



**ECONOMIC
SURVEY
ASSAM
1982-83**

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

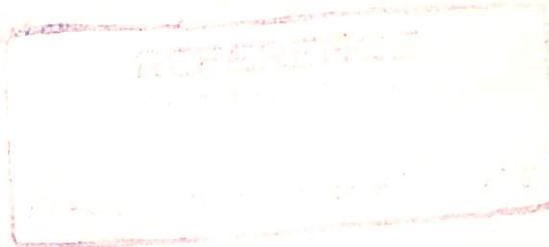
FOREWORD

The "Economic Survey, Assam 1982-83", prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Assam, reviews the development and trends in various sectors of the State's economy in the recent years, incorporating the latest available data. A number of statistical table on important economic sectors are also appended. In cases where the statistical data reported in earlier publications have undergone revision due to availability of more authentic data (e.g. the estimates of State Domestic Product) the revised data are made use of in this issue.

This Directorate expresses its gratefulness to those Departments and Organisations who have extended their co-operation by making available statistical data and other relevant information in the preparation of the present study. Comments and suggestions for improvement of the future issues of the publication are welcome.

Guwahati.
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CHAPTER—I

ECONOMIC SITUATION

National Economy :

1.1.0. The year 1982-83 was marked by a severe drought which cast its shadow over agricultural production. Despite this and some deceleration of industrial output, a remarkable feature of the year was the stability in the price front which was brought about by an appropriate mix of policies.

1.1.1. The GNP increased by 5.2. percent in 1981-82 over 1980-81. In 1982-83, however it is expected to increase by only 2.0 percent owing to a fall in agricultural output and a slower growth rate in industrial production.

1.1.2. Agricultural production increased by 55 percent during 1981-82 which was above the anticipated rate. During 1982-83 kharif production was adversely affected by adverse monsoon with the result that overall agricultural production is expected to be 3 percent lower than that in 1981-82. Total food-grains production during 1982-83 is estimated to be around 125-128 million tonnes compared with 133.1 million tonnes in 1981-82. The output of cotton is likely to maintain the same level as in 1981-82. Some decline is also likely to occur in the production of Jute and Sugarcane.

1.1.3. During 1982 (April-November) industrial production increased by about 4.0. percent. This increase was contributed by 7.8. percent growth in power generation, 10.5 percent in mining and quarrying and 2.5. percent in the manufacturing sector. Industrial production which decelerated until July 1982 showed progressive improvement upto October but again there was a decline in the growth rate in November. 1982. It is, however, expected that industrial growth rate in 1982-83 would be around 4.5 percent compared with 8.6 percent in 1981-82. Impressive increase in production was achieved in crude petroleum, coal, vanaspati, sugar, cement, fertilisers, blister copper, electricity and petroleum refinery products. Coal production which was 124.9 million tonnes in 1981-82 rose by 4.2 percent during April-December 1982. However, this was lower than the increase of 11.4 percent recorded in the same period of the previous year.

1.1.4. Total power generation of electricity in 1981-82 reached 122 billion kwh which was 10.1 percent higher than that of the previous year. During 1982 (April-December) it increased by 7.2 percent. The continued improvement in power generation narrowed down the gap between generation and consumption from 12.7 per cent in 1980-81 to 10.8 % in 1981-82. It is expected, this gap will further narrow down during 1982-83 although certain States were experiencing shortage of power supply.

1.1.5. Prices Showed a considerable degree of stability during 1982-83. The inflation rate as measured by annual wholesale price index fluctuated around 2 per cent since the beginning of September, 1982. The annual rate of increase of consumer price Index in December, 1982 was 8.0 per cent as against 12.7 per cent in December, 1981. The major source of increase in prices was the continued increase in the prices of cereals, fruits, vegetables, eggs, meat and fish. The prices of milk, milk products, edible oil and oilseeds also registered some increase during 1982. Prices of sugar, raw-cotton and pulses showed some decline during 1982. The Public distribution system played a very important role in price stability through maintaining balance between supply and demand during 1982.

1.1.6. In view of the abatement of inflationary pressures and the success in mopping up excess liquidity in the economy, monetary policy in 1982-83 was gradually relaxed in order to improve the flow of bank credit to productive and priority sectors. There was larger expansion in bank credit to the Government in 1982-83. However, this was significantly neutralised by the decline in net foreign exchange assets of the banking sector.

1.1.7. In the sphere of foreign trade, the balance of payments situation during 1982-83 continued to remain under strain. However, trade balance is expected to show improvement during 1982-83.

1.1.8. In sum, the economy, showed appreciable degree of resilience despite a set-back in agriculture, growing constraints on resources and continued strain on balance of payments.

Economy of the State—

1.2.0. The year 1982-83 for the State was marked by encouraging performances in several sectors and absence of any serious bottlenecks, excepting in the last three months of the year which witnessed unprecedented turmoil in the economic and social life of the people of the State. The price level continued to be more or less stable without any major rise compared to the previous year.

1.2.1. From available indications it appears that SDP (State Domestic Product) in 1982-83 is likely to register a moderate rise over 1981-82 because of better performance in agriculture, industry and mining sectors.

1.2.2. The SDP increased by 16.7 p.c. in 1981-82 at current prices over the previous year. At constant prices however the increase was nominal being only 1.1 p.c.. During the year the per capita income at current prices rose by 13.0 p.c while at constant prices it declined by 2.2 p.c. over the previous year.

1.2.3. The year 1982-83 may turn out to be yet another good year in the field of agriculture in the State. Production of winter rice in 1982-83 is likely to exceed the previous record production of 19.78 lakh tonnes achieved in 1980-81. Jute production has registered a marginal increase in 1982-83 over 1981-82 and in respect of pulse, rape and mustard and sugarcane prospect appears to be better in 1982-83.

1.2.4. From the available production trends for the first few months in 1982, it appears that production of tea may fall marginally in 1982 compared with 1981. The fall is likely to be more marked in the Barak Valley than in the Brahmaputra Valley. But prices maintained an increasing trend and volume of sales through the Auction centre was encouraging during 1982.

1.2.5. The overall performance in the manufacturing and processing industries appears to be satisfactory compared with the previous year. Production of sugar, fertilizer, petroleum and match in particular increased substantially in 1982. The mining sector also registered significant improvement during 1982 over 1981.

1.2.6. The installed capacity for power which was 141.5 M.W. in 1979-80 rose to 311.4 M.W. at the end of March 1983. Total power generation in 1981-82 reached 728.1 million Kwh, which

was 65 p.c. higher than in 1980-81. The position is expected to be still better in 1982-83. The general power supply position by and large was satisfactory in 1982. In respect of rural electrification, the State was languishing compared with many of her compatriots, although of late the programme appears to have gained considerable momentum.

1.2.7. In respect of banking facilities Assam, is making rapid strides over the past few years. But in comparison with many other States of the country it continues to be a relatively underbanked State. Assam has now five regional rural banks covering all the districts of the State.

1.2.8. There was a decleration in price level in 1982. The rate of rise of price measured in terms of annual average wholesale price Index, on a point to point basis, came down from 17 p.c. in 1980 to 6 p.c. in 1982. The rise was more prominent in the case of non food items than in food items. The retail prices of essential commodities like rice, atta, salt etc. have registered substantial rise while that of pulses, sugar, mustard oil and onion have registered varying degrees of fall during 1982. As against this, however, it was matter of relief that public distribution system had been able to maintain a balance between supply and demand. The procurement of paddy in the State did not reveal any encouraging trend in 1982-83 compared with previous records.

1.2.8. Notwithstanding efforts made through successive State plans for generation of greater employment potential, the problem of unemployment in the State continued to be critical as evident from Employment Exchange data. The number of job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges registered an increase of about 7 p.c. in November 1982 over December 1981.

CHAPTER—II

POPULATION

2.1.0. Assam constitutes about 2.4 Per cent (78, 523 Sq. km) of the total land area of the country and accommodates 2.9 per cent of the country's population as per 1981 census estimates. It has two distinct natural regions, the plains comprising the Brahmaputra and the Barak valley separated by the hills areas of the State situated at the middle.

2.1.1. Assam's population was 33 lakhs in 1901 which rose to 199 lakhs (estimated) in 1981. Since 1961, Assam's population has, however, grown at a considerably fast rate in comparison to the average growth of population in the country. In fact, the state continues to record high decadal growth rate of population among the other Indian States. Table below shows the population trend in Assam and the country as a whole since 1901.

TABLE—2.1

Year	Population (in lakhs)		P.C. decade Variation		Average density per Sq. km (persons),	
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India (b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	33	2,388	—	—	42	77
1911	38	2,520	+17.0	+5.8	49	82
1921	46	2,512	+20.5	—0.3	59	81
1931	56	2,789	+19.9	+11.0	71	90
1941	67	3,185	+20.4	+14.2	85	103
1951	80	3,610	+19.9	+13.3	102	117
1961	108	4,319	+35.0	+21.6	138	142
1971	146	5,471	+35.0	+24.8	186	177
1981	199 (a)	6,838	+36.1 (a)	+24.8	254	221

(a)=Estimated

(b)=While working out the density of India, Jammu and Kashmir has been excluded as comparable figures of area and Population are not available for that State.

Source.—Census of India, 1981 (Series—1)

2.1.2. The density of population in Assam is estimated at 254 persons per sq. km in 1981 against 221 in India. In 1971, the density of population in the State was 186 persons per sq. km as against 177 for the country.

2.1.3. The 1981 population census could not be conducted in Assam and as such the actual size of the population alongwith other demographic particulars are not precisely known. Nevertheless, while releasing the provisional 1981 census data for India, the Registrar General has given the projected population figures for the state which was 199

lakhs in 1981. Thus the decennial growth rate in Assam during 1971-81 based on this projection works out at 36.09 p.c. compared with 24.75 p.c. for India during the same period.

2.1.4. The size of scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes population of the State is not known for the year 1981 due to the reasons already stated. In 1971 census, the scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes population of the State were 9.73 and 16.07 lakhs respectively and accounted for 6.2 p.c. and 10.6 p.c. respectively of the total population of the state. The corresponding national average figures were 14.6 p.c. and 6.9 p.c. respectively.

2.1.5. The percentage of people living in rural areas in the State was 91 p.c. in 1971 compared with 80 p.c. in the country. The total number of inhabited villages in the State was 21,995 in 1971. Certain demographic characteristics as per 1971 census for the State and other north eastern States alongwith all India figures are given in Appendix-II.

2.1.6. Over the past few years, there have been a steady decline of birth and death rates in Assam

compared with the All India rates as evident from the Sample Registration Estimates. Perhaps improvement in medical and public health facilities, spread of education and impact of family welfare services have resulted in this decline. The estimated live birth and death rates in Assam and India as reported in the Sample Registration Bulletines of the Registrar General of India is given in table 2.2.

TABLE—2.2.

ESTIMATED LIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN ASSAM AND INDIA
(BASED ON THREE YEARLY MOVING AVERAGE)

Year	Assam		India	
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1	2	3	4	5
1971-73	36.0	17.3	36.3	15.9
1975-77	31.1	14.9	34.2	15.2
1976-78	31.3	13.7	33.3	14.5
1977-79	31.1	12.5	33.1	13.9
1978-80	32.2	11.7	33.2	13.1
1979-81	32.7	11.4	33.2	12.6

CHAPTER—III

STATE INCOME

3.1.0. The quick estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) of Assam at current prices stood at Rs.2798 crores in 1981-82 as against Rs.2398 crores in 1980-81 (provisional estimates) showing a rise of 16.7 percent over 1980-81. This upward trend in the estimates at current prices has been observed since 1976-77.

3.1.1. SDP at constant (1970-71) prices stood at Rs.1107 crores in 1981-82 as against Rs.1095 crores in 1980-81 showing a rise of only 1.1 percent over 1980-81. Decline in SDP at constant prices had been observed in the years 1978-79 and 1979-80. It may be noted that National Income (Net National Product) of India at constant (1970-71) prices recorded a rise

of 5.1 percent in 1981-82 over 1980-81 in comparison to a rise of 8.1 percent in 1980-81 over the preceding year.

3.1.2. Per capita SDP at current prices in 1981-82 rose to Rs.1380 from Rs.1221 in 1980-81 showing a rise 13.0 percent as against 14.9 percent rise in 1980-81 over 1979-80. Per capita SDP at constant prices in 1981-82 was Rs.546 against Rs.558 in 1980-81 displaying a fall of 2.2 percent as against a rise of 8.1 percent in 1980-81 over the preceding year.

3.1.3. The table below shows the movement of SDP and per capita SDP at current and constant prices over the past few years.

TABLE—3.1
STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTORS COST : ASSAM

	Net SDP (Rs. crores)		Per capita SDP (Rupees)	
	At current prices	At constant (1970-71) prices	At current prices	At constant (1970-71) prices
1970-71	771.4	771.4	534.7	534.7
1971-72	813.9	807.1	548.1	543.5
1972-73	882.6	844.4	576.6	551.6
1973-74	1023.1	865.9	648.4	548.7
1974-75	1337.0	861.8	821.7	529.7
1975-76	1314.4	938.6	783.3	559.4
1976-77	1514.2	932.1	874.9	538.5
1977-78 (P)	1666.2	1009.7	933.0	565.4
1978-79 (P)	1856.1	1004.1	1007.2	544.9
1979-80 (P)	2022.8	982.3	1063.4	516.4
1980-81 (P)	2397.8	1095.1	1220.8	557.6
1981-82 (Q)	2798.4	1107.2	1380.0	546.0

(P) Provisional estimates ; (Q) Quick estimates.

3.1.4. An examination of the data on industrial break up of SDP will reveal that income from agriculture at current prices which constituted 46 % of total SDP recorded a fall of 0.9 percent in 1981-82 compared with a rise of 31 percent in 1980-81 over 1979-80. The income from agriculture in 1981-82 declined as a result of fall in production of agricultural crops by about 5 percent over 1980-81. It is important to note that income from mining and quarrying recorded a rise of 603.0 percent in 1981-82 over 1980-81 as against a fall of 41.2 percent in 1980-81 over the preceeding year. The rise in income from mining is mainly due to increase of production and prices of crude oil in comparison to 1980-81. It may be mentioned that the prices and production of crude oil increased by more than three times in 1981-82. Income from electricity, gas and water supply recorded a rise of 84.6 percent in 1981-82 over 1980-81 as against a fall of 13.3 percent in 1980-81 over the preceding

year. The rise in income in other sectors at current prices was as follows—Forestry and Logging 10.3 percent, Manufacturing 21.9 percent, Construction 6 percent, Transport, storage and communication 11.8 percent, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants 8.3 percent, Banking and Insurance 3.9 percent, Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Business Services 14.3 percent and other services 14.8 percent.

3.1.5. At constant (1970-71) prices decline in income in 1981-82 over 1980-81 was noticeable in Agriculture (6.1 percent) and Forestry and Logging (27.3 percent). Income from Mining and Quarrying at constant (1970-71) prices registered a rise of 127.3 percent in 1981-82 over 1980-81 due to increase of production of crude oil while in the rest of the industries rise in income ranged from 5.6 percent in other services to 27.3 percent in Forestry and Logging.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE

4.1.0. Agriculture in the State has been playing a very important role by way of contributing more than 50 p.c. to the net State Domestic Product and is a single source of employment to the rural people of the State. Nevertheless the agriculture in Assam continues to be characterised by many impediments such as small and uneconomic farm units, low cost intensity, low productivity, lack of proper irrigation facilities, inadequate credit. Besides, in agriculture and rural economy tradition persisted very deep, reducing the total productivity to a large extent. Excessive rains, floods, and sometimes draught conditions here and there and pest attack on standing crops are some of the other problems which agriculture willy nilly has to face every year. The following paragraphs discuss the past trends and achievements in various aspects relating to agriculture alongwith the up-to-date position.

Agricultural Production:—

4.2.0 So far the weather is concerned the year 1982-83 has turned out to be a normal one with timely rainfall. However, the State also experienced three successive waves of floods during the year. Nevertheless, production of rice was higher at 25.79 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 as against 22.46 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. Production of rice increased by 34 p.c. in 1980-81 over the poor harvest of 1979-80 and further by 37 p.c. in 1982-83 over the same year. Of course, production of rice in 1982-83 registered marginal rise over 1980-81 in which year production touched the peak ever recorded. During 1982-83 winter rains were by and large good and as such production of wheat was 117.90 thousand tonnes, an increase of 2.1 per cent over 1981-82 which was however still below the highest level of production achieved in 1980-81. Production of maize stood at 12.2 thousand tonnes in 1982-

83, which was a marginal improvement over the previous year but below the level of production achieved in 1977-78 to 1980-81. Cash crops like jute and sugarcane recorded steady progress during 1982-83. But other crops in this group found to have registered marginal fall. Production of jute increased from 951.1 thousand bales in 1981-82 to 955.2 thousand bales in 1982-83. Production of sugarcane (gur) rose to 223.2 thousand tonnes in 1982-83 from 200.0 thousand tonnes in 1981-82, displaying a rise of 11.6 p.c. over the year. Appendix vi shows the production statistics of some important crops in the State over the past few years.

Index of Agricultural Production :—

4.3.0 The index of agricultural production (base triennium ending 1969-70 = 100) has shown vigorous oscillations over the last decade, suggesting that production of agriculture in Assam has been experiencing many ups and downs. The index for all crops which was 105 in 1970-71 rose to 119 in 1975-76 and then declined to 117 in the next year and again rose to 123 in 1977-78. The index again declined to 122 in 1978-79 and further to a new low level of 114 in 1979-80. It then rose to a new height of 138 in 1980-81 but again declined to 131 in 1981-82. Inconsistency in the production of food crops has been responsible for this resultant trend. Available indications suggest that the index for all crops may register a marginal rise in 1982-83. While year to year percentage change in index in respect of India was within the extremities of -15.5 to +15.4, in respect of Assam the same was within -6.4 to +21.0.

4.3.1. An idea about the trend of agricultural production in the State as well as in the country for the last few years may be had from the table 4.

TABLE-4.1

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM AND INDIA

(Base=Triennium ending 1969-70=100)

Year	Assam			INDIA			P. C. change over previous year (for all crops)	
	Food	Non-Food	All crops	Food	Non-Food	All crops	Assam	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1970-71	107	101	105	113	109	112	—	—
1975-76	123	113	119	127	120	125	(+) 5.7	(+) 14.7

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1976-77	117	117	117	116	118	116	(—) 1.7	(—) 6.7
1977-78	127	117	123	134	131	133	(+) 5.1	(+) 14.0
1978-79 (P)	119	126	122	139	135	138	(—) 0.8	(+) 3.8
1979-80 (P)	105	129	114	115	122	117	(—) 6.6	(—) 15.0
1980-81 (P)	140	135	138	138	130	135	(+) 21.0	(+) 15.2
1981-82 (P)	125	141	131	141	146	143	(—) 5.1	(+) 5.7

(P)—Provisional

(+)—Increase

(—)—Decrease

Source :—(i) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

(ii) Economic survey, 1982-83, Government of India.

Area under crops:—

4.4.0. The total cropped area of the State stood at 32.7 lakh hectares in 1977-78. Thus percentage of area placed under different crops constitute roughly 42 per cent of the total geographical area of the State during 1977-78 as whereas, compared to all-India figure of 50 percent cropped area, this is no doubt a low figure, but it is to be noted that the State is covered by hills, rivers, beels and other low lying water logged and sandy riverine islands which do not permit the scope for expansion of area under agricultural use. However, inspite of such limitations the area under crops which was 27.9 lakh hectares in 1970-71 had risen to 32.7 lakh hectares in 1977-78.

4.4.1. The area under rice account for nearly 69 per cent of the total cropped area of the State. The area under rice was 21.3 lakh hectares in 1979-80, which increased to 22.8 lakh hectares in 1980-81 then further to 23.0 lakh hectares in 1982-83. It is observed that area under wheat recorded a very marked increase from 1975-76 onwards. The area under wheat which was only 48.5 thousand hectares in 1975-76 increased more than twice since then and stood at 105.3 thousand hectares in 1982-83. Area under Jute had been displaying a very fluctuating trend. Appendix—VII shows the area under some important food and each crops in the State for the last few years.

Yield Rate:—

4.5.0. Although a large majority of crops in 1982-83 have maintained a better average rate of return per hectare however, compared with overall performance in 1980-81, the returns appeared to be not very significant. Though it is claimed that H. Y. V. varieties have gradually taken over the place of traditional varieties, yet the yield rate of most of the crops in the State appears to be lower compared to other States.

4.5.1. The yield rate of rice in the State which was 1038 kg. per hectare in 1975-76, declined to 896 kg. per hectare in 1979-80 but it rose to 1126 kg. per hectare 1980-81 and then to 1138 kg. per hectare in 1982-83. While yield rate of maize had registered a fluctuating increase over 1979-80 that of wheat had shown a flip flop trend. A trend similar to wheat had been exhibited by jute. Though yield rate of sugarcane rose to a commendable proportion in 1981-82, however, it registered a substantial fall in 1982-83. Appendix-VIII shows the yield rate of certain crops in Assam along with all-India averages over the past few years.

Agricultural Census:—

4.6.0. As per Agricultural census of 1976-77, Assam had a total of 22.5 lakh operational holdings of which 22.0 lakh were in the plains and the

residue in the hills districts. Thus there had been an increase of 15 per cent in the number of operational holdings in the State over 1970-71 when it stood at 19.6 lakhs—19.2 lakhs in the plains and 44 thousand in the hills districts. Though operated area rose from 28.8 lakh hectares in 1970-71 to 30.8 lakh hectares in 1976-77, nevertheless average size of holding declined to 1.37 hectares in 1976-77 from 1.47 hectares in 1970-71. Appendix IX shows the district wise number of holdings, total area operated and average size of holding in the State as obtained from the Agricultural Census 1970-71 and 1976-77.

Developmental Efforts and Reforms:—

4.7.0. (i) **High yielding Varieties:**—More than 40 per cent of the total area under paddy was reported to have been brought under HYV cultivation during the year 1982-83. It was made possible due to the fact that farmers in Assam of late have taking increasing interest towards the use of improved seeds, fertilizers, etc. From a coverage of 3.5 lakh hectares under HYV paddy in 1979-80, it increased to 6.5 lakh hectares in 1981-82 and further to 9.2 lakh hectares in 1982-83. Appendix—X shows the statistics on the HYV Programme in the State for the year 1982-83, as reported by the Agriculture Department.

(II) Irrigation

4.8.0 In order to boost up agricultural production assured water is one of the essential inputs. Over the past few years, rainfall in the State has been showing erratic behaviours and in view of this irrigation has an important role to play. Irrigation also helps farmers in planning for crops programmes where assured water is there as they do not have to depend on the mercy of the rain god.

4.8.1. Irrigation programmes in the state may broadly be classified as major, medium and minor irrigation programmes. Kokrajhar tops the list of subdivisions by number of completed minor irrigation schemes followed by Tezpur and Nagaon during the year 1981-82. In the case of on-going minor irrigation projects for the same year, Morigaon subdivision tops the list followed by Nagaon and Guwahati. Relating to major and medium irrigation projects, activities are found to have concentrated in ten sub-divisions mainly, among which Barpeta tops the list in terms of on going projects.

4.8.2. According to the information obtained from the Irrigation Department, Assam, the total irrigation potential available for utilisation during the kharif crop year 1983 in the state is 232,072 hectares out of which 213,502 hectares is in the plains. Diphu subdivision with 12,625 hectares of irrigated Kharif land tops the list among the subdivisions belonging to the hills districts. Nagaon, similarly occupies the first place among the subdivisions of the plains districts. Appendix XI and XII shows the irrigation statistics for the State.

(III) Land Reform :

III. 4.9.0. Land-man relation has a direct bearing on the production and productivity in agriculture. As this has been realised a long back, efforts has been made ceaselessly to create a psychological infrastructure through land reform measures like, (i) security of tenancy rights, (ii) protecting tenants from possible exploitation; (iii) establishment of a direct nexus between the tenants and the Government and (iv) distribution of Ceiling surplus land, etc.

Table below shows the land reform measure adopted in the State during 1980-1982.

TABLE—4.2

ACQUISITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF CEILING SURPLUS LAND IN ASSAM

Year	Total land acquisition (in acres)	Distribution of land									
		Scheduled Caste families		Scheduled Tribe families		Other families		Institution		Total	
		Areas in acres	No. of families	Area in acres	No. of families	Area in acres	No. of families	Area in acres	No. of families	Area in acres	No. of families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1980	—	31.86	69	63.05	189	207.62	347	—	—	302.54	505
1981	3,232.53	1,267.07	1,893	415.39	606	682.73	1,020	266.13	—	2631.32	3519

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1982	—	214.99	803	204.69	760	267.75	1,004	2380.72	—	3068.15	2557
Total	3,232.53	1,513.92	2765	683.13	1,555	1,158.10	2,371	2646.85	—	6002.00	6591

Source :—Director of Land Requisition, Acquisition and Reform, Assam, Guwahati.

IV Agricultural Finance :

4.10.0. Credit facilities hold one of the key to the development of agriculture. Although there are several institutions such as State Co-operative Banks, Land Development Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation (ARDC), etc, which deal in agricultural credit in the State, still the impact generated so far by these institutions has appeared to be insignificant. The total credit made available to the agriculture in the State by the scheduled commercial Banks can be judged from the outstanding credit which stood at Rs. 50.47 crores in December, 1980. It accounted for nearly 22 p.c. of the total outstanding credit of the scheduled commercial Banks in the State. The scheduled commercial Banks direct finance to the farmers in the State in the

form of loans and advances stood at Rs. 10 lakh as disbursement and Rs. 269 lakhs as amount Outstanding in 1980.

4.10.1. Refinance and disbursement by Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation at the end of June, 1982 may be observed from the table 4.3. The number of schemes undertaken was 279 at the end of June, 1982 as against 253 in June end 1981. The total financial assistance and ARDC's commitment were Rs. 83.1 crores and Rs. 71.7 crores respectively in June end 1982 as against Rs. 78.9 crores and Rs. 67.9 crores respectively in June end 1981. These appear to be much below the corresponding figures allotted to other States by ARDC, during the years under reference.

TABLE 4.3

Disbursement of Refinance by A.R.D.C.

(at the end of June-82)

(Amount in Rs, crores)

State/Country	No. of Schemes	Total financial assistance	A.R.D.C.S. Commitments	Disbursement
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	279	83.13	71.70	21.39
Andhra Pradesh	2508	735.86	611.14	363.91
Uttar Pradesh	2276	638.50	695.74	417.88
Karnataka	1718	401.75	328.30	166.04
Maharashtra	2110	453.61	374.32	273.65
Madhya Pradesh	1875	509.17	437.85	220.34
All India	19611	5578.07	4649.53	2807.95

Soil Conservation—

4.11.0. Assam has been experiencing every year top soil erosion due mainly to excessive rainfall, lack of soil conservation facilities and topography. As a counter to this, various soil conservation measures of late have been undertaken in

the State. Broadly these measures fall into two categories—protection of agricultural fields from gully erosion in the plains and the afforestation, etc. in the hills where shifting cultivation is widely practised. The table 4.5 shows the progress in different field of soil conservation in the State for the years 1980-81 to 1982-83.

TABLE—4.5

Soil conservation activities in Assam in 1981-82 and anticipated achievement in 1982-83.

