



# **Economic Survey, Assam 2022-23**



**Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam, Guwahati-28  
Transformation and Development Department  
Government of Assam**



# ECONOMIC SURVEY

## ASSAM : 2022-23

**GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM  
TRANSFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS, ASSAM  
JAYANAGAR, BELTOLA, GUWAHATI-28**





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Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma



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Chief Minister, Assam



Dispur  
23 Magh, 1429 Bhaskarabda  
7<sup>th</sup> February, 2023

## **MESSAGE**

It is heartening to learn that the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam is publishing its annual publication ‘Economic Survey Assam, 2022-23’. My heartiest congratulations to the Directorate on this occasion.

Economic Survey is of crucial importance as it provides an insight into the health of our economy. It also helps the Government in taking key policy decisions to steer its economy to aid to the welfare of all sections of people yet ensuring strong economic growth.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics since its inception has been instrumental in furnishing statistical data to help the Government in the preparation of various plans for the growth of our state. This directorate has been performing quality services to enable the Government in taking up sustainable plans and programmes for greater interests of the people. The role of this Directorate in publishing economic reports to visualise the actual picture of economic growth and development is exemplary. To put it into perspective the commendable role played by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in injecting momentum to state’s economy has been phenomenal.

I hope the ‘Economic Survey Assam 2022-23’ will prove to be a strong document in providing a road ahead for preparing Government policies and programmes. I moreover, hope that the survey will also give us a roadmap to help Assam achieving its target of six lakh crore GSDP by 2026.

I complement the initiative of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Hope the Economic Survey Assam 2022-23 will succeed in attaining its objectives.

(Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma)





**Paban Kumar Borthakur, IAS**  
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**MESSAGE**

Publication of **Economic Survey, Assam 2022-23** is an important milestone in recording the socio-economic progress of that State. The Economic Survey, Assam not only focuses on performance based analysis of the greater economic sphere of the State but also acts as fundamental resource material for policy makers, administrators, planners, economists, academicians, social scientists and researchers.

I appreciate the good work of the officers and employees of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam in bringing out this publication.

I hope, this edition of Economic Survey, Assam will be very beneficial for all the stakeholders.

Dated, the 10<sup>th</sup> February 2023

(Paban Kumar Borthakur)





**Dr. Ashish Kumar Bhutani, IAS**

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**MESSAGE**

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam is bringing out the Annual Publication '**Economic Survey Assam. 2022-23**' highlighting latest economic scenario of the State.

The Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Assam has been entrusted with the task of collection, compilation and analysis of data on different sectors of the economy and the 'Economic Survey Assam, 2022-23' is a study of all relevant sectors of the State's economy.

I hope, the publication will be of use for Policy makers, Planners, Administrators and Researchers and other interested parties.

I extend my sincere appreciaion for the efforts made by the officers and staff of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam associated with the publication.

(Dr. Ashish Kumar Bhutani IAS)

Dated, the 14<sup>th</sup> February 2023





**Nirupama Talukdar**  
Director

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## FOREWORD

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam has been publishing '**Economic Survey, Assam**' annually with a view to maintain the data on various aspects and highlights the objective accounts of the State's economy based on development of the State during the year. Economic Survey, Assam is an annual publication which contains details analysis of departmental activities, schemes & programmes undertaken by the Government for development of the State as well as trends & movement of the State's economy.

In the current edition of the Report, '**Economic Survey, Assam 2022-23**' endeavour has been made to depict and review the latest developments and trends in the sectoral performance of the State's economy. The information for the publications is being collected from the State Departments, Ministries/ Departments of Govt, of India, etc. The Directorate has made utmost efforts to collect information on achievements related to various measures/ programmes which are being implemented through different Departments, Organisations, Institutions and Agencies by the State Government for all round development of the State.

The Directorate acknowledge with gratitude for the contribution and cooperation of various Government Departments/ Organisations / Institutes/ Agencies to make this publication resourceful and also for timely providing the relevant data to draft this publication.

I extend sincere gratitude for efforts made by the Officers and Staff associated directly and indirectly in compiling and designing this publication.

I expect this publication will definitely be beneficial for administrators, Planners, Academicians, Researchers and many other different stakeholders.

Valuable comments and suggestion for the improvement of future editions of this publication would be highly appreciated.

(Nirupama Talukdar)

Director of Economics and Statistics, Assam

17<sup>th</sup> February, 2023





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**C O N T E N T S**

<b><u>C H A P T E R</u></b>		<b><u>P A G E</u></b>
<b>Assam at a Glance</b>		<b>i-iii</b>
<b>Chapter-I</b>	Assam Economy - An Overview	<b>1-10</b>
<b>Chapter-II</b>	Population	<b>11-19</b>
<b>Chapter-III</b>	State Income	<b>20-36</b>
<b>Chapter-IV</b>	State Finance	<b>37-57</b>
<b>Chapter-V</b>	Agriculture	<b>58-80</b>
<b>Chapter-VI</b>	Irrigation	<b>81-89</b>
<b>Chapter-VII</b>	Flood and Flood Control Measures	<b>90-93</b>
<b>Chapter-VIII</b>	Livestock, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	<b>94-107</b>
<b>Chapter-IX</b>	Fisheries	<b>108-117</b>
<b>Chapter-X</b>	Forestry	<b>118-136</b>
<b>Chapter-XI</b>	Industry, Trade and Mining	<b>137-158</b>
<b>Chapter-XII</b>	Power	<b>159-168</b>
<b>Chapter-XIII</b>	Transport and Communication	<b>169-182</b>
<b>Chapter-XIV</b>	Institutional Finance	<b>183-201</b>
<b>Chapter-XV</b>	Co-operation	<b>202-209</b>
<b>Chapter-XVI</b>	Prices and Public Distribution System	<b>210-222</b>
<b>Chapter-XVII</b>	Labour, Employment and Wages	<b>223-244</b>
<b>Chapter-XVIII</b>	Panchayat and Rural Development	<b>245-260</b>
<b>Chapter-XIX</b>	Social Sector	<b>261-291</b>
<b>Chapter-XX</b>	Annexures	<b>292-361</b>



## Assam At A Glance

Sl. No.	Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Geographical Area (sq. Km.)	-	-	78438
2	Administrative Setup-(in no.)			
	Revenue Circles	-	-	185
	District	-	-	31
	No.of Gaon Panchayat	-	-	2200
	Inhabited Villages	-	-	25372
	Un -inhabited villages	-	-	1023
	No.of Towns	-	-	214
3	Population as per Census 2011 (in "000)			
	Total	-	-	31205
	Male	-	-	15939
	Female	-	-	15266
	Rural	-	-	26807
	Urban	-	-	4398
	Scheduled Cast	-	-	2231
	Scheduled Tribes	-	-	3884
	Density of Population(per sq. km.)	-	-	398
	Literacy rate (percentage)	-	-	72
	Sex ratio(Female per thousand male)	-	-	958
	Percentage of urban population	-	-	14.1
4	Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	346851	353605 #	412612 \$
	ii) At Constant Price (2011-12 Prices)	240707	242946 #	262523 \$
	Primary Sector (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	109542	112354 #	128403 \$
	ii) At Constant Price (2011-12 Prices)	67466	62457 #	67234 \$
	Secondary Sector (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	64253	66680 #	77815 \$
	ii) At Constant Price (2011-12 Prices)	59491	66338 #	71998 \$
	Service Sector (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	145176	142963 #	168816 \$
	ii) At Constant Price (2011-12 Prices)	92171	88354 #	95218 \$
5	Net State Domestic Product (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	311031	315663 #	363161 \$
	ii) At Constant Price (2011-12 Prices)	212315	213871 #	231816 \$
	Primary Sector (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	98470	100894 #	116233 \$
	ii) At Constant Price (2011-12 Prices)	59283	58391 #	63180 \$
	Secondary Sector (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	55584	58826 #	67563 \$
	ii) At Constant Price (2011-12 Prices)	52109	51608 #	55637 \$
	Service Sector (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	129098	124335 #	141787 \$
	ii) At Constant Price (2011-12 Prices)	79345	78076 #	84928 \$
	Per capita (in Rs.)			
	i) At current Price	90123	90482 #	102965 \$
	ii) At Constant Price (2011-12 Prices)	61519	61304 #	65726 \$



## Assam At A Glance

Sl. No.	Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
6	Rainfall, Actual to Normal (in %)	96.35	111.6	76.25
7	Agriculture-(Area in "000 Ha.)			
	i) Net area sown	2699	2724 *	-
	ii) Gross cropped area	3975	3888 *	-
8	Area under principal crops (in "000 ha.)			
	i) Rice	2401	2360	2353 @
	ii) Wheat	11	9	9 @
	iii) Maize	37	41	43 @
	iv) Rape & Mustard	289	286	289 @
	v) All cereals	2454	2416	2410 @
	vi) All pulses	144	142	136 @
	vii) All foodgrains	2598	2558	2555 @
	viii) Sugarcane area	30	30	28 @
	ix) Cotton	1	1	1 @
	x) Total Fruits & Vegetables	209	206	205 @
9	Production of principal crops (in "000 tonnes)			
	i) Rice	5215	5214	4383 @
	ii) Wheat	14	13	11 @
	iii) Maize	128	148	170 @
	iv) Rape & Mustard	177	185	186 @
	v) All cereals	5360	5378	4567 @
	vi) All pulses	106	109	104 @
	vii) All foodgrains	5467	5487	4678 @
	viii) Sugarcane (cane)	1218	1093	1160 @
	ix) Total Fruits & Vegetables	2470	2471	2490 @
10	Index number of agricultural production	147.51	144.22	133.79 @
11	Agriculture Census (as on 2015-16)			
	Number of operational landholding (in "000)	-	2741	-
	Area of operational landholding (in "000)	-	2976	-
	Average size of operational landholding (ha.)	-	1.09	-
12	Livestock Census- 2019			
	i) Total livestock (in "000)	-	18077	-
	ii) Total nos. of Fowls (in "000)	-	33106	-
13	Forest (Reserved Forest) Area (sq.km.)	13590	13590	13590
14	i) Fish Production (in Lakh MT)	3.73	3.93	4.17
	ii) Per capita per annum Fish Consumption (in kg)	11.12	12	12
15	Electricity-(Million Kwh)			
	i) Gross Unit Generation (MU) under APGCL	1546	1390	2005
	ii) Total Consumption	7257	7458	8494
	iii) Industrial consumption	1075	1012	1229
	iv) Domestic consumption	3817	4225	4712

## Assam At A Glance

Sl. No.	Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
16	Banking -(Scheduled Commercial)			
	i) Banking offices	2889	2925	2962
	ii) Banking office for rural population	477	477	477
	iii) Credit -Deposit ratio (%)	42.49	46.63	48.62
17	Education-			
	i) Lower Primary schools (in nos.)	36684	36323	34482
	ii) Enrolment in Lower Primary School (in"000)	2618	2650	2711
	iii) High and Higher Secondary schools (in nos.)	4313	4301	4212
	iv) Enrolment (in "000) in High & Higher secondary schools	780	1462	999
18	Health-			
	i) Civil Hospital (including sub-divisional civil Hospital)	38	39	39
	ii) State Dispensaries	154	154	154
	iii) Beds per lakh population (Estimated population)	60	61	61
	iv) Birth rate (Per Thousand)	** 21.0	*** 20.8	N.A
	v) Death rate ( " )	** 6.3	*** 6.2	N.A
	vi) Infant Mortality Rate ( " )	** 40	*** 36	N.A
	vii) Meternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (Per Lakh Live birth)	215 \$\$	205 &&	195 ^^
19	Transport-			
	i) Railway route length (in Km.)	2518.99	2520.1	2571.19
	ii) Total road length (in km.)	58884	58944	59203.9
	iii) Motor vehicles on Road (in "000 Nos.)	4167	4419	4808
	iv) Motor vehicles per sq. km.	53.13	56.33	61.30
	v) Road Length per lakh of population(in KM)	188.69	163.74	189.72
	vi) Road Length per "00 sq. Km. of Area (in km.)	75.07	75.15	75.48
20	Number of Job Card Issued	3134754	3603949	3961115

#	Data for Provisional Estimation-II
\$	Data for Quick Estimation
*	Data for the year 2020-21(P)
@	Data for the year 2021-22(P)
^^	Data for the year 2018-20
&&	Data for the year 2017-19
\$\$	Data for the year 2016-18
**	Data for the year 2019
***	Data for the year 2020



## **CHAPTER – I**

### **Assam Economy - An Overview**

#### **AREA AND POPULATION**

Assam, a state situated in the North-East region of India –bordering seven states namely-Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal and two countries viz-Bhutan and Bangladesh. The geographical area of the state is 78,438 sq. km. of which 98.4 percent area is rural. Assam shares about 2.4% of the country's landmass, providing shelter to 2.6% of India's population as per Census, 2011. For administration and revenue purposes, the state has presently 31 districts. Due to delimitation process in Assam four newly created districts viz- Biswanath, Hojai, Bajali & Tamulpur have been merged with their original districts, viz. Sonitpur, Nagaon, Barpeta and Baksa respectively.

Assam is a state of heterogeneous population with socio-cultural and ethnic diversity. According to the Census of India, 2011 the population of Assam was 312.05 lakh of which 159.39 lakh were male and 152.66 lakh were female. The projected population (released by Census of India) of Assam in 2022 is found as 353.78 lakh of which 180.06lakh are male and 173.71lakh are female. The decadal growth rate of the state population during 2001-2011 was 17.07% against 17.68% growth for the country as a whole. Out of total population in the state, 86% population lived in rural areas and 14% population in urban areas. The percentage of rural population of the state was higher than all India average (69%). However, the urban population in the state had increased from 12.9% in 2001 to 14% in 2011. The density of population of Assam in 2011 was 398 person per sq.km. as compared to 340 persons in 2001. The sex ratio (number of female per thousand male) of Assam had increased to 958 in 2011 from 935 in 2001.

#### **STATE INCOME**

The size, sectoral composition and growth of the economy determine the revenue potential of the state as well as the size of the budget. The size of the budget determines the kind of public expenditure of the Government. The economy is measured in terms of GSDP both at current and constant prices. State Domestic Product (SDP) is the total value of goods and services produced during any financial year within the geographical boundaries of a state. It is also called the state income. It serves as an indicator for measuring the economic prosperity of the state and to study the structural changes taking place in the economy. The estimate of State Domestic Product reveals the extent and direction of changes in the levels of economic development of the state over a period of time. Assam is one of the potential states registering high growth in terms of GVA and GSDP.

Globally economic growth suffered a huge setback due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and imposition of complete and partial lockdowns in two consecutive years in the State. The income of the State in the FY 2020-21 suffered to a great extent but with the efforts of the government and their policies, the economy of the state was able to recover in the next year.

During the period of the last four years i.e. FY 2018-19 to FY 2021-22, the State achieved an annual average growth rate of 10.26 per cent in terms of Gross State Domestic

Product (GSDP) at current prices reflected a moderate growth of the State Economy despite the state facing COVID-19 pandemic along with the rest of country and the world. Agriculture and allied services have been the major driving sector to boost the economy of the State. During the year 2020-21, the agriculture and allied sector achieved a favourable growth rate of 12.98 per cent as against (-) 4.69 per cent and (-) 1.52 per cent in the industry and service sectors respectively. During the lockdown period, the industry and service sectors had been adversely affected in the state, resulting in a negative growth rate in these two sectors.

The real growth of economy of Assam is estimated to be achieved at 8.1 per cent in FY 2021-22 as compared to 8.7 per cent at the All-India level.

As per the advance estimates, the GSDP for Assam at current prices for the FY 2022-23 is likely to be attained at the level of Rs. 4,93,167 crore as against Rs. 4,12,612 crore in FY 2021-22 reflecting a growth of 19.52 per cent.

As per the first advance estimates of Govt. of India, the GDP of the nation at current prices for the FY 2022-23 is estimated to be achieved a level of Rs. 273.08 lakh crore showing annual growth of 15.4 per cent over the previous financial year. The contribution of the GSDP of Assam to the nation's GDP at current prices is estimated at 1.81 per cent for the FY 2022-23.

As per the advance estimates, the Per Capita Income of Assam at current prices for the FY 2022-23 is estimated to be attained at Rs. 118504 as compared to Rs. 102965 for the FY 2021-22 registering an increase of 15.09 per cent in 2022-23 over the previous financial year 2021-22.

## **STATE FINANCE**

The total revenue receipts of the State was Rs. 64902.19 crore in FY 2020-21 and is estimated to grow up to Rs. 96042.36 crore in FY 2021-22 with a growth of 47.98 per cent. In F.Y 2022-23 (BE), total revenue receipts of the state are expected to achieve at the level of Rs. 99662.51 crore as against Rs. 96042.36 crore in F.Y 2021-22(RE) with a surplus of Rs. 3620.15 crore in Revenue Receipts Accounts.

Total revenue expenditure was Rs. 49362.72 crore in FY 2016-17 and it increased to Rs. 65817.28 crore in FY 2020-21 with annual growth of 8.33 per cent. It is expected that revenue expenditure will increase to Rs. 99752.92 in 2021-22(RE) with an increase of 54.61 per cent.

The borrowing of the state government was Rs.5649.45 crore in FY 2016-17 and it increased to Rs. 19256.58 crore in F.Y 2020-21 with annual growth of 60.21 per cent. On the other hand, repayment of loans was 2993.91 crore in FY 2016-17 and it increased to 3569.54 crore in F.Y 2020-21 with annual growth of 4.81 per cent.

Debt stock has gradually grown up from Rs. 38345.77 crore in F.Y 2016-17 to Rs.82741.07 crore in F.Y 2020-21 and it expected to rise to Rs. 121554.07 crore in F.Y 2022-23 (B.E). Simultaneously interest payment has grown up from Rs. 2963.75 crore in FY 2016-17 to Rs. 5199.18 crore in 2020-21 and is expected to increase Rs. 7533.65 crore in 2022-23(BE). The ratio of Debt Stock to GSDP at current prices was 15.08 per cent in F.Y

2016-17 and it increased to 25.23 per cent in F.Y 2021-22(B.E.) and is expected to decrease to 24.64 per cent in 2022-23(BE).

## **AGRICULTURE**

Agriculture plays a vital role in the economy of the state. The Rice Production in the state for the year 2021-22(P.E.) was 438269 tonnes with an average yield of 1886 kg/hectare as against the production of 5213852 tonnes with an average yield of 2237 (kg/hectare) in the year 2020-21. During the year 2021-22 the rice production decreased by 15.94 percent while the average yield of Autumn rice decreased by 0.19 percent, winter rice decreased by 15.39 percent and summer rice decreased by 19.11 percent. Similarly, area under autumn rice is decreased by 6.94 percent. However, area under the winter rice increased by 0.58 percent and summer rice by 2.61 percent in 2021-22 as compared to 2020-21.

The total area coverage for autumn rice production is 1.08 lakh hectares, winter rice is 18.75 lakh hectares and summer rice is 3.70 lakh hectares in the year 2021-22(P) as against 1.17 lakh hectares in autumn rice, 18.64 lakh hectares in winter rice and 3.80 lakh hectares in summer rice in 2020-21.

Area covered for total pulses is 1.44 lakh hectares, total food grains is 25.55 lakh hectares and total oilseeds (excluding coconut) is 3.32 lakh hectares in the year 2021-22(PE) as against 1.42 lakh hectares in total pulses, 25.58 lakh hectares in total food grains and 3.30 lakh hectares in total oilseeds (excluding coconut) in the year 2020-21.

The total number of Kissan Credit Card issued was 350815 nos. and credit limit sanctioned was Rs. 2918.00 crores during the year 2021-22.

The actual rainfall received in the state during the year 2021 (January to December) was 2402.9 mm while the normal is 3151.4 mm and deviation (%) was (-) 23.75% during the year 2021.

Contribution of Agriculture Sector to the State Domestic Product and growth rate of the sector vis a vis other sectors during 2020-21 is discussed in the chapter of state Income.

## **LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

The Cattle population constitutes the largest group with more than ten million counts as per the 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census 2019. Out of the total Cattle, indigenous /non- descript cattle comprises 1 crore 1 lakh while crossbred cattle population comprises 7.7 lakhs. The census recorded 4.2 lakhs Buffalos while Sheep was counted to be 3.3 lakhs in numbers. Goat and Pig comprised of about 43.15 lakhs and 21 lakhs in numbers respectively during the Livestock Census 2019.

Total production of Milk in the State for the year 2021-22(P) was estimated at 1034 Million litres as against 1004 Million litres in the previous year 2020-21(P) there by recorded growth rate of 2.99% in 2021-22(P).

Total Egg production in numbers during the period 2021-22(P) for both (Fowl and Duck) was 542 million, which was 525 million in the previous year 2020-21(P) showing an increase of Egg production by 3.24% over the previous year.



Total Meat production in the state during 2021-22(P) was 56.08 (in 000 Tonnes) and 54.36 (in 000 Tonnes) in the year 2020-21(P) and the increase of Meat production was 3.16% over the previous year.

## **FISHERY**

The demand of fish during 2021-22 was 4.06 Lakh MT against the production of 4.17 Lakh MT. The demand of fish for the State was calculated at 12 kg per capita, taking 90% as fish eating population out of the estimated population of the State.

The Fishery sector is now emerging as one of the important sectors in the state playing very significant roles in socio economic development of the state providing rural employment, nutritional support and livelihood security and thereby reducing poverty and promotion of health. More than 90% of total population of the State consumes fish as a staple diet contributing towards a high demand of fish throughout the year.

The growth rate of the fishing and aquaculture in the State's GSDP of 2021-22 (Quick Estimation-Q.E) at constant price 2011-12 prices and current prices are 8.80% and 6.37% over the previous year respectively. Again, 6.56% and 15.60% are the growth rate of the State's NSDP of 2021-22 (Q.E) at constant price 2011-12 prices and current prices.

However, the growth rate of this sector in the State's GSDP of 2022-23 (Advanced Estimation-A.E) at constant price 2011-12 prices and current prices are 8.68% and 30.42% over the previous year respectively. Further, 6.52% and 15.79% are the growth rate of the State's NSDP of 2022-23 (A.E) at constant price 2011-12 prices and current prices.

## **FORESTRY**

Assam is a rainbow state with blue rivers and green hills a unique bio diversity treasure house of rare flora, fauna and forest. Forestry is a vital sector of the state. Forest and trees are at very basis of life on our planet. The contribution of Forest sector to the State Economy is very significant. As per Quick Estimation (QE), during 2022-23 the contribution of Forestry and Logging to the GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) at current prices was Rs. 2027832 lakh as Estimated by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam. Forest is not only providing invaluable ecological services to the nation, but also providing invaluable ecological services for the environment's security to the nation. Assam is very rich in forest cover. As per India State Forest Report 2021 of Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, the Recorded Forest Area (RFA) of state was 26,836 Sq km. and the total Forest Cover Area is 28,312 Sq. km. which is 34.21% and 36.09% respectively to total geographical area of the State. In terms of forest canopy density classes, the state has 3017 Sq km very Dense Forest; 9,991 Sq km moderately Dense Forest and 15,304 Sq km open Forest. Report of ISFR 2021 shows that the forest area in the State has lost 15 Sq KM of forest compared to the ISFR 2019. Forest and Tree cover outside recorded forest area in the State has however increased by 126 Sq km. and 222 Sq km. respectively. In respect of Growing stock in the Recorded Forest Area (RFA) it was decreased to 112.68 million cum. in 2021 compared to 115.40 million cum ISFR 2019. Regarding growing stock of Bamboo bearing tree area during 2021, it was 10,659 Sq km. and total green weight equal to 38,600 thousand tonnes, which was 9.6 % of country's growing stock of bamboo. During 2021-22, the total value of forest product in the state was 13926.05 crore and revenue collection of

Forest Department was 401.20 crore as reported by Forest Deptt. In respect of number of National parks, Assam has become the second State in the country to have the highest number of National Parks after Madhya Pradesh, after formal notification of Raimona and DihingPatkai National Parks making the total tally of seven National Parks in the state.

## **INDUSTRY**

The industrial sector of Assam comprises of mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction. The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), one of the major indicators of industrial performance of the state has shown that in terms of Net Value Added with a share of 1.25 percent at All-India level, the State is in the 19<sup>th</sup> position out of 36 states & union territories where ASI was conducted and reported in the ASI 2019-20. However, in terms of number of factories, Assam ranks 13<sup>th</sup> rank across all states & union territories and it is at the 16<sup>th</sup> position in respect of number of workers engaged in the sector.

The introduction of several new schemes and active implementation of existing ones by the Assam government has enabled the state economy to be in a position from where it can rebound back to pre-pandemic levels of economic activity. Various initiatives pertaining to infrastructure, development of Startup Ecosystem, Tea, Tourism, Khadi, Handloom, Sericulture etc. has been elaborated in the Industry Chapter. Contribution of the Industry and mining sector to the state Domestic Product and the growth rate of the sector Vis a Vis other sectors during 2021-22 are also discussed in this chapter.

The Index of Industrial Production for the State during 2020-21 (Base: 2011-12=100) in the manufacturing sector is calculated at 143.86 which indicates a growth rate of 12.11 percent over the previous figure of 126.43 reported in 2019-20.

It is projected that according to the advance estimates of 2022-23 at current prices, the contribution of industrial sector is 26.09 percent of the total gross state domestic product of Assam. For the year 2021-22(Q.E) the contribution of the sector was 28.04 percent, a rise from the contribution reported for the year 2020-21(P.E).

## **POWER**

Power here means the electrical energy which is a key input in the core sectors of the economy viz. Agriculture, Industry, Irrigation, and Transport & Communication. It has immense contribution to the economic up-liftment of a state therefore augmentation of the Power Sector is directly related to the expansion of various economic activities of the state as well as the country.

The entire power industry of the State was managed by "Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB)" up to 10<sup>th</sup> December, 2004 after that it was divided into following three separate entities to meet the unique power needs of the State.

- The Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL)
- The Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGCL)
- The Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL)

The core business The Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL) is to efficiently transport electrical power from electrical power bulk heads to the distribution

company networks in the state of Assam. its transmission capacity has been increased up to 7826 MVA, line length 5248.68 Circuit Kilometres and 73 nos. of substation which includes 1 no. 400 KV (Kilovolt), 12 nos. of 220 KV, 60 nos. of 132 KV stations as on October, 2022.

The Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGCL) is constituted to look after the generation of power in the state sector with a responsibility for development of Hydro as well as Gas Power Projects to generate electricity and to meet the energy demands in the state to the possible extent. **The installed capacity of APGCL in the state was 422.355 MW (Mega Watt) in 2021-22.** Gross power generation in the state was 2004.646 MU (Million Unit) in 2021-22 this was 1389.595 MU (Million Unit) in 2020-2021 was recorded in upward trend in generation of power in the State as compared to the previous years.

The Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL) is to undertake distribution, trading and supply of electricity in the state of Assam in accordance with provisions of applicable law and all activities ancillary to it. It has the mandate to develop, maintain and operate the power distribution system in the state of Assam. In carrying out the work of supplying power, APDCL reaches every part of the state. The Assam Power Distribution Company Limited has a vision "to be the catalyst for holistic growth of the state of Assam by powering agriculture and industry: lighting homes – rural and urban, and generating internal resources for continually improving technology and delivery systems to induce customers' delight".

Energy requirement of our state is worked out at 12132.27 MU (Million Units) for the year 2021-22. The shortfall of power in the current period is 2% as per available records.

Government has taken initiatives for promoting renewable energy sources like Solar and Wind energy to complement the existing sources of power for lighting the remote villages, hill areas and char areas and also to cater the irrigation needs of the Agriculture Sector.

## **TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

Transport and Communication plays a vital role for development of the economy of a state or a country. Assam being the gateway of the North East Region of India, Transport and Communication sector has significant task to provide all round support to the entire region not only the geographical boundaries of the State. Development of Transport and Communication sector in Assam definitely extends supports for overall development of the N.E. Region. Transport and Communication sector has a significant role particularly the surface transport sector to facilitate speedier economic development of the entire region.

The road network in Assam comprised of total 59261.18 km of roads consisting of 3882.88 km of National Highways, 2540.36 km of State Highways, 4309.93 km of Major District Roads, 1738.50 km of Urban roads, 46789.50 km of Rural Roads as on March, 2022. Out of the total 55378.30 km road length maintained by the PWD, 29670.80 km is blacktopped; 1098.08 km is cement concrete, 12328.38 km is inter- locking cement concrete block pavement (ICBP) and 12281.04 km is metalled and un-metalled roads.

The on-road vehicle population in the State was 4808182 as on March 2022. The density of motor vehicles in Assam was 6130 per 100 sq. km. during the year 2022 as

against 5633 vehicles per 100 sq. km. during the year 2021. At present Assam has total railway route length of 2571.19 km.

Over the recent years, it was observed that wireless telephone and devices has been taken over the ubiquitous landline phones. As on March 2021, there were 24718731 numbers of wireless telephone subscribers in the state.

## **BANKING**

According to the Reserve Bank of India, the number of reporting Bank Offices of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam has been increased to 2962 as on March 2022 from 2925 as on March 2021. With the increase in the bank networking, the dependence per bank offices in Assam has been considerably decreased over the years and reduced from 38.31 Sq.km as on March 2015 to 26.4 Sq.km as on March 2022. However, average population covered per bank branch office in Assam was calculated at 10535 (based on Population census 2011) compared to All India average of 8061 during the same period.

The expansion of banking facilities in the State has augmented not only in respect of volume of deposits but also in respect of disbursement of credit. The aggregate deposit with Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam, which was Rs. 1,75,579 crores in March 2021, has increased to Rs. 189530 crore in March 2022. The total volume of credit disbursed by the banks has been increased to Rs. 92145 crores in March 2022 from Rs. 81870 crores in March 2021, thereby, recorded a growth of 12.55 percent. Per capita deposit and credit at the end of March 2022 was Rs.60736 and Rs. 29528 which shows a growth of 7.95 percent and 12.55 percent respectively over previous year using population census 2011.

The Credit-Deposit ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam has marginally increased to 48.62 percent at the end of March, 2022 compared to 48.11 percent during the year 2021. However, the Quarterly Statistics on Deposit and Credit released by the RBI (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022) reveals that out of the 33 districts in the State, only 12 districts have crossed the 60 percent benchmark thresholds fixed for CD Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks operating in the State while 19 districts have reached within 40-60 percent level, achievement in 2 districts were less than 40 percent. Therefore, there were altogether 20 nos of poor performing districts and may need some special focus and intervention.

## **LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES**

The Labour is one of the basic elements of the process of production. In the State the total employment in the public and private sector establishments as per Employment Market Information (EMI) programme in 2021 was 11,00,355 Nos. (In public sector 4,85,577 Nos. and in private sector 6,14,778 nos.) whereas it was 11,05,401 Nos. (in public sector 4,78,721 nos. and in private sector 6,26,680 nos.) in 2020 which shows a slight increase in public sector & substantial decrease in Private sector.

The manufacturing sector has played most significant role in employment generation. As reported by Chief Inspector of Factories till 2021-22, there were 7790 number of factories in the state with 3,05,690 numbers of employment compared to 7,512 number of factories and 2,94,725 numbers of employment in 2020 showing an increase of 3.70 percent in factories nos. and 3.72% in the context of employment. Moreover, Handloom & Textile Industry also plays a significant role in employment generation of the state economy. During the year 2021-22 this sector has 9,80,612 nos. of weavers as

part time and 1,59,577 nos. whole time weavers which is a very remarkable performance of this sector. On the other hand, the sericulture activities in Assam have generated large number of employment opportunities to 331857 nos. and 299936 nos. of families during the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively.

In rural areas the unemployment rate is 3.6 percent whereas in urban areas the unemployment rate is 7.8 percent in Assam during the year 2020-21 whereas the unemployment rate at all India level is 3.3 percent in rural area and 6.7 percent in urban area during the same period. The size of the educated job seekers is considerably high, which is a great challenge before the growing economy of the State. From the records of the live register of Employment Exchanges, the registered educated job seekers stood at 18,05,441 nos. including others in 2021 as against 17,46,671 nos. during 2020 thereby showing an increase of 3.36 percent over 2020. The number of educated job seekers has increased at all level of education in 2021 over 2020.

Observing the burning problem of unemployment in the State the Government of Assam has launched an online portal for live registration of educated unemployment youth in the Dist. Employment Exchange Offices. Moreover, Govt. has started to engage 100,000 nos. (One Lakh) unemployment youth in the Government job in different Departments. Moreover, during 2020-21 Directorate of Employment Craftsman & Training has organized 3 job mela one in Nalbari, Silchar and Karimgange and offered job to 113 unemployment youths.

In addition to these during 2022-23 approximately 40,000 successful candidates got appointed in different departments of the Govt. of Assam. Moreover, the State Government has ensured another mass employment to more than 26,000 unemployed youths of Assam in the cadre of 3rd and 4th Grade.

## **RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

The re-structured erstwhile IAY programme PMAY-G is implemented for providing shelter to the shelter-less/homeless people living below the poverty line (BPL). It is funded by the Centre and the State at the ratio of 9:1. A beneficiary gets Rs.1.30 lakhs under PMAY-G scheme from the year 2016-17. The fund is directly transferred to the beneficiary's Bank Account in three instalments. There are also some other mandatory provisions such as toilet facilities@12,000/ in convergence with State Public Health Engineering or SBM and benefit of 95 days wages @229/- under MGNREGA scheme, Gas connection etc. The physical allocation during Financial Year 2020-21 target was to construct 3,65,976 houses, out of which houses sanctioned and completed was 2,74,428 and 2,28,010 respectively. For the financial year 2021-22 against fund receipt of Rs.577110.7592, lakh, fund utilised was Rs.218225.6375 lakh. For the financial year 2021-22, the target provided by Government of India was 12,02,237 houses, out of which sanctioned and completed houses was 6, 89,194 and 4747 respectively.

In Assam, the Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-NRLM (DAY-NRLM) is being implemented through Assam Rural Livelihood Mission, Assam (ARSLM) since 2012, working with a mission to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. This has resulted in appreciable improvement in their livelihood building strong grassroots institutions of the poor. Till March 2022, a total of **34.53 Lakh** rural households across all blocks and districts of Assam have been mobilized to promote a total of **3.12 Lakh** Self-Help Groups (SHG) ever since its inception in 2011.



In order to empower women SHGs financially, the Government of Assam launched Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikaran Asoni on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 for promotion of 1 lakh women SHGs in the state and subsidy linked loan upto Rs. 5 lakhs for development of Women SHGs. Till march 2021, Rs. 298.8 Cr. has been granted as Revolving Fund to 2,06,385 SHGs under the Kankaklata Mahila Sabalikaran Asoni since its launch. Further, Rs.252.70 Crore as Capital Subsidy (@Rs.50, 000 per SHG) has been released to 50,541 SHGs during FY 2020-21 under the Vistarista-Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikaran Yojana.

## **SOCIAL SECTOR**

### **EDUCATION**

In Assam, the number of Government/Provincialised under department of Elementary in Lower Primary schools is 34482 of which 33408 are in rural areas and 1074 are in urban areas. Likewise, the total number of Upper Primary schools is 5805 of which 5511 are in rural areas while 294 are in urban areas, as per DISE 2021-22.

As per, DISE 2021-22, the average annual Drop-out Rate in Lower Primary in the State during 2021-22 is 6.02 against 4.3 in 2019-20 which was 3.1 percent in 2018-19 and 5.60 percent in 2016-17. Likewise in the Upper Primary level, the drop- out rate is 8.81 in 2021-22 which was 4.9 in 2020-21 and 3.4 percent during the year 2018-19. The drop-out rate, registered highest 19.80 percent in South Salmara followed by 11.43 in Tamulpur in the Lower Primary level while lowest in Sibsagar 1.22. Similarly, in the upper Primary Level, this rate is highest 22.41 in South Salmara and the lowest 2.27 in Chirang during the period 2021-22. The Transition Rate from primary to upper primary in the state is 92.7.

Further during 2019-20, the number of secondary & higher secondary schools from (class IX to XII) was 4313 and the total enrolment in these classes (class IX to XII) was 877428.

### **HEALTH**

The status of health infrastructure in Assam has been improving over the years. At present, there are 8 Medical Colleges and Hospitals, 25 Civil Hospitals + MMCH (Annex Building of GMCH), 3 Tuberculosis Hospitals, 3 Leprosy Hospitals, 1 Cancer Hospital, 14 Sub-divisional Civil Hospitals, 1010 PHCs, 14 FRUs, 201 CHCs, 154 State Dispensaries 4690 Sub-centres, 130 Mobile Medical Units (80 for Tea gardens and 50 for non-tea gardens), 15 Boat Clinic with 21475 numbers of total beds in the state at the end of 2021-22. A number of three (3) Nursing Colleges in Guwahati, Dibrugarh and Silchar with 6 Para-medical institutions, 3 Dental Colleges, 275 Polyclinics and 563 Diagnostics Centres as of December 2021. Referral Hospitals inside the state is 7 and outside the state are 31. Under the recently introduced Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), a total of 2301 HWCs (1620 SHCs & 681 PHCs) are operationalized in the State as of 22nd December 2021.

For sustainable health care facilities in the state, Government has concentrated on efforts toward the establishment of an efficient system of health care and family welfare through effective planning. Department of Health and Family Welfare, Assam, along with National Health Mission have been implementing many health care schemes for improving Maternal health and reducing MMR, IMR and under 5 Mortality Rate. There is an overall



decline of the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) during the period from 2004 to 2019. However, the rate is still very high in Assam in comparison to All India rate due to some major factors like infections and anaemia during childbirth especially among rural women. There is a downfall of MMR at the All-India level from 130 in 2014-16 to 103 in 2017-19. Likewise, at the state level, downfall in the MMR was from 229 to 205. During 2017-19 the MMR of the state is 205 from while it was 229 during 2015-17 against the all-India level the rate is 103 in 2017-19 and 122 in 2015-17.

### **SOME OTHERS INITIATIVES**

It is seen that the State Government is endeavouring to achieve a development which should cover all strata of the economy and at the same time to ensure sustainable efforts made in different spheres. It is obvious that action also needs to be taken against various social stigma as well as menaces simultaneously to sustain the pace of development as well as to maintain the peace and prosperity of its citizens.

With this objective and vision, there are various ongoing activities taken up by the State Government which are expected to make positive impact in the long run to the socio-economic sphere, a few of such ongoing actions are outlined below:

- Mission Basundhara: This is a time bound project for purification of land records of the State online and complementary to the Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme. In the 1<sup>st</sup> phase of Mission Basundhara, about 4,36,000 applications received from citizens were disposed during 2022-23 and presently 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the project is going on.
- Mission Sadbhavana: To reduce citizen's visit to the Secretariat, Mission Sadbhavana was launched in February, 2022 and disposal of pending files were reported to be 100%. Under the Mission, all files in the Secretariat had been listed and categorized as per their relevance and irrelevant files were shredded on Lok Kalyan Diwas (5<sup>th</sup> August, 2022). The process is now spread out to the Directorates/Offices outside the Secretariat.
- Assam has also undertaken seriously a fight against drug abuse. A positive impact on socio-economic development in a number of ways from this action is expected in the coming days such as: Reducing drug abuse can improve public health and lower healthcare costs, more productive and healthier workforce since substance abuse is a major cause of absenteeism and lost productivity, reducing drug abuse can help strengthen social bonds and improve community well-being, reduce crime and improve public safety.

Even though, fight against drug abuse is a complex and multi-faceted challenge, and simply reducing drug use is not enough to fully realize the positive impacts. Keeping this in mind, the State has started action on effective drug prevention and treatment programs, as well as harm reduction strategies since these are also critical components of a comprehensive approach to reducing drug abuse and its impact on society. As a part of it, a mobile app "Drugs Free Assam" was launched with very a good user rating. Further, Police officers were trained on digital forensics, dark net and crypto currencies to reach the roots of the dealers efficiently. Due to the resultant actions' drugs worth more than Rs.827.29 crores in all imaginable forms have been seized during the term of the present Government and the process is ongoing.

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## CHAPTER – II

### POPULATION

#### Important Features:

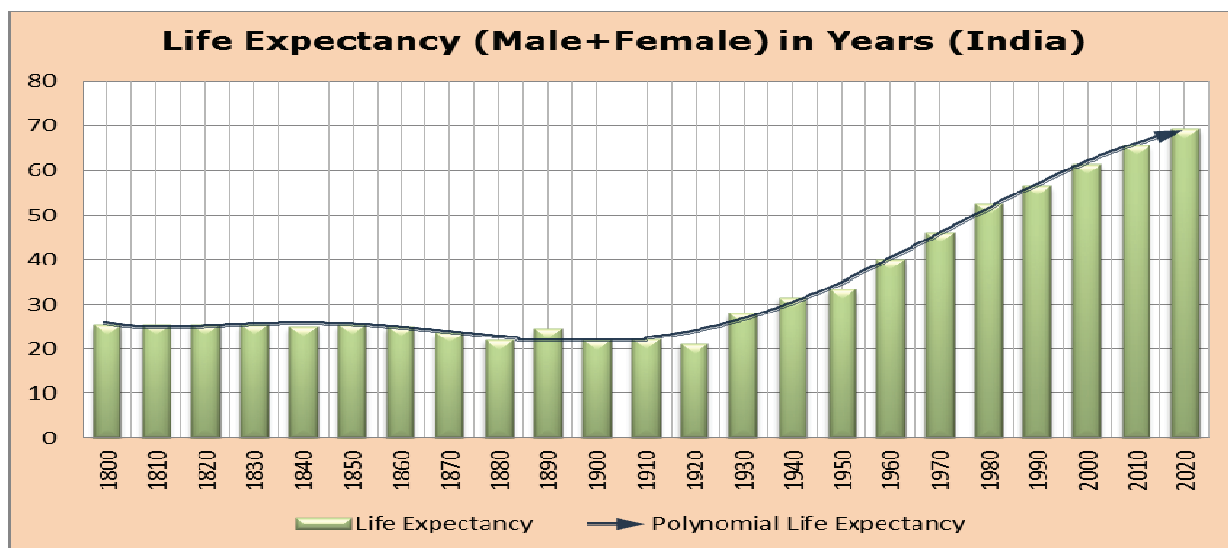
Assam, a state situated between 24008'N-27059'N latitude in the northeast region of India, is the gateway to the region, the premier, largest and the most vibrant of the eight states comprising the Northeast. It borders seven states namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal and two countries, namely Bhutan and Bangladesh. Its topographical asymmetry underscored by the Barail hill range sandwiched between two valleys – the Brahmaputra and the Barak, named after the two dominant rivers. Assam has a total geographical area of 78,438 sq. km (30285 sq. mile), occupying 2.4% of India's landmass, providing shelter to 2.6% of India's population. For administration and revenue purposes, the State has presently 31 districts. Due to delimitation process in Assam four newly created districts viz- Biswanath, Hojai, Bajali & Tamulpur have been merged with their original districts, viz. Sonitpur, Nagaon, Barpeta and Baksa respectively.

#### Life Expectancy at Birth:

The data available from Sample Registration Survey (SRS), 2010-14 that Kerala has the highest life expectancy at birth (Age 74.9) in India while Assam has the lowest (Age 63.9). As a whole life expectancy at birth in India is Age 67.9. According to WHO data, 2018 life expectancy in India is Male 67.4, Female 70.3 and Total 68.8 with world ranking of 125.

**Table-2.1: Life Expectancy (from birth) in India from 1800 to 2020**

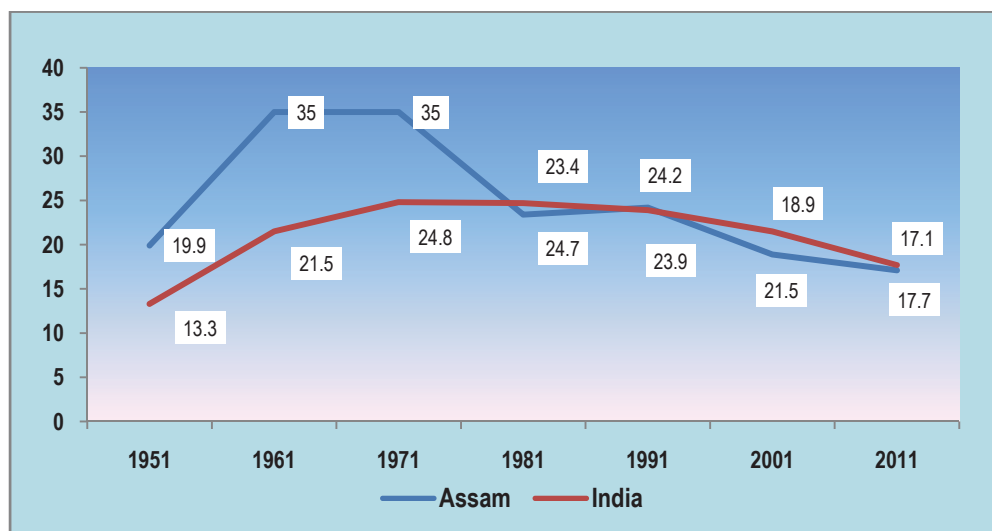
Life Expectancy in years	Years																						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	25.44	25.44	25.44	25.44	24.91	25.44	24.95	23.66	21.98	24.54	22.01	22.15	21.16	27.98	31.61	33.44	39.93	46.10	52.51	56.69	61.47	65.53	69.3



### Decadal growth of population in India and Assam

As per Census of India, 2011 the total population of Assam is 3,12,05,576 of which 1,59,39,443 are males and 1,52,66,133 are females. The decadal growth rate (DGR) of the State's population during 2001-2011 has been worked out as 17.07% against 17.68% for India as a whole.

#### Decadal Variation of Population Growth in Assam and India



### Density of Population (Total persons per Sq. Km.) of Assam and India

The density of population in Assam has increased from 340 persons per sq km in 2001 to 398 persons in 2011 census. Thus, on an average 58 more people inhabit every square kilometer in the state compared to a decade ago. The population density of India has gone up to 368 persons in 2011 census per square kilometer from 325 persons in 2001.

**Table-2.1: Density of Population in NE States, Census, 2011**

States	Population (Nos)	Density (Per sq km)
Arunachal Pradesh	1382611	17
Assam	31205576	398
Manipur	2964007	122
Meghalaya	2964007	132
Mizoram	1091014	52
Sikkim	607688	86
Tripura	3671032	350

Source: Census of India 2011

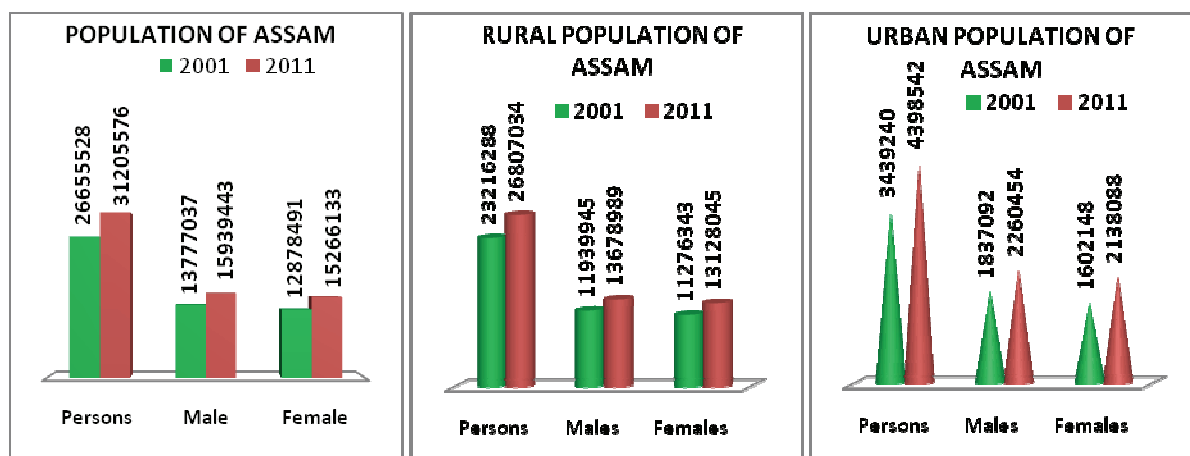
Some important features of population of Assam as per Census 2001 and 2011 are shown in the following Table.

**TABLE-2.2: Population Features at a Glance of Assam**

Particulars	Unit	2001 Census	2011 Census
Population	Lakh	267	312
Decadal Growth	Percent	18.92	17.07
Change in percentage of decadal growth	Percent	(-) 5.32	(-)1.8
Density	Per Sq. Km.	340	398
Sex-Ratio	Females per 1000	935	958
Literacy	Percent	63.25	72.19
(a) Male	Percent	71.28	77.85
(b) Female	Percent	54.61	66.27
Urban Population	Percent	12.90	14.09
(a) Male	Percent	53.41	51.39
(b) Female	Percent	46.58	48.61
Rural Population	Percent	87.10	85.90
(a) Male	Percent	51.43	51.03
(b) Female	Percent	48.57	48.97
SC Population	Percent	7.40	7.15
ST Population	Percent	12.83	12.45

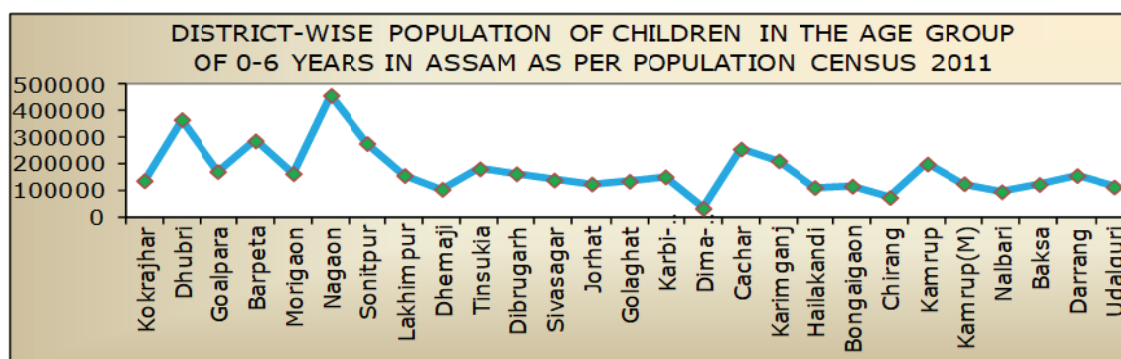
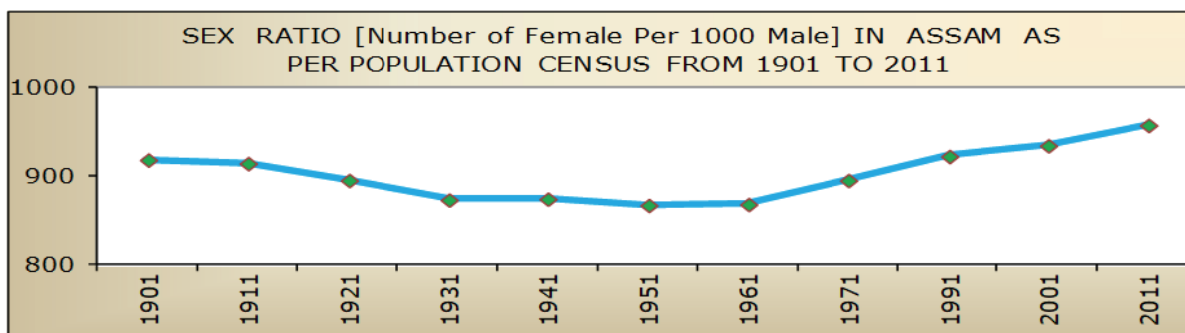
**Population: Rural and Urban**

As per Population Census, 2011, the rural population of the State was 86.0 percent of the total population. This percentage was much higher than that for All-India (69.0 percent). The proportion of rural population in the State decreased from 87 percent in 2001 to 86 percent in 2011. Out of the total rural population 51.03 percent were male and 48.97 were female. As per the Population Census, 2011, around 14 percent of the total population of the State was living in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in the State increased from 12.9 percent in 2001 to 14 percent in 2011.



## Sex Ratio

**Trend of Sex Ratio in the State:** The sex ratio for all ages for rural area was calculated at 960 and for urban area were 948. The sex ratio in the age-group 0-6 years is the vital indicator of future sex composition in the population in the State. Child sex ratio in the State was 962 females per 1000 male child as per Census, 2011.



**Table-2.3: Sex Ratios in Selected States**

State	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	983	996	965	987	978	993
Gujarat	945	949	880	880	920	919
Karnataka	977	979	942	963	965	973
Kerala	1059	1078	1058	1091	1058	1084
Madhya Pradesh	927	936	898	918	919	931
Maharashtra	960	952	873	903	922	929
Rajasthan	930	933	890	914	921	928
Uttar Pradesh	904	918	876	894	898	912
<b>Assam</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>958</b>
<b>All-India</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>943</b>

### Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratios:

As per Population Census 2011, in all districts of the State have witnessed increase of Sex Ratio as compared to the report of Census, 2001. The highest Sex Ratio 974 is observed in Baksadistrict and lowest Sex Ratio is 932 in Kamrup (Metro).

The corresponding Sex Ratio in the State for the age group 0-6 years is observed highest in Udalguri district and lowest is observed in Kamrup (Metro)

On the other hand, Sex Ratio at birth (0-1 year) in Assam as per 2011 Census was calculated at 957 females per 1000 male. The Sex Ratio at birth for rural area was 958 and for Urban were 948. District wise analysis of Sex Ratio at birth shows that Dima Hasao district recorded highest Sex Ratio of 985 and the lowest is recorded in Dhemaji district with 922. The Sex Ratio of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in Assam were 948 and 985 respectively in 2011. In respect of rural and urban divide, the Sex Ratio for Scheduled Castes population is 945 and 963 respectively and for Scheduled Tribes population the figures are 984 and 996 respectively.

**Table-2.4: Sex Child Ratios in Selected States**

State	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	963	941	955	935	961	939
Gujarat	906	914	837	852	883	890
Karnataka	949	950	940	946	946	948
Kerala	961	965	958	963	960	964
Madhya Pradesh	939	923	907	901	932	918
Maharashtra	916	890	908	899	913	894
Rajasthan	914	892	887	874	909	888
Uttar Pradesh	921	906	890	885	916	902
<b>Assam</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>962</b>
<b>All-India</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>918</b>

### Literacy Rate

The growth of literacy in Assam has shown an encouraging sign. The literacy rate for Assam as per Census 2011 increased to 72.19 percent with 77.85 percent for males and 66.27 percent for females. The literacy rates for rural and urban areas were calculated at 69.34 percent and 88.47 percent respectively. The literacy rate for country as a whole, on the other hand, increased to 73 percent from 65 percent with male and female differentials of 80.09 percent and 64.64 percent respectively.

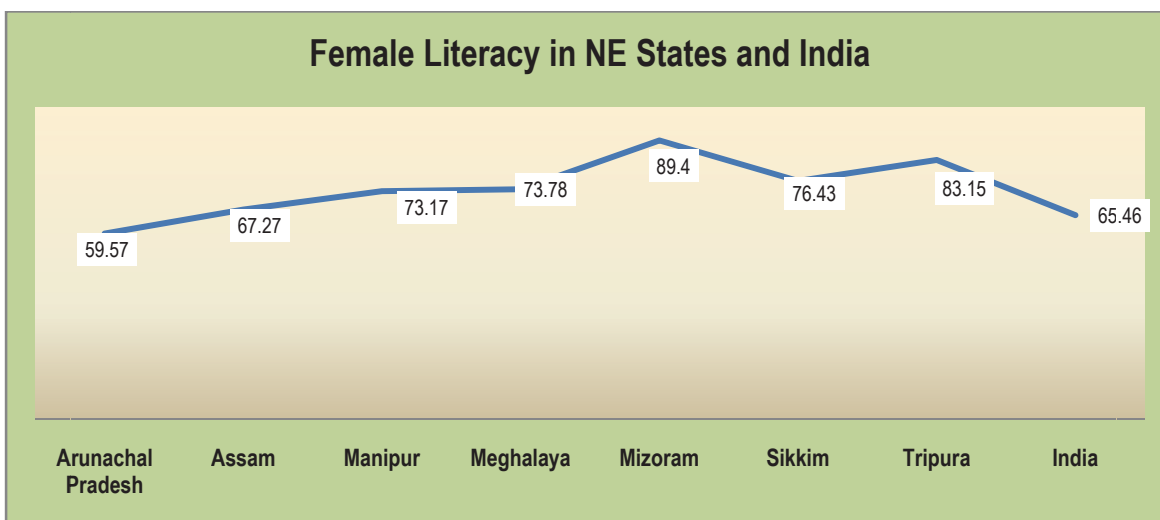
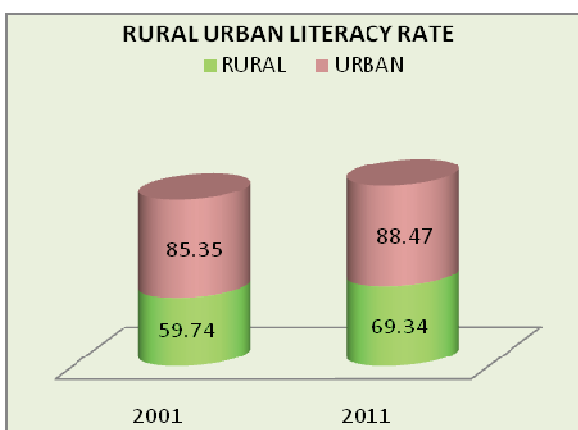
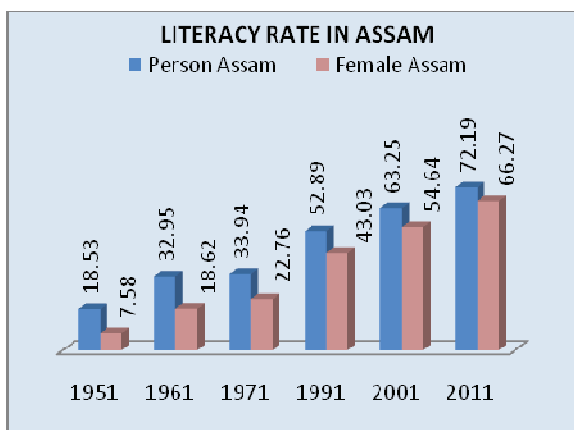


**Table-2.5: Literacy Rates for Selected states (age group 7 years & above)**

(Figure in %)

State	2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	70.3	50.4	60.5	74.9	59.2	67
Gujarat	79.7	57.8	69.1	85.8	69.7	78
Karnataka	76.1	56.9	66.6	82.5	68.1	75.4
Kerala	94.2	87.7	90.9	96.1	92.1	94
Madhya Pradesh	76.1	50.3	63.7	78.7	59.2	69.3
Maharashtra	86	67	76.9	88.4	75.9	82.3
Rajasthan	75.7	43.9	60.4	79.2	52.1	66.1
Uttar Pradesh	68.8	42.2	56.2	77.3	57.2	67.7
<b>Assam</b>	<b>71.28</b>	<b>54.61</b>	<b>63.25</b>	<b>77.85</b>	<b>66.27</b>	<b>72.19</b>
<b>All-India</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>73.0</b>

Source: Registrar General of India



Following table shows the distribution of population in Assam by major scheduled language.

**Table-2.6: Language-wise distribution of population  
of major scheduled languages in Assam, as per Census.**

Mother Tongue Name	Population		% of Growth (2001-2011)
	2001	2011	
Assamese	13010478	15095797	16.03
Bengali	7343338	9024324	22.89
Bodo	1296162	1416125	9.26
Dogri	2234	1561	-30.13
Gujarati	6911	7660	10.84
Hindi	1569662	2101435	33.88
Kannada	2059	2597	26.13
Kashmiri	358	357	-0.28
Konkani	156	413	164.74
Maithili	4346	6034	38.84
Malayalam	8141	5768	-29.15
Manipuri	154059	168133	9.14
Marathi	6303	11641	84.69
Nepali	564790	596210	5.56
Odia	231474	218552	-5.58
Punjabi	30763	23313	-24.22
Sanskrit	51	104	103.92
Santali	242886	213139	-12.25
Sindhi	910	19646	2058.90
Tamil	5672	5229	-7.81
Telugu	27463	26630	-3.03
Urdu	4715	8293	75.89
<b>All Scheduled Languages</b>	<b>24512931</b>	<b>28952961</b>	<b>18.11</b>

Source: Census of India.

### Assam Highlights – 2011 census

The Census Directorate of Assam highlighted the following observation after completion of the Population Census, 2011. Growth of population in the state during 1971-2011 is 113.12 percent against the national growth rate of 120.77 percent during this period.

- Assam ranks 14th in size of population among the states of India.
- Assam ranks 15th in density among the states of India.
- Assam ranks 15th in sex-ratio among the states of India.
- Assam ranks 26th in literacy among the states of India.

**Table-2.7: Demographic Indicators: 2011-2021, ASSAM**

Indicators	2011-15	2021-25
Population Growth Rate	12.2	9.3
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	20.3	17.1
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	7.5	7.2
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	51.4	41.5
Under-5 mortality Rate	73.9	59.6
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.34	2.00
Life expectancy of Males	63.51	67.01
Life expectancy of Females	66.22	69.72

Some State highlights in 2011 census, such as highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of Assam may be seen in the following.

Item		Highest	Lowest
Total Population		Nagaon (28,23,768)	Dima Hasao (2,14,102)
Total Rural Population		Nagaon (24,54,234)	Dima Hasao (151,613)
Total Urban Population		Kamrup Metro (10,37,011)	Baksa (12,242)
Percentage of Population Growth	Total	Dhubri (24.40)	Kokrajhar (5.19)
	Rural	Dhubri (27.13)	Kamrup Metro (2.93)
	Urban	Nalbari (200.34)	Sonitpur (-2.65)
Literacy Rate	Total	Kamrup Metro (88.66)	Dhubri (59.36)
	Rural	Jorhat (81.36)	Dhubri (56.49)
	Urban	Hailakandi (94.67)	Darrang (66.86)
Sex-ratio	Total	Baksa (974)	Dima Hasao (932)
	Rural	Morigaon (975)	Darrang (923)
	Urban	Hailakandi (992)	Dima Hasao (880)
Density		Kamrup Metro (2,010)	Dima Hasao (44)

**SLUM POPULATION**

As per Census, 2011, thirty-one (31) towns in Assam were reporting slums against 2613 towns reporting slums in India as a whole. According to the Census of India, 2011, the Slum population stands at 197,266 of which 101,424 are males and 95,842 females. The Slum population accounts for 0.63 percent of the total population of the State. The child population (0-6years) in Slum population is 22,229 out of which 11,378 are males and 10,851 are females. The corresponding child population (0-6 years) in all India level is 8,082,743 of which male & females are 4,204,451 and 3,878,292 respectively. The Slum population to the urban population of the State is 4.5 percent. The all-India figure for Slum population as per Census, 2011 is 65,494,604 of which 33,968,203 are males and 31,526,401 are females.

**LITERACY RATE OF SLUM POPULATION**

The Literacy rate for Slum population is 72 percent with 76 percent for male and 68 percent for female population, according to Census 2011. The corresponding figure for literacy in all India level is 68 percent with 73 % and 62 % for male and female literacy respectively.

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## CHAPTER-III

### STATE INCOME

#### Economy at a Glance



#### Size of the Economy at Current Prices in FY 2021-22

❖ India: Rs. 236.65 Lakh Crore      Assam: Rs. 4.13 Lakh Crore

#### Size of the Economy at Constant (2011-12) Prices in FY 2021-22

❖ India: Rs. 147.36 Lakh Crore      Assam: Rs. 2.63 Lakh Crore

#### Growth in Economy at Constant Prices in FY 2021-22

❖ India: 8.7 %      Assam: 8.1 %

#### Per Capita Income at Current Prices (2021-22)

❖ India: Rs. 1,50,007      Assam: Rs. 1,02,965

Globally economic growth suffered a huge setback due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic further imposing complete and partial lockdowns for two consecutive years in the State. The income of the State in the FY 2020-21 suffered to a great extent but with the efforts of the government and their policies, the economy of the state was able to recover in the next year.

During the period of the last five years i.e., FY 2017-18 to FY 2021-22, the State achieved an annual average growth rate of 10.26 per cent in terms of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices reflected a favourable growth of the State Economy despite the state facing COVID-19 pandemic along with the rest of country and the world. Agriculture and allied services have been the major driving sector to boost the economy of the State. During the year 2020-21, the agriculture and allied sector achieved an impressive growth rate of 12.98 per cent as against (-) 4.69 per cent and (-) 1.52 per cent in the industry and service sectors respectively. During the lockdown period, the industry and service sectors had been adversely affected in the state, resulting in a negative growth rate in these two sectors.

The real growth of economy of Assam is estimated to be achieved at 8.1 per cent in FY 2021-22 as compared to 8.7 per cent at the national level.

As per the advance estimates, the GSDP for Assam at current prices for the FY 2022-23 is likely to be attained at the level of Rs. 4,93,167 crore as against Rs. 4,12,612 crore in FY 2021-22 reflecting a growth of 19.52 per cent.

As per the first advance estimates of Govt. of India, the GDP of the nation at current prices for the FY 2022-23 is estimated to be achieved a level of Rs. 273.08 lakh

crore showing annual growth of 15.4 per cent over the previous financial year. The contribution of the GSDP of Assam to the nation's GDP at current prices is estimated at 1.81 per cent for the FY 2022-23.

As per the advance estimates, the GSDP for Assam at constant (2011-12) prices for the FY 2022-23 is likely to be attained at the level of Rs. 2,89,192 crore as against Rs. 2,62,523 crore in FY 2021-22 reflecting a growth of 10.16 per cent.

As per the first advance estimates of Govt. of India, the GDP of the nation at current prices for the FY 2022-23 is estimated to be achieved a level of Rs. 157.60 lakh crore showing annual growth of 7.0 per cent over the previous financial year. The contribution of the GSDP of Assam to the nation's GDP at constant prices is estimated at 1.83 per cent for the FY 2022-23.

### **3.1 STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (SDP)**

State Domestic Product (SDP) is the total value of goods and services produced during any financial year within the geographical boundaries of a state. It is also called State Income. SDP is always calculated or estimated in monetary terms and is instrumental in the evaluation of per capita income. It serves as an indicator for measuring the economic prosperity of the State and studying the structural changes taking place in the economy. State Domestic Product is a reflection of the economic development of the State.

The estimates of the State Domestic Product (SDP) of the State are prepared at both current and constant prices. The estimates of SDP are prepared for all the sectors of the economy both in terms of Gross and Net basis. The difference between the two is that in the gross estimates, no deduction is made for the consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) which takes place in the process of production, whereas in the net estimates, CFC is subtracted from the gross value figures.

### **3.1 GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)**

Gross State Domestic Product is defined as a measure, in monetary terms, of the volume of all the final goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State during the given period, accounted without duplication.

#### **3.1.1 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Assam at current prices**

The estimates of GSDP at current prices are obtained by evaluating the product at current prices prevailing during the year. The estimates of GSDP at current prices, over time, do not reveal actual economic growth because these contain the combined effect of (i) the changes in the volume of goods and services and (ii) the changes in the prices of goods and services.

As per the quick estimates, the GSDP for Assam at current prices for the FY 2021-22 is estimated to be attained at Rs. 4.13 lakh crore showing annual growth of 16.7 per cent over the previous year. As per the provisional estimates of Govt. of India, the GDP of the nation at current prices for the FY 2021-22 is estimated to be attained a level of Rs. 236.65 lakh crore showing an annual growth of 19.5 per cent over the previous year. The contribution of the GSDP of Assam to the nation's GDP at current prices for the FY 2021-22 is estimated to be attained at 1.75 per cent.

The GSDP of Assam and GDP of All India and its annual growth rate at current prices are presented in **Table: -3.1**.

**Table: -3.1**

GSDP of Assam and GDP of India at current prices						
Rs. in crore						
Assam				India		
Sl No	Year	GSDP of Assam	Growth Rate (in %)	Year	GDP of All India	Growth Rate (in %)
1	2016-17	2,54,382	11.60	2016-17	15,391,669	10.80
2	2017-18	2,83,165	11.30	2017-18	17,090,042	11.00
3	2018-19	3,09,336	9.20	2018-19	18,886,957	10.50
4	2019-20	3,46,851	12.10	2019-20	20,351,013	7.80
5	2020-21 (PE-II)	3,53,605	1.95	2020-21 (1 <sup>st</sup> RE)	1,98,00,914	-3.00
6	2021-22 (QE)	4,12,612	16.70	2021-22 (PE)	2,36,64,637	19.50
7	2022-23 (AE)	4,93,167	19.52	2022-23 (FAE)	2,73,07,751	15.40

For Assam, PE-II: - 2<sup>nd</sup> Provisional Estimates, QE: - Quick Estimates and AE: - Advance Estimates

For All India- 1<sup>st</sup> RE: - First Revised Estimates, PE: - Provisional Estimates and FAD: -First Advance Estimates

**Source:** Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam & National Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Govt. of India

### 3.1.2 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Assam at constant (2011-12) prices

To eliminate the effect of price changes /inflation, the estimates of GSDP are also prepared by evaluating the goods and services at the prices prevailing in the fixed year known as the base year and are known as the estimates of Gross State Domestic Product at constant prices.

As per the quick estimates, the GSDP for Assam at Constant (2011-12) Prices is estimated to be achieved at the level of Rs. 2.63 lakh crore in FY 2021-22 showing a growth of 8.1 per cent over the previous financial year. As per the provisional estimates of Govt. of India, the GDP of the nation at constant (2011-12) prices for 2021-22 is estimated to be achieved at the level of Rs.147.36 lakh crore showing an annual growth of 8.7 per cent over the previous financial year. The contribution of the GSDP of Assam to the nation's GDP at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated at 1.78 per cent for the FY 2021-22.

The GSDP of Assam and the GDP of India and its annual growth rate at constant (2011-12) prices are presented in **Table: - 3.2**.

**Table: -3.2**

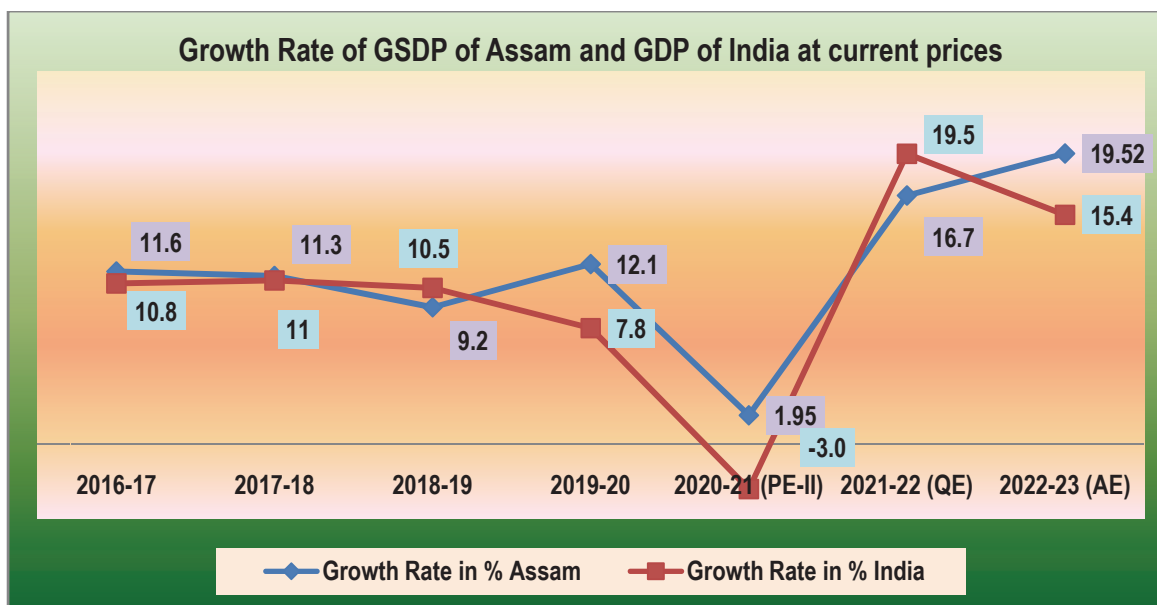
GSDP of Assam and GDP of All India at constant (2011-12) prices						
Rs. in crore						
Assam				India		
Sl No	Year	GSDP of Assam	Growth Rate (in %)	Year	GDP of All India	GrowthRate (in %)
1	2016-17	2,02,081	5.70	2016-17	12,308,193	8.30
2	2017-18	2,19,919	8.80	2017-18	13,144,582	6.80
3	2018-19	2,31,040	5.10	2018-19	14,003,316	6.50
4	2019-20	2,40,707	4.20	2019-20	14,569,268	4.00
5	2020-21(PE-II)	2,42,946	0.90	2020-21(1 <sup>st</sup> RE)	1,35,58,473	-6.90
6	2021-22(QE)	2,62,523	8.10	2021-22 (PE)	1,47,35,515	8.70
7	2022-23 (AE)	2,89,192	10.16	2022-23 (FAE)	1,57,60,363	7.00

For Assam, PE-II: - 2<sup>nd</sup> Provisional Estimates, QE: - Quick Estimates and AE: - Advance Estimates

For All India- 1<sup>st</sup> RE:- First Revised Estimates, PE:- Provisional Estimates and FAD:- First Advance Estimates

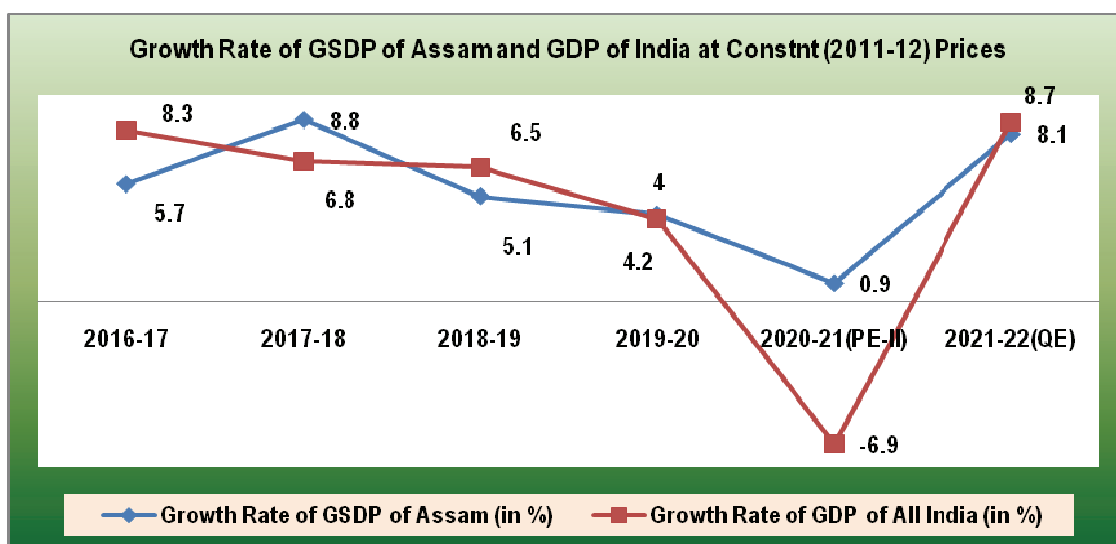
**Source:** Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam & National Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Govt. of India

The growth rate of the GSDP of Assam and the GDP of All India at current prices is depicted in **Fig.: -3.1**.

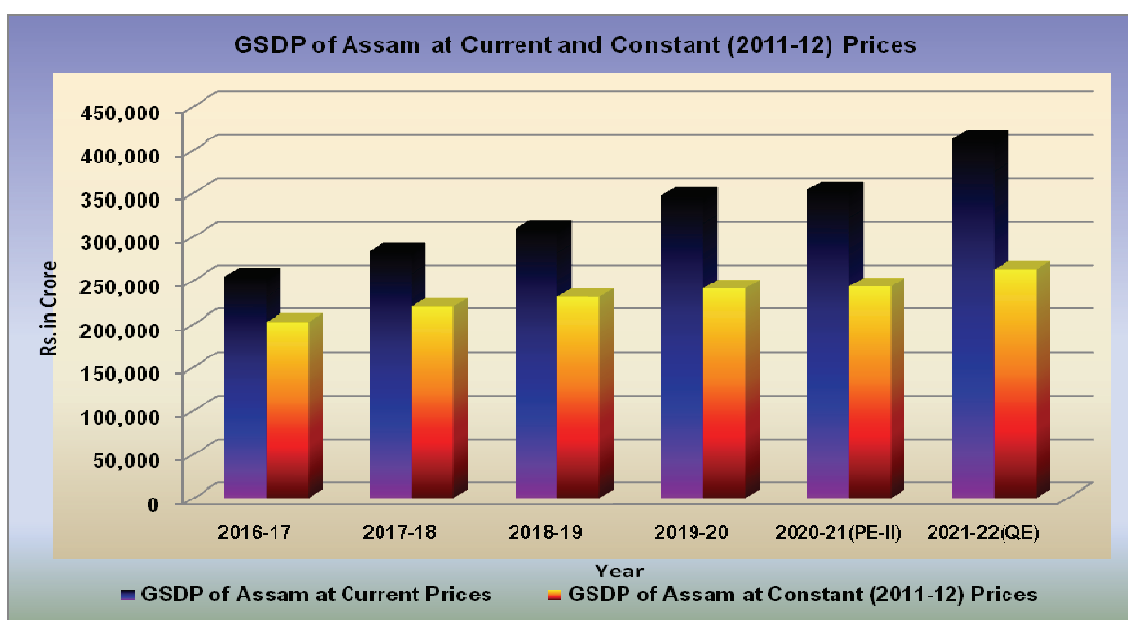
**Fig.: -3.1**

The growth rate of the GSDP of Assam and GDP of India at constant (2011-12) prices is depicted in **Fig.: -3.2**.



**Fig.: -3.2**

The GSDP of Assam at current and constant a (2011-12) price is shown in **Fig.:-3.3**.

**Fig.:-3.3**

### 3.2 Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

The Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) is subtracted from the Gross State Domestic Product to derive at Net State Domestic Product. CFC measures the replacement value of that part of the capital stock, which has been used up in the production process during the year.

#### 3.2.1 NSDP of Assam at current prices

As per the quick estimates, the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Assam at current prices for the year 2021-22 is estimated to be attained a level of Rs. 3,63,160.86

crore as against Rs. 315663.27 crore in FY 2020-21 showing a growth of 15.05 per cent over the previous financial year.

### 3.2.2 NSDP of Assam at constant (2011-12) prices

As per the quick estimates, the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Assam at constant (2011-12) prices for the FY 2021-22 is estimated to be attained a level of Rs. 2,31,816.49 crore as against Rs. 213871.31 crore in FY 2020-21 showing a growth of 8.39 per cent over the previous financial year.

NSDP of Assam and its annual growth rate at current and constant (2011-12) prices are presented in **Table:- 3.3**.

**Table:-3.3**

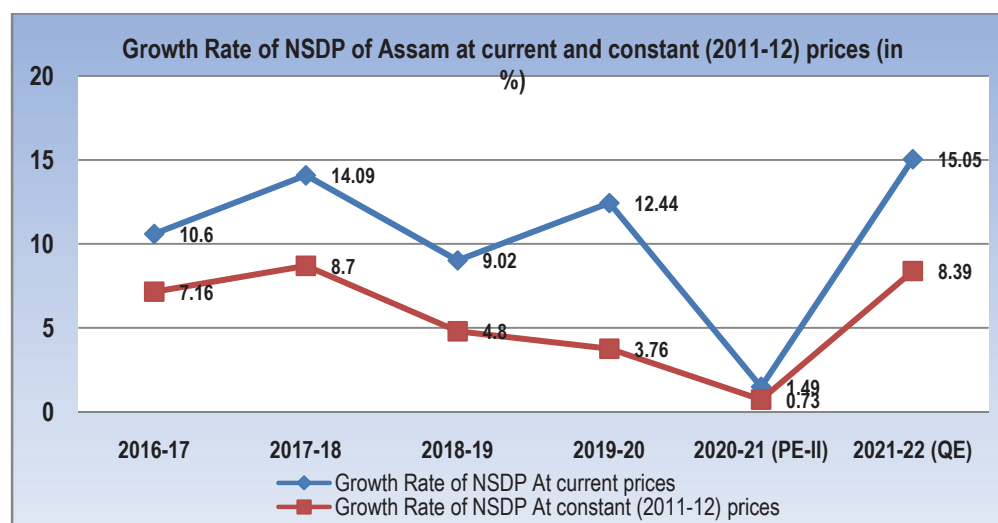
NSDP of Assam at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices					
Rs. in crore					
Sl No	Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2011-12) Prices	
		NSDP	Growth Rate (in %)	NSDP	GrowthRate (in %)
1	2016-17	222396.52	10.60	179631.90	7.16
2	2017-18	253726.41	14.09	195262.28	8.70
3	2018-19	276624.76	9.02	204627.05	4.80
4	2019-20	311031.49	12.44	212315.35	3.76
5	2020-21(PE-II)	315663.27	1.49	213871.31	0.73
6	2021-22(QE)	363160.86	15.05	231816.49	8.39
7	2022-23 (AE)	427147.19	17.62	251687.83	8.57

PE-II:- 2<sup>nd</sup> Provisional Estimates, QE:- Quick Estimates and AE:- Advance Estimates

**Source:** Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

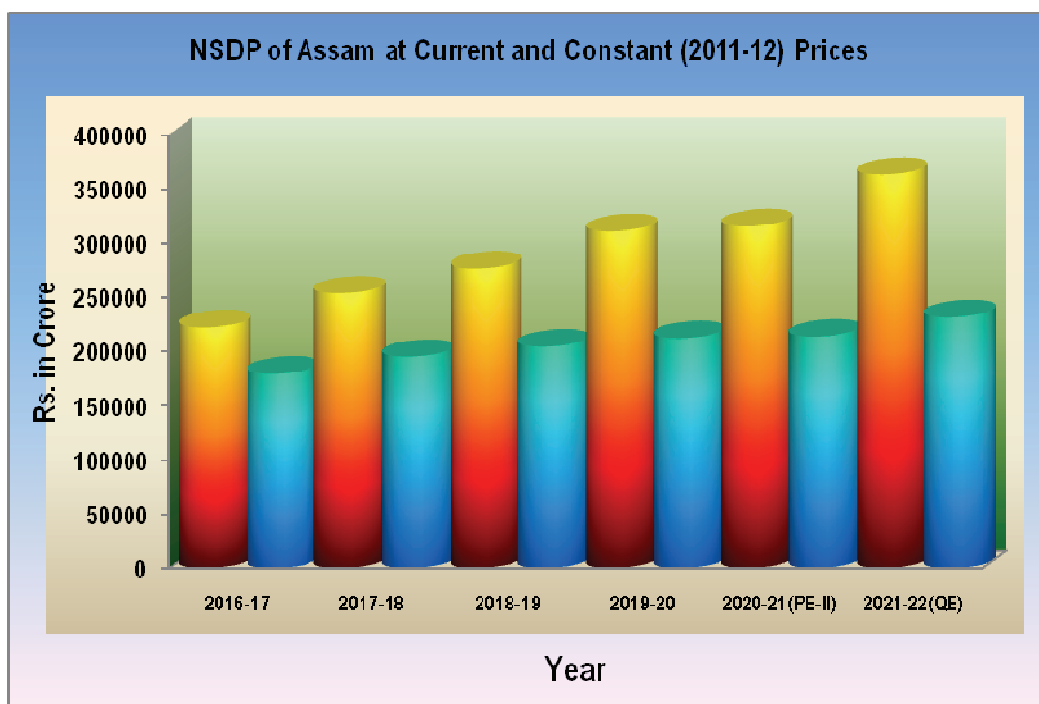
The growth rate of NSDP at current and constant (2011-12) prices is depicted in **Fig.3.4**.

**Fig.-3.4**



The NSDP of Assam at current and constant (2011-12) prices is shown in **Fig.-3.5**

**Fig.-3.5**



### 3.3 Gross State Value Added (GSVA)

Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is the measure of the total value of goods and services produced in the State. GVA can be defined as output produced after deducting the intermediate value of consumption. This can also be mentioned as

GVA= Gross Domestic Product + Subsidies on products – Taxes on products.

#### 3.3.1 Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices

As per the quick estimates, the GSVA of Assam at Current Prices for the FY 2021-22 is estimated to be attained at this level of Rs. 3,75,034 crore as against Rs. 3,21,997 crore in FY 2020-21 showing a growth of 16.47 per cent over the previous financial year.

#### 3.3.2 GSVA at constant (2011-12) Prices

As per the quick estimates, the GSVA of Assam at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the FY 2021-22 is estimated to be reached at the level of Rs. 2,34,451 crore as against 2,17,149 crore in the FY 2020-21 showing a growth of 7.97 per cent over the previous financial year.

The Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Assam at current and constant (2011-12) is shown in **Table:- 3.4.**

**Table:-3.4**

<b>Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Assam at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices</b>					
<b>Rs. in crore</b>					
Sl No	Year	At Current Prices		At Constant(2011-12) Prices	
		GSVA	Growth Rate (in %)	GSVA	Growth Rate (in %)
1	2016-17	237315.41	10.29	187122.97	3.57
2	2017-18	262705.78	10.70	206806.74	10.52
3	2018-19	282148.00	7.40	208920.85	1.02
4	2019-20	318971.11	13.05	219128.63	4.89
5	2020-21 (PE-II)	321996.70	0.95	217149.14	-0.90
6	2021-22 (QE)	375033.98	16.47	234450.91	7.97
7	2022-23 (AE)	446324.44	19.01	258480.50	10.25

PE-II:- 2<sup>nd</sup> Provisional Estimates, QE:- Quick Estimates and AE:- Advance Estimates**Source:** Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam**3.3.3 Sectoral Composition of GSVA of Assam at Current Prices**

The sectoral composition of State Domestic Product (SDP) depicts the contribution of different sectors in percentage in the economy over some time which not only indicates the real structural changes taking place in the economy but also facilitates the formulation of various plans and programmes for the overall economic development of the State.

The composition of Gross State Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at Current Prices from the year 2018-19 to 2022-23 is shown in **Table:- 3.5**.

**Table:-3.5**

<b>Composition of GSVA of Assam by broad sectors of the economy at current prices</b>					
<b>Rs. in Crore</b>					
Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21_PE-II	2021-22_QE	2022-23_AE
Agriculture & Allied	50354.34	75793.37	85632.91	90507.50	113529.26
	17.85	23.76	26.59	24.13	25.44
Industry	100537.68	98001.52	93400.95	115710.80	130039.77
	35.63	30.72	29.01	30.85	29.14
Service	131255.98	145176.22	142962.84	168815.68	202755.41
	46.52	45.51	44.40	45.01	45.43
GSVA	282148.00	318971.11	321996.7	375033.98	446324.44
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

PE-II:- 2<sup>nd</sup> Provisional Estimates, QE:- Quick Estimates and AE:- Advance Estimates**Source:** Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

The Agriculture and allied Sector comprising Crops, Livestock, Forestry & Logging and Fishing contributed 17.85 per cent to total GSVA at current prices in FY 2018-19 and increased to 26.59 per cent in FY 2020-21. As per quick estimates, it is likely to be attained at 24.13 per cent in FY 2021-22.

As per quick estimates, the GSVA of this sector at current prices is estimated to be attained at Rs. 90507.50 crore in FY 2021-22 as against Rs. 85632.91 crore in FY 2020-21 showing a growth of 5.7 per cent.

The Industry Sector comprising Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction contributed 35.63 per cent to the total GSVA at current prices in FY 2018-19 and declined to 29.01 per cent during the FY 2020-21 due to impact of COVID-19. As per quick estimates, it is expected to be attained at 30.85 per cent in FY 2021-22.

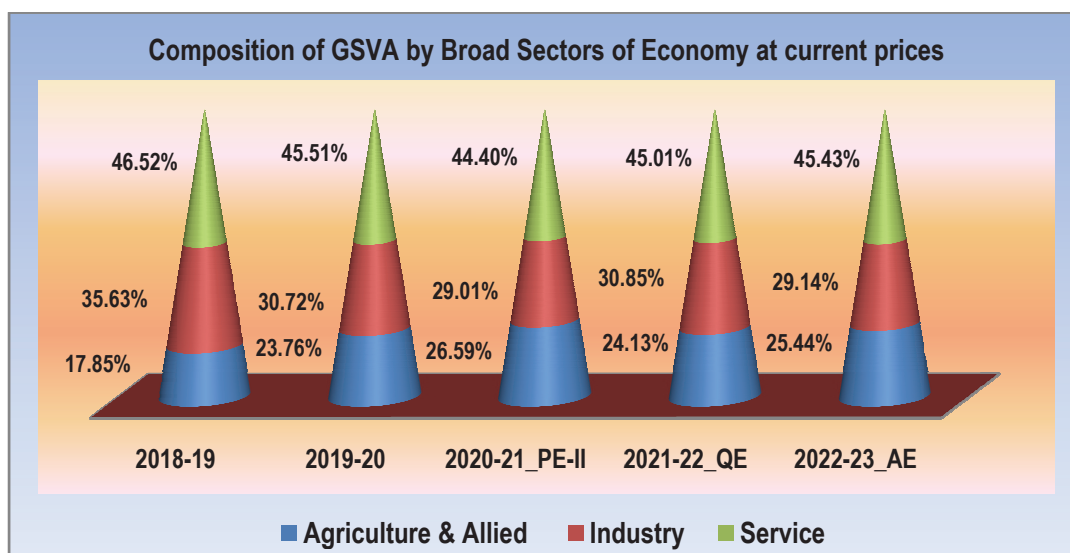
As per the quick estimates, the GSVA of the Industry sector is estimated to be reached the level of Rs. 115710.80 crore in 2021-22 showing a growth of 23.87 per cent over the previous financial year.

The Service Sector, comprising Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication, Financial Services, Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services, Public Administration, Railway and Other Services is the major contributor to the economy of the State with the contribution of 46.52 per cent in the total GSVA at current prices during the FY 2018-19 and its contribution is decreased to 44.40 per cent during the FY 2020-21. As per quick estimates, it is expected to be achieved at 45.01 per cent in FY 2021-22.

As per quick estimates, the GSVA of the Service sector is estimated to be attained at the level of Rs. 168815.68 crore in FY 2021-22 showing a growth of 18.08 per cent over the previous financial year.

The composition of GSVA by broad sectors of the economy at Current Prices is depicted in **Fig.:-3.6**.

**Fig.:-3.6**



**3.3.4 Sectoral Composition of GSVA of Assam at Constant (2011-12) Prices****Table:-3.6**

Composition of GSVA by broad sectors of the economy at constant (2011-12) prices					
Rs. in Crore					
Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21_PE-II	2021-22_QE	2022-23_AE
Agriculture & Allied	36387.22	39295.47	42625.63	46100.29	52245.39
	17.42	17.93	19.63	19.66	20.21
Industry	86873.25	87662.41	86169.36	93132.14	101780.32
	41.58	40.01	39.68	39.72	39.38
Service	85660.38	92170.75	88354.15	95218.48	104454.79
	41.00	42.06	40.69	40.61	40.41
GSVA	208920.85	219128.63	217149.14	234450.91	258480.5
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

PE-II:- 2<sup>nd</sup> Provisional Estimates, QE:- Quick Estimates and AE:- Advance Estimates

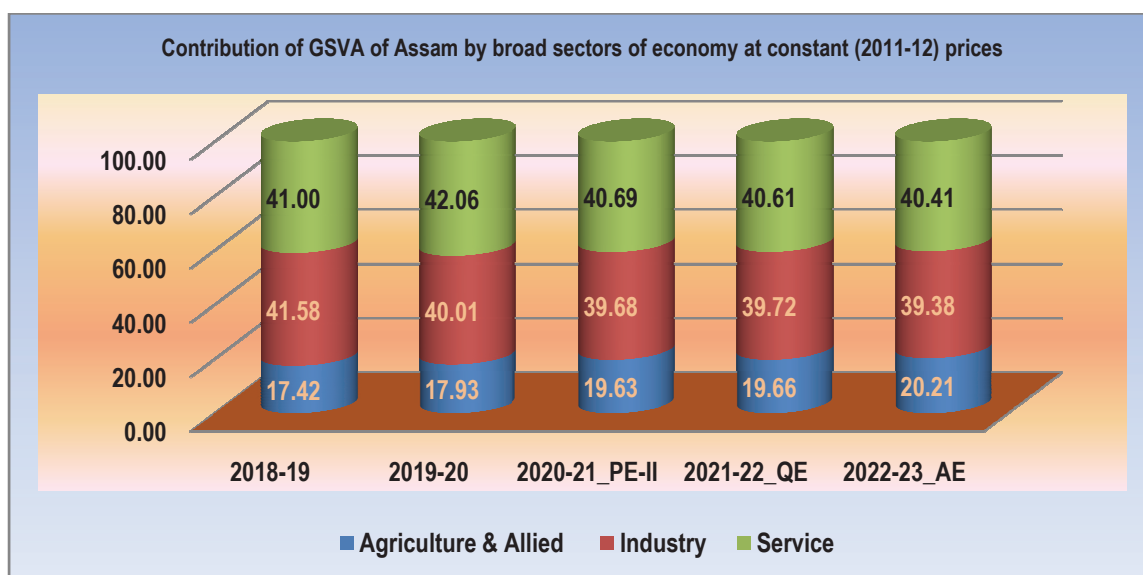
**Source:** Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

As per quick estimates, the GSVA at Constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2021-22 is estimated to attain a level of Rs.234450.91 crore as against Rs.217149.14 crore for the year 2020-21 showing an increase of 7.97 per cent. The contribution of the agriculture and allied sector was 17.42 per cent in total GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices in FY 2018-19 and it is estimated to be attained at 19.66 per cent in FY 2021-22. The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of Rs.46100.29 crore in the year 2021-22 showing a growth of 8.15 per cent over the previous year.

The Industry Sector contributed 41.58 per cent to the total GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2018-19 and it slightly declined to 39.72 per cent during FY 2021-22. As per quick estimates, the GSVA of the Industry sector at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to attain a level of Rs. 93132.14 crores in 2021-22 showing an impressive growth of 8.08 per cent over the previous year.

The Service Sector contributed 41.00 per cent to the total GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices during 2018-19 and it slightly decreased to 40.61 per cent during FY 2021-22. As per quick estimates, the GSVA of the Service sector at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to attain a level of Rs.95218.48 crore in the year 2021-22 showing a growth of 7.77 over the previous financial year.

The GSVA of Assam by broad sectors of the economy at constant a (2011-12) price is depicted in **Fig.:-3.7**.

**Fig.:-3.7**

Broad sector-wise growth rate of GSVA both at current and constant (2011-12) prices are depicted in **Fig.:-3.8** and **Fig.:- 3.9**.

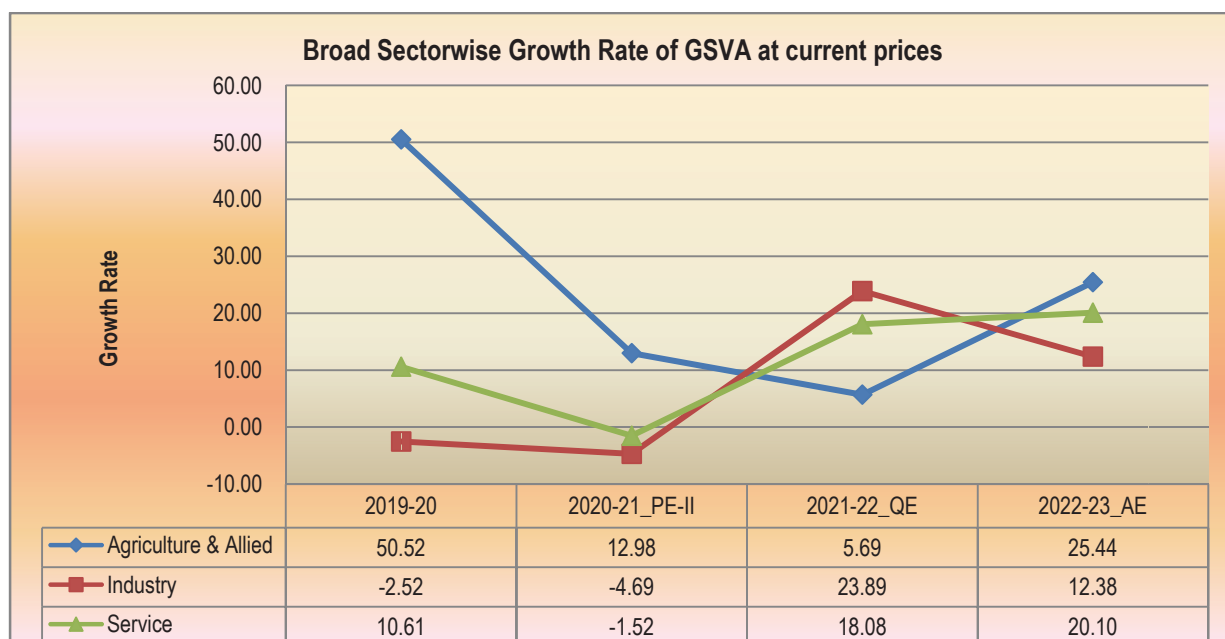
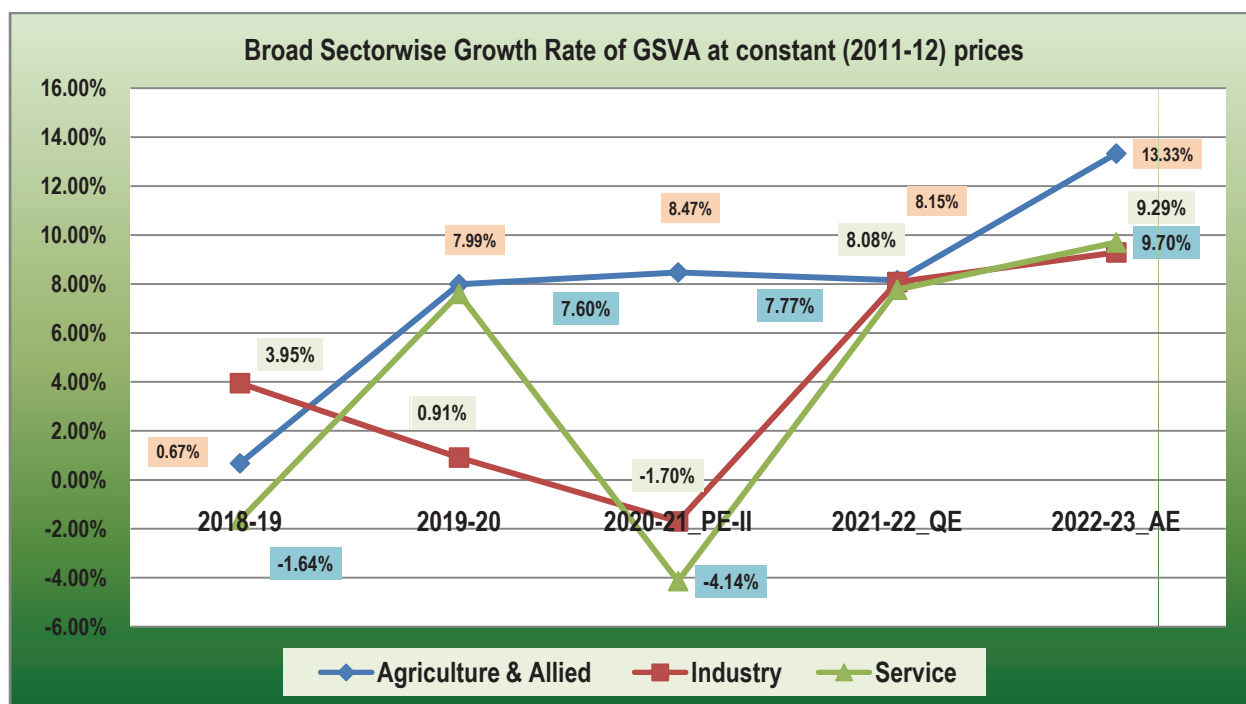
**Fig.:-3.8**

Fig.-3.9



Sectoral composition of GVA of All India and GSVA of Assam at current prices is shown in **Table:-3.7**.

Table:-3.7

Sectoral composition of GVA of All India and GSVA of Assam at Current Prices for 2021-22					
Sl. No.	Sector	(Rs. in Crore)			
		All India*		Assam**	
		GVA	Share (%)	GSVA	Share (%)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	39,80,067	18.64	90,508	24.13
2	Mining & Quarrying	5,13,076	2.40	37,896	10.10
3	Manufacturing	33,07,315	15.49	47,014	12.54
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	5,86,679	2.75	7,909	2.11
5	Construction	17,19,098	8.05	22,892	6.10
6	Trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting	35,28,896	16.53	74,163	19.78
7	Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	45,43,303	21.28	32,092	8.56
8	Public Administration, Defense and other Services	31,70,966	14.86	62,561	16.68
<b>GVA at Basic Prices</b>		<b>2,13,49,399</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,75,034</b>	<b>100</b>

NB.: \* Provisional Estimates \*\* Quick Estimates

**Source:** Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam and MoSPI, Govt. of India



The share of contribution of GVA of All India and GSVA of Assam at constant (2011-12) prices for 2021-22 is shown in **Table:-3.8**.

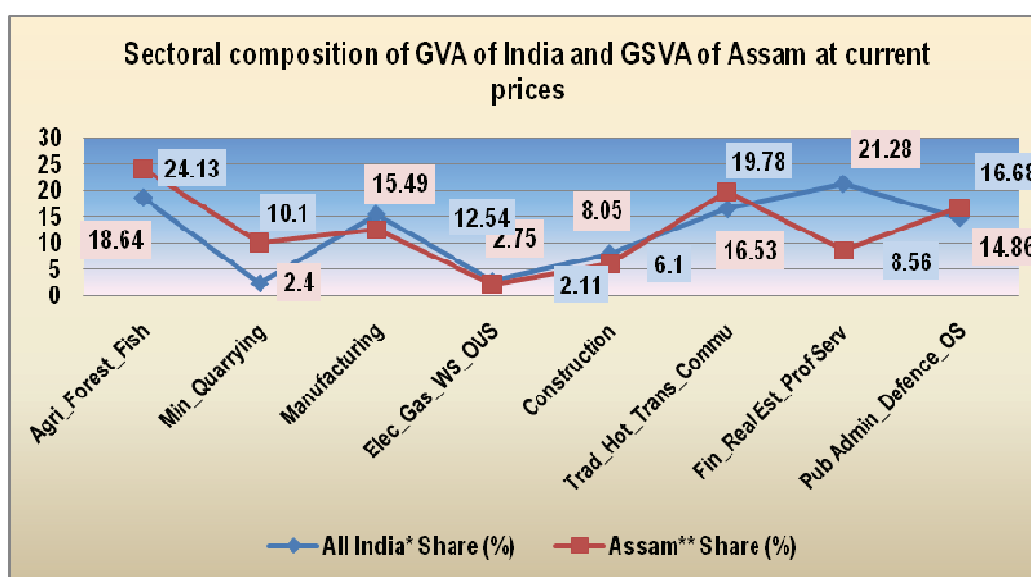
**Table:-3.8**

Share of Contribution of GVA of All India and Assam at constant (2011-12) Prices for 2021-22					
Sl. No.	Sector	(Rs. in Crore)			
		All India*		Assam**	
		GVA	Share (%)	GSVA	Share (%)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	21,09,697	15.51	46,100	19.66
2	Mining & Quarrying	3,27,984	2.41	21,134	9.01
3	Manufacturing	24,70,822	18.16	45,145	19.26
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	3,11,598	2.29	4,312	1.84
5	Construction	10,73,595	7.89	22,541	9.61
6	Trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting	23,85,605	17.53	36,886	15.73
7	Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	30,87,360	22.69	21,205	9.04
8	Public Administration, Defense and other Services	18,38,814	13.52	37,128	15.84
<b>GVA at Basic Prices</b>		<b>1,36,05,474</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,34,451</b>	<b>100</b>

NB. \* Provisional Estimates \*\* Quick Estimates

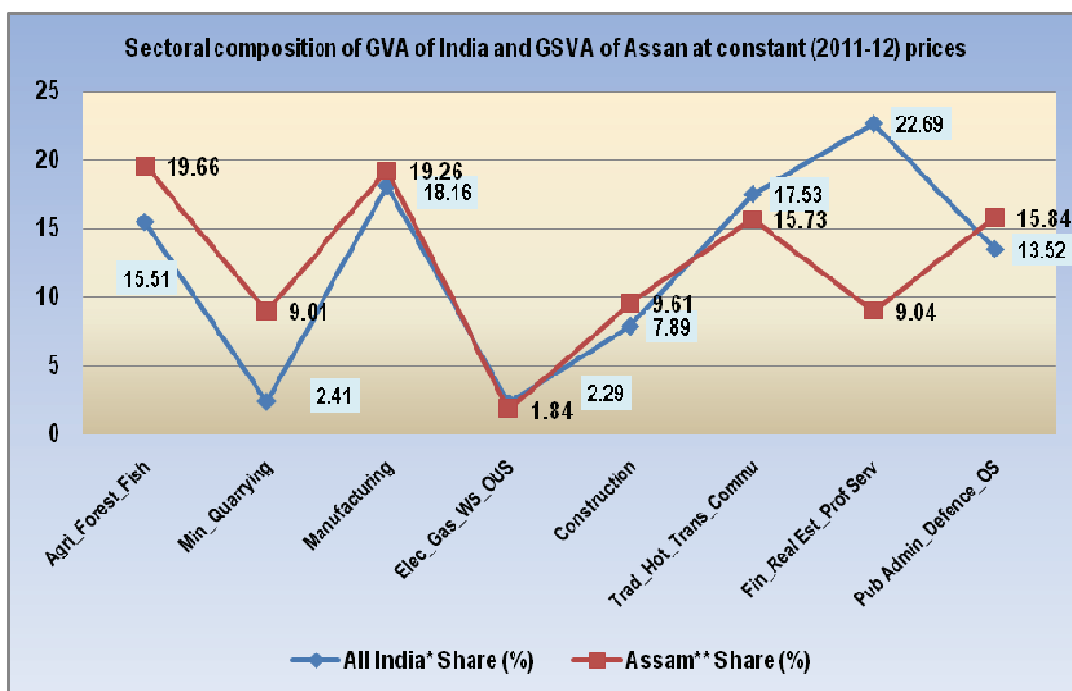
**Source:** Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam and MoSPI, Govt. of India

The sectoral composition of GVA of India and GSVA of Assam at Current Prices for 2021-22 is depicted in **Fig.:-3.10**.

**Fig.:-3.10**

The sectoral composition of GVA of India and GSVA of Assam at Constant (2011-12) Prices for 2021-22 is depicted in **Fig.:-3.11**.

Fig.:-3.11



### 3.5. Per Capita Income

The Per Capita Income is derived by dividing the Net State Domestic Product by the mid-year total population of the State. The Per Capita Income is one of the indicators to measure the standard of living of residents of a State. These estimates not only serve as an indicator to assess the status of the economy among the States in the country but also throw light on the overall impact of various developmental programmes implemented by the Government.

#### 3.5.1 Per Capita Income at Current Prices

As per the quick estimates, the Per Capita Income of Assam at current prices for the FY 2021-22 is estimated to be attained at Rs.1,02,965 compared to Rs.90,482 for the FY 2020-21 registering an increase of 13.80 per cent in 2021-22 over the previous financial year 2020-21.

#### 3.5.2 Per Capita Income at Constant (2011-12) Prices.

As per the quick estimates, the Per Capita Income of the State at constant (2011-12) prices for the FY 2021-22 is estimated to be attained at Rs.65,726 as compared to Rs. 61,304 for the FY 2020-21 showing a growth of 5.46 per cent.

