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Region in the Indian state of Assam This article possibly contains original research. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding inline citations. Statements consisting only of original research should be removed. (August 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Barak Valley The Barak Valley (Sylheti pronunciation: [bɔɾax]) is located in the southern region of the Indian state of Assam. The region is named after the Barak river.[1] The Barak valley consists of three administrative districts of Assam - namely Cachar, Karimganj, and Hailakandi. Once North Cachar Hills was a part of the valley but in 1951 erstwhile Sub-Division was made a separate district and eventually curved out of Cachar.[2] The largest city in the Barak Valley is Silchar. A view of Silchar, the main city of the valley History This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (March 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Main article: Kachari kingdom Last Dimasa Kachari King, Raja Govinda Chandra Hasnu of Cachar Valley, 1832 After the fall of the Kamarupa kingdom in the 12th century the region became a part of the Tripura Kingdom. In 1562 the Koch general Chilarai annexed the Cachar region to the Koch kingdom which came to be administered from Khaspur (or Kochpur) by his half-brother Kamalarayanan.[3] After the death of the ruler Nara Narayan, the region became independent and was ruled by the descendants of Kamalarayan, and they were known as the Dehans (after Dewan). In the 17th-century, the last Koch ruler's daughter married the king of the Kachari kingdom, and the rule of Khaspur passed into the hands of the Kachari rulers, who eventually moved their capital from Maibang to Khaspur.[4] The Kachari kings came under increasing Sankritisation and they encouraged increased migration from Bengal, such as Sylhet and Tripura as priests, cultivators, and ministers at in the Kachari court. Eventually the Dimasa kings Raja Krishna Chandra and Raja Govinda Chandra converted to Hinduism 1790 with Bengali Brahmins performing the Hiranyagarbha ceremony. Dimasa Cachari Kingdom map, marked in orange Baroduar Dimasa Kachari Palace, Khaspur in Cachar dist Bengalis in plains of Cachar valley were a significant, and sometimes dominant tribe/group/demographic for atleast a period since the reign of Dhanya Manika in the 15th century who hosted several Bengali Brahmin scholars in his court during his reign.[5] Bengalis have been living in Barak Valley for at least 1,500 years, settling there much earlier than the Koches, Dimasas and the Tripuris.[6] The Koches settled in Barak Valley in the 16th century, while the Dimasas settled in the late 16th - early 17th century A.D.[6] The Muslim population of the Cachar was in majority before it was annexed to the Bengal Presidency of British India in 1832. Mostly farmers, the population of Muslims in the Barak Valley decreased in the late 19th century largely because the fertile lands were occupied by earlier settlers of the region.[7] A population 85,522 of diverse backgrounds including hill tribes, in 1851, Muslims and Hindus, 30,708 and 30,573 receptively mostly Bengalis, constituted 70% of the total population of Cachar Valley, followed by 10,723 Manipuri, 6,320 Kukis, 5,645 Naga and 2,213 Cacharis.[7] The headquarters of the district was Silchar. The British Companies established a very large number of Tea Gardens (total 157) in the area and Silchar emerged as a very important center in this part of the country. During the British colonial period, the Bengalis from neighbouring Bengal and the Tea Tribes from present day Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar ,Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal migrated to the region.[citation needed] Inclusion of Karimganj See also: 1947 Sylhet referendum In 1947, when a plebiscite was held in Sylhet with majority voting for incorporation with Pakistan. The Sylhet district was divided into two: the easternmost subdivision of Sylhet which is known as Karimganj remained with India whereas the rest joined East Bengal. Geographically the region is surrounded by hills from all three sides except its western plain boundary with Bangladesh. Nilbar Ranjan Roy, author of Banglae Bilash, claims that "South Assam / Northeastern Bengal or Barak Valley is the extension of the Greater Surma/Meghna Valley of Bengal in every aspect from culture to geography".