

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

BIKALI COLLEGE, DHUPDHARA, GOALPARA, ASSAM

Date:

This is to certify that Mr/Ms Bomnali Bomo a student of B.A. 6th semester bearing Roll UA-201-025 No. 0216 has carried out the project work entitle A Socio economic Study of Poring Chamaguri of Ubad Beel, Goalpara Assam

under my guidance and supervising as fulfilment of Paper Code: GGY- HC-6026 6th Semester examination, 2023. His/ Her project is the result of his/ her own investigation and may be submitted for the degree.



(Alinda Hazowary)
Assistant Professor
Deptt. Of Geography
Bikali College, Dhupdhara
Goalpara, Assam

CERTIFICATE



This is to certify that the project entitled "Geo-ecological study of Urad beel" in Goalpara district is a compilation of the results of project work carried out by BRINDABATI RABHA, Roll No:UA-201-095-0217 under my supervision.

BRINDABATI RABHA is a bonafide student of B.A. 6th Semester (Hans) of the Department of Geography of Bikali College, Dhupdhara, Goalpara Assam.

His/her work is original. This project or any of its part has not been submitted elsewhere for any degree of distinction.

I am pleased to forward this project for consideration for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Geography of Bikali college.



CERTIFICATE



This is to certify that the project entitled "Geo-ecological study of Urpad beel" in Goalpara district is a compilation of the results of project work carried out by Chitralekha khakhlary, Roll No:UA-201-095-0221 under my supervision.

Chitralekha khakhlary is a bonafide student of B.A. 6th Semester (Hans) of the Department of Geography of Bikali College, Dhupdhara, Goalpara Assam.

His/her work is original. This project or any of its part has not been submitted elsewhere for any degree of distinction.

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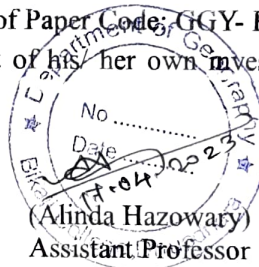


DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
BIKALI COLLEGE, DHUPDHARA, GOALPARA, ASSAM

Date: ..17/04/23.....

This is to certify that Mr/Ms*Diya Rajak*..... a student of B.A. 6th semester bearing Roll*UA-20-095*. No...*0239*..... has carried out the project work entitle ...*A Socio-Economic Study at Fringe (Chamagen) at Urad Beel, Goalpara Assam*.....

under my guidance and supervising as fulfilment of Paper Code, GGY- HC-6026 6th Semester examination, 2023. His/ Her project is the result of his/ her own investigation and may be submitted for the degree.



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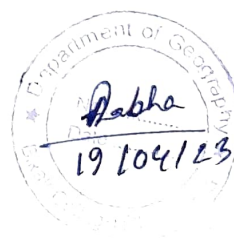


This is to certify that the project entitled "Geo-ecological study of Urad beel" in Goalpara district is a compilation of the results of project work carried out by Gyananjana Rajkhowa, Roll No:UA-201-095-0253 under my supervision.

Gyananjana Rajkhowa is a bonafide student of B.A. 6th Semester (Hans) of the Department of Geography of Bikali College, Dhupdhara, Goalpara Assam.

His/her work is original. This project or any of its part has not been submitted elsewhere for any degree of distinction.

I am pleased to forward this project for consideration for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Geography of Bikali college.



CERTIFICATE



This is to certify that the project entitled "Potentiality of Eco - Tourism in Goalpara district" is a compilation of the results of project work carried out by Haripriya Roy, Roll No: UA- 201-095-0255 under my supervision.

Haripriya Roy is a bonafide student of B.A. 6 th Semester (Hons) of the Department of Geography of Bikali College, Dhupdhara, Goalpara, Assam.

His/her work is original. This project or any of its part has not been submitted elsewhere for any degree of distinction.

I am pleased to forward this project for consideration for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Geography of Bikali college.

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17.04.2023

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This is to certify that the project entitled "Geo-ecological study of Urpad beel" in Goalpara district is a compilation of the results of project work carried out by Jitumani Bahadur chetry, Roll No:UA-201-095-0269 under my supervision.

Jitumani Bahadur chetry is a bonafide student of B.A. 6th Semester (Hans) of the Department of Geography of Bikali College, Dhupdhara, Goalpara Assam.

His/her work is original. This project or any of its part has not been submitted elsewhere for any degree of distinction.

I am pleased to forward this project for consideration for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Geography of Bikali college.

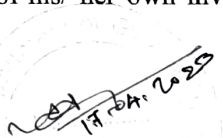
Prabha
20/04/23

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
BIKALI COLLEGE, DHUPDHARA, GOALPARA, ASSAM

Date: 17/04/23

This is to certify that Mr/Ms Lipika Das a student of B.A. 6th semester bearing Roll UA-201-095 No. 0290 has carried out the project work entitle A Socio-Economic Study of Fringe (Chamaguri) of urpad Bel, Goalpara, Assam.

under my guidance and supervising as fulfilment of Paper Code: GGY- HC-6026 6th Semester examination, 2023. His/ Her project is the result of his/ her own investigation and may be submitted for the degree.

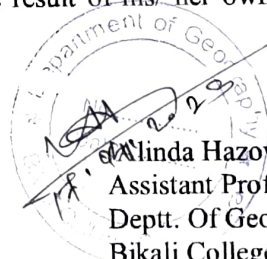

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BIKALI COLLEGE, DHUPDHARA, GOALPARA, ASSAM

Date: 17-04-2023

This is to certify that Mr/Ms Munmi Kachari a student of B.A. 6th semester bearing Roll UA-201-225 No. 0306 has carried out the project work entitle A Socio Economic Study of Fringe Settlement of Wiphal Bheel, Goalpara Assam.

under my guidance and supervising as fulfilment of Paper Code: GGY- HC-6026 6th Semester examination, 2023. His/ Her project is the result of his/ her own investigation and may be submitted for the degree.



(Linda Hazowary)
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Goalpara, Assam



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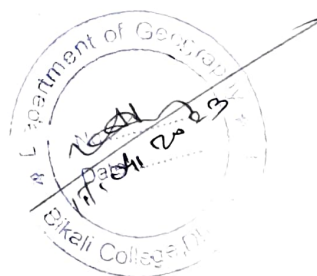


This is to certify that the project entitled "Potentiality of Eco - Tourism in Goalpara district" is a compilation of the results of project work carried out by Ribbon Sharma, Roll No: UA- 201-095-0340 under my supervision.

Ribbon Sharma is a bonafide student of B.A. 6 th Semester (Hons) of the Department of Geography of Bikali College, Dhupdhara, Goalpara, Assam.

His/her work is original. This project or any of its part has not been submitted elsewhere for any degree of distinction.

I am pleased to forward this project for consideration for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Geography of Bikali college.



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This is to certify that the project entitled "Potentiality of Eco - Tourism in Goalpara district" is a compilation of the results of project work carried out by Rimamoni Nath, Roll No: UA- 201-095-0342 under my supervision.

Rimamoni Nath is a bonafide student of B.A. 6 th Semester (Hons) of the Department of Geography of Bikali College, Dhupdhara, Goalpara, Assam.

His/her work is original. This project or any of its part has not been submitted elsewhere for any degree of distinction.

I am pleased to forward this project for consideration for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Geography of Bikali college.


17.04.2023

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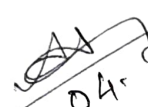


This is to certify that the project entitled "Potentiality of Eco - Tourism in Goalpara district" is a compilation of the results of project work carried out by Sameeran Kalita, Roll No: UA- 201-095-0355 under my supervision.

Sameeran Kalita is a bonafide student of B.A. 6 th Semester (Hons) of the Department of Geography of Bikali College, Dhupdhara, Goalpara, Assam.

His/her work is original. This project or any of its part has not been submitted elsewhere for any degree of distinction.

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17.04.2023

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This is to certify that the project entitled "Potentiality of Eco - Tourism in Goalpara district" is a compilation of the results of project work carried out by Susmita Das, Roll No: UA- 201-095-0370 under my supervision.

Susmita Das is a bonafide student of B.A. 6 th Semester (Hons) of the Department of Geography of Bikali College, Dhupdhara, Goalpara, Assam.

His/her work is original. This project or any of its part has not been submitted elsewhere for any degree of distinction.

I am pleased to forward this project for consideration for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Geography of Bikali college.

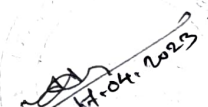
18/04/2023

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Date:

This is to certify that Mr/Ms Gunamoni Medhi a student of B.A. 6th semester bearing Roll NA-191-095..... No. 0181..... has carried out the project work entitle A socio-economic study of Kringe village of URPAD BEEF.....

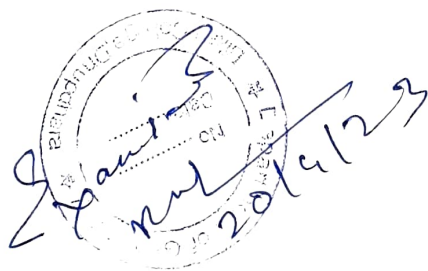
under my guidance and supervising as fulfilment of Paper Code: GGY- HC-6026 6th Semester examination, 2023. His/ Her project is the result of his/ her own investigation and may be submitted for the degree.


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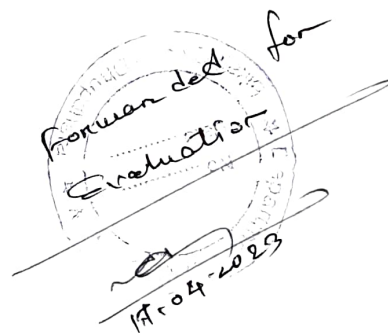
**A SOCIO- ECONOMIC STUDY OF FRINGE VILLAGE OF
URPAD BEEL**



**A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED AS A PART OF
FULFILLMENT AND OF PAPER 6026 OF BA 6TH SEMESTER
GEOGRAPHY MAJOR EXMINATION
2022-23**



**NAME- PRITYJITA BORO
BA 6TH SEMESTER
ROLL NO- UA-201-095-0331
REG NO- 20021131
BIKALI COLLEGE DHUPDHARA**



DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

BIKALI COLLEGE, DHUPDHARA, GOALPARA, ASSAM

Date: 17/04/2023

This is to certify that Mr/Ms Prityjita Baro a student of B.A. 6th semester bearing Roll UA-201-095 No. 0331 has carried out the project work entitle A Socio-Economic Study of Fringe (Channaguri) of Urpad Beel, Goalpara, Assam

under my guidance and supervising as fulfilment of Paper Code: GGY- HC-6026 6th Semester examination, 2023. His/ Her project is the result of his/ her own investigation and may be submitted for the degree.



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Goalpara, Asssam

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Field study is an important part of geographical study. So, Socio-Economic study of Urapad Beel of fringe village (Chamaguri) was selected as the topic for the present Field Report. It is a very important study in every geographical phenomena.

The topic of our field study was selected and assigned to us by teacher-in-charge of our field study Alinda Hazowary, Assistant professor of Geography department, Bikali College Dhupdhara. We are very grateful to Sir for his kind suggestion and encouragement in giving project report.

We must acknowledge the co-operation and help received during the field study. We also thank to our Dr Bonti Bordoloi, HOD of Geography Department, Bikali College for her dedication and co-operation.

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CHAPTER I:

I INTRODUCTION:

A wetland is locally known as 'Beel/khal,' which is considered a valuable natural resource that provides enormous benefits to human, animals and the environment. It is the home for a large number of ecologically and economically important species. It has its own ecosystem, balancing to the surrounding environment. It also holds flood water, absorb wind and tidal forces, provide recreational spaces, etc. (Tanveer, 2016)

The Ramsar Convention defines wetland as "areas of marsh, fen, peat land or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres"(Sarkar Jaimini, 2011, Ramsar Convention and India.)

Wetlands are vital source for the environment to function in a balanced way. They provide a biological diversity with enormous human benefits too. Today, wetlands are threatened due to various increasing anthropogenic activities. The increase in human population resulting heavy settlements, improper use of watershed, large changes in land/land cover, and many more have degraded the wetland resources throughout the world.

Urpad beel is of riverine origin and connected with two tributaries of Brahmaputra River Jinari and Jinjiram Goalpara district in Assam. Here and attempt it is made to examine the present status along with the trend and causes of change in the Urpad Beel and its surrounding. Art movement because of earthquake a plan or hill area may to down to the interior of the earth which ultimately formed the Urpad Beel. The Urpad Beel of kind is very common in case of Assam. Earthquake of 1850 creates Urpad beel in Goalpara district of Assam. It is also made to examine the impact of the land use change towards the existence of the wetland.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

1.1.1 OVER-FISHING AND BIRD HUNTING: -

Overfishing is one of the major problems that Urapad Beel is facing nowadays. Though the nearby tribal villages (Garo) of Chamaguri is not professional fisherman, they try to keep possession of the beel in different plots and sale it to the outsider professional fisherman on high price. The fisherman uses thick net to catch fisher irrespective of size and also beat drum, becul, etc as a local technique of catching fish.

