

# BHOOMI

e-Magazine 2024-25



**Department of Geography**

**RANI BIRLA GIRLS' COLLEGE**





# RANI BIRLA GIRLS' COLLEGE

A Govt-aided College

38, Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata -17

Affiliated to the University of Calcutta, NAAC accredited

## PUBLISHED BY:

## DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

RANI BIRLA GIRLS' COLLEGE

38, Shakespeare Sarani Rd, Elgin, Kolkata,  
West Bengal 700017

Website: <https://www.rbgc.ac.in>

YEAR: 2024-25

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## COVER PAGE PHOTO LOCATION:

**TSONGMO, SIKKIM**

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## Message from principal's desk

It gives me immense pleasure to present the first e-magazine of the Department of Geography- **'Bhoomi'**, a platform that beautifully captures the spirit of exploration, curiosity, and reverence for our planet. This initiative is a testimony to the creativity, dedication, and academic brilliance of our students and faculty.

Geography, as a discipline, offers us the unique opportunity to bridge the gap between the natural world and human existence, fostering a deep understanding of the interconnectedness of life on Earth. The articles, poems, drawings, and photographs featured in this e-magazine reflect this ethos. Each contribution not only highlights the wonders of our surroundings but also encourages readers to appreciate the world through a geographer's lens.

From the adventurous narratives like *"Chasing Birds and Braving Heights"* by Ms. Kamalika Paul to the reflective journeys in *"Delving into the Pages of Geography Books"* by Dr. Chalantika Laha Salui, and the breathtaking trek to Sandakphu detailed by Mr. Dipmalya Karmakar, this collection is a treasure trove of inspiration and insight. The poetic tributes to Mother Nature by our young students further enrich this publication with their heartfelt expressions of love for the environment. The photographs and illustrations add to the rich tapestry of the magazine's contents.

This e-magazine is not just a showcase of talent but also a celebration of our collective commitment to understanding and preserving the Earth. I congratulate the entire Geography Department, including the editorial team and contributors, for their hard work in bringing this vision to life.

May this e-magazine inspire many more explorations, both academic and personal, as we continue to marvel at and learn from the beauty of our world.

Best wishes for the success of this endeavour.

**Dr. Srabanti Bhattacharya**  
**Principal**





## Message from EDITOR'S desk

With immense joy and genuine honour, I am writing on behalf of the Editorial Board to introduce BHOOMI, the first yearly e-magazine published by the Department of Geography at Rani Birla Girls' College. It is the imaginative result of our TEAM GEOGRAPHY, which is adorned with the outstanding efforts of all of our faculty members and beloved students from every semester that is currently underway. Teaching geography is not limited to the classroom; instead, we apply all of the knowledge we learn to the real world or "Bhoomi." This fact is clearly visible throughout the e-magazine.

The technical and editorial teams' tremendous and much-appreciated contributions were essential to the launch of this new magazine. Students' timely contributions and strong intellectual support are especially deserving of praise. Similar levels of genuine commitment from the writers are anticipated in the near future by our team.

We are relying on the alliance of all our editors and contributors to ensure that our magazine is current, lively, and pertinent. We hope that reading our first issue will be enjoyable for you.

**Dr. Chalantika Laha Salui**  
**Assistant Professor,**  
**Department of Geography,**  
**RANI BIRLA GIRLS' COLLEGE**





# *Articles*



# CHASING BIRDS AND BRAVING HEIGHTS: A GEOGRAPHY TEACHER'S ADVENTURE AT JATAYU EARTH CENTER

**Ms. Kamalika Paul**

FACULTY (HoD), DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

I have always considered vacations as opportunities for “field trips”—with myself as the only student. So, when I planned my visit to Kerala’s Jatayu Earth Centre, it was with a firm belief that I’d return with enough facts and trivia to bore my students to sleep. Therefore, arming myself with notebooks, guidebooks, and my ever-vigilant Bengali curiosity, packed up alongside an unhealthy number of *snacks*, started my journey to the Jatayu Earth centre.

The Jatayu Earth Centre is perched atop a rocky hill in Chadayamangalam, Kerala, name that I learned to pronounce only after three cups of masala chai and a lot of gesturing at confused locals.



I’m a geography teacher, so the first thing I noticed was how lush and green Kerala was—a sharp contrast to Kolkata’s cityscape. “The tropical Western Ghats,” I muttered to myself “Elevation approximately 350 meters above sea level,” I dutifully noted, wondering if any students would actually care.

It was a lush landscape—green, humid, and so tropical that I was tempted to start every sentence with “Did you know...?” to my cab driver. My cab driver looked relieved when I got out and headed towards the massive statue of Jatayu, a heroic vulture from the *Ramayana*. Jatayu’s story is classic hero material: he tried to rescue Sita from the clutches of Ravana and, after a valiant battle, crash-landed on the very spot I was standing. “Poor bird,” I thought, “but what a dramatic way to make a point.”

There, of course, the main attraction is Jatayu himself—a giant 200-foot-long stone sculpture of a bird frozen mid-fall. In reality it’s like Godzilla meets National Geographic, and I was ready to take pictures.

I tried to ask the tour guide if the sculpture’s placement was geologically accurate, but he mumbled something about local myths and suggested I take the cable car up to the observatory instead. I took the hint.



The cable car ride was beautiful—or it would have been if I wasn't preoccupied with imagining myself plummeting down the hillside. "This is exactly how Jatayu must have felt," I thought, clinging to the side of the car as it swayed in the breeze. Though there is no shame in screaming and my shriek would have probably echoed all the way back to Kolkata, but one also needs dignity along with experiential learning, right? Probably that is the only reason that muted my inner shrieks.



At the top, the view was nothing short of breathtaking—rolling hills, thick forests. I was tempted to launch into an impromptu lecture about the region's monsoon patterns, but I managed to restrain myself and instead did my best to appreciate the stunning panorama in silence (which lasted approximately 30 seconds, followed by fanatically clicking pictures).

The massive sculpture of Jatayu, carved to show the bird's dramatic final moments, sprawled across the rocky landscape. I stood in front of it, admiring the way the structure seemed to merge seamlessly with the natural rock formations, and I couldn't help but launch into a self-guided geology lesson. "Look at the sedimentary layering!" I exclaimed to a confused family of tourists, who quickly walked away after I suggested they examine the weathering patterns up close.



