Many workers have been working in India and abroad on the limnological and fishery aspects of lentic water bodies since the later part of the nineteenth century. In India, particularly, prominent references could be traced back since early 40's and resurgence of the studies took place in 60's onwards. To mention a few are Ganapati (1940) in the Errakuppum reservoir of Madras, David et al. (1969) in Tungabhadra reservoir, Sreenivasan (1964) in three upland lakes of Madras, Zafar (1964, 1967) in some fish ponds of Hyderabad, Mathew (1975) in Gobindgarh lake of Madhya Pradesh.


Studies on the physico-chemical characteristics of water of lentic bodies includes those of David et al. (1969), Bhuyan (1970), Mathew (1975), Kar (1984), Goswami (1985), Hazarika and Dutta

Investigations on the physico-chemical conditions of soil and its relation to water quality in India and abroad notably include the works of Banerjee (1967), Banerjee and Ghosh (1970), Zutshi et al. (1980), Jackson (1983), Acharjee et al. (1999) and Rivas et al. (2000).


With regard to commercial production, composition and trend of different freshwater fishes in different water bodies, references may

Works on evaluating the status of Hilsa resource in Assam are very much restricted to the works of Dey and Kar (1989a, 1990) and Yadava et al. (1989).

Works related to socio-economics of fishermen, fishing gears used by them of various categories and their efficacies, are very limited notably those of Coxton and Cowden (1950), Brandt (1980), Sainsbury (1975), Goswami et al. (1994), Kar and Dey (1996), Barthelmes and Doening (1996), Poizat and Baran (1997), Deka (1999), Hameed and Boopendranath (2000).