Poaching of birds includes migrating birds in Urapad Beel is a common phenomenon. The Beel which was an important habitat of local and migratory birds earlier, a fewer birds visit Urapad Beel nowadays due to excessive fishing and bird poaching which is continuing unabated.

1.1.2 SILTATION OF THE BEEL :-

Another problem the beel is facing siltation. Every inflow of water into beel brings some amount of silt. Increased deforestation in the watersheds loosens the top soil and this eroded material finds its way to the beel easily due to existing topographic structure. Some of this silt gets washed out through the eastern side when the beel over flows but silt outflow is always less than the inflow and silt settles at the bottom of the beel making it progressively shallow.

Wetlands are important ecosystems that provides a range of environmental services, including water purification, flood control, and habitat for a diverse array of plant and animal species

Problem related to wetland :-

Loss of wetland habitat: One of the most significant problems facing wetlands is the loss of their habitat due to human activities such as agriculture, urban development, and drainage. Wetlands are often drained to create new farmland or to make room for urban areas. This loss of habitat is a major threat to the biodiversity of wetland ecosystems.

Pollution: Wetlands are also vulnerable to pollution from agricultural runoff, industrial discharges, and wastewater treatment plants. This pollution can affect the water quality and harm the plants and animals that depend on the wetlands.\

Invasive species: Invasive species are non-native species that can take over wetland ecosystems and displace native species. These invasive species can alter the ecosystem's function and reduce biodiversity.

Climate change: Wetlands are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including sea-level rise, increased storm frequency and intensity, and changes in precipitation patterns. These impacts can alter the hydrology and vegetation of wetlands, leading to changes in their function and the services they provide.

Overuse and exploitation: Wetlands are often overused and exploited for their resources, including timber, fish, and water. Overuse can lead to the degradation of wetland ecosystems and the loss of their ecological services.

Land use changes: Changes in land use, such as agricultural intensification or urbanization, can affect the hydrology and water quality of wetlands. For example, the construction of roads or buildings can lead to increased runoff and erosion, which can affect the water quality of nearby wetlands.

Lack of awareness: Finally, a lack of awareness about the value of wetlands and their ecological services can contribute to their degradation and loss. Many people view wetlands as wastelands or as areas that should be drained for development or agricultural purposes.

1.1.3 ENCROACHMENT OF THE BEEL; -

Encroachment of the beel is one of the major problems. As the beel is becoming progressively shallow, the bordering areas are now fit for Sali and Bao cultivation and people of the nearby villages have already started to encroach the wet land for cultivation because of the population pressure and land of Government control over land grabber.

1.1.4 SETTING UP BRICK INDUSTRIES: -

It is seen that some brick industries are coming unsystematically on the Northern part of the beel. These brick industries are running unscientifically with traditional Bhati (Chulla) without obtaining any clearance from pollution control board, this making the eco-system of the beel polluted. From the discussion with Sri Bipin Ch Sangma an old Garo villager of Chamaguri village it is ascertained that ten years ago the beel was free from pollution and had diverse flora and fauna. The water was clean and sparkling. Many migratory birds visited the beel. The present situation is however extremely dangerous and is the consequence of environmental degradation.

1.3 REVIEW LITERATURE:

Mahmud Mallik Sezan et. al. (2011), in their journal "Remote Sensing & GIS Based Spatio-Temporal Change Analysis of Wetland in Dhaka City, Bangladesh" evaluates wetland changes in Dhaka Metropolitan Area (DMA), Bangladesh, between 1978 and 2009. Spatial and temporal dynamics of wetland changes were quantified using four Landsat images, a supervised classification algorithm and the post-classification change detection technique in GIS environment. The analysis revealed that area of wetland and Rivers & Khals in Dhaka city decreased significantly over the last 30 years by 76.67% and 18.72% respectively. This changing trend of wetlands makes the drainage system of Dhaka City vulnerable, creating water logging problems and their consequences.

H. Jesse Walker et. al. (1987), in the journal "Wetland Loss in Louisiana" write about Coastal wetland loss in Louisiana, now considered to amount to more than 100 km²/year. This loss is the result of a variety of complex interactions among numbers of physical, chemical, biological, and cultural processes. During the last few decades, the human factor in wetland loss has increased drastically. The placement of dams and levees across and along the tributaries and distributaries of the Mississippi River have reduced both the amount and texture of sediment reaching the coast.

Elijah W. Ramsey III et. al. (1997), used in the journal "Comparison Of Landsat Thematic Mapper And High Resolution Photography To Identify Change In Complex Coastal Wetlands" Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) images to generate pre and post hurricane classifications of a complex wetland environment in southern Louisiana. From the two classifications, areas of emergent vegetation loss were identified. The classification and change map were compared to similar output generated from high resolution colour infrared photography.

Y. Wang et. al. (2018), in the article "Monitoring spatio-temporal changes of water area in Hongjiannao Lake from 1957 to 2015 and its driving forces analysis" discussed the changes of lake water resources due to human activities and climate changes. Using the geospatial technologies, the lake water surface was analyzed. The NDWI index was used to extract and interpreted information, constructed a massive database and conducted integrated management and analysis. A shrinking trend of the lake was seen in the recent times from the study.

M. Kalita et. al. (2018), in the study topic "Vegetation coverage change and risk assessment-A case study of Chandubi Lake, Assam" examined on two major issues-

one, the study of vegetation loss and secondly to map the wetland loss over 16 years from 2000 to 2016 using Remote sensing, GIS (Geographic Information System) analysis. In this study they also highlighted the need of remote sensing for risk assessment study for facilitating the ways for it restoration. The study through NDVI and NDWI concluded that the Beel has undergone major vegetation cover change and wetland loss over 16 years (2000 to 2016). The area was having 40.75% in 2008 which reduces drastically by 5.67% in 2016. It has been found through NDVI that the total area of water bodies with

study area has reduced by 79.57% from 2000 to 2016. NDVI reveals more built-up increase from 12.69% to 50.40% in 16 years.

Phukan Pratyashi and Saikia Ranjan, (2014), in the work “Wetland Degradation and its conservation: A case study of some selected wetlands of Golaghat district, Assam, India” studied about the wetland degradation and its conservation. They highlighted about various effects that have led to hydrological perturbation, pollution and their effects. Unsustainable levels of grazing and fishing activities have also resulted in degradation of wetland. The use of toposheets of 1967 and LISS IV 2009 satellite data had been collected. Vast changes were noticed after comparison of two maps. Six selected wetlands were surveyed to find out the use of wetlands and human interference on them. Most of these wetlands are of situated at along the riverside of mighty river Brahmaputra and some of the wetland suited under the area of Kaziranga National Park. Decreases in volume of the sample wetland are the human encroachment for cultivation of the bank.

J. Garg, (2013) in the article “Wetland assessment, monitoring and management in India using geospatial techniques”, discusses that geospatial techniques have proven extremely useful for managers tasked with conservation and management of important wetlands. First scientific inventory of wetlands was carried out in India using 1992/93 post monsoon and pre monsoon seasons IRS 1A/1B sensors had a spatial resolution of 73 m (LISS I) and 36.5 (LISS II). Visual analysis techniques were used for delineation of wetlands, assigning qualitative turbidity levels and indicating presence of vegetation in inland wetlands.

1.4 AIM AND OBJECTIVES:

The main aim and objective of the study are outlined as follows-

1. To analyse the various problems related to the wetland.
2. To examine the socio-economic structure of the study area.
3. To assess the level of dependency on the beel.

1.5 DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:-

The process through which it involves which the field study was done

Pre field work: At first before going for the field study, questionnaire was prepared and used while collecting primary data of the village. Beside, some secondary basic information were also collected from revenue circle statistical Hand books etc. A part from this some information are also taken from the elderly persons of the locality.

Field work: Primary data were collected from many households according to the questionnaire. The households survey was done on the basic of sample random sampling.

Post field work : It involves the mathematical calculation as well as analysis of data which deserve special attention. The data which we After calculation and data analysis, they are also represented diagrammatically and analytically wherever possible on the final paper.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:-

Wetlands are among the most productive ecosystem. They directly or indirectly support millions of people and provide goods and services to them. They supports important processes like the movement of water into the atmosphere removal of nutrients , sediment and organic matter from water moving into the wetland ,and the growth and development of all organisms dependent on them .The direct benefits of wetlands are in the form of fish agriculture, fuel wood , recreation and water supply etc and their indirect benefits arise from functions occurring within the ecosystem , such as flood control , ground water recharge and storm protection . The more existence of wetlands may have great significance to some people as they are a part of their cultural heritage ; water is required for various purposes like drinking and personal hygiene, fisheries, agriculture ,navigation, industrial production , hydropower generation and recreation. Apart from these some socio-economic values also accrue. Through water supply, fuel wood, medicine plants livestock grazing etc.

Today population pressure on environment or throughout the world is a significant problems. Environment has been used for different purpose by the mankind from his different development works or activities and thus activities can change in environment and also change the socio-economic condition of an area so, it is important to study the changing environment an also changing socio-economic condition as well as ecosystem. Therefore, a background village of urpad beel Chamaguri is undertaken for study to highlighting their changing socio-economic structure and ecosystem.

CHAPTER II: 2 GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

2.1. PHYSICAL SETUP: -

The Urapad Beel is one of the important fresh water Beel in the lower Brahmaputra valley having strong uniqueness in many respects. The wetland is located near Agja which is 12 km from Goalpara town. It is of riverine origin and connected with two tributaries of the Brahmaputra River, namely the Jinari and Jinjiram in Goalpara district in Assam. Here an attempt is made to examine the present status along with the trend and causes of land use change in the urpad beel and its surroundings. Attempts is also made to examine the impact of the land use change towards the existence of the wetland

2.1.1. LOCATION:

The Goalpara district has a number of waterbodies which is generally termed as beels/khal. The Urapad Beel is the largest having an area of 14sq km. It is located at 7km South from Goalpara town. The Beel is location between some hillocks in the South, which are continuation of Meghalaya Plateau and elevated landmass on the North bordering, Samaguri village. The western part of the beel is also high land, the eastern part connects the plain land bordering rivulet

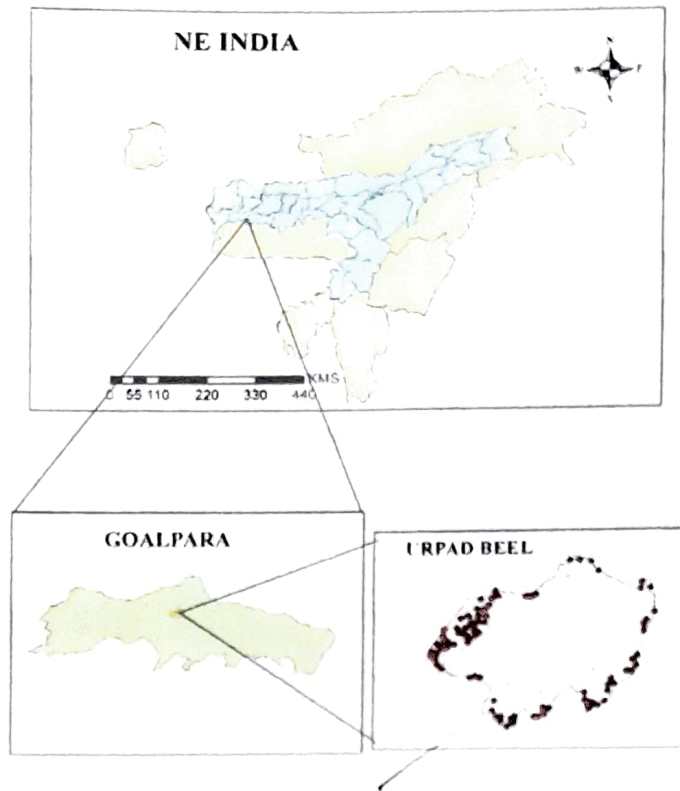
Jinari. But the river cannot towards the Beel because of its natural towards Northeast. The Urapad Beel is located between 26.0934° N and 90.5873° E

coordinates having an area of 14sq km.



EE

Figure 1 Location of Urapad beel



2.1.2 SLOPE: -

Physiographically, the beel area occupied both plain and hills. The alluvial land is flat with a gentle regional slope towards Brahmaputra River. The hills mostly occur a isolated Inselberg with heights ranging between 60 to 300 m above Mean Sea Level (MSL) the Hills are veneered by lateritic mantle and are deeply forested with evergreen mixed open jungles. Tongue like projection of the main Shillong plateau is also seen in the area around Agia, Krishnai and South East part of Rangjuli.

2.1.3 DRAINAGE:

The drainage of the entire area is controlled by two different systems of river. Towards the East, a Northly flowing river system drains the area which consists of tributaries of the Juytam and Jinari, which flows in a westerly direction parallel to Brahmaputra River.

2.1.4. CLIMATE:-

The climate of the study area is almost similar to their parts of central Assam. It is marked by wet summer with high temperature and dry winter with low temperature are the characteristics of the climate of the area. Broadly speaking the entire Brahmaputra valley is an integral part of the South Asiatic Monsoon climate region. Like other parts there has been some minor variation in the weather condition in different parts of the study area. Basically, the climate of Urapad beel is moderate during the winter and in summer, it is too hot. Rain makes its first appearance in the month of April with occasional and irregular like showers and at times, heavy down pour is followed by cyclonic storm. This wind. Monsoon rain normally begins from the early part of June and heavy rain occurs in the district till month of September. The maximum temperature is 33 ° c during July and August.

