

## CHAPTER-4

### PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

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#### 4.0. Introduction:

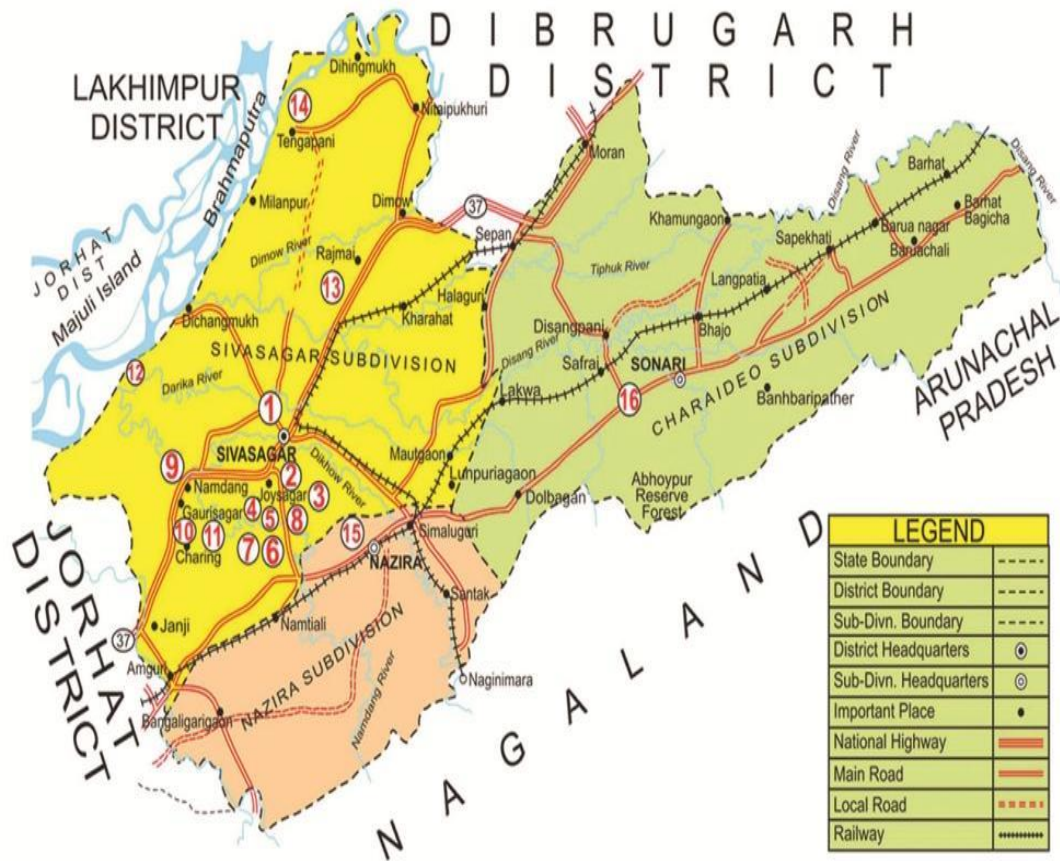
The study is entitled “Problems and Prospects of Fishery Sector in Assam with special reference to government registered river and beel fisheries in Sivasagar, Nagaon and Cachar districts.” The study covers the natural fishery sector in the three districts i.e. Sivasagar, Nagaon and Cachar of the state. The profile of the study area has been briefly discussed as covering in this chapter such as.

#### Map of Assam



Source:pngfly.com

#### 4.1.BRIEF PROFILE OF SIVASAGAR DISTRICT



Source: commons.wikimedia.org

Sivasagar, is one of the most resourceful, beautiful and historical district of Assam. The district is popularly known as Sivasagar. The Sivasagar town is the administrative headquarters of this district. This historic district is also known for its rich biodiversity. The total area of the district is 2668 square kilometers. It has two subdivisions-Sivasagar and Nazira and the district is bounded by the Brahmaputra River to the north, the state of Nagaland to the South, the Charaideo district to the east and the Jhanji River to the west.

