly fond and loving and stands, very much in contrast to Ari's father.

"It made me (Ari) smile, the way they got along, the easy and affectionate way they talked to each other as if love between a father and a son was simple and uncomplicated... But me and my dad, we didn't have that, I wondered what that would be like to walk into a room and kiss my father." (26)

In light of these sentiments, the idea of liminality emerges which is heavily connected to the masculine regulation and repression of emotions and homosexuality. Ari seems to be in this state of transition from one stage to another. To become a person or an adult, to understand himself better, he needs to connect and rethink everything. And yet, due to the unavailability of siblings and father figures, Ari is stuck in limbo, unable to move onto the next stage. It will be ultimately, Dante, whose love will bring him from the liminal space to the centre as he will accept his sexuality and seek out his family. All the questioning and grappling with himself will finally start to make sense and resolve as he will accept that he is innately different from everyone, from his parents and his siblings. His failure to connect can be traced back to the fact that he, himself cannot be identified with them since he is a queer body. So, in order to accept oneself, before the last stage of acceptance and maturing, we are introduced to Aunt Ophelia who lived with her lover, Franny and who was a unique soul too.

"I did call her(Ophelia) sometimes. It was strange, but I could talk to her. She always made me feel so loved. I wondered how she did that." (262)

"I remembered what my aunt had told me once. "The body is a beautiful thing." No adult had ever said that to me. And I wondered if I would ever feel like my own body was beautiful. My aunt Ophelia had solved a few of the many mysteries of the universe... I hadn't even solved the mystery of my own body." (263)

The idea of the body is closely linked to the studies of queer theory. And it is no wonder that Ari felt differently about her compared to the other uncles and aunts. Naturally, he connected with Ophelia on a deeper level. The queer body needs to be under control to curb one's desires since it was considered "unnatural". Ari's inability to know his own body can be linked to his shame of being in love with another boy, though at this point, unconsciously.

"Paradoxically – and the human body is a paradox – there are those people who are so detached from the body that they hide it or hurt it out of shame, conditioned by experience or religion to think of it as a humiliation, an inadequacy, even a source of evil... To shortcut our lives because of fear of death or because of the fate of the body, to experience the body only as a territory to explore free of the strictures of our society – liberating and exhilarating as that is – is never to realize our potential. Beyond the exterior potential, an interior one awaits our realization.

To fit in, to conform, is to be safe, to keep control; it is to be closed off from the interior of ourselves. The physical life houses an interior no scientist can discern; its rooms are a labyrinth connected to the labyrinth of other lives, other worlds. To stop short of exploring it beyond getting one's toes wet is understandable. It's scary. What assurance do we have that we won't lose ourselves, won't be torn apart, and never be on familiar ground again? Yet, to explore and become all we can be as human beings and, more specifically, as gay men with a spiritual consciousness, means we must risk losing

control. For to confront the miracle of who we are utterly is to confront more than our finite bodies; it is to confront the miracle of the world itself. (Darrell g.h. Schramm,432,436-437)"

In order to solve the mystery of the body, Ari would need to accept his feelings, give them validity and cross the liminal space. Ari would have to believe in the words of Aunt Ophelia that the body is beautiful and that it must be loved no matter what is deemed "beautiful".

With the passing away of Aunt Ophelia, the Mendoza family embarks on a journey of love and healing. The loss of her sister compels Mrs Mendoza to realize that they have been alienating Aristotle by hiding their emotions. The unspoken name of Bernardo is finally uttered. His picture is framed and put up. His untold history was retold.

Mrs Mendoza tells Ari of the rite of passage every teenager must undergo in an effort to grow up "...We all have to bear things, Ari. All of us. Your father has to bear the war and what it did to him. You have to bear your own painful journey to becoming a man. And it is painful for you, isn't it, Ari?" (321)

Ari's culmination towards becoming an adult would be the acceptance of his sexuality. Ari realized that people are cruel and they are crueller to the ones who are different. He writes about Dante who had been beaten up brutally simply because he was kissing a boy- " I knew that a part of him would never be the same. They cracked more than his ribs." (325) In the 80s, with the breakout of AIDs, the queer community was under attack and this is the setting of this novel. Being queer meant an open rebellion to the existing rigid laws of sexuality and societal norms. According to Neal King, "If we learned anything in the gay male community during the early days of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the United States, it was that. No one knew what had hit us, and people were dying in huge numbers all around us. The community lost friends, colleagues, and intimate partners. Initially mislabeled "gay-related immune deficiency" (GRID), valuable time was lost in responding to the crisis because most felt safe in the belief that they were not at risk. Since early victims were predominantly gay men, the stigma attached to homosexuality in the medical, governing, law enforcement and ecclesiastical institutions became a barrier to understanding, prevention, and treatment." (UN Chronicle) Being gay meant being an outsider and someone who would be the victim of violence. Dante experienced it and Ari was afraid and angry. To make Ari realize his love for Dante, his parents' positive reaction was crucial towards the acknowledgement of his identity and sexuality. It is the parent's act of love that forms the closing act towards Ari's transition. He attempts to unravel the mystery of love and the body with the identification of his sexuality and the connection with his family.

"What am I (Ari) going to do ? I am so ashamed."

"Ashamed of what ?" my mother said. "Of loving Dante ?"

"I'm a guy. He's a guy. It's not the way things are supposed to be. Mom-"

"I know," she said. "Ophelia taught me some things, you know ? All those letters. I've learned some things. And your father's right. You can't run. Not from Dante." (349)

Ari's father reminds him how one must never be afraid of one's identity, that it is not them who are at fault but the society and he says this using the least number of words – "My father's voice was soft, "Dante didn't run. I keep picturing him taking all those blows. But he didn't run." (350)

To conclude, with all things considered the author through the character of Aristotle, engages with diverse aspects of society and presents how every single one of them affects the young members of the community. The quite smooth and significant transition of Ari from a lonely adolescent to a young adult is due to the availability of a positive environment. It depicts the importance of words and emotions for the psyche to develop so that a queer boy can identify and grow into a person of his own.

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BOOK REVIEW

I AM MALALA : THE GIRL WHO STOOD UP FOR EDUCATION AND WAS SHOT BY THE TALIBAN

RIYA AGARWAL

Semester II, Department of English (PG)

Author : Malala Yousafza with Christina Lamb

Publisher : Weidenfeld & Nicolson, Little, Brown, and Company

Genre : Nonfiction / Biography & Autobiography / Personal Memoirs

"I am Malala" is the true story of a fourteen-year-old girl who spoke out when the Taliban took control of the Swat Valley in Pakistan and stood up for women's right to education. Malala Yousafzai, in 2011 was shot by the Taliban in a bus on her way home from school. Two men who boarded the school bus asked – "Who is Malala ?" and fired gunshots; two lodged in Malala's head. The events that followed are described in Malala's voice, are remarkable – the politics, the media frenzy, and her recovery.

ABOUT AUTHOR : Malala Yousafzai (12 July 1997)

"I am Malala. My world has changed, but I haven't. "

Inspired by her father's activism, Malala Yousafzai began advocating publicly for girls' education, attracting international media attention and awards. Malala received the Nobel Peace Prize, the youngest ever to do so, in recognition of her efforts to see every girl complete twelve years of free, safe, and quality education. She also received numerous other awards, including the International Children's Peace Prize (2013), the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought, and the Amnesty International Ambassador of Conscience Award.

Yousafzai with Christina Lamb co-authored the children's edition of the memoir I Am Malala : The Girl Who Stood Up for Education and Was Shot by the Taliban (2013). She also wrote the picture book Malala's Magic Pencil (2017) which is based on her childhood. In 2018, her book, We Are Displaced : True Stories of Refugee Lives was published.

Malala Yousafzai wants her book, "I Am Malala" to reveal and help children, especially girls across the world who still struggle to get to school, as education is every child's birthright. Looking deeper it challenges readers to examine the role of education, its purpose, and how withholding education from certain groups hinders the progress of the society at large.

TREATMENT OF SUBJECT :

The personal details of everyday life in Malala's village of Swat have been intermingled with her retelling of living through turmoil under the Taliban. The Taliban had controlled a lot of territories, attacked girls' rights, and strengthened their powers. When the public was afraid of retaliation for showing any disagreement with the Taliban, Malala Yousafzai stood up: "How dare the Taliban take

away my basic right to education?". Malala's story not only emphasizes education's value but her approach also challenges the readers to examine the role of education and its purpose and function in the society.

"I Am Malala" begins with an epigraph from traditional Pashto poetry, and Yousafzai includes many other poems, proverbs, and quotations from influential figures, texts, and events. It contains viewpoints of important personalities like Gordon Brown, OwaisTohid, Zofeen T. Ebrahim.

Malala Yousafzai, a girl growing up in Pakistan when it was under the Taliban's control, narrates the memoir in the first-person past tense. Malala utilizes various rhetorical strategies to convey her message that education is a basic human right to both men and women. She employs pathos to evoke emotions towards the audience on reasons why education should be a right and resorts to influential ethos, a tenacious tone, and vigorous pathos to get the reader to perceive that a girl's education is just as crucial as a boy's education.

The cover of the book catches the lovely expression on Malala's face and the readers get a glimpse of what is to follow : 'The Story of the Girl Who Stood Up for Education and was Shot by the Taliban'. The book, 'I am Malala' continues to be available in leading bookstores and has sold at least 1.8 million copies worldwide. It remains a popular read among educated people, especially young girls. Malala's message of 'pens and books instead of guns and violence' has captured the minds of many and led to further advocacy of education for all. Some schools in Pakistan do encourage students to read this book by keeping it in their libraries however, there is also an association of private schools that has banned the book claiming that it "corrupts the young students' minds".

CONCLUSION :

"If you don't raise your voice, it is unlikely anyone will hear you"-those are the words that Malala Yousafzai uses and lives by. When a fourteen-year-old girl was asked, "Who is Malala ?" by an armed man on a bus on her way home from school, she did not hesitate to answer. While the Taliban aimed to silence Malala and tried to use it as an example to discourage people from going against them, it only made her stronger and turned the entire incident into an international outrage.

Malala sheds light on the plight of children who were discouraged from attending school and brings global attention to the state of the women of her country who were being tied down to misconceptions of righteousness. She represents millions of girls who, since childhood, have been made to believe in this distorted fate that the Taliban presented. She says, "When the whole world is silent, even one voice becomes powerful". Malala's act of bravery not only brought an important issue to light but also gave voice to those who are scared to speak up.

Malala has constantly cried out for peace and has wished for something that should be the basic right of every child in this world - to sit down on a chair and read books with all their friends at school. But the fact that millions of such wishes have been extinguished by a few people only speaks of the world we live in. Malala's fight for education has been carried on by her after her miraculous recovery and inspired people all around the world. She is an inspiration to millions of children who believe that even a single voice can bring about change.

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PYGMALION AND ITS POPULAR FILM ADAPTATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

George Bernard Shaw's play *Pygmalion* has influenced popular culture to such an extent that there have been multiple adaptations of it in the theatres and films, and even several television adaptations and influences on tv series can also be seen.

Pygmalion (1912) is very loosely based on the Greek myth where a sculptor named Pygmalion falls in love with his own creation. Shaw took this concept and gave it a spin in his play, where a professor of phonetics, Henry Higgins takes upon the responsibility of teaching a Cockney flower girl, Eliza Doolittle the language of the higher class. After Eliza's grooming is complete, she even passes off as a Duchess. However, unlike the Greek myth where the creator does end up with his creation, Galatea with the blessing of goddess Aphrodite who brings the sculpture to life, Eliza decides on marrying Freddy and does not wish to be taken for granted by Higgins. "To form a romantic attachment to Higgins would be the very thing that would prevent Eliza from shaping her own subjectivity, the very thing that would undercut Shaw's claims for his character – and of course it is the very thing that audiences have insisted upon since the play premiered." (Utell 60)

This 'Pygmalion trope' has become very popular in the film industry and has even fulfilled the desired ending from the original. There are several film adaptations following this path which have gone to become cult classics. The first and one of the most popular films among them is *My Fair Lady* (1964) starring the evergreen Audrey Hepburn. And this was followed by movies like *Educating Rita*, *Pretty Woman*, *Ruby Sparks* and several others.

MY FAIR LADY (1964)

The Academy Award winning 1964 *My Fair Lady* movie was an adaptation of the 1956 play of the same name based on Shaw's *Pygmalion* starring the famous actress, Julie Andrews. The movie also features famous actors, Audrey Hepburn as Eliza Dolittle and Rex Harrison as Professor Henry Higgins. Bosley Crowther of *The New York Times* opened his contemporary review saying :

As Henry Higgins might have whooped, 'By George, they've got it !' They've made a superlative film from the musical stage show My Fair Lady – a film that enchantingly conveys the rich endowments of the famous stage production in a fresh and flowing cinematic form. (Crowther)

Unlike *Pygmalion*, this movie is a musical comedy drama. The songs really change the whole aspect of the movie, making the experience a more wholesome one for the audience. In both stories,

the characters are basically identical. Mr. Higgins is the self-centered character that he is and only cares about his success and accomplishments he will gain by transforming Eliza. As for Eliza Doolittle, in both cases she is drawn to the idea that if her pronunciation gets better, she will live a better life. During the period of transformation, she realizes that she is an object to Higgins and decides to rebel against him. Eliza at the end decides to marry Freddy.

However, the ending of *My Fair Lady* seems to differ in respect to Higgins' character development. Thinking about his life without Eliza, he feels lonely and reflects upon his callous behaviour. And later when Eliza extends a hand of friendship, he takes it and approves of Eliza and Freddy's union.

EDUCATING RITA (1983)

“One of the first film adaptations to alter Shaw's original work, *Educating Rita* follows Liverpool hairdresser Rita (Julie Walters), who goes to English professor Frank Bryant (Michael Caine) to overcome her working-class life.” (Feldman) Susan finds Frank's tutelage opens doors to a bohemian lifestyle and a new self-confidence. Frank is cynical and bitter towards Susan as she adopts the hypocritical university culture he abhors. When a friend attempts suicide, Susan realizes that she has become a part of the same ostensible and perfidious social niche she hoped to escape. The film ends with Frank moving to Australia on a sabbatical hoping for a new beginning.

Rita and Eliza's change in identity is presented as a struggle but seems to be a little different. Rita's change goes both ways interior and exterior as she believed in changing everything she was. Whereas, Eliza's change is external as the only change is what one can see, she changes her voice and appearance but internally she still has the mind of a flower girl. Despite the differences, both works “speak to the same negotiation between individual and society, self and other.” (Grindstaf 166)

PRETTY WOMAN (1990)

This *Pygmalion* based adaptation has become a cult classic. “Originally intended to be a dark cautionary tale about class and prostitution in Los Angeles, the film was re-conceived as a romantic comedy with a large budget. The film saw the highest number of ticket sales in the US ever for a romantic comedy.” (Prince)

The 1990 film about a businessman, Edward (Richard Gere) and a prostitute, Vivian (Julia Roberts) is a bit of a stretch, but its basis lies in a rich man helping a poor woman change her life. *Pretty Woman* does adhere to most of the themes of the 'Pygmalion trope', with the prostitute learning proper comportment and clothing choices while teaching the uptight tycoon to see the better side of his profession.

Even though the film is far from reality, it managed to attract the audience with its happy fairytale ending, where for once Eliza, that is, Vivian ends up with Higgins, that is, Edward. The movie got mixed reception on its release. Carina Chocano of *The New York Times* said the movie "wasn't a love story, it was a money story. Its logic depended on a disconnect between character and narrative,

between image and meaning, between money and value, and that made it not cluelessly traditional but thoroughly postmodern." (Chocano)

THE SHAPE OF THINGS (2003)

This movie is a gender reversed *Pygmalion* adaptation by American author and film director Neil LaBute. Central themes in *The Shape of Things* focus on the nature of stoicism, art, psychopathy, intimacy, explorations of love, and people's willingness to do things for love.

Neil LaBute adapted his own play for this messed-up movie that seems at first to be an innocent rom-com but turns out to be a drama that sort of calls out the situational gimmickry of much of that genre. (Campbell)

Evelyn Ann Thompson played by Rachel Weisz is the Higgins/Pygmalion here, an art student who takes on the task of sculpting a guy named Adam Sorenson played by Paul Rudd so that he's more attractive and to 'change his world' as a social experiment for her thesis of which Adam is unaware of. The film ends in a very surreal way where Adam finds out that Evelyn and his relationship was all an act and is left distraught. Unlike *Pygmalion*, it is the Higgins or the sculptor here who rejects the creation.

CONCLUSION

Shaw's *Pygmalion* continues to inspire films in popular culture. Several other movies like *La Femme Nikita* (1990), *Trading Places* (1983), *Can't Buy Me Love* (1987), *She's All That* (1999), *Ruby Sparks* (2012) and *The Makeover* (2013) have followed in the steps of the 'Pygmalion trope'.

The British Museum contains "images of the Polish production...; a series of shots of a wonderfully Gallicised Higgins and Eliza in the first French production in Paris in 1923; a fascinating set for a Russian production of the 1930s. There was no country which didn't have its own 'take' on the subjects of class division and social mobility, and it's as enjoyable to view these subtle differences in settings and costumes as it is to imagine translators wracking their brains for their own equivalent of 'Not bloody likely'." (Summers)

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ANALYZING MAHESH DATTANI'S WOMEN PROTAGONISTS : THIRTY DAYS IN SEPTEMBER AND SEVEN STEPS AROUND THE FIRE

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INTRODUCTION :

Mahesh Dattani is a colourful man and so his characters are colourful too. He is a playwright who places his characters in such a way that they inherently expose the social maladies and hypocrisies. His plays are both powerful and disturbing at the same time, they make the audience ask questions on their own, rather than throwing the questions directly at them. As commented by Alka Tyagi on Dattani's play *On a Muggy Night in Mumbai* : *Dattani deals with a difficult subject with bold pen and lays open the hypocrisies of social life which imposes stereotypical roles to men and women and acknowledges and legitimizes only these roles. Male and female – there are only sexual categories which have secured social existence and society's approbation. People who do not fit into these two classes either keep trying to fit into the rut and suffer throughout their lives a burden of living the big lie, or if they choose to live with the truth they have to bear social ostracism and contempt.* (Dhawan 120) The same can be said for all his plays. Dattani's focus on the ostracized sections of our society brings special reference to his women characters.

“To separate the women characters in Dattani's plays and analyze them as different from the other characters is a little difficult because Dattani writes about women in much the same style as he writes about anybody.” (Multani 27) However, his work is evidence towards the abuse of this section; and in this context characters like Dolly and Alka in *Bravely Fought the Queen*, Mala in *Thirty Days in September*, Uma Rao in *Seven Steps Around the Fire* hold special mention.

MALA : TURNING AROUND OF A CHILD ABUSE VICTIM

Thirty Days in September is probably the hardest hitting of all Dattani's plays till date. Dattani himself has said, “...I sometimes see the funny side of even the tragic events that I am concerned with. But in this, [Thirty Days], I did not have the scope. There's no way you can see the funny side...” (Vardhan) The play was commissioned by an NGO called RAHI (Recovery and Healing from Incest) that helps survivors of child sexual abuse.

Setting and Perspective

The play is entirely Mala's story with little use of subplot. We mostly see the play through Mala's perspective, dealing with the memories of her childhood molester, visualizing him as result of her trauma and confronting those terrifying moments that leave us shaken to the core. Dattani makes us

feel the conflict inside Mala and the mental torture she had to suffer. Dattani like his many other plays, chooses the setting of his incestuous child abuse story to be an upper middle-class family as he did not want his audience to feel that it is something that does not happen to people like them.

Development of the character

Dattani takes his audience through an unnerving journey with his character Mala. As the character develops through the play, so does the sense of the audiences about the harsh realities of child abuse. We see two versions of interviews of Mala with her counselor, one that takes place in February 2004, just after the death of her uncle Vinay who was her molester. In this interview, she is confidant and depicted as a fully grown personality, she has rejected the need she felt for male validation as a result of her systematic abuse as a child. The other interview is recorded in the past on September 30, 2001 when she goes to her counselor for the first time. Here one can clearly see a person who is mentally tormented, is in a self-dilemma and considers themselves as responsible for their miserable situation, "I know it all my fault really... it is not anybody's fault except my own." (Dattani 9)

Throughout the play Dattani plays with this self-accusation pattern as it more so reveals Mala's trauma and the reality of the situation. Even Mala's mother falls in this pattern as she accuses her mother to be responsible for all this. Mala becomes a victim of serious psychological repression which acts a major setback to her development and obstructs her growth into maturity. She constantly identifies herself with her childhood image and this stationary effect makes her incapable of developing humane relationship with other men, for example Deepak. This is a reminder of the 'bonsai' from Dattani's play *Bravely Fought the Queen*, which is a symbol of the stunted growth of women's personality as a result of repression since childhood. Mala's trauma seems to be more severe when one analyzes her infidelity as an attempt to replicate those thirty days of abuse every summer in her childhood by marking on the calendar the thirty days of pleasure with someone similar to her uncle.

In this entire scenario, Deepak is a Freudian figure, and acts as a catalyst in the play to mobilizes Mala to bring her out of this loop of her past. His instigation makes Mala determined to face the repressed truth. So at the end, a more confident Mala confronts her uncle and mother :

Mala : Yes you did. He just didn't buy a flat. He bought you!

Shanta : That's not true! Oh God!

Mala : He bought your silence so you can never tell anyone what he did to your daughter !
(Dattani 52)

This where Mala turns around from her past and stands up to defend herself as the truth behind her mother, Shanta's numbness is revealed. She suffered the same fate as her daughter in the hands of her brother for ten years. Mala's development as both a human being and a character in the play comes to full circle when she empathizes with her mother and forgives her. This shows that she out of her pattern of self-accusation and lives in the present rather than the past.

UMA : A SOCIAL WORKER ON A QUEST OF TRUTH

Seven Steps Around the Fire is a radio play of Mahesh Dattani commissioned by the BBC. The play deals with the lone attempt of a social researcher, Uma Rao to bring justice to the eunuch Kamla and her entire community. Dattani has made a major attempt at breaking the stereotypical constructs of the Indian society in this play. Miruna George has said, *Althusser's ideological apparatuses such as Family, Church, Educational Institutions, Arts, and Culture in the name of social norms have ensured the rules of subservience and conscious conditioning. By enabling the Subject with an opportunity to doubt his self-righteous attitude, the individual in Dattani's plays can break free of this bondage. More than the material, it is the mental and the emotional states that need a transformation.* (Multani 145) This draws a parallel with Mala's character in *Thirty Days in September* who suffers an identity crisis due to her childhood trauma, but later breaks out from that emotional state.

Uma's position in society

"I think we are all into role-playing – as somebody's wife, somebody's father – but don't touch the core where we may be someone quite different," (Banerjee 164) says Dattani in an interview.

The woman protagonist of the play, Uma Rao is a Ph. D research scholar who is introduced to us as the daughter-in-law of the Deputy Police Commissioner, the wife of the Chief Superintendent, Suresh Rao and the daughter of the Vice-Chancellor of Bangalore University. By introducing Uma in relation to these men, Dattani on one hand gives an idea to the audience that she probably can exercise some power in the society, but at the same time also establishes that women are powerless in our society without the support of patriarchy. However, he goes on to prove that neither of these facts is true. On one hand, Uma is very self-sufficient at investigating Kamla's murder and help Anarkali. On the other hand, she is the victim of a system to which both her husband and father-in-law is a part of.

Discovery of self along with the discovery of reality

Uma Rao is seen as a considerate, kind and honest character who cannot act against the call of her conscience. She boldly makes search for truth, as she respects even the rejected transsexuals. She treats them exceptionally well and is more conscious in treating them as humans rather than transgender. While in the quest of finding the truth behind Kamla's murder, she finds herself in a situation where no one is ready to help her, on the contrary people like her husband, Munaswamy, the police constable and Mr. Sharma, a minister stands as an obstruction in her path. Here, Uma as character breaks out from the bonds the patriarchal relations of being a wife or a daughter. We see her character grow from a submissive wife who obediently dressed for her husband to satisfy his sexual pleasures at the beginning of the play to a social worker with a purpose as she says, "If my family throws me out, I hope that doctorate will come handy." (Dattani 262) At the end when Uma finally finds out with Subbu's death that his father Mr. Sharma was responsible behind Kamla's murder for marrying his son, Uma hopes that the culprit will be punished. But to her dismay, it is her

own husband and father-in-law who are responsible for dismissing the case and culprit escapes with impunity. Uma understands that she is the only person who wants to see justice done, but her voice will be silenced like the hijra community if she attempts to do so. Dattani leaves the play here with the audience to reflect upon the marginalization of subaltern groups in our society.

CONCLUSION

Mala and Uma are strong women protagonists who hold up a mirror of the society to us. Both the characters stuck in the web of patriarchy fight to find their individual identity and do so at a great cost of revealing the hypocritical practices in society. These characters have a great impact on our society by making people think for own selves and giving the ostracized groups a voice. Lillite Dubey, the director of *Thirty Days in September notes down her experience : After every performance, women have come backstage with their own traumatic stories writ large on their faces, grateful for the catharsis the play offers, but even more, I think, for the expiation of their guilt which they have carried as a long burden for so long... For through it they believe their silent screams have been heard.* (Dattani 4) In the same way, through Uma, Dattani gives the transsexual community the humanity they deserve, also at the same time show their voiceless situation and the abuses against them. Dattani through his women protagonists deliberately foregrounds the underdogs. He does not pity them, but endows them with self-dignity and inner strength to endure their pain and struggle. He purposely leaves the plays open ended like Rabindranath Tagore's short stories, for his audience to imagine and deliberate upon the harsh realities.

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AWARENESS IS THE KEY TO REJUVENATE RIVER GANGA

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Semester VI, Department of Geography

INTRODUCTION

The river flows through 100 cities with populations over 100,000, and 97 cities and 48 towns with populations between 50,000 to 100,000. A large proportion of sewage water with higher organic load in the Ganges is from this population through domestic water usage. Because of the establishment of a large number of industrial cities on the bank of the Ganges like Kanpur, Prayagraj/Allahabad, Varanasi and Patna, countless tanneries, chemical plants, textile mills, distilleries, slaughterhouses, and hospitals prosper and grow along this and contribute to the pollution of the Ganges by dumping untreated waste into it. Industrial effluents are about 12 percent of the total volume of effluent reaching the Ganges. Although a relatively low proportion, they are a cause for major concern because they are often toxic and non-biodegradable. Despite being a lifeline of millions of people staying along its course Ganga is steadily getting sick for many reasons; some due to apathy of people and some due to natural phenomena. Lifeline of a large number of Indians and a spiritual mooring for a large number of Hindus not only in India but all over the world, Ganga is reckoned as one of the most polluted river in the world today. Some of the important reasons are discussed in succeeding paragraphs. Sewage from many cities along the river's course, industrial waste especially from the tanneries and religious offerings wrapped in non-degradable plastics, add large amounts of pollutants to the river as it flows through densely populated areas. During festival season immersion of idles having large amount of plastic and chemicals further add to the pollution of the water. The River is also used for throwing the half burnt dead bodies and animal carcass which add to the pollution of the water. During Monsoon when river water invades the flood plains, the pesticides and chemical manures used in the fields located near the river course; further contaminate the water.

Despite the religious significance and daily importance of the Ganges River for the people of India, it is one of the most polluted rivers in the world. Pollution of the Ganges is caused by both human and industrial waste due to India's rapid growth as well as religious events. India currently has a population of over 1 billion people, and 400 million of them live in the Ganges River basin. As a result, much of their waste, including raw sewage, is dumped into the river.

STUDY AREA

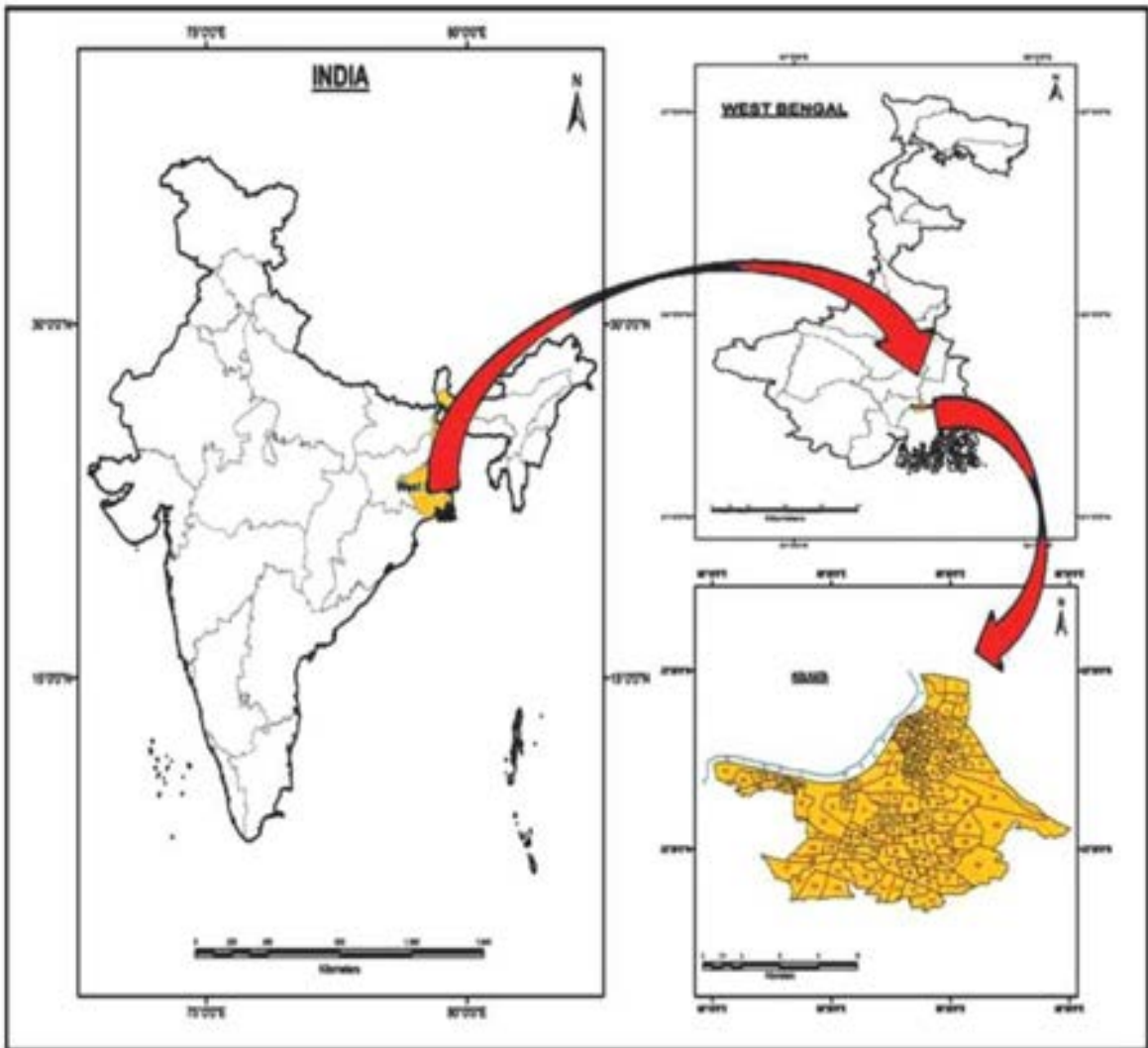


Fig 1

We, the students of Shri Shikshayatan College tried to interact with the people of our area (Fig 2) to assess the degree of awareness regarding Ganga pollution. We also tried our best to make people aware by communicating with them in our neighborhood.

A SURVEY BEING CONDUCTED



Fig 2

OBJECTIVES

The main objective is to find out the degree of awareness among the people around us regarding Ganga water pollution. Through this study we tried to convey and make people conscious about the fact that small steps can bring a big change.

We as citizens do have some duties to perform to save a gigantic river like Ganga from pollution.

METHODS ADOPTED

We the students of Shri Shikshayatan College, Kolkata have tried our best to spread awareness among people regarding the Ganga pollution by a short interactive programme. This programme was basically done to spread awareness in our neighborhood and in the local area near the river. We students have made different charts to portray some measures which need to be considered to stop the increasing pollution in Ganga river. We have used recycled materials such as Popsicle sticks, handmade papers, plastic cuttings etc. to make the different charts. We have made charts (Fig 3) in trilingual manner which have been displayed in the college notice board so that it becomes communicative enough for everyone including the students, teachers, non-teaching staffs and so that we are able to spread the awareness among maximum number of people. Outside our college premises we interacted with some people in order to know their views or exposure regarding the devastating condition of river Ganga prevailing in today's world.

We also made those people aware about the current situation of river Ganga and also handed them over some pamphlets which consisted of some information regarding the Ganga pollution and also some measures to protect the river from the damaging habits of the people of the city. After this short interactive session in our college neighborhood, we students accompanied by a teacher of our department visited the Prince ghat, which is a famous ghat on the banks of river Ganga in Kolkata. When we reached our location, we started interacting with the people who were present there. By interacting with those people, we tried to gather knowledge about their exposure regarding Ganga pollution. We handed to over those people couple of pamphlets made us to spread awareness among them regarding the current situation that the river Ganga is facing. This was all about the short initiative taken by us to spread awareness among common people regarding the damage and pollution faced by river Ganga.

SPREAD THE AWARENESS



Fig 3

DISCUSSION

Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies, usually as a result of human activities, in such a manner that negatively affects its legitimate uses. Kolkata being a metropolitan city has its own disadvantages when it comes to water pollution. It is estimated that 75 to 80 per cent of the water pollution by volume is caused domestic sewage. Other reasons (Fig 4)for the increasing levels of water pollution are industrial wastes released in the water bodies without treatment, social and religious practices like dumping of dead bodies in water, bathing, throwing waste in water, global warming, eutrophication etc. The survey result shows that about 85% of people are aware that river Ganga is getting polluted (Fig 5).

The city Kolkata situated on the banks of the mighty river Ganga and has been benefitted to a large extend by the presence of the river. But in exchange to this river Ganga has only seen its devastation. Now is the time to move a step forward in order to protect the life-giving river. Firstly, we should create public awareness. We should communicate with people in order to make them understand the importance of river Ganga and how beneficial the city and its people have always been due to the presence of it. Secondly, we should also try for the proper installation of dustbins nearby the locations where the river is directly exposed. Thirdly, we have to ensure that no industrial waste is extracted in the river. Other than keeping all these things in mind we should also make sure that no non-biodegradable items should be thrown in the river. No religious waste should be dumped in the rivers. We should avoid throwing any waste near the river banks because eventually it flows in the river and contaminates it. We should also avoid washing clothes near the banks of the river because the chemicals present in the detergents and soaps are deleterious to the river water. We should start avoiding the practice of 'idol immersion' as the colours used to make the idols are harmful for the water. These are some of the points we should always consider to protect river Ganga from being further damaged.

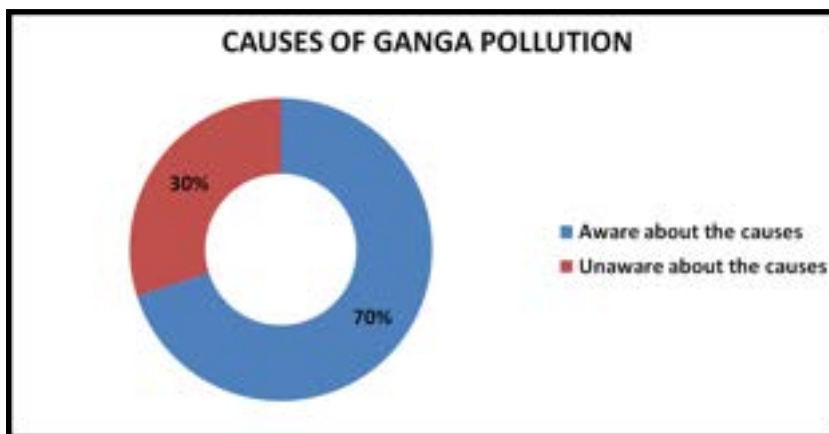


Fig 4

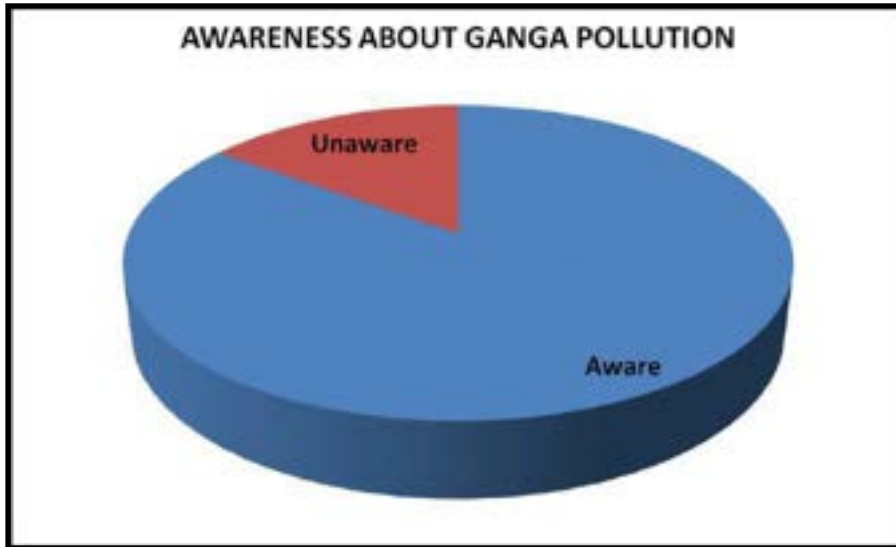


Fig 5

CONCLUSION

The problem is exacerbated by the fact that many poor people depend on the waters of Ganga on a daily basis for bathing, washing, and cooking. The World Bank estimates that the health costs of water pollution in India equal three percent of the India's GDP. It has also been suggested that eighty percent of all illnesses in India and one-third of deaths can be attributed to water-borne diseases. The danger Ganga's polluted water poses is not only to the humans but also to the animals. Some of the important threatened species include, more than 140 fish species, 90 amphibian species, reptiles such as the Gharials, and mammals such as the South Asian River Dolphin. Incidentally, Dolphins and Gharials are also included in the International Union for Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) critically endangered list and a threat to their survival is of grave consequences.

