



# Nature

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## FROM THE EDITOR....

*In the 21st century with high advanced technology, newsletters can seem old-fashioned and outdated. But as a matter of fact, newsletter is of immense importance. Newsletters inform its readers and keep them updated in the activities and events occurring within their*

*organizations. It provides members with the sense that they are truly involved in their organization.*

*Newsletter has been a long felt need of the Society for Environmental Conservation (SOFEC). From the very inception the members felt the need for publication of the same. To that end they passed a resolution (No.9) in their very first meeting held on the 12.08.2002. However, due to some or the other reason the idea could not be materialized. But this time we could do it and here the first issue of 'Nature' is in your hands. We take pride to dedicate this particular issue in commemoration of the **Decade Year of the SOFEC's Foundation.***

*It is definitely an honour for me to be an Editor of this Newsletter and therefore express my heartfelt thanks to my esteemed colleague members for having faith in me to shoulder the responsibility. I also on behalf of the SOFEC would like to convey my sincere gratitude to Dr. Rajee Konwar, Principal, DHSK College, for the financial support and co-operation she readily extended to us as and when sought. My special thanks goes to Dr. Bharati Dutta, President and Dr. Chandana Goswami, Secretary, SOFEC for their constant help and cooperation.*

*I am sure this Newsletter will go a long way in uniting and involving all the members and its esteemed readers building and fulfilling the aims and objectives of the Society and thereby sustaining it to stay alive always fresh and green. I am sure you'll enjoy reading 'Nature'. You may kindly send your feedbacks at [sofecnewsletter@yahoo.in](mailto:sofecnewsletter@yahoo.in)*

## FROM THE PRINCIPAL....



*Society for Environmental Conservation (SOFEC) an organization formed with the initiative of some likeminded teachers has completed 10(ten) years. Various programmes have been organized by the Society to acquaint and develop awareness for the conservation and preservation of the environment especially amongst the youth. When the world is concerned about the degradation of nature, this is indeed a laudable endeavor.*

*Wishing the Society the very best on its decade anniversary and hope it will keep up its good work in future.*

## GENESIS OF SOFEC

It was one fine day on the 12.08.2002, in the Department of Anthropology, DHSK Colleges, Dibrugarh, some innovative and resourceful teachers of the College came together. And the discussion that followed in the meeting resulted in the formation of a society with an objective of bringing environmental awareness among the students' community and general public. The organization was later given the name 'Society for Environmental Conservation' (SOFEC). The members present in the 1st meeting were :

1. Mr. L. DOUNGEL
2. Dr. Santanu Sengupta
3. Ms. Moromi Talukdar
4. Dr. Barati Dutta
5. Ms. Sudakshina Das
6. Ms. Subarna Bhuyan
7. Mr. Anup Jyoti Bharali
8. Mr. Tikendrajit Gogoi
9. Mr. Kshirode Mohan Rabha
10. Dr. Tultul Baruah
11. Ms. Kalpana Sengupta Baruah



Mr. L. DOUNGEL



Dr. S. Sengupta



Ms. Moromi Talukdar



Dr. B. Dutta



Ms. S. Das



Ms. S. Bhuyan  
(Retd.)



Mr. A. Bharali



Mr. T. Gogoi



Mr. Mohan Rabha  
(Retd.)



Dr. T. Baruah  
(Retd.)



Ms. K. S. Baruah

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Dr. Bharati Dutta,  
Dept. of Geography,  
DHSK College, Dibrugarh

## E-WASTE AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

E-Waste or Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipments is the outcome of modern science and technology. Discarded electrical and electronic appliances become E-Waste. There are three major categories of such appliances, viz. White goods, brown goods and grey goods. White goods include air conditioner, refrigerators, washing machines etc. while brown goods include T.V. s, Cameras etc. Computers, fax machines, printers are categorized as grey goods. These appliances contain some hazardous substances which pose serious threat to the environment. Dumping of E-Waste pollutes soil, ground water, surface water as well as air. Apart from polluting the environment E-Waste affects human health.