2.1.5. SOIL:-

Soil is an important resource. Soil generally comprises complex mixture of organic and inorganic materials on the earth surface of the earth. The soil of Urapad beel are alluvial soil, forest soil, etc.

The alluvial soil that composed this part may be divided into two group-

1. The old alluvial and
2. New alluvial

The old group is dark in colour and it is found on in the South Eastern part of the lake. The new alluvial is light in colour and found on the active flood plains of study area. The forest are found continuously cover on the land surface of the study area. The plain soils are generally found in the Northern side of Urapad beel. Those soil are rich in the Nitrogen and organic matter.

2.2 HUMAN SETTING :-

2.2.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION:

The Chamaguri village is located in Balijana subdivision of Goalpara district in Assam ,India. It is situated 8 KM away from district Headquarter Balijana . Balijana is the subdistrict headquarters of Chamaguri village. The total geographical area of village is 64.4 hectares. Chamaguri has a total population of 50 peoples out of which male population is 23 (46%) while female population is 27 (54%).

The norms and pattern at the traditional societies are undergoing changes formation due to their exposure to various elements of modernization gradual introduction of many economy development of transport and communication system formulation of an exploitation and commercial agriculture the factors contributing such changes and transformation.

In the Chamaguri village 11 household have been surveyed with exhibits and administer of socio-cultural setting. The socio- economic composition of the village present a more complex and divers field cultural pattern

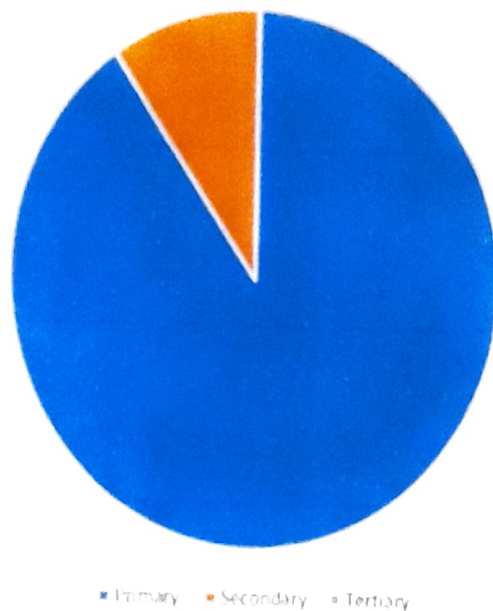
2.2.2.OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:

The village Chamaguri we have surveyed and know that there is occupational structure as follows -we found 27 household is primary occupation and 3 household occupations are found as secondary. There are no found anyone as service man.

Table 1.1 Occupational structure of chamaguri

Name of Surveyed Village	Community	Location	No. of Surveyed household	Total Population	Households under occupation		
					Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Chamaguri	ST(Garo)	Plain Area	11	50	27	3	0

Households under occupation



2.2.3 AGRICULTURE AND CROPPING PATTERN:-

Assam is an agriculture state. The village Chamaguri mainly occupies in an agricultural land. Everybody earns their daily income from agriculture and labours. There is mainly seasonal agricultural pattern has found Kharif and Rabi crops.

1-Kharif crop: kharif season starts with the onset of monsoon and continuous till the beginning of winter. Major crops of this seasons are rice, maize, etc

2-Rabi crops: Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Major crops of this seasons are - vegetables, banana, lady finger etc

The principal food crop is rice. The cash crops are sugarcane, rubber, potatoes, etc. Noteworthy horticulture item is pineapple, mango, litchi, arceanut jackfruit etc.

2.2.4. FISHING:

Fishing has been a traditional occupation of Chamaguri village. This occupation also has been in practice since ancient time. Man has to struggle continuously against natural obstacles in this activity. Fish are caught from ponds, rivers, canals lakes and other. In this occupation for earning livelihood fish caught for food or to obtain oil or leather and also a fodder for milch animals and to make fertilizers.



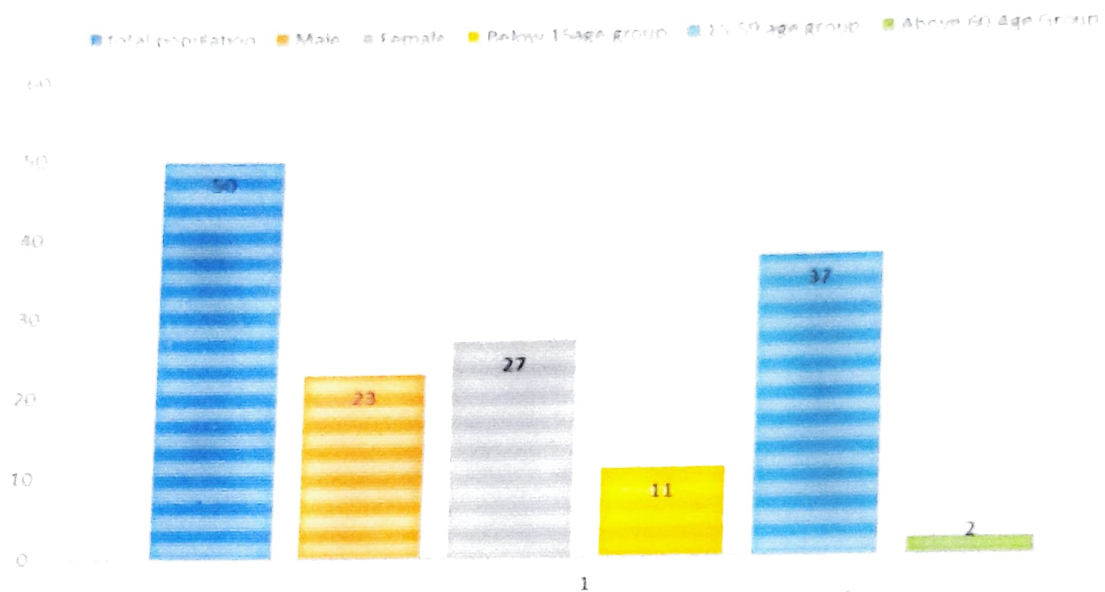
2.2.5 DEMOGRAPHY:

Urpada beel area including neighbouring Chamaguri village is a small compact area situated in Balijana Revenue Circle of Goalpara district. The total population of surveyed household of Chamaguri village is 50 persons. The total male population in Chamaguri village is 23 and female 27. The total percentage of male in Chamaguri village is 46% and female 54%. The major community of the area are Garo, Rabha etc. The major caste of the study area is ST.

Table 1.2

Name of the surveyed village	Number of surveyed Household	Average family size	Population of surveyed household age group					
			Total population	Male	Female	Below	15-59	60 Above
Chamaguri	11	12	50	23	27	11	37	2

AGE STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY AREA



2.2.6 LITERACY: -

In chamaguri village the people are almost illiterate. The surveyed household of chamaguri village is 11 household. Chamaguri has a total literacy rate is 37 out of which 17 (45.9%) male's literate and 20 (55%) females are literate.

LITERACY OF CHAMAGURI VILLAGE

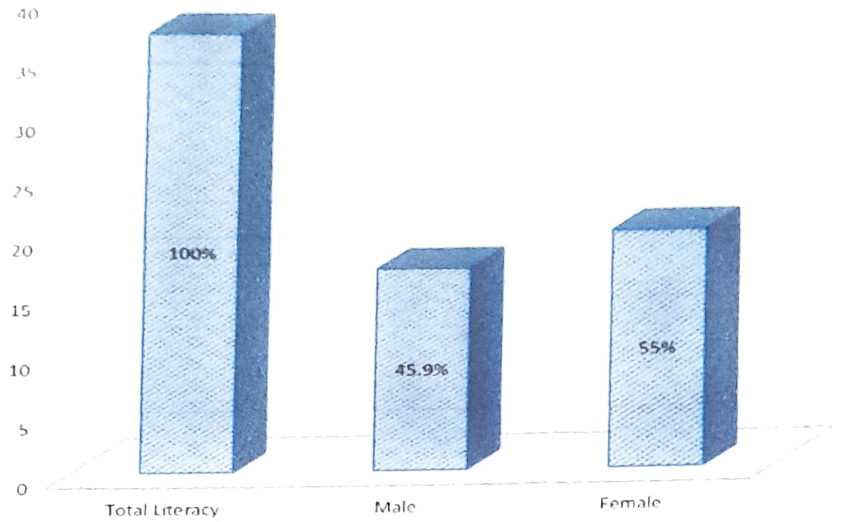
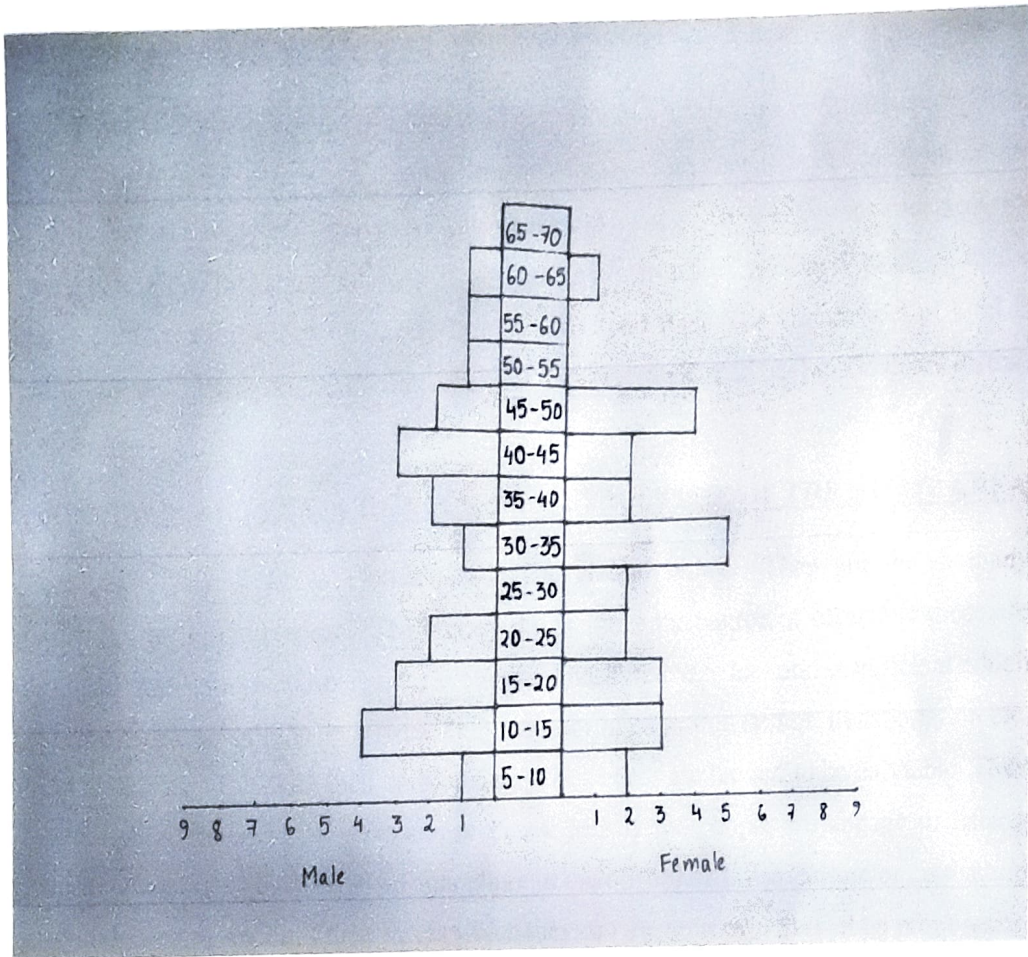


Table: 1.3 Age-Sex composition Of Chamaguri

Age group	Male	Female	Male %	Female %
0-5	0	0	0	0
5-10	1	2	4.76%	7.69%
10-15	4	3	19.05%	11.54%
15-20	3	3	14.28%	11.54%
20-25	2	2	9.52%	7.65%
25-30	0	2	0	7.65%
30-35	1	5	4.76%	9.23%
35-40	2	2	9.52%	7.69%
40-45	3	2	14.28%	7.69%
45-50	2	4	9.52%	15.38%
50-55	1	0	4.76%	0
55-60	1	0	4.76%	0
60-65	1	1	4.76%	3.85%
Total	21	26	99.97%	89.91%

AGE SEX COMPOSITION



CHAPTER III: 3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 ORIGIN OF URPAD BEEL

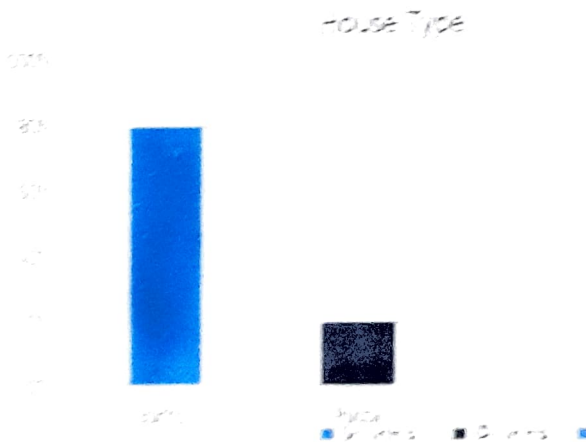
Urpad Beel is of riverine origin and connected with two tributaries of Brahmaputra river Juar and Juyram goalpara district in Assam. Here and attempt is made to examine the present status along with the trend and causes of change in the Urpad Beel and its surrounding. An movement because of earthquake a plain or hill area may is down to the interior of the earth which ultimately formed the Urpad Beel. The Urpad Beel of kind is very common in case of Assam. Earthquake of 1850 creates Urpad beel in Goalpara district of Assam.