It goes without saying that if efforts of government are to succeed to rejuvenate River Ganga, a well planned initiative run by a highly committed team, whose members are professionally competent and emotionally attached to the idea of rejuvenation of the River, is a pre-condition for the assured success. It may further be considered that such projects succeed only if they become a mass movement. So far the Clean Ganga initiatives have, at best, been only partial success as they were run as Government projects in which people considered themselves only as beneficiaries and not the stake holders. The Government should go ahead with the infrastructure development, afforestation of the catchment area, removal of encroachment from the river plains, enforcement of rules and regulation and implementation of the plans in a time bound manner. The Government also needs to ensure that the laws, rules and regulations to ensure cleaning and environment sustainability are River Water Pollution - A New Threat to India: A Case Study of River Ganga 13 tweaked from time to time to respond to the emerging new ground realities and also their strict compliance. However, this endeavour would be successful only if it becomes a people's movement; that currently is far from

satisfactory. It can become a mass movement only if people start thinking in terms of being stake holders. Lots of mythical and traditional practices will have to be shunned for people to become part of this movement. Also, migratory tendencies of people need to be reversed. It can happen only if people become conscious of the danger which polluted Ganga and the ever depleting fresh water that is likely to pose to them in near future. Simultaneously, green laws will have to become more stringent to initially put a fear of law in the minds of people in case they continue to pollute the river.

It is now high time to take care and think about this very essential part of our life. National Mission for Clean Ganga has come up to clean the Ganges and its tributaries. Under National Mission for Clean Ganga, NamamiGange Programme was launched in 2014 with the twin objective of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of National River Ganga.

Therefore, as citizens of India and being settled by the Ganges, we need to think of the Ganges as we do for our neighbor.

Acknowledgement

This is research was undertaken and was presented in International River Congress in Kolkata from 27th to 29th December 2022.

The completion of this undertaking research paper has been possible with the participation and assistance of our esteemed professor Dr Jayati Das. Her contribution is sincerely appreciated and great fully acknowledged. However, the group would like to express their deep appreciation and indebtedness particularly to our professor for their endless support, kind and understand during our case presentation.



Award Ceremony

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FIRST WAVE OF COVID-19 IN THE DISTRICTS WEST BENGAL

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Semester VI, Department of Geography (Honours)

INTRODUCTION

A sudden outbreak of the coronavirus in 2020 caused massive havoc in the entire world. In the first week of January, 2020, China declared its first case and thereafter the spread of the disease in the Wuhan Province and eventually everywhere in China. The country went for a complete lockdown following the events. Connection was cut with the outside world, however, innumerable people had already travelled to and from the country, unknowingly acting as carriers of the disease. The SARS-CoV-2 strain of the coronavirus is what caused the disaster. Soon several countries started reporting cases and started closing down. India reported its first case in Thrissur, Kerala at the end of January. West Bengal reported its first case on 15th March, when a student returned from UK, tested positive. The World Health Organization soon declared the bio-hazard as a Pandemic and suggested the countries to take necessary measures. West Bengal slowly started reporting more and more cases, however, the death rate was low. The State Government tried its best to stop the spread of the disease by incorporating various necessary measures.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The psychological impact of COVID-19 on the general population of West Bengal was studied by Chakraborty K., Chatterjee M., (2020). Biswas et. al, (2021) studied the geographical appraisal of the pandemic in West Bengal. The possible duration of the pandemic was estimated in a study by Khatua D., (2020). The impact of COVID-19 on education was by Rashid S., and Yadav Singh S., (2020). Chattopadhyay S., (2020) studied the impact of COVID-19 on agriculture. Zonation of areas based on symptoms, preparedness measures and other things were also discussed (Nayar M., Sinha R., Saha A., (2020).

STUDY AREA

The study area has been confined to West Bengal since it is not only our place of residence, but also is densely populated with a population of 19.3 crore and also has Kolkata, the seventh biggest city in the country with a density of 24 persons per square kilometres (Kolkata Municipal Corporation, 2021). The State has been chosen for the study to get a good perception of the situation. West Bengal reported its first case on 15th March when a student returned from UK tested positive. Continuous movement of travellers to the state resulted in the large number of cases.

OBJECTIVES

- ★ To analyse the total affected and mortality in the state
- ★ To highlight the preparedness of the state government to tackle the disaster

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

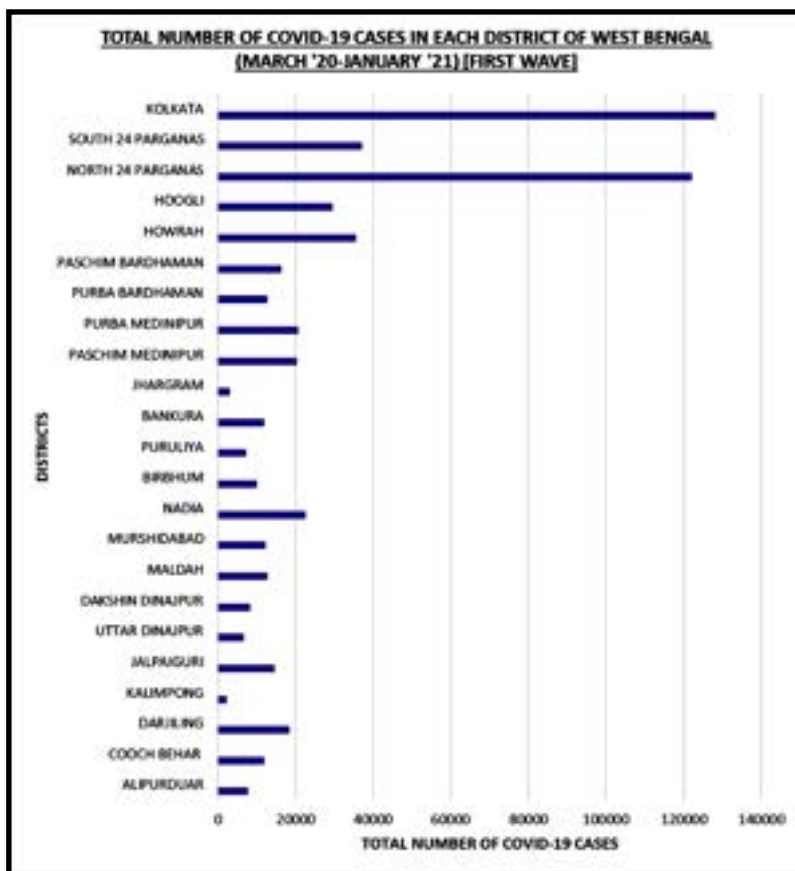
Secondary data has been used to satisfy the objectives from various international, national and state-based websites and other institutions of learning. Qualitative and quantitative data on the emergence and spread of the disease along with its impact has been analysed. The data has been represented by various cartograms to infer conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Emergence and spread of Covid-19 in West Bengal

In December 2019, World Health Organization first took note of the SARS-CoV-2 strain of the coronavirus, that originated in the Wuhan Province of China. This sudden breakout caused havoc in the world causing major challenges to the public health, food storages, livelihood of people along with social and economic disruption with loss of human lives.

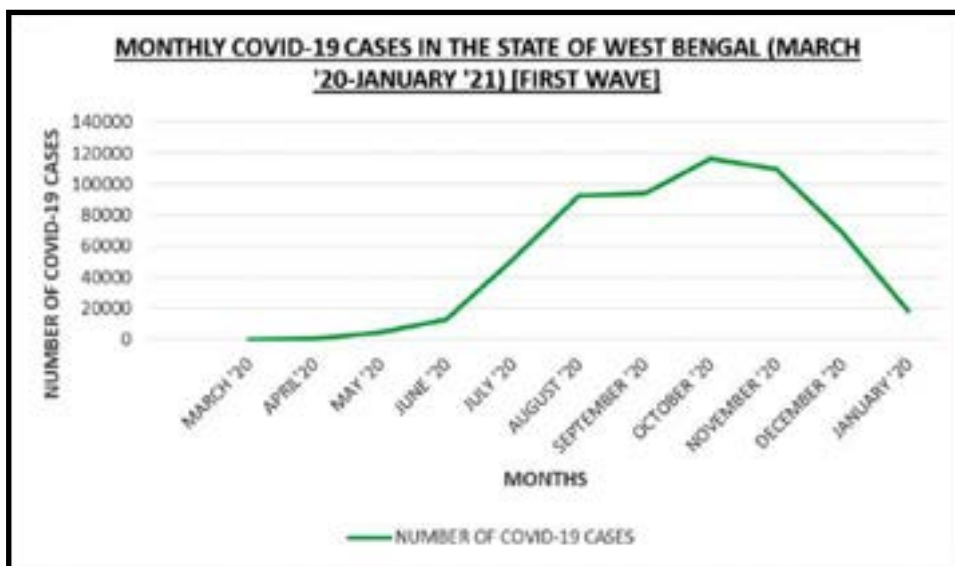
The first wave of Covid-19 has been extremely devastating since every country was caught off guard without any preparation or knowledge about the unknown disease. The total number of



SOURCE : DoH&FW, 2021

affected persons in the state of West Bengal in the first wave has been found to be 5,70,515, out of which, 5, 55, 127 people has recovered while 10,192 persons died. Not all districts were affected at the same rate. Districts of Kolkata (1,27,982 cases) and North 24 Parganas (1,21,930 cases) recorded very high number of cases while Kalimpong (2,226 cases) and Jhargram (3040 cases) recorded very few number of cases compared to the other states. (DoH&FW, GoWBa, 2021)

West Bengal reported it's first case on 17th March, 2020, after which the spread was at its peak. The high number of cases were mainly due to the in-migration of workers from other states and also due to the return of people from abroad. The State went into a lockdown along with the country on 23rd March. After almost one and a half months of lockdown, the cases somewhat started decreasing, aided by the quick response of the state government. But, the number of cases started increasing once more, as lockdown was being withdrawn from the country step by step. Thus, more people were affected as they came in contact with each other due to opening of workplaces. July 2021 and August 2021 reported very high number of cases. However, thus highest number of cases was recorded in the month of October, which is the festive season in West Bengal and hardly safety measures were followed. But, once again, the situation was well controlled by the State government and gradually, the number of cases dropped, marking the subsidence of the first wave. (Covid19india.n.d)



SOURCE : www.covid19india.org

It is found that the district-wise highest recovery rate percentage was in the district of Koch Bihar (98.87%) (Fig No., Table No.) Very high recovery rates, i.e. above 98% were also found in the districts of Dakshin Dinajpur (98.57%), PurbaBardhaman (98.46%), Alipurduar (98.45%),

Malda (98.40%), Jalpaiguri (98.13%), Jhargram (98.06%), and Darjiling (98.01%). In the rest of the districts the rates were fairly high, between 96-98% (DoH&FW, 2021).

2. Preparedness of the government to tackle the disaster

India reported its first case on January 27, 2020 in Kerala after which the virus had spread rapidly across all states. Both the Central Government and the state governments tried implementing several strict policies to prevent the spread. Even before West Bengal reported its first case, the state government had already instructed the medical institutions and other healthcare centres to follow covid appropriate protocols. On March 16, the government formed the Epidemic Disease Covid-19 Regulations, 2020 (DoH&FW, GoWBb, 2020) including the treatment procedure of an affected person, screening test regimen and gave authority to the district administrative bodies to demarcate containment zones and take appropriate actions.

On March 17, the first confirmed case was reported in West Bengal (Hindu, 2020). 66 covid hospitals and 582 institutional quarantine centres were declared by the state government to keep the affected persons separate from other patients. Following the measures given by WHO, the state started making people aware about the safety protocols, travelling restrictions and other tests. (DoH&FW, GoWBc, 2020). RT-PCR tests were also carried out after the increased cases in October.

The State government tried their best to keep all the affected persons separate and safe and give them all kinds of facilities to recover faster.

Some measures adopted by the state government include limited number of people in gatherings, complete shutdown of educational institutions, restaurants, cinema hall and other places of public gathering. Factories, offices and workshops were also totally closed initially. However, emergency services like banks, and other health related services were available. Then, as a part of the step by step withdrawal of the lockdown, the government started resuming operations in these areas. Special trains were given to bring back the migrant workers stuck in other cities. However, among all these, the government focused the most on maintaining proactive measures like wearing masks, maintaining social distance, washing and sanitizing hands, home isolation for patients, supplying essential items to the affected, making PPE kits available, carrying out thermal screening tests and increasing the number of beds and treatment centres and testing every person entering the state from outside.

COVID-RESPONSE



SOURCE: www.tribuneindia.com

RT-PCR TESTS FOR DETECTION OF THE DISEASE



SOURCE: www.newindiaexpress.com

Lastly, the government created three categories of containment zones namely Red Zone (places with highest number of cases; no activities were allowed), Orange Zone (there were limited number of cases in the past but recently cases subsided; few activities were allowed) and the Green Zone (areas with no confirmed cases in the last 21 days; just few restrictions were there with no other bindings). The process of vaccination was also initiated since January 2021.

CONCLUSION

Since the first case was reported in West Bengal, the disease spread rapidly infecting innumerable people. However the death rate was thankfully low. Lack of awareness in the society and in-migration, caused quite an increase in the number of cases. The state government, though caught off guard, managed the situation quite efficiently.

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WAS THERE EVEN A DARK AGE ?

SAYANTIKA BISWAS

Semester IV, Department of History

INTRODUCTION :

Imagine reading 'Mahabharata' for the 10th time and reconsidering the whole meaning of the epic. At 10 you read what society taught you and at 25 you go through the whole book from the eyes of Draupadi. It is the quench for exploration and growth through learning that makes one reconsider the orthodox norms and old notions. If this wouldn't be true then on a random day in 1697, Jaques Derida wouldn't have come up with the concept of 'Deconstruction'. It is the nature of a society to define or redefine the myths we are born with and myths we will carry with us till death.

The phrase 'Dark Age' was derived from the Latin word 'saeculum obscurum.' It was first used by Caesar Baronius in 1602 to describe a tumultuous period from 10th to 11th century. The idea of the Dark Age was first coined by Petrarch in the 1330s. The concept of the Dark Age revolves around the time that undergoes decline or the fall of civilization. The word itself has been a very debatable word which has aroused controversies from time to time. Historians have stumbled upon this word to describe the Greek Dark Age and for the fall of Western Roman Empire. Scholars have often synonymed the Dark Age with "Intellectual Darkness" and cultural decline. Edward Gibbon considered the whole epoch as, "triumph of Barbarism and religion". Modern Scholars have however refrained from using the term as they find it inaccurate and inexact. In 1904, William Paton Ker in his work 'The Dark Ages' stated that, "The Dark ages and the Middle Ages used to be the same; two names from the same period. But they have come to be distinguished and the Dark Ages are now no more than the first part of the Middle Age, while the term medieval is often restricted to the later centuries, about 1100 to 1500." Miss Lucy Varga has shown that the term 'Dark Age' was never primarily a scientific term, but rather a battle cry, a 'denunciation of the medieval conception of the world, of the medieval attitude towards life and of the culture of Middle Ages. Italian Humanists had used the word "rebirth" or renaissance to show the double conception in the term 'Dark Age'. They show a hope that the darkness is followed by a period of light and Enlightenment. Petrarch wrote that, "Amidst the errors there shone forth men of genius; no less keen were their eyes, although they were surrounded by darkness and dense gloom". In the article 'Petrarch's conception of the Dark Ages' by Theodre E. Mommsen, he wrote that, "For the whole idea of Italian 'rinascita' is inseparably connected with the preceding era as an era of obscurity. The people living in that 'renascence' thought of it as a time of revolution. They wanted to break away from the medieval past and all its traditions and they were convinced that they had effected such a break." After years of research and infinite amount of debates, we still land on the same question

“Was there even a Dark Age ?”

The discussion on the Dark Age is vast and has vast layers. We have seen the courses of debate on the Dark Age in European History. In Indian History, we talk about two prominent periods and consider them to be the Dark Age. First we take into account the post Mauryan period, roughly beginning from the 1st BCE to the 3rd Century CE. Second, the 18th century period or the period of the downfall of the Mughals. An array of historians have debated on these two Dark Ages and are still debating on the topic. This article will mainly focus on the events and debates that led to the emergence of the title 'Dark Age' in the Indian history.

POST-MAURYAN EMPIRE :

Mauryan Empire was founded by Chandragupta Maurya in 321 BC. This is the first time that the word 'Empire' came to the picture. The period was characterised by central administration, capable leaders, control on economy, trade, strong administration and many more. Romila Thapar in her book “Early India : From the origins to AD 1300” described the period as:

“Inevitably, in an imperial system there were attempts to draw together the ends of the empire, to encourage the movement of people and goods and to explore the possibilities of communication at various levels. These included the use of scripts, of punch-marked coins in exchange transaction and the projection of a new ideology, intended to pursue new percepts”.

But can we say that with the Decline of the Mauryan Empire, there was a period of Darkness ?

According to V.A. Smith “With the foundation of the Maurya dynasty we come from darkness to light. It is from here that Indian history begins in a chronological setting. The history prior to Mauryas is dark.” Some historians oppose his view. The Decline of the Mauryan Empire has been in the midst of confusion and dispute. With the excellent characteristics of the empire, there comes many faults and loopholes in their policies. Ashoka has been blamed for the decline and downfall of the empire. Haraprasad Sastri suggested that Pushyamitra Shunga's coup represented a Brahmanical revolution, instigated by the Ashoka's anti-Brahmana policies. Ashoka's pacifist policy has also been in the review. His military campaigns became weak enough to allow the Greeks to invade and were considered a weak central political system. According to Thapar, the Mauryan empire was unable to restructure the economies of the core and peripheral areas which amounts to directing attention to the absence of strategies and interventions that are the characteristics of a modern state. Upindersingh holds the view that :

“All empires rely on the mechanisms of integration and control over territory, resources and people. These mechanisms include military force, administrative infrastructure and ideology. In the case of Mauryas, given the vast contours of the empire, all three must have been strained to their utmost. It was just a matter of time before the distant provinces broke away from centre”.

We cannot attribute the failure of the Empire to the Post Mauryan era. Post-Mauryan empire was followed by several invasions from the north-west which led to a shift in political power to the west.

Important towns in north India such as Vaishali, Patliputra, Varanasi, Kausambi, Sharavasti, Hastinapur, Mathura, Indraprastha contributed to the social and economic development. The period from 200BCE to 300BCE witnessed the growth of cities and changes in state polity. During this period some powerful kingdoms had emerged like the Satavahanas, Sungas, Indo-Greeks, Shakas, Kushanas, Cholas etc. This period was far away from the booming economy. The period saw the increasing visibility of the merchants and artisans. A stability in the agriculture was noticed and more efforts were made to increase the irrigational facilities. Urban Centres provided a rise in the standard of living. Trade was expanded with the discovery of new routes and sea ports. Indo-Roman trade also emerged during this period. H.P Ray argues that there were a number of changes in international trade patterns in the 3rd and 4th centuries. These included splitting up of long-distance trade networks into regional and local circuits, southward shift in Roman trade interests and expansion of India's trade with West Asia. The period also witnessed an aesthetic growth and appeal towards art and culture. Two important schools of arts emerged during this period-Gandhara school of art and Mathura school of art. Buddhism and Jainism were patronised during this period and their texts throw light on this period. Liu has argued that as monasteries expanded and received more gifts, they were forced to get involved in various kinds of financial activities and this led to a forging of a reciprocal relationship between monks and traders. Vijay Nath has examined the changing relations between property and women in the Brahmanical texts. She argued that from the 2nd century BCE, the law-givers recognized and gave prescriptions regarding women's right to inheritance. Like others, this period too had many loopholes. Emergence of feudatory system, loosely-knit states and varna system marked the back draws of this period.

The term 'Dark Age' does not justify the period. The period was remarkable and was successful in the fields of art, religion, trade, economy etc. Upinder Singh writes that :

“ Political structures and chains of command are more visible now than for the preceding Maurya period. New traditions of governance such as joint rule, a further exaltation of the prestige of the king, and a system of subordinate rulers made their appearance. In this period of political flux, the different bases of royal legitimation included the patronage of Brahmanas and diverse religious establishments, and the performance of Vedic rituals. There was an expansion of cities, specialized crafts, and trade networks. In the religious sphere, doctrinal debates and devotional worship were key features, and the increasing institutionalization of religious sects is clearly reflected in permanent religious structures.”

A balanced opinion should be directed towards the post-Mauryan period. The whole cultural and economic production of this period cannot be discarded single handedly.

MUGHALS :

The Eighteenth Century in India has always been in the courtroom of historians and in trial. The one theme that keeps knocking the door of centuries and centuries of debate is “Dark Age versus Economic Prosperity”. Babur established the Mughal Empire in 1526 with the hope of rising to the

zenith and making Hindustan the land of culture and prosperity. His successors were successful in maintaining his wish until the death of Aurangzeb. Within 40 years the imperial dynasty collapsed and gave uprisings to chaos and anarchy in the state.

The colonial historians and Indian Nationalist historians were the first ones to write about the decline of the Mughal empire. Jadunath Sarkar and William Irvine blamed the downfall of the Mughal Empire on Aurangzeb's religious policy. They considered Aurangzeb as the religious Bigot and characterized the peasant rebellions as a 'Hindu Reaction' to Aurangzeb's Muslim authority. In 1959, Satish Chandra analyzed the Mughal downfall in terms of structural failure. According to him, the centralized system was stabilized due to the efficient working of Mansabs and jagirs. He considered the structural flaws in the working of Mughal Institutions as the primary reason for the collapse of Mughal Empire. In 1963, Irfan Habib in his work, 'The Agrarian System of Mughal India' mentioned that the mechanism of collection of revenues that the Mughals evolved was inherently flawed. M. Athar Ali and Satish Chandra accepted his theory but attributed the part of it to the jagirdari crisis. The political expansion in the Deccan created a deficit in fertile lands. This view was again opposed by John. F Richards. He showed that Deccan was not a deficit area and 'Bejagiri' or absence of jagirs cannot be the sole reason for the decline of Mughal Empire. With the rise of intellectuality and trade, European markets became the principle market in the traditional India. It became difficult for the ruling elites to afford the luxury items in the midst of economic crisis and agricultural exploitation. Seema Alavi in her book 'The Eighteenth Century in India' talks about 'Cultural failure' or aridity in terms of technological, intellectual and economic referents. A bunch of Historians like Hermann Goetz and Bernard S.Cohn have shown that how the collapse of an empire gave birth to survival and continuance of life. Many regional powers like the Marathas, Sikhs and the Satnamis came to the scenario and became the new fulcrums of regional state buildings. According to Athar Ali and Irfan Habib, , the emergent regional polities of the Marathas and Sikhs continued the exploitative tendencies of their predecessors Mughals. The focus remained on revenue extraction but not so much on the other forms of production or trade. Compared with the Malthusian model, J.C Heesterman's view focus on the 'self-explanatory organic' scheme is responsible for rise and fall of the Mughals. Scholars who produced regional studies were not convinced by Heesterman's view. The regional economies like the shift in patterns of trade, movement of mercantile capital from centre to periphery, war and pillage, political upheavals by ruling elites were put forward by historians like Ashin Das Gupta, B.R. Grover, Karen Leonard, Stewart Gordon and Richard B. Barnett. Muzzafar Alam in his study on Awadh showed that economic prosperity resulted in Zamindari unrest in the region. Economic prosperity was a feature in the zenith of Mughal empire. The wealthy Zamindars took advantage of this situation and refused to attend to Mughal commands. The Mughal subedar took the advantage of this unrest and drove the regions to political autonomy. Richards, Rao and Alam say that the evidence of the resistance in Mughal rule can only be available in Oral and vernacular texts. C.A Bayly in his book, 'Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars' talks about three important developments. First the emergence of new class as intermediaries, second the Mughal service groups that served the new powers locally and third the practice of Military Fiscalism. According to

Seema Alavi, Bayly showed the increased local control exercised on the Indian information order by regional polities which led to the increased bureaucratization of its formal and informal networks.

Often we are plunged to an endless debate on this very topic which is beyond the scope of an undergrad student to comprehend. Revisionist Historians have successfully tried to break the old nationalist idea of calling the Decline of Mughal as Dark Age. Both in the cases of Mughal and Mauryan, we can spot a rise in economic and cultural growth after the decline of the empires. To rather concretely define an end of era, we can somewhat agree to the fact that every society goes through transition. There was an impact of the imperial rule on economic, social and political structure of the Indian society. Thus to conclude, we can say that there was a transition from Mughal political economy to that of regional economy. With this i would like to draw an end line to the debate. But before signing off, i want to quote the creator of unending dialogue between present and past, E.H Carr –

“ The past is intelligible to us only in the light of the present and we can fully understand the present only in the light of past”.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT :

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to Smt. Poulami Das for helping me with the research and understanding of the concepts regarding the journal.

Biography :

- Upinder Singh – A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India – From Stone Age to the 12th century.
- Romila Thapar- Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300.
- Seema Alavi- The Eighteenth century in India: Debates in Indian History and Society.
- Muzaffar Alam- The crisis of Empire in Mughal North India: Awadh and Punjab
- Theodore E. Mommsen- Petrarch's conception of the Dark Ages



ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The Central Research Committee of Shri Shikshayatan College strives to bring about a positive outcome of the research aptitude and efforts of both students and faculties.

The committee brings out IMPACT, a journal devoted to original research carried out by faculty members students (under the guidance of faculty).

The committee also has a long standing collaboration with WILD ROOTS, a Society for Environmental Education, Awareness, Biodiversity and Conservation of international repute. The students of the department of Botany and Geography closely work with them to bring about the present scenario of the world climate and environmental changes and create awareness about biodiversity conservation among the immediate society. They carry out different projects in the locality eg. Chintamani Bird Sanctuary, Rajarhat and Newtown area, East Kolkata Wetlands, Santaragachhi Lake, Howrah etc. Over the years they have done projects in the north eastern part of India, eg. Arunachal Pradesh.

The work ethics and contribution of our students has been so meaningful that 6 students have been included as Executive members of Wild Roots. They are given administrative priviledges, voting rights and opportunity to design Action Plan for the future.

The following is a list of activities that the Central Research Committee has done from 2016 onwards.

SESSION : 2021-22

1. Five students of the department of Geography took part in International River Congress in Kolkata from 27th to 29th December 2021. They had made a small video on Save Ganga and won a prize.
2. Dr. Ratoola Kundu , Assistant Professor, Centre of Urban Policy and Government School of Habitat Studies, TISS, Mumbai gave a lecture on Qualitative Research of Understanding Cities: Approaches to Urban planning on 9th February 2022.
3. 3 days capacity building programme on Advance GIS for students of Geography by SAIARD on 5th, 6th and 10th May 2022

SESSION : 2020-2021

1. One day **National webinar** on "Education and Research" on 12th August 2020. The speakers were Prof. Upendra Choudhury, Dr. ABhandari, Dr, Sumanta Dutta.
2. One day **webinar** for teachers on "Intellectual property Rights" in collaboration with Chemistry department on 5th May 2021, where Scientific Officer of West Bengal Department of Science and Technology Shri Amiya Kumar Kalidaha delivered a lecture.

3. **Webinar** on “Understanding & Managing IPR in Research & Publication in collaboration with Post graduate department of Commerce on 8th May 2021. Speakers: Dr Sangita Laha, Associate Professor and Dean , National University of Study and Research in Law and Dr Sumanta Dutta, Post graduate and Research department of Commerce, St. Xavier's University.

SESSION : 2019-2020

1. A **webinar** was organised for post graduate students of Commerce and English departments on Research Methodology (Basic Concepts). Prof. Tanuka Chakraborty of Department of Commerce, Calcutta University and Dr Jaydeep Sarangi, Principal ,New Alipore College came to deliver lectures ON 30th June,2020
2. Tapas Pal, Associate professor of department of Geography, Raiganj University delivered a **lecture on Amazon Forest Fire** to college students.

SESSION : 2018-19

- A lecture was delivered on Environmental Issues : Crisis to Cure by Mahua Basu of Department of Environmental Science, St Xaviers University, Kolkata in August, 2018

SESSION : 2017-2018

1. An Orientation of the 1st year students of BA/BSc and B.Com on the students' research project on Global Warming in collaboration with NGO “Wild Roots” was arranged. Dr Biswajit Dey ,the founder of the NGO delivered a lecture with all the details regarding the project on 20th September 2017.
2. One day **seminar** for students on “Art of Project Writing” by Prof. Sanjukta Dasgupta President, Executive Council, IPPL on 26th February 2018.
3. Students' presentation on their project work with WILD ROOTS on 27th Feruary,2018.
4. Dr. Krishna Sen, Former professor and head Department of English, Calcutta University delivered a lecture on research Orientation for faculty members on 23rd March,2018





← Students of department of Geography and Botany were inducted in a project in collaboration with WILDROOTS.

IMPACT III, journal of the Central Research Committee unveiled on 7th July, 2017 the College Foundation Day. →



← Orientation of the 1st year students for the students' research project on Global Warming in collaboration with NGO "Wild Roots" by Dr Biswajit Dey, the founder of the NGO on 20th September 2017.



**3 days capacity building programme on Advance GIS
for students of Geography by SAIARD on 5th, 6th and 10th May 2022**



**Five students of the Geography department
took part in International River Congress from 27th to 29th December, 2021.
They made a video on “Save the Ganga” and won a prize.**

1.3.2 ENVS PROJECTS (BA/BSc) (2021-2022)

SRL	NAME OF THE STUDENT	DEPARTMENT	PROJECT TITLE
1	Bushra Iqbal	EDCA	WASTE MANAGEMENT IN YOUR LOCALITY (Individual Projects)
2	SAPNA KUMARI	EDCA	
3	Shreya Das	GEOA	
4	Sharmeen Kayenaat	BA GEN	
5	ESITA SAHOO	EDCA	
6	Hajra Azam	EDCA	
7	Anushka Basu	JORA	
8	SamirahQaiser	EDCA	
9	PRERONA NEOGI	GEOA	
10	SOUMILI DATTA	ENGA	
11	OISHEE JANA	GEOA	
12	Saima Habeeba Noor	EDCA	
13	Jhanvi Vora	GEOA	
14	Sayani Chatterjee	ECOA	
15	AKANKSHA GUHA THAKURTA	ENGA	
16	Shruti Dugar	ENGA	
17	SEJAL BAGARIA	BOTA	
18	Isha singh	CEMA	
19	Ankita Basu	BOTA	
20	ZAYEREEN HARUM CHOWDHURY	ENGA	
21	Jayashree Saha	GEOA	
22	SHRUTI MONDAL	GEOA	
23	KULSUM NEYAZ	EDCA	
24	Isha Singh	JORA	
25	Azra Fatima	EDCA	
26	Munira Palanpurwala	JORA	
27	Shreya Upadhyay	GEOA	
28	Kathakali Saha	ENGA	
29	ANUSHKA SENGUPTA	GEOA	
30	Sayantika Maity	GEOA	
31	SREEJA PAUL	JORA	
32	SHALINI BASU	HISA	
33	Anusree Naskar	GEOA	
34	Alisha Khatoon	EDCA	
35	Nahid Miyanoor	JORA	
36	KOUSHANI BHATTACHARYA	ECOA	
37	RADHIKA BANERJEE	ENGA	
38	Shinjinee Kuri	ENGA	
39	Insha Shahid	GEOA	
40	Siddhi Kejriwal	HINA	

41	ISHIKA SAMAJDAR	ENGA
42	OISHANEE CHATTERJEE	SOCA
43	SRIJANI DEBNATH	HISA
44	gargi ghosh	ECO A
45	Arundhati Powdel	GEO A
46	RITU ODAYAR	GEO A
47	DEBASMITA DAS	JORA
48	TEJASWI BHARATI	ECO A
49	AMISHA SENGUPTA	MTMA
50	Sneha Bhuiya	CEMA
51	Isha Gupta	MTMA
52	Aratrika Biswas	GEO A
53	Shruti Roy	ECO A
54	Moumita Singha	PLSA
55	Utpanna Ghosh	GEO A
56	Sohini Banerjee	ENGA
57	NILANJANA DAS	ECO A
58	Maniza Ali	ENGA
59	DEBOLINA HAZRA	GEO A
60	Ananya Singh	ENGA
61	AISHWI SARKAR	ENGA
62	Trisha Mukhopadhyay	MTMA
63	Riya Das	ECO A
64	Syeda Sanjeeda Hossain	EDCA
65	Arpita Baidya	ENGA
66	Debarati Das	JORA
67	Senjuti Dey	JORA
68	Mahek Kothari	ECO A
69	Tasmiya khatoon	EDCA
70	Parbani Duary	BOTA
71	Senjuti Sardar	ECO A
72	Ishita Basak	GEO A
73	SHARMILEE BARDHAN	ENGA
74	Tania Das	JORA
75	Aadrita Halder	JORA
76	Adeeba Shaheen	EDCA
77	SANGHRITA GANGULY	JORA
78	Moitreyee Baidya	GEO A
79	Srijita Samadder	GEO A
80	RITU RAJAK	SOCA
81	SHREYA CHATTOPADHYAY	JORA
82	Prithika Das	ECO A
83	BIBECHANA THAPA	GEO A
84	RITIKA APAT	CEMA
85	SUMONA BERA	GEO A
86	Mandrita Singha	MTMA
87	LOVELY BARAI	EDCA

88	Akancha Kaushal	ECO A
89	Shreyosi Sarkar	GEO A
90	PRIYANKA GUPTA	ENG A
91	SIDRA HAIDER	PLSA
92	ESHA KAUR	ECO A
93	Huzefa Ayub	MTMA
94	Simran Talukder	ENG A
95	Shreya Roy	ENG A
96	Sampriti Roy	JORA
97	RUBAL BAGRA	BA GEN
98	PRARTHANA GHOSH	GEO A
99	SARASWATI KUMARI SINGH	MTMA
100	Udita Bhattacharyya	GEO A
101	Dishari Sen	HINA
102	Chandni Saboo	ENG A
103	Ananya Saha	ENG A
104	Srijani Dutta	ENG A
105	Ragasree Pandey	ENG A
106	Sanchari Karmakar	ENG A
107	Binita jha	HISA
108	SHIMRAN KHAN	ENG A
109	ANNWESHA MOZUMDER	BOTA
110	ANANYA HIRA	ENG A
111	Zainab Siddiqui	BOTA
112	RUKSHAR KHATOON	EDCA
113	Lisha nahata	ECO A
114	Rushda Gauhar	ENG A
115	Eesha Rahman	CEMA
116	ALEN MANISHA MURNU	ENG A
117	Ayushi Saha	GEO A
118	Azra Ansari	ENG A
119	Afraa Khanum	EDCA
120	Swetnisha Jha	SOCA
121	Afsha Anjum	EDCA
122	Simran Tripathy	JORA
123	Tanshi Walia	SOCA
124	PRATYUSHA DAS	BOTA
125	Ayushi Gupta	ENG A
126	Subhangi Mukherjee	ENG A
127	Shaba Parween	EDCA
128	Anannya Misra	EDCA
129	Sreya Das	ECO A
130	Usmita Mandal	GEO A
131	Trisha Mistry	ENG A
132	Sayani Mandal	ENG A
133	Riyanka Banerjee	BNGA

134	Sulha khan	EDCA
135	Akansha Singh	ECO A
136	Anushka Ghosh Choudhury	JORA
137	RATI SHARMA	ENGA
138	ARFI AZIM	EDCA
139	Barnana Barik	JORA
140	Pritha Singha Roy	ENGA
141	Simran Raj	EDCA
142	RAINA BANERJEE	ENGA
143	Mandavi pathak	EDCA
144	Puja giri	BNGA
145	Aishwarya Nath	ENGA
146	SHREEJITA BHOWMIK	JORA
147	Aatika zahid	BA GEN
148	Binita Chatterjee	ENGA
149	Karishma Jaiswal	PLSA
150	Kausiki Ganguly	PLSA
151	Oitijhya Adhikari	ENGA
152	Sharmeen Khurshid	EDCA
153	Debaleena Sen	GEOA
154	Zahra Salim	EDCA
155	ASMITA BISWAS	ENGA
156	Rishita Poddar	ENGA
157	Priyal saraff	ECO A
158	MOULI HALDER	ENGA
159	Oissee Das	CEMA
160	Anam Ara	EDCA
161	Asnae Shahid	EDCA
162	Shristi Mondal	EDCA
163	Shibangee Das	ENGA
164	Neha Adhikari	GEOA
165	HRISHITA SOM	HINA
166	Shubhechha Mitra	ENGA
167	SNEHA PATRA	ENGA
168	Megha Chaki	ENGA
169	AINDRAYEE DHAR	ECO A
170	Iqra Nayab	BOTA
171	Ankana das	ENGA
172	AHANA GHOSH	ENGA
173	Sruti Singh	BA GEN
174	Sulagna Bera	EDCA
175	Ashmita Debnath	GEOA
176	Shruti Ganguly	SOCA
177	SAIMANTI MARIK	JORA
178	Ramsha Rahman	BA GEN
179	SANJISHNA DAS	GEOA

180	Ditipriya Ghosh	PLSA
181	PRITHA Das	CEMA
182	Shridesi Ghosh	ENGA
183	Amisha Raj	ENGA
184	Sanjukta Sarkar	GEOA
185	Anjali kumari	PLSA
186	Juwairiah Ahmed	EDCA
187	Anmol Sharma	PLSA
188	Disha Jain	BOTA
189	Sayantika Biswas	HISA
190	Geetika Pal	ENGA
191	Jayeta Nath	MTMA
192	Sneha Chakraborty	EDCA
193	Nyssa Chakraborty	CEMA
194	Muskan Panchariya	JORA
195	Ankoshree Banerjee	PLSA
196	SOUMYA JAIN	JORA
197	Ayushi Snigdha	MTMA
198	SANJANA DEY	ENGA
199	TANISHA SAHA	CEMA
200	Senjuti Das	SOCA
201	Ishica singh	ENGA
202	Nitya Dubey	ENGA
203	RIYA SHAW	BA GEN
204	Kiron Roy	JORA
205	Anqua Enam	PLSA
206	Sonali Mishra	JORA
207	Nikita Mallick	ENGA
208	Amrita Chatterjee	JORA
209	Yaminee Sinha	GEOA
210	Upama Sarkar	ENGA
211	adrita banerjee	ENGA
212	Aastha Sharma	JORA
213	Poulomi Bardhan	ENGA
214	Laiba Akhtar	PLSA
215	Zainab Shahzad	HISA
216	Debanshi Mondal	GEOA
217	Anindita Bhattacharya	JORA
218	AHANA MONDAL	ENGA
219	RIDDHIMA MAZUMDAR	JORA
220	IRIAN ANJUM	ENGA
221	Anuska Saha	GEOA
222	Oindrilla Mukherjee	BOTA
223	Rajlipi Singha	ENGA
224	Srija Mukul	HISA
225	Anita Soni	EDCA
226	Bageshri Banerjee	PLSA

