TURA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, TURA GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT



Education Report on Field Trip to Edenbari Village

Executive Summary

Field trips serve one vital function as far as education is concerned. Field trips link the classroom experience with the outside world in so doing they not only improve learning, but also give both the students and educators valued practical experience. The field trip we took the students was an interesting one judging by the varied lessons that we had to receive. This report is prepared to that effect. It details the events and the lessons learnt from the field trip conducted. This particular trip visioned at improving their knowledge base grounded in the classroom concerning fresh water biodiversity in the local area. During this event, they encountered several wonderful spectacles like the magnificent natural scenery of the region. The field trip owed its success to the faculties of the Department particularly the Project Supervisor, Shri. Phrangshai Hynniewta who engaged the students in sample collection throughout the trip. A majority of the samples collected concerned the variety of fresh water biodiversity both flora and fauna (Vertebrates & invertebrates), the soil and water samples collected from the River. A brief detail of this is discussed in this report. In due course, the report provides information on the Fresh water ecosystem of Ganol River connection with its Biodiversity, which is the basis of the project in the place.

Introduction

Within the Tura region, the trip to Ganol River is among the best experience. The Ganol stream desends from the foothills of the northern parts and passes through the heart of the paddy fields. It is also joined by smaller streams before it joins the main river i.e. the Kulu River. The stream runs from North East to South West direction. The area wander pasts other spectacular sites along the Ganol River. People in the region enjoy the view of the Tura Peak famous for trekking and other adventurous activities.

Background

As a requirement of the course, students are expected to take part in a field trip to a nearby River to study the biodiversity of Fresh water ecosystem. In this regard, the case destination that is the subject of this report is the Ganol River which is located in the Edenbari Village, a place well known for its beautiful picnic locations. Travelling and walking to the area bequeathed the students with a pleasant and exceptional walking experience, which absorbed them into the scenic beauty of one of Tura's most attractive village. The students had the chance of exploring the area natural charm and its hidden treasures. The students gathered outside the college campus. They were led by Project

Supervisor and the rest of the faculties in the trip that took at least one hours to reach the desired location.

Aims of the Report

Field trip reports improve the educational value of a trip. The trips deal with the spatial relations among data and the time relationships like the cultural history or geological processes. This report addresses two chief functions. First, it provides the practical experience that persuades students to realize the theoretical and conceptual discussions of their studies. Secondly, it improves the process of information gathering, as students are able to step outside their imagined perceptions to collect their experiences as the data for the knowledge founded on interpretation. In equal proportions, the report imitates the learning and experience achieved during the field trip. Consequently, through the preparation of the report, students are able to ponder their enhancement proficiency within this field of Geography.

Site Description

The field trip was important in learning about the rich fresh-water biodiversity in the area. The students did not just wander the adventurous hills andvalleys, but also learnt about edenbari's rich and diverse history and culture, which is embedded within its colourful inhabitants, well-preserved forests, and great scenic beauty. They got the rare chance of exploring the rationale behind it being a famous destination for the local fishermen.

The Ganol stream and the adjoining areasof Edenbari village as a whole serves as a habitat to a majority of flora and fauna diversity in the region. This makes it a notorious destination both for students, Geographers and researchers. Edenbari village is situated under Rongram block of West Garo Hills district. The distance from Tura to Edenbari village is approximately 8.0 kms and will take around an hour to reach. Edenbari village experiences a climate ranging from tropical to sub-tropical type. Summers can be hot with temperatures climbing during the peak season and the tropical conditions are the result of high humidity. The monsoon showers are extensive and the place is humid during this period. The months from June to September forms the monsoon season. The winter months are milder and temperature averages between 11°C and 29°C. The months from July to august received the maximum rainfall.

Even though the area is covered by thick forest, and some broad leaved trees are here and there. The climate is also conducive for agriculture. Bamboos and betel nut trees are found on large scale and banana trees are also found around the cultivating areas on the valley slopes.