3.2 TO EXAMINE THE SOCIO- ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY AREA:

Chamaguri village is an economically background village. They are for in many economical needs and proposes. The literacy the facilities the source of economic those are the major factors which shows that the economical background is low and insufficient which are effective individually in their lives. They are poor in education system transportation etc. There is no improvement for their development. Their needs are limited to be habitable. They have no extent values in the economic proposes. Mostly the people are engage in fishing business but now they have taken up agriculture in their livelihood. Agriculture or cultivation is the main income source of their leaves which they can use your own Pursuit on proposes.

The economic diagram of the sample household of the selected village Chamaguri can be perceived from the given table in the below

Fig 1.3 HOUSE TYPE

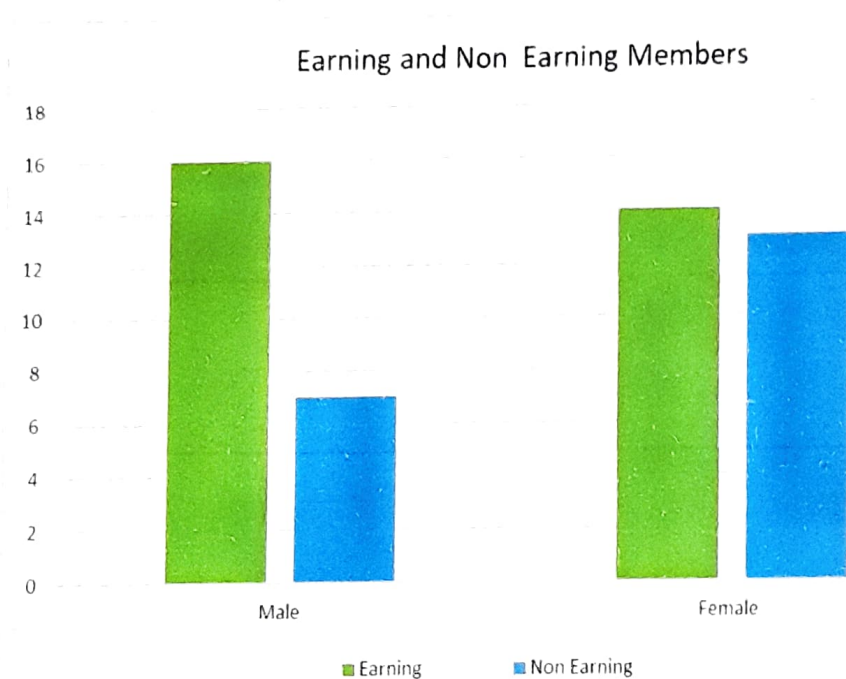


From the given Bar graph 1.3 it is observed that in the sample village around 20% of the sample responded houses found to be pucca houses. Similarly, around 80% houses are kutcha houses. It is also observed that almost in all the houses people have electricity connection.

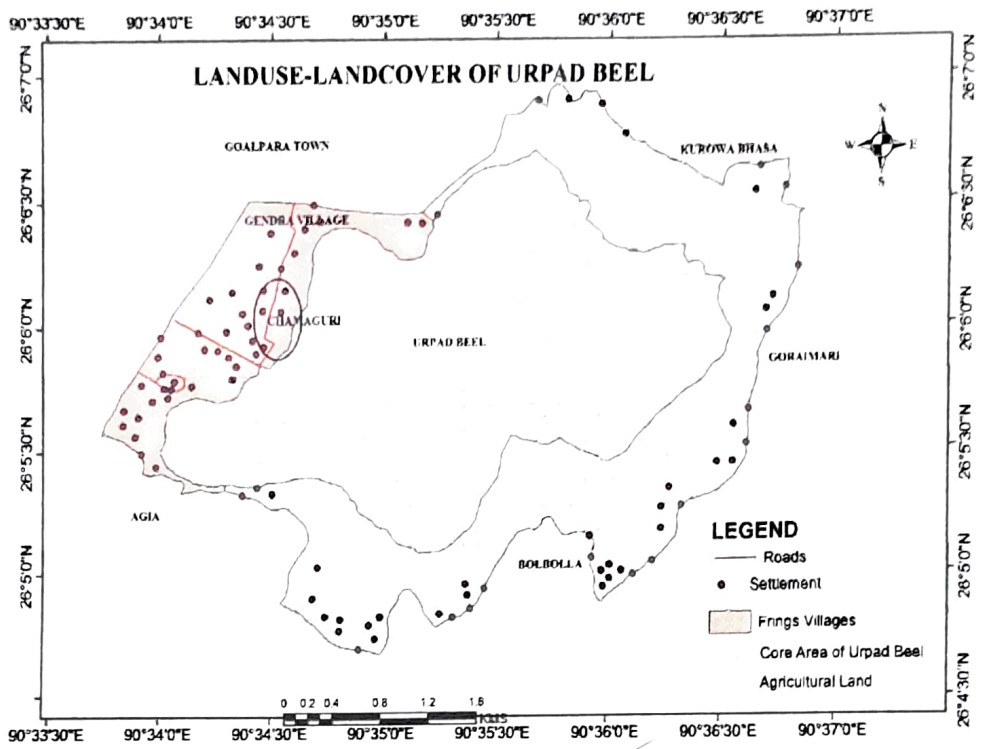
Similarly, is on the Histo-Graph 1.4 It is seen that out of 23 male respondent 16 are earning male members and the remaining 7 members are the non-earning members. In case of female respondents out of 27 respondents 14 number

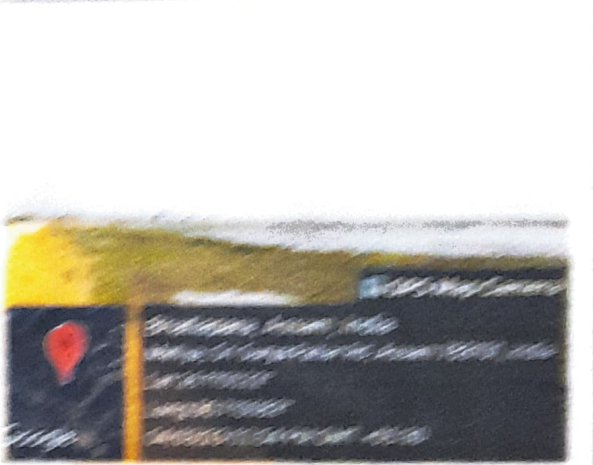
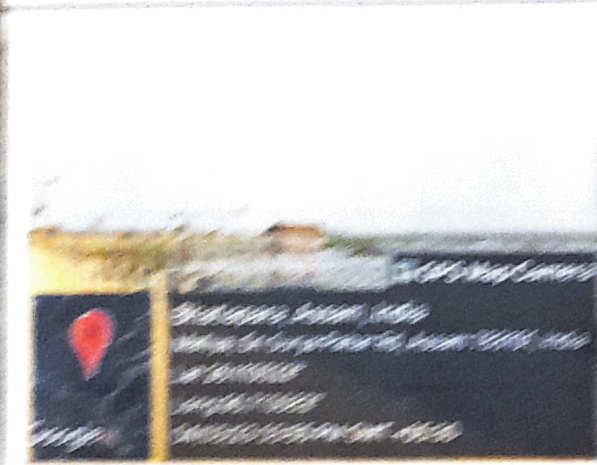
female are earning members and 13 numbers of females are non-earning members.

Fig 1.4 Earning and Non Earning Members



Likewise, from table 1.2 it can be know that out of 11 households respondent i.e. nearly 54% of the total respondent have the earning source from primary occupation doing wage work. Similarly, respondents which is around 6% earns from small business like selling Betal nut shops selling fishes in the roadside and grocery etc respondents are which is around 60% of the total response of the selected household.





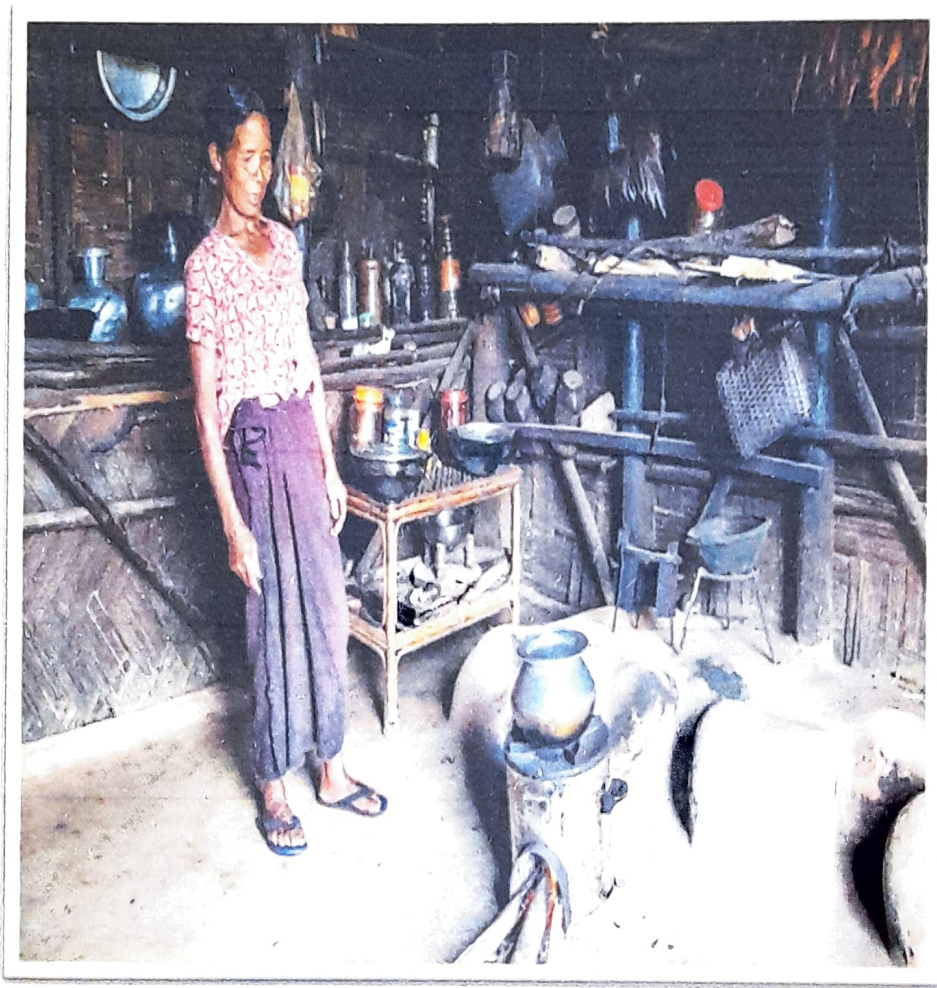
3.3. SANITATION:-

Effective sanitation is an important way of reducing the incidence of such diseases by modern water Borne sanitation system to not possible in many parts of the world. Likewise, the sanitary system in these two village also not good. The latrine facility is poor and devastating so that it causes many diseases like cholera, dysentery, gastroentries etc.



3.4. FUEL USE:

The Chamaguri village is good as in electricity on house fuel purposes. The maximum households collect woods from their nearby forest for their house fuel purposes to make food. On the other hand, some household use gas facilities like LPG, Kerosene, land stove individual needs. It is clear that minimum household cannot effort the gas their necessary activities or needs. Like the poor areas they carry water and fuel by hand and their food shortage is limited. People is this area mainly use wire wood as a daily fuel use.





3.5. DRINKING WATER: -

Water is one of the major neither research for any kind of living being Chamaguri village very poor and backward. They are far away from good facilities and activities for their need on importance. For drinking water, they collect water from waterfall some people, hand pump, tube well, well etc. But, now at present people of Chamaguri village had got the water facilities home to home use.



CHAPTER IV

4.1 SUMMARY:

The project report is prepared on the topic of social economic status or profile, the existing physical Framework geological basis social economic factors is respect of population dynamics social cultural attributes of the cast and communities of the study area. On this project we have to give more attention to secured the actual socio- economic condition. The amaze problem of this area is the education transport and communication and medical facilities. Our man purpose is to give attention of the social economic development of study area and how to develop from the present condition to future condition.

4.2. FINDING:-

From this findings of observation the following suggestion can be put forwarded-

1. The afforestation is gradually increasing now a days.
2. Medical facilities are not available in this area
3. Higher educational facilities are not available in this area.
4. Illiteracy rate is higher than the normal condition
5. Most people depends there income on fishing, fruits growing, day labour etc.
6. Agriculture land is more than the other land.