Table:- 3.9

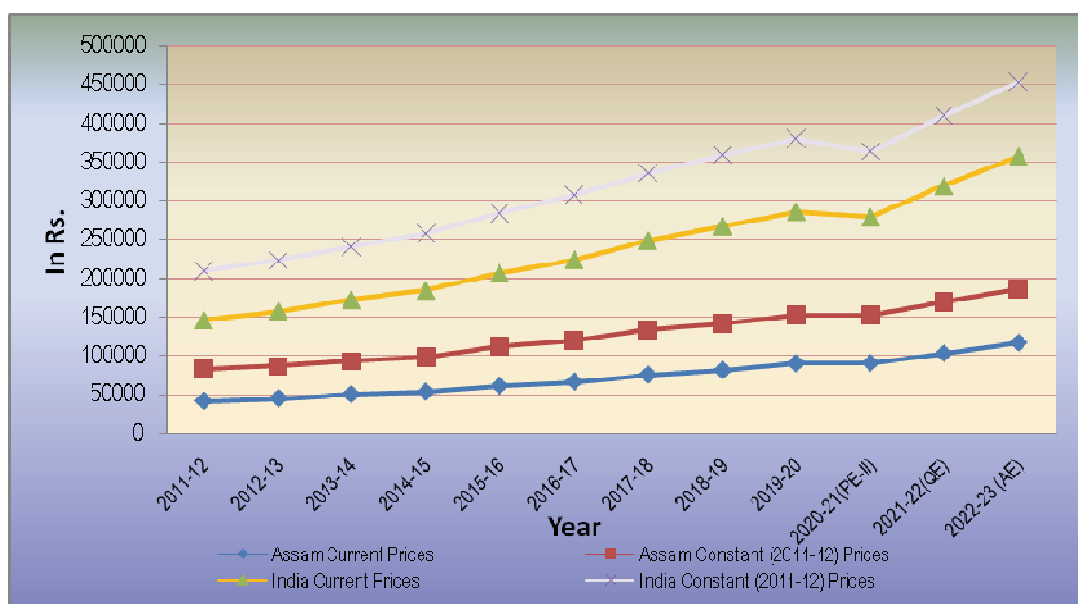
Per Capita Income of Assam and India						
In Rs.						
Sl No	Year	Assam		Year	India	
		Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Prices		Current Prices	Constant (2011-12) Prices
1	2011-12	41142	41142	2011-12	63462	63462
2	2012-13	44598	41609	2012-13	70983	65538
3	2013-14	49734	43002	2013-14	79118	68572
4	2014-15	52895	44809	2014-15	86647	72805
5	2015-16	60817	50642	2015-16	94797	77659
6	2016-17	66330	53575	2016-17	103870	83003
7	2017-18	75151	57835	2017-18	115224	87586
8	2018-19	81034	59943	2018-19	125883	92241
9	2019-20	90123	61519	2019-20	134186	94566
10	2020-21(PE-II)	90482	61304	2020-21(1 <sup>st</sup> RE)	126855	85110
11	2021-22(QE)	102965	65726	2021-22 (PE)	150007	91481
12	2022-23 (AE)	118504	69826	2022-23 (FAE)	170620	96522

For Assam, PE-II:- 2<sup>nd</sup> Provisional Estimates, QE:- Quick Estimates and AE:- Advance Estimates

For All India- 1<sup>st</sup> RE:- First Revised Estimates, PE:- Provisional Estimates and FAD:-First Advance Estimates

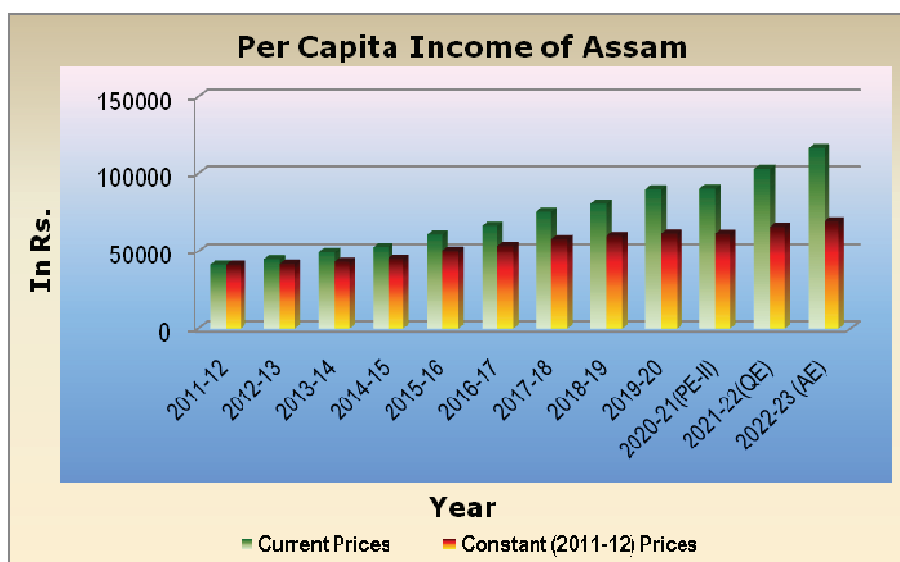
**Source:** Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam & National Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Govt. of India

Fig:-3.12 : Per Capita Income of Assam and India



The Per capita income of Assam at current and constant (2011-12) prices is shown in **Fig.:- 3.12**.

**Fig.:-3.12**



The sector-wise annual growth rate of GVA of All India and GSVA of Assam at current prices and Constant (2011-12) Prices for the FY 2021-22 over the FY 2020-21 is presented in **Table:- 3.11**.

**Table:- 3.11**

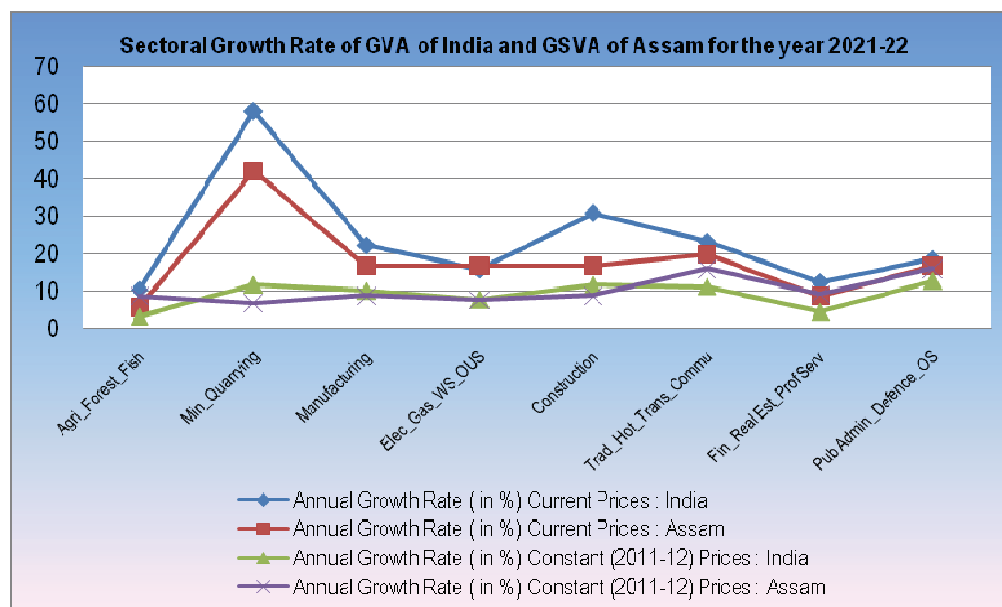
Sl. No.	Industry	Annual Growth Rate ( in %)			
		Current Prices		Constant (2011-12) Prices	
		India	Assam	India	Assam
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	10.3	5.7	3.0	8.5
2	Mining & Quarrying	57.9	41.8	11.5	6.6
3	Manufacturing	22.1	16.7	9.9	8.6
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and other utility services	15.6	16.7	7.5	7.4
5	Construction	30.7	16.7	11.5	8.6
6	Trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting	23.1	19.8	11.1	15.7
7	Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	12.3	8.6	4.2	9.0
8	Public Administration, Defense and other Services	18.4	16.6	12.6	15.8
9	<b>Total GSVA at Basic Prices</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>
10	<b>GDP / GSDP</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>

**Source:** Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam and MoSPI, Govt. of India

The sectoral growth rate of GVA of All India and GSVA of Assam at current prices for the year 2021-22 over 2020-21 is presented in **Fig.-3.13**.

**Fig.-3.13**

**Sectoral Growth Rate of GVA of India and GSVA of Assam for the FY 2021-22**



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## CHAPTER-IV

### STATE FINANCE

State finance has undergone major changes during the period 2001-2017. Compared to the earlier two decades (the 1980s and 1990s), States in India experienced a relatively comfortable fiscal situation during 2001-16. Major reforms were initiated on revenue and expenditure fronts during the period notable among them are the introduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) and the adoption of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management practices.

In the Pre GST era, tax revenue was overwhelmingly dominated by Sales Tax which was supplemented by proceeds from State Excise, Taxes on vehicles, Taxes on Goods and Passengers, Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions, etc. Again, the Non-tax Component of the Own Resource of Assam was predominated by revenue proceeds from petroleum, though receipts from General Services and Interest Receipts have shown recent gains.

With the landmark implementation of VAT in 2006-07, State Sales Tax receipts in Assam has been notably increased during the period from 2006-07 to 2018-19 reflecting its importance to the state exchequer. This was an indication of better tax compliance, reduced evasion, and more efficient tax mobilization in the new dispensation.

With the implementation of GST in 2017, the principle of indirect taxation for many goods and services and raising revenue shifted from origin-based to destination-based. As a result, the ability to tax goods and services and raise revenue shifted from the origin or producing states to the destination or consuming states. Together with this, changes in the GST rates from the earlier tax rates added to the uncertainty for states to raise revenue. This was addressed through a constitutional amendment and the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 that guarantees states compensation for five years for any loss of revenue arising due to GST implementation. The compensation to states is to be given out of the GST Compensation Fund, which consists of collections of a cess levied specifically to generate funds for this purpose.

The State Government mobilizes financial resources through direct and indirect taxes, non-tax revenue, share of central taxes and grants-in-aid from the Central Government to meet the expenditure on administration and developmental activities.

#### **4. The State's Revenue**

##### **4.1 Revenue Receipts**

The revenue receipts consist of (i) Tax revenue, (ii) Non-tax revenue, (iii) Share of Central taxes and (iv) Grants-in-aid from the centre. Component wise Revenue receipts of the State are shown in **Table:- 4.1.1**

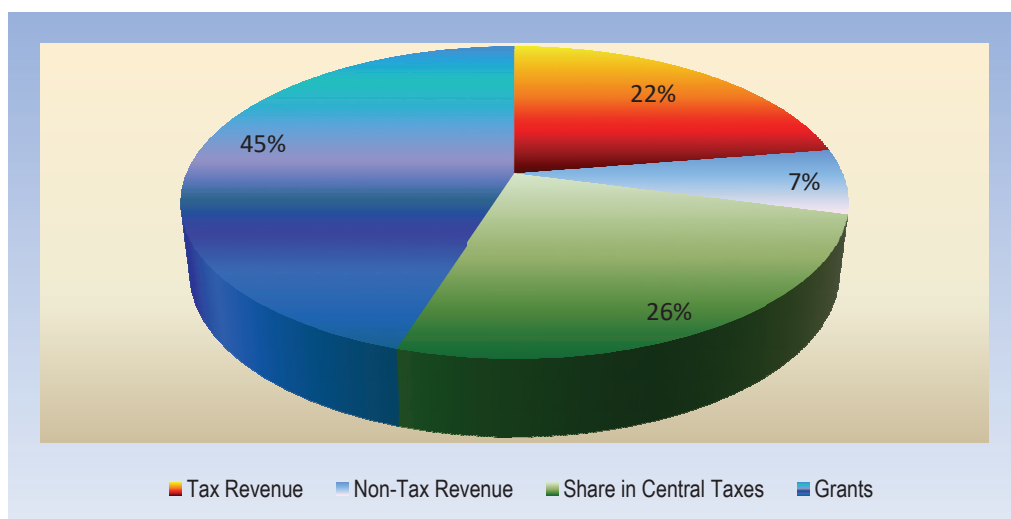
**Table:-4.1.1**

Component-wise Revenue Receipts (Rs. in crore)							
Year	State's Own Resources			Transfer from the Centre			Total Revenue Receipts
	Tax Revenue	Non-Tax Revenue	Total	Share in Central Taxes	Grants	Total	
2016-17	12079.56	4353.12	16432.68	20188.64	12598.48	32787.12	49219.81
2017-18	13215.52	4071.97	17287.49	22301.54	14541.91	36843.45	54130.94
2018-19	15924.85	8221.29	24146.14	25215.85	14117.17	39333.02	63479.16
2019-20	16528.69	5539.34	22068.03	21721.44	20705.61	42427.05	64495.08
2020-21	17133.61	2899.61	20033.22	18629.32	26239.65	44868.97	64902.19
2021-22(RE)	21985.18	5397.60	27382.78	25176.39	43483.19	68659.58	96042.36
2022-23(BE)	22385.24	6676.65	29061.89	25544.80	45055.82	70600.62	99662.51

**Source:** Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam.

The total revenue receipts of the State was Rs. 64902.19 crore in FY 2020-21 and is estimated to grow up to Rs. 96042.36 crore in FY 2021-22 with a growth of 47.98 per cent. In F.Y 2022-23 (BE), total revenue receipts of the state are expected to achieve at the level of Rs. 99662.51 crore as against Rs. 96042.36 crore in F.Y 2021-22(RE) with a surplus of Rs. 3620.15 crore in Revenue Receipts Accounts. The annual growth in revenue receipts of the State has maintained a uniform trend from 2016-17 to 2019-20 except 2017-18. During 2017-18 growth in own tax revenue had declined due to the introduction of GST and corresponding policy changes. Again, growth in revenue receipts had declined to 0.63 per cent in FY 2020-21 due to the effect of the pandemic COVID-19.

#### **Component-wise revenue receipts during 2022-23 (B.E)**



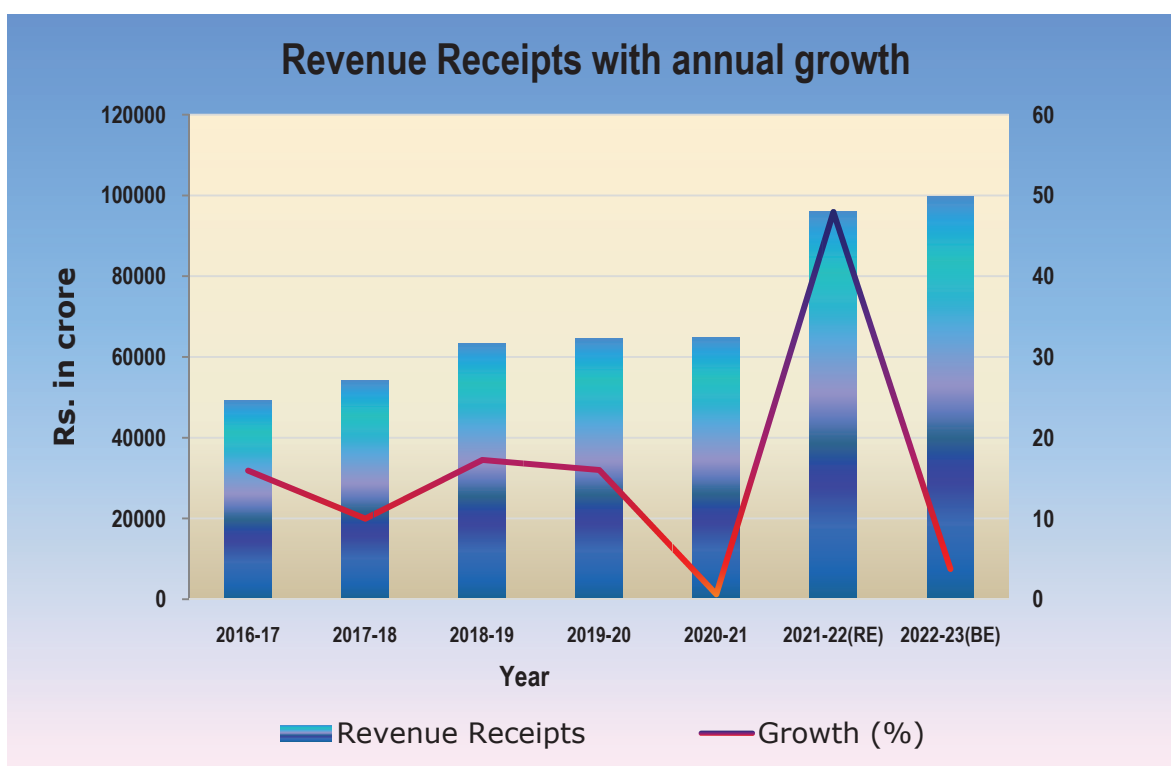
Revenue receipts with annual growth are presented in Table:-4.1.2



**Table:-4.1.2**

Revenue Receipts (Rs. in crore)		
Year	Revenue Receipts	Growth (%)
2016-17	49219.81	15.93
2017-18	54130.94	9.98
2018-19	63479.16	17.26
2019-20	64495.08	16.00
2020-21	64902.19	0.63
2021-22(RE)	96042.36	47.98
2022-23(BE)	99662.51	3.77

**Source:** Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam.



## 4.2 State's Own Resources

**Table:-4.2.1**

Year	State's Own Resources (Rs. in crore)					
	Tax Revenue	Annual Growth Rate (in %)	Non-Tax Revenue	Annual Growth Rate (in %)	Total	Annual Growth Rate (in %)
2016-17	12079.56	19.52	4353.12	58.78	16432.68	27.90
2017-18	13215.52	9.40	4071.97	-6.46	17287.49	5.20
2018-19	15924.85	20.50	8221.29	101.90	24146.14	39.67
2019-20	16528.69	3.79	5539.34	-32.62	22068.03	-8.61
2020-21	17133.61	3.66	2899.61	-47.65	20033.22	-9.22
2021-22(RE)	21985.18	28.32	5397.60	86.15	27382.78	36.67
2022-3(BE)	22385.24	1.82	6676.65	23.70	29061.89	6.13

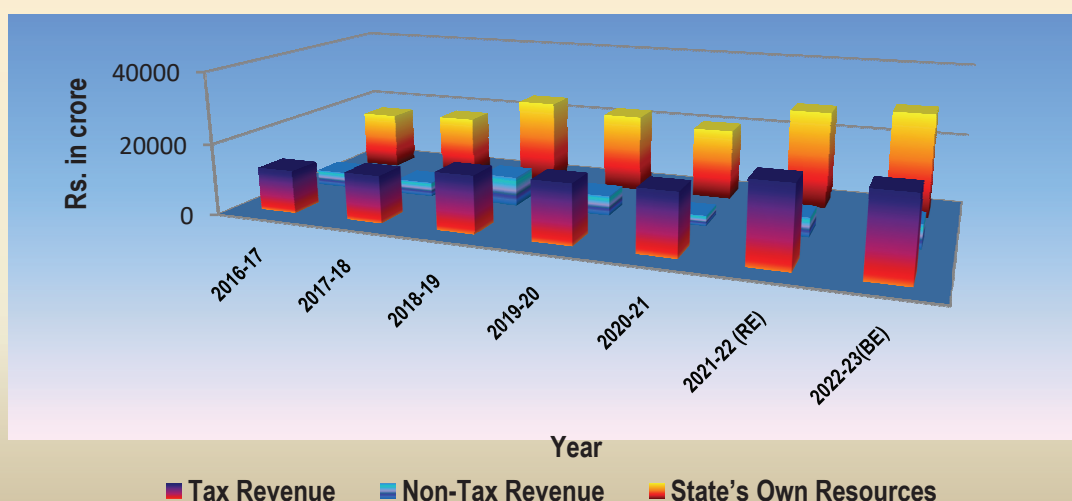
**Source:** Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam.

The State's own resources consist of Tax revenue and Non-Tax revenue. The main components of the state's tax revenue are (i) Sales Tax, (ii) Agricultural Income Tax, (iii) Taxes on Profession, etc., (iv) Land Revenue including cess on Green Tea Leaf, (v) Stamp duty & Registration, (vi) State Excise Duties, (vii) Motor Vehicle Tax, (viii) Passengers & Goods Tax which includes Entry Tax (ix) Electricity Duty and (x) Entertainment Tax and GST. The total State's own tax revenue receipts were Rs. 16432.68 crore in FY 2016-17 and it has grown up to Rs. 20033.22 in FY 2020-21 with annual growth of 5.48 per cent. In F.Y 2022-23(BE), the receipts of the State's revenue resources is expected to increase at the level of Rs. 29061.89 crore as against Rs. 27382.78 crore in F.Y 2021-22(RE) with a growth of 6.13 per cent. During the FY 2022-23(BE), an amount of Rs. 22385.24 crore is expected to earn from the tax revenue and Rs. 6676.65 crore as non-tax revenue.

The major component of non-tax revenue is royalty on petroleum crude. Other items in this category are royalties on coal and gas, receipts from interest and dividends and forest produce. It also includes departmental receipts like fees, fines user charges etc.

The own tax revenue and non-tax revenue to total revenue receipts accounted for 26.40 per cent and 4.47 per cent in FY 2020-21 respectively. In FY 2021-22(RE), growth in own tax revenue and non-tax revenue in the State is estimated to achieve 28.29 per cent and 86.15 per cent respectively over the previous year due to efforts of the State Govt. for augmenting its tax resources.

### State's Own Resources



### 4.3 Transfers from the Centre

The State's share of Central taxes is received against the collection of Income Tax, Corporate Tax, Wealth Tax, Union Excise Duty, Customs Duty and Service Tax collected by the Union Government. After the introduction of GST, the two major components viz. Central Goods & Services Tax (CGST) and Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) have been added to this Head. The share of Central Taxes was Rs. 18629.32 crore in the FY 2020-21 and it is expected to increase Rs. 25176.39 crore in F.Y 2021-22(RE) with an increase of 35.14 percent. Total resource flow from the Centre was Rs. 44868.97 crore in the FY 2020-21 and it is 53.02 per cent. It appears from **Table 4.1.3** that the State is heavily dependent on the Central transfer for its resource built-up.

**Table:-4.3.1**

Year	Transfer from the Centre			
	Share in Central Taxes	Plan Grants	Non-Plan Grants	Total
2016-17	20188.64	10444.07	2154.41	32787.12
		Grants		
2017-18	22301.54	14541.91		36843.45
2018-19	25215.85	14117.17		39333.02
2019-20	21721.44	20705.61		42427.05
2020-21	18629.32	26239.65		44868.97
2021-22(RE)	25176.39	43483.19		68659.58
2022-23(BE)	25544.80	45055.82		70600.62

**Source:** Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam.

#### 4.4 Revenue Expenditure

The main components of revenue expenditure of the State Government are - salary and pension of employees, interest payment on public debt, maintenance of law and order, out-go on account of Central and State Finance Commissions awards and other expenditures on General, Social and Economic Services. Component-wise revenue expenditure is shown in Table:- 4.4.1.

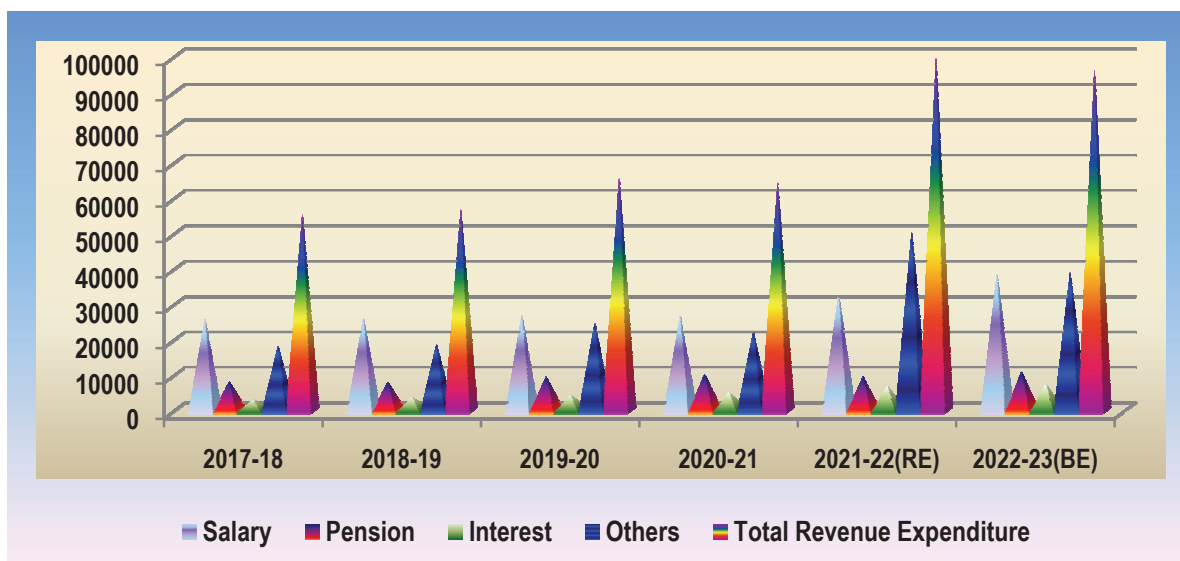
Total revenue expenditure was Rs. 49362.72 crore in FY 2016-17 and it increased to Rs. 65817.28 crore in FY 2020-21 with annual growth of 8.33 per cent. It is expected that revenue expenditure will increase to Rs. 99752.92 in 2021-22(RE) with an increase of 54.61 per cent. However; the major share of revenue expenditure of the State Government has to be incurred for payment of the salary of the employees. During 2016-17, the total amount spent under salary accounted for Rs. 17759.09 crore which has significantly increased to Rs. 25751.61 Crore in 2017-18 on account of the 7th Pay Commission payments. It is expected salary expenditure will be increased from Rs.26803.09 crore in FY 2020-21 to Rs. 32630.80 crore in 2021-22(RE) with a growth of 21.74 per cent.

**Table:-4.4.1**

Component-wise Revenue Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)						
Year	Plan Expenditure	Non-Plan Expenditure				Total Revenue Expenditure
		Salary	Pension	Interest	Others	
2016-17	13433.82	17759.09	6564.64	2963.75	8641.42	49362.72
2017-18		25751.61	8287.34	3205.32	18236.68	55480.95
2018-19		26177.73	8112.26	3844.37	18764.64	56899.00
2019-20		27008.30	9609.02	4438.87	24761.09	65817.28
2020-21		26803.09	10329.01	5199.18	22188.31	64519.59
2021-22(RE)		32630.80	9653.43	7063.73	50404.96	99752.92
2022-23(BE)		38651.53	11069.10	7533.65	39112.77	96367.05

**Source:** Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam

### Revenue Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)



The salary expenditure to total revenue expenditure was 23.57 per cent in FY 2016-17 and it increased to 41.54 per cent in F.Y 2020-21 registering a growth of 44.06 per cent during the period. The share of the pension to total revenue expenditure was about 13.30 per cent in FY 2016-17 and it increased to 16.01 per cent in FY 2020-21.

During the period from FY 2016-17 to FY 2021-22(RE), salary expenditure and pension expenditure increased by 2.80 times and 2.55 times respectively. The relentless increase in expenditure on pay and pension is mainly due to the periodic revision of pay and pension and biannual increase in dearness allowances and dearness relief.

**Table:-4.4.2**

Major Components of Revenue Expenditure (Rs in Crore)					
Year	Salary	Pension	Total Revenue Expenditure (TRE)	Percentage of Salary to TRE (in %)	Percentage of Pension to TRE (in %)
2016-17	11636.00	3779.00	49362.72	23.57	7.66
2017-18	25751.61	8287.34	55480.94	46.42	14.94
2018-19	26177.73	8112.26	56899.00	46.01	14.26
2019-20	27008.30	9609.02	65817.28	41.02	14.60
2020-21	26803.09	10329.01	64519.59	41.54	16.01
2021-22(RE)	32630.80	9653.43	99752.92	32.71	9.68
2022-23(BE)	38651.53	11069.10	96367.05	40.11	11.49

**Source:** Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam

Another component of revenue expenditure is interest payment. The share of interest payment to the total revenue receipts was 6.00 per cent in FY 2016-17 and increased to 8.05 per cent in FY 2020-21. It is expected the share of interest payment to total revenue

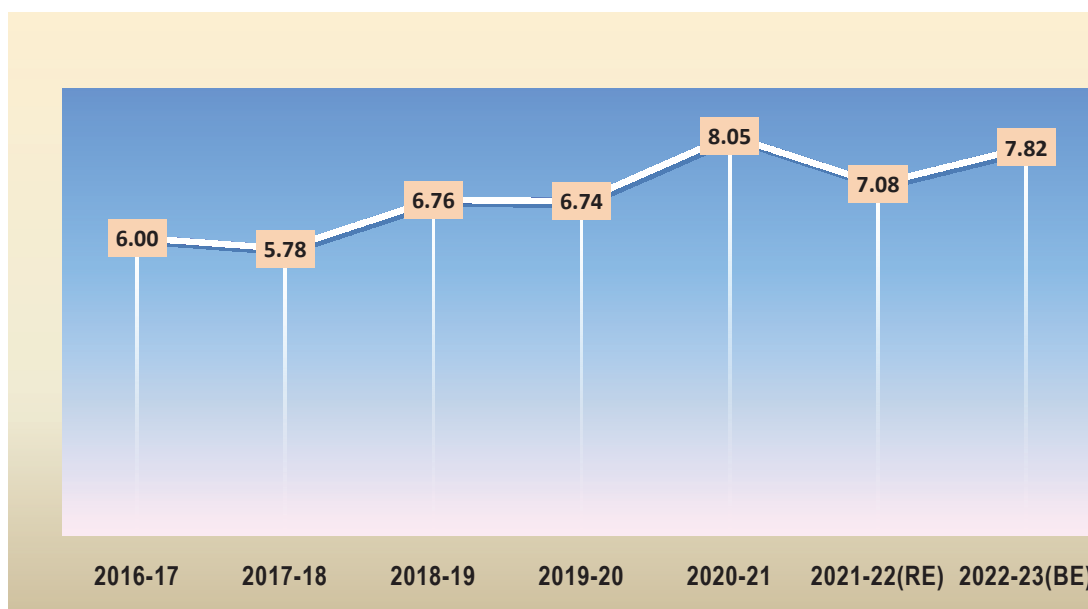
receipts has increased from 7.08 per cent in FY 2021-22(R.E) to 7.82 per cent in FY 2022-23 (B.E). Interest payment has been growing at an average annual growth rate of 6.67 during the period from 2016-17 to 2020-21.

**Table:-4.4.3**

The ratio of Interest Payment to Total Revenue Receipts			
Year	Total Revenue Receipts Rs. in crore	Interest Payment Rs. in crore	Interest Payment to Revenue Receipts Ratio (in %)
2016-17	49362.72	2963.75	6.00
2017-18	55480.95	3205.32	5.78
2018-19	56899.00	3844.37	6.76
2019-20	65817.28	4438.87	6.74
2020-21	64519.59	5199.18	8.05
2021-22(RE)	99752.92	7063.73	7.08
2022-23(BE)	96367.05	7533.65	7.82

Source: Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam

#### Interest Payment to Revenue Receipts Ratio (in %)



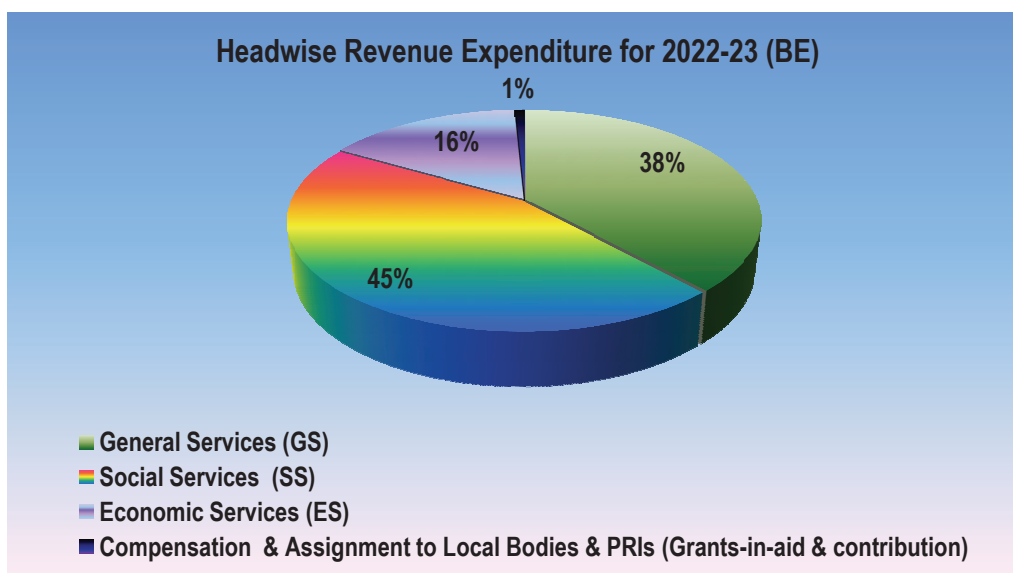
#### 4.5 Revenue Expenditure under Different Heads

Revenue expenditure under different heads is presented in **Table 4.5.1**. Out of the total revenue outlay for FY 2020-21, Social Services accounted for 44.97 per cent, General Services (35.38 per cent), Economic Services (18.97 per cent) and Grants in Aid (0.58 per cent) respectively. The relative shares of expenditures in FY 2016-17 under the four heads viz. General Services, Social and Community Services, Economic Services and Grants-in-aid were 34.69 per cent, 45.93 per cent, 18.06 per cent and 1.32 per cent respectively.

**Table:-4.5.1**

Revenue Expenditure under Different Heads							
							Rs. in crore
Sources of Revenue	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
General Services (GS)	17123.19	22057.8	21058.64	22350.35	22829.34	33608.2	36899.92
	-34.69%	-39.76%	-37.01%	-33.96%	-35.48%	-33.69%	-38.29%
Social Services (SS)	22673.14	21373.17	25334.44	29060.46	29014.03	47026.01	43479.39
	-45.93%	-38.52%	-44.53%	-44.15%	-44.97%	-47.14%	-45.11%
Economic Services (ES)	8914.03	11924.92	10232.02	14039.94	12236.27	18271.78	15250.66
	-18.06%	-21.49%	-17.98%	-21.33%	-18.97%	-18.32%	-15.83%
Compensation & Assignment to Local Bodies & PRIs (Grants-in-aid & contribution)	652.36	125.05	273.89	366.23	376.95	846.93	737.08
	-1.32%	-0.23%	-0.48%	-0.56%	-0.58%	-0.85%	-0.77%
Total Expenditure	49362.72	55480.94	56898.99	65817.28	64519.59	99752.92	96367.05

**Source:** Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam





## 4.6 Trend of Revenue Expenditure

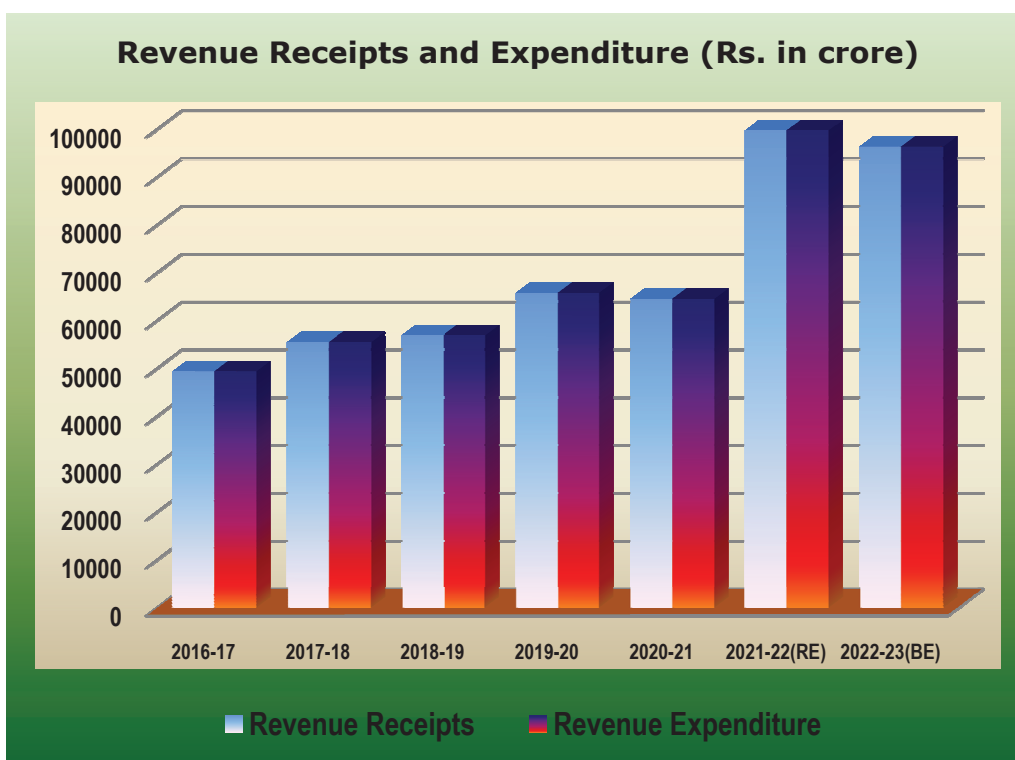
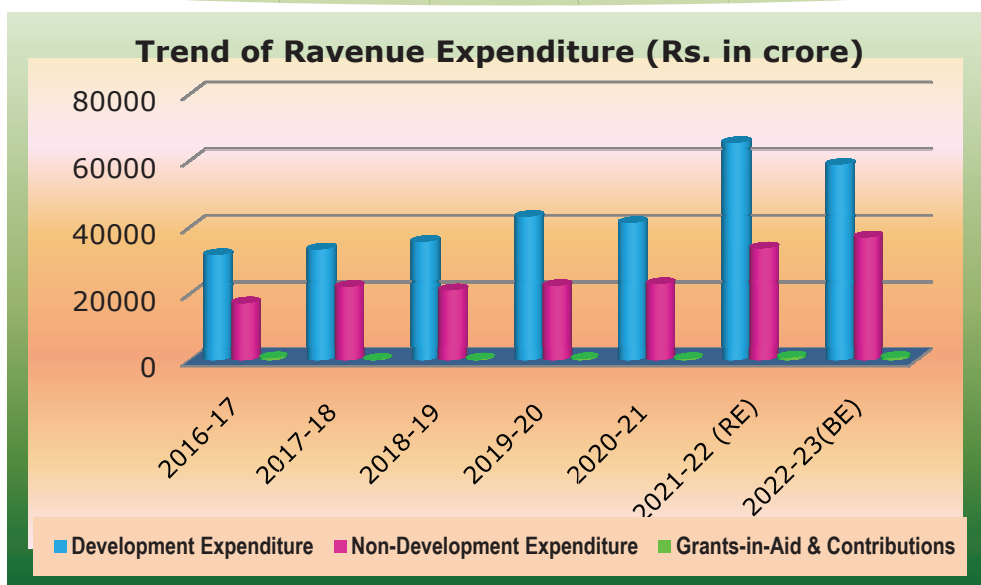
The trend of revenue expenditure is shown in **Table: 4.6.1**.

The contribution of development expenditure to total revenue expenditure was 63.99 per cent in FY 2016-17 and it is estimated to grown-up slightly to 64.48 per cent in FY 2021-22 (RE). On the other hand, the share of non-development expenditure to total revenue was 34.69 per cent in FY 2016-17 and it is expected to come down to 33.69 per cent in FY 2021-22(RE). Grants-in-Aid and contributions had slightly come down from 1.32 per cent in FY 2016-17 to 0.85 per cent in FY 2021-22 (RE). However, for each year, the ratio of Development Expenditure to Total Revenue Expenditure is more than the ratio of Non-Development expenditure to Total Revenue Expenditure.

**Table: 4.6.1**

The trend of Revenue Expenditure						
Rs. in crore						
Year	Development Expenditure			Non-Development Expenditure	Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	Total
	Social Services	Economic Services	Total	General Services		
2016-17	22673.14	8914.03	31587.17	17123.19	652.36	49362.72
	-45.93%	-18.06%	-63.99%	-34.69%	-1.32%	-100.00%
2017-18	21373.17	11924.92	33298.09	22057.8	125.05	55480.94
	-38.52%	-21.49%	-60.01%	-39.76%	-0.23%	-100%
2018-19	25334.44	10232.02	35566.46	21058.64	273.89	56898.99
	-44.53%	-17.98%	-62.51%	-37.01%	-0.48%	-100%
2019-20	29060.76	14039.94	43100.7	22350.35	366.23	65817.28
	-44.15%	-21.33%	-65.48%	-33.96%	-0.56%	-100%
2020-21	29014.03	12236.27	41250.3	22892.34	376.95	64519.59
	-44.97%	-18.97%	-63.94%	-35.48%	-0.58%	-100%
2021-22 (RE)	47026.01	18271.78	65297.79	33608.2	846.93	99752.92
	-47.14%	-18.32%	-64.48%	-33.69%	-0.85%	-100%
2022-23 (BE)	43479.39	15250.66	58730.05	36899.92	737.08	96367.05
	-45.11%	-15.83%	-60.94	-38.29%	-0.77	-100%

**Source:** Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam



#### 4.7 Non-Debt Capital Expenditure:

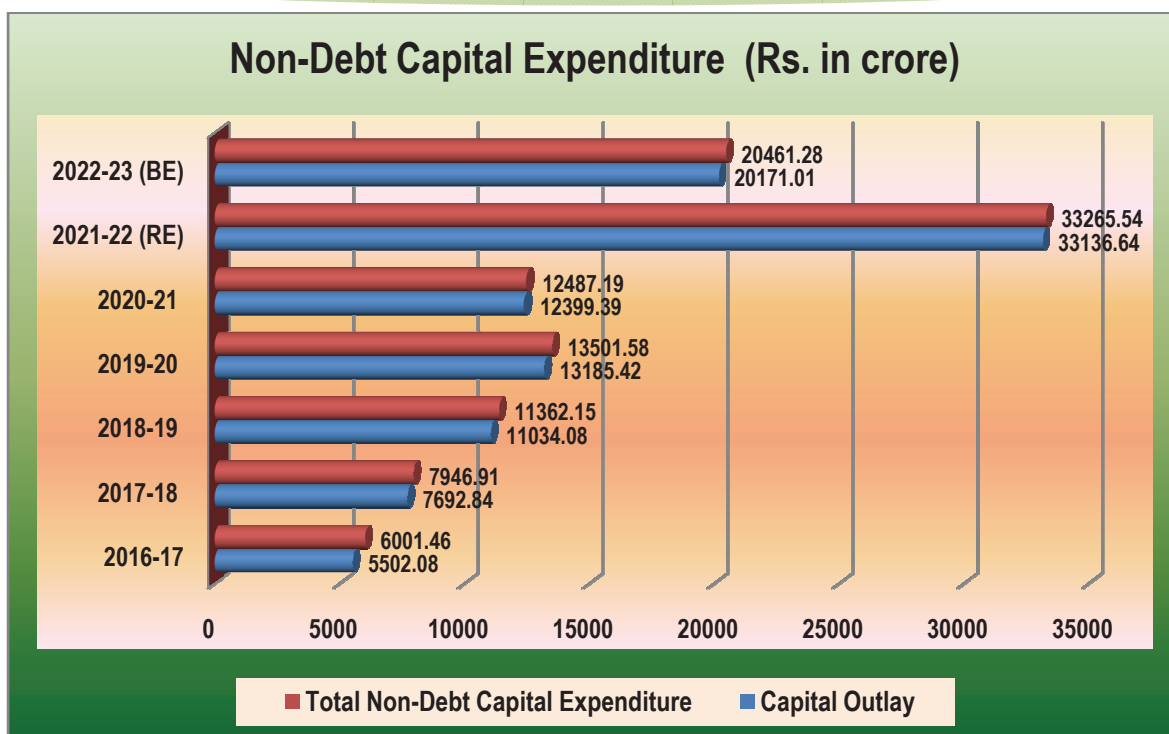
Non-debt capital expenditure consists of capital outlay and lending. This excludes loan repayment. The trend of non-debt capital expenditure of the state is presented in Table:- 4.7.1

**Table: 4.7.1**

Non-Debt Capital Expenditure				
Rs. in crore				
Year	Capital Outlay	Lending	Total Non-Debt Capital Expenditure	Total Expenditure
2016-17	5502.08	499.38	6001.46	55364.18
2017-18	7692.84	254.07	7946.91	63427.85
2018-19	11034.08	328.07	11362.15	68261.15
2019-20	13185.42	316.16	13501.58	79318.86
2020-21	12399.39	87.80	12487.19	77006.78
2021-22 (RE)	33136.64	128.90	33265.54	133018.46
2022-23(BE)	20171.01	290.27	20461.28	116828.33

**Source:** Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam

Table:-4.7.1 reveals that total capital outlay to total expenditure has increased from Rs. 5502.08 crore (9.94 per cent) in F.Y 2016-17 to Rs. 12399.39 crore (16.10 per cent) in F.Y 2020-21 and it is expected to reach around Rs. 33136.64 crore in F.Y 2021-22(RE). During the period from FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21, the share of lending to the total expenditure of the state has come down from 0.90 per cent to 0.11 per cent. The share of total non-debt capital expenditure to total expenditure was Rs. 6001.46 crore (10.84 per cent) in FY 2016-17 and it increased to Rs. 33265.54 crore (16.22 per cent).



#### 4.8 Ratio of Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure

Trend relating to the share of revenue expenditure and share of capital expenditure in the total expenditure for the period from 2016-17 is indicated in Table:-4.8.1.

**Table:-4.8.1**

The ratio of Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure (Rs. in crore)						
Year	Revenue Expenditure	Total Non-Debt Capital Expenditure	Total Expenditure	% Share of Revenue Expenditure	% Share of Capital Expenditure	Capital Expenditure as % of GSDP at current prices
2016-17	49362.72	6001.46	55364.18	89.16	10.84	21.76
2017-18	55480.94	7946.91	63427.85	87.47	12.53	22.40
2018-19	56899.00	11362.15	68261.15	83.35	16.65	22.07
2019-20	65817.28	13501.58	79318.86	82.98	17.02	22.87
2020-21	64519.59	12487.19	77006.78	83.78	16.22	21.78
2021-22 (RE)	99752.92	33265.54	133018.46	74.99	25.01	32.24
2022-23 (BE)	96367.05	20461.28	116828.33	82.49	17.51	23.68

**Source:** Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam

From the above table, it has been observed that the share of revenue expenditure has declined from 89.16 per cent in 2015-16 to 83.78 per cent during 2020-21 and 74.99 per cent during 2021-22(RE). On the other hand, the Capital expenditure trend has been

upward from 2016-17 onwards i.e., 10.84 per cent and 12.53 per cent during 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively against 16.22 per cent during 2020-21. The Trend continued and the percentage share of Capital expenditure to total expenditure is recorded at 25.01 per cent in 2020-21. The percentage of capital expenditures to GSDP at current prices has improved, registering 21.78 percent during 2020-21 against 22.87 percent during 2019-20 and it is expected to reach at 23.68 percent in 2022- 23 (BE).

#### 4.9. Receipts and Expenditure on Capital Account

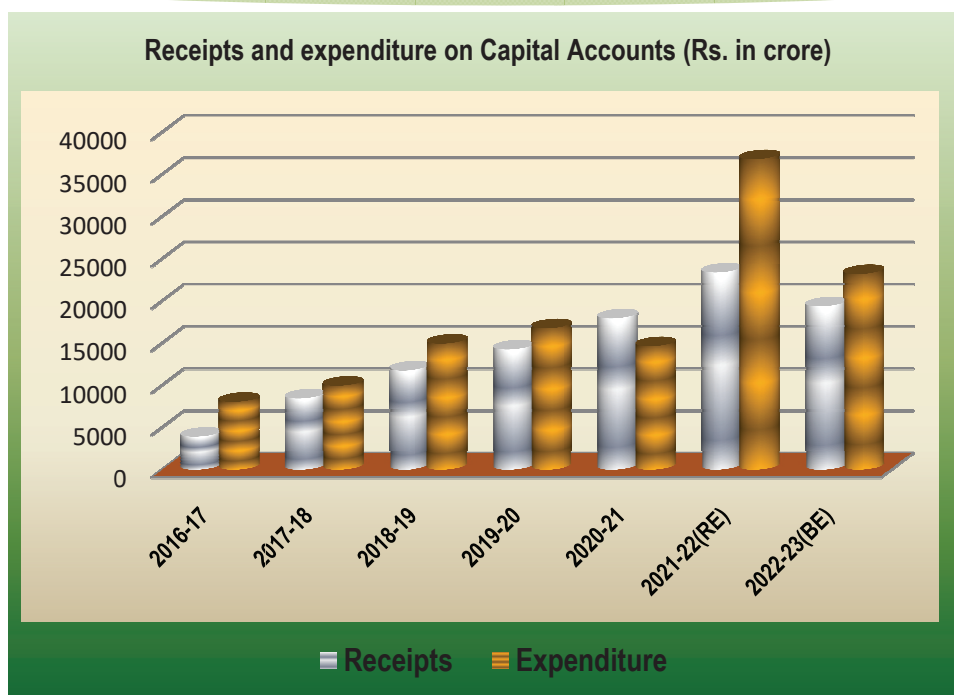
Total receipts and capital expenditure on Capital Account from FY 2016-17 to FY 2021-22(B.E) is shown in **Table: 4.9.1**.

It is seen from Table: 4.9.1 that capital receipts increased from Rs. 3920.31 crore in F.Y 2016-17 to Rs. 17942.74 crore in F.Y 2020-21 with annual growth of 89.42 per cent and it is expected to increase at Rs. 23380.68 crore in F.Y 2021-22(RE). Capital expenditure increased from Rs. 8044.09 crore in F.Y 2016-17 to Rs. 14635.17 crore in F.Y 2020-21 with annual growth of 20.48 per cent and it is expected that capital expenditure to be reached at Rs.36801.77 crore in F.Y 2021-22(RE).

**Table:-4.9.1**

Receipts and Expenditure on Capital Account						
Rs. in crore						
Year	Receipts		Expenditure			
	Total	Which Internal Debt	Total	Of which		
				Capital Outlay	Disbursement of Loans and Advances	Repayment of Public Debt
2016-17	3920.31	3844.36	8044.09	5502.08	499.38	2042.63
2017-18	8451.78	8377.51	9955.51	7692.84	304.07	1958.60
2018-19	11757.58	11665.49	14951.51	11034.08	328.07	3589.36
2019-20	14257.60	14143.29	16770.85	13185.42	416.16	3169.27
2020-21	17942.74	16382.36	14635.17	12399.39	87.80	2147.98
2021-22(RE)	23380.68	22624.62	36801.77	33136.64	128.90	3536.23
2022-23(BE)	19365.43	18514.87	23184.02	20171.01	290.27	2722.74

**Source:** Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam



#### 4.10 Borrowings and Repayment

The status of borrowing, repayment and net loans of the state is shown in Table:-  
4.10.1

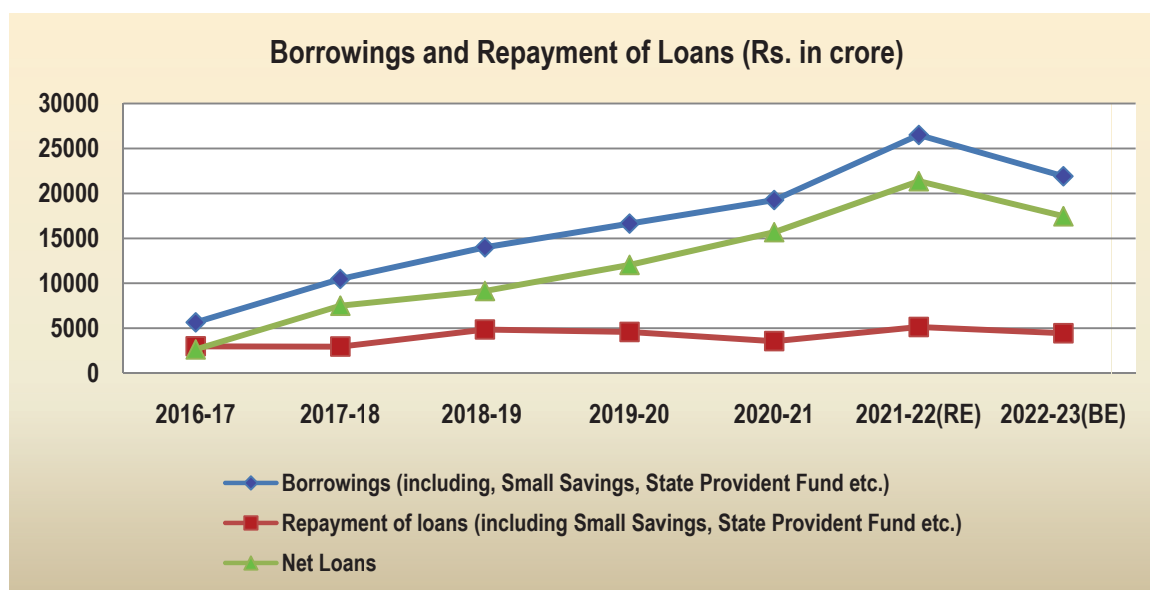
**Table:-4.10.1**

Borrowings and Repayment of Loans			
Rs. in crore			
Year	Borrowings (including, Small Savings, State Provident Fund etc.)	Repayment of loans (including Small Savings, State Provident Fund etc.)	Net Loans
2016-17	5649.45	2993.91	2655.54
2017-18	10476.20	2960.07	7516.13
2018-19	14003.87	4857.53	9146.35
2019-20	16637.57	4588.75	12048.83
2020-21	19256.58	3569.54	15687.04
2021-22(RE)	26495.39	5140.38	21355.01
2022-23(BE)	21900.81	4442.82	17457.99

**Source:** Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam

The sources of borrowings of the State Government are open market borrowing, loans from financial institutions like NABARD (under RIDF, WIF schemes etc.), and loans from the Government of India against EAPs.

Table: 4.10.1 shows that the borrowing of the state government was Rs.5649.45 crore in FY 2016-17 and it increased to Rs.19256.58 crore in F.Y 2020-21 with annual growth of 60.21 per cent. On the other hand, repayment of loans was 2993.91 crore in FY 2016-17 and it increased to 3569.54 crore in F.Y 2020-21 with annual growth of 4.81 per cent.



#### 4.11. Debt Stock and Interest Payment

The total debt stock and interest to total revenue receipts in terms of percentage are presented in Table:-4.11.1.

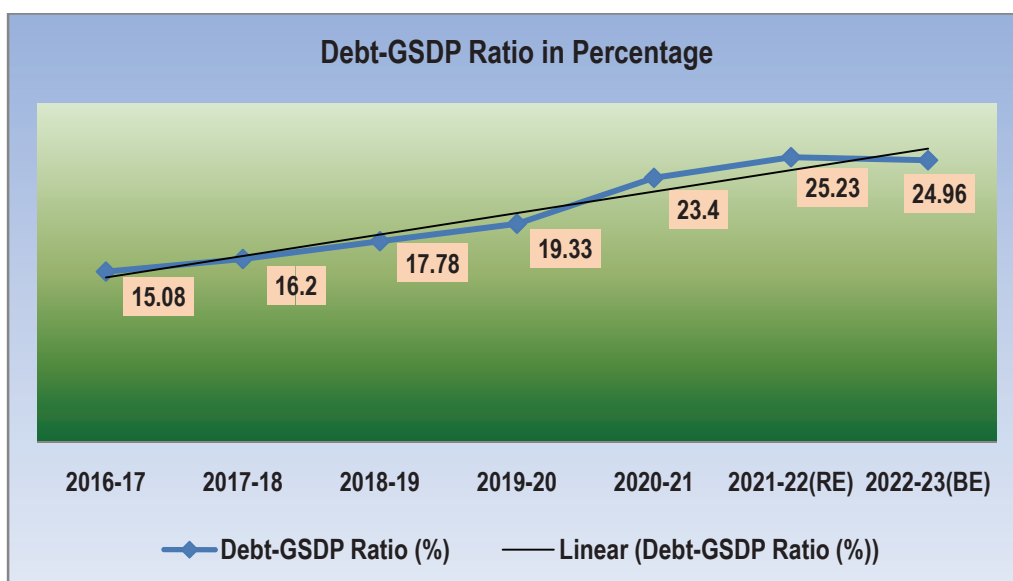
**Table:-4.11.1**

Interest Payment to Revenue Receipts					
Rs. in crore					
Year	Total Revenue Receipts	Debt Stock	Interest Payment	GSDP at current prices	Debt-GSDP Ratio (%)
2016-17	49219.81	38345.77	2963.75	254320.86	15.08
2017-18	55130.94	45861.90	3205.32	283164.90	16.20
2018-19	63479.16	55008.25	3844.37	309336.32	17.78
2019-20	64495.08	67054.03	4438.87	346850.68	19.33
2020-21	64902.19	82741.07	5199.18	353605.42	23.40
2021-22(RE)	96042.36	104096.08	7063.73	412611.87	25.23
2022-23(BE)	99662.52	121554.07	7533.65	493166.60	24.64

**Source:** Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam

It is seen from table-4.11.1 debt stock has been gradually grown up from Rs. 38345.77 crore in F.Y 2016-17 to Rs.82741.07 crore in F.Y 2020-21 and it expected to raise to Rs. 121554.07 crore in F.Y 2022-23 (B.E). Simultaneously interest payment has grown up

from Rs. 2963.75 crore in FY 2016-17 to Rs. 5199.18 crore in 2020-21 and is expected to increase Rs. 7533.65 crore in 2022-23(BE). The ratio of Debt Stock to GSDP at current prices was 15.08 per cent in F.Y 2016-17 and it increased to 25.23 per cent in F.Y 2021-22(RE) and is expected to decrease to 24.96 per cent in 2022-23(BE).



#### 4.12. FISCAL SECNARIO OF THE STATE

The trend of fiscal parameters of the State is shown in Table:-4.12.1.

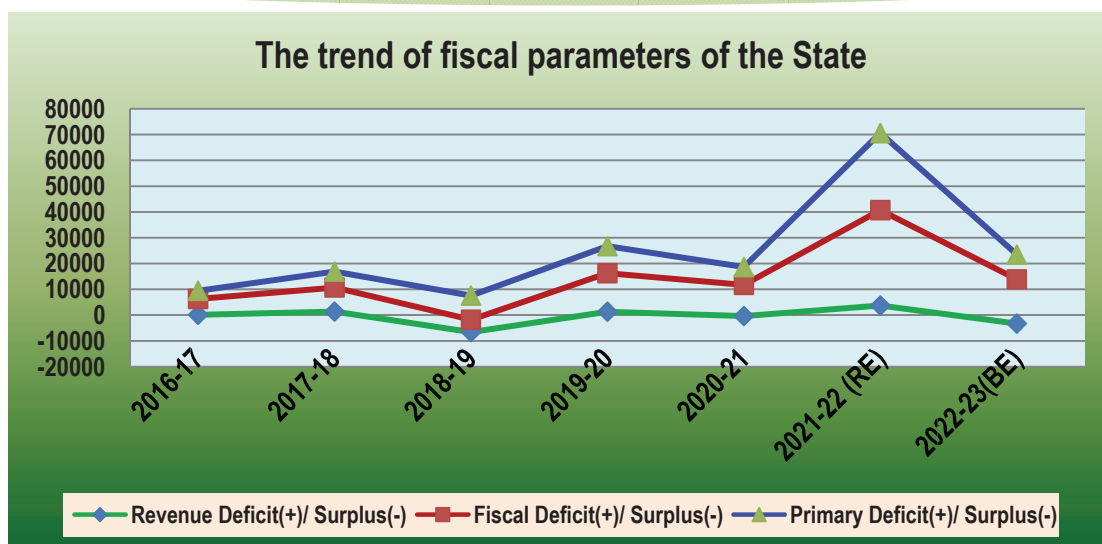
**Table-4.12.1**

The trend of fiscal parameters			
Year	Revenue Deficit (+)/ Surplus(-)	Fiscal Deficit (+)/ Surplus(-)	Primary Deficit (+)/ Surplus(-)
2016-17	(+)142.92	(+) 6125.78	(+) 3162.03
2017-18	(+)1350.01	(+) 9342.21	(+) 6136.89
2018-19	(-)6580.16	(+) 4779.06	(+)9346.69
2019-20	(+)1322.19	(+)14915.80	(+)10476.93
2020-21	(-)382.60	(+)12102.03	(+) 6902.85
2021-22 (RE)	(+) 3710.55	(+) 36963.48	(+)29899.75
2022-23(BE)	(-) 3295.47	(+)17153.96	(+) 9620.31

**Source:** Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam

In the F.Y 2016-17, the state faced a revenue deficit of Rs. 142.92 crore and a fiscal deficit of Rs. 6125.78 crore. In FY 2020-21, the state attained a revenue surplus of Rs. 382.60 crore against a fiscal deficit of Rs.21102.03 crore. It is expected that the revenue deficit to attain the level of Rs. 3710.55 crore against the fiscal deficit of Rs. 36963.48 crore in FY 2021-22 (RE).





#### 4.13. Fiscal Indicators

The long-term trends in major fiscal indicators of the State Government are presented in Table:-4.12.2.

**Table:-4.12.2**

Fiscal Indicators of State Government						
Figures in parenthesis are as a per cent of GSDP at the current price						
(Rs. in crore)						
Items	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (RE)	2022-23 (BE)
Revenue Receipts	54130.94	63479.16	64495.08	64902.19	96042.36	99662.51
	19.1	20.5	18.6	18.4	23.3	20.2
State's Tax Revenue	13215.52	15924.85	16528.69	17133.61	21985.18	22385.24
	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.5
State's Non-Tax Revenue	4071.97	8221.29	5539.34	2899.61	5397.6	6676.65
	1.4	2.7	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.4
Total State's Tax Revenue	17287.49	24146.14	22068.03	20033.22	25176.39	25544.8
	6.1	7.8	6.4	5.7	6.1	5.2
Share in Central Taxes	22301.54	25215.85	21721.44	18629.32	47161.57	47930.04
	7.9	8.2	6.3	5.3	11.4	9.7
Capital Receipts	8451.78	11757.58	14267.6	17942.74	23380.68	19365.43
	3.0	3.8	4.1	5.1	5.7	3.9
Total Receipts	62582.72	75236.74	78762.68	82844.93	119423.04	119027.94
	22.1	24.3	22.7	23.4	28.9	24.1
Revenue Expenditure	55480.94	56899	65817.28	64519.59	99752.92	96367.05
	19.6	18.4	19.0	18.3	24.1	19.5
Non-Debt Capital Expenditure	7946.91	11362.15	13501.58	12487.19	33265.54	20461.28
	2.8	3.7	3.9	3.5	8.1	4.1

Total Expenditure	63427.85	68261.15	79318.86	77006.78	133018.46	116828.33
	22.4	22.1	22.9	21.7	32.2	23.7
Fiscal Deficit(+)/ Surplus(-)	9342.21	4779.06	14915.8	12102.03	36963.48	17153.96
	(+3.3)	(+1.5)	(+4.3)	(+3.4)	(+9.0)	(+3.5)
Revenue Deficit(+)/ Surplus(-)	1350.01	-6580.16	-1322.19	-382.6	(+) 3710.55	(-) 3295.47
	(+0.5)	(-2.1)	(-0.4)	(-0.1)	(+0.9)	(-0.7)
Primary Deficit(+)/ Surplus(-)	6136.89	9346.69	10476.93	6902.85	(+) 29899.75	(+) 9620.31
	(+2.2)	(+3.0)	(+3.0)	(+2.0)	(+7.3)	(+2.0)
GSDP at the current price	283164.9	309336.32	346850.68	353605.42	412611.87	493166.60

**Source:** Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Govt. of Assam & DES, Assam

#### 4.14. Revenue collection and key achievement by the Commissionerate of Taxes, Assam during 2021-22

**4.14.1. Total Revenue (GST+ Non-GST):** The Commissioner of Taxes, Assam has been able to maintain its unique position as a nodal agency for the highest collection of Tax Revenue for the State. The Commissionerate of Taxes contributes nearly 80 per cent of the State's tax revenue. During fiscal 2021-22, the department was able to collect an amount of Rs. 16,347.26 crore against the preceding year's collection of Rs. 13,834.90 crore with a decent growth of 18.16 per cent.

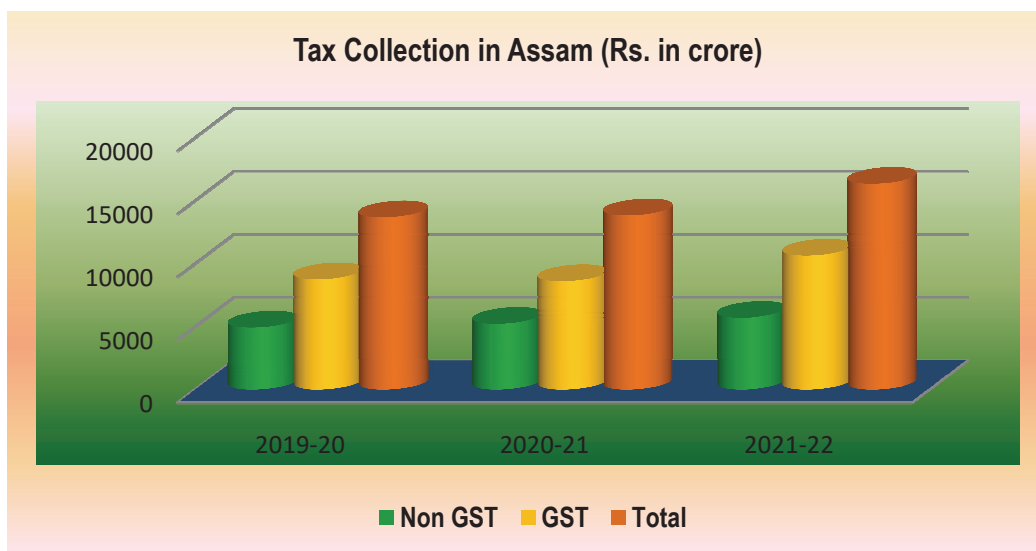
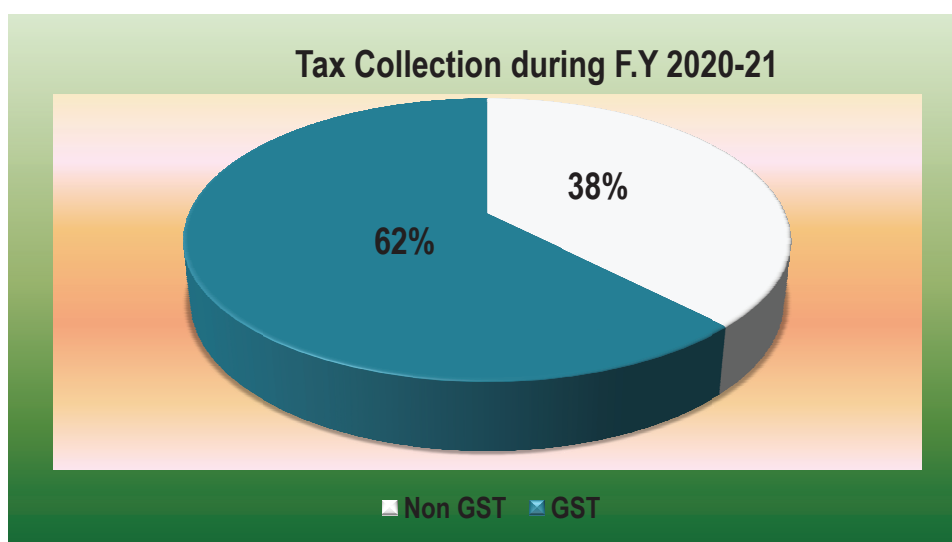
**4.14.2. Revenue collection under GST:** During the F.Y. 2021-22, the Commissionerate of Taxes, Assam had collected Rs. 10,643.61 crore under GST as compared to 8,611.62 crore in the previous year 2020-21 with a remarkable growth of 23.60 per cent. Details Act/Head wise collection is given in Table:-4.14.1

**Table:-4.14.1**

HEAD OF ACCOUNT WISE AND ACT WISE REVENUE COLLECTION IN ASSAM				
(Rs. in Crore)				
Sl. No	Head of Accounts and Act	2019-20	2020-21 (Actual)	2021-22 (Provisional)
1	0022: Taxes on Agricultural Income	6.87	5.85	0.95
2	0028: Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure (Professional Tax)	189.92	188.38	206.8
3	0029: Land Revenue –Cess on Specified Land, Coal & Tea	13.06	4.76	4.32
4	0040: Sales Tax	4324.32	4658.95	4954.05
	(a) 111-3298 Value Added Tax (VAT)			
	(b) 101-Central Sales Tax (CST)	156.63	163.07	196.67
	(c) 102-5653 Assam Health Infrastructure and Services Development Fund Act	0	0	0
5	0042: 106-3299 Assam Entry Tax (AET)	41.16	4.57	2.74
6	0043: Taxes and Duties on Electricity	194.56	197.58	337.9

7	0045: Other Taxes on Commodities and Services	0	0.04	0.09
	(a) 101 Amusement & Betting Tax			
	(b) 105: Luxury Tax ( Hotel and Lodging Houses)	0.95	0.08	0.13
<b>Sub Total (1 to 7) Non-GST</b>		4927.47	5223.28	5703.65
8	The Goods and Services Tax			
8.1	0006:State Goods and Service Tax Act,2017 (SGST)	4212.37	3895.34	4638.3
8.2	0006:Settlement of IGST to SGST	4340.97	4148.37	5415.37
8.3	Adhoc Settlement of IGST	201.96	567.91	589.94
<b>Sub Total (of SGST and IGST)</b>		8755.3	8611.62	10643.61
<b>Total (GST+Non-GST)</b>		13682.77	13834.9	16347.26

**Source:** Commissionerate of Taxes, Assam



**4.14.3. Other key achievements by the Tax department during 2021-22:** The Government besides achieving the revenue growth curve is also adopting supportive systems for industries that require special attention like the Tea industry of the State and implementation of productive Industrial Policy to promote sustainable Industrialization in the State.

**4.14.4. Tax Holiday to Tea Industries:** To support and give a boost to the Tea Sector which suffered a setback due to changing climate conditions and various other factors, the Government of Assam has announced to extend the exemption from payment of tax in respect of green tea leaves grown and bought by the tea estates for another three years w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> January 2022 under the Assam Taxation (on Specific Lands) Act, 1990.

**4.14.5. State GST (SGST) reimbursement under the Industrial Policy of Assam:** With massive Industrialization in the last decade, Assam stands among the top States in offering the platform for Industries to thrive in the State. Indeed, Assam is the first State in the entire country to roll out the State Goods and Services Tax reimbursement scheme. According to the Industry and Investment Policy of Assam (IIPA), 2019, the Government of Assam notified the Assam Industries (SGST Reimbursement for Eligible Units) Scheme, in 2021 to attract more industries in the region. The seamless Reimbursement Scheme implemented in Assam has received wide appreciation at various industry forums at the national level. During the last financial year 2021-22, an amount of Rs.329.93 crore was disbursed to 676 nos. of industrial units.

**4.14.6. Non-GST Software:** To ensure ease of doing business, on 7<sup>th</sup> October'2021, Hon'ble Union Finance Minister Smti Nirmala Sitharaman launched ATReMS (Assam Tax Revenue Management System) which is a state-of-the-art software platform that enables the Non-GST dealers to perform their tax compliance in electronic mode.

**4.14.7. Digitalization of Professional Tax and other non-GST Acts:** Digitalization of registration and payment of Professional and other non-GST taxes is a landmark stride towards hassle-free tax compliance for the liable persons and enhancement of tax base and revenue source for the State.

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## CHAPTER-V

### AGRICULTURE

Agriculture and allied activities play a very important role in the socio-economic development of Assam. It is the backbone of the state's economy and holds the key to the overall development of the state. Agriculture significantly contributes to the state's economy and provides as a main source of occupation and livelihood support to 70 percent rural population. At present in the year 2021-22 QE Assam agriculture contributes about 21.94 percent revenue to the Gross State Domestic product (GSDP). The total number of farmer's family in Assam is 2741722 as per agriculture census 2015-16. The size of operational holdings on an average is 1.10 hectare and more than 85 percent farmers are either small or marginal with average land holding of just about 0.36 hectares. Agriculture Census data 2015-16 reveals that the total land under cultivation was 29.77 lakhs hectares i.e. 37.95 percent of total geographical land area of State. The data thus reveal that preponderance of small and fragmented land holdings along with insecure tenancy are the major reasons for underdevelopment of agriculture sector in the state. Government of Assam recognised the problems associated with agriculture sector of the state and made efforts to bring rapid changes to the sector and serve the cause of farmers. Assam declared 2015-16 as the year of agriculture and constituted a Task Force to achieve the objectives of development.

**TABLE-5.1**

**CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR TO GSDP AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES FOR 2019-20, 2020-21 AND 2021-22**

Sector	(New base 2011-12 series)				(In PC)	
	2019-20		2020-21(PE-II)		2021-22 (QE)	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	21.85	16.33	24.22	17.55	21.34	17.56
Crops	12.04	10.76	13.37	11.47	11.56	11.44
Livestock	2.13	1.68	2.58	1.85	2.42	1.87
Forestry & Logging	3.53	1.22	3.72	1.34	3.82	1.35
Fishing & Aquaculture	4.15	2.67	4.55	2.88	4.14	2.90

The share of agriculture and its allied activities in GSDP at current prices had marginally come up from 19.89% in 2011-12 to 21.85% in 2019-20 at current prices. And in 2020-21 it marginally increased to 24.22% and 21.34% in 2021-22 (Q.E.) at current prices. The GSDP at constant prices increases from 16.33% in 2019-20 to 17.55% in 2020-21. There is a marginal increase in GSDP in 2021-22 (Q.E) to 17.56% from 17.55% in 2020-21 at constant prices.

The contribution of Agriculture (**crop**) sector in the year 2019-21 at current prices was 12.04%. It increases to 13.37% in current prices in 2020-21 (P.E-II) and marginally decreases to 11.56% in the year 2021-22(Q.E). The contribution of Agriculture sector to the GSDP has been decreases due to soil erosion, flood etc.

**TABLE-5.2**

**GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR  
BASE YEAR (2011-12) at CONSTANT PRICES**

(Rs. in lakh)

SI No.	Industry sector	2019-20	2020-21(P.E.)	2021-22(Q.E)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3929547	4262563	4610029
1.1	Crops	2589529	2786187	3002451
1.2	Livestock	404275	450478	490426
1.3	Forestry & Logging	294137	325620	355219
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	641606	700277	761933
<b>GSDP</b>		<b>24070724</b>	<b>24294583</b>	<b>26252252</b>

*Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam*

**TABLE-5.3**

**GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCTS AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR AT  
BASE YEAR (2011-12) CURRENT PRICES**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SI No.	Industry sector	2019-20	2020-21(P.E.)	2021-22(Q.E)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7579337	8563291	9050750
1.1	Crops	4176675	4729208	4768973
1.2	Livestock	738534	910648	996619
1.3	Forestry & Logging	1224117	1316117	1575533
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1440011	1607318	1709625
<b>GSDP</b>		<b>34685068</b>	<b>35360542</b>	<b>41261187</b>

*Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam*

**AGRICULTURE CREDIT:**

Recognizing the contribution of farmers, the state government has issued Identity Cards to the farmers. These Identity Cards are being used to develop a database of the farmers.

In view of the necessity to ensure credit flow for investment and development of the agriculture sector government of Assam has introduced “zero interest crop loans” by giving 100 percent interest subventions on agricultural loans taken by farmers of Assam to the limit of Rs.1.00 lakh. It is anticipated that this endeavour will encourage the farmers to avail agriculture loans towards building the rural economy.

#### **Kisan Credit Cards (KCC):**

The State Directorate of Agriculture, during the period 2001-02 to 2021-22 has issued 40.50815 lakhs Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) and sanctioned Rs. 18355.03 crores as credit. The figures of KCC issued and sanctioned an amount of credit for the past four years are presented in Table 5.4.

**TABLE – 5.4**

#### **Agriculture Credit Kissan Credit Cards (KCC) issued & financing**

Sl No.	Year	No of KCC issued	Credit limit sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
1	2018-19	298629	1415.58
2	2019-20	312618	1502.75
3	2020-21(P.E.)	304280	2164.66
4	2021-22 (Q.E.)	350815	2918.00

*Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam*

#### **SUPPORT SCHEMES FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT:**

In addition to the provisioning of credit, to fulfil the dream of the Honourable Prime Minister for ‘Harkhet Me Pani’, the state government has prepared District Irrigation Plan, Annual Action Plan and State Irrigation Plan to develop irrigation facilities for the state in a holistic manner. Towards the mission to develop the Agriculture sector, Government of Assam have distributed 7663 numbers of tractors, 9708 nos. of Shallow Tube Wells (STW), no Rotovators and power tiller distributed in the year 2020-21, as against 6521 nos. of tractors, 3540 nos. of powertiller, 25028 nos. of Shallow Tube Wells (STW) and 74 nos. of rotovators distributed in the year 2019-20. The state government is also planning to build Majuli Island, the largest riverine island in the world as a hub of organic products with the trade mark in the name of “O Majuli”. Productivity of most of the crops in the state is very low compared to the average of the productivity of the country. The reasons of low productivity are primarily due to erratic rainfalls and various other impediments like floods, soil erosion and sand deposition in agriculture fields, though Assam is endowed with very rich and diverse soil conditions conducive for agriculture. Despite all the constraints, the state Agriculture Department has been successful to give an impetus to increase the production of food grains by implementing various programmes. In recent times the state has seen increase in productivity of food grains and cropping intensity. The Department has taken steps to formulate State and District specific plans considering the agro-climatic conditions, growth potentials and specific requirements of the districts with due emphasis on

use of quality seeds of high yielding crop varieties, adoption of multi-cropping, access to assured irrigation, use of improved farm mechanization, use of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides, adoption of organic farming practices, establishing market linkage and ultimately creation of employment opportunities and enhancement of income of the people. The agriculture sector in the hill districts of the State, namely East Karbi-Anglong, West Karbi-Anglong and Dima Hasao is constrained because of inadequate transport and communication facilities, infrastructure, extensive practice of traditional Jhum cultivation and non-availability of markets etc. To improve condition of agriculture in the hill districts, the state government has emphasized the promotion of cash on horticultural crops, particularly on pineapple and citrus fruits and on ginger and turmeric. Emphasis is also given to support settled agriculture in terrace lands, wherever it seems feasible in the hill areas.

### WEATHER AND RAINFALL:

The climate of Assam is sub-tropical with warm humid summers and cool dry winters. The state is situated in high rainfall zone with annual average rainfall of 2297.4 mm. The state normally receives 2 percent of the total rainfall in the winter season (January-February), 25 percent in the summer season (March-May), 65 percent in the monsoon season (June-September) and 7 percent in post-monsoon season (October-December). Assam is prone to floods and drought like situations. The state though has natural potentialities to drive the agriculture sector, erratic and unpredictable weather conditions and floods have been creating adverse impact making the farmers vulnerable to the situations.

Table 5.5 (A) present crop season wise rainfall pattern for the last seven years as follows.

### RAINFALL DURING 2015-2021:

**TABLE - 5.5 (A)**  
**CROP SEASON WISE AVERAGE RAINFALL IN ASSAM (FIGURE IN MM)**

Year	Kharif Season			
	Actual	Normal	Deviation from normal (%)	Pattern
2015	1936.5	2001	(-) 3.2	Normal
2016	1789.7	2001	(-) 11.0	Normal
2017	1983.5	2000.6	(-) 1	Normal
2018	2444.1	3309.8	(-) 26	Deficient
2019	9350.3	9385.6	0	Normal
2020	Not Available			
2021	Not Available			
Year	Rabi season			
	Actual	Normal	Deviation from normal (%)	Pattern
2015	196.5	294.8	(-) 33.2	Deficient
2016	289.2	294.8	(-) 2.0	Normal
2017	306.4	294.8	(-) 4	Normal
2018	166.2	292.7	(-) 43	Deficient
2019	1215.4	1766.7	(-) 31	Deficient
2020	Not Available			
2021	Not Available			



**TABLE - 5.5 (A)**  
**CROP SEASON WISE AVERAGE RAINFALL IN ASSAM (FIGURE IN MM)**

Year	All Season			
	Actual	Normal	Deviation from normal (%)	Pattern
2015	2133	2295.8	(-) 7.1	Normal
2016	2078.9	2295.8	(-) 9.4	Normal
2017	2289.9	2295.8	(-) 0.2	Normal
2018	2610.3	3602.5	(-) 28	Deficient
2019	12673.3	15096.4	(-) 16	Normal
2020	Not Available			
2021	Not Available			

\*2020 and 2021 data are not available.

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

Table - 5.5 (A) shows that the State had received actual rainfall of 9350.3 mm during 2019 against normal rainfall of 9385.6 mm in the Kharif season. This deviation is '0%' (Zero) from the normal. In the Rabi season of 2019 the deviation of rainfall was (-41%), overall deviation of rainfall in the state for the year being (-5%) from the normal.

**TABLE - 5.5 (B)**  
**SEASON-WISE RAINFALL PATTERN IN ASSAM**

Season		2019	2020	2021
1		2	3	4
Winter (January & February)	Actual	30.9	33.0	13.9
	Normal	47.4	47.8	48.5
	Deviation (%)	-35%	-31%	-71.34%
Summer (March to May)	Actual	614.4	555.4	323.2
	Normal	578.7	578.6	543.6
	Deviation (%)	6.17%	-4.01%	-40.54%
Monsoon (June to September)	Actual	1504.0	1878.6	1932.2
	Normal	1584.7	1584.6	2402
	Deviation (%)	-5%	19%	-19.56%
Post Monsoon (October to December)	Actual	97.5	185.8	133.6
	Normal	126.0	165.7	157.3
	Deviation (%)	-23%	12%	-15.07%
All Season (January to December)	Actual	2246.8	2652.8	2402.9
	Normal	2336.8	2376.7	3151.4
	Deviation (%)	-4%	12%	-23.75%

Source : DDCM, RMC, Borjhar via Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

Above table -5.5(B) shows that in all season (January to December) in the year 2021 the actual rainfall pattern is 2402.9 mm as against 2652.8 mm in 2020. And Normal rainfall pattern is 3151.4 mm in 2021 as against 2376.7 mm in the previous year. The deviation is -23.75% during 2021 as against 12% in 2020.

**TABLE - 5.5 (C)**  
**MONTH-WISE RAINFALL PATTERN IN ASSAM DURING 2021**  
(in mm)

Month	Normal	Actual	Departure from	Status
1	2	3	4	5
January	11.1	15.6	-28.85	Deficient
February	2.8	32.9	-91.49	Large Deficient
March	38.4	75.4	-49.07	Deficient
April	70.8	180.3	-60.73	Large Deficient
May	214	287.9	-25.67	Deficient
June	381.4	412.5	-7.54	Normal
July	288	452.2	-36.31	Deficient
August	296.7	336.3	-11.78	Normal
September	966.1	1201	-19.56	Deficient
October	120.2	126.7	-5.13	Normal
November	3.9	22.5	-82.67	Large deficient
December	9.5	8.1	17.28	Excess
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2402.9</b>	<b>3151.4</b>	<b>-23.75</b>	<b>Deficient</b>

N.B. When Rainfall is  $> +60\%$ -large excess,

When Rainfall is  $+20\%$  to  $+59\%$ -excess,

When Rainfall is  $-19\%$  to  $+19\%$ -Normal,

When Rainfall is  $-59\%$  to  $(-)$   $20\%$ -deficient,

When Rainfall is  $-99\%$  to  $(-)$   $60\%$  -large deficient

Source : DDCM, RMC, Borjhar via Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

Above table-5.5(C) shows that natural rainfall pattern in the month of January to November is deficient. The month of December is normal in 2021.

#### AREA UNDER CROPS:

In Assam, the soil, topography, rainfall and climate are very conducive for cultivation of paddy. Rice occupies the highest area under cultivation and this crop receives priority from the farmers as well as from the department of Agriculture. As per the final estimates, the total area under paddy cultivation during the year 2021-22 was 23.53 lakhs hectares. Total area under paddy shows a steady decline mainly due to decline in area under Autumn rice (ahu rice). Area under Winter Rice and Summer Rice marginally declines. The area

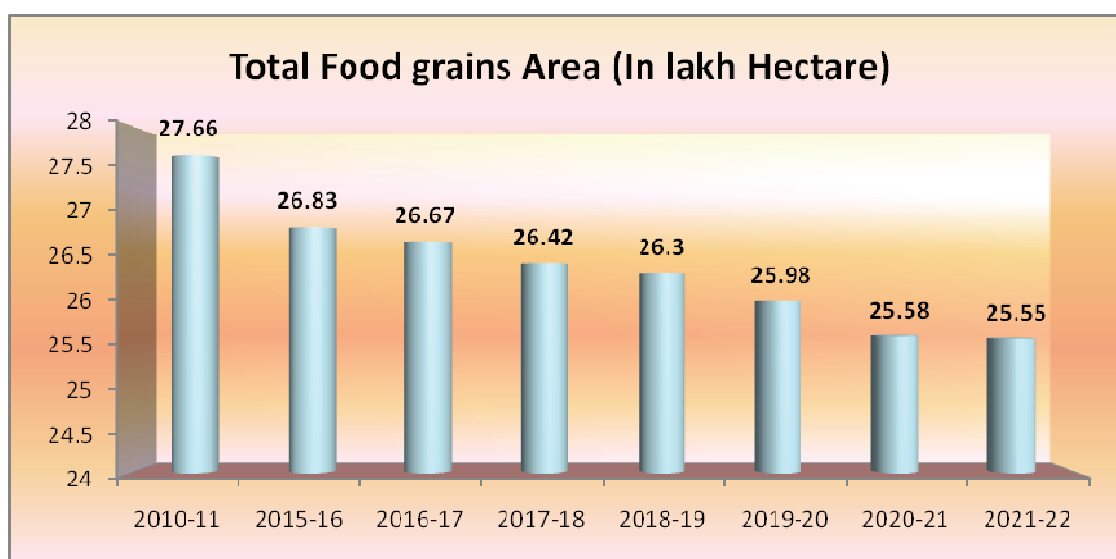
under Autumn rice is 1.08 lakhs hectares, winter rice is 18.75 lakh hectares and Summer rice is 3.70 lakh hectares during the year 2021-22 (provisional). The total rice area decreases (0.30) % in the year 2021-22 over the previous year 2020-21. On the other hand, marginal changes were registered in the area under wheat, pulses, total food grains and total oil seeds. This has been shown in the following table-5.6.

**TABLE-5.6**  
**AREA UNDER CROPS IN ASSAM**  
(In lakh hectares)

Year	Autumn Rice	Winter Rice	Summer Rice	Total Rice*	Wheat	Total Pulses	Total Food grains	Total Oilseeds (excl. Coconut)
2010-11	3.13	18.59	3.99	25.70	0.44	1.17	27.66	2.64
2015-16	1.91	18.89	4.05	24.85	0.21	1.42	26.83	3.11
2016-17	1.68	18.91	4.08	24.67	0.17	1.46	26.67	3.18
2017-18	1.54	18.79	4.01	24.34	0.18	1.54	26.42	3.14
2018-19	1.45	18.80	4.01	24.26	0.17	1.50	26.30	3.09
2019-20	1.27	18.78	3.96	24.01	0.11	1.44	25.98	3.11
2020-21	1.17	18.64	3.80	23.60	0.09	1.42	25.58	3.30
2021-22	1.08	18.75	3.70	23.53	0.09	1.44	25.55	3.32

\*Total may not be equal due to rounding off.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam



**PRODUCTION:** Total food grain production in the state is showing a rising trend since 2011-12. The total food grains production was 5466 thousand tonnes in 2019-20. But marginal increases to 5487 thousand tonnes in the year 2020-21, i.e. 0.36 percent increase in the current year 2020-21 over the previous year 2019-20.

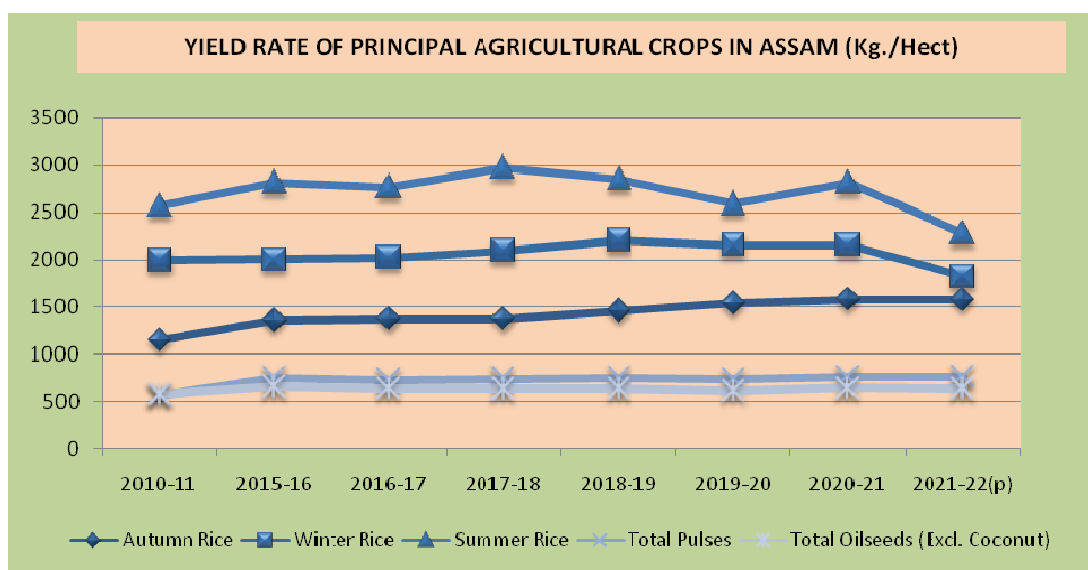
**YIELD:** The Yield rate of rice shows oscillations during the years 2010-11 to 2021-22 for autumn and summer rice. The yield rate of autumn rice is 1582 Kg/Hect, winter rice is

1825kg/hect and summer rice is 2281 kg/hect. in the year 2021-22 (p) as against 1585 kg/hect., 2157 kg/hect., 2820 kg/hect. for autumn rice, winter rice and summer rice for the previous year 2020-21. The yield rate for autumn rice is -0.19 percent decreases; winter rice -15.39 percent decreases and summer rice -19.11 percent decreases in 2021-22 over the previous year 2020-21. There is a marginal decrease -13.85 percent in total rice, 0.39 percent increase in total pulses and -0.62 percent decreases in total oil seeds in 2021-22 over the previous year 2020-21. Table-5.7 represents the yield rate for last seven years.

**TABLE-5.7****YIELD RATE OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS IN ASSAM***Kg./Hect.*

Year	Autumn Rice	Winter Rice	Summer Rice	Total Pulses	Total Oilseeds (Excl. Coconut)
2010-11	1155	1993	2577	572	580
2015-16	1364	2003	2818	757	664
2016-17	1380	2023	2773	735	644
2017-18	1377	2098	2975	748	638
2018-19	1468	2205	2858	755	642
2019-20	1543	2160	2593	740	619
2020-21	1585	2157	2820	764	647
2021-22(P)	1582	1825	2281	767	643

*N.B. Nuts per bearing tree, Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam*

**AREA UNDER HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES:**

The state agriculture department focuses to raise productivity of the agriculture sector by adopting and distributing High Yielding Variety of seeds among the farmers at free of costs. At present the farmers of the state use Mala, IR-36, Lachit, Masuri, Joya, Ranjit, Ratna, China, Biplob, Krishna varieties of HYV seeds for rices. During the period 2016-17 to

2021-22 area under HYV seeds in case of autumn rice decreases from 1.07 lakh hectares to 0.64 lakh hectares, winter rice increases from 14.09 lakh hectares to 15.31 lakh hectares and summer rice decreases from 3.47 lakh hectares to 1.99 lakh hectares. This has been shown in the following table 5.8 for the last ten years.

**TABLE-5.8**  
**AREA UNDER HIGH YIELDING VARIETY OF RICE**

Year	Autumn Rice	Winter Rice	Summer Rice	Area in Lakh hect.
				Total HYV Rice area
2016-17	1.07	14.09	3.47	19.18 (77.76)
2017-18	1.04	14.36	2.90	18.30 (75.18)
2018-19	1.19	14.30	3.84	19.33 (79.70)
2019-20	1.11	15.18	2.95	19.24 (79.32)
2020-21	0.93	15.49	1.86	18.28 (77.46)
2021-22	0.64	15.31	1.99	17.95(76.29)

*Total figure may be not be equal due to rounding off to nearest 0.*

*Figure in bracket shows the percent of total Rice Area.*

*Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam*

#### **HYBRID RICE:**

The state Agriculture Department since 2009-10 is putting special efforts to promote cultivation of hybrid varieties of rice on experimental basis considering the high yield potential of such varieties over the conventional high yielding varieties. The area under kharif rice (Autumn+Winter) is 99.29 in thousand hectares and for rabi (Summer rice) is 175.00 thousand hectares in the year 2020-21. In the current year 2021-22 the area of kharif rice is increased to 123.32 thousand hectares, Rabi rice is 150.90 thousand hectares. Total area under hybrid rice decreases 0.03% in 2021-22 over the previous year. This has been presented in the following table-5.09

**TABLE-5.09**  
**AREA UNDER HYBRID RICE IN ASSAM**

Year	Kharif Rice (Autumn+Winter)	Rabi Rice (Summer Rice)	Total Hybrid Rice area	(Area in '000' hectare)
				% of Hybrid Rice area to total Rice area
2009-10	32.9	14.1	47.0	1.9
2018-19	91.149	100.676	191.825	7.91
2019-20	112.568	177.862	290.430	11.98
2020-21	99.29	175.00	274.29	11.26
2021-22	123.32	150.90	274.22	11.65

*N.A.: Not Available,*

*Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam*

**INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION:**

The Index of Agricultural Production for all crops (Base triennium ending 2007-08=100) for the State stands at 144.22 in 2020-21 in all commodities as against 147.51 in 2019-20. Following table- 5.10 presented the index of Agricultural Production for last six years.

**TABLE-5.10**  
**INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM AND INDIA**

(Base: Triennium ending 2007-08=100)

Year	Assam			India		
	Food	Non-	All	Food	Non-	All
2015-16	154.54	127.98	142.72	115.2	122.0	116.0
2016-17	154.36	131.82	144.33	129.7	122.4	126.1
2017-18	159.37	134.17	148.15	136.8	142.1	139.4
2018-19	163.88	134.64	150.86	136.3	137.7	136.5
2019-20	157.67	134.85	147.51	139.8	151.3	145.5
2020-21	158.23	126.75	144.22	141.0	134.8	136.8
2021-22	134.92	132.38	133.79	144.2	142.9	143.3

N. B.: 1. The Agricultural indices for Assam are constructed on the basis of crops covered by Crop Forecast. 2. Figure rounded to nearest zero.

*Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.*

**LAND UTILIZATION STATISTICS:**

As per land utilization statistics for the year 2020-21, the total geographical area of the state is 78.44 lakh hectares. The total cropped/ gross cropped area is 38.88 lakh hectares and net area sown is 27.24 lakh hectares in the year 2020-21. Cropped intensity is the ratio of net area sown to the total cropped area multiplied by hundred. The gross cropped area, net area sown and crop intensity for the last three years are given below.

**TABLE-5.11**

Year	Gross cropped area in lakh hectare	Net area in lakh hectare	Intensity of crop %
2017-18	40.45	27.23	148.54
2018-19	40.04	27.23	147.04
2019-20	40.05	27.09	147.84
2020-21	38.88	27.24	142.77

*Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam*

There is a marginal increase in cropped intensity in 2019-20 is 0.80% over the previous year 2018-19. The decreasing growth of cropped intensity in 2020-21 is 3.43% over the previous year 2019-20.

**HORTICULTURE:**

Assam produces a wide range of horticultural crops including fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, nuts, tubers, medicinal and aromatic plants. The climatic condition and diverse landscape of the state have helped to develop diverse ecological habitats such as forests, grasslands, wet lands etc. which harbour and sustain wide ranging floral and faunal species in the state. The state has tremendous scope to promote horticulture sector that can help ensure food and nutritional security, as well as enhance employment opportunities via cultivation and post harvest management and value addition of horticulture produces.

Horticulture crops occupy about 15 percent of gross cropped area of the State with an annual production of more than 67 lakhs metric tonnes of various horticultural produces. The state has now emphasized on the commercialization of the sector as a priority basis.

The emphasis of the state is now on raising productivity of various commercially potential crops through use of better technology, management and provision of planting materials to the farmers. Moreover, emphasis is also placed on pre and post harvest treatment, proper harvest techniques, setting up of collection centers with grading facilities, transport facilities and marketing facilities.

The Directorate of Horticulture and Food Processing of Government of Assam has taken up some positive steps towards creation of self employment opportunities in the horticulture sector by helping 15,000 rural women to get themselves engaged by setting up of 350 small and 4 medium fruits processing units. In the year 2021-22, area under horticulture crops was 7.76 lakh hectares, production was 95.05 lakh MT and average yield was 46129 Kg/hectare which is shown in the following table-5.14.

**TABLE-5.14**

**AREA PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF HORTICULTURAL CROPS FOR THE  
LAST TEN YEARS 2010-11 TO 2021-22**

Year	Fruitscrops			Tubercrops			Spicescrops			Vegetablecrops			Plantations crops		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
2010-11	1.37	16.56	12485	-	-	-	1.01	2.3	2277	2.57	4.33	17231	-	-	-
2015-16	1.44	20.56	-	-	-	-	1.09	3.58	-	2.8	516.3	-	-	-	-
2016-17	1.41	20.06	14144	-	-	-	1.11	3.77	3380	2.8	519.2	18485	-	-	-
2017-18	1.46	21.04	14390	1.11	7.79	7000	1.12	3.89	3458	2.87	54.24	18914	0.90	2.23	1569
2018-19	1.66	24.97	15041	1.25	12.43	9914	1.27	5.92	4652	2.9	54.99	18987	1.11	2.6	-
2015-16	1.44	20.56	-	-	-	-	1.09	3.58	-	2.8	516.3	-	-	-	-
2019-20	1.47	25.26	15099	1.13	8.14	7203	1.14	4.17	3644	2.89	55.00	18987	0.92	2.13	2322
2020-21	1.46	22.29	15264	1.11	8.17	7338	1.14	4.20	3689	2.93	55.84	19091	0.92	2.44	2642
2021-22 (estimated)	1.61	25.04	15647	1.12	8.21	7350	1.14	4.23	3702	2.96	57.57	19430	0.93	-	-

Area = In Lakh Hectare, Production = Lakh MT, Productivity = Kg/Hectare

*Source : Directorate of Horticulture, Assam.*

**INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT (INM):****FERTILIZER AND MANURE:**

Fertilizer plays a dominant role in augmenting the productivity of crops. The State Government has put thrust on promoting “Integrated Nutrient Management” (INM) and also organic farming with a view to reduce farmers’ dependence on chemical inputs and encourage optimal use of farmers’ on-farm resources, economize production cost through adoption of optimum doses of fertilizer and care for the health of soil and the ecology. The uses of bio-fertilizer, compost and green manures and organic farming practices have gradually increased. In addition to promotion of organic manure, government of Assam however, has accorded due importance to timely availability of fertilizers at the doorstep of farmers during peak season of cultivation. The public institutions such as AIDC, NAFED, GPSS, and other organizations - IFFCO, BVFCL, Green Chemicals Ltd, Testa Agro Industries limited have been playing a pivotal role in distribution of fertilizer throughout the state. At present, there are 416 wholesale points and 6855 fertilizer sale points in Assam.

**CONSUMPTION OF FERTILISER:**

The consumption of fertilizer in Assam is low. Farmers are reluctant to invest on fertilizer because of the fear of loss caused by heavy rainfall and flood. Consumption of fertilizer during summer and Rabi seasons is low because of non-availability of water. The consumption of fertilizer in the state was 55.03Kg. /Hectare in 2016-17 and 67.07Kg. /Hectare in 2021-22. Table-5.15 presents the detail of consumption of fertilizer in Assam for last six years.

**TABLE-5.15**  
**CONSUMPTION OF (CHEMICAL) FERTILISERS**

(Fig in '000 MT)

Fertilizer	YEARS					
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>Nitrogen</b>	153.506	156.78	148.12	182.05	190.10	178.46
<b>Phosphorus</b>	37.61471	50.10	42.17	44.84	51.50	48.24
<b>Potash</b>	39.8450	45.00	38.81	40.75	47.77	34.91
<b>Consumption</b>	55.03	60.01	56.05	66.84	67.51	67.07

*Total may not be equal due to rounding off to nearest zero.*

*Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam*



**TABLE-5.16**

**SEASON WISE CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER IN TERMS OF NUTRIENTS  
FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS(IN MT)**

Year	Seasonwise crops	NUTRIENT			
		N	P	K	TOTAL
2019-20	KHARIF	84001.59	18430.69	26550.75	128983
	RABI	98048.78	26412.12	14196.72	138657.60
	TOTAL	182050.40	44842.80	40747.47	267640.67
2020-21	KHARIF	90692.62	23527.82	21938.47	136158.9
	RABI	99408.98	27981.05	25834.09	153224.1
	TOTAL	190101.6	51508.87	47772.56	289383.04
2021-22	KHARIF	88500	22740	21080.00	132320.00
	RABI	89960.00	25510.00	13830.00	129300.00
	TOTAL	178460.00	48250.00	34910.00	261620.00

*Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.*

**SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT:**

The state Agriculture Department has taken up initiatives to restore depletion of soil nutrients and sustain the crop production system. The state has promoted use of bio-fertilizers, micronutrients, lime, organic manures like green manures and vermicompost and FYM to increase crop productivity and maintain soil health. Of late, use of bio-fertilizer has assumed significance due to motivational demonstration programmes of the agriculture department. Special thrust has been given for the use of Bio-fertilizer by initiating Programme 'Input support to the agriculturist having KCC' under state priority scheme, which has been implemented since 2006-07. Table 5.17 presents the number of soil sample tested and issued for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. There is no health card issued in 2020-21.

**TABLE-5.17**

**SOIL SAMPLE TESTED AND SOIL HEALTH CARD ISSUED (Nos)**

2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
Soil	Health card	Soil	Health	Soil	Health	Soil	Health
801496	801496	278618	1295388	58203	63110	Nil	Nil

*Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam*

**INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM):**

For sustainable agricultural production a key component is Integrated Pest Management (IPM). The humid sub-tropical climate and diverse eco-system of the state favour intensification of insect and pest attacks causing yield loss up to 30 percent.

Excessive and injudicious use of chemical pesticides however results in many residual problems and negative externalities. To mitigate the externalities and sustain yield of agriculture fields, the department now has started to facilitate the availability of the Bio-Control Agent (BCA) for Bio-pesticide Intensive BPMI module, the thrust has been given to increase production of already established BCA and the newly introduced BCA in the State Bio-Control Laboratory (SBCL).

The Agriculture Department of the state is trying to popularize the use of bio-pesticides and other methods of IPM by organizing training and demonstrations. The initiatives have showed results, rising trend of consumption of bio-pesticide in the state over the years. The trend of consumption of chemical and bio-pesticides during the last three years is presented in Table-5.18.

**TABLE-5.18**  
**CONSUMPTION OF PESTICIDES**

(Figure in MT in Technical Grade)

Pesticide Consumption	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
<b>Total</b>	291.25	148.7	143.55	132.5	263.45	222	271.45	156.05
<b>Consumption</b>	145	74	120	65	140	85	142	90

N.B. -National Average of per Hectare Consumption of Chemical Pesticides during 2012-13 was 350gm.

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE QUALITY OF SEED:

The most vital component for increasing production and productivity of crops is the quality of seeds used. Certified seed production is a process through which seeds are produced in conformity with the standard variety by taking specific measures. In Assam, production of certified seed has been taken up in the Field Trial Stations (FTSs), of some of the government seed farms and Assam Seed Corporation's seed farms. In spite of the efforts made there is dearth of quality seeds in the state and seed replacement rate (SRR) is at a low level. The State has to depend on outside sources for quality seeds of some crops every year to meet the demand immediately after occurrence of natural calamities. To meet the growing demand and increase quality seed production, the Agricultural Department has taken the following measures:

- Expansion of Seed Village Programme;
- Production of certified seeds of Paddy, Pulse and Oilseeds in Seed Village in large scale
- To focus on capacity building of Registered Seed Growers;
- Strengthen Seed Farms to facilitate production, processing & storage of seeds.

**SEED REPLACEMENT RATE (SRR):**

The State Agriculture Department has continuously made efforts towards popularisation of improved varieties and use of quality seeds. The SRR of some of the important crops for last seven years is presented in Table-5.19

**TABLE-5.19****SEED REPLACEMENT RATE (SRR) IN ASSAM**

(Figure in %)

Crops	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Paddy	42.26	44.37	42.7	38.59	39.1	39.88	42.65
Blackgram	32	33	32.43	--	31.8	32.02	35.39
Greengram	34.91	35.54	42.16	--	38.01	40.63	37.30
Lentil	57.42	57.01	38.1	--	--	--	--
Pea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rape & Mustard	42	43	43.04	45.03	45.09	46.01	46.05
Sesamum	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
jute	55.83	54.21	65.87	52.43	52.39	52.40	52.40
Maize	--	--	--	--	--	--	92.5

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

**SEED CERTIFICATION:**

Assam State Seed Certification Agency (ASSCA) is the Nodal Agency, which has been entrusted with the responsibility of seed certification of namely paddy, mustard and seeds of pulses as per feasibility in the state. For planting crops namely coconuts, litchi, guava etc. are under consideration for the purpose of certification. Under ASSCA there are three notified seed testing laboratories located at Guwahati, Jorhat and Silchar. The total annual testing capacity of this three notified laboratories are about 20,000 samples. Seed testing and certification guidelines are to be strictly followed for proper quality control and certification as per the set norms.

**SYSTEM OF RICE INTENSIFICATION (SRI):**

Adoption of the System of Rice Intensification with the use of hybrid seeds has shown significant result in annual growth of production of rice in the State. As compared to normal practices, adoption of SRI system enhances productivity with minimum use of seeds, fertilizers and water, thus reducing the cost of production. The SRI also helps to shorten the crop duration, which may have significance to go for another round of cropping during the year.

**CROP DEVELOPMENT:**

To motivate the farmers to adopt the practice of double/multiple cropping the government of Assam is taking up initiatives to facilitate cultivation of summer paddy, rabi pulses and oil seeds. The mission double cropping envisages additional coverage of 1.00 Lakh hectares presently under mono cropping and allocates Rs. 6,200.00 Lakh. The plan is

further to add 3.0 lakh hectares to increase the cropping intensity of the state to 160.0 percent.

#### **FARM MECHANIZATION AND IRRIGATION:**

Several factors, particularly, fragmented and small land holdings, farmers' poor economic conditions and nonavailability of situation specific prototypes of farm implements stand as serious hindrance to mechanization of agriculture of the state. However, has undertaken serious efforts to boost farm mechanization. The State Agriculture Department, has taken up initiatives to procure farm equipment like tractors, power tillers and other farm machineries under externally aided, centrally sponsored and state plan schemes for the benefit of farmers, particularly the small and marginal farmers. Estimates show farm power available per hectare of land in the state is 1.16 HP in the year 2019-20 and 1.04 HP in the year 2021-22.

**TABLE-5.20**  
**STATUS OF FARM MECHANISATION**

*(Figure in Nos.)*

Year	Tractors	Power	Shallow	Rotovators	Farm power
2017-18	0	5207	40	160	1.05
2018-19	6582	3125	9515	0	1.11
2019-20	4296	4598	25028	74	1.12
2020-21	7663	0	9708	0	1.03
2021-22	126	4676	90	367	1.04(P)

*Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.*

#### **IRRIGATION:**

Towards the goal of increasing cropping intensity and raising crop yield provisioning of irrigation in the agriculture field is the prime necessity. Considering the uncertainties faced in the production of Kharif crops due to floods, the state Agriculture Department has put emphasis on Rabi crops by assigning top priority to develop assured irrigation facilities through installation of pump sets (shallow tube well and low lift pumps).

**TABLE-5.21**  
**IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE CREATED BY THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT**

Component of irrigation	Year				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Shallow Tube	40	9515	25028	20773	90
Low Lift Pumps (Nos)	0	0	0	0	1976

*Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.*

In the year 2016-17 the area covered by irrigation potential was 8.10% of net cropped area and it came down to 7.88% in 2017-18, 7.39% in 2018-19 , 7.46% in the

year 2019-20. Following table 5.22 shows the irrigation potential created by the Agriculture Department for the last five years.

**TABLE-5.22****IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED BY AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT & UTILIZABLE IRRIGATION**

Year	Irrigation potential created during that year (Hectare)	Cumulative Irrigation Potential Created (lakh Hectare) (Considering 10 year running life of Pump set ie. From 2010-11 to 2019-20)
2016-17	5718	8.10 (28.92% of Net Cropped Area)
2017-18	84	7.88 (28.13% of Net Cropped Area)
2018-19	10270	7.39 (27.15% of Net Cropped Area)
2019-20	93438	7.46 (27.63% of Net Cropped Area)
2020-21	32654	5.12 (18.98% of Net Cropped Area)
2021-22	29460	LUS data on Net Cropped Area not available

*Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam*

**CROP INSURANCE:**

In Assam about 4.75 lakh hectares of land is chronically flood prone and about 0.94 lakh hectares of land is drought prone. To mitigate the distress of the farmers caused by crops loss/crop damage Crop Insurance is the vital policy adopted by the government. In addition to the floods and draught the farmers of the state also faced attack of pests in the agriculture fields. The Government of India had launched a Crop Insurance programme under the nomenclature "National Agricultural Insurance Scheme" (NAIS). All farmers who avail loans from financial institutions are covered under the scheme and it is optional for non-loanee farmers. Under this scheme 50 percent of the premium amount is contributed as subsidy to small and marginal farmers which is shared equally by Government of India and State Government. This scheme is expected to be a critical instrument for development in the field of crop production by providing financial support to the farmers in the event of crop failure and help in maintaining flow of agricultural credit. This programme covers 8 (eight) crops - 3 crops in Kharif Season and 5 crops in Rabi season. The crops are-

Kharif Season	:	Autumn/Ahu Paddy, winter/Sali Paddy and Jute.
Rabi Season	:	Rape & Mustard, Wheat, Potato, Sugarcane and
Summer	:	Boro Paddy.

This scheme, under the area approach, not only facilitates insurance coverage to each of the notified crop damage within the defined area for widespread calamities but also on an individual basis for localized calamities such as hailstorm, landslide, cyclone and flood. National Agriculture Insurance Scheme though is being implemented in the state since 2009-10, has not been able to provide the desired solution to the risk involved in the agriculture sector due to reasons like lack of awareness, low subsidy premiums (10 percent) for small and marginal farmers, delayed claim settlement, slow response of banks in issuance of

Kissan Credit Cards have emerged as the main impediments in the successful implementation of the scheme.