Computers, mobile phones contain many toxic substances and significantly their share in generating E-waste is more in comparison to some other appliances. Computers contain heavy metals like lead, beryllium, cadmium etc. which are harmful to human health. Lead accumulates in the environment and brings about harmful effects to the plants as well as animals. Switches, batteries, mobile phones and various medical equipments contain mercury which pollutes the water bodies and affects human health through the food chain. The use of electrical and electronic products is increasing day by day as a result of popularisation of science and technology in the modern world. Changing life style of people is also one of the important causes of increasing use of these appliances. Global production of electronic goods is growing at a faster rate due to their growing demands. With the growing rate of consumption of these goods, the generation of E- Waste has also been increasing at an alarming rate across the world. In 2003, amounts of E-Waste generated per year in three countries in the world viz. Switzerland, Taiwan and Thailand were 66,042 tons, 14,036 tons, 60,000 tons respectively ( Source : Everyman's Science, April'10 – May'10 ). In Mumbai generation of E waste was 11,000 tons in 2009. Another

important fact which needs to be mentioned is that although many of the electrical and electronic products can be reused or recycled but they are mostly converted to E-Waste especially in a country like India. Personal computers, cell phones are discarded (in majority of cases) in every 2 – 3 years. IT accessories are discarded very frequently.

Keeping in view the detrimental effects of E-Waste on environment and human health, proper management of E-Waste is the urgent need of the hour. The E-Waste should be reprocessed by eco friendly technology. Producers of electrical and electronic goods as well as consumers of the same have also the responsibility in the management of E-Waste. Environmentalists have greater role to play especially in bringing about awareness among the masses regarding the hazardous effects of E-Waste. Above all, management of E-Waste needs a co-ordinated efforts of all concerned.



## FROM THE SECRETARY...

Dr. Chandana Goswami,  
Dept. of History,  
DHSK College

The practice of observing the World Environment Day started with the Stockholm Conference held on the 5th of June 1972 at Sweden. The idea of SOFEC (SOCIETY FOR Environmental Conservation ) originated in DHSK College , Dibrugarh on the 12th of August 2002. The first executive body was formed with the following members: President- Late Dr. Santanu Sengupta, Vice-President- Mrs. Subarna Bhuyan and Dr Bharati Dutta, Secretary- Mrs. Moromi Talukdar, Astt. Secretary- Mr. Anup Jyoti Bharali and Mr. Uttam Bathari, Treasurer- Dr. L. DOUNGEL and Executive body members- Mr. Tikendrajit Gogoi, Mrs. Sudakshina Das Bordoloi, Mrs. Kalpana Sengupta Baruah, Mr. Dhaniram Boro, Mr. Rajib Lochan Bora and Dr. Sikhamoni Sharma . The advisors were Dr. S.K. Dutta the then Principal, (retd), D H S K College, Mrs. Alaka Baruah, Vice-Principal, (retd), Mrs S. Khatun (retd). Mr. Dharendra Nath Baruah (retd) and Late K.M. Rabha.

The present committee consists of the following office bearers : Advisors- Dr. R. Konwarh (Principal

i/c), Mr. T. Gogoi, Dr. N. Bora Bhuyan, President- Dr. B. Dutta, Vice-Presidents- Ms. K. Sengupta Baruah, Mr. N. Mahela, Secretary - Dr. C. Goswami, Asstt. Secretaries - Dr. D.P. Rajkhowa, Dr. A. Baruah, Treasurer - Dr. M. Chaliha.

The constitution of the organization was drafted by Dr. Bharati Dutta and Dr. L. DOUNGEL. SOFEC was formed with an objective to conserve the environment by organizing lectures, street shows and programmes in rural areas etc. to create a general awareness in the minds of the people towards creation of a healthy and proper environment free from land, water and air pollution.