227	Toesha Chakraborty	GEOA
228	Madhupa Sinha Roy	ENGA
229	SHANIA KAUSAR	EDCA
230	Sukanya Roy	SOCA
231	Shreya Paul	GEOA
232	SHRAMANA DAS	GEOA
233	Aditi Mitra	ENGA
234	Abhipriya Datta	GEOA
235	MITALI MEHTA	ECO A
236	Saakshi Singh	HINA
237	Aditi Singh	JORA
238	Nandini Singh	JORA
239	Arna Mitra	HISA
240	Tanishqa Yadav	BA GEN
241	Harshita Singh	EDCA
242	Akansha Chakraborty	HISA
243	Ishika shaw	HISA
244	Namira Khatoon	EDCA
245	Kaushanii Ganguly	EDCA
246	RIYA SARKAR	JORA
247	Adrita Karmakar	JORA
248	SNEHA GHOSH	HISA
249	Aishy Mukherjee	SOCA
250	SOMOSREE SENGUPTA	GEOA
251	SRIJANI PAUL	EDCA
252	Debopriya Ray	SOCA
253	SHAMEENA PARVEEN	JORA
254	Bidisha Chatterjee	GEOA
255	Preeti Das	CEMA
256	Madhurima Mondal	HISA
257	Srishti Ganguly	SOCA
258	Afia Fairuz	HISA
259	Aratrika Ghosh	ENGA
260	Sambritta Barua	GEOA
261	Sumedha Agarwal	BOTA
262	Shireen Ejaz	HISA
263	Uthsha Chatterjee	ENGA
264	Sebanti Mitra	ENGA
265	ANGSHUMATI RAY DAKUA	BOTA
266	HIMIKA GHOSH	HISA
267	Gaagarika Gupta	BOTA
268	Katha Barai	ENGA
269	DISHA BASU	JORA
270	Bazelah Shahbaz	PLSA
271	Utsha Bhattacharyya	SOCA
272	Asmita Banerjee	GEOA
273	Basundhara Guha Roy	GEOA

274	Simran Rahmat	ENGA
275	Sristi Ghosh	BOTA
276	Mariam Rabia Javed	SOCA
277	EPSHITA DEY	ENGA
278	DISHA SINGH	GEOA
279	Adrija Bhattacharyya	HISA
280	SUBARNA SEN	GEOA
281	Dipannita De	GEOA
282	Adrija Ray	BOTA
283	SAGNIKA CHATTERJEE	JORA
284	Alina Firdous	PLSA
285	Dishari Chatterjee	EDCA
286	MOHOR CHAUDHURI	SOCA
287	Titli Bar	JORA
288	Snigdha Mukul	HISA
289	Srishti Shastri	ENGA
290	shilpa das	EDCA
291	Namrata ghosh	JORA
292	Tazmeen Jabbar	SOCA
293	Nayaab Rahim	BA GEN
294	Krittika Chatterjee	GEOA
295	Amrisha Dube	ENGA
296	Prapti Ghoshal	JORA
297	Aheli Mitra	GEOA
298	Aindrila Talukder	GEOA
299	Ayantika Mondal	GEOA
300	Megha Taparia	ECO A
301	Anmol Sharma	PLSA
302	Ishita Choudhary	ECO A
303	JAENIA MUKHERJEE	SOCA
304	Subhangi Bhattacharjee	SOCA
305	Zaireen Ali	HISA
306	INJHU RAKSHIT	JORA
307	ARUNDHATI BURIULI	PLSA
308	Sreeja Saha	SOCA
309	SHEEVANI KUMARI	HISA
310	Sirsha Chakraborty	JORA
311	AISHANI BANERJEE	HISA
312	Arshi Qamar	ENGA
313	SUPRIYA BIHANI	PLSA
314	Ankita Dasgupta	PLSA
315	Chandosi Bhattacharyya	PLSA
316	shivpriya sharma	CEMA
317	Shruti kothari	HINA
318	Sakshi Shaw	ENGA
319	Shruti Bubna	ECO A
320	MUSKAN SINGH	PLSA

321	AUSMITA ROY	ENGA
322	Isha kumari	HISA
323	KULSUM BARI	PLSA
324	Samreen Samdani	JORA
325	ISHIKA SINGH	PLSA
326	Semanti Das	JORA
327	SREEJITA SARKAR	BSC GEN
328	Baishali Das	ECO A
329	Shreyashree Banerjee	BOTA
330	Monomita Chakraborty	ENGA
331	Modhuli Mondal	ENGA
332	Sumaiya Shahid	PLSA
333	Kankana Mukherjee	EDCA
334	Ahana Chowdhury	JORA
335	SNEHA GHOSH	GEOA
336	Nafisa Aslam	PLSA
337	Mushkaan Pathak	ENGA
338	Insha Fatima	EDCA
339	Priyanka Dutta	BOTA
340	Twinkle Hemani	JORA
341	SHATAKSHI SINGHANIA	HINA
342	Zoya Ahmed Khan	CEMA
343	Shaista Fatima	EDCA
344	Anisha Tiwari	PLSA
345	Adiba Naushad	EDCA
346	Sanjali Brahma	JORA
347	Vaishnavi Dixit	JORA
348	Pritika Mukherjee	PLSA
349	Zoya Nawshad	HISA
350	prapti ghosh	CEMA
351	ANUSHKA BHATTACHARJEE	JORA
352	Aratrika Goswami	ENGA
353	Krittika Acharyya	ENGA
354	ANUSHKA PAIK	JORA
355	Sridatri Thakur	JORA
356	Anindita Mondal	JORA
357	Mrittika Mukherjee	SOCA
358	Maitrayee Ghosh	GEOA
359	Smriti chakraborty	PLSA
360	ASMITA MITRA	ENGA
361	Pradipta Das	ENGA
362	KRISHNAPRIYA GHATAK	ENGA
363	Srotoswini De	ENGA
364	Sharfa Rahman	GEOA
365	Pritha Roy	GEOA
366	Tanisha Karel	JORA

367	sreetama dhar	BSC GEN
368	PRIYA SHAW	GEOA
369	Jennifer Shaina Gomes	ENGA
370	SURYADEEPA MAJUMDAR	ENGA
371	SUPROVA SAHA	SOCA
372	Eqra Siddiqui	ENGA
373	SRIJONI CHOWDHURY	ENGA
374	Debarati Das	GEOA
375	ASMITA BAGCHI	JORA
376	Sukanya Mridha	ENGA
377	Subhankita Saha	JORA
378	AISHIKA CHAKRABORTY	ENGA
379	Olivia Dey	ENGA
380	Ritanwita Dasgupta	ENGA
381	Ayushme Sarkar	ENGA
382	Humaira Islam	ENGA
383	Wrinita Sarkar	ENGA
384	SRIJANI BOSE	SOCA
385	Prachita Ray	SOCA
386	Neelisha Dutta	PLSA
387	Benazeer Naaz	BNGA
388	Hanra Madhumita Mohan	HISA
389	Abdhija Gupta	HISA
390	Adrija Bose	ENGA
391	Risha Mandal	ENGA
392	Priyanka Joarder	ENGA
393	Devstuti Chaudhuri	ECO A
394	ANSHIKA DEB	ENGA
395	DARSHANA ROY CHOUDHURY	PLSA
396	SUBHAA CHAKRABORTY	ENGA
397	Dipali Banka	JORA
398	Simran Singh	HISA
399	Kankana Ray	ENGA
400	Apurva	EDCA
401	Namrata Dutta	ENGA
402	RITU PRIYA SONAR	GEOA
403	SRIJANI MONDAL	GEOA
404	RAJANYA DEBNATH	GEOA
405	Bipasha Basu	JORA
406	Simran Kirtania	ECO A
407	Ahana Kumar	ECO A
408	ANUJA GANGOPADHYAY	GEOA
409	USHNIKA BASU	PLSA
410	Sanchita Upadhyay	JORA
411	Sanghamitra Hazra	BOTA
412	Sudatta Samanta	BOTA

413	NAAZ KHANAM	JORA
414	Tushnee Chatterjee	GEOA
415	Simran Singh	HISA
416	Munirah Akhtar	ENGA
417	Samhita Chakraborty	ENGA
418	Ananya Yeshpal	JORA
419	Sahana Mukherjee	ECO A
420	DEBESHI SAHA	ENGA
421	Isha Kumari	JORA
422	ESHA BHATTACHARYA	GEOA
423	SHREYA CHOWDHURY	PLSA
424	MEDHA MUKHERJEE	GEOA
425	LALREMRUATI	ENGA
426	SHIRSHA UPADHYAYA	ENGA
427	Iqra Lodhi	HISA
428	NAMIRA EJAZ	ENGA
429	Oindrila Dhar	JORA
430	Shiwangee Chakraborty	MTMA
431	Pratichhe Das	ENGA
432	JEEWIK A AGARWAL	ECO A
433	Aditi Gupta	ECO A
434	ANNESHA CHANDA	ENGA
435	Rishika Naskar	ENGA
436	ANUSKA PATHAK	HISA
437	Atreyee Banerjee	ENGA
438	Janvi Singh	ENGA
439	Anuska Dutta	EDCA
440	Madhurima Bhuinya	PLSA
441	Sakshi Mishra	ENGA
442	Aratrika De	SOCA
443	Sharanya Chatterjee	SOCA
444	Sreeja Joardar	HISA
445	Sreya Puhan	EDCA
446	Ipshita Sengupta	ENGA
447	Sutanuka Pal	ENGA
448	Debolina Mandal	ENGA
449	Swastika munshi	BOTA
450	PROGATI MUKHERJEE	CEMA
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454	SUCHISMITA MITRA	GEOA
455	Pratishruti Bandyopadhyay	SOCA
456	RITAMA DUTTA	JORA
457	DEBDEEPA ROY	HISA
458	OISHANEE MUKHERJEE	MTMA

459	Rakhi thapa	BA GEN
460	Jiya Kashyap	HISA
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463	Pragya Surana	BSC GEN
464	SANJANA GOSWAMI	GEOA
465	KHUSHI GUPTA	EDCA
466	Shreya Agarwal	ECOA
467	Sazia khan	ENGA
468	DISHANI KUNDU	ECOA
469	Priyanka Dey	JORA
470	Ishani Bhattacharjee	SOCA
471	Adrija Biswas	GEOA
472	ROOPKATHA CHAKRABORTY	GEOA
473	Poulami Chakraborty	ENGA
474	Ishani Bhattacharjee	SOCA
475	SANJUKTA BHADRA	GEOA
476	DIPANJANA MANDAL	ENGA
477	Afrin Seraj	EDCA
478	Shaily Sonam Ekka	HINA
479	Sanchita Singh	HINA
480	ANUSKA SADHUKHAN	ECOA
481	Alankar Mallik	ENGA
482	Shreya Yadav	ENGA
483	Pratikshya Das	BOTA
484	OISHI SENGUPTA	CEMA
485	SINJINI BASU	EDCA
486	Alivia Mondal	ENGA
487	IQRA ALI	ENGA
488	Pallavi kumari singh	EDCA
489	Ditsa Biswas	JORA
490	Sneha Seth	GEOA
491	Swarupa Ghatak	JORA
492	TISHA ANNI GOMES	GEOA
493	Bhargabi jha	EDCA
494	Sitwat Ara	ENGA
495	OISI KONAR	BOTA
496	Ankita Ghosh	ECOA
497	Arundhuti Mukherjee	HISA
498	Riya panja	ENGA
499	Palak Sharma	ECOA
500	Nazira Khan	BA GEN
501	Tiasha Talukdar	GEOA
502	Nazira Khan	BA GEN
503	YASHASVI PANDEY	ECOA
504	Shara Shaghaf	EDCA

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507	Anushka Banerjee	EDCA
508	Samriddhi Mukherjee	ENGA
509	SYED IBTESAM FATMA	EDCA
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511	Sayantika Ghosh	HISA
512	Sanjana sur	HISA
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516	Niyanta Mondal	SOCA
517	DIYA JAISWAL	PLSA
518	Anshu Gupta	ECO A
519	Rajindria Ghosh	SOCA
520	Uzma Irshad	GEO A
521	Neha Mallick	EDCA
522	Anumeha Dey	ENGA
523	ALISBA NAUSHAD	EDCA
524	Veronica Banerjee	JORA
525	PRERNA TAMANG	ENGA
526	SRIJANI CHOWDHURY	ENGA
527	Sreya Biswas	GEO A
528	Sidra Nasim	BA GEN
529	RUDRANI CHATTOPADHYA	JORA
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537	Ayesha Alam	EDCA
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539	Subhangee Bhattacharjee	HISA
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542	HUMAIZA .S. RASHID	JORA
543	AKRITI JAISWAR	CEMA
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547	SHARAN SAHAL	GEO A
548	Patrali Bhattacharya	ECO A
549	Ayesha Ashrafi	EDCA
550	Shifa Hussain	EDCA
551	S. VEDHISHA	BOTA

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553	Jasmine Ara Khanam	BA GEN
554	FATIMA NAURIN	EDCA
555	Anwita Hazra	JORA
556	SAPNALEKHA BOSE	GEOA
557	ANKITA KAR	MTMA
558	Jyoti Rani Mandal	EDCA
559	Debopama Das	CEMA
560	TISTA GHOSH	JORA
561	Aditi agarwal	ECOA
562	Aliya Imtiaz	ENGA
563	SILMI ALI	CEMA
564	Ahana Roy	JORA
565	Rashmoni Biswas	ENGA
566	Roshni Mehta	PLSA
567	Sohini Bhawal	GEOA
568	Komal kumari	PLSA
569	Soumili Majumdar	GEOA
570	Moutuli Das	GEOA
571	Shahina Parveen	BA GEN
572	Ayesha iqbal	ENGA
573	NIRNISHA GHOSH	ENGA
574	Alisha Rashid	BA GEN
575	Vishakha Chaurasia	ENGA
576	Akashleena Panja	HISA
577	TRISHITA SAHA	BOTA
578	Prarthana Saha	ENGA
579	SNIGDHA KHAN	JORA
580	Sneha Rakshit	PLSA
581	BARSHONA SHOME	SOCA
582	Bhargabi Ghose	ENGA
583	VEDIKA KHEMKA	HISA
584	SRIMOYEE CHOWDHURY	ENGA
585	Sneha Jaiswal	ENGA
586	priya kalawat	EDCA
587	Bidisha Mahato	GEOA
588	Pragya Chakraborty	JORA
589	SANCHARI GHOSH	JORA
590	Ruqaiya khatoon	EDCA
591	TASNEEM. S. SALEH	EDCA
592	TRISHITA MUKHERJEE	GEOA
593	Arshe Sharma	PLSA
594	KRITI JAIN	ENGA
595	SASWATI MAJUMDER	CEMA
596	Madhurima Senapati	MTMA
597	Nausheen Parveen	ECOA
598	Ayesha parveen	EDCA

599	ZEHRA HAIDER	PLSA
600	Rajonnaya Bhowmick	SOCA
601	SREEJITA SEN MAJUMDER	JORA
602	Afreen Khan	CEMA
603	ANGEL RITTIKA BISWAS	HISA
604	Disha Chakraborty	BOTA
605	Raksha Ray	JORA
606	Bitasa sarkar	JORA
607	Maryam Faruque	JORA
608	TAHSINA KHATUN	BOTA
609	Shweata Sarkar	GEOA
610	ANNWESHA CHAKRABORTY	ENGA
611	Iqra Madya	ENGA
612	Asmita Datta	ENGA
613	Umang Holani	JORA
614	Sadak naaz	EDCA
615	Sadia Siraj	HISA
616	SOHANA GAZI	HISA
617	Arshi Jahan	EDCA
618	Sruti Thakur	JORA
619	Sohini Datta	GEOA
620	Bushra Mullick	JORA
621	Riya Shaw	SOCA
622	Guntla Anjali	PLSA
623	Cheeyang Lama Yolmo	PLSA
624	Humaira sultan	EDCA
625	Alifya Elias	EDCA
626	Moupiya Dey	GEOA
627	Shayashree Nayak	ENGA
628	Raisa Yee	EDCA
629	Adrija Gon	GEOA
630	PRIYANKA KUMARI	PLSA
631	Sangita Mistry	CEMA
632	SHRYASI SAHA	CEMA
633	Semanti Datta	CEMA
634	Srestha Ghosh	HISA
635	ANKITA ROY	GEOA
636	Pubali Ghosh	SOCA
637	SUMIJA SHAKIL	EDCA
638	Vidhi Agarwal	BOTA
639	PRAGYI CHOUDHARY	GEOA
640	ANUSHKA CHAKRABORTY	GEOA
641	Juanjuli Soy	ENGA
642	Sohini Basu	CEMA
643	Samia Zaheer	SOCA
644	Anuska Das	ECO A

645	Bushra Nawaz	ENGA
646	SHIBANGI BOSE	SOCA
647	Mehwash Jahan	BOTA
648	KHUSHI SHARMA	ECO A
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658	Hrilina Majumder	EDCA
659	Tiyasha Dhara	ENGA
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664	Sohini Bhattacharyya	SOCA
665	Aditee Shree	GEOA
666	SHREYA DEBNATH	ENGA
667	Kritika Shah	PLSA
668	Zainab parveen	MTMA
669	PRATIBHA JHA	EDCA
670	Maria Ahmed	EDCA
671	Sadiyah samir	EDCA
672	Srijita Saha	JORA
673	Soumi Holdi	GEOA
674	ISHANI ROY	GEOA
675	ANGANA HAZRA	ECO A
676	Milan Mahato	PLSA
677	Oindrila Roy	PLSA
678	RITTIKA MITRA	GEOA
679	BUSHRA AHMED	EDCA
680	Shrestha Burman	GEOA
681	Khushi Rahman	EDCA
682	Rocheta Chakraborty	ENGA
683	Jaitoon farheen	EDCA
684	Zainab Muslim Kohdawala	GEOA
685	Umme Hani Murtuza Bigodi	SOCA
686	Nasreen Khatoon	HISA
687	Aishi Ghosh	ECO A
688	Zeba Parveen	BSC GEN
689	Mahek Beriwal	ENGA
690	Rohini Das	BOTA

691	Ritaja Biswas	JORA
692	PROMA SEN	PLSA
693	Sadia Azad	BSC GEN
694	Sonakshi Adhikary	GEOA
695	SAKSHI RAI	GEOA
696	Komal Gurung	EDCA
697	Tiyasha Singha Roy	SOCA
698	Sadia Yasmin	EDCA
699	Ambiya Muzaffar	PLSA
700	Sayeeda Mahboob	BSC GEN
701	Sadia Azad	MTMA
702	Anjali yadav	HINA
703	RUSHA DAS	JORA
704	IQRA HUSSAIN	BSC GEN
705	Shahista Parveen	HINA
706	Shahista Parveen	HINA
707	Veronica Banerjee	JORA
708	Muskan Ahmed	JORA
709	Bushra Fatma	EDCA
710	Tanisha De	PLSA
711	Gulnaaz bano	BOTA
712	Afrina Khan	BOTA
713	Saila Habib	EDCA
714	Sidra Sayeed	EDCA
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UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE

TITLE: Waste management – Case study at our home/
Neighbourhood.

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INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management includes the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. Waste can be solid, liquid, or gaseous and each type has different methods of disposal and management.

HOW WASTE MANAGEMENT IS DONE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The world generates 2.01 billion tonnes of municipal solid waste annually, with at least 33% of that – extremely conservatively- not managed in an environmentally safe manner. World wide, waste generated per person per day averages 0.74 kg but ranges widely, from 0.11 to 4.54 kg though they only account for 16% of the world's population, high income countries generate about 34%, or 683 million tonnes, of the world waste.

Middle East and North Africa region is producing the least in absolute terms, at 6%. However, the fastest growing region are sub Sahara Africa, South Asia and the middle east and the north Africa, whereby 2050, total waste generation is expected to more than triple and double respectively. In this region more than half of waste is currently openly dumped, and the trajectories of waste growth will have vast implications for the environment, health and prosperity, does requiring urgent action.

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA

Waste management in India falls under the purview of the union ministries of environment, forest and climate change. In 2016, these ministries released the solid waste management rules, which replaced the municipal solid waste (management and handling) rules, 2000 which had been in place for 16 years. This national policy plays a significant role in the acknowledgement and inclusion of the informal sector (waste pickers) into the waste management process for the first time.



CASE STUDY

WASTE MANAGEMENT IN OUR AREA

In our area there is lots of waste in the street and in the surrounding. More over the land filled maghab is closed to our locality and its harmful effects are felt in our locality.

Waste can lead to an increase in land pollution where harmful chemicals degrade the local habitats, endangering local endemic species. Moreover waste can lead to an increase in air pollution and climate change since toxic chemicals and greenhouse gasses are released in the atmospheres.

Recycling can solved this issue since recycling enables companies to produce product without having to use new materials. This would lead to a reduction in waste and reduce the environmental and economics cost of producing product.

TYPES OF WASTE GENERATES

1. Liquid or solid house hold waste. This can be called 'municipal waste' or 'black bag waste' and is the type of general house hold rubbish we all have.
2. Hazardous waste.
3. Medical or clinical waste.
4. Electrical waste.
5. Recyclable waste.
6. Green waste.

HANDLING PROCESS OF WASTE

The process of waste management involves treating solid and liquid waste. During the treatment it also offers of verities of solutions for recycling items that are not categorized as trash..... this include amongst other things, collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste together with monitoring and regulation.



COLLECTION OF WASTE

Waste collection is the part of the process of waste management. It is the transfer of solid waste from the point of use and disposal to the point of treatment or land filled. Waste collection is also includes the curb side collection of recyclable materials.

QUICK STEPS TO BETTER WASTE MANAGEMENT

1. Measure our waste

It is easier to manage and track our improvement on something that is measure. Start by recording the types and quantities of waste materials generated within our business.

This could just be a quick visual assessment and estimation of amount and types of waste per week .As we change how we manage our waste, we can compare and see what difference our changes make to the amount of waste disposed to landfill.

2. Collection services

It is a good idea to find out how levy fees will be managed by our waste service provider, and more about our waste collection services- how it impacts the ability to recycle and what options are available to us.

3. Separating waste

It's important to ensure that waste is correctly separated for recycling. Putting the wrong waste in contaminate the recycling.

Other resources are

Local councils may also provide information on how businesses can reduce their waste



HOW TO MINIMISE WASTE GENERATION

There are many ways to reduce waste.

1. Use a reusable grocery bags

just like a reusable water bottle, we may already have a reusable grocery bags, though it often forgotten at home try writing bags on the top of our grocery list to help us to remember, and keep them in the black seat where we aren't as easy to forget.

2. Purchase wisely and recycle

We can reduce the amount of waste we produce by purchasing product that come with less packaging and – or come in packing that can be recycled. Not all plastic are recyclable in Delaware.

3. Avoid single use food and drink container and utensils

Whenever possible, try to avoid single use coffee cups, disposable utensils, straws and napkins. Some businesses will even give us a discount on the coffee for bringing the own mug. Keep a setup of silver ware at work along with the plate, bowl and cup that we can wash and reuse. Skip the plastic straw altogether or to buy reusable metal once instate. We have to remember, a lot of these items are made from plastic, have to be delivered by a truck, and will end up in a land filled. Once we have use them one time.

4. Buy second items and donate used goods

Before we go buy something new, consider buying it used which can also save us lots of money. That can mean buying second hand closed at good will, used furniture and repurposed construction material at habitate for humanities restores, or searching the Craigslist for a deal on a bicycle. By purchasing second hand items we will be supporting local charities in addition to saving items from ending up in the dump.

5. Shop local farmers markets and buy in bulk to reduce packaging

Shopping at our local farmers market is a win – win. First, we will be supporting local farmers while also getting fresher ingredient than we might find in the big box grocery stores. Food produce locally doesn't have to be shipped as far of refrigerated in transit.

6. Curb your use of paper : mail, receipts, magazines

In todays digital world, most companies offer bills by email, and some even offer incentives to do so. More stores are offering a receipts, too, which are great because they are harder to loose if you need to make a return. Consider digital subscriptions for our favourite magazines that we can read on our table and computer. Digital subscriptions are open a little cheaper than the hard copy version, as well.



RECYCLE AND REUSE

6 Ways to Reuse, Reduce and Recycle

1. One way to reduce is to reuse. Instead of using plastic bag, we have to bring reusable bags and Tupperware when going shopping or packing food or left overs.
2. We have to shop responsibly. When going out, we have to purchase items that are easy to recycle.
3. Composting our friend.....
4. Start recycling.....
5. Go paperless
6. We have to buy second hand



CONCLUSION

Human wage of live have placed pressure on the environment and have caused imbalanced in the ecosystem by the producing, consuming and wasting of natural resources. Most countries evidently have major effects on the environment due to SW generation with economic development since the natural resources are used, and waste and pollution are produced. Therefor, the concern towards the management of the solid waste as an integral part for sustainable development has increased.

This study explored the importance of SWM for sustainable development with the concern of new development of new process in HMC in Sri Lanka. There are four resource objective to be achieved with the study. The first objective was to study the characteristic of solid waste management of practices in Hambantota Municipal Council. The researcher investigated the environmental impacts of solid waste management practices in Hambantota Municipal Council and assessed how waste management practices can contribute to sustain the development processes in Hambantota district. Establishing and understanding of the perception among local communities regarding solid waste management for sound environmental concern.

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**UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA
SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE**

WASTE MANAGEMENT-Case Study at our
home/neighbourhood

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INTRODUCTION

Waste management includes the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process and waste-related laws, technologies, economics mechanisms.

Definition-Waste management refers to the various schemes to manage and dispose of wastes. It can be by discarding, destroying, processing, recycling, reusing, or controlling wastes. The prime objective of waste management is to reduce the amount of unusable material and to avert potential health and environment hazards.

Overview: Waste management in Europe

- Most developed Countries face The same problems with trash as the United States. In fact, some areas of the globe are way ahead of the United States in trash technology and policies. Europe, for example, due to its dense population, Began running out of landfill space long ago. Many European countries turn to incinerator, but this method has become increasingly disfavoured because it produces too much air pollution and hazardous waste. As a result, some countries in Europe have begun implementing strategies to eliminate large amount of garbage that would otherwise have to be burned or dumped. Thanks to the adaptation of packaging and bottle return law, the use of new trash technologies, and the resort to Recycling programmes, Europeans now generate only half as much trash per person as Americans. Some European countries have developed much more advanced waste management policies than others. Greece, for example is far behind most other European countries in term of reducing waste and implementing recycling. Each year, the countries send about 90% of its trash to landfills, including about a billion plastic drinking water bottles, another billion soft drink bottles, and yet another billion plastic container for cleaning fluids. Germany is a recycling leader in Europe. Country encourages recycling through the use of seven recycling bins four of which are pictured here.



about 1% of greek plastic waste is recycled. Italy is another European country that struggle with waste issues.

In 2008 Naples, a city in southern Italy, become the poster child for the nation garbage problem is when mountains of rotting trash were allowed to pile up on city streets because the country had run out of landfill space. Eventually, in the summer of 2008, the crisis was temporarily solved when a Naples's trash was sent by train to incinerators in Hamburg, Germany. garbage problems also afflict Spain, France, and Ireland, which a recent in study found are unlikely to meet the long-term EU targets for trash reduction.

Waste Management in United States

Although the United States represents just 4% of the global population, it accounts for 12% of global municipal solid waste generation. Modern lifestyles have resulted in a huge increase in waste production in the US since the 1960s. As such, the country needs a waste management infrastructure that can handle the vast quantities of garbage that households and businesses produce. Waste can be disposed and treated in a number of ways, such as landfill disposal, recycling, and waste-to-energy. The environmental protection agency (EPA) regulates all waste material under the 1976 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

As waste generation has increased over the years, so too has the volume of materials recycled and composted. However, the recycling rate in the United States stands at just over 30%. Of the roughly 300 millions metric tonnes of MSW generated in the US, much is discarded at landfills. Not all types of plastic that is placed into recycling bins is recycled in the US. This means large volumes of plastics are land filled, making it the second most common waste material that is landfilled. There are more than 1200 municipal waste landfills in the US, with a large number of operating landfills located in California. The waste management company Waste Management Inc. accounts for more than a quarter of the total waste managed in US landfills.

Waste Management in India

waste management in India falls under the purview of the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change(MoEF&CC).In 2016, does this ministry release the Solid Wastage Management(SWE)Rules, which replaced the Municipal Solid Waste(Management and Handing)Rules, 2000 of which had been in place for 16 years. This national policy plays a significant role in the acknowledgement and inclusion of the informal sector (waste picker) into the waste management process for the first time.

Urban India (about 377 millions people)generates 62 million tonnes of municipal solid waste(MSW)each year.About 43million tonnes(70%) are collected 11.9million tonnes(50%) are dumped in landfills sites.

With changing consumption patterns and rapid economic growth it is estimated that urban municipal solid waste generation will increase to 165 million tonnes in 2030.

Case study on Municipal Solid waste Management in Salt Lake City

Introduction

Solid waste management is one among the fundamental and essential services provided by municipal authorities in the country to keep urban centres clean.Solid Waste management has always been a serious problems for cities throughout the world. it is not different in developing countries like India. In certain regions of a country, the free disposal facilities have reached their own capacity and even local governments and confronted with difficult decision. Modern civilisation has brought a lot of luxuries and conveniences to our lives. However, with all of the amenities that modern life brings us, they also cause us to contribute to producing a large quantity of trash that needs to be taken care of.Fortunately, there's field of solid waste management, and it is with that Solid waste management that modern lives are enjoyable without the disturbance or refuse.

Types of Waste generated

Salt lake municipal Corporation is responsible for collection of solid waste which is produced day by day from different areas of Salt Lake. It is already stated that there are five sectors in salt lake. Each sector consist of number of blocks. Total number of blocks in Salt Lake a 78. There are several sources for solid waste generation in the city which are as follows:

- i) Markets
- ii) Play Ground/Parks
- iii) Domestic buildings/houses

- iv) houses containing shops
- v) institutions
- vi) offices/Bhavan/complex
- vii) shopping malls
- viii) hospital
- ix) factories

Following are the statistical information of producing solid waste(in kg) per day from different sectors:

Sector	Houses	Market	Play Ground	Park	Institution	Offices	Mall	Bhavan/Complex	Hospital	Factory	Total
1	47941	14250	6	20	421	819	2000	12562	750	0	80772
2	35030	10000	4	15	90	183	8	1655	405	0	42288
3	24272	8250	53	7	5047	812	502	13302	1000	0	51045
4	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	1400
5	1936	2000	12	16	1783	6170	300	5300	0	1000	10077

It transpire from the above table:

- a) Garbage production from houses higher in sector one among all sectors
- b) As sector 1 is rich in market thus production of garbage from this sector is higher than rest of area
- c) Both sector 1 sector 3 and sector five are rich in offices and complex, thus production of garbage from this area is higher than rest of sectors
- d) Numbers of factories are in sector 5 and producing considerable amount of garbage

How Waste is processed

- **Garbage Collection Procedure:** Salt Lake Municipal Corporation is responsible for collecting the garbage from different areas of Salt Lake. Municipal Authority is collecting these garbage in regular manner. Salt Lake it a planned city does houses, shops, markets, offices, hospital, factories-major sources of garbage producers are located at specific areas. There A numbers of big dustbins in several areas of the city and several blogs share each big dustbins. which is accumulated in these bin from adjacent areas. In each block four strippers are working and each of them wear blue dress with yellow coloured helmet. Besides that two persons are involved for collecting garbage from door to door. In market area, extra two sweepers are provided. In Salt Lake area there is no open drainage system. So sweepers are involving in shipping the roads and collecting the garbage and transferring the waste into the bins. The collection of waste from these dustbins is frequently done where numbers of sweepers involved are more. The collected

garbage is carried by small cars, tractor or trucks which are dedicated for collection purpose.

- **Transportation of garbage:**Collected garbage is transported to the disposal area in specific manner. It starts from small dumper and enters into big dustbins. Among the collected garbage, but degradable and non-degradable waste are present. It is alarming that several plastic products are dumped into the dustbins. Several types of vehicle are used for transporting garbage to dispose your side which are as follows:(1)Tricycle cart (2)Tractor (3) Tipper Truck
The tractors and dumpers carrying waste are not covered or partially covered during the journey and waste tends to spill on the roads. The loading and unloading of waste is done through manual as well as mechanical system.



- **Disposal of waste:**Normally the collected garbage is disposed in specific site and garbage recycle where it is possible. Through salt lake is a satellite township but all garbage is disposed into Moller Verrie Area without treatment and recycling. Till now there is no recycling procedure of garbage according to the normal specification i.e.Municipal Solis Waste (Management &Handing)Rules 2000 of solid waste treatment..

What further measures can be taken?

At least two more waste management treatment plants are needed in Kolkata to treat majority of the waste produced by the city. The KMC has also planned to encourage segregation among the residents of the city by providing them tax benefits. The plan, in pipeline since September 2017, is yet to materialise. The State pollution control Board plans to hold a series of meetings with KMC and other civic bodies to discuss possible steps that could be taken to curb the

problem of lack of space for waste disposal.

Minimisation of waste generation

- 1) Segregation of mixed waste at the source.
- 2) Collection at the source with different segregated material in different package.
- 3) and optimisation of load release and collection point.
- 4) improvement in transportation system compatible to the type of load.
- 5) Selection and identification of transportation route with improve capacity of carrying with the utilisation of MIS and GIS methods.
- 6) Upgradation of disposal ground as per the solid waste land field guideline of CPCB with the application of sanitary landfill system and improved version incineration.
- 7) adoption of a systematic dispersion technique suitable to the type and quality of a generated.
- 8) possible marketing of the product from the disposal ground.
- 9) organising awareness and motivation camp in the locality
- 10) involvement of the community



Reuse-instead of buying new containers from the market, use the ones that are in the house. don't throw away the soft drink and or bottle cover them with home-made paper or paint on them and use them as pencil stands or small vases

Recycle-use shopping bags made of cloth or jute which can be used over and over.

Conclusion

Importance of Waste Management

- 1) All wastes have the potential to cause environmental damage if not correctly managed.
- 2) The concept of “producer responsibility” is widening the requirement of those subject to waste law.
- 3) Waste legislation has undergone considerable changes in recent years.
- 4) Waste legislation and policy is increasingly encouraging waste minimisation, greater recycling and reuse.

From my point of view refuse disposal cannot be solved without public education. Individual participation is required. Municipality and government should pay importance to disposal of waste economically. Thus educating and motivating oneself first is important and then preach others about it. Start disposing waste first from within our home, then outside home, The neighbourhood, then our street, our area, city and then the nation and the world.

Let's make this world a better place to live in.

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Acknowledgement

For this successful project I would like to thank my Environmental Studies Teacher Ms. Debarati Dey for giving us such an interesting topic- Waste Management. I enjoyed doing the case study and gained a lot of knowledge throughout.

Hajra Azam
B.A.Education Honours

**UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA
SHRI SHIKSHAYATAN COLLEGE**

WASTE MANAGEMENT

**NAME- SHARMEEN KAYENAAT
DEPARTMENT OF ENVS
COLLEGE ROLL NO- 318
UNIVERSITY ROLL NO- 202034-12-0008
REGISTRATION NO- 034-1211-1293-20
YEAR- 2021**

INTRODUCTION

Waste management deals with all types of waste, including industrial, biological and household. ... Directly, through the handling of said waste, and indirectly through the consumption of water, soil and food. Waste is produced by human activity, for example, the extraction and processing of raw materials.

Properly managed waste could benefit your community socially and economically by recycling and reusing waste, where possible. The main components

of solid waste management include onsite handling, storage and processing; waste collection; transfer and transport of solid waste; and waste recovery and final disposal.

Making the manufacturing process more efficient and thereby reducing waste. By reusing, thereby reducing wastegeneration. By recycling the wastegenerated. e.g. Plastics, bottles, sewage and effluents.

includes the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal This includes the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process and waste-related laws, technologies, economic mechanisms.



Waste management in Kathmandu, Nepal



Waste management in Stockholm, Sweden



Waste pickers of e-waste, Agbogbloshie



Containers for selective waste collection at the Gdańsk University of Technology



A recycling and waste-to-energy plant for waste that is not exported

CASE STUDY

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) has become a serious environmental problem in major cities all over world. The problem of solid waste is also influencing the urban environment of Solapur city. Therefore, the present study was undertaken to enlist the causes of solid waste generation and possibilities of associated problems. The study was mainly concentrated to investigate the present status of Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) in Solapur city. In order to carry out the study a detailed survey was carried out on existing facilities of Solid Waste Management (SWM) such as manpower resources and management systems. A detailed study comprising the methods of practices

associated with generated quantity of waste, collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of (MSW) in Solapur city was conducted. The relevant data was obtained from Solapur Municipal Corporation and individual field visits. The study reveals that there are several lacunas in existing solid waste management system in Solapur city on the basis of Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) rules, 2000.

Many different types of waste are generated, including municipal solid waste, agricultural and animal waste, medical waste, radioactive waste, hazardous waste, industrial non-hazardous waste, construction and demolition debris, extraction and mining waste, oil and gas production waste, fossil fuel combustion waste.

Here are some ways to manage waste properly.