#### **MODIFIED NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE SCHEME (MNAIS):**

The scheme is being implemented on pilot basis in 50 districts in the country. NAIS is withdrawn from those districts in which MNAIS will be implemented.

- Unit of insurance for major crops is Village/Village Panchayat.
- Scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers and voluntary for non-loanee farmers. Uniform seasonality norms will be applicable for both loanee & non-loanee farmers.
- Sum insured can be opted up to 150% of the value of average yield. Premium subsidy is available up to the value of threshold yield/loan amount only.
- Entire claim will be borne by the implementing agency. The scheme provides account payment up to 25% of the likely claim for immediate relief to the farmers.
- Minimum indemnity level will be 70% against 60% in case of NAIS.
- Calculation of threshold yield: Average yield of last 7 years excluding up to 2 years of declared natural calamity.
- The scheme is implemented in two districts of Assam viz., Kamrup and Dhubri from the Rabi season of 2010-11.

#### **WEATHER BASED CROP INSURANCE SCHEME (WBCIS):**

With the objective to overcome the shortcoming of delayed settlement of claims under NAIS, a Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) was introduced for implementation in 20 States on pilot basis. WBCIS has been implemented in Assam since the Rabi season of 2013-14.

WBCIS is intended to provide insurance protection to the farmers against adverse weather incidence. Such as deficit and excess rainfall, high or low temperature, humidity etc. which are deemed to impact adversely the crop production

#### **PROCUREMENT OF PADDY AS A MEASURE OF PRICE SUPPORT:**

At present Assam has surplus in Rice production. The improvement in production and productivity is result of better input management practices and adoption of improved technology. Despite the progress made, un-remunerative price received by the farmers for not having institutionalised markets is acting as a disincentive to drive the initiatives of the farmers. To ensure interest of the farmers the state government has engaged Assam State Agricultural Marketing Board (ASAMB) for procurement of paddy at Minimum Support Price, in addition to procurement to be done by the Food Corporation of India.

#### **AGRICULTURE MARKETING AND STORAGE:**

Marketing of agriculture produce in the state is a serious problem for the farming community. Lack of organized marketing facility, lack of storage infrastructure near the field, poverty and need of money after harvest for repayment of agricultural debt and other contingencies force the farmers to dispose off their hard earned produce at the earliest and at throwaway prices. Keeping in view, the interest of farmers, the government of Assam in addition to engaging the Assam State Agriculture Marketing Board and FCI for procurement of products have developed storage capacity (Table 5.23).

**TABLE -5.23****STORAGE CAPACITY CREATED BY DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS IN THE STATE**

Organisations	Storage Capacity(in MT)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Food Corporation of India (FCI)	389976	385913	379969
Central Warehousing Corporation	72150	72983	73717
State Warehousing Corporation	250838	242910	221407
Assam State Agricultural Marketing	46775	46775	46775
Total	759739	748581	721868

*Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam*

At present, the state has 24 Regulated Market Committees, 20 Primary Market Yards, 143 Trader's Shop, 532 Auction Platform/Retailers Shed, 806 Rural Primary Markets, 405 Wholesale Markets, One Organic Market, 18 Packaging Room, 42 Drying Platform and 15 Processing units. The Regulated Markets have been covered under AGMARKNET. As regards to cold storage infrastructure in the state, there are 26 cold storages of which 23 are in private sector and 3 in state sector.

To assist the farmers carrying vegetables to the distant market, the Assam State Agriculture Marketing Board provides transport subsidy to farmers. Government of Assam has taken steps to construct a three-storied market at Pamohi (Guwahati), a growers-consumers market complex at Ulubari (Guwahati), and establish 11 sale counters for marketing of farm products have been undertaken by the Government. The Department has also taken initiative for establishment of market infrastructure, storage facility and to eradicate the transportation bottlenecks. The rural connectivity scheme implemented under PMGSY is a major step towards benefit of farmers to take out their agricultural products to nearest markets.

**SOME OF THE MAJOR STEPS TAKEN UP TO BOOST UP MARKETING SUPPORT AND FOR POST HARVEST MANAGEMENT:**

- Farming community has been mobilized to form 25 numbers of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO) for securing better produce price;
- Rural farm women have been empowered by training and providing mini processing units of pulses and oil seeds from which they can earn from their homes;
- Tie up has been made for export of Red Bao Paddy to USA and the process has started in 2012-13 on regular basis;
- Export of Pineapple cubes, orange, ginger, dendrobium orchids to other states and countries have already been started;
- Some Self Help Groups are assisted to take up Agri-Horti activities including post harvest management.

**NATIONAL MISSION ON OILSEEDS & OIL PALM:**

The State is highly deficient in oil seed production. To achieve targeted area the Agriculture Department has been launching Mini-Mission-I-Development of cultivation of



vegetable oilseeds crop, Mini-Mission-II-Development of cultivation of oil palm and Mini-Mission-III-Development of cultivation of tree borne oil seeds.

#### **ESTABLISHMENT OF MINI OIL MILL WITH PACKAGING UNIT:**

The state Agriculture Department has proposed to establish mini oil mills with packaging units. The scheme has envisaged support of the Assam State Agricultural Marketing Board to market the products. It is also envisaged that value addition of oilseeds will not only drive the oilseed cultivation, it will also help to generate employment in production and processing sectors.

#### **WOMEN WELFARE SCHEME:**

Considering the role played by rural women in all components of agriculture and farm sector to manufacturing and marketing, the government of Assam through the Chief Minister's Vision on Women and Children, 2016 has given special thrust on woman's self help groups to facilitate their engagement and for economic upliftment.

#### **BRING GREEN REVOLUTION TO EASTERN INDIA INCLUDING ASSAM:**

The Central and the State Governments have chalked out a strategy to achieve the planned growth in agriculture sector of the country. Several interventions such as Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), double cropping, supply of improved seeds, fertilizer and technology equipment now have been undertaken. Under the initiative on BGREI, the government of India considers the states namely Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal as potential areas for increasing food grain production and productivity. The states are however mired by low credit availability, poor extension facilities and infrastructure bottlenecks. To remove the impediments on a priority basis steps have been taken emphasising on better seed replacement ratio, adequate and timely availability of critical inputs, improving infrastructure facilities and other required interventions including bank credit. In Assam, the scheme was launched in 2010-11 as a sub-scheme of RKVY to overcome the constraints limiting the productivity of rice based cropping system in the state by adopting short term activities related to transfer of technology through Rice demonstration in farmers' field along with activities pertaining to creation of irrigation facilities to maximize agricultural production in sustainable way.

#### **PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA: THE HIGHLIGHTS**

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was introduced in February 2016 to provide insurance service to the farmers for their yield. It was formulated in line with one nation-one scheme theme by replacing earlier two schemes National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) by incorporating their best features and removing their inherent drawbacks.

#### **STATUS OF PMFBY IN ASSAM:**

The Assam Government rolled out the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana from the Rabi season of 2016-17 with an aim to benefit about 5.5 lakh farmers but later in 2021-22 it benefited 627869 farmers. In the year 2021, the scheme covered Kharif area of 309484 hectares and 604478 farmers. For effective rolling out of the scheme, the state plans to



impart training to the officials of agriculture department and organise publicity-cum-awareness programmes among the farmers. Table- 5.24 show the status of implementation of the scheme in Assam.

**TABLE-5.24**  
**PRIME MINISTER FASAL BIMA YOJANA (PMFBY)**

Season	Area covered (Ha)	Farmers covered (Number)	Sum Insured (Rs. in lakh)	Premium collected (Rs. in lakh)	Claims paid (Rs. in lakh)	Farmers benefited (Number)
Kharif2016	4312.95	51749	NA	691.42	501.68	23398
Rabi2016-17	36692.00	8516	3011.99	173.22	33.60	282
Kharif2017	38519.50	50689	23308.32	1109.36	50.97	1440
Rabi2017-18	4328.08	5267	1160.577131	46.6878979	56.97	478
Kharif2018	17920.35	25955	10041.71	397.2	9.28	428
Rabi2018-19	31399.8	87442	21176.45	925.09	1890.74	7651
Kharif 2019	225188	368555	13333.89	5509.89	1890.74	43167
Rabi 2019-20	200237	447834	1432.95	4819.82	4544.84	70346
Kharif 2020	378428	579976	2218.71	10537.17	4719.32	70341
Rabi 2020-21	548782	833909	4305.97	15763	3529.47	80828
Kharif 2021	309484	604478	183846.26	8642	0	0
Rabi 2021-22	396058	627869	270701.89	9881	0	0

*Note: After receiving the central share, the implementing insurance agency will disburse the claim amount to the insured farmers.*

*Source : Directorate of Agriculture.*

## **SCHEME FOR MARKETING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:**

### **TRANSPORT SUBSIDY SCHEME 2018-19:**

Affordable transport facility is one of the prime requisites to enable the farmers to place their produce at remunerative markets. Provisioning of transport facilities also help to reduce number of intermediaries involved in market chain and thus ensure fair return to the farmers and procurement at reasonable price for the consumers. The state has formed Agricultural Production Management Group (APMG) for better crop planning and marketing.

The scheme proposes to provide subsidy @ Rs.2.0/Quintal per km to each selected APMG/growers Group etc. for maximum 2 tons per group per trip for maximum distance of 100 Km.

The scheme had placed supplementary demand of Rs. 250 lakh under the budget head of other agriculture programmes (2435) on subsidy for transportation support for

marketing offruits and vegetables for the year 2017-18. The physical target for transportation was approximately 20,500 MT.

**OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME:**

- The objective of the scheme is to facilitate marketing of surplus agricultural products particularly the perishable fruits and vegetables from areas where surplus production takes place. The goal is to ensure remunerative price for the farmers.
- It is also expected that the approach will encourage the growers to take up production on commercial point. .
- To facilitate the urban population to get products at reasonable price.
- To check fall of market price in the surplus growing areas beyond the cost of production. Subsidised transport facilities are thus required to be provided to the growers to safeguard the growers from financial losses in the harvest season.

**PROCEDURE FOR SALE:**

1. Sale price is to be fixed by the District Agricultural Officer in consultation with farmers and on the basis of prevailing market rate. The price list is to be displayed everyday at the sale points.
2. In case the farmers of the APMGs are not getting remunerative price the Agricultural Development Officer (ADO) will inform the District Agricultural Officer (DAO). In such case the DAO is to take measure to facilitate sale of the products at identified points.

**SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF JUTE GRADING AND BALING -**

**AIM AND OBJECTIVE:**

The aim and objective of the Jute grading and baling scheme is to extend facilities and modern know how of the grading jute to the growers of the state. It is expected that grading of jute would help the growers to involve themselves in the marketing of jute to get remuneration prices of graded jute.

During 2018-19 under the scheme it was proposed to impart training to 90 unemployed educated youth selected from the families of jute growers in three batches in the jute grading training centre located at Howly of Barpeta District. The training centre was established in 2000, but the infrastructure of the centre got damaged in 2001 due to natural calamities. Since then the centre is not operational and the staff associated with the centre were attached to the district agriculture office, Barpeta. Now a financial proposal of Rs. 350 lakh is made to revive the training centre. The duration of the training is planned for one month with provision of a stipend of Rs.1000/-for each of the trainees. In addition, there is provision for food and accommodation.

**MARKET INTELLIGENCE SCHEME (PLAN): OBJECTIVES**

The scheme of market intelligence is in operation in Assam since November 1957. The scheme originally covered seven markets, now it covers 72 important markets and representative markets and 40 commodities to collect requisite information for formulation of economic policies. The scheme has importance for formulating price policy by the state and it provides necessary support to address problems of marketing. The activities under the

market intelligence scheme is to collect and dissemination of daily and weekly wholesale and retail prices of market arrival of important agricultural commodities and live stock products from the selected markets and furnish the market information to the Economic and Statistical adviser of government of India, state government, public and private institutions and Army Head Quarter through various reports, bulletin and review. The All India Radio, Guwahati broadcasts the daily price bulletin of wholesale prices of selected agricultural commodities of important markets of Assam in the evening programme of "KRISHI JAGAT" for the best interest of growers, consumers and traders. This scheme has an annual operational budget of 150 lakh.

**SCHEME FOR QUALITY CONTROL AND AGMARK GRADING (PLAN):**

This scheme was introduced in the state during the year 1966-67. Agmark is a symbol of purity guaranteed by the Government. It is voluntary for the packers and millers. Under the scheme Agmark laboratories have been established in Guwahati, Tezpur, Nagaon, Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Silchar. The principal objective of the scheme is to promote grading of commodities like mustard oil, spices, honey ghee, wheat etc. under Agmark grading to encourage the packers and millers to produce quality product. At present there are six District Agmark Laboratories established in different parts of Assam.

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## **CHAPTER-VI**

### **IRRIGATION**

Agriculture plays a vital role in the economy of Assam. Availability of assured irrigation facility is undoubtedly the most important pre-requisite for sustained development in agriculture sector as water is essential for proper growth of crops. Out of the total quantity of water required for the growth of crops, some are met with natural precipitation and some are to be provided artificially.

The Irrigation Department is playing vital role in the development of irrigation potential of Assam by harnessing the rich surface water and ground water resources of the State. The main service of the Department is to supply water to the crop field as per demand of the cultivators.

The State of Assam is endowed with abundant water resources. The two major river systems - the Brahmaputra and the Barak along with numerous tributaries constitute the rich surface water resources of the State. The ground water availability in the State is falling under safe category. But in spite of the rich resources of water in the State, irrigation has become highly essential because of adverse and unpredictable weather condition including flood, erosion and drought like situation etc.

Out of the total geographical area of 78.44 lakh hectare the gross cropped area of the State is 39.74 lakh hectare and the net area sown is 26.99 lakh hectare. The ultimate irrigation potential of the State is estimated at 27 lakh hectares. It is planned to irrigate 17 lakh hectares through Minor Irrigation Schemes and 10 lakh hectares through Major & Medium Irrigation Projects. Moreover, out of the 17-lakh hectare area planned to irrigate through Minor Irrigation Schemes an area of 10 lakh hectare through Minor Irrigation Schemes taken from surface water resources and the rest 7 lakh hectare from ground water sources.

There are three classifications of Irrigation Schemes executed by Irrigation Department, Assam. Those are, Major Irrigation Scheme - (Culturable Command Area is more than 10,000 hectare), Medium Irrigation Scheme - (Culturable Command Area is between 2000 and 10,000 hectare) and Minor Irrigation Scheme (Culturable Command Area is up to 2000 hectare). These Irrigation Schemes may be of three types. Those are -

1. Surface Flow Irrigation Scheme: This type of irrigation scheme is done by constructing diversion weir across the river to convey water through canal system by surface gravity flow. This type of Schemes consists of Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes.
2. Surface Lift Irrigation Scheme: This type of irrigation scheme is also taken up on surface water sources by lifting of surface water by pump from river, lake or pond etc. and water is conveyed through canal system. This type of Schemes also consists of Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes.
3. Ground Water Lift Irrigation Schemes: This type of irrigation scheme is done by lifting ground water by installing Deep Tube wells or Medium Duty Tube wells or Shallow Tube wells and drawing water to the crop field through canal or through over ground flow or underground network of pipe.

Other than Irrigation Department, Agriculture Department, Panchayat & Rural Development Department and Soil conservation Department also have done some minor irrigation activities in the State of Assam. Irrigation Department has alone created an irrigation potential of 10.59 lakh hectare up to 31/03/2022.

### IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE:

The category wise and status wise number of Government Irrigation Schemes executed by Irrigation Department up to 2021-22 is given at table: - 6.1.

**Table: - 6.1**

Status of Irrigation Schemes	Category	Number of Government Irrigation Schemes up to 2021-22		
		Major & Medium	Minor	Total
<b>Completed</b>	Surface Flow	11	1527	1538
	Surface Lift	3	507	510
	G W Lift	Nil	865	865
	Total Completed Irrigation Schemes	14	2899	2913
	PMKSY-HK KP-Tube well Points	Nil	7670	7670
<b>Ongoing</b>	Surface Flow	3	322	325
	Surface Lift	1	127	128
	G W Lift	Nil	398	398
	Total Ongoing Irrigation Schemes	4	847	851
	PMKSY-HK KP-Tube well Points	Nil	2025	2025
<b>Total Irrigation Schemes</b>		18	3746	3764
<b>Total PMKSY HK KP- Tube Wells</b>			9695	9695

Source : Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

The creation of irrigation potential through Government Irrigation Schemes under Irrigation Department during the last three years is given at table: - 6.2.

**Table: - 6.2****IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED UP TO THE YEAR, 2021-22**

(Area in hectare)

Year	Irrigation potential created up to the year, 2021-22		
	Major & Medium Irrigation Sector	Minor Irrigation Sector	Total
<b>2019-20</b>	285703	738539	1024242
<b>2020-21</b>	284921	756900	1041821
<b>2021-22</b>	273593	785953	1059546

*Source : Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam***UTILISATION OF IRRIGATION POTENTIAL**

Irrigation Department collects and maintains data on creation of Irrigation facility through Government Irrigation Schemes only. Therefore, irrigation facility created/provided by the Agriculture Department and other Departments/agencies are excluded.

Out of the cumulative Irrigation Potential Created/made available through Government Irrigation Schemes under Irrigation Department the cultivators availed the facility of utilizing the same during the last three years is given at table: - 6.3.

**Table: - 6.3****Irrigation potential utilized during the year (out of the cumulative potential created through Government Irrigation Schemes)**

(Area in Hectare)

Year	Kharif crops season			Rabi & Pre-Kharif crops season			Total		
	M & M	Minor	Total	M & M	Minor	Total	M & M	Minor	Total
<b>2019-20</b>	73557	181170	254727	4725	38110	42835	78282	219280	297562
<b>2020-21</b>	64726	187655	252381	2279	36889	39168	67005	224544	291549
<b>2021-22</b>	63959	132929	196888	2838	40500	43338	66797	173429	240226

*Source : Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam*

The data shows huge gap between Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) and Irrigation Potential Utilized (IPU). The reasons of low utilization are

- 1) General wear and tear of the Irrigation Schemes and non- availability of fund for their repair in time.
- 2) Damage by natural calamities like flood, storm etc.
- 3) Erratic power supply in respect of the electrically operated Irrigation Schemes (Surface Lift and Ground Water Lift).

- 4) Damage of transformer, HTline and mechanical components at peak hours of requirement of water.
- 5) Change of river course in respect of Surface Flow and Surface Lift Irrigation Schemes.
- 6) Lack of demand from the cultivators for irrigation.
- 7) Reluctance of the cultivators to adopt multiple cropping systems in their crop field where assured irrigation is necessary.
- 8) Dependence of the cultivators on rain water.
- 9) Stealing of motors/ pumps and other accessories.
- 10) Imposition of Irrigation Service Charges for realization from the beneficiary cultivators. As the cultivators are poor, they are either incapable or reluctant to pay Irrigation Service Charges.

For better and efficient co-ordination among various Departments, a State Level Co-ordination Committee and a district level coordination committee was constituted.

Under Phase-I of PMKSY- HKKP- 4779 numbers of tube well points (2344 solar and 2435 electrical) during the year 2019-20 have taken up to create potential of 19116 ha. in 20 districts (bifurcated district). In phase-II PMKSY-HKKP-GW 4916 nos. of tube wells point have been sanctioned by Govt. of India (1243 nos. are solar operated and 3673 nos. are electrically operated) up to March, 2021-22

Since 1996-97, Central assistance was taken from Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in Major /Medium Irrigation Sector only with the allocation pattern 90:10 (Central Assistance: State Share). Subsequently Since 2000-01 the central assistance under AIBP received in respect of Minor Irrigation Sector. During FY 2018-19 out of 104 No's scheme with targeted potential 66808 hect., 10 No's schemes have been completed creating irrigation potential 4892. During FY 2019-20, a total 15 No's schemes have been completed creating a potential 4954 Hect. Further, during 2020-21, a total of 24 No's schemes have been completed creating potential 6595 Hect. During FY 2021-22, a total 14 No's schemes have been completed creating a potential 4612 Hect.

**Table: - 6.4**

**Scheme wise Physical Targets & Achievements under State Plan (NCA & ACA) for the last two years (excluding 6th Scheduled area)**

Name of Scheme	PHYSICAL (Area in Hectare)			
	2020-21		2021-22	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
A) Major & Medium Irrigation				
State Plan (Normal Works)	5348	1085	4303	760
B) Minor Irrigation				
i)State Plan	2833	460	755	0
ii) State Owned Priority Development (SOPD)				
CADWM under SOPD	Data shown against CSS/CS in table: - 6.5			

Source : Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

**Table: - 6.5****Scheme wise Physical Target and Achievement under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for last two years in the State (excluding 6th Scheduled area)**

Name of Scheme	PHYSICAL (Area in Hectare)			
	2020-21		2021-22	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
A) M & M Irrigation				
Bardikarai Irrigation Project	Nil			
B) Minor Irrigation				
1) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) Minor	Data shown against the Point iv & v in table 6.6			
2) RMIS: Minor Irrigation Census	6 <sup>th</sup> Minor Irrigation Census and Census of Water Bodies with reference year 2017-18 is going on and 100% field works have already been completed and data are already uploaded in the portal of Govt. of India. Final approved reports of both the censuses are waited from the Ministry of Jal Shakti.			
3) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sanchai Yojana & Har Khet Ko Pani (PMKSY & HKKP)				
i) Tube Well - Electrical	38780	9392	29388	20936
ii) Tube Well - Solar				
C) Command Area Development & Water Management	26069	120	25949	2000
D) Minor NLCPR	0	0	0	0

Source : Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam



**Table: - 6.6****Physical Targets and Achievements of any other implemented schemes for the last two years of the State (excluding 6th Scheduled area)**

Name of Scheme	PHYSICAL (Area in Hectare)			
	2020-21		2021-22	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
A) M & M Irrigation				
LTIF under NABARD				
Dhansiri IP	21972	10972	10000	0
B) Minor Irrigation				
i) TSP	429	210	309	0
ii) SCSP	1425	605	985	0
iii) NABARD				
a) RIDF –Loan Assistance under State Share	2472	686	1745	0
b) RIDF –LA under Central Share				
iv) Short fall of AIBP 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10	60521	6595	42408	4612
v) Projected State Share of CSS (AIBP)				
vi) NEC State Share	0	0	0	0
vii) PMKSY- HKKP State Share				
a) Tube Well - Electrical	Data has been shown against CSS/CS in table: - 6.5			
b) Tube Well - Solar				
viii) CMSGUY	0	0	0	0
NLCPR State Share	0	0	0	0

Source : Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

**Scheme for 6th Scheduled Area****I) Dima Hasao Autonomous Council****Table: - 6.7****Scheme wise Physical Targets & Achievements under State Plan for last two years**

Name of Scheme	PHYSICAL (Area in Hectare)			
	2020-21		2021-22	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Minor Irrigation (SOPD)				
SOPD	231	231	206	206
Scheme wise Physical Targets and Achievements under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for last two years				
CSS (AIBP)				
AIBP	162	162	120	120
Ongoing and proposed Schemes for 2022-23				
Physical				
SOPD-G State Sector	195			
NLCPR	200			

Source : Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

**II) Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council****Table:-6.8****Scheme wise Physical Targets and Achievements under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for last two years**

Name of Scheme	PHYSICAL (Area in Hectare)			
	2020-21		2021-22	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
Minor Irrigation	1800	128	1672	1576

Source : Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

**III) Bodoland Territorial Council****Table: -6.9**

Name of Scheme	PHYSICAL (Area in Hectare)			
	2020-21		2021-22	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. Scheme wise Physical Targets & Achievements under State Plan				
	550	550	710	710
2. Scheme wise Physical Target and Achievement under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for last two years				
	38308	1927	36381	1116
3. Targets and Achievements of any other implemented schemes (NABARD, SCSP, TSP, SOPD-G)				
	698	307	330	232
4. Ongoing and proposed Schemes for 2022-23				
New 100 SMI Schemes for NIA 27831 ha. amounting to Rs. 500.34 Lakh is sanctioned for ERM Sukla NIA 12150Ha. is to be revived for an amount of Rs. 25973.00 Lakh and 47 (New and Repairing) schemes are taken by SOPD- BTC amounting to Rs. 1875.00 Lakh				

Source : Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

Sufficient fund is required for operation and maintenance of Irrigation Schemes and on the other hand adequate fund is not available for the said work. Viewing that the whole operation and maintenance cost of the Irrigation Schemes and at least one percent of the capital cost may be accrued from the beneficiaries the "Irrigation Service Charges "was introduced on adhoc basis in 1993 under the premises of the Assam Irrigation Act, 1983. The rates were subsequently revised in 2000. The current rates of Irrigation Service Charges are shown below.

Crops	Rate per bigha (Rs)	Rate per hect. (Rs)
1. Kharif	37.50	281.24
2. Wheat and other Rabi crop	75.00	562.50
3. Early Ahu	100.00	751.00
4. Ahu	100.00	751.00
5. Jute	20.00	150.00
6. Sugarcane	29.60	222.00

Source : Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

The charges collected from the beneficiaries are deposited fully to the public exchequer. But the position of realization of Irrigation Service Charges is not at all satisfactory as the beneficiaries want to get water from government Irrigation Schemes free of cost.

The positions of realization of Irrigation Service Charges during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Irrigation Service Charges realised (In Rupees)
2019-2020	7,84,999.00
2020-2021	5,75,135.00
2021-2022	2,73,003.00

Source : Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

Towards the goal of increasing cropping intensity and raising crop yield provisioning of irrigation is a prime necessity. Considering the uncertainties faced in the production of Kharif crops due to floods, the state Agriculture Department has put emphasis on Rabi crops and assigns top priority to develop assured irrigation facilities through installation of pump sets and progress made during the last five years are given at Table No.- 6.10.

**TABLE-6.10**

**IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE CREATED BY THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT**

Component of Irrigation	Year				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Shallow Tube Wells (Nos.)	40	9515	25028	20773	90
Low Lift Pumps (Nos.)	0	0	0	0	1976

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

Considering the greater emphasis placed world over on harnessing green energy, the department of Agriculture as well as irrigation has also undertaken installation of PV Pump sets throughout the State. Annexure 6.5 and 6.6 shows the physical progress of renewable energy related performance of Irrigation and Agriculture Department till the end of 2021-22.

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## **CHAPTER: VII**

### **FLOOD AND FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES**

#### **Flood and Damages:**

The State of Assam comprises of two valleys namely the Brahmaputra and Barak Valley and it is situated in between  $90^{\circ}$  to  $96^{\circ}$  North Latitude and  $24^{\circ}$  to  $28^{\circ}$  East Longitude. The geographical area of Assam is 78,438.00 Sq. Km out of which 56,194.00 Sq. Km and 22,244.00 Sq. Km fall under the Brahmaputra and Barak Valley including 3 (Three) hill districts respectively.

The Brahmaputra Valley has an average width of about 80 Km. The main river of the valley, Brahmaputra is one of the largest rivers in the world and rank fifth with respect to its average discharge. The river originates from the Kailash ranges of Himalayas at an elevation of 5300 m. After flowing through Tibet, it enters India through Arunachal Pradesh and flows through Assam and Bangladesh before it joins Bay of Bengal.

The catchment area of Brahmaputra in Tibet is 2,93,000 Sq. Km; in India and Bhutan is 2,40,000 Sq. Km and in Bangladesh is 47,000 Sq. Km. The Brahmaputra basin extends over an area of 5,80,000 Sq. Km up to its confluence in Bangladesh.

The average width of Brahmaputra is 5.46 Km. the maximum discharge of Brahmaputra at Pandu near Guwahati was recorded as 72,779 Cubic meter per second on 23.08.62 and minimum discharge was recorded as 1757 Cubic meter per second on 22.02.63. The average annual discharge is about 20,000 Cubic meter per second and average dry season discharge is 4,420 Cubic meter per second.

The Barak valley has a geographical area of 6922.00 Sq. Km excluding 3(three) hill districts. The local rainfall run off of the valley along with that of adjacent hilly areas flows through river Barak and its various tributaries and is drained out to Bangladesh. The Katakhal, Jiri, Chiri, Modhura, Longai, Sonai, Rukni and Singla are the main tributaries of the valley. The tributaries are mainly rain fed and thus, cause flood problems when precipitation occurs.

Flood and erosion are two main natural disasters being faced by the state. The flood prone area of the state is 31,500.00 Sq Km as assessed by the Rashtriya Barh Ayog. This is about 39.58 % of the total land area of Assam and about 9.40% of total flood prone area of the whole country. The flood prone area of the entire country stands at about 10.2 % of its total area. This shows that the flood prone area of Assam is four times the national mark of the flood prone area of the country. Records show that average annual area affected by flood is 9.31 Lakh Hectares. The flood protected area of the state is 16500.00 Sq. Km till date.

The severity of the flood problem in the state has been further aggravated by acute erosion on both banks of river Brahmaputra and its tributaries. Study reveals that an area of 4.27 Lakh Hectare of the state has been eroded by the rivers since 1950, which is 7.40 % of area of the state. The average annual rate of erosion is 8000.00 Ha.

### **FLOOD AND EROSION PROBLEM OF THE STATE:**

The Brahmaputra and Barak River, with their 48 nos. of major tributaries and innumerable sub-tributaries, crisscrosses the plains of both the valleys. Flood, bank erosion and drainage congestion are the major problems faced by the state during the monsoon season. The event of flood is a recurring phenomenon in this region; every year several waves of flood cause damage to huge areas in the state. The loss to people in terms of property, crops and cattle is immense. The figures of loss run into hundreds of crores every year apart from the severe damage caused to roads, bridges, schools, communication systems and other such facilities. This diminishes the wealth of the nation and has adverse effects on the development of the state.

During the post-independence period, Assam has faced major floods in 1954, 1962, 1972, 1977, 1984, 1988, 1998, 2002, 2004, 2008, 2014, 2016 etc. Almost every year, three to four waves of flood ravage the flood prone areas of Assam. The average annual loss due to flood in Assam is estimated to Rs. 200.00 Crores.

After unprecedented floods in 1954, the Govt. of India announced a National Policy on Floods comprising of three phases viz. -

- The immediate,
- The short term and
- The long term measures.

The flood control activities in Assam started mainly after the announcement of National Water Policy. Subsequently, "Outlined plan for flood control in Assam" along with various comprehensive plans were prepared and the priority areas that require immediate and urgent attention were identified.

Till date, the Water Resources Department has taken up works primarily for the general development of the rural sector and for the protection of major townships in both the Brahmaputra and Barak valley. Schemes have also been taken up to relieve the drainage congestion in the cities and other important areas.

- Construction of Embankments and Flood walls
- River training and bank protection works
- Anti erosion and town protection works
- River channelization with pro siltation device
- Drainage improvement/ Sluices
- Raised Platform

- Flood forecasting and warning
- Flood zoning

The Water Resources Department, Assam has been implementing various flood management schemes from the beginning of 2nd Five Year Plan and is continuing till now.

#### **VISION:**

Optimal sustainable protection of the state of Assam against flood and river bank erosion including providing relief to the drainage congested areas of the state.

#### **MISSION:**

1. To develop comprehensive flood control and mitigation programs and formulation and execution of schemes/projects which would enable optimum management of floods and control the river bank erosion including providing optimum relief to the drainage congested areas of the state, with active involvement of all stakeholders for reducing the damages due to flood to minimum level.
2. To put into place systems and practices, which would result in sustainable increase in flood and erosion protected areas of the state, for all round development.
3. To actively engage with the neighboring countries and states for evaluation and execution of effective measures for flood management in the state.
4. To disseminate information, skills and knowledge, this would help in capacity building and mass awareness.

**Table: - 7.1**

#### **Physical achievement of the Water Resources Department**

Nature of Work	Total up to 2020-21	During 2021-22		Total upto 2021-22
		Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5
Construction of Embankments (km)	4486.44	1.18	1.18	4487.62
Anti Erosion and Town Protection Works (nos)	1088	82	82	1170
Construction of Major Sluice (nos)	106	8	8	114
Construction of Minor Sluice (nos)	545	0	0	545
Drainage Channel (km)	892.216	5.398	5.398	897.614
Raising & Strengthening of Embankment (km)	920.524	33.312	33.312	953.836

*Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Water Resource Department, Assam*

### **Flood management schemes taken up by W. R. Department during 2021-22:**

Following flood and erosion management schemes had been sanctioned for Water Resources Department during the financial year 2021-22

- 10 nos. of scheme under NABARD (RIDF-XXVII) for Rs. 207.02 Cr.
- 20 Nos. of Schemes under State Plan (SOPD-G) costing Rs. 129.22 Cr.
- 19 Nos. of Scheme under Construction of New embankments (SOPD-ODS) at a total estimated cost of Rs. 188.37 Cr.
- 80 nos. of schemes under SOPD-FDR for Rs. 432.44 Cr.
- 2 schemes under NEC for Rs. 9.46 Cr.

### **Scheme under Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP):**

The Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India has approved one scheme at a cost of Rs. 115.945 Crores for erosion protection of river Aie in Chirang District. The work is scheduled to be started after in 2022-23.

### **Assam Integrated River Basin Management Programme (AIRBMP):**

The Department has proposed the World Bank funded project "Assam Integrated River Basin Management Programme (AIRBMP)" and a negotiation is going on for the World Bank loan amount of \$ 500 M with counterpart funding of \$125 M. Under this programme, two comprehensive flood management schemes, one at Buridehing river and the other at Manas Beki River have been proposed. Subsequently, funding will be considered for other critical rivers like Jiabharali, Gainadi, Jiadhal, Bhogdoi, Singhla and Jatinga.

### **Brahmaputra Flood and Erosion Risk Management Project (BFERMP):**

As per approved Preliminary Project Report (PPR) - 11129, the WRD has proposed "Brahmaputra Flood and Erosion Risk Management Project (BFERMP)" with ADB loan of \$400M and counterpart funding of \$100M. The project is targeted for flood and erosion management in the main stream Brahmaputra and has proposed 13 schemes at a tentative cost of Rs. 1298.00 Crores.

### **Breach/cuts of 2021:**

During the flood of 2021, one 250m breach occurred in the embankment of river Aie under Dhubri WR Division at Lalmati area in Bongaigaon district and one estimate for Rs. 10.00 Crores have been approved under SDRF for closing the breach.

Statement showing the loss due to disaster during 2021 in Assam is given at Annexure- 7.1.

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## CHAPTER –VIII

## LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:**

Animal Husbandry is a vital sector of the State. It is one of the upcoming sectors of the state for creating opportunities in respect of boosting up major Livestock Products like Milk, Egg and Meat in the state for achieving the goal of self sufficiency (**ATMA NIRBHAR ASSAM**). The Animal Husbandry Department has been implementing various development and health-oriented schemes for rural people for attaining the objectives of protecting the Livestock from various diseases and to bridge the gap between demand and supply of Livestock Products in the state.

**LIVESTOCK POPULATION AS PER 20<sup>th</sup> LIVESTOCK CENSUS:**

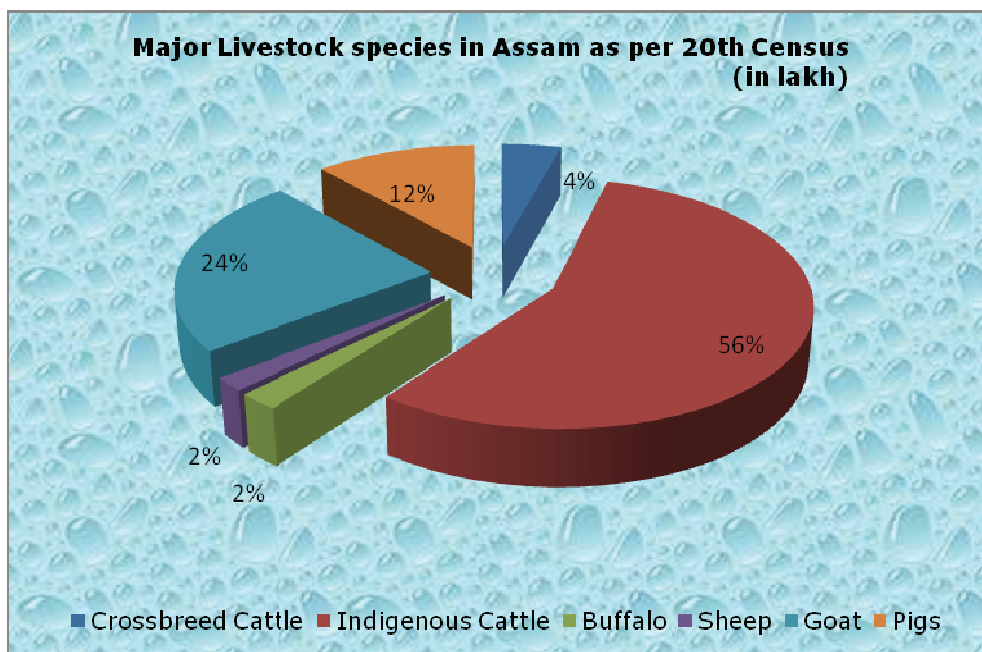
According to the 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census 2019, the Cattle population constitutes the largest group with more than ten million. Out of the total Cattle indigenous/non descript cattle comprises 1.1 crore while crossbred cattle population comprises 7.7 lakhs. Buffalo comprises 4.2 lakhs while Sheep was counted to become 3.3 lakhs numbers. Goat and Pig comprised of about 43.15 lakhs and 21 lakhs numbers respectively during Livestock Census 2019.

**Table-8.01****Livestock and Poultry in Assam as per 20<sup>th</sup> Census (in lakh)**

Sl. No.	Livestock species	Quantity (in lakh)
1	Total Cattle	109.09
	a. Crossbred Cattle	07.69
	b. Indigenous Cattle	101.40
2	Buffaloes	04.22
3	Sheep	03.32
4	Goat	43.15
5	Pigs	20.99
6	Duck	120.19
7	Poultry	331.06
8	Horse and Ponies	0.127

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam.

The above figure shows that the Indigenous cattle constitute the major part, whereas the quantity of Sheep and Buffalo is going commonly downward in the State.



#### RELEVANCE OF THE SECTOR IN THE STATE ECONOMY:

The growth rate of production of Milk, Egg and Meat are respectively 2.98%, 3.23% and 3.16% over the previous year. The details of production of these items are reflected in table-8.02.

**Table - 8.02**  
**Trend of Livestock products in Assam**

Item	2011-12	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2021-22 (P)	Growth rate for the year 2021-22 (P)
Milk (millionlitres)	838	945	975	1004	1034	2.98%
Egg (millionnos)	471	501	514	525	542	3.23%
Meat ('000 tonnes)	34.19	50.42	52.96	54.36	56.08	3.16%

Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam.

The GSDP and NSDP of Livestock sector at constant (2011-12 prices) and current price are as shown below: -

Table- 8.03

Figure Rs. in Lakh			
Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)			
Constant Price (2011-12 prices)		Current Price	
2021-22 (Q.E.)	2022-23(A.E.)	2021-22 (Q.E.)	2022-23(A.E.)
490426	529094	996619	1242220
Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)			
Constant Price (2011-12 prices)		Current Price	
2021-22 (Q.E.)	2022-23(A.E.)	2021-22 (Q.E.)	2022-23(A.E.)
423049	451297	1032219	1200344

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

The growth rate of the Livestock sector in the State's GSDP of 2021-22 (quick estimation-Q.E.) at constant price 2011-12 prices and current prices are 8.87% and 9.44% over the previous year respectively. Again, 5.82% and 13.40% are the growth rate of the State's NSDP of 2021-22 (Q.E.) at constant price 2011-12 prices and current prices.

However, the growth rate of this sector in the State's GSDP of 2022-23 (Advanced Estimation-A.E.) at constant price 2011-12 prices and current prices are 7.88% and 24.64% over the previous year respectively. Further, 6.68% and 16.29% are the growth rate of the State's NSDP of 2022-23 (A.E.) at constant price 2011-12 prices and current prices.

#### **SOME IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES:**

#### **SCHEMES CONTINUING OR PROPOSED UNDER DIFFERENT SCHEMES:**

##### **A. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:**

The Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam is encouraging backyard poultry rearing in the stat for enhancing meat and egg production. As this sector generates employment and enhance rural income, a large number of people are directly engaged in poultry sector in the state. Details of Physical achievements for Development of Poultry in Assam are in **Annexure-8.01**.

##### **B. National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE):**

The NPRE scheme activities like Village Search, stock route search, institutional search etc. For Rinderpest like disease are going on throughout the State. The officers of head quarter (Rinderpest) Guwahati are visiting to the field in all districts in time to time. Team of doctors from Rinderpest headquarter have visited the various dispensaries /hospitals /sub centres and enquired about the occurrence of Rinderpest or Rinderpest like diseases. The Veterinary Doctors and Veterinary Field Assistant (VFA) Placed in different district under Rinderpest Eradication Scheme are also engaged in various NPRE Scheme activities including Institutional search, Village search and Stock Rout search in their

respective districts and enquired about the occurrence of Rinderpest or Rinderpest like disease in those districts at the village level. It is to be stated the occurrence of Rinderpest or Rinderpest like disease were not reported / found during the search operation from the entire state. Now a day's National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and monitoring (NPRSM) is being doing instead of NPRES for which a fund has been released from the Govt. of India as 100% Central share. For that a fund has been released to the Govt. of Assam after gap of six years. This scheme is mainly for diseases control and monitoring. The R.P. has been partially Eradicated for which works are been done as Village search, stock route and so on.

The collection and screening of the serum sample at Stat Elisa Lab under the Sero-Surveillance work has been completed.

### **PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF NORTH EASTERN REGIONAL DISEASE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY (NERDDL) & ANIMAL HEALTH CENTRE FOR THE YEAR 2021-2022, AND ACTION PLAN FOR 2022-2023**

#### **PHYSICAL PROGRESS**

The NERDDL had provided referral and consultancy services to the state diagnostic laboratories of the region for economically important livestock and poultry diseases, as and when needed. Visit to state laboratories of Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram had been undertaken and necessary interactions made for their improvement of working condition.

**Table – 8.04**

**Diseases diagnosed for the following specimen by NERDDL**

Name of the section	No. of samples processed	Diseases diagnosed
Parasitological	1187	Ascariasis, Amphistomiasis, Strongyloidiasis, Bunostomiasis, Babesia of Cattle and Dog, Theileriaspp, Coccidiaspp, Trichostrongylus, Nematodirus, haemonchus, Bunostomum, Ancylostoma, Moneizia, Dipylidiumcanninum.
Bacteriological	3829	Brucella, Leptospira, Salmonellosis, E.coli, Strepto and Staphylococcosis, pasteurellosis, Coli- bacillosis, Klebsiellosis, yersiniasis.
Virological (Morbid)	8768	African Swine Fever, Avian Influenza, PPR, PRRS,CSF, Surveillance Samples for AIV(serum), PPV,PCV, BVD, JEV in pigs
Biochemistry and Toxicological	344	Aflatoxicosis, Carbamate insecticide OP insecticide poisoning
Pathological	472+26(BSE) +540(Autopsy)	Squamous cell carcinoma, nephritis, enteritis, Liver degeneration, Bronchopneumonia, supporting diagnostic aids for other diseases, Surveillance samples for BSE

Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam.

### **ASSAM LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AGENCY ( ALDA)- A Brief Introduction**

- ALDA is a Central Government as well as State Government funded Semi-autonomous State Level registered society as "State Implementing Agency" (SIA) created in 2004-05 under Society Registration Act, 1860 to implement the Centrally sponsored scheme namely NPCBB initially.
- ALDA has its own rules and regulations, Governing Body (GB) Members, Executive Committee and Technical Committees.
- It charges for the goods and services (exclusively A.I Service) from the farmers to remain commercially viable. The goods and services provided by ALDA conform to the breeding policy and requirements of the State.
- ALDA implemented NPCBB Phase – I from 2004-05 to 2006-07, NPCBB Phase – II from 2006-07, NPCBB Phase II Extended from 2013-14, and implementing RGM (Rastriya Gukul Mission) from 2018 onwards
- Presently ALDA is implementing Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme (NAIP) from 2018-19. Presently the Phase- III of NAIP is being implemented from August 2021.

### **OBJECTIVES OF ALDA**

- Production of clean & quality Frozen semen
- Expansion of the state cattle breeding network
- Establishment of Liquid Nitrogen (LN) grid in the state - Strengthen & streamline the Frozen semen & Liquid nitrogen distribution network
- Capacity building of AI service delivery network.
- Creation of awareness among farmers
- To conserve & improve Indigenous available Swamp buffaloes.
- Self employment generation synergistically with increased AI coverage.

### **QUALITY FROZEN SEMEN PRODUCTION AT BARAPETTA**

- FSBS, Barapetta is a Frozen semen production unit of ALDA, it focuses production of quality Frozen semen of bull for the Cattle Breeding programme of the state.
- The station is located at Barapetta, 5 KM from Barpeta Road Railway Station towards Manas National Park.
- This station is only "A" graded semen station of the N E Region (awarded by CMU OF Govt of India) and is also an ISO 9001:2015 (Quality Management System) certified institute.
- At present, the Barapetta station is maintaining 14 nos of breeding bulls. (Jersey = 05, Holstein Friesian = 05 & Sahiwal = 04 nos).
- The station has the following follower bulls- 15 Nos of Bulls, 4 Nos Murrah (HGM) & 1 no. Sahiwal (HGM) brought from Punjab, 5 Nos H.F (HGM) brought from Bangalore
- 5 Nos H.F (HGM) bull calves were imported from Germany and 2 nos of ET born Pure Jersey Bull calves brought from Uttarakhand as per Govt of India allotment.

### Semen Distribution Network

1. ALDA presently have 1 nos of Central Frozen Semen Banks (CFSB) and 17 regional Frozen Semen Banks (FSB) with eight nos of 6000-liter vertical silo and eight nos of 3000 lit vertical silo to maintain buffer stock of LN & FS.
2. A new FSB has been established at Akajan in the last year to cover 20 AI centers of Dhemaji district.
3. 37 no of LN vans were deployed for carrying semen from the regional FSB to all rural and interior AI centers of the state to facilitate AI at farmer's doorstep and 10 vehicles were distributed in the current financial year for more coverage.
4. The Agency has 2 nos of 5000 ltr LN Transport tankers and 2 nos 6000 liters of new LN tankers procured last year to carry Liquid Nitrogen in the 33 districts.

### Information Network for Animal Productivity and Health (INAPH)

1. INAPH is a desktop / Netbook / Android Tablet based field IT application that facilitates the capturing the real time reliable data on AI, PD & Calving.
2. INAPH maintains a national database of cattle and buffaloes with 12-digit Unique identification of animal along with the reproductive details, pedigree facts, lactation yields, owner details & health details
3. The implementation of INAPH started in the state with master creation in 2017-18.
4. Presently a total of 3654 AI technician IDs were created in INAPH.
5. In FY 2021-22 the state has achieved uploading of 57% of actual AI performed in the field.
6. Review of INAPH implementation is being conducted at state and district level. Most recent review Chaired by Director AHVD, Assam on 02.03.2022.

**Table – 8.05**

#### Year Wise Breedable Animal Coverage of the State

Year	Percentage of AI coverage	Year	Percentage of AI coverage
2004-05	2.9	2013-14	8.76
2005-06	3.68	2014-15	8.54
2006-07	4.04	2015-16	5.75
2007-08	3.17	2016-17	7.17
2008-09	3.78	2017-18	8.41
2009-10	5.68	2018-19	10.23
2010-11	5.59	2019-20	11.14
2011-12	7.24	2020-21	12.72
2012-13	6.92	2021-22	13.26

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam.

## A BRIEF ABOUT THE DAIRY DEVELOPMENT IN ASSAM:

The Dairy Development, Assam envisages the reduction of the current milk market share of 95% by the unorganized sector and transforming it to the fold of organized sector and it proposes to focus on the complete suite of services to the unorganized sector such as formation of more & more Primary Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS), their capacity building, supporting them with the dairy inputs for milk procurement, primary processing and marketing, creation of cold chain facilities & milk processing infrastructure for milk value addition, linking the dairy farmers with ALDA for AI support and AH & Vety Department for feed & fodder, animal health, disease control supports etc, quality assurance training to abide by the FSSAI norms, supporting the dairy farmers with credit linkages under KCC, NPDD, RIDF and other relevant schemes and making linkages of DCSs /Dairy groups with prospective milk buyers under Formal/ Organized Sector.

For enhancement of milk production in the state some important initiatives are proposed to be initiated during 2021-22 onwards for which an amount of Rs. 4000.00 Lakh was allocated in the Budget of Dairy Development, Assam.

- a. Use of Sex sorted/Sexed Frozen semen of High yielding breeds alongside the ongoing AI program in gradual manner in suitable dairy belts for maximizing the female cross breed population resulting increase in milk production
- b. Induction of High yielding Murrah Buffalos and Gir cows in selected pockets for direct increase in Milk production as well as availability of Murrah & Gir calves in the State
- c. Establishment of Commercial dairy farms in selected locations through induction of 80 Nos of high genetic material (HGM) cows and value addition unit and marketing facility with the involvement of progressive dairy entrepreneurs of the State by way of bank linkage
- d. Providing seed money to the 200 nos of Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) etc.

Under Assam Milk, Meat and Egg Mission (AMMEMS) of Chief Ministers' Samagra Gram Unnayan Yojana (CMSGUY) necessary supports to the dairy farmers of Bajali Milk Union, Sitajakhala Dugdha Utpadak Samabai Samitee and Kanyaka Bohumukhi Pam, Sootea, Sundarpukhuri Dairy Cooperative, Nazira have already been provided for establishment of Milk Processing Plant, value addition, feed and fodder development and induction of high yielding milch cattle for enhancement of milk production.

To provide marketing platform for the local milk brands a Multi Brand Milk Mall is under construction at Khanapara under RIDF-XXV and another two at Jorhat and Dibrugarh are proposed under RIDF-XXVII.

Dairy Development, Assam, had proposed for rejuvenation of some old milk processing plants under the Town Milk Supply Schemes (TMSS) have been proposed.

Dairy Development Assam is going to roll out the Kissan Credit Card (KCC) initiative of Govt of India to the members of Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) of the state in addition to the newly revised Govt of India schemes such as NPDD, RIDF and AHIDF etc.

Govt. has initiated the process for processing of 10.00 Lakh liters of milk per day in coming days for which necessary MoU has been signed with National Dairy Development Board. The detail about the scheme for the Development of Dairy is in **Annexure- 8.04.**



## **INSTITUTE OF VETERINARY BIOLOGICALS (IVB) – AT A GLANCE:**

The demand on agriculture and livestock has surely increased with the development of the human population. Even while the annual growth rate of cattle and buffalo continued to climb, this was mostly due to economic necessity, improved farmer appreciation for the animals, and the ability of the veterinarian to successfully control a number of dreaded livestock diseases.

### **Disease status in the state of Assam:**

The two most prevalent animal diseases in the state right now in terms of the populace's economy are Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS) and Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD). The majority of outbreaks have been shown to be associated with Type-'O' of the FMD serotypes prevalent in this state. Hemorrhagic Septicemia is one of the principal diseases among those that are economically significant, occurring primarily in the erivine region of the state and substantially harming farmers in general. The sickness strikes right before the monsoon, as well as during and after a flood. It occurs throughout the state, but is more common in the 23 flood-affected districts out of the 33 districts in the state. At the same time, illnesses like B.Q. and anthrax also sporadically appear alongside HS, posing serious threats to the bovine population.

Other significant illnesses that exist in Assam are the ravikhet sickness, the duck and goose pox, enterotoxinemia, the chicken and goat pox, etc. Pigs are one of the most popular livestock species in the area because of their exceptional feed conversion efficiency, quick generation times, and prolific breeding potential.

Approximately one-third of India's entire pig population resides in the north-eastern states.

However, due to the prevalence of numerous bacterial and viral infections, of which Classical Swine Fever is the leading killer disease, this business frequently suffers serious economic setbacks.

Even though the illness has an enzootic form, it now poses the biggest threat to pig husbandry, especially in areas with a high pig population.

Assam has a relatively high prevalence of parasitic infestations in cattle, which has a significant negative economic impact on the sector. The Assamese agro-climate provides an ideal setting for the establishment and development of numerous helminth species as well as the many vectors involved in parasite reproduction. Along with nematodes, other trematodes and cestodes, such as Fasciola, Amphistomes, etc., are generally widespread parasitic diseases that hinder the growth of the state's cattle business. It has been determined that such infestations occur roughly 30 percent of the time among all animals.

### **Immunization Programme:**

Assam's geo-climatic conditions are ideal for the expansion and development of the cattle industry, but they are also a haven for a wide variety of bacteria and parasites, many of which pose significant economic losses. Hemorrhagic septicaemia, Black Quarter, anthrax, Ranikhet sickness, duck cholera, duck plague, enterotoxaemia, goat pox, rabies, parasitic infestation, etc. are some of the most common infectious diseases that affect Assam.



Immunization Programme in Assam has been taken up through **Central sector Schemes like ASCAD, CFS-CP, PPR-EP, NADCP** and also through different veterinary dispensary and sub centre of the state by procuring vaccines produced at **Biological Production Unit** of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department located at Khanapara Guwahati-22.

## **INFORMATION ON BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTION UNITS/ DISEASE DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES:**

### **(A) BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTION UNIT:**

The Institute of Veterinary Biologicals (IVB), Khanapara, Guwahati-22 was established in 1950. During the fourth and fifth five-year plan with the assistance of NEC it was brought into the existing status and producing different types of bacterial and viral vaccines. Since 2003-04 this unit has been supplying different vaccines to the state and NE Region. With present infrastructure facilities this unit can produce around 50 lakh doses of different types of vaccines annually.

### **(B) INFRASTRUCTURE AVAILABLE:**

The existing IVB is presently under going complete renovation phase to a modern laboratory having following divisions:

- i) Bacteriological wing
- ii) Viral wing
- iii) Quality control wing
- iv) Small animal farm
- v) Sterilization Unit
- vi) Storage and distribution wing

**Central Sector Schemes:** The Govt of India has launch Livestock Health and Disease Control Schemes to control and eradicate few economically important disease prevalent in the country. This programme includes the following:

1. Assistance to State to Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD):
2. Classical Swine Fever- Control Programme (CSF-CP)
3. Peste des Petits (PPR-EP)
4. National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP)
5. Mobile Veterinary Unit under ESVHD

### **Physical and Financial Achievement of the schemes:**

#### **1. National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP):**

National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for FMD and Brucellosis is a Central Sector Scheme where 100% of fund has been provided by the GoI to control FMD by 2025 with vaccination and its eventual eradication by 2030. Intensive Brucellosis Control programme in animal is envisaged for controlling Brucellosis which will result in effective management of the disease, in both animals and humans as follows.

**Table – 8.06**

SI No	Scheme	Physical Target	Unit	Physical Achievement	Financial Target (Rs. in Lakh)	Financial Achievement (Rs. in Lakh)
a	Animal Ear Tagging	113.31	Lakh animal	59.13	1640.77	1616.06
b	Registration in information network for animal productivity & health (INAPH)	113.31	Lakh animal	44.27		
c	FMD Vaccination	44.73	Lakh Doses	29.49		
d	Brucella Vaccination	13.71	Lakh Doses	3.74		

Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam.

## **2. Mobile Veterinary Unit (MVU) under Establishment and Strengthening Veterinary Hospital and Dispensary (ESVHD):**

This is a Central Sector Scheme which will be on a Centre-States sharing basis as applicable as 90:10 for our state. This scheme is aimed at to increase the accessibility of veterinary service at farmer's door step, funds for MVU will be provided under this scheme @1MVU for applicable one lakh animals. This custom fabricated four-wheeler will have one Veterinarian, one para veterinarian and one driver cum attendant. These vehicles will be for veterinary healthcare with equipments for diagnosis, treatments and minor surgery, audio visual aids and other basic requirements for treatments of animals. MVU will provide service at farmer's door step on the basis of phone calls received at the Call Centre from farmer.

## **3. Assistance to State to Control of Animal Disease (ASCAD):**

This is a Central Sector Scheme where 100% of fund is provided for activities like vaccination against economically important diseases of livestock and backyard poultry. Due importance is also given to vaccination against zoonotic diseases like Anthrax and Rabies. Another activity given priorities is 'Control of Emergent and Exotic Diseases'. Surveillance and ring vaccination to inhibit the spread of such disease is taken up (in case of outbreaks). Research & Innovation, Publicity & Awareness and Training & Allied activities is other component deals by ASCAD. Altogether 219 block and 26395 villages of 33 districts of the state will be covered under the umbrella of ASCAD programme.

**Table- 8.07****Target for the Vaccination (Disease Wise) for the year 2022-23**

Sl No	Name of the Vaccine	Target for the year 2021-22 (Lakh Doses)	Physical Achievement (Lakh Doses)	PC of Achievement
1	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS)	20	0.34	1.70
2	Black Quarter (BQ)	5	0.45	9.00
3	HS+BQ	5	0	0.00
4	Anthrax	3	0.18	6.00
5	Enterotoxaemia	5	0	0.00
6	Goat Pox	5	0	0.00
7	Ranikhet -R <sub>2</sub> B	10	0	0.00
8	Ranikhet - F <sub>1</sub>	5	0	0.00
9	Duck Plague (DP)	25	0.79	3.16
10	Swine Fever	2	0.2	10.00

Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam.

**A. Classical Swine Fever- Control Programme (CSF-CP):**

CSF-CP will be implemented in the state to target 100% of the eligible pig population against classical swine fever disease because it is enzootic in most pig producing state. Hence the most remedial measure is vaccination of eligible animals. Animal identification will be made using ear tags and registering the animals on the INAPH module

**Target Beneficiary:** The pig farmer and other related stakeholder who has suffered by the disease will be main benefactor of the schemes. Total 20 Lakhs vaccine doses will be used to cover around 10 Lakhs pig population through vaccination twice annually.

Fund Proposed for the year 2022-23: **Rs 1295.94 Lakh**

**B. PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANT (PPR-EP):**

This centrally funded programme is aimed at to control Pestes des Petits Ruminants also known as Goat Plague, a acute highly contagious often fatal notifiable and transboundary viral disease of Sheep and Goat. Under the programme carpet vaccination against PPR for 100% coverage of entire eligible small ruminants will be taken.

**Target Beneficiary:** The total population of Sheep and Goat of Assam is 46, 47,273 as per 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census. A total 33 Lakhs doses will be required to vaccinate these animals who are above 3 month of age and healthy.

Fund Proposed for the year 2022-23: **Rs 236.00 L**

Details of Present status of the schemes is at **Annexure -8.02.**

**INTEGRATED SAMPLE SURVEY:**

Integrated Sample Survey is a centrally sponsored scheme in respect of estimation of Major Livestock products like Milk, Egg, and Meat. This scheme conducts district wise seasonal survey as per the Technical guidance from Animal Husbandry Statistics Division (AHS) Govt. of India, submits reports on seasonal and on Annual basis and after ratification from Govt. of India, the department publishes report accordingly. However, no survey took place in 2021-22 due to Covid-19 and the department has to submit the projected data as per the direction. The estimates of Milk, Egg, and Meat are given for the year 2021-22(P) as described in **Table- 8.02**.

**ASSAM PROJECT ON AGRI-BUSINESS AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION (APART) (A WORLD BANK FUNDED PROJECT) ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY COMPONENT**

The Government of Assam through Government of India has applied for a credit of US\$200 million from the International Development Association (IDA) (a wing of the World Bank group), for implementation of the Assam Project on APART, which is currently under preparatory stage.

**Project Development Objective (PDO):** "To add value and improve resilience of selected agriculture value chains, focusing on smallholder farmers and agro-entrepreneurs in targeted districts of Assam".

**The project would achieve the PDO by:**

- Promoting investments in agri-enterprises, reducing the business and transaction costs, facilitating access to finance for agribusiness entrepreneurs, and, where appropriate, push for process, regulatory and/or policy change;
- Supporting the development of a modern supply chain; improved information communication technologies (ICT) based farm information and intelligence services, and alternative marketing channels; and Improving producer's access to knowledge, technologies and infrastructure so that they are able to respond to market opportunities and climate variability.
- **Project Beneficiaries:** Farmers, farmer producer organizations, and entrepreneurs especially in the MSME segment in the targeted districts.
- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs):
  - ❖ Number of beneficiaries with improved resilience
  - ❖ Number of new agri-enterprises established
  - ❖ Number of jobs created by targeted agri-enterprises, including for women (percent)
  - ❖ Increase in value of marketed output at the farmer level
  - ❖ Direct project beneficiaries (number), of which female (percentage).

The project broadly focuses on two components:

1. **PORK VALUE CHAIN (PVC):** To be implemented by AHVD

2. **MILK VALUE CHAIN (MVC)** Interventions by AHVD in the Cross Cutting areas under Formal Dairy Sector (by West Assam Milk Union Limited (WAMUL) and Informal Dairy Sector by Dairy Development Department (DDD)

**PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY APART, AHVD**

- A.** 4254 nos of Farmers Interest Group (FIG) formed in 13 APART Districts



- B. CLUSTER LEVEL MEETING:** 244 nos of Cluster level meetings have been organized in different APART district successfully to create awareness among FIG members on scientific breeding, feeding, management, artificial insemination, emerging diseases and zoonotic diseases.
- C. Feed Sample Collection For Ration Balancing:** The Veterinary Officers from APART districts organized "Field Day" (80 FD) for collection of conventional and non-conventional feed samples. To find out the nutritional status of feed staff. The collected feed sample 270 nos have been despatch to the National Research Centre on Pig (NRCP) for chemical analysis.
- D. Pig Bondhu:** Pig Bondhu, were selected from the Farmers Interest Group (FIG) of APART Districts and trained at NRC on Pig on the improvement of breeding, feeding, healthcare, management and advisory services they with focus on delivery of AI services. Till now, 158nos of Pig Bondhus were trained by NRCP. Out of which 112 male and 46 female.
- E. Introduction of Exotic Germplasm:** A total of 200 nos of Large White Yorkshire piglets were bought from the government farms of Punjab in two batches and kept in Morigaon farm for quarantine and distributed in four (4) nucleus farm of the Department (Diphu, ALPCo, Sonapur and Rani) with a view to develop multipliers and breeders to supply cross bred piglets to the farmers. Till now 613nos of Piglets produced and distributed to 95 nos of multipliers.
- F. Introduction of community Boar:** Crossbred Large Black and Hampshire will be inducted in the project areas with 1 boar: 10 female ratios for upgradation of the local breeds. Till now 246 beneficiaries has been approved by DLCC and procurement of Piglets is under process.
- G. Satellite Liquid Boar Semen Processing Center along with Boar Sty for Exotic Germplasm:** To establish in Jorhat, Sivasagar, Khanapara and Karbi Anglong with renovation of existing departmental structures. Till now Jorhat, Sivasagar and

Khanaparais completed. KarbiAnglong is under Process. Another 2units of Boar Sty at Kokrajhar&Biswanath is going to be implemented under AWP 22-23.

**H. Low-cost slaughter house:** -The main objective is to produce hygienic pork through scientific slaughtering of pigs. 3 numbers of unit are completed at Jorhat, Sivasagar and Lakhimpur and another 3 units are under construction.

**I. Development of demo of structured of meat vending cubicles** –Distribution of 20 nos. of meat vending cubicles is completed for hygienic sale of meat &Bidding process completed for another 50 units.

The main objective is to help the retailer to sell clean and hygienic pork.

**J. Bio-security measures for Nucleus Pig Breeding farm: -**

- An intensive bio-security program for the five pig breeding farms at Sonapur, Rani, ALPCo, Khanapara and Diphuarecompletedfor control of African Swine Fever (ASF) and other diseases.
- **115 nos of Veterinary Officers in 5 batches have been trained successfully at NRC on Pig to act as a master trainer:** GAHP (Good Animal Husbandry Practices), pig production scenario in national & regional aspect, pig genetics resources and breeding strategies, pig farm management and nutrition, reproduction, pig diseases and their management, abattoir construction and hygienic pig slaughter, pork processing and value addition and pig byproduct utilization and abattoir waste management etc.

### **“Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana” (RKVY) at a glance: Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam**

The primary target area for Agricultural sector development through RKVY had been identified as Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Research, Fishery and Dairy. Apart from these, other related sectors were also considered from time to time for RKVY Programme on the basis of C-DAP (Comprehensive District Agriculture Plan) and SAP (State Agriculture Plan).

One of the important components under this project is the Animal Husbandry Dept. implemented during FY 2008- 2019. It was found that there has been an unprecedented contribution of RKVY in the development of animal husbandry sector of the economy. The growth of this sector has increased steadily in spite of various constraints faced by the farmers during the implementation period.

RKVY was initiated in 2007 as an umbrella scheme for an umbrella scheme for ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors by allowing states to choose their own agriculture and allied activities as per the District/State Agriculture plan with a funding pattern of 90:10 between Centre and States of N.E. India.

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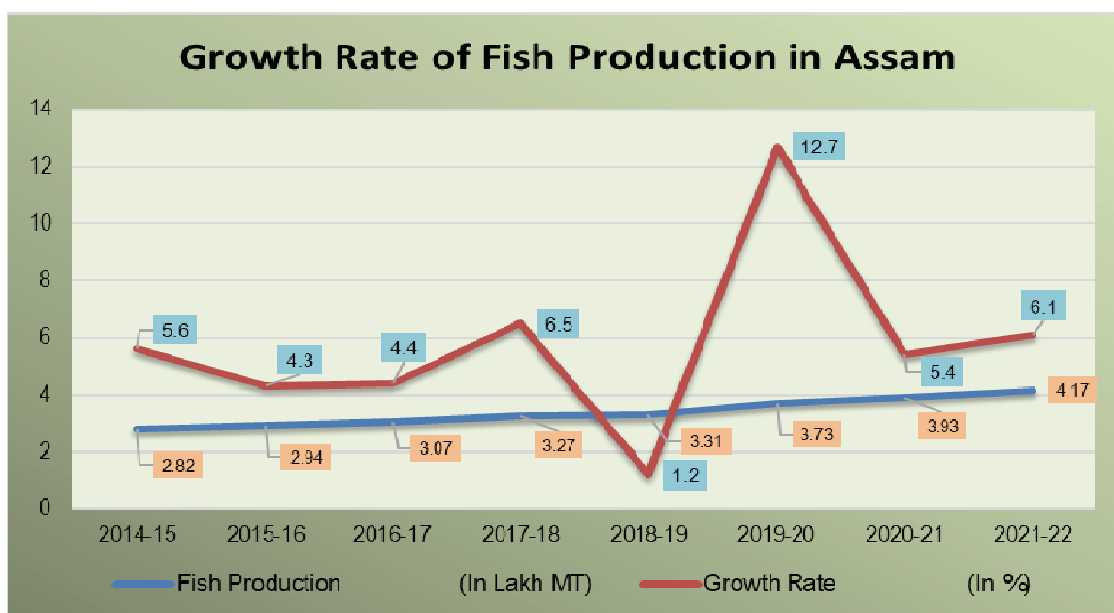
## Chapter – IX

## FISHERIES

The State of Assam is abundant with diverse fishery resources covering about 2.58 Lakh hectare of water area which exist in the form of ponds, derelict water bodies and beels/flood plain wetlands. Besides this, the two major river systems i.e. the Brahmaputra; Barak and its tributaries which spread up to 11060.60 KM as a riverine fisheries. Thus, the entire water spread areas provide the state a very potential scope for fish production and employment opportunities in fishing related activities. There are also 216 fresh water fish species and over 50 fish species having ornamental importance.

Considering the socio-economic importance and untapped natural fishery resources of the sector, the Government has given special thrust on it to make the state self-sufficient in fish production as well as to make the State, a hub of fish export to the neighboring states and countries. Accordingly, State Fisheries Department has been implementing a number of development schemes and programs for sustainable development of the sector playing an important role in solving various issues of the fish farmer and fishery entrepreneur contributing technical backstopping as well as facilitating financial and material helps to them. Fish Production in the state has reached a level of 4.17 Lakh MT during 2021-22 against the corresponding nutritional requirement of around 4.06 Lakh MT (@ 12 kg per capita per annum).

The following chart shows the growth rate of Fish Production in Assam.



Source : Department of Fisheries, Assam

#### RELEVANCE OF THE SECTOR IN THE STATE ECONOMY:

The demand of fish during 2021-22 was worked out at 4.06 Lakh MT against the production of 4.17 Lakh MT. The demand of fish for the State was calculated at 12 kg per

capita consumption, taking 90% as fish eating population out of the estimated population of the State. During 2021-22 the production of fish in the State have exceeded the demand for fish as per reported by State Fishery Department.

The Fishery sector is now emerging as one of the significant sectors in the state for socio economic development of the state providing rural employment, nutritional support and livelihood security and thereby reducing poverty and promotion of health. More than 90% of total population of the State consumes fish as a staple diet contributing towards a high demand of fish throughout the year.

The GSDP and NSDP of Fishing and Aquaculture at constant (2011-12 prices) and current price are as shown below: -

**Table- 9.1**

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)			
Figure Rs. in Lakh			
Constant Price (2011-12 prices)		Current Price	
2021-22 (Q.E.)	2022-23 (A.E.)	2021-22 (Q.E.)	2022-23 (A.E.)
761933	828033	1709625	2229719
Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)			
Constant Price (2011-12 prices)		Current Price	
2021-22 (Q.E.)	2022-23 (A.E.)	2021-22 (Q.E.)	2022-23 (A.E.)
593307	631983	1800017	2084220

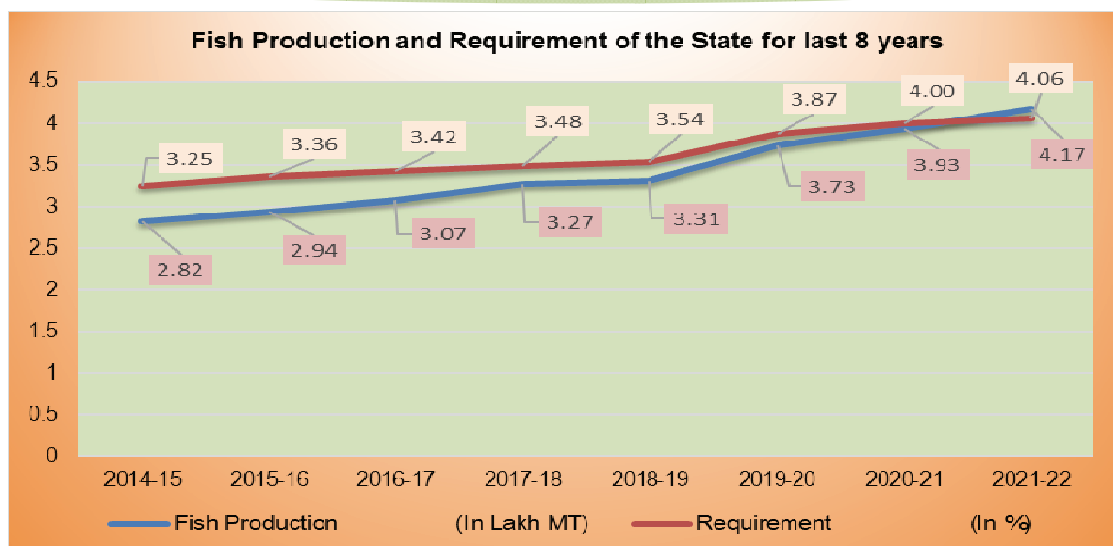
Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

The growth rate of the fishing and aquaculture in the State's GSDP of 2021-22 (Quick Estimation-Q.E) at constant price 2011-12 prices and current prices are 8.80% and 6.37% over the previous year respectively. Again, 6.56% and 15.60% are the growth rate of the State's NSDP of 2021-22 (Q.E) at constant price 2011-12 prices and current prices.

However, the growth rate of this sector in the State's GSDP of 2022-23 (Advanced Estimation-A.E) at constant price 2011-12 prices and current prices are 8.68% and 30.42% over the previous year respectively. Further, 6.52% and 15.79% are the growth rate of the State's NSDP of 2022-23 (A.E) at constant price 2011-12 prices and current prices.

The following graph shows the production and requirement of Fish in Assam





Source : Department of Fisheries, Assam

Figure shows an interesting result of fish production that it crosses the nutritional requirement of state after a long time.

Major functions of the Department for overall development of the fishery sector are as follows:

- to increase fish and quality fish seed production in the state with optimum utilization of resources
- implementation of Fishery related schemes of the Government of Assam and Government of India
- to identify and promote research and studies on fisheries and fishery related areas so that benefit can be disseminated to the grass root level users
- to collect, compile, analyze and make available adequate/ relevant statistical and other information for proper planning to promote of fish farming and related industries /activities
- to prepare/ support in preparation/ project reports and proposals related to Fisheries and fishery related industries
- to provide extension services to Fish farmers/ fishermen and fishery entrepreneurs

#### **PRESENT STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES:**

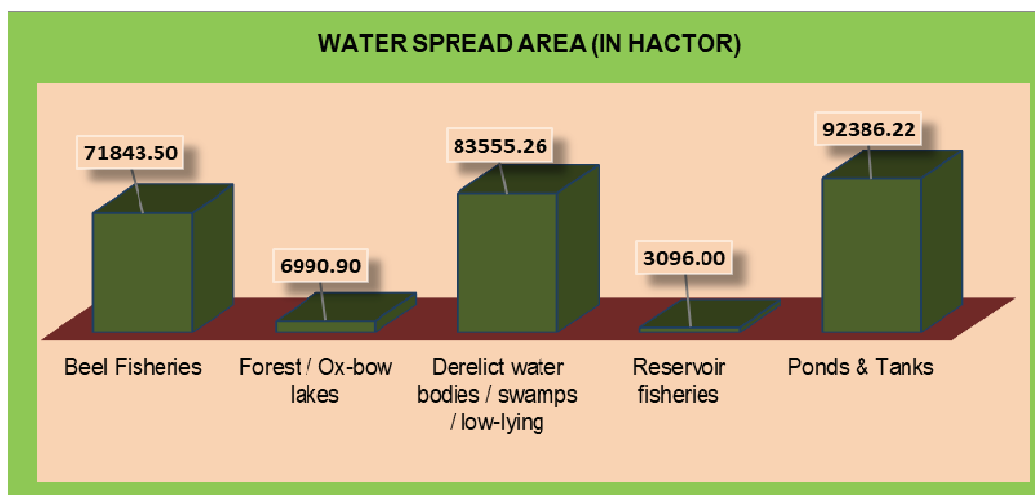
Although the resources potential for fish production is high, scientific fish farming and management is being practiced considerably in a small portion. Culture based capture fisheries' enhancement programme has been undertaken in some of the beels and low-lying areas which has resulted in increasing the productivity to a considerable extent.

Riverine fisheries are being exploited with little conservation effort and no specific intervention. The revenue fisheries, i.e., rivers and beels are at present are under the control of Assam Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd; Fisheries Administrative Departments, Government of Assam; Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) and Panchayats through leasing out to individual /Co-operative societies. Moreover, few farms and low-lying areas are managing by FISHFED by itself or through leasing.

**Table- 9.2**  
**FISHERY RESOURCES**

Sl.No.	Resources	Number	Water Spread Area
1	River Fisheries	Main River 2, Tributaries-53	11060.60 (Km.)
2	Beel Fisheries	2072	71843.50 Ha
3	Forest/ Ox-bow lakes	341	6990.90 Ha
4	Derelict water bodies/swamps/low-lying	6266	83555.26 Ha
5	Reservoir fisheries	4	3096 Ha
6	Ponds & Tanks	547237	92386.22 Ha

Source : Department of Fisheries, Assam



## MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE OF FISHERY SECTOR

### Eco-Hatcheries & Other Infrastructures:

(A) DEPARTMENTAL	: 25 (F-13, NF-12)
(B) PRIVATE	: 539 (F-418, NF-121)

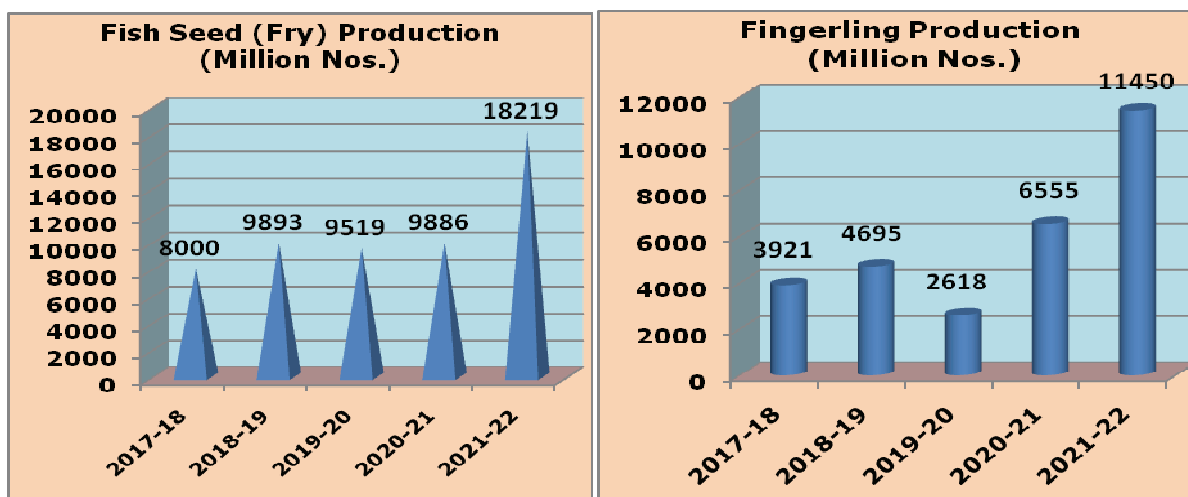
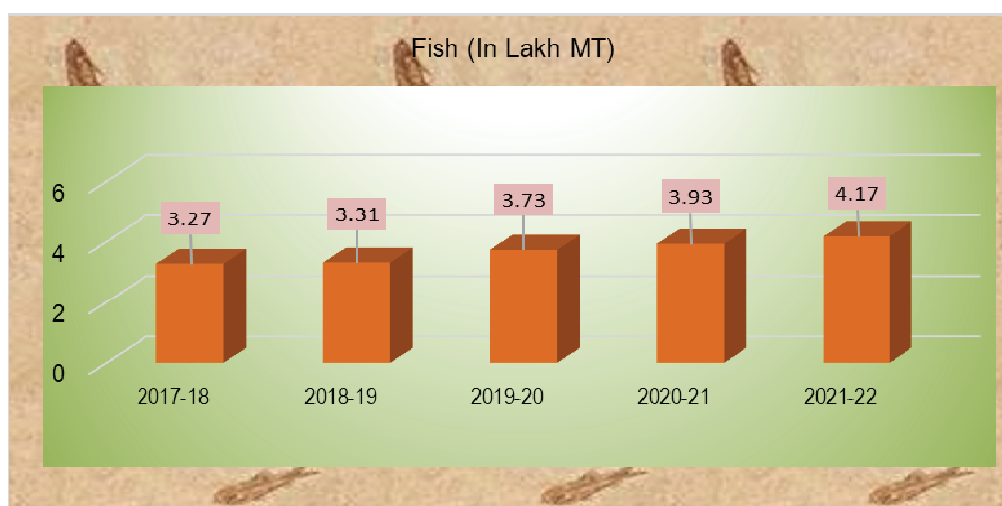
### DEPARTMENTAL FARM

TOTAL FARM	: 107
FUNCTIONAL	: 30
NON-FUNCTIONAL	: 12
LEASED FARM	: 60
ABANDONED	: 5
FISHERIES TRAINING CENTRE	: 9 NOS.
FISH FEED MILL	: 25 NOS.

**Table- 9.3**  
**FISH & FISH SEED PRODUCTION FOR LAST FIVE YEARS**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Fish (Lakh MT)</b>	<b>Fish Seed (Fry) (Million Nos.)</b>	<b>Fingerling (Million Nos.)</b>
<b>2017-18</b>	3.27	8000	3921
<b>2018-19</b>	3.31	9893	4695
<b>2019-20</b>	3.73	9519	2618
<b>2020-21</b>	3.93	9886	6555
<b>2021-22</b>	4.17	18219	11450

Source : Department of Fisheries, Assam



Source : Department of Fisheries, Assam

#### **ACTS AND RULES OF THE DEPARTMENT**

- The Assam Fishery Rules, 1953 (Amended in 2005)
- The Assam Fish Seed Act, 2005
- The Assam Fish Seed Rules 2010. This is the first such kind of Act in the country.

**Table- 9.4**  
**FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS**  
**(2019-20 to 2021-22)**

*Rs in Lakh*

Sl. No	Category	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Allo.	Exp.	Allo.	Exp.	Allo.	Exp.
1	SOPD- (G & ODS) including SCSP	2022	815.18	1451.96	379.92	997.93	914.25
2	CSS- (Blue Revolution)						
	Central Share	800	241.02	2716.9	2716.9	4076.44	4076.44
	State share	88.89	29.42519	300.68	0	851.06	851.06
3	RIDF						
	Loan Share	2850	1909.5531	5289.3	870.5182	1736	1735.99
	State Share	150	150			91	90.965
	Total	5910.89	3145.18	9758.84	3967.34	7752.43	7668.71

**Brief descriptions of the development Schemes /Programmes implemented by the Fishery Department in the last three years are given below:**

**A. STATE OWN PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT (SOPD) SCHEMES**

**1. Fish & Fish Seed Farming**

This is one of the major schemes implemented by the Department for enhancement of fish and fish seed production along with other related activities and infrastructure development. Various programmes have been taken up under this scheme for enhancement of fish and fish seed production. The following major beneficiary-oriented activities have been implemented under this scheme including general area and SCSP:

- a)** Extension of fish culture area
- b)** Provision fish culture input and material supply for increasing fish productivity in beneficiaries' pond as well as in departmental farms

Additionally, a five-year project titled "Gene Bank - Scientific Conservation Programme for Indigenous Fish (SCoPIF)" is being implemented covering both experimental and natural habitat by involving the College of Fisheries, Raha. The project aims at conserving the fish biodiversity of the State with a scientific approach for development of standardized propagation technology for selected endangered fish species to suit the local environment, developing a directory of indigenous fish species along with a data base and establishment of a fish gene-bank.

**2. Marketing and transport of fish**

Marketing of fish in hygienic condition is one of the important aspects for consumer's safety as well as to encourage more and more people to take up fisheries as

livelihood. Development of fish marketing infrastructure in the form of hygienic fish markets and retail outlets has been taken up under this scheme.

## **B. RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (RIDF)**

Department of Fisheries, Assam has been implementing different fishery related infrastructure development programmes under NABARD instituted Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), contributing towards agricultural growth, rural connectivity and other social sector development. Under this programme beel fisheries development and up-gradation of Departmental Fish Farm has been initiated alongwith construction of marketing infrastructure and fish landing centers. Under RIDF-XXIII the Department has been implementing "GhareGharePukhuriGhareGhareMaach" under which more than 1300 Hectare individual ponds and about 500 Hectarevillage community tanks under process of excavation covering more than 9500 beneficiaries.

## **C. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

### **I. Blue Revolution/ Pradhan Mantri MatsyaSampada Yojana (PMMSY):**

Project preparation, monitoring and evaluation etc for the followings:

- a. Construction of new pond (Govt. and private)
- b. Renovation of existing pond
- c. Establishment of fish seed hatchery, fish feed mill
- d. Supply of inputs
- e. Fishery related infrastructure development.

### **II. NATIONALWELFARE FUND FOR FISHERMEN**

#### **Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) Under Pradhan Mantri MatsyaSampada Yojana (PMMSY)**

Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) is now a sub-component of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) from 2020-21 and its implementing authority is National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) which was earlier implemented by FISHCOPFED. Fishermen, fish workers, fish farmers and any other categories of persons directly involved in fishing and fisheries related allied activities collectively called "Fishers" are covered under Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS). Men or women fishers who are in the age group from 18 years to 70 years as identified by State/UT fisheries department are insured under the scheme in two Policies i.eGroup Janata Personal Accident Insurance (GJPA) and Special Contingency Policy. Under GJPA the fishers shall be eligible for insurance coverage uptoRs.5.00 Lakh for "Death" or "Permanent total disability". Under Special Contingency Policy it up to Rs. 2.50 Lakh for "Permanent partial disability" and Rs. 25,000 for "Accidental hospitalization". The premium for both the policies is free for the insurers. The premium will be borne by and shared between the Central and State Government in the ratio 90:10 for North Eastern and Himalayan States, i.e. Rs. 65.20 by the Central Govt. and Rs. 7.24 by the State Govt. The Insurance cover will be for a period of 12 months and premium shall be paid annually.

The management of claims for the above said Insurance scheme will be done by Providence India Insurance Broking Pvt. Ltd as intermediary for insurance coverage of fishers through M/s Oriental Insurance Company Limited (OICL).

**D. FISHERY MISSION SOCIETY UNDER CMSGUY**

The Fishery Mission Society for Chief Ministers Samagra Grammya Unnayan Yojana (FMS-CMSGUY), an autonomous Society is under the administrative control of Mega Mission Society for Chief Minister Samagra Gramya Unnayan Yojana (MMS-CMSGUY) and Fisheries Department, Government of Assam. It is formed with an objective to contribute to achieve the goal of double the farm income of fish farmers in Assam by 2021-22 in terms of fish and fish seed production by developing existing water resources through effective resource utilization scientifically and creation of additional water bodies for large scale fish production in scientific way. The Fishery Mission Society also aims at Quality fish seed production and distribution at farmer's door step and conservation of native, endangered and indigenous fish species by diffusing useful knowledge and extends doorstep technical support.

Ongoing Projects under FMS-CMSGUY

1. Supply of inputs to RIDF-XXIII Project Beneficiaries for two years (Convergence Programme)
2. Capacity building of farmers under "Ghare Ghare Pukhuri Ghare Ghare Maach".
3. Cage Culture in Selected Beels of Assam (phase-II, 2020-21)
4. Cage Culture in Selected Beels of Assam (phase-II, 2021-22)

**E. ASSAM AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT (APART)****Sub-Component: Fisheries Value Chain**

Fisheries Value Chain: Over view: The fish value chain is to be implemented by the Department of Fisheries and the district ATMA, in collaboration with World Fish Centre (WFC) and private sector partners.

The sub-component will focus on as below,

- (i) Improving the quality of the inputs such as fish seed and feed for aquaculture,
- (ii) Increasing the fish productivity and production from the pond/tank aquaculture systems,
- (iii) Increasing fish production through culture-cum-capture fisheries activities in the beels,
- (iv) Promoting diversification of fish species – particularly genetically improved strains - in combination with Indian major carps in the culture systems,
- (v) Improved post-harvest management, value addition and marketing of produce by setting up fish farmer common service centres (CSCs.).

**F. RASTRIYA KRISHI VIKASH YOJANA (RKVY):**

RKVY, a flagship programme of Government of India introduced in the State during 2008-09 was also implemented during last three years of the 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan period, It is supported by 50% subsidy to the fish farmers against the schematic cost. Zila Parishads recommend the list of beneficiaries under RKVY. The major schemes implementing under RKVY are Development of existing pond, Low-lying areas converted to community tank, construction of new ponds and creation of nursery & rearing tanks.

**G. KISAN CREDIT CARD (KCC) TO FISH FARMERS:**

The Union Government, in the budget of 2018-19 had announced their decision to extend the facility of KCC to the farmers of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries to help them acquiring loan from commercial bank, RRBs, Small Finance Banks and Cooperatives for readily purchasing pisciculture inputs such as fish seed, fish feed, lime, medicines etc. The fish farmers may also use the card to draw cash for purchase of net, boat, vessels etc. for fish harvest and procurement of bicycle / tricycle with vessels etc. for fish marketing purposes. The district level machinery of Fishery Department facilitates fish farmers, fishers and fish traders to obtain KCC and guide them to submit application to the banks in a holistic approach.

**ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE SCHEMES /PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED DURING 2021-22**

The brief achievements under various schemes/ programmes/ activities are as follows:

- A. SOPD:** Supply of Inputs and Materials for Fish and Fish Seed production in 5 Departmental Farm; honorarium has been paid to 75 MatsyaMitras as support Extension Workers; establishment of one Fish Retail Outlet; construction of three ongoing NFDB wholesale fish markets by releasing state share; completion of three hygienic fish markets; development of 12.83 hectare of water bodies through co-operative societies under SCSP. Besides these, the process of creating MIS for ponds and tanks has been started. Under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) project till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 approximately 945.80 hectare of individual ponds and 378 hectare of community tanks have already been excavated against the target of 1050 hectare and 327.25 hectare have been excavated against the target of 385 hectare in case of Community Tank during same period.
- B. RKVY:** Beneficiary selection for the major component viz. fish farming in existing pond; water pumps for better management of ponds (5 HP); farming of kuchia; promotional support to women entrepreneurs on value added fish products; Training and visit of farmers and air breathing fish farming for the year 2021-22 is under process.
- C. APART:** Under this World Bank funded project input and material support have been provided in 200 hectare of existing pond out of targeted 200 hectare recovering 695 beneficiaries through demonstration of polyculture technology of fish and 144 hectare of beel fisheries have been developed out of targeted 500 hectare for enhanced productivity of fish covering about 1850 community members by technology demonstration in beel fisheries. For fresh water prawn culture almost 50 hectare of water area have been developed and 170 beneficiaries have been benefitted. Moreover, Climate Resilient Paddy cum Fish Culture have been practiced in 437 ha.
- D. CMSGUY:** 150 cages (15 batteries) have been installed in beels out of targeted 23 batteries.
- E. PMMSY:** 15 nos. fish hatcheries; 58 nos. backyard ornamental unit; 17 nos. medium and integrated ornamental unit; 13 nos. recreational fishery; 12 nos. of large and medium size RAS; 161 nos. of medium and small size Biofloc; 2 nos. of cold storage and 3 nos. of Ice Plant with 10-ton capacity; 29 nos. mini feed mill; 22 nos. fish kiosk



have been established under PMMSY. Moreover, 99-hectare new ponds have been created and inputs have been supplied in 390.09 hectare water area for new pond, fingerling stocking and integrated farming. Motor Cycle with Ice Box to 92 entrepreneurs; Cycle with Ice Box to 321 entrepreneurs and three-wheeler with Ice Box to 48 entrepreneurs have been distributed. Besides these, 11074 fishers have been supported for livelihood.

- F. KCC:** The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries as a special KCC drive has included the fishery sector since 2018-19 to support the people involve in the sector. Since then, 85032 nos. of application are processed and 7174 nos. of beneficiaries already received sanction of more than Rs. 46.00 crore as KCC loan.

### **SCHEMES / ACTIVITIES PROPOSED DURING 2022-23**

#### **A. State Own Priority Development (SOPD) schemes:**

- i) Fish and Fish Seed Farming (Gen):** Activities include establishment of one State Aquarium at Guwahati; upgradation and renovation of four departmental farms; supply of input and material for fish seed production to 16 departmental farms; fish culture inputs support including fisheries development in Gorukhuti Bohumukhi Krishi Prakalpa, Darrang and implementation of ongoing project 'Gene Bank- Scientific Conservation Programme for Indigenous Fishes (SCoPIF)'. Moreover, under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan development of low-lying area have been proposed involving community /SHG.
- ii) Fishery Extension Service:** Continuation of the extension support system through engagement of 75 Matsya Mitras.
- iii) Head Quarter Establishment:** It is proposed for Geo-tagging and Geo-mapping of all fishery resources initially for undivided Kamrup district.
- iv) Marketing & Transport:** Continuation of construction work of three wholesale fish markets.

#### **B. RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (RIDF):**

Works for establishment of 44 nos. small Feed Mill; 5 nos. medium Feed Mill; 70 nos. refrigerated four-wheeler vehicle; 351 three-wheeler vehicles with ice box under RIDF-XXVI is underway during 2022-23 as proposed in 2021-22.

#### **C. PRADHAN MANTRI MATSYA SAMPADA YOJANA (PMMSY):**

Under PMMSY state action plan has already been submitted to Govt. of India for 2022-23 for which sanction approval is not yet received.

#### **D. ASSAM AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT (APART):**

Under World Bank funded APART activities proposed for 2022-23 are 100 hectares of demonstration of polyculture technology of fish (including paddy fish demo); 100 hectares of Climate Resilient Paddy cum Fish Culture; Technology Demonstration in Beel Fisheries Covering 700 hectare and Fresh Water Prawn Demo in 50 hectares.

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## **CHAPTER-X**

### **FORESTRY**

Assam is a rainbow state with blue rivers and green hills a unique bio diversity treasure house of rare flora, fauna and forest. Forestry is a vital sector of the state. Forest and trees are at very basis of life on our planet. The United Nations Forum on Forests 15 recognizes that over 1.6 billion people depend on forest for subsistence, livelihood, employment and income generation and recognised that forests provide a wide range of goods and services which create opportunities to address many of the pressing sustainable development challenges. The role of forests and trees in the provision of goods for rural communities is fundamental to their wellbeing and food security. Continuum of forest states exists between primary natural forests and plantation all of which can supply wood, fibre, fuel wood, and non-wood forest products as well as provide important ecosystem services such as biodiversity conservation, climate regularisation, carbon storage and water supply. Plantation are able to efficiently produce high quantities of wood products that may alleviate pressure on natural forests, create job that support rural development and provide range of ecosystem services, especially when established on degraded lands.

The State of Assam, criss-crossed by hills, valleys, and an intricate river system, Physio graphically, dominated by the mighty Brahmaputra. Assam has diverse habitat type ranging from tropical ever green 'rain forest' to the subtropical forests. As per the National Forest Policy, the mandate of Forest Department is to manage forest, forest produces and wild life of the state of Assam within the relevant Constitutional framework of the country. The state of Assam covers an area of 78,438 sq. km. having four distinct physiographic units, viz. the Brahmaputra valley of Assam proper, the Barak valley, the Karbi Anglong Plateau and the North Cachar Hills endowed with rich flora and fauna diversity. Forestry, in Assam is a significant sector of the state economy. As per the constitutional provision, the forestry has come in the concurrent list and the Forest Department of Assam has its authority to maintain the forest, its produce along with the all-round development of the wild life. The issue of environment protection, conservation of natural resources, flora and fauna especially herbs and shrubs with medicinal importance have gained tremendous significance from commercial as well as conservation points of view because of their extensive use as natural products.

Conservation of forest was given importance since the times of earliest rulers. Historical data reveals that during the Ahom dynasty, a specific administrative branch was established to look after the management of timbers depots and exploitation of timber resources. The surnames of officials engaged during the times of Ahom rulers carry the evidence of this to the present times. The Ahom kings engaged officials for example, Hatibaruah, to look after the elephants; Kath Bharali, to look after the timber depots etc.

The state of Assam is one of the most well-known sites in the world for unique wildlife. The conservation of various species of endangered wildlife is always a challenging task. Assam is harbouring the big mammals – like Rhino, Tiger, Gangetic River Dolphin, Asiatic Buffalo etc. The state of Assam is enriched with extensive forest area and wealth like valuable forest products and also rich with different species and strains of flora and faunas.

People of Assam from time immemorial have also depended upon the forest to meet their daily needs. The government of India enacted Schedule Tribes and other forest dwellers (Recognition of forest rights) Act 2005, for recognition of rights of Schedule Tribes and other forest dwellers living in forest fringe villages from centuries on their rights to use forest resources.

Assam has a wide range of forests viz. evergreen, semi-evergreen, mixed deciduous, moist forest, dry Sal Forest, riverine forest, moist Savannah, dry Savannah and Miscellaneous type of forests. According to the National Forest policy the minimum desired area which is considered, for proper environmental and ecological security, the country should have 33% of forest cover in tropical zone, 60% of forest cover in Himalayan & peninsular region and 20 % of forest cover in the Great Plains. Biodiversity estimate of Assam reveals that there are large numbers of species of different plants and animals found in the forest of Assam. The following table depicts significantly rich biodiversity of the state.

**Table- 10.1**  
**Plants and Animals and their species in Assam**

Sl. No.	Biodiversity Particulars	Estimated no. of species
1	Flowering Plant	3017
2	Wild Orchids	193+
3	Bamboo	42
4	Canes	14
5	Mammals	164+
6	Primates	10
7	Birds	800 (280 migrants)
8	Amphibious	60+
9	Butterfly	1500 (approx)
10	Reptiles	116 (approx)

Source : PCCF & Head of Forest Force, Assam

#### **RECORDED FOREST AREA:**

Recorded Forest Area included all area recorded as forest in Govt. records. Both Forest cover and Recorded Forest Area (RFA) describe the extent of forest but have different meanings. The 'Forest Cover' refers to all tree patches that have canopy density of more than 10% and area of one hectare or more in size, irrespective of land use, legal status and ownership. It may include orchards, bamboo, and palms etc. The total recorded forest area in Assam is 26,836 square km. which is 34.21% of the total geographical area of Assam. Out of total recorded forest area, total reserved forest area of the state is 17,864 square km. and Un-classed State Forest constitutes 8,972 square km which is 66.58 % and 33.42 % to the total Recorded Forest Area of the state respectively as per ISFR 2021 report. It is significant that as per ISFR 2021 assessment entire North Eastern states have lost their Forest cover. The lost area of forest of these states were (1) Arunachal Pradesh -257 Sq km, (2) Assam -15 Sq. km, (3) Meghalaya -73 Sq. km, (4) Manipur -249 Sq km (5) Mizoram - 186 Sq. km, (6) Tripura -4 Sq. km, (7) Nagaland-235 Sq.km and (8) Sikkim-1 Sq. km.

Assam has witnessed in increase of Dense Forest, Open Forest and Tree Cover as per assessment in 2021 by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun over its previous year ISFR 2019.

### Some key statistics of Assam Forest

Total Recorded Forest Area (RFA) in Assam	: 26,836 (34.21% of State Geo. Area)
To nos. of reserved Forest	: 312 Nos.
First Reserved Forest created in the state	: Year.1878
Proposed reserved forest (PRF)	: 145 Nos.
Total area of PRF	: 3103 sq. km.
Unclassed forests	: 8972 sq. km.
National Parks	: 7 nos.
Wild life sanctuaries	: 22 nos. & 3 +.nos. proposed WLS
Total area of national parks	: 5272.595 Sq. km. (6.72% state Geographical area)

Source : PCCF & Head of Forest Force, Assam

### FOREST AND TREE COVER:

The total Recorded Forest Area (RFA) in the country as per ISFR 2021 spreads across 7,75,288 sq. km. which is 23.58% of the geographical areas of the country. According to Forest Survey of India (FSI) Dehradun,2021 the forest cover of Assam has decreased by 15 sq. km. compared to the forest cover as assessed in 2019. However, in respect of Forest and Tree cover outside Recorded Forest Area was increased by 126 Sq. km. & 222 Sq.km. respectively compared to the 2019 ISFR assessment. Some more details about forest and tree cover statistics of the state of Assam as per ISFR 2021 are furnished below.

#### Statistics of forest and tree cover in Assam as per ISFR 2021.

Recorded Forest Areas	: 26,836 Sq. km.
Area of tree cover	: 1,630 Sq.km
Recorded Forest Area cover to Geographical area	: 34.21%
Forest Cover to total geographical area	: 36.09%.
Reserve Forest area	: 1359526.70 hect.
Area under Very Dense Forest Cover	: 3,017 Sq.km.
Area under Moderately Dense Forest Cover	: 9991 Sq.km.
Area under Open Forest	: 15,304 Sq.km.
Scrub	: 228 Sq.km.

Source : PCCF & India state forest report,2021.

The State has witnessed significant change in composition of its forest cover during last few assessments made on biennial basis. For the sake of comparison, the area under different forest cover type assessed during 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 Table No. 10.2 may be referred. As per the assessment of 2021, very Dense Forest was increased to

be 222 Sq. km. and Open Forest was 51 Sq. km. a marginal increase compared to 2019 ISFR assessment at the same time Moderately Dense Forest has decreased by 288 Sq. km.

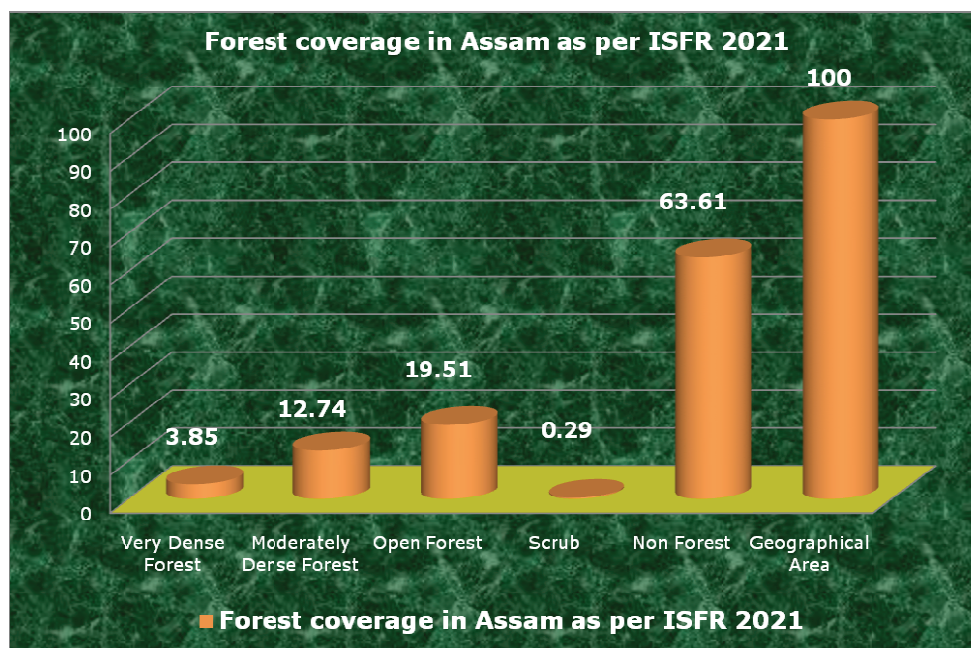
**Table -10.2****TREND OF FOREST COVER IN ASSAM**

(Area in square km.)

Item	Very Dense Forest	Moderately Dense Forest	Open Forest	Scrub	Non-Forest	Geographical Area
As per Assessment in 2013 ISFR	1,444 (1.84)	11,345 (14.46)	14,882 (18.97)	182 (0.23)	50,585 (64.50)	78,438 (100.00)
As per Assessment in 2015 ISFR	1,441 (1.84)	11,268 (14.37)	14,914 (19.01)	384 (0.49)	50,431 (64.29)	78,438 (100.00)
As per Assessment in 2017 ISFR	2797 (3.57)	10192 (12.99)	15116 (19.27)	217 (0.28)	50116 (63.89)	78,438 (100.00)
As per Assessment in 2019 ISFR	2795 (3.56)	10279 (13.10)	15253 (19.44)	173 (0.22)	49,938 (63.66)	78,438 (100)
As per Assessment in 2021 ISFR	3017 (3.85)	9991 (12.74)	15304 (19.51)	228 (0.29)	49898 (63.61)	78438 (100)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to the total geographical area.

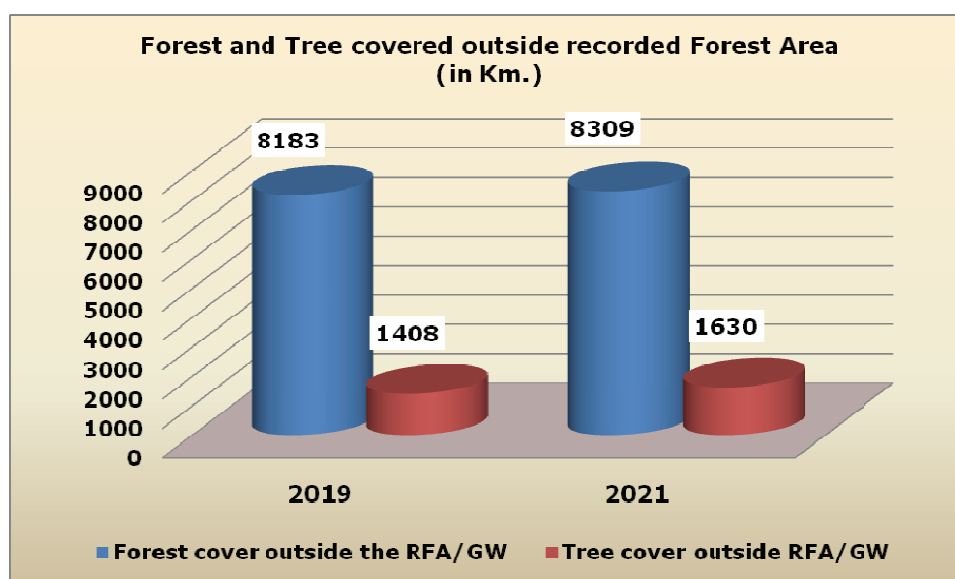
Source : India State of Forest Reports, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021

**Figure-I****Forest Cover in Assam (in % to total Geographical Area)**

**Table -10.3****Forest and Tree cover outside recorded forest area (in Sq. km.)**

Items	Units	2019	2021	% Increase
<b>Forest cover outside the RFA/GW</b>	Sq. K.m.	8183	8309	1.53
<b>Tree cover outside RFA/GW</b>	Sq. Km.	1408	1630	15.76

Source : India State Forest Report, 2021

**Figure-II****Forest and Tree cover outside recorded forest area (in Sq. km.)****Tree Outside Forest in India (TOFI) a new initiative of the Government toward forest cover:**

Tree Outside forest in India (TOFI) is a new initiative of the Government of Assam to ward forest cover in Assam. It is a five years joint initiative by United State Agency for International Development (USAID) and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) of the Govt. of India with a united force consortium partners led by CIFOR-ICRAF, the initiative committed to expanding the area under tree outside forest for the benefit of livelihood and ecosystem in the seven states i.e., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Hiriya, Odisha, Rajasthan Tamilnadu & Uttar Pradesh. This is an effort to support global climate change mitigation and adaption goals. Assam also hopes that participating with this type of joint ventures will increase coverage of trees forest area up to 38% and help to create a sustainable eco-friendly zone & economic environment in the state. Moreover, the Chief Minister of Assam also very much concerned about the forest coverage, climatic condition in the state. Launching of Chief Minister Institutional Plantation Programm (CMIPP), 2022 with a same objective initiated plantation of native plant spices named as

'Amrit Briksha" in the different instructional premises, coinciding with 'the Azadi Ka Amrit Mohotsava".

### **GROWING STOCK IN ASSAM STATE FOREST:**

In simple term, growing stock is the value of all living trees in the forest area. Periodic estimation of growing stock of wood is essential for developing National policies and strategies for the sustainable use of forest resources. Growing stock is an indicator of sustainability and productivity of the forest. Estimation of growing stock inside the forest and outside the forest is essential for the assessment of the volume of timber or sustainable use by the people. As per 2021 estimation report, it reveals that the recent growing stock of Assam both inside and outside the forest is 112.68 million Cum. and 23.94 million cum (total 136.62 million cum) respectively with a productivity of 41.99 million cum inside forest /Ha and 5.12 million cum/ Ha in Tree Outside Forest (TOF). Table -10.4 shows the growing stock of the state. It is revealed from the Table that the growing stock in the state is decreased 2021 w.r.t. ISFR 2019 assessment.

**Table-10.4**  
**Growing stock of forest in Assam**

(In million Cum.)

<b>Growing Stock (GS)</b>	<b>2019 Assessment</b>	<b>2021 Assessment</b>	<b>Change w.r.t 2019</b>	<b>% Of Country's G.S.</b>
<b>Growing Stock in Recoded Forest Area</b>	115.40	112.68	-2.72	2.57
<b>Growing Stock in TOF</b>	22.96	23.94	0.98	1.35
<b>Total</b>	138.36	136.62	-1.74	

Source : India State Forest Report, 2021.

### **Wetlands in Reserved Forest and its influence in state economy:**

Wetland is unique ecosystems which provide water and habitat for a diverse range of plants and animals. Wetland is areas of land that are either temporarily or permanently covered by water and a crucial component of natural resources of our ecosystem. At present there are 7313 nos. of wetland in Assam within reserved forest covering with an area of 243791 hect. (2439 sq.km.) as per forest department sources. This large area of wetlands have been playing a significant role in Assam's economy, especially in the animal husbandry and fishing sector of rural livelihood in the state.

### **Bio-diversity of forest in Assam:**

Forest biological diversity refers to the diversity within forests at three level. It includes all species of plants, animals and microbes occurring in the forest, not just the tree species. If we take an over view of Assam's Forest diversity then we witness the following diversity i.e., Orchid diversity, medical plant diversity, Cane diversity, Aquatic plant diversity, the rich Faunal diversity, Mammalian diversity, Primate diversity, Avian diversity, Reptilian diversity, Fish diversity, Molluscan diversity and many more. In short, we may



mention that there are 293 nos. orchid, 38 nos. naturally growing bamboo, 14 nos. of cane, 952 nos. of medicinal plants, 100 nos. aquatic species are found in the forest of Assam. Moreover, out of 15 Indian primate species 9 are found in Assam. Besides these, the Molluscan diversity one of the most beautiful creatures on the earth. The IUCN has identified NE Zone as a rich zone of Swallowtail butterfly under "Swallowtail conservation action Plan". From this brief overview we can assume, what a rich diversity of forest of Assam has. In spite of having such glorious rich diversity in forest resources, presently it is facing some threatened like Extinct and Endangers. As per reported by the IUCN there are 284 species of plants are to be critically endangered, 149 species as endangered, 58 species as vulnerable and 13 species are nearby threatened. So, Biodiversity of the state which need to rebuild again. In this respect the state forest department has identified few thrust areas and initiated the following actions:

- Preservation of the existing bio diversities.
- Arresting the trend of existing degradation and reverting to the process of reforestation and extension of the forestry with multiple stake holders.
- Preservation and development of the existing protected area network and their expansion in suitable areas.
- Development activities and research in forestry and wildlife.
- Bridging the gaps in infrastructural and logistical fronts.