CHAPTER V: 5 CONCLUSION

The project report social economic study which is done by ask is a very important project for the human resource development and to apply some Development Scheme. We can expect from this project a positive way to develop in the field of social economic and we can know the social economic condition of the study area. This project helps to find the different sectors problems of the study area. We also expect the this project have the social workers to apply some scheme for the development of this area.

The study area from the observation of our groups It is seen their education occupation and medical facility condition are very sadness. So, we wish the suggestion about the aforementioned condition the study area the Government of Assam take some important scheme and policies to develop the study area through the panchayat, blocks and MLA.

From the observation we can see new problems in this area which deforestation and lacking of agriculture field over fishing, siltation of the been, encroachment of the beel, that is undertaken, setting up bricks Industries etc.

So the people of this area are available the various problems which make a harmful effect on environment and it distracts the sustainability of the environment



The entire team of survey of Geography Department , Bikali College Dhupdhara

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DEPT. OF GEOGRAPHY
BIKALI COLLEGE,
DHUPDHARA
GOALPARA
(ASSAM) FIELD
STUDY OF A VILLAGE

Household
Schedule

1. Location of the village:

- (a) Name of the village :
- (b) Gaon Panchayat :
- (c) Block :
- (d) Police Station :
- (e) Post Office :
- (f) Circle :
- (g) Autonomous Council :
- (h) Distance from headquarter and city :
- (i) Distance from the river :
- (j) Distance from the forest area :
- (k) Transport & communication facilities :
- (l) Location of the village (hill land/lowland etc.) :
- (m) Village is flood affected or not :
- (n) Cultural festival observed if any :
- (o) District :

2.

- a) Name of the house hold owner :
- b) Occupation :
- c) Sex :
- d) Marital Status :
- e) Age :
- f) Religion :

- g) Caste and Community :
- h) Family type :
- i) Mother tongue :
- j) Total Family members :
- k) Use of LPG/Wood/Cow dung gas :

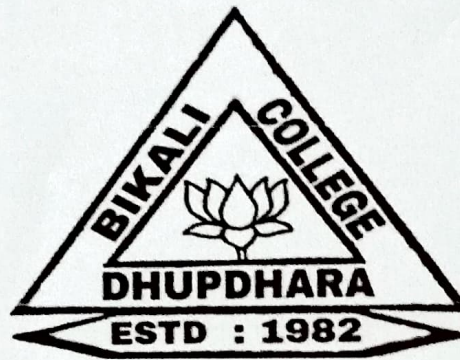
3. Family Structure: -

Sl.No	c	Sex Male Female	Age	Relationship with the head	Occupation	Education	Others
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

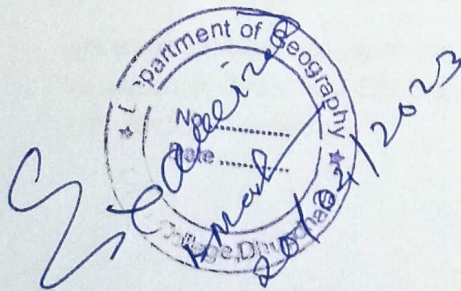
4. House Type: -

- (a) Size & Shape :
- (b) Age and number of house :
- (c) Function of the house :
- (d) Building materials used :
- (e) Building Structure :
- (f) Electricity :

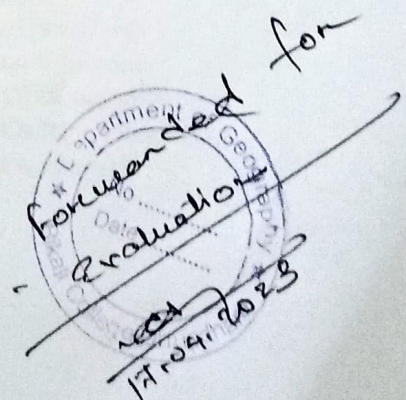
**A SOCIO- ECONOMIC STUDY OF FRINGE VILLAGE OF
URPAD BEEL**



**A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED AS A PART OF
FULFILLMENT AND OF PAPER 6026 OF BA 6TH SEMESTER
GEOGRAPHY MAJOR EXMINATION
2022-23**



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BA 6TH SEMESTER
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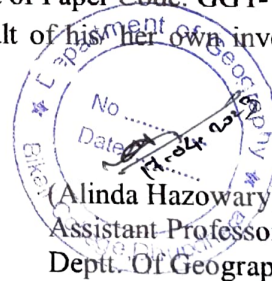


DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
BIKALI COLLEGE, DHUPDHARA, GOALPARA, ASSAM

Date: 17-04-2023.....

This is to certify that Mr/Ms Dhritina Basumatary..... a student of B.A. 6th semester bearing Roll U.A.-201-095 No. 0227..... has carried out the project work entitle A Socio-Economic study of Srimbe village of Urpad Beel.....

under my guidance and supervising as fulfilment of Paper Code: GGY- HC-6026 6th Semester examination, 2023. His/ Her project is the result of his/ her own investigation and may be submitted for the degree.



(Alinda Hazowary)
Assistant Professor
Deptt. Of Geography
Bikali College, Dhupdhara
Goalpara, Assam

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Field study is an important part of geographical study. So, Socio-Economic study of Urpad Beel of fringe village (Chamaguri) was selected as the topic for the present Field Report. It is a very important study in every geographical phenomena.

The topic of our field study was selected and assigned to us by teacher-in-charge of our field study Alinda Hazowary, Assistant professor of Geography department, Bikali College Dhupdhara. We are very grateful to Sir for his kind suggestion and encouragement in giving project report.

We must acknowledge the co-operation and help received during the field study. We also thank to our Dr Bonti Bordoloi, HOD of Geography Department, Bikali College for her dedication and co-operation.

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CHAPTER I:

1 INTRODUCTION:

A wetland is locally known as 'Beel/khal,' which is considered a valuable natural resource that provides enormous benefits to human, animals and the environment. It is the home for a large number of ecologically and economically important species. It has its own ecosystem, balancing to the surrounding environment. It also holds flood water, absorb wind and tidal forces, provide recreational spaces, etc. (Tanveer, 2016)

The Ramsar Convention defines wetland as "areas of marsh, fen, peat land or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres"(Sarkar Jaimini, 2011, Ramsar Convention and India.)

Wetlands are vital source for the environment to function in a balanced way. They provide a biological diversity with enormous human benefits too. Today, wetlands are threatened due to various increasing anthropogenic activities. The increase in human population resulting heavy settlements, improper use of watershed, large changes in land/land cover, and many more have degraded the wetland resources throughout the world.

Urpad beel is of riverine origin and connected with two tributaries of Brahmaputra River Jinari and Jinjiram Goalpara district in Assam. Here and attempt it is made to examine the present status along with the trend and causes of change in the Urpad Beel and its surrounding. Art movement because of earthquake a plan or hill area may to down to the interior of the earth which ultimately formed the Urpad Beel. The Urpad Beel of kind is very common in case of Assam. Earthquake of 1850 creates Urpad beel in Goalpara district of Assam. It is also made to examine the impact of the land use change towards the existence of the wetland.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

1.1.1 OVER-FISHING AND BIRD HUNTING: -

Overfishing is one of the major problems that Urapad Beel is facing nowadays. Though the nearby tribal villages (Garo) of Chamaguri is not professional fisherman, they try to keep possession of the beel in different plots and sale it to the outsider professional fisherman on high price. The fisherman uses thick net to catch fisher irrespective of size and also beat drum, becul, etc as a local technique of catching fish.

Poaching of birds includes migrating birds in Urapad Beel is a common phenomenon. The Beel which was an important habitant of local and migratory birds earlier, a fewer birds visit Urapad Beel nowadays due to excessive fishing and bird poaching which is continuing unabated.

1.1.2 SILATATION OF THE BEEL :-

Another problem the beel is facing siltation. Every inflow of water into beel brings some amount of silt. Increased deforestation in the watersheds loosens the top soil and this eroded material finds its way to the beel easily due to existing topographic structure. Some of this silt gets washed out through the eastern side when the beel over flows but silt outflow is always less than the inflow and silt settles at the bottom of the beel making it progressively shallow.

Wetlands are important ecosystems that provides a range of environmental services, including water purification, flood control, and habitat for adiverse array of plant and animal species

Problem related to wetland :-

Loss of wetland habitat: One of the most significant problems facing wetlands is the loss of their habitat due to human activities such as agriculture, urban development, and drainage. Wetlands are often drained to create new farmland or to make room for urban areas. This loss of habitat is a major threat to the biodiversity of wetland ecosystems.

Pollution: Wetlands are also vulnerable to pollution from agricultural runoff, industrial discharges, and wastewater treatment plants. This pollution can affect the water quality and harm the plants and animals that depend on the wetlands.\\

Invasive species: Invasive species are non-native species that can take over wetland ecosystems and displace native species. These invasive species can alter the ecosystem's function and reduce biodiversity.

Climate change: Wetlands are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including sea-level rise, increased storm frequency and intensity, and changes in precipitation patterns. These impacts can alter the hydrology and vegetation of wetlands, leading to changes in their function and the services they provide.

Overuse and exploitation: Wetlands are often overused and exploited for their resources, including timber, fish, and water. Overuse can lead to the degradation of wetland ecosystems and the loss of their ecological services.

Land use changes: Changes in land use, such as agricultural intensification or urbanization, can affect the hydrology and water quality of wetlands. For example, the construction of roads or buildings can lead to increased runoff and erosion, which can affect the water quality of nearby wetlands.

Lack of awareness: Finally, a lack of awareness about the value of wetlands and their ecological services can contribute to their degradation and loss. Many people view wetlands as wastelands or as areas that should be drained for development or agricultural purposes.

1.1.3 ENCROACHMENT OF THE BEEL: -

Encroachment of the beel is one of the major problems. As the beel is becoming progressively shallow, the bordering areas are now fit for Sali and Bao cultivation and people of the nearby villages have already started to encroach the wet land for cultivation because of the population pressure and lack of Government control over land grabber.

1.1.4 SETTING UP BRICK INDUSTRIES: -

It is seen that some brick industries are coming unsystematically on the Northern part of the beel. These brick industries are running unscientifically with traditional Bhati (Chulla) without obtaining any clearance from pollution control board, this making the eco-system of the beel polluted. From the discussion with Sri Bipin Ch Sangma an old Garo villager of Chamaguri village it is ascertained that ten years ago the beel was free from pollution and had diverse flora and fauna. The water was clean and sparkling. Many migratory birds visited the beel. The present situation is however extremely dangerous and is the consequence of environmental degradation.

1.3 REVIEW LITERATURE:

Mahmud Mallik Sezan et, al. (2011), in their journal "Remote Sensing & GIS Based Spatio-Temporal Change Analysis of Wetland in Dhaka City, Bangladesh" evaluates wetland changes in Dhaka Metropolitan Area (DMA), Bangladesh, between 1978 and 2009. Spatial and temporal dynamics of wetland changes were quantified using four Landsat images, a supervised classification algorithm and the post-classification change detection technique in GIS environment. The analysis revealed that area of wetland and Rivers & Khals in Dhaka city decreased significantly over the last 30 years by 76.67% and 18.72% respectively. This changing trend of wetlands makes the drainage system of Dhaka City vulnerable, creating water logging problems and their consequences.

H. Jesse Walker et, al. (1987), in the journal "Wetland Loss in Louisiana" write about Coastal wetland loss in Louisiana, now considered to amount to more than 100 km²/year. This loss is the result of a variety of complex interactions among numbers of physical, chemical, biological, and cultural processes. During the last few decades, the human factor in wetland loss has increased drastically. The placement of dams and levees across and along the tributaries and distributaries of the Mississippi River have reduced both the amount and texture of sediment reaching the coast.

Elijah W. Ramsey III et, al. (1997), used in the journal "Comparison Of Landsat Thematic Mapper And High Resolution Photography To Identify Change In Complex Coastal Wetlands" Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) images to generate pre and post hurricane classifications of a complex wetland environment in southern Louisiana. From the two classifications, areas of emergent vegetation loss were identified. The classification and change map were compared to similar output generated from high resolution colour infrared photography.

Y. Wang et, al. (2018), in the article "Monitoring spatio-temporal changes of water area in Hongjiannao Lake from 1957 to 2015 and its driving forces analysis" discussed the changes of lake water resources due to human activities and climate changes. Using the geospatial technologies, the lake water surface was analyzed. The NDWI index was used to extract and interpreted information, constructed a massive database and conducted integrated management and analysis. A shrinking trend of the lake was seen in the recent times from the study.

M. Kalita et, al. (2018), in the study topic "Vegetation coverage change and risk assessment-A case study of Chandubi Lake, Assam" examined on two major issues-

one, the study of vegetation loss and secondly to map the wetland loss over 16 years from 2000 to 2016 using Remote sensing, GIS (Geographic Information System) analysis. In this study they also highlighted the need of remote sensing for risk assessment study for facilitating the ways for it restoration. The study through NDVI and NDWI concluded that the Beel has undergone major vegetation cover change and wetland loss over 16 years (2000 to 2016). The area was having 40.75% in 2008 which reduces drastically by 5.67% in 2016. It has been found through NDVI that the total area of water bodies with

study area has reduced by 79.57% from 2000 to 2016. NDVI reveals more built-up increase from 12.69% to 50.40% in 16 years.