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Data Base

As per this field work is concerned a lot of primary data were collected. Floral and faunal species, soil and water samples were taken from the case study area and brought to the department lab for testing. MapInfo Professional SCP 8.5 and Arc GIS 9.3 Version are the GIS and Remote Sensing Software used in the preparation of the field work. Microsoft Excel are also extensively used for compilation of this field work. Materials taken during the field work includes the following: -

SL NO.	NAME OF MATERIALS	NUMBER TAEKEN
1	Transparent Jars	27
2	Fishing Nets	20 -
3	Compass	1
4	Measuring tape	1
5	Plumb bob	1
6	Paper	1(Bundle)
7	Pen	1(Dozen)
8	Drawing Materials	1

List of students undergone for the field trip to Edenbari which was held on 5thDecember, 2017are given as follows: -

SL. NO	Name of Students
1	Probath Ch Marak
2	Toriba S Sangma
3	Chonkamchi A Sangma
4	Chare N Sangma
5	Chenysha R Marak
6	Rimchi M Marak
7	Tenang A Sangma
8	Obil T Sangma
9	Tengsim K Marak
10	KonapHajong
11	GaveerHajong
12	Shyanika Saud
13	Kanu Mazumdar

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14	Salton N Marak	
15	AnamikaHajong	and the second second
16	Leah Dimgchi R Marak	Car GABO
17	ChallangMomin	
18	Himanshu Das	
19	Carl Brandon S Marak	
20	Mamuni D Sangma	
21	Dejengbirth K Marak	

The Field Trip/ Literature Review

This project report "Biogeographical health" of freshwater ecosystem (case study of Ganol stream in Edenbari village is purely based on field work, therefore it is of prime importance to understand the meaning of fieldwork, and to better equip the students with the knowledge related to the importance of fieldwork.

In a fieldwork, one's physical presence is very much required on the field. Hence, it is an empirical study under taken on a subject matter. Basically in a fieldwork, facts of various phenomena are observed by the students and that the observation are of first-hand account. In order to relate the difference and similarities between raw data and practical knowledge, several field studies have to be carried out on various viewpoints with the specific objectives.

It is important to know that in a fieldwork, all the information is personally collected directly from the source. In such cases, there is very little chance of distortion of facts and it is therefore a reliable tool technique which have been developed by geographers, ecologist, geomorphologist, geologist, and others for the purpose of site studying which makes the collection of data more accurate. With more accuracy of the information that is gathered, a correct solution of the problem can be made. When we took the students for a field work/survey we equipped the students with a knowledge about the ground condition of a selected area. This helps to bring them the confidence that is needed and this training received through personal involvement is a boon for the students.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Field trips are a vital part of the school curriculum as they proffer students with the necessary experience that cannot be imitated within the school setting. Nevertheless, they are a critical part of the general knowledge. Students affirmed that the trip to Edenbari village was a tremendously optimistic experience for them. When asked which

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aspects of the field trip improved their interest and understanding of the course, they rated learning about the biodiversity aspects of the area as the most important.

Suggestive recommendations

Some conservative measures need to be put forward to conserve the natural conditions of the stream.

- Awareness programme should be brought to the local people of the area concerning the agricultural practices and allied activities to safeguard the health of the stream.
- Scientific methods of farming should be practised to have better production
- The local themselves should try to keep the stream clean and healthy
- Economic friendly manures should be used in lieu of artificial fertilizers to avoid water and soil pollution
- Deforestation should be stopped at all costs.
- Proper care should be given to the stream and washing of clothes by detergents should be prohibited.

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DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Report on Kolkata Exposure Trip :

Duration: 8 Days w.e.f.9th March 2018 to 16th March 2018.

No of students : 18 (Eighteen)

No of Guides: 3 (Three)

Geography Department have arranged an Exposure Trip to the students of V Semester (2015 Batch) to Kolkata.

We started the journey on the 9th March 2018 and reached Kolkata on the 10th March 2018. On the 11th March we visited Science City and Nicco Park. On the 12th March we visited Zoological Park and Aquatica. On the 13th March we visited Victoria Memorial and Indian Museum. On the 14th March we spent our time in shopping in New Market area. Then, on the 15th March we returned back from Kolkata to Guwahati and we reached Tura on the 16th March 2018.

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Geography Department

Tura Government College, Tura

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List of students (Kolkata Trip - 2018)

SI No.	Name	
1	Probath Ch Marak	
2	Toriba S Sangma	
3	Chonkamchi A Sangma	
4	Chare N Sangma	
5	Chenysha R Marak	
6	Rimchi M Marak	
7	Tenang A Sangma	
8	Obil T Sangma	
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11	Gaveer Hajong	
12	Salton N Marak	
13	Jennywell A Sangma	
14	Anamika Hajong	
15	Leah Dingchi R Marak	
16	Challang Momin	
17	Carl Brendan S Marak	
18	Dijengbirth K Marak	

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TURA GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, TURA GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

Education Report on Field Trip to Chibragre Village

Introduction

Our Department had to conduct this field visit to a freshwater habitat which is in Chibragre village in West Garo Hills to get hands-on experience about local habitats and the animals and plants around it. We think that going to the site and observing the animals, plants and the habitat will make it an interesting learning experience for the students since they cansee and hear everything is real-life not just pictures or words in a textbook. Also, we want them to learn the proper methods to observe and examine the habitat without causing any damage to the area.