Determined to immerse myself in the legend, I wandered over to the educational centre, which featured displays on the local biodiversity, the myth of Jatayu, and the historical geography of Kerala. I bombarded the patient guide with questions about the Western Ghats' formation and the rock types used in the sculpture, because no educational trip is complete without

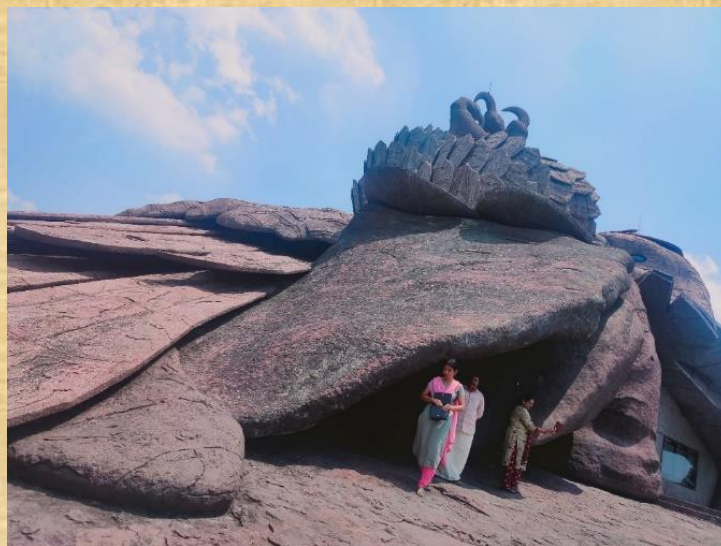


interrogating a tour guide. He politely answered while subtly hinting on mode of payment against such verbal battery from my side.

After a few hours of wandering around and frantically taking notes, I sat down for a snack, watching the green hills roll out endlessly before me. I was struck by the serene beauty of it all—the misty mountain air, the call of distant birds, and the fact that I’d managed to spend the entire day turning a vacation into a lecture on erosion, biodiversity, and local legends. I silently vowed to share every riveting detail with my students, whether they liked it or not.

On my way back down, I tried explaining the significance of Jatayu’s story to my cab driver—how the vulture’s courageous stand made this place a cultural and geographical landmark. He nodded with the kind of patience reserved for lost tourists and said, “Yes, madam, very interesting,” in a tone that suggested he’d heard the same story at least a thousand times. But I didn’t mind. I was leaving Jatayu Earth Center with a notebook full of notes, a camera full of pictures, and a heart full of mythological wonder—and I couldn’t wait to turn it all into the world’s most enthusiastic geography lecture.

Back at college, my students are in for a treat: diagrams of hill formations, tales of ancient vulture bravery, and, naturally, a surprise pop quiz on tropical weather systems. They’ll probably groan louder than Jatayu falling off that cliff, but I don’t mind. If I can survive dangling above the Western Ghats with a valiant face, they can survive an unexpected geography lesson.





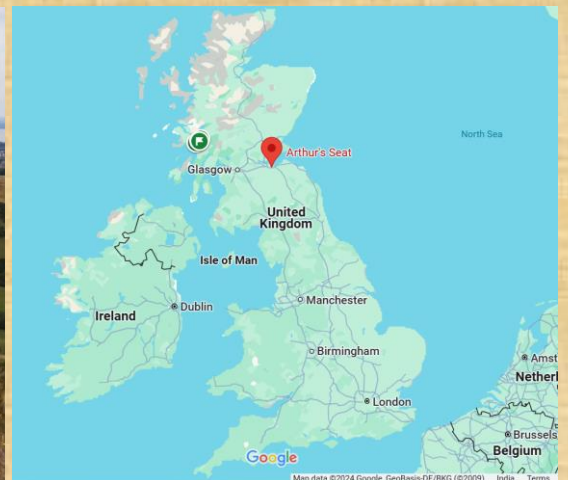
# DELVING INTO THE PAGES OF GEOGRAPHY BOOKS IN MY EYES

**Dr. Chalantika Laha Salui**  
FACULTY, DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

The main draw for a geography student is the land sculptures. A geographer attempts to match the region with the pages of his or her book when others appreciate the natural beauty of a tourist spot. That could be the region's sociocultural traits or a physical landform. As a professional in geography, I'm also thrilled to have firsthand knowledge of the concepts learnt during and after college. I would like to share some of my own experiences outside of India with the people here. These occurred during my travels to Germany, Switzerland, Greece, North Ireland, Scotland, and other places of the United Kingdom.

## **Arther's Seat:**

The major point of the Edinburgh, Scotland, hill range is Arthur's Seat, an ancient, extinct volcano. During the Quaternary (roughly the last two million years), a glacier moving from west to east eroded the early Carboniferous volcanic system (lava samples date to 341 to 335 million years ago), exposing rocky crags to the west and leaving a tail of material swept to the east.

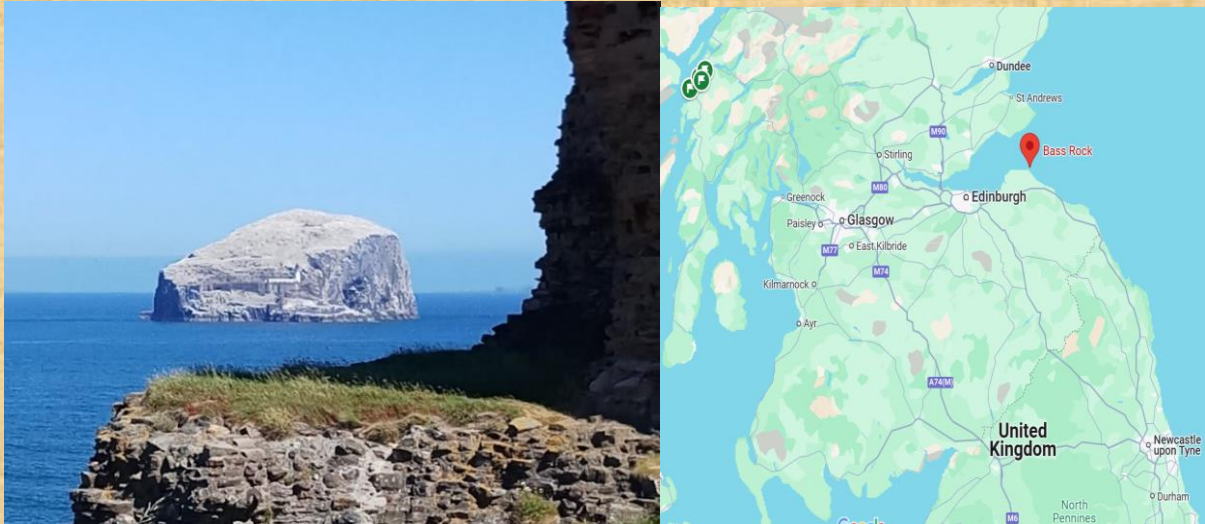




## North Berwick, North Sea:

### Bass Rock:

The Bass Rock is an island in Scotland's east that is located outside the Firth of Forth. With a peak elevation of 107 meters (351 feet), this steep-sided volcanic plug dyke formation is home to a sizable gannet colony. The island is a volcanic plug formed by Carboniferous (Dinantian) phonolitic trachyte rock. James Hutton was the first to identify the rock as an igneous intrusion.