On the occasion of Biosphere Day 21.9.2002 a drama was performed by a group of students from Little Flower School, Don Bosco School and Vivekananda Kendra Vidyalaya. On 5.10.2002 four members of SOFEC Dr. Bharati Dutta, Mr. Tikendrajit Gogoi, Mr. Anup Jyoti Bharali and Mr. L. DOUNGEL visited the Model School of Dibrugarh University as a part of the awareness campaign on protection of environment and Wildlife. On 07.10.2002 a team comprising of Dr. Bharati Dutta, Mrs. Moromi Talukdar, Mr. Tikendrajit Gogoi, Mr. Anup Jyoti Bharali, and Mr. L. DOUNGEL visited the Borpothar High School where a talk on environment conservation was delivered by Mr. Tikendrajit Gogoi. On 12.3.2003 on the occasion of foundation day of SOFEC a talk was delivered by Retd. Principal of DHSK College Mr. Dimbeswar Chaliha on the "Life of Robin Banerjee" followed by a tree plantation programme in front of the Teachers Common room. On 21.03.2003 on the occasion of Bio-sphere day a cleaning programme was organized within the college campus in association with NSS.

On 14.09.2005 a talk cum slide presentation was made by Mr. Saumyadeep Datta, Director, 'Natures Beckon' (an environmental activist group of North East India) followed by a tree plantation programme within the college premises. On 17-08-2007 Mr. Saumyadeep Datta delivered a talk along with slide presentation. To commemorate the sixth foundation day a talk was delivered on 02-09-2008 by Dr. Saurav Baruah of the Geo-Science division from the North East Institute of Science and

Technology. His topic was "Melting of Ice: A Global Challenge". On the occasion of the seventh foundation day a talk was delivered by Dr. Bharati Dutta on 19-08-2009 on "Global Warming". On 05-06-2012 on the occasion of World Environment Day a lecturer programme was organized where a talk was delivered by Dr. D.K. Bhunya, Principal MDKG College.

Since its inception SOFEC has grown in strength and numbers. It has been making a small but strong endeavor to create a general awareness among people on the hazards of felling of trees, pollution, water logging, global warming, as well as on the other aspects of environment. In the coming years SOFEC will perhaps come up with more new awareness programmes for the general public.



**Moromi Talukdar**  
Head, Dept. of Anthropology  
D.H.S.Kanoi College, Dibrugarh

### NOISE POLLUTION

Generally, people in our country are less concerned about the noise pollution than the pollution like air, soil etc. but noise pollution also adversely affects the health of the people. According to WHO (World Health Organisation), good health means the good physical, mental and social state, but noise pollution creates harmful effect on these three states of good health of human being. Noise pollution disrupts the activity or balance of human as well as animal and plant life by creating excessive, unwanted, displeasing human, animal or machine-created environmental noise. The source of most outdoor noise worldwide is mainly due to construction works and transportation systems. Transportation systems include motor vehicle noise, aircraft noise, and rail noise. The decibel is the unit of measuring intensity or strength of sound. By and large, more than 90 decibel is considered as polluting noise. In our country, loud speaker pollution has been affecting unknowingly the people. Some of the affect of noise pollution-

- (1) Noise causes stress and vasoconstriction.
- (2) Noise can increase blood pressure or hypertension
- (3) Noise can contribute to cardiovascular affects in human.

- (4) Increase in coronary artery disease.
- (5) Noise can be cause of tinnitus, hearing loss etc.
- (5) Noise is cause of sleep disturbance and improper rest.
- (6) Noise may cause gastro-intestinal problem like peptic ulcers.
- (7) Noise may be the cause of lowering one's concentration power and memory.
- (8) Noise decreases the efficiency of working.

Noise pollution not only affects the human health but also the growth and health of plants and animals too.

Protection of receiver, interruption of the path of transmission, forming of silence zones, plantation of noise absorbing trees are some measures to minimize the noise pollution but reducing the source itself is more practical measure for it.

### GREEN ECONOMY

Dr. Nirmali Bhuyan  
Dr. Alakananda Baruah & Dr. Bhaswati Kakati  
Dept. of Botany, DHSK College

Green Economy can be defined as a sustainable economy and society with zero carbon emission and where all energy is derived from renewable resources which are naturally replenished. In reality, a low carbon economy is Green Economy as it still generates carbon. Green Economy strictly emphasis on the Triple Bottom line of people, planet and profits across all corporations at the microeconomic and macroeconomic level. Green Economy includes green energy generation based on renewable energy to substitute the use of fossil fuels and also the energy conservation for efficient energy use.

Green Economy aims at the following points...

