

ECONOMIC SURVEY, ASSAM

2013-14



**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, ASSAM
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVT. OF ASSAM**

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1. AREA, ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT AND POPULATION

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>ITEM</i>	<i>Particulars</i>
A.	AREA	
(a)	Geographical area (in sq. Km.) as per 2011 Census	78438
B.	ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS	
(a)	District (as on 31 st March, 2012)	27
(b)	Sub-Division (as per 2011 Census)	56
(c)	Revenue Circle (as per 2011 Census)	184
(d)	C.D. Blocks (as on March 2012)	219
(e)	Gaon Panchayats (as on March 2012)	2202
(f)	Villages (Census, 2011)	26395
(g)	Total Towns (2011 Census)	214
	(i) Statutory Towns	88
	(ii) Census Towns	126
(h)	Police Station (2011)	301
(i)	Police Out Post (2011)	193
C.	POPULATION as per 2011 Census	
(a)	(i) Total Population	31205576
	(ii) Male	159394443
	(iii) Female	15266133
	(iv) Percentage of Rural Population	86
	(v) Percentage of Urban Population	14
	(vi) Sex-Ratio (Female per thousand male)	958
	(vii) Density of Population (per Sq. Km.)	398
	(viii) Decadal percentage variation (2001-2011)	17.07
(b)	Population of age group (0-6 years)	
	(i) Male	2363485
	(ii) Female	2274645
	(iii) Total	4638130
	(iv) Sex-Ratio	962
(c)	Literacy Rate	
	(i) Male	77.85
	(ii) Female	66.27
	(iii) Total	72.19
(d)	Vital Statistics: (2012)	
	(i) Birth rate (per thousand)	22.5
	(ii) Death rate (per thousand)	7.9
	(iii) Natural Growth Rate	14.6
	(iv) Infant mortality rate (per thousand)	55
	(iv) M.M.R. (2007-2009) (death per lakh live birth)	390
(e)	BPL Population (2011-12) using Tendulkar methodology (in percentage)	
	(i) Rural	33.89
	(ii) Urban	20.49
	(iii) Total	31.98

2. SECTORAL STATISTICS

Sl. No.	ITEM	Ref. Year	Unit	Particulars
I	AGRICULTURE			
A.	Land Utilisation			
(a)	Net area sown	2010-11	000 Hectare	2811
(b)	Area sown more than once	"	"	1349
(c)	Total cropped area	"	"	4160
(d)	Percentage of Net Area sown to total	"	Percent	35.83
	Geographical Area			
(e)	Percentage of Area Sown more than once to Net Area sown	"	"	48.01
B.	Area under important crops			
(a)	Autumn Rice	2012-13	000 Hectare	238
(b)	Winter Rice	"	"	1857
(c)	Summer Rice	"	"	393
(d)	Total Rice	"	"	2488
(e)	Wheat	"	"	34
(f)	Total Pulses	"	"	142
(g)	Other cereals & small millets	"	"	4
(h)	Maize	"	"	24
(i)	Total food grains	"	"	2692
(j)	Sugarcane	"	"	29
(k)	Jute	"	"	65
(l)	Total oil Seeds	"	"	326
C.	Production of important crops			
(a)	Autumn Rice	2012-13	000 tonnes	309
(b)	Winter Rice	"	"	3655
(c)	Summer Rice	"	"	1164
(d)	Total Rice	"	"	5128
(e)	Wheat	"	"	44
(f)	Total Pulses	"	"	84
(g)	Maize	"	"	21
(h)	Other cereals & small millets	"	"	2
(i)	Total food grains	"	"	5279
(j)	Total Oil seeds (excluding Coconut)	"	"	187
(k)	Sugarcane (in cane)	"	"	1028
(l)	Jute (000 bales of each 180 kgs)	"	"	558