#### **BAMBOO RESOURCES IN THE FOREST OF ASSAM:**

Bamboo the most versatile group of plants in the grass family belongs to the sub-family bambusoideae of the family of Poaceae (Gramineae). Bamboos are one of the fastest growing perennial plants in the world. The North East region of India has the highest concentration of bamboo, accounting for more than 60% of the total bamboo resources of the country as a whole. Assam is rich in bamboo resources and most of its forest is richly stocked with bamboo and cane of various species. Assam bearing only 7.13 % of total country's bearing area. There are no exclusive bamboo forests in the plains of Assam. Pure bamboo forest occurred in N.C. Hills and Karbi Anglong district. Total bamboo bearing tree area in the country is 1,49,443 Sq. km. as per 2021 ISFR report, compared to 1,60,037 Sq. km. in 2019 as per ISFR, decrease of 10,594 Sq. km. However, the bamboo bearing area in Assam increasing to 10,659 Sq. km. in 2021 against 10,525 Sq. km. in 2019. Due to versatile character of bamboo it's capable of providing ecological, economic and livelihood security to the people. It is an integral part of the lifestyle and economy of Assam. There are 42 numbers of Bamboo species found in the Assam Forest area as reported by the forest department. If we see the bamboo bearing area under different classes in Recorded Forest Area of Assam, it is found that there are 449 Sq. km of Pure Bamboo bearing area, 2300 Sq. km. Dense and 7,798 Sq. km. Scattered bearing area in Assam as per ISFR 2021. For promotion of bamboo sector in the government of India and government of Assam taken many initiatives to further develop its potentiality. Assam has become the first country's state of the art Bamboo Technology Park to boost cultivation in the state and the region. Recently to boost the Rural economy of Assam, Govt. has initiated to establish Bamboo Industrial Park in the state with collaboration of the DoNER Ministry G.O.I. which will help the local entrepreneur to establish MSME for their sustainable development. Bamboo contributes to subsistence need of about 2.5 billion people around the world. Bamboos are

cultivated in every household of Assam and people of rural area typically depend on bamboo to meet their recurring micro needs. The following Table-10.5 shows the growing stock of bamboo inside the recorded forest areas which includes culms of one year of age. It is very clear that Assam is in a significant position in respect of area of bearing trees and production also.

**Table- 10.5**  
**Growing stock of bamboo in Assam**

Growing Stock (GS)		% of country's GS of Bamboo.
<b>Bamboo bearing area inside RFA (in sq.km.)</b>	10,659	7.12 %
<b>Total No. of culms (in million)</b>	5,656	10.60%
<b>Total green weight (in "000" tonnes)</b>	38,600	9.60%

Source : ISFR 2021.

#### **FOREST ROADS:**

The state forest department is entrusted the task of maintenance and management of forest, forest product and wildlife in the state. For the purpose of patrolling inside the forest area of Assam, to harvest the forest produces, and for both improvement, development, and creation of infrastructure, the existence of proper roads in the forests are very essential. Accordingly, the state forest department has given special thrust to development of forest roads. The government of Assam has improved roads and culverts and proposed to continue the improvement of forest roads with culvert and drainage systems under the component of development of forest Village. The National Highway 37 acts as a boundary to the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, also for one horned rhino. The forest department of Assam has given special emphasis on this matter, and proposed to improve the road connectivity for better protection and conservation of forest biodiversity and wildlife. Till 2022 there are 1825 km. surfaced, 24779 km. unsurfaced, 12513 km. motorable and 10947 km. non-motorable forest road in Assam. Mentionable that due to Covid-19 situation during 2021-22 no new forest road construction was taken up.

#### **OUT TURN OF FOREST PRODUCE & REVENUE:**

Forests are sources of natural resources to be used for various manufacturing activities. In the context of conservation, forests are however not seen as a revenue generation source. The forests are, however, source of livelihood of people living in forest fringe villages. The forests produce in the state are being harvested following the laid the principles of working plan of forest to ensure sustainability. Major forest produces in the state include industrial wood or timber namely Teak, Shisam, Sal, Chir, Kait, Hollong, Makai, etc. and other products like pulp, match wood, round wood and fuel wood, minor forest products including bamboo, Agar etc. At present, however, the major sources of forest revenue are sand, gravel, stone, silt, clay, thatch etc. The production of various forests produces and out-turns in the state are presented in Table 10.6 and presents revenue



generated from forests in the state are shown in Table 10.7. The Assam Govt. has now given importance to increasing the plantation area of Agarwood and Medicinal plants in the state, and expecting that from the high-value out turn of Agar oil and tremendous potential of medicinal plant will help to boost the income especially at the microeconomic level to contribute to the state economy. The state forest department has initiated many programs to promote medicinal plantations in the state and commercial exploitation and conservation of bio resources.

**Table- 10.6****Out turn/average price and value of forest products in Assam, 2021-22**

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Total Out turn	Average Price (in Rs.)	Value (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Timber (cubic metres)	66978.5125	20000.00	133.96
2	Fire wood	3754.74	300.00	0.11
3	Charcoal wood	5200	400.00	0.21
4	Bamboo (in tonnes. air dried)	894.75	2000.00	0.18
5	Broom Grass (kg.)	1666	80.00	0.01
6	Agarwood Chips (kg.)	50020	100000.00	500.20
7	Agar oil (Litre)	120	500000.00	6
8	Agar dust (kg.)	77970	9000.00	70.173
9	Sand (cu.m.)	16430466.86	1500.00	2464
10	Stone/gravel (cu.m.)	20896157.95	2000.00	417.2315
11	Silt/clay (cu.m.)	2908538.05	150.00	43.628
12	Others (ordinary) (cu.m.)	40798617	1600.000	6627.778
<b>TOTAL</b>				13926.05

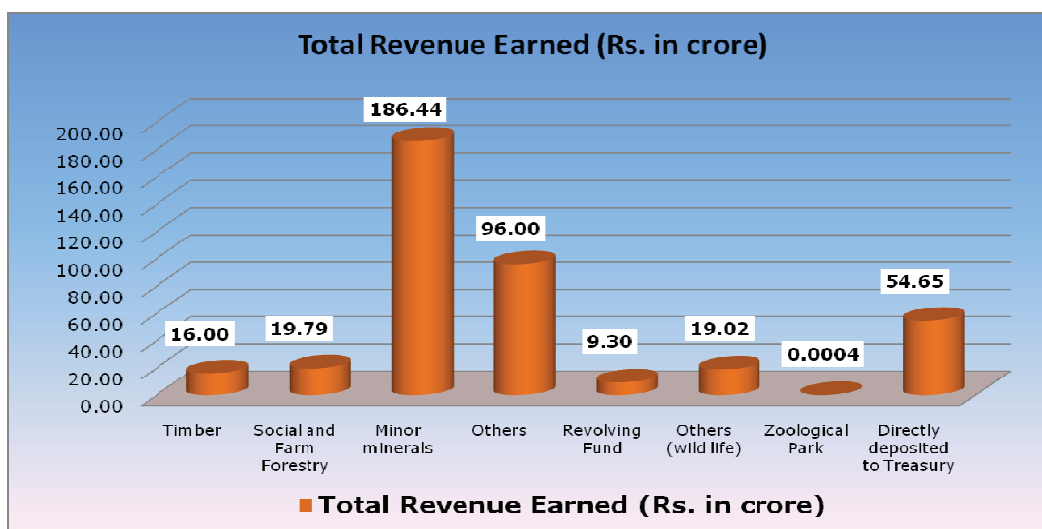
Source : PCCF & Head of Forest Force., Assam.

**TABLE- 10.7****Revenue earned by Forest Department from different sources, 2021-22.**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Item	Total Rev. earned
1	Timber	16.00
2	Social and Farm forestry	19.79
3	Minor minerals	186.44
4	Others	96.00
5	Revolving Fund	9.30
6	Others (wild life)	19.02
7	Zoological Park	0.0004
8	Directly deposited to Treasury.	54.65
<b>Total (Rs. in crore)</b>		401.2004

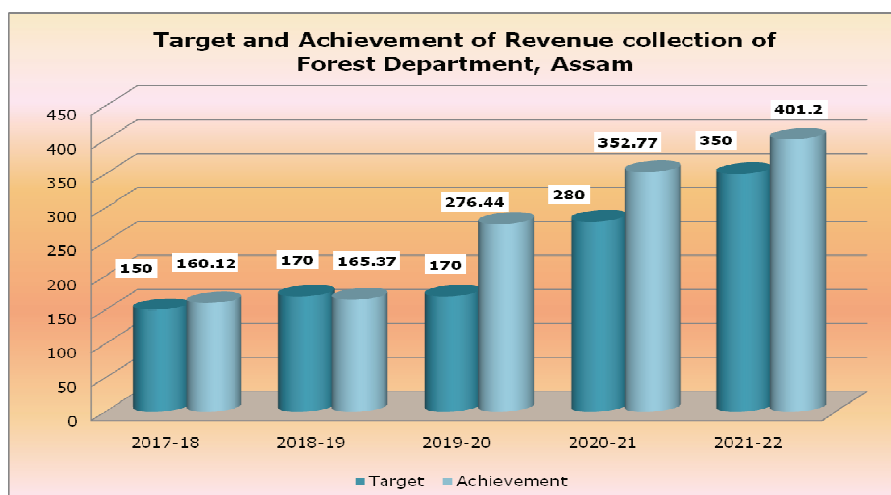
Source : PCCF & Head of Forest Force., Assam.

**Figure-III****Revenue Earned by Forest Department. (Rs. In crore)****Table-10.8****Target and Achievement of revenue collection of Forest Department, Assam.**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Target	Achievement
1	2017-18	150	160.12
2	2018-19	170	165.37
3	2019-20	170	276.44
4	2020-21	280	352.77
5	2021-22	350	401.2

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Assam

**Figure-IV****Target and achievement of revenue collection**

**FOREST COVER AND ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY OF FOREST FRINGE VILLAGES:**

In India the rural population is about 68% of the country's total population and significant part of it is dependent on the forest for meeting the needs of fodder, small timber, bamboo etc. Forest cover plays an important role in the socio-cultural and economic life of the Hills and Tribal peoples in the region. It is therefore important to monitor and analyse the forest cover situation in these districts. As reported by forest Department there are 499 Forest villages in Assam. As per ISFR 2019 it was estimated that average per capita removal of Fuel wood is 0.218 tonnes, Fodder 3.751 tonnes, Small Timber 0.005 Cum and Bamboo 0.007 tonnes for their daily livelihood. Scope of women empowerment and forest is an interrelated subject. The schemes implemented by the forest department for over all development of forest and wild life are mostly labour oriented and these labourers are engaged from the forest dwellers. The nurseries plantation, maintenance of plantation by weeding, cutting of forest climbers etc. are done by women of nearest forest dwellers. Therefore, these women folk from forest fringe villages get the opportunity for their employment and livelihood.

**FOREST AND INDUSTRY:**

Forest is not only providing invaluable ecological services to the nation, but also providing invaluable ecological services for the environment's security to the nation, forest also contribute significantly to economy specially that of rural and marginalised strata of the society. Forest and trees outside forests are rich sources of timber, small timber, firewood, bamboos, at the same time they provide the opportunity to establish forest base industry like sawmills, plywood and veneer industrial units, small scale industries like building materials unit, furniture houses, cane and Sital Pati enterprises on commercial basis where large numbers of youth is directly and indirectly engaged in these economic activities. Moreover, Govt has emphasised to plant Agar and Chandan sapling to encourage the common people for their economic development in the state. In addition of these, forest tourism like tourist spot of different National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries also create opportunity of employment to unemployed youth as a Safari provider to local and foreign Tourists. After all, forest sector is playing a vital role in the state economy, yet in spite of large potentiality of this sector the initiatives taken by the govt. is not sufficient.

**PROTECTED AREA - NATIONAL PARK AND SANCTUARIES:**

The Protected Area Network (PAN) of Assam includes 7 National parks and 22 wildlife sanctuaries covering an area about 5272.595 sq.km. constituting approximate 5 percent of the total geographical area of the state. Presently there are four Tiger reserves in Assam. The wildlife sanctuaries in Assam are a heterogeneous mixture of a variety of landscapes, plants, birds and animals. Suitable climatic conditions, geographical location and vast forest reserves have made Assam a favourable habitat for birds, animals and natural vegetations. The wildlife sanctuaries and national parks of the state are the breeding ground for some of the rarest global species. Many wildlife sanctuaries of Assam are home to large number of precious wildlife species from the golden langur to the one horned rhinoceros. Two national parks of the state are designated as world heritage sites by the UNESCO in 1985. Category wise wildlife protected areas of the state is presented in the following table.

**Table-10.09****Area of the National Parks and Wild Life sanctuaries in Assam.**

<b>A</b>	<b>Name of the National Park</b>	<b>Location (District)</b>	<b>Area in sq. km.</b>
<b>1</b>	Kaziranga National Park	Golaghat, Nagaon, Sonitpur and Biswanath.	429.93 (Extended area 858.98 )
<b>2</b>	Manas National Park	Chirang and Baksa	500.00
<b>3</b>	Orang National Park	Udalguri and Sonitpur	78.81
<b>4</b>	Nameri National Park	Sonitpur	200.00
<b>5</b>	Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	Dibrugarh and Tinsukia	340.00
<b>6</b>	Raimana National Park	Darrang, Kokrajhar	422
<b>7</b>	DihingPatkaiNatinal Park	Dibrugarh, Tinsukia	234.26
<b>B</b>	<b>Name of the Wildlife Sanctuaries</b>	<b>Location (District)</b>	<b>Area in sq. km</b>
<b>1</b>	Bhejan-Borajan-Padumoni WLS	Tinsukia	7.22
<b>2</b>	Panidehing WLS	Sivasagar	33.93
<b>3</b>	Hollongpar Gibbon WLS	Jorhat	220.98
<b>4</b>	Nambor-Doigurung WLS	Golaghat	97.15
<b>5</b>	Garampani WLS	Karbi Anglong	6.05
<b>6</b>	NamborDoigrung WLS	Karbi Anglong	37.00
<b>7</b>	East Karbi Anlong-WLS	Karbi Anglong	221.81
<b>8</b>	Marat Longri WLS	Karbi Anglong	451.00
<b>9</b>	Burhachapori WLS	Sonitpur	44.06
<b>10</b>	Laokhowa WLS	Nagaon	70.13
<b>11</b>	Pabitora WLS	Morigaon	38.31
<b>12</b>	Sonai-Rupai WLS	Sonitpur	220.00
<b>13</b>	Barnadi WLS	Udalguri	26.22
<b>14</b>	Chakrasila WLS	Kokrajhar	45.56
<b>15</b>	Barail WLS	Cachar, Karimganj	326.25
<b>16</b>	Amchang WLS	Kamrup (Metro)	78.64
<b>17</b>	DeeporBeel Wildlife Sanctuary	Kamrup (Metro)	4.14
<b>18</b>	North Karbi Anglong WLS	Karbi Anglong	96
<b>19</b>	BardoibamBeelmukh WLS	Lakhimpur, Dhemaji	NA
<b>20</b>	Nambor	Kabi-anglong	37
<b>21</b>	KakojanaBamuni Hills		
<b>22</b>	Bihali	Biswanath	157.25
<b>23</b>	Garbhanga	Kamrup	117
<b>24</b>	Barak bhuban	Cachar	320

Source : PCCF &amp; Head of Forest Force.

**CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE: THE SEVEN NATIONAL PARKS OF ASSAM:**

At present there are seven national parks in the state and out of these two national parks Kaziranga and Manas of the state are recognised by the UNESCO as world heritage sites. The brief notes on these National Parks are as below:

**1. Kaziranga National Park:**

The Kaziranga National Park spread across the floodplains of the Brahmaputra River. Its forests, wetlands and grasslands are home to deer, tiger, elephant and one horned Rhinoceros. It also has the world's largest population of Asiatic Wild Buffalo and nearly 500 species of birds. It is a UNESCO World Heritage site. The park has an area of 858.98 (core area 429.93) sq km. It is known by world as one of the one horned Rhinoceroses home. Not just this, it's a vibrant and beautiful Tiger Reserve that hold some special and significant position in the wild life map of India. In every year large number of tourist from home country and abroad visited to this National Park and enjoys their natural beauty. But it very sad that during 2020-21 due to Covid-19 pandemic situation in the Country and rest of the world, this tourist visit to this site is badly hampered, but in spite of this adverse situation due to continuous afford of present Govt. the tourist sector of the state is recovering speedily and occupy a good position compare to other state in 2022. During 2021-22 there were all total 215690 nos. tourist visited to this park to enjoy the natural beauty of the park.

**2. Manas National Park:**

Manas National Park was declared as world heritage site by UNESCO in 1985. MNP is also declared as project tiger reserve, elephant reserve and a biosphere reserve. The Park is located in the Himalayan foothills and is contiguous with the Royal Manas National Park in Bhutan, covering an area of about 500 sq km. The Park is known for its rare and endangered endemic wild life such as the Assam roofed turtle, hispid hare, golden langur and pygmy hog. During 2021-22, altogether 52962 nos. tourists were visited to the Manas National Park.

**3. Orang Rajiv Gandhi National Park:**

The Orang National Park is also known as Rajiv Gandhi National Park. The park is located on the north bank of the river Brahmaputra in the Darrang and Sonitpur districts of Assam. It covers an area of 78.81 sq km. It is the smallest of Assam's seven National Parks. The landscape, flora and fauna of Orang National Park are similar to the Kaziranga National Park. It was established as a sanctuary in 1985 and declared a National Park on 13 April 1999. The Park has a rich of flora fauna, including the great Indian one horned rhinoceros, pygmy hog, elephants, wild buffalos, and tiger.

**4. Nameri National Park:**

The Nameri National Park is in the foot hills of the eastern Himalayas in the Sonitpur district of Assam, and about 35 km from Tezpur town. The Park covers an area of 200 sq. km. The Park is the second tiger reserve of Assam and is also important for the commutation of elephants. Apart from 30 species of mammals recorded in this area, the rich wildlife includes tiger, black bear, elephant, leopard, clouded leopard, pangolin, Indian wild dog, deer, civet cat, capped langur, jackals etc. various species of birds such as endangered

white winged, wood duck, four species of hornbill, butterflies and reptiles are also found in the park. A large number of tourists visited to this park in every year.

#### **5. Dibru-Saikhowa National Park:**

Dibru-Saikhowa National Park is located in Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts. It was designated a Biosphere reserve in 1995 with an area of 340 sq. km. The Park mainly consists of moist semi evergreen forest, canebrakes and grass lands. It is the longest swamp forest in North Eastern India, with a tropical monsoon climate with a hot and wet summer and cool usually dry winter. It is heaven for many endangered species and rich in fish diversity. Animal life to be viewed in their natural habitat includes Royal Bengal Tiger, Hollock Gibbons and Leopard. It is also home to some restricted range of Bird species.

#### **6. Raimona National Park:**

In the year of 2021 Government of Assam declared the State's Six National Park Called Raimona National Park named after the historical Capital of Bijni estate, Raimona. It is spreading over 422 Sq. Km. in the Kokrajhar District under Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) combining part of RipuChirang Reserve Forest. Raimona is a home of legendary elephant and rare butterfly, and also Gee's Golden Langur, the one of the most endangered Primates of the world. Conservationists expect that the declaration of Raimona to boost transboundary wild life management in the greater Manas landscape.

#### **7. DihingPatkai National Park:**

DihingPatkaiNational Park as 7th National Park of the state declared by Govt of Assam in the month of June 2021. After declaration of this parks Assam becomes the second state having highest National Park in country followed by 12 in Madhya Pradesh. The area of this park is around 234.26 Sq. Km. Located in the district of Dibrugarh and Tinsukia. It is believed to be the last remaining contiguous patch of lowland rainforest in Assam. The DihingPatkaiNational Park is famous for major elephant habitat and 310 species of butterflies and tiger and clouded leopard.

#### **NATIONAL RHINO VISION:**

Indian Rhino Vision (IRV) 2020 is a joint program of Assam Forest Department It is a multi partner program where Govt. has joined hands with the international agencies and local communities.

#### **Rhino protection in Assam:**

At present the world famous onehorned Rhino Protection in Assam is one of the challenging tasks before the Government. Kaziranga is the home land of this world famous one horned Rhinos in Assam. As per 2018 estimation there are 2652 nos. rhino population in Assam. Success of Rhino conservation can be illustrated by example of the Kaziranga National Park. Significant that for more than 85% of one horned Rhino's the save shelter is Kaziranga. After formation of the present Govt., it has taken strong steps against the rhino poachers in the state and significantly state has seen the positive results of its efforts. Government has adopted the zero tolerance in respect of wild life crime. To conserve the Rhino, Govt. has initiated some strong steps like constituting of Fast Track Courts, Formation of Anti Rhino Poaching Task Force, Deployment of Additional Forces, Used Unmanned Arial Aircraft (Drone), Modernisation of Arms and Ammunitions and creation

Special Rhino Protection Force. For this strong step the poaching of one horned Rhino in the state has decreased in magically. Data reveals that during 2016 it was 18, 2017 it was 6, 2018 it was 7, in 2019 it was 3, in 2020 it was 2 and in 2021 it was only 1. Govt has expected that if the protection mechanism will do their work perfectly the rhino poaching in near future will be '0' which was abig dream of the state Govt. and the mass peoples of the state.

### Assam State Zoo and Botanical Garden:

Assam State Zoo and Botanical Garden was established in the year 1957 with an area of 175 Hact. In heart of Guwahati metro city. Presently, Assam State exhibits an impressive collection of 526 mammals, 576 birds, 78 reptiles belonging to 112 species both indigenous and exotic. From the revenue point of view, this zoo has a great potential in future. The following table shows the trend of visitors and revenue collection of this Zoo and Botanical Garden. The trend of visitors due to Covid-19 pandemic period had sharply decreased but due to initiative of present Govt. it is recovered gradually and the revenue collection also increase in right direction.

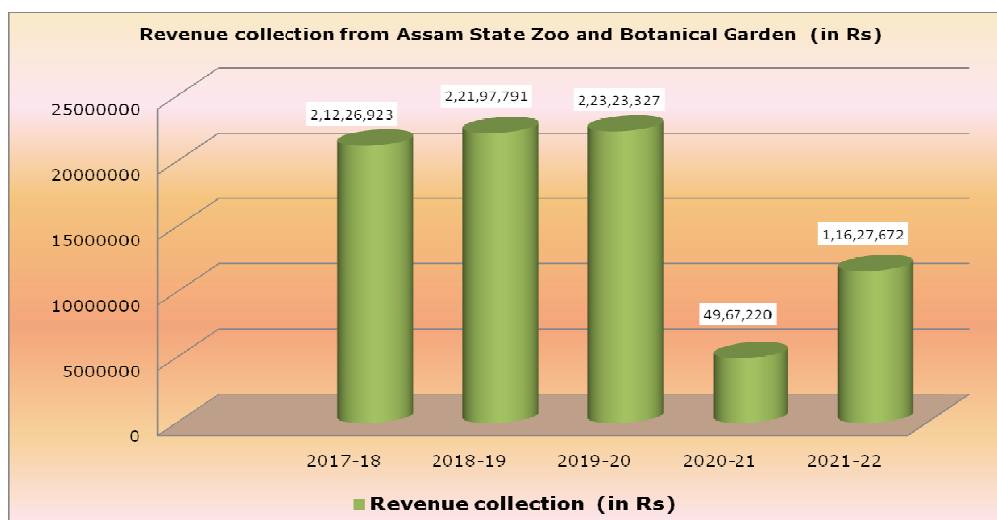
**Table-10.10**

**Visitors and revenue collection, Assam State Zoo-cum botanical garden**

Year	No. of Visitors			Revenue collection (in Rs)
	Indian	Foreigner	Total	
2017-18	279945	89	280034	2,12,26,923
2018-19	751065	306	751371	2,21,97,791
2019-20	719998	294	720292	2,23,23,327
2020-21	193327	90	193417	49,67,220
2021-22	346298	279	346577	1,16,27,672

Source : PCCF & Head Forest Force, Assam.

**Figure-V**





**PROJECTS ON CONSERVATION OF FORESTS AND WILDLIFE:****Centre for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation:**

It is known to all that in every year like human illness animals also suffering from different morbidities and faces endangered situation. To rehabilitate and conserve of this wildlife, in 2002 Govt. has established Centre for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation (CWRC) through and MoU between Assam Forest Department and wildlife Trust of India to provide emergency care, treatment, and rehabilitation of indigenous wild animals. So far CWRC has rescued 4545 nos. animals from 246 different species.

**The Pigmy Hog Conservation Program (PHCP):**

Pigmy hog (*Porculasaluania*) (local Assamese name is NalGahari) is the smallest species of wild pig extremely rare in the wild. It is found only in the Manas tiger Project in Assam. It's at most weight is about 8 kg. (Adult one) and their life span is only 8-10 years. For conservation of this endangered species the Assam Forest department in collaboration with Durrel wildlife Conservation Trust, IUCN/SSC wild pig specialist group. Ministry of Environment & forest -Govt. of India, Eco-systems India started the Pigmy Hog conservation programme in the year 1996 and able to see the positive result.

**Project Tiger:**

Assam has four tiger reserves namely Orang, Kaziranga, Manas and Nameri. The first country wide tiger census was conducted in 1972 and estimated about 1800 tiger population. The tiger conservation programme, Project Tiger was launched in 1st April 1973 by the government of India. The project aims at ensuring a viable population of Bengal tigers in their natural habitats, protecting them from extinction and preserving area of biological importance as a natural heritage forever represented as close as possible the diversity of ecosystems across the tiger distributions in the country. The Government has set up a tiger protection force with intensive protection of tiger areas and stopping poaching. Royal Bengal Tigers are found in 18 states of India including of the state of Assam. Project tiger is being implemented in all the 18 states in collaboration with respective state governments. During 2021-22 Govt. has utilised 96.6 lakh for Kaziranga National Park, Rs.225.39 lakh for Orang Rajiv Gandhi National Park, Rs. 332.25 lakh for Manas National Park and Rs.106.78 Lakh for Nameri National Park for protection of Tiger under CS and SS scheme.

**TABLE-10.11****Population of Rhinos, Elephants, Tiger, and Swamp Deer as per Census Report**

Category	Year	Numbers
Tiger	2022	176
Elephant	2022	5246
Rhino	2022	2788
Eastern Swamp	2022	1126
Leopard	2000	248

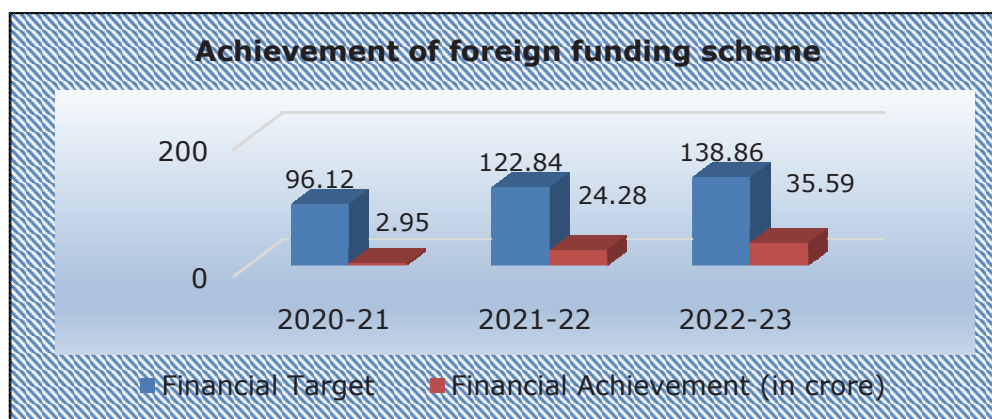
Source : PCCF & Head Forest Force, Assam.



**TABLE-10.12****Target and Achievement for Foreign Funding Scheme, Forest Department, Assam.**

Name of Scheme	Year	Financial Target	Financial Achievement
Assam project on forest and Bio-diversity Conservation society phase-II	2020-21	96.12 crore	2.95 crore
	2021-22	122.84 crore	24.28 crore
	2022-23 up to March	138.86 crore	35.59 crore.

Source : PCCF &amp; Head Forest Force, Assam.

**Figure-VI****Project Elephant:**

There are 32 No. of notified Elephant Reserve in the Country spreading 15 states. As per Ministry of Environment and, Forest and Climate Change there are 5 Nos. Project Elephant in the State they are Sonitpur, DihingPatkai, Kaziranga, Dhanshiri, Lamding and ChirangRipu. Project elephant was launched in 1992 by the government of India to provide financial and technical support of wildlife management efforts by states for their free ranging population of wild Asian elephants. The project aims to ensure long term survival of viable conservation resilient population of elephant in their natural habitats and migration corridors. Other goals of Project Elephant are supporting research of the ecology and management of elephant, creating consecration awareness among local people, providing improved veterinary care for captive elephants. But, in spite of Government's initiative there are huge efforts to be done to save & survive elephant in the state.

**Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC):**

Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society (APFBCS) was constituted by government of Assam and registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The Society has the mandate for planning and implementation, monitoring, coordination and management of all the activities proposed in conservation contexts under the project. The activities of the project put special emphasis on creating sustainable

livelihood opportunities for forest dependent communities with a view to promote sustainable forest management and restore forest ecosystems. The society came into existence on 28th June 2012. To achieve the goals APFBC adopts participatory micro planning by forming Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) and Eco Development Committee (EDC) among the forest dependent communities.

### **Participation of NGOs and People in National Afforestation Program:**

The state views NGO's as not only as agencies that will help the Govt. to implement the programs but also as agencies who will bring transformation in conservation strategies of the government. NGOs are now playing an important role in framing the environmental policy, mobilizing public support for environmental conservation and protecting be endangered species of forest and animals. Some of the NGOs have played an active role in the conservation and preservation of wild life. Wild life protection society of India collaborates with state government to monitor illegal wild life trade. The NAP has able to ensure participation of villagers by forming Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) Eco Development Committees (EDCs) to become part of the conservation drive. At present there are more than 1140 nos. Joint Forest Management Committees, 185 nos. of Eco Development Committee actively working for conservation and sustainable development of forest Bio-diversity.

### **Man-Animal conflict Scenario of the State:**

Though the Assam Forest department has taken many steps for over all development of forest sector, yet the man-animal conflict at present state scenario can't be ignored. This has emerged as one of the most challenging problems for wild life management and conservation in recent time. Human elephant conflict has attained an alarming height in the recent years followed by men-leopard conflict and men-monkey conflict. The human elephant conflict creates considerable economic hardship for the effective farmers by way of crop and property damage. Due to elephant troubledness at present scenario of the state most of the cultivators of the forest side area have left their valuable crop field to do paddy or other cultivation moreover due to disturb of monkeys, cultivators have left to do vegetable cultivation forhousehold and commercial use and so on. So, there is an urgent need of estimation of different crop lost due to disturbance of animals. Besides this, Human death due to encounter with elephants are also a serious concern and vice versa. The principal reasons for such conflicts are fragmentation of elephant corridors, loss of habitats, food crisis in forest area etc. Observing this increasing man-elephant conflict an immediate reasonable and acceptable solution is urgently required from the state.

### **OTHER INITIATIVES IN CONSERVATION CONTEXT:**

The state has created a task force – Special Rhino Protection Force, for protection of one horned Rhino. To mitigate man-animal conflicts, the state has been giving financial support under SOPD and CSS scheme to develop elephant proof solar powered fencing and around the reserve forest areas, dig length of elephant trenches in different areas and provide some logistical support to the villagers to deal with depredation caused by the herds of elephants in the villages by formation of anti-depredation squads of local villagers and providing logistic support including hire charge of vehicle. Restoration of open forest areas, enhancing of human and infrastructural capacity of the state Forest Department along

with the need to provide livelihood opportunities and alternatives to forest dependent communities, requires infusion of various funds, at a very large scale and forms. During 2021-22, Forest department has got budget allocation of Rs. 23329.86 lakh under different component i.e. SOPD, EAP & CSS and utilised Rs.17498.54975 lakh for overall development of forest sector.

### **Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat Areas:**

Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH) is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme which has been made operational by adding more components and activities. The schemes include preparation of management plans, surveys, and demarcation of boundaries for protection of wildlife habitats areas and prevent anti-poaching activities.

### **STATE CAMPA and its achievement during 2021-22:**

State Compensatory Afforestation and Fund Management and Planning Authority (State CAMPA) is intended as an instrument to accelerate activities for preservation of natural forest, management of wildlife, infrastructure development in the sector and allied works. On the basis of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 and Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rule, 2018 The government of Assam has constituted State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF), Assam on 11th Feb, 2019 and carries various activities under State CAMPA. During 2021-22 the activities of State CAMPA and their success is depicted in the following Table.

**Table-10.13**

#### **Physical & financial achievements of STATE CAMPA during 2021-22**

Activities	Physical Achievement	Financial achievement (Rs. in lakh)
Site Specific Plantation	118.34 Ha.	143.89
Aided Natural Regeneration	580 Ha.	199.47
Afforestation	880 Ha.	742.35
Sal Coppice Management	235 Ha. (creation & Management)	195.36
ApurugiyaBrikhya Plantation		1.92
Building Construction	13 Nos.	178.79
Nurseries	1.5 Ha. (16 Nos.) 3.0 Ha. (5 Nos.)	125.12 69.98

Source : PCCF & Head Forest Force, Assam

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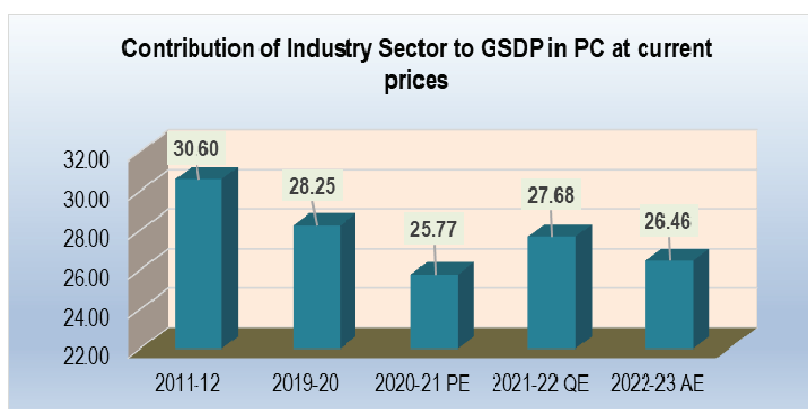
## CHAPTER – XI

## INDUSTRY, TRADE AND MINING

Industrialization in Assam dates back to the days of first commercial plantation of tea and then commissioning of Digboi Refinery on 11<sup>th</sup> December 1901. Digboi Refinery is the India's oldest operating refinery and one of the oldest operating refineries in the world. The historic Digboi Refinery has been termed as the "Gangotri of the Indian Hydrocarbon sector". Apart from pioneering in tea and refining there are huge onshore oil & gas productions. Lucrative location of the State in the NE region of India bordering East & South-East Asian economies and presence of banks and financial bodies, communication, power and rapidly developing transportation sector is leveraging further the attractiveness of the State to attract manufacturing and trading businesses from the mainland well complemented by the "Look East" policy of Government Of India. The state has a modest yet growing industrial base covering segments like petrochemicals, fertilisers, textiles, cement, plastic, traditional handlooms & handicrafts and tourism that offer gainful employment to thousands. Oil and natural gas, apart from tea estates, bring in most of the industrial revenues to Assam.

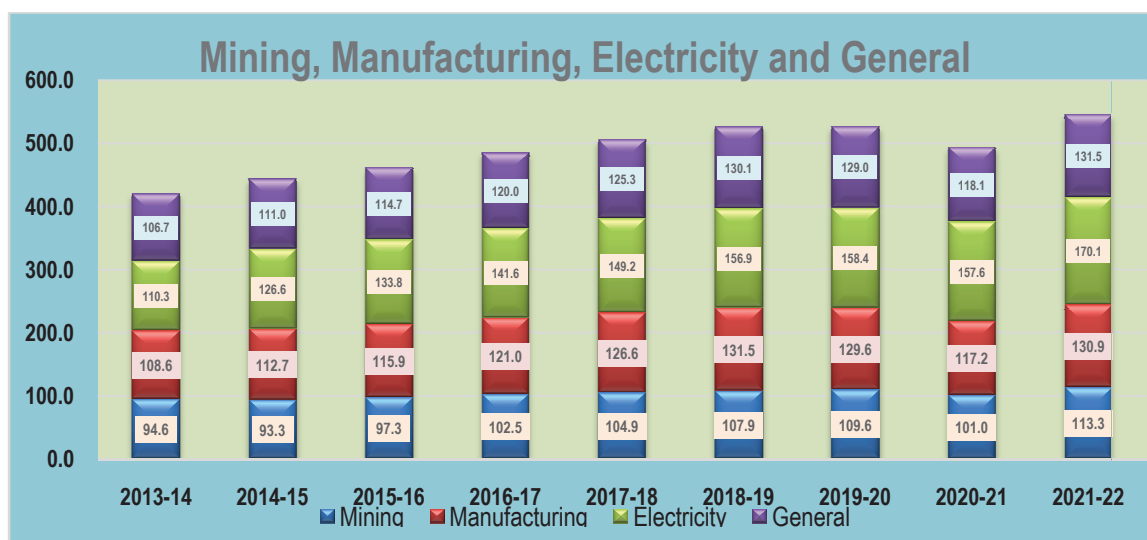
**CONTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR TO STATE ECONOMY:**

In the State Income Estimation, The Industry sector covers the mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction sub sectors. As per quick estimates for 2021-22 at constant prices (2011-12), annual growth rate in industry sector is estimated at 8.08%; while the growth rate being 23.89% at current prices. The contributions of sub sectors of industry sector at constant price during 2021-22(Q.E) was estimated at 8.05%, 17.20%, 1.64%, 8.59% for the (i) mining-quarrying, (ii) manufacturing, (iii) electricity-gas-water supply-other utility services and (iv) construction sector respectively. All the sub sectors of the industry have recorded increasing growth rate at current prices over the previous year i.e., 2020-21 except the mining and quarrying sector. The contribution of industry sector to state's GDP was 28.04% at current prices during 2021-22(Q.E) while it was 26.41% in the year 2020-21. At Constant Prices, the contribution of industry sector to State Domestic Product is projected to be at 35.58% according the 2022-23(A.E), an increase from the 35.48% reported during the year 2021-22(Q.E).

**Fig 11.1**

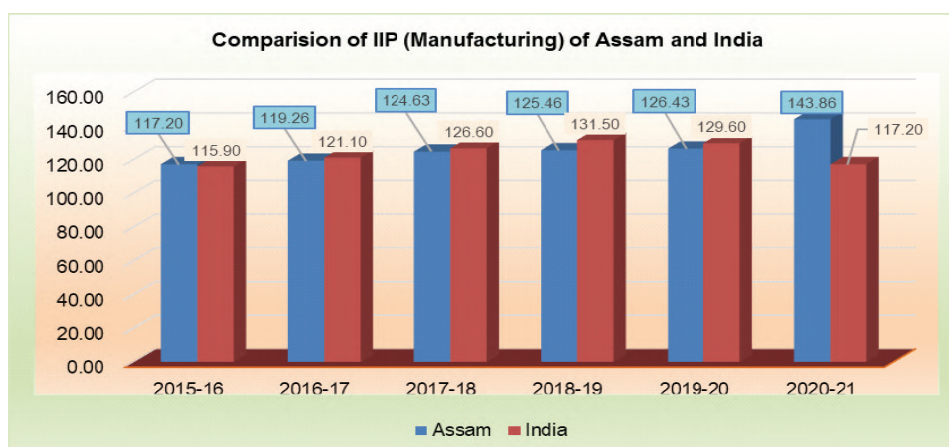
**INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION [IIP](Base: 2011-12=100):**

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is an index which shows the growth rates in different industry groups of the economy in a stipulated period of time. The IIP covers three broad sectors, namely Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity and annualised compilation is done based on the computed IIPs on month to month. Along with all strata of the economy, the three sectors of IIP compilation were also adversely affected by the pandemic situation prevailing in the country. That situation also greatly hindered timely data collection mechanism of both at the States and at Union Government level. A diagrammatic presentation of the movement of IIP in India for the last nine years from 2013-14 to 2021-22 is given below:

**Figure-11.2**

Source : National Statistics Office(NSO)

Manufacturing Sector in Assam has shown a steady increase over the last few years. Barring the Pandemic period, the growth in the state's manufacturing sector coupled with rising capacity utilization and investment in manufacturing underscores businesses' optimism regarding future demand. The IIP of Assam vis-à-vis India for the last six years upto 2020-21 is graphically represented below in Fig 11.3.

**Fig.- 11.3**

**ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES (ASI):**

ASI is the major source of industrial statistics providing estimates of various aggregates like input, output, capital, employment, value added etc. pertaining to registered manufacturing sector. ASI covers all factories registered under the section 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948. In terms of Net Value Added with a share of 1.25 percent at All-India level, the State is in the 19<sup>th</sup> position out of 36 states & union territories whereon ASI was conducted and reported in the ASI 2019-20. However, in terms of number of factories, Assam ranks 13<sup>th</sup> rank across all states & union territories and it is at the 16<sup>th</sup> position in respect of number of workers engaged in the sector. Further, Selected characteristics of industries in Assam vis-a-vis All-India based on ASI 2019-20 are given at Table-11.1.

**Table-11.1**

Characteristics of industries in Assam vis-a-vis All-India:ASI 2019-20		
(Value figures in Rs. Lakh & Others in Number)		
Characteristics	ASSAM	ALL-INDIA
No of Factories	5,196	2,46,504
Workers	2,19,176	1,30,58,156
Total Input	59,92,796	749755617
Total Output	77,48,672	89,83,30,129
Net Value Added	15,21,363	12,12,64,771

Source : MOSPI, GOI

**MINING SECTOR:**

Table-11.2 shows the trend of production of some major minerals in Assam during the last ten years.

**Table-11.2****MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM**

Year	Coal ('000 Tonnes)	Natural Gas (Utilised) MCM	Petroleum (Crude) Oil ('000 Tonnes)	Lime Stone ('000 Tonnes)	Sulphur (Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2012-13	605	2681	4861	292	3706
2013-14	665	2655	4718	208	5334
2014-15	797	2726	4447	681	5794
2015-16	397	2903	4513	442	4322
2016-17	600	2907	4202	1597	6571
2017-18	782	3034	4345	1432	8339
2018-19	783	3083	4222	1651	6956
2019-20	596	2931	4093	1552	5955
2020-21	40	2818	3922	1488	6545
2021-22	28	3371	3988	1681	6545

Source : Indian Bureau of Mines



The trend shows that during the year 2021-22, production in Natural Gas, Petroleum, Limestone has increased while production of Sulphur has remained same as compared to the production of previous year. There has been a substantial decline in the production of coal since 2020-21 and the trend is very much noticed in 2021-22. In percentage terms the decline in production of Coal was 30% while increase in production of Natural Gas (Utilised), Petroleum (Crude) Oil and Limestone in the State during 2021-22 were 19.62%, 1.6% and 12.97% respectively over the previous year. The colliery wise data received from the Directorate of Geology and Mining; Assam have reported a total production of 27.643 thousand M.T of coal in Assam during 2021-22. The Directorate has also reported an earning of Rs.94.03 lakhs as revenue from the extracted coal. Moreover, total revenue earned by the State from extracted crude oil, natural gas, coal, limestone, etc was Rs 2538.77 crore.

It is to be noted that the granite deposit at Dhansora near Rajagaon, Nagaon has been met with detailed geological mapping and the DGPS Survey of Umrangshu E and F block have been completed and are ready for its auctioning.

### **Industrial infrastructural facilities in Assam:**

Creation of environment for industrialization by setting up Industrial infrastructure in the perspective of industrial development and attract investment through proper planning is the prime objective of the State Government. To achieve the goal, the department of Industries, Commerce and Public Enterprise is creating a good number of infrastructural facilities as well as upgrading the existing ones located in different districts of the state. With a view to provide infrastructure facilities to the Prospective Entrepreneurs/ Investors Assam Industrial Development Corporation (AIDC) and Assam Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (AIIDC) are continuously engaged in creation & development of new Industrial parks by procuring more land in the State. Statement showing the number of UAM/UDYAM (MSME) units' setup in Assam during 2021-22 is given at Annexure-11.1 and Industrial Estates and Other Infrastructure in the State may be seen at Annexure-11.2

### **Major Schemes/ Policies implemented by Industries, Commerce & Public Enterprise Department:**

Industries, Commerce & Public Enterprise Department are implementing various schemes of Government of Assam & Government of India to support and catalyse industrialisation in the state.

#### **A. Government of Assam:**

**I. Industrial & Investment Policy of Assam, 2019:** Assam is a land of 3 Ps, they are Potentiality, Possibility and Prosperity. Industrial development is a top priority and Government is committed to sustainable eco-friendly investment through capital formation, inclusive industrial growth and creation of gainful employment. Through good governance and policy initiative, State Government is envisaging Assam as a preferred destination for investment. The policy is valid for a period of 5 years. w.e.f. 01-09-2019. Under the policy any eligible enterprise both in manufacturing as well service sector unless specified in negative list can avail following benefits:

- i. **State Goods and Service Tax (SGST) reimbursement:** Reimbursement of SGST for a maximum period of 15 years. (Ranging from 150% to 250 % of eligible Fixed Capital Investment)

- ii. Power **Subsidy:** @ Rs.2 per unit for a period of 5 years subject to a maximum of Rs.50 lakh per annum.
- iii. Subsidy **on Generating set:** 50% of the cost of Generating set subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs.20.00 lakh.
- iv. Stamp **Duty Reimbursement:**100 % stamp duty exemption subject to a ceiling of Rs.25.00 lakh on purchase of land. 45 nos of beneficiaries have availed of this facility during 2020-21 with an approved/disbursed amount of about Rs.4 crores.
- v. Technology **Transfer and Quality Certification, ZED Certification:** 75% subsidy on Technology transfer subject to a ceiling of Rs.10.00 lakh.
- vi. Interest **Subsidy on Working Capital Loan:** 2% Interest subsidy on working Capital for 5 years subject to a ceiling of Rs.50.00 lakh.
- vii. **Financial assistance to MSMEs listed in Stock Exchange:**@30% of the cost of Public Issue expenses subject to a ceiling of Rs.5.00 lakh for getting listed in Stock Exchange.
- viii. Assistance **for Environmental Compliance:**@50% of the capital cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.25.00 lakh.
- ix. Incentives **to Private Sector Infrastructure developer:** @30% of the cost of subject to a ceiling of Rs.300.00 Lakh Cr. The land area should not be below 30 acres.
- x. Incentives **as per budget Speech of 2019-20:** @ Rs.10,000 (Rupees ten thousand) to the units against each local youth employed by the units

**II. BIPONI:**The objective of the scheme is to support Micro & Small enterprises to participate in different trade fairs and events within the State, in the Country and abroad for marketing of their products and also getting the exposure. Under the scheme, for the events organised within the State, the participants coming from other districts are given Rs.5,000.00 towards stall rent and Rs.500.00 per day to meet the expenditure on travelling, food and lodging. For participating outside the State, selected participants will be provided stall rent with a maximum ceiling of Rs.15,000, sleeper class to and fro railway fare for two person and each member will get Rs.500.00 per day towards food and lodging for the fair period. The scheme also includes free stall space for the selected participants for events outside the Country. The participant will also be provided with Economy Class Air fare and Rs.1,000.00 per person per day for lodging and expenditure on food.3577 nos of entrepreneurs have attended 34 different events during the year 2020-21 availing the incentives under BIPONI and an amount of Rs.2.89 crores were approved/disbursed to these beneficiaries. In the year, 2021-22, due to the corona virus pandemic no events were held.

**III. Export & Logistic Policy of Assam, 2019:** The Export & Logistic Policy of Assam, 2019 is announced for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 01-11-2019. The Policy aims at boosting exports where Assam has competitive advantage through increased market penetration as well as to explore new markets for the products of Assam.

- i. Enhancing ease of doing exports through creation of simple, effective and efficient institutional mechanisms, simplified processes and efficient organization and coordination with the stake holders
- ii. Strengthen the export infrastructures of the state such as Inland Container Depots (ICDs), Border Trade Centres, Common Facility Centres, Integrated Cold Chain,



Logistic Park, River ports and material handling facilities, Air Cargo facilities, quality testing labs, connectivity to ports, Integrated Cold Chain, etc.

- iii. Establishing a product specific park viz.- Tea Parks, Bamboo Parks, Food Park, Pharmaceutical parks, Plastic parks, etc.
- iv. Transforming of small business and artisans through cross border e-commerce. Under the policy following benefits are available

#### **IV. Infrastructural Support:**

- (a) Govt. of Assam will encourage projects for development of exports undertaken under Trade Infrastructure & Exports Scheme (TIES) or any other central or State funded schemes.
- (b) Setting up or upgradation of export related infrastructure and logistics like state-of-art Multi Modal Logistic Parks (MMLP), Logistic Park, Spices Park, Inland Container Depots (ICD), Container Freight Stations (CFS), Air Cargo Facilities, Common Facility Centres, Pack houses, Integrated Cold Chain facilities, Vapour Heat Treatment (VHT) facilities, Export Products exhibition Centre, Quality Testing Centres and Trade facilitation centres, product specific Industrial Parks, etc
- (c) Ensuring supply and availability of quality power, high speed internet, facility etc. at Land Customs Stations (LCSs) and at other infrastructures created for Export & related Logistical supports.
- (d) The state shall endeavour to improve the road connectivity to Border Trade Centres, LCSs, River ports, Industrial parks, railway stations etc. to easy access as well as to reduce the cost of transportation in a time bound manner.
- (e) Improve the LCS Infrastructure
- (f) Creating Towns of Export Excellence (TEE)
- (g) Development of Quality management infrastructure.
- (h) Information dissemination: The State will increase availability and access of information regarding the existing infrastructure facilities for exporters to increase efficiency.

#### **V. Institutional support for export promotion:**

- (i) Formation of Assam State Export Promotion Council (ASEPC)
- (j) Develop Export Promotion Portal
- (k) Skill Development & Capacity Building

#### **VI. Awareness Generation**

#### **VII. Export Promotion & Facilitation Strategies :**

- (l) Recognition/ Award for export excellence
- (m) Promotion of export Clusters
- (n) Promotion of Value-added export

Apart from supports indicated above following incentives are also available under the Policy:

- i. Capital Investment Subsidy: @ 30% of the eligible fixed capital Investment subject to a ceiling of Rs.10 (ten) Crore for creation of export Infrastructure like MMLP, ICD, CFS etc.

- ii. Capital Investment Subsidy for reefer vehicle, etc: @ 30% subject to a ceiling of Rs.1 (one) Crore for purchase of insulated, reefer transport/mobile pre cooling unit.
- iii. Capital Subsidy for setting up of Primary Production Centres: @ 30% subject to a limit of Rs.1 (one) Crore for the setting up of Primary Processing Centre (PPC) for Agri-Horticulture produces
- iv. Subsidy for obtaining Quality Certification: @50 % subject to a ceiling of Rs.50 (fifty) lakh for obtaining Organic certification, Quality certification, ISO, ZED, etc.
- v. Freight Subsidy: @ 20% subject to a ceiling of Rs.50.00 Lakh only per annum for a period of five years per unit for on Air freight from the Airport of Assam to Foreign destination on finished products produced from locally available raw materials of the State.
- vi. The objective of the scheme is to provide special assistance for micro enterprises in the rural Assam producing traditional items.

**VIII. The Assam Bamboo and Cane Policy, 2019:** The policy aims at sustainable development and utilization of bamboo and Cane resources of the State through scientific management and stakeholders' participation. It is valid for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 01-01-2020. Under the policy any eligible unit can have following additional benefits availed from other Policies as indicated in the policy document.

- i. Capital Investment Subsidy: @50% on eligible Plant & Machinery and Internal Electrical Installations subject to a ceiling limit of Rs.5.00 Crore
- ii. For Start-ups in Bamboo & Cane sector, a grant of upto Rs.5.00 lakh will be provided for innovative ideas.
- iii. Distribution of Tools and Machineries for the artisans in Bamboo & Cane sector.
- iv. 100% sponsorship of training in ITI & Skill Development Centres
- v. 50% Subsidy on Fixed Capital Investment including Civil Works for establishment of "Souvenir shops" for bamboo and Cane products in the places of tourist attraction with a maximum ceiling of Rs.5.00 Lakh whichever is lower.
- vi. 50% Subsidy on the cost of development of Online portal for marketing of bamboo and Cane products with a maximum ceiling of Rs.5.00 Lakh whichever is lower.

**IX. Assam Ethanol Production Promotion Policy, 2021:** This policy aims to achieve the following objectives for the overall growth and development of green-field new 100% ethanol manufacturing industrial units in the State with a goal of providing remunerative returns to investors, farmers and all other stakeholders. Under the policy an eligible 100% green-field standalone Ethanol Manufacturing Units in Assam will be entitled to avail the following financial incentive:

- i. Power Subsidy: @ Rs.1.00 per unit, in addition to Power Subsidy offered under Industrial and Investment Policy of Assam 2019, for a period of 5 years with an upper ceiling of Rs.75.00 lakh per annum.
- ii. Interest Subvention Incentive: @ 5% interest subsidy on working capital loan for 5 years subject with a ceiling of Rs.50.00 lakh per annum in addition to interest subsidy offered under Industrial and Investment Policy of Assam 2019 & NEIDS 2017.

- iii. Tax-Related Incentives: 100% SGST reimbursement for a period of 5 years, upper limit being 250% of Fixed Capital Investment in addition to the reimbursement of the central share of the CGST, IGST and Income Tax offered under NEIDS 2017.
- iv. Exemption of Land Conversion Fees: 100% exemption of fees for conversion of class of land to industrial land.
- v. Employment Cost Subsidy: 50% reimbursement (in case of male workers) and 100% reimbursement (in case of female workers) of expenditure on account of contribution toward ESI and EPF scheme for a period of 5 years for new units for those employees who are permanent residents of Assam; subject to a maximum limit of Rs.1000.00 per month per employee in addition to the Employment Incentive offered under NEIDS 2017.
- vi. Skill Development Subsidy: 20% of the cost of Plant and Machinery, with maximum Rs.5.00 Cr. in addition to 30% Capital Subsidy offered under NEIDS 2017.

During 2021-22, Assam has attracted 15 private sector investments in the State amounting to over 2350 KLD of Ethanol output daily. 7 of the investors have already been shortlisted as vendors/suppliers by a consortium of Oil Manufacturing Companies. The proposed annual capacity of these 7 units is 970 KLD which will generate direct employment for 925 people. Facilitation of grounding of the 7 ethanol projects is being supported by the APART investment facilitation cell which is under different stages of completion.

**X. Electric Vehicle Policy of Assam, 2021:** The policy aims to a material improvement in Assam's air quality by bringing down emissions from transport sector, create robust infrastructure for electric vehicles, a pool of skilled workforce for the EV industry etc. GoA has announced Electric Vehicle Policy of Assam, 2021 for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 04-09-2021.

- i. The incentives for all types of electric vehicles shall be based on the electric vehicle battery capacity with an upper ceiling of 40% of the ex-factory price of the vehicle.
- ii. Exemption of registration charges and road tax on 2, 3 & 4-Wheeler Electric Vehicles for 5 years.
- iii. 100% Waiver on parking charges for Electric Vehicles for 5 years.
- iv. Retro-fitment incentive @ 15% up to Rs.15, 000.00 for 3-Seater auto rickshaws.

**XI. Assam Startup Policy (Amendment) 2018:** To create an ecosystem for start-ups in Assam and establish Assam as the entrepreneurial hub of Northeast India, GoA has announced Assam Startup Policy, 2017 which is further amended in the year 2018.

**XII. The Assam Agarwood Promotion Policy, 2020:** To Promote cultivation of the scented wood on commercial scale and generate employment avenues and livelihood opportunities in the State, GoA had declared the "The Assam Agarwood Promotion Policy, 2020" for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 01-01-2021. Under this policy the following fiscal incentives are available :

- i. Incentives for Nursery creation
- ii. Incentives for cultivation
- iii. Incentives for the artificial induction of Agarwood
- iv. Incentives for Harvesting

- v. Incentives for processing of Agarwood
- vi. Incentives for Research
- vii. Support to training
- viii. Marketing support

Recent initiatives of the department to facilitate setting up of new industrial units:

### **XIII. Assam logistics and Warehousing Policy, 2022**

- a. **Validity** : Valid for 5 years w.e.f. 01-01-2021
- b. **Incentive** : Following Fiscal Incentives are available under the Policy
  - i. **Capital Subsidy** :
    - i. **Multi Model Logistic Park**- @ 25% of Fixed Capital Investment subject to a Maximum Rs. 20.00 Cr. for developing infrastructure in Integrated/ Multi Model Logistic Park in any district except in Kamrup (M)
    - ii. **Logistic Park**- @ 30% of Fixed Capital Investment subject to a Maximum Rs. 10.00 Cr. for developing infrastructure in Logistic Park in any district except in Kamrup (M).
    - iii. **Warehouse**- @ 30% of Fixed Capital Investment subject to a Maximum Rs. 7.50 Cr. for developing warehouses in any district except in Kamrup (M)
    - iv. **Cold Storage Infrastructure**- @ 30% of Fixed Capital Investment subject to a Maximum Rs. 3.00 Cr. for developing Cold Storage Infrastructure
    - v. **Primary Processing Centre**- Financial Assistance @ 30% for setting up of PPC for Agri - Horticulture produces subject to a Maximum Rs. 0.75 Cr.
    - vi. **Refrigerated Vehicles**- Financial Assistance @ 30% for purchase of insulated, reefer transport/ mobile pre- cooling units subject to a Maximum Rs. 0.10 Cr.
    - vii. **Centre of Excellence for Logistic Warehousing**- Financial Assistance @ 30% for Centre of Excellence subject to a Maximum Rs. 2.00 Cr.
  - ii. **Stamp Duty**- @ 100% Stamp Duty
  - iii. **Capacity Building Incentives (gender focus)** -@ 50% of training cost to Male & 60% female workers subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000.00 for Male & Rs. 12500.00 for female with a maximum of Rs.7.50 Lakh each entity.
  - iv. **Start-up incentive for research and innovation in logistic Sector** - During the policy period 10 startups will be provided fiscal incentives with a ceiling of Rs. 50.00 lakh
  - v. **Green Logistics: Promotion of Electric Bicycles in for last Mile deliveries in cities** -@ 30% with an upper ceiling of Rs. 10,000.00 per vehicle for first 5000 cargo e-cycles.
  - vi. **Green Logistics: Hybrid or Plug-in- Electric or Electric Cargo Vehicles** -@ 100% road tax exemption & 50% vehicle registration exemption on purchase of at least 15 Hybrid or Plug-in- Electric or Electric Cargo Vehicles

- vii. **Inland Water Transport** -Creation of viability gap fund of Rs. 50.00 Cr. for incentivizing cargo vessel movement between Jogighopa & Nimati Ghat in NW-2

#### **XIV. Assam MSME (Facilitation of Establishment and Operation) Act, 2020**

#### **XV. Assam Ease of Doing Business (Amendment Act), 2020**

#### **XVI. Assam Agribusiness & Rural Transformation Project (APART):**

- The Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project (APART) in 23 prioritized districts. The Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project (APART) aims to "add value and improve resilience of selected agriculture value chains focusing on smallholding farmers and agro-entrepreneurs in targeted districts of Assam." To attract private investments a Ground Breaking Ceremony was organized on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2021 in which investments for 23 projects was facilitated.
- One of the flagship programs of APART project is being implemented by the Centre for Innovation, Incubation & Entrepreneurship (CIIE), the premium Start up Incubator of IIM Ahmedabad. The 1<sup>st</sup> cohort of 25 entrepreneurs comprising of enterprises from 11 districts of the State, having sphere of operations all over the state with representation from the following sectors: Food processing, Meat processing, Farm product aggregation, farm intelligence, Specialty tea, Sericulture & Handloom, Bio technology, Feed production, specialized farming, etc. The team of experts for providing incubation support to the cohort-1 members is based out at the Guwahati Biotech Park.
- **Baseline survey for identification of about 5000 agroenterprises was successfully completed for strengthening the enterprise cluster and mobilization of over 2500 agro based enterprises into the cluster level Industry Associations by forming 18 new Industry Associations in the districts had been achieved during the year.**
- Kshyamata is an in-house programme to support the Agri and Allied entrepreneurs in the eight selected districts of Assam by providing training, Business Development Services and handholding support to new enterprises for access to finance through convergence with various state and central schemes. Till date, Kshyamata team facilitated to get sanction of total 172 loan applications and loan amounting to Rs.720.54 Lakhs has been disbursed. Further, 135 training and capacity building programmes have been Organized for the entrepreneurs on various aspects viz. Bakery Technology and Value added products, Poultry Management & Technology, Ornamental fish, Sensitization workshops on PMEME, District Level Export Awareness workshops etc.

#### **B. Government of India:**

Following schemes/ policies of Govt. of India are implemented by Industries, Commerce & Public Enterprise Department

- I. North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS)

- II.** Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) &
- III.** Prime Minister Employment Generation Program (PMEGP) was introduced by merging the PMRY and REGP with the aims and objectives of providing self-employment to the educated youth. The KVIC is nodal agency for implementation of the PMEGP scheme at the national level and at the state level the scheme is implemented by the state KVIC Directorate, state KVIB and the District Industries and Commerce Centres and Banks. The government subsidy for the scheme is being routed through the identified Banks. Margin money subsidy (MMS) disbursed, no. of units assisted and estimated employment generated under PMEGP during last five years and current year (upto Nov,2022) is given at Table 11.3

**Table 11.3**  
**Target and Achievement of PMEGP**

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (Upto Nov'2022)
MMS	2362.48	4167.41	3589.39	4948.48	6659.71	2438.55
Project Assisted	2282	3737	2603	2939	3855	1182
Estimated Employment generated	18256	29896	20824	23512	30840	9456

*Source : Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises*

#### **INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES:**

**Scheme under SOPD (Factories Information System) :** With the advent of digital era and proliferation of the mobile technology cutting across all economic classes, it is imperative upon the Chief Inspectorate of Factories to reinvent and transform itself to meet the fast-changing expectations of the public and the industry. In this regard it is proposed to go for automation of the key functional and administrative areas of the Chief Inspectorate of Factories covering all its offices spread across the state. "Factory Information System" is the scheme being implemented under SOPD.

Altogether 291 new factories were registered with the office of the Inspector of Factories in 2021 under factories Act 1948. With this addition total number of registered factories in the state reached 7790 which is an increase of 3.70 percent over the previous year. The number of daily workers engaged in the factories in 2021 was 305690 which was 294692 in 2020 and 285821 in 2019 showing a healthy increase over the years. The average number of daily workers engaged is about 40 per factory.



**Table -11.4**

## Registered Factories in Assam

Year	Number of Factories	Number of Daily Workers	Average no. of daily workers per Factory
2016	6158	243821	39
2017	6729	269276	40
2018	6945	279246	40
2019	7225	285821	40
2020	7512	294692	39
2021	7790	305690	40

Source : O/o The Chief Inspector of Factories, Assam

**SOME MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN ASSAM:****TEA INDUSTRY:**

The Tea industry occupies an important place in Assam's economy. The first Indian tea produced in Assam was sent to United Kingdom for public sale in the year 1838. Although the tea cultivation was extended to other parts of the country in the 50's and 60's of the last century, as of today, Assam Tea has maintained its international reputation and commands significant share in the World Tea Market. The total area under tea cultivation in Assam accounts for more than half of the country's total area under tea. In addition to the existing tea estates owned by reputed Indian as well as multinational Companies, common people of the state also ventured into the profession of tea plantation establishing small tea gardens. As per the Tea Board database, tea industry of the state *consisting of around 765 tea estates* provides about seven lakh daily employment which is more than 60 percent of the total daily employment generated by this sector in the country.

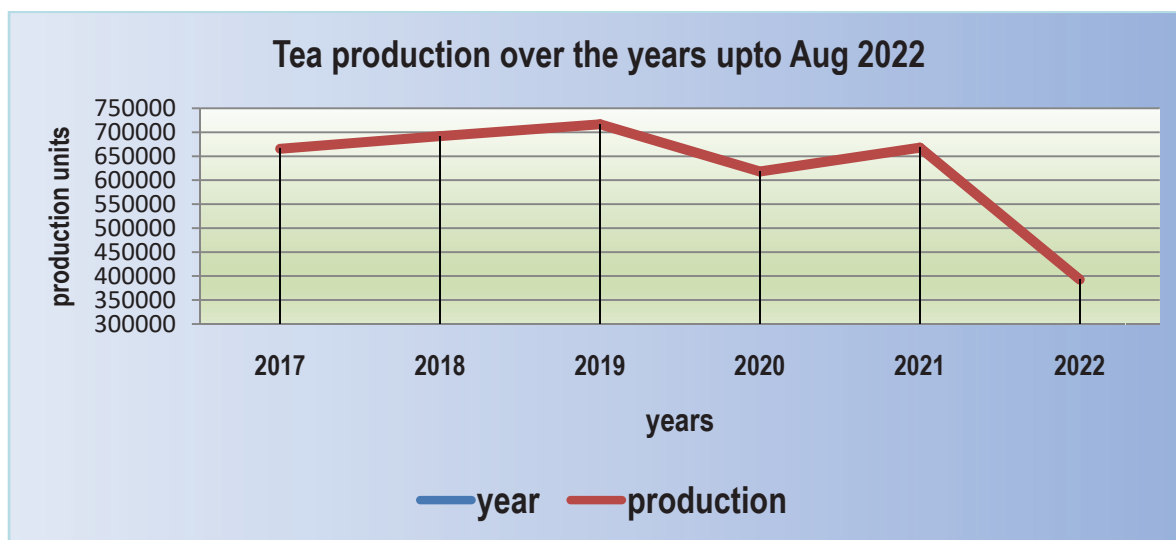
Assam has witnessed a spurt in the growth of small tea holdings during the last three decades and there are 1.22 lakh small holdings as on 31.08.2021 accounting for about 114.8 million kg of made tea. Most of the Small Tea Growers (STGs) are first generation young and educated entrepreneurs who have started contributing immensely towards transformation of socio-economic life in rural Assam. As per Tea Board of India, upto Aug 2022, there are 121675 nos. registered Small Tea Growers (with an area up to 10.12 hectares of land) in Assam covering a total area of 114802 ha of land. The Small Tea Growers have produced 311.12 million Kgs. of tea during FY 2021-22 and up to Aug 2022, the production was 188.21 million kgs. The number of big grower tea estates (i.e. with holding above 10.12 hectares) as per the Tea Board, in the state is 765 covering a geographical area of 232399 ha and they have produced 356.61 million kgs tea during 2021 and tea production up to Aug 2022, was 204.63 million kgs. The total production of tea in Assam was 667.73million kg during FY 2021-22. Year wise no of gardens, area, production and average yield of tea in the State is given in the Table-11.5

**Table -11.5****TEA STATISTICS OF ASSAM**

Year	No. of Gardens including Small Tea Growers	Area under Tea ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 kg.)	Average yield (kg/Hect.)
2017	88442	314	665330	2119
2018	101850	338	691910	2047
2019	108136	337	716490	2126
2020	122440	347	618200	1781
2021	122440	347	667730	1923
2022(up to Aug)	122440	347	392840	1132

Note: Area, Production and Average yield have been estimated and subject to revision.

Source : Tea Board of India.

**Figure-11.4**

Visualizing the need to increase the margin of the tea sector and to ensure long term financial sustainability of the Tea Industry by routing existing CTC production to orthodox and specialty tea manufacturing. It is envisaged that successful intervention in this line will stop the over-supply of CTC tea which in turn will increase the prices of CTC tea in the long run. Accordingly, Assam is implementing four components of benefits under Assam Tea Industries Special Incentives Scheme (ATISIS), 2020 to increase the production of Orthodox and specialty tea [Green tea/White tea/Oolong tea/Singhpoo tea/Purple Tea/Yellow tea or other Specialty tea (not manufactured through CTC (Crush, Tear, Curl))] viz.- Interest Subvention on Working Capital, Orthodox or Specialty Tea



Production Subsidy, Subsidy for Orthodox & Specialty Tea Unit for Plant & Machinery & Agricultural Income Tax Holiday.

The benefit under interest Subvention on Working Capital of Rs.14.74 Cr. to the eligible 162 Tea Gardens, benefit under Orthodox or Specialty Tea production subsidy of Rs. 30. 73 Cr. to the eligible 109 Tea Gardens and subsidy for orthodox & Specialty Tea Unit for plant & Machinery of Rs. 42.65 lakh to the eligible 6 Tea Gardens of Assam; i.e. total comes to Rs. 45.8931 Cr. have been released during the FY 2021-22. A budget outlay of Rs. 71.25 Cr. is earmarked for implementation of this scheme in the Financial Budget for the year 2022-23.

#### **Guwahati Tea Auction Centre (GTA):**

Since its establishment in 1973 the GTA has been actively taking part in trading of the tea produced in the states of North-eastern region of India. Table-11.6 presents the statistics of quantity and average price of tea since 2015 sold in the GTA.

**Table -11.6**  
**QUANTITY AND AVERAGE PRICE OF TEA SOLD**

Year	Leaf				Dust			
	CTC		Orthodox		CTC		Orthodox	
	Quantity (Million Kg.)	Average Price (Rs. per Kg.)	Quantity (Million Kg.)	Average Price (Rs. per Kg.)	Quantity (Million Kg.)	Average Price (Rs. per Kg.)	Quantity (Million Kg.)	Average Price (Rs. per Kg.)
2016	38.12	137.71	0.32	186.03	17.78	143.65	Nil	Nil
2017	116.43	136.01	1.47	186.36	47.76	151.02	Nil	Nil
2018	115.06	130.00	1.36	170.93	50.59	141.30	Nil	Nil
2019	115.66	136.11	4.24	167.29	51.24	145.64	.0004	58.33
2020	108.31	194.63	112.27	221.64	49.72	207.75	0.121	171.41
2021	117.66	183.03	3.33	219.81	30.86	178.61	0.09	107.17
2022	38.50	190.023	0.69	275.23	15.47	183.90	.035	97.29

Source : Guwahati Tea Auction Centre

#### **RUBBER PLANTATION:**

The rubber plantation has gained popularity in Assam due to congenial agro-climatic condition in the state. The Rubber Board has identified Assam as a "Potential state" from the "productivity" point of view as the state has ample scope for expansion of rubber plantation.

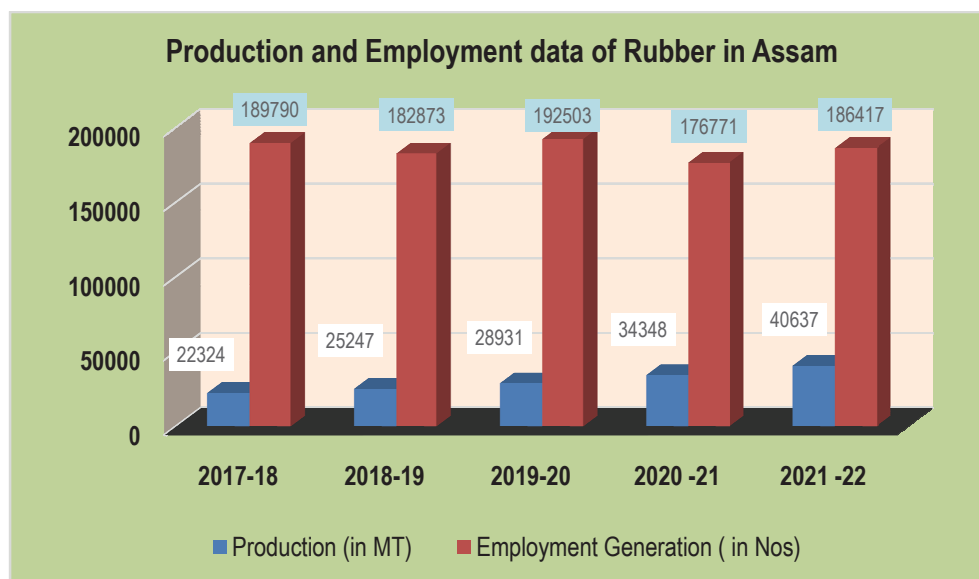
The area under rubber cultivation has grown from 16.5 thousand hectares in 2006-07 to 59.75 thousand hectares in 2021-22. The tapping area as well as production of rubber has also increased considerably during the same period. In 2021-22 the production of rubber shows a robust 18.31 % increase in production over the previous year. The data on growth of area, production and employment generation in the rubber plantation sector is presented in the Table-11.7. Considering the growth of plantation areas and production trend of rubber, there is vast potential for setting up of industries to add value to the rubber cultivated and produced in the state.

**Table -11.7****Area and Production of Rubber in Assam**

Year	Area (inhect.)	Production (inMT)	Tapping Area (in hectare)	Employment Generation ( innos)
1	2	3	4	5
2017-18	57945	22324	16099	189790
2018-19	58120	25247	20859	182873
2019-20	58129	28931	26659	192503
2020 -21	58897	34348	29052	176771
2021 -22	59750	40637	36528	186417

Source : The Rubber Board, Zonal Office, Guwahati

Figure 11.5

**COFFEE PLANTATION:**

Coffee was first introduced in the Cachar district of Assam during 1953. The expansion of Coffee cultivation in the state was primarily aimed at putting an end to the destructive *Jhum* cultivation, thereby preventing the denudation of precious forest cover and to provide sustainable livelihood, employment and to improve the socio-economic status of the tribal farmers. Presently, Coffee in Assam is mainly cultivated in (a) Dima Hasao District, (b). Karbi Anglong District including West Karbi Anglong and (c). Bijni Area under Chirang District. The total planted area under Coffee in Assam is 428.50 ha covering 9% of total planted area of North Eastern Region. The Bearing area of 212 ha covering 15% of the bearing area of the North Eastern Region and having a production of 37.5 MT clean coffee being 26% of the current N.E production of 145 M.T. Out of total 1032 Coffee holdings, 99% were small farmers having < 10 ha area and all the holdings belong to tribal farmers.

Trends of Area under coffee plantation, production, average price (As per the Indian Coffee Trade Association-ICTA) and employment generation for the last three years may be seen under Table 11.8.

**Table -11.8****AREA, PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT UNDER COFFEE PLANTATION**

Year	Area (inHect.)	Production (in MT)	Price (Rs./Kg.)		Employment Generation (Nos.)
			Arabica	Robusta	
1	2	3	4	5	6
2019 -20	400.95	36.50	129.00	119.00	954
2020 -21	415.45	37.50	122.00	126.00	992
2021-22	428.50	3761	205.74	145.30	1032

\*Price /Kg is quoted as per average price realized on ICTA,

Source : Coffee Board N.E. Region, Guwahati.

**KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRY (KVI):**

With a view to generate rural employment and upliftment of the rural economy, various Khadi and Village Industries are being promoted in the state by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board since their establishment. The value of production of the commodities produced under KVI Board was Rs.31.32 Crore in 2021-22; an improvement of 10% of production over Rs.28.32 Crore in 2020-2021. The total earning from sales is estimated at Rs. 37.68 crores in 2021-22. Total person engaged through KVI Board was 68616 in 2021-22, 65938 in 2020-21. Total value of production reported by KVI Commission during 2021-22 was 1148.54 lakhs in Khadi & Polyvastra and employment generated in this sector was 5563. The Khadi & Polyvastra sector sales value during 2021-22 was Rs 979.66 lakhs. Moreover, during 2021-22, 3855 nos. of village industries were funded through PMEGP AND 30840 NOS. of employment was generated under PMEGP during the year. Table 11.10 outlined the status of Khadi and Village Industries in Assam during 2020-21. Total person engaged through KVI board was 68616 in 2021-22, 65938 in 2020-21. Employment generated in this sector including PMEGP was 72316 nos.

**Table -11.9****STATUS OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN ASSAM DURING 2021-22**

Agency	Value of Production (Rs. in Lakh)	Sales (Rs. In Lakh)	Employment (in Nos)
A. KVIC	1148.54	979.66	5563
B. KVIB	3131.97	3767.64	68616
Total: A+B	4280.51	4747.30	74179

Source : KVI Commission & KVI Board, Assam

**SERICULTURE:**

Traditionally, sericulture has been a major cottage industry of the state. Sericulture is practiced in Assam from time immemorial and continues to be an important farm based labour-intensive activity providing gainful employment to more than 3 lakh families in rural and semi-urban areas of the state. Moreover, sericulture has able to create sustainable forward linkages with establishment of value adding yarn reeling and weaving activities primarily in the rural household sector of the state. These activities require relatively lower investments and but yield higher returns.

The Muga (the golden silk) yarn is unique to the state; and received geographical identity for the same. In addition to the traditional Muga; Eri and Mulberry are other two important natural yarns produced in the state. The state has also producing Oak Tassar in the two hill districts. The state accounts for more than 85 percent of global Muga Silk production. The state is also a Major producer of Eri Silk (about 62 percent) of the country.

Table-11.10 provides the detail on the variety of raw silk produced in the state during past four years.

**Table -11.10**  
**Production of Raw Silk/Yarn in Assam (in MT)**

Silk / Yarn	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Muga	156.96	194.12	197.29	240.46	210.50
Eri	4645.00	4764.52	5048.8	5275.74	5420.00
Mullberry	59.50	70.20	68.70	33.41	24.60
Total	4861.46	5028.84	5314.79	5549.61	5655.1

The sericulture industry has undergone changes with respect to loom, fabric, design and technology. Muga silk in particular and the other natural silks in general have been closely associated with the rituals and traditions of Assam and thus, silk production and its usage has been an important household activity in the State. Muga Silk and Eri Silk have good demand in the national and international market. Rearing of Eri, Muga and Mulberry silkworm are playing an important role in the economic development of a large section of rural population of the state. The engagement of villages and families in sericulture activities however have declined. The total production of silk yarn in the state however has increased from 5449.86MT in 2021 to 5655.1 in 202-22 recording a growth of 3.77 percent. The performance of sericulture sector is presented at Table-11.11

Table -11.11

**SERICULTURE ACTIVITIES IN ASSAM**

ITEMS	UNIT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
SERICULTURE VILLAGES	Nos.	10746	11411	11281	11281	9935	8726	8726	8642	8640	8627
NO. OF FAMILIES ENGAGED	Nos.	291592	282073	652406	496901	319405	310582	307877	309530	331857	299936
AREA UNDER SILKWORM FOODPLANTS	Hect	26827	33790	15417	11434	15983	11585	11537	43608	47113.6	44278.5
ERI	Hect	9172.5	15796	6601	5510	7176	5936	27000	30319.5	33252.7	29096
MUGA	Hect	10230	10371	5995	4383	5931.58	4369	8600	10762.5	12891	12557
MULBERRY	Hect	7424	7623	2821	1541	2875	1280	2370	2526.34	2569.9	2624
YIELD OF COCOONS											
ERI-CUT COCOONS	MT.	2514.2	3182	3050	3317	4350.58	6300	6133	6311	6574	6769.96
MUGA COCOONS	Lakh Nos.	5450	6361	6528	6864	6480	7865	10496	9865	9533	10511.6
MULBERRY REELING COCOONS	MT.	225	340.5	268	328	439.05	576	597	584.89	234.84	217.52
PRODUCTION OF SILK YARN	MT.	2068	2700	2497.4	2712.8	3647.5	4866.5	5009.8	5314.8	5549.6	5655.95
ERI RAW SILK	MT.	1934	2545.6	2345	2555	3468.25	4650	4733	5048.8	5275.74	5420
MUGA RAW SILK	MT.	109	127.2	126	127	129.6	156.96	193.22	197.29	240.46	210.495
MULBERRY RAW SILK	MT.	25	27.24	26.4	31.02	49.64	59.5	52	68.7	33.4	24.6

Source : Directorate of Sericulture, Assam.

**HANDLOOM:**

Handloom weaving is a part of generational legacy and has been kept alive by the skilled weavers engaged in the age-old tradition since antiquity in Assam. In Assam, handloom weaving is inexorably linked with the State's culture and heritage. In the handloom sector women are involved in significant number, primarily with subsidiary capacity. The sector continues to play very important role in terms of employment generation and socio-economic development of Assam. The sector has gradually grown to meet market demand with commercial production. The state had an estimated number of 1,59,577 full time weavers and 8,90,612nos. of part time weavers during 2021-22. There were 222 handloom demonstration circles in the state covering 19920 villages. In the year 2020-21, 33nos of Yarn Banks were functioning under the Directorate of Handloom and Textiles providing yarn at subsidised rates under the state sponsored scheme to overcome the constraints faced by the weavers on availability of quality yarn at reasonable price. A total number of 1,28,260 weavers were benefitted from the Yarn Banks. In 2021-2022

there were 102 Handloom Training Centres in the state accommodating 1556 trainees. Combined Handloom production during the year 2021-22 in the weaver's extension service units and handloom production centres of the Directorate was 1,89,921 Meters.

The Handloom Research and Designing Centre (HRDC) under the Directorate is continuously providing assistance in design, pattern, weaving and dying with special emphasis on eco-friendly natural die and has developed 84 nos of new designs and 15 nos of natural dyes in the year 2021-22. It may also be noted that a three-tier Cooperative system is in operation in the State with the basic objective of development of the handloom sector in an organised way with one Apex Cooperative Federation, eight regional/district level Cooperative societies and 2442 nos. of Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies at the bottom tier.

### **TOURISM:**

Tourism in Assam is based on wildlife, natural beauty, unique flora & fauna, holy shrines, lush green tea gardens, turbulent rivers, vibrant and colorful cultural festivals. Eco-tourism is one of the fastest growing segments of the tourism sector and therefore the Government of Assam has given thrust on this sector. In Assam the ideal time to visit for Tourism is October to May. To make Assam as 365 days tourist destination and to boost the Tourism sector in the State, Government has made endeavours to promote all season Tourism. A campaign has been undertaken both in national and international forum to promote the tourist destinations in the state.

Tourism Department is the nodal agency in framing policies and programmes for the development and promotion of Tourism in Assam, Tourism Department has made investments in infrastructure as well as in creation of other facilities over the years with financial assistance from the Central Government, State Government and the NEC. But, during the last two years tourism industry was massively affected by the Pandemic Corona-virus. To overcome a longer-term implication of this crisis, Tourism Department has taken some steps as follows:

1. All season as well as Lesser-Known Tourism destinations with a special thrust to Monsoon Tourism and intra state pilgrimage tourism package for domestic tourist has been adopted, It has also been observed that there is a major jump in the number of domestic tourists to all destinations after opening of the destinations recently.
2. Paryatan Sanjeevani Scheme: The COVID-19 Pandemic has caused unimaginable damage to tourism, travel and the hospitality industry of the state. In this connection, as per the official announcement by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Assam Tourism Department, has provided an amount of Rs.2.00 lacs to all the registered Tour Operators of Assam and an amount of Rs 25,000/- to all the registered Tourist Guides of Assam as a token of relief to the highly affected stakeholders who are still could not revive to the normal condition after the Pandemic.
3. In view of strengthening of the hospitality industry in the state, 216 numbers of youths were trained with a full term course in hospitality and catering services from Institute of Hotel Management, Guwahati and Food Craft Institute, Samuguri, Nagaon and also 409 numbers of Jeep Safari Drivers of Kaziranga National Park were trained on Soft Skill and Business Etiquette. Further, 30 numbers of unemployed educated youth form

Dibrugarh (Dihing Patkai National Park) has also been trained as Tourist Guide by the Tourism Department, during 2021-22.

The state has also put special emphasis on development of religious and cultural tourism covering festival like "Ambubachi Mela" in Kamakhya Temple, Guwahati and Dolutsav in Barpeta. One can also now opt for a short cruise or can avail longer sailing to Kaziranga Golf Resort, Ahom kingdom in Sivsagar through the river Brahmaputra. In addition to this, 17 new pilgrimage destination have been taken up by the state tourism department along-with 5 attractive tourism circuits in the name of Swadesh Darshan 2.0. The Brahmaputra Beach Festival, Kite Festival, Kaziranga Golf Competition etc. are organized in collaboration with the Tourism Department are important endeavours to attract tourists.

**Table -11.12**

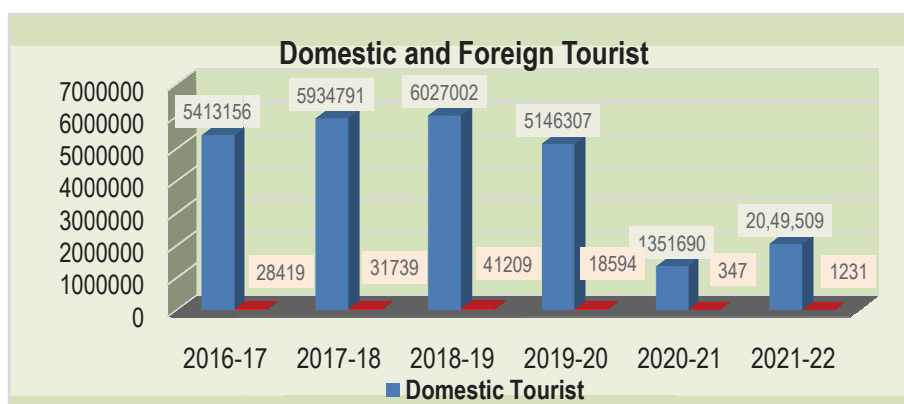
**NUMBER OF INDIAN AND FOREIGN TOURIST TO ASSAM**

Year	Domestic Tourist	Foreign Tourist
2016-17	5413156	28419
2017-18	5934791	31739
2018-19	6027002	41209
2019-20	5146307	18594
2020-21	1351690	347
2021-22	20,49,509	1231

Source : 1. Directorate of Tourism, Assam 2. DFO, Assam State Zoo Division

The trend of tourist footfall recorded during the last six years may be seen in the following graph.

Figure 11.6





**Key Highlights of "Tourism Policy of Assam, 2018"**

- The policy aims at creating a policy framework to push tourism as a major economic sector of Assam, increasing the inflow of tourists by at least two to three folds in the next five years.
- The main focus of the policy is to make Assam a film making destination by offering a range of incentives to movies producers to come and shoot in the state.
- The policy also encourages the private sector to pro-actively participate and invest in tourist places in order to promote the tourism sector.
- A special incentive will be offered as additional 10 percent capital grant up to Rs.25 lakh for investment in remote/potential tourist destinations of Assam.
- The policy also offers a range of financial benefits for constructing approach roads and installing renewable energy sources at tourist places/units.

The state has seen a declining trend in arrival of foreign and domestic tourists in the last two years. Table-11.13 shows the trend of number of tourists visited the National Parks in Assam during the last three years

**Table -11.13****NUMBER OF TOURIST VISITED NATIONAL PARKS IN ASSAM**

Name of Park	Domestic Tourist					Foreign Tourist				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Kaziranga N. Parks	730195	655277	130937	123561	202125	6902	7965	6073	278	654
Nameri N. Parks	82581	66737	5044	0	3132	2735	2445	97	9	25
Orang N. Parks	25169	14048	992	0	1592	180	102	14	0	81
Manash N. Parks	10105	10025	18233	55272	26582	1725	1787	98	7	24
DibruSaikhuwa N. Parks	118268	22666	601	461	769	125	58	4	0	1
Pobitora N. Parks	295129	219066	11514	14900	15960	503	625	218	2	36

Source : Directorate of Tourism, Assam

Considering the potential and importance of developments of the tourism sector the governments of Assam has launched a new tourism Policy "Tourism Policy of Assam 2018" with an aim to double the tourist inflow to the state in next five years.

**ASSAM SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL (ASTEC):**

The Assam State technology and environment Council under Science, Technology and Climate Change Department, Govt of Assam is an autonomous organization constituted in 1986-87 under Science, Technology and Environment Department, Govt of Assam Implementing programmes through it two divisions ie. Science and Technology Division and



Environment Division. The Council is generating scientific and environmental awareness amongst the common people. Patent information Centre is catering the researchers and entrepreneurs by providing guidance in respect of registering their IPR and in filing patents trademarks, logos, Geographical Indication and Intellectual Property Right related aspects. With 219 Aryabhata Science Centres in each block of the state, the Council is spearheading the objective of Spreading scientific awareness to the grass root level besides helping the students in science and mathematics through engagement of science and mathematics facilitators. To give impetus to research and development on Innovation, grants are being disbursed to promising research projects of Universities and Colleges etc.

The Environment Division is implementing various important schemes of Govt. of India and Govt. of Assam like Environmental Information System (ENVIS) through collection, collation and disbursement of environment specific parameters to the stakeholders besides organizing Green Skill Development Programmes on various topics like Wild Bee Keeping, Solar System, People's Biodiversity and Cane and Bamboo Handicrafts which are regenerating self-employment avenues to a certain extent in the state. National Green Corps programme is catering through instilling awareness on environment across the school and college students in a very bigger way which will have a deep impact on realizing a greener society.

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## **CHAPTER –XII**

### **POWER**

Power here means the electrical energy which is an important factor of the economic infrastructure of a state which requires for overall growth and development of the economy. Electricity is a key input in the core sectors of the economy viz. Agriculture, Industry, Irrigation, and Transport & Communication. It has immense contribution to the economic progress of a state therefore augmentation of the Power Sector is directly related to the expansion of various economic activities of the state as well as the country.

Positive growth of power sector has an impact to enhance and accelerate the larger objectives of the economic sector in the State which extend supports to flowering achievement of the societies in different magnitudes. Electricity consumption is one of the most important indices that reflect the development level of a Nation. The growth and development of a particular region is determined to a large extent by energy availability and per capita consumption of energy.

The entire power industry of the State was managed by “Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB)” up to 10<sup>th</sup> December, 2004 after that it was divided into following three separate entities to meet the distinctive power needs of the State.

1. The Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL)
2. The Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGCL)
3. The Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL)

#### **1. The Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL):**

Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited, a vibrant growth oriented Public Sector Company registered under ‘Company Act, 1956’. It was formed by restructuring Assam State Electricity Board in 2003 and was notified as the State Transmission Utility (STU). Its core business is to efficiently transport electrical power from electrical power bulk heads to the distribution company networks in the state of Assam. Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited inherited 3862 Circuit Kilometres of Extra High Voltage (EHV) lines above 66 KV voltage class and 38 numbers of EHV sub-stations having a total transformation capacity of 1636.50 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) at its year of formation in 2003.

After 2003 with the inclusion of new sub stations and transmission lines its transmission capacity has been increased up to 7826 MVA, line length 5248.68 Circuit Kilometres and 73 nos. of substation which includes 1 no. 400 KV (Kilovolt), 12 nos. Of 220 KV, 60 nos. of 132 KV stations as on October, 2022.

Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL) is playing a strategic role as it the largest “STU” in the North Eastern Region. It also understands its responsibility towards the entire North East India and is always extending a helping hand by way of transporting a fair share of power to the other sister States of the region.

AEGCL has consistently maintained the transmission system availability at over 99% which is at par with other National Transmission Utilities.

AEGCL vows to ever strive till all transmission bottlenecks get eradicated. It pledges to deliver unrelenting brilliance in performance, deliver power efficiently but economically, so high safety standers and is committed to respecting environmental and heritage issues.

**Table -12.1: Voltage Level Existing Transformation Capacity (in MVA)  
as on 17.10.2022**

Sl. No.	Substation Transformation ratio	Nos.	Transformation Capacity (in MVA)
1	400/220/132/33 kV	1	630
2	220/132/33kV	10	2840
3	220/132/66/33kV	1	16
4	220/33kV	1	100
5	132/66/33KV	1	40
6	132/33KV	58	4168
7	132/11KV	1	32
<b>Total</b>		<b>73</b>	<b>7826</b>

**Table-12.2: Voltage Level Existing Transmission Lines (in Circuit KM)  
as on 17.10.2022**

Sl. No.	Voltage Level	Transmission Line length (in Circuit KM)
1	66 KV	326.00
2	132 KV	3140.96
3	220 KV	1775.27
4	400 KV	6.46
<b>Total</b>		<b>5248.68</b>

## **2. The Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGCL):**

Power generation in Assam is insufficient to meet the increasing demand and this deficit is being met by purchasing of power from the Central Government Grids and neighbouring states. The installed capacity of APGCL in the state was 422.355MW (Mega Watt) in 2021-22. Gross power generation in the state was 2004.646 MU (Million Unit) in 2021-22 which was 1389.595MU (Million Unit) in 2020-2021 recorded an upward trend in generation of power in the State as compared to the previous years.

The installed capacity of power generation plants of the state and generation of power during the last three years is presented in Table - 12.3.

**Table- 12.3 INSTALLED CAPACITY AND GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY IN ASSAM in MW**

<b>A. Installed Capacity of Generating Plant (MW)</b>		<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>
<b>Hydel</b>	KLHEP	100.000	100.000	100.000
	Myntriage SHEP, Stage-I	5.200	6.000	9.000
	Myntriage SHEP, State-II	4.500	4.500	4.500
<b>Gas</b>	LTPS	60.000	60.000	60.000
	LRPP	69.755	69.755	69.755
	NTPS	77.000	42.000	21.000
	NRPP	N.A.	N.A.	62.250
<b>Waste Heat Recovery Unit</b>	LTPS WHRU	37.200	37.200	37.200
	NTPS WHRU	22.500	22.500	22.500
	NRPP WHRU	N.A.	N.A.	36.150
<b>Total</b>	APGCL	376.155	341.955	422.355
<b>B. Gross Unit Generation [Million Unit-(MU)]</b>				
<b>Hydel</b>	KLHEP	398.528	202.618	407.251
	Myntriage SHEP Stage-I	18.960	19.287	18.270
	Myntriage SHEP, Stage-II	9.420	11.964	14.832
<b>Gas</b>	LTPS	362.006	447.573	406.522
	LRPP	504.200	477.074	510.114
	NTPS	252.863	231.079	157.096
	NRPP	N.A.	N.A.	490.561
<b>Total</b>	APGCL	1545.976	1389.595	2004.646
<b>C. AUX Consumption (MU)</b>				
<b>Hydel</b>	KLHEP	0.612	0.565	2.036
	Myntriage SHEP Stage-I	0.054	0.193	0.183
	Myntriage SHEP, Stage-II	0.061	0.120	0.148
<b>Gas</b>	LTPS	33.816	36.959	38.311
	LRPP	9.465	9.666	11.322
	NTPS	15.026	12.353	8.935
	NRPP	N.A.	N.A.	22.479
<b>Total</b>	APGCL	59.033	59.856	83.414
<b>D. Net Unit Generation (MU)</b>				
<b>Hydel</b>	KLHEP	397.920	202.055	405.215
	Myntriage SHEP Stage-I	18.906	19.094	18.088
	Myntriage SHEP, Stage-II	9.359	11.844	14.684
<b>Gas</b>	LTPS	328.190	410.614	368.211
	LRPP	494.735	467.408	498.792
	NTPS	237.837	218.726	148.161
	NRPP	N.A.	N.A.	468.082
<b>Total</b>	APGCL	1486.947	1329.741	1921.233

[Source : CGM (Generation), APGCL, Guwahati-1]

### 3. The Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL):

The primary purpose of Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL) is to undertake distribution, trading and supply of electricity in the state of Assam in accordance with provisions of applicable law and all activities ancillary to it. It has the mandate to

develop, maintain and operate the power distribution system in the state of Assam. In carrying out the work of supplying power, APDCL reaches every part of the state.

**Vision:**

The Assam Power Distribution Company Limited has a vision "to be the catalyst for holistic growth of the state of Assam by powering agriculture and industry: lighting homes – rural and urban, and generating internal resources for continually improving technology and delivery systems to induce customers' delight".

**MISSION:**

Its mission is to make APDCL the pride of Assam with its 15 Key Strategies to be undertaken to achieve its mission.

Key strategies for achievement of mission are as follows:

- Planning in advance for procurement of sufficient quantity of power to meet demands.
- Mobilizing sufficient resources to undertake capacity enhancement of distribution substations and lines.
- Extension of network to make electricity available to all villages & hamlets.
- Awareness of customers on consumption & utilization of power.
- Replacement of Magnetic meters with electronic meters.
- Accurate monthly billing, 100% revenue collection & Energy audit.
- Appointment of franchisees for incrementing service efficiency.
- Detection of unauthorized use of power through vigilance cell.
- Training of Employees on customer centric behaviour.
- Consumer Indexing & Modernization of Complaint booths
- Strong financial discipline • Generating Customer confidence
- Master plan for HT/LT ratio
- Reduction of AT&C loss by phase conversion
- Replacement of overhead lines with underground cables

**Power Supply Position:**

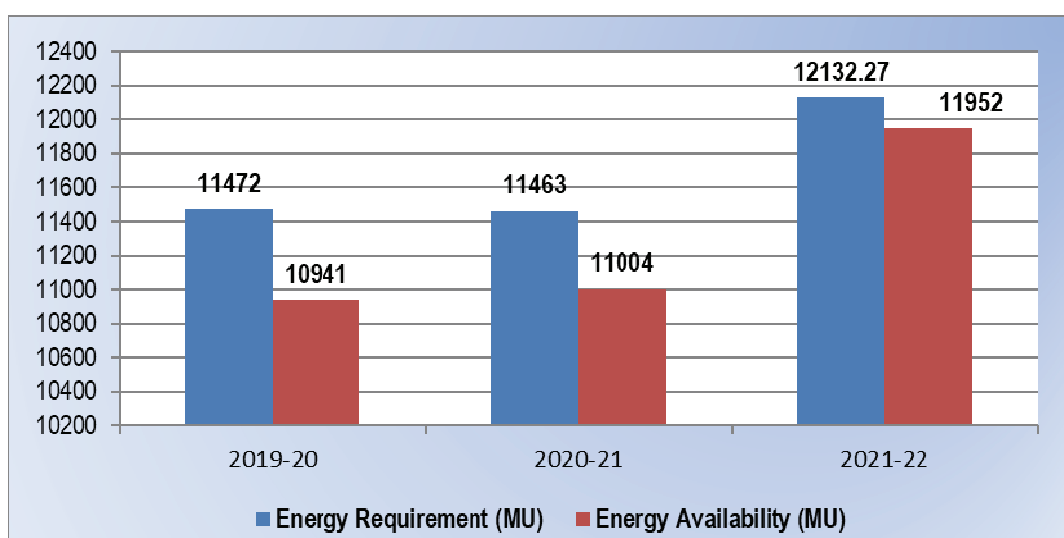
Energy requirement in Assam was worked out at 12132.27 MU (Million Units) for the year 2021-22. The requirement was 11463 MU for the year 2020-21 and 11472 MU for the year 2019-20. At the same time the peak demand of electricity in the state has increased from 2051 MW in 2020-21 to 2165 MW in 2021-22. The shortfalls of power during these periods were 2% as per available records. The requirement and shortage of electricity in Assam is shown in table 12.4

**Table:- 12.4. REQUIREMENT AND SHORTAGE OF ELECTRICITY IN ASSAM**

Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Energy Requirement (MU)	11472	11463	12132.27
Energy Availability (MU)	10941	11004	11952
Shortage (MU)	531	459	180.27
Peak demand (MW)	2051	2051	2165
Peak Demand Met (MW)	1956	1990	2120
Shortage (MW)	95	84	45
Shortage (in %)	5%	4%	2%

(Source : APDCL (Comm &amp; EE))

Diagrammatic representation of energy requirement and availability of Electricity in Assam from 2019-20 to 2021-22 is given at Figure- 12.01

**Fig.-12.01: Energy requirement and availability of Electricity in Assam from 2019-20 to 2021-22****TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION & COMMERCIAL LOSSES:**

The power supplied through various stages of transformation from sources to final consumers involves energy loss known as transmission, distribution and commercial losses. The aggregate transmission and commercial losses in the state is 20.92% in 2019-20, 19.02% in 2020-21 and 16.11% in 2021-22. Wastage of power at the stages of transmission is a matter of concern in a state like Assam having serious shortage of own power generation, though the state has put efforts to mitigate the losses. The measures taken up by APDCL to bring down transmission and distribution losses: -

1. Implementation of Artificial intelligence in recording the meter readings for accurate billing of consumers to bring down the commercial losses.
2. Energy auditing at feeder and transformer level to identify the core loss making areas.
3. Installation of smart meters in urban areas

4. Installation of energy efficient distribution transformers to reduce transformation losses
5. Energy bill payment through mobile application, UPI, prepaid wallets, etc.
6. Construction of new distribution sub stations under Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) Scheme for bifurcation of lengthy feeders
7. Conversion of bar LT lines to insulated cables in theft prone areas
8. Re-conducting of 33 KV, 11 KV and LT lines under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)

The figures of transmission, distribution and commercial losses in the state are presented in Table - 12.5.

**Table-12.5. TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION AND COMMERCIAL LOSSES OF ENERGY**

Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Energy Input (MUS) (At APDCL end)	8912	9156	10296
Energy Billed (MUS)	7257	7458	8495
T & D Losses (MUS)(in %)	1655 (19.06)	1698 (18.55)	1801 (17.49)
Amount Billed (Rs. in crore)	5392	5374	6077.64
Amount realised (Rs. in Crore)	5268	5343	6179.26
Collection Efficiency (in %)	97.70%	99.43%	101.67%
Overall Efficiency (in %)	79.08%	80.98%	N.A
Aggregate Transmission and Commercial Losses (%)	20.92%	19.02%	16.11%

(Source : APDCL. T&D losses: Transmission and Distribution losses)

#### Number of Electricity Consumers:

The domestic categories of consumers include Jeevan Dhara, LT (DomA, DomB) and HT (Dom) categories, while commercial categories include LT(Com) & HT(Com) categories. The total number of consumers in Assam- Domestic and Commercial are shown in Tables- 12.6

**Table- 12.6. TOTAL NUMBER OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS IN ASSAM**

YEAR	DOMESTIC	COMMERCIAL	TOTAL
2019-20	5479471	281454	5760925
2020-21	5906863	294981	6201844
2021-22	6100762	349599	6450361

[Source : Assam Power Distribution Company Ltd. (Commercial Wing)]

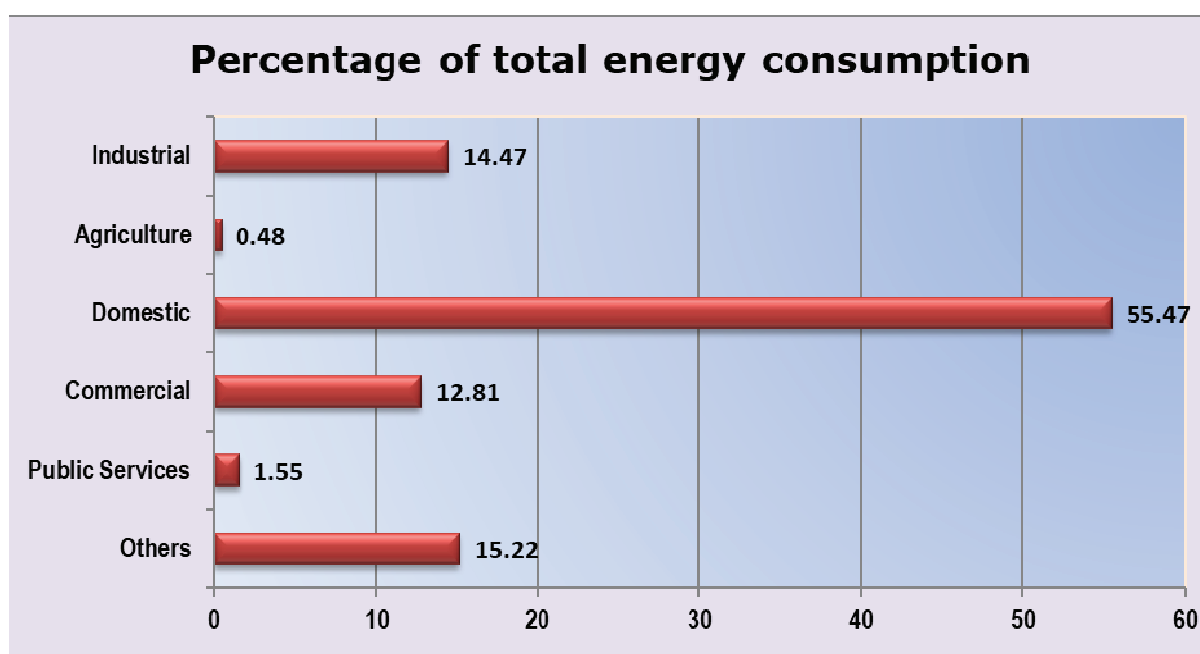
Sector wise electricity consumption in Assam is shown in Table-12.7

**Table- 12.7. SECTOR WISE ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION IN ASSAM IN MU**

Sector	Period			Percentage Change in 2021-22 over 2020-21
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
<b>Industrial</b>	1075.02	1011.56	1229.00	21%
<b>Agriculture</b>	46.83	37.27	41.00	10%
<b>Domestic</b>	3817.36	4224.86	4712.00	12%
<b>Commercial</b>	1111.75	987.22	1088.00	10%
<b>Public Services*</b>	96.07	91.44	132.00	44%
<b>Other</b>	1109.73	1105.50	1292.47	17%

\* Public Lighting and water Supply Works

Sector wise electricity consumption in Assam during the year 2020-21 is depicted in the attached diagram in percentage.

**Fig.-12.02. Sector-wise % of Electricity Consumers in Assam during 2021-22**

In order to meet the shortage of electricity generated from its own sources and also to meet the growing demand of consumers in the state, the power distribution company of the state purchases electricity from different sources and agencies. Table – 12.8 shows the amount of energy purchased in Assam during the last four years (the figure also includes purchase from its sister concern, i.e. AEGCL)

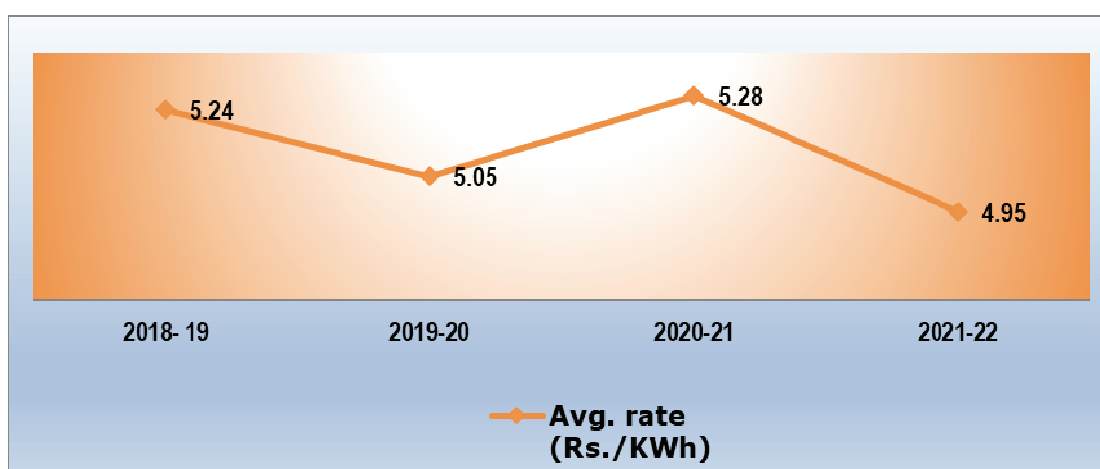


**Table: 12.8. ELECTRICITY PURCHASED, ASSAM**

Year	MU purchased/generated (ex-bus)	All charges total (Rs. in Crore)	Avg. rate (Rs./KWh)
2018- 19	9730.24	5100.59	5.24
2019-20	10940.85	5530.19	5.05
2020-21	11003.64	5807.24	5.28
2021-22	11952.00	5917.00	4.95

(Source: Chief General Manager (Com & EE), APDCL, Bijulee Bhawan, Guwahati)

The graphic representation of average energy purchased rate of last four years is at Figure 12.03

**Fig.-12.03. Average Energy Purchased rate of last four years**

### REGULATORY MEASURES AND ELECTRICITY TARIFFS:

Assam Electricity Regulatory Commission was established as per the Electricity Act, 2003 with the responsibility to determine tariff for generation, supply and transmission of electricity, regulating price of electricity procurement, facilitating intra-state transmission, issue licences for such activity and act as an adjudicator upon disputes between parties. The activities of the Commission are guided by the National Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan and tariff policy published under section 3. The Commission issued a number of important directives for compliance by the utilities within specified time frames. Assam Electricity Regulatory Commission has revised the schedule of tariff for all the category of consumers of APDCL with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022. The revised the schedule of tariff is given at **Annexure-12.1**

### APDCL-RE (RURAL ELECTRIFICATION):

For electrifying the rural areas the Power Department has a number of ongoing and completed initiatives under the flagship programme of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-SAUBHAGYA. The sanctions and financial utilization of different schemes in Assam as on 31.07.2022 is given at **Annexure-12.2**

The physical progress and financial achievement under different programme is given from **Annexure- 12.3 to 12.5**

### **INITIATIVES ON SOLAR POWER GENERATION IN ASSAM:**

The current energy scenario and the deteriorating environmental plight even threatening extinction of humanity have compelled nations to embrace Renewable Energy research & development. Economic development of a state resembles the overall growth in various sectors. Consumption of electricity in Assam is increasing at a steady pace every year hence to reduce the conventional energy consumption growth in renewable energy field is extremely crucial.

