বেডমিণ্টন ঃ (দ্বৈত)

চেম্পিয়ন—মিচ্ মণি নাথ (উঃ মাঃ ১ম)
মিচ্ বীণা নাথ (উঃ মাঃ ২য়)
বানার্চ আপ—মিচ্ ডালিমী গোস্বামী (স্নাঃ ১ম)
মিচ্ উৎপলা দাস (স্নাঃ ১ম)

বিং ঃ (একক)

চেম্পিয়ন—মিচ্ বীণা নাথ (উঃ মাঃ ২য়)
বাণার্চ আপ—মিচ্ মণি নাথ (উঃ মাঃ ১ম)

বিং ঃ (দ্বৈত)

চেম্পিয়ন—বীণা নাথ (উঃ মাঃ ২য়)
—মণি নাথ (উঃ মাঃ ১ম)
বানার্চ আপ—দুলুমণি কলিতা (উঃ মাঃ ১ম)
—প্রণিতা দাস (উঃ মাঃ ১ম)

ডবা প্রতিযোগিতা ঃ

১ম দুলুমণি কলিতা (উঃ মাঃ ১ম)
২য়—সন্মতি স্বর্গীয়াৰী (উঃ মাঃ ১ম)

কইনা প্রতিযোগিতা ঃ

১ম - ডালিমী গোস্বামী (স্নাতক ১ম)
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চিলাই ঃ

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পিঠা প্রতিযোগিতা ঃ

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২য়—ভবানী মহন্ত (স্নাতক ২ম)

জাতীয় সাজপাৰ ঃ

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২য়—ভানু বড়ো (উঃ মাঃ ১ম)
৩য়—লিপিকা দেৰী (স্নাতক ২য়)

সাহিত্য প্রতিযোগিতাৰ ফলাফল ঃ

কবিতা ঃ

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২য়—ললিত চন্দ্র বাভা (ঐ)
৩য়—সত্যজিৎ কলিতা (উঃ মাঃ ১ম)
মিচ্ প্রভা কলিতা (উঃ মাঃ ১ম)

গল্প ঃ

১ম—ললিত চন্দ্র বাভা (স্নাতক ৩য়)
২য়—দেবলা মহন্ত (স্নাতক ২য়)
৩য়—চম্পা দাস (স্নাতক ১ম)

ঠাইতে লিখা কবিতা ঃ

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২য়—ললিত চন্দ্র বাভা (স্নাতক ৩য়)
নীলিম দত্ত (উঃ মা. ২য়)
৩য়—বিমল তামুলী (উঃ মাঃ ১ম)

ঠাইতে লিখা প্রবন্ধ

১ম—ললিত চন্দ্র বাভা (স্নাতক ৩য়)
২য়—নীলিম [illegible] (উঃ মাঃ ২য়)
৩য়—দেৱলা [illegible] (স্নাতক ২য়)

বেটুপাত ঃ অংকন

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২য়—লোহিত বাভা (স্নাতক ২য়)
৩য়—প্রশান্ত কলিতা (স্নাতক ২য়)

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ENGLISH SECTION

Physiographic Characteristics And Existing Land-Use Pattern Of Boko Area

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Boko area is in the south-west of the district of Kamrup. The total geographical area including the reserve forests is about 605 sq. kms. or 60500 hectares. The boundary of this area touches the state of Meghalaya to the south, the district of Goalpara to the west, Chamaria block to the north and Bongaon block to the east. The latter two blocks are in the district of Kamrup.

Physiographically the area covers Boko, Bekely and Luki mouzas, and it can be divided into three units that are as follows :

[A] The foot-hills zone,
[B] The middle flood plain, and
[C] The old alluvial Brahmaputra flood plain

The average elevation ranges from 150 ft. to 1500 ft. above the main sea-level. The Boko and Singra rivers are the main drainage system in the area.

The foot-hills zone comprises the high elevation of the isolated hillocks, the remnants of the undulating Meghalaya plateau penetrating the province of Assam, and also the dense forest known as the related isolated areas that are debarred from th free movement of any rational b gs. This foot-hills zone is parallel to the dissected hill ranges of the Meghalaya state border in the numerous streams and valleys.