The field trip owed its success to the faculties of the Department particularly the Project Supervisor, Shri. Phrangshai Hynniewta who engaged the students in sample collection throughout the trip. Most the samples collected concerned the variety of fresh water biodiversity both flora and fauna (Vertebrates & invertebrates), the soil and water samples collected from the stream. A brief detail of this is discussed in this report. In due course, the report provides information on the Fresh water ecosystem of Ganol River connection with its Biodiversity, which is the basis of the project in the place.

Context Review

During the field trip, we saw a variety of organisms along and in the stream. There was difference in what we found in the upper and lower stream. The upper stream had fishes, more lichen, insects, snails and crabs. In the lower stream, we only saw snails under the rocks, comparatively less lichen and crab holes in the sand along the coast of the stream so we deduced that crabs can also be found in the lower stream.

After doing some research, we have found out more about each kind of organism found in the stream.

Timeframe

Project Title:'Bio-geographical health of a fresh-water stream" a case study of Ganol stream in Chibragre village.

Duration of field visit: The field visit was a one day trip conducted on 27thNovember, 2018



Location

Chibragre Village is situated in the district of West Garo Hills which is located between the latitude 25^o 30' 51^o 16" N AND LONGITUDE 90^o 21' 8^o 60" E. It is in Rongram Block. And is 13km away from district headquarter Tura.

Field Trip Objective

Each student will understand the connection between the environmental quality of the area and the health of the food web within its ecosystem, and have a better understanding how man is a part of the pollution problem and solution.

Site Description

The field trip was important in learning about the rich fresh-water biodiversity in the area. The students did not just wander the adventurous hills and valleys, but also learnt about edenbari's rich and diverse history and culture, which is embedded within its colourful inhabitants, well-preserved forests, and great scenic beauty. They got the rare chance of exploring the rationale behind it being a famous destination for the local fishermen.

The Ganol stream and the adjoining areas of Edenbari village serves as a habitat to a majority of flora and fauna diversity in the region. This makes it a notorious destination both for students, Geographers and researchers. Edenbari village is situated under Rongram block of West Garo Hills district. The distance from Tura to Chibragre village is approximately 13kms and will take around one and a half hour to reach. Chibragre village experiences a climate ranging from tropical to sub-tropical type. Summers can be hot with temperatures climbing during the peak season and the tropical conditions are the result of high humidity. The monsoon showers are extensive and the place is humid during this period. The months from June to September forms the monsoon season. The winter months are milder and temperature averages between 11°C and 29°C. The months from July to august received the maximum rainfall.

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Data Base

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3	Compass	1
4	Measuring tape	1
5	Plumb bob	1 -
6	Paper	1(Bundle)
7	Pen	1(Dozen)
8	Drawing Materials	1

List of students undergone for the field trip to Chibragre which was held on 27th November, 2018 are given as follows: -

SL. NO	Name of Students
1	BARBIE M SANGMA
2	BATSACHI R T SANGMA
3	CHEANI M MARAK
4	DILKATCHI A SANGMA
5	ELSHITHA A SANGMA
6	JEMINGSTONE N SANGMA
7	JILLIANTHIA CH MARAK
8	LESHARINE M SANGMA
9	MITCHILLYA M SANGMA
10	NORIMCHI T SANGMA

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11	TEROK CH MARAK	eur GRee
12	TREBINA S MARAK	

Field Methods

- Each student will collect samples of Water, Soil and of flora and fauna.
- Each student must draw a comparison and contrasting of physical traits by identifyingvertebrates and invertebrates, which are found in the water.
- Each student should be able to define the difference between tolerant and intolerant macro invertebrates.
- Each student should be able to list at least three pollutants which affect the environmental quality of the freshwater ecosystem.
- Each student should be able to explain how to use a secchi disk to measure turbidity.
- Each student should be able to describe bottom sediment as a pollutant which decreases water quality.
- Each student should be able to do accurate testing in the lab for each sample collected

Conclusion

This field visit experience allowed us to realize how diverse life is even in just one type of habitat. Allour students have learnt to be more careful while in natural habitats or else they may be disturbing the living organisms there. They have learnt to appreciate the nature around us. This field visit was very fruitful and taught all of them a lot.

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