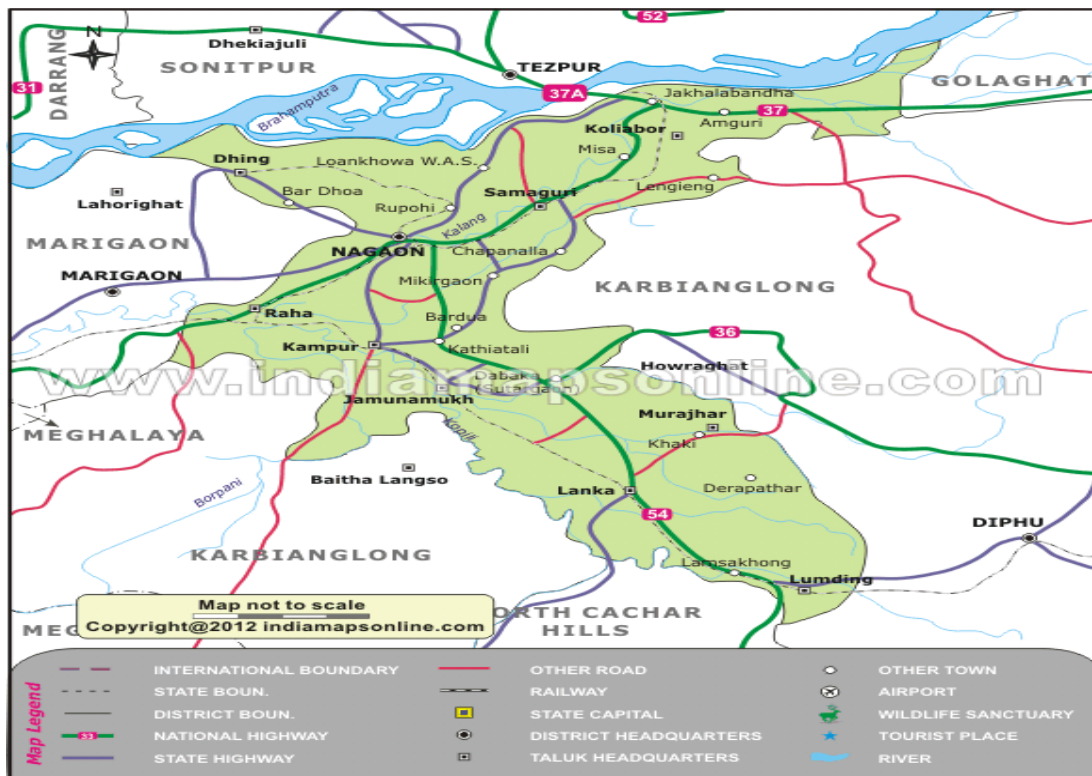
1.	Area in Sq. Km.	2668 Sq. Km.
2.	Latitudes	26.45° and 27.15° north latitudes
3.	Longitude	94.25° and 95.25° east longitudes
4.	(Census 2011) Total Population	1,151,050
a)	(Census 2011) Total Male Population	589,216
b)	(Census 2011) Total Female Population	561,834
c)	(Census 2001) Schedule Caste (in %)	3.68%
d)	(Census 2001)Schedule Tribes (in %)	4.26%
e)	Density per Sq. Km(Census 2011)	431 /Sq. Km
f)	Literacy	80.41%
5.	No. of Sub Division	2 Nos.
6.	No. of Development Blocks	5 Nos.
7.	No. of	4 Nos.

	Assembly Constituency	
8.	No.of LSC	1
9.	Main Police Station of the district	
	Sibsagar Police Station, (Thana mukh Sivasagar)	1
10	Economy	Sivasagar is famous for the main industries such as oil industry, tea, coal, agar wood & tourism industry. Majority of the population are involved in agriculture and allied activities. Most of the people are living in rural area of the district and agriculture plays an important role for socio-economic development of the different communities in the district. The economy of the district is also dependent on the agriculture and allied sector. ONGC and tea sector also play an important role in the district.
11	Demographics	According to the census report 2011 the Sivasagar district has 1,150,253, population. The density of population in the district has 431 inhabitants (per square kilometer (1,120/sq mi) .Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 9.37%. Sivasagar has a sex ratio of 951 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 81.36%.  The population of the Hindus in Sivasagar is 927,706