Sl. No.	Unit	Ref. Year	Unit	Particulars
D.	Yield rate			
(a)	Autumn Rice	2012-13	Kg/Hectare	1317
(b)	Winter Rice	"	"	1998
(c)	Summer Rice	"	"	2965
(d)	Total Rice	"	"	2090
(e)	Wheat	"	"	1300
(f)	Maize	"	"	897
(g)	Total Pulses	"	"	597
(h)	Total Food grains	"	"	1986
(i)	Total Oilseed	"	"	610
(j)	Sugarcane (cane)	"	"	35612
(k)	Jute (Dry fibres)	"	"	1543
E.	Index of Agricultural Production (All commodities)	2012-13	-	135.70
	(Base Triennium ending 2007-08=100)			
F.	Per capita Food Grain Production	2012-13	Kg.	169
	AGRICULTURE CENSUS			
G.	Number of operational holdings			
(a)	Size Marginal (below 1 hectare)	2010-11	000 Nos.	1831
(b)	Size Small (1.0 to 2.0 hectare)	"	"	497
(c)	Size Semi Medium (2.0 to 4.0 hectare)	"	"	303
(d)	Size Medium (4.0 to 10.0 hectare)	"	"	85
(e)	Size Large (above 10 hectare)	"	"	4
(f)	All size	"	"	2720
H.	Area under operational holdings			
(a)	Size Marginal (below 1 hectare)	2010-11	000 Hectare	775
(b)	Size Small (1.0 to 2.0 hectare)	"	"	687
(c)	Size Semi Medium (2.0 to 4.0 hectare)	"	"	818
(d)	Size Medium (4.0 to 10.0 hectare)	"	"	437
(e)	Size Large (above 10 hectare)	"	"	282
(f)	All size	"	"	2999
I.	Average size of operational holdings	"	Hectare	1.10

Sl. No.	ITEM	Ref. Year	Unit	Particulars
II.	LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY			
	Livestock and Poultry Population (Sample Survey)			
A.	Livestock:			
	(i) Crossed Breed Cattle	2012-13	000 Nos.	470
	(ii) Indigenous Cattle	"	"	9093
	(iii) Buffaloes	"	"	535
	(iv) Goat	"	"	3129
B.	Poultry:			
	(i) Fowls	"	"	11113
	(ii) Ducks	"	"	4178
C.	Hospitals, Dispensaries & Block Dispensaris	"	"	500
D.	(a) Production of Milk	"	Million Ltrs.	845
	(b) Production of Egg	"	Million Nos.	471
	(c) Production of Meat	"	000 Tonnes	37
III.	FOREST			
	(a) Area under Reserved Forest	30-1-2013	000 Hectare	1397
	(b) Area under proposed Reserved Forest	"	"	176
	(c) Total Forest excluding unclassified State Forest	"	"	1935
	(d) Number of National Parks	"	Nos.	5
	(e) Number of Wildlife Sanctuaries	"	"	18
	(f) Total Forest revenue	2013	₹ in lakh	3350.15
IV.	FISHERY			
	(a) Beel Fisheries (Registered and Unregistered)	2012-13	Number	1197
	(b) Area under Beel Fisheries	"	Hectare	100815
	(c) Ponds and Tanks	"	Number	366656
	(d) Area under Ponds and Tanks	"	Hectare	59707
	(e) Total Area under Fisheries	"	"	283696
	(f) Production of Fish Seed	"	Million Nos.	4364
	(g) Production of Fish	"	000 Tonnes	254
V.	SERICULTURE			
A.	Sericulture Villages	2012-13	Nos.	10746
B.	Families engaged in Sericulture			
	(a) Eri	"	"	199763
	(b) Muga	"	"	59874
	(c) Mulberry	"	"	31955
C.	Total area under Silk worm's food plants			
	(a) Eri	"	Hectare	9173
	(b) Muga	"	"	10230
	(c) Mulberry	"	"	7424