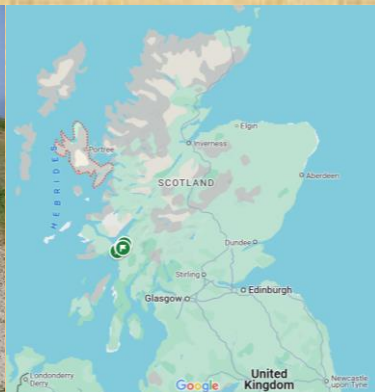


### Arch by Marine erosion:



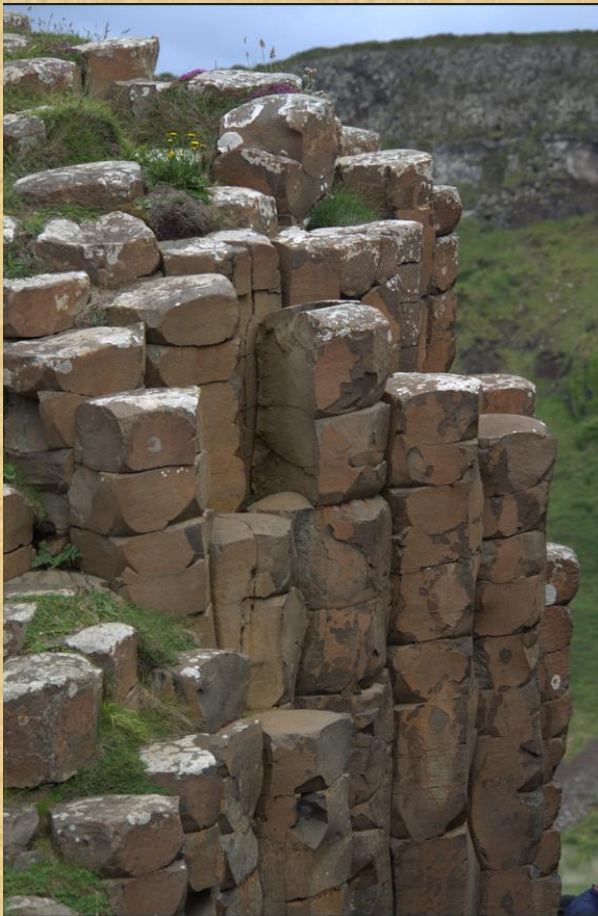


# Isle of sky (Scottish Highland):





## Giant Causeway- Belfast, North Ireland:



Basalt Pillar formations on western coast of North Sea.



## Isle of Mull:



Basalt Pillar formations on eastern coast of North Sea.

Hence, the similar formation in east and west coast of North Sea proves the Jig-Saw-Fit theory departing Ireland landmass from United-Kingdom.

## Santorini Island- Greece:





The outer landmass of the island is the edge of a caldera of a marine volcano (Left Picture). The central landmass is an active crater inside the caldera which is still releasing gas continuously (Right Picture).

### **Meteora, Greece:**

The conglomerate was formed of deposits of stone, sand, and mud from streams flowing into a delta at the edge of a lake, over millions of years. About 60 million years ago during the Paleogene period a series of earth movements pushed the seabed upward, creating a high plateau and causing many vertical fault lines in the thick layer of sandstone. The huge rock pillars were then formed by weathering by water, wind, and extremes of temperature on the vertical faults.





## Swiss Alps:



## Chalk Cliff, English Channel coast of UK:

A vast sea covered most of Europe and vast Britain between 100 million and 66 million years ago during the Late Cretaceous period. Fragments of coccoliths, which are the skeletons of small algae that float in surface waters and sink to the bottom, created muddy deposits along with the remains of bottom-living organisms, covering the sea bottom in white muck. The deposits solidified into chalk due to the weight of the sediments on top of them. The sea-floor deposits were elevated above sea level as a result of the Alpine orogeny, a significant mountain-building event that occurred during the Cenozoic.





**London observatory:**



This is the oldest object you will ever touch ...  
it is about 4.5 billion (that's 4,500,000,000) years old.



**Greenwich Line – Prime Meridian**

**Black forest-rhine (Horst-Graben):**



**Black Forest (Germany): Horst**



**Rhine Falls : Graben**



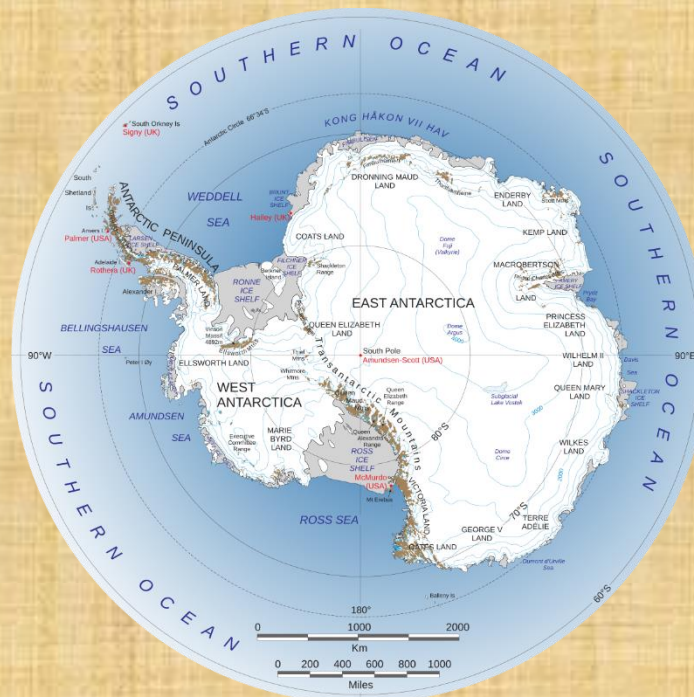
# ANTARCTICA: THE UNKNOWN CONTINENT

**Mrs. Kalpana Biswas**

FACULTY, DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Antarctica, the southernmost continent, is situated almost concentrically around the South Pole. Its name, derived from its location, means "opposite to the Arctic." The continent is nearly circular, except for the Antarctic Peninsula, which extends toward South America, and two large indentations, the Ross Sea and the Weddell Sea. Antarctica holds the distinction of being the world's highest, driest, windiest, coldest, and iciest continent. Covering an area of approximately 14.2 million square kilometers, about 98% of its surface is blanketed by ice.