#### **Assam Energy Development Agency (AEDA)**

- The Assam Energy Development Agency (AEDA) will ensure the convergence in the areas of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) for the State of Assam by disseminating information to initiate, promote, support and co-ordinate all activities in the field of Renewable Energy Sources with other stakeholders and by concerted efforts of governments, local institutions, NGOs, the private sector as well as the international community towards the promotion of different DRE technologies.
- As a technical entity in new and renewable energy sources within the state, the organisation is responsible for exploring and promotion of various renewable energy technologies through different decentralized power generation models to achieve SDG7.
- The previous data pursuance of different NRSE projects may be helpful for the baseline assessment and implementation of DRE project

Power sector in India has been thriving steadily since Independence and is predicted to witness massive development in the field of renewable energy in the near future. Energy sector plays a key role in the economic growth of the country.

AEDA is implementing various types of renewable projects in the solar field, viz. Rooftop SPV, Solar Street Lights, Floating Solar Power plants since inception.

#### **Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Plants:**

Rooftop Solar plants has become quite ubiquitous in Assam from the last few years, as this is the optimum way of utilising the free unused space on the top of the roof for minimising the electricity consumption from the utility. District wise physical performance of renewal energy is given in Table-12.9.

**Table- 12.9. Renewable Energy Physical Performance of APDCL during 2021-22**  
**(during the last three years i.e 2019-20 to 2021-22)**

Sl. No.	Name of District	Implementation of LED based Solar Street Lighting Systems at different locations in the State of Assam under State Budgetary Support, Govt of Assam	Smart Solar Street Lighting Systems in identified Urban Areas under State Budgetary Support, Govt of Assam	Off Grid Solar Power Plants at different historical locations, religious places like Satra etc in the State of Assam under State Budgetary Support, Govt. of Assam		Off-Grid Solar Power Plants at Primary Health Centres (PHC) located in remote villages under State Budgetary Support, Govt of Assam		Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar PV Power Plants with battery backup at different Govt. buildings under State Budgetary Support, Govt of Assam	Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar PV Power Plants at different locations including Govt. Buildings, Institutional sectors etc under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Govt. of India
		Qty.	Qty.	No. of Locations	Plant Capacity (KW)	No. of Rural PHCs	Plant capacity (KW)	Plant capacity (KW)	Plant Capacity (KW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kokrajhar	0	11	2	10	5	25	0	17
2	Dhubri	0	10	1	5	4	20	29	0
3	Goalpara	0	16	1	5	4	20	2	0
4	Barpeta	44	27	7	45	5	25	105	65
5	Morigaon	25	4	2	10	4	20	0	0
6	Nagaon	10	16	3	20	7	35	18	37
7	Sonitpur	32	20	3	15	5	25	18	0
8	Lakhimpur	0	6	2	10	2	10	10	0
9	Dhemaji	0	14	0	0	2	10	20	0
10	Tinsukia	14	20	2	10	2	10	38	60
11	Dibrugarh	0	21	1	5	3	15	0	40
12	Sivasagar	30	21	3	15	5	25	10	0
13	Jorhat	0	20	2	10	4	20	0	63
14	Golaghat	0	20	3	15	4	20	0	17
15	Karbi Anglong	6	0	1	5	4	20	15	40
16	Dima Hasao	0	0	3	15	1	5	0	0
17	Cachar	16	14	2	10	3	15	0	0
18	Karimganj	0	12	0	0	3	15	0	0
19	Hailakandi	0	2	1	5	1	5	0	0
20	Bongaigaon	0	6	1	5	2	10	0	0
21	Chirang	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0
22	Kamrup	4	25	5	25	7	35	32	20
23	Kamrup (M)	83	23	2	10	3	15	250	216
24	Nalbari	0	13	6	30	4	20	5	0
25	Baksa	0	11	1	5	3	15	10	0
26	Darrang	0	16	2	10	3	15	2	29
27	Udalguri	0	2	1	5	2	10	0	0
28	Biswanath	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Charaideo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Hojai	0	22	0	0	0	0	11	0
31	Majuli	58	0	12	65	0	0	0	0
32	South Salmara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	WK Anglong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Bajali	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
35	Tamulpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Assam</b>		<b>322</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>604</b>

\* The Renewable Projects developed by private parties & other agencies are not included.

\*\*\* Source : APDCL \*\*\*

**CHAPTER -XIII****TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

Transport and Communication plays a vital role for development of the economy of a state or a country. Assam being the gateway of the North East Region of India, Transport and Communication sector has significant task to provide all round support to the entire region not only the geographical boundaries of the state. Development of Transport and Communication sector in Assam definitely extends supports for overall development of the N.E. Region. Transport and Communication sector has a significant role particularly the surface transport sector to facilitate speedier economic development of the entire region.

The position of the State with regard to the existing means of transport and communications is described briefly in the following-

**ROADS:**

The road network in Assam comprises of total 59261.18 km of roads consisting of 3882.88 km national highways and 55378.30 km of roads under PWD in Assam as on 31.03.2022. Out of 55378.30 km of PWD roads State Highway comprises 2540.36 km, Major District Road comprises 4309.93 km, Urban Road comprises 1738.50 km and Rural Road comprises 46789.50 km.

Out of the total 59261.18 km road length in the State including National Highway 46980.13 kmsurfaced roads and 12281.04 km is un-surfaced. Government has always given thrust to enhance the road network in Assam. Table 13.1 reflects the different categories of road network in Assam.45554/48336

**Table- 13.1: Road Network in Assam (in Km)**

Items	Year					
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
National Highway	2782.34	3900.44	3890	3893	3882.98	3882.88
State Highway	2530	2530	2530	2530	2530	2540.36
Major District Road	4379	4379	4379	4379	4379	4309.93
Rural Road	37030	40367	45336	46344	46344	46789.5
Urban Road	1615	1714	1714	1739	1739	1738.5
Surfaced Road*	29785.34	28480	30048	31493	32605	46980.13
Un Surfaced Road	18551	18917	20784	17284	16020	12281.04

\* Including National Highways

[Source: Office of the Chief Engineer PWD (Roads), Assam]

The above table shows the length of surfaced roads in Assam has increased from 29785.34 km to 46980.13 km during 2016-17 to 2021-22. In the rural areas in the state, the length of rural road has increased from 37030 km in 2015-16 to 46789.50 km in 2021-

22. Table 13.2 shows the district wise road length under PWRD, Assam including National Highways as on 31.03.2022

**Table-13.2. District wise Road Network in Assam including National Highways**

Name of District	Road length under PWD ( in KM)	Road length under National Highway (in km)	Total Road length ( in km)
Kokrajhar	2535.18	113.747	2648.927
Dhubri	1144.56	179.588	1324.148
Goalpara	1923.58	101.684	2025.264
Barpeta	2998.15	96.000	3094.150
Morigaon	1464.94	101.200	1566.140
Nagaon	2550.67	226.718	2777.388
Sonitpur	1898.90	112.400	2011.300
Lakhimpur	1500.17	100.000	1600.170
Dhemaji	1544.03	137.661	1681.691
Tinsukia	2389.34	222.443	2611.783
Dibrugarh	2154.04	217.894	2371.934
Sivasagar	1680.43	90.669	1771.099
Jorhat	1682.38	90.318	1772.698
Golaghat	2474.96	127.524	2602.484
Karbi-Anglong	2289.88	246.480	2536.360
Dima Hasao	1462.92	330.320	1793.240
Cachar	1878.61	197.311	2075.921
Karimganj	1063.78	116.372	1180.152
Hailakandi	661.70	101.677	763.377
Bongaigaon	854.70	79.900	934.600
Chiranj	1271.34	66.190	1337.530
Kamrup	3042.85	148.260	3191.110
Kamrup ( Metro)	1445.48	79.190	1524.670
Nalbari	1638.76	61.000	1699.760
Baksa	2361.31	65.345	2426.655
Darrang	1439.17	59.000	1498.170
Udalguri	1350.40	51.250	1401.650
South Salmara	982.48	0.000	982.480
Hojai	1223.05	49.000	1272.050
Biswanath	1240.68	103.675	1344.355
Charaideo	1077.78	60.335	1138.115
Majuli	513.06	15.649	528.709
West Karbi- Anglong	1639.02	57.870	1696.890
Bajali	N.A.	14.000	14.000
Tamulpur	N.A.	62.210	62.210
Assam	55378.30	3882.880	59261.180

[Source : Office of the Chief Engineer PWD (Roads), Assam]

To achieve the goal in respect of augmentation of Road Net Work in Assam Govt. has taken up the following schemes/programme -

**ASOM MALA (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022):**

In line with 'Bharat Mala', the Government of Assam has taken up a programme namely 'Axom Mala' with a vision to develop the best quality infrastructure through (i) improvement and up gradation of state highways and major district roads to highway standards meeting road safety norms; and (ii) developing high speed road corridors for efficient transportation for fostering growth. It is to undertake the improvement of state highways and major district roads network and the reconstruction and maintenance of roads and renovation of RCC bridges.

ASOM Mala is an umbrella programme with different roads projects from various sources of funding including (i) State's own budgetary resources under SOPD, (ii) Externally Aided Projects (EAP) including AIIB funded ASRIP and ADB funded ARNIP, NABARD assisted NIDA Projects etc under it.

The State Highways and Major District Roads in the State are being improved and ungraded to two-lanes with full trust under Asom Mala Program. This program is taken up with an objective to buildup high speed corridors towards best quality road infrastructure with proper highway and safety standards for efficient transportation and fostering economic growth. Table 13.3 reflects the no. of roads and road length taken up under "Asom Mala"

**Table-13.3: Roads taken up by PWD under different schemes**

Name of Scheme	No. of Road	Road Length ( in Km)
Assam Secondary Road Network Improvement Project (ASRIP)	6	250
Assam Road Network Improvement Project (ARNIP)	6	312
NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA)	5	209

*[Source: Office of the Chief Engineer PWD (Roads), Assam]*

The Scheme of construction of Railway Over bridges for elimination of the busiest level crossings is going on with 9 numbers of over bridges in progress and project preparation is in progress for more over bridges. The work of construction of bridge over river Brahmaputra connecting Guwahati and North Guwahati under the funding of New Development Bank (NDB) is in progress. Another bridge over river Brahmaputra connecting Sualkucki with Palashbari under the funding of NDB is being started shortly.

To facilitated safe crossing of the pedestrian in Guwahati City, a good number of foot over bridges with escalators and lifts have been constructed at suitable locations in the city. Such a foot over bridge has also been constructed at Dibrugarh town. A new fly over has recently been constructed at serapbhati renamed as Arya Nagar and opened to traffics.

Two elevated roads over R.G. Baruah Road and at Maligaon are in progress.

Government of Assam has decided to take up for construction of more flyover in (i) Guwahati Garbhanga Road at Cycle factory location, (ii) on G.S. Road near Downtown Hospital and (iii) on R.K. Choudhury Road at FatasilChariali, etc.

In view of the anticipated increase in traffic after opening of the new terminal building of the LGB International Airport at Guwahati, the approach road connecting the Airport from both the VIP point and Dharapur Junction are planned to be improved and accordingly preparation has been started.

The following major works have taken up under NIDA of NABARD

**Table-13.4: New Schemes under NIDA of NABARD**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Road Length (in Km)	Estimated Cost (Rupees in crore)
1	Kokrajhar to Rupsi Airport (Kokrajhar bypass)	9.5	73.79
2	Rowta to Missamari Road (Rowta to Kanakata)	12.92	163.79
3	Rowta to Missamari (Kanakata to GhagraKachari)	18.8	206.47
4	Rowta to Missamari (GhagraKachari to Phulogori)	18.14	182.15
5	Dirakgate to Pengeree Road (Dirakgate to Bijulibon)	28.4	181.09
6	GohpurDholpur via Ghagrabasti Road (Kokchabari to Hawajan)	9.87	79.5
7	DergaonGolaghatRangajan (DergaonChariali to Padumoni)	16.6	76.54
8	DergaonGolaghatRangajan (Padumoni to Rangajan)	19.89	105.54

Most of these projects under NIDA have already been started. Following schemes have been taken up from the current financial year.

- i) MukhyaMantrir Paki Path NirmanAchan
- ii) MukhyaMantrirUnnoto Paki Path NirmanAchan
- iii) MukhyaMantrirMothauri Paki Karan Achani
- iv) MukhyaMantrir Path Nabi Karan Achani

#### **PRADHAN MANTRI GRAM SARAK YOJANA (PMGSY):**

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched by the Govt. of India to provide connectivity to unconnected Habitations as a part of a poverty reduction strategy. Govt. of India is endeavouring to set high and uniform technical and management standards and facilitating policy development and planning at State level in order to ensure sustainable management of the rural roads network. Assam shows a leading performance among the States in implementation of PMGS. Since inception of the scheme "PMGSY" Assam has received Rs. 21139.00 crores for construction of 32468 KM roads for providing road



connectivity to 13747 nos. of eligible unconnected habitations out of which 30567 KM of roads has been completed by utilizing of Rs. 21139.00 crores for providing road connectivity to 13704 nos. of habitations.

**NATIONAL HIGHWAYS:**

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is responsible for the development and maintenance of the national highways. The capacity of national highways in terms of handling traffic (passenger and goods) needs to keep pace with industrial growth. The government of India has approved the implementation of an umbrella programme for the national highways – “BharatmalaPariyojana Phase-I” on 24th October 2017, for construction and up-gradation of national highways of 34,800 kms length over a period of 5 years (2017-18 to 2021-22) at an estimated outlay of Rs. 5,35,000 Crore. The programme focuses on optimizing efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country by bridging critical infrastructure gaps through effective interventions like: development of Economic Corridors, Inter Corridors and Feeder Routes, National Corridor.

The programmes envisage development of ring roads/bypasses and elevated corridors to decongest the traffic passing through cities and enhance logistic efficiency. Hence 28 cities have been identified for ring roads; 125 choke points and 66 congestion points have been identified for their improvements. It is estimated that more than 35 crore man-days of employment shall be generated under Phase-I of the programme.

**NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN NORTH-EASTERN REGION:**

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways Government of India has been paying special attention to the development of National Highways in the North-Eastern-Region and 10 per cent of the total budget allocation is earmarked for North-Eastern-Region. The total length of National Highways in North-East is 13,658 km and these are being developed and maintained by four Agencies-the State Public Works Departments (PWD), Border Roads Organisation (BRO), National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and National Highway and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL). Of the total length of 13,658 km, about 12063 km is with the NHIDCL and respective state PWDs, 864 km is with NHAI and 731 km is with BRO.

Some of the important steps undertaken by the Government of India for the development of the national highways in the North Eastern Region are:

- A length of 110 Km of National Highway No. 44 in the State of Meghalaya (Jowai-Meghalaya/Assam border {Ratachhera} stretch) falls under NHDP Phase-III, work on which has been completed.
- Under the Inter State Connectivity (ISC) & roads of Economic Importance (EI) scheme, 29 projects amounting to Rs. 1475.04 crore are under progress.
- Under the Central Reserve Force, 220 works amounting to Rs. 3732.54 crore are in progress for the improvement of state roads.
- Another 76 works costing Rs. 5983.33 crore under National Highway Other Projects NH (O) are in progress.



**ASSAM:**

- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020, 26 improvements work costing Rs 939.64 crore are in progress under NH (O) in Assam.</li> </ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A length of 667 Km connecting Silchar to Srirampur via Lumding-Daboka-Nagaon Guwahati in Assam has been entrusted to NHAI &amp; NHIDCL as part of East West corridor under NHDP Phase-II East West Corridor portion of Assam. Work in 636 km has been awarded by NHAI and about 610 km, including 18 km of Guwahati bypass, have been completed so far. For balance 31 km length, to be awarded by NHIDCL.</li> <li>Under CRF, 41 works amounting to Rs 1335.14 crore are in progress for the improvement of State roads.</li> </ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under Inter-State Connectivity (ISC) scheme, one work amounting to about Rs 96.18 crore is in progress.</li> </ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government has approved implementation of Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads &amp; Highways covering 2319 Km of roads at an estimated cost of Rs 15643 crore. Out of 2,319 Km, 139 km falls in the state of Assam.</li> <li>Government has upgraded 701.85 kilometres of road under NHAI and 929.23 kilometres of road under NHIBCL to 4-lane national highways.</li> </ul>  |

The physical achievement (in km) of SARDP-NE (Phase A+ Arunachal Pradesh) was 3445 km upto 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020, out of the total 6418 km. An amount of Rs 760 crore is earmarked for the period 2020-21 under this scheme.

The Dhola-Sadiya 2-lane Bridge (bridge length is 9.15 Km.) connecting Dhola and Sadiya Ghats upto Islampur (NH 37 extension) constructed at a cost of Rs. 950 crore was inaugurated on 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2017. This longest river beam bridge in India is named after Dr. Bhupen Hazarika. This project not only saves 4 hours travel time between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, but also promotes socio-economic activity around the area.

Necessary steps have also been taken for construction of a flyover at Mission Chariali Junction in Tezpur district during Financial Year 2020-21. NHAI has proposed to construct 14 flyovers at Basisthachariali, Lokhra, Gorchuk, Boragaon on Guwahati Bypass; 2 flyovers on either side of the Baihata Bypass at Baihata Chariali; Pathsala, Simalaguri near Barpeta Road, Chapaguri (Bongaigaon), BRPL Refinery, Raha, Dimow, Barghat near Nagaon, Kathiatoli near Doboka and 1 Rail Over Bridge at Jagiroad.

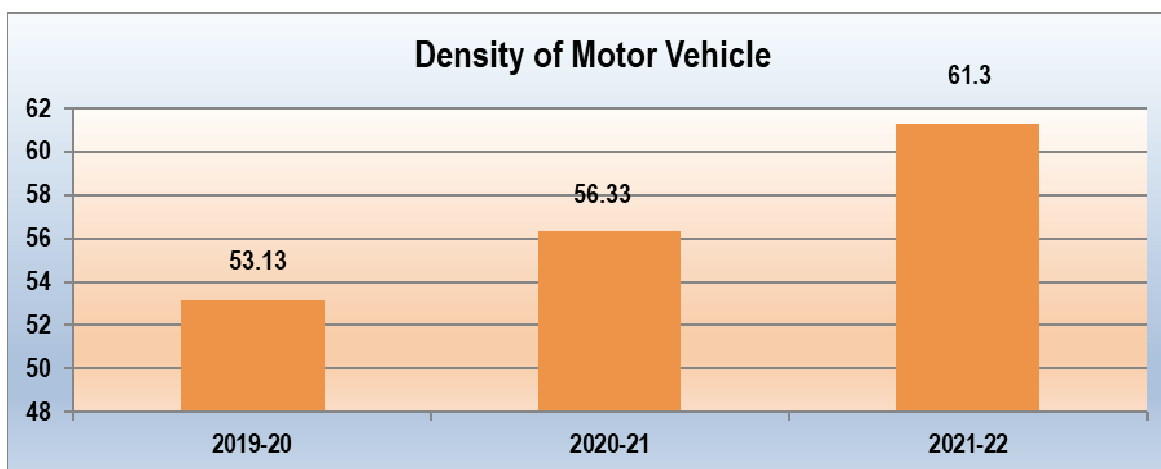
**MOTOR VEHICLES:**

The state has seen rapid increase of number of motor vehicles on road in past few years. The number of vehicles on road in the state has reached 4808182 as on March 2022 compared to 4418715 on March 2021 an increase of 8.81 percent in 2022 over 2021.

According to the motor vehicle registering authority of the State as many as 389467 new motor vehicles were registered during the year 2021-22 in the state whereas 251214 was added in 2020-21.

The density of motor vehicles in Assam is 61.30 in 2021-22 per sq km whereas it was 56.33 per sq km of road in 2020-21 compared to 53.13 per sq. km of road during the year 2019-20. Motor vehicle density in road of Assam has significantly increased from 6.8 per sq. km of road in the year 2000-01 to 61.30 per sq. Km in the year 2021-22 as seen in the Figure 13.1 below:

**Fig.-13.1. DENSITY OF MOTOR VEHICLE IN ASSAM**

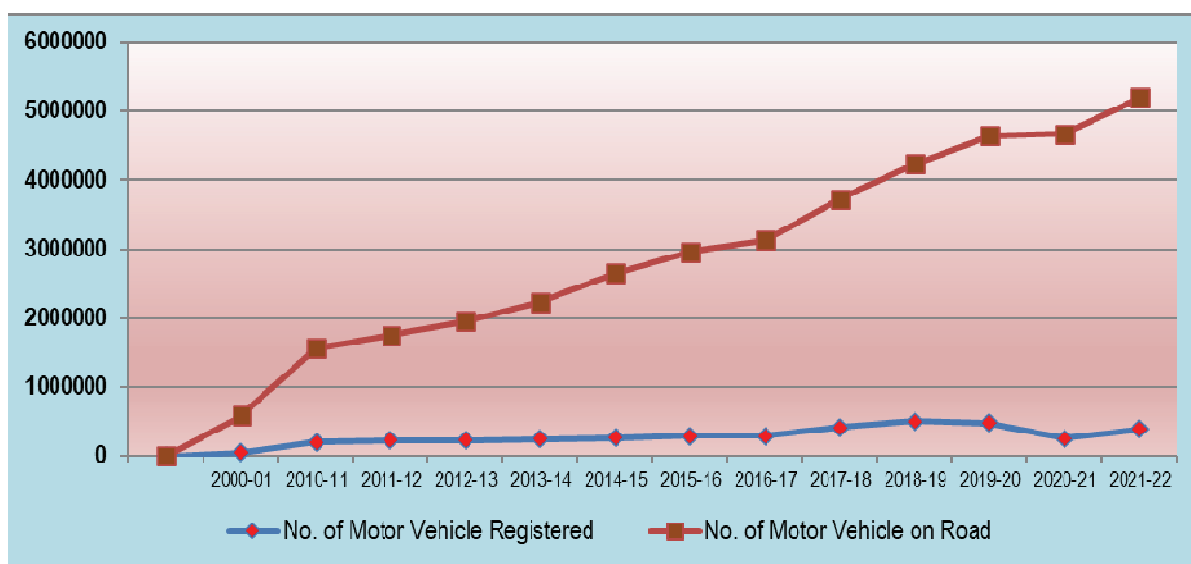


**Table-13.5. NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED AND MOTOR VEHICLE ON ROAD IN ASSAM**

Year	No. of Motor Vehicle Registered	No. of Motor Vehicle Registered per		No. of Motor Vehicle on Road	No. of Motor Vehicle on Road per	
		100 Sq. km	Lakh of Population		100 Sq. km	Lakh of Population
2000-01	52518	67	198	534885	682	2017
2010-11	199076	253	655	1363625	1738	4484
2011-12	226010	288	725	1528269	1948	4903
2012-13	227367	290	729	1725222	2199	5528
2013-14	249564	318	799	1984880	2530	6360
2014-15	267900	341	858	2384576	3040	7641
2015-16	290874	370	932	2666589	3400	8545
2016-17	292980	374	939	2837829	3618	9094
2017-18	416726	530	1335	3309551	4219	10606
2018-19	502525	640	1565	3725529	4749	11603
2019-20	473668	604	1610	4167346	5313	13354
2020-21	251214	320	805	4418715	5633	14160
2021-22	389467	497	1248	4808182	6130	15408

(Source : Office of the Commissioner of Transport and DES, Assam)

Fig.- 13.2 below shows the increase in the number of motor vehicles registered and the numbers of vehicles on road which shows significant increase over the years.

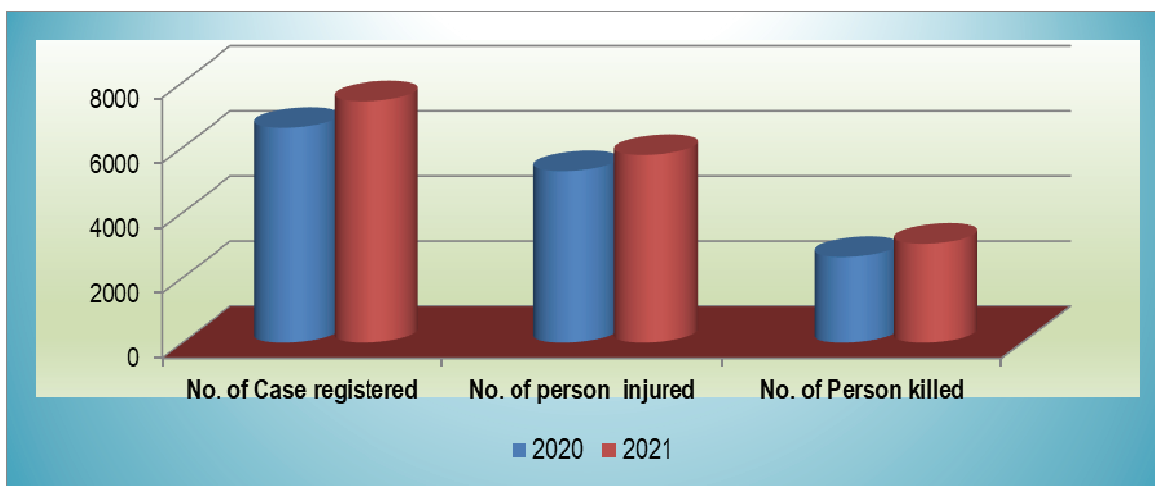


The number of road accident cases registered in Assam in last two years is given in the table 13.6

**Table-13.6**

Particulars	Year	
	2020	2021
No. of Case registered	6595	7411
No. of person injured	5266	5763
No. of Person killed	2629	3036

**Fig.-13.3: TREND OF NUMBER OF ROAD ACCIDENTS & PERSONS KILLED, INJURED IN ASSAM**



**ASSAM STATE TRANSPORT CORPORATION:**

Assam State Transport Corporation (ASTC) is a state government owned Road Transport Corporation of Assam which provides reliable, safe, dependable and comfortable passenger bus services within Assam and adjoining states. Assam State Transport was started as a State Government Department with two buses to run between Guwahati and Nagaon. Gradually the transport network of the department expanded throughout the state of Assam. The state transport department was converted to a corporation on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1970.

At present Bus Services of ASTC covers rural and hilly roads, highways as well as city roads across the state of Assam. Besides, it provides Interstate Transport Services to the neighboring states as well. ASTC operates a fleet of buses including Hi-Tech Luxury (AC/ Non-AC) buses for long distances and Hi-Tech semi and mini deluxe bus services for city and rural areas in addition to many private buses operating under ASTC. In 2013, the corporation mooted a proposal to implement a Global Positioning System (GPS) -based tracking system to ensure efficient city services.

As a step towards improvement of passenger amenities, ASTC has initiated major infrastructure development projects like the Construction of ISBT at Khanapara in Guwahati, Construction of ISBT at Tezpur and development of station building at Majuli. At present, 69% progress has been achieved for construction of ISBT project at Khanapara in Guwahati, 72% progress has been achieved for construction of ISBT project at Tezpur and 95% progress has been achieved for development of station building project at Majuli. Once completed, these infrastructures will improve the connectivity among the various places surrounding it.

**Schemes undertaken by ASTC in Assam:****1. Uberization: -**

Uberization scheme is a beneficiary-oriented scheme of Govt. of Assam announced in Assam Budget, 2019 speech, implemented by ASTC where any resident of Assam who is credit worthy to get a loan from the bank for purchase of bus is eligible to apply. The selected beneficiary will be given assistance upto 25% of the total cost of purchased bus by Govt. of Assam (maximum Rs.10 lakh only per bus) which comprises of 10% as subsidy and 15% as interest free loan to be returned in five years in equal monthly installments. The scheme has been implemented all over Assam to increase the availability of public transport services throughout Assam especially in rural areas and it aims to promote local entrepreneurs to enter the public transport service.

Till now, it has achieved a financial progress of 95% for procurement of 292 Nos. of buses out of which, 218 Nos. of buses are plying in various routes all over Assam. The remaining buses were either at Bus Body Builders or permit under process.

**2. Bhraman Sarathi (Pink Bus):**

Smooth and adequate Public Road transport connectivity is a necessity for Socio-Economic development of our state. Transport services must be made accessible to all sections of the populace irrespective of gender. Safe transport services are a basic right

of all, especially for women, senior citizens and children below 10 years of the state. By introducing "Bhraman Sarathi" scheme ASTC has been playing a pivotal role and accordingly 25 Nos. of Pink Buses were introduced since January, 2021 to provide free transportation services dedicatedly for women, children below 10 years and senior citizens of Guwahati city.

### 3. Dharmajyoti:

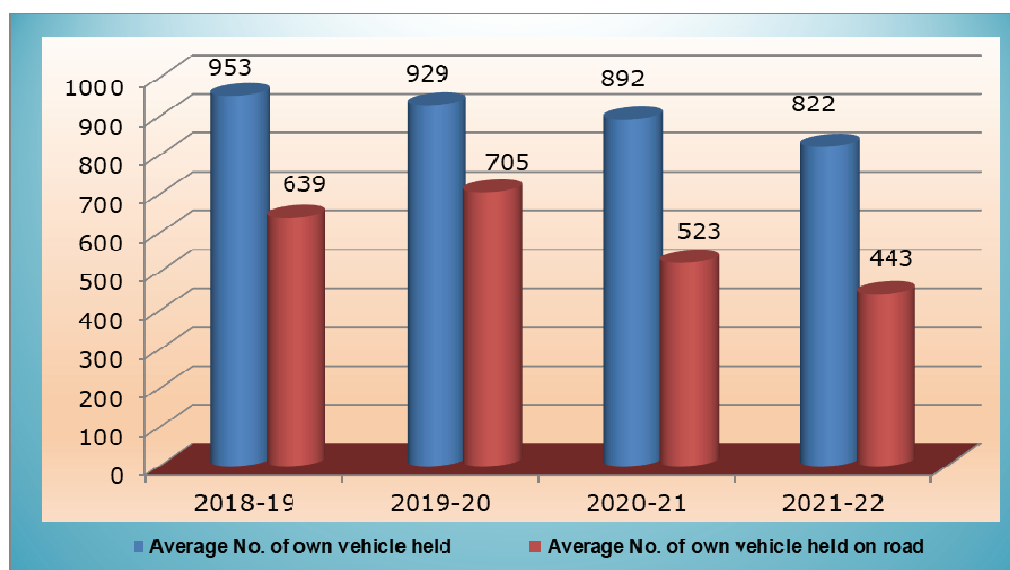
It is formulated to assist all the pilgrims to visit all the holy places of Assamese culture and heritage located within and outside state under this scheme. The scheme also includes all those places where Mahapurush Sankardeva and other social reformers visited and connected with our heritage. The Govt. of Assam has been contributing 75% share of the total cost of all Dharmajyoti trips conducted by ASTC to the pilgrims facilitating visit to various religious places all over Assam.

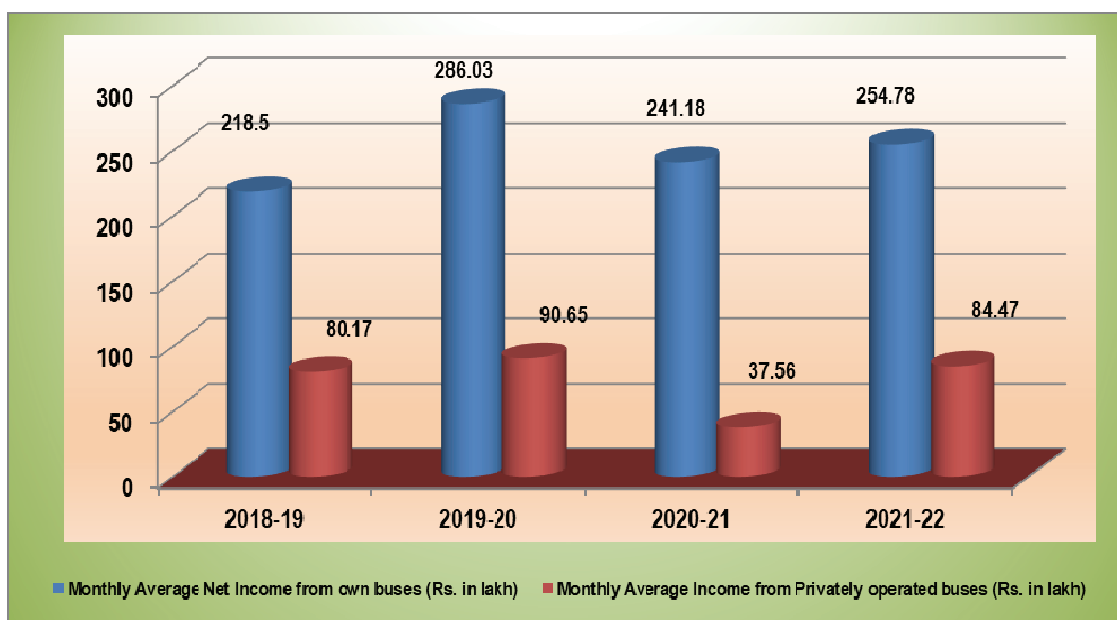
**Table-13.7. PERFORMANCE OF ASSAM STATE TRANSPORT CORPORATION**

Year	Average No. of own vehicle held	Average No. of own vehicle held on road	Fleet utilisation (%)	Total km operated during the year	Monthly Average Net Income from own buses (Rs. in lakh)	Staff-Bus Ratio	No. of Private buses operated under ASTC	Monthly Average Income from Privately operated buses (Rs. in lakh)
2018-19	953	639	67.05	245.83	218.50	5:01	1367	80.17
2019-20	929	705	75.89	234.23	286.03	5:01	1339	90.65
2020-21	892	523	58.63	160.89	241.18	7:01	713	37.56
2021-22	822	443	53.89	139.48	254.78	4:01	1234	84.47

Source : Assam State Transport Corporation

**Fig.-13.4. TREND OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF OWN VEHICLE HELD & AVERAGE NUMBER OF OWN VEHICLE HELD ON ROAD**



**Fig.-13.5. TREND OF MONTHLY AVERAGE NET INCOME OF ASTC OWNED BUS & PRIVATELY OPERATIONAL BUS****RAILWAYS:**

The development of rail infrastructure in North Eastern Region is one of the priority areas of the Ministry of Railways. The endeavour of the Government is to provide rail connectivity to all the sister states in the region and thereafter, extend the same to the capital cities. Out of 8 States of North Eastern Region, rail network connectivity now exists in 7 States. Sikkim is being connected with the new line project Sivok-Rangpo (44 km).

Assam at present has total railway route length 2571.19 km and the running track kilometre of Railways under broad gauge railway is 2894.97 kms as on 31.03.2022

**AIR TRANSPORT:**

Assam is well connected with the rest of the country through Air Transport. The state has seven operational civil airports located at Guwahati, Tezpur, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, North Lakhimpur, Dhubri and Silchar. All major airlines including private commercial airlines viz., Indigo, Go-air, Air Asia, Spice jet, Vistara etc. are operating their flights to and from Guwahati from different locations of the country and an international flight to Thailand from Guwahati. In addition to these civil airports, small private airstrips in the interior areas are also present to address the need of the corporate houses.

The Lokapriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport, Guwahati is the only International Airport in the North-East region of India.

In January 2019, Guwahati won bids for two international destinations under the UDAN scheme, destinations being most anticipated Dhaka and Bangkok-Don Mueang.

**INLAND WATER TRANSPORT:**

Inland water transport is generally accepted as the most efficient mode of transportation from the point of energy consumption. It is also considered as the cheapest

mode of transportation as well as labour intensive and environment friendly. Assam is a riverine state and as such 32 percent of the water resource of the country flow down through the river Brahmaputra, Barak and their myriad tributaries weave a vast network of waterways in the State. The Brahmaputra has 891 km navigable length of waterways from Sadiya to Dhubri as National Waterway No.2 while the Barak has 121 km length of navigable waterways between Lakhimpur and Bhanga as National Waterways No.6 for unified development of the waterways for shipping and navigation and transportation of cargo to the North Eastern Region particularly in the states of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh.

The Government of Assam launched a project to transform the quality of Inland Water Transport (IWT) services and integrate high quality passenger and vehicle ferry services into Assam's wider transport network system with the financial assistance from the World Bank. The World Bank National has sanctioned an amount of Rs 770 crore towards realising this goal to the Assam Inland Water Transport Development Society (AIWTDS), an autonomous society registered under Transport Department Government of India.

The government of Assam is implementing a World Bank funded "Assam Inland Water Transport Project" through which a comprehensive River Information System (RIS) will be set up for real-time monitoring of all boats/vessels operating on the River Brahmaputra with an Integrated Command Control Centre (ICCC). Furthermore, the National Technology Centre for Ports, Waterways and Coasts (NTCWPC) has been engaged to help implementation of Night Navigation facilities on Brahmaputra. Further an incentive-based scheme of the IWT named "Jibondinga" is being set up for an efficient and sustainable ferry service system in the State.

Directorate of Inland Water Transport is operating 94 nos. of ferry services in Brahmaputra (NW-2) and Barak (NW-16) and other tributaries for transportation of passengers. The feasibility of running river transport in 12 newly notified national waterways has been established to developed the last mile inter-connectivity in NE region.

Besides these state-owned organisations, large number of private owners conducted ferry services to transport goods and passengers to the remotest hinterlands under un-organised sector by maintaining high level security measures.

The total number of passengers carried by the waterways was 4385952 in 2021-22, 1979198 in 2020-21 compared to 6585905 in 2019-20 and to 14,899,522 in 2018-19. Further the total amount of goods carried was 165389 quintals in 2021-22, 42030 quintals in 2020-21 and was 69313 quintals in 2019-20 again a decline of 39 percent. The revenue earned by the IWT was Rs. 2.08 crore during 2021-22 and Rs. 1.6 crore in 2020-21.

#### **COMMUNICATION:**

##### **POSTAL COMMUNICATION:**

The Assam Postal Circle has a network of 4005 post offices and 4483 letter boxes [as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022] out of which 3622 post offices are located in rural areas and 861 in urban areas. The following table shows district wise details of post offices and letter boxes



**Table – 13.8: DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES IN ASSAM, 2021-22**

District	No. of Post Offices			No. of Letter Boxes			Availability of post boxes Rented by Public	Modernised Post Office
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total		
Kokrajhar	116	4	120	74	52	126	0	120
Dhubri	108	9	117	69	61	130	0	117
Goalpara	101	3	104	106	23	129	0	104
Barpeta	114	10	124	114	22	136	0	124
Morigaon	92	10	102	92	10	102	0	102
Nagaon	202	13	215	202	31	233	0	215
Sonitpur	108	10	118	108	36	144	0	118
Lakhimpur	174	8	182	173	8	181	5	182
Dhemaji	82	2	84	82	2	84	1	84
Tinsukia	125	21	146	38	122	160	418	146
Dibrugarh	201	13	214	201	10	211	8	214
Sivasagar	180	7	187	180	21	201	9	187
Jorhat	150	19	169	150	33	183	39	169
Golaghat	144	8	152	144	19	163	23	152
Karbi Anglong	83	8	91	83	17	100	0	91
Dima Hasao	63	7	70	61	17	78	0	70
Cachar	210	21	231	202	41	243	96	231
Karimganj	130	17	147	153	14	167	0	147
Hailakandi	153	11	164	110	12	122	0	164
Bongaigaon	65	6	71	35	43	78	0	71
Chirang	51	3	54	32	22	54	0	54
Kamrup	19	58	77	169	119	288	63	77
Kamrup Metro	211	16	227	236	0	236	0	227
Nalbari	136	8	144	136	18	154	0	144
Baksa	89	0	89	89	0	89	0	89
Darrang	103	2	105	103	30	133	0	105
Udalguri	96	2	98	96	28	124	0	98
Biswanath	66	3	69	67	29	96	0	69
Charaideo	71	3	74	71	3	74	0	74
Hojai	67	8	75	67	8	75	0	75
Majuli	49	0	49	49	0	49	0	49
S Salmara	26	0	26	26	0	26	0	26
W K Anglong	24	4	28	24	4	28	0	28
Bajali	41	2	43	41	6	47	0	43
Tamulpur	39	0	39	39	0	39	0	39
Assam	3689	316	4005	3622	861	4483	662	4005

Source : Office of the Chief Postmaster General, Assam Circle

There are 3-night post offices also functioning in the state located at Guwahati GPO, Dibrugarh HO and Silchar HO for convenience of the people. In addition, there are 4005 modernised post offices and 4005 computerised post offices in the state. Apart from the above, there are 4 National Speed Post Centre and 16 Speed Post Centre in the state and postal mail conveyance covers 4428 railway kilo metre.

The Assam Postal Circle has taken initiative to start Core Banking Solution (CBS) in 12 selected post offices of Assam under a pilot project to bring the postal customers under postal banking coverage so that the customers can access their savings bank accounts from any of the above selected post office. Assam is among the six states across



India selected for the Pilot project. After successful implementation of CBS in these pilot offices, other post offices will be brought under coverage of CBS in a phased manner. In addition; Assam state has also been selected for the rural-ICT project for computerisation and networking of rural post offices (also called branch post offices). A total of 375 branch post offices of Sivasagar Postal Division comprising of three districts – Sivasagar, Jorhat and Golaghat are the pilot offices covered under Rural-ICT project for Assam Circle.

The Circle is utilising services of Indian Airlines and Jet Airways for transmitting outward airmails from all the Air Centres of the region. From Guwahati, outward airmails are transmitted in direct flight for Kolkata by Indian Airlines and for Delhi Sector by Jet Airways. For mail transmission in the North East Region freighter air craft service has been used which is running in the Kolkata- Guwahati-Imphal- Agartala Sector. The service of ASTC and private night buses are also utilised for transmission of local mails to all district headquarters except Morigaon and Dhemaji.

### Telecommunication:

Assam Telecom Circle of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is the largest telecom operator in Assam which was formed in 1987, providing comprehensive range of telecom services in the State. BSNL is reaching the nook and corner of Assam with focused development thrust.

It is evident from the status of telecom facilities in Assam shown in the Table 13.9 of the state as on March 2021 the total number of Wireless subscribers was 24718731 and the number of Wire-line Subscriber was 132928. In comparison to 2020 number of *Wireless subscribers has increased by 4.72% while the number of Wire-line subscriber has increased by 19.39%.*

**Table – 13.9 Number of Telecom subscriber in Assam**

Fig. in Numbers

Service provider	Upto 31 <sup>st</sup> March	
	2020	2021
<b>Wireless subscriber</b>		
Bharati Airtel	8353872	9238358
Vodafone Idea	4183200	3203509
BSNL	2790779	3033066
Reliance Jio	8275824	9243798
<b>Total</b>	<b>23603675</b>	<b>24718731</b>
<b>Wireline Subscriber</b>		
BSNL	95015	82206
Vodafone Idea	3450	3390
Reliance Jio	12875	47332
<b>Total</b>	<b>111340</b>	<b>132928</b>

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**CHAPTER -XIV****INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE**

Institutional Finance is playing an important role in economic development of the State by mobilization of deposits and disbursement of credit to various sectors of the economy. The Government has increasingly begun to tap institutional finance from banks and other term lending institutions for financing various development programmes in Assam as a supplement plan of financing and in this regard Banks/Financial Institutions are playing an important role. These institutions cater to credit needs of all sections of the society as well infrastructure projects. Scheduled commercial banks and nationalised banks are actively engaged in providing credit to rural areas. Non-banking financial institutions are financial intermediaries playing an important role in capital formation. These institutions cater to increasing financial needs of tiny household micro finance to the corporate sector.

**Banking Institution:**

Commercial banks are the biggest financial intermediaries. They comprise of both scheduled and non-scheduled banks. The Scheduled Commercial Banks comprises of Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRB), Small Finance Banks, Private Banks, Cooperative Banks and Foreign Banks. As per the SLBC (State level bankers committee report) Report, 2022 there are 13 public sector banks, 18 private banks, 1 regional rural bank and 1 cooperative bank operating in the state. As per RBI report, a total number of 2962 banking offices of SCB (about two percent of the total banking offices in India) were functioning in the State As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022. Of which 49 percent were in rural areas, 28.52 percent were in semi-urban areas and 22.4 percent in urban areas. The Credit-Deposit Ratio (CDR) of the SCB in State was 49 percent as per the quarterly statistics released by the RBI whereas, that of All-India was 72percent. The facility of Automated Teller Machine (ATM) in the State was 4426 as against 251740 at All India Level as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022. Growth of SCB in the State and status of deposits and credit since 2013 are given in table- 14.1 and district wise status of CD Ratio in respect of all SCBs and of RRB (AGVB) are given at Annexure 14.1 and 14.2.

**Table- 14.1 Growth of scheduled commercial banks in Assam & India  
(At the end of March, 2022)**

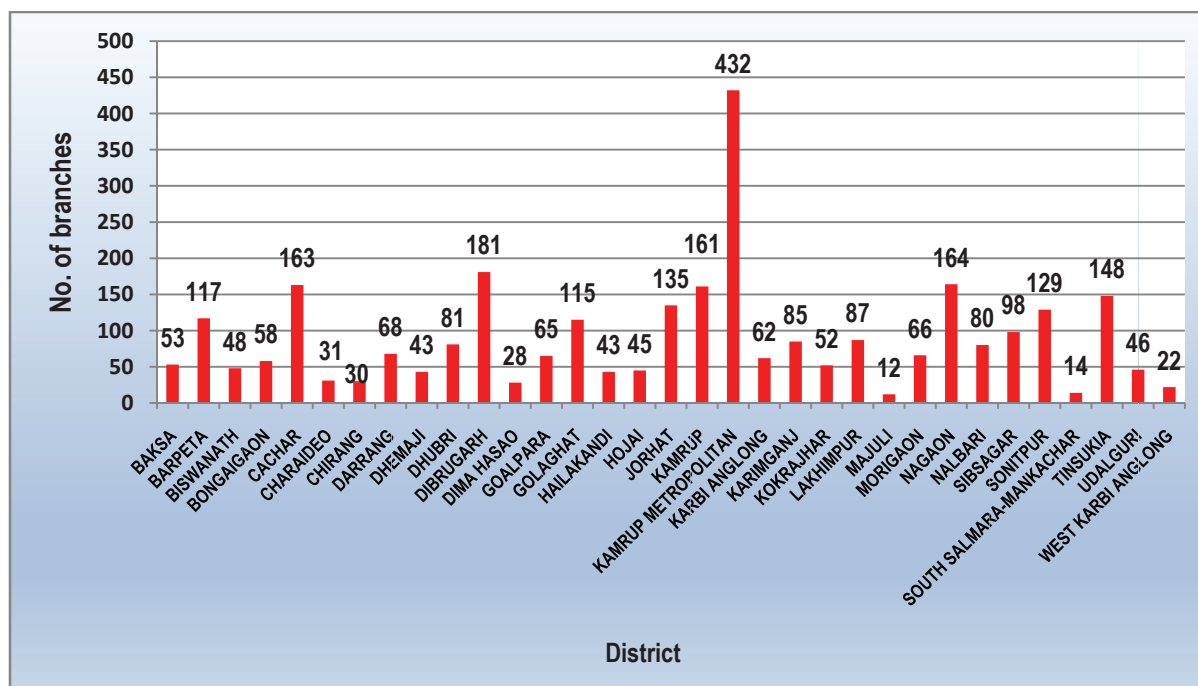
Year	Number of Offices*		Deposits (Rs. in Crore)		Credit (Rs. in Crore)	
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
2013	1682	104647	77730	7051332	28576	5506496
2014	1861	115822	85069	8028220	31713	6264290
2015	2047	125863	97378	8900111	35911	6878472
2016	2177	132587	103794	9659968	42671	7520929
2017	2276	137770	122307	10751439	48776	7927003
2018	2289	139240	134643	10750614	57307	7825359
2019	2348	141756	147203	12558671	65070	9818367
2020	2889	148904	166270	13750146	70658	10449562
2021	2925	150207	175579	15439970	81870	11035347
2022	2962	151320	189530	17015931	92145	12229297

Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of SCBs\*Reporting Offices Only

In Assam, there were a total of 2962 Scheduled Commercial Bank (SCB) branches (Reporting offices only) in the State as per Reserve Bank of India as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022. The share of SCB branches in Assam is less than two percent of the total SCB branches at all-India level and this indicates the low coverage of banking services. However, as seen from the Table- 14.1 over the period from 2013 to 2022 the compound annual growth of bank branches in Assam has been 6 percent which is higher than the all-India growth of 5 percent. Similarly, for credit compound annual growth in Assam (13 percent) had been higher than the all-India level (10 percent), but the credit share of the State against all-India total was only 0.75 percent. This clearly indicates the low rate of deposit mobilization as well as credit absorption in the State compared to the all-India level. During 2022, the State's credit-deposit ratio was 48.62 percent which is well below the national credit-deposit ratio of 72% approximately.

The distribution of bank branches (as on 31.3.2022) across the districts shows that only ten districts in the State have more than 100 numbers of bank branches. In other words, banking network coverage is not up to the mark in the State.

**Fig.- 14.1 District wise Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam: March, 2022**



Source : RBI: Quarterly Statistics, RBI

As shown from the above Fig. 14.1 Kamrup (M) has the highest number (432) of bank branches among the districts and Majuli has the lowest number (12) of bank branches. As per the RBI data as on 31.03.2022 out of the total 2962 reporting offices of SCBs in the state, 1442 are Public Sector Banks, 842 are Private Sector Banks including payment bank, 481 Regional Rural banks, 196 small finance banks and 1 foreign bank operating in the state. As per RBI report, Assam as on 31.03.2022, number of reporting offices of SCB branches in rural areas is 1453, and in semi-urban and urban areas is 845 and 664 respectively. The low banking services in Assam is reflected by high population coverage per bank branch. Average Population served by per bank branch in the State as on as on

31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 is 10535 against all-India average of 8061 persons per bank branch using 2011 census population and RBI data on number of bank branches. Further, five districts in the state has more bank branches than the all India average while 28 districts has less bank branches and thus larger population, under each branch than the all India average. In Kamrup Metro the bank coverage is best developed and population served per bank is 2903 while two district (South salmara and Hojai) the figure is above 20000.

### Credit-Deposit of Scheduled Commercial Banks:

Of the total 2962 reporting offices as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022, about 50 percent are in rural areas, 29 percent are in semi-urban areas and 22.31 percent are in urban areas of the State. Table -14.2 shows Deposit and Credit of SCBs in the State.

**Table-14.2 Credit & Deposit of scheduled commercial banks in Assam**

Item	Rural			Semi-Urban			Urban		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
No. of Reporting offices	1404	1432	1453	824	837	845	661	656	664
Deposits (Rs. in Crore)	34659	39220	40227	45410	48488	51241	86201	87871	98062
Credit (Rs. in Crore)	18702	22271	23540	21536	24812	27177	30419	34786	41428
C-D Ratio (in %)	54	56.78	58.51	47	51.17	53.03	35	39.59	42.24

Source : Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks

Although the rural areas have higher share of bank branches, the share of deposit and credit is higher for the semi urban and urban bank branches.

During 2021-22 aggregate credits and deposit (including rural, semi urban and urban) were 92145 and 189530 respectively.

For credit disbursement, the share of rural branches was 25.5%, with semi-urban and urban branches sharing 29.5% and 45% respectively as of March 31, 2022. This is because of capacity to save and invest in rural areas of the state continues to be highly limited.

The trend of Credit-Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam has been less than the stipulated benchmark of 60 percent as per the RBI guideline. The SCBs could achieve the target of only 48.62% credit against deposit in the state as of March 31, 2022. However, this represents a slight improvement from the previous year.

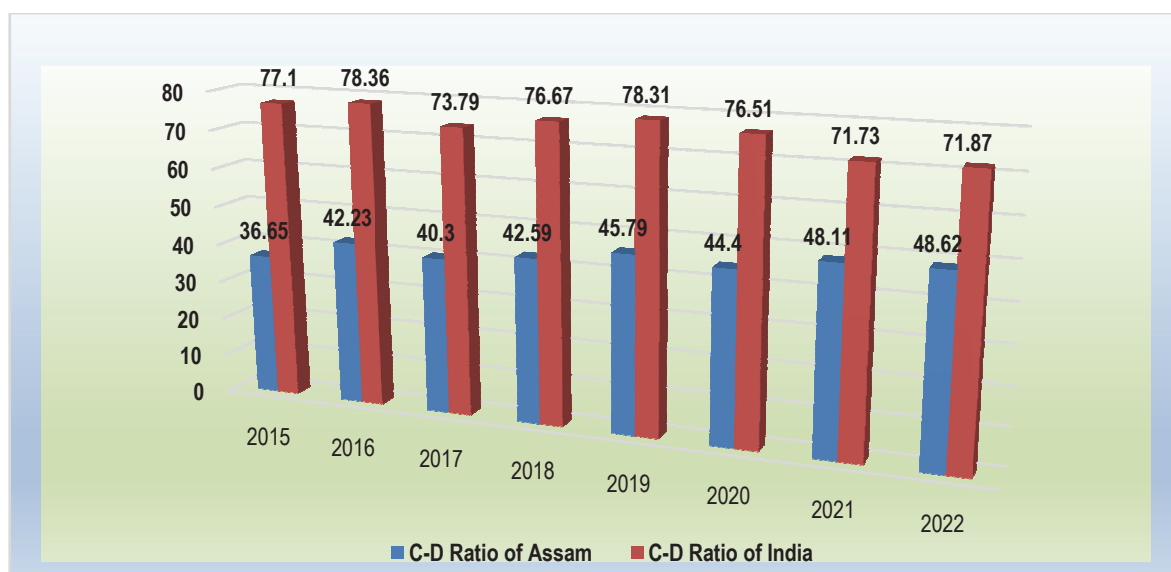
The share of aggregate deposits as on 31-03-2022 of Private Sector Banks in Assam was 18 percent and of Public Sector Banks was 75 percent respectively. Table -14.3 shows bank group wise deposits and credit of SCBs.

**Table- 14.3 Bank group wise deposit and credit of schedule commercial bank in Assam  
(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022)**

Bank group	No of reporting offices		Deposit (Rs. in Crore)		Credit (Rs. in Crore)		Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) (in %)	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Private Sector Banks including payment banks	778	842	26693	33769	24113	23993	90.33	71%
Public Sector Banks	1469	1442	135969	142478	51242	61231	37.69	42.9%
Regional Rural Banks	481	481	11510	11816	4404	5047	38.26	42.71%
Small Finance Bank/ Co-operative Banks	196	196	1238	1305	2080	1864	168.01	142.8%
Foreign Bank	1	1	169	162	31	10	18.34	6.17
All SCBs	2925	2962	175410	189530	70658	92145	46.63	48.62

Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks, RBI

**Fig.-14.2 Trends of CDR of SCBs in Assam and India**



Source : Quarterly statistics, RBI

#### **District wise C-D Ratio of Assam:**

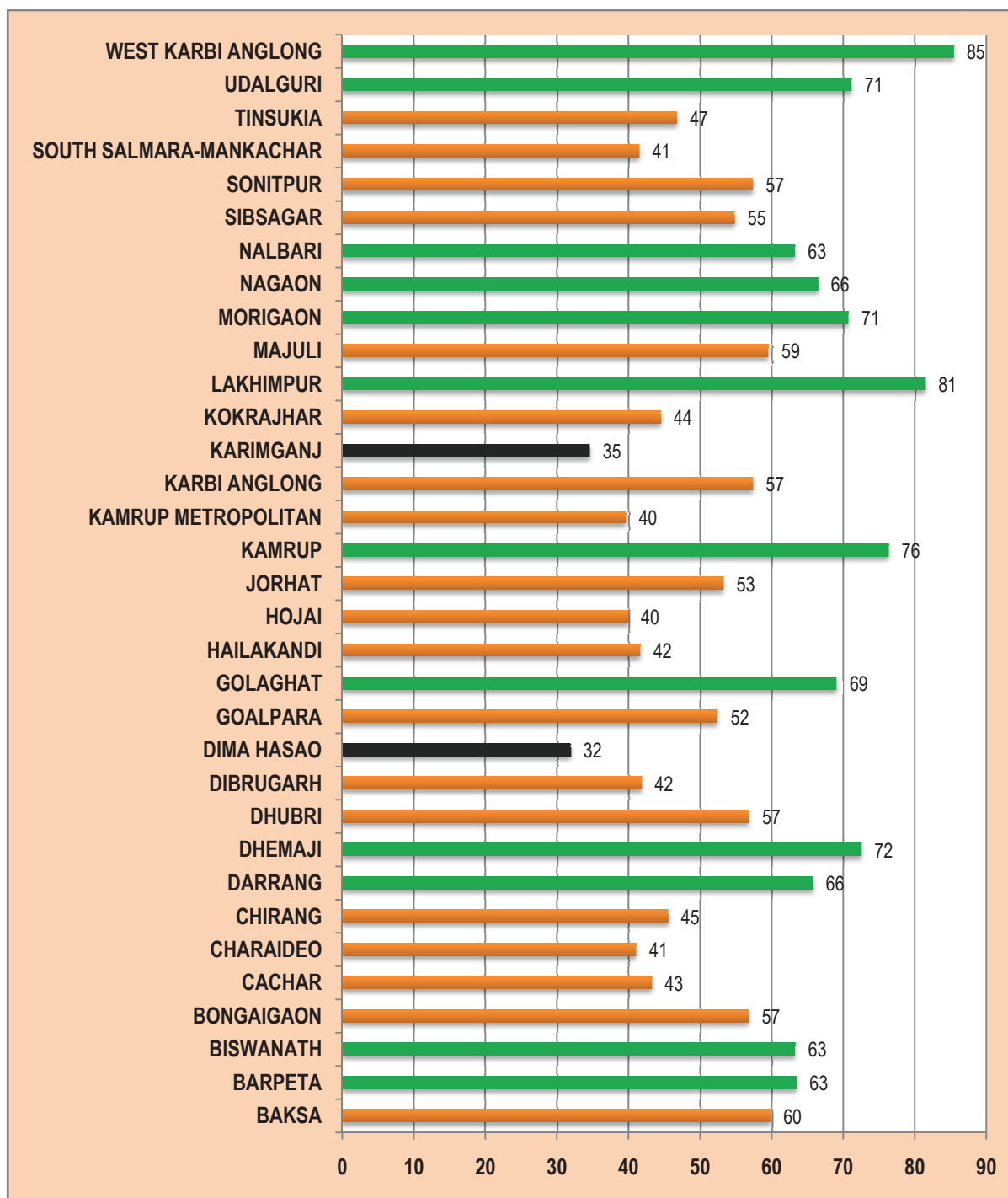
As shown in the following figure 14.3 out of the 33 districts in the State, only 12 districts has crossed the 60 percent benchmark thresholds fixed for CD Ratio while 19 districts has reached within 40-60 percent level, achievement & in 2 districts the ratios were

less than 40 percent. In total, there were 20 low-performing districts in need of special attention and intervention.

The graph presented below shows district wise status of CD Ratio as on 31.03.2022. Even though private sector banks are functioning in

Assam, the public sector banks remain the backbone of financial infrastructure in the State.

**Fig.-14.3 District wise C-D Ratio of Assam (as on 31-03-2022)**



Source : Quarterly statistics on Deposit and credit of SCB, RBI

### Deposit of Commercial Bank:

The deposit accounts of banks shows that 51.53 percent of the accounts are savings deposit and 40 percent are term deposits. Only 8.6 percent deposits were current account type. In rural and semi urban areas of Assam, 64.4 percent and 57.6 percent were savings deposit while 30.05 percent and 35.26 percent were term deposits respectively. In urban areas however, 46 percent deposits of the banks were term deposits accounts. Lower proportion of term deposits in rural and semi urban areas also shows lower long term saving capacity in those areas and also denotes less disposable fund within the banking system for long term investment through credit creation. The Table- 14.4 shows type wise deposits of SCBs in Assam.

**Table-14.4 Deposit of SCB in the state by type of account (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022)**

Type of Account	Deposit (Rs. in crore)								% Increase in 2022 over 2021
	2021				2022				
	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total	
Current	2082	3527	8242	13851	2205	3652	10483	16340	17.970
Savings	24506	27479	36732	88717	25933	29520	42216	97669	10.091
Term	12631	17483	42897	73011	12090	18070	45362	75522	3.439
Total	39220	48488	87871	175579	40227	51241	98062	189530	7.946

Source : Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of SCB, Reserve Bank of India

### Credit Support

The public sector banks are the major supplier of credit requirements in the State. The share of credit for Private Sector Banks in Assam was approximately 36 percent while the same for Public Sector Banks was approximately 66 percent.

In order to ensure availability of credit to agriculture, weaker section of the population and other small scale sectors, the banks have to ensure at least 40 percent of the credit to these priority sectors of the economy. More than 50 percent of the loans from banks are made available to priority sectors in Assam as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022. Although share of credit to weaker section is proportionately less in case of PSBs, it should be emphasized that PSB are engaged in financing of all income generating programmes of the government through SHG-Bank linkage programme, and thus the Public Sector banks provide an indirect coverage to weaker section of the population. A trend of priority and non-priority sector advances in Assam for the last three years is at table-14.5.



**Table-14.5 Priority and non-priority sector advances in Assam  
(As on 31<sup>st</sup> march)**

Type of Advance (in %)	Public			Private			RRB (AGVB)			Assam Co-op Apex Bank		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
PSA to Total Adv	55	52	56.5	50	56	66.04	86	86	87.69	95	86	9.71
WSA to PSA	47	50	23.27	54	54	49.24	104	99	73.3	7	2	62.72
WSA to Total Adv	26	26	12.38	27	30	32.52	90	85	64.28	6	2	6.09

Source : Reports of State Level Bankers Committee, Assam

NB: PSA=Priority Sector Advance; WSA=Weaker Section Advance

The Annual Credit Plan of the Banks in Assam for the year 2021-22 shows that against a target of Rs. 16744 Crore credits to Agriculture and allied sector, achievement was 34.61 percent. Of the target achieved, 18.79 percent was under Crop Loan. The achievement was less than the target achieved for the previous financial year (2020-21), where, achievement under Agriculture and Allied Sector was 36.36 percent. However, crop loan is one of the most important means of short-term advance extended to the farmers and agriculturists by banks and co-operative societies have increased by 31.5% over the previous year. The loan amount can be used to purchase improved seeds, fertilizers, machinery etc. The crop loans are usually repaid in single installment after the crop production. On the other hand, the high target achievement under MSME is largely due to the programmes implemented under various government schemes.

The Table -14.6 shows Annual Credit Plan performance during 2020-21 to 2021-22.

**Table-14.6 Sector-wise summary under annual credit plan (Rs. in crore)**

Sector	2020-21			2021-22		
	Target	Achieved	Achievement (in %)	Target	Achieved	Achievement (in %)
Agri Priority Sector	14774	5373	36.36	16744	5795	34.61
Crop Loan	8524	1218	14.28	10066	1891	18.79
MSME	8778	12561	143.09	10790	10755	99.68
Other Priority Sector	3503	1444	41.22	3618	3515	97.17
Total Priority Sector	27056	19379	71.62	31153	20067	64.41

Source : state level bankers' committee, Assam report

It is observed that MSME sector is a dominant one in the state's economy. The achievement of MSME sector is 99.68% in 2021-22 in comparison to other sector, which may be seen from the Table- 14.6 above while Table 14.7 & 14.8 below shows Bank group wise PSA and Total Advance to PSA and WSA as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022.



**Table-14.7**

Bank Group-Wise Priority Sector Advance (Rs. in Crore)				
Bank Group	2020	2021	2022	% increase
Public	25858	30742	34266	11.46
Private	15937	16168	14529	-10.13
RRBs	3546	3780	4354	15.18
Co-operative	140	1223	1346	10.05
Total	45481	51913	60568	16.67

**Table-14.8**

Bank Group-Wise Total Advance to PSA & WSA(Rs. in Crore)					
(as on 31.03.2022)					
Bank Group	Total Advance	PSA Advance	Weaker Section Advance (WSA)	WSA to Total Adv (%)	PSA to Total Adv (%)
Public	62573	34266	15968	26	55
Private	29177	14529	7851	27	50
RRBs	5046	4354	4547	90	86
Co-operative	1422	1346	9090	6	95
Total	104291	60568	28458	27	58

Source : State Level Bankers 'Committee, Assam Report

Besides, crop loan there are also KCC holders in the State which provide credit support to needy farmers. Kishan Credit Card scheme has facilitated in augmenting credit flow for agricultural activities. The scope of the KCC has been broad-based to include term credit and consumption needs. A total of 1124974 KCC cards were issued in Assam till the end of as shown in the following Table- 14.9

**Table-14.9 Bank wise progress under Kisan Credit Card report of Assam during FY-2021-2022& o/s (as on date 31-03-2022)**

(amount in Rs.Lakh)

Bank Group	Current Year Disbursed No.	Current Year Disbursed	Total O/S No.	Total O/S Amount.
Public	108207	125546.60	684178	436069.45
Private	19922	12192.49	147654	61639.56
RRB	31275	18255.64	284236	134456.40
Co-operative	344	1326.79	8906	175.30
Grand Total	159748	157321.52	1124974	637340.71

Source : Reports of State Level Bankers Committee, Assam

**REGIONAL RURAL BANKS:**

The two RRBs in the State, Assam Gramin Vikash Bank [AGVB] and LangpiDehangi Rural Bank [LDRB] operating in the Brahmaputra Valley and Barak Valley have been amalgamated with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2019 as Assam Grameen Vikash Bank covering entire geographical area of the State through its network of 473 branches. Further, after amalgamation of United Bank of India (sponsor bank of AGVB) with the Punjab National Bank, the sponsorship of the bank has gone to Punjab National Bank w.e.f 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2020. District wise deposit and credit status of RRB is given at Annexure 14.2.

The aggregate deposit of RRBs was Rs.11816 Crore at the end of March, 2022 compared to Rs. 11431 Crore on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 registering an increase of about 3.36 percent in 2022 over the previous year. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022, the aggregate volume of credit was Rs.5047 Crore compared to Rs. 4366 Crore on 2021 showing a rise of 15.59 percent. The C-D Ratio of RRBs was 48 percent at the end of March, 2022 compared to 38.1 percent as of March, 2021.

**Table-14.10 Number of Reporting offices, Deposit and Credit of RRBs in Assam**  
(In crore.)

Population group	Number of Reporting Offices	Deposit	Credit
Rural	371	7275	3453
Semi-urban	80	3010	1207
Urban	30	1531	387
Total	481	11816	5047

Source : RBI Quarterly statistics (March 2022)

**THE ASSAM CO-OPERATIVE APEX BANK LTD:**

The Assam Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd was established as a State Cooperative Bank under the short-term Cooperative Credit Structure of the State in 1948. The Bank with a network of 67 (sixty-seven) branches and 6(six) zonal offices spread throughout the state extending all financial services including loans & advances including issuing of Kisan Credit Cards to small & marginal farmers of the state for seasonal Agricultural operation and other activities allied to agriculture and other Term Loan through the primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and also directly to farmers/ SHG/JLGs/Individuals/firms & companies & other. Out of 774 registered PACS (Gaon Panchayat Level SamabaiSamittee) at bottom of the structure operating in the state, the Bank has adopted 543 number of PACS for economic development of farmers of which only 290 PACS has availed Credit from the Bank. CD Ratio of the Bank was estimated at 41.76% as on 31-03-2022 as against 43.64% as on 31-03-2021. Share of the Bank's Credit flow to priority sector as on 31.03.2022 stood at 85.79% as against 85.33% for the corresponding period as on 31-03-2021 which includes credit participation for food procurement through Food Credit Consortium.

**Table-14.11 Position of total advances to priority & non –priority sector  
the Assam co-operative apex bank ltd(Rs. in Lakh)**

Sector	As on 31-03-2021	As on 31-03-2022
[A] Priority Sector		
[I] Agriculture	Rs.9194.72	Rs.9559.58
[II] MSME	Rs. 1537.54	Rs.1334.13
[III] Housing & others	Rs.111239.11	Rs.111160.96
Total:	Rs.121971.37	Rs.122054.67
[B] Non-Priority	Rs. 20964.56	Rs.20208.70
[C] Grand Total: [A+B]	Rs.142935.93	Rs.142263.37
[D] % of priority sector advance to total Advances	85.33%	85.79%
[E] CD Ratio	43.64%	41.76%
[F] No. of PACS/LAMPS under finance	290	290
[G] No. of SHGs Credit Linked	During 2020-21	During 2021-22
	862	1385
[H] Amount of Credit to SHGs	Rs.897.30	Rs.1604.10

Source : Assam Cooperative Apex Bank

### Micro-Finance:

The Micro Finance Scheme is an effective instrument to meet the financial demands of small entrepreneurs. It is regarded as an effective programme for poverty alleviation and providing financial support for livelihood activities especially for women. The micro-finance programme of NABARD started in the year 1992 with formation of 500 Self Help Groups (SHGs). The Self-Help Groups Bank linkage (SHGBLP) programme was started as a bank outreach programme, which with the passage of time developed into a holistic programme for capacity development in livelihood with adequate social and financial support in rural areas. As on 31.03.2022, there were 190182 nos. of SHGs in the State benefited through Bank finances with an outstanding amount of Rs. 1820.73 crore. The State has launched "Assam Micro Finance Incentives and Relief Scheme (AMFIRS), 2021" to provide relief/incentive to MFI borrowers in three categories. Under category 1 Rs. 25000 were given as incentive to those borrowers who are repaying their loan EMIs regularly, under category 2, those borrowers whose repayments are overdue by 1-89 days but not NPA, the State Govt. will pay the overdue amounts and under category 3, borrowers who are stressed, destitute and accounts become NPA, the State Govt. will consider providing partial or full relief on case-to-case basis. 872740 nos. of beneficiaries were benefited under category 1 during 2021-22 and Rs. 1599.17 crore were released to them.

**Table-14.12. Bank group wise government sponsored scheme status as on 31.03.2022(Rs. In crore)**

	NRLM		NULM		PMEGP		SHG		SUI	
Bank Group	o/s No.	o/s Amt.	o/s No.	o/s Amt.	o/s No.	o/s Amt.	o/s No.	o/s Amt.	o/s No.	o/s Amt.
Public	43407	512	3946	59.53	26020	403.8	59924	630.5	1586	174.87
Private	4951	60.4	105	1.64	224	3.98	36460	81.3	154	18.1
RRB (AGVB)	60626	890.4	1255	19.32	8694	139.98	89701	1089.9	48	6.27
Co-op Apex	2049	14.43	0	0	0	0	4097	19.06	0	0
Total	111033	1477.23	5306	80.49	34938	547.76	190182	1820.76	1788	199.24

Source : State Level Banker's Committee Report, Assam

NRLM/NULM: National Rural/Urban Livelihood Mission, PMEGP: Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, SUI: Stand Up India

### Financial Inclusion:

The basic objective of financial inclusion is provision of banking services to underprivileged section and to unbank and under-banked regions in the country. The Government initiated the National Mission for Financial Inclusion (NMFI), namely, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in August, 2014 to provide universal banking services for every unbanked household, based on the guiding principles of banking the unbanked, securing the unsecured, funding the unfunded and serving unserved and underserved areas.

As on 30/11/2022 total numbers of beneficiary in the country under PMJDY was 47.63 crore and out of this 26.43 Crore of the accounts were opened by Rural-Urban Female Beneficiaries. Further, 32.44 Crore nos of PMJDY Accounts were issued RuPay cards.

Following table-14.13 shows the status of PMJDY in the state as on 31.03.2022

**Table-14.13 Status of PMJDY in Assam (Amount in Rs. Lakhs)**

Bank Group	Total PMJDY No.	Female No	No of RuPay Card Issued	No of Aadhar Seeded
Public	14305046	7993439	10806733	1234856
Private	123311	75566	110549	5215
RRB	5738240	3568466	1437660	303245
Total	20166597	11637471	12354942	1543316

Source : State Level Banker's Committee Report, Assam

As a part of Financial Inclusion drive, during 2020-21 the State Government has disbursed an amount of Rs. 231.14 crore for providing incentive of another tranche Rs. 3,000/- through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) as Phase III under Assam **Chah Bagichar Dhan Puraskar Scheme, 2018** to 7,46,667 no. of beneficiaries as a part of Financial

Inclusion activities aiming to inculcate banking habits among the tea garden workers and to encourage them to utilize the digital payment facility.

Time and again, the State govt. has come up various schemes and programmes for improving the lives of financially vulnerable categories of population to ensure access to a minimum guaranty of nutrition and health. As a part to achieve that objective, **Orunodoi Scheme** was launched during the year 2020-21. The benefit under the scheme was provided to each selected family @ Rs. 830.00 w.e.f November, 2020. Subsequently, the amount has been enhanced to Rs. 1000.00 w.e.f October, 2021 and since October, 2022 the amount is further increased to Rs. 1250.00. Financial year wise disbursement status is given in the Table below:

**Table-14.14 Status of Orunodoi in Assam**

Financial Year	No. of Beneficiaries		Monthly amount disbursed (Rs. in Crore)		Total Amount disbursed (Rs. in Crore)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
2020-21	1735784	1734353	144.07	143.95	688.17
2021-22	1874866	1863294	187.49	186.33	1707.2
2022-23 up to July, 2022	1881001	1868968	188.1	186.90	747.33

Source : Director, Finance (IF) Department

On April 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016, the Government of India launched the "Stand Up India Scheme" for promoting entrepreneurship amongst SC and ST categories and women who have been facing difficulties in accessing credit and also delays in getting access to any credit facility for income-generating work. Disbursements achieved under Stand-Up India (SUI) during the FY-2021-22 are as below:

**Table-14.15 Achievement under stand-up India (SUI) as on 31.03.2022**  
(Among women, SC&STcategory) (Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Bank Group	No. of Female A/c	Disbursement	SC Male A/c	Disbursement	ST Male A/c	Disbursement
Public	353	4073.76	74	681.57	57	528.84
Private	96	1461.87	6	66.45	18	115.88

Source : State level Bankers committee Report, Assam

An important aspect of financial inclusion is enabling the flow of credit to small businesses. In pursuance of the announcement in the Union Budget 2015-16, the Micro Units Development finance Agency (MUDRA) was set-up and the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) launched on 8th April, 2015. For achieving sustained expansion in the flow of credit to the non-corporate small business sector, loans up to Rs. 10 lakh without collateral are extended to borrowers under PMMY. These loans are extended through partner Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) – such as Scheduled Commercial Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs). In turn, MUDRA Ltd. offers

refinance to MLIs for PMMY loans extended by them. Status of beneficiaries under MUDRA in the State as on 31.03.2022 is given in Table-14.16.

**Table-14.16 PMMY (MUDRA) status in Assam (as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022)**

Category	Outstanding Number			Outstanding Amount (Rs. in Crore)		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
<b>Sishu</b>	520164	447180	437768	1200	922	897.3
<b>Kishore</b>	116030	228394	366032	1617	2467	3525.8
<b>Tarun</b>	18294	20892	33555	1111	1092	1449.8
<b>Total Mudra</b>	654488	696466	837355	3928	4481	5872.9

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Assam Report

#### **RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (RIDF):**

To meet the infrastructure gaps "Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)" was created in NABARD during the financial year 1995-96 with a corpus of Rs. 2000 crore. The corpus under RIDF is announced every year by GoI/RBI. Rs. 11431.56 crore has been sanctioned to the Govt. of Assam by GoI/RBI for the year 2021-22 under the RIDF for 5410 different infrastructure projects such as roads and bridges, irrigation, agriculture, rural drinking water, infrastructure for rural education, etc. The amount sanctioned for 2021-22 is **22.33 %** over the sanctioned amount of 2020-21 and the no of Projects taken up under RIDF is also increased from 4710 to 5410 during the period. As against the total amount of loan sanctioned, the state has so far availed an amount of Rs. 8705.63 crore. Of the total sanction, the major chunk (approximately 60%) of the sanctioned amount has gone to rural connectivity (roads and bridges) while next three major activities funded under RIDF during 2021-22 are Flood Control, Agriculture and Infrastructure for Rural Education.

**Table-14.17 RIDF projects sanctioned to govt. of Assam**  
(Rs. in crore)

Activity	No. of projects sanctioned	LoanAmount Sanctioned	Cumulative Disbursements (as on 31.03.2022)
1. Rural Roads	943	3589.22	2339.29
2. Rural Bridges	1900	3280.69	2783.68
3. Irrigation	348	439.08	337.97
4. Agriculture	136	1033.89	875.24
5. Flood Control	348	1356.41	1063.84
6.Small Hydel Projects	2	46.14	46.14
7. Fisheries	382	159.15	136.63
8. Pay & Use Toilet	21	8.30	2.49
9. Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	461	285.25	200.97
10.Marketing Infrastructure	6	33.99	30.94
11.Revitalisation of Sericulture Farm	40	23.03	20.97
12. Rural Godown	247	100.36	92.97
13. Cattle Feed Plant	1	5.29	5.02
14.Soil Conservation Projects	156	138.18	88.08
15. Infrastructure for Rural Education	196	823.83	636.11
16. Rural drinking Water	3	59.25	45.29
17.Aanganwadi Centers	220	49.50	0
Total	5410	11431.56	8705.63

Source : NABARD, Assam Regional Office

### **AIFA (Assam Infrastructure Financing Authority)**

AIFA was formed in 2009 to take up major infrastructure projects not covered under NLCPR, EAP, State Plan, RIDF or any other schemes. The aim and objective of the society is to take up projects of critical infrastructure for speedy over all economic and social development of the state. To keep the momentum of infrastructure going, AIFA has further taken up projects in diverse sector with tangible and quantifiable benefits in this financial year also. The projects sanctioned and taken up under NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA) in the financial year 2022-23 are as follows:-

**Table-14.18 Projects sanctioned and taken up under  
NIDA in the financial year 2022-23**

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Total project cost (Amount in Crore)
1	Construction of Tamulpur Medical College & Hospital	500
2	Construction of Dhemaji Medical College & Hospital	500
3	Construction of Golaghat Medical College & Hospital	500
4	Construction of Bongaigaon Medical College & Hospital	500
5	Construction of Morigaon Medical College & Hospital	500
6	Construction of 2000 Aanganwadi Centres in various districts across the state.	500
7	Construction of Jongal Balahu Kheta at Jongal Balahu Archaeological Site.	50
8	Establishment of College of Sericulture at Titabor, Jorhat.	22.41

Source : Assam Infrastructure Financing Authority

For ensuing smooth connectivity and transportation within the state, AIFA is presently funding the implementation of various roads projects as mentioned below which was taken up under NIDA in the financial year 2021-22:

**Table-14.19 Funding of AIFA for various road projects in Assam**

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Total project cost (Amount in Crore)
1	Improvement and upgradation of Kokrajhar to Rupsi Airport Phase I Kokrajhar Bypass (0.00 to 9.50 km)	84.97
2	Improvement and upgradation of Gohpur Dholpur road via Ghagra Basti road Phase I from Kochabari to Hawajan (15.30 to 15.90 Km & 16.727 to 26.00 km)	89.71
3	Improvement and upgradation of Dirak gate to Penegree Road Phase I from Dirak gate to Bijulibon (0.00 to 28.4 km)	208.85
4	Improvement and upgradation of Rowta to Misamari road (Rowta to Kankata Section (0.00 to 12.92 km)	191.9
5	Improvement and upgradation of Rowta to Misamari road (Kanakata to Phuloguri Section 0.00 to 12.92 km)	456.11
6	Improvement and upgradation of road from Dergaon Chariali to Padumoni (Ch 0+000 to 16+600)	84.26
7	Improvement and upgradation of road from Padumoni to Rangajan (Ch 16+600 to 29 + 325)	114.27

Source : Assam Infrastructure Financing Authority



Further, many important projects in diverse sectors are being undertaken by AIFA (Grant-in-Aid & NIDA) which would reduce the urban-rural gap and pave way towards a holistic development of the rural area and the state.

#### **NORTH EASTERN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LTD. [NEDFi]:**

NEDFi, since its inception has been playing a crucial role in catalyzing the development of economy of the Northeast India. NEDFi has been instrumental for identifying, financing and nurturing eco-friendly and commercially viable industries, infrastructure and agro-horticultural projects in the region. NEDFi is also giving special emphasis to cover small enterprises and micro finance to the needy at the grassroots in the region.

NEDFi till the end of March, 2022 has provided financial assistance to 2432 numbers of projects for an amount of Rs.4051.41 crore in Assam. The sectors assisted are agriculture and allied activities, agro food processing, bamboo & wood based construction, educational & training institutes, handloom & handicraft, hospitals & nursing homes, tourism & hospitality, etc. Of the total projects sanctioned by NEDFi, share of Assam is approximately 28 percent out of eight states and Assam's shares around 62% of total amount of financial assistance extended by NEDFi. Status of loan sanctioned and disbursed during the last four years may be seen at Table-14.20

**Table - 14.20: Loan sanction and disbursement by NEDFi**  
(Rs. In crore)

Year	No. of Project	PFD+MSE		Micro Finance		Total Sanctioned	Total Disbursed
		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed		
2018-19	123	121.12	93.98	67.7	61.2	188.82	155.18
2019-20	144	209.05	121.94	64.25	46.25	273.30	168.19
2020-21	204	227.7	162.9	8.15	33.65	235.85	196.46
2021-22	351	472.45	257.33	31.17	15.17	503.62	272.50

Source : Annual Report of NEDFi

#### **Micro Finance:**

The "NEDFi Micro Finance Scheme" was launched by the Corporation to assist the grass root small borrowers in unserved and underserved areas of the North Eastern Region. Through the Scheme, the Corporation provides wholesale micro credit to Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) of the region for on-lending to low income individuals for carrying out various income generating activities in farm and non-farm sectors. During the Financial Year 2021-22 the Corporation sanctioned, under this Scheme, an amount of Rs. 40.47 crore and disbursed Rs.43.62 crore, out of which an amount of Rs.11.67 crore was sanctioned and Rs.15.17 crore disbursed in Assam. As on March 31, 2022, the cumulative sanctions and disbursements in NER under the Scheme were Rs.923.96 crore and Rs.915.77 crore respectively out of which Rs.586.57 crore sanctioned and Rs.584.33 crore disbursed in Assam. The "NEDFi Micro Finance Scheme" has touched the lives of more than eight lakh beneficiaries in the region out of which more than 90% are women.

**Disbursement of Central Subsidies:**

The Corporation is a nodal agency for disbursement of Central Subsidies under North East Industrial Policy 1997 (NEIP), North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy 2007 (NEIIPP) and North East Industrial Development Scheme 2017 (NEIDS) which is administered by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India. The Corporation is thus facilitating disbursement of Central subsidies to various industrial units in the region. The details of disbursement under various schemes during the year may be evident from the Table-14.21. During the year under review an amount of Rs.531.89 crore was released under various central subsidy schemes.

**Table - 14.21 Scheme wise disbursement of subsidies by NEDFi**  
(Rs. in Crore)

Scheme	2018-19	2020-21	2021-22	Cumulative as on 31.03.2022
Transport Subsidy (TS)	961.62	167.61	96.45	4427.15
Central Capital Investment Subsidy	558.11	147.46	124.32	2888.69
Central Interest Subsidy	92.23	27.03	25.2	481.13
Central Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy	25.21	35.99	18.81	108.52
Freight Subsidy	126.45	149.04	231.27	643.81
CCIIAC OF NEIDS-2017		0	35.84	35.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>1763.7</b>	<b>527.23</b>	<b>531.89</b>	<b>8585.14</b>

Source : Annual Report, NEDFi

**ASSAM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (AFC):**

Assam Financial Corporation (AFC) was established on 19th April, 1954 under State Financial Corporation's Act, 1951 with a view to provide financial assistance to micro, small and medium scale industries with the main objectives of accelerating the industrial growth of the region, promotion of self-employment etc. AFC has active presence throughout the state with 11 Branch Offices including one Microfinance Branch and the head office located in Vittiya Bhaban, Md. Shah Road, Paltan Bazar, Guwahati-8.

During the year, the Corporation dealt with total 18 no. of applications involving an amount of Rs. 525.45 lakhs in MSME & CRE sector and sanctioned an amount of Rs. 340.45 lakhs to 15 nos. of applicants as against Rs. 635.25 lakhs sanctioned to 20 nos. of applicants in the previous year. During the year, the Corporation sanctioned Rs.58.50 lakhs to 3 no. of applicants for setting up of various processing and manufacturing projects in MSME sector. On the other hand, the Corporation sanctioned Rs.281.95 lakhs to 12 no. applicants for setting up of various service sector projects both in MSME and CRE sector. In respect of disbursement of loan, against the previous year's disbursement of Rs.509.04 lakhs the Corporation's disbursement amount increased to Rs.547.61 lakhs during the year. During the year the Corporation has sanctioned Rs.604.00 lakhs in microfinance sector to 5

nos. NBFC-MFIs for on-lending to women microfinance beneficiaries of the State for various income generating activities for livelihood support.

Performance highlights of Assam financial corporation in FY: 2021-22

The highlights of the Corporation's performance for the FY: 2021-22 is as below-

- Sanction position was Rs. 944.45 lakh during the current year as against Rs. 635.25 lakh in FY: 2020-21 and Rs. 1970.65 lakh in FY: 2019-20. The sanction performance of the Corporation has been gradually improving after the impact of Covid-19 and CAA agitation.
- Disbursement position stood at Rs. 547.61 lakh during the current year as against Rs. 509.04 lakh in FY: 2020-21 and Rs.1732.35 in FY: 2019-20. The disbursement performance of the Corporation has been gradually improving after the impact of Covid-19 and CAA agitation.
- Total recovery of loan stood at Rs.1798.58 lakh during the current year as against Rs.1410.02 lakh in the previous year registering a growth of 27.56%.

Table- 14.22 below shows the performance highlight of AFC.

**Table -14.22: Performance highlight of AFC in FY: 2021-22(in lakh)**

Sl.	PARTICULARS	2021-22	Sl.	PARTICULARS	2021-22
1	<b>Loan Sanction</b>		3	<b>Loan Recovery</b>	
	MSME	340.45		MSME	1273.06
	Micro Finance	604		Micro Finance	525.52
	Axom Fund	0		Axom Fund	-
	Total	944.45		Total	1798.58
2	<b>Loan Disbursement</b>			Gross Income	810.74
	MSME	547.61		Total Expenditure	1205.12
	Micro Finance	0		Recovery from NPA written	47.09
	Axom Fund	0		Profit before Tax	(-)394.93
				Profit (+) Loss (-)	(-)394.93
	Total	547.61		Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	21.99%
				Net worth	507.05
				Gross NPA	46.28%
				Net NPA	28.87%
				Standard Assets	3149.3
				Gross Loans	5862.47

Source : Assam Financial Corporation

### ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS OF ASSAM:

The 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' Programme aims to expeditiously improve the socio-economic status of 112 most backward districts across 28 states. The programme focuses on 5 major dimensions - Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure, which have direct bearing on the quality of life and economic productivity of citizens.

The programme is being implemented in seven districts of Assam viz. Darrang, Barpeta, Dhuburi, Goalpara, Baksa, Udalguri and Hailakandi for rapid development with actions support of NITI Ayog and central Ministries. To achieve the objectives, District Action Plan (DAP) is being formulated and implemented by the respective DCs keeping in the view of the 49 development indicators and 81 data points on the identified thematic areas mentioned above.

**Table -14.23: Banking in the Aspirational districts of Assam (as on 31<sup>st</sup> march, 2022)**

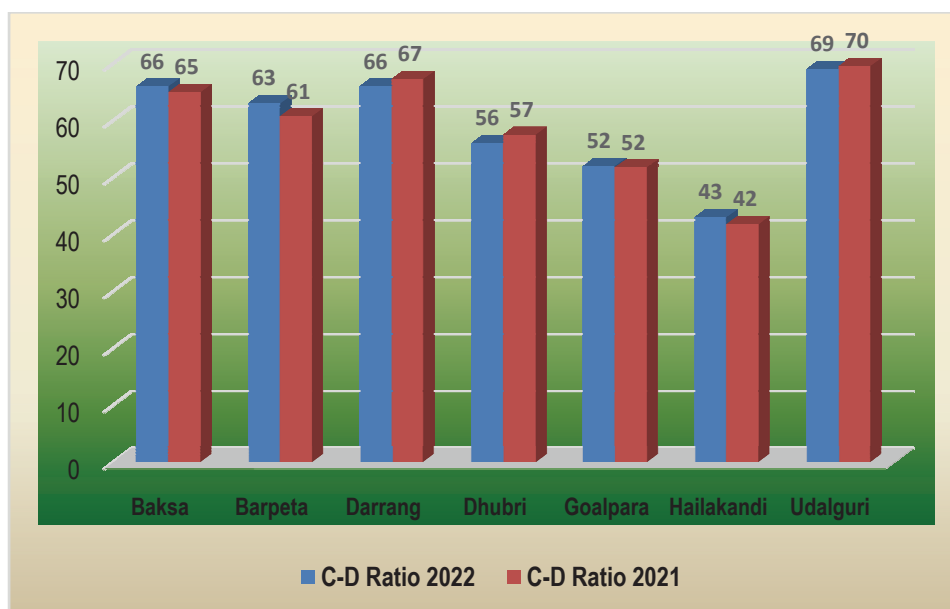
(Rs. in crore)

District Name	Total Bank Branch			Total Deposit			Total Credit		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Baksa	49	54	53	1034	1563	1259	491	1018	835
Barpeta	120	115	121	4246	4302	5125	2685	2612	3216
Darrang	71	71	70	2103	2283	2543	1272	1536	1671
Dhubri	84	82	83	2947	3265	3424	1649	1877	1913
Goalpara	70	69	67	2157	2231	2539	990	1155	1313
Hailakandi	45	44	44	1576	1669	1886	623	697	810
Udalguri	42	46	46	1202	1488	1600	827	1035	1100
Assam Total	2972	2992	2964	162511	176408	192150	75129	86939	97076

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Assam Report

The graph below shows the credit-Deposit ratio of the Aspirational Districts at the end of the year 2020-21 and 2021-22.

**Fig.-14.4: CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO OF ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS**



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## **CHAPTER-XV**

### **CO-OPERATION**

Co-operation means the system of voluntarily associated working together in term of equality to eliminate their economic exploitation. International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) has defined it cooperation as a non-profit system of production and trade based upon voluntary and mutual self-help and organised in the interest of whole community. Now, Cooperative society is not synonymous with cooperation. Cooperation is the soul while the Co-operative Societies are the living body. That is, in present economic scenario cooperative societies are undividable part of the economic system to overcome different micro needs of societies, specially in rural economy. Cooperatives are now playing a very significant role in the socio-economic development of our state especially the rural area of Assam. The All the Cooperative Societies in Assam are registered under the Assam Cooperative Societies Act, 1949 (Since repealed and enactment of the Assam Cooperative Society Act, 2007) are under the administrative control of the Cooperation Department. Mandates of the Cooperation Department are registration, supervision, assistance counselling audit of cooperative societies in the State. During the current year, there are 13722 Nos. of different Cooperative Societies including (State Level) in the State covering almost all economic sector viz. Agriculture, dairy, fishery, pisciculture, primary housing, consumer, Processing and Marketing, banking, healthcare, education and other agricultural and allied sectors. (List in Annexure –I). These societies have contributed a lot to the state economy by providing employment opportunity and controlling market price as well as empowering women in socially and economically. These 13722 nos. of Cooperative Societies include 2245 nos. of GPSS/LAMPS, 2265 nos. of GPBMSS, 01 State Level Apex Bank for short term agricultural cooperative credit, 01 State Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (ASCARD Bank) for long and medium term agricultural credit, 01 State Level Housing Federation (HOUSEFED), 01 State level Fishery Cooperative Federation (FISHFED), 01 State level Cooperative Jute Mill (Assam Cooperative Jute Mill Ltd., Silghat), 8 nos. of urban cooperative banks and various types of other Cooperative Societies.

#### **PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES:**

The Gaon Panchayat Level Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (GPSS) and large size multipurpose cooperative society in Assam are known as Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS). These societies have been playing vital role in flow of Cooperative agricultural credit to the farmers. These societies in addition to flow of agricultural credit have been successfully doing as a handling agent of Public Distribution System (PDS) under poverty elevation scheme of Govt. of India and mid- day meal scheme. At present there are 2245 nos. of PACS in the State. These societies need to be reoriented for dealing in fertilizer, pesticides, farm mechanism, agricultural credit through KCC, supply of quality seeds and to provide forward backward scheme for micro- finance. These societies can play an important role as a financial institution for rural poor who are unable to take the benefit of institutional finance.

**GAON PANCHAYAT LEVEL WOMEN MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY:**

There are 2265 nos. of Gaon Panchayat Level Women Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (GPBMSS) in the state for Socio- economic development of women of rural areas, with a view to upgrade Self Help Groups (SHGs) under NRLM, 680 Village Organisations were registered under the Assam Cooperative Societies Act.

These societies are doing some activities like handloom, knitting, embroidery, pickle making for economic upliftment of women members. Some of the societies are doing PDS business as an agent of GPSS of their respective area of operation. The Government have taken scheme in the name and style of "SamannitaMahilaSamabaiSabalikaran" and "SamabaiBiponi" for the betterment of the society. During the year 2017-18 and 2018-19.

**ASSAM STATE COOPERATIVE APEX BANK LTD.:**

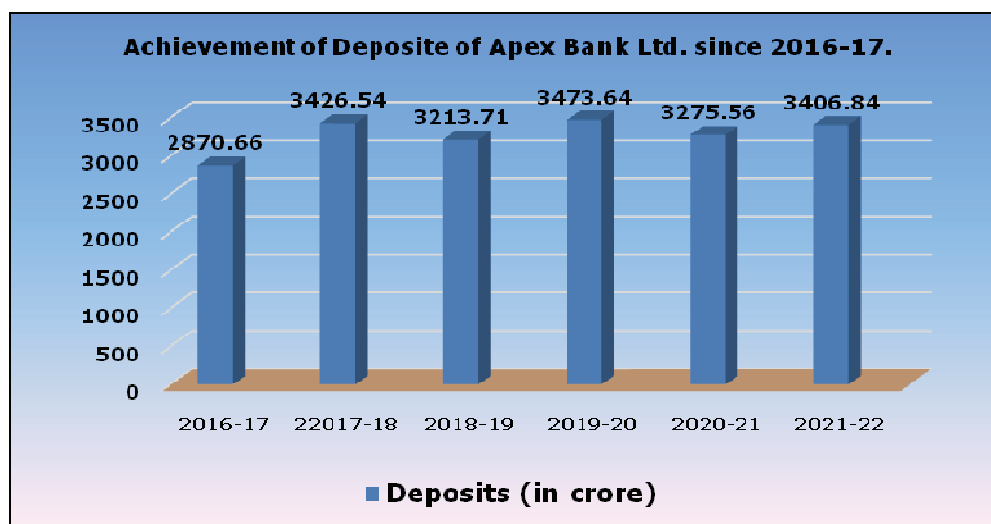
Assam has two tier short terms Agricultural Cooperative Credit Structure, the Assam Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd. At the top and primary level agricultural credit cooperative societies at the grass root level. GPSS and LAMPS were entrusted with the responsibility to disburse agricultural credit to the farmer members. The Assam Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd. is managed by an elected Board of Directors and a professional Chief Executive. Presently, it has 67 branches and it adopted core banking solution successfully. The bank has provided all types advance facilities to the customer to access advantage like others Nationalised Bank like ATM facilities to its customers for smooth running of the banking business. The performances of the Assam State Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd. for the last consecutive six years are given below.

**Table -15.1****Performance of the Assam State Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd**

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Bank Branches (Nos.)	68	68	67	67	67	67
Members (Unit. 000)	94	94	3054	105	107	107
Paid of share Capital (Rs.in Crore)	13.44	14.86	15.27	16.34	16.71	17.08
Reserved (Rs. in Crore)	65.03	84.10	85.64	90.87	109.69	47.55
Deposits (Rs. in Crore)	2870.66	3426.54	3213.71	3473.64	3275.56	3406.84
Working Capital (Rs. in lakh)	2379.61	3136.59	3464.53	3804.65	3811.09	3.94
Borrowing Outstanding (Rs. in crore)	25.49	28.89	21.88	39.60	34.62	37.07
Investment (Rs. in crore)	1394.78	1557.36	1790.95	2027.14	1668.57	186.03
Loan Advances (Rs. in crore)	394.25	154.48	496.75	179.83	1427.59	1419.87
Loan Outstanding (Rs. in crore)	850.65	884.29	1234.81	1436.33	NA	37.07
Loan overdue (Rs. in crore)	91.16	71.90	88.72	98.05	105.81	NA

Source : Registrar of Co-operative societies.

Figure-I



### ASSAM STATE COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD. (ASCARD):

The Assam State Cooperative Agriculture Rural Development Bank Ltd. (ASCARD) was registered during the year 1955-56. The contribution of the bank for delivery of long term agricultural Cooperative credit was very vital. Due to various reason the position of the bank is not so well for which the State Innovation and Transformation Ayog (SITA) has constituted an expert committee under the leadership of Shri Bhaskar Baruah, Retired IAS for study of revival aspects of the bank. The Committee has already submitted report to the Assam Government. The report is now under active consideration of the Govt. However, data regarding the performance of the bank are place below.

Table-15.2

#### Performance of ASCARD Bank

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Bank Branches (Nos)	28	28	28	28	28	28
Membership (Unit.000)	54076	48208	48000	50000	44660	50110
Paid up share Capital (Rs. in crore)	6.48	6.58	6.74	6.86	6.93	688.1
Reserve (Rs. in crore)	--	--	--	10.61	10.61	106.01
Deposit (Rs. in crore)	1.50	2.62	3.58	4.16	4.63	462.9
Working Capital (Rs. in lakh)	13.96	14.79	14.88	21.55	22.17	676.1
Borrowing outstanding (Rs. in crore)	---	---	---	29.52	29.52	295.2
Investment (Rs. in Crore)	--	--	--	0.04	0.22	17.47
Loan Advances (Rs. in crore)	1.42	9.94	1.17	1.90	1.87	118.9
Loan outstanding (Rs. in crore)	9.02	9.94	10.98	11.70	12.48	118.9

Source : Registrar of Co-operative societies



**JUTE & ASSAM COOPERATIVE JUTE MILL LTD.**

At present scenario continuous degradation of environment not only politician, government or the scientist all around the world are very much concerned but common men also get worry to this situation. The time has come for us to adopt smarter and more sustainable method. So, the concept of green marketing has been popularised. Jute being a green product is one of the perfect ways to forward. India is the largest Jute producer in the world, forwarding to one step more; we can feel proud that Assam is the second highest jute producer state in the country. Subject to availability of Jute as raw materials, the Assam Cooperative Jute Mills Ltd. at Silghat was registered under the co-operative act 1959 and come into existence in 1970-71 in Nagaon District is one of the most successful Cooperative Industries in Assam. This Industry is earning profit continuously and has been awarded with ISO certificate. The society has taken initiative to expand one unit of Assam Cooperative Jute Mills Ltd. at Bihdubi with Rs. 47 crores from NCDC in 2017-18. Due to good financial position the Mill had liquidated most of the old liabilities and also acquired some assets out of those funds, but could not put in sound financial footing up to the year 1992-93 in spite of sufficient subsidies from the Govt. for its revitalization. Following are some key statistics about the said Jute mill of Assam.

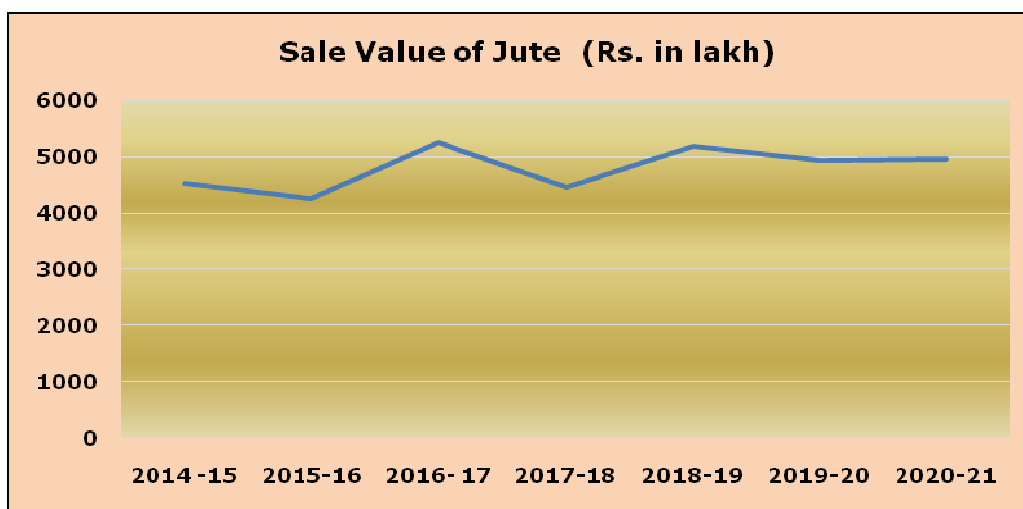
**Table -15.3****Performance of Assam Cooperative Jute Mill Ltd.**

Year	No of Societies	No of members	Paid up share capital	Paid up working capital	Value of sales
			Fig. Rs. in Lakh		
Assam Cooperative Jute Mill Ltd.					
2014-15	1	659	323.93	929.34	4510.55
2015-16	1	659	323.93	942.38	4244.15
2016- 17	1	659	323.93	926.65	5244.66
2017-18	1	659	323.93	957.82	4438.40
2018-19	1	659	323.93	165.73	5178.91
2019-20	1	659	323.93	139.25	4930.92
2020-21	1	659	323.86	392.73	4954.03
2021-22	1	659	3992.68	2849.05	NA

Source : Registrar of Co-operative societies



Figure-II



### URBAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK

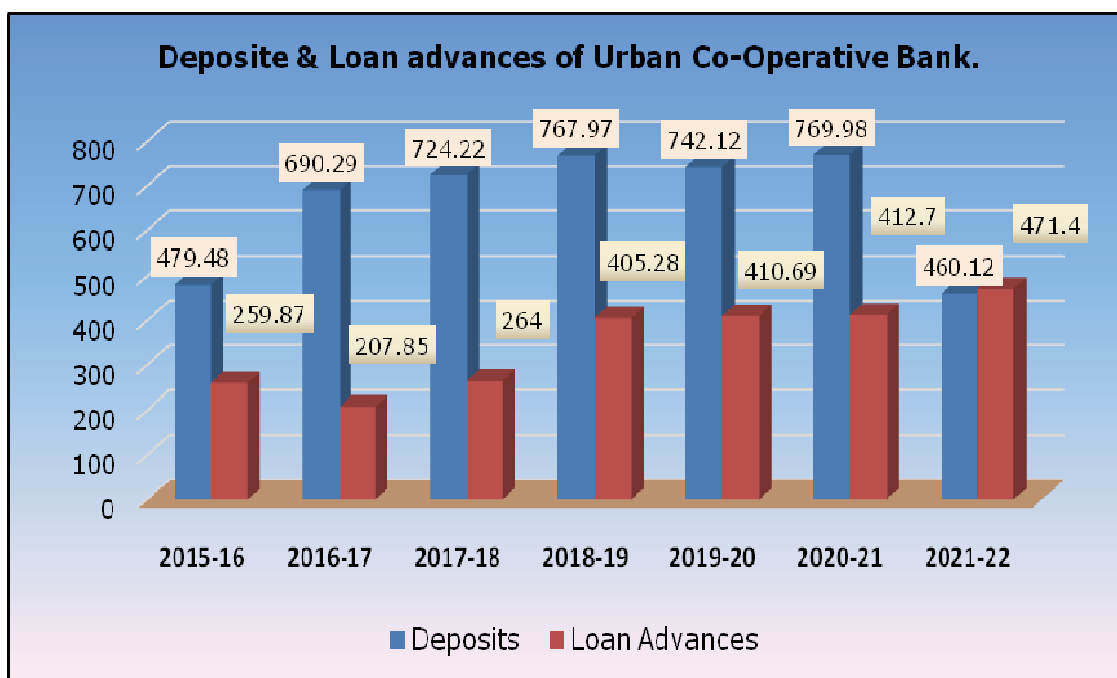
The state has at present 8 numbers of functioning urban cooperative banks (UCBS) with 25 branches as per available report total membership of the functioning UCBs 96000 in 2021-22 against 90844 in 2019-20. Similarly paid-up share Capital has also increased to Rs. 22.50 crore in 2020-21 from Rs. 17.74 crore in 2017-18. Loan and Advances has increased to Rs. 471.4 crore in 2021-22 from Rs. 412.70 crore in 2020-21. In case of deposit, the Urban co-operative Bank has shown a decreasing trend. As reported by Registrar of co-operative Society during 2020-21 the total deposit of this Bank was Rs.769.98 crore, where in 2021-22 it decreases to Rs. 460.12 crore. The following Table has depicted the performance of Urban Co-operative Bank in Assam.

Table-15.4

### STATISTICS RELATED TO PERFORMANCE OF URBAN COOPERATIVE BANKS.

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Bank Branches (Nos.)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Members (Unit. 000)	32	40	62	88	90	93	96
Paid up share Capital (Rs.in Crore)	13.18	15.93	17.74	20.25	21.50	22.50	101.23
Working Capital (Rs. in lakh)	723.69	773.10	600.27	828.60	831.17	834.19	114.85
Deposits (Rs.in crore)	479.48	690.29	724.22	767.97	742.12	769.98	460.12
Loan Advances (Rs. in crore)	259.87	207.85	264.00	405.28	410.69	412.70	471.4
Loan Outstanding (Rs. in crore)	257.24	194.82	272.07	390.38	393.51	394.51	8.85
Loan overdue (Rs. in crore)	26.76	23.06	30.65	36.85	50.28	50.28	8.85

Source : Registrar of Co-operative societies

**Figure-III**

### **DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES**

There are 880 numbers of primary dairy cooperatives societies and three number of regional level milk union namely 1) West Assam Milk Producers Ltd. (WAMUL), 2) East Assam Milk Producers Cooperative Union (EAMUL), 3) Cachar and Karimganj District Milk Producer Cooperative Union Ltd. (CAMUL). Though there is vast potential in the dairy sector, the growth of the dairy cooperative societies is not satisfactory. A number of primary cooperative societies like Sitajakhala Dugdha Samabai Samiti Ltd. (SJDUSS), Kamdhenu Dairy Cooperative Society, Sundarpukhuri Dairy Cooperative Society etc. are performing well. The management of WAMUL, EAMUL and CAMUL were handed over to the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) new Delhi a year back with a view to revive those weak organisations towards a successful dairy cooperative in the line of AMUL model. For the development of dairy cooperatives, government has been providing financial assistance from time to time to these cooperative in a phase manner.

### **HOUSING CO-OPERATIVES**

There are more than 200 numbers of Primary Housing Cooperatives with one apex level society, HOUSEFED, Assam is rendering service to its members. This federation has provided housing facilities to the Central and State Government employees and loan for dwelling houses to the low- and middle-income people in the urban and rural areas. Data regarding the performance of HOUSEFED are placed below

**Table-15.5****Performance of HOUSEFED**

Year	Nos. of Societies	No of members	Paid up share capital	Paid up working capital
			Rupees in lakh	
Assam State Cooperative Housing Federation Limited (HOUSEFED)				
2014-15	1	418	1653.21	15050.69
2015-16	1	418	1642.51	NA
2016-17	1	412	1636.60	15744.76
2017-18	1	412	1626.34	14023.12
2018-19	1	419	1620.31	15926.45
2019-20	1	419	1618.93	13752.68
2020-21	1	419	1618.66	13658.26
2021-22	1	419	1615.56	13358.03

Source : Registrar of Co-operative societies

**PROCESSING CO-OPERATIVES:**

A large number of processing units have been setup in the state under cooperative sector comprising of rice and oil mill, Spinning Mill, Mustard oil Mill, Jute Mill etc. The Eastern Agro Processing and Tea Warehousing Cooperative Society Ltd. (EAPTWCS). The Assam Polyester Cooperative Society Ltd (APOL) are the prestigious organisations under the cooperative sector in the state. Due to financial constraints APOL remained non- functional for some time. The EAPTWCS is functioning without any financial assistance from the government and is performing well and earning continuous profit.

**Table-15.6**

**Performance of Eastern Agro Processing and Tea Warehousing Cooperative Society Ltd. (EAPTWCS) are placed below –**

Year	Nos. of Societies	Nos. of members	Paid up share capital	Paid up working capital	Value of sales
			Rupees in lakh		
Eastern Agro Processing and Tea Warehousing Cooperative Society Ltd. (EAPTWCS)					
2014-15	1	504	98.08	1850.00	1611.00
2015-16	1	503	98.13	2107.00	1384.00
2016-17	1	504	98.15	2459.65	1314.03
2017-18	1	503	97.90	1972.55	1321.21
2018-19	1	505	97.92	2158.00	1210.00
2019-20	1	504	97.92	2078.00	1306.00
2020-21	3	514	98.00	2009.00	1568.00
2021-22	3	520	98.00	2021.00	1579.00

Source : Registrar of Co-operative societies

## **CONSUMER CO-OPERATIVE**

Consumer Co-operative is enterprise owned by consumers and managed democratically, whose objective are to fulfil the needs and aspirations of their members. There are 38 types of Urban Consumer Store with more than 372 affiliated Primary Consumer Store in the state. This Cooperative society extends service to the urban people and in maintaining the price line. The Wholesale Consumer Cooperative Societies are involved in procuring and selling of essential commodities and other products subsidised rate. These procured essential item required scientific storage for their proper preservation for long period.