Item of works	Unit	1981-82		1982-83 (A)	
		General areas	Hills areas	General areas	Hill areas
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Protective afforestation—					
(i) creation	Hectares	721	1505	1364	782
(ii) Maintenance	„	6442	4495	6375	5124
2. Protection of riverine land—					
(i) creation	Hectares	2321	—	—	—
	Running metre	1932	—	4531	12
	No. of projects	—	4	—	—
(ii) Maintenance	„	13	—	13	—
	No. of spurs	7	—	21	—
3. Gully control works—					
(i) creation	Hectares	3880	—	4421	115
	No. of projects	—	2	—	—
(ii) Maintenance	Hectares	—	—	20	—
	No. of projects	60	—	96	—
4. Land development, terracing etc.					
(i) creation	Hectares	1753	1138	2683	177
(ii) Maintenance	„	2155	—	320	—
	No. of projects	—	—	65	—
5. Cash crop development:					
(i) creation	Hectares	26	—	14	5
(ii) Maintenance	„	29	173	41	229

(A)—Anticipated achievement

Source—Directorate of Soil Conservation, Assam.

CHAPTER—V

LIVESTOCK, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FISHERIES

5.1.0. The last quinquennial livestock census conducted in Assam during 1979 revealed that during the year the State had a total livestock population of 95.8 lakhs. Compared with the livestock population of the previous census (80.0 lakhs in 1972), this was higher by about 20 percent. The most important component of the states, livestock population was cattle which accounted for nearly

69 per cent of the total livestock population. Goats, Buffaloes and Pigs were other notable categories which respectively constituted 17 per cent, 8 per cent and 5 per cent of the total. During 1979 almost all categories of livestock population recorded substantial increase over the figure of 1972 census. The following table gives some comparative figures.

TABLE—5.1

Livestock population in Assam

(in thousand head)

Species	1972	1979	Percentage variation in 1979 over 1972
1	2	3	4
1. Cattle	5796	6604	+13.9
2. Buffaloes	489	732	+49.8
3. Goats	1258	1657	+31.7
4. Pigs	397	514	+29.4
5. Horses and ponies	10	18	+78.4
6. Sheep	51	59	+16.4
Total livestock	8001	9584	+19.8

Source—Livestock census, Assam, 1972 and 1979,

5.1.1. As already noted, cattle form the most important category of livestock in the State. It provides draught power for agriculture and rural transport besides supplying manure for crops. More-

over, it is the main source of supply of milk in the State. Some important features of cattle population of the State, as revealed by the 1979 livestock census, are furnished in the following table.

TABLE—5.2.

CATTLE POPULATION OF ASSAM IN 1979

Head	Unit	Number
1	2	
(1) Total cattle	Lakhs	66.0
(a) Male cattle over 3 years	"	25.2
(b) Female cattle over 3 years	"	20.7
(c) Male cattle used for work	"	24.6
(d) Cows in milk	"	11.9
(e) Cows not in milk	"	6.4
(f) Young stock	"	20.0
(2) Cows in milk per 1000 human population	Number	81(*)
(3) Cattle per 1000 hectares of cultivated area	"	2597
(4) Working cattle per 1000 ploughs	"	1132
(5) Female cattle 1000 male cattle	"	905

(*) Based on 1971 population census,

Source :—Livestock Census, Assam 1979

5.1.2. The number of buffaloes in the State recorded substantial increase in 1979 as it rose from 4.9 lakhs in 1972 to 7.3 lakhs in 1979. During the year male and female buffaloes of over 3 years were of the order of 3.0 lakhs and 2.5 lakhs respectively. A total of 2.8 lakh male buffaloes were used for work while about 1.4 lakh female buffaloes were in milk during the year. Thus, on an average, there were 109 working buffaloes per 1000 ploughs and 9 buffaloes in milk per 1000 human population (as per 1971 population census) of the State. Number of buffaloes per 1000 hectares of cultivated areas stood at 287 during the year.

5.1.3. Assam possesses an appreciable poultry population. Its population stood at 104.5 lakhs in 1979 as against 88.8 lakhs in 1972. Fowls and ducks are the two main categories of poultry in the State. The Number of fowls and ducks totalled 73.4 lakhs and 28.7 lakhs respectively in 1979 as against 61.5 lakhs and 24.0 lakhs respectively in 1972. Nearly 96 per cent fowls and 94 per cent ducks were reported to be concentrated in the rural areas of the State in 1979.

Productivity of livestock:—

5.2.0. The productivity of livestock is very poor in Assam as its population mostly belong to the indigenous non-descript type. However, over the past few years, popularity of improved breed of cattle such as Jersey, Hariyana, Holstein Friesian etc. are on increase in the State. As per information made available by the Directorate of Animal Husbandry and veterinary, Assam, the average productivity of milk per day of a local cow is only 0.8 litre (or 800 grams) and that of crossbreed cow is about 4 litres in Assam. In respect of local buffaloes the productivity of milk per day is reported to be nearly 2.4 litre per buffalo.

5.2.1. Production of milk and egg is gradually rising in the State. According to estimates prepared by the State Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, the production of Milk in 1979-80 was 460 million litres as against 343 million litres in 1976-77 and that of egg was about 271 million number in 1979-80 as against 207 million number in 1976-77. The production of meat in the State has been provisionally estimated at 140 M. T. in 1979-80.

Livestock development and veterinary facilities :

5.3.0 In the agrarian economy of the State livestock occupies an important place and therefore deserves special attention for its development. Some headway towards livestock development has been made during the past few years. Various efforts covering greeding, feeding, disease control and dairy development continues to be undertaken in the State under the five year plan programmes. The operation of Key Village Scheme and Intensive cattle Development Project (ICDP) has helped to a great extent in increasing the popularity of improved breed of cattle in the State. During 1980-

81 there were 19 Regional Artificial Insemination centres and 254 stockman centres under the ICDP scheme besides 21 Key Village centres under the Key Village Scheme. In addition to the above, the State had 7 livestock farms, 12 poultry and duck farms, 4 pig farms, 13 Gosadans and 1 each of sheep breeding, bull rearing, cattle demonstration and goat farm during the year. A wide net work of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries have been set-up all over the State. Table below shows the availability of veterinary facilities and their performances in Assam during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

TABLE—5.3

Veterinary facilities in Assam

Head	Unit	Year	
		1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	r
1. Hospitals	No.	25	25
2. Dispensaries	"	192	213
3. Block Dispensaries	"	112	109
4. Mobile dispensaries	"	12	12
Total (1 to 4)	"	341	359
5. Livestock treated	'000'No.	1473	2278
6. Poultry treated	"	430	545
7. Livestock Castrated	"	278	218
8. Livestock Vaccinated	"	1661	1445
9. Poultry vaccinated	"	2063	1390

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

Agricultural implements :

5.4.0. Ploughs, carts, sugarcane crushers, power tillers, tractors etc. are the agricultural implements being used in Assam. However, a large part of the agricultural implements being used in the State are of traditional type. Of late, there appears to be an increasing awareness on the part of the farmers for adoption of modern method of cultivation and as a result the use of modern tools and implements are increasing steadily.

5.4.1. The data made available by the 1979 Livestock Census reveals that during the year there were

about 20.8 lakh ploughs (20.6 lakh wooden and 15.7 thousand iron) in the State as against 14.0 lakhs in 1972. The number of animal drawn carts, however, declined from 110 thousand in 1972 to 104 thousand in 1979. During 1979 the State had about 10 thousand sugarcane crushers (of which 106 were operated by power and the rest by bullocks) as against the total of 6 thousand in 1972. The number of tractors (comprising prawler tractors, power tillers and four wheeled tractors) in the State stood at 907 in 1979 as against 684 tractors and 54 power tillers in 1972. The number of other agricultural implements such as blade harrows, wet land paddlers, earth levellers, sprayers and dusters, pumps for irrigation etc. were as follows as reported by the Livestock census, 1979.

(1) Blade harrows	5.5 lakh number
(2) Wet land paddlers	32 thousand number
(3) Earth levellers	2.7 lakh number
(4) Seed drillers	820 Number
(5) Maize sellers	337 "
(6) Sprayers & dusters	3668 "
(7) Pumps for irrigation	1086 "

Fishery :

5.5.0. Assam is not self-sufficient in fish production. The production of fish in the State from all the available resources is estimated at about 42 thousand tonnes which constitute roughly half of the State's total annual requirement. In order to meet the growing demand for fish, the piscicultural activities in the State have been stepped up. The efforts made in this direction mainly consist of : intensification of fish-seeds production through expansion of rearing faci-

lities, provision of assistance in cash and kind to private pisciculturists as a part of composite fish culture scheme, strengthening of departmental machinery etc.

5.5.1. During 1980-81, a total of 395 registered beel fisheries and 173 registered river fisheries were there in the State. The production of spawn in the fish mahals of the State has been estimated at 85.6 million number in 1979-80. Production of fry and fingerlings has been estimated at 9.5 million number in 1980-81 as against 7.6 million number in the previous year.

5.5.2. According to Livestock Census, 1979 there were about 2.8 lakh fishermen in the State which included 76.2 thousand male, 56.9 thousand female adults and 1.5 lakh children. The number of persons engaged in different fishing occupations were reported to be 15.2 thousand full time and 20.4 thousand part time during the year. In respect of marketing of fish nearly 11.4 thousand persons were reported to be engaged. The census further revealed that during 1979 there were 967 mechanised fishing crafts (consisting of 291 gill netters, 671 trawlers and 5 liners), 11.8 thousand non-mechanised fishing crafts and about 1.5 lakh fishing gears in the State.

CHAPTER—VI

FLOOD AND FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES

6.1.0. The problem of flood is one of the most menacing natural calamities being experienced by the State almost every year, particularly since the great earthquake of 1950. During the four monsoon months a vast portion of the areas of the Brahmaputra and Barak valleys are subjected to the fury of floods which take a heavy toll in terms of life and property, besides causing extensive damages to standing crops. In addition to recurrence of floods, the State is also subjected to the fury of some other natural calamities such as large scale erosion of soil, occurrence of hailstorm, cyclone, drought etc.

6.1.1. During the Year 1982 Assam was in the grip of three successive waves of high floods which caused great havoc in the Brahmaputra Valley and a lesser degree in the Barak Valley of the State. The first wave of floods occurred from second week of June to middle of July and affected as many as 19 Sub-divisions of the State. The second wave of floods started on 8.11 (21st and 22nd July) and affected 19 Sub-divisions of the State. The third wave of floods started on 2.1 (2nd August) and affected 19 Sub-divisions of the State.

from 20th July and lasted for about a fortnight affecting 11 Sub-divisions of the Brahmaputra Valley. The third and last wave of flood occurred from the middle of September till the end of the month which also adversely affected 13 Sub-divisions of the Brahmaputra Valley. The total area affected as a result of these three successive waves of floods was as high as 68.1 lakh hectares as compared with 4.6 lakh hectares in 1981 and 11.6 lakh hectares in 1980. Nearly 14 lakh people were affected due to the flood of 1982. The total value of damages to crops, houses, public utilities etc. by the flood of 1982 had been estimated at about Rs.21.9 crores as against Rs.7.4 crores in 1981 and Rs.39.8 crores in 1980. Moreover, the devastating flood of 1982 also took the toll of 16 human lives besides resulting in the loss of 227 cattle.

The magnitude of damages caused by floods in Assam over the past few years may be observed from the table given below.

TABLE—6.1

Damages caused by floods in Assam

Item	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Area affected (Lakh hect.)	14.19	10.24	3.06	6.73	11.60	4.57	68.85
2. Population affected (Lakh)	14.63	45.49	9.17	23.51	33.59	13.58	14.24
3. Human lives lost (No.)	..	70	2	29	57	22	16
4. Cattle lost (No.)	..	26,707	144	6,062	9,155	991	227
5. Value of crops damaged (Rs.crores).	8.65	26.64	3.93	24.14	32.37	7.01	8.90
Total loss (Rs.crores)	11.98	31.08	4.27	28.16	39.80	7.40	21.89

Source :— Revenue Department, Government of Assam.

6.1.2. Erosion of soil, particularly by the river Brahmaputra on both bank, is another menace which follows soon after the recession of floods waters. During 1982 land erosion on the bank of the Brahmaputra occurred at several places spreading over 12 Sub-divisions of the valley. A total of 4978 hectares of land area were eroded during the year which affected a total of 3621 families. The affect of erosion was most severe in the Dhubri Sub-division (2175 hectares) followed respectively by the Golaghat Sub-division (696 hectares) and the Dibrugarh Sub-division (433 hectares).

6.1.3. During 1982 the State was also badly hit by storm/cyclone which occurred several times between the period February and August. As a result, nearly 7 thousand houses were completely damaged besides causing loss of 23 human lives. Dhubri Sub-division of Goalpara district and Silchar Sub-division of Cachar district were the areas worst hit by this menace.

Flood control measures :—

6.2.0. The problem of flood in the State is very big and complex in character. Its complete control is not an easy task. The State Government has given due priority to the plans and programmes directed towards countering this menace. To tackle this vital problem the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission (B F C C) was created in the year 1970 at the instance of the Central Government, and since then the Commission has continued to undertake a large number of flood control and anti-erosion schemes such as construction of new embankments, strengthening of existing embankments, channelisation of rivers, bank protection works and the like.

6.2.1. During 1981-82 anticipated achievements of various flood control and anti-erosion works under-

taken in the Brahmaputra valley were as follows : construction of embankments—96 Kms, raising and strengthening of embankments—179 Kms, construction of sluice—1, and town/village protection works—18 nos. The achievements made in the Barak Valley during the same year were: construction of embankments and drainage channels—16 Kms each, raising and strengthening of existing embankments—16 Kms, construction of sluice 1 and town/village protection works 14 nos. As a result of these measures an area of about 55 thousand hectares in the Brahmaputra Valley and about 6 thousand hectares in the Barak Valley are reported to have been benefited during the year. The total cumulative achievements made upto the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 in respect of various flood control and anti-erosion works undertaken in the Brahmaputra and Barak Valley are shown in the following table.

TABLE—6.2

Achievements of various flood control programmes in Assam (up to 1980-81 and 1981-82)

Item	Unit	Brahmaputra Valley		Barak Valley	
		Up to 1980-81	Up to 1981-82	Up to 1980-81	Up to 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Length of embankment.	K.M	3266.11	3362.00	671.50	687.50
2. Raising & strengthening of dyke	"	622.44	082.00	186.70	202.00
3. Drainage channels	"	464.00	464.00	220.00	236.00
4. Sluice	Number	369	370	13	14
5. Town Protection	"	85	103	28	42
6. Anti-erosion					
7. Area Protected	Lakh hectares	12.26	12.81	1.70	1.76

Source :—Flood Control Department, Assam.

6.2.3. During 1982-83 also various flood control measures continued to be undertaken in the State.

Table below shows the target proposed for the year 1982-83.

TABLE—6.3

Target proposed for various flood control programmes in Assam during 1982-83

Item	Unit	Target proposed for 1982-83	
		Brahmaputra Valley	Barkak Valley
1	2	3	4
1. Construction of embankments	Km	7.44	18.00
2. Raising & strengthening of embankments	"	108.65	9.00

1	2	3	4
3. Drainage channels	"	12.69	3.00
4. Construction of sluice	No	4	4
5. Town/Village protection	"	22	12
6. Area benefited	Hectare	46,000	4,000

Source :—Flood Control Department, Assam.

6.2.4. A big portion of the expenditure incurred for various flood control measures in the State used to come in the form of central loan assistance. The total expenditure incurred by the BFCC during 1981-

82 were of the order of Rs.16.67 crores under the Central Loan Assistance schemes and Rs.3.77 crores under the State Plan Schemes as against Rs.12.75 crores and Rs.3.28 crores respectively during 1980-81.

CHAPTER—VII

FORESTRY

7.1.0. Assam is well known for her rich forest resources. There are luxuriant evergreen and deciduous forests abounding in many valuable timber species. Extensive bamboo forests also occur in different parts of the State. The State also occupies a place of pride in the wildlife map of the country for her rich, varied and rare wildlife species.

7.1.1. The bulk of the forest area in the State is categorised as reserved forest. During 1981-82 the State had 17,166 sq.km of area under reserved forest which accounted for about 22 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. With a proposal to cover another 3467 sq.km. of forest area under the category of reserved forests the total reserved forest area in the State is likely to go up beyond 20 thousand

sq.km. In addition to the reserved forest areas, the State also possesses a sizeable forest area categorised as unclassified state forests. The area covered under this category of forest is, however, not exactly known due to absence of authentic data. The table at Appendix—XIII shows the division-wise area under forest (excluding unclassified state forests) in Assam as stood during the year 1981-82.

7.1.2. Timber and fuel are the two major forest produce of the State. Every year huge quantity of these products are extracted from the State's forests for catering various needs. The outturn of timber and fuel from the forests of the State, as available for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, are shown in the table given below.

TABLE—7.1

Outturn of timber and fuel in Assam

Product	Unit	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Product	Unit	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5
1. Timber				
(a) Timber in rough log.	cu.m.	390566	349582	341841
(b) Timber in rough pole.	R.m.	183107	257969	383259
(c) Sawn or square timber.	cm.m.	456	147	2186
2. Fuel.	St.cu.m.	344316	142144	212222

Source :—Chief Conservator of Forests, Assam.

7.1.3. A large proportion of the forest produce of the State is processed by a number of forest-based industries located in various parts of the State. During 1982 Assam had 459 saw mills, 55 plywood factories, 4 match/match splint factories and 2 paper mills. The saw mills of the State, besides meeting the demand for construc-

tion works, also cater to the sleepers requirements of railways. The plywood factories, on the other hand, manufacture tea chests as well as commercial and decorative plywood. The following table shows the number, production and employment of certain forest-based factories in the State for the year 1982.

TABLE—7.2

Number, production and employment in forest-based factories in Assam in 1982. (p)

Factory	Number	Employment (Average worker)	Production
1	2	3	4
1. Saw mill	459	3407	254 thousand cu. m.
2. Plywood factory	55	5658	313 lakh sq.m.
3. Match factory	4	1041	55 lakh gross boxes (a)
4. Paper mill	2	1867	4821 tonnes (b)

(P)=Provisional

(a) Relate to production of only one factory viz the Winco Ltd., Dhubri

(b) Relate to production of only one factory viz the Ashok Paper Mills Ltd, Jogighopa.

7.1.4. Although Assam offers enough scope for development of forest, the coverage of area under forest has not shown any appreciable growth during the past few years. There is rather apprehended that the State's forest area might decline considerably in near future if adequate steps are not taken urgently for preventing menaces like wanton felling of trees, increasing incidence of illegal occupation of forest land etc. However forestry activity in the State have been stepped up during the past few years through implementation

of various forest development programmes. The programme of forest development in the State includes stepping up of afforestation and social forestry, forest protection measures, improvement of infrastructural facilities, wildlife management etc. Upto the end of 1982-83 a total of 1.25 lakh hectares of area have been brought under the coverage of various plantation schemes in the State. Achievements made under different plantation schemes in the State upto the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 are shown in the table given below.

TABLE—7.3

Area brought under different plantation schemes in Assam.

Plantation scheme	Area (in hectares)	
	Up to 1981-82	Upto 1982-83
1	2	3
1. Fast growing species	20,641	22,741
2. Teakwood	16,494	17,628
3. Regeneration	28,262	30,297
4. Reforestation/Rehabilitation of degraded forests	11,842	12,356
5. Plywood	11,630	13,355
6. Matchwood	13,565	14,319
7. Social forestry	5,273	8,164
8. Fuelwood	1,148	3,272
9. Khoir	2,191	2,191
10. Minor forest products	223	223
TOTAL	1,11,269	1,24,556

Source :—Chief Conservator of Forests, Assam.

7.1.5. As far as development of infrastructural facilities are concerned the road length in the forest areas of the State rose from 4435 km. at the end of 1979-80 to 4794 km. at the end of 1980-81. Out of the total forest road length of 4794 km. in 1980-81, 502 km. were surfaced and the rest 4292 km were unsurfaced.

7.1.6. One of the most attractive features of the State's forestry sector is its colourful wildlife comprising a variety of animals, reptiles, birds and fishes. In order to protect and preserve the rare wildlife species one national park (viz. the Kaziranga National park) and seven wildlife sanctuaries (viz. Manas, Laokhowa, Orang, sonai-Rupai, Garampani and Pavitara) have been located in the State. The Kaziranga national park is the home of the great one-horned rhinos which alone shelters nearly 1000 rhinos. "Project tiger", a central sector scheme aimed at preservation of

tiger from being extinct, has also been located at the Manas wildlife sanctuary. Following the implementation of this project, the tiger population in the sanctuary is reported to have increased considerably over the past few years. The total area covered by the national park and wildlife sanctuaries is about 1200 sq. km. and this account for about 7 percent of the total reserved forest area of the State.

7.1.7. The State Government earns every year a considerable amount of revenue from its various forest products such as timber, fuelwood, bamboo, stone, sand etc. The amount of revenue earned from these products totalled about Rs.15.6 crores in 1981-82 (Provisional) as against Rs.12.3 crores in 1980-81 and Rs.11.4 crores in 1979-80. However, the share of the forestry sector in the State's net domestic product is not of much significance as it barely constitute 2 per cent of the total SDP.

CHAPTER—VIII

PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

8.1.0. Under the Assam Panchayat Raj Act, 1972, a two-tier system viz the Mahkuma Parishad at the top and the Gaon Panchayats at the bottom, is now functioning as local self Government bodies in the rural areas of the plains districts of the State. The present set-up of the panchayati raj system in the plains districts of the State consist of 20 Mahkuma Parishads and 714 Gaon Panchayats. The Panchayati Raj does not extend to the Hill areas of the State where there is a District council in each of the two hills districts. The District councils function as autonomous local self Government bodies in their respective districts as provided by the constitution of the country.

8.1.1. Community development programmes in Assam are being carried out through a net-work of 135-121 in the plains districts and 14 (including five ITDPs) in the hills districts. Out of the State's 135 Blocks, 22 blocks, comprising all the 14 blocks of the hills districts and 8 blocks of the plains districts, are Tribal Development Blocks. In the hills districts, in addition to the 9 main blocks there are also 5 sub-blocks. Districtwise number of Mahkuma Parishads, Community Development Blocks and Gaon Panchayats are shown in the table given below.

TABLE—8.1

Districtwise distribution of Mahkuma Parishads, C.D. Blocks and Gaon Panchayats in Assam, 1982-83.

District	No. of Mahkuma Parishads	No. of Blocks	No. of Gaon Panchayats
1	2	3	4
1. Goalpara	3	20	115
2. Kamrup	3	25	129
3. Darrang	2	13	84
4. Nowgaon	2	13	88
5. Dibrugarh	2	10	68
6. Sibsagar	3	17	100
7. Lakhimpur	2	8	42
10. Cachar	3	15	88
11. Karbi-Anglong	—	10*	—
12. N C. Hills	—	4*	—
TOTAL	20	135	714

*Including 3 ITDPs in Karbi-Anglong and 2 ITDPs in N.C. Hills.

Source :—Directorate of Panchayat & Community Development, Assam.

Developmental programmes achievements :

8.2.0 The community development programme embraces many important aspects of development in rural co-

munity. The principal activities undertaken at the block level are in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, health and rural sanitation, education and provision of other basic amenities such as communication and rural water supply etc.

8.2.1. Under the community development programmes, physical achievements made in different fields during 1980-81 were as follows (i) a total of 52.6 thousand quintals of improved seeds, 4.5 thousand tons of chemical fertilisers and about 1.9 lakh kilogram of solid pesticides were distributed, (ii) a little more than 1 thousand improved animals and nearly 25 thousand improved birds were supplied through Blocks, (iii) constructed 679 drinking water wells besides installing 689 hand pumps. In the field of communication, 539 Kilometres of new katcha roads and 186 number of culverts were also constructed during the year besides improving 1891 Kilometres of existing katcha roads. Under the programme of health and rural sanitation a total of 545 rural latrines were constructed in addition to the installation of 275 smokeless chullas during the year. Detailed particulars of achievements made under Community Development programmes in the sphere of different fields (plains and hills blocks separately) during 1980-81 may be seen at the table at Appendix—XIV.

Nutrition Programme :—

8.3.0. Under the nutrition programme nutritive foods are distributed amongst the under-nourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers through the numerous feeding centres. The Social Welfare Department and the Panchayat and Community Development Department are associated with the implementation of this programme in the State. The special nutrition programme under the Social Welfare Department benefited nearly 46 thousand children and 19 thousand pregnant and lactating mothers, mostly in I.C.D.S. project areas, during 1980-81. The programme envisaged to feed more than 58 thousand children, pregnant and lactating mothers during 1981-82. In respect of the programme under the Panchayat and Community Development Department, the number of beneficiaries covered during 1980-81 was 14,700. During 1981-82, the programme covered about 12 thousand beneficiaries including about 4 thousand beneficiaries under Tribal Sub-Plans and 1.5 thousand under Scheduled Caste Plan. In the hills area, the programme was taken up both under the social welfare and panchayat and Community Development to cover 5 thousand beneficiaries during 1981-82 and an equal number of beneficiaries during 1982-83.

Special programme for rural development:—

8.4.0. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) which aim at ensuring a threshold income to the rural poor, made its beginning in Assam during the later part of 1978-79 covering 54 selected blocks. The Programme now extends to all the 135 blocks of the state. During 1982-83, the various schemes of IRDP benefited a total of 49,183 families of the State compared with 22,171 families benefited during 1981-82 and 20,285 families benefited during 1980-81. Nevertheless, judging from the target to be achieved (80,400 families per year) this achievement still fell short by about 50 per cent.

8.4.1. The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM) are two other rural development programmes being implemented in the State alongwith the IRDP. While the NREP is intended for providing employment avenues to the rural people by creating durable community assets at the same time, the TRYSEM aims at imparting training to rural youths in various trades and vocations as a step towards self-employment. During 1982-83 the schemes under NREP led to the generation of 41 lakh mandays as against the target of generation of 80 lakh mandays. In the previous year i.e. in 1981-82 a total of 53 lakh mandays were generated as against the target of 63 lakhs mandays. The achievement under the programme of TRYSEM during 1982-83 was comparatively better than the achievement made during the preceding year. A total of 1712 youths were self employed through this scheme during 1982-83 (up to December, 1982) in comparison to self employment of 1049 youths during 1981-82. However, compared with the target to be achieved, the percentage of youths self employed was not much encouraging as it was found to be only 32 percent during 1982-83 (up to December, 1982) and 20 percent during 1981-82.

8.4.2. The amount of credit mobilised for implementation of the programme under IRDP, NREP and TRYSEM totalled Rs.819.9 lakhs during 1982-83 which was much higher than the amount of Rs.502.6 lakhs mobilised during 1981-82. The amount of credit mobilised included both bank credit and subsidy offered by the government.

CHAPTER—IX

CO-OPERATION

9.1.0. Co-operative movement in Assam, which made its beginning nearly eight decades ago, has yet to make much headway in achieving its desired goal. In fact, the movement has been passing through many stresses and strains ever since. The increasing incidence of uneconomic and dormant co-operatives still continued to be a disturbing feature in the way of its progress in the State. The State Government, however, continued to give due emphasis to the plans and programmes directed towards placing the co-operative structure of the State on firm and sound footing, which have, of late, been assigned with multifarious activities.

9.1.1. Data so far available for the co-operative sector of the State reveal a none-too-encouraging trend in the growth of number of societies and its member-

ship over the past few years. During 1978-79 Assam had a total of 7954 co-operative societies of all types (ie. both credit and non-credit) which declined to 7520 in 1979-80 and then to 7356 in 1980-81. Likewise, its membership also came down from 33.02 lakh in 1978-79 to 31.44 lakh in 1979-80 and further to 31.40 lakh in 1980-81. Notwithstanding the above background the volume of share capital and working capital of the societies, however, showed substantial rise during 1980-81, from Rs.16.7 crores and Rs.126.1 crores respectively in 1979-80 to a much higher level of Rs.28.3 crores and Rs.163.6 crores respectively in 1980-81. An idea about the growth of co-operative societies (credit and non-credit societies together) in Assam since 1975-76 may be had from the table given below.