Sl. No.	ITEM	Ref. Year	Unit	Particulars
D.	Yield of Cocoons			
(a)	Eri Cut Cocoon	2012-13	M.T	2514.16
(b)	Muga Cocoon	"	Lakh Nos.	5450.00
(c)	Mulberry reeling Cocoon	"	M.T	225.00
E.	Production of Silk Yarn			
(a)	Eri Raw Silk	2012-13	M.T	1934.00
(b)	Muga Raw Silk	"	"	109.00
(c)	Mulberry Raw Silk	"	"	25.00
F.	Number of Spinning Charkhas	"	Nos.	4082
VI.	POWER			
(a)	Total Installed Capacity	2012-13(P)	M.W	376.7
(b)	Total Unit Generation	"	MU	1765.3
(c)	Availability	"	"	5895
(d)	Total unit Billed to ultimate consumers	"	"	4205
(e)	Energy Requirement	"	"	6392
(f)	Total villages electrified	"	Nos.	22520
VII.	INDUSTRY AND MINERALS			
A.	Production of some Selected Industries			
(a)	Petroleum (Crude)	2012-13	000 M. T	4861
(b)	Coal	"	"	605
(c)	Jute	"	"	23
(d)	Fertilizer	"	"	514
(e)	Cement	"	"	1181
(f)	Wheat Flour	"	"	898
(g)	Lime Stone	"	"	292
(h)	Natural Gas (Utilized)	"	MCM	2681
B.	Registered Factories	2012	Nos.	4895
C.	Workers in Registered Factories	"	Nos.	185243
D.	(i) Index of Industrial Production (Base 2004-2005=100)	2012-13(P)	-	135.06
(ii)	Index of Mineral Production (Base 2004-2005=100)	2012-13	-	105.15
VIII.	TEA , COFFEE & RUBBER INDUSTRY			
(i)	Tea Gardens	2012	Nos.	765
(ii)	Area under Tea Cultivation	2012	000'Hectare	322
(iii)	Production of Tea	"	tonnes	588270
(iv)	Area under coffee cultivation	2012-13	Hectare	952.74
(v)	Production of coffee	"	M.T	60.72
(vii)	Area under Rubber Cultivation	"	Hectare	34537
(viii)	Production of Rubber	"	M. T	11054

Sl. No.	ITEM	Ref. Year	Unit	Particulars
IX.	TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION			
A.	Vehicle			
(i)	Total Vehicles Registered	2012-13	Nos.	227367
(ii)	Total Vehicles on Road	"	Nos.	1725222
(iii)	Total Revenue earned during the year	2012-13	₹ in Crore	344.38
B.	ROAD			
	Total P.W.D. Road Length (including N.H.)	2012-13	Km.	48569.22
(a)	Surfaced (Black topped)	"	"	22700
(b)	Un-Surfaced	"	"	22800
(c)	National Highway	"	"	3069.22
(d)	State Highway	"	"	3134
	Railway route Length (Total)	2012-13	Km.	2458.93
(a)	Broad Gauge	"	"	1470.06
(b)	Meter Gauge	"	"	988.87
C.	Air Transport			
(a)	Air Traffic Movement	2002-13	Nos.	33535
(b)	Passenger Handled	"	"	2526434
(c)	Freight(Loaded + Unloaded)	"	Tonne	6668
(d)	Average flight per day	"	Nos.	92
(e)	Average Passenger Handled per day	"	Nos.	6921
(f)	Average Cargo Handled per day	"	Tonne	18.27
D.	Inland Water Transport			
(i)	Total No. of Ferry Services	2012-13	Nos.	67
(ii)	Passengers Transported	"	('000 Nos.)	7531
(iii)	Goods Transported	"	M.T.	362420
E.	POSTAL			
(a)	Post Office	2012-13	Nos.	4013
(b)	Letter Boxes	"	"	16386
F.	TELEPHONE			
(a)	No. of Telephone Exchanges	Dec'2012	Nos.	585
(b)	Direct Exchange lines (Fixed+WLL+MTS)	"	"	1422194
(c)	Villages covered by Public Telephones (VPTs)	"	"	24676
(d)	Wire line phones (Fixed DELs)	"	"	193952
(e)	Wireless Phones (GSM+CDMA)	"	"	1228242
(f)	Public call offices	"	"	11957