- 1. Source Reduction and Reuse. This is the strategy most commonly used by governments and local authorities. ...**
- 2. Recovery and Recycling. Recovery involves the use of discarded items for other meaningful uses. ...**
- 3. Landfills. ...**
- 4. Combustion/Incineration. ...**

5. Composting.

The further steps should be taken –

..Source reduction: ...

..Concentration: ...

..Segregation: ...

..Recycling commonly refers to two things:

..Reuse: ...

Individuals can reduce the amount of waste they create by buying fewer products and by buying products which last longer. Mending broken or worn items of clothing or equipment also contributes to minimizing household waste.

Seven Ways to Reduce Waste

1. Use a reusable bottle/tray for beverages on the go ...
2. Use reusable grocery bags, and not just for groceries ...
3. Purchase wisely and recycle ...
4. Compost it ...
5. Avoid single-use food and drink containers and utensils ...
6. Buy secondhand items and donate used goods ...
7. Shop local farmers markets and buy in bulk to reduce packaging.

CONCLUSION

Waste management is an important issue that needs governmental action quickly. At present there is very little awareness exists regarding this issue in our society. The practices of bringing forth waste are too risky not only for today but they could be dangerous for our future generation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is the process of treating solid wastes and offers variety of solutions for recycling items that don't belong to trash. It is about how garbage can be used as a valuable resource. ... Waste management disposes of the products and substances that you have use in a safe and efficient manner.

1.3.2 EDUCATION PROJECT (2021-2022)

SRL	NAME OF STUDENT	NAME OF PROJECT
1	TRINA GUPTA	Survey on 'Mental Health of College Students in Kolkata' - Group Project of Semester 6 students of the Department of Education (All Students)
2	ARSHIYA ANWAR	
3	FATIMA ALI	
4	SARWISH QUADRI	
5	LAIBA RIZWAN	Findings were presented as a report at the Inter-College Departmental Students' Seminar held on 5.5.22 at Shri Shikshayatan College.
6	RUPANJANA PAL	
7	GURCHEET LAMBA	
8	MARYAM FATEMA	
9	ZEENAT KHANAM	
10	ABHISTA BANERJEE	
11	SNEHA KHAN	
12	NAMRAH JAMAL	
13	YUSRA SHUAIB	
14	WARISA ISLAM	
15	SUBHA SHREE DAS	
16	MARIUM HAFIZ	
17	FIZA FAROOQUE	
18	SOMDATTA GUPTA	
19	AYESHA AFZAL	
20	SEJAL SHAW	
21	MEHREEN ALAM	
22	NISHAT MANAWAR	
23	AMRITA ROUTH	
24	MARYAM IQBAL	
25	FIZA NAAZ HASHMI	
26	MANSHVI CHOPRA	
27	FASIHA FARMAN	
28	LAZEERA NAWAID	

29	SANA REHMAN	
30	NASIMA KHATOON	
31	SHAHEEN RAHMAN	
32	ERUM SHAHID SAIGAL	
33	SHAINA KHAN	
34	DURAFSHAN JABEEN	
35	SIDRA ALI	
36	RITIKSA PAL	
37	AISHA QAMAR	
38	MANSHI GUPTA	
39	SAMRIDDHI KHANDELWAL	
40	SHRUTI GUPTA	
41	HUMAIRA SAMEEN	
42	SAKINA BEAWARWALA	
43	SAHEBA AFTAB	
44	SUGRA BANO	

Report presented on the occasion of Inter College Departmental Students' Seminar, 5.5.22

Survey on 'Mental Health of College Students in Kolkata' conducted by Students of Semester-6, Department of Education, Shri Shikshayatan College, Kolkata – A Report.

- Trina Gupta

Semester-6, Education Hons.,

Shri Shikshayatan College

In today's world mental health has become a growing problem. Several college and university students are battling with mental health concerns as they face numerous uncertainties and significant lifestyle adjustments. Hence, a survey on "The Mental Health of College Students in Kolkata" was undertaken by the Semester 6 students of the Education Department of Shri Shikshayatan College to advance the study and learn more about this subject.

Objective of the Survey:

To find out the condition of the mental health of the college students in Kolkata.

Tool:

A questionnaire consisting of questions relevant to mental health was prepared by the students (Semester 6) and teachers of the Education Department. This questionnaire was used to carry out the survey.

Procedure:

The questionnaire was sent as a Google Form by the students of Education Department (Semester-6) of Shri Shikshayatan College to students of other colleges in Kolkata including their own. After the responses were collected, tabulation was done and results analysed.

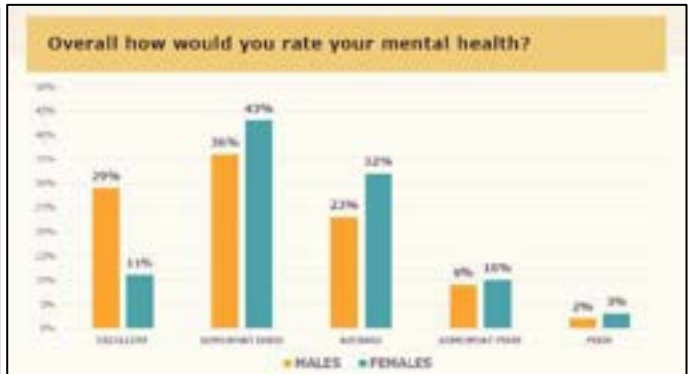
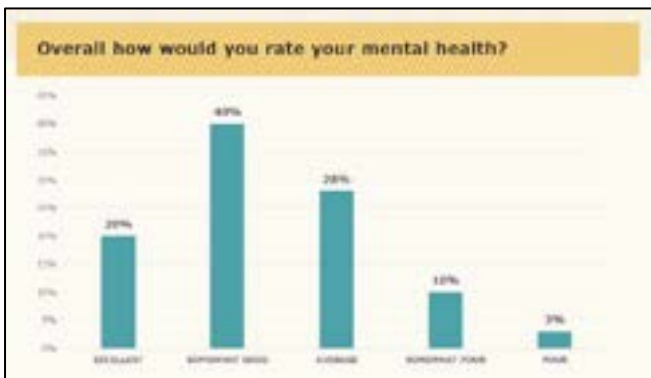
Sample:

A total of **177 responses** were collected. The details of the sample is given below.

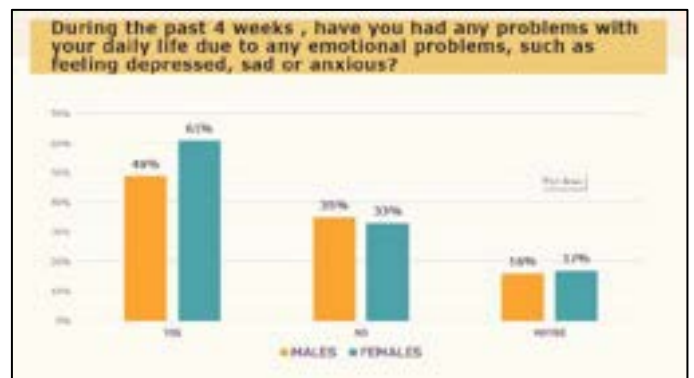
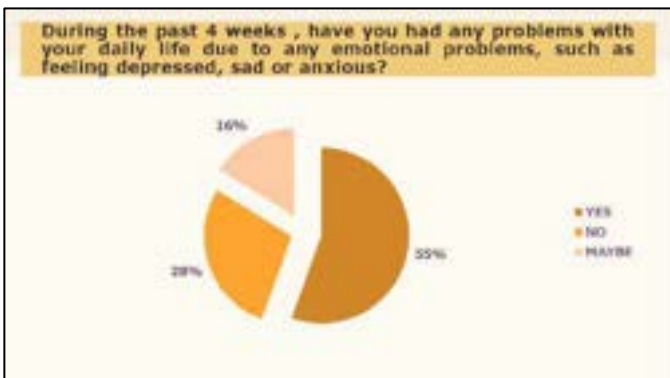
MALES	FEMALES
87	90

SEMESTER	NO. OF RESPONDENTS
SEMESTER 1	4
SEMESTER 2	23
SEMESTER 3	3
SEMESTER 4	11
SEMESTER 5	5
SEMESTER 6	131

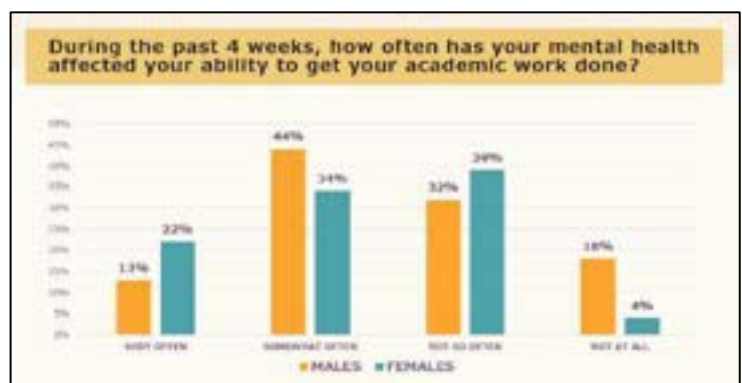
Findings of the Survey:



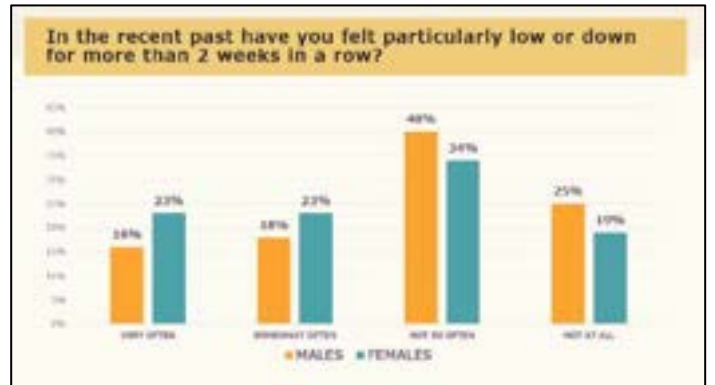
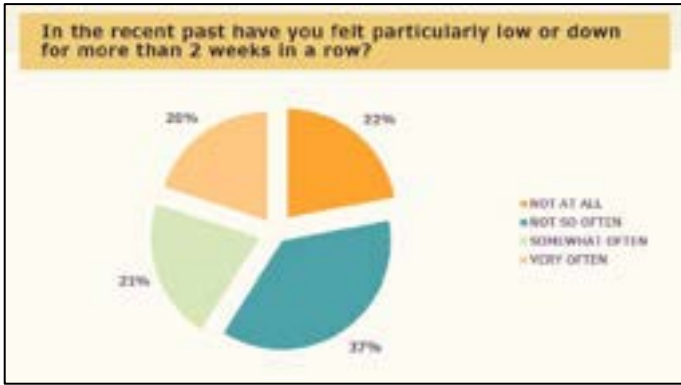
When asked to rate their mental health, 40% said it was somewhat good. It is regarded as average by 28% of respondents. Simultaneously, when we look at the male-female divide, the majority of individuals in both groups judge their mental health to be somewhat good. Some of the males even consider it to be excellent (29%), and some females consider it to be average (32%).



Depression and anxiety are frequent among today's youth for a variety of reasons. In the previous four weeks, 55% of respondents experienced such feelings. A total of 28% denied having such feelings, while the remaining 16% were undecided. 41% of males and 61% of females experienced the feeling of depression and anxiety in the previous 4 weeks.



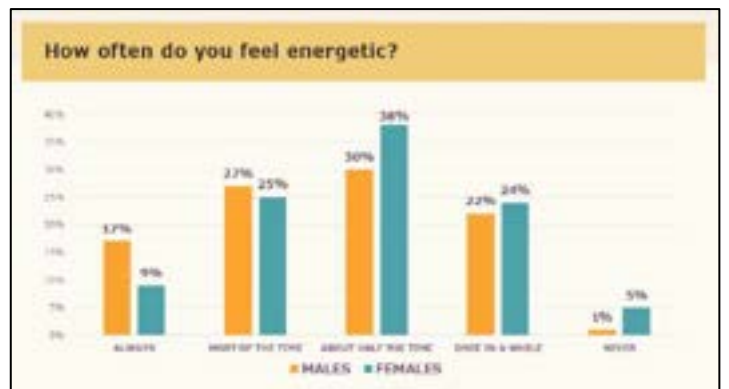
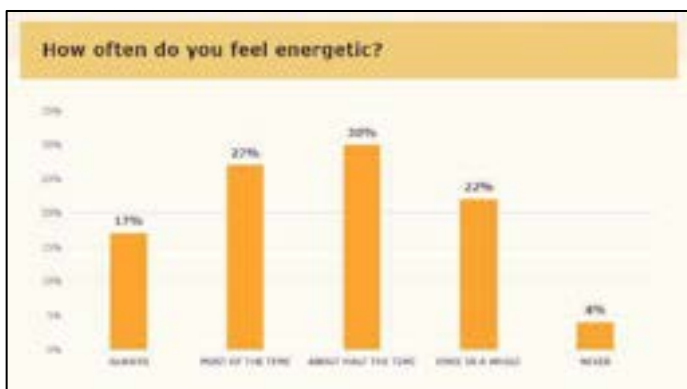
A significant amount of academic development is delayed as a result of poor mental health. This condition was experienced by 34% of respondents, while 39% said it did not happen to them very often. When determining the difference between male and female students in this condition, it was discovered that it occurs to the males somewhat more often (44%) as compared with the females (39%). It was observed that a minor fraction of both groups (13% for males and 22% for females) encounter difficulties in completing their academic work due to negative mental health conditions.



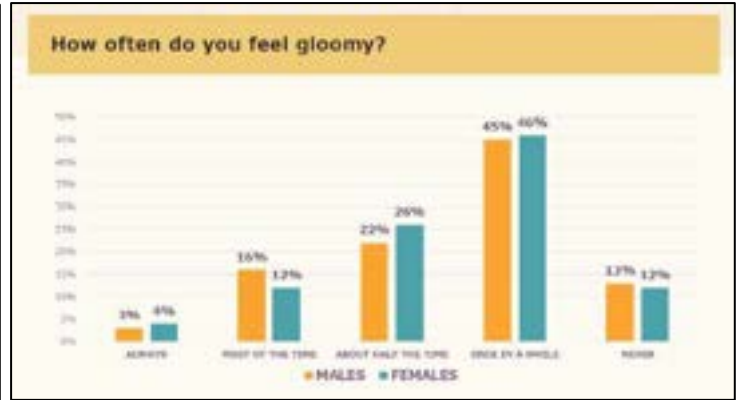
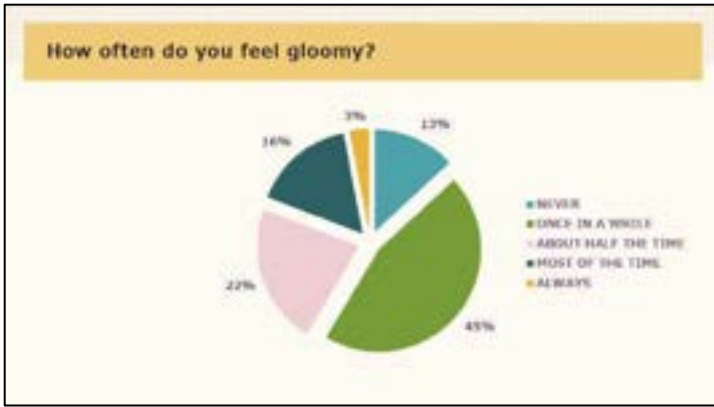
Many individuals tend to feel down over extended periods of time due to a host of factors. Whereas 37% of respondents stated that it does not happen to them very often, a total of 20% claimed that it does. The concentration of responses of both male and female students suggests that it does not occur to them often. Yet, a number of responses from both the groups suggests that they do feel low or down somewhat often. (18% for males, 23% for females)



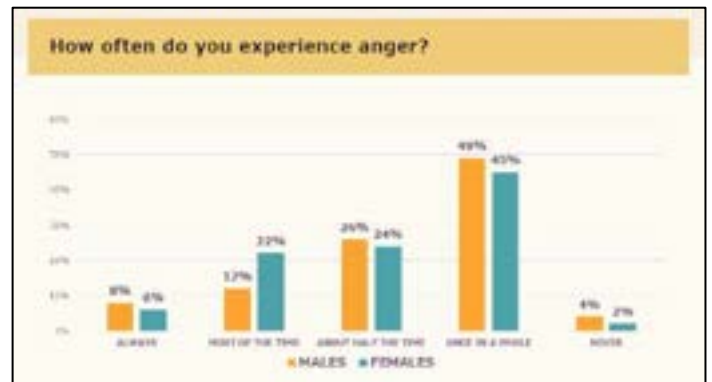
The students were asked about a series of moods and how often did that feel that way. First, they were asked how often do they feel calm and peaceful. 31% of the students replied that they feel that way about half the time, whereas 28% stated that it happens once in a while. The responses also revealed that roughly half of the time, both groups feel calm and peaceful. (29% for males & 33% for females)



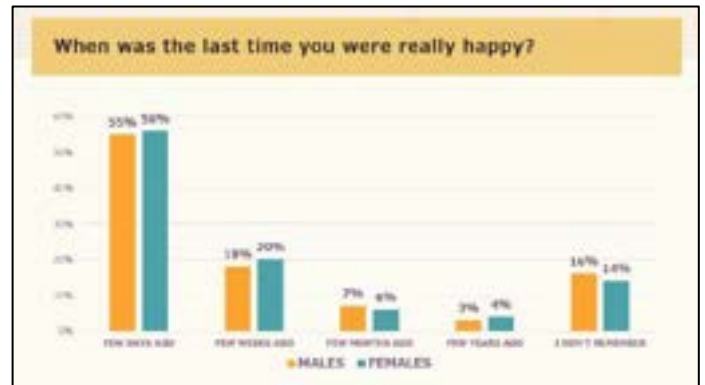
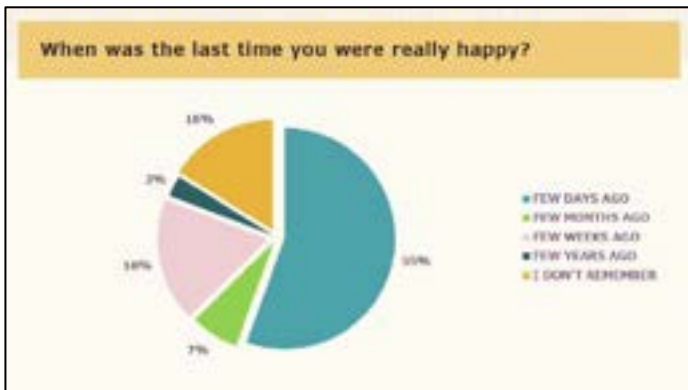
Secondly, they were asked how often they felt energetic. 30% stated that they experience that about half the time. It was found that females tend to feel more energetic than males by 8%. It is also worth noting that a sizable proportion of both male and female students claimed that they feel energetic once in a while (22% for males & 24% for females)



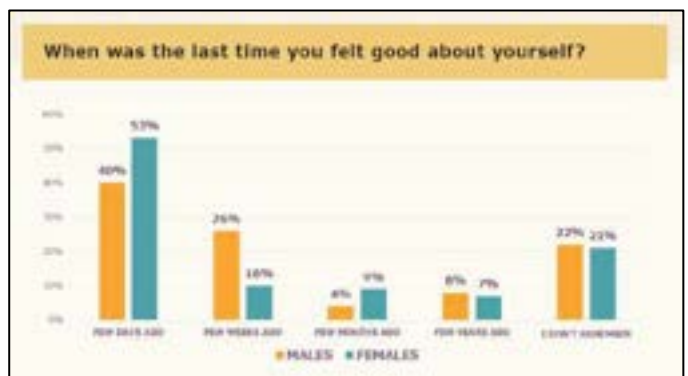
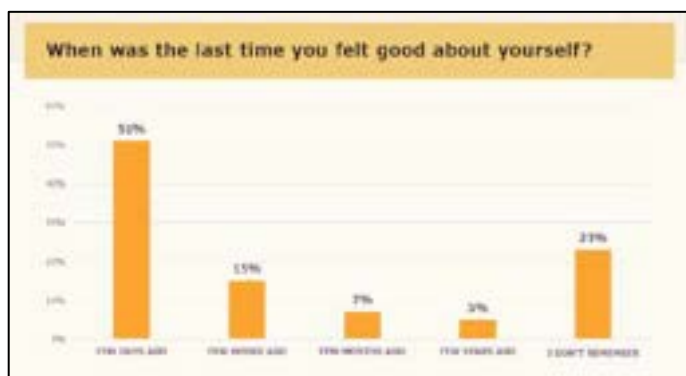
Thirdly, they were asked how often do they feel gloomy. 45% of the students said that they feel gloomy once in a while. Responses were seen to be almost the same for both male and female students. 45% of males and 46% of females reported that they felt gloomy sometimes.



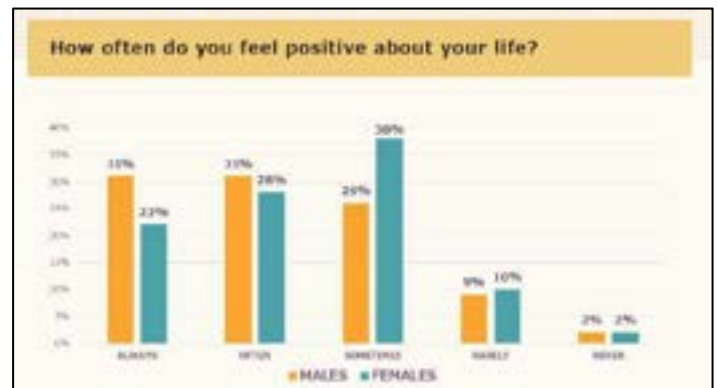
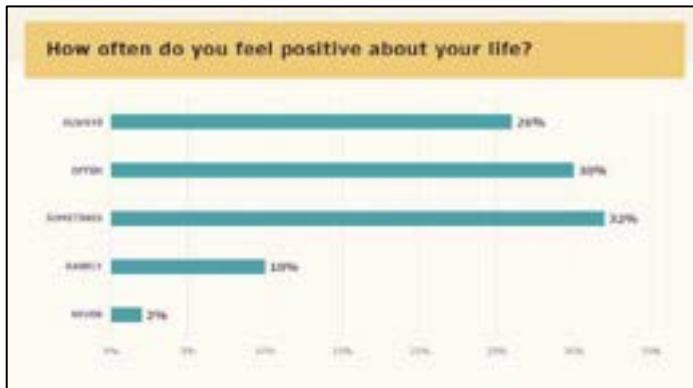
Lastly, they were asked how often do they experience anger. The responses showed that about 47% of the students experience anger once in a while. In the male-female comparison, it was found that male students tend to face anger issues more than that of female students once in a while by 4%.



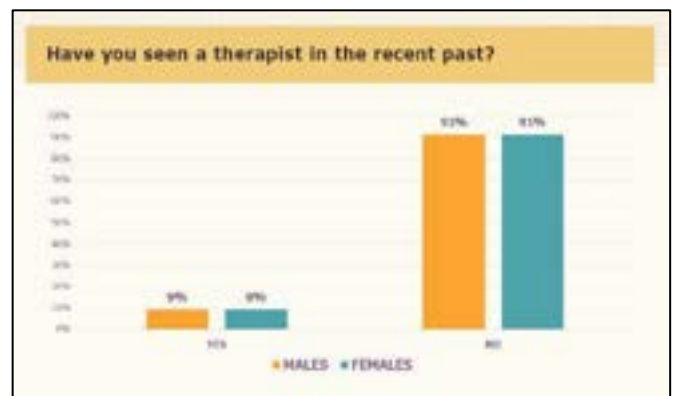
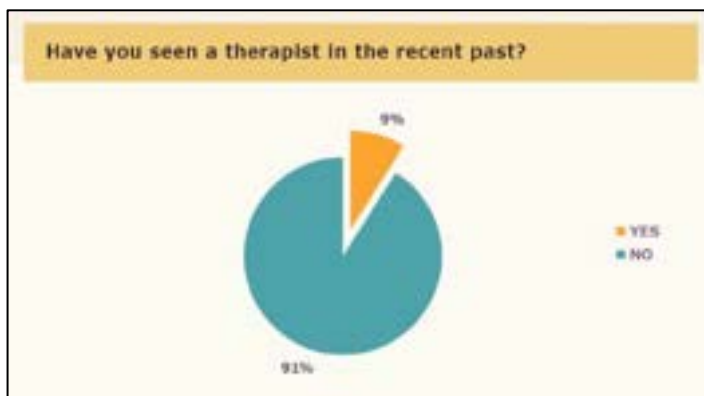
The question, "When was the last time you were really happy?" was asked to the students. Overall, 55% said that they experienced happiness a few days ago, with 55% male students and 56% female students reporting the same. Interestingly, 16% of male students and 14% of female students said that they don't remember the last time they were really happy.



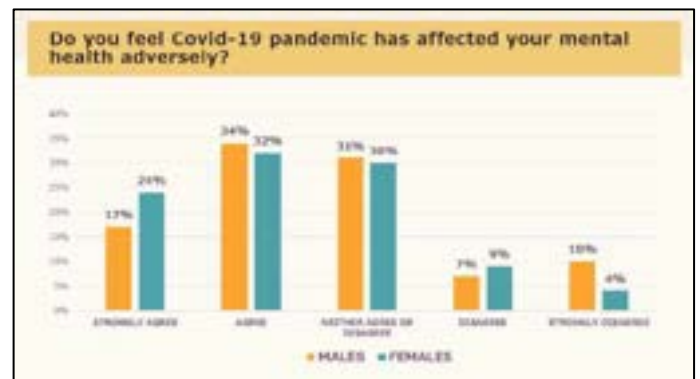
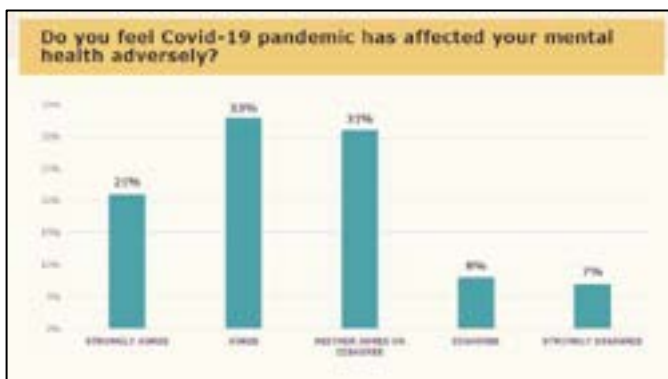
The question, "When was the last time you felt good about yourself?" was addressed to the students. 51 percent of students reacted affirmatively, stating that they felt the same way a few days ago. In the male female ratio 40% males and 53% females felt the same few days ago. A proportion from both the groups (22% males and 21% females) also stated that they don't recall the last time they felt good about themselves.



Feeling positive about one's life can definitely help in developing positive mental health. 32% of the students said that they feel positive about their lives sometimes whereas 30% feel that way often. In males this positive feeling was seen to prevail almost always (31%), whereas for females it occurs sometimes (38%).

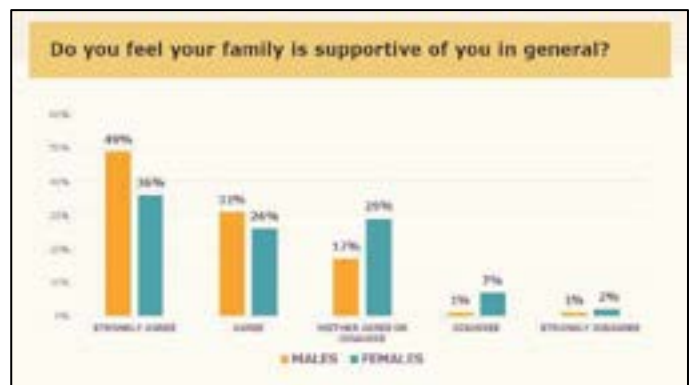
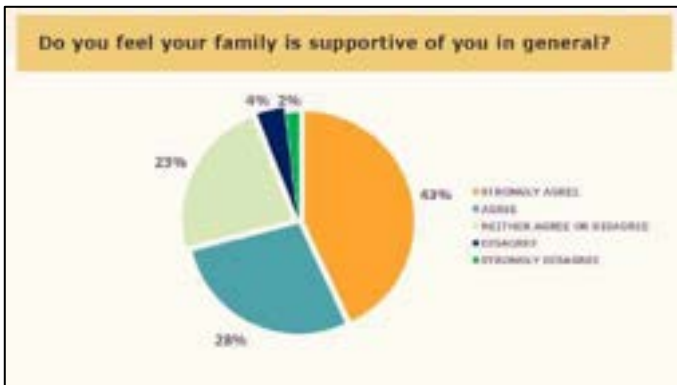


Therapy can assist in dealing with concerns of poor mental health or emotions of anxiety and sadness. Only 9% of the students reported to having received therapy, while the remaining 91% did not. Even in the male-female ratio, the responses were similar, as most individuals from both groups did not participate in therapy.



There have been significant changes as a result of Covid-19, one being the mental health of individuals. This was agreed upon by 33% of respondents, while 31% neither agree or disagree. In this case, both males and females share a similar point of view – 34% of male students and 32% of

female students believe that the pandemic has had a negative impact on their mental health. Only 7% of males and 9% of females disagreed that their mental health has been affected adversely.



Finally, respondents were questioned about the support they receive from their family. 43% of students reacted positively, strongly agreeing that they are supported by their family. Both male and female students reported that they receive great support from their families (49% for males & 36% for females).

Conclusion:

We acquired a general idea of the mental health issues of college students in Kolkata from the statistics above. There are times when students feel depressed, furious, or exhausted as a result of different continuing issues, whether academic or personal. On the other hand, there seems to be a significant proportion of students who are content with their lives. One of the concerns that prevails in society is the stigma around therapy. It has been observed that the majority of students do not undergo counselling, even though they are suffering from stress, anxiety, and other mental difficulties. The onset of covid-19 has resulted in serious unfavourable mental health consequences. As a result of the pandemic, majority of the students began to experience mental health concerns. It was good to find that the majority of the students have supportive families. To summarise, there is an increase in negative mental health among students as a result of ongoing situations, but numerous other factors also assist them cope with that condition. It is also necessary to normalize participation in counselling sessions, which will aid in the development of positive mental health among students. Hence, we can see that, if not the majority, a considerable proportion of college students have mental health difficulties.

Limitations of the Survey:

The sample for the study was not large, therefore, the survey was restricted to some extent. Many students approached for the survey did not respond. Since the entire survey was done online it proved to be quite challenging and hence the scope of the study was limited.

1.3.2. GEOGRAPHY FIELD PROJECT (2021)

SRL	NAME OF STUDENT	FIELD REPORT (Based on secondary data)	SUPERVISORS
1	ANISHMITA DAS	Physical and Socio-economic Parameters in a part of South 24 Parganas district in West Bengal	Dr. Susmita Sen, Dr. Susmita Gupta
2	MEGHNA GOSWAMI	(ALL STUDENTS)	
3	AASTHA TEWARI		
4	SUCHANA CHAKRABORTY		
5	KOYEL GOSWAMI		
6	SRIJANI ROY		
7	SRIJITA SAHA		
8	NANDITA BARMAN		
9	DIPIKA GARAIN		
10	SHREYA MADHUP		
11	AYUSHI CHATTERJEE		
12	SHREYA DAS		
13	SHINJINEE BASU		
14	ADRIJA SENGUPTA		
15	FATEMA NIGAR		
16	SHRADDHA PRADHAN		
17	SOUMI KAYARI		
18	RISHIKA BASAK		
19	DEBOLINA DAS		
20	RAJESHWARI CHAKRABORTY		
21	ANKITA DEY		
22	GANGOTRI CHATTOPADHYAY		
23	FATMA ARSHAD		
24	SRIRUPA SAHA		
25	SHIVANGI SINGH		
26	SREEPARNA SETT		
27	AHELEE BERA		
28	MADHULEENA DAS		
29	PARAMITA LAHIRI		
30	SHREYA MAJI		
31	DEBANJALEE DUTTA		
32	AMRITA DATTA		
33	SUBARNA PANDA		
34	ABHISHIKTA DAS		
35	ANWESHA DAS		
36	TRIPARNA BHOWMIK		
37	PRAGYA DUTTA		
38	VARTIKA BANERJEE		
39	ANASUYA SAHA		
40	NABANITA BOSE		
41	TANISHA PAUL		
42	PRERANA MALLICK		
43	KOYEL NATH		
44	GARGI ADHIKARI		
45	ANUSHA HAQUE		
46	ANISHA MAJI		
47	SHREYA WADHWA		
48	AYUSHI JAISWAL		
49	KOYENA DAS		
50	BAISAKHI MONDAL		
51	RINKLE MAJUMDAR		
52	FAYEQA AKHTAR		

13/A SEMESTER - V (HONOURS)

EXAMINATION - 2021

UNDER - CBCS

GEU - A - CC-11 PRACT - RESEARCH

METHODOLOGY AND

FIELDWORK

CU ROLL NUMBER : 192034 - 11 - 0124

CU REGISTRATION NUMBER : 034 - 1211 - 0153 - 19

PHYSICAL AND
SOCIO - ECONOMIC
PARAMETERS
IN A PART OF
SOUTH 24 PARGANAS
DISTRICT OF
WEST BENGAL

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the Field Report (on secondary data) (GEO-A-CC-6-11-P) of Roll & No 192034-11-0124 and Registration No 034-1211-0153-19 on **“Physical and socio-economic parameters in a part of the South 24-Parganas District of West Bengal**, was prepared under our guidance.

This is in part fulfillment of the B.A./ B.Sc. Semester V CBCS Syllabus in Geography Honours of the University of Calcutta.

Dr. Susmita Gupta
Department of Geography
Shri Shikshayatan College, Kolkata
2021

Dr. Susmita Sen
Department of Geography
Shri Shikshayatan College, Kolkata
2021

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2. Study area
3. Objectives
4. Sources of Secondary Data

PHYSICAL SETUP

5. Geology and Relief
6. Drainage and Hydrogeology
7. Climate
8. Soil
9. Flora and Fauna

SOCIO - ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

10. State and District : A comparative study.
 11. District Profile
 12. Profile of study area
 13. Population Features
 14. Settlement
 15. Amenities
 16. Work Participation
 17. Economic Base
- Conclusion
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1. INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

The South 24-Parganas district is among the four most populous districts of West Bengal (India Census, 2021). The area chosen for the present study is endowed with ample physical resources. Although located close to the city of Kolkata there are some remote rural areas, lacking facilities and opportunities. In terms of socio-economic, basic amenities and health indicators, the District performs well. But in terms of female work participation, electrification of houses and pucca housing constructions, the district is lagging behind the national standard (Chatterjee, et al., n.d.). Physical environment and socio-economic conditions together form the basis of the life and livelihood of the people of the study area.

2. LOCATION MAP

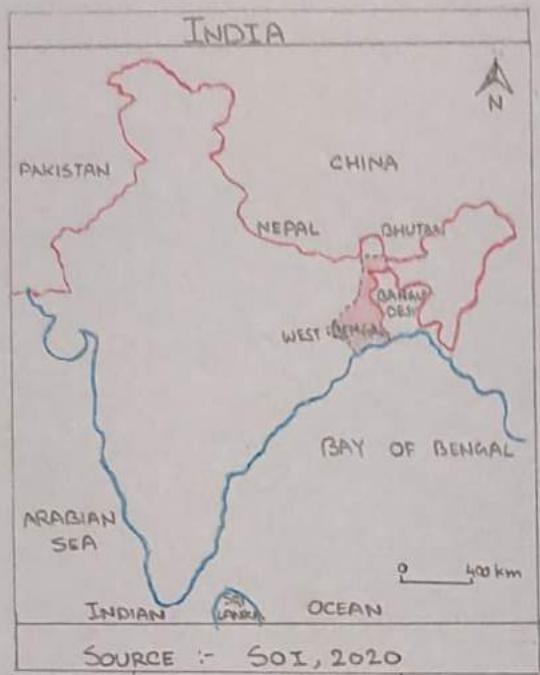


Fig No. : 2.1a

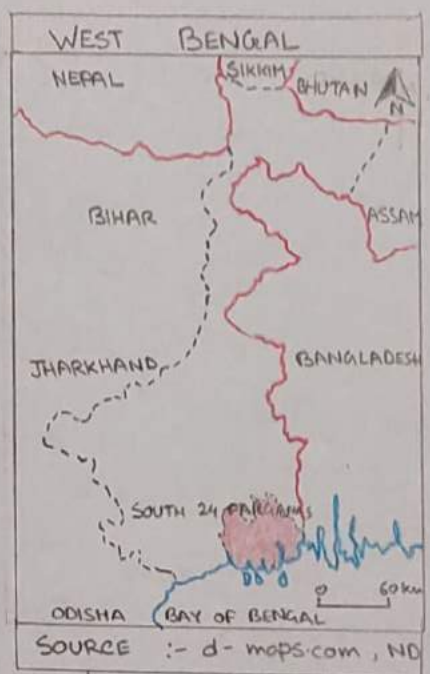


Fig No. 2.1 b

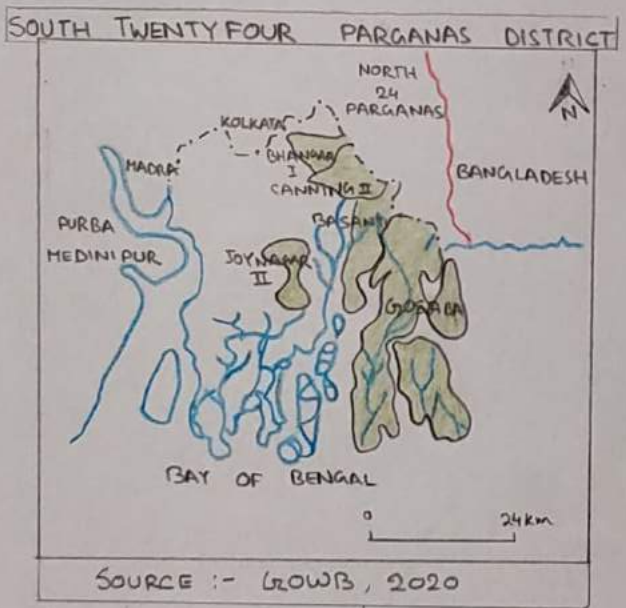


Fig No : 2.1c

INDEX	
	INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
	COASTLINE AND RIVER
	STATE BOUNDARY
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	BLOCK BOUNDARY

2. STUDY AREA

The area selected for the present study consists of five blocks of the South 24-Parganas district of West Bengal. The blocks chosen are Bhargar I, Jaynagar II of Baruipur sub-division and Canning II, Basanti and Gosaba of Canning sub-division (Fig. no. 2-1 a-c). The South 24 Parganas district is located between $22^{\circ}30'45''$ to $20^{\circ}29'$ north latitudes and between $89^{\circ}4'56''$ and $88^{\circ}3'45''$ east longitudes (MOMSME, n.d.) covering an area of 9960 sq. km (DSH, GOWB, 2012). It is bounded by Hugli River on the West, the Bay of Bengal in the south, the Kolkata city and the North 24-Parganas district in the north and the Raimangal River and Bangladesh on the east (MOMSME, n.d.). Although situated adjacent to Kolkata, the District suffers from poor infrastructural and educational facilities. It is vulnerable due to frequent breach of embankment during monsoons and cyclones (HDR, 2009). The blocks chosen are mostly rural with some census towns and one (Jaynagar - Majilpur) municipality. Except Bhargar I, all the other blocks of the study area fall within the Jurisdiction of the Sunderban.