Phukan Pratyashi and Saikia Ranjan, (2014), in the work "Wetland Degradation and its conservation: A case study of some selected wetlands of Golaghat district, Assam, India" studied about the wetland degradation and its conservation. They highlighted about various effects that have led to hydrological perturbation, pollution and their effects. Unsustainable levels of grazing and fishing activities have also resulted in degradation of wetland. The use of toposheets of 1967 and LISS IV 2009 satellite data had been collected. Vast changes were noticed after comparison of two maps. Six selected wetlands were surveyed to find out the use of wetlands and human interference on them. Most of these wetlands are of situated at along the riverside of mighty river Brahmaputra and some of the wetland suited under the area of Kaziranga National Park. Decreases in volume of the sample wetland are the human encroachment for cultivation of the bank.

J. Garg, (2013) in the article "Wetland assessment, monitoring and management in India using geospatial techniques", discusses that geospatial techniques have proven extremely useful for managers tasked with conservation and management of important wetlands. First scientific inventory of wetlands was carried out in India using 1992/93 post monsoon and pre monsoon seasons IRS 1A/1B sensors had a spatial resolution of 73 m (LISS I) and 36.5 (LISS II). Visual analysis techniques were used for delineation of wetlands, assigning qualitative turbidity levels and indicating presence of vegetation in inland wetlands.

1.4 AIM AND OBJECTIVES:

The main aim and objective of the study are outlined as follows-

1. To analyse the various problems related to the wetland.
2. To examine the socio-economic structure of the study area.
3. To asses the level of dependency on the beel.

1.5 DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:-

The process through It involves which the field study was done

Pre field work: At first before going for the field study, questionnaire was prepared and used while collecting primary data of the village. Beside, some secondary basic information were also collected from revenue circle statistical Hand books etc. A part from this some information are also taken from the elderly persons of the locality.

Field work: Primary data were collected from many households according to the questionnaire. The households survey was done on the basis of sample random sampling.

Post field work : It involves the mathematical calculation as well as analysis of data which deserve special attention. The data which we After calculation and data analysis, they are also represented diagrammatically and analytically wherever possible on the final paper.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:-

Wetlands are among the most productive ecosystem. They directly or indirectly support millions of people and provide goods and services to them. They supports important processes like the movement of water into the atmosphere removal of nutrients , sediment and organic matter from water moving into the wetland ,and the growth and development of all organisms dependent on them .The direct benefits of wetlands are in the form of fish agriculture, fuel wood , recreation and water supply etc and their indirect benefits arise from functions occurring within the ecosystem , such as flood control , ground water recharge and storm protection .The more existence of wetlands may have great significance to some people as they are a part of their cultural heritage ; water is required for various purposes like drinking and personal hygiene, fisheries, agriculture ,navigation, industrial production , hydropower generation and recreation. Apart from these some socio-economic values also accrue. Through water supply, fuel wood, medicine plants livestock grazing etc.

Today population pressure on environment or throughout the world is a significant problems. Environment has been used for different purpose by the mankind from his different development works or activities and thus activities can change in environment and also change the socio-economic condition of an area so, it is important to study the changing environment an also changing socio-economic condition as well as ecosystem. Therefore, a background village of urpad beel Chamaguri is undertaken for study to highlighting their changing socio-economic structure and ecosystem.

CHAPTER II: 2 GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

2.1. PHYSICAL SETUP: -

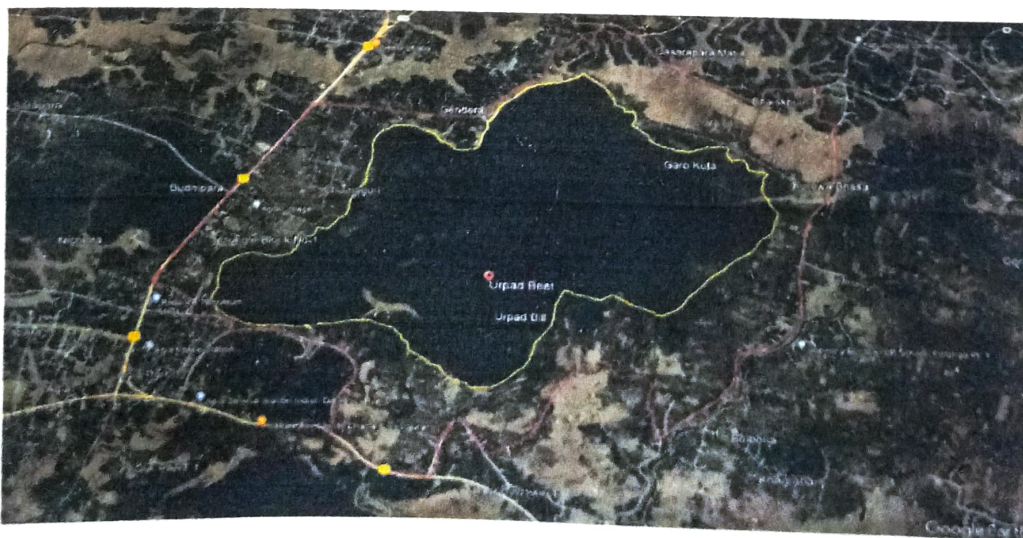
The Urpad Beel is one of the important fresh water Beel in the lower Brahmaputra valley having strong uniquenesses in many respects. The wetland is located near Agia which is 12 km from Goalpara town. It is of riverine origin and connected with two tributaries of the Brahmaputra River, namely the Jinari and Jinjiram in Goalpara district in Assam. Here an attempt is made to examine the present status along with the trend and causes of land use change in the urpad beel and its surroundings. Attempts is also made to examine the impact of the land use change towards the existence of the wetland

2.1.1. LOCATION:

The Goalpara district has a number of waterbodies which is generally termed as beels/khal. The Urpad Beel is the largest having an area of 14sq km. It is located at 7km South from Goalpara town. The Beel is location between some hillocks in the South, which are continuation of Meghalaya Plateau and elevated landmass on the North bordering, Samaguri village. The western part of the beel is also high land, the eastern part connects the plain land bordering rivulet

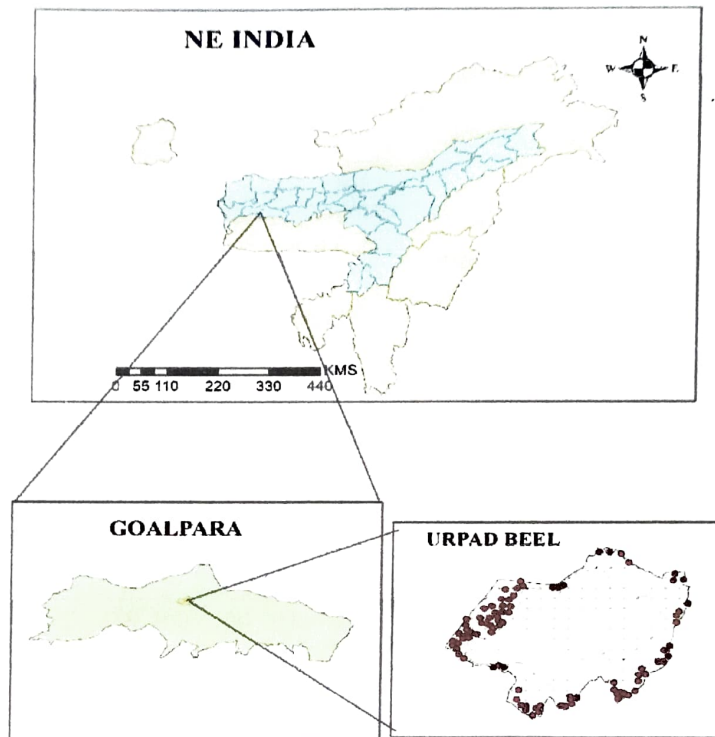
Jinari. But the river cannot towards the Beel because of its natural towards Northeast. The Urpad Beel is located between 26.0934° N and 90.5873° E

coordinates having an area of 14sq km.



EE

Figure 1 Location of Urpad beel



2.1.2 SLOPE: -

Physiographically, the beel area occupied both plain and hills. The alluvial land is flat with a gentle regional slope towards Brahmaputra River. The hills mostly occur a isolated Inselberg with heights ranging between 60 to 300 m above Mean Sea Level (MSL) the Hills are veneered by lateritic mantle and are deeply forested with evergreen mixed open jungles. Tongue like projection of the main Shillong plateau is also seen in the area around Agia, Krishnai and South East part of Rangjuli.

2.1.3 DRAINAGE:

The drainage of the entire area is controlled by two different systems of river. Towards the East, a Northly flowing river system drains the area which consists of tributaries of the Jinjiram and Jinari, which flows in a westerly direction parallel to Brahmaputra River.

2.1.4. CLIMATE:-

The climate of the study area is almost similar to their parts of central Assam. It is marked by wet summer with high temperature and dry winter with low temperature are the characteristics of the climate of the area. Broadly speaking the entire Brahmaputra valley is an integral part of the South Asiatic Monsoon climate region. Like other parts there has been some minor variation in the weather condition in different parts of the study area. Basically, the climate of Urapad beel is moderate during the winter and in summer, it is too hot. Rain makes its first appearance in the month of April with occasional and irregular like showers and at times, heavy down pour is followed by cyclonic storm. This wind. Monsoon rain normally begins from the early part of June and heavy rain occurs in the district till month of September. The maximum temperature is 33 ° c during July and August.

2.1.5. SOIL:-

Soil is an important resource. Soil generally comprises complex mixture of organic and inorganic materials on the earth surface of the earth. The soil of Urapad beel are alluvial soil, forest soil, etc.

The alluvial soil that composed this part may be divided into two group-

1. The old alluvial and
2. New alluvial

The old group is dark in colour and it is found on in the South Eastern part of the lake. The new alluvial is light in colour and found on the active flood plains of study area. The forest are found continuously cover on the land surface of the study area. The plain soils are generally found in the Northern side of Urapad beel. Those soil are rich in the Nitrogen and organic matter.

2.2 HUMAN SETTING :-

2.2.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION:

The Chamaguri village is located in Balijana subdivision of Goalpara district in Assam ,India. It is situated 8 KM away from district Headquarter Balijana . Balijana is the subdistrict headquarters of Chamaguri village. The total geographical area of village is 64.4 hectares. Chamaguri has a total population of 50 peoples out of which male population is 23 (46%) while female population is 27 (54%).

The norms and pattern at the traditional societies are undergoing changes formation dua to their exposure to various elements of modernization gradual introduction of many economy development of transport and communication system formulation of an exploitation and commercial agriculture the factors contributing such changes and transformation.

In the Chamaguri village 11 household have been surveyed with exhibits and administer of socio-cultural setting. The socio- economic composition of the village present a more complex and divers field cultural pattern

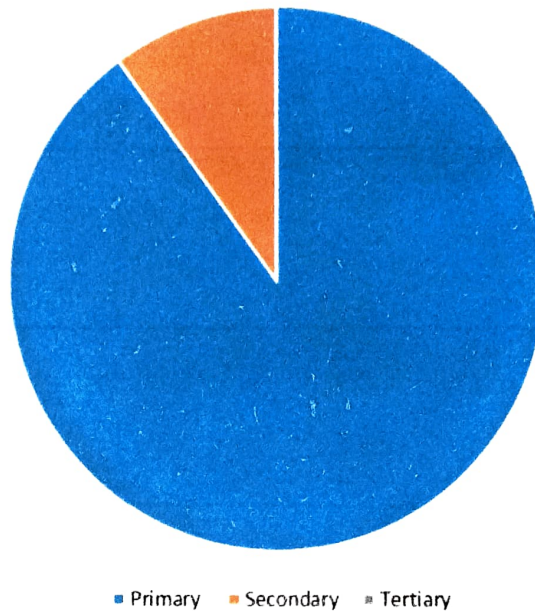
2.2.2.OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:

The village Chamaguri we have surveyed and know that there is occupational structure as follows -we found 27 household is primary occupation and 3 household occupations are found as secondary. There are no found anyone as service man.

Table 1.1 Occupational structure of chamaguri

Name of Surveyed Village	Community	Location	No. of Surveyed household	Total Population	Households under occupation		
					Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Chamaguri	ST(Garo)	Plain Area	11	50	27	3	0

Households under occupation



2.2.3 AGRICULTURE AND CROPPING PATTERN:-

Assam is an agriculture state. The village Chamaguri mainly occupies in an agricultural land. Everybody earns their daily income from agriculture and labours. There is mainly seasonal agricultural pattern has found Kharif and Rabi crops.

1-Kharif crop: kharif season starts with the onset of monsoon and continuous till the beginning of winter. Major crops of this seasons are rice, maize, etc.

2-Rabi crops: Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Major crops of this seasons are – vegetables, banana, lady finger etc.