Sl. No.	ITEM	Ref. Year	Unit	Particulars
X.	TOURISM			
	(a) Number of Tourists using Tourist lodges			
	(i) Indian Tourist	2012-13	Nos.	22057
	(ii) Foreign Tourist	"	"	711
	(b) Number of Tourist using other accommodation like Hotel etc.			
	(i) Indian Tourist	2012-13	"	4522609
	(ii) Foreign Tourist	"	"	16997
	(c) Revenue earned from Tourist lodges	"	₹in Lakh	248.19
XI.	EMPLOYMENT			
	(a) Total No. of Employment Exchanges	2012	Nos.	82
	(b) Employment in Organised Sector	"	"	1120484
	(i) Employment in Public Sector	"	"	535717
	(ii) Employment in Private Sector	"	"	584767
	(c) Educated Un-employed in Live Register	"	"	1411949
	(d) Total Un-employed in Live Register	"	"	1622729
XII.	HEALTH			
	(a) Government Hospitals	2012	Nos.	25
	(b) Primary Health Centres	"	"	975
	(c) Sub-divisional Civil Hospitals	"	"	13
	(d) Sub Centres	"	"	4609
	(e) Community Health centre	"	"	110
XIII.	EDUCATION			
A.	Institution			
	(a) No. of Primary School	2012-13	Nos.	35544
	(b) No. of Middle School	"	"	11286
	(c) No. of High School	"	"	5743
B.	Enrolment			
	(a) Primary School	2012-13	000 Nos.	2957
	(b) Middle School	"	"	1609
	(c) High School	2011-12	"	864
XIV.	BANKING			
	(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks (Reporting offices)	March/2013	Nos.	1682
	(ii) Total deposit	"	₹ in crore	77730
	(iii) Total credit	"	"	28576
	(iv) Credit-Deposit Ratio	"	Percent	36.76
	(v) Population served per Bank	"	000 Nos.	18.6
	(vi) Regional Rural Bank	"	Nos.	408
	(vii) Deposit of Regional Rural Banks	"	₹ in crore	5832
	(viii) Credit of Regional Rural Banks	"	"	3286

Sl. No.	ITEM	Ref. Year	Unit	Particulars
XV.	PANCHAYAT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME			
A.	SGSY			
(a)	Physical Achievement			
(i)	Total Self-Help Groups formed	2012-13	Nos.	1735
(ii)	Women SHGs formed	"	"	1016
(b)	Financial Performance			
(i)	Total fund available	2012-13	₹ in lakh	4945.93
(ii)	Total expenditure	"	"	3059.84
(iii)	Percentage of expenditure	"	Percent	61.87
B.	IAY			
(a)	Annual Target	2012-13	Nos.	184408
(b)	Physical Achievements [including previous years sanction]	"	"	114989
(c)	Percentage of Achievements	"	Percent	53.63
C.	MGNREGA			
(i)	Total Fund Available	2012-13	₹ in lakh	70325.51
(ii)	Total Expenditure	"	"	59810.62
(iii)	Person days generated	"	Lakh Mandays	313.42
XVI.	STATE INCOME			
A.	Net State Domestic Product			
(i)	At Current Prices	2012-13(Q)	₹ in crore	126149
(ii)	At Constant (2004-05) Prices	"	"	73081
B.	Per Capita State Domestic Product			
(i)	At Current Prices	2012-13(Q)	In Rupees	40475
(ii)	At Constant (2004-2005) Prices	"	"	23448
XVII.	STATE GOVT. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE			
A.	Total Revenue Receipts	2013-14 (BE)	₹ in lakh	4128432
(i)	Central Taxes	"	"	1262076
(ii)	State Taxes	"	"	898376
(iii)	Non-Tax Revenue (Collection by the State)	"	"	340033
(iv)	Non-Tax Revenue (Contribution from Centre)	"	"	1627947
B.	Total Revenue Expenditure	2013-14(BE)	₹ in lakh	3818380
(i)	General Services	"	"	1081022
(ii)	Social and Community Services	"	"	1593232
(iii)	Economic Services	"	"	730589
(iv)	Grants-in-aid & Contribution	"	"	413537
XVIII.	STATE PLAN			
(i)	Twelfth Plan projected outlay (at 2011-12 prices)	2012-17	₹ in crore	98672
(ii)	Annual Plan [Approved Outlay]	2012-13	₹ in lakh	10500
(iii)	Annual Plan Outlay (proposed)	2013-14	₹ in lakh	12500