TABLE—9.1

Growth of Co-operative Societies in Assam.

Year	No. of Societies	Membership (in thousand)	Share capital (Rs. lakhs)	Working capital (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1975-76	7868	1907	945	8171
1976-77	8181	2822	1205	12374
1977-78	8112	2972	1422	12961
1978-79	7954	3302	1531	11469
1979-80	7520	3144	1674	12610
1980-81	7356	3140	2832	16357

Source :—Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Assam.

9.1.2. Out of the total of 7356 cooperative societies of the State in 1980-81, 3136 were credit societies and the rest 4220 were non-credit societies. Number of credit and non-credit societies during the previous year were of the order of 3148 and 4372 respectively. The table at Appendix XV shows the organisational set up and working of various types of cooperative credit and non-credit societies in the State for the year 1980-81. A brief assessment of the working of different types of cooperative societies in the State is presented in the following paragraphs.

State Co-operative Apex Bank :

9.2.0. The Assam State Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd. is a premier cooperative institution in the State. Founded in 1948 it has made significant contribution towards cooperative movement in the State in the subsequent years through its linking with various co-operative ventures of the State. The Bank had 42 branch offices during 1981-82 as against 41 in the previous year. The total membership of the Bank stood at 4718 in 1980-81 as against 3765 in 1979-80. The Bank's

total paid-up share capital in 1980-81 was Rs.1.50 crores which was however lower than the previous year's total of Rs.1.77 crores. Its working capital, on the other hand, increased from Rs.53.67 crores in 1979-80 to Rs.55.87 crores in 1980-81. The volume of deposits with the Bank which was Rs.38.19 crores at the end of 1979-80 rose to Rs.39.19 crores at the end of 1980-81. During 1980-81 the Bank advanced loans to the tune of Rs.35.76 crores as against Rs.29.81 crores in 1979-80. Loans outstanding at the end of 1980-81 amounted Rs.29.74 crores compared with Rs.25.12 crores at the end of the preceding year. One disturbing feature of the Bank was in respect of continuous rise in loans overdue which grew from Rs.12.56 crores in 1978-79 to Rs.13.51 crores in 1979-80 and then to Rs.15.83 crores in 1980-81. Thus, the proportion of loans overdue to loans outstanding during 1980-81 was found to be nearly 53 per cent.

Central Co-operative Bank :—

9.3.0. Prior to 1978-79 there were 7 Central Co-operative Banks functioning in the State. But due to their poor functioning, six of them were merged with the Assam State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. in 1978-79. Since then only one central Cooperative Bank continued to operate in the State. In 1979-80 this Bank had a total membership of 1134 which rose to 1351 in 1980-81. Its working capital also increased from Rs.1.43 crores to Rs.1.85 crores over the same period. The amount of loans advanced by the Bank which showed decline in 1979-80 (from Rs.92.50 lakhs in 1978-79 to Rs.75.89 lakhs in 1979-80) however, went up to the level of Rs.1.14 crores in 1980-81. Loans outstanding was of the order of Rs.1.26 crores in 1980-81 as against Rs.96.15 lakhs in 1979-80. Huge accumulation of loans overdue was one of the major problems of the Bank. In 1977-78 the proportion of loans overdue to loans outstanding was as high as 63 per cent. However in the subsequent years appreciable reduction in this ratio could be noticed as it declined to 55 per cent in 1978-79, to 45 per cent in 1979-80 and further to 34 per cent in 1980-81.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies :

9.4.0. During 1980-81 Assam had a total of 2647 numbers of various types of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies as against 2733 in 1979-80 and 3019 in 1978-79. The break-up of these societies during 1980-81 were as follows: ordinary type primary Agricultural Societies—1953 number, Gaon Panchayat Level Cooperative Societies—671 number and Large Sized Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (located in hill areas) 23 number. Although the ordinary type Primary Agricultural Societies constituted the largest group, an alarmingly high proportion of these societies remained dormant during the year. Out of 1953 such societies in 1980-81, as many as 1929 or nearly 99 per cent were reported to be dormant during the year.

9.4.1. With a total membership of 2.49 lakh in 1980-81, the Primary Agricultural credit Societies (ordinary type) had a paid up capital of Rs.78.8 lakhs and a working capital of Rs.5.74 crores during the year. But the amount of loans advanced during the year was a paltry Rs.47 thousand only while the amount of loans overdue was staggeringly high at Rs.3.72 crores.

9.4.2. The Gaon Panchayat Level Co-operative Societies (GPSS) and Large Sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) were organised in the State in 1973-74 with multifarious objectives such as distribution of essential commodities, catering of credit requirement, rendering of help in procurement of paddy etc. The area of operation of GPSS extends to all the rural areas of the plains districts of the State while in respect of LAMPS its area confined to hills districts only. A total of 671 GPSS with 19.7 lakh members and 23 LAMPS with 13 thousand members were functioning in the State during 1980-81. The total value of consumer goods sold by these societies during 1980-81 stood at Rs.27.8 crores and Rs.1.5 crores by the GPSS and LAMPS respectively as against Rs.21.3 crores and Rs.1.1 crores respectively during 1979-80. The working and financial position of these societies during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 are furnished in the table given below.

TABLE—9.2

Position of Gaon Panchayat Level and Multipurpose Co-operative Societies in Assam.

Head	Unit	GPSS		LAMPS	
		1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. No. of societies	Number	665	671	23	23
2. Membership	Thousand number	2094	1968	13	13
3. Paid-up capital	Rs. lakh	376	390	51	66

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Working capital	"	1012	1292	155	183
5. Loans advanced during the year	"	120	137	6	9
6. Loans outstanding	"	323	364	2	8
7. Loans overdue	"	192	238	0.8	6
8. Value of consumer goods sold	"	2133	2781	106	148

Note :—GPSS—Gaon Panchayat Level Samabay Samittees.
LAMPS —Large Sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.

Source :—Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Assam.

Primary Non-agricultural Credit Societies :

9.5.0. During 1980-81 there were 463 number of Primary Non-agricultural Credit Societies with 36 thousand membership in Assam as against 392 societies with 32 thousand membership in the previous year. But, out of 463 societies in 1980-81 as many as 135 societies (or 29 per cent) remained dormant. In the previous year the number of dormant societies was still higher at 144 (or 37 per cent). An amount Rs.122.5 lakh was advanced as loans by the primary Non-agricultural Credit Societies during 1980-81 compared with Rs.95 lakhs advanced during 1979-80. Loans overdue amounted to Rs.137 lakhs in 1980-81 as against Rs.133 lakhs in the preceding year. Thus, in 1980-81 the proportion of loans overdue to loans outstanding was as high as 49 per cent. The total value of consumer goods sold by these societies was lower at Rs.81 lakhs in 1980-81 in comparison to Rs.89 lakhs in 1979-80.

Land Development Banks :

9.6.0. A Central Land Development Bank and 21 Primary Land Development Banks with a membership of 37 and 18479 respectively were functioning in the State during 1980-81. The working capital of the former during the year was Rs.4.3 crores while for the latter the same was of the order of Rs.3.5 crores. Loans advanced by the central Land Development Bank increased from Rs.19.9 lakh in 1979-80 to Rs.30.1 lakh in 1980-81 and that of Primary Land Development Banks the increase was from Rs.25.7 lakhs to Rs.30.3 lakhs over the same period. The amount of loans outstanding against both the banks were, however, much higher being Rs.2.5 crores and Rs.2.4 crores respectively at the end of 1980-81. So far as the amount of loans overdue is concerned, the same declined from Rs.29.6 lakhs in 1979-80 to Rs.22.7 lakhs in 1980-81 in respect of central Land Development Bank

and from Rs.42.2 lakhs to Rs.28.2 lakhs in respect of Primary Land Development Banks.

Non-credit Societies :

9.7.0. Non-credit societies constituted nearly 57 per cent of State's total cooperative societies in 1980-81. A total of 4220 such societies were there in the State in 1980-81 as against 4372 in 1979-80 and 4512 in 1978-79. They include various categories of Societies with activities in many diverse fields—such as marketing, processing, farming, weaving, housing, fishery, milk supply, transport etc. In order to make the cooperative movement more effective in diverse fields a number of State level cooperative federations viz, STATFED, HOUSEFED, FISHFED, ARTFED etc. have lately emerged in the cooperative sector of the State mainly as promotional, technical and guidance agencies for organising, nursing, and developing grass root level organisations.

9.7.1. Amongst the non-credit societies, primary weavers societies, numbering 1203, topped the list in 1980-81. The number of some other non-credit societies during the year were as follows (number put within in bracket) primary fishery societies (449), farming societies (390), primary consumers cooperatives (382), industrial societies (391), primary milk societies (123), primary marketing societies (59), primary housing societies (24), wholesale consumers cooperatives (23), transport societies (16). In addition to the above, there were also a few poultry and livestock societies, labour contract and construction societies, sugar and jute processing societies etc. in the State. The cooperative movement in Assam is expected to get further fillip in near future with the coming up of a few more large-sized processing units in the cooperative sector viz, Sugar mills, Spinning mills, Vanaspati plant etc. which will not only provide gainful employment opportunities but will also help in industrialisation of the State.

9.7.2. The working and financial position in brief of a few non-credit societies viz., the Assam State Co-operative Marketing and consumers' Federation (STATFED), Primary Marketing Societies, Co-opera-

tive sugar processing societies, Farming Societies and the Assam Cooperative Jute Mill, as available for the year 1980-81, are shown in the table given below.

TABLE—9.3

Statistics relating to a few non-credit co-operative societies in Assam, 1980-81.

Name of Societies	No. of Societies	Member-ship (in thousand)	Working Capital (Rs. lakh)	Value of Sales (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1. STATFED	1	0.6	3138	(i) Agril. produce : 436 (ii) Agril. requisites : 445 (iii) Consumer goods : 1337
2. Primary Marketing Societies	59(24)	20.5	236	(i) Agril. produce : 87 (ii) Agril. requisites : 3 (iii) Consumer goods : 101
3. Sugar processing Societies	3	19.9	422	(i) Sugar : 198 (ii) By-products : 0.2 (iii) Product of ancillary units : 28
4. Farming Societies :				
(a) Joint	120(80)	4.0	13	10
(b) Collective	270(127)	11.0	22	19
5. Co-operative Jute Mill	1	8.3	160	160

Note : Figure within bracket indicate the number of dormant societies.

Source : Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Assam.

CHAPTER—X

TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TOURISM

10.1.0. A well developed system of transport and communication not only subserve the social needs but also provide necessary infrastructure for rapid economic growth. Unfortunately Assam, the core state of the North Eastern Region hardly enjoy a creditable position in this respect. The State still continues to suffer from inadequate transport and communication facilities which also explains the economic backwardness of the State. Keeping in view the vital importance of this sector, the State Government so far made considerable efforts through successive five year plans to make up the leeway but much more still remains to be done. Nevertheless, the position is likely to record some improvement in near future since in addition to the effort of the State Government, lately the North Eastern Council has also come forward to lend support to this cause through its own projects.

Railways :

10.2.0. Railways serve as the main communication link between Assam and the rest of India. During 1982 the State had a total railway route length of 2178.55 Kilometres (105.22 Kilometres under broad-gauge and 2073.33 Kilometres under metregauge) which constituted nearly 4 percent of the total railway route length of the country (61230 kilometres). However, the position of the State in respect of broad-gauge route length was very much disappointing since it accounted for even less than 1 per cent (0.3) of the country's total (32289.8 kms). So far as electrified route is concerned, there is none in Assam as well as in the entire N.F. Railway section. Among the important steps under implementation for improvement of railway facilities in the State, the most notable one is the work on conversion of existing metregauge line into broadgauge line of the New Bongaigaon Guwahati section which is likely to be completed by the end of the next financial year. There is also a proposal for conversion of Guwahati Dibrugarh (via Tinsukia) metregauge line into broadgauge line and the final

location survey in this respect is reported to be in progress. Further, the Railway Ministry has approved the proposal for construction of a rail-cum-road bridge across the river Brahmaputra connecting Jogighopa and Pancharatna in the Goalpara district along with connecting rail link on the south bank from Jogighopa to Guwahati (136 kms.). If these proposals get materialised, substantial improvement is likely to take place in the railway facilities in the State in the coming years.

10.2.1. An idea about the performance of N.F. Railway in various spheres such as gross/net earnings, passengers carried, freight carried, train kilometre etc. for the year 1981-82 may be had from the table at Appendix XVI. The movement of principal commodities by Railways as booked from different stations of N.F. Railway during the years from 1980-81 to 1982-83 may also be seen at the table at Appendix XVII.

Roads :—

10.3.0. Assam is provided with a fairly extensive road net-work. During 1979-80, the State had a total of 20693 kilometres of P.W.D. road length (including 1339 kilometres of National Highways) as against 20225 kilometres in 1978-79 and 17030 kilometres in 1970-71. Of the 20693 kilometres of P.W.D. road length in 1979-80, 4777 kilometres (or nearly 23 percent) were surfaced roads and the rest 15916 kms were unsurfaced roads. However, the condition of most of the roads in Assam is not satisfactory and requires frequent repair due to ravages caused by nature's wrath, particularly during the rainy season. Moreover, many of the roads being small in width with narrow and weak bridges/culverts, needs widening and upgradation.

10.3.1. The trend in the growth of PWD road lengths in Assam over the past few years may be observed from the table given below.

TABLE—10.

Length of roads under PWD (including National Highways) in Assam.

(In kilometre)

Year	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
1	2	3	4
1970-71	3,683	13,347	17,030
1975-76	4,212	15,937	20,149
1976-77	4,276	16,045	20,321
1977-78	4,497	15,728	20,225
1979-80	4,777	15,916	20,693

(i), PE

Source :—Chief Engineer (Road), PWD, Assam.

10.3.2. An idea about the availability of road facilities in the rural areas of Assam may be had from the data thrown up by Economic Census 1977. According to it, the number of villages connected by metalled road constituted 14.1 per cent of the State's total villages in 1977. In this regards, the most favourably placed district was Dibrugarh with 20.3 percent of villages connected by metalled road followed by Darrang and Sibsagar district (17.7 percent in each). The census also revealed that during the year nearly 54.4 percent of the total villages of the State were situated within a distance of 0.5 kilometres from metalled road. The percentage of villages situated beyond 15 kilometres from the metalled road was 15.3 for the State. The proportion was highest in N.C. Hills district (65.6 percent) and lowest in Darrang district (6.7).

10.3.3. Since road net-work of Assam plays a pivotal role in the field of intra-state and inter-state traffic, high priority has been accorded for its development in the Five year plans of the State. In addition to the general road development programmes, there are special programmes under MNP, Tribal sub-plan and Scheduled Caste Areas Plan which are under implementation in the State. The target proposed for the year 1982-83 include surfacing of 100 kms. of roads under RMNP and construction of 939 kms. of roads under RMNP (including construction of 42 kms. of surfaced road and 50 kms of unsurfaced roads under other than RMNP and 153 kms of RMNP road under Tribal sub-plan) in the general areas of the State. In addition to the above, 4 kms each of surfaced and unsurfaced roads and 23 kms of RMNP roads were also proposed to be taken up under Scheduled Caste Areas Plan during the year. In the hill areas, the works proposed to be taken up during the year included construction of 36 kms of surfaced roads, 159 kms of unsurfaced roads and 4/5 nos. of RCC bridges.

Road Transport :

10.4.0 Both the public and private sectors are providing road transport services in Assam. In the public sector there is only one organisation viz. the Assam State Road Transport Corporation (ASRTC) which provide both goods and passenger traffic in selected routes. Till the end of 1981-82 the corporation covered a total route length of 5889 kilometres as against 5586 kilometres at the end of the previous year. The total fleet strength of the corporation stood at 776 in 1981-82 which included 712 buses, 27 trucks and 24 cars as against the total of 749 (including 686 buses, 26 trucks and 24 cars) in 1980-81. On an average nearly 82 thousand passengers travelled daily through the fleet of ASTC in 1981-82 compared with 72 thousand passengers travelled daily in the preceding year. Moreover, the average quantum of goods carried daily by the corporation fleet in 1981-82 was about 21 tonnes which was however, lower than the previous years daily average of 34 tonnes. The road transport services under private sector is also playing a crucial role in the movement of passengers and goods traffic in the State. The services rendered by this sector extends to almost every nook and corner of the State. In addition to the above, under the National Permit System a large number of private sector carriage agencies also deals with considerable volume of inter-state goods traffic to and from Assam.

10.4.1 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State was 87,644 in 1981 which was nearly 6 per cent higher than that of the previous year. During 1981 a total of 8062 motor vehicles were registered in the State as against 4752 vehicles registered during 1980. The fast expansion in the number of motor vehicles on road over the past few years may be observed from the table given below.

TABLE—10.2

Number of Motor Vehicles on Road in Assam.

Year	Number of vehicles on road
1	2
1970	41,303
1975	53,921
1976	59,549
1977	64,707
1978	64,680
1979	68,274

1	2
1980	82,370
1981	87,644

Source :—Commissioner of Transport, Assam.

10.4.2. The number of different types of motor vehicles on road in the State for each of the years from 1979 to 1981 are furnished in the table at Appendix XVIII

Inland Water Transport :

10.5.0. Assam possesses an extensive navigable waterways. During 1981-82 vassels of different types were in operation in about 5200 kilometres of waterways of the State. Two public sector organisations viz. the State Directorate of Inland Water Transport and the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation are presently providing navigational facilities in the State on commercial basis. The State Directorate of Inland Water Transport operated its ferry services in 17 different routes across the river Brahmaputra during 1981-82. The number of passengers and volume of goods carried by these services during the year were of the order of 22.4 lakh number and 8.5 lakh tonnes respectively as against 19.9 lakh passengers and 1.6 lakh quintals of goods carried during the previous year. In addition to the above, these services also carried 33.9 thousand vehicles, 96.6 thousand motor cycle/bicycles and 25.5 thousand animals during 1981-82. The Directorate had a fleet of 108 different crafts in 1981-82, of which 45 were modern steel vessels, 4 ramp powered lighter vassels, 12 pantoon, 11 marboats and 12 relief boats.

Air Transport :

10.6.0. Assam is regularly served by air transport services of the Inland Airlines (IA.). These services

are operated through six civil airports of the State viz.(i) Guwahati (Borjhar), (ii) Tezpur (Salonibari) (iii) Jorhat (Rowriah), (iv) Dibrugarh (Mohanbari), (v) Lakhimpur (Lilabari) and (vi) Silchar (Kumbhirgram). The IA operates regular air services between Assam and Calcutta. With the introduction of a direct air service between Guwahati and Delhi with effect from January, 1981 a long-felt demand of the people of the State has been met. Moreover, Guwahati has also been brought under air-bus schedule of the IA with effect from 1st June, 1982 and thus became the eleventh city in the country to be served by Airbus. In addition to the above, a third level air transport service, christened as "Vayudoot" also continued to operate connecting several places of the N.E. Region (including Assam) with effect from 26th January, 1981.

Postal and Telecommunication Services :

10.7.0. Assam has been recording a steady growth in the sphere of postal and telecommunication facilities. During 1975-76 the State had a total of 2461 post Offices which increased to 3115 in 1980-81 and then to 3178 in 1981-82. It is pertinent to note that Assam alone account for nearly 59 per cent of the total post offices of the entire north eastern region. Moreover, out of the region's 21 head post Offices, 14 are located in Assam. The total number of letter boxes and post boxes in the State stood at 13,527 and 507 respectively at the end of 1981-82. The table below shows the growth of postal facilities in the State over the last few years.

TABLE—10.3
Postal facilities in Assam

Year	No. of Post Offices	No. of letter boxes	No. of post boxes
1	2	3	4
1975-76	2461	N.A.	N.A.
1978-79	2904	9687	481
1979-80	3056	11607	507
1980-81	3115	13442	507
1981-82	3178	13527	507

A.N.:—Not available.

Source :—Post Master General, N.E. Circle, Shillong

10.7.1. Although Postal facilities in the State registered some improvement as a result of its expansion during the past few years, the position of the State however, appeared to be not much satisfactory when compared with the position of the country as a whole. For instance, in 1981-82 a post Office on an average had to serve about 6.4 thousand persons in Assam compared with 4.2 thousand persons at all-India level in 1978-79.

10.7.2. So far as the availability of telecommunication facilities in the State is concerned, a slow but gradual up-trend has been noticed during the past few years. The total number of telephone exchanges in the State rose from 156 in 1981-82 to 159 in 1982-83. There was, however, no addition to the number of telex exchanges in 1982-83 and remained at 4 as in the previous year. The trend in the growth of telephone and telex exchanges in the State over the recent few years may be observed from the table given below :—

TABLE—10.4
Telecommunication facilities in Assam.

Year	No. of telephone exchanges	No. of telex exchanges
1	2	3
1976	132	1
1979-80	147	3
1980-81	148	3
1981-82	156	4
1982-83	159	4

Source :—General Manager, N.E. Telecom Circle, Shillong.

Tourism :

10.8.0. With numerous historical monuments, pilgrim centres and wild life sanctuaries, Assam can rightly claim a place of pride in the tourist map of the country. Unfortunately however tourism facilities in the State have not yet been developed to the desired extent. This is due to the fact that in the past very little was done for the development of this sector. However, since the past few years concerted efforts continued to be undertaken for building up basic infrastructures for develop-

ment of tourism in the State. If this sector is developed properly Assam can be really turn into a tourist paradise. At present the promotional and developmental activities of tourism and tourist traffic in the State is being looked after by the Department of Tourism of the State Government. The table below provide an idea about the volume of tourist traffic and magnitude of revenue earnings there from in the State for the past few years.

TABLE—10.5
Tourist Traffic and Earnings in Assam.

Year	Number of tourists		Earnings (in Rs. lakhs)
	Foreign	Indian	
1	2	3	4
1971-72	929	8668	1.25
1975-76	4,500	14,000	3.04
1976-77	2,880	10,794	3.55

1	2	3	4
1977-78	2,717	13,012	3.26
1978-79	1,202	13,534	3.72
1979	2,320	9,782	3.11
1980	1,689	5,379	2.46
1981	290	9,108	4.81
1982	132	10,177	5.74

Note :—(i) The figure on earnings for the year 1979, 1980 and 1981 relate to the financial year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively.

(ii) The data given in the above table pertain to the Department of Tourism, Assam only. There may be other tourists coming to the State without contacting the State Tourism Department.

Source :— Directorate of Tourism, Assam.

10.8.1. In order to exploit the tourism potential of the State various steps are being taken which basically aim at providing necessary tourism facilities in the form of accommodation, transportation, information etc. As a step towards this, a few more tourist lodges, rest houses and picnic cottages are being cons-

tructed at various places of tourist interest of the State. Moreover, the Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has also taken up construction of a 3 star hotel at Guwahati in collaboration of with the Government of Assam which is expected to help in attracting more tourists to the State.

CHAPTER—XI

POWER

11.1.0. Over the past few years Assam is making a slow but steady progress in respect of power development. Between 1975-76 and 1982-83, the installed capacity of power in the State has recorded a nearly three-fold increase. But considering her immense power potential (based on hydel, natural gas, oil and coal resources), the present rate of exploitation is found to be very discouraging. In fact, power, which is considered as one of the most vital infrastructures for industrial development, is yet to make its desired impact in Assam. As a result, the State is lagging much behind the rest of the country so far as generation and consumption of power is concerned. At present, Assam accounts for a meagre 1 per cent of the country's total installed power capacity. Moreover, the average per capita consumption of power works out to be only 40 units in Assam as compared with 141 units for the country as a whole in 1981-82. In respect of rural electrification too the position of the State is very poor as only 34 per cent villages could be electrified by the end of 1982-83 as against the all India coverage of 53 per cent villages upto December, 1982.

Installed capacity and generation of power :

11.2.0. Following the bifurcation of the Assam State Electricity Board (A.S.E.B.) in January, 1975, the installed capacity as well as the generation of power in the re-organised Assam got reduced considerably as the two hydro-electric projects under ASEB went over to Meghalaya. Thus, at the end of 1975-76 the installed capacity of power in the State stood at 121.5 M.W. only (including the 10 M.W. capacity of isolated diesel generating sets). However due to persistent efforts in the past few years, the installed capacity went up to 201.5 m.w. at the end of 1980-81, 240.0 M.W. at the end of 1981-82 and further to 311.4 M.W. at the end of 1982-83. The project-wise break-up of installed capacity, as stood at the end of 1982-83, were as follows : (i) Namrup Thermal Power Project (111.5 mw.), (ii) Chandrapur Thermal Power Project (30 M.W.), (iii) Bongaigaon Thermal Power Station

(120 M.W.), (iv) Lakwa Thermal Power Station (2×15 m.w.), (v) Mobile gas Turbine sets at Geleky (3×2.7 M.W.), (vi) Mobile Gas Turbine sets at Kathalguri (4×2.7 M.W.), (vii) Bordikharu Micro Hydel Project (2×0.5 M.W.) and stand by diesel sets (16.3 M.W.).

12.2.1. The Sixth five Year Plan of the State has accorded high priority for accelerated development of power in the State. If the target of raising the installed capacity to around 500 M. W. by the end of the sixth plan is achieved, then the existing wide gap between availability and demand for power in the State would be reduced considerably by that time. Some of the on-going power projects in the State are : extension of Bongaigaon Thermal power Station (2 x 60 M. W.), Namrup Waste Heat power Project (22 M. W.), extension of Chandrapur Thermal Power Station (30 M. W.), Karbi-Longpi Hydro-electric Project (2 x 50 M. W.) etc. In addition to the above, the ASEB has already undertaken a number of survey and investigations for future exploitation of massive hydro-power potential of the State. The power supply position in the State is likely to improve further in the near future as the Kopili Hydro-Electric Project, a venture of NEEPCO (North Eastern Electric Power Corporation), is almost nearing its completion.

11.2.2. Except for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81, the generation of electricity in the State has shown a steady up-ward trend since 1975-76. The total units generated during 1975-76 was 449 million kwh which increased to 658 million kwh in 1978-79. But in the successive two years i.e. in 1979-80 and 1980-81 the unit generated dwindled to 513 and 465 million kwh respectively. During 1981-82 power generation in the State reached the level of 728 million kwh and further to a new peak level of 896 million kwh in 1982-83

The table below shows the installed capacity as well as the generation of electricity in the State during the years 1975-76 to 1982-83.

TABLE—11.1

Installed capacity and generation of electricity in Assam (1975-76 to 1982-83)

Year	Installed capacity (*) (in M. W.)	Total units generated (in million kwh)
1	2	3
1975-76	111.5	449.5
1976-77	141.5	586.0

1	2	3
1977-78	141.5	588.7
1978-79	141.5	658.5
1979-80	141.5	513.0
1980-81	201.5	464.7
1981-82	240.0	728.1
1982-83	311.4	896.0

(*) Excluding the installed capacity of isolated diesel generating sets,

Source—Assam State Electricity Board.

11.2.3, As the power generated within Assam cannot meet the entire home demand, the State continued to receive power supply from outside sources (Meghalaya). During 1982-83, Assam purchased about 304 million units of power as against 350 million units in 1981-82 and 347 million units in 1980-81. It may be noted that although the State continued to receive power from outside source, the Assam State Electricity Board also supplies power to a few neighbouring states and Union Territories viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Bhutan and North Bengal.