Karimganj Wholesale Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., Mahabhairav Consumer Cooperative Store Ltd. of Tezpur, NRL Employees Consumer Cooperative Societies Ltd. of Golaghat are the best performing Consumer Cooperative Societies of the state.

## **OTHER CO-OPERATIVES**

There is a large number of Cooperative like poultry, piggery, duckery, goatery, pisciculture, cane and bamboo industries, brick industry, transport and communication, rickshaw puller, bee keeping, blacksmith, bell metal, utensil manufacturing, tourism etc. in the state. The financial assistance to these societies will go a long way in enabling economically weaker section of the society to achieve their economic upliftment.

## **ASSAM STATE CO-OPERATIVE UNION (ASCU)**

The Assam State Cooperative Union (ASCU) is an apex level cooperative organisation for promotion of cooperative education, training, publicity and propaganda activities in the state of Assam. It was registered vide registration no. ASCU-29/2055 -56, dated 12/09/1955.

The aims and objectives of ASCU: -

- 1) To promote and develop cooperative movement in Assam
- 2) To educate, train and guide people and to assist them in their efforts to build and expand the cooperative sector.
- 3) To serve as an exponent of cooperative union.
- 4) To propagate and publicize the cooperative principles and ideas in order to create public opinion in favour of the movement by holding seminars, conference etc.
- 5) To arrange for inter- state study visit of successful cooperatives in other cooperatively developed states of India.

The Infrastructure Support under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

The State Cooperation Department has initiated the boosting of rural storage infrastructure by construction of rural godowns in various Gaon Panchayat Samabai Samity (GPSS), large are Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) and other Cooperative societies with the help of the NABARD sponsored RIDF scheme.

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**CHAPTER – XVI****PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

The economic activities as well as the purchasing power of the people of a country are greatly influenced by the changes in commodity prices. Rising prices leads to increase in income inequality and also affects the income groups of a country. It is crucial to have a continuous watch on the price behavior to regulate economic policies. Price Index is a Statistical device to measure the relative change in price level with reference to time/geographical location and other characteristics. A barometer of economic activities. The State of Assam in particular and the country as a whole is experiencing price rise in varying degree in the last few years. Consequently, the country is going through high inflation. In short more money is required to buy a given amount of goods and services.

**PRICE SITUATION IN ASSAM:**

The increase or decrease of retail prices affects the purchasing power of people that in turn affects the living condition of the people. Retail Price is defined as the price paid by the consumer which includes all taxes and excluded discount. With a view to study the ups and downs of price level, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam collects retail prices of 28 essential commodities from 27 urban and 26 rural centres of Assam on a weekly basis.

**PRICE INDICES:**

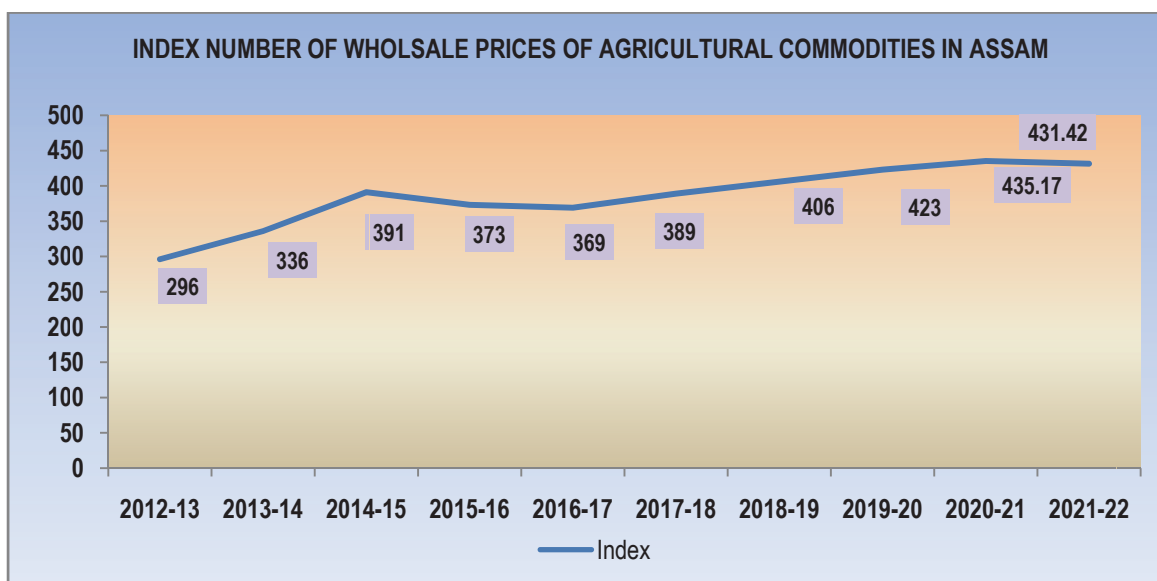
Inflation is measured by taking into account of the wholesale Price Index (WPI) based on the prices in the Wholesale markets and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) based on the Prices of the Consumer purchases from the retail trade market.

**WPI OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES WITH BASE 1993-94 IN ASSAM:**

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics compiles the WPI of agricultural commodities with base 1993-94=100. The table below depicts WPI of Agricultural commodities in Assam for last ten years. Index Number of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities for last ten years is in Table:-16.1.

**TABLE-16.1**  
**INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN ASSAM**  
**FOR LAST TEN YEARS**

Year	Index	Percentage Variation	Year	Index	Percentage Variation
2012-13	296	3.14	2017-18	389	5.42
2013-14	336	13.51	2018-19	406	4.37
2014-15	391	16.37	2019-20	423	4.19
2015-16	373	(-) 4.60	2020-21	435.17	2.84
2016-17	369	(-) 1.07	2021-22	431.42	-3.75



Index of Wholesale Price was decreased by 3.75 percent in 2021-22 as against 2.84 percent in 2020-21 over previous year. The month-to-month trend of WPI of agricultural commodities in Assam is depicted through the Table given below:

**TABLE NO-16.2**

**MONTH TO MONTH TRENDS OF WPI OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN ASSAM**

Year 2020-21, Base 1993-94=100		Year 2021-22, Base 1993-94=100		Percentage increase in 2022 over 2021
Month	Index	Month	Index	
April' 2020	434	April' 2021	429	4.32
May' 2020	435	May' 2021	429	4.31
June' 2020	436	June' 2021	429	4.06
July' 2020	436	July' 2021	431	4.06
Aug.' 2020	437	Aug.' 2021	432	3.55
Sept.' 2020	438	Sept.' 2021	434	3.55
Oct.' 2020	439	Oct.' 2021	436	3.54
Nov.' 2020	440	Nov.' 2021	436	3.53
Dec.' 2020	441	Dec.' 2021	437	3.52
Jan.' 2021	427	Jan.' 2022	443	3.75
Feb.' 2021	428	Feb.' 2022	445	3.97
March' 2021	429	March' 2022	447	4.19

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS:**

The Consumer Price Index numbers are intended to represent the average changes over time in the prices paid by the ultimate consumer for a fixed basket of goods and services. The analyses of different types of Consumer Price Indices are presented in the paragraph given below:

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (GENERAL) FOR RURAL, URBAN & COMBINED:**

The National Statistics Office (N.S.O.), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, G.O.I. has introduced a new series of Price Indices with base year 2012 for all India and States/UTs separately for Rural, Urban and combined. The annual average consumer price Index Number (with base 2012=100) in Assam for Rural, Urban and Combined for the year 2022 is calculated as **176.35**, **172.54** and **175.56** against the All-India annual average indices **172.76**, **170.75** and **171.83** respectively. The increase in general Indices for Rural, Urban and Combined in Assam during 2021 over 2020 are 2.39%, 3.66% and 2.50% respectively. The table below shows the month wise Consumer Price Index (General) for Rural, Urban and Combined in Assam and All India for the year 2021 and 2022 with base 2012=100.

**TABLE NO - 16.3**

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (GENERAL) FOR RURAL, URBAN AND COMBINED  
FOR 2021 AND 2022, (Base 2012=100)**

Month	ASSAM			ALL INDIA		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
January'21	160.10	160.80	160.20	156.80	155.80	156.30
February'21	157.40	159.70	157.90	156.70	156.50	156.60
March'21	157.10	159.20	157.50	156.70	156.90	156.80
April'21	158.80	161.00	159.30	157.70	158.10	157.90
May'21	162.40	164.20	162.80	161.00	159.70	160.40
June'21	164.60	164.20	164.50	162.10	160.40	161.30
July'21	165.70	165.80	165.70	163.20	161.80	162.50
August'21	167.00	166.20	166.80	163.60	162.20	162.90
September'21	168.30	166.70	168.00	164.00	162.30	163.20
October'21	170.80	168.20	170.30	166.30	164.60	165.50
November'21	171.70	168.70	171.10	167.60	165.60	166.70
December'21	170.20	166.90	169.50	167.00	165.10	166.10
<b>Annual average'2021</b>	<b>165.00</b>	<b>164.30</b>	<b>164.00</b>	<b>161.90</b>	<b>160.80</b>	<b>161.40</b>
January'22	169.40	167.00	168.90	166.40	165.00	165.70
February'22	168.60	167.10	168.30	166.70	165.50	166.10
March'22	171.00	168.00	170.40	168.70	166.50	167.70
April'22	173.40	170.80	172.90	170.80	169.20	170.10
May'22	175.50	172.60	174.90	172.50	170.80	171.70
June'22	178.00	173.10	177.00	173.60	171.40	172.60
July'22	179.90	174.80	178.80	174.30	172.30	173.40
August'22	180.70	176.00	179.70	175.30	173.10	174.30
Sept.'22	181.10	175.10	179.90	176.40	174.10	175.30
Oct.'22	181.20	176.30	180.20	177.90	175.30	176.70
Nov.'22	181.00	177.10	180.20	177.80	175.00	176.50
<b>Eleven-month average'2022</b>	<b>176.35</b>	<b>172.54</b>	<b>175.56</b>	<b>172.76</b>	<b>170.75</b>	<b>171.83</b>

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (CPI-IW):**

This Index is the oldest among the CPI indices as its dissemination started as early as 1946. Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial workers measure a change over time in prices of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by industrial workers.

CPI-IW is mainly used for the determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) and Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) being paid to millions of public sector employees besides fixation and revision of minimum wages in scheduled private sector employees respectively. It is also used for measuring inflammatory trend for policy formulation in the country. Since its inception in 1946, labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India has been compiling and maintaining CPI for Industrial Workers. The 2001 index is a more representative in collecting prices for approximately 392 consumption items from 289 market of 78 centres of the country. In Assam, the CPI for Industrial workers with new base 2001=100 and in old base 1982=100 are constructed and compiled by taking weighted average of the indices for the Six centres namely, Guwahati, Biswanath Chariali, Doomdoooma (Tinsukia), Labac (Silchar), Numaligarh (Golaghat) and Sibsagar

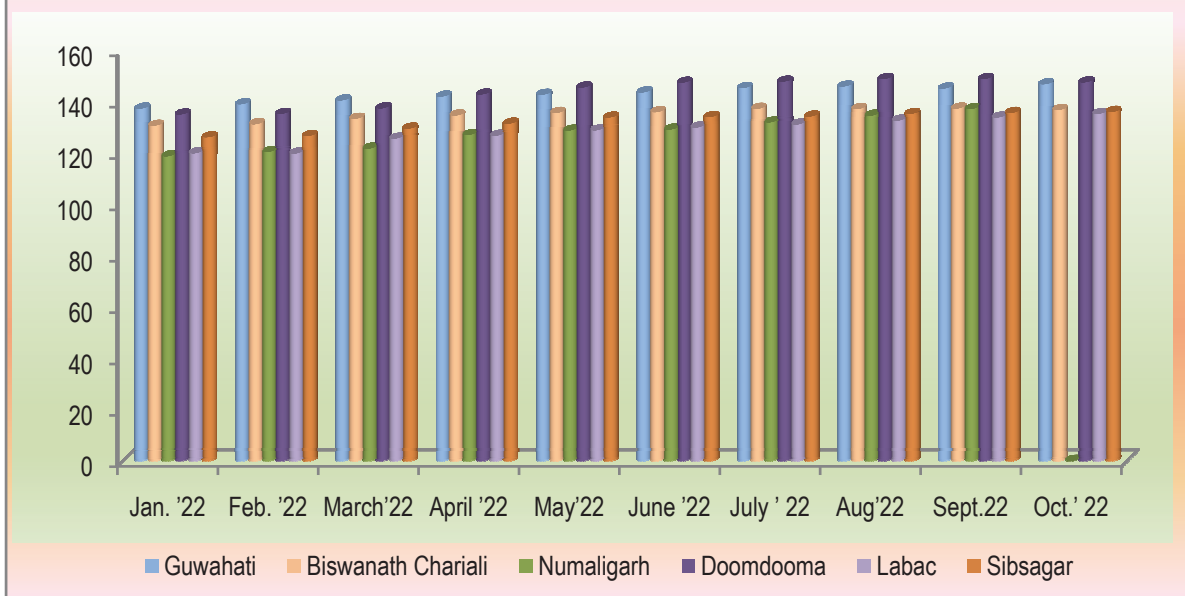
**TABLE-16.4**  
**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS**  
**IN SIX CENTRES OF ASSAM**  
**(Base 2016 = 100)**

Sl. No.	Period	Guwahati	Biswanath Chariali	Numaligarh (Golaghat)	Doomdoooma (Tinsukia)	Labac (Silchar)	Sibsagar	Assam	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Nov. '21	139.60	132.80	119.10	136.90	121.20	126.60	129.4	125.70
2	Dec '21	136.80	132.60	118.70	136.40	119.50	126.00	128.3	125.40
3	Jan. '22	137.20	130.50	118.60	134.90	119.80	126.00	127.8	125.10
4	Feb. '22	138.90	131.10	120.30	135.10	119.70	126.50	128.6	125.00
5	March'2	140.40	133.20	121.60	137.30	125.50	129.40	131.2	126.00
6	April '22	141.90	134.50	126.90	142.70	126.60	131.30	134.0	127.70
7	May'22	142.60	135.50	128.60	145.40	128.70	133.70	135.8	129.00
8	June '22	143.50	135.80	129.00	147.30	129.80	133.90	136.6	129.20
9	July '22	145.20	137.10	131.80	147.70	131.00	134.10	137.8	129.90
10	Aug'22	145.80	137.00	134.40	148.70	132.50	135.10	138.9	130.20
11	Sept.22	145.00	137.20	137.00	148.70	133.70	135.50	139.7	131.20
12	Oct.'22	146.70	136.60	137.50*	147.40	135.10	135.90	139.9	132.5
13	Nov,'22	146.7	137.1	137.0	147.5	135.4	136.3	140.0	132.5
14	Dec.'22	145.7	136.3	137.2	147.3	133.6	136.7	139.5	132.3
<b>2021 (AnnualAv)</b>		<b>133.05</b>	<b>127.22</b>	<b>116.71</b>	<b>132.72</b>	<b>117.83</b>	<b>120.40</b>	<b>160.98</b>	<b>122.03</b>
<b>Annual Av. '2022</b>		<b>143.4</b>	<b>135.2</b>	<b>130.0</b>	<b>144.2</b>	<b>128.3</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>129.2</b>

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.



### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN SIX CENTRES OF ASSAM (Base 2016=100)



### ANNUAL AVERAGE TREND IN CPI-IW:

The annual average CPI of five centres of Assam and All India are depicted in the following table:

**TABLE NO – 16.5**  
**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (GENERAL)**  
**CPI-IW (General), Base 2001=100**

Sl. No.	Period	Base 2001 = 100				
		Guwahati	Doom-Dooma	Labac	Assam	All India
1	2	3	4	5	8	9
1	2013	198	196	216	198	232
2	2014	214	213	243	220	247
3	2015	239	241	253	244	268
4	2016	243	246	257	245	274
5	2017	247	259	258	249	281
6	2018	252	263	260	253	292
7	2019	277	278	277	269	313
8	2020	295	304	286	286	331
9	2021	322	315.9	292.2	312	351.4
10	2022	347.0	343.1	320.6	328.1	372.0

During the year 2022, the CPI (IW) in Assam increased to 328.1 from 312.0 in 2021 i.e. an increase of 5.16 percent against 5.86 percent increase in all India CPI to 372.0.

The rate of increase of the index point in different centres in 2021 over the previous year was recorded highest in Labac by 9.72 percent whereas CPI for Guwahati was lowest with an increase of 7.76%.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS POPULATION IN ASSAM WITH BASE 2001=100:**

The CPI for Working Class Population for the State is compiled by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam taking into account the weighted average of the indices of the three centres viz. Guwahati, Silchar and Tinsukia.

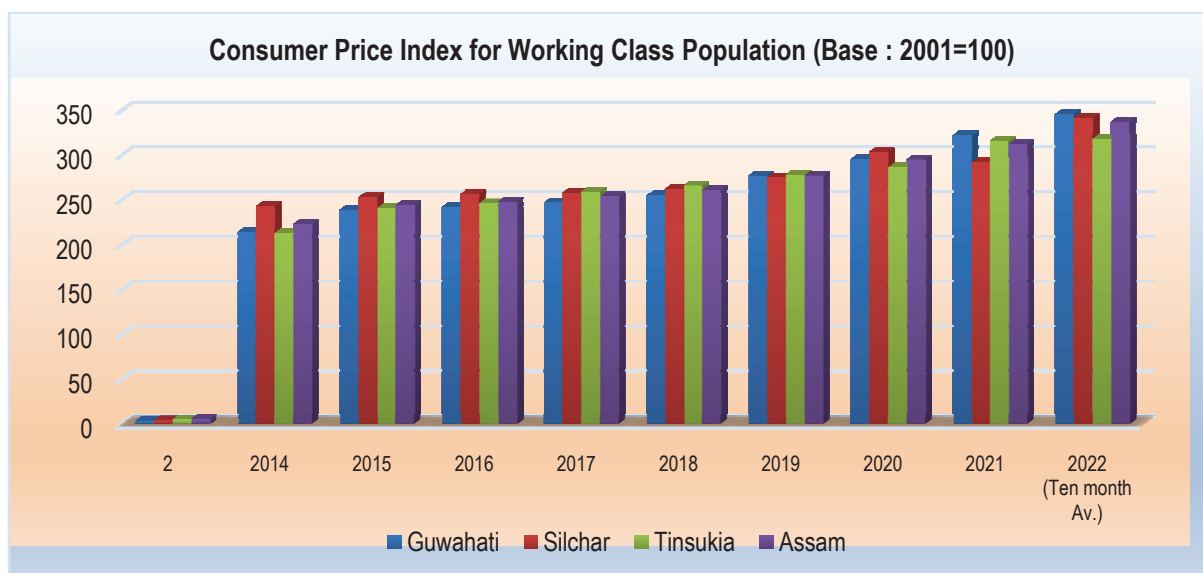
The index no. on old base 1982=100 is obtained by multiplying the index no. on new base 2001=100 by the linking factors provided by the Labour Bureau. Most of the private agencies use these indices for calculation of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) while computing the minimum rate of wages. The following table depicts the CPI for working class population with base 2001=100 from 2014 to 2022.

**TABLE NO – 16.6**

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS POPULATION IN ASSAM  
(Base 2001 = 100)**

Sl. No.	Period	Guwahati	Silchar	Tinsukia	Assam
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2014	214 (10.88)	243 (16.83)	213 (12.11)	223 (13.20)
2	2015	239 (11.68)	253 (4.12)	241 (13.15)	244 (9.42)
3	2016	242 (1.26)	257 (1.58)	246 (2.07)	248 (1.64)
4	2017	247 (2.07)	258 (0.39)	259 (5.28)	254 (2.42)
5	2018	255 (3.24)	262 (1.55)	266 (2.70)	261 (2.76)
6	2019	277 (8.63)	275 (4.96)	278 (4.51)	277 (6.13)
7	2020	295.3 (6.5)	303.5 (10.4)	286.3 (2.61)	294.9 (6.45)
8	2021	322.00 (9.04)	292.21 (-3.72)	315.9 (10.44)	312.05 (5.82)
9	2022 (Ten month Av.)	345.6	341.6	318	337

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.



The annual average consumer Price Index Number for Working Class population with base 2001=100 in Assam was increased by 6.45% to 294.9 in 2020 from 277 in 2019. In the last ten years highest increase was 13.20% in 2014 as 223 over 197 in 2013 and lowest increase was 1.64 in 2016. Ultimately the CPI rose 6.45 percent in 2020 to 294.9 over 277 in 2019.

Among 3 centres of working-class population Guwahati centre recorded highest increase by 18 points i. e. an increase of 6.5 percent in the year 2020 over 2019.

### CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (CPI-AL):

The Labour Bureau, Shimla has been compiling CPI numbers for Agricultural Labourers for 20 states including Assam with the base year 1986-87. CPI-AL is being utilized for fixation and revision of wages engaged in agricultural occupation under Minimum Wages Act, 1948. At all India level from 20 states 600 villages have been selected for the purpose of collecting the retail prices and this data is being utilized for the computation of index numbers. The collection of retail prices in the selected villages have been entrusted to Field Operations Division (FOD) of NSSO, Govt. of India.

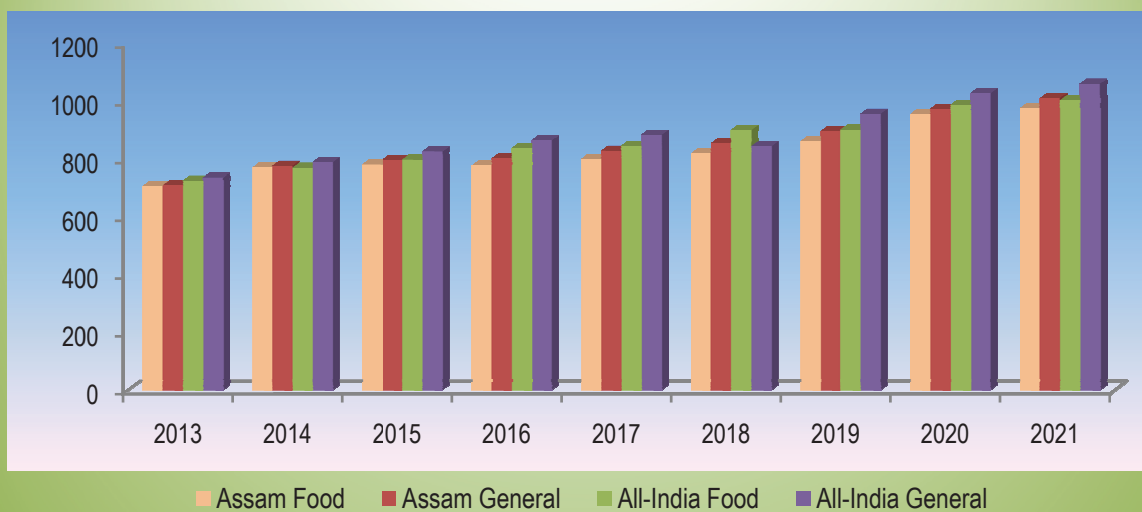
The CPI Numbers for Agricultural Labourers for the State of Assam and All India with Food and General Index for the years 2013 to 2021 are presented in Table given below-

TABLE NO-16.7

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN ASSAM  
AND ALL INDIA FOR THE YEAR 2013 TO 2021**

Sl. No	Year	Assam		All-India	
		Food	General	Food	General
1	2013	706	708	724	735
		(10.65)	(8.58)	(13.48)	(12.73)
2	2014	770	776	769	788
		(9.06)	(9.60)	(6.22)	(7.21)
3	2015	780	796	797	825
		(1.29)	(2.57)	(3.64)	(4.69)
4	2016	777	802	837	864
		(-0.38)	(0.75)	(5.01)	(4.73)
5	2017	800	828	845	883
		(2.96)	(3.24)	(0.96)	(2.20)
6	2018	819	854	854	900
		(2.37)	(3.14)	(1.06)	(1.93)
7	2019	861	896	901	956
		(5.12)	(4.91)	(5.50)	(6.22)
8	2020	955	973	986	1027
		(10.92)	(8.59)	(9.43)	(7.43)
9	2021	975	1010	1002	1060
		(2.09)	(3.80)	(1.62)	(3.21)

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN ASSAM AND ALL INDIA  
(2013-2021) (Base 1986-87=100)**



It can be observed from the above table-16.7 that during the Nine years period highest increase in Food Index for the State was observed in 2020 by 10.92 over 2019. Highest increase in Food Index is also observed in All India level during 2013 over 2012 period. Highest increase in General Index in Assam has been observed in 2014 by 9.60% over 2013 and at all India level during 2013 by 12.73% over 2012.

### **PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:**

Public Distribution System is a major instrument of the Government's economic policy for ensuring availability of food grains at affordable prices as well as to provide food security to the poor. It is an important component for poverty eradication and is intended to serve the poor who are nutritionally at risk. Public Distribution System in India is perhaps the largest distribution system of its type in the world. Public Distribution System is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State governments. The Central Government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food grains etc. The responsibility of distribution food articles to the consumers through the network of fair price shop rests with the State governments. In Assam, the Food and Civil Supplies Department looks after the allocation and distribution of food grains, identification of families below poverty line, issue of ration cards and supervision and monitoring of stock position and distribution of food articles etc. by the fair price shops. The department is also entrusted with the responsibility of procurement of paddy and rice under 'Minimum Support Price' scheme under the 'The Food Management Policy' of the Ministry of Food and Public Distribution of Govt. of India to ensure remunerative price to the producers for their agricultural produce and to provide the procured food grains to the consumers fairly at reasonable and affordable price.

#### **1) Scheme wise Targets and Achievements (Both financial and physical) under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the last three years.**

##### **NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT 2013 (NFSA'13):**

The National Food Security Act, 2013 was launched in the month of December, 2015 throughout the State of Assam. Total targeted population under NFSA in the State is 2,52,18,001. Total Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families to be covered 7,04,000 nos.

The target was fixed by the Government @84.17% in respect of Rural Areas and 60.35% in respect of urban areas on the Census population of 2011 census report.

A total of 4890564 numbers of **PH**(Priority Household) families covering 17065156 numbers of population have been selected (Grand total PH and AAY families 5555808 numbers and population 19133690 numbers) as per RCMS(Ration Card Management System) as on RCMS as on 31/10/2022. The sub allocation of NFSA Rice is made online.

The despatch of fund in respect of transportation and commissioned cost of Rice under NFSA Rice in last four years are as follows (both Central and State Share).

YEAR	TRANSPORTATION COST	COMMISSION
2018-19	279,45,40,903	237,03,73,225
2019-20	140,67,78,853	135,69,80,011
2020-21	187,80,89,160	226,77,82,840
2021-22	217,29,37,316	233,17,43,975

**Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana Scheme:** Under the Scheme free LPG connections has been provided to the BPL households on the basis of the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC data base exercise initiated in the year of 2011. Oil Marketing Companies are the Nodal Agencies for implementation of the Scheme through the State of Assam. The Government of Assam implemented the Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in the month of May, 2017. The women under below poverty line were the beneficiaries of the said scheme.

Financial Year	Target	Target achieved	Fund released to OMCs
2017-18	10,65,603	11,28,137	100,59,46,920/-
2018-19	1552525	1425537	141,12,81,630/-
2019-20	1430000	991719	98,18,01,810/-
2020-21	Nil	Nil	Nil
2021-22	Nil	Nil	Nil

As per Government's letter vide No.FSA.80/2016/Pt-II/3 dated 16/06/2017, the Government of Assam has paid to the Oil Marketing Companies against their bills @Rs.990.00 per beneficiary. The beneficiaries for the scheme have been selected on the basis of Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011.

Further, the Government of India and the Government of Assam have given subsidy as under:

1. Government of India:

i)	Security Deposit for per cylinder	: Rs. 1250.00
ii)	Security of PR (Pressure Regulator)	: Rs. 150.00
iii)	Suraksha Hose 1.2 M	: Rs. 100.00
iv)	DGCC	: Rs. 25.00
v)	Inspection/Installation/Demonstration	: Rs. 75.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>: Rs. 1600.00</b>

2. Government of Assam:

i)	Per beneficiary	: Rs. 990.00
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**Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY):** The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) scheme was launched in the month April, 2020. Through this scheme, the Govt. of India is providing free rice @ 5kg. per person per month for both AAY and Priority Household card holder families covered under NFSA till December, 2022

PMGKAY is fully centrally sponsored scheme and there is no financial involvement of the State Govt. The dispatch of fund in respect of Transportation and Commission cost of Rice under PMGKAY in last two years are as follows-

Year	Transportation Cost (In Rs.)	Commission (In Rs.)
2020-21	12,26,00,000	12,26,00,000
2021-22	1,62,52,67,276	1,62,42,95,580

## 2) Scheme wise Targets and Achievements (both Financial and Physical) under State Sector for the last 3 (three) years.

### AAMAR DUKAN:

To prevent the price hike and to give partial relief from the burden to the poor consumers on the Essential Commodities, the Government of Assam has taken an innovative scheme, namely "Aamar Dukan". The Fair Price shops Holder (Licensee) is eligible for the scheme of "Aamar Dukan". The Deputy Commissioner / Council Head are the authorities to select the Fair Price Shop (Licensee) holder for the above scheme. A total of 5713 nos. of Fair Price Shop Holder (Licensee) are functioning in the State of Assam. The Members of the "Aamar Dukan" Scheme are dealing 23 numbers of selected Essential Commodities. Out of Which, 22 nos. are non-PDS Commodities and 1 (One) is PDS Iodised Salt. The Consumers can purchase their required items from the "Amar Dukan" at a price lesser than that of open market.

Financial Year	Target	Target achieved	Fund released
2018-19	830	768	5,08,60,800/-
2019-20	788	287	1,90,06,575/-
2020-21	788	236	1,56,29,100/-
2021-22	241	90	59,60,250/-

### The items distributed through AAMAR DUKAN:

(i) Rice, (ii) Branded / premium rice, (iii) Sugar, (iv) Gur, (v) Pulses (Masur Dal) (vi) Pulses (Moong Dal), (vii) Packaged iodised Salt (Tata, Nirma, Captain Cook etc.), (viii) Biscuit and Confectionary, (ix) Packaged Atta, (x) Packaged Maida, (xi) Packaged Suji, (xii) Tooth Paste, (xiii) Soaps (bathing and washing), (xiv) Packaged tea (Tata, Golaghat, Nameri etc.), (xv) Spices (MDH, Sona, etc. age marked / FPO Products) (xvi) Packaged Ghee, (xvii) Packaged Butter, (xviii) Chana (Gota), (xix) Moong (Gota), (xx) Potato, (xxi) Onion, (xxii) Edible Oils (Mustered, Soya, Dalda, Vegetable, Refined etc.), (xxiii) PDS iodised Salt.

### AAMAR DUKAN ON WHEELS:

For employment of educated un-employed youth and as well as to prevent the price hike on the Essential Commodities, the Government of Assam has taken up another innovative scheme namely "Aamar Dukan on Wheels" in the year of 2017-18. The Government of Assam has fixed a Target of 200 numbers of "Aamar Dukan on Wheels" in the Financial Year of 2017-18. The Government of Assam has also proposed for dealing 23 numbers of Essential Commodities, Out of which, 22 Nos. are non PDS Commodities and 1 (one) PDS Iodized salt by the "Aamar Dukan on Wheels" and the Government has proposed to increase the items upto 36 numbers.

Financial Year	Target	Target achieved	Fund released
2017-18	200	145	72,50,000/-
2018-19	220	192	96,00,000/-
2020-21	220	Nil	Nil
2021-22	Nil	Nil	Nil

**CONSTRUCTION OF GODOWN:**

The GOI had sanctioned an amount of Rs.957.00 lakhs to the Govt. of Assam during the 2017-18 for construction of Food Storage Godowns under Central Sector Scheme. The construction works of 5 numbers are under progress. For first time the construction of Godown in Majuli District has taken up by the Govt.

The physical and financial achievements of the scheme in the last three years are shown below:

Name of the Scheme	Financial year	Financial achievement		Physical achievement	
		Budget provision (Rs.in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)	Target	Achievement
Construction of Godown	2018-19	957.00	29.72	6 nos. of Godowns	5 nos. are under progress
	2019-20	957.00	631.10823/-	6 nos. of Godowns	1 no. of Godown completed 100% and 4 nos. are in progress
	2020-21	1005.51	17.11726/-	6 nos. of Godowns	2 nos. of Godown completed 100% and 4 others are under progress
	2021-22	257.00	150,256.85	6 nos. of Godowns	5 nos. of Godown completed 100% and 1 nos. Godown in work under progress

It is to be noted that there are 66 nos. of Godowns under Assam State Agriculture Marketing Board and 43 nos under Assam State Warehousing Corporation with storage capacity 4775MT and 116662 MT respectively. Apart from this there are 38 nos of godown under Food Corporation of India.

**AFFORDABLE NUTRITION AND NOURISHMENT ASSISTANCE SCHEME:**

ANNA scheme was launched on April/2019 to provide Rice at free of cost to the tea garden beneficiaries and @Rs.1/-per kg to other than Tea Garden beneficiaries covered under NFSA, initially from the month of May, 2019 to March, 2020 the Tea Garden Beneficiary was provided rice at free of cost under the scheme and the beneficiary of other than Tea Garden area was provided rice @Rs.1/-per kg. Later on from the month of April, 2020 onwards the Govt. has decided to provide free rice to all the beneficiary covered under NFSA and are being provided rice to the beneficiaries at free of cost.

Financial year	Fund Release
<b>2019-20</b>	Rs. 59,40,00,000/-
<b>2020-21</b>	Rs. 524,11,75,000/-
<b>2021-22</b>	Rs. 529,26,65,000/-



- 3)** Scheme wise Target and Achievement (both Financial and Physical) under World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Other Foreign investment/Assistance and public-Private partnership for the last 3years is Nil.
- 4)** Target and Achievement of any other implemented scheme for the last 3years is Nil.
- 5)** Target and Achievement of Revenue receipt under different sector during for the last 3years is Nil.
- 6)** Physical and Financial Targets and estimates of the schemes proposed to under taken during the financial year 2022-23 is Nil.

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**CHAPTER – XVII****LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES**

Labour is one of the basic elements of the process of production. It necessitates relationship between employees and employer which in other term is called employment, where the laborers render the services in exchange of wages from employers. The employers can be large corporate houses, NGOs or other businesses or Government. In the passage of economic development employment opportunities are created. Of course, in the earlier days workers and employees had not been much respected over the years. The employers were to some extent had been unscrupulous. But those days have gone, changed and nowadays the welfare part has also been merged with the creation of employment opportunities. In today's era the relationship between employers and employees has been enriched with the concept of value judgment, mutual respect and trust. On the other hand the Government has also implemented some laws to save the employees from unscrupulous behaviors of the employer class. Economic growth always results in generation of employment opportunities which in turn results in poverty alleviation. In the context of employment there arise two aspects i. e. labour supply and Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR). LFPR refers to the proportion of a country's working age population meaning the working or seeking work in the labour market at the prevailing wage rate. The working age population refers to people aged 15 to 64. This indicator is split by age as well as sex group. The Ministry of Labour and Employment of the Govt. of India has been emphasizing the matter of improvement of life and dignity to protect the interest and welfare aspects and to ensure social security of the labour force both in organized and unorganized sector by enacting various Labour Laws. These laws regulate the terms and conditions of service and employment of workers. The State Governments are also competent to enact legislations, as labour is a subject in the Concurrent List under the Constitution of India.

**PERIODIC LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (PLFS):**

The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) is conducted regularly every year by National Statistical Office (NSO). It includes study and analyses on various aspects such as Households and Population, Labour Force, Workforce, Employment in Informal Sector and conditions of employment, Earnings from employment, Hours worked, Unemployment, Technical education, vocational/technical training and number of years in formal education, Employment status among social groups, Employment status among major religious groups etc. During last year the National Statistical Office (NSO) has conducted Periodic Labour Force Survey From July 2020 to June 2021. Out of the total number of 12,800 FSUs (7024 villages and 5776 UFS blocks) allotted for the survey at the all India level the number of households surveyed was 1, 00,344 (55389 in rural areas and 44955 in urban areas) and number of persons surveyed was 4, 10,818 (2, 36,279 in rural areas and 1, 74,539 in urban areas). Estimates of the labour force indicators are based on the usual status i.e. Primary Status and Subsidiary Status (ps+ss) approach and current weekly status approach for classification of the population by activity statuses. The reference period for usual status i.e.ps+ss approach is for 1 year and for current weekly status approach, it is for 1 week.

**Labour Force Participation Rate:**

Labour force participation rate (LFPR) is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force among the persons in the population. The result of the PLFS Report 2020-21

reveals that the Labour Force Participation rate in respect of the age-group 15 years and above according to usual status approach in Assam is 53.3 percent in rural areas, 48.9 percent in urban areas and 52.7 percent taking urban and rural areas as a whole against the all-India rate of 54.9 percent. The table 17.1 given below shows the Labour Force Participation Rate for persons aged 15 years and above in the State.

**Table-17.1**

**LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (IN PERCENT) ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS  
(PS+SS) 2020-21, (Age group 15Yr. and above)  
(Fig. in percentage)**

Type	Category	2020-21	
		Assam	India
Rural	Male	79.6	78.1
	Female	25.3	36.5
	Person	53.3	57.4
Urban	Male	76.3	74.6
	Female	20	23.2
	Person	48.9	49.1
Rural + Urban	Male	79.2	77
	Female	24.6	32.5
	Person	52.7	54.9

Source : Annual Report PLFS 2020-21, MoSPI, GoI.

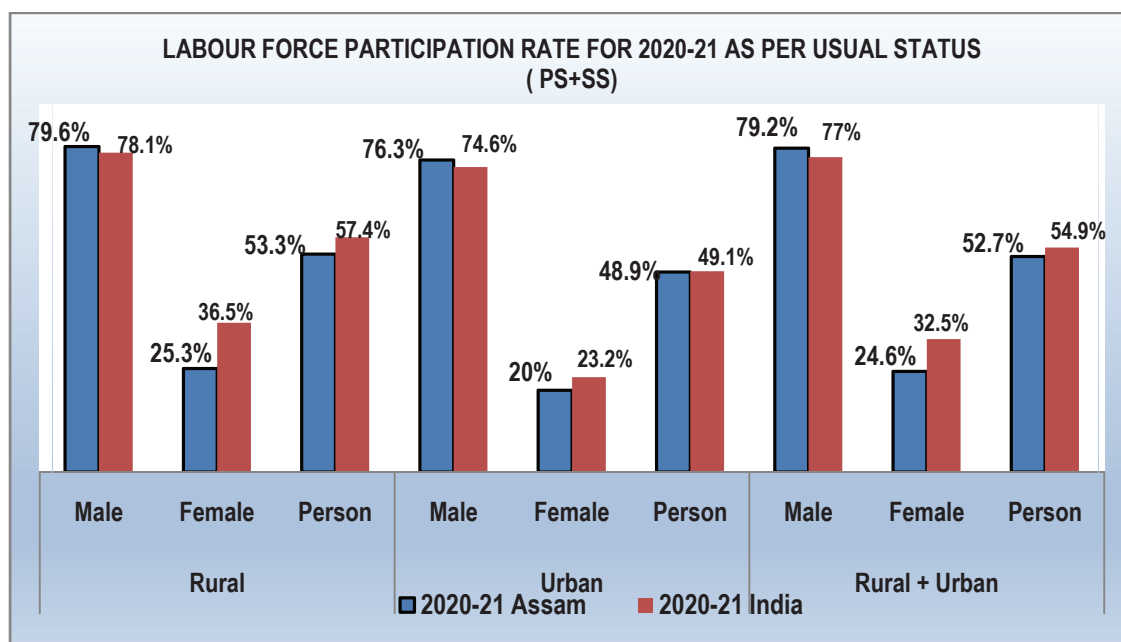
**Fig.-17.1**

Figure 17.1 is consistent to table 17.2, where it has been observed that LFPR in Assam according to usual status (ps+ss) is high among rural male which is 79.6% compared to urban male counterparts with 76.3% in the year 2020-21. Similar situation has been observed for female as well, where LFPR in rural areas is 25.3% and 20% in urban areas during the same period. It is observed

that female LFPR was higher (18.5%) in Urban areas than that in Rural areas (16.1%) during 2019-20 which has shown a reversed situation during 2020-21 in the table 17.2. The table 17.2 given below shows the trend of Labour Force Participation Rate for persons aged 15 years and above in the State as well as All India Level since 2018-19 to 2020-21.

**Table-17.2**  
**LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (IN PERCENT)**  
**ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS) since 2018-19 to 2020-21,**  
**(Age group 15Yr.and above)**

(Fig.in percentage)

Block Type	Category	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
Rural	Male	78.2	76.4	77.3	77.9	79.6	78.1
	Female	12.6	26.4	16.1	33	25.3	36.5
	Person	46.8	51.5	47	55.5	53.3	57.4
Urban	Male	72.4	73.3	74.7	74.6	76.3	74.6
	Female	13.3	20.4	18.5	23.3	20	23.2
	Person	43.8	47.5	46.3	49.3	48.9	49.1
Rural + Urban	Male	77.6	75.5	77	76.8	79.2	77
	Female	12.7	24.5	16.4	30	24.6	32.5
	Person	47.5	50.2	46.9	53.5	52.7	54.9

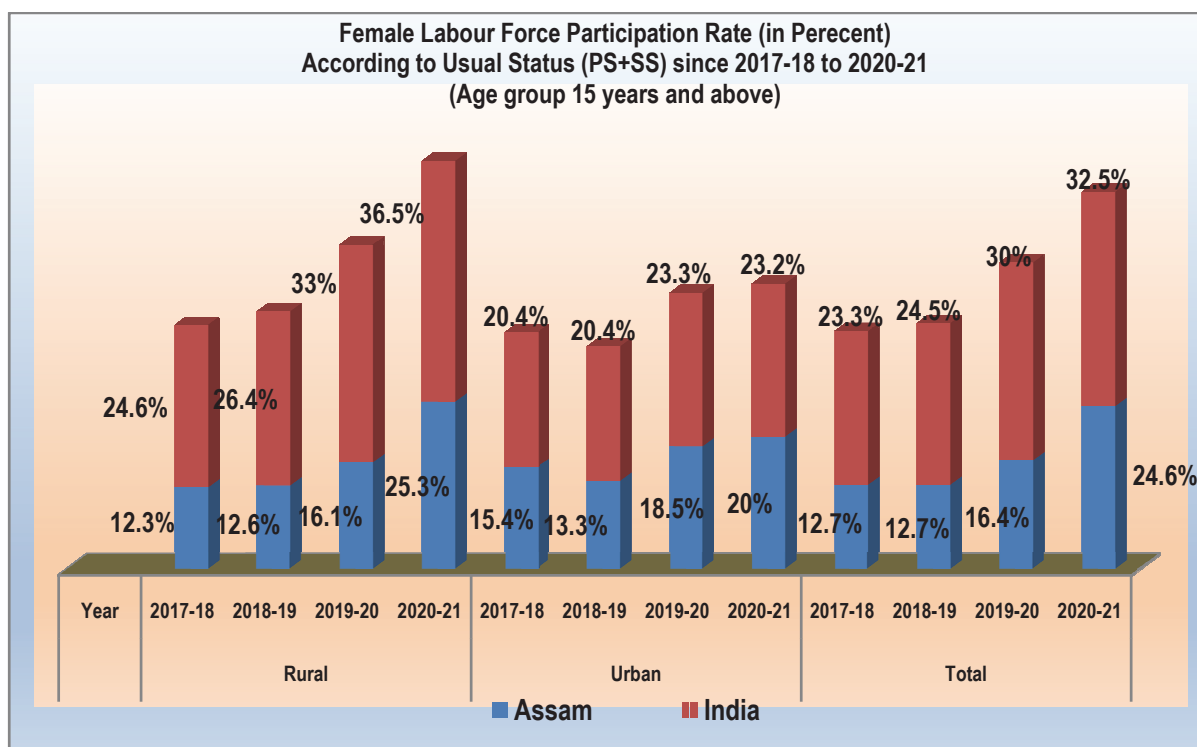
Source : Annual Report PLFS 2020-21, MoSPI

### **Female Labour Force Participation in Assam**

The labor force participation rate shows the gender gap present in employment opportunities. It is calculated as the labor force divided by the total working-age population. Female LFPR not only shows the extent of women's willingness to work but also its increasing trend reflects elimination of social and institutional bottlenecks present concerning women's participation in the labor force, especially in a country like India. As shown in figure-17.2 although the female LFPR in Assam has always been below the national rate, the rate of increase of the same is more (13% in rural; 4.6% in urban) in Assam as compared to that of India (11.9% in rural; 2.8% in urban) during the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21.

The rural picture of female LFPR in Assam is better than that in the urban areas. While female LFPR has consistently increased from 12.3% in 2017-18 to 25.3% in 2020-21, the same has been comparatively dismal for urban areas with a lesser and erratic rate of growth.

Fig.-17.2



### Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

Worker population ratio is one of the major estimates of the employed persons. Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is the percentage of persons employed among the persons in the population. In other words, it is the ratio of total number of workers to the total population in a country and expressed in terms of percentage. Worker population Ratio reflects the proportion of population engaged in the production process which also tells us about the employment situation in an economy. Higher WPR usually reflects higher proportion of population engaged in production activities and vice-versa. It is very important to have a high WPR which will boost up the economy in the process of growth and in further case development. The table 17.3 shows the Worker Participation Ratio (WPR) for both Rural and Urban areas from 2017-18 to 2020-21.

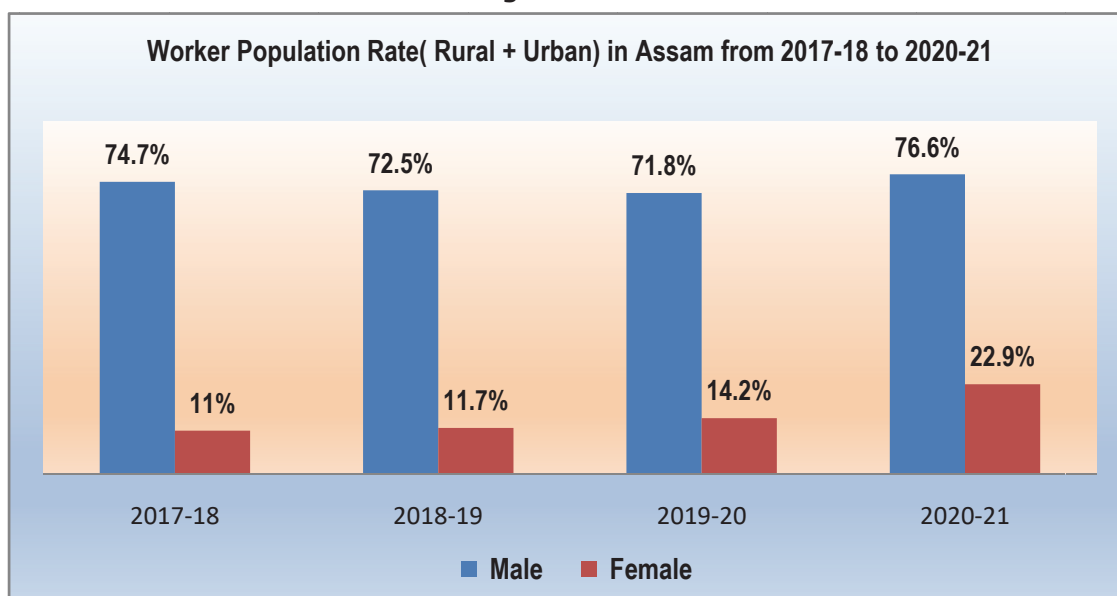
Table-17.3

### WORKER POPULATION RATIO (RURAL + URBAN) IN ASSAM FROM 2017-18 TO 2020-21 ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS) SINCE 2017-18 TO 2020-21, (Age group 15Yr.and above)

Year			(Fig. in Percentage)	
	Assam		India	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2017-18	74.7	11	71.2	22
2018-19	72.5	11.7	71	23.3
2019-20	71.8	14.2	73	28.7
2020-21	76.6	22.9	73.5	31.4

Sources : Periodic labor Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

In comparison to overall Indian parameters of WPR, that of Assam is poorer in female participation ratio. In 2020-21, the female WPR of Assam was 22.9% compared to the national percentage of 31.4%. It is also observed that the female WPR vis-à-vis male WPR, the difference is wider in case of Assam (53.7%) in comparison to overall India (42.1%).

**Fig.-17.3**

The table 17.4 shows gender wise Worker Population Ratio both in rural and urban areas in the context of Assam as well as All India level during the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21.

**Table-17.4**

**WORKER POPULATION RATIO (RURAL AND URBAN) IN ASSAM FROM 2017-18 TO 2020-21  
ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS)  
(Age group 15 Yr.and above)**

(Fig. in Percentage)

Block	Category	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
Rural	Male	75	72	73.4	72.2	72.1	74.4	77.2	75.1
	Female	10.6	23.7	11.7	25.5	14.1	32.2	23.8	35.8
Urban	Male	71.3	69.3	65.3	68.6	70	69.9	72.1	70
	Female	15.4	18.2	13.3	18.4	18.5	21.3	20	21.2

Sources : Periodic labor Force Survey Reports, MoSPI.

### Female Worker Population Ratio

The table-17.5 shows the Female Worker Population Ratio in Assam from the year 2017-18 to 2020-21 for both rural and urban. In the context of the Female Worker Population Ratio (FWPR) it is observed that there is quite discrepancy which also questions gender equality in terms of its contribution to the economy. It is shown that WPR of female shares inequality in terms of its participation in the total Workforce. The figure shows that the rate of growth of female WPF in Assam is different for both rural as well as in urban areas. In rural areas female WPR increased by 13.2 points, while in urban areas the increase is only by 4.6.

**Table-17.5**  
**FEMALE WORKER POPULATION RATIO (RURAL AND URBAN) IN ASSAM FROM 2017-18 to 2020-21**  
**ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS)**  
**(Age group 15 Yrs .and above)**

**(Fig in Percentage)**

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
2017-18	10.6	15.4	11
2018-19	11.7	13.3	11.7
2019-20	14.1	18.5	14.2
2020-21	23.8	20	22.9

Sources : Periodic labor Force Survey Reports, MoSPI.

It is observed that the rate of growth of female WPF in Assam is different for both rural as well as in urban areas. In rural areas female WPR increased by 13.2 points over a period of four years, while in urban areas the increase is only by 4.6 during the same period.

**Table-17.6**  
**FEMALE WORKER POPULATION RATIO (RURAL AND URBAN) BOTH IN ASSAM AND INDIA**  
**FROM 2017-18 TO 2020-21 ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS)**  
**(Age group 15 Yrs .and above)**

**(Fig. in Percentage)**

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
2017-18	10.6	23.7	15.4	18.2	11	22
2018-19	11.7	25.5	13.3	18.4	11.7	23.3
2019-20	14.1	32.2	18.5	21.3	14.2	28.7
2020-21	23.8	35.8	20	21.2	22.9	31.4

Sources : Periodic labor Force Survey Reports, 2020-21 MoSPI.

The table-17.6 shows that in India's female Worker population ratio in rural areas has increased from 23.7% to 35.8% from the year 2017-18 to 2020-21. While in Urban areas Worker population ratio has increased marginally from 18.2% in 2017-18 to 21.2% in 2020-21. It is observed that when compared Assam with national level data, female WPR is quite discouraging which we can correlate with variables like literacy rate, sex-ratio, etc. however, the rate of increase is quite high in Assam i.e. 11.9 %, as compared to India level female WPR which has increased by 9.4 %.

Most of this growth in female WPR can be attributed to rural areas where it has grown from a meager 10.6% in 2017-18 to 23.8% in 2020-21. Although in urban areas it has not been growing consistently over the last four years, yet the rate of increase has been more satisfactory compared to the national rate which is clear from the table-17.6.

Increasing female WPR in Assam is not only a good sign for the economy but also represents that more females are coming out to show their participation in the production process. Such acts can

be seen as an improvement in the economy in terms of its socio-economic condition which can be expected to improve further with proper implementation of employment opportunities.

### Unemployment

Unemployment rate gives us the number of unemployed persons in the total labor force. It is calculated as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labor force. The Unemployment Rate among the persons aged 15 years to 59 years who were available for work could not get work during the reference period is shown in the table-17.7 below. In rural areas the unemployment rate is 3.6 percent whereas in urban areas the unemployment rate is 7.8 percent in Assam during the year 2020-21 whereas the unemployment rate at all India level is 3.3 percent in rural area and 6.7 percent in urban area during the same period. According to the usual status i.e. Primary Status and Subsidiary Status (ps+ss) approach as seen in the graph figure 17.4 The female unemployment rate in Assam is 6.8 percent which is far higher than the male rate of 3.3 percent during the year 2020-21 as shown in the table-17.8.

**Table-17.7**  
**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF MALE AND FEMALE (RURAL AND URBAN) BOTH IN ASSAM AND INDIA FROM 2017-18 TO 2020-21 ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS)**  
**(Age group 15 Yrs .and above)**

(Fig. in Percentage)

Block	Category	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
Rural	Male	7.3	5.7	6.2	5.5	6.8	4.5	3.3	3.8
	Female	14	3.8	6.8	3.5	12.8	2.6	5.7	2.1
	Person	8.1	5.3	6.3	5	7.8	3.9	3.6	3.3
Urban	Male	5.3	6.9	9.9	7	6.3	6.4	5.6	6.1
	Female	11.4	10.8	15.5	9.8	18.3	8.9	16.9	8.6
	Person	6.3	7.7	10.7	7.6	8.7	6.9	7.8	6.7
Rural + Urban	Male	7.1	6.1	6.5	6	6.7	5	3.3	4.5
	Female	13.6	5.6	7.8	5.1	13.6	4.2	6.8	3.5
	Person	7.9	6	6.7	5.8	7.9	4.8	4.1	4.2

Sources : Periodic labor Force Survey Reports, 2020-21 MoSPI.

The study reveals that the female unemployment rate in urban areas of the State during the reference period is 16.9 percent which is significantly higher than the unemployment rate of 5.7 percent in rural areas as seen in the table 17.9. It is also clear from the data in the table 17.8 that the Female unemployment rate in Assam as a whole is higher 6.8 percent in comparison to the all-India figure 3.5 percent during the year 2020-21. That is, Assam is still in back foot in case of women empowerment and participation in employment in different sector.



**Table-17.8**

**Unemployment Rate from 2017-18 to 2020-21: Assam and India (Rural+Urban)**  
**ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS) (Age group 15 Yrs .and above)**  
**(Fig. in Percentage)**

Year	Assam		India	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2017-18	7.1	13.6	6.1	5.6
2018-19	6.5	7.8	6	5.1
2019-20	6.7	13.6	5	4.2
2020-21	3.3	6.8	4.5	3.5

Source : MoSPI PLFS reports 2020-21

Of course, the decline in both male as well as female unemployment rate in Assam has been steeper than the Indian rate in the duration 2019-20 to 2020-21. While male unemployment rate in Assam has come down to 3.3% in 2020-21 from 7.1 in 2017-18, female unemployment rate has fallen to 6.8% from 13.6% in the same time period. It is observed that female unemployment rate in the state has been undergoing heavy fluctuations. However, fluctuations can be observed in both male and female unemployment rates in the state, although male unemployment rate hasn't witnessed peaks and troughs as sharp as the female unemployment rate.

Most of these fluctuations can be attributed to rural sector. Urban areas of Assam witnessed a steady increase in female unemployment rate (11.4% to 16.9%) during the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 while the same for male declined steadily from 7.3 % to 3.3 % since 2017-18 to 2020-21 as shown in table-17.7. The unemployment rate in Assam has been hovering above the national rate. Most of it can be attributed to high female unemployment rate. However, the rates have come down to comparable level with the national figures (4.1% in Assam against a national rate of 4.2%) in the year 2020-21. This is primarily to a sharp fall in both male (7.3% to 3.3%) and female (14 % to 5.7%) unemployment rates in the rural areas as shown in the table 17.9 and 17.7 as well.

**Table: -17.9**

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE in 2020-21 ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS)**  
**(Age group 15 Yrs .and above)**

**(Figure in percent)**

State	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Assam	3	5.7	3.6	5.6	16.9	7.8	3.3	6.8	4.1
India	3.8	2.1	3.3	6.1	8.6	6.7	4.5	3.5	4.2

Source : Annual Report PLFS 2020-21, MoSPI

### Female Unemployment Rate

. According to NSO report 2022, rate of unemployment in India has reduced from 12.6% during the survey period April to June/2021 to 8.7% during the survey period October to December/2021. Rajasthan has the highest rate of unemployment in the country with 23.8% unemployment rate followed by Jammu and Kashmir with 23.2% and Haryana with 22.9%. If we see All India average, the rate of female unemployment has reduced from 5.6% in the year 2017-18 to 3.5% in the year 2020-21. In Rural area the rate of female unemployment has reduced from 3.8 to 2.1 during the period 2017-18 to 2020-21. However, in urban area the rate of reduction in female unemployment rate is more significant, i.e., from 10.8% to 8.6% during the same period. The unemployment scenario of female in the context of India is shown below in Table-17.91 and Figure-17.4 respectively.

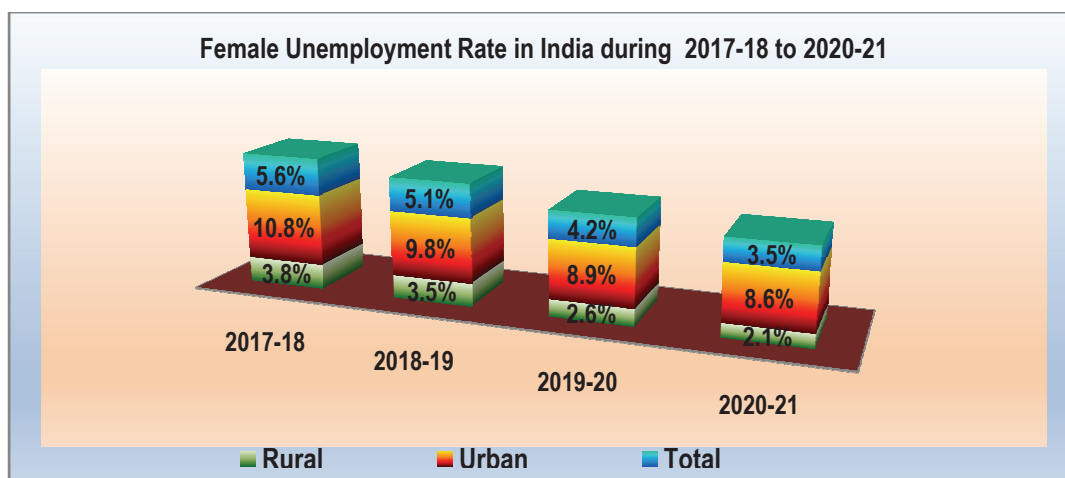
In the context of Assam, the scenario is overwhelming. Comparative study shows that the rate of female unemployment is high in Assam than the national average. Total female unemployment has decreased from 13.6% to 6.8% in the year 2017-18 to 2020-21 and similar receding trend has been observed in case of rural female unemployment, from 14% to 5.7% during the same period. However, the trend is opposite in case of Urban female unemployment. In urban areas, female unemployment rate is observed to have increased from 11.4% in the year 2017-18 to 16.9% in the year 2020-21 as shown in table-17.7. Further Table-17.10 and Figure 17.4 show the trend of female unemployment rate at all India level.

**Table-17.10**  
**Female Unemployment Rate (Rural and Urban) of India From 2017-18 To 2020-21**  
**According To Usual Status (ps+ss) (Age Group 15 Yrs and Above)**  
**(Fig. in Percentage)**

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Rural	3.8	3.5	2.6	2.1
Urban	10.8	9.8	8.9	8.6
Total	5.6	5.1	4.2	3.5

Source : Annual Report PLFS 2019-20, MoSPI

**Figure- 17.4**



**Employment Market Information:**

Employment market information (EMI) is an important unit of Employment Exchanges which deals with the collection of all sort of labor market information. This unit is solely responsible for timely collection of Employment market information of manpower for both public as well as private sector. Data collected through EMI programme is reported through an 'Establishment Reporting system'. There are 34 districts Employment Exchange in the state. The main objectives of EMI Programme are as follows:

- A) To provide information about the structure of Estimated Employment in the Public as well as Private Sector Establishment.
- B) Occupational-cum-educational profile of employees in the Public and Private Sector on regular interval.
- C) Identify occupation which has characteristics to a given industry.
- D) To assess Manpower shortage in the Organized Sector.
- E) Implementation of "Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification Vacancies) (CNV) Act, 1959".

EMI programme is not free from demerits. One of the major drawbacks of EMI programme is that it does not cover Employment in the un-organized sector. Apart from that self-employment, part time employment, defense employed and employment in household works and non-agricultural establishment employing less than 10 workers in the private sectors do not fall under the arena of such a programme. The trend of employment in public and private sectors from 2014 to 2021 as per data collected through Employment Market Information Programme is shown in figure-17.5.

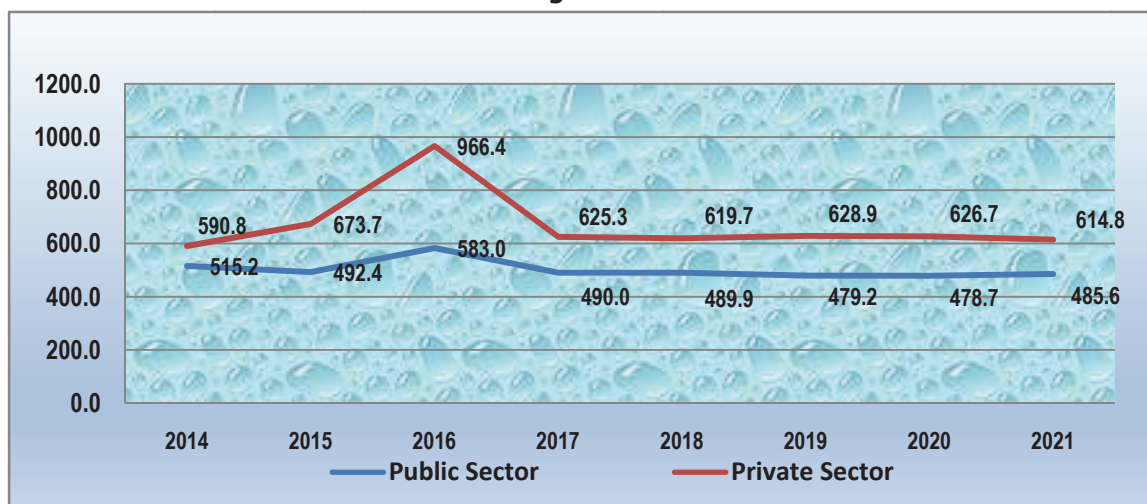
**Employment in Public and Private Sector in Assam:**

The total employment in the public and private sector establishments under EMI programme in 2021 was 11, 00,355 Nos. (In public sector 4, 85,577 Nos. and in private sector 6,14,778 nos.) whereas it was 11,05,401 Nos.(in public sector 4,78,721 Nos. and in private sector 6,26,680 Nos.) in 2020 which shows a slight increase in public sector & substantial decrease in Private sector. Increase in employment in public sector is attributed to the various employment generating schemes taken by State Government. On the other hand, the Covid-19 Pandemic situation can be attributed to the decreasing trend of employment during the period 2020 to 2021.

During 2021 female employment in both the sectors was 35.3 percent compared to 35.6 percent of the total employment in 2020. The male employment during 2021 in both Public sector and Private sector was 3,96,055 and 3,15,732 nos. respectively Compared to 3,89,314 Nos. and 3,21,689 Nos. in the year 2020 Which shows a increasingtrend of male employment. But it is depicted an inverse picture in 2021 in overall employment of women compared to 2020 year.

**EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR IN ASSAM (IN '000' NOS.)  
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2014 TO 2021**

Fig.-17.5



**Women Employment in Organized Sector:**

It is felt that to step to become a developed economy women empowerment is very essential in the present scenario. The following table reveals that the employment of women in organized sector in the State was 388.6 thousand in 2021 as against 394.4 thousand during 2020 which is 35.3 percent of the total employment in 2021. It is also cleared the employment share of women participation in work in organized sector shows a downward trend since 2019. The main cause for this inverse affect is due to the prevailing Covid-19 pandemic situation in the state and rest of the country. During the Corona virus-linked lockdown more than 100 million jobs were lost and Assam was not exceptions. Moreover, the decline in female workforce may be attributed to aspects like culture. As the National economy grows the economic conditions of the families shows economic betterment that could afford to keep woman at home which is the most consistent in urban areas. On the other hand, the females those are at the lowest rungs of society are still seen as potential earners. But they tend to work menial or unpaid jobs far from the formal economy. Similarly, migration of the families from rural area to urban areas is one of the causes of decline in employment of female population.

Table – 17.11

**Employment of Women in Organized Sector in Assam since 2015 to 2021**

**(In Thousands)**

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Public and Private Sector		Percentage share of women in organized sector
	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	
2015	89.7	492.4	304.1	673.7	393.8	1166.2	33.8
2018	91.4	489.9	314.7	619.7	406.2	1109.7	36.6
2019	90.2	479.2	318.7	628.9	408.9	1108.1	36.9
2020	89.4	478.7	305.0	626.7	394.4	1105.4	35.6
2021	89.5	485.6	299.1	614.8	388.6	1100.4	35.3

Source : Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam

Fig.-17.6

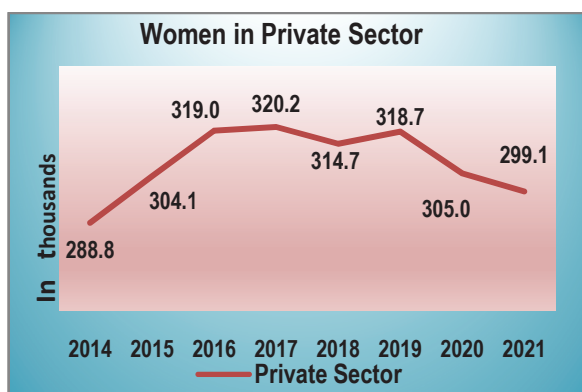


Fig.-17.7

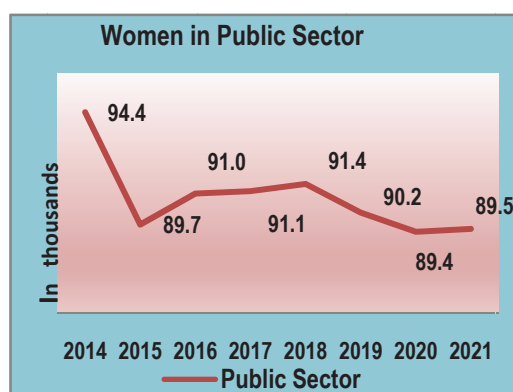


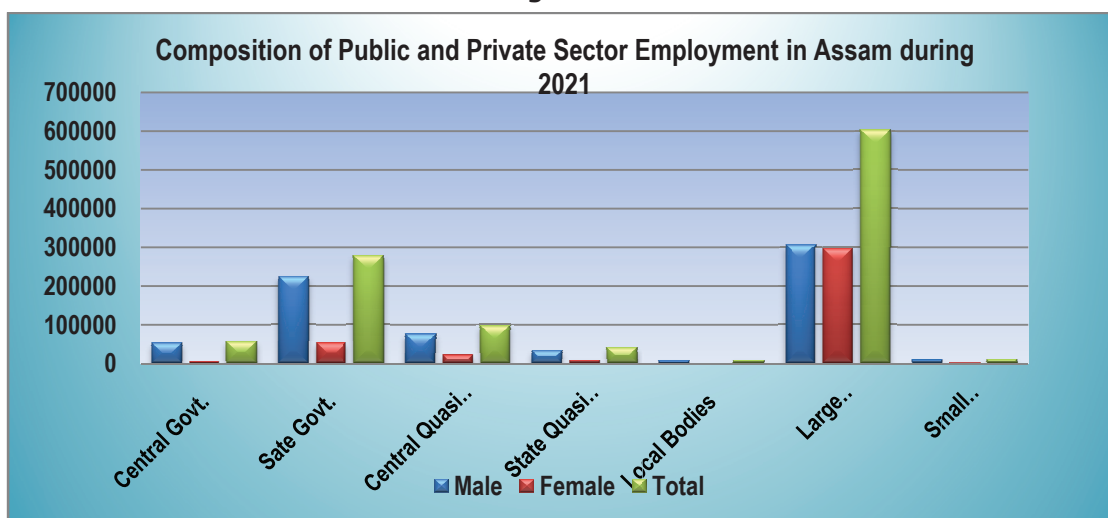
Table-17.12

**Composition of Public and Private sector Employment in Assam on 31-12-2021**

Sector	Male	Female	Total
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>			
Central Govt.	53562	4195	57757
State Govt.	225262	54063	279325
Central Quasi Govt.	76576	22063	98639
State Quasi Govt.	33738	8145	41883
Local Bodies	6917	1056	7973
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>			
Large Establishment	306864	297588	604452
Small Establishment	8868	1458	10326
<b>Total</b>	<b>711787</b>	<b>388568</b>	<b>1100355</b>

Source : Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam

Fig.-17.8



**Un-Employment Scenario in the State:**

The State has Employment Exchanges comprising establishments of 47 general, 1(one) special 1(one) for unskilled applicants, 1(one) for professional and executive office, Guwahati and 3 Employment Information and Guidance Bureau. Moreover, there are 29 Employment Information and Assistance Bureau to guide the unemployed youths for employment. The Districts of BTAD, Baksa, Chirang and new districts have no Employment Exchange at present. The following table shows that the number of unemployed as per Live Register and it shows an increase by 5.73 percent in 2021 over 2020.

**Table – 17.13**  
**EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES**

Year	No. on Live Register	Vacancy Notified (in nos.)	Placement against vacancies (in nos.)
2014	1746520	2829	1099
2015	1915886	2672	1028
2016	2010603	2147	582
2017	1963376	2395	1023
2018	2024446	833	985
2019	2047195	557	97
2020	2080767	231	84
2021	2200125	294	111

Source : Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam

The size of the educated job seekers is considerably high, which is a great challenge before the growing economy of the State. From the records of the live register of Employment Exchanges, the registered educated job seekers stood at 18,05,441 Nos. including others in 2021 as against 17,46,671 nos. during 2020 thereby showing an increase of 3.36 percent over 2020. The number of educated job seekers has increased at all level of education in 2021 over 2020. The detail distributions of the educated job seekers are shown in the table 17.14.

**Table – 17.14****Distribution of Registration of Educated Job-Seekers In Assam as Per Educational Background from 2019 to 2021.**

Category	Nos. Registered during 2019	Nos. Registered during 2020	Nos. Registered during 2021	Total nos. of Educated Job Seekers, 2021
Engineering Graduate	604	1221	634	8410
Medical Graduate	76	88	80	894
Agriculture Graduate	27	65	27	309
Veterinary Graduate	30	39	31	357
Post Graduate	1309	1436	1375	17893
Graduate	25048	54329	26316	344647
Passed out ITI Trainees	1269	1395	1332	17482
Diploma Holder	731	1759	768	9841
H.S.S.L.C.	53803	124621	56527	740473
H.S.L.C.	44696	54780	46958	615210
Others	3634	3482	3817	49925
<b>Total</b>	<b>131227</b>	<b>243215</b>	<b>137865</b>	<b>1805441</b>

Source : Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam

Observing the burning problem of unemployment in the State the Government of Assam has taken some positive initiative to decrease the burden. Pertaining this initiative, Govt. has decided to capture the actual nos. of unemployment youths in the State, Govt. has launched an online portal for live registration of educated unemployment youth in the Dist. Employment Exchange Offices. Moreover, Govt. has started to engaged 100,000 nos. (One Lakh) unemployment youth in the Government job in different Departments which will make dynamic the Government works for further economic development. State Govt. also started different employment orientated programme/schemes to engaged more unemployment youth in full time or part time and create opportunities for their self employment. More over during 2020-21 Directorate of Employment Craftsman & Training has organized 3 job mela one in Nalbari, Silchar and Karimgange and offered job to 113 unemployment youths.

**Ceremonial distribution of appointment in Assam in the current Year (2022)**

Owing to the promise of 1 lakh employment to the youths of Assam, the first step towards fulfilling the dream started in the beginning of the year on 14th of May, 2022; when the Government of Assam gave appointment to 22,958 successful candidates in a ceremonial distribution in Khanapara Veterinary Field. The second ceremonial distribution was given on 23<sup>rd</sup> of September, 2022, when 11,202 additional successful candidates got the appointment and by this date already 27,737 candidates got their appointment in different departments. The third ceremonial distribution was conducted on 29<sup>th</sup> of October, 2022 when 655 successful candidates were given appointments in different departments adding to meanwhile appointed 39019 candidates. The total appointment in

different departments includes the appointments given in ceremonial distribution as well as those given in different departments. Table-17.15 shows the status of appointments given in different Departments in ceremonial distribution as well as appointments through different departments.

Till date, this year approximately 40,000 successful candidates got appointed in different departments of the Govt. of Assam. The 3rd and 4th Grade result for phase 1 has been released and the final result will release soon after the second phase gets completed; which will ensure another mass employment to more than 26,000 unemployed youths of Assam.

**Table-17.15**  
**Ceremonial Distribution of Department Wise Appointment in Assam**  
**During the Current Year (2022)**

(In nos.)

Department	Date of Ceremonial Distribution			
	14th May, 2022	23rd September, 2022	29th October, 2022	7 <sup>th</sup> November 2022 (Departmental Distribution)
Home	8867	5335	69	
Personnel			120	
Finance			33	
Education	11063	3811		
Higher Education		927		
Public Health Engineering	330	4		
Water Resource	105	3		
Social Welfare	69			
Health	2419	299		
Agriculture	55			
Industry and Public Enterprise		1		
Industry and commerce			10	
Environment and Forest	23	33		
PWD	8			
Mines and minerals	2			
Labour Welfare	17		18	
Higher Education				
Panchayat and Rural Development		277	33	
Public Works		304		
Tourism		6		
Irrigation		137	325	
Transport		3	5	
DoHUA		1		



Department	Date of Ceremonial Distribution			
	14th May, 2022	23rd September, 2022	29th October, 2022	7th November 2022 (Departmental Distribution)
Women and child Development		4		
Sports and Youth Welfare		13		
Handloom and textiles		6		
Transformation and development Department		11	45 (Departmental Distribution)	45
Cooperation		2		
Excise			7	
Skill and Employment and Entrepreneurship		24	4	
Information and public relation		1		
Revenue and Disaster management			31	
Total appointment through ceremonial distribution	22958	11202	655	
Total appointments	22958	11202	700	45

Source : Directorate of Information & Public Relations.

### Average Daily Wage Rate in Rural Areas:

As per data collected by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam, the Average Daily Wage Rate of skilled, unskilled and other agricultural labours shows a more or less steady upward trend. The wage rate in rural areas shows that both skilled and un-skilled labour, wage rate of male ploughman and reaper and harvester are in increasing trend. The following Table-17.16 shows the trend of average wage rate in rural area in Assam.

**Table-17.16**

### Average daily Wage Rate in Rural Areas in Assam. (In Rs.)

Year	Skilled Labour Wage		Un-skilled Labour Wage				Other Agricultural labour	
	Carpenter	Black Smith	Plough Man	Herdsman	Reaper and harvester			
	Man	Man	Man	Man	Man	Women	Man	Women
2015-16	325	283	260	203	241	198	239	196
2017-18	369	313	284	267	285	239	293	239
2018-19	369	322	295	249	292	233	289	229
2019-20	422	401	318	300	319	255	305	240
2020-21(P)	426	406	360	296	376	300	340	302

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

**Employment Generation Programme:**

Our economy is developing at a fast pace but still a major part of the population who are poverty ridden, illiterate and lacking requisite skill needs support to earn. Keeping this in mind the Central Government and the State Government has initiated and implemented many programmes for self and wage employment generation as well as for creation of production of assets through various organizations like, the Panchayat and Rural Development Department, Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Agriculture Department, etc. The achievements of some of these programmes are briefly discussed as follows:

**RE-SVAYEM:**

Assam Government has launched a scheme 'Swami Vivekananda Assam Youth Empowerment' (SVAYEM) at Amingaon, Guwahati on February 2017. Under this scheme 1 lakh youths of Assam were provided suitable credit support for taking up income generating enterprises. This scheme was re launched as RE-SVAYEM 2020 with the objective of providing financial assistant of Rs. 50000 each to 2 lakh skilled & talented youths of the state. This scheme was designed to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas through setting up of new ventures as well as growing existing ventures and to provide financial assistance to micro and small business entities engaged in the manufacturing, trading, and services sector.

Moreover, financial assistance would be provided for enhancement of income level of traditional artisans ensuring sustainable growth. The list of activities that are included under **SVAYEM** scheme are Manufacturing, Processing, Service Sector, Trading, Rural Transport Service, Tourism, Shops, Repairing centers, Handicrafts and Cottage industries etc. Benefits of this scheme can be availed by the permanent residents of Assam with age less than 40 years and who is also a member of SHG or joint liability group etc. before 1<sup>st</sup> of September, 2020. Under Renewed Swami Vivekananda Assam Youth Empowerment Yojana (RE-SVAYEM), Rs. 50, 000 will be provided as seed money to each individual. While, the group with five members would be entitled to Rs. 2.5 lakh, and group with 10 members with Rs. 5 lakh each and so on with maximum members in a group being 20. The total budget of the scheme was Rs. 1000 Crore, funded by the Government.

**Kanaklata Mahila Sabolikaran Yojana (KAMS):**

Kanaklata Mahila Sabolikaran Yojana (KAMS) was announced in 2017 by the Govt. of Assam to promote the sustainable development of the state and also support the Self-Help group and was launched on the first day of April 2018. The main aim was to reduce poverty and strengthen the SHGs and their network by providing financial support in order to meet the credit requirements of the rural poor. The scheme aspires to boost the confidence of rural women for joining SHGs and to take up micro industries for their upliftment and strengthen their position in the society. In 2018-19 a total of 1,26,000 got the benefit of the scheme, in the allotted budget of 65 crores. The scheme was renamed on 11th of November, 2020 as Vistarita Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikaran Yojana (KAMS-V) which was implemented in the FY 2020-21. In the Financial Year 2020-21, a total of 206,385 Self Help

Groups (SHG) received a total amount of Rs.298.8 Cr under KAMS scheme. This scheme is implemented in the following manner.

**Stage I:** Initially, SHGs candidates will get 25K Rs which will be graded as per the NRLM norms, which means if the candidate follows the Panchasutra principles.

**Stage II:** is also known as Silver-SHG, which means the candidate has got a loan of 50k INR, and the date of formation is at least six months. When the loan is sanctioned by the bank, 40 per cent subsidy will be released to SHG account, which means that each SHG member will be given 20k INR.

**Stage III:** Stage III is known as Gold-SHG as at this stage the candidate is promoted to a loan amount of Rs 1 lakh and for candidates who have existed in the region for more than 18 months, and then the subsidy amount should be 30 per cent. That is, 30k INR transfer to each SHG candidate.

**Stage IV:** Stage IV also known as Platinum-SHG, as the candidate will get an amount of Rs 2 lakh, the candidate is present for at least 30 months, followed by loan and 30 per cent subsidy to the candidate. That is, 60k INR will be issued for each SHG candidate.

**Stage V:** In this phase, the candidate will SHG 125k INR get a sanctioned amount of Rs.

Stages	Financial Implementation
II	200 crore INR implement in FY-2018-19
III	300 crore INR implement in FY-2019-20
IV	600 crore INR implement in FY-2020-21
V	1250 crore INR implement in FY-2022-23

### Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission Society (ASRLMS)

ASRLMS is implementing the DAY-NRLM in the State since 11<sup>th</sup> of November, 2011, with the objective of enhancing the social and economic empowerment of the rural poor in Assam. It has been designed as a multipronged approach to strengthen livelihoods of the rural poor by promoting SHGs, providing skill development and placement for youth for wage-based occupations in different private/business organizations and imparting self-employment-oriented training. ASRLMS has undergone various phases of learning and has demonstrated significant successes till date in terms of formation of quality Self Help Groups, their financial assistance and sustainability. Attention has been given on the assessment of the status of SHG movement in the state, bringing good SHGs into Village Organization and Cluster Level Federation fold, further support and facilitation required, on bank linkages to SHGs and on how the programme is to be implemented in a mission mode in a phased manner. The Mission envisages empowering rural women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with capacity building, credit linkage and market support. All products produced by these SHGs are sold under the brand name 'ASOMI'. where the word itself is an amalgamation of alphabets A-Atmo, SO- Sohayok, M- MahilaGootor, I- Identity Porichoy. ASOMI also evokes the identity of Assamese people. As per 2022-23 September, total SHGs under NRLM is about 8427 and the cumulative progress in the state is 321497.

**DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):**

DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is the Skill Training and placement program of the Ministry of Rural Development Govt. of India. It is uniquely focused on Rural Youth between 15-30 years from poor families with a vision to transform Rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce and provide them with jobs having regular monthly wages and emphasis on their sustainable employment. It is a part of the National Rural livelihood Mission (NRLM-The mission for poverty reduction and promoting rural livelihoods), in the past three years a total 53,109 no. of rural poor youth have been trained under various skill courses and out of them 29,297 youths have been placed.

**Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):**

The Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Programme was introduced during the 11th five-year Plan for giving wage employment opportunities to the rural poor during the lean agricultural season when they require wage employment for boosting their purchasing power to supplement their income requirement for livelihood. The other objective of the Act is to create durable community assets for development of rural infrastructure for upliftment of quality of the rural people.

**Table-17.17**  
**Mandays generated by MGNREGA in Assam since 2019-20 to 2022-23**

Year	Approved Labour Budget (In Lakh Mandays)	Actually Generated (In lakh mandays)	Nos. of Works completed	Women Participation Rate (in Percentage)	Nos. of Households completing 100 days works	Fund Received (Rs. in Crore)	Fund Utilized (Rs. in Crore)
2019-20	615	623.08	77344	41.77	29979	1476.24	1476.29
2020-21	900	913.11	131779	44.08	71699	2877.38	2525.27
2021-22	730	916.62	126946	47.55	52202	2524.33	2378.40
2022-23	550	472.65	147474	47.13	4200	1358.4	1227.63

The table-17.17 the labour budget and mandays generated, nos. of works completed, women participation rate in the MGNREGA, nos. of household completing 100 days as well as fund received and utilized under the scheme during the year from 2019-20 to 2022-23. The figures for the year 2022-23 are likely to increase till the end of the session.

**Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):**

Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Program is a credit linked subsidy scheme merging two scheme Pradhan mantra Rojgar Yojana and Rural employment generation Programme. The scheme was launched back in 2008 by MSME for providing financial assistant to set up new enterprises. The maximum admissible cost of the project/unit is 25 lakhs for manufacturing sector and 10 lakhs for business sector. During the first five month of the financial year 2021-22, the approval of projects under the PMEGP has increased to 59.61%. The KVIC is the nodal agency for implementing the PMEGP scheme at the national level and at the State level the scheme is implemented by the state KVIC Directorate, State KVIB and the District Industries and Commerce Centers and Banks. The Government subsidy under the scheme is being routed through the KVIC to the identified Banks.

**Khadi & Village Industries Commission:**

Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) established under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, is a statutory organization under the aegis of the Ministry of MSME. The main objectives of KVIC include: -

- The social objective providing employment in rural areas;
- The economic objective of producing saleable articles; and
- The wider objective of creating self-reliance amongst people and building up a strong rural community spirit.

The performance (target and achievement) under PMEGP for the year 2021-22 is reflected in the Table-17.18 below.

**Table-17.18****Summary of Agency wise performance of PMEGP for the year 2021-22**

Name of Agency	Physical performance (in nos.)		Financial performance (Rs. In lakh)		Employment performance (in nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
DICC	2363	2435	5907.50	4336.30	18904	19480
KVIC	1737	372	4341.54	686.19	13896	2976
AKVIB	1736	672	4340.00	1272.38	13888	5563
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5836</b>	<b>3479</b>	<b>14589</b>	<b>6294.87</b>	<b>46688</b>	<b>27832</b>

Source : Khadi and Village Industries Commission, GOI.

Apart from PMEGP, with a view to generate rural employment various Khadi and Village Industries are being promoted in the state by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board since their establishment. The total number of employments engaged through KVI Board was 68,616 in 2021-22, 65,938 in 2020-21 and 79,737 in 2018-19. The number of employments generated in this sector was 5563 during 2021-22. Total number of persons engaged in this sector including PMEGP was 72,316 in 2021-22.

Besides above, Govt. has also been implementing some employment oriented programmes also i.e., Rural Self Employment Training Institute for self employment and establishment of small enterprises, Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) under NRLM for helping SHG and their family members to set up enterprises in non-farm sector to increase the radius of employment opportunities and overall upliftment of Rural economy as well as state economy as a whole.

**Small Scale Industries/Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME):**

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. It contributes significantly in the economic and social development of the country by fostering entrepreneurship and generating largest employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost, next only to agriculture. The small-scale industries sectors have a major contribution towards creating employment in the State. Presently the small-scale industries have been sub-divided into Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act 2006. A number of statutory and non-

statutory bodies work under the aegis of the Ministry of MSME which include the Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC), the Coir Board of India and National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC). Government of India Scheme envisages financial assistance to State Governments for setting up new and modernizes existing Mini Technology Centres. During 2021-22 there were total 91,434 Nos. of Micro, 2,675 Nos. of Small and total 178 Nos. of Medium Enterprises unit have been registered under UAM/UDAYAM in the state. The following Table-17.19 shows the trend of MSME unit set up in the state.

**Table-17.19**  
**District Wise MSME Registered in the Year in UDYAM Portaland During 2021-22, Assam**

Sl. No.	Name of District	Total (In Nos.)	Sl. No.	Name of District	Total (In Nos.)
1	Bajali	85	19	Kamrup	4892
2	Baksa	1344	20	Kamrup(M)	9357
3	Barpeta	3037	21	West Karbianglong	1010
4	Biswanath	1191	22	Karimgange	1752
5	Bongaigaon	1336	23	Kokrajhar	1088
6	Cachar	4068	24	Lakhimpur	2106
7	Charaideo	655	25	Majuli	259
8	Chirang	800	26	Morigaon	1742
9	Darrang	5157	27	Nagaon	2983
10	Dhemaji	2198	28	Nalbari	1818
11	Dhubri	2121	29	Sivasagar	1814
12	Dibrugarh	3731	30	Sonitpur	2701
13	Dima Hasao	396	31	South Salmora	46
14	Goalpara	1640	32	Tinsukia	3463
15	Golaghat	25019	33	Udalguri	1392
16	Hailakandi	1123	34	West Karbi Anglong	243
17	Hojai	1254	Total		94287
18	Jorhat	2466			

Source : Commissioner ate of Industries and Commerce, Assam.

UAM-Udyog Aadhar Memorandum, UDYAM-Govt. portal for Registration of MSME.

### Factory Employment:

Manufacturing generates more economic activity than other sector. Establishment of factory is more important in the state for speed development in the production and employment perspective. As reported by Chief Inspector of Factories till 2021-22, there were 7790 number of factories in the state with 3,05,690 numbers of employment compared to 7,512 number of factories and 2,94,725 numbers of employment in 2020 showing an increase of 3.70 percent in factories nos. and 3.72% in the context of employment.

## Handloom & Textile Industry and Employment Opportunity

Handloom & Textile Industry plays an important role in the socio-economic life of the people of Assam particularly in rural areas. It is one of the major ways of earning livelihood next to agriculture of the people of Assam. As such the Govt. of Assam is paying more importance for upliftment of weavers and other workers by launching various schemes relating to handloom & textile industry. Handloom & Textile Industry also plays a significant role in employment generation of the state economy. During the year 2021-22 this sector has 9,80,612 nos. of weavers as part time and 1,59,577 nos. whole time weavers which is a very remarkable performance of this sector.

## Sericulture and Employment Generation

The Sericulture industry of Assam has evolved a unique world identity of the state. It includes four endemic silk producing insects viz. Eri, Muga, Mulberry and Tasar. Although sericulture activities are commonly practiced in some other states of N. E. Region, Assam ranked highest among all in terms of production of different varieties of silk. Assam has tremendous potentiality of producing these silkworms whereas the state has already occupied the lion's share i.e. 85% of total Muga silk produced in the country. The following Table-17.20 shows the nos. of villages and families engaged in the sericulture activities in Assam.

**Table-17.20**  
**Nos. of Villages and Family engaged in Sericulture Activities in Assam**  
**since 2015-16 to 2021-22**

Year	Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Family Engaged
2015-16	11281	496901
2018-19	8726	307877
2019-20	8642	309530
2020-21	8640	331857
2021-22	8627	299936

Source: Directorate of Sericulture, Assam

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## **CHAPTER –XVIII**

### **PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **PANCHAYAT& RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

Panchayat & Rural Development (P&RD) Department, Assam is responsible for alleviation of rural poverty, enhancement of rural livelihoods by providing self-employment to the people living below the poverty line through implementation of various schemes and programmes and to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The Development is concerned with empowering the PRIs to enable them to increase the capability of the rural poor through self employment generation programmes and by developing critical infrastructures in the rural areas. With this mandate, the P&RD. Department has been implementing various schemes for development of rural infrastructure and upliftment of quality of life of rural people. The schemes implemented by the Department are broadly classified into 3 categories:

- i) Self-Employment.
- ii) Wage Employment.
- iii) Welfare scheme for the Disabled, Widows & other down trodden people living below poverty line.

#### **SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT:**

Department is presently implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Central Finance Commission Grant and State Finance Commission Grant etc.

#### **MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA):**

Implementation of MGNREGA has led to beginning of a new era in providing employment opportunities to the rural poor during their lean agricultural season when they require wage employment for enhancing their purchasing power. Under this programme, willing unskilled labourers of rural area are given job cards with guarantee to provide 100 days employment to a family in a fiscal year. The Govt. of India bears 100% burden of wage expenditure for the job card holders. For the expenditure of material part, Govt. of India pays 75% and the rest 25% is borne by the State Government. The wage material ratio is 60:40. Under the MGNREGA scheme, present labour wage rate in Assam is Rs.229/- per day.

During the financial year 2019-20 against the approved labour budget of 615.00 lakh mandays 623.08 lakhs mandays were generated. Likewise, 913.11 lakh mandays were generated against the approved labour budget of 900 lakh mandays during 2020-21. For the financial year 2021-22, 916.62 lakh mandays were generated against the approved labour budget of 730 lakh mandays due to increase in demand of work. For the financial year 2022-23 against the approved labour budget 550 lakh mandays 472.65 lakh mandays have been generated till date. Under this Programme no. of works completed for the financial



year 2019-20 was 77344 nos. whereas no. of works completed in the financial year 2020-21 was 131779. In the financial year 2021-22 no of works completed was 126946 whereas 147474 no of works have been completed during the financial year 2022-23 till date. The women participation rate in MGNREGA in Assam is on the increase beyond its mandatory 33%. The women participation rate in MGNREGA was 41.77% in 2019-20, 44.08 % in 2020-21, 47.55 % in 2021-22 and 47.13% in 2022-23 till date. Moreover, 29979 no. of households completed 100 days work in 2019-20 while it was 71699 nos. of household in 2020-21. In 2021-22, 52202 no of households completed 100 days works. During the year 2022-23, 4200 no. of households have completed 100 days work till date.

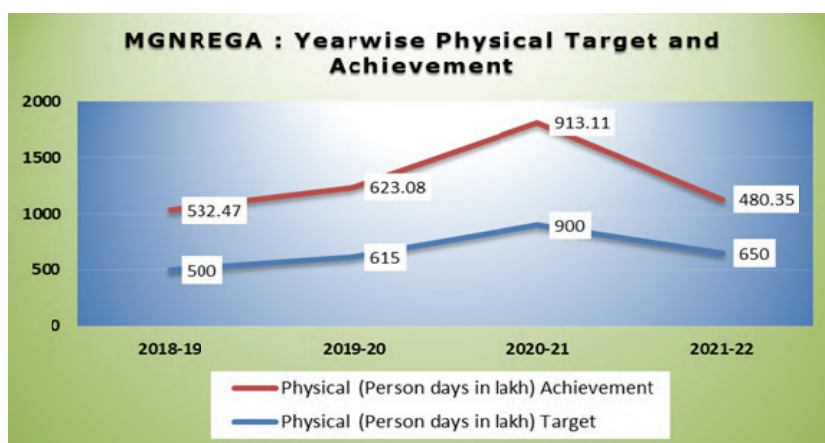
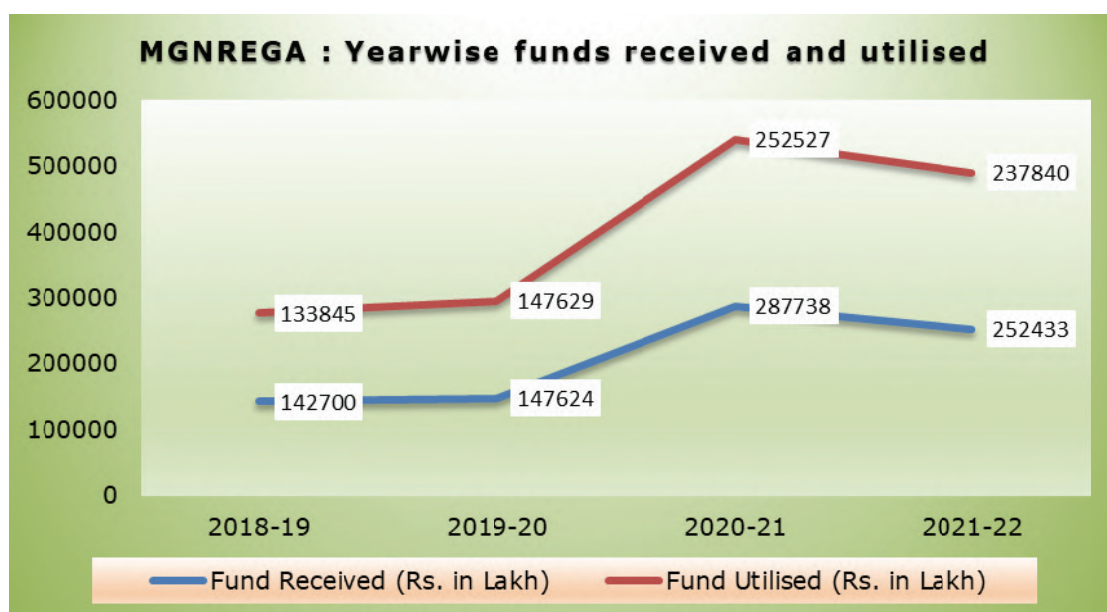
As regards the financial achievement, during the financial year 2019-20, the utilization position was Rs.1476.29 Cr. against fund receipt of Rs.1476.24 Cr. During the financial year 2020-21, state received an amount of Rs.2877.38 Cr. and out of which an amount of Rs.2525.27 Cr. has been utilized. For the financial year, 2021-22, the amount of Rs.2378.40 Cr. has been utilized against the fund receipt of Rs 2524.33 Cr. Also, for the financial year 2022-23 an amount of Rs.1227.63 Cr. has been utilized against the fund receipt of Rs 1358.40 Cr till date.

As per direction of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, all the assets created under MGNREGA are now being geo-tagged with the help of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). Till date, 3433402assets have been geo-tagged against 349324 assets ID shared with National Remote Sensing Centre (98.29 %).

**TABLE- 18.1: YEAR-WISE PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT OF MGNREGA**

Programme	Year	Physical (Person days in lakh)		Financial (Rs. in lakh)	
		Target	Achievement	Fund Received	Fund Utilised
MGNREGA	2018-19	500	532.47	142700	133845
	2019-20	615	623.08	147624	147629
	2020-21	900	913.11	287738	252527
	2021-22	650	480.35 (Till 30-11-21)	252433	237840

Source : Commissionerate of Panchayat & Rural Development, Assam

**FIG.-18.1: YEARWISE PHYSICAL TARGET & ACHIEVEMENT UNDER 'MGNREGA'****FIG.-18.2: YEARWISE FINANCIAL AMOUNT RECEIVED & UTILISED UNDER 'MGNREGA'****PRADHAN MANTRI AWAAS YOJANA GRAMIN (PMAY-G)**

The Flagship Programme, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin, was launched in the year 2016 with its objective of "Housing for all" by 2024. It aims to provide a pucca house, with basic amenities, to all houseless households and those households living in kutcha and dilapidated houses. The beneficiaries of PMAY-G are selected using housing deprivation parameters in the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011, which is to be verified by the Gram Sabhas.

Under this scheme, the financial assistance of Rs. 1,30,000/- is released directly to the beneficiary account in three instalments for construction of PMAY-G houses. Other facilities like construction of toilets @ Rs.12,000/- in convergence with State Public Health Engineering or SBM, benefit of 95 days wages @ Rs.229/- under MGNREGA scheme, drinking water connection under Jal Jeevan Mission, electricity connection under

Saubhayascheme, gas connection under Ujjwala scheme etc. are also provided. The minimum size of the house should not be less than 25 sqm.

For the financial year 2019-20, target was to construct 2,56,043 houses, out of which houses sanctioned and completed were 2,26,763 and 2,13,587 respectively. For the financial year 2020-21, against the target of 3,65,976 houses, sanctioned and completed houses were 2,74,428 and 2,28,010 respectively.

In the financial year 2021-22, the target provided by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt of India was 12,02,237, out of which sanctioned and completed houses were 6,89,194 and 4747 respectively.

As regards the financial status, against the fund receipt of Rs. 146109.4442 lakh during 2019-20, Rs.150342.502 lakh during 2020-21 and Rs. 577110.7592 lakh during 2021-22, and fund utilisation in the corresponding years were Rs. 204665.825 lakh, Rs. 126405.76 lakh and Rs. 218225.6375 lakh respectively. It may be stated here that, state has not received any target from the Ministry of Rural Development for the financial year 2022-23.

### **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)**

It is a centrally sponsored programme to promote social security through financial support to the families living below the poverty line. Under NSAP, there are four schemes being implemented in the state namely- i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), ii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), iii) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) and iv) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS).

#### **INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME (IGNOAPS):**

This old age pension is for the beneficiaries aged 60 years and above belonging to a BPL family. The quantum of assistance is Rs. 250/- (Rs. 200/- from Central Government and Rs. 50/- is from the State Government) per month for the beneficiaries in the age group 60-79 years and Rs. 550/- per month for the beneficiaries in the age group 80 years and above. Under this programme, no. of beneficiaries received pension during 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 were 707635, 705328 and 674286 respectively against utilisation of fund of Rs. 294.20 Crore, Rs. 329.67 Crore (12.05%) and Rs. 291.69 Crore (-11.52%) in the corresponding years. During the year 2022-23, pension has been disbursed to 681988 no. of beneficiaries utilizing Rs.118.7Crore (-59.03%) till December 2022.

#### **INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL WIDOW PENSION SCHEME (IGNWPS):**

This widow pension scheme is for the widow aged 40 years and above belonging to a BPL family. The quantum of assistance is Rs. 300/- per month for the beneficiaries in the age group 40 -79 and Rs. 500/- per month for the beneficiaries in the age group 80 years and above. Under this programme, no. of beneficiaries received pension during 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 were 112245, 112282 and 109758 respectively against utilisation of fund of Rs. 4264.40 lakh, Rs. 5016.189 lakh and Rs. 4034.751 lakh in the corresponding years. During the year 2022-23, pension has been disbursed to 116167 no. of beneficiaries utilizing Rs. 1783.311 lakh till date.

### **INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL DISABILITY PENSION SCHEME (IGNDPS):**

This scheme is for the beneficiaries in the age group 18 years and above belonging to a BPL family. The quantum of assistance is Rs. 300/- per month for the beneficiaries in the age group 18 -79 years and Rs. 500/- per month for the beneficiaries in the age group 80 years and above. Under this programme, no. of beneficiaries received pension during 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 were 35624, 35612 and 33947 respectively against utilisation of fund of Rs. 1336.93 lakh, Rs.1579.515 lakh and Rs. 1243.743 lakh in the corresponding years. During the year 2022-23, pension has been disbursed to 33481 no. of beneficiaries utilizing Rs. 509.688 lakh till date.

### **NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME (NFBS):**

This scheme is implemented with the objective to provide financial assistance of to a BPL family whose breadwinner has died. The quantum of assistance is Rs. 20,000/-, however Govt. of Assam has added a top-up amount of Rs. 5000/ for those whose breadwinner has died on or after 1st April, 2019. The numbers of such beneficiaries received benefit under this scheme during the last three financial years are 2068 and amount utilized is Rs. 412.80 lakh.

### **STATE SPONSORED SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME:**

#### **SWAHID KUSHAL KONWAR SARBAJANIN BRIDDHA PENSION ACHONI (SKKSBPA):**

In the year 2018-19, Govt. of Assam has launched this universal old age pension scheme basically to cover the deprived beneficiaries from the IGNOAPS. The quantum of monthly assistance is Rs. 250/-. Under this programme, no. of beneficiaries received pension during 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 were 1196727, 1263563 and 1273450 respectively against utilisation of fund of Rs. 35296.499 lakh, Rs. 41825.254 lakh and Rs. 38296.019 lakh in the corresponding years.

### **INDIRA MIRI UNIVERSAL WIDOW PENSION SCHEME (IMUWPS):**

This scheme was launched in 2019-20 for the widows in the age group 18-59 years. The quantum of monthly assistance is Rs. 300/-. There is also a component of one-time financial assistance of Rs. 25000/- to all the widows who loses her husband within the age of 45 years. Under this programme, no. of beneficiaries received pension during 2020-21 and 2021-22 were 170034 and 192950 respectively against utilisation of fund of Rs. 6217.935 lakh and Rs. 7037.463 lakh in the corresponding years. During the year, 2022-23, 190762 nos. of beneficiaries have received pension against the fund utilization of Rs. 2946.012 lakh till date.

### **CENTRAL FINANCE COMMISSION GRANT:**

The Fifteenth Finance Commission Grant (15<sup>th</sup>FC) has been recommended for all the Zilla Parishads, Anchalik Panchayats and Gaon Panchayats and the recommended Grants are disbursed to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in two Components i.e- Tied & Untied Components.

The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has been effective for the period from 2020-21 to 2021-26. Unlike 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grant, which was only for Gaon Panchayats, the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grants have also been allocated to the Zilla Parishads, Anchalik Panchayats and Gaon Panchayats in the ratio of 15:15:70 respectively. Under 15<sup>th</sup> Finance

Commission Grant funds are allocated to Sixth Schedule Districts also. The Untied Grant can be used by the Rural Local Bodies for location specific needs, except for salary or other Establishment expenditure. The Tied Grants are to be used for basic services of sanitation and maintenance of open defecation free status supply of drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling.

Under Untied Component an amount of **Rs. 1054.13** Crore has been transferred to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) during the year 2020-21 & 2021-22, to utilize by the PRIs for location specific felt need, except for salary or other establishment expenditure. Till now amount of **Rs. 307.99** Crore have been utilized by the PRIs in activities like- Renovation and repairing of existing GP office buildings, Govt. School buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Health Centres & Sub Centres, Other Govt. Health institutions, Veterinary Dispensary, Creation of Community Ponds, Open Field & Stage for Sports & Cultural Activities, Creation of Park & Gymnasium, Roads etc. located in GP areas.

And under the Tied Component an amount of **Rs. 1246.93** Crore have been transferred to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and are utilized for basic services of sanitation and maintenance of open defecation free status, supply of drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling. Till now amount of **Rs. 252.78** Crore have been utilized by the PRIs in activities like- Potable water supply to every household, Schools, Anganwadi centres, PHCs/CHCs, community Centres, wellness centres, etc. on long term and regular basis, grey water management, solid waste management, maintenance of open-defecation free status and improved sanitation in the villages.

**TABLE- 18.2: Tier Wise utilization in drinking water supply under Panchayati Raj Institutions**

Tier	Untied Grant		Tied		Total Received (Tied/Untied)	Total Utilized (Tied/Untied) Rs. in Crore
	Received	Utilized	Received	Utilized		
<b>ZP</b>	158.12	71.80	187.04	61.83	345.16	133.63
<b>AP</b>	158.12	61.66	187.04	55.35	345.16	117.01
<b>GP</b>	737.89	174.53	872.85	135.60	1610.74	310.13
<b>Total</b>	1054.13	307.99	1246.93	252.78	2301.06	560.77

**TABLE-18.3: Physical Progress under Tier Wise utilization:**

Tier	Number of Activities Taken Up	Ongoing	Completed
<b>ZP</b>	4621	3099	49
<b>AP</b>	9476	4775	42
<b>GP</b>	94200	21795	105
<b>Total</b>	108297	29669	196

**The convergence Initiatives taken under Tied Component are: -**

- Initiatives for the utilization of the Tied Grant in drinking water supply has been taken up in convergence with PHE Department, where all the Piped Water Supply Schemes (PWSS) constructed in rural areas by the PHE Department under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) are being handed over to the Panchayati Raj Institutions for operation and maintenance of the scheme from Tied Grant.
- In respect of sanitation, Community Managed Sanitary Complexes (CMSCs) are being created in the rural areas in convergence with PHE Department. The P&RD will utilize the 30% cost of the CMSCs from tied grant of 15th FC Grant and 70% of the cost will be borne from Swaach Bharat Mission (SBM).

**STATE FINANCE COMMISSION GRANT:**

The State Assam Finance Commission is constituted for every five years. The latest State Finance Commission is 6<sup>th</sup> Assam State Finance Commission. The Sixth Assam state Finance Commission covered period from 2020-21 to 2025-26. During the FY 2020-21 no fund was transferred to PRI. During the FY-2021-22, an amount of Rs. 192.70 lakh, Rs.779.35 lakh & Rs.5712.20 lakh is been transferred to Zilla Parishad, Anchalik Panchayat & Gaon Panchayat respectively for paying remuneration to Elected Members of PRIs. And During the FY-2022-23, an amount of Rs.231.24 lakh, Rs.935.22 Lakh & Rs.6854.64 lakh is been transferred to Zilla Parishad, Anchalik Panchayat & Gaon Panchayat respectively for the purpose of meeting the revenue gap.

**AMRIT SAROVAR:**

MISSION AMRIT SAROVAR" is a dream of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to successfully overcome the challenges of global scarcity of water. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has called for construction of 75 Amrit Sarovars in each district of the country as we celebrate the 75<sup>th</sup> year of our independence.

In Assam MISSION AMRIT SAROVAR will be implemented by Panchayat & Rural Development Department in collaboration with Chief Minister SamagraGramyaUnnayan Yojana (MSGUY) and Fishery Department. The Assam model of Amrit Sarovar is designed with commercial plantation as an integral part. These Sarovars will not only serve as a source of water but also become a source of income and nutritional support for the community.

A Total of 3007 sites have been targeted for construction of Mission Amrit Sarovar. Government has also prepared and issued a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for implementation of Mission Amrit Sarovar in the State.

**ASSAM STATE RURAL/URBAN LIVELIHOODS MISSION**

**(A) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)**

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) which is being implemented by Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission (ASRLM), in the State of Assam has crossed several milestones. Till March 2022, a total of **34.53 Lakh** rural households across all blocks and districts of Assam have been mobilized to promote a total of **3.12 Lakh** Self-Help Groups (SHG) ever since its inception in 2011. These SHGs are



being organized further to higher level federations like Village Organisations (VO) and Cluster Level Federations (CLF) to provide a common platform for collective action for socio-economic development. A total of 18,470 Village Organisations and 724 Cluster Level Federations have been promoted under ASRLMS since inception.

**TABLE-18.4: 'ASRLM' IN A NUTSHELL**

Community Funds/Credit Linkages	
<b>Revolving Fund (RF)</b>	1,75,104
<b>SHGs (Excluding KAMS) Amount</b>	Rs. 262.41 Cr.
<b>Community Investment fund</b>	1,72,922
<b>SHGs Amount</b>	Rs.878.09 Cr.
<b>Credit Linkage</b>	2,02,502
<b>Amount of Loan Sanctioned</b>	Rs. 3818.37 Cr.

SHG Members Covered Under Insurance Packages	
<b>Health</b>	21.9 lakhs SHG members
<b>PMSBY</b>	22.94 lakh SHG members
<b>PMJJBY</b>	18.7 lakh SHG members
<b>APY</b>	2.62 Lakh SHG members

ASRLM in a Nutshell	
No. of Districts covered	4
No. of Blocks covered	19
No. of GPs and VDCs covered	698
No. of Villages covered	4,895
No. of Households covered	4,53,009
No. of SHGs formed	12,729
No. of VOs formed	8,470
No. of CLFs formed	24

Source : Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission

These Community Based Organizations (SHGs, VOs and CLFs) are provided with various grants like, Revolving Fund (RF), Community Investment Fund (CIF) etc. An amount of Rs.15000/- per SHG is provided to the eligible SHGs as RF to inculcate the habit of thrift and accumulate their own funds towards meeting their credit needs in the long-run and immediate consumption needs in the short-run. Till March 2022, a total of **1,75,104 SHGs** have been provided Revolving Fund amounting to a total of **Rs.262.41Cr.** Community Investment Fund of Rs. 50,000/- per SHG is also provided to the SHGs in order to facilitate them to initiate a sustainable livelihood practice. Till March 2022, a total of **1,72,922 SHGs** have been provided Community Investment Fund amounting to a total of **Rs.878.09 Cr.**

Further, the SHGs promoted under ASRLM are also linked for Credit with various banks. Till March 2022, **2,02,502SHGs** (Including repeat linkage) have availed loans from various banks, amounting to **Rs. 3818.37Cr.** since inception. A total of 1845 trained Bank

Sakhis are engaged by the Mission to handhold the SHGs in Bank linkage and other day to day Banking activities.