ASSAM ECONOMY - AN OVERVIEW

AREA AND POPULATION

Assam is situated in the North-East region of India – bordering seven States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal and two countries viz. Bangladesh and Bhutan. With a geographical area of 78,438 sq. km which is about 2.4 percent of the country's total geographical area Assam provides shelter to 2.6 percent population of the Country.

As per the final population data released by the Census of India, 2011 the state has a population of 312.06 lakh comprises of 159.39 lakh males and 152.66 lakh female. Out of the total 312.06 lakh population, 86 percent population live in rural areas and 14 percent population live in urban areas of the State. While the percentage of rural population of the State stands much higher compared to All-India average (69 percent), the proportion of urban population in the State has increased from 12.9 percent in 2001 to 14 percent in 2011. The decadal growth of the State's population works out at 17.1 percent during the decade 2001-2011 as against 17.7 percent for the country as a whole. The sex ratio of Assam has increased to 958 female per 1000 male in 2011 from 935 in 2001. Compared to overall sex ratio of the State, the Child sex ratio (age-group 0-6 years) has gradually declined from 975 in 1991 to 967 in 2001 and further to 962 in 2011.

The density of population of the State, on the other hand, has gone up to 398 as against India's density 382 as per 2011 Census. The corresponding State's figure as per 2001 Census was 340.

STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

An analysis of sectoral percentage contribution to GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices from 2004-05 to 2013-14 indicate that other than Service sector, the percentage contribution of Agriculture and Allied activities and Industry sector recorded steady decline. In respect of Agriculture and allied activities the contribution is expected to decrease from the level of 25.5 percent in 2004-05 to 21.3 percent level in 2013-14. The "Agriculture sector" although the major contributor of Agriculture and Allied activities, the percentage contribution of this sector towards the State economy has been declining steadily and expected to reach the level of 17.8 percent in 2013-14 from 21.7 percent in 2004-05. The percentage contribution of the Industry Sector to the State economy is also shown the same declining trend and expected to fall from 27.54 percent in 2004-05 to 21.27 percent in 2013-14. Within the 'Industry Sector', the percentage contribution of Mining & Quarrying, the most potential sector of the State, has also recorded decline from 8.76 percent in 2004-05 to 5.13 percent in 2013-14. On the other hand, the percentage contribution of Service sector towards the State economy is expected to increase from 46.9 percent in 2004-05 to 57.5 percent in 2013-14.

The state of economy in terms of Rupee value of the GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2013-14 (Advance Estimates) is estimated at ₹ 88537.17 crore as against ₹ 83630.23 crore for 2012-13 (Quick Estimates) reflecting a growth of 5.87 per cent which is lower than the growth of 6.06 per cent estimated in 2012-13 (Quick Estimates). The expectation of growth of 5.87 per cent in GSDP of the State for 2013-14 comprises of the estimated growth of 4.59 per cent in Agriculture and Allied sector, 4.28 per cent in Industry sector and 6.95 per cent in Services sector.