- An energy infrastructure with zero carbon emission that is supplemented by 100 percent renewable energy.
- The water, waste and wastewater infrastructure is based on long term sustainability.
- Preservation and [protection of the world's ecosystem, biodiversity and forest along with its indigenous people and relevant stakeholders.

- Sustained and successful adaptation to climate change at a local, regional and global level.

Green Economy includes the development of industries like: Biofuels, Biomass, Carbon capture and storage, Carbon markets and renewable energy credits, Climate change adaptation services, Ecosystem services, Energy efficiency, recycling, conservation, software and controls, Geothermal energy, Green buildings, materials and construction products, Green transportation technologies and green vehicles, Hydropower, Natural gas, Ocean power, Solar energy, Sustainable and organic agriculture, food and products, Waste management, Waste-to-energy, Wind energy etc.

Karl Burkart defines a green economy as based on the following six main sectors:

- Renewable energy (solar, wind, geothermal, marine including wave, biogas, and fuel cell)
- Green buildings (green retrofits for energy and water efficiency, residential and commercial assessment; green products and materials, and LEED construction)
- Clean transportation (alternative fuels, public transit, hybrid and electric vehicles, carsharing and carpooling programs)
- Water management (Water reclamation, greywater and rainwater systems, low-water landscaping, water purification, stormwater management)
- Waste management (recycling, municipal solid waste salvage, brownfield land remediation, Superfund cleanup, sustainable packaging)
- Land management (organic agriculture, habitat conservation and restoration; urban forestry and parks, reforestation and forestation and soil stabilization)

Some criticized the concept of Green Economy particularly for its stress on using price mechanisms to protect nature, which will extend corporate control into areas from forestry to water sources. Moreover, in the present scenario of political and financial condition, the application of Green Economy seems very limited.



Dinalisha Bora  
Dept. of Botany  
DHSK College, Dibrugarh

## GREEN TECHNOLOGY - THE ALTERNATIVE

We strive towards a green environment where carbon emission is low and threads of global warming and carbon emission doesn't exist. This is achievable with "Green Technology".

Green technology or clean technology is a new concept where the application of one or more of environmental sciences, green chemistry, environmental monitoring and electronic devices are used to monitor and conserve the natural environment and resources and to cut down the negative impact of human involvement. The term is also used to describe sustainable energy generation technologies such as *Photovoltaics, Wind Turbines, Bioreactors*, etc

The field of green technology encompasses a continuously evolving group of methods and material, from techniques for generating energy to non-toxic cleaning of products.

**The goals that inform developments in this rapidly growing field include:**

**Sustainability** - meeting the needs of society in ways that can continue indefinitely into the future without damaging or depleting natural resources. In short, meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**"Cradle to cradle" design** - ending the "cradle to grave" cycle of manufactured products, by creating products that can be fully reclaimed or re-used.

**Source reduction** - reducing waste and pollution by changing patterns of production and consumption.

**Innovation** - developing alternatives to technologies - whether fossil fuel or chemical intensive agriculture - that have been demonstrated to damage health and the environment.

**Viability** - creating a centre of economic activity around technologies and products that benefit the environment, speeding their implementation and creating new careers that truly protect the planet.

### Examples of green technology subject areas Energy

Perhaps the most urgent issue for green technology, this includes the development of alternative fuels, new means of generating energy and energy efficiency.

### Green building

Green building encompasses everything from the choice of building materials to where a building is located.

### Environmentally preferred purchasing

This government innovation involves the search for products whose contents and methods of production have the smallest possible impact on the environment, and mandates that these be the preferred products for government purchasing.

### Green chemistry

The invention, design and application of chemical products and processes to reduce or to eliminate the use and generation of hazardous substances.

### Green nanotechnology

Nanotechnology involves the manipulation of materials at the scale of the nanometre, one billionth of a meter. Some scientists believe that mastery of this subject is forthcoming that will transform the way that everything in the world is manufactured. "Green nanotechnology" is the application of green chemistry and green engineering principles to this field.

The present expectation is that this field will bring innovation and changes in daily life of people at a large scale. In this early stage, it is impossible to predict what "green technology" may eventually encompass.