The principal food crop is rice. The cash crops are sugarcane, rubber, potatoes, etc. Noteworthy horticulture item is pineapple, mango, litchi, arceanut jackfruit etc.

2.2.4. FISHING:

Fishing has been a traditional occupation of chamaguri village. This occupation also has been in practice since ancient time. Man has to struggle continuously against natural obstacles in this activity. Fish are caught from ponds, rivers, canals lakes and other. In this occupation for earning livelihood fish caught for food or to obtain oil or leather and also a fodder for milch animals and to make fertilizers.



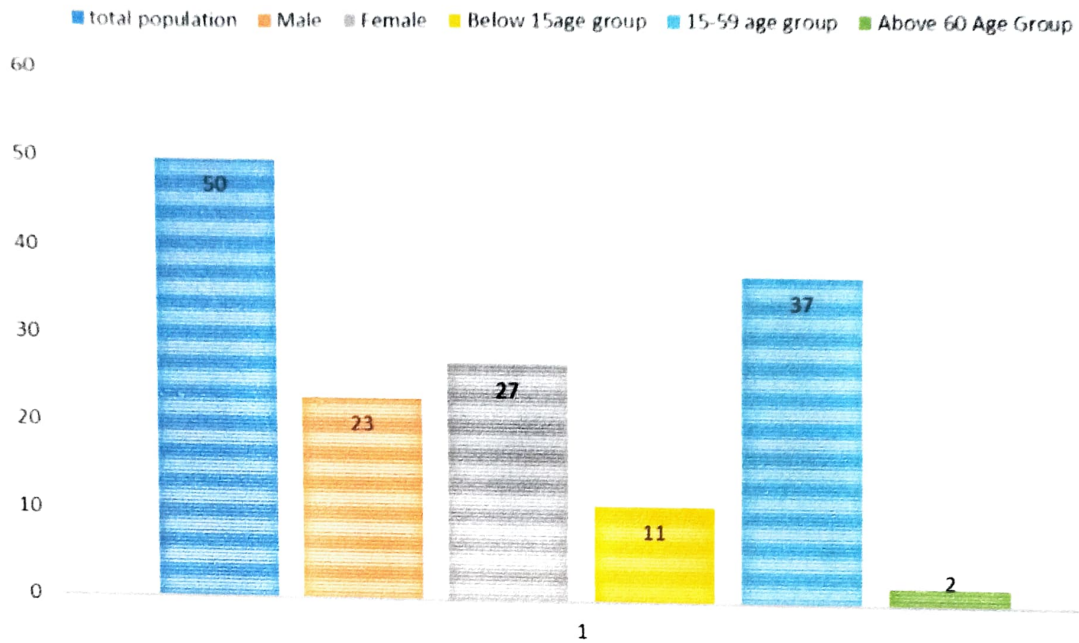
2.2.5 DEMOGRAPHY:

Urpad beel area including neighbouring Chamaguri village is a small compact area situated in Balijana Revenue Circle of Goalpara district. The total population of surveyed household of Chamaguri village is 50 persons. The total male population in Chamaguri village is 23 and female 27. The total percentage of male in Chamaguri village is 46% and female 54%. The major community of the area are Garo, Rabha etc. The major caste of the study area is ST.

Table 1.2

Name of the surveyed village	Number of surveyed Household	Average family size	Population of surveyed household age group					
			Total population	Male	Female	Below 15	15-59	60 Above
Chamaguri	11	12	50	23	27	11	37	2

AGE STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY AREA



2.2.6 LITERACY: -

In chamaguri village the people are almost illiterate. The surveyed household of chamaguri village is 11 household. Chamaguri has a total literacy rate is 37 out of which 17 (45.9%) male's literate and 20(55%) females are literate.

LITERACY OF CHAMAGURI VILLAGE

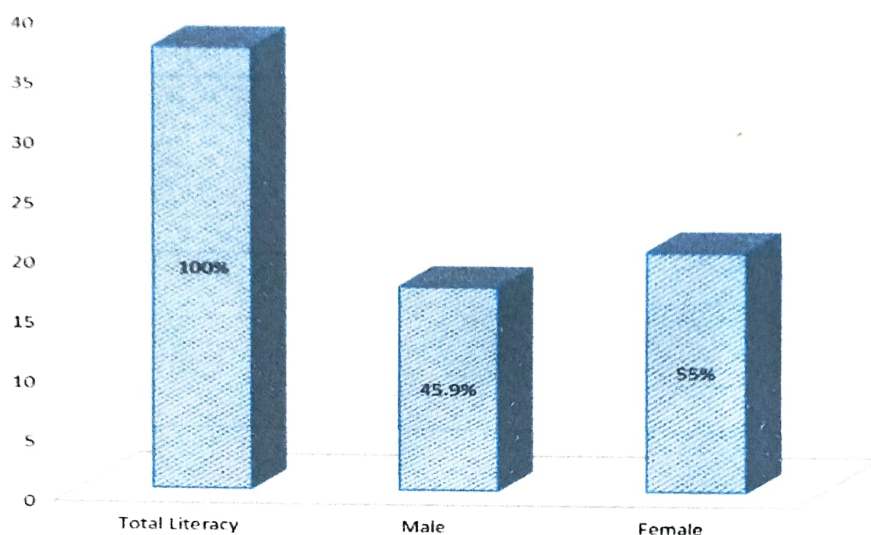
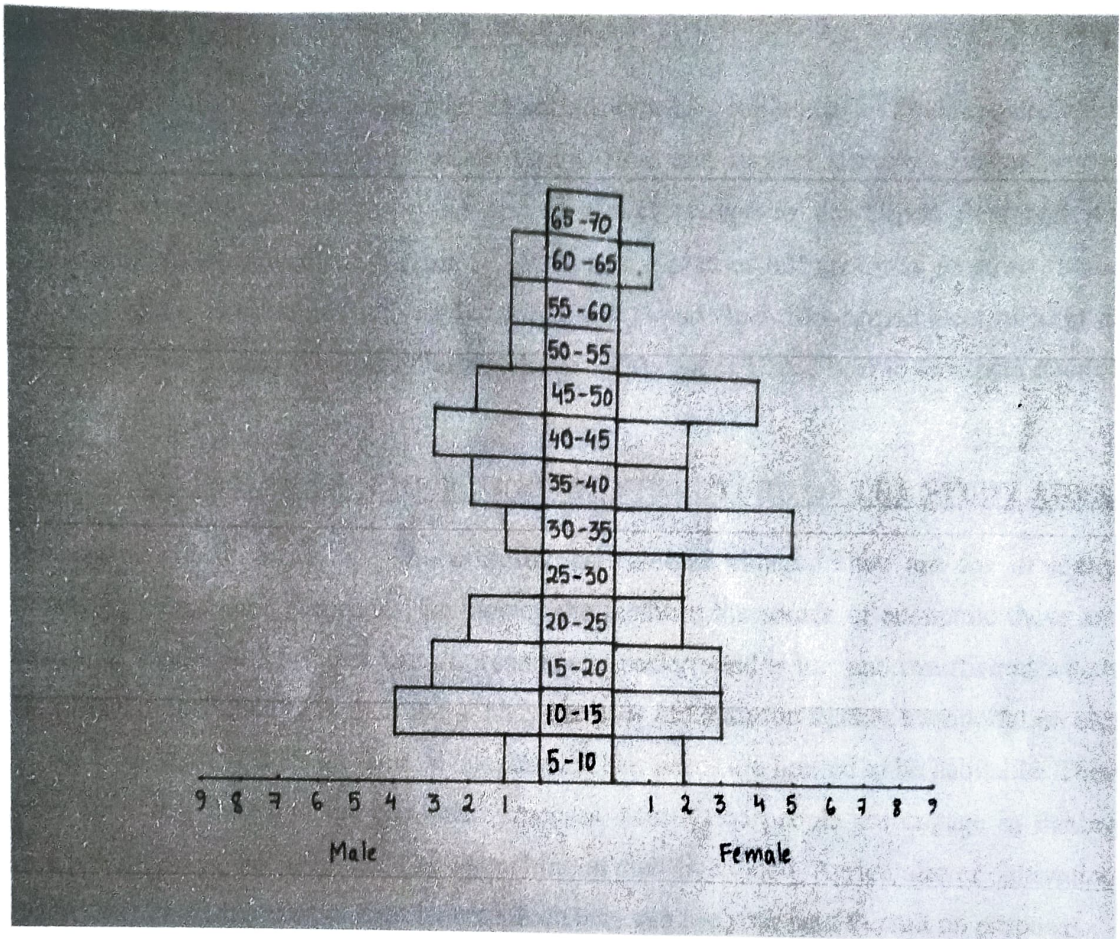


Table: 1.3 Age-Sex composition Of Chamaguri

Age group	Male	Female	Male %	Female %
0-5	0	0	0	0
5-10	1	2	4.76%	7.69%
10-15	4	3	19.05%	11.54%
15-20	3	3	14.28%	11.54%
20-25	2	2	9.52%	7.65%
25-30	0	2	0	7.65%
30-35	1	5	4.76%	9.23%
35-40	2	2	9.52%	7.69%
40-45	3	2	14.28%	7.69%
45-50	2	4	9.52%	15.38%
50-55	1	0	4.76%	0
55-60	1	0	4.76%	0
60-65	1	1	4.76%	3.85%
Total	21	26	99.97%	89.91%

AGE SEX COMPOSITION



CHAPTER III: 3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 ORIGIN OF URPAD BEEL:-

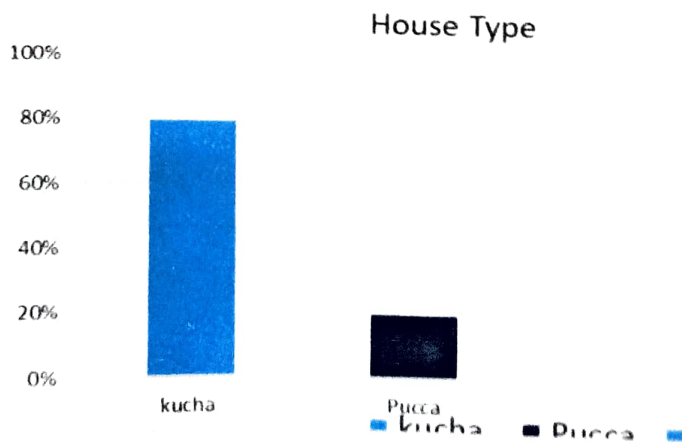
Urpada Beel is of riverine origin and connected with two tributaries of Brahmaputra river Jinari and Jinjiram goalpara district in Assam. Here and attempt is made to examine the present status along with the trend and causes of change in the Urpada Beel and it's surrounding. Art movement because of earthquake a plan or hill area may to down to the interior of the earth which ultimately formed the Urpada Beel. The Urpada Beel of kind is very common in case of Assam. Earthquake of 1850 creates Urpada beel in Goalpara district of Assam.

3.2 TO EXAMINE THE SOCIO- ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY AREA:

Chamaguri village is an economically background village. They are for in many economical needs and proposes. The literacy the facilities the source of economic those are the major factors which shows that the economical background is low and insufficient which are effective individually in their lives. They are poor in education system transportation etc. There is no improvement for their development. Their needs are limited to be habitable. They have no extent values in the economic proposes. Mostly the people are engage in fishing business but now they have taken up agriculture in their livelihood. Agriculture or cultivation is the main income source of their leaves which they can use your own Pursuit on proposes.

The economic diagram of the sample household of the selected village Chamaguri can be perceived from the given table in the below

Fig 1.3 HOUSE TYPE

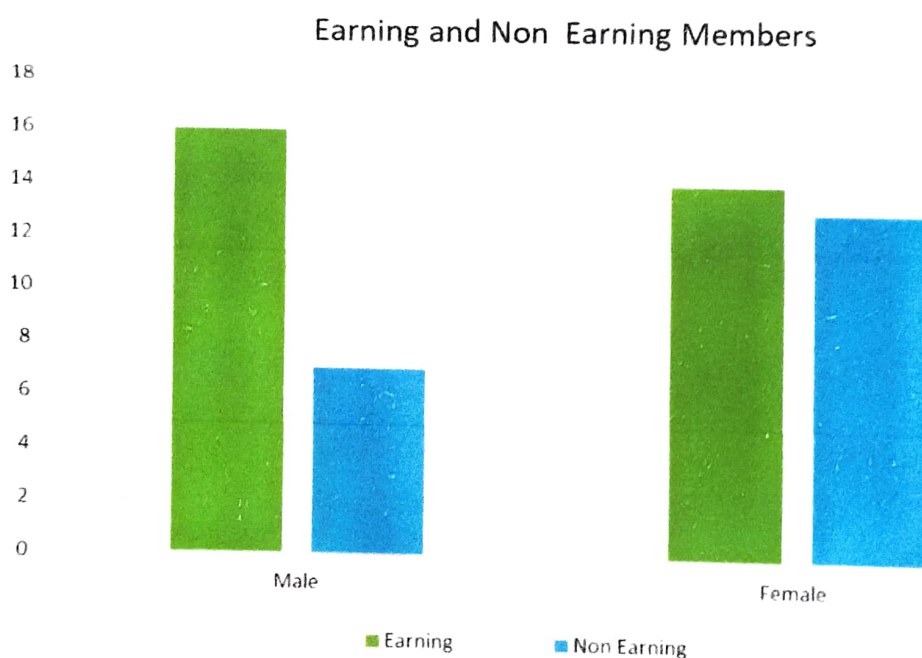


From the given Bar graph 1.3 it is observed that in the sample village around 20% of the sample responded houses found to be pucca houses. Similarly, around 80% houses are kutcha houses. It is also observed that almost in all the houses people have electricity connection.