[8] Assam's Surma Valley (now partly in Bangladesh) had Muslim-majority population. On the eve of partition, hectic activities intensified by the Muslim League as well Congress with the former having an edge. A referendum had been proposed for Sylhet District. Abdul Matlib Mazumdar along with Basanta Kumar Das (then Home Minister of Assam) travelled throughout the valley organising the Congress and addressing meetings educating the masses about the outcome of partition on the basis of religion.[9] On 20 February 1947 Moulvi Mazumdar inaugurated a convention - Assam Nationalist Muslim's Convention at Silchar. Thereafter another big meeting was held at Silchar on 8 June 1947.[10] Both the meetings, which were attended by a large section of Muslims paid dividend. He was also among the few who were instrumental in retaining the Barak Valley region of Assam, especially Karimganj with India.[11][12] Mazumdar was the leader of the delegation that pleaded before the Radcliffe Commission that ensured that a part of Sylhet (now in Bangladesh) remains with India despite being Muslim-majority (present Karimganj district).[13][14] Demographics According to the 2011 Indian census, Barak valley had a population of 3,624,599.[15] The population of Barak Valley is estimated to be over 4,386,089 people for upcoming 2021 census.[16] Historical Population of Barak ValleyYearPop.±%185185,522— 1901630,302+637.0%1911713,560+5.3%1931803,694+6.9%1941895,140+11.4%19511,115,865+24.7%19611,378,476+23.5%19711,713,318+24.3%1981— 19912,491,496— 20012,995,769+20.2%20113,624,599+21.0%20214,386,089+21.0%Source: [17][18][16][7] Languages Languages spoken in Barak Valley (2011)[19] Bengali (80.84%) Hindi (10%) Manipuri (3.49%) Bishnupriya Manipuri (1.38%) Dimasa (0.6%) Tripuri (0.59%) Odia (0.53%) Nepali (0.14%) Others (2.43%) As per (2011) language census report, Bengali is the official as well as the most spoken language of the region with approximately 2,930,378 native speakers.[19] Sylheti,[20][21] is spoken by a large population of Barak Valley.[22] Hindi, Manipuri, Bishnupriya and Dimasa are the next most widely spoken languages with 362,459, 126,498, 50,019 and 21,747 native speakers, respectively. Tripuri, Odia, Nepali and Marwari are also spoken by a considerable minority, while 2.43% of the total population speaks other tribal languages.[19] According to census 2011, the major languages of Cachar district are Bengali, Hindi, Manipuri, Bhojपुरi, Bishnupriya Manipuri, Dimasa, Khasi, Hmar and Odia in descending order of population. In the Hailakandi district, the major languages are Bengali, Hindi, Tripuri language, Manipuri and Bhojपुरi. In the Karimganj district, the major languages are Bengali and Hindi.[19][a] Religion Religions in Barak Valley (2011)[15] Hinduism (50%) Islam (48.1%) Christianity (1.6%) Others (0.3%) Barak's Religious diversity as of the 2011 census[15] Religion Population Hindus ( ) 1,812,141 Muslims ( ) 1,744,958 Christians ( ) 58,105 Others 9,395 Total 3,624,599 Hinduism, by a sliver, is the slight majority religion in the Barak Valley. The religious composition of the valley population is as follows: Hindus 50%, Muslims 48.1%, Christians 1.6%, and others 0.3%. Hindus are the majority in Cachar district (59.83%) with having (86.31%) Hindu in the district headquarter; Silchar (which is also the main city of the valley). While Muslims are the majority in Hailakandi district (60.31%) and Karimganj district (56.36%), but Hailakandi town have (67.26%) Hindu majority. Karimganj town have also a Hindu Majority of (86.57%) as of 2011 census.[15][23] In Barak valley, the two districts of Karimganj and Cachar adjoining Bangladesh have noted a 30 per cent rise in Muslim population during the period between (2011–21). In 2011, the Muslim population in those districts was 3,95,659 and this jumped to 5,13,126 in 2021. Assam Police officials while conducting demographic survey have said that infiltration of Bangladeshis into Assam have created a huge demographic change in last 10 years.