Dr. L. Doungel  
Dept. of Political Science

## THE CONSTITUTION OF SOCIETY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION [SOFEC], DHSK COLLEGE, DIBRUGARH

On the 27/08/2002, the Executive Members present in the meeting unanimously entrusted (i) Prof. Dr. Bharati Dutta, of the Dept. of Geography and (ii) Prof. L. Doungel Dept. of Political Science, for drafting of the constitution of Society for Environmental Conservation. Accordingly they did

their assigned job commendably and we had the Constitution ready for adoption before the stipulated time. Subsequently, the Constitution was adopted on the 7th September 2002. The Constitution is hereby reproduced in this first issue of the SOFEC's Newsletter '*Nature*' with an intention to enlighten readers and its members more about SOFEC, its aims and objectives and organizational structure.

### PREAMBLE

*"On this Seventh day of September, 2002, We the Members of the Society for Environmental Conservation do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution."*

**Article 1.** The name of the Society shall be Society for Environmental Conservation. Its abbreviation shall stand as SOFEC. It shall be voluntary society of teaching staff, non-teaching staff and students of DHSK College. The Society shall devote to the cause of environmental conservation for human welfare.

**Article 2. Location:** The Society shall have its Office located at DHSK College, Dibrugarh, Assam.

**Article 3. Objectives:** The main objectives of the Society shall be;

- (i) to protect and conserve environment;
- (ii) to bring an environmental awareness among the masses;
- (iii) to provide a platform for the members to discuss and interact with one another in all matters relating to environment and other related issues;
- (iv) to lend support and cooperation to any other voluntary organizations, non-government organization as well as individual activist who uphold the cause of environmental conservation;
- (v) to help people realize in every possible way about their fundamental duty towards protecting and improving the national environment including forest, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for leaving creatures.

**Article 4. MEMBERSHIP:** Any person belonging to the teaching staff, non-teaching staff as well as student of the D.H.S.K. College, interested in the activities of the society shall be eligible to be a member.

**Article 5. LOSS OF MEMBERSHIP:** A member may lose his/her membership of the Society if he fails to attend three consecutive General Meetings without any prior information.

**Article 6. MEMBERSHIP FEE:** Any person who registers himself/herself as a member of the Society will have to pay the requisite Annual membership fee which will be decided by the General Body from time to time.

**Article 7. BASIC ACTIVITIES:** Some of the basic activities of the Society are:

- (i) To organize Seminars, conferences and workshops etc.
- (ii) To undertake activities for arousing and fostering an environmental consciousness among all sections of the people.
- (iii) To endeavor to bring the environmental issues to the forefront of the thinkers and planners.
- (iv) To felicitate and encourage those with outstanding achievement in the field of environment.

**Article 8. OBSERVATION DAY:** The Society for Environmental Conservation pledged itself to observe every year the following days:

- (i) The Foundation Day of the Society which fall on August 12.
- (ii) The World Environment Day on June 5.
- (iii) The World Biosphere Day on September 21.
- (iv) The World Wild Life week starting from October 1 to 7.

**Article 9. STRUCTURE OF THE SOCIETY:**

- (i) **GENERAL BODY:** the Society for Environmental Conservation shall have a general body consisting of all the members of the Society.

- (ii) The Society shall also have an Executive Body consisting of members who are selected by the General Body to carry out functions on its behalf for a tenure of two years or as fixed by the General Body from time to time.

The Executive Body shall consist of:

- (i) President (one post)
- (ii) Vice- President (two posts)
- (iii) General Secretary (one post)
- (iv) Assistant Secretary (two post)
- (v) Treasurer (one post)
- (vi) Executive members (ten posts)

**NOTE:** The Executive Body may co-opt. members as and when necessary.

**PRESIDENT:** The President shall be the Chief Executive of the Society and shall preside over all the meeting of the Executive Body as well as of the General Body. The Executive powers of the society shall be vested in the president. He shall exercise his powers directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the constitution.

**VICE- PRESIDENT:** The Vice- President shall assist the President in performing his/her duties. The President shall nominate one of the Vice-Presidents to act on his/her behalf in his/her absence.