The SHG members are also covered under various Health and Life insurance Schemes. ASRLM has engaged 722 BimaSakhis to assist the SHG members to enroll under different insurance and pension schemes and settlement of claims. Till March 2022, a total of **21.9 lakhs SHG members** are covered under Health Insurance Schemes, **22.94 lakh SHG members enrolled** under the Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and **18.7 lakh SHG members** are enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY). Under Atal Pension Yojana (APY) a total of **2.62 Lakh SHG members** have enrolled themselves till March 2021.

During FY 2014-15, Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission (ASRLM) partnered with Kerala State Poverty Eradication Mission, Kudumbashree - NRO for implementing **PRI CBO (Panchayati Raj Institutions - Community Based Organisations)** Convergence Pilot Project in Assam in 36 GPs of two Blocks viz. Laharighat (Morigaon District) and Bajiagaon (Nagaon District). Subsequently, ASRLM scaled up the project to 4 new blocks i.e. Barhampur (Nagaon District), Laokhowa (Nagaon District), Dhekiajuli (Sonitpur District) and Borsala (Sonitpur District) in the first phase from FY 2017-18 and then in second phase to 19 blocks across 11 Districts including the Sixth scheduled District Karbi Anglong from FY 19-20 onwards. During 2012-22, the PRI CBO convergence Project was further taken forward to 15 more blocks covering 6 districts. The main objective of the partnership between ASRLM and Kudumbashree NRO was to create a model for supporting both PRI and CBO networks for effective convergence leading to sustainable and better implementation of NRLM. In the long run, it is envisaged to result in the creation of a robust institutional structure of the poor that is closely linked to local governance and development.

Mahila Kisans under ASRLM are engaged in various innovative farm activities apart from normal agricultural activities to earn their daily livelihood. Organic Agriculture is in the need of the hour. ASRLM has started intervention of organic village cluster promotion in 20 National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) Blocks with 20,000 farmers. Through Homestead Gardens, farmers are growing spices and other vegetables which helps them to earn a good profit without much investment. Mushroom Cultivation is also being practiced by the farmers under ASRLM with the provision of Common Facility Center.

ASRLM also gives importance to Apiculture or Bee Keeping. A project named "Empowerment of Women through Beekeeping" under National Beekeeping and Honey Mission has been started covering 38 numbers of Blocks under 18 Districts of Assam which will cover 50 number of Producer Groups. ASRLM has made it mandatory to rear at least one livestock like piggery, poultry, duckery, fishery etc as a secondary livelihood measure by the SHG Women.

ASRLM has promoted 2800 women Producer Groups under Value Chain Intervention associating more than 1,65,000 Mahila Kisans in multiple commodities such as paddy, poultry, pig farming, Horticulture crops etc. ASRLM is also engaged in the development of Large-Scale Producers Enterprises/ Farmers Producers Companies. In convergence with Agriculture Department, ASRLM has developed more than 250 numbers of Custom Hiring Centers.



To provide sustainable source of livelihood to the SHG members, ASRLM has taken up various interventions in non-farm sector such as promotion of SHG craft clusters in Handloom, Water Hyacinth, Cane & Bamboo, Sital Pati, Pottery etc., Prime Minister Formalization of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme, Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), promotion of micro enterprises, etc. ASRLM also organizes ASOMI SARAS Mela to provide a marketing platform to the SHG members to exhibit and sell their products along with onboarding of SHG products in various online marketing platforms like GEM, Flipkart, Amazon etc.

As a part of social inclusion approach of ASRLM, 1387 numbers of Elderly Self-Help Group have been formed across the state consisting members aged more than 60 years. A total of 505 numbers of such groups have already been provided the Revolving Fund at the rate of Rs. 25,000/- for initiation of various livelihood activities. To provide a safe and supportive environment in which issues relating to Gender can be discussed and resolved, 3 numbers of Gender Forums have been formed in 3 numbers of Cluster Level Federations (CLF) under 3 Development Blocks. Digital Literacy Program for 3200 numbers of SHG members at 8 Districts has been conducted with support from ARIAS Society. For promotion of nutritious food among the SHG members of ASRLM, 11 numbers of Nutri-Enterprises along with 13,47,692 numbers of Agri Nutri Garden have been promoted by the SHG members across the State.

### **(B) Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikaran Asoni (KAMS)**

The Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikaran Asoni (KAMS) a flagship programme of the Govt of Assam announced in the Budget 2017-18 and launched on the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2018 with Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission (ASRLM) as the nodal agency. It envisages to reduce the level of poverty by strengthening of SHGs and their network financial inclusion etc. by way of providing financial support to meet the credit requirement and creating an enabling environment for enhancing productivity and reducing vulnerability in rural households.

A financial grant of Rs.25000/- as Revolving Fund is being provided to each woman SHG. However, Rs. 10,000/ is provided as additional Revolving fund to each woman SHG which have already received Rs.15000/- as Revolving Fund under DAY-NRLM. In case where the SHGs have already received Revolving Fund (RF) of Rs. 10,000/- under SGSY/NRLM and Rs. 5000/- under NRLM fund, an amount of Rs. 10,000/- are being provided under KAMS. Overall, the amount provided to an SHG cannot exceed Rs. 25000/-.

In FY 2020-21, the scheme has been extended further as Vistarita Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikaran Yojana with the provision of Capital Subsidy. SHGs who have availed loans from banks or whose loan proposals are pending are being provided Capital Subsidy @Rs. 50,000/- per SHG.

Initially amounts of Rs. 250 crores were earmarked under the Scheme. Later, another amount of Rs.65 Cr. was granted under the scheme realizing the need of the rural masses and its successful implementation. Till march 2021, Rs. 298.8 Cr. has been granted as Revolving Fund to 2,06,385 SHGs under the Kankaklata Mahila Sabalikaran Asoni since its launch. Further, Rs.252.70 Crore as Capital Subsidy (@Rs.50, 000 per SHG) has been released to 50,541 SHGs during FY 2020-21 under the Vistarista-Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikaran Yojana.

**TABLE-18.5 : Status of Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikaran Yojana (KAMS) Revolving Fund Disbursement- Since 2019 till Mar 2022**

Sl. No.	Financial Year	₹10,000	₹25,000	Total No. of SHGs that received KAMs amount	Amount Released (₹ in Cr)
1	FY 19-2020	30749	13866	44615	65.41
2	FY 20-2021	4088	4236	8324	14.67
3	FY 21-2022	12352	34264	46616	98.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>47189</b>	<b>52366</b>	<b>99555</b>	<b>178.10</b>

Source : Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission

**TABLE-18.6 : Status of Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikaran Yojana (KAMS) Capital Subsidy Disbursement- Since 2019 till Mar 2022**

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total SHG that received KAMS amount	Amount Released (₹ in Cr)
1	FY 20-2021	50,541	252.7
2	FY 21-2022	38,589	192.95
<b>Total</b>		<b>89,130</b>	<b>445.65</b>

Source : Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission

Till March 2022, Rs. 396.81 Cr. has been granted as Revolving Fund to 253001 SHGs under the Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikaran Asoni since its launch. Further, Rs. 445.65 Crore as Capital Subsidy (@Rs.50, 000 per SHG) has been released to 89,130 SHGs during the period 2020-22 under the Vistarista-Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikaran Yojana.

### **(C) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)**

To alleviate poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor, National Urban Livelihoods Mission was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. This scheme has achieved some noteworthy milestones in the state of Assam till 2020-21.

A total sum of Rs.115.7 lakhs in the form of Revolving Fund has been released in 2020-21. Similarly, ALFs have been provided Revolving Fund amounting to a total of Rs.30.5 lakhs. Moreover, 72.48 lakhs have been released for skill training and 59.7 lakhs for self-employment programmes.

Although there is a declining trend as compared to 2019-20 in the number of beneficiaries in 2020-21, yet the number of beneficiaries in the skill training and self employment programmes has increased significantly by 11% and 86% respectively. The following Table- 18.3 depicts the achievement of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission.

**Table-18.7: Achievement under DAY-NULM**

Sl. No.	No. of Income Generation Scheme under operation	No. of Manpower/Groups to whom facilities provided		Fund released (in Lakhs)	
		2019-20	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21
1	RF to SHGs @ Rs 10,000	3798	1157	379.8	115.7
2	RF to ALFs @ Rs 50,000	70	61	35	30.5
3	Skill Training	6341	7039	688.18	72.48
4	Self Employment Program (Individual, Group & SHG Bank Linkage)	848	1519	19.99	59.7

Source: Panchayat and Rural Development

**(D) National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)**

The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi has approved the Implementation of an Externally Aided Project namely "National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)" under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) through loan assistance (IBRD Credit) from World Bank in the month of February 2019.

The project aims at enterprise development programs for rural poor women by creating a platform to access finance including start-up financing options to build their individual or collectively owned and managed enterprise. The project will involve developing financial products using digital financial services to help small producer collectives to scale up and engage with the market.

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), GoI has signed a \$250 million loan agreement with the World bank for National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) that aims to help rural women in rural households shift to a new generation of economic initiatives by developing viable enterprises for Farm and Non-Farm products.

The NRETP project is additional financing to the \$500 million National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP) approved by the World Bank in July 2011. The project will support enterprise development programs for rural poor women by creating a platform to access finance including start-up financing options to build their individual or collectively owned and managed enterprise. The project will involve developing financial products using digital financial services to help small producer collectives scale up and engage with the market.

The project is currently being implemented across 13 states, 161 districts and 584 blocks across the country. In Assam also the NRETP Project is being implemented in 5 Districts and 20 Blocks, The Districts are Tinsukia, Dhemaji, Hailakandi, Nagaon, and Udalguri. The 20 NRETP Blocks are Itakhuli, Sadiya, Kakopathar, Guijan, Dhemaji,

Sissiborgaon, Murkongselek, Machkhowa, Lala, Hailakandi, Algapur, Katlicherra, Udalguri, Bhergaon, MazbatRowta, Raha, Barhampur, Dolongghat, and Laokhowa.

Ever since its implementation, Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission (ASRLM) has taken up various initiatives and rolling out mechanism in the 20 selected blocks. Some of them are listed as follows:

1. Development of 20 Model Cluster Level Federation of SHG members. The Model CLFs have been provided an amount of Rs.2.5 Lakh per CLF as Infrastructure Development Fund.
2. These MCLs have been channelized Community Funds, CBO Start-Up Funds, Credit Linkages and Insurance facilities with more emphasis
3. Organizing various capacity building programmes at all level for Mission Staff, Cadres and SHG members
4. 3 Community Managed Training Center (CMTC) has been developed under the MCLFs for which an amount of Rs.7.50 per CLF has been released.
5. Additional Funding in terms of Viability Gap Fund (VGF) amounted of Rs.2.56 Cr has been released as 1<sup>st</sup> Trench amongst the 20 MCLFs.
6. Development of designated cadres like Business Development Service Provider (BDSP), Udyog Sakhi, Banking Correspondent Sakhi, DigipaySakhietc
7. Up-Scaling and Capacity Building of the cadres with the help of institution like RSETI, KVK, IIE etc.
8. Setting up One Stop Facility (OSF) Centers, Custom Hiring Centers (CHC).
9. Community Enterprise Fund of Rs.20 Lakh per Block has also been released.
10. Dual Authentication of CBO Saving Accounts have been initiated so that two office bearers (President/Secretary) can do transaction of the CBO account through biometric authentication at business correspondent agent points of the respective banks and at their doorstep.
11. Producer Groups, Producer Enterprises/ Farmers' producers companies, Organic Cluster's, etc. have been promoted for production enhancement and value chain development.
12. Intensify regular NRLM component wise activities in the selected blocks. The 20 NRETP Blocks are Itakhuli, Sadiya, Kakopathar, Guijan, Dhemaji, Sissiborgaon, Murkongselek, Machkhuwa, Lala, Hailakandi, Algapur, Katlicherra, Udalguri, Bhergaon, Mazabat and Rowta.
13. Under One Stop Facility Center (OSF) component of the project, financial assistance in the form of Community Enterprise Fund (CEF) have been released to 20 no.s of MCLFs at Rs. 25 Lakh per MCLF so that SHG members can be supported for promotion of enterprises. Till March 22, a total of 1741 enterprises have been supported amounting to total of Rs. 4.86 Cr. under this initiative

**TABLE-18.8: ACHIEVEMENTS OF 'NRETP'**

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement (Till March'22)
1	No. of Model Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) identified	20
2	No. of SHG Members working as BC Agents	85
3	No. of Producer's Group (PG) formed	369
4	No. of Mahila Kisans covered under Organic Cultivation	5714

*Source : Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission*

### **(E) Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)**

SVEP, the sub-scheme under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) has the objective of helping SHG and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm sector. The programme aims to develop an eco-system for entrepreneurship development in the identified blocks.

Under SVEP, an eco-system for enterprise development is to be developed through:

- Community Enterprise Fund (CEF), a dedicated fund for providing loans to entrepreneurs.
- Business Support Services for enterprise development through identifying business ideas, preparation of business plans, accessing loans from banks, maintaining accounts and supporting in marketing etc.
- The services are provided through a cadre of Community Resource Persons-Enterprise Promotion (CRP-EP) in each block.
- Dedicated center called the Block Resource Centre (BRC) is set up for providing all information required for entrepreneurs.

The project has been started in the month of July 2019 for a period of 4 years.

The project is being implemented in 3 blocks, viz Hajo (Kamrup District), Pub Mangaldai (Darrang District), & SidliChirang (Chirang District).

A total of 3624 enterprises will be supported under this project. Till September 2021, 1172 enterprises have been supported under three blocks namely Hajo (Kamrup) 349 Nos., Pub Mangaldoi (Darrang) 470 Nos. and SidliChirang (Chirang) 353 Nos.

Moreover, new five blocks have been approved by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Govt. of India namely PachimNalbari (Nalbari), Pub Chaiduar (Biswanath), North West Jorhat (Jorhat), Demow (Sivasagar) and Sapekhati (Charaideo) for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) under SVEP.

**(T)DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, (DDU-GKY)**

DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and catering to the career aspirations of rural youth. DDU-GKY is uniquely focused on rural youth between the ages of 15 and 35 years from poor families. Vision of DDUGKY programme is to "Transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce".

DDU-GKY programme is being implemented in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode through various Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, total **53,019** youth have been trained. Amongst which, **29,297** youths have already completed minimum three months period in the provided jobs. Indicative trades where training is being offered are Basic Car Servicing, Business Correspondent, BPO Voice/Non-Voice, Assistant Fashion Sales and Showroom Representative, Electrician Domestic, Food and Beverage Service-Steward, Sewing Machine Operator, Solar lighting technician, optical Fiber technician etc.

**TABLE- 18.9 : PERFORMANCE OF 'DDU-GKY' AS OF MARCH 2021**

<b>DDU-GKY in a Nutshell</b>	
<b>Trained</b>	53,019
<b>Placed</b>	29,297

*Source : Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission*

**(G) Rural Self employment training Institutes (RSETIs)**

The primary focus of the programme is skill development and skill up-gradation for self-employment & entrepreneurship development. In Assam, ASRLM has been implementing RSETI (Rural Self Employment Training Institute) program with 100% financial assistance from MoRD, Govt. of India. RSETI programme was first rolled out in Assam in 2009-2010. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021, there are **26 RSETIs** operating in 26 districts of the State. Indicative trades where training is being offered are Homemade Agarbatti Maker, Dairy Farming, Vermi Composting Making, Paper Cover Envelop & File Making, Soft Toys Maker and Seller, Goat Rearing, Poultry, Mushroom Cultivation, Piggery, Bee Keeping etc. Till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021, 1,07,833 candidates have been trained out of which, **77,431** are Rural Poortrained under various skill development trades.

The programme is being sponsored district-wise through five Nationalized Banks and AGVB in Assam.

- 1) Assam Grameen Vikash Bank (Kamrup (M), Kamrup, Sonitpur, Jorhat & Bongaigaon),
- 2) Canara Bank (Nagaon),
- 3) Central Bank (Tinsukia),
- 4) State Bank of India (Dima Hasao, Baksa, Chirang, Udalguri, Diphu),
- 5) Punjab National Bank (Morigaon, Dibrugarh, Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Cachar, Sivsagar, Karimganj & Golaghat)
- 6) UCO Bank (Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Barpeta, Darrang, Nalbari and Dhubri)



**TABLE- 18.10 : PERFORMANCE OF 'RSETI' AS OF MARCH 2021**

<b>RSETI in a Nutshell</b>	
<b>No of RSETIS</b>	26
<b>Total Trained</b>	1,07,833
<b>Total Rural Poor Trained</b>	77,431

*Source : Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission*

### **CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING FOR PRI'S, OFFICIALS AND OTHERS:**

The State Institute of Panchayat and Rural Development under the Department of Panchayat and Rural Development, Government of Assam is the premier institute of Assam in the field of training and research in the extensive areas of rural development. The institute has been functioning since its inception in the year 1998 and has been relentlessly working for imparting training to the elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions of Assam. The institute has been regularly organising different training programmes to build the capacity of the officials of Panchayati Raj institutes, Rural Development and other line departments, elected representatives of Panchayats, representatives of nongovernmental organisations, SHG members, unemployed youth, women, farmers and other stakeholders involved in the broad field of rural development and Panchayati Raj.

The State Institute of Panchayat and Rural Development (SIPRD), Assam has been organising skill development training programmes on different activities for building the capacity of the Elected Representative, Officials and others for better planning implementation of Rural Development programmes as well as strengthening of PRI's. The Government of India has been providing 100% grant for strengthening the infrastructure of SIPRD and State Government also born its share of 10% of total recurring grant. The SIPRD has two full fledged campuses in Guwahati- one at Khanapara and another at Kahikuchi.

12 Extension Training Centers have been under SIPRD in different zones of the State. Satellite based training networks has been established in Kahikuchi campus of SIPRD with 16 no. of Satellite Interactive terminals. Trainings have become more accessible to the grass root level functionaries and other stakeholders through this satellite-based training system of SIPRD in Assam. Moreover, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has sanctioned and released fund for setting up 11 no. of District Panchayat Resource Centers (DPRC) in the district wherein SIPRD do not have any Extension Training Centre, & out of total 11 DPRCs have been completed so far. The Institute has been making effort continuously, for building the capacity of the officials, elected representatives of PRIs, officials of line department and other stakeholders on preparation of holistic Gaon Panchayat development plan. During the year 2020-21, the Institute prepared a comprehensive annual training action plan to impart training to 339942 persons on different training programme, covering various subjects. In 2020-21, the institute organised 3008 courses and cover 142371 persons of different clientele groups on various subjects.

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**CHAPTER-XIX****SOCIAL SECTOR**

Social Sector Development is one of the most rewarding investments available to promote national development. With this view, the State Government has been making all possible efforts to develop social sector in the state, according to desired priorities. Development of social activities like education, health, family welfare, safe drinking water, sanitation, welfare programme for women, children, SC & ST sub sectors, development of marginalized groups and backward regions etc. have assumed fairly important. The Government is committed towards overall development of all sections of society.

**EDUCATION:**

Education is one of the key inputs for balanced social & economic development. Education empowers people with skills & knowledge which ultimately help to boost economic growth. A number of schemes have been initiated by the Government for encouraging development of education among various sections of the population in the State. Development in these sectors can build up strong edifice of a stimulating economy in terms of rising income and employment opportunities, productivity, technology advancement and finally enhanced quality of life in the State. Education may be both formal and informal. Formal education consists of Pre-school, Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary to Senior Secondary, Technical or non-technical or may be Vocational in form.

**PRIMARY & UPPER PRIMARY EDUCATION:**

In Assam, the number of Government/Provincialised Schools/Institutes under department of Elementary in Lower Primary schools is 34482 of which 33408 are in rural areas and 1074 are in urban areas. Likewise, the total number of Upper Primary schools is 5805 of which 5511 are in rural areas and 294 are in urban areas, as per DISE 2021-22.

**DROP-OUT RATE:**

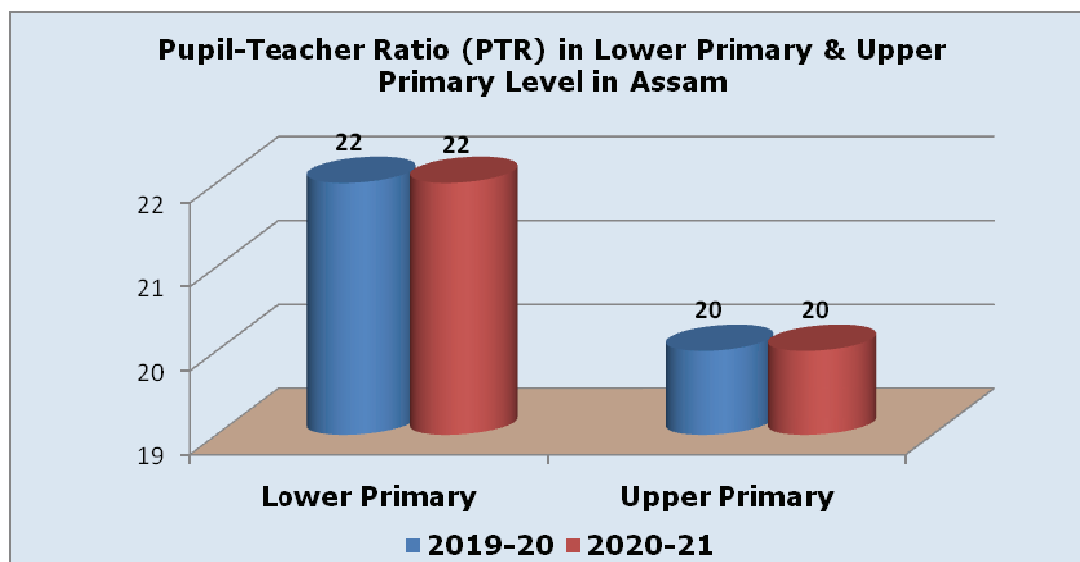
As per, DISE 2021-22, the average annual Drop-out Rate in Lower Primary in the State during 2021-22 is 6.02 against 4.3 in 2019-20, while this rate was 3.1 percent in 2018-19 and 5.60 percent in 2016-17. Likewise in the Upper Primary level, the drop-out rate is 8.81 in 2021-22 and it was 4.9 percent during the year 2020-21. The drop-out rate, registered highest 19.80 percent in South Salmara followed by 11.43 in Tamulpur in the Lower Primary level while lowest is 1.22 in Sibsagar. Similarly, in the upper Primary Level, this rate is highest 22.41 in South Salmara and the lowest 2.27 in Chirang. during the period 2021-22. The Transition Rate from primary to upper primary in the state is 92.7.

**PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO:**

The Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) or Student-Teacher Ratio is the number of students who attend a school or university divided by the number of teachers in the institutions. The Pupil-Teacher Ratio in the Lower Primary level of the State during the year 2021-22 has been remain the same at 22 as it was during 2020-21. Similarly, in the Upper Primary level the PTR during the period is 21 in 2021-22 which was 20 in 2019-20 against 21 in 2018-19.

The graph below shows the PTR of Lower Primary and Upper Primary in the State during 2021-22 and 2020-21, as per U-DISE 2021-22.

**Fig.-19.1. PTR IN LOWER PRIMARY & UPPER PRIMARY LEVEL IN ASSAM**



(Source: U-DISE, 2020-21)

#### **GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO (GER):**

Gross Enrolment Ratio or Gross Enrolment Index is a statistical measure used in the educational sector and by the UN in its Education Index to determine the number of students enrolled in school at several grade levels (like elementary, middle school and high school).

**Table:- 19.1. GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO OF ASSAM & INDIA**

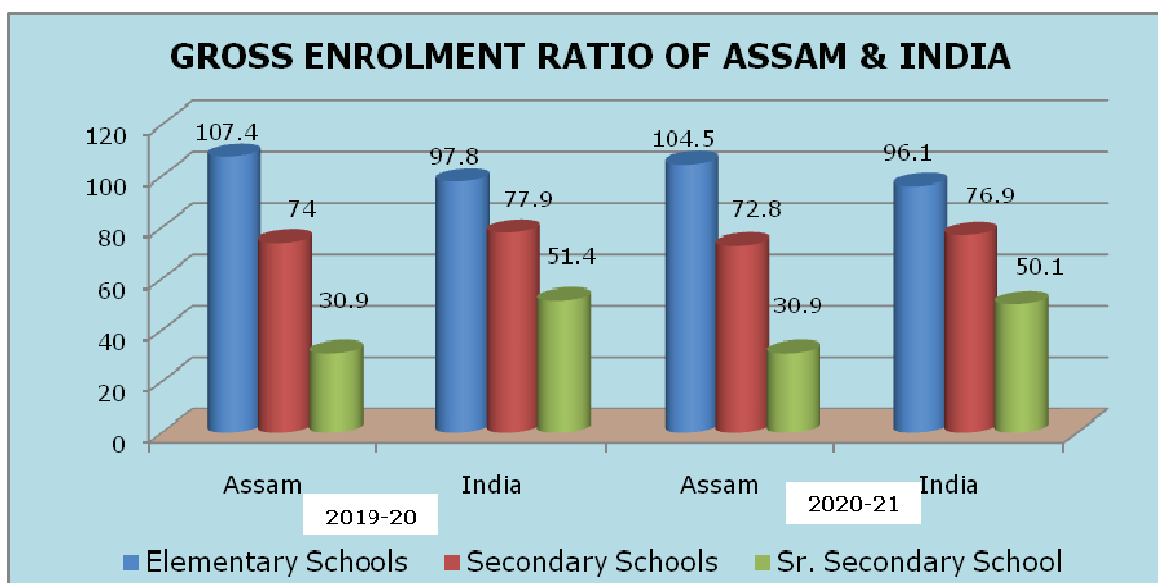
Category	2019-20		2020-21	
	Assam	India	Assam	India
Elementary Schools (Class I-VIII)	107.4	97.8	104.5	97.8
Secondary Schools (Class IX-X)	74.0	77.9	74.0	77.9
Sr. Secondary School (Class XI-XII)	30.9	51.4	30.9	51.4

(Source: U-DISE+, Ministry of Education GOI, 2020-21)

The above Table shows that the Gross Enrolment Ratio at Elementary schools (Class I-VIII) during 2020-21 was 104.5 and in 2019-20 was 107.4 while it was 104.5 during 2018-19, showing a rise in Assam. In Secondary School (Class IX-X), the GER during 2020-21 was 74.0 and is same as 2019-20 (74.0), while in 2018-19, it was 72.8. However, the Gross Enrolment Ratio at Sr. Secondary School is quite low, i.e. during 2018-19; it was 30.9

and has remained the same during 2019-20 and even in 2020-21 as well, as per U-DISE+ 2020-21, Ministry of Education GOI and RBI publications.

**Fig.:- 19.2. GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO OF ASSAM & INDIA**



(Source: U-DISE+ 2020-21, Ministry of Education GOI)

### Samagra Shiksha

Under Samagra Shiksha Abhijan the different activities undertaken by the government for elementary and secondary level schools are as follows-

#### Elementary Level

The activities undertaken in the elementary level of schools during 2021-22 by the government are--

- Distribution of Free Textbooks:** Free Textbooks have been distributed to 41, 51,498 learners from class I to VIII in the Academic Year 2022.
- Utilization of Library Grants:** Books distributed to all Govt. /Provincialised schools (elementary and secondary) from the Govt. organizations viz. Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), AsomPrakashanParishad (APP), Children Literary Trust of Assam (CLTA), SahityaAkademi (SA), National Book Trust (NBT) and SCERT-Assam.
- "Learning to Learn" Programme:** "Learning to Learn", an initiative is implemented to bridge the gap between the home language of Tea Community.
- School's Bio-diversity Register (SBR):** This innovative activity has been initiated in 2021-22. Youth and Eco Club with special focus on maintenance of Biodiversity Register at school level.
- Teachers Training (through NISHTHA-3.0):**
  - Training is conducted through online mode
  - NCERT Modules (12 Nos.) have been translated and adopted by SCERT for the state of Assam.

**f. RashtriyaAvishkar Abhiyan (RAA):**

- An interactive discussion of Hon'ble Minister, Education, Assam with 100 selected Science and Mathematics teachers of Assam was held on 19<sup>th</sup> December, 2021.

**g. Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP):**

- A study on learning loss during Covid-19 was conducted by SCERT, Assam.
- The academic package (self -learning material) had been prepared by SCERT, Assam (State Academic Authority) for class-I to VIII.
- Science Activity Book and Maths Activity Book for Class VI to VIII were provided as a part of learning enhancement programme
- Upper Primary Science and Maths Kit were provided to 4950 schools.

**h. School Safety & Security:**

- **Training of Teachers:** A 4-day online teachers' orientation cum training programme has been conducted for 41,429 Government/ Provincialized Elementary schools Head teachers on various domain areas viz. Child Rights & Child Protection, Human Trafficking, Basic First Aid, Health and Hygiene, COVID-19 related safety measures etc.
- **Assessment Test Booklet:** An Assessment Test book has been designed for the teachers of 41,429 Government/ Provincialized Elementary schools (one of each) and provided to evaluate and assess safety measures within school premises.
- **Fire Extinguisher's** The outcome of supplying fire extinguisher to all the schools was to secure the schools from fire hazards specially the mid-day meal kitchen.

**i. NIPUN ---Activities implemented under NIPUN Axom:**

▪ **Awareness:**

- The mission was launched on 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2021 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam.
- Development and sharing of Video of HMRs message on FLN mission, Theme song, message by LovlinaBuragohain.

▪ **Curricular/Academic areas (materials):**

- Review of existing curriculum according to NCERT document of Learning Outcomes and NIPUN Bharat Guidelines.
- Alignment/mapping (term-wise) of Learning Outcomes as per guidelines of NIPUN BHARAT.
- Development/adaptation/modification of Learning Materials (Charts, cards, Teachers' Manual, Readiness Package, grids, conversation charts etc. of class-I to III in seven mediums.
- Development of Learning Recovery Package.
- VidyaPravesh Package (3-month Play based package)
- Worksheet for children of Balvatika and Teachers' Handbook.

**INCLUSIVE EDUCATION**

Under Inclusive Education component of SSA, different activities are conducted where all the field level functionaries play a vital role, to create public awareness, to provide physical and academic support in school and home base situation and provide remedial teaching programme etc.

SamagraShiksha - the Integrated Scheme on School Education envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to Senior Secondary levels. The Scheme covers all children with Special needs with one or more disabilities as mentioned in the scheduled of disabilities of Right of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 studying in Government, Government Aided and local body School. The vision of the Scheme is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for Education.

Samagra Shiksha Assam focuses on increasing access to education, enrolment and retention of all children in school as well as improving the quality of education.

**Target Group/beneficiary of the scheme**

The scheme covers all children from pre nursery to senior secondary stage studying in Government, local body and government-aided schools, with one or more disabilities as defined under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (2016) namely:

**Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV):****During 2021-22:**

- A total of 81 KGBVs sanctioned with seat capacity of 11,100 children.
- Out of the total target, all 81 KGBVs operationalised with coverage 7688 children.
- Out of the total sanctioned KGBVs (81) in 67 KGBVs classes up to XII approved.

**Activities conducted:**

- During the academic session 2021-22, the KGBVs were closed from April to September, 2021 due to COVID-19 pandemic situation. During this closure period of KGBV virtual classes conducted by the teacher wherever possible. Learning materials along with necessary instructions given to children at their home with the help of teacher and staff of KGBV, CRCCs and members of School Managing Committee of the locality of the children's home delivery of Mid-Day Meal. The KGBVs reopened in the month of September, 2021 for Classes: IX & X and in the month of October, 2021 for other classes. It was ensured that all the children attend KGBV after reopening. During the closure period of KGBV Teaching Learning Materials, Stipend and Food Security Allowances under PM- POSHAN provided to all children.
- As soon as children came back to KGBV in the month of September & October, 2021 the teachers and staff have undertaken strategy to fill the learning gaps of children due to non- functioning of KGBV during COVID-19 pandemic situation.
- Necessary materials like bedding materials, dress materials, learning materials and other arrangement like health checkup, cleanliness and regular sanitization, vaccination etc. arranged in all KGBV.

All the scheduled activities like extra-curricular, skill development and other initiative undertaken to enhance the confidence level of the girls, Specific Skill training, Self

Defence/Martial Art Training, Sports and Recreational activities, Adolescent Stage & Adolescent Health & Hygiene (Special focus on MHM, Parent Teacher Meet (PTM),

**Table:-19.2 Community Participation and Special Focus Group:**

During 2021-22		
Sl. No.	Activities	Achievement (physical)
1	School Management Committee Members Training	State has trained a total of 2,36,464 SMC members covering 41,485 schools during 2021-22.
2	Conduct of Monthly SMC and Focus on Quarterly SMC Meeting:	Quarterly SMC meeting was conducted in the state in 41,485 Govt./ Provincialised schools.
3	Felicitation of Best SMC/Mothers' Group (MG)	A total of 4,609 best SMCs/MGs were felicitated.
4	UtsavVidyarambha:	In all 41,485 Govt./Provincial Schools, Vidyarambha programme was conducted for increasing enrolment.
5	Social Audit	Social Audit was conducted in all Govt./Prov. Schools (41485 schools).
6	Community Festivals:	Community Festival programme was conducted in 660 schools.
7	Release of Composite Grant	Composite Grants under AWP & B was released to the respective SMCs of all eligible schools. A total amount of Rs. 11194.45 (L) against 41,398 schools as composite school grant was released based on the enrolment figure of the schools.
8	Sports & Physical Education	Under the Sports and Physical Education Samagra Shiksha, Assam has released the sports grant @Rs.0.05(L) per LPS against 35,736 schools and Rs.0.1(L) per UPS against 5,662 schools. Guideline also provided to all Govt./ Prov. Schools of the state to purchase sports equipment as per MHRD's guideline.

## SECONDARY LEVEL:

The activities undertaken in the secondary level of schools during 2021-22 by the government are—

- a. National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA-2.0):** NISHTHA-2.0 is an in-service training program

for secondary level teachers on DIKSHA ASSAM PORTAL was started on 10th August 2021. This training is covering all the secondary school teachers including School Heads (64857 teachers) followed by an assessment in each training modules.

**b. Learning Enhancement Programme [LEP]:**

Learning Enhancement Program [LEP] 2021-2022 was conducted in Secondary schools of Assam wherein it involved 4 major activities as mentioned below:

- Providing Activity Books to slow learners.
- Conducting Face to Face Remedial Training.
- Providing Question Banks to class X students.
- Providing Teachers Learning Materials [TLMs] and Conducting Teachers Training.

**c. School Safety & Security:**

- **Training of Teachers:** A 4-day online teachers' orientation cum training programme has been conducted for 4,364 Government/ Provincialized Secondary schools
- **Assessment Test Booklet:** An Assessment Test book has been designed for the teachers of 4,364 Government/ Provincialized Secondary schools (one of each) and provided to evaluate and assess safety measures within school premises.

**Inclusive Education:**

**Inclusive Education** component of Samagra Shiksha was earlier known as Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS). Since, 2013-14, scheme is being implemented at secondary level in Assam.

Inclusive Education is designed to be provided access facilities and quality education with a congenial environment that is most appropriate to individual CWSN's learning needs. The Inclusive Education component recognises all schedules of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

**Major Achievements:**

- a. Identification & intervention plan for Students with Specific Learning Disabilities at Secondary Stage year 2019-20
- b. Development of Basic level screening tool SANDHAN year 2020-21. SANDHAN is a basic level screening tool developed to support the process of screening of disabilities among children suspected to have disabilities at school.
- c. Mission Clear Vision year 2020-21: A month long free eye check-ups programme jointly initiated by Samagra Shiksha, Assam and National Health Mission, Assam on 3rd December 2020 to 4<sup>th</sup> January 2021.
- d. Online self- learning platform for teacher on inclusive education year 2021-22
- e. Vocational Skill Training for CWSN:



## Community Participation and Special Focus Group:

### Training of members of School Management & Development Committees (SMDCs):

1. The training module was developed with the help of community experts & District Programme Officers of CP & SFG component at state level in three languages viz. English, Assamese & Bangla in a workshop and camera-ready copy of the module was supplied to the districts for printing & distribution.

2. The Master trainers for SMDC training of the districts were oriented through online / offline mode through the State level experts.

3. **Community Mobilisation and Media:** Various awareness programmes were conducted like Utsav Vidyarambha and Swachchata of schools, SMDC meetings,

4. The following activities of Community mobilization & media at Secondary level were implemented in year 2020-21 in view of the pandemic situation of Covid -19.

- a. **Enajori (Bond of Love)** – Samagra Shiksha on behalf of Education Department, Government of Assam came up with a programme “Enajori” on the occasion of Independence Day. To celebrate the spirit of freedom and bring up positivity on Independence Day-2020, students of the government schools of Assam participated in painting a portrait of the freedom fighter of the nation, performing dance on ‘Bande Matram’ song and singing patriotic songs.
- b. **Celebration of Teacher’s Day:** This activity was a zero budget activity where all the students were requested to write letters to their teachers on the occasion of Teacher’s day and post it to their teachers over WhatsApp, Face book, drop letters to schools etc. almost 9,80,000 students participated in the activity.
- c. **International Day of Sign Language-** To raise awareness of the importance of sign language in full realization of the human rights of people who are deaf, for the first time in India.
- d. **International Day of Person with Disabilities-** Samagra Shiksha recognizes every child as special and extends its full support to children with special needs. On International Day Person with Disabilities, a unique programme in collaboration with National Health Mission was started with a mission to have a clear vision
- e. **World Braille Day-** Samagra Shiksha, Assam celebrated World Braille Day on 4th January, 2020 for the awareness of the importance of Braille as a means of communication in full realization of human rights for visually impaired people.
- f. **Republic Day celebrations-** To spread awareness among students, two documentaries were developed, one on Environment with special emphasis on

Jadav Payeng and the Safety from Drugs. Both the documentaries were telecasted in Doordarshan for all the students of Assam in the occasion of Republic Day, 2021.

g. **IEC materials:**

i. **Pocket Media Multifold brochure-**

ii. **Video on SOP of School Reopening:**

iii. **Publicity of Schemes under the Mission-** Around ten videos have been developed on various initiatives of Samagra Shiksha Secondary such as-

- Girl ambassador's for Girl empowerment.
- Folklore for adolescent empowerment & social change.
- Tele-education helpline.
- Good practices in Out of School component.
- Success stories from Out of school children.
- Sandhan logo in Inclusive education and its use by teachers for screening of students.
- Initiatives of the state during lockdown to continue education of children.
- Skills of students learnt through NSQF.
- Reopening of school after lockdown and the entire management of schools.
- Innovations in ICT and digital initiatives
- Introduction of Biodiversity Register in schools.

## 5. Pre-Primary Education:

With the amendment to the Indian Constitution which made primary education a fundamental right for every child. The launch of **SamagraShiksha Abhiyan (SSA)** by the Govt. Of India aimed at universalization of the primary education in India.

There are primarily three learning goals highlighted in the **NIPUN Bharat guidelines** as well as the NCERT Preschool Curriculum which correspond to the various domains of development -

Goal 1 – **Children maintain good health and well-being** corresponds to physical development (gross and fine motor skills) creative and aesthetic development as well as social and emotional development.

Goal 2 – **Children are effective communicators**

Goal 3 – **Children become involved learners and connect to their immediate environment.**

**Activities conducted in Convergence with SCERT –Assam:**

- a. Development of Workbook for the students of Ka Shreni.
- b. Development of “Hand book for Teachers” and “Theme based activity book for Teacher” of pre-primary in 9 medium of instruction for Ka Shreni.
- c. Development of Vidya Pravesh - a three-month school readiness module for children in class – I
- d. Development of Teacher Instruction and Worksheet for three-month readiness package for Grade I students
- e. Training completed for 12033 teachers on ECCE on face-to-face mode.

**Functioning of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Type –IV:** The “Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) type –IV” is a 100 bedded Girl Hostel for free boarding & lodging of SC/ST/OBC/ Minority girls and girls from weaker sections of the society at Secondary level covering class-IX to XII under Samagra Shiksha. The hostels are being constructed with the unit cost Rs. 155.35 lakh in the Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB) with a financial pattern of 90:10 share between Centre and State. Out of total 81 EBBs, construction initiated for 78 EBBs against which construction completed for 50 hostels. Construction is in progress for 28 hostels.

In addition to the allocated Project cost, Govt. of Assam is allocating Rs. 20 Lakh each for construction of boundary walls, night guard quarter, external electricity and security measures etc.

The KGBVs-IV are being operationalized since 2025-16 and till the lockdown of Covid -19 pandemic, total 41 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya –IV (KGBV) were made functional as girls hostels with 2252girls at secondary level in various districts till 2021-22.

The target inmates are from the categories of SC/ST/OBC/ Minority and other weaker sections in the age group of 14-18 years. Provision of recruitment of Warden, Head Cook, Night Chowkidar, Assistant Cooks (2) against each hostel is kept under the Annual Work Plan& Budget (AWP&B) of Samagra Shiksha in addition to cost for food & other management issues like water/ electricity, medical, maintenance, stipend etc.

**6. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Awasiya Vidyalaya/Hostel- Residential School/ Hostel:**

The scheme of residential schools for boys is for covering of children in the urban areas who are deprived, homeless, street children and children in difficult circumstances, without adult protection, who require not merely day schooling facilities, but also lodging and boarding facilities.

**Activities Conducted:**

- a. Computer Education conducted in each three School for all children.
- b. Specific Skill (Vocational) training like-craft activities, screen printing, doll making etc. conducted.
- c. Co-curricular activities like song, dance, poetry, drama, games, drawing, painting, kitchen gardening etc. conducted.
- d. Health Hygiene education to all the learners.
- e. Supply of educational materials, stationary, Teaching Learning Materials, stipend to all children.
- f. Parent Teacher Meet conducted to review the performance of children with parents/ guardians.
- g. Health check-up conducted for all children and the status of the health of the children recorded.

**7. Girls Hostel:****Activities Conducted:**

- a. Martial Art (self-defence) training conducted for the Children.
- b. Specific Skill (Vocational) training like sewing, weaving, craft activities, knitting, screen printing, embroidery, doll making etc. arranged in the hostel.
- c. Co-curricular activities like- song, dance, poetry, drama, games, drawing, painting, kitchen gardening etc. organised.
- d. Health Hygiene education including Menstrual Hygiene education to all the learners provided.
- e. Educational materials, stationary, Teaching Learning Materials provided to all children.
- f. Health check- up of all children done regularly and health profile maintained.
- g. Stipend provided to all children for fulfilling their need based on requirements.

**8. Equity:****A)Activity: Rani Laxmibai Atma Raksha Prashikshan Self Defence Training:**

The programme Rani Laxmibai Atma Raksha Prashikshan – Self Defence Training is conducted for girls studying in Classes VI to XII The training is given to girls by certified instructors from recognized Martial Art Institutes like Karate, Kung-fu, Tae Kwon Do, Judo, Muay Thai etc through qualified Instructors.

**B)Activity: Adolescent Programme for Girls Students:** For holistic development of adolescents and mitigate various issues affecting adolescents' various programmes were carried out for the Adolescent girls and boys studying in class IX to XII in Govt./Provincialized Schools in 33 districts of Assam. The following topics were covered: Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) and Reproductive Health, Life

Skill Education, Prevention of Drugs and Substance Abuse among Children and Illicit Trafficking.

**C) Activity: Career Guidance Programme:** Career Guidance Programme was conducted to create the awareness and give proper and timely guidance to Girls' as well as Boys. The activities conducted under the programme in every school (IX to XII) are: Training of one Nodal teacher, Career Guidance Workshop with expert Resource Persons from Universities /Govt. colleges/ organizations/ departments in every district, career portal, YouTube live Webinar, Career Chart, latest books, information, modules etc in the Career Guidance Cell.

**D)SC/ST oriented activities:** The programme ""Special Focus on SC&ST"" was implemented in the focused SC/ST dominated blocks for enhancing access, retention, addressing gender in-equality, awareness on various educational schemes and programmes etc.

**E) Prevention of Early Child Marriage:** This special initiative is undertaken by Samagra Shiksha, Assam since the year 2021-22 in all 33 districts. The activities under the programme include: Formation of District Level committee (DLC) along with Block, Village/Ward, GP level committees to prepare plan of action for prevention of Child marriage and monitor child marriage incidences. Sensitization programme involving Children, teachers/ SMC members/ Mothers groups/IE Resource Persons collaboration with District Administration, SCPCR, Police, Social Welfare Department, UNICEF etc,

**F)Sanitary Pad Vending Machine & Incinerator Machine** installed in selected elementary (3371) and secondary (2322) schools in phase manner as approved during the PAB, 2021-22.

**ICT@School Scheme &MIS:- ICT and Digital Initiatives:**

It is a centrally sponsored scheme. ICT sets to achieve not only to provide IT literacy to all the schools children of the State but also help in building a new generation of talent.

**Tele Education under State Fund, Govt. of Assam:**

Tele-Education is a remote technology aided instruction platform which provides remote teaching using e-content from the broadcasting studio by chosen experts.

**STEM:** STEM refers to educating students in four specific disciplines- **S**cience, **T**echnology, **E**ngineering and **M**athematics in a practical and applied approach. It involves enhancing 21<sup>st</sup>Century Skills like team work, innovation, imagination, creativity and critical thinking.

The major activities under the STEM have done:

- STEM kits have been provided for the practical demonstration of STEM in 206 schools.

- Details content for STEM has been provided to the schools.
- Two teachers of each school have trained online on STEM, so that they will teach their students.
- Part time expert on STEM was engaged through third party to teach the teachers and students.
- Online classes on STEM have been carried out for students.

### **Tinkering Lab (TL):**

- Tinkering Lab (TL) is a work space where young minds can give shape to their ideas through hands on do-it-yourself mode and learn / develop innovation skills.
- Tinkering lab has been set up in 153 Secondary and Higher Secondary schools in Assam in the year 2020-21 and 2021-22.
- The equipment and kits (more than 200 kits) were supplied in the Tinkering Lab as per NITI Aayug designed for ATL.
- Training has been conducted for teachers through online mode and now, physical training is going on at schools.

**E-Office:** Samagra Shiksha, Assam has been on process to implement the e-office at Office of the Mission Director, SS, Assam. The scanning of files has been started and imparted training to officers & staffs for implementing e-office.

### **Vocational Education under NSQF:**

- a. Vocational Education under National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) has been implemented in Assam from the academic session 2016 with 57 schools with two trades/sectors (IT/ITeS and Retail) in each school.
- b. Total seven (07) Training Management Partners (TMPs) Viz. Assam Downtown Charity Trust, Educative, SIBIN Group, Centum Work Skills, Indus Edu train Pvt Ltd., Skill Tree Consulting Pvt. Ltd. and Valeur Fabtex Pvt. Ltd. are engaged for implementation of Vocational Education in Assam.

**In 2021-22**, Vocational Education implemented another 213 schools (two trades/sectors in each school) with 06 trades viz. IT/ITeS, Agriculture, Electronics & Hardware, Automotive, Tourism & Hospitality and Beauty & Wellness and implemented from the academic session 2021-22 along with earlier **495** schools. In 2020-21, Healthcare trade was also approved but due to technical issues from MoE, Govt. of India, in 87 schools Health care trade was not implemented.

**At present**, vocational education under NSQF has been implemented in **708** schools (two trades in each school) with enrolment of 67549 from classes IX to XII.

### **HIGHER EDUCATION:**

The Higher Education Department in Government of Assam has been playing an important role for expansion and quality development of Higher Education sector

through the Universities and Colleges. The State Government has been providing adequate fund for infrastructure development of these institutions as well as establishing new Universities, Colleges and introducing additional streams to existing colleges to enhance access to Higher Education. Govt. has also launched some new schemes under Higher Education in the interest and benefits of the students.

The numbers of Higher Educational institutions in Assam is given in Table 19.5 below:

**Table :-19.3. NO. OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN ASSAM AS ON 2022-23**

Institutions	Numbers
Universities (Including Private and Deemed University)	20
Government Colleges	5
Government Model Colleges	11
Provincialised Colleges	321
Non-Government Colleges	92
Literary & Voluntary Organization	25
Government Law College	1
Non-Government Law Colleges	26

(Source : Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

## **MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION DURING LAST THREE YEARS:**

### **1. Fee Waiver Scheme:**

Govt. has introduced Fee Waiver Scheme for reimbursement of admission fees /Tuition fees for poor and BPL students admitted in colleges and universities for enhancing Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education. The fund released and numbers of beneficiaries under the scheme for last three years as below:

**Table:- 19.4. AMOUNT OF RELEASED FUND AGAINST BENEFICIARIES UNDER FEE WAIVER SCHEME**

Year	Amount released	No. of Beneficiaries
2018-19	Rs. 9173.30 lakh	278729
2019-20	Rs. 7723.13 lakh	189434
2020-21	Rs.16192.61 lakh	407581
2021-22	Rs 8171.46 lakh	357903

(Source : Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

### **2. Distribution of Scooters to Girl Students:**

Govt. has introduced the scheme for providing scooters to girl students who secured 1<sup>st</sup> Division in HSSLC Examination.



**Table:- 19.5. DISTRIBUTION OF SCOOTERS TO GIRL STUDENTS**

Year	Amount released	No. of Beneficiaries
2017-18	Rs. 500.00 lakh	1000 numbers of girl students
2020-21	Rs.13286.86 lakh	22245 numbers of girl students as BanikantaKakati Award under Pragyan Bharati
2018-19 & 2019-20 (Being provided during 2021)	Rs.9020.96 lakh	15160 numbers of girl students as BanikantaKakati Award under Pragyan Bharati

(Source : Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

### 3. Book Grants to Students:

During 2019, book grants have been provided to UG level students of Rs.1000/- each. During the year 2020-21, the grants enhanced to Rs.1500/- each. While during the year 2021-22-year grant was Rs 1000/ to each. The numbers of students benefitted is shown in the Table below:

**Table:- 19.6. NO. OF STUDENTS RECEIVING BOOK GRANTS**

Year	Amount released	No. of Students
2019-20	675.31 lakh	67531
2020-21	4433.63 lakh	295575
2021-22	3543.41 lakh	354341

(Source : Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

### 4. Introduction of Science Stream:

Govt. has approved 50 numbers of existing provincialised Colleges for introduction of additional Science stream for giving more emphasis to Science Education under Higher Education. Govt. has released Rs.10.00 lakh each to 50 Colleges for Laboratory facilities. Govt. has sanctioned 320 nos. of teaching & non-teaching posts in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase and classes have also been started in 16 colleges during 2020-21.

### 5. Bhasa Gaurav Achoni:

Govt. has introduced Bhasa Gaurav Achoni to preserve and promote vernacular languages and cultural traditions of the State for making corpus fund and financial assistance to authors as LekhokSambardhana during 2020-21.

**Table:- 19.7. NO. OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER "BHASHA GAURAV ACHONI"**

Type	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries
Corpus Fund	4320.00 lakh	21 numbers Sahitya Sabhas
LekhokSambardhana	300.00 lakh	600 authors @Rs.0.50 lakh each

(Source : Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

**6. Appointment of Teaching & Non-Teaching Employees:****Table:- 19.8. NO. OF APPOINTMENTS IN TEACHING & NON-TEACHING POST**

Year	Category of Posts	No. of Incumbents
2018-19	Teaching & Non-Teaching	123 numbers against vacancies.
2019-20	Teaching & Non-Teaching	157 numbers (in 5 Govt. Model Colleges)
2020-21	Teaching & Non-Teaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1626 numbers in 33 provincialised new Colleges and addl. Posts of 134 in provincialised Colleges</li> <li>• 36 numbers in Govt. Model College, Kaziranga.</li> </ul>
2022-23	Teaching & Non-Teaching	160 nos. Science Stream Colleges

(Source : Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

Technical education in Assam started with the establishment of Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology at Jorhat before independence in 1927. It was followed by Assam Engineering Institute and Assam Engineering College in Guwahati in 1948 and 1956 respectively. At present, there are 7 Govt. Engineering Colleges and 27 Polytechnic Institutions in Assam. Besides the state-run technical institutes, there are two national level institutes, the National Institute of Technology (NIT), Silchar and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati.

The following Tables (19.9 and 19.10) depict the enrolment statistics of students in these government run engineering and polytechnic institutions in Assam.

**Table:- 19.9. ENROLMENT STATISTICS OF THE STATE GOVT. ENGINEERING COLLEGES IN ASSAM FOR THE YEAR 2022-23**

Sl. No.	Institution	Total Intake	Total		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes	
			Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
1	Assam Engineering College, Guwahati	420	112	453	9	30	12	59
2	Jorhat Engineering College, Jorhat	315	91	339	4	18	14	46
3	Jorhat Institute of Science & Technology, Jorhat	240	134	218	6	12	10	26
4	Bineswar Brahma Engineering College, Kokrajhar	240	53	178	6	9	8	22
5	Barak Valley Engineering College, Karimganj	240	36	156	01	9	0	13
6	Golaghat Engineering College, Golaghat	180	57	165	1	11	8	17
7	Dhemaji Engineering College, Dhemaji	180	32	130	1	3	2	15

(Source : Directorate of Technical Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

**Table:- 19.10. ENROLMENT STATISTICS OF THE STATE GOVT. POLYTECHNIC IN ASSAM FOR THE YEAR 2022-23**

Sl. No.	Institution	Total Intake	Total		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes	
			Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
1	Assam Engineering Institute,	285	49	288	2	18	8	40
2	Diphu Polytechnic, Diphu	60	12	61	0	3	2	8
3	POWIET, Jorhat	260	61	275	0	15	10	35
4	Assam Textile Institute, Guwahati	70	33	50	1	3	5	7
5	Dibrugarh Polytechnic, Dibrugarh	140	44	145	2	9	6	19
6	Bongaigaon Polytechnic, Bongaigaon	120	20	113	3	12	6	14
7	Nowgong Polytechnic, Nagaon	170	29	177	0	12	1	24
8	Girls Polytechnic, Guwahati	160	112	112	9	9	15	15
9	Silchar Polytechnic, Silchar	220	36	218	4	15	5	30
10	Baksa Polytechnic, Baksa	180	34	174	3	12	4	21
11	Barpeta Polytechnic, Barpeta	180	48	183	6	12	3	21
12	Dhemaji Polytechnic, Dhemaji	180	42	185	2	13	6	19
13	Lakhimpur Polytechnic, Lakhimpur	180	53	181	3	13	6	21
14	Karimganj Polytechnic, Karimganj	180	20	153	0	11	3	22
15	Golaghat polytechnic, Golaghat	180	47	191	3	13	5	23
16	Goalpara Polytechnic, Goalpara	180	24	185	1	13	3	25
17	Nalbari Polytechnic, Nalbari	180	39	176	1	12	6	22
18	Kamrup Polytechnic, Kamrup	180	18	185	2	13	2	22
19	Sibsagar Polytechnic, Sibsaagar	201	43	193	4	12	7	26
20	Sonitpur Polytechnic, Sonitpur	180	37	190	0	13	6	25
21	RGP, Golaghat	60	49	49	2	2	6	6
22	Morigaon Polytechnic, Morigaon	180	45	175	3	13	6	21
23	Tinsukia Polytechnic, Tinsukia	180	44	187	4	13	7	22
24	Chirang Polytechnic, Chirang	180	41	183	4	13	3	20
25	Odalguri Polytechnic, Odalguri	180	38	168	1	10	6	22
26	Hailakandi Polytechnic, Hailakandi	180	20	160	2	12	4	23

(Source : Directorate of Technical Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

**MEDICAL EDUCATION:**

The Directorate of Medical Education, Assam is entrusted with the task of generating human resources like Doctors, Nurses, Technicians, Physiotherapists, Pharmacists and other Health personnel to meet the growing needs of not only the State but the entire North Eastern region. The government of Assam proposes to establish five new medical colleges in Glaghat, Dhemaji, Morigaon, Bongaigaon and Tamulpur Medical Colleges. The new AIIMS being established near Guwahati with the active support of the Government of India, will start its operations soon giving an impetus to the medical education in Assam.

The Table below shows that in eleven (11) numbers of educational institutions under the Directorate of Medical education in Assam, the total enrolment is 1076, of which 427 are female and total number of teachers was 1897 in 2021.

**Table:- 19.11. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL EDUCATION ASSAM, 2021**

Sl. No.	Institution	No. of Institution	Intake Capacity (MBBS/ BDS)	Enrolment		No. of Teachers	
				Female	Total	Female	Total
1	Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati	1	200	55	200	184	468
2	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	1	200	60	200	136	359
3	Silchar Medical College, Silchar	1	125	45	125	55	290
4	Jorhat Medical College, Jorhat	1	125	30	125	59	162
5	F.A.A. Medical College, Barpeta	1	125	45	125	46	152
6	Tezpur Medical College, Tezpur	1	125	35	125	61	168
7	Diphu Medical College Diphu	1	100	45	100	30	122
8	Regional Dental College, Guwahati	1	50	20	50	18	41
9	Government Dental College, Dibrugarh	1	63	24	63	2	6
10	Government Dental College, Silchar	1	63	23	63	2	5
11	Lakhimpur Medical College, Lakhimpur	1	100	45	100	35	130

(Source : Directorate of Medical Education)

**HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE:**

Health care performance in Assam exhibits sustained improvements over the years. These improvements are the outcomes of concentrated and continued efforts of the Government towards establishing an efficient system of health care and family welfare through effective planning, financing, human and resources management, and infrastructure and supply chain management. The State Government has taken consistent initiatives to reduce prevailing regional disparities and gaps in the access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, public and private health care infrastructure rural infrastructure, and access to preventive and medical care, public hygiene, information system on health care and nutrition and skilled manpower.

The TFR has reduced from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.2 in 2018. As per NFHS 5 report, the total unmet need in the State is reported as 11%, while the unmet need for spacing is 4.1% (NFHS 5). Kamrup district reported the highest total unmet need (17.6%), while Biswanath reported the lowest (5.3%). Approximately 60.8% of married women reported to avail any modern method of family planning in the State (NFHS 5); with sterilization acceptance being 9% among females and 0.1% among males.

**NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM)**

Government of India launched the National Health Mission (NHM) to carry out necessary architectural correction in the basic health care, delivery system. The Mission's approach is relating health to determinants of good health viz. segments of nutrition, sanitation, hygiene and safe drinking water. It also aims at mainstreaming the Indian systems of medicine to facilitate health care. Various measures were taken by National Health Mission (NHM) for child and mother's health.

The National Health Mission encompasses its two Sub- Missions, The Nation Rural Health Mission and the National Urban Health Mission. The main Programmatic components include health systems strengthening in rural and urban areas, Reproductive –Maternal- Neonatal Child and Adolescent health and communicable and non-communicable diseases. The core public health mandate of the National Health Mission is to provide equitable, affordable and quality health care services to the people of Assam.

The State Government along with National Health Mission has taken up schemes to strengthen existing health facilities and also to build new public health infrastructure in Rural, Hilly, Char, and Tribal and Tea Garden areas to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in the state.

**STATUS OF HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN ASSAM:**

The status of health infrastructure in Assam has been improving over the years.

- At present, there are 8 Medical Colleges and Hospitals, 25 Civil Hospitals + MMCH (Annex Building of GMCH), 3 Tuberculosis Hospitals, 3 Leprosy Hospitals, 1 Cancer Hospital, 14 Sub-divisional Civil Hospitals, 1010 PHCs, 14 FRUs, 201 CHCs, 154 State Dispensaries 4690 Sub-centres, 130 Mobile Medical Units (80 for Tea gardens and 50 for non-tea gardens), 15 Boat Clinic with 21475 numbers of total beds in the state at the end of 2021-22.
- 3 Nursing Colleges in Guwahati, Dibrugarh and Silchar with 6 Para-medical institutions, 3 Dental Colleges, 275 Polyclinics and 563 Diagnostics Centres as of December 2021.

- Referral Hospitals inside the state is 7 and outside the state are 31.
- Under the recently introduced Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), a total of 2301 HWCs (1620 SHCs & 681 PHCs) are operationalized in the State as of 22nd December 2021.

### AIFA

Assam Infrastructure Financing Authority (AIFA) was formed in 2009 to take up major infrastructure projects not covered under EAP state plan, RIDF or any other schemes. To keep the momentum of infrastructure going. AIFA has further taken up projects in diverse sectors with tangible and quantifiable benefits in this financial year. The projects sanctioned and taken up under NIDA in the financial year 2022-2023 are as follows-

**Table:- 19.12 Projects sanctioned for the financial year 2022-23**

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Total project cost (Amount in Crore)
1	Construction of Tamulpur Medical College & Hospital	500.00
2	Construction of Dhemaji Medical College & Hospital	500.00
3	Construction of Golaghat Medical College & Hospital	500.00
4	Construction of Bongaigaon Medical College & Hospital	500.00
5	Construction of Morigaon Medical College & Hospital	500.00
6	Construction of 2000 Aanganwadi Centres in Various districts across the state.	500.00
7	Construction of Jongal Balahu Khetra at Jongal Balahu Archaeological Site.	50.00
8	Establishment of College of Sericulture, Titabor, Jorhat	22.41

### HEALTH INDICATORS IN ASSAM, 2020:

The health indicators released by Registrar General of India (RGI) shows that the under the Five-Year Mortality Rate in Assam is still high than the all-India rate. The neo natal mortality is also higher than that of India.

The Table below shows a comparison of some health indicators of Assam and India.

**TABLE:- 19.13.TRENDS IN SELECTED HEALTH INDICATORS, 2020**

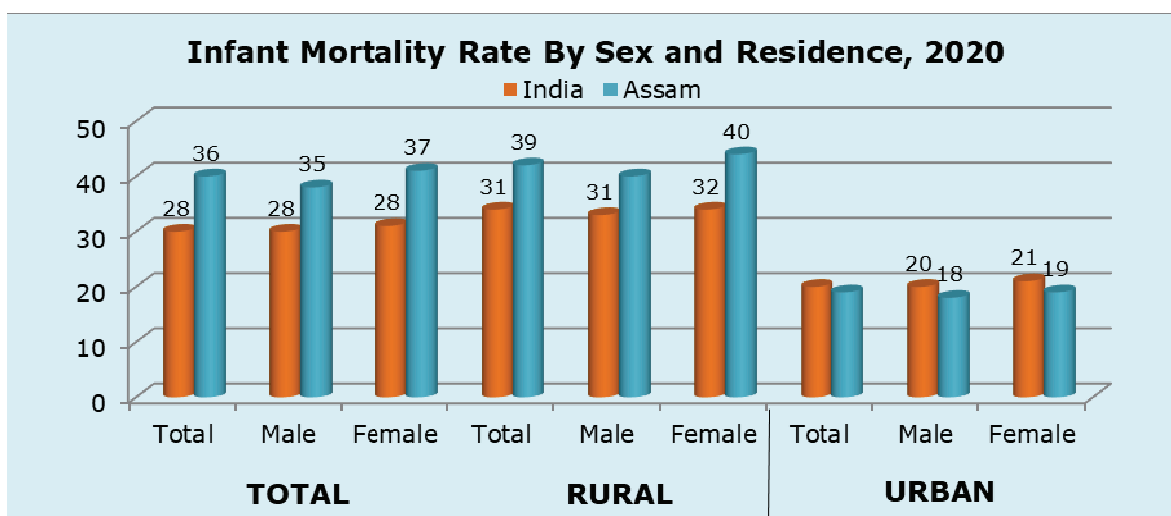
Activity	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	20.8	19.5	21.9	21.1	14.3	16.1
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.4	5.4	5.1
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	36	28	39	31	17	19
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	19	20	20	42.5	10	28.5
Under 5 Mortality Rate	43	41.9	42	82	19	52

(Source : SRS Bulletin October 2021, NFHS-5 2019-20)

**Table:- 19.14. INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY SEX AND RESIDENCE, 2020**

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>India</b>	28	28	28	31	31	32	19	19	18
<b>Assam</b>	36	35	37	39	37	40	17	17	17

(Source : SRS Bulletin 2020)

**Fig.:-19.3. Infant Mortality Rate, 2020**

(Source : SRS Bulletin 2020)

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of Assam since last five years are given below in the Table:



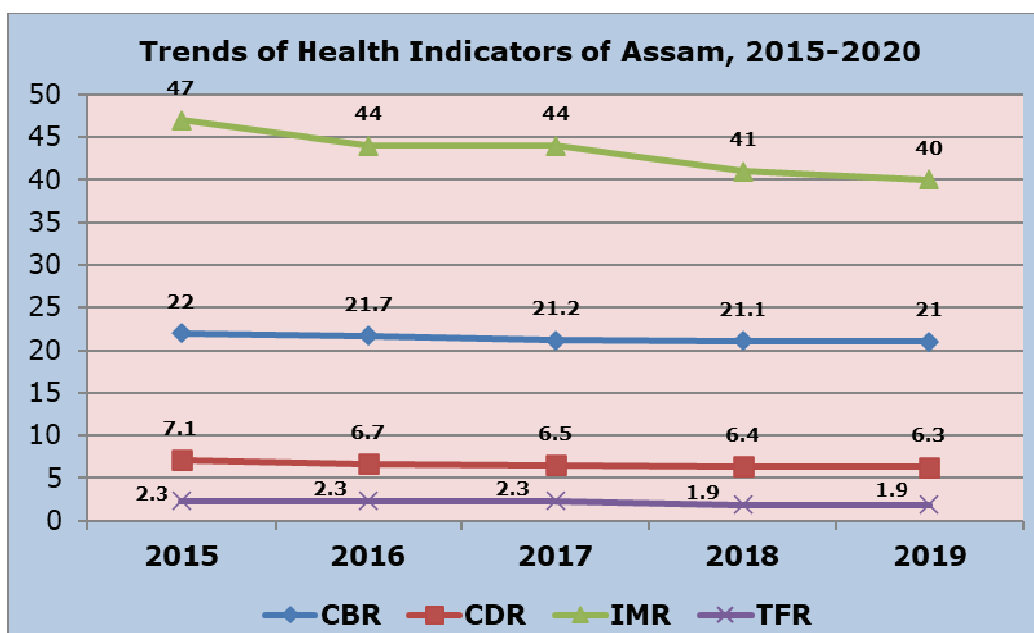
**Table:- 19.15. CBR, CDR, IMR & TFR OF ASSAM, 2020**

Year	CBR	CDR	IMR	TFR
2015	22.0	7.1	47	2.3
2016	21.7	6.7	44	2.3
2017	21.2	6.5	44	2.3
2018	21.1	6.4	41	1.9
2019	21.0	6.3	40	1.9
2020	20.8	6.2	36	2.1

(Source : SRS Bulletin 2020)

In 2020, the birth rate for Assam was 20.8 births per 1000 inhabitants. Birth Rate in Assam fell gradually from 22 births per 1000 inhabitants in 2015 to 20.8 births per 1000 inhabitants in 2020. Similarly, Crude Death Rate has also shown a declining trend from 7.1 deaths in 2015 to 6.4 in 2018 to 6.2 deaths per 1000 inhabitants in 2020. Likewise, Infant Mortality Rate of the state is falling significantly due to various health related measures taken up by Government of Assam. The IMR of the state in 2020 is 36 deaths per 1000 live births, while it was 47 in 2015 and 41 in 2018. In India, IMR in 2020 is 28 deaths per 1000 live births. Similarly, the Total fertility Rate has come down from 2.3 in 2015 to 2.0 in 2020, which is below the replacement level of 2.1.

The following graph reveals the trend of Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Assam since 2015 to 2019:

**Fig.:-19.4. TRENDS OF HEALTH INDICATORS OF ASSAM, 2015-2020****LIFE EXPECTANCY:**

The World Health Organisation (WHO) defined life expectancy as the average number of years that a person expects to live in full health. Life expectancy varies by geographical

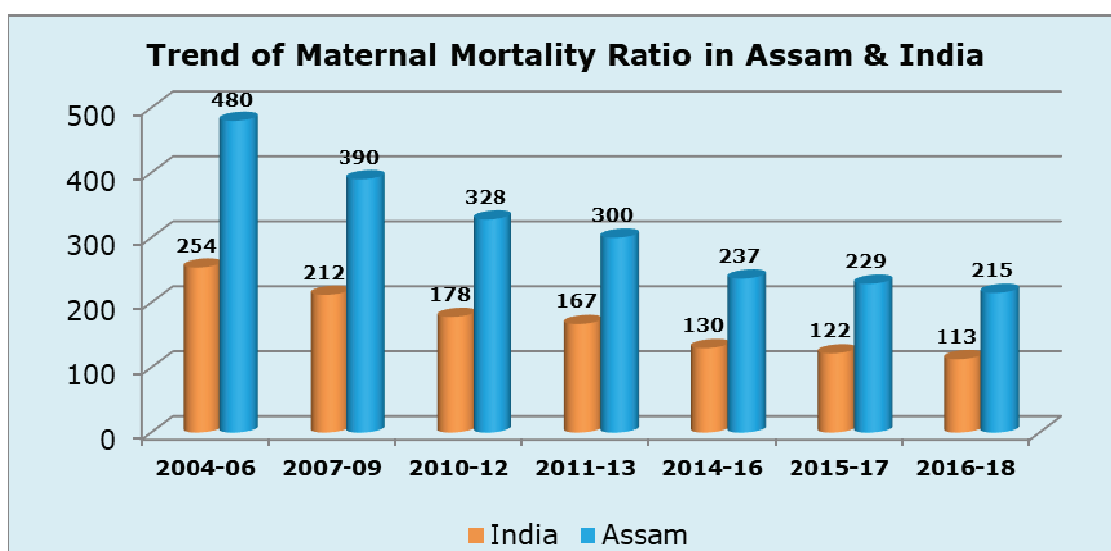
area and by era. Life Expectancy of a person or population group depends on several variables such as their life style, access to health care, diet, economic status and the relevant mortality and morbidity data. However, as life expectancy is calculated based on averages, a person may live for many years more or less than expected. According to the latest data published in 2020 life Expectancy in India is: Male 67.4, Female 70.3 and total Life Expectancy is 69.42 which gives India a World Life Expectancy ranking of 125.

The data available from Sample Registration Survey (SRS), 2014-18 that Kerala has the highest life expectancy at birth (75.3) and lowest in Assam (66.9). Among the countries in the world, the highest life expectancy is Hong-Kong ranked first with 85.29 years followed by Japan with 85.03 years. (Source: WHO Report)

### **MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR):**

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is the Annual number of Female deaths per 100,000 live births from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management. The Maternal Mortality Ratio of Assam and India from 2004-06 to 2017-19 is presented through the graph given below:

**Fig.:- 19.5. TREND OF MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO IN ASSAM & INDIA**



(Source : SRS Bulletin, Registrar General of India)

The above graph depicts that there is an overall decline of the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) during the period from 2004 to 2019. However, the rate is still very high in Assam in comparison to All India rate due to some major factors like infections and anaemia during childbirth especially among rural women. There is a downfall of MMR at the All-India level from 130 in 2014-16 to 103 in 2017-19. Likewise, at the state level, downfall in the MMR was from 229 to 205. During 2017-19 the MMR of the state is 205 from while it was 229 during 2015-17 against the all-India level the rate is 103 in 2017-19 and 122 in 2015-17. Factors responsible for downfall in MMR includes increase in institutional deliveries, involving private doctors to provide free health check-ups to the pregnant women at government hospitals, decline in child marriage, reduction in teenage pregnancies etc. Moreover, a facility in public hospitals and health centres, free drugs and diagnostics among other incentives to pregnant women has led to the increase in admission for delivery in

Government hospital. Among the Indian states Kerala has lowest MMR of 43 followed by Maharashtra 46 in 2016-2018.

### COVID-19:

Assam's economy is also recovering well from the pandemic and is in a much better position to tackle any other Covid-19 related contingencies in future with a much better health infrastructure. In Assam this COVID-19 pandemic spread out severely during March'2020. For which Government of Assam declared complete Lockdown to control further spread of this virus. Assam's COVID-19 tally rose to 6, 20,573 on 31st Dec/2021 taking the death toll to 6,164, a National Health Mission (NHM) bulletin said. The NHM bulletin said a total of 3, 75, 17,488 doses of vaccines have been administered. This includes 2,17,27,725 first doses and 1,57,89,763 second doses on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021.

### PUBLIC HEALTH (SANITATION & DRINKING WATER):

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, is the Nodal Ministry for the overall policy, planning, funding and coordination of two flagship programmes of the Government of India, namely, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for rural drinking water supply and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM (G)] for sanitation in the country.

#### 1) Swachh Bharat Mission:

In Assam, **SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (G)** has aimed at to provide Individual House Hold Latrine (IHHL) facility to every household in Assam. More than 32 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) have been constructed and almost 4 lakh dysfunctional toilets have been converted to functional toilets. In the year 2020-21, the physical target and achievement in case of household toilet was 320734 target and 17918 constructed respectively. Whereas the public toilet target was need based and constructed was 2074.

#### 2) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):

JJM is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. The programme will also implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements; The Jal Jeevan Mission will be based on a community approach to water and will include extensive Information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission. JJM looks to create a Jan Andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority. With the launch of JJM, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for low-income states (RWSS-LIS) stands subsumed into JJM.

**Table:- 19.16. PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM)**

State	Total Rural Household		Households covered with Functional Household Tape Connection (FHTC)		Households covered without FHTC	
	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
Assam	63,35,015	64,58,039	6,67,354	23,28,865	56,67,661	41, 29,174

Source : PHE(W), Assam, Hengerabari, Guwahati-36]

## **SOCIAL WELFARE:**

The Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Assam has been divided into two separate departments namely Women and Child development and Directorate of Social Justice and Empowerment. The contribution of women and child developments implementing various schemes for the welfare of the Persons with Disabilities so as to bring them equally to the mainstream of the society to live with honour and dignity. In pursuance of the Persons with Disability Act, 1995 (now RPwD Act, 2016) and through various welfare measures, necessary efforts have been made to give them an empowerment in the fields, such as, Health, Education, Employment, Self-employment, Sports and other all activities. The schemes are as follows:

### **Women and Child Development**

The Women and Child Development, Government of Assam aims at Welfare activities for the Women and Child development as well as social awareness of the problems faced by the Children and Women through various schemes launched by Government of India as well as by the State.

The Women and Child Development Department, Govt. of Assam has been implementing various schemes. The schemes are as follows: -

### **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme:**

Integrated Child Development Services is World's largest community-based programme. The Scheme is targeted at children up to the age of 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers. It covers all Blocks of the State and covers all habitations and areas in the entire State based on health and nutrition status of the beneficiaries instead of the BPL criteria. The scheme is implemented through 61715 nos. Anganwadi Centres (AWC) in the State.

The scheme is funded by Central and the State Government in the ratio 90:10 for general assistance and 90:10 for supplementary nutrition for all states of NE region.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

The main objectives of ICDS schemes are-

- To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age group 0-6 years.
- To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
- To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop- out rate.
- To achieve effective coordinated policy and its implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development.
- To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

Step taken by State Government for ICDS scheme: -

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is being implemented in all the ICDS Project.

- Supply of Take-Home Ration (THR) among the children of 6 months to 3 years, Pregnant Women & Lactating mother.
- Similarly Hot cook Meal (HCM) among the children of 3 years to 6yrs age group through Anganwadi Centre Managing Committee (AWCMC).

## POSHAN Abhiyaan

The Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment (POSHAN) Abhiyaan adopts a life cycle approach with greater emphasis on the first 1000 days (from conception to 2 years of age of a child) through convergent efforts. The objective is to direct the country's attention to the problem of malnutrition and addresses it in a mission-mode.

**Table:-19.17 Goals and Targets of POSHAN Abhiyaan**

Sl. No.	Objective	Target
1	Prevent and reduce Stunting in children (0-6years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
2	Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (under weight prevalence) in Children (0-6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
3	Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among young children (6-59 months)	By 9% @ 3% p.a.
4	Reduce the prevalence of anaemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years	By 9% @ 3% p.a.
5	Reduce Low Birth Weight	By 6% @ 2% p.a.

### Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG):

The Scheme aims to providing nutritional support to adolescent girls (14-18 years) for improving their health and nutritional status under the nutrition component and providing them IFA supplementation, Health check-up and Referral service, Nutrition & Health Education (NHE), skill training etc. under non-nutrition component of the scheme. Since adolescent girls are future mothers, under the scheme more focus is on nutritional needs of the AGs.

### State Child Protection Society:

State Child Protection Society is mandated to implement all the components of the Mission Vatsalya Scheme in a manner as prescribed in the Scheme and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. SCPS, as the nomenclature suggest is the highest State Level Office to roll out all the components of this scheme and also to oversee and monitor the functionality and effectiveness of District level offices and other Civil Society Partners, which are a vital support to this scheme.

### The key roles of SCPS are highlighted as under:

- Establishment of District Child Protection Units (DCPU) with adequate Human Resource and Infrastructures in all districts of Assam, with District Child Protection Officer as the head of the Unit.

- Establishing Special Juvenile Police Units, Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards in all districts of Assam and to provide requisite support for their smooth functioning.
- SCPS has to ensure that the State Government either by themselves or through Civil Society (NGOs) will establish Child care Institutions, like Children Home, Observation Home, Open Shelter, Special Home, Specialized Adoption Agency and Place of Safety for Children in Need of Care and Protection and Children in Conflict with Law and also will oversee to their care standards as mentioned in the Juvenile Justice Act.
- SCPS will ensure that non-Institutional components of the Scheme like Sponsorship and Foster Care will be rolled out across the State.
- SCPS is to ensure that After Care Programme in the State is rolled out for smooth transition of an adolescent his/her adulthood.
- SCPS to ensure capacity building of all ICPS functionaries through Training.
- SCPS to ensure effective implementation of other child protection policies and programs at the State, district and local levels.
- SCPS to spread awareness on child protection issues and concerns and all child related legislations and schemes through various IEC materials, trainings and public meetings.

**Objectives:**

- To institutionalize essential services and strengthen structures for emergency outreach, institutional care, family and community-based care, counselling and support services at the national, regional, state and district levels;
- To enhance capacities at all levels, of all functionaries including, administrators and service providers, members of allied systems including, local bodies, police, judiciary and other concerned departments of State Governments to undertake responsibilities under the Mission Vatsalya Scheme;
- To create database and knowledge base for child protection services, including MIS and child tracking system in the country for effective implementation and monitoring of child protection services;
- Undertake research and documentation;
- To strengthen child protection at family and community level, create and promote preventive measures to protect children from situations of vulnerability, risk and abuse;
- To ensure appropriate inter-sectoral response at all levels, coordinate and network with all allied systems;
- To raise public awareness, educate public on child rights and protection on situation and vulnerabilities of children and families, on available child protection services, schemes and structures at all levels.

### **Mission Shakti:**

'Mission Shakti' is an integrated women empowerment programme as umbrella scheme for safety, security and empowerment of women for implementation during 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission period 2021-22 to 2025-26.

### **Mission Shakti has two sub-schemes - 'Sambal' and 'Samarthya':**

In the "**Sambal**" sub-scheme, which is for safety and security of women, it covers the existing schemes of One Stop Centre (OSC), Women Helpline (WHL), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) have been included with modifications and a new component of NariAdalat - women collective has been added.

### **One Stop Centre (OSC):**

One Stop Centre (OSC) is intended to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence, in private and public spaces under one roof and facilitate immediate emergency and non-emergency access to a range of services including medical, legal, temporary shelter, police assistance, psychological and counselling support to fight against any forms of violence against women. In Assam presently OSCs are setup in all districts of the State.

### **Women Helpline:**

The Women Help Line (181) provide Toll free 24 hours telecom service to women seeking support and information by connecting them with emergency response support system for all emergency services like police, fire, ambulance service and with One Stop Centres. The WHL will also provide information about Government schemes/programmes, facilities and will also connect women with the statutory officers under various legislations like child marriage protection officers etc. as per requirement within the local area in which she resides or is employed.

### **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao:**

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme was launched in 2015 is a triministrial effort of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health and family Welfare. The scheme is under "Samabal" scheme of Mission Shakti. Now, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and Ministry of Minority Affairs also have been added. As partners with a view to undertake special drive and awareness programme for promoting higher education and skill development among girls. Earlier it was operational in 3 districts of Assam. From this F.Y the scheme has been expanded to all the districts of Assam for multispectral intervention. The Objectives of the scheme are to

- Reduced Sex ratio at Birth by 2 points every year.
- Improvement of percentage of Institutional Delivery or sustained at the rate of 95%.
- 1% increase in 1<sup>st</sup> trimester ANC registration
- 1% increase in enrolment at secondary education level and skilling of girls/ women per year.
- To Check dropout rate among girls at secondary and higher secondary level.
- Raising awareness about safe menstrual Hygiene Management. (MHM)



### **Nari Adalat:**

NariAdalat a new component for providing women with an alternate Grievance Redressal Mechanism for resolving cases of harassment, subversion, curtailment of rights or entitlements faced by women at Gram Panchayat level in a phased manner. The platform will be utilized for engaging with the public for awareness generation and getting feedback for improvement in the schemes and for effective public delivery of services.

In the “Samarthya” sub scheme, which is for empowerment of women, existing schemes of Ujjawala, SwadharGreh and Working Women Hostel have been included with modifications. In addition, the existing schemes of National Creche Scheme and PMMVY under umbrella 7 ICDS have now been included in Samarthya. A new component of Gap Funding for Economic Empowerment has also been added in the Samarthya Scheme. The existing sub-schemes of Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK)) has been discontinued.

### **ShaktiSadan (SwadharGreh and Ujjawala Scheme):**

The Ministry of Women and Child Development was implementing the scheme of SwadharGreh for women in difficult circumstances and Ujjawala for prevention of Trafficking. Both the schemes were aimed at creating a safe and enabling environment for the women for the women in distress including trafficked women and thereby give them the strength to overcome their difficult circumstances and make a fresh start. For administrative purposes, Swadhar and Ujjawala Scheme have been merged and these will be known as “Shakti Sadan” – Integrated Relief and Rehabilitation.

In SwadharGreh and Ujjawala Home, the services are given to trafficked women and children are-food, clothing and other personal items of personal use, legal service, medical facilities, counselling, education, vocational training etc.

At present, there are altogether 17 Nos. of SwadharGreh in 12 districts of assam.

Karimganj, Hailakandi, Kamrup(M)-3 Nos, Nagaon-2 Nos, Dhubri, Cachar, Golaghat, Dibrugarh, Morigaon-2 Nos, Sonitpur-2 Nos, Lakhimpur and Jorhat.

Again, there are altogether 19 Nos. of Ujjawala Home in the districts of Assam, they are Goalpara, Kamrup, Kamrup(M), Dhemaji, Golaghat, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Barpeta, Udalguri, Karimganj, Sonitpur, Nagaon, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Lakhimpur, Cachar (2 Nos.) and Hailakandi.

### **Working Women Hostel:**

The objective of the scheme is to promote availability of safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women, with day care facility for their children, wherever possible, in urban, semi urban, or even rural areas where employment opportunity for women exist.

There are altogether 16 Nos. of Working Women Hostel (WWH) in 11 districts of Assam. Cachar, Dibrugarh-2 Nos, Jorhat, Kamrup(M)-3 Nos, Morigaon, Sonitpur-2 Nos, Dima-Hasao, Tinsukia, Hailakandi, Nagaon-2 Nos and Kamrup.

### **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana:**

The Government of India is implementing the **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)** with effect from 01-01-2017. The PMMVY scheme is being implemented

under Section 4 of The National Food Security Act (NFS) 2013. It is a conditional cash transfer scheme for Pregnant Women and Lactating Mother (PW & LM) for first live birth only. It provides partial wage compensation to women for wage-loss during child birth and child care and provides conditions for safe delivery and good nutrition and feeding practices.

Under PMMVY, a Pregnant Women and Lactating Mother (PW & LM) shall receive a cash benefit of Rs.5000/- in three instalments. First Instalment after early registration of pregnancy @Rs.3000/-, Second Instalment @Rs.2000/- after child birth is registered and child has received first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis-B or its equivalent/ substitute and Rs.6000/- for second child after second child birth is registered provided the second child is a female and the child has received first cycle of BCG, OPV, DPT and Hepatitis-B or its equivalent/ substitute.

### **Hub for Empowerment of Women (HEW)-**

Hub for Empowerment of Women (HEW) which has been Launched from April 2022, for Erstwhile Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme (Upto March 2022), aims to facilitate inter-sectoral convergence of Schemes and Programmes meant for women at Central as NHEW, at State as State Hub for Empowerment of Women (SHEW) and at District as District Hub for Empowerment of Women (DHEW) with a mandate to create an Environment in which women realise their full potential. The HEW is under the umbrella of "Samarthya scheme" under **Mission Shakti** under Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India. The support under the scheme is to guide, link and hand holding women to various institutional and schematic set ups for their empowerment and development including equal access to health care, quality education, career and vocational counselling/training, financial inclusion, entrepreneurship, digital literacy etc. at district/ block/Gram Panchayat level across the country. Another mandate is to address the Gaps in state action for women and for promoting inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral convergence through a holistic approach. It attempts to create an independent identity for women through economic empowerment, eradicating all forms of discrimination with rights of resources and decision making to become equal partner in the process of Nation building for a woman led development by the year 2025 as envisioned by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. The objectives of the scheme will be achieved through awareness generation, sensitization and training etc.

### **State Homes for Women/ Destitute women:**

The government runs homes for destitute and helpless person for safety, security and empowerment providing vocational training for livelihood.

There is total 5 (five) numbers of Home for Destitute women in Assam. These are as- State Home for Women Jalukbari, State Home for Women, Nagaon, Central Destitute Home MeherpurSilchar, Home for Destitute & Helpless Person Bamunigaon, Kamrup and Destitute of Home Dighaltari, Jalukbari.

### **Vocational Training & Rehabilitation Centre for Women:**

The State has 4 Vocational Training cum Rehabilitation Centre for women where training in different trade like weaving, tailoring, knitting & embroidery, typing and computer training are provided.

### Social Justice and Empowerment

This is the new directorate created after the Social Welfare department was divided into two. Thus, certain schemes undertaken by this department with budget provision and expenditure incurred in 2020-21 and 2021-22 is shown below-

**Table:- 19.18 Statistics of Social Justice and Empowerment in Assam 2021-22**

Scheme	2020-21		2021-22	
	Total Budget Provision	Expenditure	Total Budget Provision	Expenditure
	(in Lakh)	(in Lakh)	(in Lakh)	(in Lakh)
Scheme for Persons with Disabilities Act, (SIPDA)	288.09	235.26416	545.4	493.41242
Scholarship to Physically Handicapped Students	34.41	34.05	34.02	34.008
Rehabilitation Grant to differently abled	213.75	103.2	103.28	103.2
DeenDayalDivyangjan Pension	20924	16105.44	20237.6	16137.04109
Scholarship to differently abled students pursuing Medical, tech education etc.	23.75	16.2	19	18.72
National Programme Rehabilitation Persons with Disabilities	109.04	76.90259	61.1624	61.16244
Janamangal Adarsha AndhaVidyalay, Maranhat	0	0	0	0

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**CHAPTER – XX****ANNEXURES****Appendix-2.1:****POPULATION TREND IN ASSAM AND INDIA**

Year	Population (in lakh)		Percentage Decadal Variation		Density (Person per sq. km.)	
	ASSAM	INDIA	ASSAM	INDIA	ASSAM	INDIA
<b>1901</b>	33	2384	-	-	42	77
<b>1911</b>	38	2521	17.0	5.8	49	82
<b>1921</b>	46	2513	20.5	0.3	59	81
<b>1931</b>	56	2789	19.9	11.0	71	90
<b>1941</b>	67	3186	20.4	14.2	85	103
<b>1951</b>	80	3611	19.9	13.3	102	117
<b>1961</b>	108	4392	35.0	21.5	138	142
<b>1971</b>	146	5481	35.0	24.8	186	177
<b>1981</b>	*180	6833	*23.4	24.7	*230	230
<b>1991</b>	224	8463	24.2	23.9	286	267
<b>2001</b>	266	10270	18.9	21.5	340	325
<b>2011</b>	312	12106	17.1	17.7	398	368

\*Interpolated. Source : Census of India 2011

## APPENDIX-2.2

## DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ASSAM, 2011 CENSUS

Sl. No.	District	Area in Sq. Km.	Population	Rural Population	Urban Population	Population Density per Sq. Km.
1	Dhubri*	1511	1394144	1190443	203701	923
2	Bongaigaon	1093	738804	628994	109810	676
3	Kokrajhar	3296	887142	832201	54941	269
4	Chirang	1923	482162	446825	35337	251
5	Baksa	2457	950075	937833	12242	387
6	Goalpara	1824	1008183	870121	138062	553
7	Barpeta	2282	1693622	1546269	147353	742
8	Nalbari	1052	771639	688909	82730	733
9	Kamrup (M)	955	1253938	216927	1037011	1313
10	Kamrup (R)	3105	1517542	1375148	142394	489
11	Darrang	1585	928500	873006	55494	586
12	Udalguri	2012	831668	794094	37574	413
13	Sonitpur*	3409	1533660	1403641	130019	385
14	Lakhimpur	2277	1042137	950804	91333	458
15	Dhemaji	3237	686133	637848	48285	212
16	Morigaon	1551	957423	884125	73298	617
17	Nagaon*	2550	1774798	1523016	251782	742
18	Golaghat	3502	1066888	969152	97736	305
19	Jorhat*	1758	924952	704418	220534	526
20	Sivasagar*	1581	664823	582339	82484	728
21	Dibrugarh	3381	1326335	1082605	243730	392
22	Tinsukia	3790	1327929	1063186	264743	350
23	Karbi-Anglong*	7366	643140	547989	95151	130
24	Dima Hasao	4888	214102	151613	62489	44
25	Karimganj	1809	1228686	1118986	109700	679
26	Hailakandi	1327	659296	611156	48140	497
27	Cachar	3786	1736617	1421153	315464	459
28	Biswanath*	1796	390450	346624	43826	341
29	Majuli*	1093	167304	167304	0	153
30	Charaideo*	1087	486227	458615	27612	422
31	West Karbi-	3068	313173	295358	17815	96
32	South Salmara*	665	555114	555114	0	835
33	Hojai*	1422	1048970	931218	117752	655
ASSAM		78438	31205576	26807034	4398542	398

Source : Census of India, 2011

## APPENDIX – 2.3

## DECADAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN POPULATION OF ASSAM

District	1901-11	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-91	1991-01	2001-11
Dhubri*	28.73	12.74	43.74	43.26	45.65	22.97	24.44
Bongaigaon*	28.69	12.88	36.27	35.81	38.77	22.09	20.59
Kokrajhar*	28.73	17.11	55.41	54.89	61.96	14.49	5.21
Chirang*	5.02	18.18	40.32	57.37	103.33	(-) 0.08	11.34
Baksa*	18.36	33.68	60.52	66.67	73.65	12.51	10.74
Goalpara	29.97	9.25	37.10	45.88	54.12	23.03	22.64
Barpeta*	18.65	16.62	34.39	33.91	40.97	19.62	21.43
Nalbari*	15.24	35.15	33.56	31.79	75.78	14.21	11.99
Kamrup(M)*	6.59	2.39	13.30	19.99	20.77	45.91	18.34
Kamrup *	10.01	17.01	45.12	44.48	81.53	14.97	15.69
Darrang*	22.72	18.58	40.94	36.05	89.77	22.18	22.19
Udalguri *	45.60	29.13	54.04	37.85	43.03	10.02	9.61
Sonitpur*	23.67	22.02	41.99	33.17	68.08	18.11	15.55
Lakhimpur	26.29	17.94	50.46	43.39	56.29	18.30	17.22
Dhemaji	26.29	17.94	75.21	103.42	107.50	19.45	19.97
Morigaon	15.84	36.63	37.89	37.51	50.90	21.35	23.34
Nagaon	15.84	36.65	35.91	38.99	51.26	22.26	22.00
Golaghat	16.55	19.76	26.04	30.85	58.12	14.27	12.75
Jorhat	16.90	14.87	24.17	17.47	33.10	14.69	9.31
Sivasagar	13.41	15.98	23.36	19.47	38.76	15.83	9.44
Dibrugarh	26.29	17.94	30.64	22.93	37.78	13.68	11.92
Tinsukia	26.29	17.94	35.92	31.02	47.03	19.51	15.47
Karbi Anglong	-	30.96	79.21	68.28	74.72	22.72	17.58
Dima Hasao	(-)33.12	6.16	36.95	40.00	98.30	24.72	13.84
Karimganj	12.94	29.87	22.96	25.13	42.08	21.87	21.90
Hailakandi	16.09	17.48	27.23	23.61	45.94	20.89	21.45
Cachar	12.33	23.92	22.60	23.96	47.59	18.89	20.19
ASSAM	16.99	19.93	34.98	34.95	53.26	18.92	17.07

\*Due to creation of 4 new Districts the rates for 2001 have been affected in 12 Districts.

## APPENDIX-2.4

DISTRICTWISE POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN  
ASSAM

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Kokrajhar	29570	15386	14184	278665	139579	139086
2	Dhubri*	62628	32362	30266	2300	1144	1156
3	Goalpara	45094	22999	22095	231570	116013	115557
4	Barpeta	95320	49165	46155	27344	13530	13814
5	Morigaon	117841	60194	57647	136777	68382	68395
6	Nagaon*	156913	79655	77258	86422	43119	43303
7	Sonitpur*	65367	33474	31893	139033	70335	68698
8	Lakhimpur	81840	41689	40151	249426	126716	122710
9	Dhemaji	4225	23006	21219	325560	165449	160111
10	Tinsukia	37688	19443	18245	82066	41769	40297
11	Dibrugarh	58876	30517	28359	102871	51835	51036
12	Sivasagar*	34847	17753	17094	37334	19099	18235
13	Jorhat*	64787	32931	31856	62368	31467	30901
14	Golaghat	62298	31807	30491	111765	56420	55345
15	Karbi Anglong*	33523	17502	16021	345220	174557	170663
16	Dima-Hasao	4337	2340	1997	151843	76520	75323
17	Cachar	264897	136051	128846	17569	8736	8833
18	Karimganj	157890	81384	76506	1940	994	946
19	Hailakandi	70659	36369	34290	691	354	337
20	Bongaigaon	82784	42513	40271	18835	9377	9458
21	Chirang	35135	18105	17030	178688	89273	89415
22	Kamrup	107827	55237	52590	182038	92094	89944
23	Kamrup(M)	101789	52106	49683	75121	37902	37219
24	Nalbari	60216	30654	29562	23364	11692	11672
25	Baksa	73083	37534	35549	331007	165634	165373
26	Darrang	40260	20566	19694	8419	4300	4119
27	Udalguri	37844	19402	18442	267372	133550	133822
28	Biswanath*	43763	22343	21420	93174	47350	45824
29	Majuli*	23878	12263	11615	77603	39328	38275
30	Charaideo*	7500	3815	3685	11705	5890	5815
31	W. Karbi-Anglong*	11438	5934	5504	193518	97903	95615
32	South Salmara*	7767	3997	3770	4032	2054	1978
32	Hojai*	109437	56818	52619	28731	14640	14091
	<b>ASSAM</b>	<b>2231321</b>	<b>1145314</b>	<b>1086007</b>	<b>3884371</b>	<b>1957005</b>	<b>1927366</b>



**APPENDIX-2.5:****POPULATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AGE GROUP OF 0-6 YEARS IN ASSAM****(2011 Census)**

District	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
Kokrajhar	70085	66839	131397	5527	136924
Dhubri*	127251	122314	230424	19141	249565
Goalpara	87457	84200	152141	19516	171657
Barpeta	146777	141052	273296	14533	287829
Morigaon	83746	80073	155116	8703	163819
Nagaon*	157143	151066	287622	20587	308209
Sonitpur*	96365	93044	175651	13758	189409
Lakhimpur	80016	76723	146289	10450	156739
Dhemaji	53457	50790	98352	5895	104247
Tinsukia	92777	89049	155228	26598	181826
Dibrugarh	83168	80042	140283	22927	163210
Sivasagar*	40097	38394	70527	7964	78491
Jorhat*	52104	50428	81332	21200	102532
Golaghat	68662	66131	125120	9673	134793
Karbi-Anglong*	50925	48621	88914	10632	99546
Dima-Hasao	16480	15934	25067	7347	32414
Cachar	131417	125357	222673	34101	256774
Karimganj	107638	104322	200334	11626	211960
Hailakandi	56936	54342	106617	4661	111278
Bongaigaon	59099	57293	105251	11141	116392
Chirang	37201	36014	69176	4039	73215
Kamrup	101716	98345	186844	13217	200061
Kamrup(M)	64444	60942	27333	98053	125386
Nalbari	48458	46875	87759	7574	95333
Baksa	62498	60374	121332	1540	122872
Darrang	79437	76971	150916	5492	156408
Udalguri	57410	55864	109653	3621	113274
Biswanath*	44988	43465	85313	3140	88453
Majuli*	11324	10738	22062	0	22062
Charaideo*	31005	29884	57762	3127	60889
West KarbiAnglong*	26503	25632	49493	2642	52135
South Salmara*	59841	58856	114855	3842	118697
Hojai*	77060	74671	133191	18540	151731
<b>Assam</b>	<b>2363485</b>	<b>2274645</b>	<b>4187323</b>	<b>450807</b>	<b>4638130</b>

**APPENDIX-2.6:****COMPARATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD POPULATION (0-6 YEARS) IN ASSAM**

Sl. No	District	2001	2011	Percentage to total Population		Sex Ratio	
				2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Kokrajhar	151366	136924	17.95	15.43	955	959
2	Dhubri	326754	368262	20.86	18.89	964	953
3	Goalpara	159133	171657	19.36	17.03	974	964
4	Barpeta	265146	287829	19.01	16.99	961	953
5	Morigaon	148758	163819	19.16	17.11	966	967
6	Nagaon	426280	459940	18.42	16.29	975	962
7	Sonitpur	270419	277862	16.24	14.44	974	956
8	Lakhimpur	150312	156739	16.91	15.04	967	968
9	Dhemaji	99545	104247	17.40	15.19	970	953
10	Tinsukia	184845	181826	16.07	13.69	958	952
11	Dibrugarh	172631	163210	14.57	12.31	962	961
12	Sivasagar	149098	139380	14.18	12.11	968	954
13	Jorhat	133888	124594	13.40	11.41	967	962
14	Golaghat	142970	134793	15.11	12.63	963	964
15	Karbi-	150230	151681	18.47	15.86	974	951
16	Dima-Hasao	30807	32414	16.38	15.14	955	932
17	Cachar	229219	256774	15.86	11.79	961	959
18	Karimganj	177431	211960	17.60	17.25	965	963
19	Hailakandi	100976	111278	18.60	16.88	927	951
20	Bongaigaon	110835	116392	18.09	15.75	972	966
21	Chirang	79037	73215	18.25	15.18	958	969
22	Kamrup	204757	200061	15.61	13.18	963	949
23	Kamrup(M)	125033	125386	11.80	10.00	943	936
24	Nalbari	97847	95333	14.20	12.35	961	949
25	Baksa	138906	122872	16.19	12.93	961	974
26	Darrang	146808	156408	19.32	16.85	977	954
27	Udalguri	125044	113274	16.48	13.62	975	973
28	ASSAM	4498075	4638130	16.87	14.86	965	958

**APPENDIX-2.7****POPULATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AGE GROUP OF 0-6 YEARS IN INDIA****(2011 Census)**

State	Total	Male	Rural	Urban	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	1084355	2018905	1593008	425897	2018905
Himachal Pradesh	407459	777898	712822	65076	777898
Punjab	1665994	3076219	1945502	1130717	3076219
Chandigarh	63536	119434	4270	115164	119434
Uttarakhand	717199	1355814	990776	365038	1355814
Haryana	1843109	3380721	2285112	1095609	3380721
NCT of Delhi	1075440	2012454	56716	1955738	2012454
Rajasthan	5639176	10649504	8414883	2234621	10649504
Uttar Pradesh	16185581	30791331	25040583	5750748	30791331
Bihar	9887239	19133964	17383701	1750263	19133964
Sikkim	32761	64111	49218	14893	64111
Arunachal Pradesh	107624	212188	172289	39899	212188
Nagaland	149785	291071	217482	73589	291071
Manipur	174700	338254	236843	101411	338254
Mizoram	85561	168531	93384	75147	168531
Tripura	234008	458014	365309	92705	458014
Meghalaya	288646	568536	490592	77944	568536
Assam	2363485	4638130	4187323	450807	4638130
West Bengal	5410396	10581466	7820710	2760756	10581466
Jharkhand	2767147	5389495	4367507	1021988	5389495
Orissa	2716497	5273194	4525870	747324	5273194
Chattisgarh	1859935	3661689	2924941	736748	3661689
Madhya Pradesh	5636172	10809395	8325731	2483664	10809395
Gujarat	4115384	7777262	4824903	2952359	7777262
Daman & Diu	14144	26934	7438	19496	26934
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26431	50895	28504	22391	50895
Maharashtra	7035391	13326517	7688954	5637563	13326517
Andhra Pradesh	4714950	9142802	6152022	2990780	9142802
Karnataka	3675291	7161033	4517645	2643388	7161033
Goa	74460	144611	54014	90597	144611
Lakshwadeep	3797	7255	1815	5440	7255
Kerala	1768244	3472955	1823664	1649291	3472955
Tamil Nadu	3820276	7423832	3911302	3512530	7423832
Puducherry	67527	132858	44514	88344	132858
A & N Islands	20770	40878	26415	14463	40878
INDIA	85732470	164478150	121285762	43192388	164478150

**APPENDIX – 2.8****STATEWISE POPULATION, SEX RATIO, POPULATION DENSITY,  
LITERACY RATE AND PERCENTAGE DECADAL GROWTH IN INDIA**

Sl. No.	India, States, Union Territories	Population 2011	Sex Ratio 2011	Population Density per sq. km. 2011	Literacy rate 2011	Percentage	
						1991-2001	2001-2011
	India	1210854977	943	368	72.99	21.54	17.68
1.	Jammu &	12541302	889	56	67.16	29.43	23.64
2.	Himachal	6864602	972	123	82.80	17.54	12.94
3.	Punjab	27743338	895	551	75.84	20.10	13.89
4.	Chandigarh	1055450	818	9258	86.05	40.28	17.19
5.	Uttarakhand	10086292	963	189	78.82	20.41	18.81
6.	Haryana	25351462	879	573	75.55	28.43	19.90
7.	Delhi	16787941	868	11320	86.21	47.02	21.21
8.	Rajasthan	68548437	928	200	66.11	28.41	21.31
9.	Uttar Pradesh	199812341	912	829	67.68	25.85	20.23
10.	Bihar	104099452	918	1106	61.80	28.62	25.42
11.	Sikkim	610577	890	86	81.42	33.06	12.89
12.	Arunachal	1383727	938	17	65.38	27.00	26.03
13.	Nagaland	1978502	931	119	79.55	64.53	-0.58
14.	Manipur	2855794	992	115	79.21	24.86	12.05
15.	Mizoram	1097206	976	52	91.33	28.82	23.48
16.	Tripura	3673917	960	350	87.22	16.03	14.84
17.	Meghalaya	2966889	989	132	74.43	30.65	27.95
18.	Assam	31205576	958	398	72.19	18.92	17.07
19.	West Bengal	91276115	950	1028	76.26	17.77	13.84
20.	Jharkhand	32988134	948	414	66.41	23.36	22.42
21.	Orissa	41974218	979	270	72.87	16.25	14.05
22.	Chhatisgarh	25545198	991	189	70.28	18.27	22.61
23.	Madhya	72626809	931	236	69.32	24.26	20.35
24.	Gujarat	60439692	919	308	78.03	22.66	19.28
25.	Daman & Diu	243247	618	2191	87.10	55.73	53.76
26.	Dadra & Nagar	343709	774	700	76.24	59.22	55.88
27.	Maharastra	112374333	929	365	82.34	22.73	15.99
28.	Andhra Pradesh	84580777	993	308	67.02	14.59	10.98
29.	Karnataka	61095297	973	319	75.36	17.51	15.60
30.	Goa	1458545	973	394	88.70	15.21	8.23
31.	Lakshadweep	64473	946	2149	91.85	17.30	6.30
32.	Kerala	33406061	1084	860	94.00	9.43	4.91
33.	Tamil Nadu	72147030	996	555	80.09	11.72	15.61
34.	Puducherry	1247953	1037	2547	85.85	20.62	28.08
35.	Andaman &	380581	876	46	86.63	26.90	6.86

Source : Census of India, 2011.

**APPENDIX – 2.9****BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN ASSAM**

YEAR	BIRTH RATE			DEATH RATE		
	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban
2001	26.8	27.8	15.5	9.5	9.8	6.6
2002	26.6	27.5	18.3	9.2	9.6	6.0
2003	26.3	27.2	18.0	9.1	9.5	5.9
2004	25.1	27.0	14.3	8.8	9.3	5.5
2005	25.0	26.6	15.3	8.7	9.2	5.6
2006	24.6	26.1	15.4	8.7	9.2	5.8
2007	24.3	25.7	15.5	8.6	9.1	5.7
2008	23.9	25.3	15.7	8.6	9.0	5.6
2009	23.6	24.9	15.9	8.4	8.8	5.9
2010	23.2	24.4	15.8	8.2	8.6	5.8
2011	22.8	24.0	15.5	8.0	8.4	5.6
2012	22.5	23.7	15.6	7.9	8.3	5.6
2013	22.4	23.5	15.4	7.8	8.2	5.6
2014	22.4	23.6	15.5	7.2	7.6	5.3
2015	22.0	23.2	15.3	7.1	7.4	5.1
2016	21.7	22.8	15.0	6.7	7.1	4.9
2017	21.2	22.4	14.7	6.5	6.7	5.3
2018	21.1	22.2	14.6	6.4	6.6	5.1
2019	21.0	22.1	14.5	6.3	6.4	5.2
2020	20.8	21.9	14.3	6.2	6.4	5.4

Source : Registrar General of India.

**APPENDIX – 2.10****INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN ASSAM AND INDIA**

SECTOR	ASSAM/ INDIA	YEARS											
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rural	Assam	64	60	58	58	56	52	50	46	46	44	42	39
	India	55	51	48	46	44	43	41	38	37	36	34	31
Urban	Assam	37	36	34	33	32	27	25	22	21	20	19	17
	India	34	31	29	28	27	26	25	23	23	23	20	19
Total	Assam	61	58	55	55	54	49	47	44	44	41	40	36
	India	50	47	44	42	40	39	37	34	33	32	30	28

Source : Registrar General of India.

**APPENDIX – 2.11****INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY SEX IN ASSAM AND INDIA**

SECTOR	ASSAM/ INDIA	YEARS											
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	Assam	58	56	55	54	53	49	47	43	41	40	38	35
	India	49	46	43	41	39	37	35	33	32	32	30	28
Female	Assam	65	64	60	56	57	55	49	47	45	46	44	37
	India	55	52	49	46	44	42	40	39	36	34	33	28
Total	Assam	64	61	58	55	55	54	49	47	44	44	41	36
	India	53	50	47	44	42	40	39	37	34	33	32	28

Source : SRS Bulletin, Registrar General of India.