The five selected blocks have low ranks according to Human Development Index (HDI) value. The HDI value of the District is 6.0, which is slightly lower than that of West Bengal (6.1). The selected blocks have lowest standard of living and health. Expectedly, among the five chosen blocks, three worst performing blocks in terms of overall HDI are in the Sunderban area. Arsenicosis is also a major health issue and Bhargar I records the highest number of cases. Canning I and II, Jaynagar I and II record the highest number of Crime Against Women (CAW) cases (HDR, n.d.). Another unique feature of the study area is that it consists of

The Sundarban - the single largest home of the Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris*). It is the only mangrove forest in the world having tiger as its indigenous species (DOA, GOWB, n.d.). The largest mangrove forest in the world is a UNESCO World Heritage site (since 1987). In 1989, it was also designated as a Biosphere Reserve by the Government of India. The entire Reserved forest of the Indian part is within the District and spreads over 4200 sq. km. Another 5400 sq. km of non-forested inhabited region, along the north and north-western fringe of the mangrove forest is also known as the Sundarban Region (9600 sq. km) in India. The river Horiganga forms the boundary of the Indian Sundarban on the west and Harinbanga and Raimangal rivers on the east. There are many other rivers flowing through the region (DOA, GOWB, n.d.).

3. OBJECTIVES

The study aims at determining the physical environment and the socio-economic parameters which influences the parameters present state of conditions in the study area blocks resulting in low standard of living and health as indicated by the HDI.

4. SOURCE OF SECONDARY DATA

The reports has been prepared on the basis of secondary data obtained online, the exception being the District Planning Map published by the NATMO, 2011. The secondary data collected can be classified as :-

1. Government Report.
2. Published articles and research papers in journals.
3. National and International digital library resources.
4. Resources from national and international organizations websites.

2. 'PHYSICAL SETUP'

5. GEOLOGY AND RELIEF

The District is situated in the Gangetic Delta. It is covered by the Holocene newer alluvium deposited by the Ganga and its tributaries. In the north-central part sand, silt and dark gray clay are predominant. On the eastern part as well as in a narrow stretch along the Hugli River on the west very fine sand and silt are found. In the southern part both grayish black clay and silty clay occur (SWID, 2018) (Fig. no. 5.1). The District has three physiographic zones (Bandyopadhyay et. al. 2014). (Fig. no. 5.2) :

- i. The Upper Ganga Delta in the northern and north-western part (zone VI) with a 0.4° average slope.
- ii. Reclaimed Lower Ganga Delta (Sundarban) (zone VII) from southwest to central to eastern part with a 0.32° average slope.
- iii. Non-reclaimed Lower Ganga Delta (Sundarban) (zone VIII) in the south west with 0.25° average slope.

The zone VI is characterised by levees, flood plains, backswamps and palaeo channels. The zone VII contains tidal islands reclaimed by erecting embankments. The elevation of land is below the high tide level. The zone VIII comprises tidal islets covered with mangrove swamps. Coastal region is continuously reshaping some of these islands. (Hazra et. al., 2010). Some notable islands are (DSR, 2018):

- a. Khashimara, Ghoramara, Lohachara and Sagar island group;
- b. Masumi Island;
- c. Frazerganj Island;
- d. Susni Char, Lothian, Prentice, Henry's and Frederick

Island;

e. Halliday Island;

f. Other islands of this area are Balucherry Island, Dalhousie Island, Bangaduni Island and many more in Sundarban area which are unnamed till date.

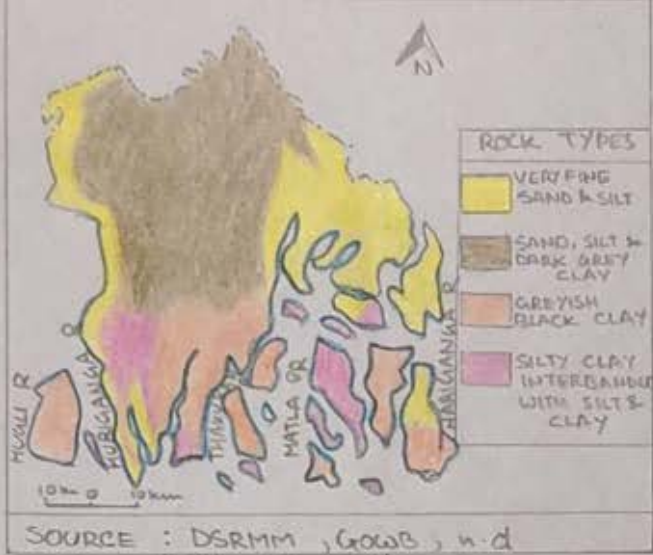
The southern half of the District is below 5.0 m in elevation. The northern half is between 5.0 m to 7.5 m and in places still higher but nowhere more than 10 m. However, a narrow elongated strip in the north-central part is above 10 m (Bandyopadhyay, et. al. 2014) (Fig. no. 5.2). Thus the land slopes almost imperceptibly from north to south.

According to BMPTC, barring a small area in the north-west the entire District fall under high damage risk zone from earthquake hazard (Fig. no. 5.3) (BMPTC, 2019).

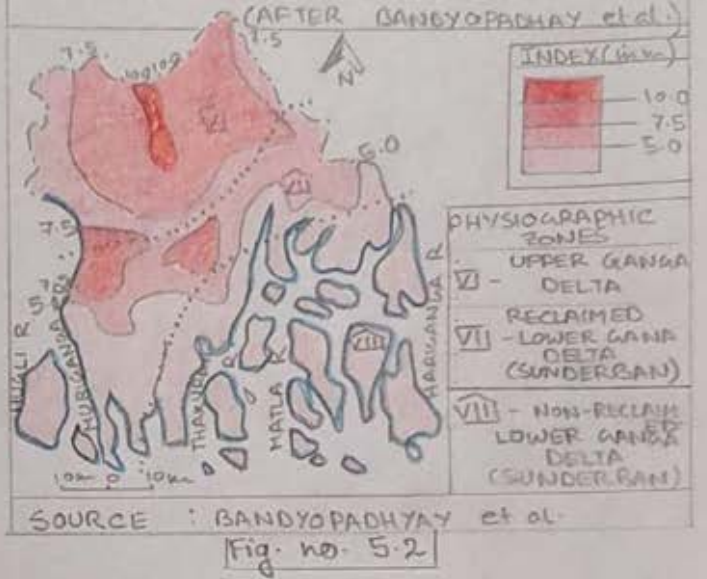
The northwestern part has moderate damage risk from earthquake hazard. Two north-south aligned subsurface faults are present in the western part of the District. In the south the District has a dense mangrove forest amongst numerous rivers and streams and many islands - called the Sundarbans. The Bay of Bengal is in the south of the Sundarban and the rivers of the region drain in it. Thus it is a transitional area between fresh water of the rivers and the saline water of the sea (DCH, 2011).

5.6. GEOLOGY, RELIEF, DRAINAGE

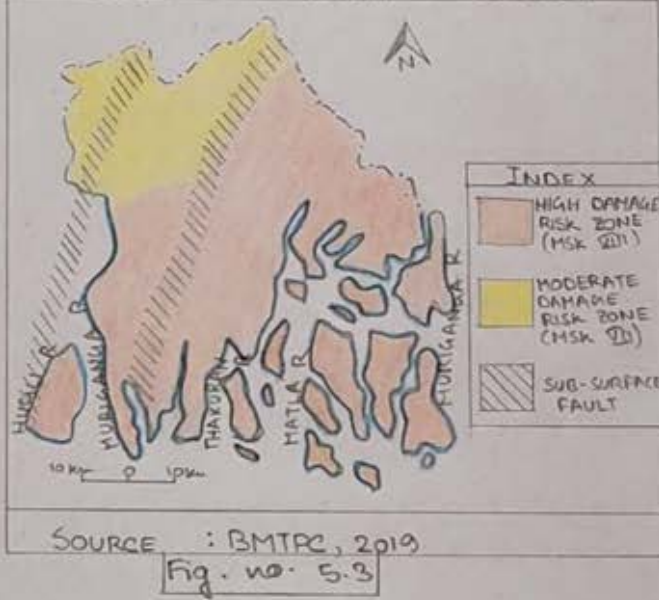
GEOLOGY: SOUTH 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT



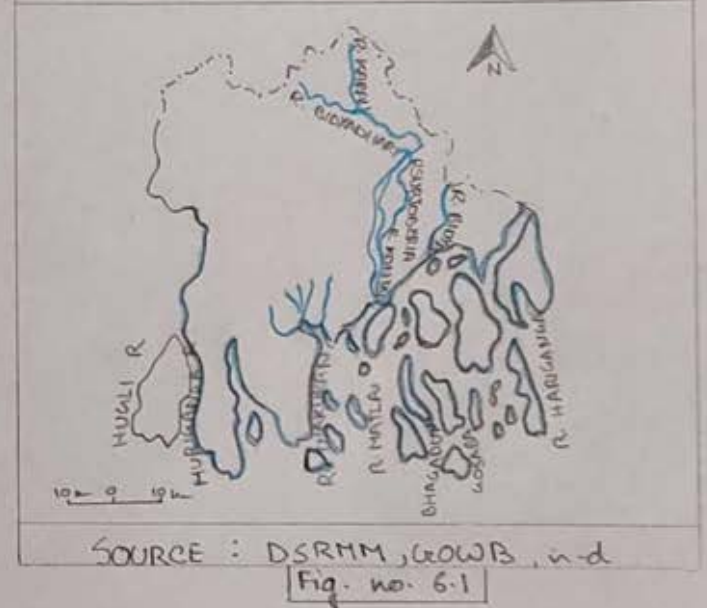
RELIEF AND PHYSIOGRAPHIC ZONES: SOUTH 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT



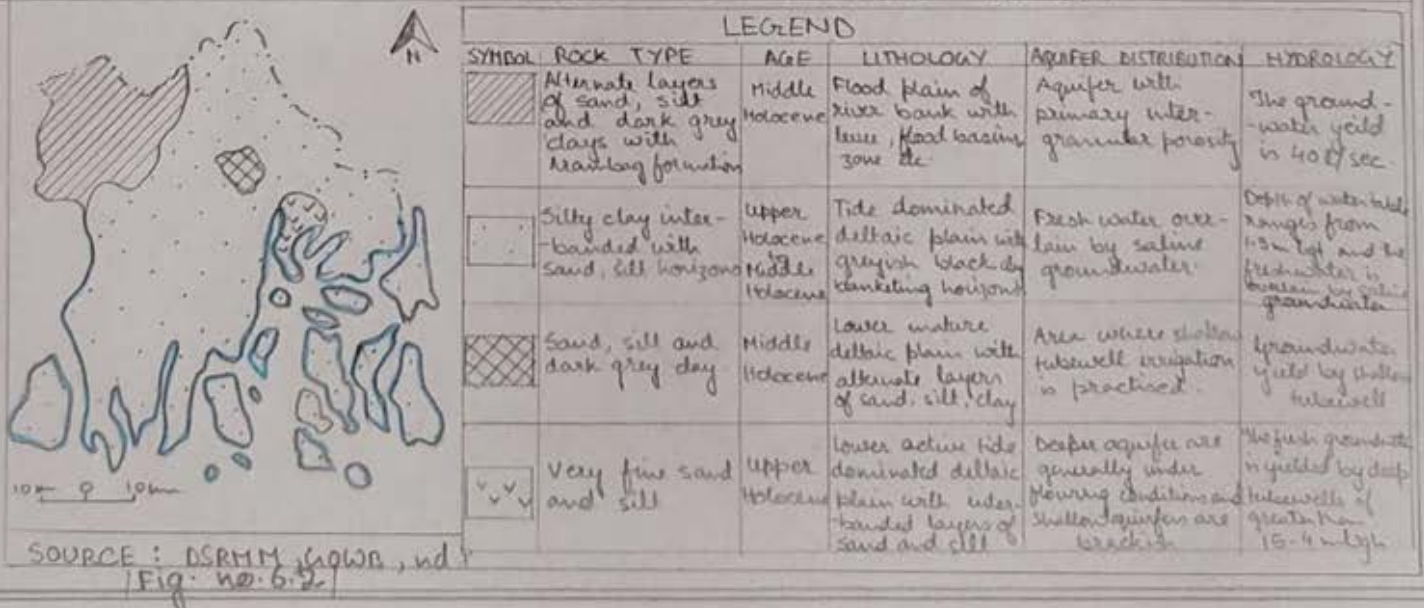
EARTHQUAKE HAZARD: SOUTH 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT



DRAINAGE: SOUTH 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT



HYDROGEOLOGY: SOUTH 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT



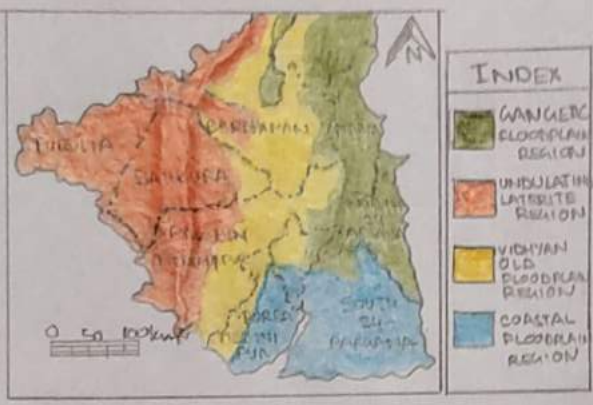
6. DRAINAGE AND GROUNDWATER

Two drainage basins cover the entire District viz. the Hugli-kulti drainage basin and the Sunderban drainage basin (Bandopadhyay et al., 2014). The Ganga Delta is subject to tidal fluctuations twice daily. The large rivers from west to east viz. the Hugli River, the Thakuran River, Matla River, Gosaba River, Haribhanga River and Rainangal River as well as smaller rivers and creeks experience tidal pulses everyday (Fig. no. 6.1). The mangrove covered islands have intricate network of tidal creeks crisscrossing them. According to Bandopadhyay et al., 2014, about 56% of the Indian part of the Sunderban has been reclaimed by putting embankment around the islands. This has resulted in the blockage of the tidal creeks converting them to elongated waterbodies. The islands are now lower than the level of high tides and are exposed to breach of embankments, storm surges, water over topping embankments and frequent flooding.

The ground water bearing aquifers are present in the District within unconsolidated / recent alluvium in confined conditions (CAWB, 2014). The aquifers occur at varying depths ranging from 75 to 360 mbgl. Fig. no. 6.2 shows the distribution of aquifers in various rock types in the District (DSRMM, GOWB, n.d.). Presence of Arsenic is found in some deposits (CAWB, 2014).

7. CLIMATE

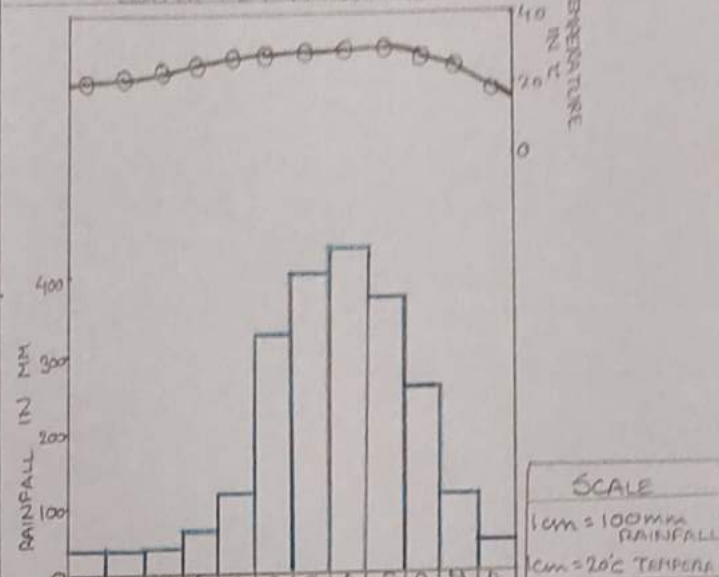
AGRO CLIMATIC SUB-REGION OF WEST BENGAL



SOURCE : DOA : GOWB, 2001

Fig. no. 7.1

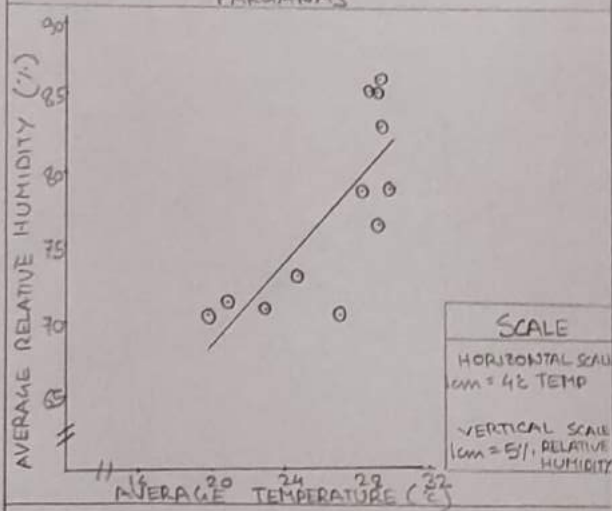
AVERAGE RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE : SOUTH 24 PARGANAS



SOURCE : DOMP, GOWB, 2021

Fig. no. 7.2

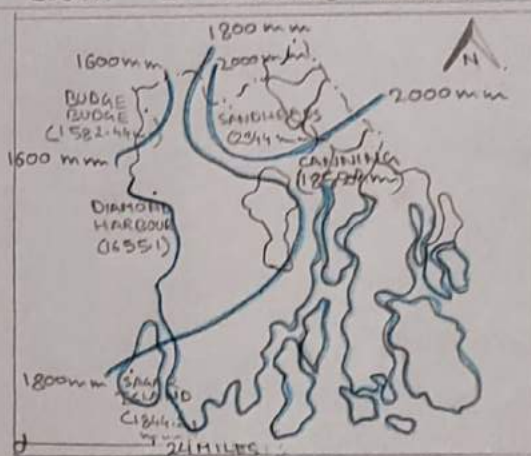
CORRELATION BETWEEN AVERAGE RELATIVE HUMIDITY AND TEMPERATURE : SOUTH 24 PARGANAS



SOURCE : IMD, 2008

Fig. no. 7.3

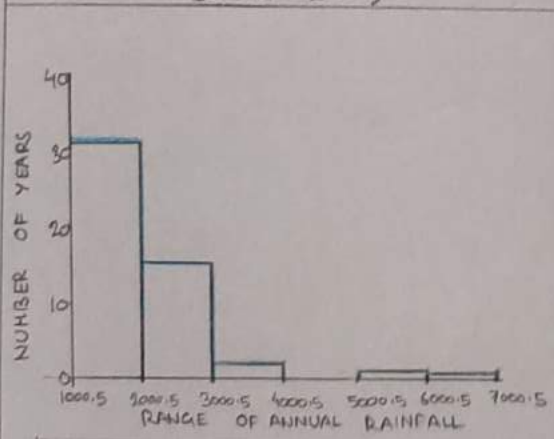
ANNUAL RAINFALL : SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT



SOURCE : IMD, 2008

Fig. no. 7.4

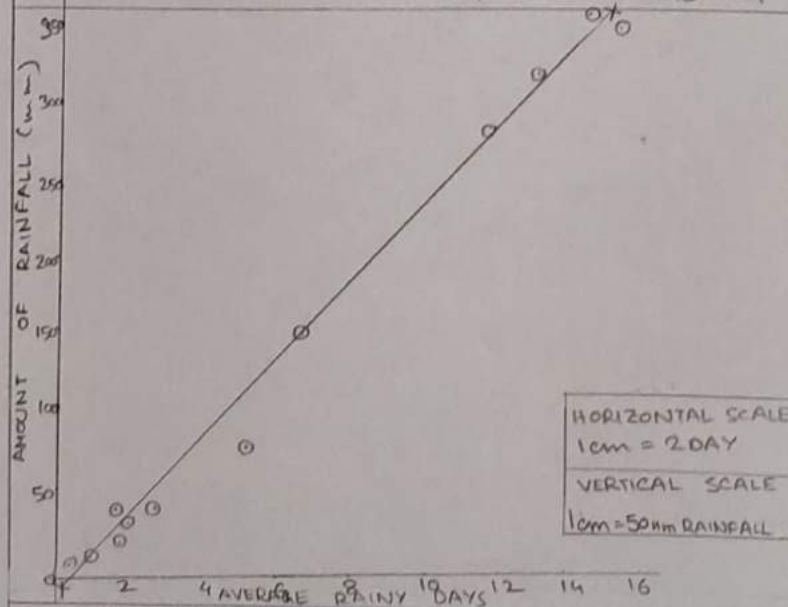
ANNUAL RAINFALL RANGE : SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT, (1951 - 2000)



SOURCE : IMD, 2008

Fig. no. 7.5

CORRELATION BETWEEN AVERAGE RAINFALL AND AVERAGE RAINY DAY : SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT



SOURCE : IMD, 2008

Fig. no. 7.6

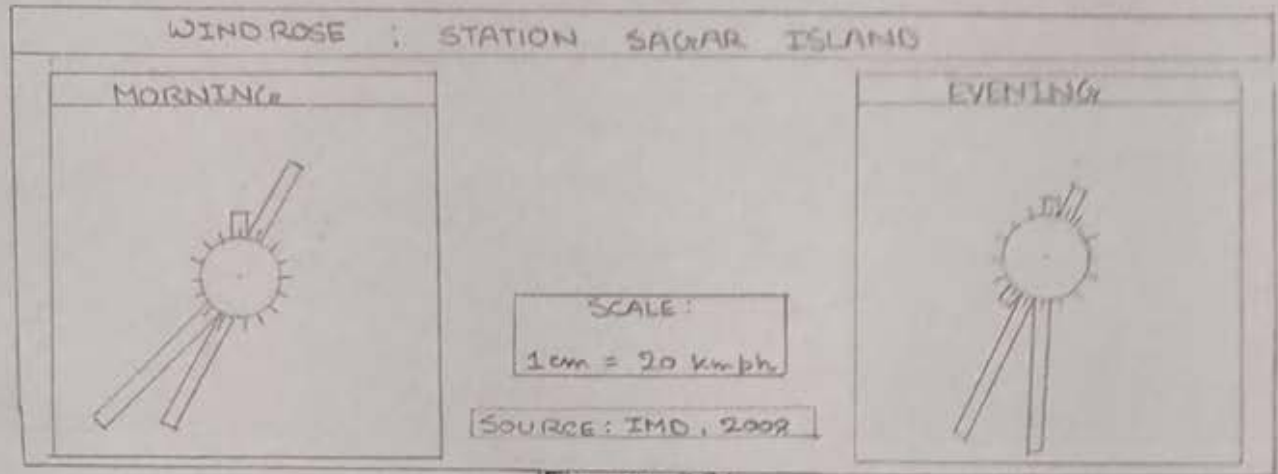


Fig. no. 7.1

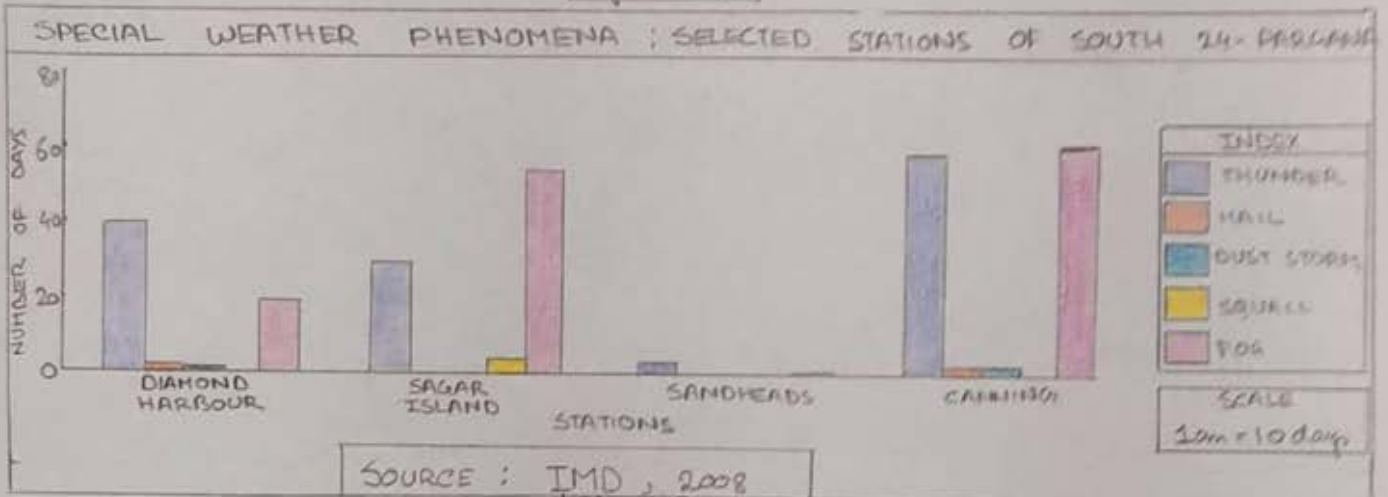


Fig. 7.2

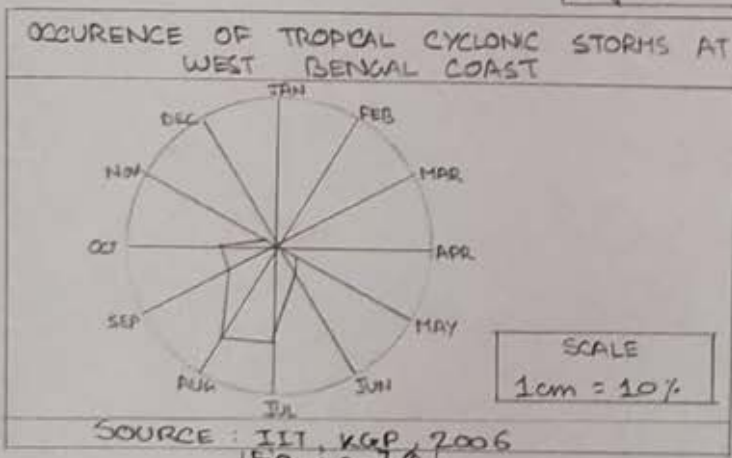


Fig. no. 7.9

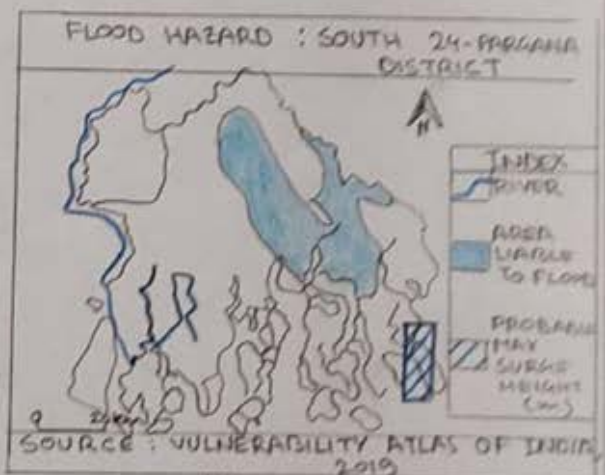


Fig. no. 7.10

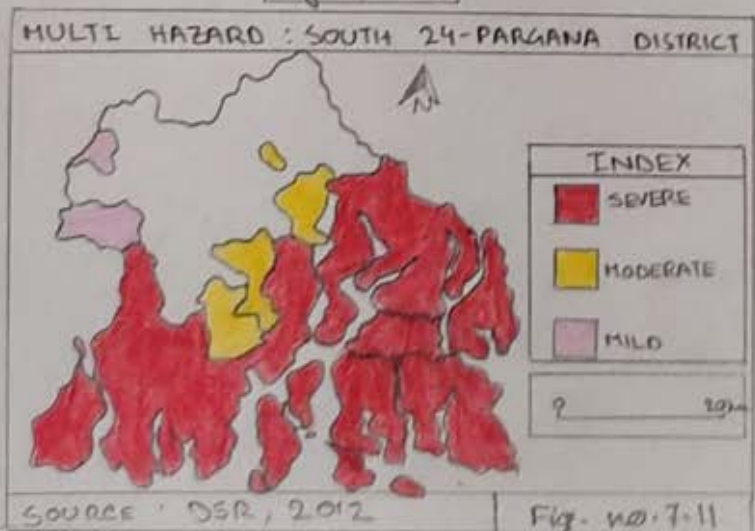


Fig. no. 7.11

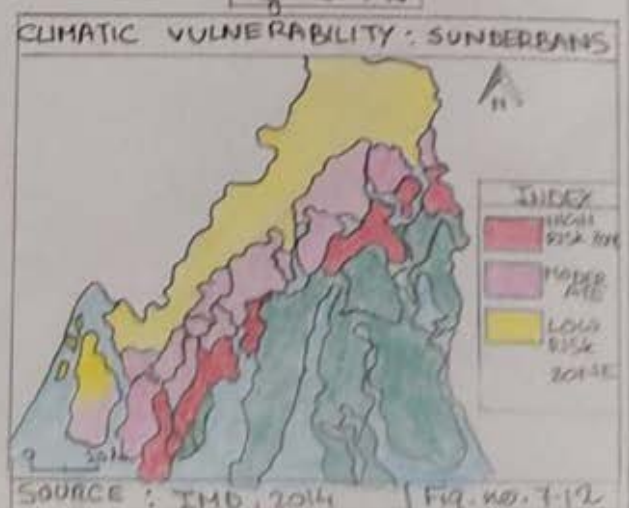


Fig. no. 7.12

7. CLIMATE

The South 24-Parganas district falls under the Coastal Floodplain Agro-climatic Region (Fig. no. 7.1) (DOA GOWB, 2001). The climate of the District is characterized by an oppressive hot summer and high relative humidity nearly all the year round and well distributed seasonal rainfall. About 76% of the annual rainfall is received during the southwest monsoon months i.e. from June to September (Table no. 7.1). 29.5°C temperature is recorded in the month of July and 19.6°C in the month of December. (Table. no. 7.2 and Fig. no. 7.2). In the monsoon months both relative humidity and temperature remain high. (Table no. 7.3 and Fig. no. 7.3). The average rainfall is highest in August (431.81 mm) decreasing to 29.01 mm in January (Table no. 7.1). Table no. 7.4 and Fig. no. 7.4 shows the annual rainfall of some selected stations. The zone of lowest annual rainfall occupies a small portion of the District in the north-west corner. From there the rainfall increases to the east to the highest rainfall zone in the northeastern corner. The larger part of the District receives the rainfall from 1800 mm to 2000 mm rain annually. The range of rainfall that is annual (1951-2000), reveals that out of 49 years, 32 years have ranges between 1000.5 to 2000.5 mm (Table no. 7.5 and Fig. no. 7.5). It is found that the amount of rainfall and the number of rainy days are positively co-related (Table no. 7.6 and Fig. no. 7.6). Potential evapotranspiration is high and is between 1450 mm and 1600 mm in the District (Bandopadhyay et. al., 2014).

The wind roses for the Sagar Island station in the District show that the wind blows from south/southwest direction in the morning and South southwest/South in the evening. Mean wind speed reaches to 28.4 kmph (Table no. 7.7 and

Fig. nos. 7.7a and 7.7b). The special weather phenomena in the District include thunder, hail, dust storm, squall and fog (Table no. 7.8 and Fig. no. 7.8). In Diamond Harbour, Sagar Island and Canning stations, frequency of thunderstorm occurrence is quite high. Fog is also common in these stations. Norwesters or "Kalbaisakhi" are common in summer (IMD, 2008). The frequency of hail and dust storms is very low in all stations. Fog occurs generally in the winter months (IMD, 2008).

According to Bandyopadhyay, et. al., 2014, the District falls in a very ~~or~~ high wind hazard risk zone. Number of cyclones increases May onward reaching high frequency in July and August. Cyclones also occur in September and October. Thereafter the frequency decreases. Winters are calm (Table no. 7.9 and Fig. no. 7.9). The severe cyclones like Aila, Amphan and Yaas from Bay of Bengal creates large scale disruption in physical, socio-economic life and also cause long-term physical and mental trauma of the inhabitants of these coastal areas. Fig. no. 7.10 shows that large part of the District are liable to flooding. This is either due to heavy rainfall and cyclones or from high storm surge height from Bay of Bengal which may reach upto 12m. A Multi Hazard Map (Fig. no. 7.11) indicates that the blocks in the southern part of the District are severely affected by different kinds of hazard. In the Sundarban, the inhabited areas north of the forests are highly vulnerable being close to the sea (Fig. no. 7.12). The Jozaba islands fall within a High Risk Zone due to coastal flooding. (DSR, 2018).

8. SOIL

SOILS : SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT

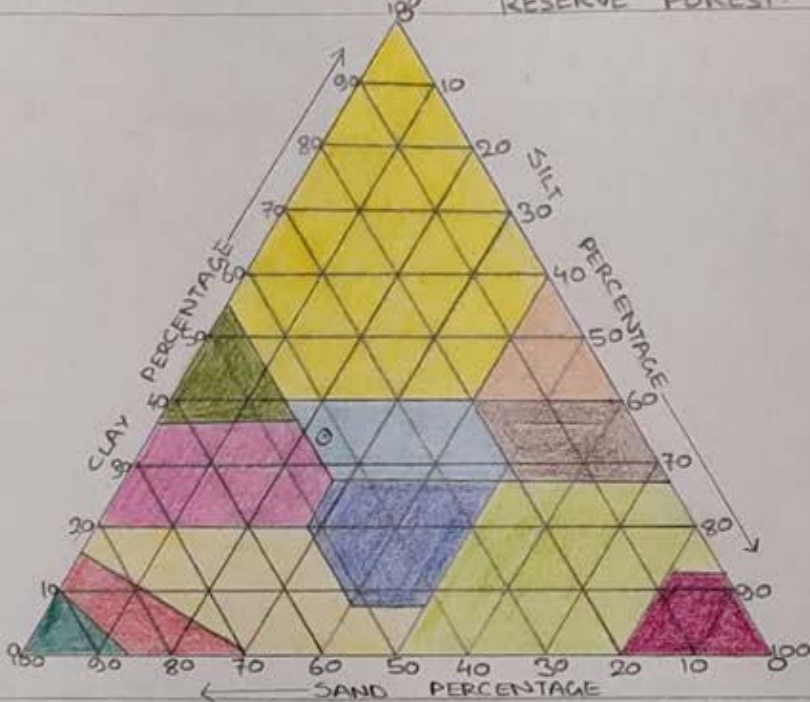


SOURCE : NBSS IUP, 2011

Fig No. : 8.1



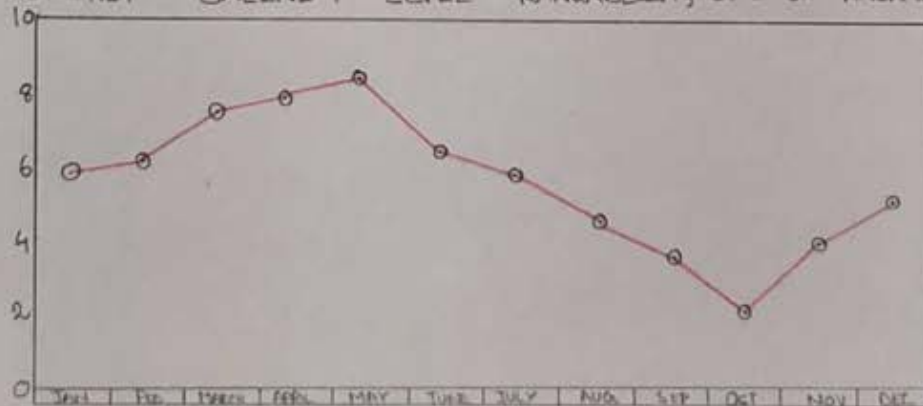
TEXTURAL COMPOSITION OF MANGROVE SOILS OF THE SUNDERBAN TIGER RESERVE FOREST.