**GENERAL SECRETARY:** The General Secretary shall be custodian of the seal, documents and other properties of the society. He/ she shall convened meetings of the General Body and Executive body in consultation with the President.

**ASSISTANT SECRETARY:** The Assistant Secretary shall assist the General Secretary in performing his/her duties and maintain the proceedings. In the absence of the Secretary one of the Assistant Secretaries shall act on behalf of the Secretary with the approval of the President.

**TREASURER:** The Treasurer shall receive all subscription, donation, fee, etc, on behalf of the Society, he/she shall maintain all amounts of the society.

**Article 10. MEETINGS:** There shall be three types of the meeting of the Society:

- (i) General Meeting
- (ii) Executive Meeting
- (iii) An Emergency Meeting

**I) GENERAL MEETING:** The General Body of the Society shall meet at least twice a year.

**II) EXECUTIVE MEETING:** The Executive Body of the Society shall meet once a month.

**III) AN EMERGENCY MEETING:** Any emergency meeting may be convened as and when situation demands.

**Article 11. QUORUM:** The quorum of the Executive Body meeting shall be half of the total Executive Members. Since no quorum is fixed for the General and Emergency Meeting, the Presiding Officer is vested with the power to decide whether the meeting can take place or not.

**Article 12. FUND:** There shall be fund of the Society for environment conservation in the S.B.I. Dibrugarh. The source of the fund may be membership fee, subscription, donation received from any individual or institution and other self generated funds etc.

**Article 13. OPERATION OF FUND:** The fund of the society shall be operated by the General Secretary and the Treasurer or behalf of the Executive Body. All transaction of the society shall be under joint signature of the General Secretary and the Treasurer.

**Article 14. AMENDMENT:** Any member of the General Body can propose the amendment of the constitution. Any amendment of the constitution shall have to be approved by the General Body with two third majority.

**Article 15. PROVISION OF INCORPORATION:** For any matter not under this constitution the Executive Body shall have the power to incorporate it in the constitution.



Dr. Sultana Hazarika,  
Dept. of Zoology, D.H.S.Kanoi College

### NEED OF MASS AWARENESS PROGRAMME IN CONSERVATION OF AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

The need of mass awareness and people participation is felt noteworthy in the field of fish culture. The evolution of fish culture has left the poor and the rural people of the country backwards and because they still use the old fashioned and primitive technique of fish culture. The result is low production and dissatisfaction and finally less number of aquatic ecosystems in the country. It is still a problem before them as how to increase the fishes in number as well as maintain them in ponds. They are still unknown about the environment and physiological conditions of fishes and hence the process of fish culture was unsuccessful. Besides the Government, the NGOs and co-operative societies must take initiative to make them know about the morphology, physiology, histology, habit and habitat of fishes. They have the right to know how fishes are growing and breeding themselves. These findings will prove to be a keynote and will encourage them to think about the fish culture at commercial level. People are still unaware about the cultivation of a number of economically useful fish species, artificial fertilization, induced breeding etc. which will open a new era in the fish culture.

People are unaware that continuous extraction of fishes will one day become extinct and the responsibility comes on our head and shoulders to conserve this fishes and provide them a better home. However, without proper knowledge of the subject they will be unable to provide any help. They must be made known about the culture of these extinct and rare species.

#### METHODS AND METHODOLOGY

The study area comprises of the Dibrugarh district where various awareness camps were organized during the study period. The villages of Kalakhowa Sub-division including Nowgaon, Sessa tiniali, Baligaon approximately 25 km from Dibrugarh town were the locations, where two mass awareness campaigns were arranged.

Officers of the Fishery Department gave awareness and technical trainings under Dibrugarh district. The Government of Assam (Fishery Department) in association with NGOs, in the year 2007, have conducted approximately 20 such training from 1<sup>st</sup> April to 15<sup>th</sup> July. One-day technical training was also

arranged by ATMA from BTT members in association with Fishery Department. Till date from October 2007 to July 2008 about 40 such training programmes were conducted for the fishermen of the areas and more of such programmes were planned for future.