During the financial year 2013-14, the growth of 'Forestry' sector displayed a positive growth of 4.56 percent in 2013-14 against the growth of 3.05 per cent experienced in 2012-13. The growth of 'Agriculture' and 'Fishing' sectors are also estimated nominally higher with 4.45 percent and 6.54 per cent against the previous year's growth of 4.35 percent and 6.30 percent respectively. The overall estimated growth rate of Agriculture and Allied sector therefore, is expected to remain nominally higher with 4.59 per cent in 2013-14 as compared to 4.33 percent growth of the previous year.

The overall performance of the 'Industry' sector has improved and the growth is expected to be achieved the level of 4.28 per cent in 2013-14 against 3.34 per cent growth estimated in the previous year 2012-13 and this is due to favourable performance of Manufacturing Sector especially Unregistered Manufacturing Sector and Construction sector during 2013-14 compared to 2012-13. The growth of these two sectors is estimated at 4.14 percent and 7.05 percent respectively during 2013-14 compared to the previous year's growth of 2.32 percent and 4.52 percent. Amongst the sub-sectors of Industry sectors, the estimated growth rate of Mining and Quarrying, Manufacturing (Registered), Electricity, Gas & Water Supply is not very encouraging and expected to be remained lower during 2013-14 over the previous year's growth.

The Services sector comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport by other means, Storage, Real Estate & Business Services and Communications, Banking & Insurance, Social & Personal and Other services is expected to grow by 6.95 per cent during 2013-14 as compared to 7.81 per cent growth achieved in 2012-13 due to comparatively lower performance is likely to be shown by the sub sectors of the services sector viz., 'Other Services' and Railways'. On the other hand, the growth of the sub sectors 'Storage' and 'Communication' is expected to be by and large remained at the same level during the year 2013-14 as that of 2012-13.

The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), also known as State Income, at 2004-05 prices is expected to be remained more or less at a same level by 5.88 per cent (as per Advance Estimates) during the year 2013-14 as compared to 5.86 per cent during 2012-13. Measured on the basis of Net State Domestic Product, the Per Capita Income of the State will attain the level of ₹24533.00 at constant (2004-05) prices and ₹46354.00 at current prices as per advance estimates for 2013-14 as against ₹23448.00 and ₹40475.00 at constant (2004-05) prices and current prices in the previous year 2012-13 respectively. In terms of growth rate, the per capita income at constant (2004-05) prices is likely to be 4.63 per cent higher in 2013-14 over the previous year.

STATE FINANCE

The Assam Government Budget 2013-14 reveals that the Revenue Receipts and the Capital Receipts during 2013-14 is expected to be ₹41284.32 crore and ₹4550.23 crore respectively as against ₹38286.35 crore and ₹4818.76 crore during 2012-13 (RE).

During 2013-14, the Revenue Expenditure of the State Government is expected to be ₹38183.80 crore and the Capital Expenditure is expected to be ₹10369.84 crore as against ₹37401.00 crore and ₹7248.17 crore during 2012-13 (RE).

In the Budget 2013-14, the State expects to receive total revenue amounting to ₹12384.09 crore under 'State's Own Resources' comprising of ₹8983.76 crore as Tax Revenues and ₹3400.33 crore as Non-Tax revenue. The expected transfer from the Centre is ₹28900.23 crore which include ₹12620.76 crore as Share of Central Taxes and ₹16279.47 crore as Grants from the Centre.

The Assam Government Budget 2013-14 projects to have a revenue surplus of ₹3100.52 crore (1.87 percent of GSDP) and a fiscal deficit of ₹5957.98 crore (3.60 percent of GSDP) during 2013-14. During 2013-14, the State Government is expected to borrow ₹4528.42 crore from various sources like market, loans from financial institutions/banks, NSSF loans, loans from the Centre against EAPs and State Provident Fund & GIS. Out of the total borrowings, the Government is expected to repay loans to an amount of ₹1194.82 crore and projects the remaining net loan of ₹3333.60 crore available for investment during 2013-14.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

The climate of the State is of humid sub-tropical in nature with warm and humid summer and cool and dry winter. On an average the temperature of the State varies between 8° Celsius (winter season) and 36° Celsius (summer season). The humidity is high primarily during summer season. Due to unique geographical location coupled with varied physiography, the State has array of climatic conditions.