SOURCE : DASGUPTA et al, 2018

Fig No. : 8.2

MONTHLY SALINITY LEVEL : RANGABELIA, GOSABA RIVER BANK



SOURCE : HALDAR AND DEBNATH, 2014

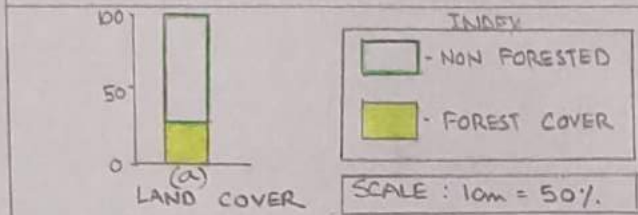
Fig No. : 8.3

8. SOIL

The Alfisols found in the central portion of the District and are characterized by typical deltaic alluvial soil. Entisols comprising the recently deposited alluvium are found in the western corner and the saline and saline-alkaline Aridisols in the southern part of the District. The texture varies from fine stiff clay to clay loam (DSR, 2018) (Fig. no. 8.1). According to Dasgupta, et. al., 2018, sand particles occur in higher concentration in the mangrove soil (Fig. no. 8.2). The salinity of the soil (Fig. no. 8.3) is highest in the summer and the lowest in the post-monsoon period (Halder and Debnath, 2014).

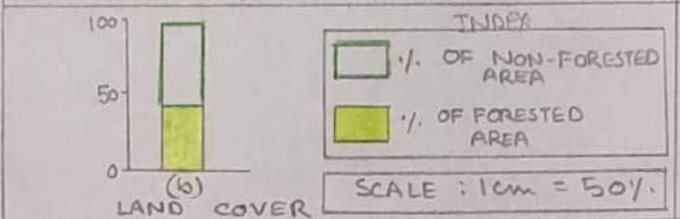
9. FLORA AND FAUNA

FOREST COVER : SOUTH 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT



SOURCE : ISER, 2019

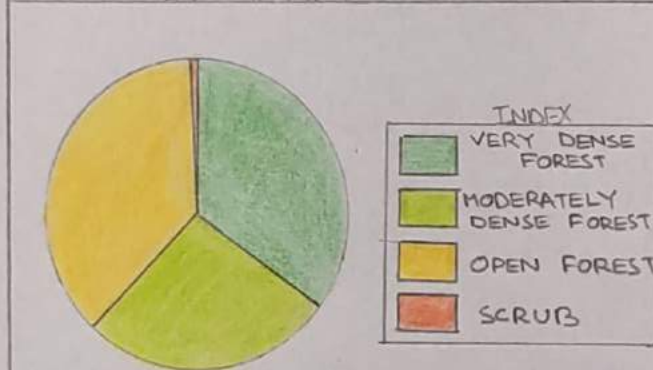
RECORDED FORESTED AND NON-FORESTED LAND: SOUTH 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT



SOURCE : ANNUAL REPORT, 2014-2015

Fig. no. 9.1

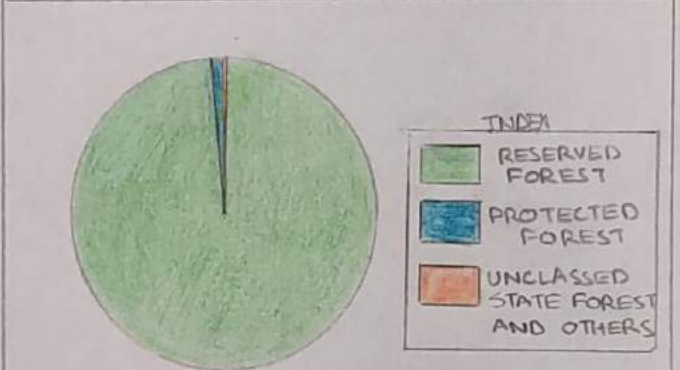
TYPES OF FOREST COVER : SOUTH 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT



SOURCE : ISFR, 2019

Fig. no. 9.2

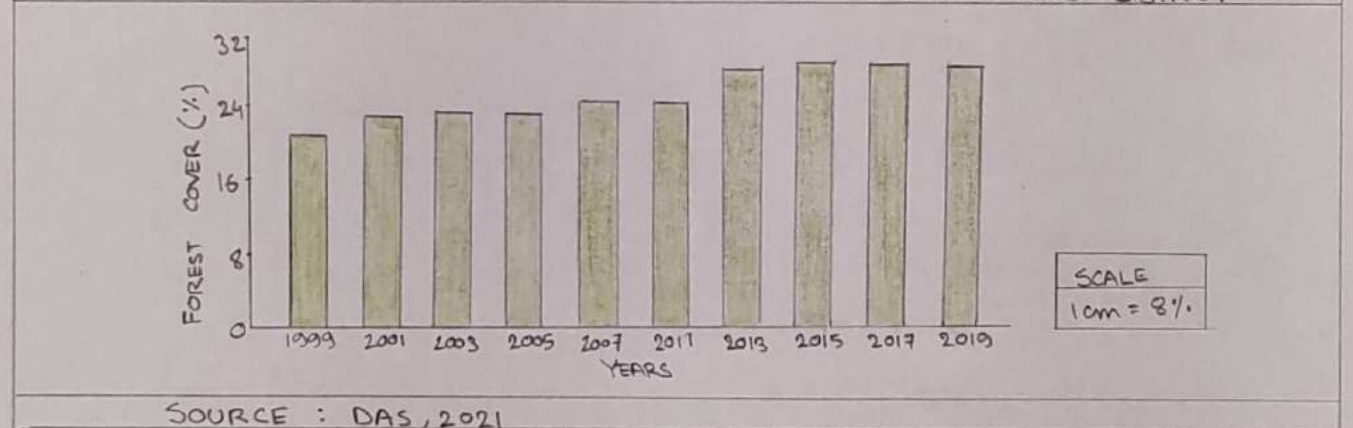
LEGAL STATUS OF FOREST COVER : SOUTH 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT



SOURCE : ANNUAL REPORT, 2014-15

Fig. no. 9.3

FOREST COVER CHANGE : SOUTH 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT



SOURCE : DAS, 2021

Fig. no. 9.4

SATELLITE IMAGE SHOWING PROTECTED AREA OF THE SUNDERBANS



SOURCE : DoMP, GoWB, 2021

Fig. no. 9.5

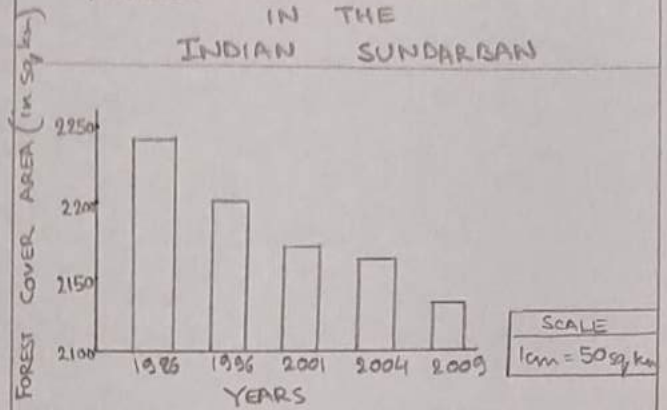
SUNDERBAN BIOSPHERE RESERVE



SOURCE : WWF INDIA, 2011

Fig. No. : 9.6

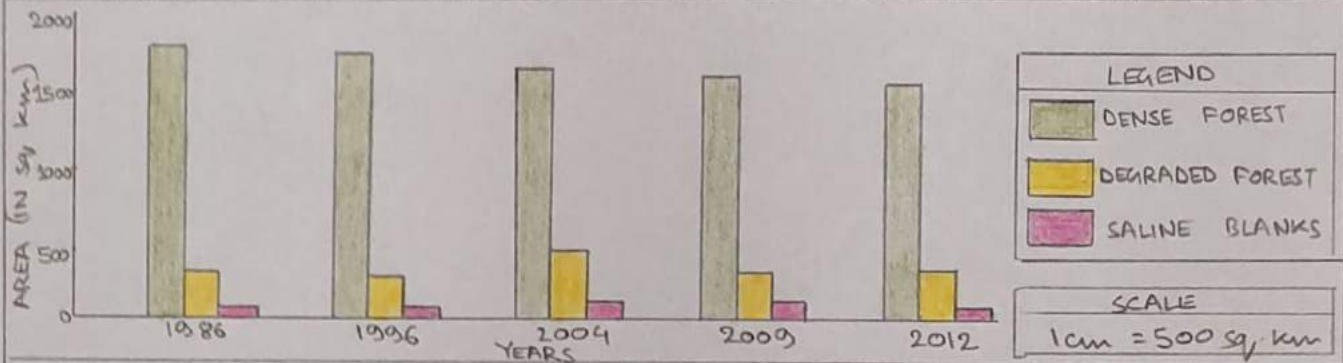
FOREST COVER CHANGE IN THE INDIAN SUNDARBAN



SOURCE : WWF INDIA, 2011

Fig. No. : 9.7

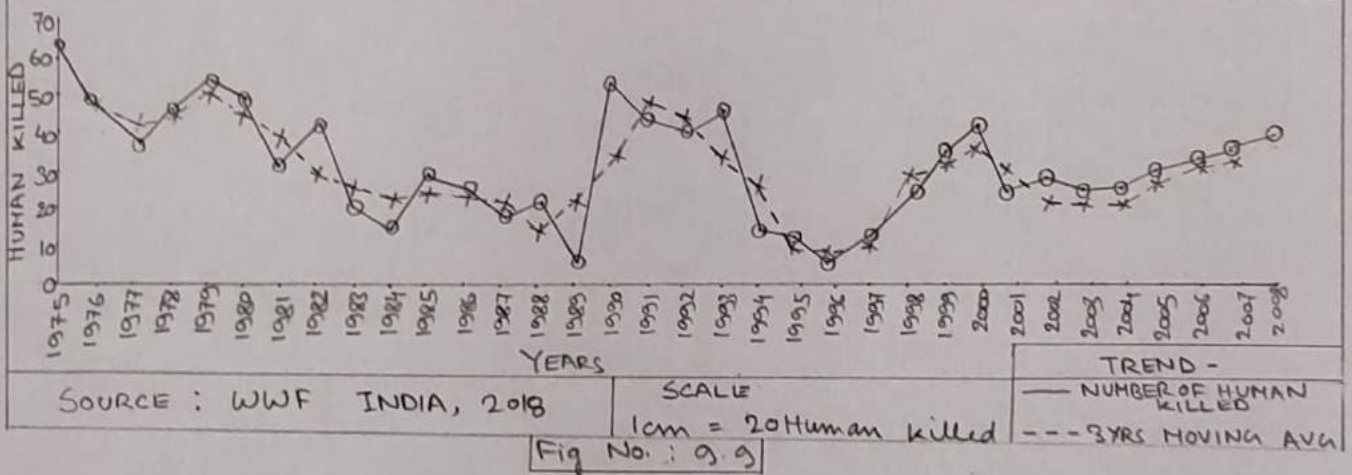
FOREST COVER CHANGE OF THE INDIAN SUNDARBANS



SOURCE : SAMANTA AND HAZRA, 2016

Fig. No. : 9.8

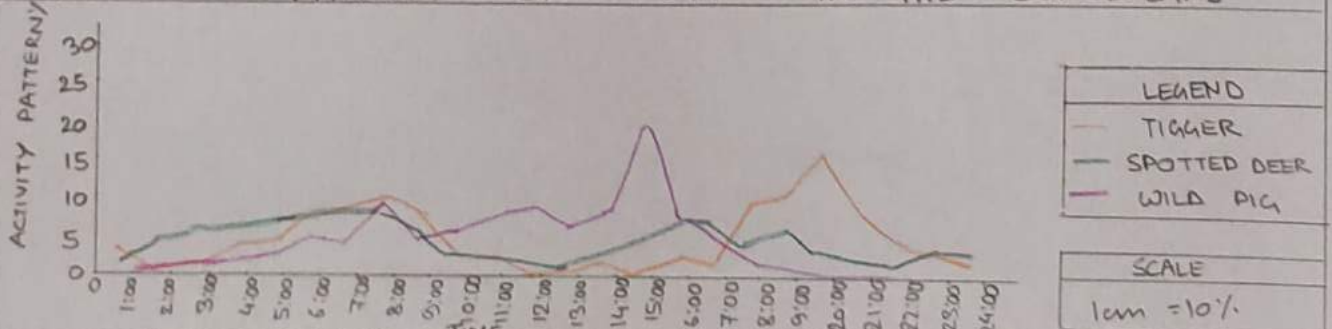
3 YEARS MOVING AVERAGE OF NUMBER OF HUMAN KILLED BY TIGERS IN THE SUNDERBAN



SOURCE : WWF INDIA, 2018

Fig. No. : 9.9

ACTIVITY PATTERNS OF ANIMALS IN THE SUNDERBANS



SOURCE : WWF INDIA, 2013

Fig. No. : 9.10

9. FLORA AND FAUNA

About 28% of the geographical area of the District is under forest and scrub cover (ISFR, 2019) (Table no. 9.1 and Fig. no. 9.1a). Another estimate shows the forest cover in the district as 42.54% (Annual Report, 2014-15) (Table no. 9.1b and Fig. no. 9.1 b). Of the total forested area, about 38% is open forest and 35% is very dense forest (ISFR, 2019) (Table no. 9.2 and Fig. no. 9.2). About 99% of the forest comes under legal status of Reserved Forest (Annual Report, 2014-15) (Table no. 7.3 and Fig. no. 7.3). The mangroves and the mangrove associated plants from the Sundarbans. It also has some artificially planted trees outside the forest (Das, 2021). The mangrove trees include Hargoja, Khalsi, Tora, Kalobaine, Peara Baine, Jat Baine, Son Champa, Kankra, Bakul, Kanra/Champa, Jhamti Jaran/ Jele Jaran, Jat Jaran, Jemsa, Sundari, Jol Pata, Hental, Karaija and many others (NEWS, n.d.).

Between 2005 and 2019 the trend of the forest cover change shows that except in 2005 and 2019, there has been a general increase of the cover from 20.84% to 28.03%. (Das, 2021) (Table no. 9.4 and Fig. no. 9.4). The Fig. no. 9.5 shows the stretch of the Sundarban forests including India and Bangladesh. (NASA, n.d.).

The Sundarban forests include a tiger reserve which has a core zone called The Sundarban National Park, notified as a critical tiger habitat. Being ecologically important, it has been designated by the UNESCO as a natural world heritage site in 1987. The buffer zone consists of the Sajnekhali Wildlife Sanctuary. It is also among the three global biosphere reserve in the country (Fig. no. 9.6)

(WWF, 2011; UNESCO, n.d.). It is seen that the forest cover in the Indian Sundarban has generally decreased from 1986 to 2009 and from 2004 to 2009 its decline is sharp (Fig. no. 9.7) (Danda, 2014). Fig. no. 9.8 shows the variation of dense forest, degraded forest and saline blanks in the Sundarban. Area of dense forest is much more compared to the other two categories. However from 1986 to 2021 there has been decline of the dense forest in the region.

The Sundarban Tiger Reserve is the single largest home of Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris*). It is the only forest where there is the highest population of tiger in the world and it is an indigenous animal there. Some rare and globally threatened animals include estuarine crocodile, fishing cat, common otter, water monitor lizard, Yangtze dolphin, snubfin dolphin, river terrapin turtle and marine turtle like olive ridley, green sea turtle, hawksbill turtle. Six species of shark and ray, which are found here, are also included in the Schedule I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act. These indicate that the Sundarban Reserved Forest is a natural biodiversity hotspot.

Other mammals include wild bears, spotted deer, porcupine and rhesus macaque. Among the reptiles, the common cobra, banded krait, the king cobra, russell's viper comprise the community of venomous reptiles, while the pythons, checked killback, dhaman, green whip snake and several other species constitute the non-venomous snake (DoSA, GOWB, 2018).

As the forests get degraded by human actions man-animal conflicts are expected to rise. Fig. no. 9.9 shows that the trends of fatality due to tiger attacks is variable over the years and may be accidental due to tiger straying

(WWF India, 2018). Fig. no. 9-10 indicates the hourly activity patterns of tiger, spotted deer and wild pig in the Sundarban. The maximum activity is between 14.00 to 16.00 hrs followed by morning activity between 7.00 hrs to 8.00 hrs. (WWF India, 2018).

3. SOCIO - ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

SO(CI) - ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The following sections deal with the socio-economic environment of the study area. Before presenting a detailed account of the five blocks under study, a brief glimpse of the state of West Bengal and the district of South 24 Parganas is presented first. This will enable us to gain an insight into the broader spectrum of demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics of the study area.

10. STATE AND DISTRICT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

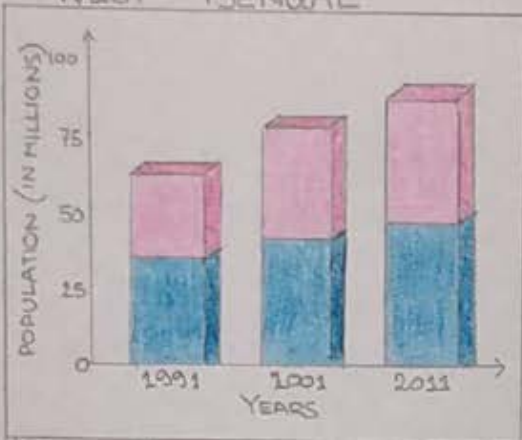
The temporal distribution of male and female population in West Bengal and South 24 Parganas shows a similar trend of rising population from 1991, through 2001 to 2011 (Table no. 10.1 and Fig. no. 10.1). The male and female population in both the state and the district seem to be well balanced with the males marginally outnumbering the females in all the three years.

An overwhelming percentage of the population of West Bengal and South 24 Parganas is rural (Table no. 10.2 and Fig. no. 10.2). The urban population of West Bengal has risen somewhat over the years from about 27% in 1991 to 31.88% in 2011. However, about 68.12% of the state still remained rural in 2011. The corresponding figures for South 24 Parganas district show that the rural population remained considerably high at 74.42% in 2011 through this was less than the percentage in 1991 and 2001 (86.70% and 84.27% respectively). At present, there are 2042 villages, seven municipalities and one hundred and eleven census towns in the district.

10. STATE AND DISTRICT - A COMPARATIVE STUDY

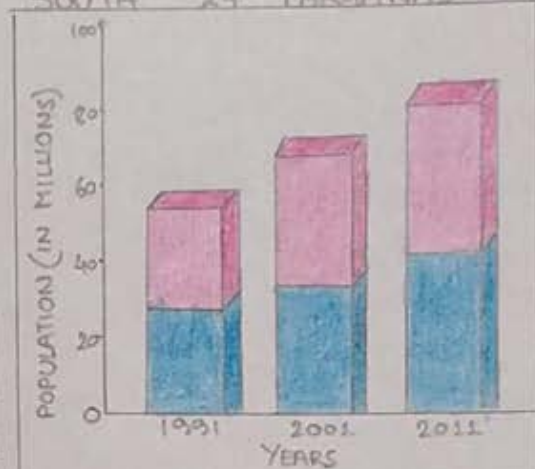
DEMOGRAPHIC SETUP

WEST BENGAL



SCALE : 1cm = 25,000,000 persons

SOUTH 24-PARGANAS

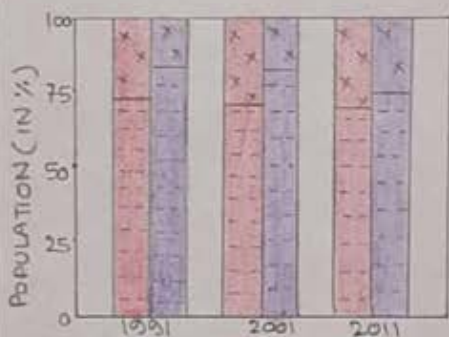


SCALE : 1cm = 20,000,000 persons

INDEX	
Blue	MALE POPULATION
Pink	FEMALE POPULATION

Fig. no. 10.1

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION



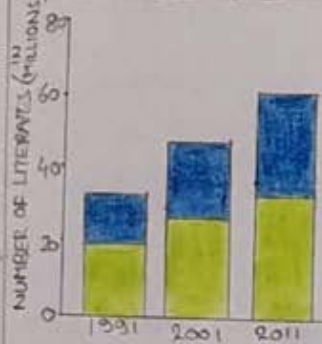
INDEX	
Pink	URBAN POPULATION
Purple	RURAL POPULATION

SCALE : 1cm = 25% population

Fig. no. 10.2

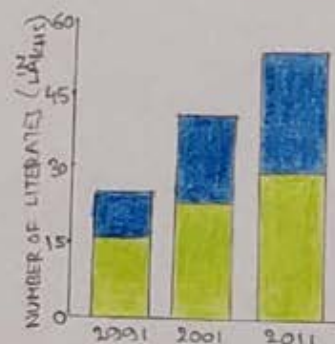
LITERACY LEVEL

WEST BENGAL



SCALE : 1cm = 20,000,000 person

SOUTH 24-PARGANAS

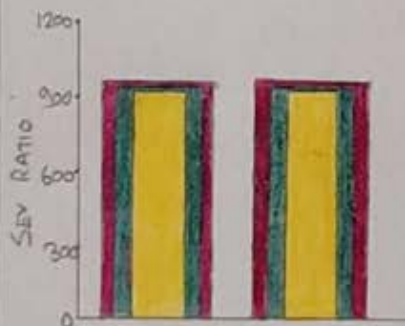


SCALE : 1cm = 15,000,000 person

INDEX	
Yellow	MALE LITERATE
Blue	FEMALE LITERATE

Fig. No. 10.3

SEX RATIO

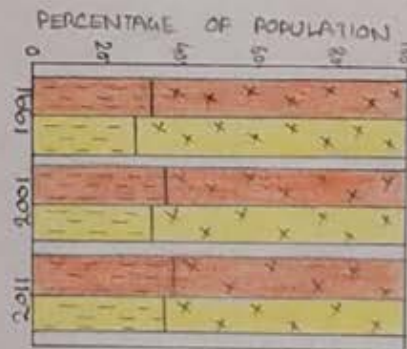


Yellow	1991
Green	2001
Red	2011

SCALE : 1cm = 300 females/1000 males

Fig. No. 10.4

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION



INDEX	
Orange	WORKERS
Yellow	NON-WORKERS

SCALE : 1cm = 20% population

Fig. No. 10.5

SOURCE : <https://censusindia.gov.in> ; www.census2011.co.in ;
census CD of West Bengal.

The general level of literacy in West Bengal in 2011 was 76.26% (male 81.69% and female 70.54%). The share of male literates in the total literate population of the state has dropped from 61.61% in 1991 to 54.96% in 2011 while the share of female literates has shown a corresponding increase from 38.39% in 1991 to 45.04% in 2011 (Table no. 10.3 and Fig. no. 10.3). This signifies that literacy levels have gone up for females. The district figures show a similar trend. The overall literacy rate is 77.51% with male literacy levels being higher at 83.35% than female literacy rates at 71.40%. In fact, the level of literacy in the district is higher than that of the state. The share of male literates was 55.02% in 2011 while that of female literates was 44.98%.

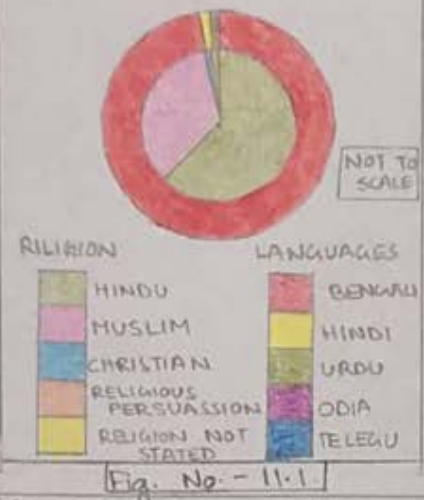
The sex ratios of both the state and district have gradually improved over the years (Table no. 10.4 and Fig. no. 10.4). The figure for West Bengal stood at 950 in 2011 and that of the district was marginally higher at 956. These figures were considerably higher than that recorded in 1991 when it was 917 and 929 for West Bengal and South 24 Parganas respectively.

The state of work participation in the state and district have been shown by compound bar graphs (Table no. 10.5 and Fig. no. 10.5). While the percentage of total workers to total population has increased gradually from 32.2% in 1991 to 38.1% in 2011 in West Bengal, the rise has been sharper in the district from 28.3% in 1991 to 36.3% in 2011. A large proportion of the population, therefore, still consists of non-workers.

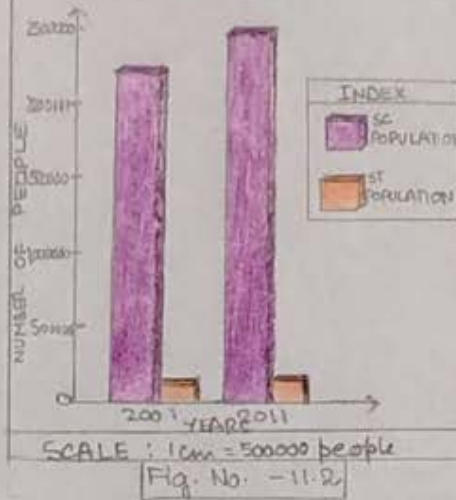
11.

DISTRICT PROFILE

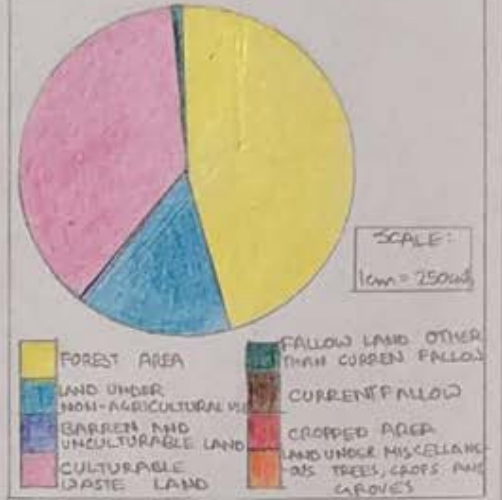
MAJOR RELIGIONS, 2011 AND LANGUAGES, 2011 GROUPS



SC AND ST POPULATION



LAND UTILIZATION (in hectares)



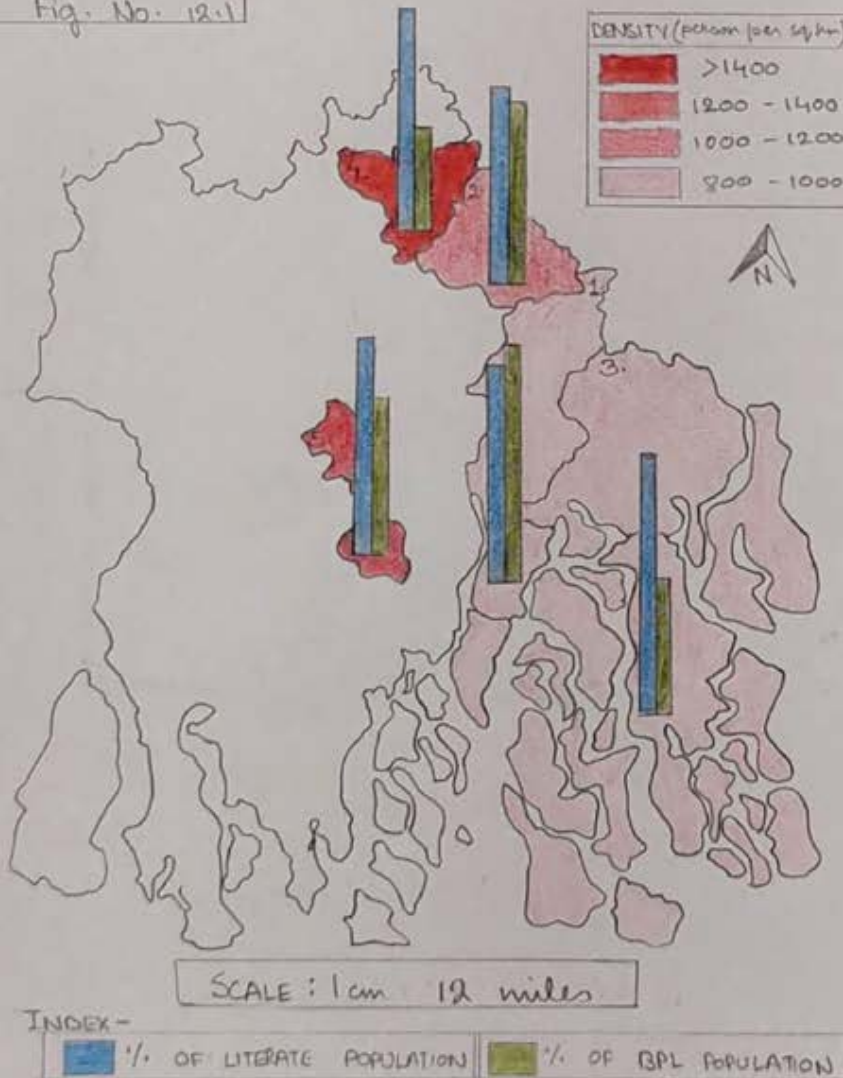
SOURCE : DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24-PARGANAS CENSUS OF INDIA, 2011.

SOURCE : BUREAU OF APPLIED ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, 2013

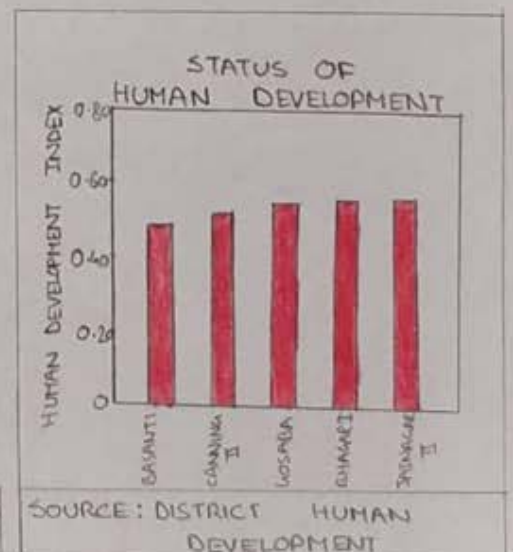
12.

PROFIL OF STUDY AREA

Fig. No. 12.1



BLK. No.	BLOCK NAME	AREA (sq. km)	POPULATION	INHABITED VILLAGES	CENSUS TOWNS	STATUS BY TOWNS
1.	BASANTI	404.92	326717	64	1	-
2.	CANNING II	214.93	252523	61	1	-
3.	GOSABA	296.73	246528	50	-	-
4.	BHANKAR I	153.61	249170	80	3	-
5.	JAYNAR I	186.25	252164	47	2	1



SOURCE : DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24-PARGANAS CENSUS OF INDIA, 2011

11. DISTRICT PROFILE

The major religious and language groups of the district have been shown by pie graphs (Table no. 11.1 and Fig. no. 11.1) from which it is clear that Bengali is spoken by the overwhelming majority of the population of the district (97.9%) while Hindus (63.2%) and Muslims (35.6%) constitute the two largest religious communities.

As far as the proportion of Scheduled Castes in the population is concerned, the proportion has come down from 32.12% in 2001 to 30.19% in 2011. (Table no. 11.2 and Fig. no. 11.2). Similarly, the proportion of Scheduled Tribes in the district has declined marginally from 1.23% in 2001 to 1.19% in 2011.

The land utilization statistics of South 24 Parganas has been shown in Table no. 11.3 and Fig. no. 11.3. It is clear that the greatest proportion of area is under forest followed by cropped land. 'Land Protection for non-agricultural use' and 'current fallow' are also important but the proportion of 'barren and uncultivable land' and 'cultural wasteland' are comparatively much less. The importance of forest related activities as well as agriculture for the inhabitants of the district may be understood from this.

12. PROFILE (OF THE STUDY AREA)

It will now be pertinent to highlight the area under study (Table no. 12.1 and Fig. no. 12.1). Of all the 29 blocks of the district, the lowest ranking blocks according to their Human Development Status (District Human Development Report, 2009) have been identified and these are Basanti (HDI rank 29), Canning II (rank 28), Gosaba (rank 27), Bhangar I (rank 26) and Jaynagar II (rank 25). All these five blocks score poorly in terms of the Human Development Indices of standard of living, education and health. Their overall HDI ranges from 0.50 for Basanti to 0.55 for Bhangar I and Jaynagar II. Their location, area, population, density of population, literacy level as well as percentage of BPL population has been shown in the diagram. Gosaba has the highest literacy level while Canning II has the least. Basanti which ranks lowest in terms of Human Development also has the highest proportion of people living below the poverty line (64.89%) while Bhangar I has the lowest proportion of BPL population (28.22%). An attempt will be made to study the socio-economic conditions of these five blocks in the subsequent parts of this report.

13. POPULATION FEATURES

POPULATION COMPOSITION

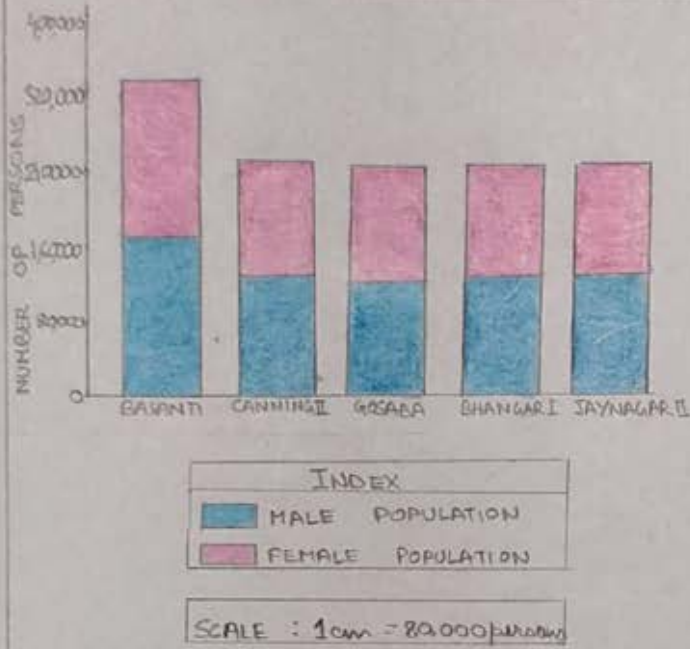


Fig. No. 13.1

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

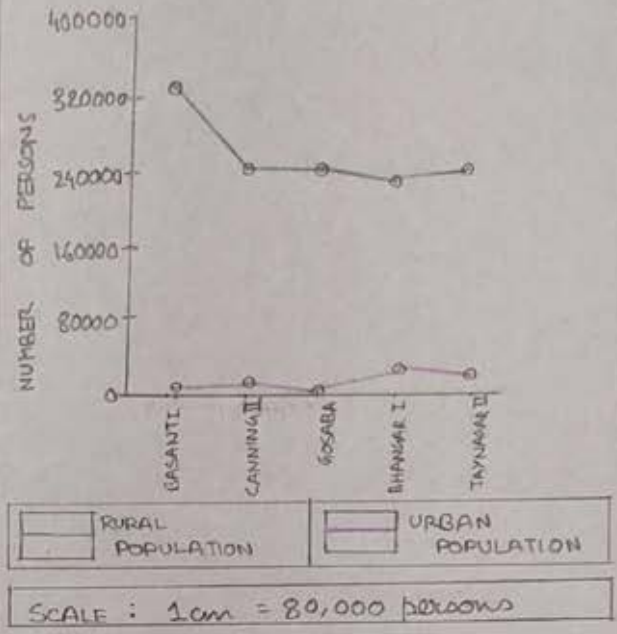


Fig. No. 13.2

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD POPULATION (0-6 years) BY SEX

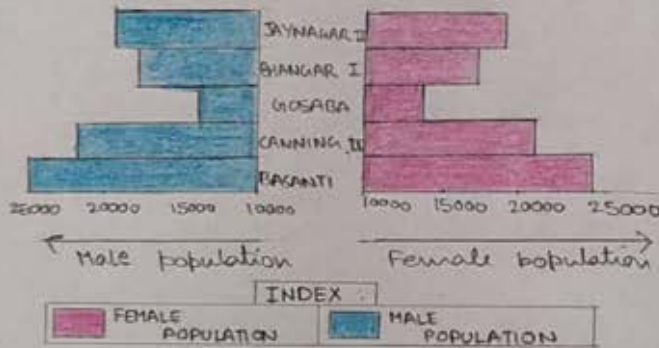


Fig. No. 13.3 a

SEX RATIO OF POPULATION (0-6 yrs)

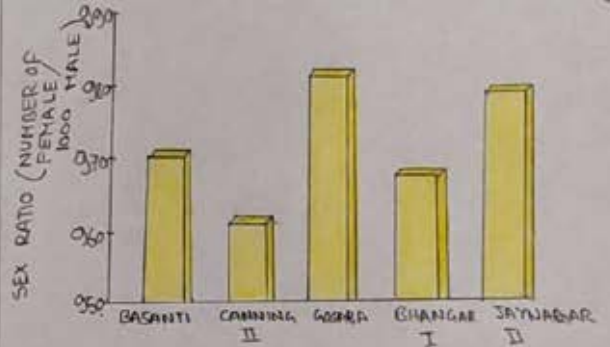


Fig. No. 13.3 b

DISTRIBUTION OF SC AND ST POPULATION

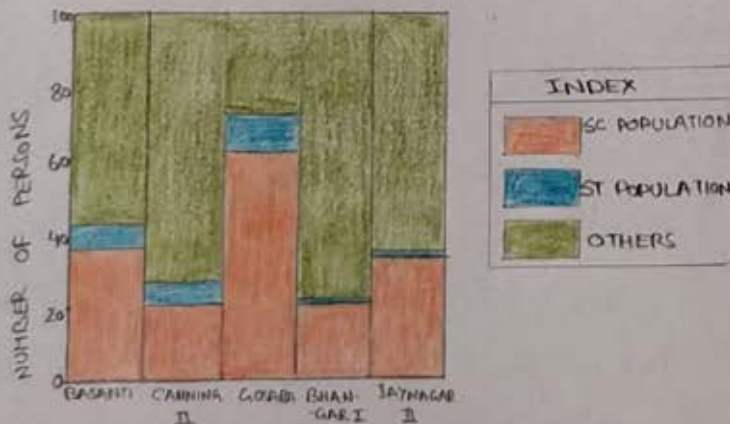


Fig. No. 13.4

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATE AND ILLITERATE POPULATION

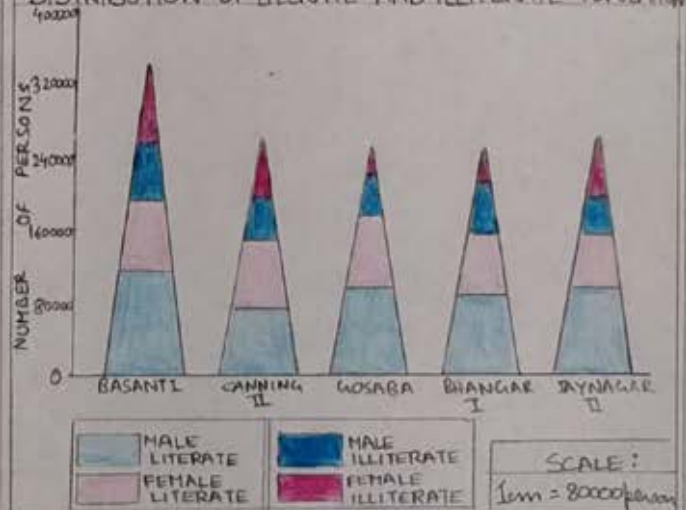


Fig. No. 13.5

SOURCE : District Census Handbook of South 24-Parganas, Census of India, 2011, District Statistical Handbook of South 24-Parganas, 2014.