Power supply position in 1982-83:

11.3.0, As against the none-too-happy power supply position in 1981-82, when the ASEB had to resort to severe load shedding in the lower Assam area in the latter part of the year, the general power

supply position in the State during 1982-83 was by and large comfortable. However, peak period restrictions continued to remain in force during the year.

Pattern of power consumption:

11.4.0. It has been observed from the trend of consumption pattern of power in the State that the industrial sector (including tea gardens) continued to be the biggest consumer of power in the State which alone consumes about 2/3rd of the State's total power consumption. However, besides the industrial sector other types of consumption are also recording considerable increase. This is evident from the table given below which shows the data on power consumption in Assam by type during the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

TABLE—11.2

Consumption pattern of electricity in Assam

(In million kwh)

Type of consumption				1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1				2	3	4
1. Domestic	(i) Light and fan	..	..	65.00	69.00	75.00
	(ii) Heat and small power	..	..	
2. Commercial	(i) Light and fan	..	..	30.00	36.00	55.00
	(ii) Heat and small power	..	..	

1	2	3	4
3. Industrial power at low and medium voltage	61.00	67.00	77.00
4. Industrial power at high voltage	245.00	322.29	326.00
5. Public lighting	8.00	12.00	16.00
6. Irrigation and agricultural watering	4.00	8.00	12.00
7. Public water works and sewage pumping	15.00	20.00	} 366.00
8. Tea garden etc,	99.71	120.00	
9. Bulk supply including defence licences and free supply to Board's employees	110.29	98.00	

Source—Assam State Electricity Board.

Rural electrification programme:

11.5.0. Since the past few years the pace of rural electrification programme in Assam is gaining momentum. At the end of 1977-78, the number of villages electrified in the State was only 2,176 which accounted for a meagre 10 per cent of the State's total inhabited villages. This went up to 6673 at the end of 1981-82 and then to 7541 at the end of 1982-83. Thus, nearly 34 per cent of the State's inhabited villages have been brought under the coverage of rural electrification upto the end of March, 1983. Among the district, Kamrup district

had the largest number of electrified villages (1186) upto that date while it was the lowest in the district of N. C. Hills, being only 86. However, the proportion of villages electrified to total inhabited villages had been found to be highest in the district of Nowgong (58.8 per cent) and lowest in the district of North-Lakhimpur (9.4 per cent). During 1982-83 altogether 868 villages were electrified in the State as against the electrification of 1046 villages in 1981-82 and 1401 villages in 1980-81. The following table shows the pace of rural electrification in Assam over the past few years.

TABLE—11.3
The Progress of Rural Electrification in Assam

Year	No. of villages electrified	Percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages
1	2	4
Up to 1977-78	2176	9.9
„ 1978-79	3001	13.6
„ 1979-80	4226	19.2
„ 1980-81	5627	25.6
„ 1981-82	6673	30.3
„ 1982-83	7541	34.3

Source: Assam State Electricity Board.

CHAPTER—XII

INDUSTRY AND MINING

12.1.0. In the sphere of industrial development Assam is yet to make much headway. The pace of industrialisation of the State is rather slow and lopsided. Although the State possesses vast potential for developing various resource-based and demand-based industries, except in certain sectors like petroleum, coal, tea and forest, other potentials have by large remained untapped. As a result Assam has continued to remain one of the most industrially backward States of the country. This is believed to have been caused by a variety of inhibitory factors such as inadequate economic and basic infrastructural facilities, dearth of entrepreneurial motivation on the part of local people, shyness in the flow of outside private investment, low level of central sector investment etc., to mention a few.

12.1.1. The State Government, however, has been continuing to make persistent efforts for overcoming these bottlenecks. The strive aims at providing the much needed boost to growth inducing factors, particularly in respect of expansion and improvement of various infrastructural facilities in the State. Besides, in addition to encouraging investment in the private and co-operative sectors the State Government is also being increasingly involved in undertaking various industrial ventures of its own. As a result a few State-sector industries have come up in the State during the past few years. The process of industrial development in the State is expected to get further fillip in near future

with the completion of a few diversified range of industries being set up under public and co-operative sectors. A brief analysis of development efforts in the industrial and mineral sectors of the State during 1982 as well as during the few earlier years is presented in the following paragraphs.

Registered Factories :

12.2.0. Since the past few years a steady growth is observed in the number of registered factories (i. e. factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948) in the State. Total number of such factories in the State which was 1604 in 1971 increased to 1897 in 1980 and then to 2090 in 1981. During the year 1982 a total 171 new factories were registered in the State bringing the total number of registered factories in the State to 2261 at the end of 1982. The employment of workers in these factories totalled about 91.3 thousand in 1982 compared with about 90.7 thousand in 1981 and about 87.7 thousand in 1980. Tea factories account for about one-fourth of the total registered factories in the State. There are however only a few large scale employment-oriented industries (four only) in the State, with an employment of 1000 or more workers. The growth of registered factories in Assam over the past few years alongwith their employment are shown in the following table.

TABLE—12.1

Number of registered factories and their employment in Assam

Year	Number of factories	Average number of workers employed daily
1	2	3
1971	1604	75,462
1975	1715	79,780
1976	1742	80,646
1977	1783	82,996
1978	1823	84,566
1979	1864	85,455
1980	1897	87,695
1981	2090	90,713
1982	2261	91,337

Source—Chief Inspector of Factories, Assam.

Industrial Production :

12.3.0. Manufacturing sector, which recovered substantially during 1981 from the set-back of the previous two years, maintained more or less similar tempo during 1982 also. The index of industrial production (base 1970=100) as obtained for the year 1982 displayed a rise of 3.5 percent over 1981 and 21.1 percent over 1980. The rate of rise in the index in 1981 was 17.1 percent over 1980 as against a fall of 7.5 percent in 1980 over the previous year.

The trend in the index for different industry group for the period from 1971 to 1982 may be observed at the table at Appendix XIX.

12.3.1. During 1982 notable improvement was noticed in respect of production of a number of industrial items such as fertilizer, refinery products, sugar, match etc. However, production of items like cement, paper, tea and jute textiles was considerably lower than in the previous year. In the table below production of some important industries of the State are furnished for the past few years.

TABLE—12.2.

Production of some important industries in Assam.

Item	Unit	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Tea	Million Kg.	263	278	301	305	303
2. Sugar	'000' M. T.	7	8	7	6	12
3. Jute textile	" "	4	4	5	6	3
4. Fertilizer	" "	141	274	55	208	284
5. Refinery Products	" "	1295	1390	943	1566	1764
6. Plywood *	Million sq.m.	23	25	16	31	31
7. Match	Million gross boxes	4	6	5	5	6
8. Cement	'000' M. T.	—	152	129	197	175
9. Paper	" "	—	12	11	14	5

(P)—Provisional * Includes Commercial, decorative and tea chest plywood, flush door, black boards.

Annual Survey of Industries

12.4.0. An idea about the industrial position of the State can be had from data provided by the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) which is presently available upto the year 1978-79. The data, however does not indicate a satisfactory position

of the State when compared with the position of the country as a whole. This is discernible from table 12.3 which shows some important indicators for Assam and India as available from summery results of ASI for the years from 1976-77 to 1978-79.

TABLE—12.3.

SOME INDICATORS OF FACTORIES IN ASSAM AND INDIA (1976-77 TO 1978-79)

Indicators	(Amount in Rs. thousand)					
	Assam			India		
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Average wage per worker	2	2	3	4	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Total input per worker	38	42	44	49	54	59
3. Total output per worker	55	63	63	65	70	78
4. Value added per worker	15	18	16	14	15	17

Source :—(I) ASI Summery Results for Factory Sector (CSO),

(II) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam.

Directory Manufacturing Establishments survey, 1978-79—

12.5.0 At the instance of the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India a survey known as the Directory Manufacturing Establishment survey (DME survey) was conducted during October, 1978 /September 1979 to fill the gaps in the availability of statistics in the unorganised segments of non-agricultural sectors of the economy. The DME Survey covered establishments having a total employment of six or more workers/and or annual output/turnover/receipts of

Rs. one lakh or more. The provisional survey data^a collected under the central sample reveal that during 1978-79 Assam's share in the total number of directory manufacturing establishments of the country was only 0.65 per cent i. e. less than one per cent of the total. In respect of other characteristics also the position of Assam in the country was found to be very insignificant. This is evident from the table given below which shows Assam's share in certain important characteristics of directory manufacturing establishments of the country in 1978-79.

TABLE—12.4

Assam's share in the directory manufacturing establishments of the Country during October 1978—September, 1979.

Item	Assam's share in all India total (percentages)
1	2
1. No. of establishments	0.65
2. Persons Employed	0.87
3. Fixed assets	0.88
4. Emoluments	0.70
5. Out put	0.37
6. Gross value added	0.71
7. Net value added	0.69

Source :—Central Statistical Organisation, Govt. of India.

12.5.1. The structural ratios of establishments covered by the DME Survey also provide interest-

ing facts for the State. This may be observed from the table furnished below.—

TABLE—12.5

Structural ratios of Directory Manufacturing Establishments, Assam and India (1978-79)

Item	Structural ratios	
	Assam	India
1	2	3
1. Output/establishments (000'Rs.)	90.1	156.1
2. Employees/establishments (Number)	15	11
3. Gross value added/employee (000'Rs.)	2.6	3.2
4. Output/employee ('000'Rs.)	5.9	13.7
5. Fixed assets/gross value added	0.84	0.68
6. Gross value added/output	0.44	0.23

Source—Central Statistical Organisation, Govt. of India

12.5.2. The States and Union Territories covered by the DME Survey have also been ranked according to principal characteristics of the establishments. It has been found that Maharashtra occupied the first position followed by Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh while Assam ranked lowest in all the principal characteristics of directory manufacturing establishments. The rank of different States of the country according to principal characteristics as available from the DME Survey may be seen at the table at Appendix XX

Tea Industry :

12.6.0. Tea industry, being the largest single industrial sector of the State, has a great bearing on her economy. The importance of this industry

can be gauged from the fact that Assam alone produces more than 50 per cent of the country's total tea production. Moreover, Assam tea also contribute substantially to the national exchequer every year in the shape of foreign exchange earnings. The total number of tea gardens in the State was 777 during 1981 which covered an area of about 2 lakh hectares. The average daily number of labour employed in these gardens was as high as 4.49 lakhs in 1980. Tea crop estimates as available for the year 1982 reveal that during the year Assam produced 303 million kilogram of tea as against 305 million kilogram produced during 1981. Some important statistics pertaining to the tea industry of the State are furnished in the following table.

TABLE—12.6

SOME STATISTICS OF TEA INDUSTRY IN ASSAM.

Head	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980	1981 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. No. of tea gardens	751	756	763	769	777	777
2. No. of tea factories	587	589	576	576 (P)	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Area under tea (in thousand hectare)	180	189	192	195	200 (P)	N.A.
4. Production of tea (in million K.G)	212	263	299	278	301	305
5. Average yield per hectare (in Kg.)	1178	1393	1544	1413	1499	1521
6. Daily average no. of labour employed (in thousand).	394	402	421	446	449 (P)	N.A.
7. Average price fetched per kg. at the Guwahati Tea Auction Centre (Rs.)*	N.A.	9.52	12.40	12.83	12.69	13.21

N.A.;—Not available

(P)—Provisional

* Guwahati auction opened on 25th September 1970.

Source.—(i) Tea Board of India.

(ii) Chief Inspector of Factories, Assam.

12.6.1. The State's only tea auction centre at Guwahati, commissioned in September, 1970, made good progress in business during 1982. The volume of sales through the centre, which received Set-back during the previous two years, reached a new height of 75.34 million kg. during 1982. The total sales during 1981 and 1980 stood at 64.97 million kg. and 62.56 million kg. respectively as against 73.3 million kg. and 74.85 million kg. respectively during 1979 and 1978. The average price fetched per kilogram of tea at the centre also displayed upswing during 1982 being Rs. 15.00 per kg. compared with Rs. 13.21, Rs. 12.69 and Rs. 12.83 per kg. in 1981, 1980 and 1979 respectively.

Small Industries/Khadi and Village Industries:

12.7.0. At the end of March, 1981 Assam had a total of 12056 registered small scale industrial units (i.e. units registered with the Directorate of Industries, Assam) with an employment of an approximately 62 thousand persons. These included industries engaged in manufacturing various products such as tea machinery, commercial and tea chest plywood, building materials, chemicals etc. A total of 1287 units were registered with the Directorate of Industries, Assam during 1980-81 as against 1662 units registered during 1979-80.

12.7.1. In order to provide infrastructural facilities to local entrepreneurs nine industrial estates have been set up by the State Government till the end of March, 1981. These are located at Guwahati, Nalbari, New-Bongaigaon, Dhekiajuli, Nagaon, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Tinsukia and Badarpur. These industrial estates have provided a total of 227 sheds for setting up small scale units, out of which 222 sheds were in occupation till March, 1981. How-

ever, only 158 factory sheds were actually functioning on that date. In addition to the above, a number of growth centres have also been identified which aim at reduction or elimination of time lag between the date of completion of factory shed and coming up of an industrial unit through provision of infrastructural facilities like road, power etc. Up to March, 1980 the State had four such centres one each at Kahilipara (Guwahati), Barpeta, Goalpara and Duliajan under the management of State's Industry Department. A total of 11 sheds were provided by these centres upto that date, of which only 6 were in occupation.

12.7.2. In the field of Khadi and village industries, various schemes are under implementation in the State. According to information made available by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Assam a total of 49 bee keeping centres, 167 oil extraction centres, 677 pottery centres, 186 handpounding (rice produced) centres, 18 gur and khandhari centres, 30 khadi (cotton and silk) production centres, 8 Soap making centres, 3 cottage match factories, 1 footwear unit, 1 hand made paper unit, 7 cane and bamboo centres and 21 gobar gas plants were in operation in the State during 1980-81 which provided employment to nearly 60 thousand persons. The value of production by a few of these centres during 1980-81 were as follows. Bee keeping centres: Rs. 21.10 lakhs, oil extraction centres: Rs. 53.75 lakhs, pottery centres (Rs. 23.51 lakhs), gur and khandhari centres (Rs. 186.84 lakhs), khadi production centres: (Rs. 51.22 lakhs), and soap making centres: (Rs. 8.99 lakhs). For marketing of Khadi and Village industries goods, the Board has been running 34 Khadi Bhandars in different commercial areas of the State.

Sericulture and Weaving :

12.8.0. Sericulture and Weaving is another important Sector which is playing an important role in the economic life of the rural population of the State. The State is particularly famous for her variety of handloom products such as eri, muga and silk fabrics. It is worth mentioning here that almost every household in the rural areas of the State are connected with the weaving industry. However, only a small proportion of the State's 6.94 lakh looms (estimated in 1975-76) are operated on commercial lines. A vast majority of them are operated mostly for self-utilization. In order to revitalise the handloom sector various schemes aiming at providing avenues for production of quality fabrics, modernisation of looms, motivation of weavers for taking up the industry on commercial lines, extension of training facilities to artisans etc, have been taken up in the State. During 1981-82 there were 206 Weaving Demonstration circles under the supervision of the Directorate of Sericulture and Weaving, Assam which covered a total of 4585 villages of the State. A total of 152373 part-time weavers

and 8808 whole-time Weavers were engaged through these circles during 1981-82. During 1981-82 the Directorate also distributed 2000 handlooms in general areas and 4200 handlooms in SC/ST areas of the State as against the distribution of 1300 and 1050 looms respectively in the previous year.

12.8.1. In respect of Sericulture, the State had 6,910 Sericultural villages under the supervision of the State Directorate of Sericulture and Weaving in 1981-82 which engaged nearly 53 thousand families in ericulture, 3 thousand families in muga-culture and about 19 thousand families in pat-culture. The production of silk yarn from the Sericultural villages were of the order of 63,020 kg. of eri, 4,360 kg. of muga and 7,500 kg. of pat during the year. Besides the above, the Directorate also maintain a number of sericultural farms, eriseed gaainages, basic muga seed farms, eri-concentration centres, reeling units etc. The table below shows the production of raw silk and silk yarn in Assam during each of the years from 1978-79 to 1981-82.

TABLE 12.7

Production of Raw Silk and Silk yarn in Assam.

(in thousand kg.)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
1. Raw Silk :				
(i) Mulberry	16	8	7	11
(ii) Non-mulberry :				
(a) Eri-cut (cocoon)	181	191	151	155
(b) Muga	24	45	48	44
2. Silk yarn :				
(i) Spun Silk	17	20	20	30
(ii) Noil Silk	16	16	16	19

Source : (i) Directorate of Sericulture and Weaving, Assam.

(ii) Assam Spun Silk Mills Ltd. Jagoirad

Developmental efforts :

12.9.0. As a step towards augmentation of industrial development of the State, the State Government recently announced a package of incentives so as to attract investments, promote the establishment of new industries and to facilitate the expansion and diversification of existing industries in the State. The package of incentives comes into effect from 15th October, 1982 and are expected to boost up the State's industrial growth. The incentives offered through this package mainly consist of (i) contribution towards preparation of feasibility reports, (ii) subsidy on industrial housing, (iii) concessional power tariff for new industries and for existing units undertaking expansion/diversification, (iv) sales tax exemption on purchase of raw materials and sale of finished goods for the first five years of commercial production, (v) capital investment subsidy on the line of central investment subsidy scheme in the non-declared backward district and (vi) allotment of developed lands in industrial areas etc.

12.9.1. The task of industrial development of the State is being carried out by a host of organisations set up by the State Government from time to time. Some of these organisations are : The Assam Industrial Development Corporation, the Assam Small Industrial Development Corporation, the Assam Hills Small Industries Development Corporation, the Assam Industrial Promotion and Infrastructure Corporation, the Assam State Textile Corporation, etc. The Assam Industrial Development Corporation (AIDC) has so far set up three industrial projects under public sector in the State viz the Assam Petrochemical Ltd., the Cachar Sugar Mills Ltd. and the Fertilchem Ltd. Besides, two sick units viz the Assam Conductors and Tubes Ltd. and the Chemical Units of Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd. have also been revived and taken over by the corporation. Other projects under implementation of the corporation are : a 17,280 spindle capacity polyester blended yarn spinning mill at Nathkuchi (near Tihu), a 100 TPD Methanol plant (Expansion Project of APL) with foreign know-how, a cigarette factory in joint sector, a 7200 TPA Phthalic Anhydride plant based on raw materials from BRPL with foreign know-how and 200 TPD Mini Cement Plant at Umrangshu (N. C. Hills district). The Assam State Textile Corporation Ltd. (ASTC) which is a new name in the corporate sector of the State is designed for setting up spinning mill and other textile industries in the State. The corporation is presently going to set up a spinning mill of 15,552 spindle capacity at Noapara in the district of Kokrajhar. The Assam Small Industries Development Corporation (ASIDC) is also actively engaged in building up small scale industrial base in the State and have opened a number of small scale units under its own management besides rendering services in implementation of various promotional schemes such as seed money

assistance scheme, scheduled caste/tribe development scheme, marketing assistance scheme, raw materials assistance scheme, stipendary training programme etc.

12.9.2. The implementation of programme under District Industries Centre is another important step towards exploitation of small scale industrial potential in the State. Till 1981-82 a total of 8 District Industries Centres were functioning in the State. Measure for accelerated development and growth of village and small industries in the State as emphasised under the 20 point programme have also been intensified. During 1982-83 the target under this programme was to set up 700 village and small industrial units in the State against which 820 units were set up during the year.

Institutional Assistance :

12.10.0. Institutional finance is playing a very vital role in the process of industrial development of our country. But, so far as Assam is concerned, the flow of institutional finance in the State is still at a very low ebb when compared with its flow in many other States of the country. Inadequate availability of much needed finance is one of the basic reasons for industrial backwardness of the State.

12.10.1. A big portion of institutional assistance flows from the commercial banking sector. In Assam, total outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks to the industry sector of the State stood at Rs. 104.7 crores (including Rs. 21.3 crores to the small scale industry sector) at the end of December, 1980 as against Rs. 75.4 crores at the end of December, 1979. Thus, industry sector accounted for nearly 46 per cent of the total outstanding bank credit at the end of December, 1980. In respect of assistance sanctioned and disbursed by various all India financial institutions, Assam compares very unfavourably with many of her counterparts in the country. For instance, average per capita assistance sanctioned by these all-India institutions upto end-March 1982 amounted to only Rs. 61.9 Lakhs in Assam compared with Rs. 513.9 Lakhs in Gujarat, Rs. 458.0 Lakhs in Maharashtra, Rs. 292.6 lakhs in Tamilnadu, Rs. 287.1 lakhs in Karnataka and Rs. 270.5 lakhs in Punjab.

12.10.2 The relative position of Assam vis-a-vis some other states of the country in respect of amount sanctioned and disbursed by various all India financial institutions (covering IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, LIC, UTI, GIC, IRCI, SFCs and SIDCs) upto end-March, 1982 as well as during 1981-82 may be observed from the table shown below.

TABLE—12.8

Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by all-India Financial Institutions.

(Amount in Rs. crores)

States	Sanctioned		Disbursed	
	1981-82	Cumulative upto end-March 1982	1981-82	Cumulative upto end-March 1982
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	11.99	123.11	7.42	108.75
Maharashtra	488.34	2872.80	397.18	2097.88
Gujarat	321.07	1745.25	262.33	1259.61
Tamil Nadu	362.69	1413.39	187.35	982.40
Karnataka	176.15	1063.56	152.48	770.18
West Bengal	184.65	1030.00	164.47	807.33
Uttar Pradesh	200.43	1002.87	162.34	741.09
Andhra Pradesh	268.94	1001.59	135.63	646.53
Rajasthan	148.51	619.32	98.34	404.78
ALL INDIA	2820.47	14022.22	2079.39	10033.41

Note :—Institutions covered are: IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, LIC, UTI, GIC, IRI, SFCs and SIDCs.

Source :—"Operational Statistics, 1981-82" by Industrial Development Bank of India.

Mining:

12.11.0. The exploration of mineral wealth of the State is being undertaken by a host of agencies viz., the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Oil India Ltd, Geological Survey of India and the State Directorate of Geology and Mining. The important minerals so far exploited in the State are petroleum, natural gas, coal and limestone. Although the State is rich in mineral resources, development of mineral based industries in the State has not been to the desired extent so far.

12.11.1 The overall production performance of the mining sector during 1982 was more or less satisfactory when compared with its performances du-

ing the previous two years. The production of petroleum (crude) reached the level of 51.1 lakh tonnes in 1982 from 43.9 lakh tonnes in 1981 and 10.6 lakh tonnes in 1980. The volume of natural gas (utilised) also went up to the level of 875 million cubic metres in 1982 from 869 million cubic metre in 1981 and 455 million cubic metre in 1980. However, compared with its performance during 1979 (942 million cubic metre), the output during 1982 was still lower. So far as the production of petroleum (crude) and natural gas (utilised) is concerned, Assam occupies a noteworthy place in the country. This is evident from the table given below.

TABLE—12.9

Production of Petroleum (crude) and Natural Gas (utilised) in Assam and India

year	Petroleum (lakh tonne)		Natural Gas utilised (million cubic metre)	
	Assam	India	Assam	India
1	2	3	4	5
1971	35.4	71.8	375	754
1975	41.9	82.8	621	1253
1976	42.9	86.6	848	1514
1977	45.1	101.9	902	1631
1978	40.8	112.7	889	1731
1979	45.7	128.4	942	1925
1980	10.6	94.0	455	1462
1981 (P)	43.9	149.0	869	1949
1982 (P)	51.1	N.A.	875	N.A.

P.—Provisional

N.A.—Not available

Source—: (1) Indian Bureau of Mines,

(2) Bulletin of Mineral Statistics and Information (IBM)

(3) Indian Mineral Industry at a Glance, 1981 (IBM)

12.11.2 At present there are three refineries in the State viz. the Digboi Refinery, the Noonmati Refinery and the Bongaigaon Refinery which process a portion of Petroleum crude explored in the State. The volume of output of the refineries of the State which dwindled to a very low level of 9.43 lakh

tonnes in 1980 from 13.9 lakh tonnes in 1979, increased to 15.7 lakh tonnes in 1981 and further to 17.6 lakh tonnes (estimated) in 1982. The trend in the volume of output of the refineries of the State over the past few years may be observed from the table given below.

TABLE—12.10

Output of Refinery Products in Assam

Year	Output (in thousand tonnes)
1	2
1971	1074
1975	1258
1976	1274

1	2
1977	1296
1978	1294
1979	1390
1980	943
1981 (P)	1566
1982 (P)	1764

(P) Provisional

Source—Monthly Production Returns, Digboi, Noonmati and Bongaigaon Refineries.

12.11.3. The coal deposits of Assam are mainly located in upper Assam area. During 1982 the production of coal reached an all time high of 6.94 lakh tonnes from the level of 6.51 lakh tonnes in 1981 and 5.75 lakh tonnes in 1980. The rate of

increase was nearly 7 per cent in 1982 over 1981 as against the increase about 13 per cent in 1981 over 1980. The table below shows the production of coal in Assam over the past few years.

TABLE 12.1.
Production of Coal in Assam.

year	Production in thousands
1	
1971	570
1975	582
1976	550
1977	610
1978	649
1979	584
1980	575
1981(P)	651
1982(P)	694

(P)—Provisional

Source:—Deputy Assistant Controller of Coal, Guwahati and Coal India Limited, Margherita.

12.11.4. In Assam cement grade limestone deposits are mainly concentrated in the district of Karbi Anglong. At present there is only one factory viz. the Bokajan Cement Factory (a Cement Corporation of India enterprise) which is exploring the limestone deposits available in the district for production of cement since 1978. The production of limestone in the State was however lower at 232 thousand tonnes in 1982 compared with 269 thousand tonnes in 1981. The production in 1980 and in 1979 stood at 196 thousand tonnes and 289 thousand tonnes respectively.

12.11.5. Royalties on minerals is an important source of income to the State exchequer. Every year a considerable amount is received by the State Government as royalties on minerals produced in the State. During 1981 the rate of royalty on minerals was revised by the Government of

India. Thus, the rate of royalty on crude oil was increased from Rs. 42.00 per M. T. to Rs. 61.00 per M. T. with effect from 1st April 1981. Similarly, the rate of royalty on coal was also enhanced from Rs. 4.00 per M. T. to Rs. 6.50 and Rs. 7.00 per M. T. with effect from 13th February 1981. In respect of rate of royalty on limestone the increase was from Rs. 2.50 per M. T. to Rs. 4.50 per M. T. with effect from 23rd July 1981. The State Government, however considers the revised rate of royalty on crude as inadequate and is pressing the Central Government to enhance the rate to Rs. 315.00 per tonne considering the rise in the indigenous crude price from Rs. 300.00 per tonne to Rs. 1182.00 per tonne. An idea about the magnitude of royalties on minerals as accrued to the State Exchequer during the years from 1979 to 1981 may be had from the table furnished below.

TABLE 12.12
Royalties on minerals accrued to the Government of Assam

Item	Royalty accrued (Rs. crores)		
	1979	1980	1981
1	2	3	4
1. Crude oil	19.14	4.39	24.98
2. Natural Gas	0.64	0.34	0.67
3. Coal	0.25	0.23	0.38
4. Limestone	0.07	0.05	0.68

Source:—Directorate of Geology and Mining, Assam

CHAPTER XIII

LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AND WAGES

Working Population :

13.1.0. According to 1971 population census nearly 28 per cent of the State's population was workers. Of the total working population of 41 lakhs in 1971 about 37 lakhs were in rural areas and the rest 4 lakhs were in urban areas. Female workers numbering about 3 lakhs constituted only 7 per cent of the State's total working force. Amongst the total working force, as many as 76.6 per cent were engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The percentage of workers engaged in other sectors of the economy were as follows : mining and quarrying (0.4 p.c.), manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing (4.1 p.c.), construction (1.0 p.c.), trade and commerce (5.7 p.c.), communication (2.5 p.c.) and other services (9.7 p.c.).