The continent is divided into two primary regions: East and West Antarctica. East Antarctica, situated in the eastern longitudes, consists largely of a high ice-covered plateau. In contrast, West Antarctica, located in the western longitudes, comprises an ice sheet overlaying a chain of mountainous islands. These two regions are separated by the Transantarctic Mountains, which span approximately 3,400 kilometers. The Antarctic ice sheet holds about 29 million cubic kilometers of ice, accounting for 90% of the world's ice and 80% of its freshwater. Extensive ice shelves, such as those in the Ross and Weddell seas, frequently release icebergs into surrounding waters.



## Relief of Antarctica

Antarctica's landscape has two aspects: the visible surface, which includes exposed rocks and ice, and the underlying bedrock, hidden beneath ice and revealed through seismic and remote sensing studies. Glacial erosion and deposition shape the continent's terrain. With an average elevation of 2,200 meters above sea level, Antarctica is the highest continent on Earth. Ice-



scarred volcanoes, some still active, are found in regions such as western Ellsworth Land, Marie Byrd Land, and parts of the Antarctic Peninsula. The volcanic Scotia Arc is a focal point of activity.

### Climate of Antarctica

Antarctica's climate and weather conditions have earned it nicknames like "Home of the Blizzard" and the "White Desert." It is the coldest continent, with temperatures reaching as low as  $-89.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the coldest recorded on Earth. Temperatures vary across regions; the northern Antarctic Peninsula, the warmest part, occasionally reaches winter temperatures of  $-11^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while interior regions experience winter temperatures between  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$ . During midsummer, temperatures on the Antarctic Peninsula can rise to  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  but generally range from  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-35^{\circ}\text{C}$  elsewhere.

Despite its vast ice reserves, Antarctica is considered one of the world's deserts, with annual precipitation averaging just 50 millimeters as liquid water. Rising global temperatures have raised concerns about the stability of Antarctic glaciers and ice sheets. For instance, average winter temperatures on the Antarctic Peninsula have risen by  $6^{\circ}\text{C}$  since 1960, and this warming is linked to significant events like the disintegration of the Larsen Ice Shelf between 1995 and 2002.

On June 21, during the winter solstice, the Sun's rays only reach  $23.5^{\circ}$  from the South Pole along the Antarctic Circle ( $66.5^{\circ}\text{S}$ ), resulting in six months of polar night, including a twilight phase. Despite harsh conditions, the continent supports limited cold-adapted plant life, including about 800 species such as lichens, algae, molds, and bacteria. Antarctic seas are highly productive, particularly in nutrient-rich areas, with diatoms (a type of algae) thriving in these waters. Native land fauna includes invertebrates, while marine life features penguins, whales, and krill, which play vital roles in the food chain. Nearshore zones host diverse species like corals, sponges, sea stars, and various crustaceans.

Antarctica receives minimal precipitation, averaging only about 50 mm of liquid water annually, making it one of the world's driest deserts. During the coldest months, mean temperatures range from  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and in the interior, they drop further to between  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $-70^{\circ}\text{C}$ . In contrast, midsummer temperatures on the Antarctic Peninsula can climb as high as  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$ , while other regions experience temperatures ranging from  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $-35^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Concerns about global warming, a result of the Earth's amplified greenhouse effect, have intensified due to evidence of climate change in Antarctica, particularly in West Antarctica. For example, average winter temperatures on the Antarctic Peninsula have risen by  $6^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $10.8^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) since 1960. This warming has been linked to the disintegration of the Larsen Ice Shelf, which occurred between January 1995 and March 2002 due to rising air temperatures.

On the midwinter solstice, around June 21, the Sun's rays extend only to  $23.5^{\circ}$  from the South Pole, along the Antarctic Circle ( $66.5^{\circ}\text{S}$ ). Although the geographic pole experiences six months of theoretical night, about one month is a twilight phase. Antarctica's cold desert climate supports only a limited variety of cold-tolerant plants that can endure prolonged winter darkness when photosynthesis is impossible. Plant growth occurs in short summer bursts, lasting from a few days to a couple of months, depending on factors such as latitude, snowpack, elevation, wind, and moisture levels.



The continent hosts approximately 800 plant species, including 350 lichens, along with molds, yeasts, fungi, freshwater algae, and bacteria. These life forms are widespread, with some found as far south as latitude 87° S. Antarctic seas, particularly nutrient-rich near-shore zones, are highly productive. Diatoms, a type of algae, are especially abundant.



The native land fauna is exclusively invertebrate and less widely distributed, as it depends on plant colonization in newly deglaciated areas. Penguins are among the most significant bird species, while whales thrive in the surrounding oceans. Krill, a crucial component of the higher food chain, is abundant. Nearshore marine life includes sessile organisms like hydrozoans, corals, sponges, and bryozoans, as well as mobile species such as crablike pycnogonids, isopods, polychaete worms, sea stars, echinoids, crustaceans, and molluscs.



# A JOURNEY TO SANDAKPHU: THE ROOF OF WEST BENGAL

**Dipmalya Karmakar**

FACULTY, DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

Back in 2012, I set out on an unforgettable journey to Sandakphu, the highest peak in West Bengal, India, standing at an impressive 3,636 meters (11,929 feet). This adventure was a perfect blend of natural beauty and the thrill of trekking through one of the most scenic routes in the Eastern Himalayas. The experience was nothing short of phenomenal, leaving me with memories that I cherish to this day.

The trek began from the quaint town of Manebhanjan, known as the gateway to the Singalila National Park. From there, the trail meandered through beautiful villages like Dhotre and Srikhola, each offering its own unique charm. The ascent was steep and challenging, winding through lush forests of oak, pine, and bamboo, with vibrant rhododendrons adding bursts of color along the way. The crisp mountain air and the sound of chirping birds made every step a joy.