## APPENDIX – 2.12

**DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES, GAON PANCHAYAT, COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT BLOCK, ANCHALIK PANCHAYAT AND ZILA PARISHADS IN ASSAM**

Sl No.	District	Number of Villages (As per 2011 Census)	Number of Gaon Panchayat (as on 2011)	Number of Community Development Block (as on 2011)	Number of Anchalik Panchayat (ason 2011)	Number of Zila Parishad(as on 2011)
1.	Dhubri	777	133	11	11	1
2.	Kokrajhar	1068	-	5	-	-
3.	Bongaigaon	563	65	5	5	1
4.	Goalpara	829	81	8	8	1
5.	Barpeta	835	129	11	11	1
6.	Nalbari	456	65	7	7	1
7.	Kamrup	1068	139	16	16	1
8.	Darrang	561	75	6	6	1
9.	Sonitpur	1044	102	7	7	1
10.	Lakhimpur	1184	81	9	9	1
11.	Dhemaji	1319	65	5	5	1
12.	Morigaon	632	85	5	7	1
13.	Nagaon	1012	172	13	13	1
14.	Golaghat	1125	102	8	8	1
15.	Jorhat	600	91	6	6	1
16.	Sivasagar	531	79	4	4	1
17.	Dibrugarh	1348	93	7	7	1
18.	Tinsukia	1168	85	7	7	1
19.	Karbi Anglong	2353	-	7	7	-
20.	Dima Hasao	695	-	5	5	-
21.	Karimganj	936	96	7	7	1
22.	Hailakandi	331	62	5	5	1
23.	Cachar	1040	163	15	15	1
24.	Chirang *	508	-	2	-	-
25.	Baksa *	690	-	7	-	-
26.	Kamrup (M)*	216	21	3	3	1
27.	Udalguri *	800	-	6	-	-
28.	Biswanath*	832	56	7	7	1
29.	Majuli*	248	19	2	2	1
30.	Charaideo*	344	39	5	5	1
31.	West Karbi-	568	-	4	4	-
32.	South Salmara*	314	35	3	3	1
33.	Hojai*	400	67	5	5	1
<b>Assam</b>		<b>26395</b>	<b>2200</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>26</b>

N. B \* Indicates newly created Districts.



## APPENDIX – 2.13

PROJECTED TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX AS ON 1<sup>st</sup> MARCH -2011-2036:

## INDIA AND ASSAM ('000)

Year	INDIA			ASSAM		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2011	12,10,855	6,23,270	5,87,585	31,206	15,939	15,266
2012	12,26,731	6,31,285	5,95,446	31,598	16,135	15,464
2013	12,42,607	6,39,301	6,03,306	31,991	16,330	15,661
2014	12,58,483	6,47,316	6,11,167	32,383	16,525	15,858
2015	12,74,359	6,55,331	6,19,028	32,776	16,720	16,056
2016	12,90,235	6,63,346	6,26,889	33,168	16,915	16,253
2017	13,04,457	6,70,469	6,33,988	33,543	17,100	16,443
2018	13,18,678	6,77,591	6,41,087	33,918	17,286	16,632
2019	13,32,900	6,84,714	6,48,186	34,293	17,472	16,822
2020	13,47,121	6,91,836	6,55,285	34,668	17,657	17,011
2021	13,61,343	6,98,959	6,62,384	35,043	17,843	17,200
2022	13,73,761	7,05,088	6,68,673	35,378	18,006	17,371
2023	13,86,180	7,11,217	6,74,963	35,713	18,170	17,543
2024	13,98,598	7,17,346	6,81,252	36,047	18,334	17,714
2025	14,11,016	7,23,475	6,87,541	36,382	18,497	17,885
2026	14,23,435	7,29,604	6,93,831	36,717	18,661	18,056
2027	14,33,852	7,34,662	6,99,190	37,012	18,803	18,209
2028	14,44,268	7,39,720	7,04,549	37,308	18,945	18,363
2029	14,54,685	7,44,777	7,09,908	37,604	19,088	18,517
2030	14,65,102	7,49,835	7,15,267	37,900	19,230	18,671
2031	14,75,519	7,54,893	7,20,626	38,196	19,372	18,824
2032	14,84,073	7,59,055	7,25,018	38,437	19,485	18,952
2033	14,92,627	7,63,217	7,29,410	38,677	19,597	19,080
2034	15,01,181	7,67,379	7,33,802	38,918	19,710	19,208
2035	15,09,734	7,71,540	7,38,194	39,158	19,823	19,336
2036	15,18,288	7,75,702	7,42,586	39,399	19,935	19,464

Source : Census of India, 2011

## APPENDIX – 2.14

## PROJECTED TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

AS ON 1<sup>st</sup> MARCH -2011-2021: ASSAM ('000)

Age Group	2011			2021		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-1	699	355	345	621	323	298
1-4	3,404	1,727	1,676	3,024	1,575	1,449
5-9	3,450	1,760	1,690	3,001	1,570	1,430
10-14	3,401	1,746	1,655	3,323	1,687	1,637
15-19	3,136	1,600	1,536	3,390	1,730	1,660
20-24	2,927	1,456	1,472	3,307	1,701	1,606
25-29	2,719	1,345	1,374	3,040	1,549	1,491
30-34	2,435	1,225	1,211	2,848	1,407	1,440
35-39	2,172	1,112	1,059	2,643	1,299	1,344
40-44	1,881	983	897	2,354	1,176	1,179
45-49	1,554	825	729	2,068	1,049	1,019
50-54	1,210	648	562	1,751	908	842
55-59	921	489	432	1,406	738	668
60-64	728	376	353	1,051	547	504
65-69	542	275	267	744	383	362
70-74	422	214	208	515	256	258
75-79	189	103	86	320	150	170
80+	113	55	57	258	117	141
Total	31,206	15,939	15,266	35,043	17,843	17,200

Source : Census of India, 2011

## APPENDIX – 2.15

## DISTRICT WISE ESTIMATED POPULATION

Sl.No.	District	Population As per 2011 Census	Estimated Population in 2021
1.	Baksa	950,075	1,096,007
2.	Barpeta	1,693,622	1,953,762
3.	Bongaigaon	738,804	852,284
4.	Cachar	1,736,617	2,003,361
5.	Chirang	482,162	556,222
6.	Darrang	928,500	1,071,118
7.	Dhemaji	686,133	791,523
8.	Dhubri	1,949,258	2,248,664
9.	Dibrugarh	1,326,335	1,530,060
10.	Dima Hasao	214,102	246,988
11.	Goalpara	1,008,183	1,163,040
12.	Golaghat	1,066,888	1,230,762
13.	Hailakandi	659,296	760,564
14.	Jorhat	1,092,256	1,260,027
15.	Kamrup	1,517,542	1,750,636
16.	Kamrup Metropolitan	1,253,938	1,446,543
17.	Karbi Anglong	956,313	1,103,203
18.	Karimganj	1,228,686	1,417,412
19.	Kokrajhar	887,142	1,023,407
20.	Lakhimpur	1,042,137	1,202,209
21.	Morigaon	957,423	1,104,483
22.	Nagaon	2,823,768	3,257,499
23.	Nalbari	771,639	890,163
24.	Sivasagar	1,151,050	1,327,851
25.	Sonitpur	1,924,110	2,219,653
26.	Tinsukia	1,327,929	1,531,899
27.	Udalguri	831,668	959,412

Source : Census India

**APPENDIX – 2.16****COMPARATIVE STATEMENT ON PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE**

Sl. No.	State	Using TENDULKAR Methodology(Poverty Headcount Ratio)								
		2004-05			2009-10			2011-12		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Andhra	32.30	23.40	29.90	22.8	17.7	21.1	10.96	5.81	9.20
2	Arunachal	33.60	23.50	31.10	26.2	24.9	25.9	38.93	20.33	34.67
3	Assam	36.40	21.80	34.40	39.9	26.1	37.9	33.89	20.49	31.98
4	Bihar	55.70	43.70	54.40	55.3	39.4	53.5	34.06	31.23	33.74
5	Chhattisgarh	55.10	28.40	49.40	56.1	23.8	48.7	44.61	24.75	39.93
6	Delhi	15.60	12.90	13.10	7.7	14.4	14.2	12.92	9.84	9.91
7	Goa	28.10	22.20	25.00	11.5	6.9	8.7	6.81	4.09	5.09
8	Gujarat	39.10	20.10	31.80	26.7	17.9	23.0	21.54	10.14	16.63
9	Haryana	24.80	22.40	24.10	18.6	23.0	20.1	11.64	10.28	11.16
10	Himachal	25.00	4.60	22.90	9.01	12.6	9.5	8.48	4.33	8.06
11	Jammu	14.10	10.40	13.20	8.1	12.8	9.4	11.54	7.20	10.35
12	Jharkhand	51.60	23.80	45.30	41.6	31.1	39.1	40.84	24.83	36.96
13	Karnataka	37.50	25.90	33.40	26.1	19.6	23.6	24.53	15.25	20.91
14	Kerala	20.70	18.40	19.70	12.0	12.1	12.0	9.14	4.97	7.05
15	Madhya	53.60	35.10	48.60	42.0	22.9	36.7	35.74	21.00	31.65
16	Maharashtra	47.90	25.60	38.10	29.5	18.3	24.5	24.22	9.12	17.35
17	Manipur	39.30	34.50	38.00	47.4	46.4	47.1	38.80	32.59	36.89
18	Meghalaya	14.00	24.70	16.10	15.3	24.1	17.1	12.53	9.26	11.87
19	Mizoram	23.00	7.90	15.30	31.1	11.5	21.1	35.43	6.36	20.40
20	Nagaland	10.00	4.30	9.00	19.3	25.0	20.9	19.93	16.48	18.88
21	Odisha	60.80	37.60	57.20	39.2	25.9	37.0	35.69	17.29	32.59
22	Puducherry	22.90	9.90	14.10	0.2	1.6	1.2	17.06	6.30	9.69
23	Punjab	22.10	18.70	20.90	14.6	18.1	15.9	7.66	9.24	8.26
24	Rajasthan	35.80	29.70	34.40	26.4	19.9	24.8	16.05	10.69	14.71
25	Sikkim	31.80	2.90	31.10	15.5	5.0	13.1	9.85	3.66	8.19
26	Tamil Nadu	37.50	19.70	28.90	21.2	12.8	17.1	15.83	6.54	11.28
27	Tripura	44.50	22.50	40.60	19.8	10.0	17.4	16.53	7.42	14.05
28	Uttar Pradesh	42.70	34.10	40.90	39.4	31.7	37.7	30.40	26.06	29.43
29	Uttarakhand	35.10	26.20	32.70	14.9	25.2	18.0	11.62	10.48	11.26
30	West Bengal	38.20	24.40	34.30	28.8	22.0	26.7	22.52	14.66	19.98
31	Andaman &							1.57	0.00	1.00
32	Chandigarh							1.64	22.31	21.81
33	Dadra & Nagar							62.59	15.38	39.31
34	Daman & Diu							0.00	12.62	9.86
35	Lakshadweep							0.00	3.44	2.77
<b>All India</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>25.70</b>	<b>13.70</b>	<b>21.92</b>

Source : Planning Commission, Govt. of India.

## APPENDIX-2.17

## STATE- WISE INFORMATION ON SLUM POPULATION IN INDIA-CENSUS 2011

Sl	Area Name	Towns reporting Slum	Total No. of House- holds	Slum Population			PC of Total slum population to urban population.	Slum Population (0-6yrs)		
				Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female
	INDIA	2613	13920191	65494604	33968203	31526401	17.4	8082743	4204451	3878292
1	Andhra Pradesh	125	2431474	10186934	5103377	5083557	36.1	1149779	593145	556634
2	Arunachal Pr.	5	3479	15562	8029	7533	4.9	2226	1102	1124
3	Assam	31	42533	197266	101424	95842	4.5	22229	11378	10851
4	Bihar	88	216496	1237682	649475	588207	10.5	208383	107994	100389
5	Chhattisgarh	94	413831	1898931	966623	932308	32.0	254080	130178	123902
6	Delhi	22	367893	1785390	974329	811061	10.9	229029	119508	109521
7	Goa	3	5497	26247	13826	12421	2.9	3240	1691	1549
8	Gujarat	103	345998	1680095	912571	767524	6.5	240589	126331	114258
9	Haryana	75	332697	1662305	887947	774358	18.8	225889	122124	103765
10	Himachal Pradesh	22	14385	61312	32555	28757	8.9	6509	3493	3016
11	Jammu & Kashmir	40	103633	662062	342422	319640	19.3	94204	50649	43555
12	Jharkhand	31	72544	372999	192908	180091	4.7	53465	27703	25762
13	Karnataka	206	707662	3291434	1650724	1640710	13.9	418295	212928	205367
14	Kerala	19	45417	202048	97429	104619	1.3	20327	10271	10056
15	Madhya Pradesh	303	1117764	5688993	2957524	2731469	28.3	771999	403360	368639
16	Maharashtra	189	2499948	11848423	6328217	5520206	23.3	142885	743603	685247
17	Meghalaya	6	10518	57418	28737	28681	9.6	8241	4162	4079
18	Mizoram	1	15987	78561	38861	39700	13.7	10430	5292	5138
19	Nagaland	11	17152	82324	42651	39673	14.4	11114	5569	5545
20	Odisha	76	350032	1560303	800963	759340	22.3	188962	97551	91411
21	Punjab	73	293928	1460518	776388	684130	14.0	176257	94781	81476
22	Rajasthan	107	394391	2068000	1078991	989009	12.1	307035	161872	145163
23	Sikkim	7	7203	31378	16216	15162	20.4	3229	1621	1608
24	Tamil Nadu	507	1463689	5798459	2886993	2911466	16.6	614969	314363	300606
25	Tripura	15	34143	139780	70143	69637	14.5	14755	7467	7288
26	Uttar Pradesh	293	1066363	6239965	3298339	2941626	14.0	863392	457036	406356
27	Uttarakhand	31	93911	487741	257624	230117	16.0	66176	35131	31045
28	West Bengal	122	1391756	6418594	3321700	3096894	22.1	656780	337441	319339
29	N. Islands	1	3324	14172	7386	6786	9.9	1588	788	800
30	Chandigarh	1	21704	95135	53340	41795	9.3	14720	7697	7023
31	Puducherry	6	34839	144573	70491	74082	17.0	16002	8222	7780

**APPENDIX -2.18****STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR INDIVIDUAL SCHEDULED TRIBES, ASSAM  
(As per Census 2011)**

ST Name	Number of HHs with at least one st member	Total Population (Including Institutional and houseless population)		
		Population	Male population	Female population
1	2	3	4	5
All Schedule Tribes	7,94,768	38,84,371	19,57,005	19,27,366
Chakma	430	2,032	1,043	989
Dimasa, Kachari	28,211	1,22,663	61,570	61,093
Garo	30,544	1,61,392	81,278	80,114
Hajong	7,868	34,689	17,608	17,081
Hmar	2,794	15,745	7,964	7,781
Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam	3,426	15,936	7,916	8,020
Any Kuki Tribes, including: **	6,223	33,399	17,220	16,179
Lakher	36	37	20	17
Man (Tai speaking)	324	1,269	644	625
Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	222	880	419	461
Karbi	78,588	4,30,452	2,17,758	2,12,694
Any Naga tribes	5,390	29,767	14,905	14,862
Pawi	3	3	1	2
Syntheng	5	5	2	3
Lalung	41,298	2,00,915	1,00,468	1,00,447
Barmans in Cachar	2,405	6,716	3,398	3,318
Boro, Borokachari	2,90,517	13,61,735	6,82,931	6,78,804
Deori	8,612	43,750	21,938	21,812
Hojai	134	642	327	315
Kachari, Sonwal	60,002	2,53,344	1,27,692	1,25,652
Mech	2,380	9,883	4,968	4,915
Miri	1,17,825	6,80,424	3,45,786	3,34,638
Rabha	65,611	2,96,189	1,48,887	1,47,302
Singpho	533	2,342	1,175	1,167
Khampti	251	1,106	566	540
Notes :-(i) ST communities returned with zero population in 2011 Census are not shown.				
(ii) All Scheduled Tribes includes figures for Generic Tribes, i.e., those who returned as Anusuchitjan-jati, Girijan, Adivasi, etc., iii) any kuki tribes including **				
**Biate, Biete, Changsan, Chongloi, DOUNGEL, Gamalhou, Gangte, Guite, Hanneng, Haokip, Haupit, Haolai, Hengna, Hongsungh, Hrangkhwal, Rangkhoh, Jongbe, Khawchung, Khawathlang, Khothalong, Khelma, Kholhou, Kipgen, Kuki, Lengthang, Lhangum, Lhoujem, Lhouvun, Lumpheng, Mangjel, Misao, Rieng, Sairhem, Selnam, Singson, Sitthou, Sukte, Thado, Thangngeu, Uibuh, Vaiphei				

## APPENDIX-2.19

STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR INDIVIDUAL SCHEDULED CASTE,  
ASSAM, 2011 CENSUS

SC Name	Number of HHs with at least one sc member	Total Population (Including Institutional and houseless population)		
		Population	Male population	Female population
1	3	4	5	6
<b>All Schedule Castes</b>	<b>4,95,475</b>	<b>22,31,321</b>	<b>11,45,314</b>	<b>10,86,007</b>
Bansphor	3,343	16,359	8,189	8,170
Bhuinmali, Mali	15,738	69,535	35,621	33,914
Brittial Bania, Bania	11,733	50,598	25,777	24,821
Dhupi, Dhobi	11,910	52,431	27,029	25,402
Dugla, Dholi	2,050	7,991	4,091	3,900
Hira	12,829	55,300	27,860	27,440
Jalkeot	5,598	24,774	12,626	12,148
Jhalo, Malo, Jhalo-Malo	17,385	80,376	41,620	38,756
Kaibartta, Jaliya	1,53,413	6,93,219	3,53,177	3,40,042
Lalbegi	333	790	404	386
Mahara	414	1,822	1,020	802
Mehtar, Bhangi	2,111	8,835	4,489	4,346
Muchi, Rishi	18,651	77,643	39,875	37,768
Namasudra	1,33,858	6,31,542	3,26,753	3,04,789
Patni	41,491	1,81,904	93,599	88,305
Sutradhar	14,764	66,303	34,121	32,182
Notes: -				
(i) SC communities returned with zero population in 2011 Census are not shown.				
(ii) All Scheduled Castes includes figures for Generic Castes, i.e., those who returned as Anusuchitjati, Harijan, etc.				



## Appendix-3.1

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCTS OF ASSAM AT CURRENT PRICES					
New base (2011-12) series					
(Rs. in Lakhs)					
SI No	Industry Sector	2019-20	2020-21 PE-II	2021-22 QE	2022-23 AE
1	<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>7579337</b>	<b>8563291</b>	<b>9050750</b>	<b>11352926</b>
1.1	Crops	4176675	4729208	4768973	5985765
1.2	Livestock	738534	910648	996619	1242220
1.3	Forestry & Logging	1224117	1316117	1575533	1895222
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	1440011	1607318	1709625	2229719
2	<b>Mining &amp; Quarrying</b>	<b>3374885</b>	<b>2672143</b>	<b>3789580</b>	<b>4381820</b>
A	<b>Primary</b>	<b>10954222</b>	<b>11235434</b>	<b>12840330</b>	<b>15734746</b>
3	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>3619149</b>	<b>4028654</b>	<b>4701439</b>	<b>5193670</b>
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and other utility services	676782	676788	790862	937838
4.1	Electricity, gas & other utility services	365126	326440	380955	445298
4.2	Water Supply	311656	351248	409907	492540
5	<b>Construction</b>	<b>2129336</b>	<b>1961610</b>	<b>2289199</b>	<b>2490649</b>
B	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>6425267</b>	<b>6667952</b>	<b>7781500</b>	<b>8622157</b>
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	4682682	4044666	4816498	5645146
6.1	Trade and Repair services	4511359	3958421	4619477	5399704
6.2	Hotel and Restaurants	171323	86245	197021	245442
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and services related to Broadcasting	2021589	2018021	2599781	3041994
7.1	Railways	583011	603977	704841	823887
7.2	Transport by means other than	838196	704377	1057200	1230428
7.2.1	Road Transport	715493	608159	864282	973326
7.2.2	Water Transport	41931	54523	75362	101886
7.2.3	Air Transport	43280	26257	64433	85617
7.2.4	Services incidental to Transport	37492	15438	53123	69600
7.3	Storage	19929	20437	33409	47497
7.4	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	580453	689230	804331	940182
8	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>1012700</b>	<b>1057215</b>	<b>1233770</b>	<b>1442152</b>
9	Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	1684935	1692775	1975468	2439124
10	Public Administration	1923175	2159553	2376880	2985858
11	Other Services	3192541	3324054	3879171	4721267
C	<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>14517622</b>	<b>14296284</b>	<b>16881568</b>	<b>20275541</b>
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	31897111	32199670	37503398	44632444
13	Taxes on Products	3163297	3752251	4358877	5348467
14	Subsidies on Products	375340	591379	601088	664251
15	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>34685068</b>	<b>35360542</b>	<b>41261187</b>	<b>49316660</b>
16	Population (in '00 )	345120	348870	352702	360451
17	Per Capita (in Rs.)	100501	101357	116986	136819
D	Agriculture	7579337	8563291	9050750	11352926
E	Industry Sector	9800152	9340095	11571080	13003977
F	Service Sector	14517622	14296284	16881568	20275541
G	Taxes on Products -Subsidies on Products	2787957	3160872	3757789	4684216
GSDP at Current Prices		<b>34685068</b>	<b>35360542</b>	<b>41261187</b>	<b>49316660</b>

## Appendix-3.2

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCTS OF ASSAM AT CONSTANT(2011-12) PRICES					
New base (2011-12) series					
(Rs. in Lakhs)					
SI No	Industry Sector	2019-20	2020-21 PE-II	2021-22 QE	2022-23 AE
1	<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>3929547</b>	<b>4262563</b>	<b>4610029</b>	<b>5224539</b>
1.1	Crops	2589529	2786187	3002451	3478737
1.2	Livestock	404275	450478	490426	529094
1.3	Forestry & Logging	294137	325620	355219	388675
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	641606	700277	761933	828033
2	<b>Mining &amp; Quarrying</b>	<b>2817099</b>	<b>1983150</b>	<b>2113418</b>	<b>2313269</b>
A	<b>Primary</b>	<b>6746646</b>	<b>6245713</b>	<b>6723447</b>	<b>7537808</b>
3	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>3469328</b>	<b>4156660</b>	<b>4514500</b>	<b>4934346</b>
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and other utility services	423412	401695	431209	466714
5	Construction	2056402	2075431	2254087	2463703
B	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>5949142</b>	<b>6633786</b>	<b>7199796</b>	<b>7864763</b>
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	2410026	2031932	2185634	2379648
6.1	Trade and Repair services	2321852	1991100	2142091	2332784
6.2	Hotel and Restaurants	88174	40832	43543	46864
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and services related to broadcasting	1435660	1378378	1502969	1644901
7.1	Railways	354179	318210	346134	378180
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	617744	489789	534608	584138
7.2.1	Road Transport	527313	422872	462310	506058
7.2.2	Water Transport	30903	37919	41165	44878
7.2.3	Air Transport	31897	18261	19721	20853
7.2.4	Services incidental to Transport	27631	10737	11412	12349
7.3	Storage	14470	13980	15250	16730
7.4	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	449267	556400	606977	665853
8	Financial Services	773476	850876	923220	991825
9	Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	1064663	1106725	1197326	1304437
10	Public Administration	1535915	1410993	1509252	1638559
11	Other Services	1997335	2056510	2203447	2486109
C	<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>9217075</b>	<b>8835415</b>	<b>9521848</b>	<b>10445479</b>
12	Total GSVa at Basic Prices	21912863	21714914	23445091	25848050
13	Taxes on Products	2448372	3062308	3330671	3644717
14	Subsidies on Products	290511	482639	523510	573582
15	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>24070724</b>	<b>24294583</b>	<b>26252252</b>	<b>28919185</b>
16	Population (in '00 )	345120	348870	352702	360451
17	Per Capita (in Rs.)	<b>69746</b>	<b>69638</b>	<b>74432</b>	<b>80231</b>
D	Agriculture	3929547	4262563	4610029	5224539
E	Industry Sector	8766241	8616936	9313214	10178032
F	Service Sector	9217075	8835415	9521848	10445479
G	Taxes on Products -Subsidies on Products	2157861	2579669	2807161	3071135
	<b>GSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices</b>	<b>24070724</b>	<b>24294583</b>	<b>26252252</b>	<b>28919185</b>

## Appendix-3.3

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCTS OF ASSAM AT CURRENT PRICES					
New base (2011-12) series					
(Rs. in Lakhs)					
SI No	Industry Sector	2019-20	2020-21_PE-II	2021-22_QE	2022-23_AE
1	<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	<b>7069942</b>	<b>8135223</b>	<b>9364316</b>	<b>11263920</b>
1.1	Crops	3784860	4341828	5009152	6217363
1.2	Livestock	729258	910224	1032219	1200344
1.3	Forestry & Logging	1218476	1326062	1522928	1761993
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	1337348	1557108	1800017	2084220
2	<b>Mining &amp; Quarrying</b>	<b>2777087</b>	<b>1954136</b>	<b>2258981</b>	<b>2610748</b>
A	<b>Primary</b>	<b>9847029</b>	<b>10089359</b>	<b>11623297</b>	<b>13874668</b>
3	Manufacturing	3119795	3464240	4014661	4661449
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and other utility services	469880	454986	521962	587850
5	Construction	1968696	1963374	2219659	2603232
B	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>5558371</b>	<b>5882600</b>	<b>6756282</b>	<b>7852531</b>
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	4501558	3797500	4379310	5092804
6.1	Trade and Repair services	4344092	3736260	4309116	5012046
6.2	Hotel and Restaurants	157466	61241	70194	80758
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and services related to Broadcasting	1438152	1360641	1539098	1768618
7.1	Railways	360002	363025	418657	477579
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	682715	530982	592013	671448
7.2.1	Road Transport	592508	478035	532608	605999
7.2.2	Water Transport	32681	40142	45404	50246
7.2.3	Air Transport	26380	2849	3393	3850
7.2.4	Services Incidental to Transport	31146	9956	10608	11353
7.3	Storage	18063	18288	20141	23713
7.4	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	377372	448346	508287	595878
8	Financial Services	989634	1030936	1131762	1243169
9	Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	1326439	1303293	1486606	1701222
10	Public Administration	1599307	1773285	2009917	2216353
11	Other Services	3054702	3167842	3632025	4281138
C	<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>12909792</b>	<b>12433497</b>	<b>14178718</b>	<b>16303304</b>
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	28315192	28405456	32558297	38030503
13	Taxes on Products	3163297	3752251	4358877	5348467
14	Subsidies on Products	375340	591379	601088	664251
15	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>31103149</b>	<b>31566328</b>	<b>36316086</b>	<b>42714719</b>
16	Population (in '00 )	345120	348870	352702	360451
17	Per Capita (in Rs.)	<b>90123</b>	<b>90482</b>	<b>102965</b>	<b>118504</b>
D	Agriculture	7069942	8135223	9364316	11263920
E	Industry Sector	8335458	7836735	9015263	10463279
F	Service Sector	12909792	12433497	14178718	16303304
G	Taxes on Products -Subsidies on Products	2787957	3160872	3757789	4684216
	<b>NSDP at Current Prices</b>	<b>31103149</b>	<b>31566327</b>	<b>36316086</b>	<b>42714719</b>

## Appendix-3.4

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCTS OF ASSAM AT CONSTANT(2011-12) PRICES					
New base (2011-12) series					
(Rs. in Lakhs)					
SI No	Industry Sector	2019-20	2020-21 PE-II	2021-22 QE	2022-
1	<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</b>	3561389	3566248	3806726	4274939
1.1	Crops	2319352	2318891	2479968	2861452
1.2	Livestock	397124	399784	423049	451297
1.3	Forestry & Logging	289832	290773	310402	330207
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	555081	556800	593307	631983
2	Mining & Quarrying	2366950	2272808	2511273	2707516
A	<b>Primary</b>	<b>5928339</b>	<b>5839056</b>	<b>6317999</b>	<b>6982455</b>
3	Manufacturing	3053259	3013715	3241027	3501272
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and other utility services	249255	245925	265664	282277
5	Construction	1908355	1901141	2056965	2167124
B	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>5210869</b>	<b>5160781</b>	<b>5563656</b>	<b>5950673</b>
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	2264995	2200170	2420378	2597598
6.1	Trade and Repair services	2187857	2122515	2338233	2510384
6.2	Hotel and Restaurants	77138	77655	82145	87214
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and services related to Broadcasting	966981	943459	1027768	1086466
7.1	Railways	180522	181731	192579	199784
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	487805	491073	523278	561272
7.2.1	Road Transport	424299	427142	455340	488726
7.2.2	Water Transport	23193	23348	24989	26823
7.2.3	Air Transport	17775	17894	19059	20357
7.2.4	Services Incidental to Transport	22538	22689	23890	25366
7.3	Storage	12998	13085	14010	15033
7.4	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	285656	257570	297901	310377
8	Financial Services	754883	749941	811668	871066
9	Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	795262	800590	855191	913767
10	Public Administration	1265150	1233627	1353671	1453219
11	Other Services	1887195	1879839	2024157	2242404
C	<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>7934466</b>	<b>7807625</b>	<b>8492833</b>	<b>9164520</b>
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	19073674	18807462	20374488	22097648
13	Taxes on Products	2448372	3062308	3330671	3644717
14	Subsidies on Products	290511	482639	523510	573582
15	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>21231535</b>	<b>21387131</b>	<b>23181649</b>	<b>25168783</b>
16	Population (in '00 )	345120	348870	352702	360451
17	Per Capita (in Rs.)	<b>61519</b>	<b>61304</b>	<b>65726</b>	<b>69826</b>
D	Agriculture	3561389	3566248	3806726	4274939
E	Industry Sector	7577819	7433589	8074929	8658189
F	Service Sector	7934466	7807625	8492833	9164520
G	Taxes on Products -Subsidies on Products	2157861	2579669	2807161	3071135
	<b>NSDP at Constant (2011-12) Prices</b>	<b>21231535</b>	<b>21387131</b>	<b>23181649</b>	<b>25168783</b>

## Annexure – 5.1

## Scheme wise target and achievement of different schemes for the last 3 years

Year	Name of scheme	Types of schemes	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Financial Target	Financial Achievement	Remarks
2019-20	Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY)		220 Cluster	220 Cluster	Rs.1437.05 lakh	Rs.1437.05	
2020-21		CSS	220 Cluster	220 Cluster	Rs.1113.17756	Rs.1105.64282	
2021-22			220 Cluster	220 Cluster	Rs. 643.46898	Nil	Fund not received till date
2019-20	Majuli as Organic Hub	SOPD-G	25 Cluster	25 Cluster	Rs.1,80,43,500	Nil	Fund not received till date
2020-21			25 Cluster	25 Cluster	Rs.1,35,91,750	Nil	
2021-22			25 Cluster	25 Cluster	Rs. 83,64,750	Nil	

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

**ANNEXUIRE-5.2****PROCUREMENT OF MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE****(Rs. Per quintal)**

Commodity	2015-16	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Paddy (Common)	1410.00	1750.00	1815.00	1868.00	1940	2040
Paddy (Grade-A)	1450.00	1770.00	1835.00	1888.00	1960	2060
Wheat	1525.00	1840.00	1925.00	--	2015	2125
Maize	1325.00	1700.00	1760.00	1850.00	1870	1962
Arahar	4425.00#	5675.00	5800.00	6000.00	6300	6600
Greengram	4650.00#	6975.00	7050.00	7196.00	--	--
Blackgram	4425.00#	5600.00	5700.00	6000.00	--	--
Lentil	3325.00*	4475.00	4800.00	--	--	--
Gram	3425.00*	4620.00	4875.00	--	5230	5335
Rape & Mustard	3350.00	4200.00	4425.00	--	5050	5450
Sesamum	4700.00	6249.00	6485.00	6855.00	7307	7830
Jute (TD-5)	2700.00	3700.00	3950.00	--	4500	4750
Sugarcane\$	230.00	275.00	275.00	--	--	305

# - Bonus of Rs. 200.00 per quintal is payable over and above the Minimum Support Price.

\*-Bonus of Rs. 75.00 per quintal is payable over and above the Minimum Support Price.

*Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam***ANNEXUIRE-5.3****STATUS OF PROCUREMENT OF PADDY IN ASSAM AT MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE**

Procurement Agency	Procurement						
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2021-22
FCI	45.00	6461.00	53087.00	43181.00	39122.00	81862.00	242759
ASAMB	251.06	10553.83	10130.70	16632.806	5261.68	6665.92	5450
NAFED	Nil	Nil	Nil	3377.00	3712.40	18407.46	53464
NACOF	Nil	Nil	Nil	4328.00	419.52	NA	16669
NCCF	Nil	Nil	Nil	2220.244	4194.40	12363.70	7926

*Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam*

**ANNEXURE-5.4****AREA, PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE YIELD UNDER FOOD AND NON- FOOD CROPS COVERED BY CROP FORECAST IN ASSAM 2021-22(PROVISIONAL)**

SI No	Name of Crop	Area	Production	Average
1	Autumn Rice	108458	168837	1582
2	Winter Rice	1874706	3369720	1825
3	Summer Rice	370091	844141	2281
<b>TOTAL RICE</b>		<b>2353255</b>	<b>4382698</b>	<b>1886</b>
4	Maize	42922	170180	3965
5	Wheat	9117	11374	1248
6	Other Cereals and Small Millets	4820	3204	664
<b>TOTAL CEREALS</b>		<b>2410114</b>	<b>4567456</b>	<b>1919</b>
7	Gram	2151	1593	740
8	Tur (Arhar)	5810	4988	858
9	Rabi Pulses	136441	104213	764
<b>TOTAL PULSES</b>		<b>144402</b>	<b>110794</b>	<b>767</b>
<b>TOTAL FOOD GRAINS</b>		<b>2554516</b>	<b>4678250</b>	<b>1853</b>
10	Sesamum	11637	7887	677
11	Rape & Mustard	288945	186129	644
12	Linseed	4776	2974	622
13	Castor	702	329	458
14	Nizer	5660	3285	580
15	Coconut (2020-21)	20723	167409	66
<b>TOTAL OIL SEEDS</b>		<b>332443</b>	<b>200604</b>	<b>643</b>
16	Cotton (b)	732	378	87
17	Jute ( c )	61523	743403	2175
18	Mesta (c )	2928	18105	1113
<b>TOTAL FIBRES</b>		<b>65183</b>	<b>761886</b>	<b>2104</b>
19	Banana	50292	950697	18904
20	Pineapple	16314	311331	19083
21	Orange	12630	175415	13889
22	Papaya	8328	172076	20662
23	Potato	101244	731287	7223
24	Sweet Potato	4985	27714	5559
25	Topeoca	3376	33057	9791
26	Onion	7950	88149	11088
<b>TOTAL FRUITS &amp; VEGETABLES</b>		<b>205119</b>	<b>2489726</b>	<b>106199</b>
27	Areca nut (2019-20)	67053	46974	128
28	Chillies	20524	20470	997
29	Turmeric	16855	21459	1273
30	Sugercane	29763	1160025	38969
31	Tobacco	96	58	585
<b>TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS CROPS</b>		<b>134291</b>	<b>1248986</b>	<b>41952</b>

Source : Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, Assam



**ANNEXURE-5.5****INDEX NO. OF AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY FOR FOOD AND NON- FOOD CROPS AND ALL COMMODITIES**

(Base Triennium ending 2007-08=100)

Year	Type of Index	Food Grains	Non-Food Grains	All Commodities
<b>2015-16</b>	Area	105.99	118.28	108.51
	Production	154.54	127.98	142.72
	Productivity	145.80	108.20	131.52
<b>2016-17</b>	Area	105.23	119.19	108.16
	Production	154.36	131.82	144.33
	Productivity	146.69	110.59	133.44
<b>2017-18</b>	Area	104.04	117.63	107.21
	Production	159.37	134.17	148.15
	Productivity	153.18	114.06	137.54
<b>2018-19</b>	Area	103.61	116.72	108.01
	Production	163.88	134.64	150.86
	Productivity	158.17	115.35	139.68
<b>2019-20</b>	Area	102.47	115.94	107.26
	Production	157.67	134.85	147.51
	Productivity	153.86	116.32	137.52
<b>2020-21</b>	Area	100.89	114.99	106.49
	Production	158.23	126.75	144.22
	Productivity	156.83	110.23	135.42
<b>2021-22</b>	Area	100.68	114.52	106.60
	Production	134.32	132.38	133.79
	Productivity	134.00	115.59	125.51

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

**Annexure: 6.1**

**DISTRICT WISE AND SEASON WISE INFORMATION ON AREA IRRIGATED IN ASSAM THROUGH BARGE**  
**(Through Govt. Surface Lift Irrigation Schemes)**

(Area in Hect.)					
SI No.	District	Area irrigated during 2020-21		Area irrigated during 2021-22	
		Kharif	Rabi & Pre-kharif	Kharif	Rabi & Pre-kharif
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Kokrajhar	575	10	355	110
2	Dhubri	Nil	166	121	258
3	Goalpara	45	69	23	35
4	Barpeta	46	142	72	422
5	Morigaon	145	737	208	54
6	Nagaon	1012	399	635	500
7	Sonitpur	15	6	11	19
8	Lakhimpur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Dhemaji	13	5	2	Nil
10	Tinsukia	13	Nil	10	Nil
11	Dibrugarh	325	Nil	102	10
12	Sivasagar	Nil	Nil		6
13	Jorhat	17	19	270	13
14	Golaghat	234	130	282	14
15	Karbi Anglong	1065	807	Nil	194
16	Dima Hasao	240	Nil	60	Nil
17	Cachar	160	533	15	41
18	Karimganj	Nil	Nil	Nil	65
19	Hailakandi	147	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Bongaigaon	36	Nil	150	1
21	Chirang	181	57		Nil
22	Kamrup	43	1168	141	578
23	Kamrup (M)	189	1137	610	1320
24	Nalbari	15	11	17	32
25	Baksa	Nil	1	1	Nil
26	Darrang	15	Nil	11	Nil
27	Udalguri	Nil	4	Nil	Nil
28	BiswanathCharali	585	69	463	5
29	Charaideo	42	15	40	Nil
30	Hojai	80	Nil	135	62
31	Majuli	Nil	Nil	117	Nil
32	S. Salmara	Nil	Nil	Nil	25
33	W. KarbiAnglong	Nil	Nil	659	662
34	Bajali	Nil	Nil	196	30
35	Tamulpur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total: Assam</b>		<b>5238</b>	<b>5485</b>	<b>4706</b>	<b>4456</b>

## Annexure: 6.2

**DISTRICT-WISE & CATEGORY-WISE MAJOR & MEDIUM IRRIGATION POTENTIAL  
CREATED THROUGH GOVT. IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN ASSAM, 2021-22**

(Area in Hect.)				
Sl. No.	District	Surface Flow	Surface Lift	Total
	1	2	3	4
1	Kokrajhar	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Dhubri	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Goalpara	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Barpeta	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Morigaon	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Nagaon	Nil	42060	42060
7	Sonitpur	32131	Nil	32131
8	Lakhimpur	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Dhemaji	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Tinsukia	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Dibrugarh	4158	Nil	4158
12	Sivasagar	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Jorhat	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Golaghat	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Karbi Anglong	4960	Nil	4960
16	Dima Hasao	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Cachar	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Karimganj	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Hailakandi	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Bongaigaon	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Chirang	23504	Nil	23504
22	Kamrup	Nil	Nil	Nil
23	Kamrup (M)	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Nalbari	Nil	Nil	Nil
25	Baksa	32506	Nil	32506
26	Darrang	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Udalguri	66230	Nil	66230
28	BiswanathCharali	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Charaideo	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	Hojai	41014	Nil	41014
31	Majuli	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	S. Salmara	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	W. KarbiAnglong		2430	2430
34	Bajali	24700	Nil	24700
35	Tamulpur	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total Assam</b>		<b>229203</b>	<b>44490</b>	<b>273693</b>

## Annexure: 6.3

**DISTRICT-WISE & CATEGORY-WISE MINOR IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED THROUGH  
GOVT. IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN ASSAM, 2021-22**

(Area in Hect.)							
Sl. No.	District	Surface Flow	Surface Lift	Deep Tube Well	Shallow Tube Well	PMKSY-HKPP Tube Well	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kokrajhar	29955	3833	889	149	1776	36602
2	Dhubri	230	7018	1376	631	600	9855
3	Goalpara	9447	4162	3696	272	450	18027
4	Barpeta	3620	10061	1220	269	2154	17324
5	Morigaon	2465	11065	997	225	1804	16556
6	Nagaon	4170	12233	2830	1052	2674	22959
7	Sonitpur	8023	4001	4246	169	2046	18485
8	Lakhimpur	2499	1490	6235	7038	3300	20562
9	Dhemaji	1500	2487	1187	2015	1098	8287
10	Tinsukia	1858	2644	3348	1078	3084	12012
11	Dibrugarh	Nil	9603	4984	3740	1731	20058
12	Sivasagar	580	9790	2220	382	2200	15172
13	Jorhat	4281	1971	5044	314	3259	14869
14	Golaghat	3233	5932	5820	582	450	16017
15	Karbi Anglong	100390	4265	420	658	836	106569
16	Dima Hasao	12387	2029	Nil	Nil	Nil	14416
17	Cachar	11185	8095	242	52	1752	21326
18	Karimganj	6357	2161	320	Nil	702	9540
19	Hailakandi	2103	2573	706	Nil	594	5976
20	Bongaigaon	1830	1978	1056	668	1050	6582
21	Chirang	36088	1472	880	Nil	450	38890
22	Kamrup	19758	9076	2935	394	2404	34567
23	Kamrup (M)	2459	3173	Nil	Nil	594	6226
24	Nalbari	Nil	3750	3386	1209	3330	11675
25	Baksa	34042	4515	1095	60	300	40012
26	Darrang	26877	1808	3090	80	1065	32920
27	Udalguri	53821	150	912	506	Nil	55389
28	BiswanathCharali	12797	5306	2349	1363	2145	23960
29	Charaideo	212	2414	950	24	1200	4800
30	Hojai	3375	6818	1148	39	370	11750
31	Majuli	624	554	618	6560	846	9202
32	S.Salmara	795	3984	1390	206	600	6975
33	W.KarbiAnglong	70843	5143	387	210	304	76887
34	Bajali	2407	3848	292	28	Nil	6575
35	Tamulpur	14834	Nil	Nil	137	Nil	14971
<b>Total: Assam</b>		<b>485045</b>	<b>159402</b>	<b>66268</b>	<b>30110</b>	<b>45168</b>	<b>785993</b>

## Annexure: 6.4

## SECTOR WISE IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED IN ASSAM 2021-22 (CUMULATIVE)

SI No.	District	Irrigation potential created upto 31st March, 2022			
		Minor Irrigation	PMKSY- HKKP Tube wells Ph-I (Solar & electrical) (Completed)	Major/ Medium Irrigation	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Kokrajhar	34826	1776	Nil	36602
2	Dhubri	9255	600	Nil	9855
3	Goalpara	17577	450	Nil	18027
4	Barpeta	15170	2154	Nil	17324
5	Morigaon	14752	1804	Nil	16556
6	Nagaon	20285	2674	42060	65019
7	Sonitpur	16439	2046	32131	50616
8	Lakhimpur	17262	3300	Nil	20562
9	Dhemaji	7189	1098	Nil	8287
10	Tinsukia	8928	3084	Nil	12012
11	Dibrugarh	18327	1731	4158	24216
12	Sivasagar	12972	2200	Nil	15172
13	Jorhat	11610	3259	Nil	14869
14	Golaghat	15567	450	Nil	16017
15	Karbi Anglong	105733	836	4960	111529
16	Dima Hasao	14416	0	Nil	14416
17	Cachar	19574	1752	Nil	21326
18	Karimganj	8838	702	Nil	9540
19	Hailakandi	5382	594	Nil	5976
20	Bongaigaon	5532	1050	Nil	6582
21	Chirang	38440	450	23504	62394
22	Kamrup	32163	2404	Nil	34567
23	Kamrup (M)	5632	594	Nil	6226
24	Nalbari	8345	3330	Nil	11675
25	Baksa	39712	300	32506	72518
26	Darrang	31855	1065	Nil	32920
27	Udalguri	55390	0	66230	121620
28	BiswanathCharali	21815	2145	Nil	23960
29	Charaideo	3600	1200	Nil	4800
30	Hojai	11380	370	41014	52764
31	Majuli	8356	846	Nil	9202
32	S. Salmara	6375	600	Nil	6975
33	W. KarbiAnglong	76583	304	2430	79317
34	Bajali	6575	0	24700	31275
35	Tamulpur	14971	0	Nil	14971
Total: Assam		740826	45168	273693	1059687

## Annexure: 6.5

**RENEWABLE ENERGY RELATED DISTRICTWISE PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE  
OF IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, ASSAM**

SL No.	Name of District	Installation of Solar PV Pump set (In Nos.)			
		2020-21		2021-22	
		During	Functioning	During	Functioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kokrajhar	102	102	46	46
2	Dhubri	20	20	28	28
3	Goalpara	30	30	25	25
4	Barpeta	75	75	105	105
5	Morigaon	Nil	Nil	2	2
6	Nagaon	226	226	6	6
7	Sonitpur	230	230	22	22
8	Lakhimpur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Dhemaji	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Tinsukia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Dibrugarh	154	154	10	10
12	Sivasagar	45	45	85	85
13	Jorhat	148	148	53	53
14	Golaghat	57	57	27	27
15	Karbi Anglong	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Dima Hasao	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Cachar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Karimganj	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Hailakandi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Bongaigaon	1	1	82	82
21	Chirang	Nil	Nil	35	35
22	Kamrup	221	221	114	114
23	Kamrup (M)	72	72	24	24
24	Nalbari	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
25	Baksa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26	Darrang	72	72	3	3
27	Udalguri	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	BiswanathCharali	Nil	Nil	175	175
29	Charaideo	Nil	Nil	94	94
30	Hojai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Majuli	Nil	Nil	66	66
32	S. Salmara	Nil	Nil	48	48
33	W. KarbiAnglong	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Bajali	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Tamulpur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total: Assam</b>		1453	1453	1050	1050

**Annexure: 6.6**

**RENEWABLE ENERGY RELATED PERFORMANCE OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT**  
**(DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL PROGRESS)**

Installation of Solar PV pump set under RIDF

Sl. No.	District	Progress (no.)		Progress (no.)		Progress (no.)	
		During 2019-20	Cumulative	During 2020-21	Cumulative	During 2021-22	Cumulative
1	Baksa	105	105	82	187	180	367
2	Barpeta	580	703	340	1043	289	1332
3	Biswanath	100	120	84	204	126	330
4	Bongaigaon	157	168	106	274	178	452
5	Cachar	44	44	61	105	0	105
6	Chirang	90	90	34	124	174	298
7	Charaideo	48	50	15	65	9	74
8	Darrang	632	683	474	1157	59	1216
9	Dhemaji	107	143	3	146	136	282
10	Dhubri	263	305	21	326	191	517
11	Dibrugargh	39	39	15	54	6	60
12	Goalpara	369	379	199	578	338	916
13	Golaghat	89	109	14	123	52	175
14	Hailakandi	12	12	20	32	0	32
15	Hojai	174	304	259	563	522	1085
16	Jorhat	21	27	23	50	6	56
17	Kamrup (M)	9	11	3	14	0	14
18	Kamrup (R)	55	57	79	136	50	186
19	Karbi Anglong	13	13	127	140	24	164
20	Karimganj	6	6	13	19	0	19
21	Kokrajhar	350	350	119	469	228	697
22	Lakhimpur	76	76	17	93	108	201
23	Morigaon	305	520	202	722	643	1365
24	Majuli	28	31	12	43	0	43
25	Nagaon	512	569	206	775	298	1073
26	Nalbari	39	41	63	104	76	180
27	Sivasagar	39	40	6	46	31	77
28	Sonitpur	52	52	56	108	43	151
29	Tinisukia	122	137	22	159	8	167
30	Udalguri	504	511	185	696	198	894
31	South Salmara	339	351	153	504	100	604
Assam		<b>5279</b>	<b>6046</b>	<b>3013</b>	<b>9059</b>	<b>4073</b>	<b>13132</b>

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam



## Annexure: 7.1

## LOSS DUE TO DISASTER IN ASSAM DURING 2021

Sl. No.	District	Human live lost				Agricultural lost in Flood (Rs. in lakh)	Property lost (House damaged) (Rs. in lakh)
		Flood	Thunder storm	Lightning	Land Slide		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kokrajhar	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Dhubri	0	0	4	0	0	0
3	Goalpara	1	0	7	0	0	0
4	Barpeta	1	0	3	0	52.86	2.43
5	Morigaon	5	0	2	0	0	0
6	Nagaon	0	0	1	0	52.42	0
7	Sonitpur	0	0	0	0	74.6	2.85
8	Lakhimpur	0	0	1	0	0	102.27
9	Dhemaji	0	0	1	0	163.56	134.86
10	Tinsukia	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Dibrugarh	0	1	0	0	0	0.51
12	Sivasagar	0	0	1	0	5.02	5.71
13	Jorhat	0	0	0	0	0	0.04
14	Golaghat	0	0	1	0	0	0.30
15	Karbi-Anglong	0	1	2	0	0	0
16	Dima Hasao	0	4	0	0	0	305.68
17	Cachar	0	3	3	0	0	0
18	Karimganj	0	2	0	1	0	0
19	Hailakandi	0	0	2	0	0	0
20	Bongaigaon	0	0	0	0	0	569.05
21	Chirang	0	2	7	0	19.21	111.81
22	Kamrup	1	1	3	0	0	2.85
23	Kamrup(M)	0	0	0	4	0	0
24	Nalbari	0	0	1	0	0	0
25	Baksa	0	1	2	0	0	34.24
26	Darrang	0	0	0	0	249.95	0
27	Udalguri	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Biswanath	0	1	2	0	0	0
29	Charaideo	0	0	0	0	0.12	0
30	Hojai	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Majuli	0	0	1	0	238.22	0
32	South Salamara	0	0	0		0	
33	K Anglong (W)	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Bajali	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam		8	16	44	5	855.96	1272.6

Source : Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA)

## Annexure – 8.01

**Details of Physical achievements for Development of Poultry in Assam  
for the period of 2018-19 to 2021-22.**

Name of the Scheme	Physical Achievement		
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
100% Assistance to State poultry farm under CSS	Egg Production: = 384312 Nos.	Egg Production: = 415319 Nos.	Egg Production: = 440215 Nos.
	Day Old Chicks (DOC): = 67619 Nos.	DOC: = 69890 Nos.	DOC: = 71560 Nos.
	Farmers Benefited: = 3252 Nos.	Farmers Benefited: = 4725 Nos.	Farmers Benefited: = 5205 Nos.
Broiler Raising Programme	10,53,515 Kg	Nil	Nil
Broiler Chick Distribution Programme	Meat Production: = 1.85 Lakh Kg	Meat Production: = 3.18 Lakh Kg	Meat Production = 2.32 Lakh Kg

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam.

## Annexure - 8.02

**PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA (CBPP) ERADICATION  
PROGRAMME IN ASSAM UNDER NPPE, DURING THE YEAR 2021-22. (Fund Awaited)**

<b>Target:</b> <i>(Figures in parenthesis indicates percent achievements)</i>					
Village Search	Institutional Search	Animals Examined in Slaughter	Collection of clinical material		No. of animals examined in stock routes
			PM sample	Biopsy Material	
1000 villages per monthly (Total villages in 8 endemic district 9690 nos.)	100 institutions per month (1200 nos. per year)	All the bovines in slaughter places in 8 endemic districts	40 nos. per month (300 nos. per year)	25 nos. per month (300 nos. per year)	All the animals passing through the CBPP check posts

<b>Achievements:</b>						
Year	Village Search	Institutional Search	Animals Examined in Slaughter	Collection of clinical material		No. of animals examined in stock routes
				PM sample	Biopsy Material	
<b>2017-18</b>	4570 (38.08%)	1214 (101.15%)	-	-	-	7196
<b>2018-19</b>	3041 (25.34%)	564 (47%)	-	-	-	7825
<b>2019-20</b>	4218 (43.52%)	1028 (2.59)	-	-	-	4846
<b>2020-21</b>	4355 (44.94%)	1074 (2.71%)	-	-	-	6926
<b>2021-22</b>	4377 (45.17%)	974 (40.66%)	295	305	-	5975

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam.

## Annexure- 8.03

## Vaccine production status of Biological Production Unit in last 2 years

Last Two-Year Vaccine Production at IVB							
Year	RD-R2B	RD-F1	DP	CSF	BQ	HS	Anthrax
2020- 21	38400	0	191500	25830	29560	25320	25400
2021- 22	0	0	41750	3820	42520	54150	0

Production and distribution of Vaccine for the year 2021-2022				
Name of the vaccine	Brought forward	Total production	Total Stock	Distribution
HS Vaccine	4180	54150	58330	33680
BQ Vaccine	16600	42520	59120	44940
Anthrax Spore	1750	Nil	1750	1750
FD Duck Plague	36900	41750	78650	78600
Lap Swine Fever	1080	3820	4900	4880
<b>Total</b>	<b>60510</b>	<b>142240</b>	<b>202750</b>	<b>163850</b>

Source : Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam.

**Annexure- 8.04****Schemes for the Developmental activities of Dairy Development, Assam for the year 2021-22**

SI No	Name of Scheme/Work
1	Pilot Project on Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in Dairy Sector at Central Dairy Khanapara
2	Esstt. of 5000(LPD) Milk Processing Plant at Dhemaji
3	Integrated support services for creation of Milk surplus district sadiya subdivision
4	Establishment of 30 Nos of Cottage Dairy unit
5	Organization of Dairy Cooperative Societies
6	Advertisement and Publicity
7	Training to the Dairy Farmers on vale addition, quality and clean milk production and Exposure visit to Gujrat & Haryana for imparting training on modern technology in Dairy Science by the Dairy officers.
8	Documentation of successful stories of the sector
9	Procurement of Milk Processing Plant Jorhat and pending payments for BMC Tinsukia
10	Procurement milk processing and marketing accessories of TMSS Khanapara and Bongaigaon
11	Pending payment to PWD for civil works of Bongaigaon Milk Processing Plant
12	Establishment of District Office at Majuli and Golaghat
13	Establishment of Milk Parlour building at Bokakhat and OMC building at Khanapara
14	Fodder Block manufacturing unit at Bokakhat
15	Milk Village Scheme under TSP (Distribution of Jersey Cross Bred Milk Cows)
16	Umbrella scheme for milk enhancement in the state.
17	Establishment of Milk Processing Plant at Lahowal, Town Milk Supply Scheme Dibrugarh & Establishment of Multi brand milk mall at Khanapara
18	Procurement of machinery & Equipments for Multi brand milk mall at Khanapara and MPP Lahowal
19	Computerization TMSS Khanapara
20	Establishment of Milk Processing Plant at Lahowal, Town Milk Supply Scheme Dibrugarh & Establishment of Multi brand milk mall at Khanapara (State Share) (State Share)
21	Procurement of machinery & Equipments for Multi brand milk mall at Khanapara and MPP Lahowal (State Share)
22	Computerization TMSS Khanapara (State Share)

Source : Dairy Development, Assam

## Annexure- 9.1

**Scheme wise Physical Targets and Achievements under State Sector  
for the last three years (2019-20 to 2021-22)**

SI No	Item	Unit	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		Remarks
			Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	
	General								
1	Fish production	Lakh ton	3.50	3.73	3.94	3.93	4.06	4.17	
2	Seed production	Million nos	9826	9519	9995	8668			
3	Fish & Fish Seed farming								
	Input and material support for fish production (including SCSP)	Ha	52.40	52	-	-	-	-	
	Beneficiaries	Nos	-	348	-	-	-	-	
	Input and Material for fish and fish seed production in departmental farm	No of farms	10	12	15	16	5	5	
	Beneficiaries	Nos	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Development of water bodies under co-operative societies (SCSP)	Ha	16.96	11.00	14.00	7.50	14.00	12.83	
		SHGs/ Societies	-	11	14	7	11	11	
	Fishery Eco-tourism Development (GNB tank, Guwahati)	Unit	1	1	-	-	Completed During 2021-22		
	SOPD-TSP								
	Fish culture input in exsiting pond	Ha					96	0	
4	Grants in Aid to AFDC	No. of beel	-	-	17	-			

Source : Department of Fisheries, Assam.

Continue...

## Scheme wise Physical Targets and Achievements under State Sector for the last three years (2019-20 to 2021-22)

SI No	Item	Unit	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		Remarks
			Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	
5	Fishery Extension Service								
	Celebration of fish farmers day	Events	1	1	-	15	-	-	
	Honorarium of Matsya Mitra as support extension workers	Nos of matsya Mitra	75	75	77	77	75	75	
	Awards to fishermen/ fish farmers	Nos	-	7	-	-	-	-	
6	Marketing & Transport								
	Establishment of Fish Retail Outlet	Nos	2	2	3	2	1	1	
	Wholesale Fish Market (NFDB State Share)	Nos	4	1	4 ongoing markets	1 (100%) and 3 (70-85% progress)	3	ongoing	
	Hygenic fish market (State Plan)	Nos	5	3	3 ongoing markets	2 (100%) and 1 (80% progress)	3	3	
7	FFDA Salary								
	Salary for FFDA staff	Nos. of employees	-	-	-	-	40	40	
8	Rural Infrastructure Devt. Fund (RIDF)								
	Fish Landing centre- RIDF-XXI (Total target- 22 Nos.)	Nos.	-	3	-	-	-	-	
	Marketing infrastructure (RIDF-XXI (Total target- 11 Nos.)	Nos	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	Development of Departmental Farm, RIDF-XXI (Total Target-5)	Nos	-	2	-	-	-	2	1 Under Progress
	Construction of new individual ponds- (General and ST/SC): RIDF-XXIII	Ha	Approx 892.50 Ha excavated till 30/09/2021 covering 6442 individual beneficiaries. Targeted beneficiaries: 9090					Approximately 945.80 ha excavated till 31.03.2022	
	Construction of village Community tank under RIDF-XXIII	Ha	Approx 327.25 Ha excavated till 30/09/2021 covering 290 communities. Targeted beneficiaries: 385					Approximately 378 ha excavated till 31.03.2022 covering 365 Community.	



## Annexure – 9.2

**Component wise Physical Targets and Achievements under Centrally sponsored Schemes**  
**“Prime Minister MatsyaSampada Yojana-PMMSY” for the last three years (2019-20 to 2021-22)**

Item	Unit	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.
Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)							
PMMSY / Blue Revolution - Integrated Development & Management of Fishes							
Construction of New Pond	Ha	-	69.86	205	204	100	99
Construction of new seed rearing area	Ha	-	-	100	98.32	100	98.09
Construction of fish seed hatcheries	No.	-	-	10	10	16	15
beneficiary	Nos	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fingerling stocking in wetland/Beels	Ha.			1580	691.5	280	128
Housing for SC fishermen	No.	-	803	-	-	-	-
Re-circulatory Aquaculture System (RAS)- Gen	Unit	-	6	10	9	4	2
beneficiary	No.	-	-	10	8	-	-
Establishment of Mediun RAS	Unit	-	-	10	9	15	10
beneficiary	No.	-	-	10	9	-	-
Medium Biofloc culture system	Unit	-	-	7	7	25	20
Small Biofloc culture system	Unit	-	-	33	32	150	141
Installation of Cage	No.	-	-	150	20	-	-
Pen culture	Ha	-	-	60	38	60	39.75
Cold Storage (10 ton)	No.	-	-	-	-	4	2
Ice Plant (10 ton)	No.	-	-	-	-	5	3
Refrigerated Vehicles	No.	-	-	10	4	-	-
Insulated Vehicles	No.	-	-	5	3	-	-

Continue...

**Component wise Physical Targets and Achievements under Centrally sponsored Schemes  
“Prime Minister MatsyaSampada Yojana-PMMSY” for the last three years (2019-20 to 2021-22)**

Item	Unit	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.
Motor cycle with Ice box	No.	-	-	100	95	100	92
Cycle with Ice Boxes	No.	-	-	500	394	437	321
E-rickshaw with Ice box	No.	-	-	135	115	50	48
Live fish vending center	No.	-	-	10	6	-	-
Mini Fish Feed Mills	No.	-	-	15	14	34	29
Fish Feed Plants	No.	-	-	4			
Fish KIOSK	No.	-	-	22	13	22	22
Boats and Nets for Fishermen	No.	-	-	61	46	-	-
Livelihood support for Fishers	No.	-	-	20000	17467	21000	11074
Fingerling stocking in beels	Ha	-	-	1580	641.5	-	-
Input for Integrated Farming	Ha	-	-	200	168.95	-	-
Integrated Ornamental Unit	Unit					5	5
Recreational Fishery	No.					14	13
Backyard Ornamental Unit						80	58
Ornamental Fish Rearing Unit	No.	-	-	20	16	-	-
Inputs for Freshwater Aquaculture	Ha	-	-	205	204	100	99
Solar support system in govt. fish and fish seed farm	No.	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>National welfare fund for Fishermen (NWFF) / PMSBY-GAIS</b>							
Fishermen Insurance	Nos. of fishers	157325	142716	-	-	154987	154987
<b>Central Sector Scheme (CS)</b>							
Public Aquarium at DC office, Amingaon	Unit	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kishan Credit Card (KCC)	Nos.	-	-	-	-	250000	7174

Source : Department of Fisheries, Assam.

## Annexure- 9.3

**Scheme wise financial targets and achievement under State Sector  
for last three years (2019-20 to 2021-22)**

SI No.	Name of the major Scheme	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.
General Areas							
1	Head quarter Administration	12.01	0.00	194.26	0.00	8.00	2.99602
2	Fish & fish seed farming (Gen)	311.4	294.97142	142.50	9.10	154.01	153.96
3	Training in Fisheries	20.5	14.75564	-	-	-	-
4	Fisheries Extension Service	73.5	57.6	69.86	46.64	83.58	79.4897
5	Marketing & Transport	181.59	158.12875	162.58	25.00	385.85	385.84
6	FFDA Salary (SOPD ODS)	293.00	228.12	270.00	269.28	214.45	214.45
7	Grants in Aid to AFDC	1025.00	0.00	475.00	0.00	-	-
Sub-total (General)		1917.00	753.58	1314.20	350.02	845.89	836.74
SCSP							
8	Fish Seed Farming	105.00	61.60	-	-	79.99	77.51
Sub-total (SCSP)		105.00	61.60	90.26	0.00	79.99	77.51
9	Rural Infrastructure Devt. Fund (RIDF)						
	Loan share (NABARD)	2850.00	1909.5531	5036.1	870.52	1737	1737
	State share	150.00	150.00	53.2	0.00	914	91
Sub Total		3000.00	2059.55	5089.3	870.52	2651	1828
Grand Total		5022.00	2874.73	6493.76	1220.54	3576.88	2742.25

Source : Department of Fisheries, Assam.

## Annexure- 9.4

## Physical targets and achievements of APART project for the last three years (2019-20 to 2021-22)

Item	Unit	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.
Demonstration of polyculture technology of fish (including paddy fish demo)	ha	500	417.19	300	300	200	200
Beneficiary	Nos.	-	1345	-	1080	-	695
Technology demonstration in Beel fisheries	ha	300	257.25	500	421.62	500	144
Beneficiary	Nos.	-	1423	-	2000		1850
Natural Brood Fish Collection	Kg	-	-				
Paddy cum Fish Farming	ha	100	100	300	288.90	200	200
Departmental Hatchery up-gradation	Nos.	5	5	-	-	-	-
Multiplication Centre for quality fish seed production	Nos.	4	4	-	-	-	-
Climate Resilient Paddy Fish Culture (Beneficiary)	Nos.	-	206	-	570	-	437
Fresh Water Prawn Demo	ha	-	-	21.54	21.54	50	49.55
Beneficiary	Nos.	-	-	-	73	-	170

Source : Department of Fisheries, Assam.

## Annexure – 9.5

**Physical Targets and Achievements of other schemes implemented  
(RKVY, NFDB) for the last three years (2019-20 to 2021-22)**

Item	Unit	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		Remarks
		Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	
Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY)								Component wise beneficiary selection for 2021-22 is under process as the fund received only on 13/07/2022. Achievement for 2021-22 may be reflected in 2022-23
Low- lying area converted to community tank	ha	-	15	45	-			
Fish Farming in existing pond	ha	-	-	-	-	40	-	
Water pumps for better management of ponds	Nos.	-	-	-	-	90	-	
Farming of fresh water Eel i.e.,Kuchia culture	Unit	-	-	-	-	40	-	
Renovation of existing ponds & tanks for fish culture	ha	-	18	-	-	-	-	
Awareness Camp/ Seminar/ workshop and Stakeholder Meet	Nos.	6	6	-	-	-	-	
Development & Up-gradation of Departmental Fish and Fish Seed Farm	ha	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Promotional support to women entrepreneurs on value added fish products	Groups	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Establishment of Fish Seed Hatcheries for IMC and other cultivable Fin fish	Nos.	5	5	-	-	-	-	
Setting up of mobile fish outlet (KIOSK)	Nos.	5	5	-	-	-	-	
Training and visit of farmers	Batches	50	50	-	-	27	-	
Awareness/Senitization Programme, publicity in mass media	Batches	26	26	-	-	80	-	
Construction of New Pond	ha	52	52	-	-	-	-	
Supply of Cast Nets to the member societies, Assam	Nos.	300	300	-	-	-	-	
Supply of Ice box and Bicycle to the member societies of FISHFED, Assam	Nos.	300	300	-	-	-	-	
Air breathing fish farming	ha	-	-	-	-	10	-	

Continue...

**Physical Targets and Achievements of other schemes implemented  
(RKVY, NFDB) for the last three years (2019-20 to 2021-22)**

Item	Unit	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		Remarks
		Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	
National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB)								
New pond construction (Individual Pond)	ha							
Skill Development Programme (Per programme 50 trainee)	Nos. of programme	-	1	10	8	-	-	
Integrated Ornamental Fish Unit	Unit	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Production of ornamental Fish/Aquatic Plant Units								
Matsyagandha Ornamental Society, Nagaon	Production Unit	-	-	-	-			
Jagaran Ornamental Fishery Development Society, Kamrup	Production Unit	-	-	-	-			
Amranga Ornamental Fishery Development Society, Kamrup	Production Unit	-	-	-	-			
Establishment of Freshwater Ornamental Fish Broodbank (Gauhati University)	Unit	-	-	-	-			
Establishment of Breeding Unit of locally important Fish Spcies in NE Region	Unit							
Large	-	-	-	4	4			
Small	-	-	-	2	2			
Establishment of Aquarium in schools/Colleges/ Govt. offices (Small size)	Nos. of schools/ Colleges/ Govt. offices	-	-	-	-			
Establishment of Aquarium in schools/Colleges/ Govt. offices (Small size)		-	-	-	-			
Chief Minister SamagraGramyaUnnayan Yojana (CMSGUY)								
5 days residential training for fish farmers for RIDF-XXIII beneficiaries	Nos.	-	-	-	-			
5 days residential training for fish farmers for cage culture	Nos.	-	-	-	-			
Cage culture in Beel/ Beel like water bodies (phase-II)	Nos.	-	-	-	-			
Exposure visits of Officer	Nos.	11	11	-	-			
Supply of inputs under 'GhareGharePukhuriGhareGhareMaa ch'	ha	1811.3	533.01	-	-			
Beneficiary	Nos.	10000	2934	-	-			

Source : Department of Fisheries, Assam.

**ANNEXURE-10.1****Forest Division wise area under reserved forest and encroachment in Assam.**

Sl. No.	Forest Division	Reserved Forest Area (in hec.)	Encroached Forest Area (in ha)	No. of Encroachers in forest Areas (Household)
1	Goalpara	25249.66	5798.25	3668.00
2	Kamrup	35329.55	6384.90	15546.00
3	Kamrup West	68133.89	21069.00	2450.00
4	Kamrup North	4518.61	132.30	882.00
5	Dibrugarh	21794.65	1445.97	0.00
6	Digboi	55714.65	2272.10	665.00
7	Doomdooma	30904.35	9344.80	2306.00
8	Golaghat	94078.87	87213.46	39243.00
9	Jorhat	25037.15	18651.29	1765.00
10	Sivasagar	24085.99	9788.00	3319.00
11	Hamren	10268.00	6282.32	0.00
12	Karbi Anglong East	48033.95	4635.51	2035.00
13	Karbi Anglong West	89371.66	1273.00	0.00
14	Dima Hasao	132633.60	810.16	2674.00
15	Baksa	13323.33	6686.00	4142.00
16	Lakhimpur	31096.55	6856.87	2683.00
17	Dhemaji	49553.45	31001.50	13072.00
18	Nagaon	33640.78	3668.50	486.00
19	Nagaon South	49049.00	12070.00	9658.00
20	Sonitpur East	47428.00	37574.00	39415.00
21	Sonitpur West	44067.77	32200.00	25000.00
22	Cachar (Silchar)	78897.64	5592.20	4030.00
23	Hailakandi	53834.97	11616.00	6786.00
24	Karimganj	48056.81	14018.00	4357.00
25	Aie Valley	6086.80	483.32	237.00
26	Dhubri	1344.97	72.86	321.00
27	Haltugaon	47876.12	16865.83	10944.00
28	Kachugaon	82199.00	2719.26	2796.00
29	Dhansiri	17270.94	3862.20	4094.00
30	Parbatjhora	32023.18	3020.02	1870.00
31	Chirang	55967.81	737.40	765.00
32	Nagaon WL	2155.00	-	-
33	Manah National Park	500	-	-
<b>Assam</b>		1359526.7	364145.02	205209.00

Source : PCCF &amp; Head of Forest Force, Assam,

## ANNEXURE-11.1

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF UAM/UDYAM UNIT SETUP  
IN THE STATE OF ASSAM FOR THE YEAR 2021-2022**

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRICT WISE MSME REGISTERED IN THE YEAR 2021-2022				
District	No. Unit Registered			
	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Bajali	85	0	0	85
Baksa	1331	10	3	1344
Barpeta	2964	67	6	3037
Biswanath	1163	28	0	1191
Bongaigaon	1283	50	3	1336
Cachar	3956	106	6	4068
Charaideo	634	21	0	655
Chirang	774	25	1	800
Darrang	5096	59	2	5157
Dhemaji	2165	32	1	2198
Dhubri	2083	36	2	2121
Dibrugarh	3540	186	5	3731
Dima Hasao	394	2	0	396
Goalpara	1604	33	3	1640
Golaghat	24945	73	1	25019
Hailakandi	1109	14	0	1123
Hojai	1212	41	1	1254
Jorhat	2302	153	11	2466
Kamrup	4761	124	7	4892
Kamrup(Metro)	8309	957	91	9357
Karbi Anglong	988	21	1	1010
Karimganj	1698	54	0	1752
Kokrajhar	1057	30	1	1088
Lakhimpur	2038	63	5	2106
Majuli	257	2	0	259
Morigaon	1723	19	0	1742
Nagoan	2897	84	2	2983
Nalbari	1776	41	1	1818
Sivasagar	1724	86	4	1814
Sonitpur	2612	77	12	2701
South Salmara	42	4	0	46
Tinsukia	3299	156	8	3463
Udalguri	1370	21	1	1392
West Karbi Anglong	243	0	0	243
Assam Total	91434	2675	178	94287
N.B ; Asbove figures are based on online report generated through UDYAM,aself registered				

Source : Commissionerate of Industries and Commerce, Assam

UAM— Udyog Aadhar Memorandum, UDYAM— Only Govt. Portal for Registration of MSME



**ANNEXURE-11.2****INDUSTRIAL ESTATES AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE IN ASSAM, 2021-22**

<b>(A) Industrial Estate</b>						
District	Name of Industrial Estate	Total Area (in Bigha)	Total No. of Sheds constructed	No. of Sheds Allotted	Open Area Allotted (In Sq.Mtr.)	No. of Units Functioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kamrup Metro	Bamunimadian	56B-4K-10L	47	47 nos-7780 sqm	17314	76
Tinsukia	Tinsukia	112B-0K-0L	45	45 nos-6242 sqm	56914	41
Sivasagar	Sivasagar	30B-0k-0L	22	22 nos-3328 sqm	9918	23
Jorhat	Jorhat	26B-0k-19L	19	19 nos-4388 sqm	24067	23
Bongaigaon	New Bongaigaon	39B-4K-3L	34	34 nos-5888 sqm	27983.31	39
Dhubri	Colony Gauripur	10B-0K-16L	All sheds and open occupied by 48th CRPF BN except the office building			
Dibrugarh	Lahowal	16B-0K-2L	5	5 nos-1814 sqm		16076
Lalhimpur	RajabariBihpuria	35B-0K-0L	6	6 nos-669 sqm		7200
Morigaon	Dalbari	10B-0K-0L	Nil	Nil		4684
Nagaon	Senchowra	20B-4K-7L	24	24 nos-3032 sqm		11561
Sonitpur	Dhekiajuli	30B-0k-0L	32	20 nos -1524 sqm. (6 nos sheds are under CRPF & rest 6 nos are defunct)		24089
Nalbari	Nalbari	36B-2K-6L	25	24 nos-4165 sqm		25659
Total;		423B-2K-3L	259	247		225465.31

<b>(B) Industrial Area 2021-22</b>						
District	Name of Industrial Area	Total Area	Total No. of Sheds constructed	No. of Sheds Allotted (In sq.Mtr.)	Open Area Allotted (In Sq.Mtr.)	No. of Units Functioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kamrup Metro	Kalapahar	10B-2k-10L	12	12 nos-2190 sqm	6452	28
Kamrup	Rani	62B-0k-3L	40	8004.15sqm (rest shed area measuring 2286sqm under CRPF)	21651.96	28
Sonitpur	Dolabari		4	4 nos-1654.22sqm	33817	22
Darrang	Mangoldoi	47B-1K-5L	14	13 nos-2153.7sqm	44151	20
Golaghat	Junakinagar	55B-0K-7L	Nil	Nil	16109, (12085 sqm under CRPF)	17
Dibrugarh	Beheating	25B-0K-0L	8	8 nos-1784sqm	18376	10
Sonitpur	Gotlong	7B-0K-0L	Nil	Nil	9366	2
Sonitpur	Kunderbari	36B-0K-0L	5	5 nos-418sqm	36481	3
Biswanath	Sadharu	12B-0K-4L	5	5 nos-418sqm	8292	1
Tinsukia	Doomdooma	56B-1K-7L	Nil	Nil	75439	1
Tinsukia	Buraburi, Sadiya	200B-0K-0L	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
Goalpara	Kothakulthi, Rangjuli	5B-1K-9L	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
Lakhimpur	Bochagaon	9B-0K-0L	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
Total		573B-2K-2L	88		254025.96	132

**Annexure-12.2****FINANCIAL UTILISATION OF DIFFERENT SCHEMES IN ASSAM**

Rs. in crore

Name of Scheme	Sanctioned Cost	Grant received from REC	Loan received from REC	State TAX received from GOA	State Share received from GOA	Total Fund received	Total Fund Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=3+4+5+6	8
DDUGJY-RE XII Plan	1621.06	1359.12	142.66	98.94	0.00	1600.94	1565.65
DDUGJY	1274.08	939.07	114.10	84.14	58.93	1196.24	1179.18
Saubhagya/Additional Infra	2598.52	1923.53	225.72	70.83	125.40	2345.48	2338.86
DDG	261.18	178.12	13.45	4.98	14.10	210.65	210.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>5754.84</b>	<b>4399.84</b>	<b>496.15</b>	<b>258.89</b>	<b>198.43</b>	<b>5353.31</b>	<b>5294.13</b>

[Source : CGM (RE) APDCL Guwahati]

**Annexure-12.3****Status of Electrification under DDUGJY- RE (XII Plan) (2019-20 to 2021-22)**

Particulars	Target	Yearly Achievements			Total Achievement
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
Un-Electrified Villages (Nos.)	281	-	-	-	281
Partially Electrified Villages (Nos.)	10342	869	25	-	10342
BPL HHS (Nos.)	537277	15420	220	-	537277
33 KV Line (Km)	238.98	97.89	126.26	-	238.98
11 KV Line (Km)	8049.72	1236.222	50.5	-	8049.72
LT Line (Km)	17430.29	3070.135	120.35	-	17430.29
Distribution Transformer (DTR) (Nos.)	15248	2338	113	-	15248
New 33/ 11 KV S/S (nos.)	20	6	10	-	20
Augmentation of existing 33/ 11 KV S/S (Nos.)	57	15	26	-	57

[Source : CGM (RE) APDCL, Guwahati]

[N.B. It is to be noted that electrifications were completed in all the un-electrified Census Villages in the State by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017 (No of CENSUS Village 26395-Census 2011), except 160 no. of villages which are either un-inhabited or located in PGR/VGR]

**Annexure-12.4****STATUS OF ELECTRIFICATION UNDER SAUBHAGYA (2019-20 TO 2021-22)**

Particulars	Revised Target	Yearly Achievements			Total Achievement	% of Achievement
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22		
Households (Nos.)	1360125	197807	41756	-	1399688	103%
11 KV Line (Km)	5580.534	1438.25	450.48	-	5580.534	100%
LT Line (Km)	20349.086	8557.89	1592.25	-	20349.086	100%
Distribution Transformer (DTR) (Nos.)	10824	4678	680	-	10824	100%

[Source : CGM (RE) APDCL, Guwahati]

**Annexure-12.5****TABLE: 12.1-E. FINANCIAL STATUS UNDER DDUGJY-RE (XII-Plan), DDUGJY AND SAUBHAGYA SCHEMES (2019-20 TO 2021-22)**

Name of Scheme	Financial Year 2019-20		Financial Year 2020-21		Financial Year 2021-22	
	Amount Received	Amount Expenditure	Amount Received	Amount Expenditure	Amount Received	Amount Expenditure
DDUGJY-RE (XII-Plan)	173.50	128.88	115.48	131.67	94.50	116.57
DDUGJY	504.50	292.64	2.75	143.67	90.76	111.50
SAUBHAGYA/ Addl. Infra	759.73	656.83	476.92	431.30	157.89	233.72
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1487.44</b>	<b>1115.65</b>	<b>595.15</b>	<b>706.64</b>	<b>343.15</b>	<b>461.79</b>

[Source : CGM (RE) APDCL, Guwahati]

**Annexure- 12.6****Scheme-wise targets and achievements for the last three years under  
SOPD-G**

Sl. No	Year of completion	Name of the work	Physical Status	Financial Status
1	2	3	4	5
1	2019-2020	Augmentation of Transformer Capacity at Srikona, Shipajhar, Nalbari, Rowta, N. Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Depota, and Azara 132kV Grid Substation	100%	100%
2		2nd circuit stringing of Salakati - Kokrajhar line with HTLS conductor.	100%	100%
3	2020-21	2nd circuit stringing of Samaguri-Khaloigaon line	100%	100%
4		2nd circuit stringing of Bilasipara - Kokrajhar line	100%	100%
5		2nd 200MVA, 220/132kV at 220kV Sarusajai GSS	100%	100%
6		2 nos. of bays at Salakati and APM substation for termination of Salakati -APM Transmission line	100%	100%
7		Construction of 6 nos. of bays : i) 132 kV line bays at Samaguri and Khalaigaon (Nagaon) sub-stations for 132 kV 2nd circuit Samaguri - Khaloigaon line. ii) 132 kV line bays at BTPS and Kokrajhar sub-stations for 132 kV 2nd circuit BTPS - Kokrajhar line. iii) 132 kV line bays at Kokrajhar and Bilashipara sub-stations for 132 kV 2nd circuit Kokrajhar - Bilashipara line.		
8	2021-2022	Augmentation of transformer capacity of 132/33 kV Khaloigaon sub-station from 2x25 MVA to 1x25 + 1x50 MVA	100%	91% completed
9		2nd Circuit Stringing of 132 kV Samaguri - Khaloigaon Transmission Line under SOPD-G Scheme	100%	100%

**Annexure -12.7****Ongoing Scheme-wise targets and achievements under SOPD-G and Own Resources**

Sl. No.	Name of the Work	Physical Status	Financial Status
1	Turnkey Construction of 2 (two) nos. of 132kV Line Bays including Supply of Bay Equipment and line bay materials and associated works etc. at Gohpur GSS, AEGCL	100% Erection Completed. Commissioning Pending.	50% completed
2	Augmentation of transformer capacity of 132/33 kV Nalbari sub-station from 1x40 MVA + 1x16 MVA to 1x50 MVA + 1x40 MVA	95% Completed	88% completed
3	Turnkey construction of 220 kV Bay at Baripara substation of Power Grid for termination of 2nd circuit of 220kV BariparaSonabil line-ii	98% Completed	92% completed

**Annexure -12.8****Ongoing Projects of AEGCL funded by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB):**

Sl. No.	Details of Components	Name of Project	Physical Progress (as on 31.10.2022)	Financial Progress (as on 31.10.2022)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Construction of 10 (Ten) nos. of GIS of voltage levels of 400/220 KV, 220/132 KV, 220/33 KV, and 132/33 KV and their associated transmission lines	"Enhancement of Intra-State Transmission System of Assam" (Assam Intra-State Transmission System Enhancement Project) (Phase-I)	20.58%	9.53%
2	Conversion of 01 (One) no. of AIS to GIS at Gohpur.			
3	Augmentation of Transformation Capacity at 18 (Eighteen) existing GSS.			
4	Augmentation of Transmission Line Capacity (Three Lines) (HTLS) (186 ckm)			
5	Augmentation of the communication backbone - Replacement of existing ground wire by OPGW (636 km)			
6	Procurement of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)			
7	Selection of Project Management Consultancy (PMC)			

[Source : CGM (RE) APDCL, Guwahati]

## ANNEXURE-14.1

**District wise distribution of aggregate deposit and  
Gross bank credit of scheduled commercial banks in Assam  
(As in March 2022) (Amount in Rs. Crore)**

Districts	Number of Reporting Offices	Deposit	Credit	C-D Ratio
BAKSA	53	1372	820	59.75
BARPETA	117	4873	3091	63.42
BISWANATH	48	1666	1053	63.22
BONGAIGAON	58	3360	1906	56.72
CACHAR	163	9730	4203	43.20
CHARAIDEO	31	1222	501	41.02
CHIRANG	30	1539	699	45.45
DARRANG	68	2406	1581	65.69
DHEMAJI	43	1629	1180	72.48
DHUBRI	81	3191	1812	56.78
DIBRUGARH	181	12288	5134	41.78
DIMA HASAO	28	1205	383	31.80
GOALPARA	65	2403	1259	52.40
GOLAGHAT	115	3818	2635	69.00
HAILAKANDI	43	1842	766	41.60
HOJAI	45	2623	1046	39.86
JORHAT	135	8035	4276	53.22
KAMRUP	161	5676	4330	76.29
KAMRUP METROPOLITAN	432	74928	29642	39.56
KARBI ANGLONG	62	2238	1282	57.31
KARIMGANJ	85	4242	1464	34.51
KOKRAJHAR	52	3136	1393	44.42
LAKHIMPUR	87	2981	2426	81.41
MAJULI	12	301	179	59.49
MORIGAON	66	1883	1331	70.68
NAGAON	164	6353	4219	66.40
NALBARI	80	3025	1912	63.18
SIBSAGAR	98	5155	2822	54.75
SONITPUR	129	6116	3503	57.29
SOUTHSALMARA-MANKACHAR	14	405	168	41.43
TINSUKIA	148	7986	3729	46.69
UDALGURI	46	1584	1126	71.10
WEST KARBI ANGLONG	22	321	274	85.37
ASSAM TOTAL	2962	189530	92145	48.62
INDIA TOTAL	151320	17015931	12229297	71.87

(Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposit and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Bank in India, RBI)



## ANNEXURE-14.2

**DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF REPORTING OFFICES, AGGREGATE DEPOSIT AND BANK CREDIT  
OF REGIONAL RURAL BANK (RGVB) IN ASSAM**

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

District	Number of Reporting Offices	Deposit	Credit
BAKSA	13	292	161
BARPETA	19	647	256
BISWANATH	8	204	71
BONGAIGAON	9	275	93
CACHAR	23	677	150
CHARAIDEO	10	232	101
CHIRANG	7	186	82
DARRANG	15	382	179
DHEMAJI	9	264	118
DHUBRI	12	362	121
DIBRUGARH	17	312	164
DIMA HASAO	10	170	92
GOALPARA	12	344	138
GOLAGHAT	26	545	207
HAILAKANDI	9	240	73
HOJAI	3	58	17
JORHAT	15	342	157
KAMRUP	19	554	261
KAMRUP	16	906	227
METROPOLITAN			
KARBI ANGLONG	31	534	430
KARIMGANJ	17	422	98
KOKRAJHAR	11	308	110
LAKHIMPUR	20	392	230
MORIGAON	12	248	140
NAGAON	36	839	308
NALBARI	17	496	224
SIBSAGAR	13	339	135
SONITPUR	26	551	244
TINSUKIA	14	231	120
UDALGURI	12	254	149
WESTKARBIANGLONG	16	134	143
Assam	477	11741	4998
India	151320	17015931	12229297

(Source : Quarterly Statistics on Deposit and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Bank in India, RBI)

## ANNEXURE-14.3

## DISTRIWISE PRIORITY SECTOR ADVANCES Achieved for the year 2021-22

(Amount in Rs.crore)

Sl No.	District Name	Agri (PS) Achieved Amount	Crop Loan Achieved Amount	MSME (PS) Achieved Amount	Other PS Achieved Amount	Total (PS) Achieved Amount	Total (PS) Achieved % Amount
1	BAKSA	9956	4165	6900	2495	19352	33.66
2	BARPETA	27818	10877	31513	12884	72216	47.99
3	BISWANATH	15760	4324	11375	5376	32511	96.25
4	BONGAIGAON	12350	4407	24765	7808	44923	39.42
5	CACHAR	23709	7128	51376	36358	111442	67.61
6	CHARAIDEO	6540	1222	3867	2528	12935	30.34
7	CHIRANG	8200	3385	5642	3767	17609	35.89
8	DARRANG	15920	6471	13179	7285	36384	49.87
9	DHEMAJI	13825	4970	8129	4756	26710	43.92
10	DHUBRI	15255	6712	15673	12579	43507	31.2
11	DIBRUGARH	35700	13426	61382	16133	113215	95.51
12	DIMAHASAO	1518	294	1303	3661	6483	14.45
13	GOALPARA	15481	5883	9018	6582	31081	39.02
14	GOLAGHAT	25842	9337	19700	14642	60184	74.51
15	HAILAKANDI	6766	1708	9631	5317	21714	38.92
16	HOJAI	8395	2646	10932	7789	27115	90.52
17	JORHAT	24975	5491	42269	12698	79941	58.36
18	KAMRUP	32504	11844	34388	22428	89321	71.75
19	KAMRUPMETRO	53447	7285	472631	44144	570222	129.13
20	KARBIANGLONG	18205	6392	5617	11608	35430	39.73
21	KARIMGANJ	11371	2866	13649	12896	37917	51.17
22	KOKRAJHAR	11990	6357	6821	7871	26682	45.62
23	LAKHIMPUR	25227	10259	23856	10939	60022	67.8
24	MAJULI	3170	1280	1552	668	5389	17.51
25	MORIGAON	10785	3586	11055	7172	29013	31.81
26	NAGAON	38228	10827	33300	21004	92532	58.28
27	NALBARI	16223	5213	15714	7954	39891	55.01
28	SIBSAGAR	18773	4533	22640	9879	51292	69.91
29	SONITPUR	25828	6921	41650	13403	80881	72.54
30	SOUTHSALMARA	1619	576	1219	294	3131	8.18
31	TINSUKIA	31302	12741	59568	12549	103419	90.26
32	UDALGURI	9139	5183	4988	4047	18174	25.34
33	WESTKARBI ANGLONG	3741	862	269	2061	6071	13.72
<b>GrandTotal</b>		<b>579562</b>	<b>189171</b>	<b>1075572</b>	<b>351576</b>	<b>2006710</b>	<b>64.41</b>

(Source : State Level Banker's Committee Report, Assam)

## ANNEXURE-15.1

## NO. OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BY TYPES OF COOPERATIVES IN ASSAM IN 2021-22

Sl. No.	Types of Cooperative Society	No. of Societies
		2021-22
1	2	3
1	State Level Cooperative Societies	46
2	Gaon PanchyatSamabay Samity (GPSS) Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS)	2147
3	Large Area Multipurpose Cooperative Societies	98
4	Village Council Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (VCMCS) BTC	97
5	Wholesale and Consumer Society	372
6	Women Multipurpose	157
7	Primary Dairy	880
8	Thrift and Credit	849
9	Poultry and Duckery	285
10	Agriculture/ Krishipam/ Farming	603
11	Primary Fishery	650
12	Primary Housing	231
13	Industrial	369
14	Marketing & Processing	90
15	Labour/ Contract/ Transport	283
16	Other Cooperative	799
17	Cooperative Bank & Branches	94
18	Livestock	872
19	SHG Federation/ Area Level Federation (ALF)	452
20	Trading	350
21	Village Organisation	680
22	Agro Producer Cooperative	551
23	Horticulture	20
24	Sericulture and Weaving	19
25	Cooperative Union	18
26	Multipurpose	157
27	Piggery	442
Total		11614

Source : Registrar of Co-operative societies

**Annexure- 16.01**

**MONTHLY ALLOCATION OF PDS ITEMS IN ASSAM**  
**(DURING THE PERIOD January 2022 onwards to latest Month available)**

Month	NFSA Rice (in MT)		Wheat	SK Oil
	AAY Rice	PH Rice	(in MT)	(in KL)
1	2	3	4	5
Jan-22	24192.77	111423.42	5781	10440
Feb-22	24172.244	111099.049	5781	10368
Mar-22	24181.476	111227.609	5781	10308
Apr-22	24185.21	111269.655	5781	8268
May-22	24178.315	111215.96	5781	8304
Jun-22	24170.248	111068.41	5781	8316
Jul-22	24135.58	110229.283	5781	8256
Aug-22	24062.99	107336.243	5781	8340
Sep-22	23977.87	104804.316	5781	8292
Oct-22	23735.005	97397.285	5781	8280
Nov-22	23558.91	92306.93	5781	8304
Dec-22	23283.34	84833.374	5781	8304
Assam Total	2,87,833.958	12,64,211.533	69,372.00	105780

AAY= Antrodoya Anna Yojona; PH= Priority House; NFSA= National Food Security Act

## Annexure- 16.02

## DISTRICT WISE FAIR PRICE SHOP HOLDER OF "AMAR DUKAN" IN ASSAM, 2021-22

District	Nos. of "Amar Dukan"	Nos.of Fair Price Shop
1	2	3
Kokrajhar	Nil	1096
Dhubri	Nil	1499
Goalpara	Nil	966
Barpeta	8	1499
Morigaon	8	1120
Nagaon	8	1838
Sonitpur	Nil	1049
Lakhimpur	Nil	1577
Dhemaji	7	1104
Tinsukia	Nil	1494
Dibrugarh	8	1607
Sivasagar	7	1085
Jorhat	7	1222
Golaghat	Nil	1729
Karbi Anglong	Nil	509
Dima Hasao	Nil	226
Cachar	Nil	1886
Karimganj	7	1081
Hailakandi	Nil	783
Bongaigaon	Nil	685
Chirang	Nil	508
Kamrup	Nil	1688
Kamrup Metro	8	719
Nalbari	Nil	775
Baksa	Nil	459
Darrang	8	918
Udalguri	Nil	1083
South Salmara	Nil	430
Biswanath	Nil	884
Charaideo	Nil	643
Hojai	Nil	846
Majuli	7	269
West Karbi-Anglong	Nil	266
Bajali	7	337
Tamulpur	Nil	390
Assam	90	34270

## ANNEXURE-16.03

DISTRICT WISE AAY,PHH AND TOTAL NUMBER OF RATION CARD AND MEMBERS DETAILS AS PER  
ERCMS AS ON DECEMBER,2022

District	AAY Rice (In MT)	PHH Rice (In MT)	Total Cards	AAY Members (Nos.)	PHH Members (Nos.)	Total Members (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kokrajhar	802.34	2920.15	186231	73339	584030	657369
Dhubri	1050.14	4709.5	266452	113525	941900	1055425
Goalpara	661.92	2869.215	170778	66869	573843	640712
Barpeta	1040.27	4419.81	252543	102123	883962	986085
Morigaon	705.425	3011.645	185955	63568	602329	665897
Nagaon	1332.17	5828.015	306624	146750	1165603	1312353
Sonitpur	707.385	2700.545	216215	50586	540109	590695
Lakhimpur	839.825	2940.61	195124	75257	588122	663374
Dhemaji	592.865	2114.78	137507	53186	422956	476142
Tinsukia	1000.965	2699.453	241415	72291	613610	685901
Dibrugarh	941.965	2942.216	226255	71226	601617	672843
Sivasagar	655.165	1635.25	132464	49132	328638	377770
Jorhat	796.495	2177.325	177598	62411	435465	497876
Golaghat	970.48	2657.445	207946	74904	531489	606393
Karbi Anglong	349.51	1433.15	95064	29809	286630	316439
Dima Hasao	160.09	376.03	26860	13354	75206	88560
Cachar	1260.49	4819.725	305031	115436	963945	1079381
Karimganj	758.31	3618.39	223522	67483	723678	791161
Hailakandi	519.645	2110.58	124810	45582	422116	467698
Bongaigaon	554.995	2196.535	129179	60661	439307	499968
Chirang	491.54	1393.58	95305	37811	278716	316527
Kamrup	1418.9	4134.09	287776	126971	826818	953789
Kamrup (M)	237.055	2024.625	144075	19122	404925	424047
Nalbari	752.71	2103.845	150330	68462	420769	489231
Baksa	445.27	1542.105	102118	40687	308421	349108
Darrang	619.395	2938.6	164995	58457	587720	646177
Udalguri	821.24	2433.12	163585	69807	486624	556431
Bajali	259.455	726.01	50243	23370	145202	168572
South Salmara	245.735	1327.035	74649	23892	265407	289299
West Karbi Anglong	79.94	603.74	37897	5237	120748	125985
Majuli	229.74	505.905	34269	22843	101181	124024
Hojai	636.615	2686.14	126418	64125	537228	601353
Charaideo	361.48	1107.27	87484	27690	221454	249144
Biswanath	654.465	2145.595	145375	58772	429119	487891
Tamulpur	329.35	981.345	83716	23696	196269	219965
Assam	23283.34	84833.374	5555808	2078434	17055156	19133590

**ANNEXURE - 16.04****ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO FPS UNDER NFSA**

Year	RICE ( in MT)			WHEAT ( in MT)		
	Allotment by Gol	Off-take by GOA	Distribution to FPS	GOA	Off-take by GOA	Distribution to FPS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>2017</b>	1625751.96	1600147.007	1561633.22	69379.32	69379.32	67138.38
<b>2019</b>	1625751.96	1613321.72	1478742.21	69372	69372	63591
<b>2021</b>	1626130.92	1625133.773	1378811.4168	67518	67518	67518
<b>2022</b>	1628984.9	1552045.480	1544574.74	69372	69372	69372

Source : Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Assam

## ANNEXURE 18.1

## DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER MGNREGA IN ASSAM DURING 2021-22

District	Employment Generated (Mandays) in Nos.				
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kokrajhar	30559	907392	1302485	2240436	1102709
Dhubri	18754	1854	4839722	4860330	2193177
Goalpara	39647	389480	2120966	2550093	1222496
Barpeta	138383	83188	7689396	7910967	3455949
Morigaon	294386	287447	2571615	3153448	1500451
Nagaon	272705	129454	5319977	5722136	2625648
Sonitpur	89028	154959	3200137	3444124	1740040
Lakhimpur	180006	1251306	3578796	5010108	2601297
Dhemaji	211530	2631293	2283626	5126449	2703483
Tinsukia	23316	113936	1504611	1641863	836228
Dibrugarh	88980	333418	2385839	2808237	1493946
Sivasagar	65577	160967	1176212	1402756	712117
Jorhat	61004	145349	1010476	1216829	635396
Golaghat	111031	310129	1787379	2208539	1051751
Karbi Anglong	111204	1903994	397439	2412637	1355373
Dima Hasao	3116	411181	24248	438545	166919
Cachar	140496	28758	2776975	2946229	982747
Karimganj	461844	31117	3143397	3636358	1572487
Hailakandi	187907	22596	3323106	3533609	1234606
Bongaigaon	45192	16139	1139666	1200997	532112
Chirang	79088	943969	713000	1736057	894817
Kamrup	181966	311949	3622016	4115931	1867235
Kamrup Metro	29958	43971	71121	145050	84440
Nalbari	58680	27249	2110676	2196605	973872
Baksa	132530	1006469	991306	2130305	1189245
Darrang	147536	15140	4812306	4974982	2360320
Udalguri	138226	1710910	1848574	3697710	1864286
Biswanath	172242	649354	1930435	2752031	1435395
Charaideo	10424	14239	589732	614395	295831
Hojai	246437	59241	2155825	2461503	1091265
Majuli	98481	459269	428352	986102	428527
South Salmara	19437	3953	2082542	2105932	1234068
West Karbi Anglong	8468	248825	82431	339724	174725
Assam	3898138	14808495	73014384	91721017	43612958

(Source : Office of the Commissioner of Panchayat &amp; Rural Development, Assam)



**ANNEXURE 18.2****DISTRICT WISE JOB CARDS ISSUES AND EMPLOYMENT PROVIDED IN ASSAM  
DURING 2021-22**

District	Job card Issued (Active)	Household Demanded Employment	Household Provided Employment	Household Provided 100 days Employment	Disabled Persons Provided Employment
Kokrajhar	128058	87864	82893	233	250
Dhubri	210599	150590	138058	707	168
Goalpara	106961	78452	74400	1336	171
Barpeta	235661	185114	176029	10655	2455
Morigaon	151477	105436	100485	426	134
Nagaon	213138	167602	156859	3804	203
Sonitpur	143068	106872	97871	1232	70
Lakhimpur	161090	123912	118555	7739	194
Dhemaji	148164	122442	114921	2459	218
Tinsukia	114393	81891	75608	457	79
Dibrugarh	151939	118503	109491	1510	196
Sivasagar	77052	60575	57767	593	169
Jorhat	93514	68312	60744	243	80
Golaghat	140595	101898	96290	1125	138
Karbi Anglong	91356	70161	67324	874	65
Dima Hasao	25003	17333	16155	159	9
Cachar	196087	138598	114944	61	95
Karimganj	169739	130911	121019	1678	128
Hailakandi	108695	101062	93419	489	129
Bongaigaon	81118	49818	45865	296	76
Chirang	90801	61825	58701	568	35
Kamrup	171416	123003	112861	2589	94
Kamrup Metro	14545	8890	7767	63	2
Nalbari	116823	74173	68292	1303	31
Baksa	166207	101361	96071	186	106
Darrang	125225	114148	105569	4830	149
Udalguri	144694	109383	101726	1041	122
Biswanath	107359	84133	78852	2779	547
Charaideo	46415	30306	28787	242	62
Hojai	87782	65269	60316	1645	430
Majuli	32554	25802	24411	863	28
South Salmara	74875	61119	57901	105	217
West Karbi Anglong	34712	18506	16929	18	5
Assam	3961115	2945264	2736880	52308	6855

(Source : Office of the Commissioner of Panchayat &amp; Rural Development, Assam)

**ANNEXURE 18.3****DISTRICT-WISE TARGET, PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT & EXPENDITURE DETAILS  
UNDER PMAY-G IN ASSAM, 2020-21**

District	Annual Target (No. of houses)	Houses completed against target	Sanctioned	% of achievement against target	Utilisation of Funds (Amount in Lakhs)
Kokrajhar	29353	0	26780	0	5693.285
Dhubri	91604	0	4070	0	29163.095
Goalpara	36930	1	27573	0	13004.745
Barpeta	51847	0	0	0	29662.458
Morigaon	39975	0	31517	0	18450.478
Nagaon	52541	0	46090	0	20322.283
Sonitpur	22603	0	16750	0	2789.41
Lakhimpur	21776	4	20023	0.0002	3577.73
Dhemaji	8664	0	8170	0	411.4825
Tinsukia	9532	13	7747	0.0014	1206.7575
Dibrugarh	16767	1	14470	0.0001	1133.015
Sivasagar	11804	0	9857	0	55.7375
Jorhat	15059	0	12933	0	109.2325
Golaghat	24140	2	20867	0.0001	1336.4975
Karbi Anglong	9267	0	7827	0	571.7725
Dima Hasao	3672	0	3153	0	112.71
Cachar	35371	3	28905	0.0001	10293.043
Karimganj	26170	0	20810	0	5923.5475
Hailakandi	17625	0	14130	0	5638.7825
Bongaigaon	47224	0	29160	0	6653.4
Chirang	18686	0	17742	0	2716.9025
Kamrup	39805	2	32983	0.0001	12553.613
Kamrup Metro	3022	0	2118	0	75.3675
Nalbari	26388	0	23797	0	5261.6525
Baksa	21573	0	16895	0	2262.65
Darrang	42566	1	28770	0	9354.8975
Udalguri	32349	0	27897	0	2316.34
Biswanath	14482	5	13321	0.0003	1398.8325
Charaideo	5709	2	4806	0.0004	274.43
Hojai	30196	2	20000	0.0001	7697.495
Majuli	2353	0	2257	0	64.5125
South Salmara	34647	0	4468	0	13999.473
West Karbi Anglong	2033	0	1726	0	699.4975
Bajali	10454	0	8851	0	2553.85
Tamulpur	14857	0	11165	0	886.015
ASSAM	871044	36	567628	0.0028	218224.99
Note: This target is only from the SECC 2011 data due to the revised definition of Kutcha house received for the FY 2021-22 from MORD.					

(Source : Office of the Commissioner of Panchayat &amp; Rural Development, Assam)

**ANNEXURE 18.4****DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN ASSAM DURING F.Y.2021-2022**

District	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
Kokrajhar	23763	3811	1426
Dhubri	28346	7641	2140
Goalpara	21384	4572	1332
Barpeta	21811	5159	1164
Morigaon	26481	4297	1526
Nagaon	53642	6035	2451
Sonitpur	25167	4052	1508
Lakhimpur	23683	3908	1559
Dhemaji	16121	2342	826
Tinsukia	23782	4221	1585
Dibrugarh	23065	3428	238
Sivasagar	18352	4049	1319
Jorhat	28831	2502	685
Golaghat	22349	3401	1269
Karbi Anglong	11067	2464	615
Dima Hasao	3689	372	98
Cachar	29914	5916	2179
Karimganj	20524	5368	1738
Hailakandi	15369	2543	907
Bongaigaon	13414	2528	694
Chirang	7875	1846	605
Kamrup	50328	4678	851
Kamrup Metro	7222	766	107
Nalbari	30923	3122	697
Baksa	24308	3690	1328
Darrang	18882	3332	1105
Udalguri	15707	4808	1040
Biswanath	24650	2523	902
Charaideo	9068	1836	577
Hojai	20065	2063	706
Majuli	6753	476	251
South Salmara	7751	2009	519
Assam	674286	109758	33947

(Source : Office of the Commissioner of Panchayat & Rural Development, Assam)

**ANNEXURE 18.5****DISTRICT WISE FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN ASSAM DURING F.Y.2021-2022 (Rs. in Lakh)**

District	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
Kokrajhar	846.441	139.578	51.528
Dhubri	1149.494	288.951	79.626
Goalpara	936.756	167.328	48.327
Barpeta	920.587	181.905	41.070
Morigaon	1124.979	158.040	54.240
Nagaon	2660.945	223.167	89.673
Sonitpur	985.388	149.733	54.477
Lakhimpur	1185.993	155.778	58.653
Dhemaji	790.642	87.171	31.050
Tinsukia	1092.451	157.428	57.642
Dibrugarh	802.179	133.164	7.731
Sivasagar	829.103	149.157	47.649
Jorhat	1105.201	84.585	24.624
Golaghat	865.135	124.086	45.651
Karbi Anglong	411.181	94.404	21.579
Dima Hasao	156.859	12.411	3.690
Cachar	1356.396	215.421	78.054
Karimganj	985.652	193.017	63.138
Hailakandi	752.918	89.049	32.031
Bongaigaon	493.315	93.474	24.624
Chirang	330.143	71.157	22.005
Kamrup	2716.009	171.096	31.914
Kamrup Metro	349.461	27.024	3.930
Nalbari	1111.695	114.525	25.230
Baksa	973.407	138.006	47.490
Darrang	739.269	116.526	38.871
Udalguri	580.996	176.088	51.489
Biswanath	961.027	90.279	33.612
Charaideo	403.137	68.952	20.121
Hojai	948.388	75.177	26.277
Majuli	301.303	17.553	8.832
South Salmara	302.828	70.521	18.915
Assam	29169.278	4034.751	1243.743

(Source : Office of the Commissioner of Panchayat & Rural Development, Assam)

**ANNEXURE-18.6****DISTRICT WISE TRAINING PROGRAMME CONDUCTED BY STATE INSTITUTE OF PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SIPRD), ASSAM, DURING 2021-22**

Districts	Target (In Words)		Achievements (In Nos)	
	Programme	Participants	Programme	Participants
Bajali	76	3215	34	1119
Baksa	105	4731	117	4224
Barpeta	188	8486	176	6116
Bongaigoan	191	8405	110	3776
Biswanath	169	7412	104	3214
Cachar	319	14133	106	3250
Charaideo	155	6772	60	1682
Chirang	92	3938	93	3697
Darrang	169	7359	106	2522
Dhubri	274	12317	201	7151
Dhemaji	129	5595	109	3532
Dibrugarh	180	7909	151	5064
Dima Hasao	84	3821	2	102
Gaolpara	178	7826	191	5632
Golaghat	244	10770	134	4650
Hailakandi	206	9046	88	2769
Hojai	199	8965	78	2499
Jorhat	250	11034	144	5162
Kamrup Metro	114	4945	54	1601
Kamrup	306	13552	297	9886
Karbi Anglong	96	4129	31	946
Karimganj	268	11859	100	3019
Kokrajhar	187	8226	138	5779
Lakhimpur	193	8485	240	8361
Morigaon	210	9423	151	5183
Majuli	125	5437	30	982
Nalbari	140	6105	165	5384
Nagaon	337	14960	220	7030
Sivasagar	199	8766	136	4134
Sonitpur	183	8038	105	3743
South Salmara	135	5867	58	1931
Tinsukia	217	9578	146	4846
Udalguri	158	6915	10	406
West Karbi Anglong	49	1981	13	438
Assam	6125	270000	3898	129830

(Source : Office of the Commissioner of Panchayat & Rural Development, Assam)

**ANNEXURE: 19.1****NUMBER OF LOWER PRIMARY AND UPPER PRIMARY  
SCHOOLS(GOVERNMENT/PROVINCIAL UNDER DEPT. OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION)**

Sl. No.	District	Lower Primary		Upper Primary	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Baksa	1290	6	247	2
2	Barpeta	1616	40	289	14
3	Biswanath	890	14	58	4
4	Bongaingaon	732	32	152	14
5	Cachar	1838	45	269	7
6	Charaideo	616	22	82	4
7	Chirang	758	18	79	9
8	Darrang	1010	21	94	4
9	Dhemaji	1201	22	136	5
10	Dhubri	1438	79	307	26
11	Dibrugarh	1203	45	173	14
12	Dima Hasao	697	53	124	12
13	Goalpara	1329	33	198	9
14	Golaghat	1101	31	172	12
15	Hailakandi	990	24	270	14
16	Hojai	716	40	109	14
17	Jorhat	1048	28	129	2
18	Kamrup Metro	213	235	18	54
19	Kamrup	1707	20	214	1
20	Karbi Anglong	1040	58	131	15
21	Karimganj	1535	24	248	9
22	Kokrajhar	1282	17	208	12
23	Lakhimpur	1457	39	327	11
24	Majuli	439	0	66	0
25	Morigaon	1153	10	168	3
26	Nagaon	1624	47	276	15
27	Nalbari	903	14	146	2
28	Sivasagar	963	38	175	6
29	Sonitpur	915	35	62	8
30	South	321	0	59	0
31	Tinsukia	1016	41	118	13
32	Udalguri	1057	14	156	1
33	West Karbi Anglong	596	17	92	2
<b>ASSAM</b>		<b>34694</b>	<b>1162</b>	<b>5350</b>	<b>318</b>

(Source : Axom Sarba Siksha Abhiyan Mission &amp; U-DISE+ 2020-21)

**ANNEXURE: 19.2****DISTRICT-WISE GOVERNMENT/PROVINCIALISED HIGH AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS HAVING FACILITIES**

Sl. No	District	No. of School	Available Drinking water	Boundary Wall/Fencing	Girl's Toilet	ICT Lab	Ramp	Play Ground	Library	Electricity Connection	Integrated Science Lab
	Baksa	189	185	100	166	107	124	168	150	186	31
2	Barpeta	306	305	166	284	180	246	226	183	304	85
3	Biswanath	92	92	68	79	83	77	80	92	92	22
4	Bongaingaon	78	78	44	74	55	70	68	49	78	26
5	Cachar	164	144	100	143	110	125	105	149	159	61
6	Charaideo	58	58	43	56	31	50	53	48	58	17
7	Chirang	50	50	39	49	34	43	49	41	50	25
8	Darrang	145	145	109	133	73	112	118	132	144	45
9	Dhemaji	161	161	155	152	59	148	157	160	159	43
10	Dhubri	162	162	93	149	105	118	131	111	160	48
11	Dibrugarh	148	148	117	134	113	129	121	135	148	63
12	Dima Hasao	43	32	24	38	11	36	24	42	36	18
13	Goalpara	121	121	82	115	85	121	104	110	120	56
14	Golaghat	167	165	122	143	124	147	136	99	166	43
15	Hailakandi	59	58	45	50	39	39	35	55	58	32
16	Hojai	73	69	43	69	40	59	51	53	73	17
17	Jorhat	177	176	136	164	128	164	131	159	177	58
18	Kamrup Metro	124	112	98	114	102	99	82	112	122	51
19	Kamrup	285	284	178	266	164	222	212	226	284	45
20	Karbi Anglong	86	83	81	79	50	70	72	77	85	45
21	Karimganj	113	107	72	102	58	97	70	84	112	33
22	Kokrajhar	93	93	72	88	82	80	83	56	91	29
23	Lakhimpur	302	302	145	276	158	244	236	276	298	90
24	Majuli	78	78	35	58	34	50	63	48	76	10
25	Morigaon	119	119	80	112	96	93	89	99	119	53
26	Nagaon	224	224	154	198	158	197	169	216	224	51
27	Nalbari	182	182	124	151	95	143	120	160	179	61
28	Sivasagar	155	155	108	127	116	115	111	111	152	58
29	Sonitpur	104	104	70	100	79	102	81	104	104	36
30	South	32	32	10	28	22	21	22	26	31	17
31	Tinsukia	89	88	81	80	57	81	65	84	89	52
32	Udalguri	82	81	58	71	26	65	72	52	81	12
33	West Karbi	40	37	31	35	19	35	39	40	39	23
<b>ASSAM</b>		<b>4301</b>	<b>4230</b>	<b>2883</b>	<b>3883</b>	<b>2693</b>	<b>3522</b>	<b>3343</b>	<b>3539</b>	<b>4254</b>	<b>1356</b>

(Source : Axom Sarba Siksha Abhiyan Mission &amp; U-DISE+ 2020-21)

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