Employment in public and private sectors :

13.2.0. Quarterly data on employment as available from the Employment Market Information

Programme of the Directorate of Employment and Craftsman Training, Assam reveal a marginal increase in employment in the organised sector of the State. The total employment in the organised sector (ie. under public and private sectors together) stood at 8.62 lakhs at the end of March, 1983 as against 8.59 lakhs at the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Thus, the growth in employment in March, 1983 was higher by 0.3 per cent over March, 1982 compared with a slightly higher growth of 0.4 per cent in March, 1982 over March 1981. It is however, pertinent to note that while employment in the public sector registered a rise of 3.2 per cent in March, 1983 over March, 1982, in the private sector there was rather a fall of the order of 2.1 per cent over the same period. Similar trend was also observed between the quarters March 1982 and March, 1981. In the following table data relating to the magnitude of employment in public and private sectors of the State are furnished for the past few years.

TABLE—13.1

Public and Private Sector Employment in Assam

(Figure in '000')

Quarter ending/year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
March, 1975	265.9	477.6	743.5
March, 1980	347.1	487.6	834.7
March, 1981	357.6	498.5	856.1
March, 1982	385.0	474.5	859.5
March, 1983	397.3	464.6	861.9

Note:—The above employment data does not cover : (a) employment in agriculture proper, (b) all self employed persons (including those employed in household industries) (c) defence forces and (d) Small establishments in the private sector employing less than ten workers.

Source :—Directorate of Employment and Craftsman Training, Assam

13.2.1. It will be observed from table 13.1 that public sector continues to play an increasing role in providing more employment avenues in the State. This is discernible from the fact that while the share of public sector in total employment increased from 35.8 per cent during the quarter ending March, 1975

to 46.1 per cent during the quarter ending March, 1983, that of Private sector, on the other hand, declined from 64.2 per cent to 53.9 per cent over the same period.

13.2.2. So far as the employment of women is concerned, it accounted for nearly 28 per cent of the total employment of the State during the quarter ending March, 1983. The number of women employees, however recorded a little fall from about 2.46 lakhs at the quarter ending March, 1982 to about 2.44 lakhs at the quarter ending March, 1983. Sectorwise, employment of women is found

to be more impressive under private sector (more than 40 per cent) than under public sector (around 9 per cent) due mainly to large scale employment of women in tea gardens. Table below shows the trend of women employment in public and private sectors of the State for the last three years.

TABLE—13.2

Employment of women in public and private sector in Assam

Quarter ending / year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4
March, 1981	31,844	2,20,585	2,52,429
March, 1982	34,626	2,11,201	2,45,827
March, 1983	35,874	2,08,485	2,44,359

Source:—Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam.

Industry-wise Employment :

13.3.0. According to industry-wise employment data, the "Community social and personal services" group accounted for about 31 per cent of the employment under public sector at the end of quarter

ending March, 1983 while under private sector the group 'agriculture forestry and plantation' claimed as much as 91 per cent. The distribution of employment in the State according to the major industrial division are shown in the table below for quarter ending March, 1982 and March, 1983.

TABLE—13.3

Employment according to major industry divisions in Assam.

(Figure in Thousand)

Division	March 1982			March 1983		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture, forestry, plantation etc.	30.3	428.4	458.7	30.8	423.1	453.9
2. Mining and quarrying	12.8	5.3	18.1	20.1	0.01	20.1
3. Manufacturing	15.1	20.7	35.8	15.7	20.6	36.3
4. Electricity, gas and water	15.1	0.1	15.2	16.7	0.1	16.8
5. Construction	32.6	0.8	33.4	32.7	1.4	34.1
6. Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	3.3	2.8	6.1	3.5	2.8	6.3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. Transport, storage and communications	66.4	0.8	67.2	64.6	0.8	65.4	
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	11.4	1.1	12.5	12.7	1.1	13.8	
9. Community, social and personal services	198.0	14.5	212.5	200.5	14.7	215.2	
Total	385.0	474.5	859.5	397.3	464.6	861.9	

Source:—Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam.

Employment and unemployment of rural/agricultural labour households

13.4.0 The "Rural Labour Enquiry, 1974-75" conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation and prepared and brought out by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India provide some information relating to the number of rural/agricultural labour households as well as the number of days of employment and unemployment of workers belonging to the above noted two categories of labour households. The "Enquiry" reveals that during 1974-75 Assam had an estimated 476 thousand rural labour households and 282 thousand agricultural labour households as against 274 thousand and 93 thousand respectively a decade ago i.e. in 1964-65. Thus, over the ten year period, the State recorded an increase of as high as 74 per cent in rural labour households and 203 per cent in agricultural labour households compared with only 39 p. c. and 36 per cent increase respectively for the country as a whole.

13.4.1. So far as the duration of employment of workers is concerned, it had been found that during 1974-75 the average number of days worked in wage-paid employments belonging to rural labour households in Assam stood at 290 for a man worker, 278 for a female worker and 283 days for a child workers as against 289, 267 and 145 days respectively in 1964-65. In respect of workers belonging to agricultural labour households the duration of works during 1974-75 stood at 307 days for a man worker, 274 days for a female workers and 291 days for a child worker compared with 295, 235 and 141 days respectively during

1964-65. The duration of unemployment, whether due to non-availability of work or non-availability of person for work had been found to be 43 days for a man worker, 77 days for a female worker and 47 days for a child worker belonging to rural labour households and 37.81 and 43 days respectively for workers belonging to agricultural labour households in Assam during 1974-75. The corresponding average number of days not worked during 1964-65 were of the order 49, 67 and 12+ days for workers belonging to rural labour households and 57.73 and 188 days for workers belonging to agricultural labour households. The table at appendix-XXI provide certain statistics pertaining to the number and duration of employment and unemployment of rural/agricultural labour households in Assam and India for the years 1964-65 and 1974-75.

Employment in establishments engaged in non-agricultural activities

13.5.0. According to "Economic Census, 1977" Assam had a total of 1.02 lakhs non-agricultural establishments having one or more hired workers during 1977 which provided employment to nearly 8.14 lakh persons. Of the total employment of 8.14 lakh persons, about 7.27 lakh or 89.3 per cent were hired workers. Rural areas accounted for about 70 per cent of the total establishments and about 66 per cent of the total employment. Table below shows on the rural urban break-up of the number of these establishments alongwith their employment (including hired workers) in the State as obtained from "Economic Census, 1977".

TABLE—13.4

Number of non-agricultural establishments in Assam and persons working in such establishments
(Economic Census, 1977)

Head	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Number of establishments	71,182	30,780	1,01,962
2. Number of persons usually employed	5,38,366	2,75,535	8,13,901
3. Number of hired workers	4,91,117	2,35,714	7,26,831

Source:—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

Employment in Registered Factories :

13.6.0. Employment of workers in registered factories of the State has been showing a steady growth since the past few years. The average number of workers employed daily in such factories (i. e. factories registered under the Factories Act) was 79.8 thousand in 1975 which increased to 87.7 thousand in 1980 and then to 90.7 thousand in 1981. During 1982 the employment of factory workers further went up to about 91.3 thousand (provisional), thereby recording a growth of about 0.7 percent over 1981 and about 14 percent over 1975. The maximum number of employment had been provided by tea factories which alone accounted for more than half of the total factory employment in the State.

Census of Assam Government Employees :

13.7.0. The total number of Assam Government employees as on 31st March 1977 stood at 1.57 lakhs as against 1.01 lakhs in March 1975. The sharp increase in the number of State Government employees in 1977 was due to inclusion of about 45 thousand teachers of provincialised M. V. and L. P. schools who were excluded in the 1975 census since these schools were not provincialised at that time. Of the 1.57 lakh employees in March 1977 about 6.4 thousand were gazetted employees and the rest (about 1.5 lakhs) were non-gazetted employees including class-IV staff. The number of State Government employees according to status as stood on 31st March 1977 are furnished in the table below.

TABLE—13.5

Number of Assam Government Employees according to status
(As on 31st March 1977).

Status	Number of Employees
1	2
1. Gazetted :	
Class—I	1,574
Class—II	4,795
2. Non-gazetted :	
Class—III	1,21,180
Class—IV	29,360
Total	1,56,909

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

13.7.1. The number of scheduled caste and scheduled Tribe (hills and plains) employees accounted for 6.2 percent and 8.0 percent respectively of the total State Government employees in March,

1977. Employees belonging to other backward classes shared 29.6 percent of the total. The break-up of Assam Government employees according to caste/tribe etc. may be seen from the table given below

TABLE—13.6

Number of Assam Government Employees according to Caste and Tribe etc.
(As on 31st March, 1977)

Caste/Tribe etc.	In Govt. offices	In Schools	Total	P. C. share to State total.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Scheduled Castes	7,429	2,453	9,882	6.3
2. Scheduled Tribe (Hills)	2,053	289	2,342	1.5
3. Scheduled Tribe (Plains)	6,337	3,925	10,262	6.5
4. Other backward castes	31,847	14,530	46,377	29.6
5. Others	64,597	23,449	88,046	56.1
Total	1,12,263	44,646	1,56,909	100.0

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

Unemployment :

13.8.0. The problem of growing unemployment continued to be a matter of great concern for the State. Although the magnitude of unemployment in the State is not precisely known, an idea about the trend and dimension of the problem can be had from the number of job seekers registered with the employment exchanges. The live register of employment exchanges reveal that the number of job seekers which was only 1.9 lakhs in 1975 in-

creased sharply to 3.7 lakhs in 1981 and then to 4.0 lakhs in 1982. The increase in the number of jobseekers in 1982 was thus 8 percent over 1981 and 113 percent over 1975. The total number of vacancies notified to the employment exchanges of the State during 1982 was 11175 against which 6606 were placed in employment during the year. The following table shows the trend in the growth of applicants on the live register as well as the number of placement through employment exchanges over the past few years.

TABLE—13.7

No. of applicants on the live Register and No. of placement in Assam

Year	Applicants on the Live Register	Number of Placement	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2
1	2	3	4
1975	1,89,045	7,383	3.9
1976	2,14,270	7,087	3.3
1977	2,43,441	6,537	2.7
1978	2,87,249	5,696	2.0
1979	3,19,925	7,103	2.2
1980	3,47,567	6,297	1.8
1981	3,73,035	6,722	1.8
1982	4,03,113	6,606	1.6

Source—Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam.

13.8.1. The unemployment problem in the State has further been accentuated with the joining of increasing number of educated jobseekers, including technical and professional personnel, in the rank of unemployed from year to year. The total number of educated jobseekers, as per the live register of the employment exchanges, stood at 1.76 lakhs at the end of 1982 as against 1.50 lakhs at the end of 1981 and 1.45 lakhs at the end of 1980. Educated jobseekers thus constituted nearly 44 percent of

the total jobseekers on live register in 1982 compared with about 40 percent in 1981 and about 42 percent in 1980. Nearly 63 percent of the educated jobseekers in 1982 were matriculates while Higher Secondary/P. U. passed jobseekers and graduate jobseekers accounted for about 19 percent and 11 percent respectively. The table below gives the break-up of number of jobseekers on live register according to educational qualifications for the last few years.

TABLE—13.8

Distribution of jobseekers on Live Registers according to educational qualifications in Assam

Qualification	1975	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5
1. Engineering graduates	56	35	25	161
2. Medical graduates	110	238	142	188
3. Agricultural graduates	61	14	46	33
4. Veterinary graduates	1	..	..	..
5. I. T. I: Passed	2,644	4,039	4,270	4,192
6. Graduates	11,112	20,337	22,632	25,612
7. Post Graduates	506	685	514	747
8. H. S. S. L. C/P. U/I. A. etc.	16,509	30,508	24,853	33,830
9. Matriculates	53,965	88,368	96,585	1,10,742
10. Diploma Holders (Engineering)	401	603	732	649
Total	85,365	1,44,800	1,49,799	1,76,163

Source—Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training Assam.

13.8.2. The Employment Exchange data also reveal that during 1982 there were 65.2 thousand unskilled manual workers on live register as against 55.2 thousand in the previous year. The number of women jobseekers totalled 51.2 thousand in 1982 and constituted about 12 percent of the live register total. During the same year Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe jobseekers on live register were of

the order of 20.1 thousand and 26.3 thousand respectively. The number of jobseekers, belonging to different categories, who were placed in employment through employment exchanges of the State during 1982 were as follows: women (705), scheduled caste (517), scheduled tribe (745), O. B. C. (1037) and physically handicapped persons (4).

13.8.3. In order to provide employment information and assistance to the jobseekers, there are 31 employment Exchanges and 3 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau in the State. In addition to the above there are also 20 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux attached to the different Development Blocks of the State. A special Employment Exchange for plantation labour is also functioning at Dibrugarh (having jurisdiction all over the State) for registration and placement in employment of surplus tea garden labourers.

Employment Programme through TRYSEM/NREP:

13.9.0. The National Scheme of Training of Rural youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) is meant for generating self-employment opportunities by imparting training to the rural youths in various trades and skills. The Scheme has been in operation in Assam since 1979-80. Under this scheme altogether 4253 rural youths of the State were trained in different vocations during 1981-82 as against 3695 youths trained in 1980-81. The number of scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe youths trained during 1981-82 were of the order of 418 and 1075 respectively. However, compared with the number of youths trained, the number of trained youths self-employed was not much encouraging as out of 4253 trained youths in 1981-82 only 1049 (including 85 scheduled caste and 438 scheduled Tribe youths) were self-employed during the year. The number of youths self-employed during 1982-83 (upto December 1982) stood at 1712 as against the target of 5360 for the year.

13.9.1. The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) also aim at providing employment avenues to the rural people by creating durable community assets at the same time. This scheme which came into operation in Assam during the latter part of 1980-81, laid a target of generating seasonal employment to the tune of about 80 lakh mandays in 1982-83 against which 41 lakh mandays were generated during the year. The target and achievement during the previous year were of the order of 63 lakh and 53 lakh mandays respectively.

Craftsmen and Apprenticeship Training :

13.10.0. In order to impart training in various crafts there are 10 Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) located at different parts of the State. At the end of March, 1983 a total of 3028 trainees were on roll in these institutes against a seating capacity of 3408. Altogether 1006 trainees came out successful from these institutes on July, 1982.

13.10.1. The Apprenticeship Training Programme was started in this State towards the end of 1976. The total number of establishment coming under the purview of Apprenticeship Training Act was 231 in the State at the end of March 1983, of which 197 had training facilities. Upto that date a total of 1099 apprentices were taken in under the Scheme in the State. The number of apprentices currently undergoing training under this Act stands at 394 at the end of March, 1983.

Minimum Wages.

13.11.0 In accordance with the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act 1948, minimum wages were first fixed in this State in the year 1952 for workers engaged in tea plantations, motor transport, rice and flour mills. In the subsequent years the provision of the Act was extended to cover many other category of workers of the State viz., agricultural labourers, workers engaged in stone breaking/crushing, certain category of employees in cinema houses, workers in bidi industry, workers under PWD and various local authorities, workers in engineering and plywood industries, workers in shops and commercial establishments, workers engaged in eating houses and restaurants etc. The minimum rates of wages fixed/revised by the State Government/concerned authorities during the past few years in respect of certain category of workers of the State are detailed in subsequent paragraphs.

13.11.1. During the later part of 1980, the minimum rates of wages for employees/workers engaged in (i) transportation, marketing and distribution of petroleum products, (ii) shops and commercial establishments and (iii) eating houses and restaurants were fixed as under.

TABLE—13.9

Category of employees/workers	Minimum rates of Wages fixed (in Rs.)
1	2
(1) Transportation, marketing and distribution of petroleum products—	
(i) Clerks and persons engaged in jobs of clerical nature	300.00 per month

1

2

(ii) Skilled workers	..	—	270.00 per month
(iii) Unskilled workers	...	—	210.00 per month
(2) Shops and Commercial establishment :—			
(A) Shops			
(i) Accountant	..	—	400.00 per month
(ii) Cashier	..	—	300.00 per month
(iii) Salesman/clerk	...	—	250.00 per month
(iv) Other workers	...	—	200.00 per month
(B) Commercial establishments			
(i) Accountant	...	—	450.00 per month
(ii) Clerk	...	—	300.00 per month
(iii) Godown Keeper/Chowkider	...	—	250.00 per month
(iv) Peon	..	—	200.00 per month
3. Eating houses and restaurants :—			
(i) Accountant	..	—	400.00 per month
(ii) Manufacturers (cook etc)	..	—	300.00 per month
(iii) Salesman	...	—	250.00 per month
(iv) Clerk/Sewer/Bearer/cleaner	...	—	200.00 per month

13.11.2. The minimum rates of wages in respect of workers engaged in rice, flour and dal mills were also revised during the same period. Accordingly the revised rates for skilled workers would be Rs. 300.00 per month in class—I mill and Rs. 275.00 per month in class—II mill. For unskilled workers the rates would be Rs. 240.00 and Rs. 210.00 per month respectively. In respect of clerical staff the corresponding rates would be Rs. 300.00 and Rs. 275.00 per month. The minimum rates of wages for PWD workers (road and building construction, stone breaking and crushing) as revised

in October 1980 is Rs. 240.00 per month or Rs. 8.00 per day for unskilled workers and Rs. 300.00 per month or Rs. 10.00 per day for skilled workers. In addition, the workers are also entitled to variable dearness allowance with effect from April, 1979.

13.11.3. The minimum rates of wages in respect of employment in agriculture in Assam which was earlier revised in October 1974 was further revised in January 1982. The new rates are shown below:—

Category of workers

Revised rate (in Rs.)

1

2

1. Operations connected with paddy cultivation (except transplantation, harvesting and for carrying and Threshing), cultivation of other crops except jute and sugarcane, horticulture, poultry and dairy farming.

8.00 per day or 7.00 per day if one meal is provided or 165.00 per month plus food, shelter and clothing if employed for more than 3 months or 1800.00 per annum if paid in advance plus food, shelter and clothing or 2000.00 per annum if not paid in advance plus food, shelter and clothing.

2. Operations connected with transplantation, harvesting and threshing of paddy and all operations connected with jute and sugarcane cultivation.

9.00 per day or 210.00 per month plus food, shelter and clothing if employed for 3 months or 270.00 per month or 2330.00 per annum if paid in advance plus food, shelter and clothing or 2500.00 per annum if not paid in advance plus food, shelter and clothing.

13.11.4. The daily wage rate for tea plantation workers in Assam was enhanced with effect from 1st February, 1980 which benefited about 4 lakh workers in Assam valley and about 50,000 workers in the Cachar Valley. In the Assam valley the enhancement was 92 paise per day for adult workers and 46 paise per day for child workers while in the Cachar valley the enhancement was 70 paise per day. The wage rate of daily tea labourers is reported to have further enhanced recently through an agreement between the Employers and Employees Associations.

13.11.5. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam collect data on most commonly paid daily wage rate of a few category of workers in the rural areas of the State from selected centres. It has been observed that the average daily wage rate of these workers has shown a steady increase over the past few years. The trend may be observed from the table given below.

TABLE—13.9
Average daily wage rate in rural areas of Assam

Year	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Field labour	Herdsmen	Other agricultural labour (man)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1970	6.8	6.3	3.7	3.3	4.2
1975	9.2	7.9	5.4	4.0	4.9
1976	9.4	7.9	5.9	4.8	5.2
1977	9.2	7.6	4.8	3.7	5.5
1978	10.2	9.5	6.1	4.0	5.6
1979	11.9	11.2	6.5	4.9	6.1
1980	13.8	11.9	6.4	4.6	6.5
1981	15.1	12.9	7.1	4.9	7.1
1982	17.5	14.0	8.6	6.2	8.7

Source:—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

Industrial disputes:

13.12.0. During 1982 industrial relations in the State was comparatively much better than in the previous year as evident from data on industrial disputes. During the year only 6 factories were involved in the industrial disputes that occurred in the State as against 25 factories involved in 1981. The number of mandays lost as a result of these

disputes was only 4343 in 1982 compared with 49,724 in the preceding year. The value of production loss during 1982 was estimated at Rs. 2.2 lakhs which was also much lower than the previous year's estimated loss of Rs. 53.1 lakhs. The loss of wages resulting from these disputes amounted to Rs. 37.3 thousand in 1982 as against a very high amount of Rs. 4.7 lakhs in 1981.

CHAPTER—XIV

Prices and Cost of Living

14.1.0. One of the encouraging features of the State's economy in 1982 was that the price rise was contained to a reasonable extent during the year. The upsurge in prices which experienced considerable deceleration during 1981, exhibited further deceleration during 1982 as evident from the movement of wholesale price indices. The annual average wholesale price index (base 1953=100) displayed a rise of about 5.7 per cent in 1982 over 1981 as compared with a rise of about 6.7 per cent in 1981 over 1980 and about 17 per cent in 1980 over 1979. However, so far the retail price behaviour is concerned the picture was not that encouraging as barring a few items, retail prices of most of the essential commodities showed varying degrees of rise during the year over the preceding year.

14.1.1. An observation of the commodity-wise retail price movement reveal that prices of essential commodities like rice, atta, salt, potato, vanaspati, egg, meat, milk etc. have recorded substantial rise, ranging from 6 per cent to 25 per cent, in March, 1983 over March, 1982. However, prices of items like most of the pulses, sugar and onion have registered a fall of varying proportions, ranging from 2 per cent to 19 per cent during the same period. Table below provides data on retail prices of some selected commodities as stood during March 1982 and March, 1983 alongwith percentage variation in their prices over the period.

TABLE—14.1

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SOME SELECTED COMMODITIES

Commodity	Unit	Price during		Percentage variation in March/83 over March, /82
		March/,1982 (Rs.)	March/1983 (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Rice (coarse)	Kg.	2.46	3.06	(+) 24.4
(2) Atta	„	2.45	2.82	(+) 15.1
(3) Masur dal	„	4.76	4.18	(—) 12.2
(4) Moong dal	„	5.42	5.13	(—) 5.4
(5) Arahhar dal	„	5.58	6.31	(+) 13.0
(6) Gram dal	„	4.89	4.31	(—) 11.9
(7) Salt	„	0.75	0.83	(+) 10.6
(8) Potato	„	1.51	1.89	(+) 25.1
(9) Onion	„	2.60	2.54	(—) 2.4
(10) M. Oil	Litre	13.56	13.71	(+) 1.1
(11) K. Oil	„	1.84	1.93	(+) 4.9
(12) Vanaspati (loose)	Kg.	16.15	17.32	(+) 7.2
(13) Sugar	„	6.49	5.28	(—) 18.7
(14) Milk	Litre	3.29	3.49	(+) 6.1
(15) Fish (small)	Kg.	13.25	13.20	(—) 0.4
(16) Meat (Goat)	„	18.27	19.50	(+) 6.7
(17) Egg (Duck)	Pair	1.71	1.86	(+) 8.7
(18) Writing paper	24 sheets	2.17	2.18	(+) 0.4

Source—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

14.1.2. In the paras to follow the trend of different price indices in the State are discussed.

Wholesale Price Index.—

14.2.0. During the year 1982 the wholesale Price Index (base 1953=100) rose by 5.7 Per cent over 1981 as against 6.7 Per cent rise during the corresponding period of last year. This overall rate of inflation somewhat slowed down in 1982 compared with the year 1981. Itemwise, wholesale price index for food items increased by 2.9 per cent in 1982 over 1981 (which was about half the rate of change in 1981 over 1980). The main contribution to the increase in general index in 1982 thus, resulted from 13 per cent increase in the index for the non-food items. In the previous year, the contribution to the total increase was shared equally by both the groups (food and non-food). Month-wise, the general index rose at a creeping rate of varying degree upto September 1982, breathed a rest in October, 1982 and then declined significantly in the next consecutive months of the year that followed. In the case of food items which exhibited irregular behaviour upto April 1982, registered a violent upsurge upto September, 1982 and then started to decline afterwards. On the other hand the Index for non-food items registered a continuous upswing throughout the consecutive months of 1982 except for June, July and August. The trend of wholesale price Index in Assam for the past few years as well as during the different months of 1982 is given in Appendix XXIV.

Consumer Price Index for Working Class in Assam.

14.3.0. A rough idea about the cost of living in the State may be had from the Consumer Price Index Number for working class in Assam (base 1949=100), compiled for the State as a weighted average of the indices of three centres, namely Guwahati, Silchar and Tinsukia. The annual average index for the State rose by 7.4 per cent in 1982 over 1981 as against 4.5 per cent rise in 1981 over 1980. The increase in the Index in December, 1982 over January, 1982 was however higher at 8.1 per cent compared with (—) 1.7 per cent in the same period of 1981. The month to month movement of the index during 1982 was as follows. Starting with 531 in January, it took an almost linear trend from February till November and then declined to 574 in December. Appendix XXV shows the trend in the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working class in Assam over the past few years as well as for different months of 1982.

Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers:

14.4.0. The Labour Bureau of the Government of India, compiles this series for industrial workers in 50 selected industrial centres spread throughout the country which includes five centres in Assam namely Digboi, Mariani, Doom-dooma, Labac and Rangapara. Monthwise, in all the centres, the index registered varying degree of rise during 1982. It rose by 7.1 per cent at Digboi, 7.5 per cent at Mariani, 13.8 per cent at Doom-dooma, 5.3 per cent at Labac and 5.5 per cent at Rangapara in December over January in 1982 and during the period overall index rose by 8.3 per cent over 1981. The index recorded the highest rise in October at Digboi and in September at Rangapara, other and in July for other centres. Appendix XXVI shows the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers pertaining to five selected centres in Assam along with the all India averages for the past few years and month wise indices during 1982.

Consumer Price Index Number for Urban Non-Manual Employees in Assam:

14.5.0. The indices are compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India and in Assam, Guwahati is the lone centre covered under this series. The index (base 1960=100) stood at 413 for Guwahati and 437 for India in 1982. At Guwahati it increased by 8.7 per cent in 1982 over 1981 against 12.8 per cent rise in 1981 over 1980. Compared with this, the percentage increase for India, during the respective periods as mentioned above were 8.4 per cent and 12.3 per cent respectively. The consumer price index number for urban non manual employees for the Guwahati centre along with all-India indices for the past few years are given in Appendix XXVII.

Consumer Price Index Number for Rural Population in Assam (Plains Districts):

14.6.0. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam compiles this series pertaining to rural areas of the plains districts of Assam. The base of the index is 1944. The index which was 694 in 1981 rose to 709 in 1982 thereby displaying a rise of 2.2 per cent during 1982. The rise was 4.4 per cent in 1981 over 1980. Monthwise it registered a creeping rate of rise upto October 1982, then started to decline and stood at 718 as the year passed out. The indices for the last few years alongwith monthly indices for 1982 are shown in the Appendix XXVIII.

CHAPTER XV

Banking and Commerce

Growth of bank offices

15.1.0. The availability of banking facilities in Assam was quite inadequate a few years back. It was only during the recent past that the position of the State in this respect showed some improvement following fast expansion in the banking net-work. As on June, 1969 Assam had only 74 offices of scheduled commercial banks which inter-alia meant existence of one bank office for every 188 thousand persons of the State as against the national coverage of 65 thousand persons per bank office during the same period. The number of bank offices in the State, however, swelled to 507 at the end of June, 1981 and further to 562 at the end of June, 1982. Thus, at the end of June, 1982 a bank office, on an average,

covered about 35 thousand persons of the State. But compared with the position of the country as a whole (one bank office for every 17 thousand persons in June, 1982) the State was still lagging much behind in this respect.