Information about the water resources, nursery tank, rearing tank, stocking tank etc. were provided and these were told to the people in the local language.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE TRAINING:

1. Awareness building on site selection, construction and management of nursery tank, rearing tank and stocking tank.
2. Awareness building on adoption of quality fish seed, production, raising and stocking.
3. Proper method of utilization of organic and inorganic fertilizers.
4. Awareness on preventive measures of fish diseases and their control.
5. Awareness on harvesting and marketing of fish.
6. Any other depending on local needs of farmer.

#### IMPORTANT POINTS OF THE CAMPAIGN:

- ∅ **Medium of training:** Local language.
- ∅ **Number of trainee per training :** 30
- ∅ **Time of training:** 10 am to 5 pm.
- ∅ **Resource person:** Concerned BTT and Sultana Hazarika as Resource person of concerned field from Department of Zoology, D.H.S.K College, Dibrugarh.
- ∅ **Target group:**
  - Proposed beneficiaries.
  - Pisciculturists of all categories (General/SC/ST).
- ∅ **Date of training:** During the period from October to March.2007-08

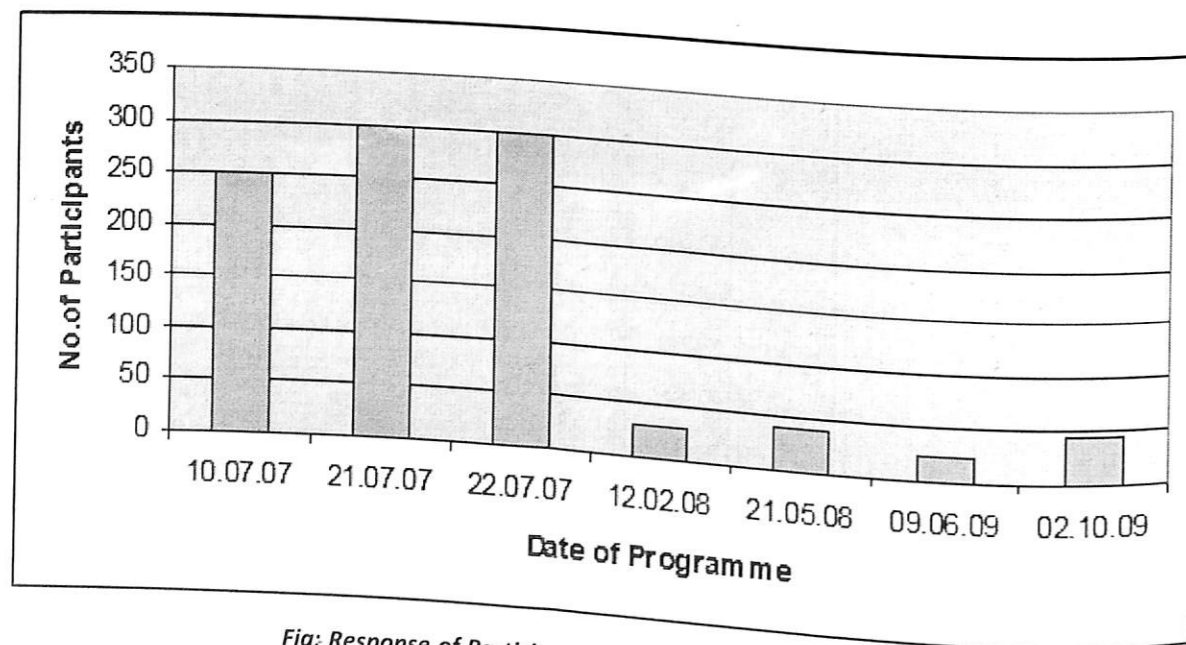
#### NEED FOR CONSERVATION:

It is time when conservation and rational use of water be considered as prime national need. The approach of planning, development and management rests on established interdependence of water, land and the people. Emphasis is required to be laid for basic improvement, building and storage reservoirs, developing industries, planning crops, programmes on health where extension system has to take lead to educate the clientele and motivate people's participation. The success of aquatic ecosystems protection venture ultimately depend on the reaction of mass awareness and participation of local people.