Similarly, is on the Histo-Graph 1.4 It is seen that out of 23 male respondent 16 are earning male members and the remaining 7 members are the non-earning members. In case of female respondents out of 27 respondents 14 number

female are earning members and 13 numbers of females are non-earning members.

Fig 1.4 Earning and Non Earning Members



Likewise, from table 1.2 it can be know that out of 11 households respondent i.e. nearly 54% of the total respondent have the earning source from primary occupation doing wage work. Similarly, respondents which is around 6% earns from small business like selling Betal nut shops selling fishes in the roadside and grocery etc respondents are which is around 60% of the total respodence of the selected household.

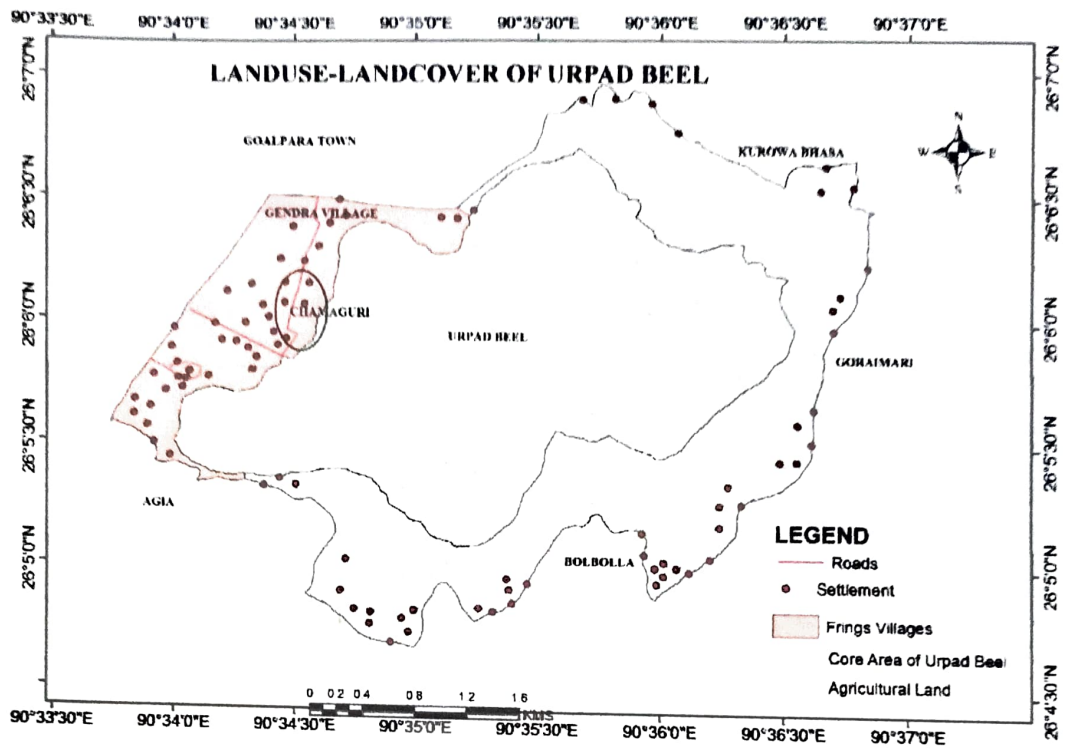
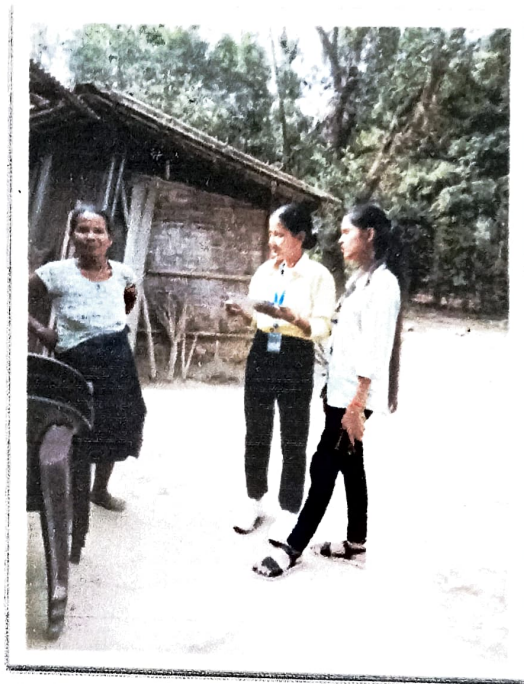
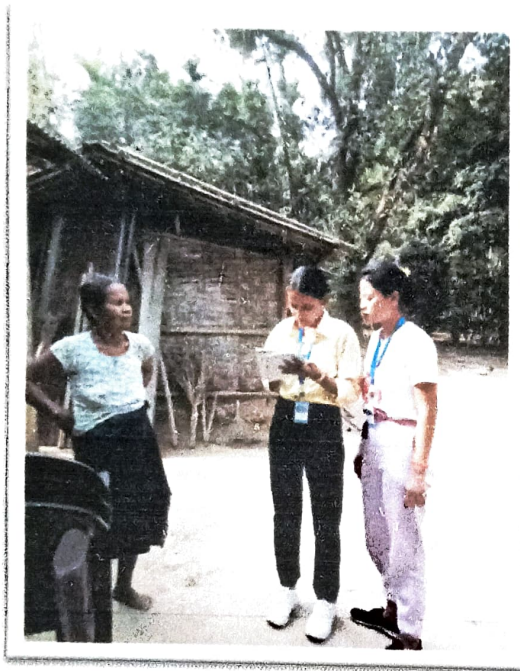


Fig : Few snaps from Survey Area

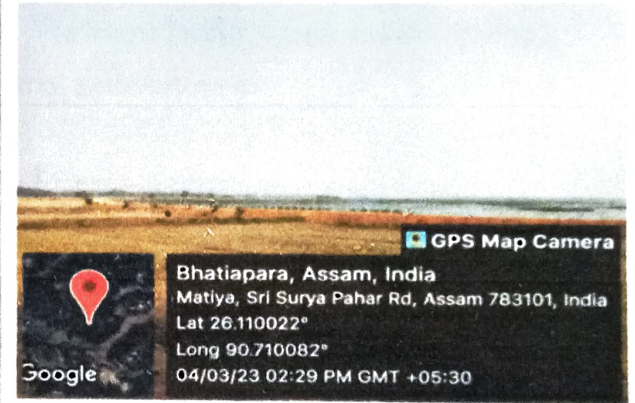




GPS Map Camera

Bhatiapara, Assam, India
Matiya, Sri Surya Pahar Rd, Assam 783101, India
Lat 26.110022°
Long 90.710082°
04/03/23 02:55 PM GMT +05:30

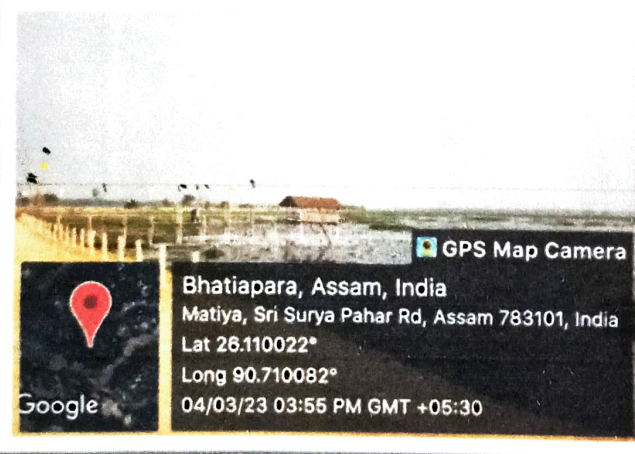
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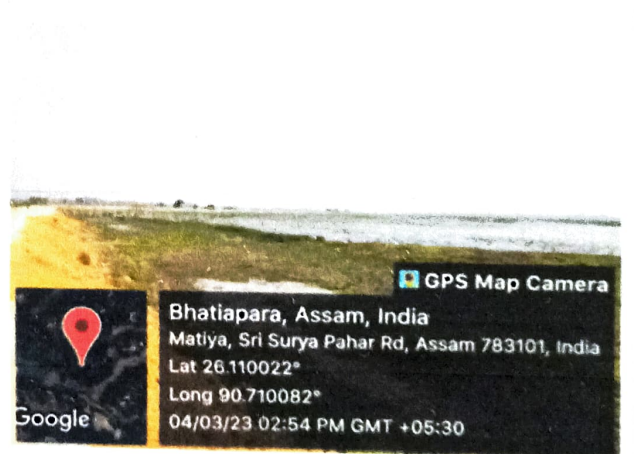
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04/03/23 02:54 PM GMT +05:30

Google

3.3. SANITATION:-

Effective sanitation is an important way of reducing the incidence of such diseases by modern water Borne sanitation system to not possible in many parts of the world. Likewise, the sanitary system in these two village also not good. The latrine facility is poor and devastating so that it causes many diseases like cholera, dysentery, gastroentries etc.



3.4. FUEL USE:

The Chamaguri village is good as in electricity on house fuel purposes. The maximum households collect woods from their nearby forest for their house fuel purposes to make food. On the other hand, some household use gas facilities like LPG, Kerosene, land stove individual needs. It is clear that minimum household cannot effort the gas their necessary activities or needs. Like the poor areas they carry water and fuel by hand and their food shortage is limited. People is this area mainly use wire wood as a daily fuel use.





3.5. DRINKING WATER: -

Water is one of the major need for any kind of living being Chamaguri village very poor and backward. They are far away from good facilities and activities for their need on importance. For drinking water, they collect water from waterfall some people, hand pump, tube well, well etc. But, now at present people of Chamaguri village had got the water facilities home to home use.



CHAPTER IV

4.1 SUMMARY:

The project report is prepared on the topic of social economic status or profile, the existing physical Framework geological basis social economic factors is respect of population dynamics social cultural attributes of the cast and communities of the study area. On this project we have to give more attention to secured the actual socio- economic condition. The amaze problem of this area is the education transport and communication and medical facilities. Our man purpose is to give attention of the social economic development of study area and how to develop from the present condition to future condition.

4.2. FINDING:-

From this findings of observation the following suggestion can be put forwarded-

1. The afforestation is gradually increasing now a days.
2. Medical facilities are not available in this area
3. Higher educational facilities are not available in this area.
4. Illiteracy rate is higher than the normal condition
5. Most people depends there income on fishing, fruits growing, day labour etc.
6. Agriculture land is more than the other land.

CHAPTER V: 5 CONCLUSION

The project report social economic study which is done by ask is a very important project for the human resource development and to apply some Development Scheme. We can expect from this project a positive way to develop in the field of social economic and we can know the social economic condition of the study area. This project helps to find the different sectors problems of the study area. We also expect the this project have the social workers to apply some scheme for the development of this area.

The study area from the observation of our groups It is seen their education occupation and medical facility condition are very sadness. So, we wish the suggestion about the aforementioned condition the study area the Government of Assam take some important scheme and policies to develop the study area through the panchayat, blocks and MLA.

From the observation we can see new problems in this area which deforestation and lacking of agriculture field over fishing, siltation of the been, encroachment of the beel, that is undertaken, setting up bricks Industries etc.

So the people of this area are available the various problems which make a harmful effect on environment and it distracts the sustainability of the environment



The entire team of survey of Geography Department , Bikali College Dhupdhara

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DEPT. OF GEOGRAPHY
BIKALI COLLEGE,
DHUPDHARA
GOALPARA
(ASSAM) FIELD
STUDY OF A VILLAGE

Household
Schedule

1. Location of the village:

- (a) Name of the village :
- (b) Gaon Panchayat :
- (c) Block :
- (d) Police Station :
- (e) Post Office :
- (f) Circle :
- (g) Autonomous Council :
- (h) Distance from headquarter and city :
- (i) Distance from the river :
- (j) Distance from the forest area :
- (k) Transport & communication facilities :
- (l) Location of the village (hill land/lowland etc.) :
- (m) Village is flood affected or not :
- (n) Cultural festival observed if any :
- (o) District :

2.

- a) Name of the house hold owner :
- b) Occupation :
- c) Sex :
- d) Marital Status :
- e) Age :
- f) Religion :

- g) Caste and Community :
- h) Family type :
- i) Mother tongue :
- j) Total Family members :
- k) Use of LPG/Wood/Cow dung gas :

3. Family Structure: -

Sl.No	c	Sex Male Female	Age	Relationship with the head	Occupation	Education	Others
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

4. House Type: -

- (a) Size & Shape :
- (b) Age and number of house :
- (c) Function of the house :
- (d) Building materials used :
- (e) Building Structure :
- (f) Electricity :