15.1.1. During 1981-82 (July, 1981 to June, 1982) a total of 55 new bank offices were opened in the State, of which 39 offices were opened at hitherto unbanked centres. The total number of new offices opened during the corresponding period of the previous year was 41. At the end of March, 1982 the rural areas of the State had as many as 306 bank offices which constituted nearly 54 per cent of the total. The following table shows the growth of bank offices in Assam and the country as a whole over the period 1969 to 1982.

TABLE—15.1

Growth of bank offices and population covered per bank office in Assam in India

Year (As on June)	Number of bank offices		Population per bank office (in thousand)	
	Assam	India	Assam	India
1	2	3	4	5
1969	74	8262	188	65
1975	214	18730	68	29
1976	263	21220	56	26
1977	354	24802	41	22
1978	414	28016	35	20
1979	446	30202	33	18
1980	466	32419	31	17
1981	507	35707	39	19
1982	562	39180	35	17

Note—The average population per bank office is based on ;

(1) 1961 Census for June, 1969

(2) 1971 Census from June, 1975 to June, 1980

(3) 1981 Census for June, 1981 and June, 1982

(4) Projected population of 1981 for June, 1981 and June, 1982 in case of Assam.

Source:—Various issues of "Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India"
(R.B.I.).

15.1.2. The new Branch Licensing Policy announced by the R.B.I. for the three year period April 1982 to March 1985 aimed to achieve by end March 1985 one bank office on an average for a population of 17 thousand in the rural and semi urban areas of the country on the basis of the 1981 census. Since Assam is a relatively under banked state, the new policy will find enough scope in the State. It is expected that as a result of the implementation of the above policy, substantial number of new bank offices will come up in the State in near future.

Growth of deposit and deployment of credit :

15.2.0 Consequent upon rapid expansion in banking facilities over the past few years, the volume of deposits with and deployment of credit by scheduled commercial banks of the State also continued to

record encouraging trend. For instance, the deposits with the scheduled commercial banks which was merely Rs. 37 crores in December 1970 went up to Rs. 124 crores in December 1975, to Rs. 350 crores in December 1980 and then to Rs. 446 crores in March 1982. Similarly deployment of credit by these banks also grew from just Rs. 16 crores in December 1970 to Rs. 56 crores in December 1975, to Rs. 187 crores in December 1980 and further to Rs. 209 crores in March 1982. The district wise position as on March 1982 may be seen at the table at Appendix XXIX. Between December 1980 and March 1982, the volume of deposits with the banks displayed a rise of as much as 27.4 per cent while the rise in the deployment of credit over the same period was only 11.8 per cent. The trend of deposits and credits of scheduled commercial banks of the State over the past few years may be observed from the following table.

TABLE—No.15'2

Deposits and Advances of Schedule Commercial Banks in Assam

Year	No. of officers	Deposits (Rs. crores)	Advances (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4
1970 (December)	111 (*)	37.17 (*)	15.78
1975 („)	241	123.78	55.91
1976 („)	339	165.39	82.01
1977 („)	386	212.92	92.48
1978 („)	437	256.56	115.77
1979 („)	465	312.37	130.33
1980 („)	491	350.29	186.67
1982 (March)	549	445.73	208.94

*—Including Mizoram

Source :—(1) "Banking Statistics, Basic Statistical Return" December, 1980 (R.B.I.)
 (2) Statistal tables Relating to Banks in India, 1979 (RBI)
 (3) Banking Statistics. monthly Return on Aggregate Deposits and Gross Bank credit March 1982 (RBI).

15.2.1. Although nearly 54 per cent of the State's total bank offices are located in rural areas, the share of these offices in the aggregate deposits and gross bank credit have been found to be very poor being only Rs. 86 crores (or 19.3 p.c.) and Rs. 41 crores (or 19.6 p.c.) respectively as on March 1982. So far as credit deposit ratios of the scheduled commercial banks including regional rural banks) are concerned, Assam presents a very disquieting picture as evident from data available up to June 1983.

It was only 45.4 percent in Assam as against 66.6 per cent for the country as a whole. In respect of credit deposit ratios of rural branches, the proportion was even much lower at 37.7 per cent compared with 57.7 per cent at all India level. The table at Appendix XXX shows State wise credit deposit ratios (as on June 1981) as well as the number of bank offices and population covered per bank office (as on June 1982).

15.2.2. An analysis of sectoral deployment of credit in the State, as available upto December 1980, reveal the preponderance of industry sector in sharing bank credit. Out of the total outstanding bank credit of Rs. 225 crores in December, 1980 this sector alone shared about Rs. 105 crores (or 46.5 per cent). Agricultural sector with an outstanding credit of Rs. 50 crores (or 22.4 per cent) occupied the next position. The share of other sectors were as follows: Trade (17.5 per cent), Transport operators (5.0 per cent), personal, and Professional services (2.1 per cent) personal loans, including consumer durables (2.4 per cent) and all others (4.3 per cent).

15.2.3. As far as the share of advances to priority sectors is concerned, data is available in respect of public sector banks only. As on June 1969 the share of this sector in public sector bank credit was only 10.3 per cent in the State which, however, went up to a comfortable level of 46.1 per cent in June 1981. At all India level, it rose from 14.9 per cent to 36.6 per cent over the same period.

Regional Rural Banks.

15.3.0. Assam has now 5 regional rural banks covering all the ten districts of the State. Till March 1982 the regional rural banks had a total of 89 branches located in rural and semi urban areas of the State as against 63 branches in June 1981. The volume of deposits with and credit by these banks stood at Rs. 7.21 crores and Rs. 4.00 crores respectively in March 1982 as against Rs. 2.18 crores and Rs. 1.45 crores respectively in December 1980.

Joint Stock Companies :

15.4.0. There has been a slow but steady growth in the number of joint stock companies in Assam over the past few years. At the end of 1970-71 a total of 423 joint stock companies were at work in the State which rose steadily to 635 at the end of 1975-76 and then to 789 at the end of 1981-82. Out of 789 joint stock companies at work at the end of 1981-82, 124 were public limited companies and the rest 665 were Private limited companies. Table below shows the growth of joint stock companies (both public limited and private limited) in the State over the past few years.

TABLE 15.3.
Growth of Joint Stock Companies in Assam

Year	Public limited	Private limited	Total
1	2	3	4
1970-71	96	327	423
1975-76	107	528	635

1	2	3	4
1976-77	115	543	658
1977-78	123	566	689
1978-79	124	586	710
1979-80(P)	116	592	708
1980-81	123	632	755
1981-82	124	665	789

(P)— Provisional

Source :—Registrar of Companies, Government of India, Shillong

15.4.1. A total of 37 new joint stock companies were registered in the State during 1981-82, of which 2 were public limited companies and 35 were private limited companies. Total authorised and paid-up capital of the companies registered during 1981-82 (public and private

limited together) amounted to Rs. 838 lakhs and Rs. 1.67 lakh respectively. The following table shows the authorised and paid-up capital of the companies registered in Assam during 1980-81 and 1981-82.

TABLE 15.4

Authorised and paid-up capital of companies registered in Assam during 1980-81 and 1981-82

Head	During	
	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3
1. Authorised capital		
(a) Public limited	699.0	7.0
(b) Private limited	476.5	831.0
Sub-total	1175.5	838.0
2. Paid-up capital		
(a) Public limited	109.5	0.6
(b) Private limited	99.8	1.1
Sub-total	209.3	1.7

Source :—Registrar of Companies, Government of India, Shillong.

Procurement of Paddy :

15.5.0 Till the Kharif year 1981-82 the task of procurement of paddy in the State was entrusted with both the Assam State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers Federation (STATFED) and the Food Corporation of India (FCI). However, during the kharif season 1982-83 the State Government decided to procure paddy/ rice through STATFED both under price

support measure as well as under levy scheme on millers. The procurement price of paddy fixed for the year was Rs. 122 per quintal for common variety, Rs. 126 for fine and Rs. 130 for superfine varieties. Upto February 1983 of the current kharif year, a total of 3.03 lakh quintals of paddy and 491 quintals of rice were procured in the State by the STATFED. Table below shows the volume of paddy procured in Assam over the past five year.

Table 15.5
Procurement of Paddy in Assam

Kharif Year (1)	Paddy procured (in lakh quintals) (2)
1978-79	3.0
1979-80	4.8
1980-81	3.9
1981-82 (upto 20th January/82)	5.9
1982-83 (upto February/83)	3.0

Source :—(i) STATFED and FCI

(ii) Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies, Assam

Public distribution system and supply position of essential commodities :

15.6.0 The need for an effective public distribution system is very vital for a state like Assam since the State depends heavily on outside sources for supply of a large number of essential commodities. The existing public distribution system was introduced into the State in August 1975 and thenceforth essential commodities like rice, wheat products, levy sugar, salt, controlled cloth etc. continued to be supplied to the consumers in rural and urban areas through a wide net work of distribution centres. At present 665 GPSS with 15,821 retail

outlets in the rural areas of the plains districts, 17 whole-sale co-operative societies, 130 consumer's co-operative stores and 2196 fair price shops in the urban areas and 21 LAMPS with 349 retail outlets in the hill areas are associated with the distribution of the above commodities in the State. In addition to the above, the STATFED through its 145 retail outlets spread throughout the State, is also engaged in the distribution of many essential commodities. The following table shows data on release of rice and wheat for public distribution system and other (civil) in Assam by FCI and STATFED over the past few years.

TABLE- 15.6

Release of rice and wheat for public distribution system.

(in thousand tonnes)

Year	Rice	Wheat
1	2	3
1976	91.5	28.4
1977	94.1	56.0
1978	132.9	55.8
1979	191.0	134.2
1980		
1981	232.4	226.3
1982		

Source:—Directorate of Food & Civil Supplies, Assam.

15.6.1. The gross allotment of rice and wheat from the central pool to the State during 1982 (January to December) were 3.65 lakh tonnes and 2.57 lakh tonnes respectively against which the actual delivery by the FCI in Assam were of the order of 2.42 lakh tonnes (or 66 p.c.) and 2.20 lakh tonnes (or 86 p.c.) respectively. However, as against the State's requirement, the allocations made from the central pool were not adequate as these fell short by about 20 per cent in respect of rice and 45 per cent in respect of wheat. Since June 1982, the monthly allocation of rice to the State was further reduced by about 50 per cent which subsequently caused some dislocations in its regular supply through public distribution system. The allocation of levy sugar from the central pool during the year was 96 thousand tonnes for the State but the actual delivery by the FCI was 85 thousand tonnes. However, the availability position of levy free sugar in the State was more or less satisfactory and was sold at a price around Rs.5 per kg. In respect of salt, pulses, edible oils and kerosine oil, the availability position was by and large satisfactory. The supply position of levy cement continued to be critical throughout the year due to insufficient allocation from the Government of India. However, in respect of non-levy cement the supply position was more or less comfortable and was sold at a price around Rs. 65 per bag.

15.6.2. In order to ensure regular supply of essential commodities, as well as

to check malpractices by traders, the State Government have undertaken a number of remedial measures. These include strict enforcement of the existing control orders, display of stock position and prices by traders, regular review of the availability and supply position of essential commodities etc. During 1982, two new control orders viz. the Assam Trade Articles (I&C) order, 1982 and the Assam Public Distribution of Articles Order, 1982 were promulgated in the State so as to curb down the activities of unscrupulous traders.

Small Savings:—

15.7.0. Assam has shown encouraging progress in the field of mobilisation of small savings as evident from its performance over the past few years. During 1970-71, the net collection of small savings in the State was only Rs. 6.5 crores which increased to Rs. 34.4 crores in 1980-81 and further to Rs. 38.6 crores in 1981-82. The performance during 1982-83 was however not upto expectations as the net collection was lower at Rs. 31.9 crores (approx) as against the envisaged target of Rs. 43 crores for the year. Nevertheless, the gross collection of small savings during the year was higher at Rs. 95.5 crores (approx) compared with Rs. 87.4 crores in the year 1981-82. Table 15.7 shows the trend in the growth of small savings collection (both gross and net) in Assam as well as the net target over the past few years.

TABLE 15.7

Collection of Small Savings in Assam

(Rs.crores)

Year	Gross	Net	Net target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1970-71	22.64	6.55	...
1975-76	33.16	10.55	...
1978-79	57.42	22.80	21.00
1979-80	55.95	24.46	25.00
1980-81	68.29	34.40	30.00
1981-82	87.39	38.61	35.00
1982-83	95.48(x)	31.94(x)	43.00

(x) Approximate.

Source :— Regional Director, National Savings, Government of India, Assam Region, Guwahati.

15.7.1. An analysis of different modes of small savings collection in the State reveal the increasing preference of investors in favour of savings under Post Office Time Deposit which alone account for more than 80 per cent of the total collection. The total net collection under the mode of savings amounted to Rs. 31.57 crores during 1981-82 as against Rs.28.2 crores during 1980-81 and Rs. 25.1 crores during 1979-80. In respect of other important modes of savings, the net collection under NSC VI Issue (Rs. 7.8. crores) and NSC II Issue (Rs.6.8 crores) occupied respectively the second and third position during 1981-82. The table at Appendix XXXI shows

the gross and net collection of small savings in Assam by type during 1981-82 as well as during the month of March, 1982.

Life Insurance

15.8.0. The area of operation of Guwahati Divisional Office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) extends to all the five States and two union territories of the North Eastern Region. The performance of the Corporation in respect of business introduced and business completed in the region for the year 1982-83 as well as for the preceding few years may be observed from the table given below.

TABLE 15.8

Business Performance of the Guwahati Division of Life Insurance Corporation of India
(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Year	Business introduced		Business completed	
	No. of proposals	Sums proposed	No. of Policies	Sums assured
1	2	3	4	4
1975-76	56,532	44.83	55,417	43.50
1978-79	54,996	55.89	54,360	54.72
1979-80	51,754	58.38	50,822	57.01
1980-81	38,168	49.58	37,353	47.70
1981-82	39,910	59.85	39,186	58.37
1982-83	37,400	62.67	36,858	60.81

Source:—Divisional Manager, LIC, Guwahati Divisional office.

15.8.1. The LIC is also playing a praiseworthy role in respect of investment and credit in the State. Almost every year a sizeable amount is invested by the Corporation in the State Government securities, Electricity Board Bonds, Financial Corporations' shares/bonds etc., besides issuing loans

to State Electricity Board, State Electricity Board Government housing schemes, State Road Transport Corporation etc. The table below shows the volume of investment and Credit of the Guwahati Division of LIC in Assam under different heads as stood at the end of March, 1982.

TABLE 15.9

Investment of the Life Insurance Corporation in Assam (as on 31st March, 1982)

Head	Amount in Rs. Lakhs
(1)	(2)
Investment:—	
1) State Government Securities	2159.75
2) Land Dev. Bank Debentures	18.22
3) Electricity Board Bonds	2382.39

1

2

4) Financial Corporation:

(a) Shares	9.50
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(b) Bonds	120.40
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Loans to:—

1) State Electricity Board	2217.62
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2) State Government for Housing schemes	505.55
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3) Municipal Committees for water supply Schemes	140.00
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4) State Road Transport Corporation	435.00
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5) Joint Stock companies	238.00
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6) Debentures and shares of Joint stock companies	83.83
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Source:—Divisional Manager, LIC, Guwahati Divisional Office.

State Government participation in the shares of Corporations, Co-operative etc :—

15.9.0. Every year a sizeable amount is invested by the Government of Assam in the shares of Statutory Corporations, Co-operative Institutions, Joint Stock companies etc. The total amount of such investment stood at Rs.60.45 crores at the end

of 1981-82 as against Rs. 56.41 crores at the end of 1980-81. An idea about the distribution of these investments in the shares of various statutory Corporations/Co-operative Institutions/Joint Stock companies etc., as available upto the end of 1981-82, may be had from the table given below.

TABLE 15.10

Investment by the Government of Assam (Upto the end of 1981-82)

Name of Corporations / Institutions / Companies	Amount invested (Rs.lakhs)
1	2
1. State Transport Corporation	843.25
2. Assam Industrial Development Corporation	559.00
3. Assam Plantation Crops Development Corporation	358.76
4. The Assam Gas Company Limited	330.77
5. Asbok paper Mills Ltd.	381.29
6. Assam Tea Corporation Ltd.	162.63
7. The Indian Refineries Ltd.	94.04
8. Assam Spun Silk Mills Ltd.	81.67
9. Assam Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.	723.63
10. Processing Co-operatives	223.06
11. Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives	195.35
12. Assam Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd. (including the Uttar Assam Samabay Chenikol Ltd. and other Co-operative sugar mills)	180.12
13. Assam Co-operative Jute Mills (including other industrial Co-operatives)	174.76
14. Other Corporations/Institutions/Companies etc.	1736.51
Grand total	6044.84

Source : Finance Department, Govt. of Assam (Quoted from the "Assam Gazette, Extraordinary",
August 1, 1983)

CHAPTER XVI (A)

PUBLIC FINANCE

16.1.0. The Government budget is an instrument which reflects, in general, the totality of efforts on the part of the State to discharge its administrative, social and economic responsibilities. In the following paragraphs details of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Assam are presented for the past few years.

Assam Government budget :—

16.2.0 Appendix XXXII shows the total receipts and expenditure under revenue and capital accounts together with resultant surpluses and deficits under the consolidated Fund from the year 1977-78 to 1982-83 (BE). the total receipts of Assam Government under consolidated Fund which rose from Rs. 351.3 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 911.5 crores in 1981-82 (RE) decreased marginally to Rs. 910.0 crores in 1982-83 (BE). It is seen that the receipt has significantly increased by Rs. 388.6 crores in 1980-81 over the previous year. This sudden rise in the receipt is attributable to the rise in receipt under both revenue and capital account. The rise in receipt under revenue account to the tune of Rs. 166.9 crores over the year 1979-80 i.e. from Rs. 269.3 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 436.2 crores in 1980-81 is mainly due to the increase in non-tax revenue (State) which rose from Rs. 43.7 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 262.5 crores in 1980-81. And the rise in receipt under capital account to the tune of Rs. 221.7 crores over the year 1979-80 mainly as a result of increase in receipt of public debt which comprises loans and advances from the Central Government and Internal debt of the State Government. The public debt increased from Rs. 117.1 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 339.8 crores in 1980-81.

16.2.1. The total expenditure under the consolidated Fund which rose from Rs. 362.4 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 967.5 crores in 1981-82 (RE) declined to Rs. 931.8 crores in 1982-83 (BE). It is seen that

the expenditure has significantly increased by Rs. 435.4 crores in 1980-81 over the previous year. This sudden rise in the expenditure is attributable to the rise in expenditure under capital account to the tune of Rs. 401.3 crores over the year 1979-80 mainly as a result of increase in public debt. The public debt increased from Rs. 42.6 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 427.6 crores in 1980-81. The expenditure under revenue account had gone up gradually from Rs. 251.0 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 456.5 crores in 1982-83 (BE) showing a rise of 82 per cent during the period of five years.

16.2.2. The sources of revenue of the State Government comprise the share of central taxes, State taxes, non-tax revenue and grants-in-aid from the Central Government (Appendix XXXIII). The share of central taxes, which rose from Rs. 46.9 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 88. crores in 1979-80 declined to Rs. 52.0 crores in 1980-81 but again rose to 85.9 crores in 1981-82 (RE) and further to Rs. 97.2 crores in 1982-83 (BE). As percentage of central taxes which was 17 per cent in 1977-78 increased to 33 per cent by 1979-80, but declined to 12 per cent in 1980-81, it again recovered to around 23 per cent in each of the year 1981-82 (RE) and 1982-83 (BE).

16.2.3. The State tax revenue which increased from Rs. 78.6 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 88.6 crores in 1978-79 decreased to 72.1 crores in 1979-80. The reason for decrease during the year is mainly due to fall in the revenue from Agricultural Income tax. The tax consistently increased to Rs. 128.9 crores in 1982-83 (BE) from the year 1979-80. The share of revenue from state taxes to total revenue declined continuously from 29 per cent in 1977-78 to 18 per cent in 1980-81 after which period there was a moderate recovery of 32 per cent in 1981-82 (BE) and 30 per cent in 1982 (BE).

16.2.4. The non-tax revenue (state) which decreased from Rs. 47.0 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 43.7 crores in 1979-80 increased significantly to Rs. 262.4 crores in 1980-81. It then declined to Rs. 56.7 crores in 1981-82 (RE) and then again increased to Rs. 61.2 crores in 1982-83 (BE). The marked increase in the non-tax revenue in 1980-81 is attributable to the rise in miscellaneous general services from Rs. 16.4 lakhs in 1979-80 to Rs. 237.6 crores in 1980-81. The percentage share of non-tax revenue to total revenue varied unevenly from 14 to 16 per cent except in 1980-81 during the period under review.

16.2.5 The receipt under grants-in-aid came down from Rs. 104.3 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 41.8 crores in 1980-81 and then increased to Rs. 144.3 crores in 1982-83 (BE). The proportion of revenue from grants-in-aid to total revenue after attaining a level of 40 per cent in 1978-79 declined to a mere 10 percent in 1980-81, but there was a moderate recovery of 29 per cent in 1981-82 (RE) and 33 per cent in 1982-83 (BE).

16.2.6. Out of the total budget provision of Rs. 931.8 crores for the year 1982-83, the expenditure under state plan schemes amounted to Rs. 132.2 crores (excluding public sector contribution). In addition to this state plan outlay, Rs. 12.5 crores had been provided for special Hill plan Rs. 3.7 crores for Tribal sub-plan and Rs. 1.2 crore for schedule castes which were to be fully financed by the Central Government. The budget also included provision for centrally sponsored and central sector plan schemes for which the central assistance was be of the order of Rs. 42.4 crores.

Economic and Functional Classification of Assam Government budget:—

16.3.0. The impact of Government budgetary operations on generation of savings and capital formation and the purpose for which Government activities are

carried on are not directly discernible from the budget documents placed in the Legislative Assembly. The budgetary transactions are, therefore, to be reclassified and regrouped under economically significant categories as well as functions. Some of the major findings of Economic and Functional Classification of Assam Government Budget, 1982-83 as prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam are presented in the following paragraphs. It may be noted that similar classification for the actual year 1980-81 is not presented here alongwith the budgeted year 1982-83 as it was not prepared due to non availability of details of expenditure in the budget documents.

Economic classification :—

16.4.0. The total expenditure of the State Government (Appendix XXXIV) excluding operating expenses of departmental commercial undertakings and repayment of public debts and loans increased from Rs. 527.7 crores in 1981-82 (RE) to Rs. 599.4 crores in 1982-83 (BE). Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 599.4 crores budgeted in 1982-83, Rs. 417.1 crores or about 70 per cent constitutes final outlay of Assam Government. The expenditure represents State Government direct demand for goods and services for consumption and capital formation. The gross capital formation of the State Government is of Rs. 100.2 crores in 1982-83 (BE) as against Rs. 85.5 crores in 1981-82 (RE). The rest of the expenditure amounting to Rs. 182.3 crores or about 30 percent accounted for disbursement by way of transfer payments, financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy that are intended to supplement current and capital receipts of other sectors.

16.4.1. The State Government also provides financial assistance to the rest of the economy for capital formation through grants, loans and investments in shares. The sum total of such assistance (Appendix

XXXV were Rs. 62.8 crores in 1981-82 (RE) and Rs. 72.4 crores in 1982-83 (BE). Thus, the State Government in total provided Rs. 172.6 crores towards capital formation out of its budgetary resources during 1982-83 (BE) as against Rs. 148.3 crores in 1981-82 (RE) (Appendix XXXVI).

16.4.2. The net saving of the Government of Assam has been estimated at (-) Rs. 48.1 crores in 1982-83 (BE) as compared with (-) Rs. 51.4 crores in 1981-82 (RE) (Appendix-XXXVII).

16.4.3. The magnitude of generation of income by the State Government can also be had from the findings of the economic classification (Appendix XXXVIII). It will, thus, be seen that the total income generated by the State Government during the revised year 1981-82 and budgeted year 1982-83 were Rs. 198.5 crores and Rs. 230.2 crores respectively.

Functional Classification :—

16.5.0. The functional classification is designed to group the expenditure of Assam Government Budget according to the purpose for which it is spent. For functional classification under nine major groups (Appendix XXXIX). Functionwise, after the other purposes the Economic Services with an expenditure of Rs. 244.5 crores or 27 per cent to total expenditure during 1982-83 (BE) occupied the second Place. In the previous year also this group occupied the second place with an expenditure of about 24 per cent to the total expenditure during 1981-82 (RE). During the year 1982-83 (BE) the expenditure on General Services and Education occupied respectively the third and fourth places. As percentages to total expenditure, these two services remained around 14 per cent during the year 1982-83 (BE).

16.6.1. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam has undertaken annual studies of the budget of Mahkuma parishads and Gaon parishads for an overall assessment of their financial position and functioning. Appendix XXXXI shows summary figures respectively of 99 Mahkuma parishads and 603 reporting Gaon Parishads for the years 1977-78 (actual), 1978-79 (revised), and 1979-80 (budget estimates).

16.6.2. The total receipts (including opening balance) of the Mahkuma parishad (MPs) from all sources has gone up from Rs. 720.2 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 750.0 lakhs in 1978-79 and then further to Rs. 814.5 lakhs in 1979-80. The receipts from sub-divisional rural development fund and other government grant together amounted to Rs. 295.7 lakhs in 1977-78 as against Rs. 268.3 lakhs in 1978-79 and Rs. 249.1 lakhs in 1977-78. It has been that more than one third of total receipts of the MPs are derived from central sources

16.6.3. The study in respect of budget of 603 reporting Gaon parishads (GPs) reveal that the total receipts from different sources increased during the years 1977-78 to Rs. 454.5 lakhs in 1978-79 and further to Rs. 574.4 lakhs in 1979-80. During the budgeted year 1979-80 the receipts from sub-divisional rural

CHAPTER XVI (B)

MAHKUMA PARISHAD AND GAON PANCHAYAT BUDGETS

16.6.0. The existing system of Assam Panchayati Raj Institution is a two-tier, one consisting of Mahkuma Parishads at the sub-divisional level and the other Gaon Panchayats at the village level. There are 20 Mahkuma Parishads and 714 Gaon Panchayats covering all the plains districts of Assam. In accordance with Assam Panchayati Raj Act 1972, these institutions are with certain financial and executive powers towards democratic decentralisation of administration and development functions. As per provisions of the Act, both Mahkuma Parishads and Gaon Panchayats can levy certain taxes, cess, fees etc. within their respective jurisdictions. Further, they also get annual allotment of funds and grants from the State Government and Local Authority (in the case of Gaon Panchayats). As per the Act all the Mahkuma parishads and Gaon Panchayats are required to prepare annual budget estimates.

16.6.1. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam has undertaken annual studies of the budgets of Mahkuma parishads and Gaon panchayats for an overall assesment of their financial position and functioning. Appendix XXXXI shows summary pictures respectively of 20 Mahkuma parishads and 603 reporting Gaon Panchayats for the years 1977-78 (actual), 1978-79 (revised), and 1979-80 (budget estimates).