**TABLE 1:**

Sl. No.	Date	Place	Inviting Authority	Invited As	Topic of the Lecture	No. of Participants
1	10.07.07	Khowang (near Kutuha Borbeel) Dibrugarh District	District Fishery Office Dibrugarh	Resource person on National Fish Farmer's Day	Wetland Conservation and Management by Community Participation.	250
2	21.07.07	Sukanpukhuri, Dibrugarh	District Fishery Office Dibrugarh	Resource person on account of Matshya Mahutsab	Composite Fish Farming.	300
3	22.07.07	Kutuha Borbeel	District Fishery Office Dibrugarh	Resource person on account of Matshya Mahutsab	Wetland Management and Conservation.	300
4	12.02.08	Rongamati, Near Kutuha Borbeel Dibrugarh.	ATMA	Resource person	Fish Diseases	30
5	21.05.08	Bogibeel, Dibrugarh	ATMA	Resource person	Awareness programme on "Fish Culture in the Extension Areas of the Beel"	42
6	09.06.09 to 11.06.09	Sukanpukhuri, Dibrugarh	For students		Induced breeding culture	25
7	02.10.09	Sukanpukhuri Fish Seed Farm, Dibrugarh	District Fishery Office Dibrugarh	Guest Lecturer	Fish Biodiversity Conservation	45

**Gragh:1**



**Fig: Response of Participants in the Training Programmes**

**CONCLUSION**

The mass awareness campaign and people's participation in the fish and fisheries conservation programmes have demonstrated that participating in the said programme is possible when the members of the target group are able to pull their efforts and resources in pursuit of objectives and goals they set for themselves. It has been suggested to bring change agents, scientists and local bodies under one umbrella to motivate the clientele towards success of the programmes.

Local participation is not a new criteria through which management of fisheries need to be judged. It is equally important that the problems be approached holistically taking into account of the full range of human and community potentials. The Government, NGOs and other cooperative society must work together for good results. Coming of the World Bank for the aid of the people of Assam and Dibrugarh in turn has helped the Clientele's proper interactions with the Government servants. The Fishery Department has played a noteworthy and it is good to see the officers of the department taking pride in accomplishing their duties for the benefit of the people. Organization like ATMA (Agriculture Technology Management Agency) from BTT members has played a key role in spreading mass awareness among people about fishes and conservation of the aquatic ecosystems. Research papers of Ph.D level and recent researches carried under the supervision of the Government and performed by the people of the state provide some important but wasted beels to be brought in limelight.

**DISCLAIMER**

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**DECADE FOUNDATION DAY  
OF THE SOCIETY FOR ENIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION(SOFEC)  
Estd. 12<sup>th</sup> August 2002**

**SOFEC's OBJECTIVES are --**

- ✓ to protect and conserve environment;
- ✓ to bring an environmental awareness among the masses and students in particular;
- ✓ to provide a platform for the members to discuss and interact with one another in all matters relating to environment and other related issues;
- ✓ to lend support and cooperation to any other voluntary organizations, non-government organization as well as individual activist who uphold the cause of environmental conservation;
- ✓ to help people realize in every possible way about their fundamental duty towards protecting and improving the national environment including forest, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for leaving creatures.

**SOFEC FOUNDERS**



Newsletters inform its readers and keep them involved in the activities and events occurring within their organizations. It provides members with the sense that they are truly involved in their organization. They are aware of the important events occurring in the lives of their fellow members, as well as other current events, issues and updates. Newsletter has been a long felt need of the Society for Environmental Conservation (SOFEC).

# SOFEC PHOTO GALLERY



SOFEC Planted Trees in front of Gallery-3 & 4



SOFEC Planted Tree bearing its label



SOFEC Planted tree Branching-out in front of the College



Dr. M. Hazarika, Vice-Principal of DHSK College, planting a sapling.



The Editor assisting Dr. D.K. Bhuyan, Principal, MDKG College & Resource person on the World Environment Day, 5/6/2012, in planting of a sapling to commemorate the day



5th June, 2012, Observation of World Environment Day



5th June 2012, A section of the audience



Dr. D. K. Bhuyan delivering his lecture on World Environment Day (5/6/2012)



Some of the active members of SOFEC  
Decade Foundation Day of SOFEC  
August 12, 2012