13. POPULATION FEATURES

The composition of population in the five Blocks under study have been represented by bar graphs in Table no. 13.1 and Fig. no. 13.1. Basanti has the highest population while Gosaba has the least. The male and female population is quite balanced with the number of females being marginally lower than the number of males in all the Blocks. The male population constitutes around half the total population ranging from 50.86% in Canning II to 51.25% in Bhargar I. Conversely the female population ranges from 48.75% in Bhargar I to 49.14% in Canning II.

The distribution of rural and urban population (Table no. 13.2 and Fig. no. 13.2) highlights the overwhelming importance of rural economy in the study area. The percentage of rural population varies from 91.72% in Bhargar I to 100% in Gosaba. Thus, Bhargar I is the most urbanized and Gosaba is the least urbanized among the Blocks. Basanti also has a very high percentage of rural population.

A pyramid has been drawn to represent the child population (0-6 years) by sex in the study area. Basanti has the greatest number of children while Gosaba has the least. The number of females in this age category is marginally less than the number of males in all the Blocks (Table no. 13.3 and Fig. no. 13.3) and the sex ratios are also similar across all the Blocks. The sex ratio ranges from 961 in Canning II to 981 in Gosaba.

The proportion of Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Table no. 13.4 and Fig. no. 13.4) shows that the former outnumbered the latter in all the Blocks. Scheduled Castes constitute

a high percentage (62.6%) in Gosaba while the proportion is much lower in the other Blocks. Scheduled Tribes, on the other hand, constitute only about 0.41% of the population in Jaynagar II while the highest proportion again occurs in Gosaba (09.47%).

An idea about the literary level of the population under study may be obtained from Table no. 13.5 and Fig. no. 13.5. Surprisingly, Gosaba with its rural population records the highest level of literacy (70.07%) while Canning II has the lowest percentage of literate population (55.87%). The proportion of male literates is consistently higher than that of females in all the Blocks. All the Blocks particularly Gosaba also score well in terms of Education Index in the calculation of HDI.

14. SETTLEMENTS

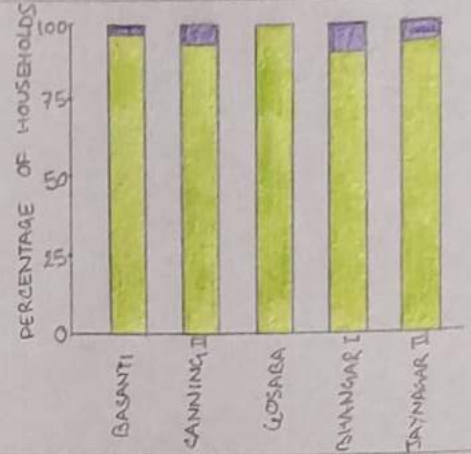
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS



SCALE : 1cm \cong 200 units

Fig. No. 14.1a

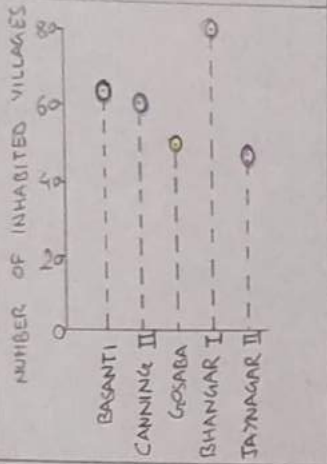
RURAL AND URBAN HOUSEHOLD



SCALE : 1cm \cong 25% HOUSEHOLDS

Fig. No. 14.1b

INHABITED VILLAGES



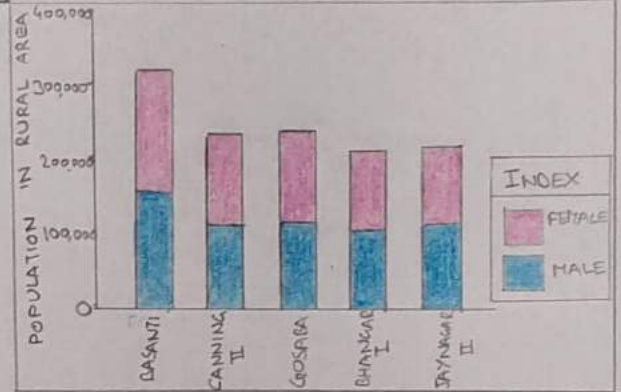
SCALE : 1cm \cong 20 VILLAGES

Fig. No. 14.3

TYPICAL HOUSE



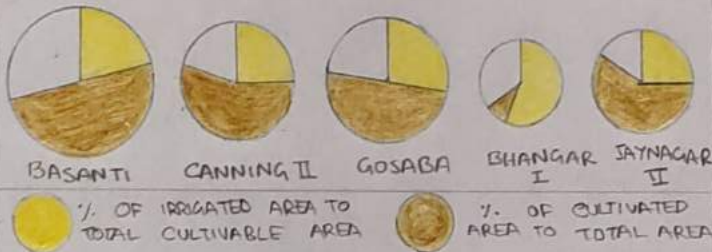
COMPOSITION OF RURAL POPULATION



SCALE : 1cm \cong 100,000 PEOPLE

Fig. No. 14.2

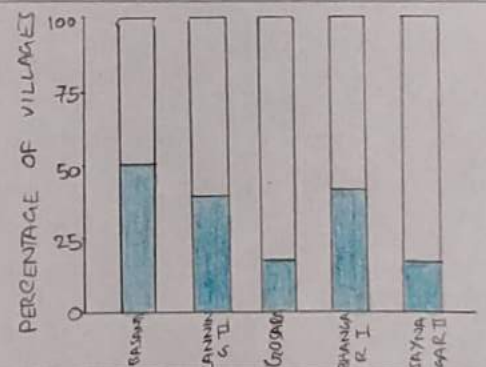
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LANDUSE



SCALE : 1cm \cong 100 UNITS

Fig. No. 14.4

APPROACH BY PUGCA ROAD (% OF VILLAGES)



SCALE : 1cm \cong 25% VILLAGES

Fig. No. 14.5

LENGTH OF ROADS

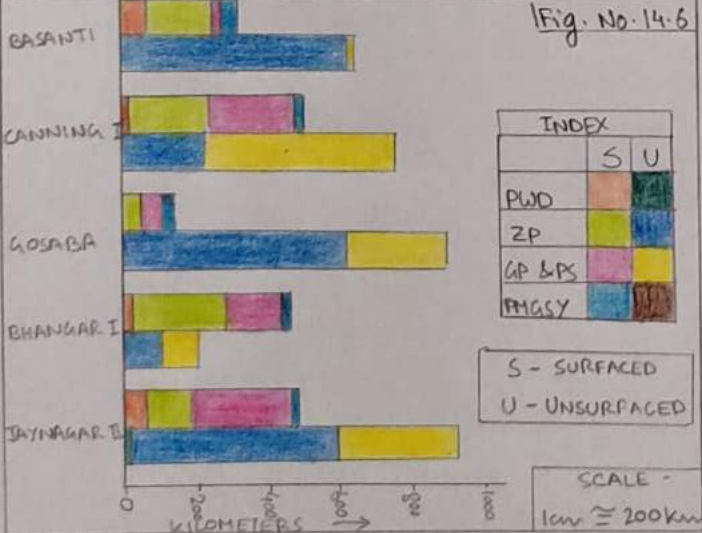
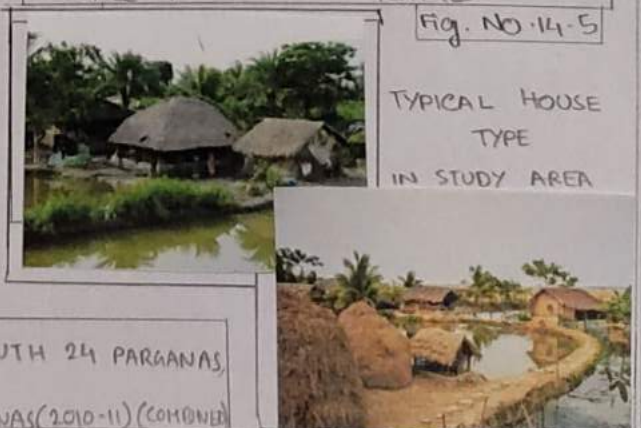


Fig. No. 14.6

INDEX	
	S U
PWD	Green
ZP	Blue
GP & PS	Yellow
PMGSY	Brown

S - SURFACED
U - UNSURFACED

SCALE - 1cm \cong 200km



TYPICAL HOUSE TYPE IN STUDY AREA

SOURCE : DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS, CENSUS OF INDIA, 2011
DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS (2010-11) (COMBINED)

14. SETTLEMENT

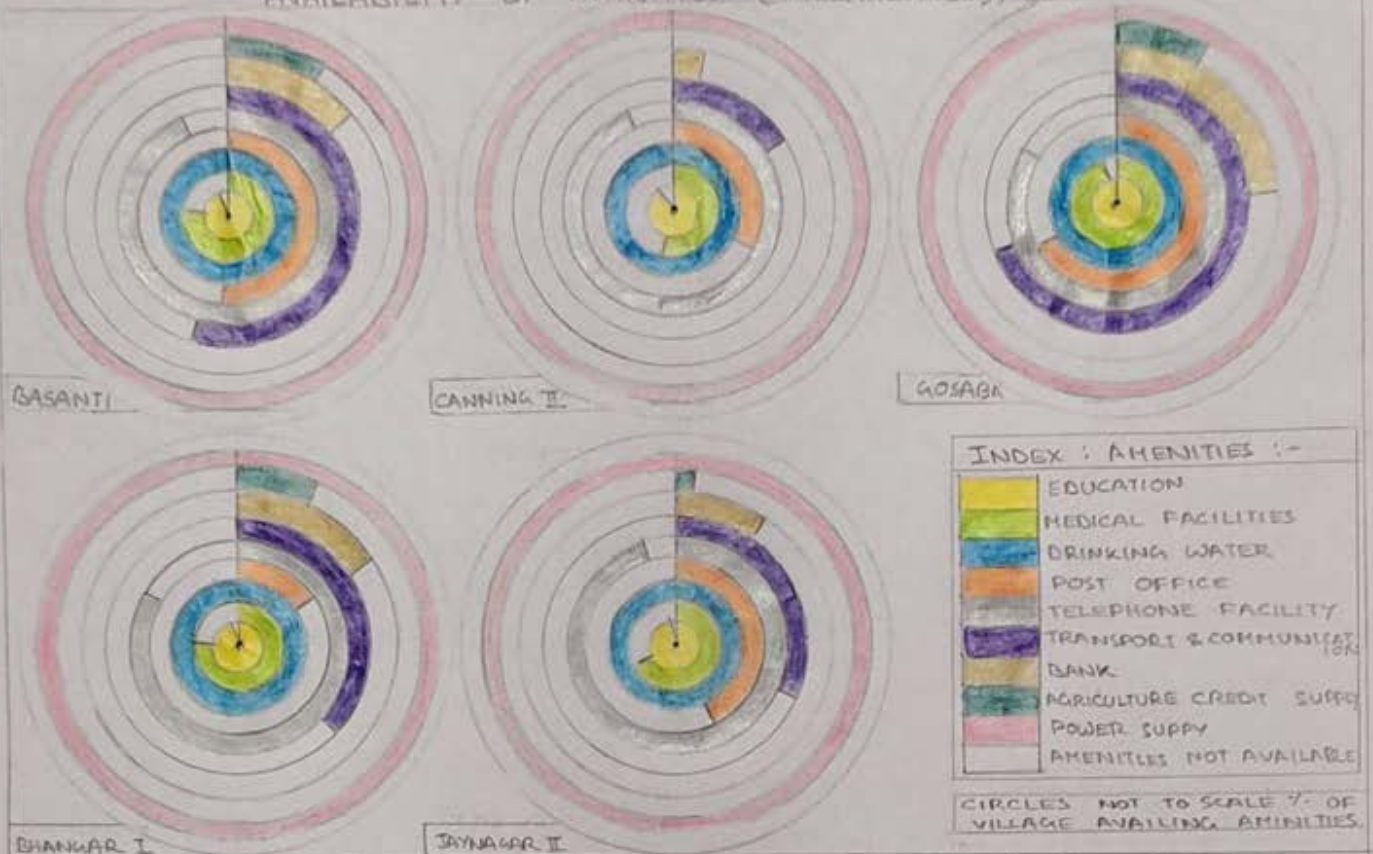
Table no. 14.1a and Fig. no. 14.1a illustrates the total number of residential households in the study area. Basanti has the largest number (more than 70000) while Canning II has the least (about 50000). The highest number of rural population is found to reside in Basanti and the least is found in Bhangar I which is more urbanized than the other Blocks (Table no. 14.1b and Fig. no. 14.1b). The males marginally outnumber the women in all the Blocks (Table no. 14.2 and Fig. no. 14.2). The number of inhabited villages ranges from 47 in Jaynagar II to 80 in Bhangar I (Table no. 14.3 and Fig. no. 14.3). Like in the rest of the state, mud, bricks, thatch and other locally available building materials are used to build the rural houses.

The total area of the villages and the nature of their land use have been shown by proportional circles in Fig. no. 14.4. The villages of Basanti covers the largest area while Bhangar I, even with its high number of villages, covers the least total area (Table no. 14.4). The percentage of cultivable area is highest in Jaynagar II and the least is in Bhangar I. However, Bhangar I has the highest percentage of irrigated area, much higher than the other Blocks (Table no. 14.4 and Fig. no. 14.4).

Not all the villages may be approached by pucca road (Table no. 14.5 and Fig. no. 14.5). Only about 16-17% of the villages of Gosaba and Jaynagar II may be approached by pucca roads through this percentage is higher in the other three Blocks (about 40-50%). The length of roads, both surfaced and unsurfaced are constructed by different agencies (Table no. 14.6 and Fig. no. 14.6). The respective Zilla Parishads seem to be responsible for the provision of most of the Block roads.

15. AMENITIES

AVAILABILITY OF AMINITIES (VILLAGEWISE), 2011



SOURCE: DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24-PARGANAS, CENSUS OF INDIA, 2011.

Fig. No. 15.1

AVAILABILITY OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES (2010-2011)

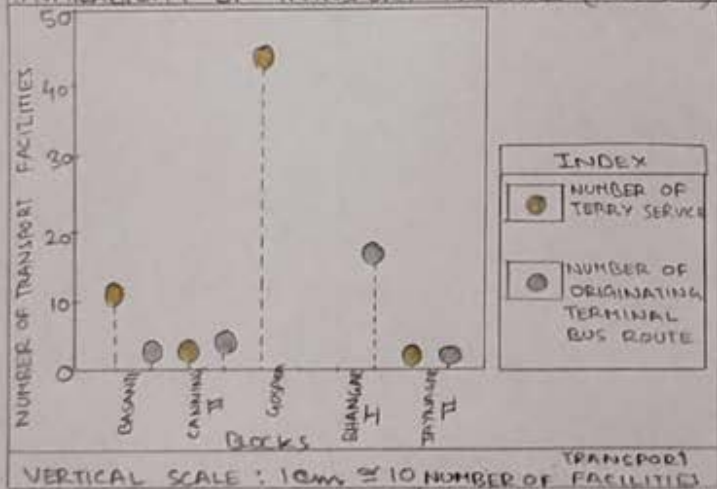


Fig. No. 15.2

AVAILABILITY OF BANKING FACILITIES

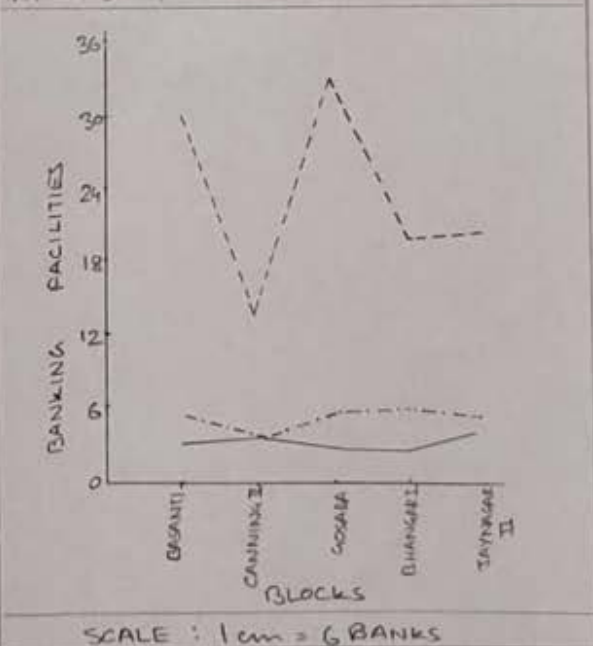
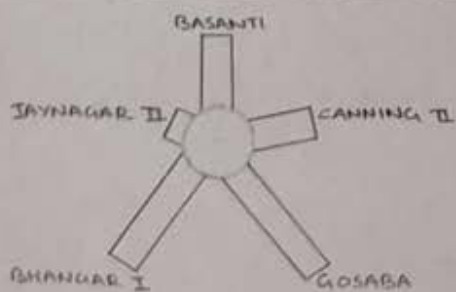


Fig. No. 15.3

DISTANCE OF NEAREST RAILWAY STATION

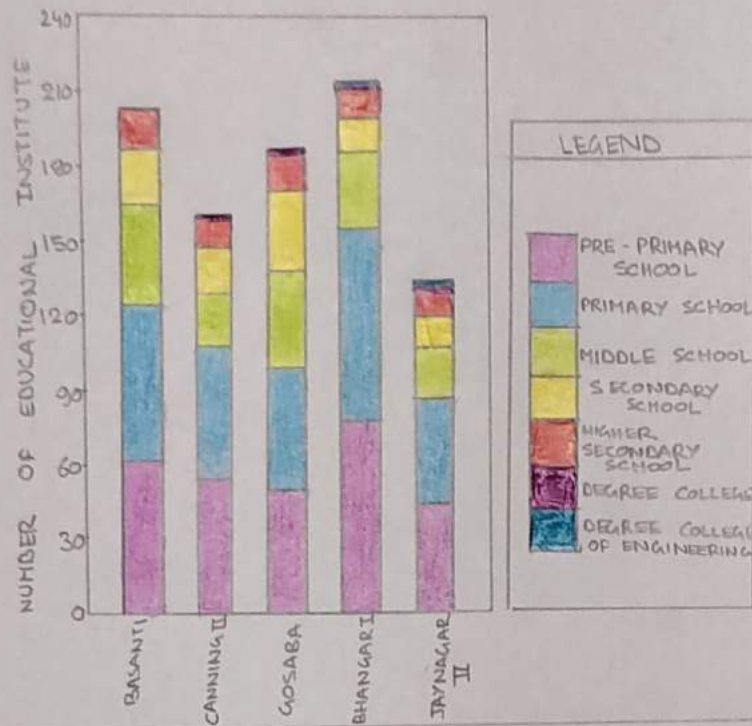


SCALE : 1cm = 15 km

Fig. No. 15.4

SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24 PARGANA, 2010-2011.

ACCESS TO EDUCATION, 2011



PRIMARY SCHOOL,
JAYNAGAR II



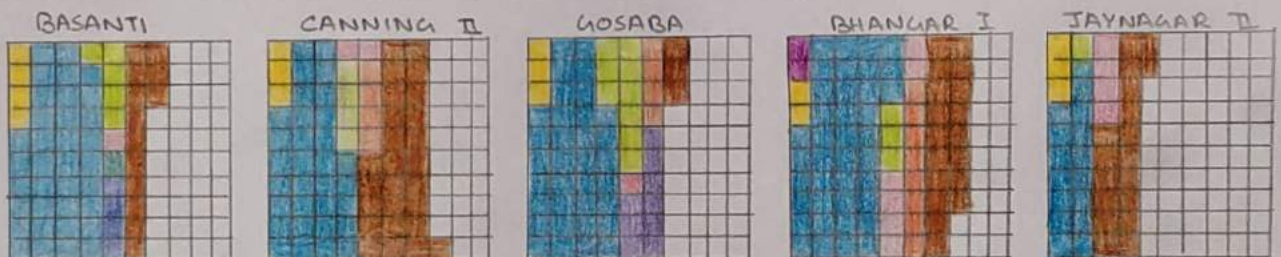
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL,
BHANGAR I

SCALE : 1cm = 80 INSTITUTIONS

SOURCE : DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS, CENSUS OF INDIA, 2011.

Fig. No. 15.5

ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE, 2011



INDEX : ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

(Pink)	COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER
(Yellow)	PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER
(Light Blue)	PRIMARY HEALTH SUB-CENTER
(Green)	MATERNITY CHILD WELFARE CENTER
(Light Pink)	ALLOPETHIC HOSPITAL
(Dark Green)	HOSPITAL OF ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE
(Blue)	DISPENSARY
(Orange)	FAMILY WELFARE CENTER
(Brown)	NO MEDICAL FACILITY

SCALE : 1 SMALL SQUARE = 1 HEALTHCARE FACILITY

SOURCE : DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS, CENSUS OF INDIA, 2011.

Fig. No. 15.6

15. AMENITIES

Pie graphs have been drawn to show the amenities available in the inhabited villages of the study area (Fig. no. 15.1). Drinking water facilities are available in all the villages in all the Blocks while education facilities are widely available too. In comparison, medical facilities are less accessible; only a little more than half the villages of Lanning II and 66% of the villages of Jaynagar II have access to medical facilities. Telephone coverage is good while accessibility to postal services is very variable ranging from only 16% in Bhargar I to 68% in Gosaba. Similarly, availability of transport facilities is highly variable in the villages; it is as low as 16% in Lanning II and much higher as 70% in Gosaba. Access to banking and agricultural credit societies still remains limited in the village under study. Power supply is available in all the villages. Gosaba seems to score the most in terms of availability of amenities amongst the Blocks (Table no. 15.1).

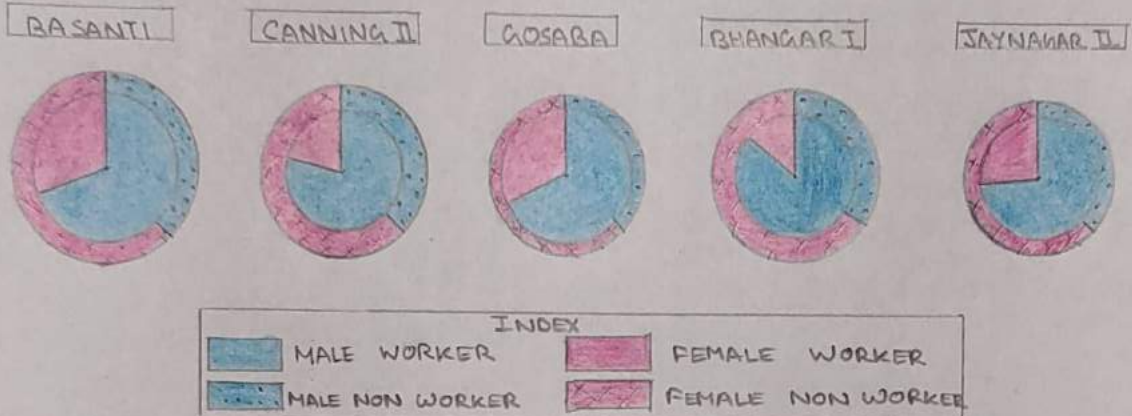
The transport facilities available in the Blocks have been highlighted in Table and Fig. no. 15.2. Ferry services are mostly available in Bhargar I than Gosaba because of the physiography of the region while bus routes are better available in Bhargar I than in any other blocks. As far as banking services are concerned (Table no. 15.3 and Fig. no. 15.3), co-operative societies are more widely present in all the Blocks compared to commercial and gramini banks. Again, Gosaba ranks first in the availability of such services. Distance from the railway station from the Block Headquarters is shown in Table no. 15.4 and Fig. no. 15.4.

The availability of educational and medical facilities is crucial to the development of people. These are thus been analyzed in more details in Table nos. 15.5 and 15.6 and Fig. nos. 15.5 and 15.6. Here, the number of villages having different categories of education and medical institutions has been shown. Pre-primary and primary schools are found in most of the villages of the Blocks with Yosaba leading (100%) and Canning ranking last with 88.52%. Middle and Secondary schools are less numerous and here too Yosaba outperforms the other Blocks. Higher educational institutions are mostly absent in the village.

Access to health care institutions is poor in the villages under study. While a high proportion of villages have primary health sub-centers, other medical institutions are rarely present. There are even many villages without any form of medical facilities. Overall Yosaba has the best facilities while Jaynagar II and Canning II fare poorly. Access to medical facilities is thus comparatively very low in the villages of the study area and this is reflected in the poor status of health indicators.

16. WORK PARTICIPATION

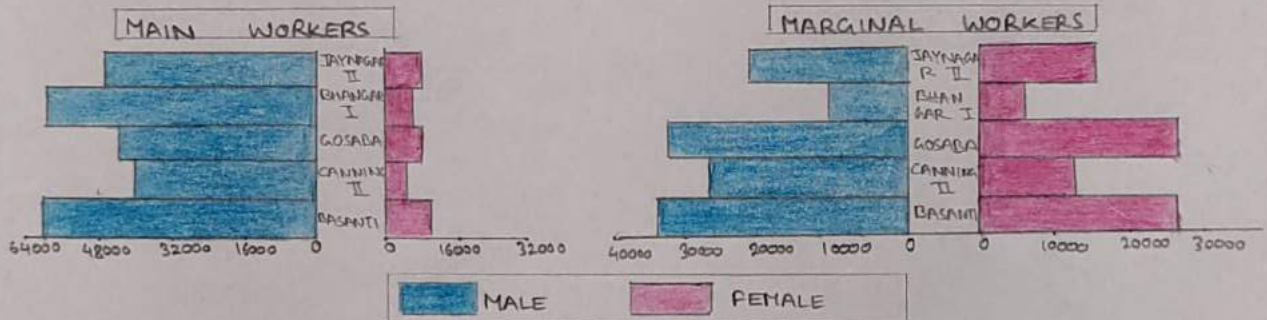
WORK PARTICIPATION, 2011



SCALE : 1cm = 200 UNITS

Fig. No. 16.1

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION

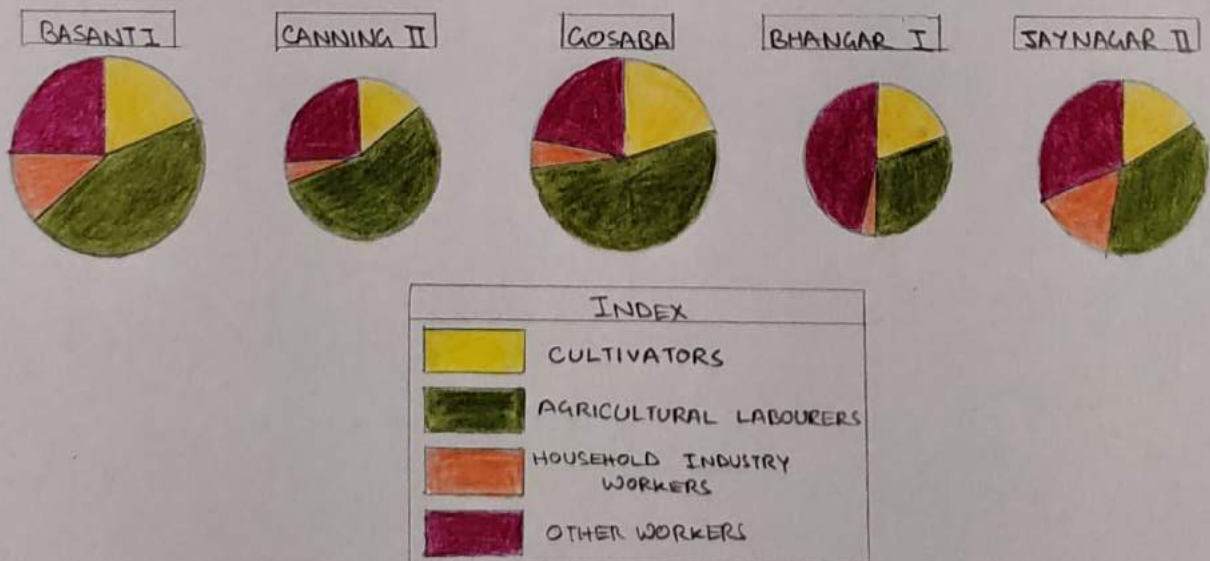


SCALE : 1cm = 16000 WORKERS

SCALE : 1cm = 10000 WORKERS

Fig. No. 16.2

OCCUPATION STRUCTURE



SCALE : 1cm = 150 UNITS

Fig. No. 16.3

SOURCE : DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS, CENSUS OF INDIA, 2011.

16. WORK PARTICIPATION

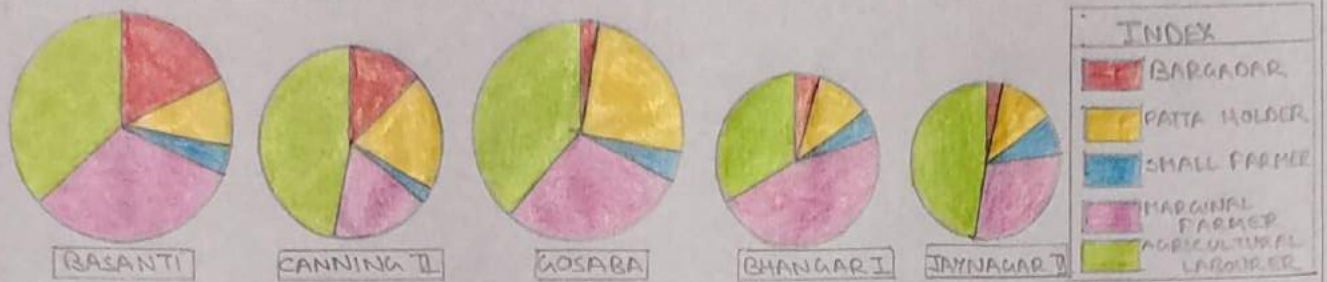
The different aspects of the economic life of the residents of the Blocks are presented next. First the number of working and non-working population among the males and females are analyzed separately (Table no. 16.1 and Fig. no. 16.1). It is found that a large percentage of population falls in the non-working category in all the Blocks (67.24% in Bhangar I and lowest 54.99% in Gosaba). Again, females constitute a large part of the non-working population. Male workers account for the major share of working population in the study area. Thus, males constitute from 68.31% of the workers in Gosaba to 86.40% of workers in Bhangar I. It is observed that the higher levels of literacy and higher rates of work participation are found among the women of Gosaba. A further analysis of the category of workers shows that 'main workers' outnumber the 'marginal workers' in all the Blocks except Gosaba. Again males are far more numerous than female 'main workers' though the gender gap is less in the case of the 'marginal workers' (Table no. 16.2 and Fig. no. 16.2).

As far as the occupation structure is concerned (Table no. 16.3 and Fig. no. 16.3), the highest percentage of the population is engaged as 'agricultural labourers' in Basanti, Canning, Gosaba and Jaynagar II. Only in Bhangar I, the most urbanized of the Blocks, are 'other workers' more numerous. Other than in Bhangar I 'other workers' constitute a small percentage of the working population. The percentage of 'household industry workers' is negligible in all the blocks. Thus, the economy of the Blocks under study seems to be largely agrarian.

with 'cultivators' and 'agricultural labourers' together forming the bulk of the working population.