One of the most exhilarating parts of this journey was witnessing the majestic peaks that Sandakphu is famous for. Upon reaching the summit, I was greeted with a breath-taking panorama of the Himalayas. The highlight was catching a glimpse of the mighty Mount Everest, along with the towering Kanchenjunga, Lhotse, and Makalu. The view of the "Sleeping Buddha" formation, where the Kanchenjunga range resembles a reclining figure, was nothing short of magical. Standing there, I felt a deep sense of awe and gratitude, surrounded by some of the highest peaks in the world.



The journey didn't end at Sandakphu. I continued my trek to Falut, where I was lucky enough to experience the first snowfall of the season. The entire landscape was transformed into a winter wonderland, with snowflakes gently falling and covering the ground in a soft, white blanket. Walking through the snow-covered trails was an adventure in itself, adding to the thrill of the trek.

The unpredictable weather only added to the excitement. One moment, the sky would be clear, revealing the majestic peaks in all their glory, and the next, a misty fog would roll in, creating an otherworldly atmosphere. The nights were especially memorable, with the clear skies revealing a stunning display of stars, a sight seldom seen in the light-polluted cities.

The journey also gave me a chance to experience the warmth and hospitality of the locals. At the small tea houses and lodges along the way, I was welcomed with hot cups of tea and simple



yet delicious meals, which were a comforting treat after long hours of trekking. The locals shared stories of life in the mountains, adding a rich cultural layer to the experience.

Traveling through Srikhola, Dhotre, Sandakphu, and Falut was not just a physical journey but a spiritual one. The trek tested my endurance but rewarded me with views and experiences that were simply unforgettable. Even after all these years, the memories of the rhododendron-filled forests, glimpses of Everest, and the serene snowfall remain vivid. It was truly a journey of a lifetime, one that captured the spirit of adventure and the timeless beauty of the Himalayas.



# EXPLORING THE WONDERS OF GEOGRAPHY: INSIGHTS FROM OUR EXCURSION

**Ayesha Ahmed, Kasturi Mukherjee, Tulika Mukherjee, Veenita Sharma**

SEM-V, DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

The geography department comprises students who explore the intricate relationship between the earth's physical features and human activities.

On 28<sup>th</sup> of September 2024 we started our journey from Sealdah Station. By 9:30 pm we all gathered at the station with our respected professors, our departure timing was allotted at 10 pm. At due time we all got on the train, as the journey started dinner was served, we celebrated the beginning of our trip by cutting a cake at 12 'o' clock. We made funny videos, played antakshari, though the passengers were a bit disturbed but we were obsessed with "jeene ke hai 4 din....." fever so we celebrated our first togetherness.

On 29<sup>th</sup> of September, at 3 am we all enjoyed the mesmerising view of The Farakka Barrage. Our morning started with a cup of tea or coffee, with the eye soothing view of Kanchenjunga. Finally, we reached New Jalpaiguri station, we took a group photo outside the station, and then we walk for 20 min to reach the parking zone with our luggage. we continued the journey by bus towards our destination which was Uttar Dhupjhora Village in Dooars. On the way we took a break at Teesta Barrage and enjoyed the view for a while. Then we continued the bus trip and finally reached our destination. At 12 pm after reaching the hotel we got freshen up and done with the lunch, we went for the survey, on the first day we have done our Prismatic survey, Dumpy level survey, soil collection and GPS data collection. At 5:30 pm we came back to the hotel and rest for a while then we went to the dining area for evening snacks and we started the data analysing work. We had our dinner at 9 'o' clock and by 11 we fall asleep because of tiredness.

30<sup>th</sup> of September, we woke up at 6 am because we had to do the household survey of 100 houses. At 7am we had our breakfast which was soo tasty, then we started our journey by bus towards Uttar Dhupjhora village. The survey was really tricky but we did our best and complete the survey. Coming back to the hotel we had our lunch, then we sleep for a while. at 4 pm we again started our rest of the survey which are Traffic survey and Market survey. After the whole day of surveys, we had our dinner and sleep.

After 2 days of work, on 1<sup>st</sup> October we started our sightseeing trip, our first destination was Jhalong located near the Indo-Bhutan border, along the banks of the Jaldhaka river surrounded by dense forests and hills. We took pictures and eat momos had a lot of fun. Jhalong is an ideal destination for nature lovers seeking peace and scenic beauty.

Our next destination was Bindu, situated in Indo-Bhutan border. Perched along the banks of the Jaldhaka river. It is known for its breathtaking natural beauty, with lush green valleys, hills etc. Bindu dam is the second largest dam, a key attraction for tourists. There were a lot of shops and stalls where handmade things were sold. We also click a lot of photos and after roaming there for a while we came back to the hotel.



On the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of our trip, we went to Lava Monastery also known as Kagyu Thekchen Ling Monastery. As we reached the weather was cold, the mountain was covered with fog look alike the cloud were resting on the top of mountain making it a beautiful scenic view. The monastery resembles elements and styles of Tibetan architecture, and is built of brick and concrete. It has several prayer halls, lawns, sitting areas, and houses a large Buddha statue. It is properly maintained. Lava Monastery serves as a hub for meditation and spiritual learning, attracting both devotees and tourists seeking tranquility. Clicking photos, having fun, roaming there for a while we came back to the hotel and rest for a while.



At evening we complete some survey related work then have a dinner at 9 pm, after that we had a get together as it was our last night in hotel, we talk, our class CR who is a great singer she sang a song then we went to our room and sleep.

On 3<sup>rd</sup> October at 12pm we leave the hotel; our first destination was Rocky Island it was a beautiful place big rocks and the river flowing in between. Then we went on Samsing is a small hill and tourist spot, an elevation of 3000 ft in the foothills in between Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling district border. There we make a short reel, took photos, it also starts raining there. After sightseeing, we left for the station.

At 7:15 pm our train arrived, we all got on the train and at 6 am, we came back home and the memories there will remain forever.