16.6.2 The total receipts (including opening balance) of the Mahkuma parishad (MPs) from all sources has gone up from Rs. 720.2 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 750.0 lakhs in 1978-79 and then further to Rs. 814.5 lakhs in 1979-80. The receipts from sub-divisional rural development fund and other government grant together amounted to Rs. 295.7 lakhs in 1977-78 as against Rs. 266.3 lakhs in 1978-79 and Rs. 249.1 lakhs in 1977-78. It, thus been that more than one third of total receipts of the MPS are derived from external sources

such as government grants, rural funds etc. Another external source is the funds received in respect of transferred scheme which has gone up from Rs. 132.7 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 141.9 lakhs in 1978-79 and then further to Rs. 143.9 lakhs in 1979-80. The total receipts of the MPs from their own sources such as taxes, sale proceeds and other receipts were only Rs. 273.7 lakhs in 1979-80, Rs. 206.4 lakhs in 1978-79 and Rs. 205.2 lakhs in 1977-78. The opening balances of the MPs stood at Rs. 127.2 lakhs in 1977-78, Rs. 129.9 lakhs in 1978-79 and Rs. 92.9 lakhs in 1979-80.

16.6.3. The total expenditure (excluding closing balances) of MPs has risen gradually from Rs. 590.3 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 657.1 lakhs in 1978-79 and then to Rs. 777.5 lakhs in 1979-80. The expenditure under salary, wages, pension, gratuity and travelling allowances together amounted to Rs. 220.5 lakhs in 1979-80 as against Rs. 223.1 lakhs in 1978-79 and Rs. 215.7 lakhs in 1977-78. Expenditure under these items thus remained less than one third of the total expenditure during all these years. The expenditure under major and minor works has gone up from Rs. 154.7 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 172.7 lakhs in 1978-79 and further to Rs. 222.4 lakhs in 1979-80. Expenditure in respect of transferred scheme etc. have increased from Rs. 123.7 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 153.5 lakhs in 1978-79 then further to Rs. 189.0 lakhs in 1979-80. The payments made for interest, dividend, rent, rates and taxes are however, negligible.

16.6.4. The study in respect of budgets of 603 reporting Gaon panchayats (GPs) reveal that the total receipts of GP from different sources increased from Rs. 215.1 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 268.9 lakhs in 1978-79 and further to Rs. 363.4 lakhs in 1979-80. During the budgeted year 1979-80 the receipts from sub-divisional rural

development fund, sums assigned by MP, local authority and private individuals together amounted to Rs. 228.1 lakhs as compared with Rs. 169.5 lakhs in 1978-79 and Rs. 127.4 lakhs in 1977-78. The receipts from their own sources of the GP comprising taxes, sale proceeds and other receipts has gone up gradually from Rs. 41.1 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 70.2 lakhs in 1978-79 and further to Rs. 103.5 lakhs in 1979-80.

16.6.5. On the expenditure side, the total expenditure of GP stands at Rs. 334.3 lakhs in 1979-80 as against Rs. 240.5 lakhs in 1978-79 and Rs. 188.3 lakhs in 1977-78 (excluding closing balances). The expenditure made towards salary, wages,

pension, gratuity and travelling allowances together has risen from Rs. 98.5 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 121.5 lakhs in 1978-79 and further to Rs. 175.5 lakhs in 1979-80. Expenditure under these items remained around 46 per cent of the total expenditure during all the three years. The expenditure under major and minor works has gone up from Rs. 61.2 lakhs in 1977-78 to Rs. 87.8 lakhs in 1978-79 and further to Rs. 109.4 lakhs in 1979-80. The expenditure incurred by panchayats for office expenses, machinery equipments, tools, plants, vehicles and other charges taken together amounted to Rs. 47.0 lakhs in 1979-80 as against Rs. 30.3 lakhs in 1978-79 and Rs. 28.0 lakhs in 1977-78.

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APPENDIX—I

SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN
ASSAM BY DISTRICT, 1971.

District	Scheduled Caste				Scheduled Tribe			
	Total popula- tion in 1971	P.C. to district total.	Growth over 1961(p.c.)	P.C. of literacy	Total popu- lation 1971	P.C. to district total	Growth over 1961(p.c.)	P.C. of Literacy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Goalpara	1,20,006	5.39	53.61	20.45	3,08,287	13.85	36.12	23.02
2. Kamrup	1,64,762	5.77	39.26	22.04	3,98,090	10.44	34.04	19.02
3. Darrang	77,104	4.44	22.80	23.17	1,85,640	10.69	32.32	16.74
4. Nagaon	1,67,263	9.95	64.96	27.21	1,25,115	7.44	42.93	21.52
5. Sibsagar	86,120	4.69	8.39	33.25	1,25,311	6.82	30.53	22.90
6. Lakhimpur	41,089	5.77	0.67(*)	28.82(*)	2,04,811	28.78	71.93(*)	33.24(*)
7. Dibrugarh	36,700	2.60			81,489	5.77		
8. Karbi Anglong	9,820	2.59	57.68	20.18	2,10,039	55.37	24.93	14.68
9. N. C. Hills	826	1.09	47.24	41.77	52,583	69.15	21.71	21.73
10. Cachar	2,08,867	12.19	8.33	27.64	15,283	0.89	8.57	30.53
Assam	9,12,557	6.24(**)	24.75	25.79(**)	16,06,648	10.98(**)	37.95	30.67(**)

* Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh combined

** P.C. to State's total population

Source : Census of India, 1971.

APPENDIX—II

DISTRICTWISE POPULATION, DECADE VARIATION, SEX RATIO AND LITERACY RATE IN ASSAM, 1971.

District	Population			Percentage decade variation 1961-71	Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 males)	Literacy Percentage
	Rural	Urban	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Goalpara	20,52,809	1,72,294	22,25,103	+44.1	927	22.0
2. Kamrup	25,19,028	3,35,155	28,54,183	+38.4	890	28.8
3. Darrang	16,32,445	1,03,743	17,36,188	+34.6	888	22.8
4. Nagaon	15,61,558	1,19,337	16,80,895	+38.8	899	28.9
5. Sibsagar	16,82,665	1,54,724	18,37,389	+21.8	886	36.6
6. Dibrugarh	11,83,589	2,27,530	14,11,119	+35.7(*)	859	30.5
7. Lakhimpur	6,86,250	25,350	7,11,600		888	28.9
8. Cachar	15,77,626	1,35,692	17,13,318	+24.3	923	30.6
9. Karbi Anglong	3,69,110	10,200	3,79,310	+68.3	974	19.2
10. N. C. Hills	70,850	5,197	76,047	+40.0	841	27.3
Assam	133,35,930	12,89,222	146,25,152	+35.0	896	28.1

* Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur district combined.
Source :—Census of India, 1971.

APPENDIX—III

POPULATION, DENSITY PER SQ. KM., RATE OF GROWTH, LITERACIES AND SEX RATIOS IN ASSAM, N.E. REGION AND INDIA, 1971.

State/Union Territory.	Population (In lakhs)					Density (Persons per sq. km.)	Literacy (P.C.)	Sex Ratio (Female per 1,000 males)	Decadal increase of population (i.e. 1971 over 1961)
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	133.36	12.89	146.25	77.14	69.11	186	28.1	896	34.71
Manipur	9.31	1.42	10.73	5.42	5.31	48	32.9	980	37.53
Meghalaya	8.65	1.47	10.12	5.21	4.91	45	29.5	942	31.50
Nagaland	4.65	0.51	5.16	2.76	2.40	31	27.4	871	39.88
Tripura	13.94	1.62	15.56	8.01	7.55	149	31.0	943	36.28
Arunachal	4.50	0.17	4.67	2.51	2.16	6	11.3	861	38.91
Mizoram	2.95	0.37	3.32	1.71	1.61	16	53.5	946	24.93
Total									
N.E. Region	177.36	18.45	195.82	102.76	93.05	74	29.01	942	35.03
India*	4390.45	1091.14	5481.60	2840.49	2641.11	167	29.45	930	24.80

* Including Sikkim.

Source :—Census of India, 1971.

APPENDIX—IV

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT (70-71) PRICES OF ASSAM DURING 1980-81 AND 1981-82.

(Rs. Crores)

Industry	At current Prices			At constant (70-71 Prices)		
	1980-81 (P)	1981-82 (Q)	P.C. change in 1981-82 over 1980- 81	1980-81 (P)	1981-82 (Q)	P.C. Change in 1981-82 over 1980- 81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture	1298.6	1286.9	(—)0.9	643.6	605.3	(—)6.0
2. Forestry and logging	38.9	42.9	(+)10.3	10.7	7.8	(—)27.1
3. Fishing	61.7	75.5	(+)22.4	25.7	26.3	(+)2.3
4. Mining and quarrying	39.5	281.0	(+)611.4	10.5	25.1	(+)139.0
Sub-Total: Primary	1438.7	1686.3	(+)17.2	690.5	664.5	(—)3.8
5. Manufacturing	328.5	401.0	(+)22.1	92.0	104.9	(+)14.0
(i) Registered	262.4	326.8	(+)24.5	51.9	61.2	(+)17.9
(ii) Un-registered	66.1	74.2	(+)12.2	40.1	43.7	(+)9.0
6. Construction	67.3	71.4	(+)6.1	26.2	26.1	(—)0.4
7. Electricity, Gas and water supply	13.2	23.5	(+)78.0	4.1	5.4	(+)31.7
Sub-Total : Secondary	409.0	495.9	(+)21.2	122.3	136.4	(+)11.5
8. Transport, Storage and Communi- cation.	85.0	95.1	(+)11.9	39.5	39.8	(+)0.8
(i) Railways :	31.6	37.9	(+)19.9	14.8	13.3	(—)10.1
(ii) Transport by other means and storage.	43.7	47.0	(+)7.5	19.2	20.7	(+)7.8
(iii) Communication.	9.7	10.2	(+)5.1	5.5	5.8	(+)5.4
9. Trade, Hotel and Restaurent	206.4	222.5	(+)7.8	104.7	111.7	(+)6.7
Sub-Total :—Transport, Communi- cation and Trade	291.4	317.6	(+)9.0	144.2	151.5	(+)5.1
10. Banking and Insurance	25.6	26.7	(+)4.3	14.9	16.1	(+)8.0
11. Real estate, ownership of dwelling and business services.	20.6	23.5	(+)14.1	16.0	17.7	(+)10.6
Sub-Total :—Finance and Real estate.	46.2	50.2	(+)8.7	30.9	33.8	(+)9.4
12. Public Administration	77.1	93.9	(+)21.8	52.8	64.3	(+)21.8
13. Other services	135.4	154.5	(+)14.1	54.4	56.7	(+)4.2
Sub-Total :—Community and Personal services.	212.5	248.4	(+)16.9	107.2	121.0	(+)12.9
14. Total Net Domestic product at factor cost.	2397.8	2798.4	(+)16.7	1095.1	1107.2	(+)1.1

(P) Provisional estimates ; (Q) Quick estimates

Source :—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—V

Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin [at constant (1970-71) Prices]

(Rs. crores)

Industry Group	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Logging, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying.	492.2	513.9	543.1	557.0	544.6	612.2	585.1	629.4	615.3	587.8	690.5	664.5
2. Manufacturing, construction, Electricity, gas and water supply.	108.6	113.7	109.9	109.0	111.1	116.7	122.0	132.2	137.5	128.5	122.3	136.4
3. Transport, Storage, and communication, Trade, Hotel and Restaurant,	101.7	104.4	112.0	111.8	114.0	121.5	127.1	132.4	135.2	136.8	144.2	151.5
4. Banking and Insurance, real estate and ownership of dwelling and business services.	15.2	16.0	16.9	17.5	18.3	19.2	23.2	26.2	28.3	28.2	30.9	33.8
5. Public administration and other services.	53.7	59.1	62.5	70.6	73.8	69.0	74.7	89.5	87.8	101.0	107.2	121.0
6. Net domestic Product at factor cost.	771.4	807.1	844.4	865.9	861.8	938.6	932.1	1009.7	1004.1	982.3	1095.1	1107.2
7. Per capita (Rs.)	534.7	543.5	551.6	548.7	529.7	559.4	538.5	565.4	544.9	516.4	557.6	546.0

(P) Provisional

(Q) Quick estimates

Source—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—VI

PRODUCTION OF SOME IMPORTANT CROPS IN ASSAM

CROP	Unit	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79(P)	1979-80(P)	1980-81(P)	1981-82(P)	1982-83(Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rice	Thousand tonnes	2067.0	2248.2	2172.3	1880.8	2522.8	2245.6	2579.80
Wheat	"	67.2	75.4	69.2	92.3	118.3	115.6	117.90
Maize	"	10.6	12.6	13.7	13.3	13.4	11.6	12.2
Other cereals	"	8.6	8.6	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0
All cereals	"	2153.3	2344.8	2259.5	1990.7	2658.6	2376.9	2713.9
Total Pulses	"	37.6	38.0	42.4	41.1	47.1	52.1	52.8
Total Food-grains	"	2190.9	2382.8	2301.9	2031.8	2705.7	2429.0	2766.7
Oil seeds (Excluding coconut).	"	61.3	69.9	94.3	104.7	111.8	112.0	N.A.
FIBERS :—								
Jute	Thousand bales	711.4	554.7	899.0	885.3	912.6	951.1	955.2
Mesta	"	49.0	43.7	47.9	52.4	48.8	51.7	51.0
Cotton	"	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8
MISCELLANEOUS								
Sugarcane (gur)	Thousand tonnes	165.2	147.7	160.2	157.4	173.7	200.0	223.2
Potato	"	133.3	129.0	176.8	188.6	223.8	282.9	250.2
Sweet Potato	"	31.3	30.5	28.1	28.2	33.2	31.9	31.5
Tobacco	"	4.9	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.3

N.A. :—Not available (P) :—Provisional estimates (Q) :—Quick estimates.

Source :—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—VII

AREA UNDER IMPORTANT CROPS IN ASSAM

(Area in thousand hectares)

Crops	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81(P)	1981-82(P)	1982-83(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Rice	2199.0	2219.3	2215.4	2241.3	2130.7	2275.0	2258.5	23,01.7
3. Wheat	48.5	61.0	65.8	68.1	82.3	102.2	102.3	105.3
3. Maize	18.9	18.8	21.4	22.8	22.7	22.6	19.1	20.2
4. Other cereals and Millets	22.5	17.6	18.4	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.1
5. Total Cereals and Millets	2288.9	2316.7	2321.0	2341.0	2244.4	2408.2	2388.0	2435.3
6. Total Pulses	94.4	94.6	99.7	103.5	102.6	113.1	117.2	126.4
7. Total Food-Grains	2383.3	2411.3	2420.7	2444.5	2347.0	2521.3	2388.0	2561.7
8. Sugarcane	40.0	45.7	46.0	47.9	47.4	48.1	49.1	49.4
9. Potato	26.4	27.8	31.4	34.8	36.2	28.2	40.8	43.3
10. Tea	188.8	189.3	190.6	192.4	195.5	200.6(P)	N.A.	N.A.
11. Jute	95.9	106.2	101.8	114.9	115.0	112.3	110.3	116.5
12. Rape and Mustard	145.1	150.7	161.3	196.4	210.0	213.0	224.0	267.8
13. All crops	3176.5	3243.1	3269.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A.:—Not available (P):—Provisional

Source :—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.
(ii) For tea "Tea Board of India"

APPENDIX—VIII

YIELD RATE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN ASSAM AND INDIA

(In kg. per hectare)

Crops	1975-76		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80(P)		1980-81(P)		1981-82(P)		1982-83(P)	
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Rice	1038	1235	1042	1308	984	1328	896	1074	1126	1336	994	1346	1138	N.A.
2. Maize	579	1203	598	1051	601	1076	588	979	593	1160	607	1146	601	N.A.
3. Wheat	1200	1410	1154	1480	1015	1568	1122	1433	1158	1630	1130	1696	1119	N.A.
4. Gram	509	707	470	678	471	744	476	481	476	658	472	584	474	N.A.
5. Tea	1393	1341	1541	1549	1344	1527	1413	1455	1499	1491	1521	1466	N.A.	N.A.
6. Total Pulses	393	533	381	509	410	515	400	385	416	473	445	475	418	N.A.
7. All food grains	1007	944	1012	991	955	1022	878	876	N.A.	1023	N.A.	1033	N.A.	N.A.
8. Jute	1385	1367	985	1210	1405	1317	1385	1310	1463	1247	1552	1479	1476	N.A.
9i Sugarcane (cane)	36849	50903	31489	56160	34621	50160	35698	N.A.	35833	N.A.	43564	N.A.	42053	N.A.
10. Rape and Mustard	405	580	400	460	437	525	455	411	481	487	458	545	N.A.	N.A.
11. Potato	5863	11738	4076	12228	5087	12555	5204	12152	5853	13113	6926	12866	5778	N.A.

(P)—Provisional

N.A.:—Not available

Source:— (i) Economic Survey, 1982-83, Govt. of India.

(ii) For 'Tea' Tea Board of India.

(iii) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—IX

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDINGS AND AREA IN ASSAM (1970-71 AND 1976-77)

District	No. of holdings		Total operated area (Thousand hectares)		Average size (hectares)	
	1970-71	1976-77	1970-71	1976-77	1970-71	1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goalpara	289,535	335,311	416.0	422.8	1.44	1.26
Kamrup	387,413	455,335	528.7	547.2	1.36	1.20
Darrang	350,559	383,195	416.3	427.4	1.19	1.12
Nagaon	237,060	283,866	309.8	344.0	1.30	1.21
Sibsagar	221,655	290,402	404.7	445.4	1.83	1.53
Dibrugarh	140,088	161,694	272.9	324.3	1.95	2.01
Lakhimpur	112,732	115,942	190.3	169.3	1.69	1.46
Cachar	181,435	177,900	266.7	299.1	1.47	1.68
Total Plains	1920,477	2203,645	2805.4	2979.5	1.46	1.35
Karbi Anglong	35,266	39,727	63.4	80.8	1.81	2.04
N. C. Hills	8,633	10,318	13.5	18.9	1.56	1.83
Total Hills	43,899	50,045	77.1	99.7	1.76	2.00
Total Assam	1964,376	2253,690	2882.5	3079.2	1.47	1.37

Soucre :—Agriculture census 1970-71 and 1976-77.

APPENDIX—X

DISTRICTWISE AREA UNDER HYV PADDY IN ASSAM DURING 1982-83.

(In hectares)

District	Autumn Paddy	Winter paddy	Total paddy
1	2	3	4
1. Goalpara	31027	78112	109139
2. Kamrup	32339	122715	155054
3. Darrang	38700	97680	136380
4. Nagaon	39677	95460	135137
5. Sibsagar	16445	99750	116195
6. Lakhimpur	6700	55445	62145
7. Dibrugarh	13814	61030	74844
8. Cachar	33428	68240	101668
9. Karbi Anglong	2100	19750	21850
10. N. C. Hills	650	2000	2650
Total State	214880	700182	915062

Source :—Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

APPENDIX—XI

CIVIL SUBDIVISIONWISE IRRIGATION POTENTIAL AVAILABLE FOR UTILISATION DURING
KHARIF CROP SEASON 1983 IN ASSAM

(Area in hectares)

Civil Subdivision	Type of Irrigation					Total
	Surface flow Irrigation	Surface lift Irrigation	G.W. lift Irrigation	Mobile diesel pump Irrigation.	Institution-ally finance Pvt. S.T.W.S.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Kokrajhar	14037	4187	40	105	204	18573
2. Goalpara	3029	1390	76	—	168	4663
3. Dhubri	205	2692	285	185	747	4159
4. Barpeta	13910	5955	172	175	1125	21337
5. Nalbari	5175	1485	992	172	498	8322
6. Guwahati	18525	3076	438	81	915	23035
7. Nagoan	23004	12158	217	50	1635	37064
8. Morigaon	4300	3275	110	983	1191	9859
9. Mangaldoi	25494	1650	282	140	615	28181
10. Tezpur	17417	2352	143	150	954	21016
11. North Lakhimpur	400	300	622	108	186	1616
12. Dhemaji	..	370	853	66	120	1409
13. Jonai	..	..	114	56	..	170
14. Jorhat	1026	250	1606	146	468	3496
15. Sibsagar	1000	12325	620	..	252	14197
16. Golaghat	585	2527	1013	542	330	4997
17. Majuli	..	200	400	55	3	658
18. Dibrugarh	..	2980	1078	228	807	5093
19. Tinsukia	566	..	382	193	186	1327
20. Sadiya	..	72	14	50	24	160
21. Silchar	..	2282	..	348	..	2630
22. Hailakandi	..	632	..	216	..	848
23. Karimganj	120	422	..	150	..	692
A-Sub-Total Plain districts	128838	60580	9457	4199	10428	213502
24. Diphu	11141	1484	..	326	..	12625
25. Hamren	680	1385	..	62	..	2127
26. Haflong	2728	764	..	..	..	3492
B-Sub-Total Hill Districts	14549	3633	..	388	..	18570
Grand Total (A+B)	143387	64213	9457	4587	10428	232072

Source :—Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assam, Guwahati.

APPENDIX—XII

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN ASSAM BY ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS AND BY SOURCES UPTO THE YEAR 1981-82.

Civil Subdivision	No. of Completed Irrigation schemes				No. of on going irrigation schemes.			
	Surface flow	Surface lift	Ground water lift	Total	Surface flow	Surface lift	Ground water lift	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEME								
1. Kokrajhar	24	21	2	47	7	10	2	19
2. Goalpara	7	7	4	18	1	3	5	9
3. Dhubri	..	10	4	14	1	18	4	23
4. Barpeta	5	14	7	26	2	9	1	12
5. Nalbari	6	9	10	25	4	3	5	12
6. Guwahati	6	13	3	22	2	23	1	26
7. Nagaon	7	14	11	32	1	23	8	32
8. Morigaon	5	7	..	12	..	43	3	46
9. Mangaldoi	21	5	..	26	5	..	..	5
10. Tezpur	22	8	4	34	1	2	8	11
11. N. Lakhimpur	..	..	6	6	..	5	9	14
12. Dhemaji	..	..	5	5	..	7	4	11
13. Jonai	..	..	7	7	1	1	..	2
14. Sibsagar	4	9	4	17	..	13	2	15
15. Golaghat	3	7	7	17	2	3	8	13
16. Jorhat	3	2	1	6	1	5	10	16
17. Majuli	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
18. Dibrugarh	..	4	7	11	..	7	10	17
19. Tinsukia	2	..	4	6	..	3	6	9
20. Sadiya	2	..	1	3	..	..	1	1
21. Silchar	..	9	..	9	..	9	8	17
22. Hailakandi	..	4	..	4	..	7	1	8
23. Karimganj	1	4	..	5	..	7	1	8
24. Diphu	6	2	..	8	1	6	1	15
25. Hamren	2	2	..	4	..	2	..	2
26. Haflong	10	5	..	15	11	2	..	13
Sub-Total Minor Irrigation	136	156	87	379	47	216	100	363
II MAJOR/MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECT:								
1. Guwahati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
2. Barpeta	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1
3. Nalbari	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
4. Kokrajhar	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1
5. Nagaon	1	..	..	1	..	12	..	2
6. Tezpur	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
7. Dibrugarh	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. Diphu	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1
9. Hamren	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
10. Mangaldoi	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Sub-Total-II Major/Medium irrigation	5	1	..	6	10	4	..	14
Grand total Assam (I-II)	141	157	87	385	57	220	100	377

Source :—Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assam Guwahati.

APPENDIX—XIII

AREA UNDER FORESTS IN ASSAM, 1981-82

(In s.q. km.)

Forest Division	Reserved Forest	Proposed Reserved forest	Total Forest (Excluding unclassified state forest)
1	2	3	4
1. Goalpara	212.19	155.95	368.14
2. Dhubri	322.50	180.53	503.03
3. Kachugaon	819.73	4.31	824.04
4. Haltugaon	609.54	22.30	631.84
5. Aie valley	472.97	52.17	525.14
6. Kamrup West	419.90	272.84	692.74
7. Kamrup East	282.93	246.34	529.27
8. North Kamrup	516.99	82.78	599.77
9. Darrang West	803.39	15.56	818.95
10. Darrang East	725.29	31.95	757.24
11. Nagaon	905.93	34.35	940.28
12. Golaghat	1036.27	4.39	1040.66
13. Sibsagar	535.60	97.95	593.55
14. Lakhimpur	842.77	98.82	941.59
15. Dibrugarh	458.36	0.61	458.97
16. Doom Dooma	365.59	49.38	414.97
17. Digboi	553.56	92.17	645.73
18. Karbi Anglong west	1232.70	..	1232.70
19. Karbi Anglong East	706.26	..	706.26
20. N. C. Hills	617.66	..	617.66
21. Silchar	1859.97	..	1859.97
22. Karimganj	606.84	27.56	634.40
23. Western Assam wildlife	98.33	NIL	98.33
24. Eastern Assam wildlife	490.90	NIL	490.90
25. Tiger Project	516.62	NIL	516.62
26. District Council	1153.00	2037.53	3190.53
Total	17165.79	3467.49	20633.28

Source :—Chief Conservator of Forests, Assam

APPENDIX—XIV

PRINCIPAL PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME DURING THE YEAR, 1980-81.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1980-81		
			Plains Block	Hills Block	Total Block
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture					
1	Improved seeds distributed (wheat and paddy)	Kgs.	5100491	156503	5256994
2	Oil seeds distributed	Kgs.	94442	14397	108839
3	Vegetable seeds distributed	Kgs.	6135	250	6385
4	Chemical Fertilizers distributed	Tons.	4452.5	51.3	4503.8
5	Green manure seeds distributed	Kgs.	52729	80	52809
6	Chemical pesticides distributed				
	(a) Solid pesticides	Kgs.	176986	8381	185367
	(b) Liquid pesticides	Litre	14120	304	14424
Animal Husbandry					
1	Improved animals supplied	No.	1195	173	1368
2	Improved birds supplied	No.	20867	3928	24795
3	Animals castrated	No.	156733	4982	161715
4	Animals artificially inseminated	No.	30940	58	30998
Reclamation					
1	Land Reclaimed	Hect	210	194	404
Education (Social)					
1	Literary centres started	No.	3883	200	4083
2	Adult made literate	No.	61979	3400	65379
Health and Rural Sanitation					
1	Rural latrine constructed	No.	535	10	545
2	Smokeless chullas installed	No.	267	8	275
Drinking water facilities Provided					
1	Wells constructed	No.	661	18	679
2	Wells renovated	No.	400	27	427
3	Hand pumps installed	No.	667	22	689
Communication					
1	New Kacha Road constructed	Kms.	500	39	539
2	Existing Kacha road improved	Kms.	1822	69	1891
3	Culverts constructed	Nos.	158	28	186
4	Culverts repaired	Nos.	82	12	94

APPENDIX—XV

ORGANISATION AND WORKING OF VARIOUS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN ASSAM IN
1981-82

(Amount in thousand rupees)

Type of societies	No. of Societies	No. of members	Work- ing ca- pital	Paid up capital	Loan Advanced	Loan outstan- ding	Loan overdue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Co-operative Appex Bank	1	4718	558709	15021	357609	297385	158337
2. Central Co-operative Bank	1	1351	18462	1794	11388	12628	4282
3. Primary Land Mortgage Bank	21	18479	35150	3517	3031	24165	2825
4. Central Land Mortgage Bank	1	37	43298	8183	3405	24771	2275
5. Primary Agricultural credit societies (All)	2647	2230000	204954	53520	14652	74651	61619
(1) of which Gaon Panchayat Samabay Samittees	671	1968000	129176	39050	13696	36436	23825
6. Primary non-agricultural credit Societies (all)	463	36000	51071	3612	12253	28008	13685
7. Primary Marketing societies	59	20522	23637	10301	..	..	..
8. Assam State Co-operative Marke- ting and consumers federation.	1	572000	313760	22828	..	..	..

Source :—Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Assam.