[24] Population The below are population by district tehsils in 2011:[15][25] Cachar district total - 1,736,617 Sonai circle - 324,315 Katigora circle - 291,875 Udharbond circle - 124,090 Lakhimpur circle - 291,872 Silchar circle - 704,465 Hailakandi district total - 659,296 Algapur circle - 121,379 Hailakandi circle - 166,897 Katlichara circle - 168,077 Lala circle - 202,943 Karimganj district total - 1,228,686 Badarpur circle - 164,703 Karimganj circle - 278,300 Nilambar circle - 242,451 Patharkandi circle - 261,368 Ramkrishna Nagar circle - 281,864 Trends Decadal Hindu and Muslim population of Barak Valley [26] Year Total population Hindu population (%) Muslim population (%) Others Cachar district (Silchar) 172,830 154,381 (86.31%) 21,759 (12.17%) 3,110 Hailakandi district (Hailakandi) 33,637 22,624 (67.26%) 10,686 (31.77%) 327 Karimganj district (Karimganj) 56,854 49,218 (86.57%) 6,856 (12.06%) 780 Statehood demand See also: Proposed states and union territories of India Proposed Barak state map comprising Southern parts of Assam in Northeast India. The native Bengali people of Barak Region demanded a separate state for themselves within the Bengali majority areas of Assam, particularly Bengali majority Barak valley, comprising the three districts Cachar, Hailakandi, Karimganj, as well as historical Dima Hasao of Undivided Cachar Valley and Hojai district to meet the criteria for creating a separate state for themselves by carving out from Assam's Assamese majority Brahmaputra valley post NRC.[29][30][31][32][33][34][35][36][37] Silchar is the proposed capital of Barak state.[38] Barak valley is the most neglected part of Assam in terms of its infrastructure development, tourism sector, educational institutions, hospitals, IT industries, G.D.P. H.D.I etc. which is still lagging behind in comparison to the Assam's mainland Brahmaputra valley which have access to all of those facilities mentioned above.[39][40][41][42][43][44][45] In fact, the Southern most region of Assam that is Barak Valley have an overwhelming Bengali majority population of about (80.8%) as per 2011 census report.[46][19] See also: Dimaraji Map representing the proposed Dimaland map. The indigenous Dimasa Cachari people of Northeast India have been demanding a separate state called Dimaraji or "Dimaland" for several decades.[47][48][49] It would comprise the Dimasa-inhabited areas, namely North Cachar Hills, greater parts of Cachar district, Hailakandi district, significant parts of Hojai district and Karbi Anglong district in Assam together with part of Dimapur district in Nagaland.[50][51] Social issues immigration of Bengali refugees in Cachar Valley (East Pakistan's Bengali Hindus of Sylhet Division coming to Barak's Cachar district as refugees, 1947) In 1947 during Partition of Bengal period, it has been found that from 15 August 1947 to April 1950, the Bengali Hindu refugees population in Cachar increased to 200,000 and but after Liaquat-Nehrpu Pact it came down to 93,177 in 1951. According to 1961 census, the number of Barakola Lakhimpur Districts tehsils District Tehsil Cachar district Katigorah Lakhimpur Silchar Sonai Udharbond Hailakandi district Algapur Hailakandi Katlicherra Lala Karimganj district Badarpur Karimganj Nilambazar Patharkandi Ramkrishna Nagar Notable people Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, freedom fighter, cabinet minister in last ministry during British period and then after independence, in the first and subsequent ministries. Assam's first Agriculture, Veterinary, & Local self-government minister Moinalu Hoque Choudhury, ex-Minister of Industries during Indira Gandhi regime, established All India Radio, National Institute of Technology, Silchar, Hindustan Paper Mill at Pancgram and Sugar Mill at Anipur Karnendu Bhattacharjee, ex-MP of Rajya Sabha, Indian National Congress Debojit Saha, singer and television host Radheshyam Biswas, former member of Lok Sabha), AIUDF Santosh Mohan Dev, former member of Lok Sabha), Indian National Congress, former Minister of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises in the Union Cabinet Aminul Haque Laskar, Deputy Speaker of the Assam Legislative Assembly, Bharatiya Janata Party B. B. Bhattacharyya, former Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi Sushmita Dev (President), All India Mahila Congress Kalika Prasad Bhattacharyya, singer Rajardeep Roy, Member of Lok Sabha, Silchar Kripanath Mallah, Member of Lok Sabha, Karimganj Notes ^ Languages constituting less than 1% and/or substantially lower as compared to the total population are not included References ^ (Tunga 1995, p. 1) ^ "History of Cachar" [Cachar District | Government Of Assam, India". Cachar.gov.in. Retrieved 11 August 2022. ^ (Bhattacharjee 1994:71) ^ (Bhattacharjee 1994:72) ^ Chaddha, Vivek (4 March 2005). Low intensity Conflicts in India: An Analysis - Vistek Library - Google Books. ISBN 9789132102014. Retrieved 11 August 2022. ^ a b "The Assam narrative-II". The Statesman. 13 January 2020. ^ a b c Barbhuiya, Atiqur Rahman (27 January 2020). Indigenous People of Barak Valley. Notion Press. ISBN 978-1-64678-900-2. ^ Ray, Niharjanjan (1 January 1980). Banglari bilhas (in Bengali). 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