“LIFE IS A JOURNEY TRAVEL IT WELL”





# *Poems*



## অভয়

সায়ন দত্ত, শিক্ষক

কেমন একটা নিরবিচ্ছিন্ন আবছায়া আলোর আভাস,  
ছায়াময় অন্ধকারাচ্ছন্ন অনিয়মিত আকাশ।

ক্রমাগত নিকষ কালোয় ঘনীভূত হচ্ছে চারিদিক,  
আয়না ভাঙছে একটার পর একটা।

আশা আকাঙ্ক্ষা সবই হারিয়ে যাচ্ছে অনৈতিক নবজাগরণে,  
অভূতপূর্ণ সময়ের গ্লানি খুঁজে নেয় অকারণে।

নিয়মের বেড়াজালে জড়িয়ে ফুঁসছে অকাল,  
একমাত্র বিদগ্ধ প্রাণবতা খুঁজছে সকাল।

সময়ের এই ধারাভাষ্যকার ব্যস্ততায়,  
আজ আলোর মাঝে অবয়বের অভয়।



## MOTHER NATURE'S SPLENDOR

Alfia Naaz

Semester-I, Dept. of Geography

*Mother Nature, a masterpiece so grand,  
Weaves vibrant landscapes, hand in hand.*

*From sunrise reds to twilight blues,  
Her beauty shines, in all she views.*

*Her forests sway, a gentle dance,  
Rivers flow, a melodic trance.  
Wildflowers bloom, a colourful sight,  
Fragrant scents, a pure delight.*

*Her mountains tower, majestic high,  
Peaks touching clouds, touching the sky.  
Her creatures roam, a diverse throng,  
Each one unique, yet all belong.*

*In Nature's splendor, we find our peace,  
A sense of wonder, our souls release.  
Let's cherish and protect her might,  
Mother Nature, a precious sight.*

## ODE TO MOTHER NATURE

Naushin Khurshed

Semester-I, Dept. of Geography

*Mother Earth, so serene and bright,  
Cloaks us in beauty, day and night.  
Her forests green, her oceans wide,  
Teem with life, side by side.*

*Her mountains tall, her rivers free,  
Quench our thirst, nourish humanity.  
Her sunsets paint the evening sky,  
A kaleidoscope, passing by.*

*But what have we given in return?  
Pollution, greed, and a world that yearns.  
We've scarred her face, and harmed her soul,  
Leaving her beauty to unfold.*

*Still, she sustains us, through it all,  
Nurturing life, standing tall.  
Let's cherish her, and all she gives,  
Preserve her beauty, and let it live.*



ধাত্রী  
ঋতি জানা  
Sem-1

মাতৃ রূপেতে ধারণ করেছ এ বিপুল প্রকৃতিরে,  
সম স্নেহে তুমি লালন করেছ সকল সন্তানেরে।  
তোমার বক্ষে পেয়েছে গো স্থান, পাহাড়-নদী ও মরু,  
অনুজীব থেকে সুবিশাল প্রাণী শৈবাল থেকে তরু।  
তরুতলে মাগো স্নিগ্ধ বাতাস শীতল নদীর জল,  
অসীম শূন্য -তপ্ত মরু -সাগর অতল।  
সকল কিছুর ধাত্রী তুমিই, তাইতো তুমি 'মা'-  
কখনো তুমি আলোয় ভাসাও কখনো অমা।  
সন্তানেরে লালন করতে কখনো তুমি শান্ত,  
কখনো তারে শাসন করতে হও তুমি দুর্দান্ত।  
তোমার হাসির ধ্বনি শুনি আমি তটিনিতে তির তির-  
বনানীর মাঝে বাতাসের দোলে পাতা দেব ঝিরঝির।  
অট্টহাসিতে হাসো যদি তুমি গর্জন শুনি মেঘে,  
গর্জন ক'রে সমুদ্রতটে ঢেউ ধেয়ে আসে বেগে।  
তুমি সেজে ওঠো প্রজাপতি পাখে, নানা রঙে ফুলে ফলে  
সুনীল আকাশ, সবুজ বনানী ফেনীল সাদা জলে।

## **USTAD KI SHAKHSIYAT**

**AYMAN SAJJAD**

**Semester 3**

**Geography department**

*Ye jo zindagi mein hamare kuch log ustad ki shakal mein aate haa*

*Unhee ye pata nhi ke kitne bhatke hue bacche ko sahi rahh dikhate haa*

*Kabhi kuch waqt ke liye inke lehje hamare liye thore sakht ho jate ha*

*Magar ye apne har lehje me "HIDAYAT KA PAIGAM" late hain*

*Zindagi ke thore se pal mein hi sath rehte ha ye hamare*

*Magar in kuch palo mein hi aisa sikha jate ha jo humlog ko zindagi bhar yaad reh jate haa*