APPENDIX—XVI

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF N. F. RAILWAY, 1981-82

Particulars	Unit	1981-82
1	2	3
(A) Financial:		
(i) Gross earning	Rs. crores	90.45
(ii) Working expense	"	160.13
(iii) Net earning	" (—)	69.68
(B) Passenger :		
(i) Passenger orinating (all gauges)	Million.	58.98
(ii) Passenger carried "	"	60.64
(iii) Passenger Kilometres "	"	5008.96
(iv) Earning from Passenger "	Crores	25.81
(v) Average earning per passenger Kilometre	Paise	B.G. 5.53
		M.G. 5.12
		N.G. 10.80
(vi) Average length of passenger Journey	K. M.	B.G. 102.6
		M.G. 80.4
		N.G. 40.3
(C) Freight :		
(i) Freight originating	Million tonnes	3.5
(ii) Freight carried	"	7.4
(iii) Freight tonne kilometres	Million	3740.7
(iv) Earning from goods carried	Rs. Crores	54.30
(v) Average earning per freight tonne kilometres	Paise.	B.G. 14.8
		M.G. 14.4
		N.G. 30.2
(D) Train :		
(i) Train Kilometre. (a) Passengrer	Thousand	10260
(b) Goods	K. M. S.	6697
(ii) Gross earning per train KM. (a) Passenger	Rs.	B.G. 8.84
		M.G. 35.40
		B.G. 130.39
		M.G. 68.16
		B.G. 78.96
(iii) Working expenses per train Kms.	"	M.G. 91.21
		(—) 41.09
(iv) Net earning per train Km (all combined)	"	(—)
(E) Staff and station :		
(i) No. of Staff	Number	86281
(ii) No. of Station	"	467
(iii) Route k.m.	K. M. S.	3613.0?

Source : General Manager (STAT), N.F. Railway, Maligaon.

APPENDIX—XVII

MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY RLY. AS BOOKED FROM DIFFERENT STATIONS OF N. F. RLY.

(No. of wagons)

Commodities	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	BG	MG	BG	MG	BG	MG
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Rice and Paddy	506	8116	287	27113	354	38840
2. Oil seeds	4	436	5	283	2	469
3. Cotton raw	..	..	..	190	..	167
4. Jute raw	72251	15766	2113	12791	2209	9944
5. Fodder	363	1510	65	1104	182	1081
6. Coal and coke	1957	17999	5421	12786	7889	19006
7. Mineral oil	9010	37877	25326	47275	35112	46817
8. Bamboo	4857	2311	6981	6047	6960	7970
9. Timber (others)	4447	10332	5223	13388	5388	15435
10. Tea	88	6572	24	4286	532	2615
11. Chemical Manure	4	2758	5	8463	2	9256
12. Marble and other stones.	991	2253	696	2951	705	2639

Source :—General Manager (STAT), N.F. Railway, Maligaon.

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APPENDIX XVIII

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN ASSAM

Sl No.	Type of Vehicles	1979	1980	1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bus.	2745	2712	2718
2.	Private carrier	6454	7723	6189
3.	Public carrier	10213	13684	15872
4.	Motor car	14874	14386	16825
5.	Jeep	2355	3906	6279
6.	Taxi car	1341	1598	1089
7.	Motor cycle and scooter	10221	13423	22048
8.	Tractor	3716	3943	4567
9.	Trailor	3819	3613	4423
10.	Auto Rickshaw	699	923	904
11.	Government vehicle	4842	4849	5313
12.	Others	6905	11610	1420
Total		68274	82370	87644

Source :—Commissioner of Transport, Assam

APPENDIX—XIX

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM (BASE 1970=100)

Industry group	1971	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Grain mill products	92	75	99	139	108	110	65	64	56
2. Manufacture and refining of sugar	73	67	76	69	66	73	67	54	112
3. Manufacture of other edible oil and fats	102	88	103	84	70	114	86	76	102
4. Tea processing	105	124	130	137	141	131	144	143	143
5. Manufacture of cotton textiles	62	90	89	86	113	108	87	119	136
6. Manufacture of Jute textiles	105	273	266	331	348	234	237	275	157
7. Manufacture of veneer Ply-wood and their product.	120	163	175	123	175	250	141	315	325
8. Sawing and planing of wood (other than plywood)	148	132	130	141	108	162	112	152	157
9. Petroleum refineries	93	109	106	109	124	118	82	136	153
10. Manufacture of products of petroleum not else-where classified	109	45	85	65	47	73	42	36	38
11. Manufacture of fertilizers & pesticides	117	175	189	195	420..	511	65	382	548
12. Manufacture of matches	97	76	104	105	107	103	93	100	102
13. Aluminium manufacturing	96	79	119	140	163	133	125	198	181
All Industries	104	118	124	127	135	133	123	144	149

(P)-Provisional

Source :—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—XX

RANK OF STATES ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DIRECTORY
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1978-79

State	No. of Establish- ments	Persons employed	Fixed assets	Emolu- ments	Output	Net value added	Rank in overall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	7	7	7	9	12	9	9
2. Assam	16	16	16	16	16	16	15
3. Bihar	12	13	14	15	14	15	13
4. Gujrat	5	5	4	3	4	4	4
5. Haryana	13	12	11	11	8	10	11
6. Karnataka	8	8	8	12	11	11	10
7. Kerala	6	6	6	7	9	8	6
8. Madhya Pradesh	11	10	12	14	13	13	12
9. Maharashtra	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
10. Orisa	15	15	15	13	15	14	14
11. Punjab	10	9	10	8	6	7	8
12. Rajasthan	14	14	13	10	10	12	12
13. Tamilnadu	1	1	3	2	2	2	2
14. Uttar Pradesh	2	2	2	4	3	3	3
15. West Bengal	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
16. Delhi	9	11	9	6	7	6	7

Source :—Central Statistical Organization, Government of India.

APPENDIX—XXI

INDEX OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM (Base 1970=100)

Year	Index of Mineral Production	Index of coal Production	Index of Petroleum (crude) Production	Index of natural gas (utilised) Production
1	2	3	4	5
1971	106	111	105	102
1972	109	109	108	135
1973	106	90	106	141
1974	111	97	111	146
1975	124	111	124	168
1976	129	107	128	230
1977	134	117	133	223
1978	122	124	121	160
1979	134	112	132	250
1980	41	110	31	123
1981 (P)	133	125	130	235
1982 (P)	153	132	152	237

(P) :—Provisional

Source :—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—XXII

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF RURAL/AGRICULTURAL LABOUR HOUSEHOLDS AND DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT: ASSAM AND INDIA (1964-65 and 1974-75)

Heads	Assam		India	
	1964-65	1974-75	1964-65	1974-75
1	2	3	4	5
1. Number of rural labour households (in thousand)	274	476	17843	24835
2. Number of agricultural labour households (in thousand)	993	282	15289	20739
3. Average annual days of wage employment in :—				
(A) Rural labour households : (i) Men	289	290	235	212
(ii) Women	267	278	166	147
(iii) Children	145	283	187	171
(B) Agril. labour households : (i) Men	295	307	235	211
(ii) Women	235	274	153	143
(iii) Children	141	291	202	171
4. Average annual number of days not worked in :—				
(A) Rural labour households : (i) Men	49	43	78	99
(ii) Women	67	77	149	160
(iii) Children	124	47	78	92
(B) Agril. labour households : (i) Men	57	37	74	101
(ii) Women	73	81	147	165
(iii) Children	188	43	78	92
5. Average no. of wage earners in agricultural labour households	1.72	1.73	2.04	2.24

Source :—"Rural Labour Enquiry 1974-75" by Labour Bureau, Government of India.

APPENDIX—XXIII

PERCENTAGE VARIATION (ANNUAL) OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN ASSAM

Item	1975	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Commodities	(+)1.7	(+)3.4	(+)5.7	(+)17.2	(+)6.7	(+)5.7
A. Food articles	(+)2.7	(—)2.0	(+)7.0	(+)21.3	(+)6.6	(+)2.8
1. Cereals	(+)1.8	(—)2.7	(+)12.4	(+)11.7	(—)1.1	(+)15.8
2. Pulses	(+)4.6	(+)27.9	(+)3.0	(+)9.8	(+)14.5	(—)5.4
3. Edible oil	(—)18.0	(—)3.1	(—)2.3	(+)28.0	(+)15.9	(—)2.2
4. Sugar and gur	(+)10.2	(—)22.8	(+)10.0	(+)105.4	(+)4.2	(—)26.2
B. Non-Food articles	(—)1.1	(+)11.7	(+)7.4	(+)8.6	(+)6.4	(+)13.0
1. Liquor and tobacco	(+)6.9	(+)15.8	(+)3.3	(—)10.4	(—)6.8	(+)31.4
C. Industrial						
1. Raw materials	(+)0.5	(+)3.8	(—)7.1	(+)9.8	(+)12.6	(+)8.8
2. Finished products	(+)0.8	(+)22.6	(+)26.1	(+)13.4	(+)2.0	(+)15.2

Note (+) —Increase

(—)—Decrease

Source :—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—XXIV

MOVEMENT OF WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ASSAM (Base 1953=100)

Year/Month	Food	Non-food	General
1	2	3	4
1960 (Annual average)	129	136	131
1965 "	177	176	175
1970 "	266	229	250
1975 "	429	291	383
1976 "	384	296	355
1977 "	439	350	409
1978 "	430	391	423
1979 "	460	420	447
1980 "	558	456	524
1981 "	595	485	559
1982 "	612	548	591
1982 January.	582	503	556
February.	576	524	559
March.	582	534	566
April	589	540	573
May.	606	549	586
June	615	559	596
July.	624	561	603
August.	638	559	612
September	644	561	616
October	643	561	616
November	633	563	610
December.	617	567	600

Source :—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—XXV

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS IN ASSAM (Base :=1949—100)

Year/Month			Guwahati	Silchar	Tinsukia	Assam
1			2	3	4	5
1960 (Annual average)			102	109	118	111
1970	"		216	231	240	230
1975	"		349	387	415	386
1976	"		309	325	348	330
1977	"		343	375	385	367
1978	"		359	399	396	380
1979	"		389	446	446	422
1980	"		450	491	528	494
1981	,"		488	537	538	516
1982	"		530	567	573	554
1982	January	502	502	551	553	531
	February		501	534	555	531
	March		504	537	569	540
	April		513	566	570	545
	May		531	578	573	555
	June		525	590	558	545
	July		543	577	567	557
	August		532	569	581	560
	September		549	571	585	569
	October		542	574	591	570
	November		557	585	591	576
	December		563	571	583	574

Source :—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—XXVI

Industrial Workers

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS IN ASSAM (Base :—1960=100)

Year/Month	Digboi	Mariani	Doom- dooma	Labac	Rangapara	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1975 (Annual average)	320	272	278	276	266	321
1976 „	307	243	246	246	241	296
1977 „	331	272	282	266	286	321
1978 „	338	286	284	278	293	329
1979 „	357	312	305	314	319	350
1980 „	404	338	339	348	354	390
1981 „	437	358	356	348	367	441
1982 „	467	383	382	389	392	475
1982 January	448	362	354	357	367	459
February	451	364	350	366	373	458
March	454	362	361	367	372	457
April	467	378	349	394	380	459
May	470	386	379	398	390	362
June	468	392	396	413	394	470
July	470	400	400	407	408	478
August	465	399	397	396	410	488
September	469	389	400	395	417	489
October	482	389	395	400	412	491
November	475	390	394	404	400	496
December	480	389	403	376	384	497

Source :—Labour Bureau, Government of India.

APPENDIX—XXVII

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR URBAN NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEES : ASSAM
AND INDIA (Base : 1960=100)

Year/Month	Gauhati	All India
1	2	3
1970 (Annual average)	167	173
1975 „	267	279
1976 „	260	273
1977 „	279	292
1978 „	281	304
1979 „	300	321
1980 „	337	359
1981 „	380	403
1982 „	413	437
1982 January	392	421
February	392	420
March	394	423
April	400	425
May	401	428
June	412	433
July	432	442
August	429	448
September	427	449
October	427	450
November	429	452
December	426	452

Source :—Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, New Delhi.

APPENDIX—XXVIII

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR RURAL POPULATION IN ASSAM (Plain Districts)

(Base=1944-100)

Period	Consumer price Index number
1	2
1970 (Annual Average)	288
1975 "	469
1976 "	454
1977 "	520
1978 "	551
1979 "	584
1980 "	665
1981 "	694
1982 "	709
1982 January	692
February	692
March	698
April	704
May	706
June	798
July	712
August	716
September	720
October	722
November	719
December	718

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—XXIX

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF BANK OFFICES, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS AND GROSS BANK CREDIT OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN ASSAM (March, 1982)

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

District	Offices	Deposits	Credit
(1)	2	3	4
1. Goalpara	64	28,96	13,87
2. Kamrup	141	171,01	98,38
3. Darrang	58	27,87	7,67
4. Nagaon	53	25,12	8,76
5. Sibsagar	79	44,48	17,93
6. Dibrugarh	68	101,59	48,16
7. Lakhimpur	19	7,43	2,45
8. Cachar	50	32,64	10,18
9. Karbi Anglong	11	2,53	1,16
10. North Cachar Hills	6	4,10	38
Assam	549	445,73	208,94

Source :—Banking Statistics, Monthly Return on Aggregate Deposits and Gross Bank Credit- March-1982
(RBI)

APPENDIX—XXX

BANK FACILITIES IN INDIA (State-Wise)

State/Union Territory	No. of Offices (June 1982)	Population per Bank Office in June 1982 (in thousand)	Credit Deposit Ratio (June 1981)**
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2,998	18	70.8
Assam	562	35	45.4
Bihar	2,807	25	39.9
Gujrat	2,452	14	56.4
Maryana	872	15	71.1
Himachal Pradesh	412	10	37.6
Jammu and Kashmir	546	11	41.2
Karnataka	2,973	12	77.3
Kerala	2,429	10	73.3
Madhya Pradesh	2,510	21	61.4
Maharashtra	3,888	16	76.0
Manipur	39	37	37.9
Meghalaya	67	20	17.8
Nagaland	45	17	27.9
Orissa	1,228	21	68.0
Punjab	1,672	10	43.2
Rajasthan	1,785	19	70.8
Sikkim	7	45	5.6
Tamilnadu	3,225	15	98.4
Tripura	86	24	53.4
Uttar Pradesh	4,747	23	48.2
West Bengal	2,465	23	56.4
Andaman & Nicobar Island	12	16	29.9
Arunachal Pradesh	25	25	12.7
Chandigarh	89	5	194.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	17	101.3
Delhi	914	7	80.2
Goa, Daman & Diu	246	4	37.9
Laksha Dweep	5	8	7.9
Mizoram	13	41	5.4
Pandichery	55	11	62.4
India	39,180	17*	66.6

*17,500 to be exact

** Provisional

Source :—Report on Trend & Progress of Banking in India, 1981-82(RBI)

APPENDIX—XXXI

COLLECTION OF SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME ACCOUNTS AND SECURITIES IN ASSAM,
1981-82

Accounts/Securities	Unit	During March/82		Progressive total from April/81 to March/82	
		Gross Collection	Net Collection	Gross Collection	Net Collection
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. P. O. S. B.	Rs. in Thousand	3,25,60	3,23,91	29,71,10	40034
2. P.O.C.T.D.	"	25	88	28396	11597
3. P.O.R.D.	"	41	376	37317	16847
4. P.O.T.D.	"	3	3	405838	315662
5. N.S.C. ii Issue	"	58	43	33.06	(—)67656
6. N.S.C.III	"	2	2	2.07	(—)2,34
7. N.S.C.IV "	"	19	(—)1	2.92	(—)49,29
8. N.S.C.V. "	"	(—)9,28	(—)8,21	4266	(—)25,55
9. N.S.C.VI "	"	6	5	7,8593	7,84,82
10. N.S.C. VIII "	"	..	..	93,44	92,98
11. N.S.A. CS	"	..	..	(—)05	(—)36
12. N.D.B.	"	..	..	(—)26	(—)26
13. N.D.C.F.D., DDCS and AC'S	"	..	(—)44	13	(—)1,71,06
14. Share in C.M.P.F. March/82.	"	4,56	4,56	4,56	4,56
15. Neepf (i) P.O.T.D.	"	..	..	87,92	63,43
(ii) N.D.C.C.	"	..	..	..	(—)32
Total	"	3,22,42	3,24,98	87,39,09	38,61,46

Source ;—Regional Director, National Savings, Government of India, Assam Regional Office, Guwahati.

APPENDIX—XXXII

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE FROM THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF ASSAM
GOVERNMENT BUDGET

(Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Receipts			Expenditure			Surplus (+) Deficit (—)
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1977-78	27077	8051	35128	25100	11136	36236	(—)1108
1978-79	30605	11322	41927	27194	14037	41231	(+)696
1979-80	26929	12281	39210	30993	15940	46933	(—)7723
1980-81	43616	34450	78066	34400	56070	90470	(—)12404
1981-82 (RE)	36547	54604	91151	40225	56521	96746	(—)5595
1982-83 (BE)	43158	47845	91003	45654	47523	93177	(—)2174

R.E. :—Revised Estimate
B.E. :—Budget Estimate.

APPENDIX—XXXIII

REVENUE RECEIPT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS

(Rs. Lakhs)

Year	State taxes	Share of Central taxes	Non-tax Revenue (State)	Grants-in-aid	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1977-78	7864(29.1)	4686(17.3)	4698(15.1)	10429(38.5)	27077(100.0)
1978-79	8862(28.9)	5108(16.7)	4305(14.1)	12330(40.3)	30605(100.0)
1979-80	7206(26.8)	8808(32.7)	4373(16.3)	6542(24.2)	26929(100.0)
1980-81	7991(18.3)	5198(11.9)	26244(60.2)	4182(9.6)	43615(100.0)
1981-82(RE)	11752(32.2)	8585(23.5)	5666(15.5)	10544(28.8)	36547(100.0)
1982-83(BE)	12894(29.9)	9718(22.5)	6115(14.2)	14431(33.4)	43158(100.0)

R.E. :—Revised Estimate
B.E. :—Budget Estimate

Note :—Figures within Brackets indicate percentage of total Revenue receipt.

Source :—Assam Budget in Brief, 1982-83.

APPENDIX—XXXIV

Distribution of Total Expenditure of the Government of Assam By Major Types.

Rs. in Lakh		
Items	1981-82 (Revised)	1982-83 (Budget)
1	2	3
1. Final outlays	35349	41706
(a) Government Consumption Expenditure.	26801	31682
(b) Gross Capital Formation	8548	10024
(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation.	8471	9689
(ii) Increase in inventories	77	335
2. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy.	10330	10259
(a) Current transfers	10330	10259
(b) Capital transfers.		
3. Financial investment and loans to the rest of the economy.	7093	7976
4. Total Expenditure (1+2+3)	52772	59941

APPENDIX—XXXV

Financial Assistance Provided By Assam Government for Capital Formation.

(Rs. Lakhs)		
Item	1981-82 (Revised)	1982-83 (Budget)
1	2	3
1. Grants for Capital Formation	..	..
(a) Local Bodies	..	..
(b) Educational Institutions	..	..
(c) Others	..	..
2. Investment in shares (Net)	789	698
(a) Government concerns (Non-Departmental)	486	100
(b) Co-operatives	300	300
(c) Others	3	298
3. Loans and Advances for Capital Formation	5488	6540
4. Total Financial Assistance for Capital formation (1+2+3)	6277	7238

APPENDIX—XXXVI

Gross Capital Formation out of Budgetary Resources of the Government of Assam.

(Rs. Lakhs)

Item	1981-82 (Revised)	1982-83 (Budget)
1	2	3
1. Gross Capital Formation by Government of Assam.	8548	10024
2. Financial Assistance for Capital Formation to the rest of the economy.	6277	7238
3. Gross Capital Formation out of the budgetary resources of Assam Government.	14825	17262

APPENDIX—XXXVII

SAVINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

(Rs. Lakhs)

Items	1981-82 (Revised)	1982-83 (Budget)
1	2	3
1. Saving of Government Administration	(—)5143	(—)4807
2. Depreciation provision of Government administration and departmental commercial undertakings	2	2
3. Gross savings by the Government of Assam.	(—)5141	(—)4805
4. Expenditure on renewal and replacement of administration and Departmental commercial undertakings.	..	..
5. Net Savings by the Government of Assam (3—4)	(—)5141	(—)4805

APPENDIX—XXXVIII

GENERATION OF INCOME THROUGH BUDGETARY OPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF ASSAM.

(Rs. Lakhs)

Items	1981-82 (Revised)	1982-83 (Budget)
1	2	3
1. Compensation of Employees including pensions of administration.	16693	19207
2. Net output of Departmental Commercial undertakings	1009	893
(a) Salaries and Wages	924	808
(b) Operating surplus	85	85
3. Salaries and Wages component of construction outlay (a)	2149	2917
4. Total (1+2+3)	19851	23017

(a) 33.3 percent of the total expenditure on construction.

APPENDIX—XXXIX

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF ASSAM GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

(Rs. Lakhs)

Services	1981-82 (Revised)	1982-83 (Budget)
1	2	3
1. General Government Services	11619 (12.3)	12994 (14.3)
1.2. General/Administration, External affairs, public order and safety	11619 (12.3)	12924 (14.3)
1.2. General Research	..	..
2. Civil Defence	3	3
3. Education	10458 (11.1)	12449 (13.8)
3.1. Administration, Regulation and Research	148 (0.2)	232 (0.3)
3.2. Schools, Universities, Institutions including subsidiary Services.	10310 (10.9)	12217 (13.5)
4. Health	4081 (4.3)	4731 (5.2)
4.1. Administration, Regulation and Research	247 (0.3)	321 (0.4)
4.2. Hospital, Clinics and individual health services.	3834 (4.0)	4410 (4.8)
5. Social Security and Welfare Services	1216 (1.3)	1385 (1.5)
6. Housing and other Community amenities	1814 (1.9)	2608 (2.9)
7. Cultural, Recreational and other Religious services	181 (0.2)	199 (0.2)
8. Economic Services	22275 (23.6)	24446 (27.0)
8.1. General administration, Regulation and Research	985 (1.0)	1155 (1.3)
8.2. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	7030 (7.5)	6430 (7.1)
8.3. Mining, Manufacture and construction.	1696 (1.8)	7274 (8.0)
8.4. Electricity, Gas, Steam and Water	7291 (7.7)	2941 (3.2)
8.5. Transport and Communication	3640 (3.9)	5069 (5.6)
8.6. Other Economic Services	1633 (1.7)	1577 (1.8)
9. Other purposes	42779 (45.3)	31841 (35.1)
9.1. Relief on calamities	346 (0.4)	346 (0.4)
9.2. Other miscellaneous purpose	42433 (44.9)	31495 (34.7)
10. Total (1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9)	94426 (100.0)	90656 (100.0)

Note :—Figures within brackets indicate percentage to total.

APPENDIX—XXXX

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF 20 MAHKUMA PARISADS

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sources of Receipts	1977-78 Actual	1978-79 Revised	1979-80 Budget	Sl. No.	Heads of Expenditure	1977-78 Actual	1978-79 Revised	1979-80 Budget
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Opening Balance	127.2	129.9	92.9	1.	Salary wages, pension and gratuity	197.7	200.9	206.4
2.	Grants from sub-divisional Rural Development fund	78.8	77.8	78.9	2.	Traval Expenses	18.0	22.2	14.1
3.	Other Government-grants including Matching Grants under section 69(1) (a) and (b)	170.3	188.5	216.8	3.	Office Expenses including publication etc.	13.0	13.1	10.5
4.	Proceseds of Taxes, fees and other assesments	45.2	38.1	74.7	4.	Rent, rates and taxes	6.3	8.8	7.8
5.	Loans & advances including loans raised by Mahkuma Parisads.	6.0	5.5	8.3	5.	Major and Minor works	154.6	172.7	222.4
6.	Sale proceeds	66.0	77.9	98.3	6.	Machinery, equipments, tools plants, Motor vehicles and maintain ance.	5.8	6.1	8.0
7.	Other Receipts	94.0	90.4	100.7	7.	Interest/Dividend	1.1	1.3	1.7
8.	Fund received in respect of transferred scheme etc.	132.7	141.9	143.9	8.	Other charges including write off and losses.	70.1	78.5	117.6
					9.	Expenditure in respect of transferred scheme etc.	123.7	153.5	189.0
					10.	Closing Balance	129.9	92.9	37.0
Total		720.2	750.0	814.5	11.	Total	720.2	750.0	814.5

APPENDIX—XXXXI

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF 603 REPORTING GAON PANCHAYATS

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sources of Receipts	1977-78 actual	1978-79 Revised	1979-80 Budget	Sl. No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1977-78 actual	1978-79 Revised	1979-80 Budget
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Opening Balance	45.5	26.8	28.4	1.	Salary Wages, pension, gratuity	80.7	105.0	148.4
2.	Allotment out of Sub-divisional rural Development Fund.	62.2	65.1	83.6	2.	Travel Expenses	17.8	16.5	27.1
3.	Sums assigned by Mah-kuma parisads.	40.1	74.8	71.9	3.	Office Expenses including Publication, rent, rates and taxes.	12.0	13.0	21.8
4.	Contribution from Government/local authority Private individuals	25.1	29.6	72.6	4.	Major and minor works	61.2	87.8	109.4
5.	Proceeds of taxes, cess, fees & rates.	12.1	24.2	39.9	5.	Machinery equipments tools, plants, motor vehicles maintainance.	2.2	2.5	5.0
6.	Sale proceeds	11.1	12.8	18.8	6.	Interest/Dividend	0.6	0.9	2.4
7.	Sums received by way of loan or gift	1.1	2.4	3.4	7.	Other charges including write of and loses.	13.8	14.8	20.2
8.	Other receipts	17.9	33.2	44.8	8.	Closing Balance	26.8	28.4	29.1
9.	Total	215.1	268.9	363.4	9.	Total	215.1	268.9	363.4

AGP (Statistical) 227/84—14-4-1984

CORRIGENDUM

Chapter	Page No-	No. of Table/Para	Line/Column (c) and Row (R)	For	To be read
1	2	3	4	5	6
III	5	3.1.2.	7	Proceding	Preceding
III	6	3.1.5.	1	declinle	decline
IV	7	4.1.0.	5	erural	rural
IV	7	4,3.1.	3	4	4.1
IV	8	4.4.0.	5	as	—
IV	8	4.4.1.	9	435	48.5
IV	8	4.4.1.	9	thousationd	thousand
VI	16	6.1.1.	14	68	68.8
VIII	22	8.4.1.	9	vaccations	vocations
IX	25	9.6.0.	18	n	in
X	27	10.3.0.	5	Kilo— 3	Kilo—
XI	32	11.2.0.	12	240.0	310.4
XI	33	11.1.	C-2, R-7	240.0	310.4
XII	40	12.8.0.	16	ex ension	extension
XV	57	15.1.1.	4	whitherto	hitherto
XV	62	15.6.	C-1, R-5,6,7	1980 1981 1982	1980
XV	63	15.7.1.	5	wich	which
XV	63	15.7.1.	7	the	this
XV	64	15.8.1.	9	Electricity Board	—
XVI(B)	70	16.6.2.	11	been	seen
A-VII	80	—	C-7, R-9	28.2	38.2
A.XII	85	—	C-6, R-24	—	8
A-XII	85	—	C-9, R-28	4	—
A-XII	85	—	C-9, R-29	1	4
A-XII	85	—	C-7, R-32	12	2
A-XXIV	97	—	C-3, R-3	229	219
A-XXIV	97	—	C-4, R-21	916	616
A-XXVI	99	—	C-6 R-9	362	364
A-XXXI	104	—	C-1, R-10	N S.C. VIII	N.S.C. VII