17. ECONOMIC BASE

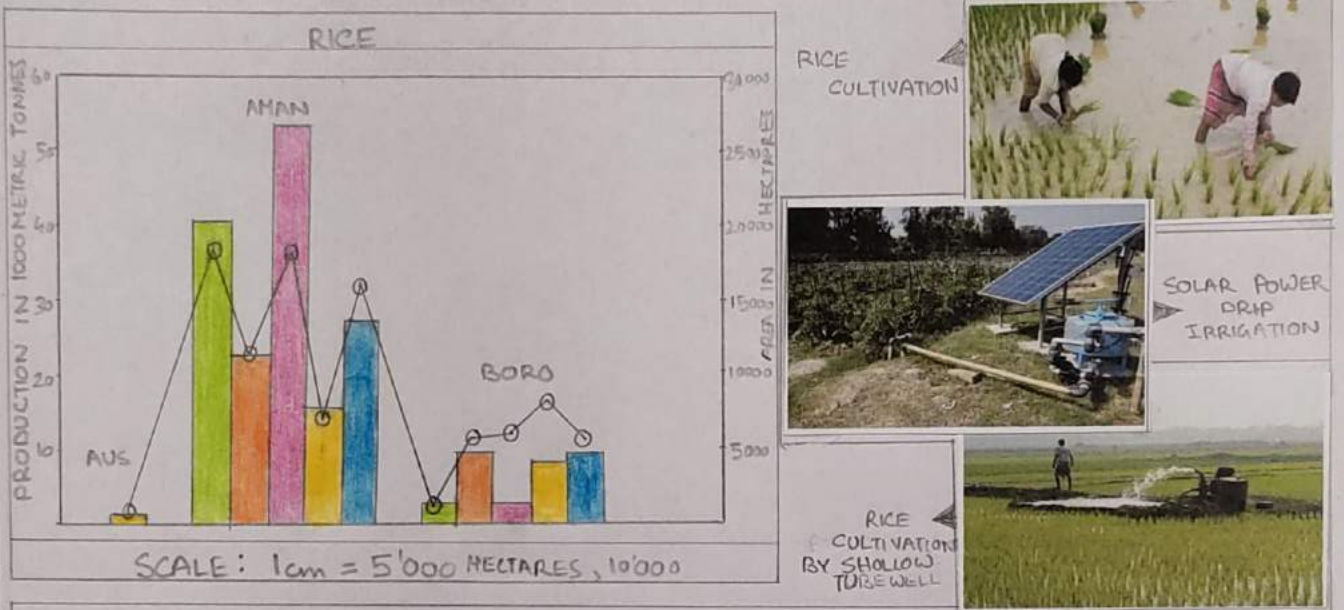
NUMBER OF PERSON ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE



SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS, 2010-11

Fig. No. 17.1

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF DIFFERENT CROPS (2010-2011)



OTHER CROPS

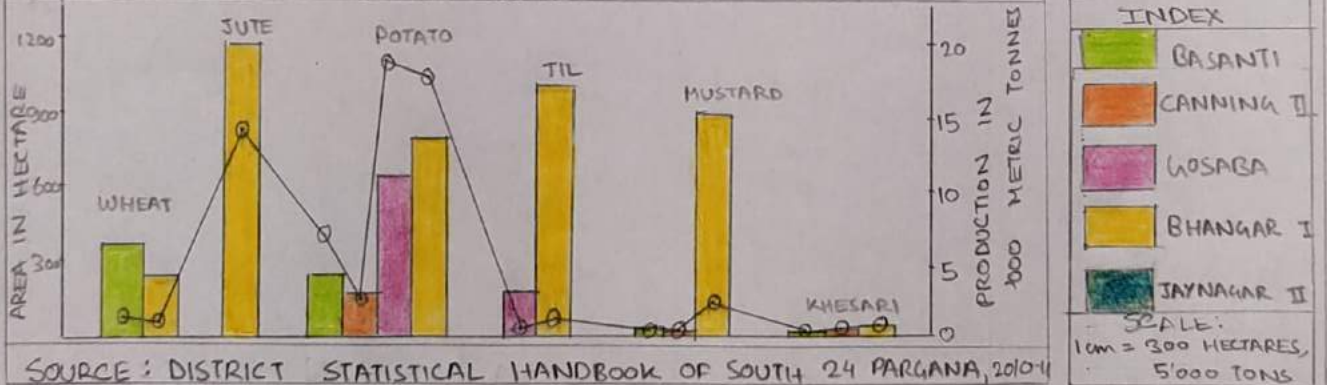
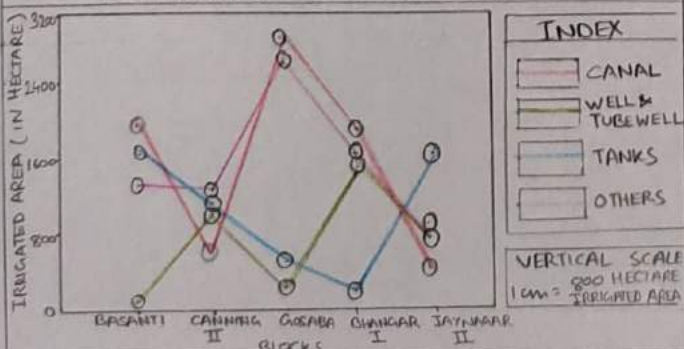


Fig. No. 17.2

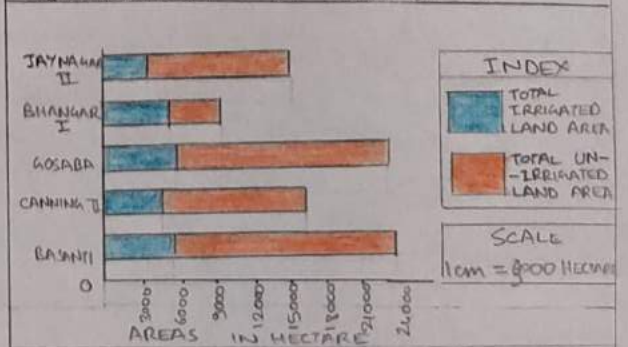
IRRIGATED AREA, 2011



SOURCE: DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS, 2011

Fig. No. 17.4

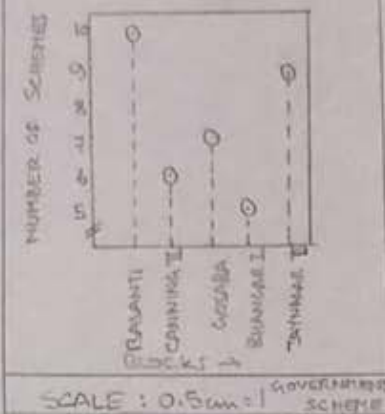
UTILISATION OF LAND, 2011



SOURCE: DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK, 2011

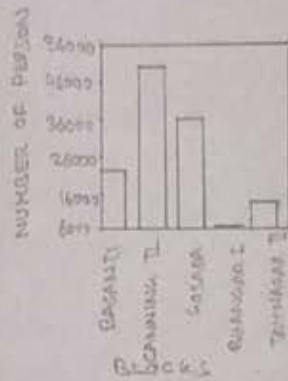
Fig. No. 17.3

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT OPERATED SCHEMES



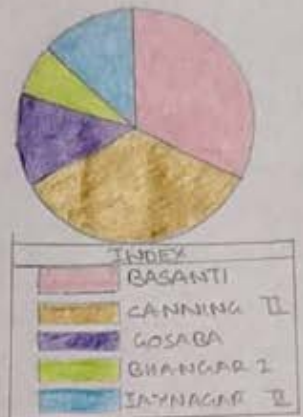
SCALE: 0.5cm = 1 GOVERNMENT SCHEME
Fig. No. 17.5

NUMBER OF PERSON ENAGED IN FISHING



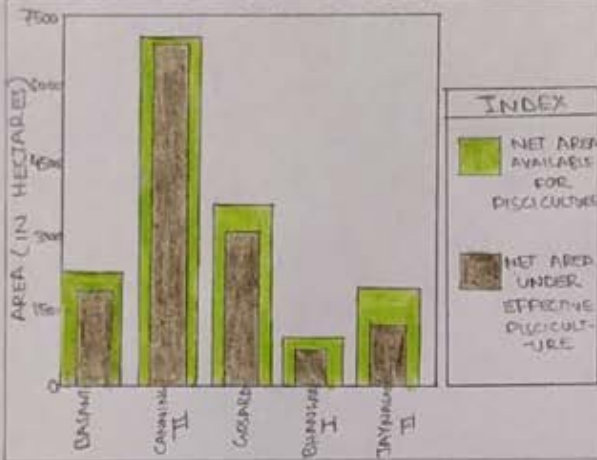
SCALE: 0.5cm = 10000 PERSON
Fig. No. 17.6

ANNUAL FISH PRODUCTION



SCALE: 1cm = 200,000 UNITS
Fig. No. 17.7

AREA UNDER DISCULTURE



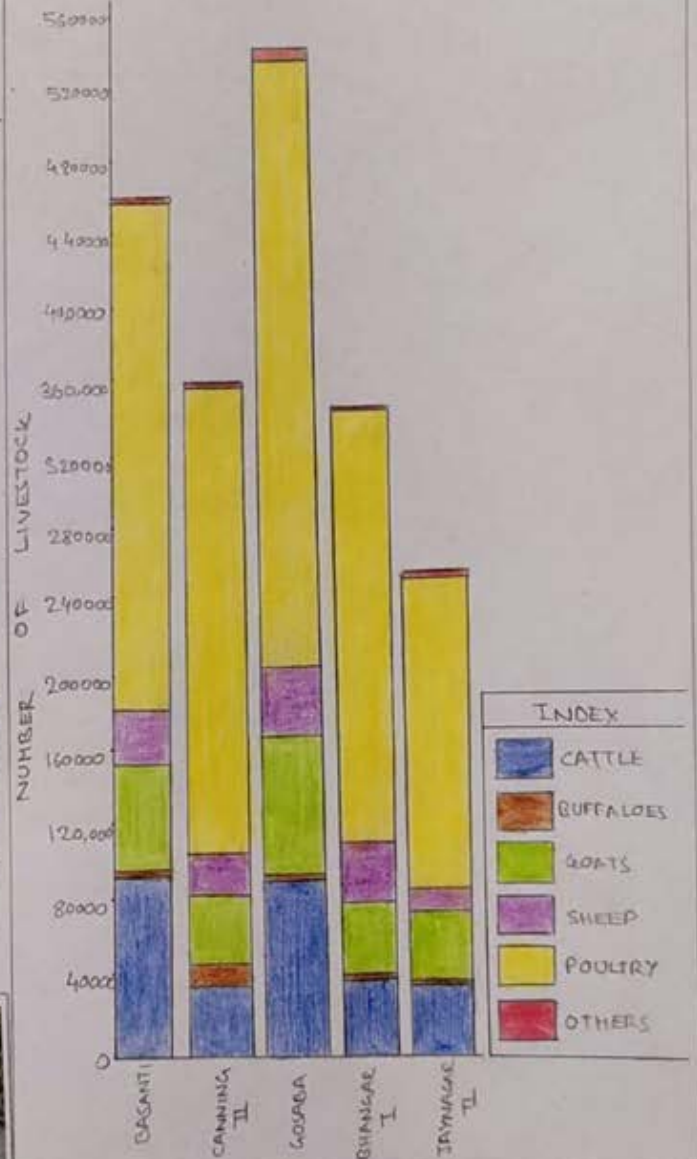
SCALE: 1cm = 1500 HECTARES
SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24-PARGANAS, (2010-11) (COMBINED)

Fig. No. 17.8

OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



LIVESTOCK



SCALE: 1cm = 40,000 LIVESTOCKS
SOURCE: LIVESTOCK CENSUS REPORT, 2001

Fig. No. 17.9

17. ECONOMIC BASE

Agriculture is the primary economic activity of the study area. Of the agrarian population in the Blocks under study (Table no. 17.1 and Fig. no. 17.1), 'agricultural labourers' form the largest group in Basanti, Canning II, Gosaba while 'pattadars' are most numerous in Jaynagar II and 'marginal farmers' in Bhargar I. 'Small farmers' and 'bargadars' are the smaller groups. This highlights the poor condition of the majority of the farming population of the study area.

Details about agricultural production are presented in Table no. 17.2 and Fig. no. 17.2. The largest amount of land in all the Blocks is devoted to the cultivation of 'aman' rice (highest area in Gosaba) followed by 'boro' rice (highest in Canning and Jaynagar II). 'Adi' rice is grown only in Bhargar I. Potato ranks second in importance though it is not cultivated in Jaynagar II. Some amount of land is also devoted to the production of wheat, kil, mustard and khesari though the crop combination varies. In terms of production too, 'aman' rice ranks first followed by 'boro' rice and potato in varying proportions. The production of the secondary crops is much less compared to the primary crop rice.

The total net sown area comprising irrigated and un-irrigated area Block wise (Table no. 17.3 and Fig. no. 17.3) is seen to be highest in Basanti and least in Bhargar I. The amount of irrigated land is highest in Gosaba and Bhargar I while it is least in Jaynagar II. Additionally, the percentage of irrigated land is highest in Bhargar I (56.22%) while it is very low in the other Blocks (only around 24-5%)

The various sources of irrigation (Table no. 17.4 and Fig. no. 17.4) in the area are canals, wells, tubewells, and tanks. Canals are the main source of irrigation in Gosaba, Basanti and Bhargar I while tanks are most important in Canning and Jaynagar II. Irrigation is also obtained from other sources. Wells and tube wells are commonly found in Bhargar I and Canning II.

In addition to agriculture, fishing is practised widely throughout the study area. Table no. 17.5 and Fig. no. 17.5 gives an idea of the number of government operated fishing schemes. Bar diagrams have been drawn to represent the number of persons engaged in fishing Blockwise (Table no. 17.6 and Fig. no. 17.6). While it is highest in Canning II, the number is least in Bhargar I. The share of Canning II and Basanti in annual fish production is much higher than that of the other three Blocks (Table no. 17.7 and Fig. no. 17.7). Table no. 17.8 and Fig. no. 17.8 show that Canning II, Gosaba and Basanti have the largest area given over to this activity. Thus fishing constitutes a dominant livelihood choice for a large proportion of the rural inhabitants of the study area. Fresh water fisheries are more common than brackish water fisheries and a large number of fish and prawn species are harvested both for subsistence and commercial purposes. The rearing of livestock, too plays an important role as a subsidiary occupation. As is evident from Table no. 17.9 and Fig. no. 17.9, cattle, goats and sheep are kept in large numbers while almost all rural households have poultry. As far as numbers are concerned, Gosaba and Basanti are the leading Blocks.

Collection of honey is one of the major seasonal activity

of the area. The honey collection season extends roughly between fourth week of March and first week of June, i.e., before the onset of monsoon. The bulk of the honey is produced and collected in the first phase, i.e., between March and May. The Sundarban honey collectors are referred to as Moules (Mondal, 2019). They brave all dangers and their lives, to gather the precious honey which is a means of earning their livelihood. The honey of the Sundarban is world famous. Timber, fuel wood and wax are the other products collected from the forests. The industrial sector is not much developed in the study area. The industries are mainly household industries, Jaynagar II is well-known for the manufacture of sweets from gur (molasses).

CONCLUSION

In the preceding sections, we have presented a holistic picture of the Study area with special reference to important geographic parameters selecting both physical and cultural aspects. Based on secondary data, the findings and observations have been presented using various cartographic techniques, maps and diagrams. Based on the analysis, we may conclude that the study area is moderately developed facing severe constraints in terms of both its physical and socio-economic environments. Agriculture is the dominant activity though it is primarily a mono-cropped rice area and the condition of the agrarian population remains underdeveloped. Fishing is the major subsidiary occupation. Both marine and inland fisheries are important with the latter being carried out in the numerous riverine creeks, waterbodies and low lying submerged areas. Collection of honey, wax and wood and livestock grazing are all carried out to supplement incomes. There is, however a dearth of business of business and industrial activity in the area. The study area fares moderately in human development particularly in terms of standard of living. Basanti ranks lowest overall. Access to amenities is moderately developed; availability of educational facilities is more widespread compared to health facilities. There is variation among the Blocks studied. Gosaba is completely rural but has the highest level of literacy. It also fares better than the others in terms of availability of resources. Bhangar I is the most urbanized and has the least percentage of cultivable area. It however has the highest percentage of irrigated area. There is definitely scope for further improvement

across the Blocks if irrigation facilities are made available, wage rates are increased for labourers working in agriculture and employment opportunities are improved for secondary and tertiary sector.

The study area has access to multiple natural resources and has bright prospects for further development. Natural hazards like cyclones and storms and attack by wild animals particularly tigers are main physical hazards faced. The low participation of women in the workforce and lack of alternative source of livelihood are some of the other possible causes for the persistent poverty and low economic level of the inhabitants. Climate change impacts and the threat of sea level rise are likely to be further causes of concern for the people of this region in the coming years.

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4. APPENDIX

TABLE:7.1 - AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL
IN SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT

SL.No	MONTHS	AVERAGE RAINFALL (in mm)
1	January	29.01
2	February	30.00
3	March	34.50
4	April	52.41
5	May	108.00
6	June	351.26
7	July	401.23
8	August	431.81
9	September	367.40
10	October	251.27
11	November	106.11
12	December	41.35

SOURCE : DOMP, GOWB, 2021

TABLE :7.2- AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS
DISTRICT

SL.No	MONTHS	MINIMUM TEMPERA TURE (°C)	MAXIMUM TEMP (°C)	AVERAGE TEMP (°C)
1	January	28.0	13.0	20.5
2	February	28.6	13.8	21.2
3	March	34.2	14.8	24.5
4	April	35.4	16.0	25.7
5	May	36.8	18.8	27.8
6	June	36.2	20.2	28.2
7	July	36.0	23.0	29.5
8	August	34.8	23.8	29.3
9	September	34.0	24.4	29.2
10	October	33.6	22.0	27.8
11	November	32.0	16.6	24.3
12	December	28.2	11.0	19.6

SOURCE : DOMP, GOWB, 2021

TABLE:73- AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND AVERAGE HUMIDITY: SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DIS.

MONTHS	AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (°C)	AVERAGE RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%)
January	19.9	70.50
February	23.05	71.00
March	27.15	70.50
April	29.40	76.50
May	30.00	79.00
June	29.95	83.50
July	29.20	86.00
August	29.10	87.00
September	29.05	86.00
October	28.30	79.00
November	28.80	73.50
December	28.10	71.50
Annual	26.75	77.50

SOURCE: IMD, 2008

TABLE:74- ANNUAL RAINFALL IN SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DIS.

STATIONS	ANNUAL RAINFALL (in mm)
Budge Budge	1582.9
Canning	1861.0
Diamond Harbour	1655.1
Sagar Island	1844.2
Sandheads	2344.7

SOURCE: IMD, 2008

TABLE:75- RANGE OF ANNUAL RAINFALL IN SOUTH 24 PARGANAS

RANGE OF ANNUAL RAINFALL (in mm)	RANGE OF ANNUAL RAINFALL	NO. OF YEARS
1001-2000		32
2001-3000		11
3001-4000		2
4001-5000		0
5001-6000		1
6001-7000		1

SOURCE: IMD, 2008

TABLE: 76- AMOUNT OF RAINFALL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF RAINY DAY : SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DLG

MONTHS	AVERAGE NUMBER OF RAINY DAYS	AMOUNT OF RAINFALL
January	0.9	14.3
February	1.5	21.0
March	1.8	32.7
April	2.5	43.8
May	5.1	107.6
June	11.6	289.4
July	14.8	380.8
August	15.4	348.2
September	13.0	325.1
October	6.4	154.9
November	1.5	41.2
December	0.3	7.0

SOURCE : IMD, 2008

TABLE: 77- AVERAGE WIND DIRECTION AND SPEED : SAGAR ISLAND, SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT

WIND DIRECTION	MORNING	N	N/NE	SW	SW	SW/S	SW	SW	SW/S	SW/S	NE/N	N/NE	NE/N
	EVENING	N	S	S	S	S/SW	SW/S	S/SW	S/SW	SW	N/NE	N/NE	
MEAN WIND SPEED (kmph)		10.5	12.6	18.4	25.6	28.4	28.4	24.2	20.7	16.0	11.5	10.5	10.5

SOURCE : IMD, 2008

TABLE: 7.8 - FREQUENCY OF SPECIAL WEATHER PHENOMENA IN SELECTED STATIONS OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT.

SL.No	STATIONS	ANNUAL NUMBER OF DAYS WITH				
		THUNDER	HAIL	DUST STORM	SQUALL	FOG
1	Diamond Harbour	40.1	1.6	0.7	0.1	21.4
2	Sagar Island	30.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	55.0
3	Sandheads	2.9	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
4	Canning	58.8	2.2	2.2	0.1	62.2

SOURCE : IMD, 2008.

TABLE: 7.9 - OCCURENCE OF TROPICAL CYCLONE STORMS AT WEST BENGAL COAST

MONTHS	NUMBER OF OCCURENCES	PERCENTAGE
January	0	0
February	0	0
March	0	0
April	0	0
May	4	4
June	9	8
July	28	26
August	31	29
September	16	14.5
October	17	15.5
November	3	3
December	0	0
Total	108	100

SOURCE : IIT, KGP, 2006

TABLE: 8.1 - TEXTURAL COMPOSITION OF MANGROVE SOILS OF SUNDERBAN RESERVE FOREST

SAND %.	SILT %.	CLAY %.
43.4	23.1	34.15

SOURCE : Dasgupta, et al, 2018

TABLE: 9.1-

a) FOREST COVER: SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT		b) GEOLOGICAL AREA COVERED IN FORESTED AND UNFORSTED LAND IN SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT		
Forested Area	PERCENTAGE OF AREA	Recorded Forested Area	AREA	PERCENTAGE OF RECORDED AREA
Non-Forested Area	28.01%	Recorded Unforested Area	4221 sq.km	41.54%
	71.99%		5038 sq.km	58.45%

SOURCE : ISFR, 2019

SOURCE : ANNUAL REPORT, 2014-15

TABLE: 9.2- PERCENTAGE OF FOREST COVER IN SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DIS

CLASSES	AREA COVERED (in km sq)	AREA COVERED (in degrees)
VERY DENSE FOREST	983.10	126° 51' 63"
MODERATELY DENSE FOREST	745.03	96° 8' 34"
OPEN FOREST	1060.58	136° 51' 48"
SCRUB	1.00	0° 7' 45"
TOTAL	2789.71	360°

SOURCE: ISFR, 2019

TABLE: 9.3- AREA UNDER FOREST COVER (LEGAL STATUS) IN SOUTH 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT

TYPE OF FOREST	AREA	AREA (in degrees)
RESERVED FOREST	4177 sq km	356° 19' 54"
PROTECTED FOREST	42 sq km	3° 34' 59"
UNCLASSIFIED STATE FOREST	1 sq km	0° 5' 7"

SOURCE: ANNUAL REPORT, 2014, 2015

TABLE: 9.4 FOREST COVER CHANGE IN SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT

YEARS	PERCENTAGE OF FOREST COVER	YEARS	PERCENTAGE OF FOREST COVERS
1999	20.84	2011	24.16
2001	22.49	2013	27.85
2003	22.94	2015	27.93
2005	22.92	2017	28.03
2007	24.14	2019	27.99

SOURCE: Das, 2021

TABLE: 9.57- FOREST COVER CHANGE IN INDIA SUNDERBAN

YEAR	FOREST COVER AREA (in sq km)
1986	2246.839
1996	2201.410
2001	2268.914
2004	2162.333
2009	2132.200

SOURCE: INDIAN SUNDERBANS DELTA: A VISION - WUR E-DEPOT.

TABLE: 9.8 - FOREST COVER CHANGE OF THE INDIAN SUNDERBANS

YEAR	DENSE FOREST	DEGRADED FOREST	SALINE BANKS
1986	1821.614	355.158	55.299
1996	1755.044	282.475	84.25
2004	1661.442	447.327	79.584
2009	1651.3273	332.005	74.7865
2012	1623.045	345.552	72.6201

SOURCE : Samanta and Hazra , 2016

TABLE : 9.9 - HUMANS KILLED BY TIGERS IN SUNDERBANS : 1975-2008

YEARS	NUMBER OF HUMAN KILLED	3 YEARS MOVING TOTAL	3 YEARS MOVING AVG.	YEARS	NUMBER OF HUMAN KILLED	3 YEARS MOVING TOTAL	3 YEARS MOVING AVG.
1975	63	140		1992	40	103	43
1976	40	125	47	1993	47	78	34
1977	37	137	42	1994	16	37	26
1978	48	150	46	1995	15	33	12
1979	52	131	50	1996	6	39	11
1980	50	120	44	1997	12	68	13
1981	29	91	40	1998	21	96	23
1982	41	78	30	1999	35	99	32
1983	21	68	26	2000	40	92	33
1984	16	73	23	2001	24	75	31
1985	31	76	24	2002	28	74	25
1986	26	66	25	2003	23	76	25
1987	19	46	22	2004	23	86	29
1988	21	80	25	2005	30	99	33
1989	6	100	27	2006	33	109	36
1990	53	134	33	2007	36		
1991	41	128	45	2008	40		

SOURCE : WWF INDIA , 2018.

TABLE : 9.10- ACTIVITY PATTERN OF ANIMALS IN SUNDERBAN

TIGER	TIGER	SPOTTED DEAR	WILD PIG
01:00	3	1	0
02:00	0	2	0.5
03:00	2	4	1
04:00	2.8	5	1.5
05:00	4	6	1.8
06:00	6	6.5	4
07:00	8	7	3.5
08:00	11	8	9.8
09:00	7	6	4.9
10:00	8	2.5	3.8
11:00	2	1	7.8
12:00	0	0.5	6
13:00	0	2	8
14:00	1	6	2.1
15:00	0	8	6.5
16:00	1.5	7	6
17:00	0.5	6	3
18:00	9	4.9	0.5
19:00	11	4.9	0
20:00	17	0.7	0
21:00	10	4.7	0
22:00	8	0.5	0
23:00	1	1.5	0
24:00	1.5	1	0

SOURCE : WWF INDIA , 2013

TABLE:10.1 - DEMOGRAPHIC SET UP OF WEST BENGAL AND SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT (1991-2011)

WEST BENGAL				SOUTH 24 PARGANAS			
YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	MALE POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION	YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	MALE POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION
1991	68077965	35510633	32567332	1991	5715030	2960214	2752816
2001	80176197	41465985	38710212	2001	6906689	3564993	3341696
2011	91276115	46809027	44467088	2011	8161961	4173778	3988183

TABLE:10.2 - RURAL URBAN POPULATION OF WEST BENGAL AND SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT (1991-2011)

WEST BENGAL				SOUTH 24 PARGANA			
YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	RURAL POPULATION	URBAN POPULATION	YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	RURAL POPULATION	URBAN POPULATION
1991	68077965	49370864	18707601	1991	5715030	4954653	760377
2001	80176197	57748946	22427257	2001	6906689	5820469	1086220
2011	91276115	62183113	29093002	2011	8161961	6074188	208773

TABLE:10.3 - LITERACY LEVEL OF WEST BENGAL AND SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT (1991-2011)

WEST BENGAL				SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT			
YEAR	TOTAL LITERACY	MALE LITERATES	FEMAL LITERATES	YEAR	TOTAL LITERATES	MALE LITERATES	FEMALE LITERATES
1991	32609000	20092000	12518000	1991	2551000	1651000	900000
2001	47196401	27452426	19743975	2001	4067343	2399713	1667630
2011	61538281	38818810	27719471	2011	5531657	3043277	2488380

TABLE:10.4 - SEX RATIO OF WEST BENGAL AND SOUTH 24 PARGANA (1991-2011)

YEAR	WEST BENGAL	SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT
1991	917	929
2001	934	937
2011	950	956

TABLE: 10.5 - PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION OF WEST BENGAL AND SOUTH 24 PARGANAS (1991-2011)

YEAR	WEST BENGAL	SOUTH 24 - PARGANAS DISTRICT
1991	32.2	28.3
2001	36.8	32.5
2011	38.1	36.3

SOURCE : <https://censusindia.gov.in>,
www.census2011.co.in,
 Census CD West Bengal (2001, 2011)

TABLE: 11.1 - RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT (2011)

HINDUS	MUSLIM	CHRISTIANS	BUDDHISTS	SIKHS	JAINS	OTHER RELIGIOUS PERSUASION	RELIGION NOT STATED
63.2%	35.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%

MAJOR LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN SOUTH 24 - PARGANAS DISTRICT (2001)

BENGALI	HINDI	URDU	OBIA	TELEGU
97 %	1.5 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.1 %

TABLE: 11.2 - SC AND ST POPULATION IN SOUTH 24 - PARGANAS DISTRICT (2001-2011)

YEAR	SC POPULATION	ST POPULATION
2001	2218376	84766
2011	2484032	96976

SOURCE : District Census Handbook of South 24 Parganas District,
 Census of India, 2011.

TABLE: 11.3 - LAND UTILISATION (area in hectares):
SOUTH 24 - PARGANAS DISTRICTS

FORESTED AREA	: 426300	FALLOW LAND OTHER THAN CURRENT FALLOW	: 250
LAND UNDER NON-AGRICULTURAL USE	: 144470	CURRENT FALLOW	: 13100
BARREN AND UN-CULTIVABLE LAND	: 240	CROPPED AREA	: 360580
CULTURABLE WASTE LAND	: 430	LAND UNDER MISCELLANEOUS TREE, CROPS AND GROVES	: 3340

SOURCE: Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics, 2013

TABLE: 12.1 - STATUS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
IN SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT

BLOCKS	STATUS OF LIVING		EDUCATION		HEALTH		HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	
	INDEX	RANKS	INDEX	RANKS	INDEX	RANKS	INDEX	RANKS
Basanti	0.30	29	0.78	28	0.43	24	0.50	29
Canning II	0.32	28	0.76	29	0.44	23	0.51	28
Josaba	0.38	21	0.86	12	0.39	29	0.54	27
Bhangar I	0.45	12	0.81	25	0.39	28	0.55	26
Jaynagar II	0.39	20	0.80	26	0.46	21	0.55	25

SOURCE: District Human Development Report, 2009

PROFILE OF STUDY AREA
(SOUTH 24 - PARGANAS DISTRICT)

BLOCKS	AREA (in sq/km)	POPULATION	DENSITY (person/sqkm)	LITERACY RATE	BPL POPULATION
Basanti	404.21	336717	833	58.02	64.89
Canning II	214.93	252523	1175	55.07	50.32
Josaba	296.73	246598	831	70.07	38.02
Bhangar I	153.62	249170	1622	61.74	28.22
Jaynagar II	186.25	252164	1354	58.96	42.60

SOURCE: District Census Handbook of
South 24 Pargana,
District Human Development Report 2009

TABLE: 13.1 - POPULATION COMPOSITION OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT

BLOCKS	TOTAL POPULATION	MALE POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION
Basanti	336717	171279	165438
Canning II	252523	128438	124085
Gosaba	246598	125910	120688
Bhangar I	249170	127702	121468
Jaynagar II	252164	128858	123306

TABLE: 13.2 - RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION OF SOUTH 24 - PARGANAS DISTRICT

BLOCKS	TOTAL POPULATION	RURAL POPULATION	URBAN POPULATION
Basanti	336717	330092	6625
Canning II	252523	241331	1119
Gosaba	246598	246598	0
Bhangar I	249170	228528	20642
Jaynagar II	252164	239784	12380

TABLE: 13.3 CHILD POPULATION BY SEX AND SEX RATIO OF POPULATION (0-6), 2011 OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DIS.

BLOCKS	TOTAL POPULATION	MALE POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION	SEX RATIO
Basanti	50770	25767	25003	970
Canning II	43455	22157	21298	961
Gosaba	27841	14057	13784	981
Bhangar I	35693	18142	17551	967
Jaynagar II	38872	19656	19216	978

TABLE: 13.4 - DISTRIBUTION OF SC AND ST POPULATION IN SOUTH 24 - PARGANAS DISTRICT (2011)

BLOCKS	SC POPULATION	ST POPULATION	PERCENTAGE OF SC POPULATION	PERCENTAGE OF ST POPULATION
Basanti	119631	20060	35.53	5.96
Canning II	52859	14910	20.93	5.90
Josaba	154584	23343	62.69	9.47
Bhangar I	52312	3133	20.99	1.26
Jaynagar II	85587	1046	33.94	0.41

TABLE: 13.5 - LITERATE AND ILLITERATE POPULATION IN SOUTH 24 - PARGANAS DISTRICT (2011)

BLOCKS	LITERATES			ILLITERATES		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Basanti	195366	110229	85137	141351	61056	80301
Canning II	139058	77784	61274	113465	50654	62811
Josaba	172781	96642	76139	73817	29268	44549
Bhangar I	153835	84390	69445	95335	43312	52023
Jaynagar II	148676	84612	64064	103488	44246	59242

SOURCE : DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24 PARGANA, 2011.

TABLE: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 14.1a and 14.1b SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT (2011)

BLOCKS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	RURAL	URBAN
Basanti	70818	69295	1523
Canning II	49711	47264	2447
Josaba	58197	58197	0
Bhangar I	51711	47370	4341
Jaynagar II	50413	47650	2763

TABLE: 14.2 — NUMBER OF INHABITED VILLAGES AND RURAL POPULATION IN SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT (2011)

BLOCKS	NUMBER OF INHABITED VILLAGE	TOTAL POPULATION	MALE POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION
Basanti	64	330092	167832	162260
Canning II	61	241331	122787	118544
Gosaba	50	246598	125910	120688
Bhangar I	80	228528	117229	111299
Jaynagar II	47	239784	122545	117239

TABLE: 14.4 DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE, IN SOUTH 24 PARGANA, 2011.

BLOCKS	TOTA AREA (in hectares)	PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVABLE AREA TO TOTAL AREA	PERCENTAGE OF IRRIGATED AREA TO TOTAL CULTIVABLE AREA
Basanti	34168.88	70.33	21.40
Canning II	21225.37	80.21	24.43
Gosaba	29672.65	78.11	28.05
Bhangar I	14849.06	65.74	56.08
Jaynagar II	18168.64	84.37	25.22

TABLE: 14.5 - APPROACH BY PACCA ROAD IN SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT, 2010

BLOCKS	NUMBER OF VILLAGES	APPROACH OF PACCA ROAD (%)
Basanti	32	50
Canning II	25	40.98
Gosaba	8	16
Bhangar I	33	41.25
Jaynagar II	8	17.02

TABLE : 14.6 - LENGTH OF ROADS (in kilometers) , 2010

BLOCKS	RWP		ZP		GP & PS		PMCRSY	
	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Surfaced	Unsurfaced
Basanti	72.70	-	197.12	637.43	9.00	10.00	47.37	-
Canning II	6.00	-	239.53	233.34	240	530	22.23	-
Gosaba	-	-	56.00	620.36	49	280	37.58	-
Bhangar I	18.44	-	257.43	110.80	175.00	90.00	20.00	-
Jaynagar II	57.90	0.50	192.49	584.41	297.75	339.00	4.50	-

SOURCE : District Census Handbook of South 24 Parganas
Census of India , 2011 ,
District Statistical Handbook of South 24
Parganas , 2014 .

TABLE : 15.1 - AVAILABILITY OF AMENITIES , 2011 .

BLOCKS	NUMBER OF VILLAGES	EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES	MEDICINAL FACILITIES	DRINKING WATER	POST OFFICE	TELEPHONE FACILITIES	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	BANKS	AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETY	POWER SUPPLY
Basanti	64	63	51	64	33	60	35	9	6	64
Canning II	61	54	35	61	20	57	10	2	0	61
Gosaba	50	50	48	50	34	42	35	12	4	50
Bhangar I	80	78	62	80	13	67	29	13	6	80
Jaynagar II	47	45	31	47	20	45	15	5	1	47

TABLE: 15.2- TRANSPORT FACILITY, 2010-11

BLOCKS	NO. OF FERRY SERVICE	NO. OF ORIGINATING TERMINAL BUS ROUTES	DISTANCE OF NEAREST RAILWAY STATION FROM BLOCK
Basanti	10	1	16
Canning II	1	3	13
Josaba	42	0	26
Bhangar I	-	14	24
Jaynagar II	1	2	3

SOURCE: DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS, 2010-11

TABLE: 15.3- BANKING FACILITIES

BLOCKS	NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETY	NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL BANKS	NUMBER OF GRAMIN BANKS
Basanti	30	5	3
Canning II	14	3	3
Josaba	34	5	2
Bhangar I	20	6	2
Jaynagar II	20	4	3

SOURCE: DISTRICT STATISTICAL HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24 PARGANA 2010-2011

TABLE: 15.4 - ACCESS OF EDUCATION

BLOCKS	PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL	PRIMARY SCHOOL	MIDDLE SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL	HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	DEGREE COLLEGE	DEGREE COLLEGE ENGINEERING	MEDICAL COLLEGE
Basanti	63	63	41	21	15	0	0	0
Canning II	54	54	23	18	9	2	0	0
Josaba	50	50	39	33	15	1	0	0
Bhangar I	78	78	31	14	9	0	2	0
Jaynagar II	44	44	19	13	10	2	3	0

SOURCE: DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS, CENSUS OF INDIA, 2011.

TABLE: 15.5 - ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

BLOCKS	COMMON HEALTH CENTRE	PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	PRIMARY HEALTH SUB CENTER	MATERNITY CHILD WELFARE CENTER	ALLOPATH HOSPITAL	HOSPITAL OF ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE	DISPENSARY	FAMILY WELFARE CENTER	NO MEDICAL FACILITY
Basanti	0	4	35	5	1	1	4	0	13
Canning II	0	3	32	4	0	0	2	4	26
Josaba	0	3	34	9	1	0	9	5	2
Bhangar I	2	2	29	3	0	0	6	8	18
Jaynagar II	0	3	16	1	1	0	4	0	17

SOURCE: DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24 PARGANAS, CENSUS OF INDIA, 2011.

TABLE : 16.1 - WORKERS AND NON-WORKER IN SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT

BLOCKS	TOTAL WORKERS	MALE WORKERS	FEMALE WORKERS	TOTAL NON WORKERS	MALE NON-WORKERS	FEMALE NON-WORKERS
Basanti	132044	94213	37831	204673	77066	276707
Canning II	83899	66495	17404	168624	61943	106681
Gosaba	110996	75816	35180	135602	50094	85508
Jaynagar II	93248	69439	23801	158924	59419	99505
Bhangar I	81616	70515	1101	167554	57187	11036

TABLE : 16.2 - DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING PARTICIPATION IN SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT, 2011.

BLOCKS	MAIN WORKER		MARGINAL WORKER	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Basanti	59948	10078	534265	27753
Canning II	39465	4474	27030	12930
Gosaba	43720	7274	32096	27906
Bhangar I	60268	5649	10247	5452
Jaynagar II	47608	7592	21831	16209

TABLE : 16.3 - ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF PEOPLE IN SOUTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT

BLOCKS	CULTIVATORS		AGRICULTURAL LABOUR		HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY		OTHER WORKERS	
	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Basanti	24402	18.48	62102	47.07	13772	10.43	31768	24.06
Canning II	120142	14.39	47330	56.46	3314	3.95	21213	25.28
Gosaba	21914	19.74	60111	56.16	4927	4.44	24044	21.66
Bhangar I	16498	20.21	24173	29.62	4011	4.91	36984	45.25
Jaynagar II	14804	15.88	33952	36.41	12219	13.10	32265	34.60

SOURCE : DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK OF SOUTH 24 PARGANA, CENSUS OF INDIA, 2011.

TABLE : 17.1 - NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH 24 - PARGANAS DISTRICT.

BLOCKS	BARGADAR	PATTA HOLDER	SMALL FARMERS	MARGINAL FARMERS	AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS
Basanti	20192	10115	48700	34618	42749
Canning II	8509	13243	1285	12006	30395
fosaba	2906	26303	4775	30909	40516
Bhangar I	2231	6608	2452	25506	18806
Jaynagar II	1574	6000	4298	15386	25011

TABLE : 17.2 - AREA OF PRODUCTION OF CROPS , 2010-2011 .

BLOCKS	AUS		AMAN		BORO		WHEAT		JUTE	
	AREA	PRODUCTION	AREA	PROD.	AREA	PROD.	AREA	PROD.	AREA	PROD.
Basanti	-	-	20697	36.72	952	2.52	371	0.95	-	-
Canning II	-	-	11373	22.67	4548	11.08	-	-	-	-
fosaba	-	-	27022	36.86	870	1.84	-	-	-	-
Bhangar I	682	1.343	7544	18.77	4223	15.51	255	0.65	-	-
Jaynagar II	-	-	13862	31.78	4548	11.08	-	-	1208	13.95

BLOCKS	POTATO		TIL		MUSTARD		KHEJARI	
	AREA	PROD.	AREA	PROD.	AREA	PROD.	AREA	PROD.
Basanti	264	6.95	-	-	46	0.10	08	0.01
Canning II	175	2.47	-	-	-	-	16	0.02
fosaba	670	18.50	177	0.17	09	0.02	-	-
Bhangar I	819	17.44	1016	0.95	910	1.91	59	0.08
Jaynagar II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE : District Statistical Handbook of South 24 - Parganas (2010-2011)

TABLE : 17.3 - NET AREA SHOWN BY IRRIGATION AND UNIRRIGATED AREA

Blocks	NET AREA SOWN	TOTAL IRRIGATED AREA	TOTAL UNIRRIGATED AREA
Basanti	24031.6	564.6	18867
Canning II	17025.5	4158.5	12867
Josaba	23178.3	6502.3	16676
Bhangar I	9814.9	5517.5	4297
Jaynagar II	15328.8	3865.8	11463

TABLE : 17.4 - SOURCE OF IRRIGATION IN SOUTH 24-PARGANAS DISTRICT

Blocks	CANALS	WELL AND TUBE WELL	TANKS	OTHERS
Basanti	2015.9	50.1	1720.3	1378.3
Canning II	637.8	1082.0	1130.7	1308.0
Josaba	2990.4	268.1	541.1	2702.7
Bhangar I	1952.3	1740.6	165.4	1659.2
Jaynagar II	390.8	975	1714.9	785.1

TABLE : 17.5 - NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT OPERATED SCHEMES

Blocks	NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT OPERATED SCHEMES
Basanti	10
Canning II	6
Josaba	7
Bhangar I	5
Jaynagar II	9

TABLE : 17.6 - NUMBER OF PERSON ENGAGED IN FISHING

Blocks	NUMBER OF PERSON ENGAGED
Basanti	22637
Canning II	501434
Josaba	35249
Bhangar I	6800
Jaynagar II	14907

TABLE : 17.7 AND 17.8 - ANNUAL FISH PRODUCTION AND AREA UNDER PSICULTURE.

BLOCKS	NET AREA AVAILABLE FOR PSICULTURE	NET AREA UNDER EFFECTIVE PSICULTURE
Basanti	2350	2052
Canning II	7150	7091
Gosaba	3637	3098
Bhangar I	1040	795
Jaynagar II	2000	1819

TABLE : 17.9 - REARING OF LIVESTOCK

BLOCKS	CATTLE	BUFFALOES	GOATS	SHEEPS	POULTRY	OTHERS
Basanti	93256	1775	56297	33131	271808	4004
Canning II	33191	1085	37205	22314	262358	3109
Gosaba	91404	855	75231	33069	331654	7421
Bhangar I	39175	12	31644	1831	233177	279
Jaynagar II	36365	580	36098	12312	168041	115

SOURCE : District Statistical Handbook of South 24 - Parganas , 2011.
Livestock Census Report, 2007.