*Inki ehmiyat ko jo smjh gaya apni zindagi me*

*Woh insan kamiyaab hojate kamiyaab hojate hain*

*Yehi woh shakhsiyat ha jo hamari zindagi ko behtar banate hain*

*Aur har parishani mein sth nibha jate ha*

*Ustad na hote toh hamari zindagi andhere se kaam na hoti*

**"USTAD KE HONE SE HI HUMLOG ABAD HO JATE HAIN"**

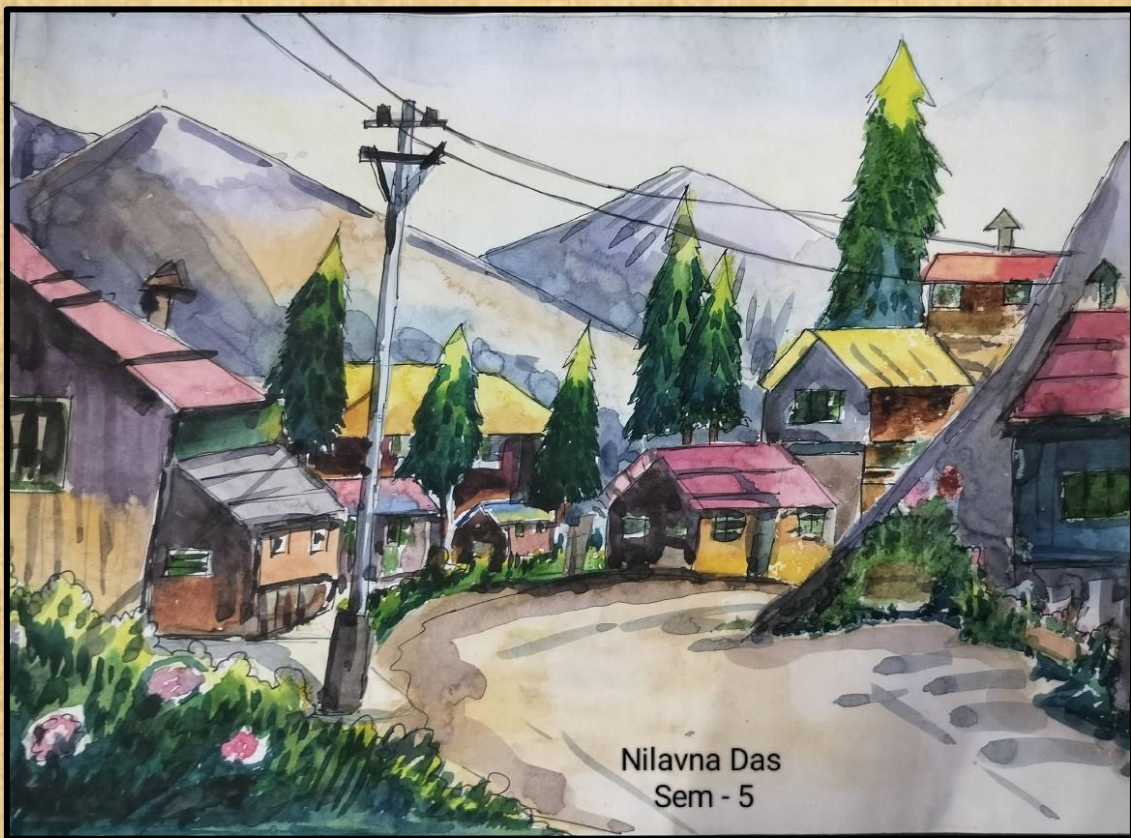




# *Drawings*

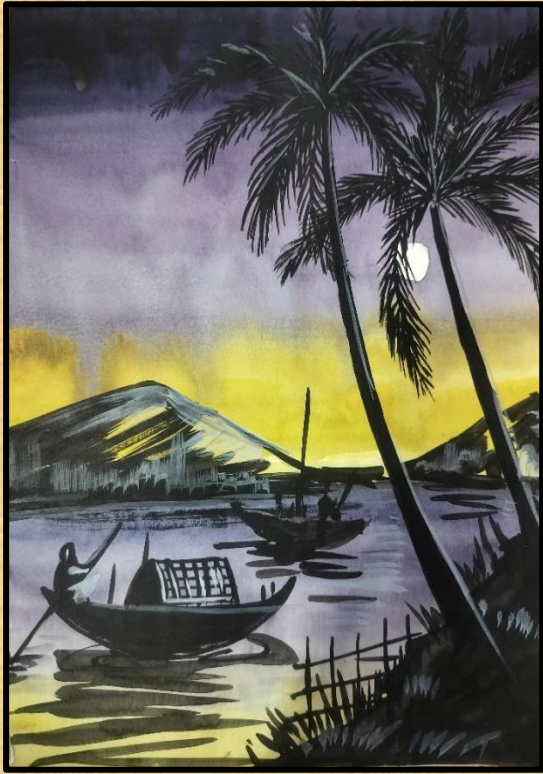


ANUSKA SENGUPTA, SEM-V

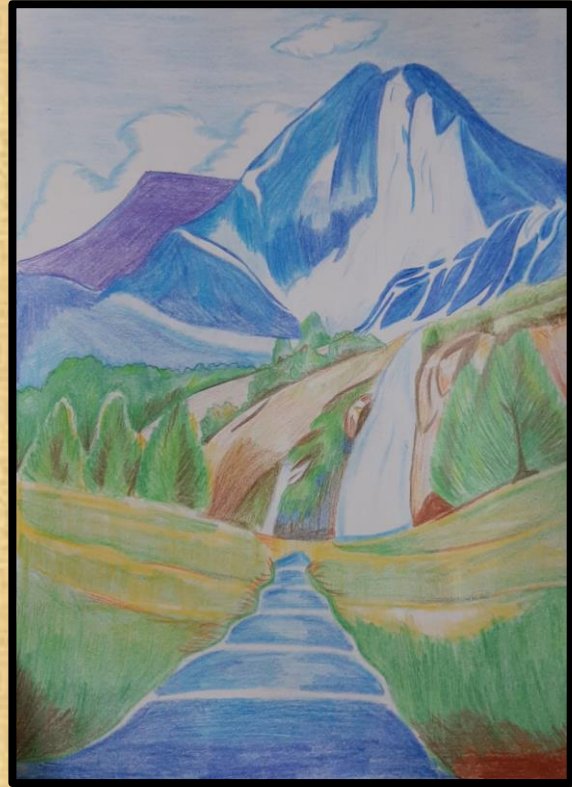


NILAVNA DAS, SEM-V





NILAVNA DAS, SEM-V

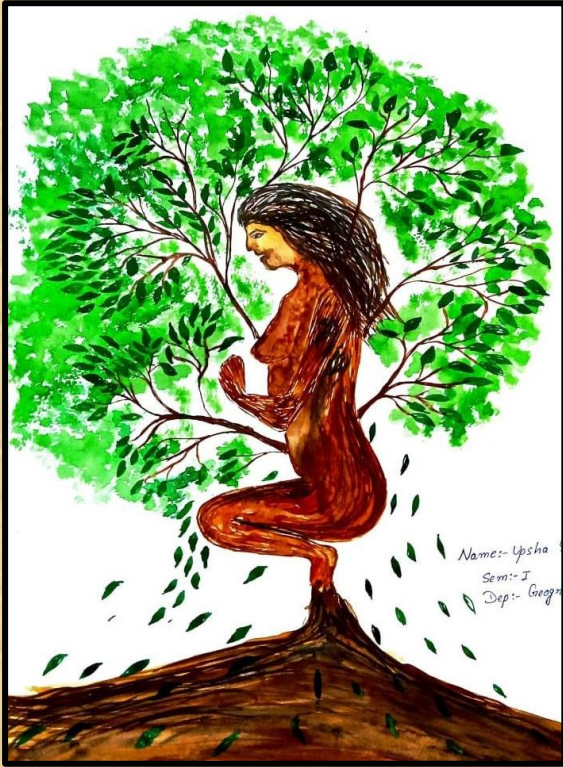


SHIDRA SHAMIA, SEM-III



UPSHA SINGH, SEM-I





UPSHA SINGH, SEM-I



SRISHTI TIWARI, SEM-I



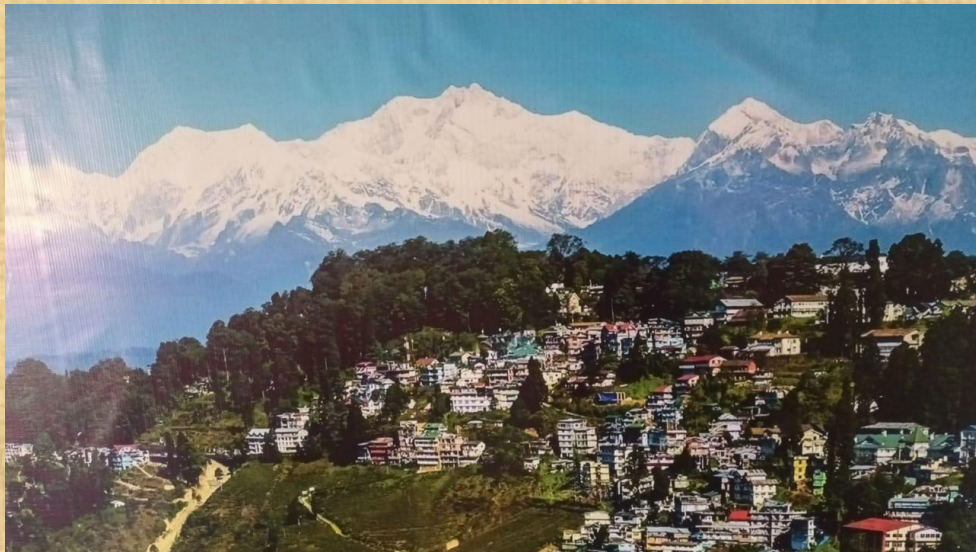


# *Photographs*



Location: Nathang Valley    Date of click: April, 2022

ANJALI DEBNATH, FACULTY



Location: Darjeeling    Date of click: May, 2023

Aliza Sayeed Khan, Semester-III





Location: Doors Date of click: September, 2024

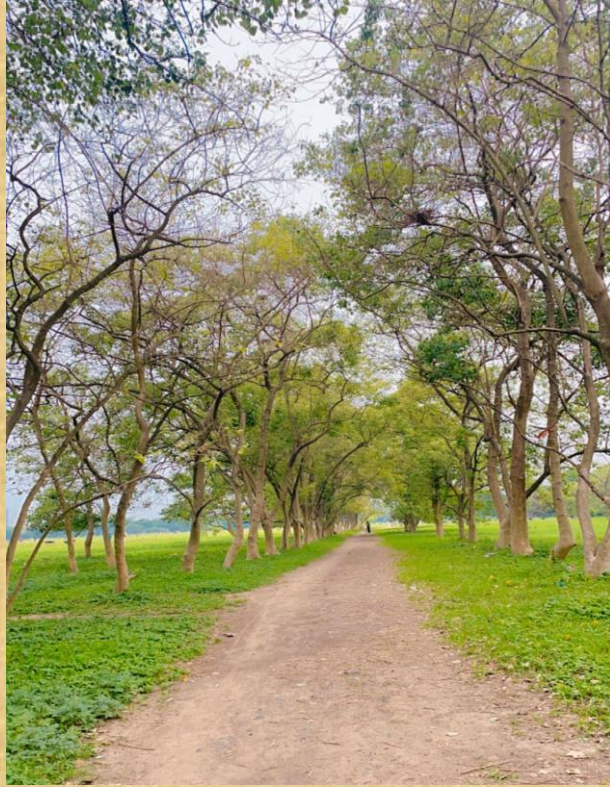
Ayesha Ahmed, Semester-V



Location: Kashmir Date of click: February, 2024

Kasturi Mukherjee, Semester-V





Location: Vanasthali hill, Hyderabad    Date of click: October, 2021