The middle flood plain is formed by old alluvium and deposited

materials carried away by the onrush of flood-waters through small, narrow and wide gullys, and also streams and rivers. In it there are some heterogeneous components, such as Jakhala hill, Parbati hill and tabular form of land mass called Papitara. This area is severely affected by flood waters during the rainy season every year.

The old alluvial Brahmaputra flood plain contains the most fertile soil suitable for the production of food grians. Almost every year the entire old alluvial plain area is touched by the flood waters of the Brahmaputra river. The striking feature in the drainage system of this area is the dominant control of the river Brahmaputra flowing on the northern side. The Singra and Boko rivers are the two principal rivers of the area. The rivers are fedup with waters during the rainy season and the result is that they cause extensive damage to standing crops in the agricultural lands and also communications.

The soil-condition of this area plays an important role in regard to the agricultural products. The southern part of this area is totally built up by the red-yellow soil having high contents of aluminium and iron. The northern part is built up by the old alluvium of the river Brahmaputra. Depending on the colour, texture and mode of the origin, the soil of this area can be divided into three types, viz., -

[a] The red-yellow (Ferruginous) soil,

[b] The old alluvial soil, and

[c] The marshy soil.

The third type of the soil is found in the perennial water-logged areas. The soil is muddy and black in colour.

The flora and fauna of this area are much like those of the other parts of Assam ley. The reserve forests occupy out 50% of the land of this area. The forest falls into the tropical evergreen and most deciduous type of vegetation. The most deciduous riverine patches of forest contain tall grasses and soft wooded trees like simalu (Bombax

malbaricum), khaira (Acacia catchu) etc. There is also swamp vegetation with luxariant rowth of many species of gramineous plants such as reed, water hyacinth etc. Sal, som, saulo, simalu, nahar, hollock, teak, gomari and sishu can be found in the related isolated areas. Bamboo, cane, betelnut, arecanut, cocconut etc. are available in the homestead lands. Orange, pineaple, banana, mango and sugarcane are the important fruit trees in the area.

Varieties of fauna like elephant, monkey, jackal, squirrel, bear, deer, pig, rabbit and also different kinds of snake are found in the jungles of of this area. Besides, dove, vulture cuckoo, duck, crow, fowl, parrot etc. are the important birds commonly seen in the area.

The region is mostly influenced by the south-west monsoon. The pioneer climatologist Dr. Koppen has recognized it as the area that belongs to the type of 'CWG' or Humid Mesothermal Gangetic type. The most important variable are the rainfall and the temperatue which are directly influenced by the dense of rests.

The lithological structure of the foot-hills zone, the middle flood plain and the old alluvial Brahmaputra flood plain indicates a graphic terrain complexity. Thus it has the most potent influence on land-use and the growth and distribution of crops. The three most significant aspects of terrain are the gradual high altitude of the foot-hills zone, the nature of slope-gradient from the hilly to the old alluvial plain and the role of drainage pattern. The direct effect of terrain operates particularly through elevation, rugged relief and slope. There three factors determine the pace of cultivation, the farm mechanization, the degree of accessibility and the flooding of the low-lying areas. Its indirect effect is evident is farming and modifying the climate and the consequential change in soil and erosion pattern.

The slope of land is also one of the important physiographic aspects influencing the agricultural land. The effect of slope manifests itself in pedological and climatic modifications including the position

of water-table development of soil, air, drainage and the relative freedom from frost. There are marked local variations in terms of both degree and direction of slope. The general trend is from the south-west to the north-west up to the northern limit of the middle plain, and beyond that, towards the north, it is from the south-easts to the north-west. The gradient of the southern high land is relatively steep (0·79 metre/km.), while it is very gentle (0·38 metre/km.) for the rest, including the middle plain of this area. The average slope varies from 1° to 20°. The area with <1° slope i. e. the very low slope zone, comprises largely the active flood plain of the Brahmaputra. The next slope zone covering mostly the middle built-up plain is a low slope (1°--5°) area. This zone is relatively well drained and favours rich agriculture and dense settlement. The moderately sloped (5°—10°) third zone is basically a part of the northern-extension of the Meghalaya foot-hills. The fourth slope zone is followed by a zone of steep slope (10°—20°). The last high elevated (steep) slope >20° covers about 10 percent of the total area and is under the thick, natural forest cover least affected by human interference.