		(88.16%) and Muslims 85,761 (8.15%). The main communities living in the district are Ahomes, Kaibartta, Tea tribes Sutia, Sonowal, Kachari, Mising and Deori . There are also a few villages of Buddhist tribes like Turung and khama yung people. Moreover, there is a small population of Tiwa people, Monipuri, konyak and Nocte people living in certain parts of the district.
12	Flora and fauna	In the year 1999, Sivasagar district became home to the Panidhing Wild life Sanctuary which has an area of 34 km <sup>2</sup> (13.1 sq mi). There are also many reserve forests like Dilli, Diroi, Abhaypur, Geleky and Saleh. There are some unclassified forests along the Nagaland and Arunachal border. The vegetation is mostly tropical evergreen with trees like nahor, hollong, titachapa, mekai etc. dominating the canopy. The Sivasagar district is also rich in fauna. Various rare and endangered mammals like tiger, elephant, sambar, sun bear, hoolock gibbon are found in the reserve forests.  Source: ( <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sivasagar_district">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sivasagar_district</a> )
13	Fisheries Resources	The district has 6024.58 hectare of water bodies (Govt.report 2012).The availability of water bodies in the district are rivers, beels, individual fisheries, wetlands, low lying areas and some other tanks and ponds. The water bodies in the district are registered by government and some are none registered. There are 23 numbers of registered beel and 9 numbers of river fisheries in the district. (Directorate of fisheries report

		<p>2011-2012). The Brahmaputra is the main river in the district. The several tributaries of Brahmaputra river (within the district) are Dorika, Dikhow, Demow, Dishang, Mitiong and Dihing. There are many registered and unregistered beels in the districts which are mainly Dighali, Longsai, Mori Dikhow, Ganaklur, Fulai Dighali, Bhagamur Dilihor, Borsola, Panidihing, Panikhati Mrighuli etc. In the district the registered fisheries are leased by different fisheries cooperative societies, Self Help Groups and None Government Organizations. The Dikhow Part-2 Meen Samobai Samittee, DorikaPart-1,2 and part-3 Meen Samobai Samittee, Brahmaputra part -1 Meen Samobai Samittee, Demow Meen Mahal, Deshang Meen Mahal etc. On the other hand the various registered fisheries are runned by Row Mari Phukan Fodia SHG's, Dhruba Jyoti SHG's, Pragati SHG's and Trimurti NGO's etc. In these fisheries co-operative societies, self-help groups and NGO's have many shareholders. Most of the shareholders are represented by Dikhow part-2meen samobai samittee ltd., Brahmaputra part -1 meen samobai samittee ltd. and Dorika part 2 meen samobai samittee ltd. Besides there are many individual fish farmers in the district. Various government schemes like Ghore Ghore Pukhuri Ghore Ghore Mas, RKVY and some schemes of NABARD have been implemented in the district. On the other hand the fishery co-operative societies, SHG's and NGO's take preventive steps for maintaining banned period of fishing due to breeding time of fish.</p>
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#### 4.2.Nagaon District:



Source: mdmaps.com

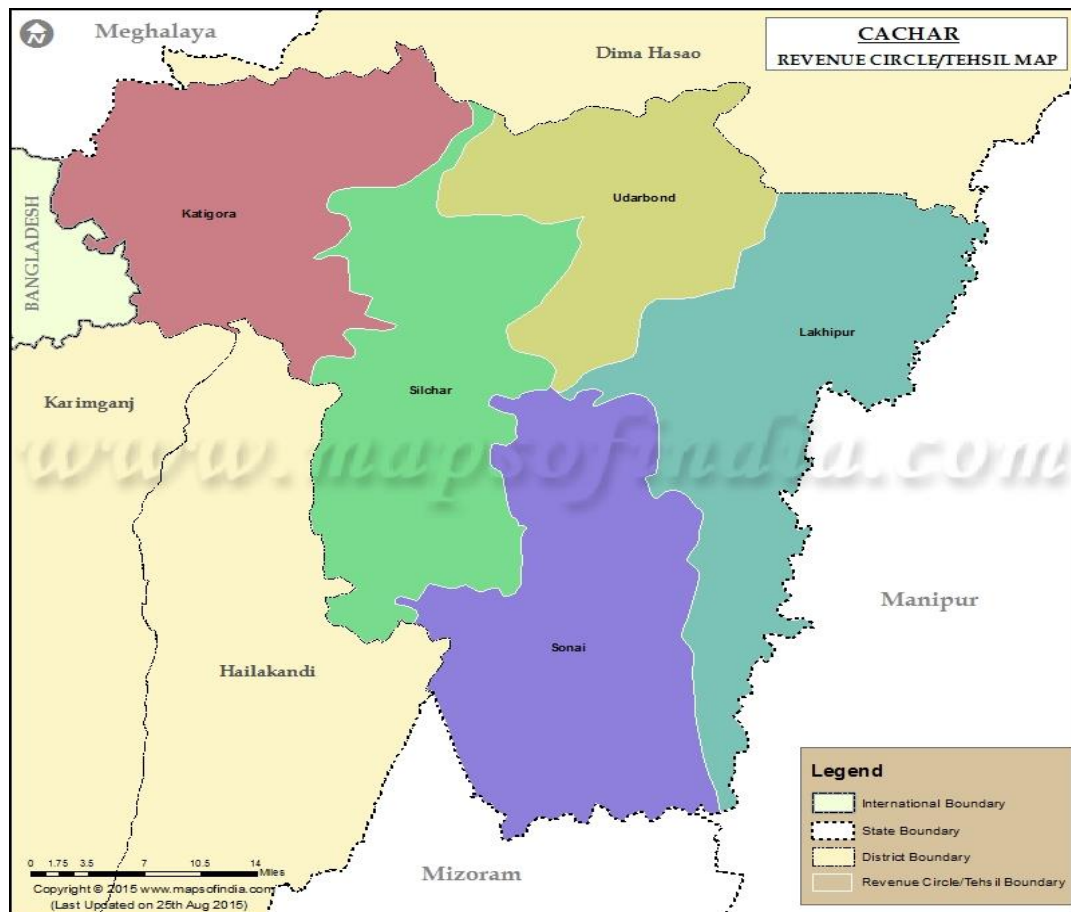
1	<b>Geographical Area</b>	2287 sq. km
2	<b>POPULATION</b>	
	Total	2823768
	Literacy	72.37%
3	District Boundaries	North- Bharmaputra River and Sonitpur District East- Golaghat & karbianglong District West- Morigaon District South- Hojai & DimaHasao District
4	Legislative Assembly Constituencies	8

		82-Raha 83-Dhing 84-Batadraba 85-Rupahihat 86-Nagaon 87-Barhampur 88-Samaguri 89-Kaliabor
5	Administrative Divisions	
a)	Sub Divisions	2 Nagaon Kaliabor
b)	Revenue Circles	7 Nagaon, Raha, Kampur, Dhing, Rupahi, Samaguri and Kaliabor
c)	Revenue Villages	1412
d)	Development Blocks	20, Khagorijan, Pakhimoria, Dolonghat, Raha, Batadraba, Juria, Ruphihut, Bajiagaon, Pachim Kaliabor, Kaliabor, Lowkhowa, Barhampur, Kathiatoli
e)	Panchayats	169
f)	Local Bodies	
	Municipal Boards	2, Nagaon MB, Dhing MB
	Town Committees	2, Raha TC, Kampur TC
6	Police Stations	15 No.
7	Communication	
a)	Air	Nearest Airport is Borjhar about 140 Km from Nagaon.
b)	Road	Nagaon is well connected by National Highways – NH36 and NH37, 37A and state roads. Distance from Guwahati to Nagaon by road is approx. 120 Km.
c)	Rail	Nagaon is connected by Indian Railways network.



		Important junctions – Chaparmukh, Lunding. Important stations – Nagaon, Haiborgaon, Dhing, Silghat, Kampur, Hojai, Lanka
8	Historical Places/ Places of Interest in Nagaon :	1) Bratadowa Than / Baishanvi Temple 2) Kamakhya Temple at Sailghat 3) Champawati water fall (23 KM east from Nagaon town) 4) Baduli Khurung at Kandali (25KM east from Nagaon town) 5) Ranthali traditional ornament manufacturing village (About 20KM far from Nagaon Town) 6) Silghat (Jute mill)
9	National Park	KAZIRANGA NP
10	Wild Life Sanctuary	LOWKHOWA WLS
11	<b>Agriculture</b>	
	NET SOWN AREA	234633 Ha.
	Total Cropped Area	354801 Ha.
	Area Sown more than once	120168 Ha.
12	Fisheries Resources	Nagaon district has also vast area of fisheries resources. In the district there are 52 numbers of registered fisheries where beel fisheries are 40 numbers and river fisheries are 12 numbers. The individual fish farming in the district plays an important role for producing fish. Most of the fishermen in the district are involved in fishery sector. Specially, the individual fish farming is gaining more popularity among the fish farmers and huge numbers of fish are able to supply from the farming sector. The river and beel fisheries of the district are run by various fisheries co-operative societies, self-help groups, non-government organizations. Some fisheries are also run by individual lessee who is considered as 40 percent category fishery.