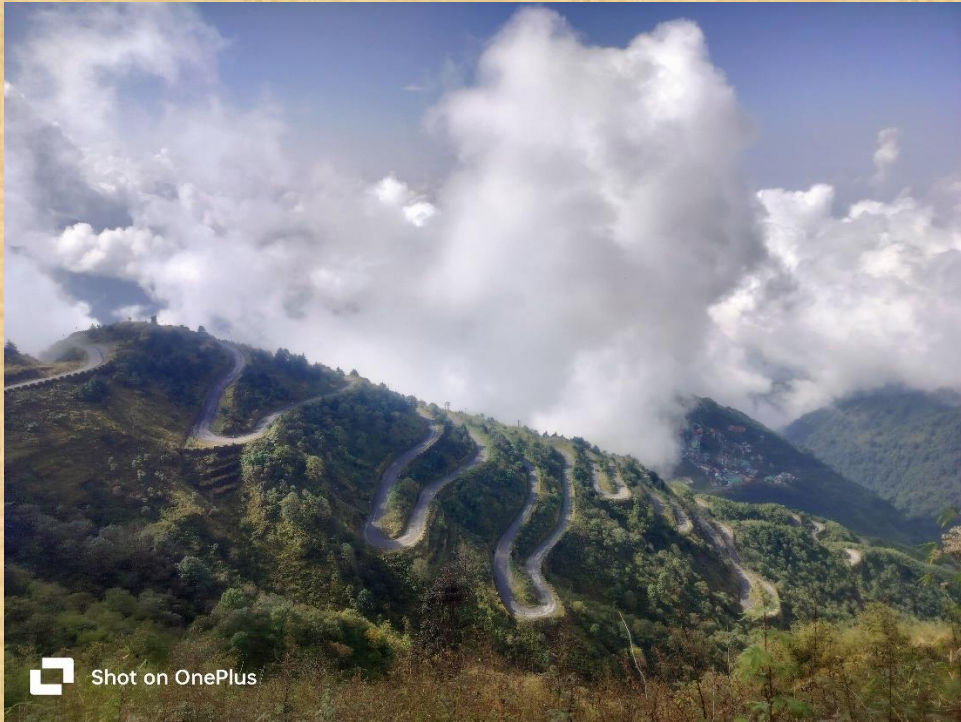
Nabila Parveen, Semester-V



Location: Chuchura, Hugli    Date of click: March, 2024

Saba Parveen, Semester-V





Location: Zuluk, East Sikkim

Date of click: October, 2024

Nilavna Das, Semester-V



Location: Jhalong, Doors

Date of click: October, 2024

Zufeshan Jamil, Semester-V





Location: Mumbai - Nariman Point      Date of click: January, 2023

Sneha Sana, Semester-V



Location: Jhalong, Dooars      Date of click: November, 2022

Umaima Siddiqua, Semester-III





Location: Jhalong, Doors    Date of click: October, 2024

Priti Majumder, Semester-V



Location: Batabari tea garden, Doors    Date of click: October, 2024

Veenita Sharma, Semester-V



# *In Our Changing World, Nothing Changes More Than Geography*

*-Pearl S Buck*



"The study of geography is about more than just memorizing places on a map. It's about understanding the complexity of our world, appreciating the diversity of cultures that exists across continents. And in the end, it's about using all that knowledge to help bridge divides and bring people together."

-Barack Obama