Slope zone with degree of slope	Cultivated land-area in hectare	Percentage of the total area
Very low slope (<1°)	5, 185 (59 · 52)	8·16
Low slope (1°—5°)	22, 844 (64·13)	··38
Moderate slope (5°—10°)	11, 791 (44·48)	24·34
Steep slope (10°—20°)	1, 466 (28·17)	21·17
Very steep slope (>20°)	1871 (14.08)	12·45

[Source North-Eastern Geographer, Journal of the North-East India Geographical Society. Vol. 21, No. 1 & 2, 1989.]

Of the total cultivated area of 49,157 hectare in Boko area (Thana base), the very steep solpe zone accounts for only 3·80 percent.

The nature of land-use in an area reflects the level of socio-cultural and economic development of the people under different physio-cultural milieu. Different types of tribes and castes play an important role in the area by using its land in different traditional ways. The existing land-use pattern of Boko area for the year 1991—'92 is as follows. :

Sl. No.	Categories	Area in hectare	Percentage of the total area
1	Forest land	282·69	6·64 -
2	Area put to non–agricultural use	186·36	4·37
3	Barren and uncultivated land	1493·75	5·89
4	Permanent pasture and grazing land	64·43	1·51
5	Land under Misc. tree crops and groves	588·75	13·83
6	Cultivable waste land	1019·46	4·02
7	Fallow other than current fallow land	181·67	4·27
8	Current fallow land	207·51	4·87
9	Net area sown	2439·08	57·30

[Source—The Circle Office, Boko.]

It is to be noted that more than 50 percent of the total geographical land is under reserve forests. Only 6·64 percent of the entire forest land is under revenue villages. The foot-hills zone and the middle flood plain bear high amount of forest resources. Forestry is one of the most important sources of livelihood for the majority of the inhabitants in the area.

A sizable portion (4·37 percent) of the total geographical Boko area is already put to non-agricultural uses for settlements, roads, railways under construction, canals, government buildings and commercial centres etc. Only 1.51 percent of the area is under grazing land and permanent pasture.

The plots of land representing 5·89 percent of the total area are found to be barren and uncultivable. It is due to the high absorbing capacity of valuable tall trees such as sal, teak, etc. A large tract of land is covered by stony, barren hillocks, high grounds, sandy patches and swamps which cannot be used for any productive purposes. Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves covers 13·83 percent of the area. These tree crops and groves are very important for day-to-day use of the people inhabiting the area.

The area under cultivable waste land has decreased by about 5 percent over the last twenty years. The cultivable waste land constitutes 4·02 percent of the total area. The growth of population and the increasing pressure of the use of land thereafter are held responsible for such trend in general. All the three zones have also experienced the reduction of cultivable waste land.

The follow other than current fallow land constitutes 4·27 percent of the total area. This type of land remains fallow because of natural calamity, inability of the farmers to till lands owing to prolonged illness and indebtedness, and also the frequent attacks of the wild pests, and animals such as elephants in the agricultural fields.

The region under the current fallow land is not negligible. It cons-

titutes 4·87 percent of the total geographical area. However the people living in the entire area are, by and large, the cultivators and agricultural labourers. Agriculture is the mainstay of economy of the area. The net area sown is 57·30 percent and it indicates the proper utilization of the agricultural fields in the region.

It may be mentioned that at present the prospect of land-use development planning of the micro-region is that "all the sites and resources from forest to city, from high land to low-lying tracts should be properly developed so that the population may be evenly distributed to utilize the resources rather than to destroy or nullify its natural endowments." ★

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