### 4.3.Cachar District:



Source: mdmaps.com

#### District Statistics:

1.	Area in Sq. Km.	3,786 Sq. Km.
2.	Longitude	Longitude 92 Degree 24' E and 93 Degree 15' E
3.	Latitude	24 Degree 22' N and 25 Degree 8' N
4.	Total Population (Census 2011)	17,36,617

a)	Total Male Population (Census 2011)	886,284
b)	Total Female Population (Census 2011)	850,333
c)	Schedule Caste (in %)(Census 2001)	14.70%
d)	Schedule Tribes (in %)(Census 2001)	1.36%
e)	Density per Sq. Km(Census 2011)	459 /Sq. Km
f)	Literacy`	79.34
5.	No. of Sub Division	2 Nos.
6.	No. of Revenue Circle	5 Nos.
7.	No. of Villages (Revenue)	895 Nos.
8.	No. of Development Blocks	15 Nos.
9.	No. of Community Information Center (CIC)	15 Nos.
10.	No. of Town	2 Nos.
11.	No. of Gaon Panchayat	163 Nos.
12.	No. of LAC	7 Nos.
13.	No. of HPC	1 No
14.	POLICE	
a)	No. of Police Station	8 Nos.
b)	No. of Outpost, TOP &	14 Nos.

	Police Investigation Center	
c)	No. of Patrolling Post	5 Nos.
15	Geography	Occupies an area of 3,786 square kilometers (1,462 sq mi). The Barak is the main river of the district and apart from that there are numerous small rivers which flow from Dima Hasao district, Manipur or Mizoram. The district is mostly made up of plains, but there are a number of hills spread across the district. Cachar receives an average annual rainfall of more than 3,000 mm. The climate is Tropical wet with hot and wet summers and cool winters.
16	Economy	The district headquarters, Silchar, is one of the most important business centres of Assam. In 2006 the union government declared Cachar one of the country's 250 most backward districts out of a total of 640. It is one of the eleven districts in Assam currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF).
17	Demographics	. According to the 2011 census Cachar district has a population of 1,736,319. The district has a population density of 459 inhabitants per square kilometer

		<p>(1,190 /sq mi).Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 20.17%. Cachar has a sex ratio of 958 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 80.36%.</p> <p>Religious break-up of the population are, Hindus 886,761, Muslims 522,051 (36.13%) and Christians 31,306. Bengali is the status of Official Language in this district with majority of the people primarily speaking Bengali and Sylheti, a Bengali-dialect. Apart from Bengali, other minority languages spoken in the district include Meitei Manipuri, Bishnupuriya Manipuri, Dimasa and Rongmei-Naga. There are also few Mizo, Kuki and Khasi people who form microscopic minority.</p>
18	Flora and fauna	<p>The vegetation is mostly tropical evergreen and there are large tracts of rainforests in the northern and southern parts of the district, which are home to Tiger, Asian elephants, hoolock gibbon, Gaur etc. The forests of Cachar were once rich in wildlife but now vanishing due to human onslaught. Rare species found are Hoolock gibbon, Phayre's leaf monkey, Pig-tailed macaque, Stump-tailed macaque, Masked Finfoot, White-winged Wood Duck etc., have been</p>

		<p>recorded. The Asian elephant is already extinct. The southern part was also recommended as 'Dhaleswari' wildlife sanctuary. Barail is the only wildlife sanctuary of the district as well as Barak valley region. It was initiated by noted naturalist Dr. Anwaruddin Choudhury in early 1980s.</p>
19	Fisheries resources	<p>Barak is the main river fishery in the Cachar district. The Barak river has several parts of river fisheries which the department of fishery state government has been leasing in different fisheries co-operative societies since long time and recently the state government had decided to give lease the fisheries to self help groups and NGO's. There are 38 numbers of government registered beel fisheries and 43 numbers of registered river fisheries. Most of the fishers are involved in the river and beel fisheries of the Barak valley. The people of Cachar district fish is the most staple food item and majority of the population consume fish. The dry fish also produce in the district. Most of the dry fish send to other neighboring states and the Asian famous dry fish market Jagiroad in Morigaon district.</p>