Assam is situated in the high rainfall zone. The monsoons are Assam's life line as the agricultural activity is predominantly depended on it. The southwest monsoon brought shower for which the State receives average annual rainfall of 2580 mm on the Brahmaputra valley and its surrounding region. The State normally receives 2 percent rainfall in Winter Season (January – February), 25 percent in Summer Season (March – May), 65 percent in Monsoon Season (June – September) and 7 percent in Post-monsoon Season (October – December).

During 2012-13 the State had experienced 2173.5 mm rainfall against normal rainfall of 2295.8 mm. During the Kharif crop season only 1953.2 mm rainfall [against the normal rainfall of 2001.0 mm] was occurred in the State. According to the State Agriculture Department, the pattern of overall rainfall in the State was normal both in terms of total rainfall [(+) 2.4 percent above normal] and it's spread during the Kharif season. However, during the months of May, 2012 and August, 2012 the State received deficit rainfall with (-) 46.1 percent and (-) 30.2 percent respectively. During the Rabi season overall rainfall in the State was "Deficient" with deviation of (-) 25.4 percent from normal.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD GRAINS PRODUCTION

The economy of Assam continues to be predominantly agrarian. Agriculture sector continues to support more than 75 percent population of the State directly or indirectly providing employment of more than 53 percent of the total workforce. The contribution of Agriculture Sector to the State economy [GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices] has been recording gradual fall during the period 2005-06 to 2012-13 (Quick estimate). The trend of growth of Agriculture Sector was erratic [GSDP (at constant 2004-05 prices)] during the same period and finally pegged at 4.4 percent 2012-13 (Quick estimate).

The net cultivated area of the State is 28.11 lakh hectares (2010-11) which is about 88 percent of the total land available for agricultural cultivation in the State. According to the Agricultural Census, Assam, 2010-11, the average operational holding is 1.10 hectare only and more than 85 percent of the total farmer family is small and marginal farmers.

Rice being the staple food of Assam and hence concentration of Agriculture machinery on Paddy production is high. The Paddy cultivation, during the year 2012-13, occupies 88.5 percent of the net cropped area and 59.8 percent of the gross cropped area in the State compared to 90.6 percent and 61.2 percent of the net cropped area and the gross cropped area respectively during the year 2011-12. As per final estimates, the average area covered for normal paddy cultivation during the year 2012-13 was 24.88 lakh hectares or about 92.4 percent of the total area under food grains in the State. In respect of Autumn Rice, the final forecast estimates show that the area under cultivation recorded 45.4 percent decline during nine years period from 2004-05 to 2012-13. The area under the Winter Rice, the principal Kharif Crop of the State, has also recorded marginal fall [1.01 percent or 0.19 lakh hectare] during the year 2012-13 compared to the area under the crop during 2011-12 [18.76 lakh hectares].

As per final estimates, total food grains production in the State was 52.79 lakh MT in 2012-13 or 8.69 percent more compared to the previous year. During the year 2010-11, total production of food grains in the State was 51.78 lakh MT. The total production of Rice in the State was 51.28 lakh MT in 2012-13 as against 47.16 lakh MT in 2011-12. Total production of rice in the State, thus, 8.74 percent more during 2012-13 compared to previous year's production. The production of total Pulses also reported 15.1 percent increase with 0.84 lakh MT in 2012-13 over the previous production of 0.73 lakh MT. This increasing trend of production of total Pulses continued since 2005-06. The total Oilseeds production also increased by 20.0 percent during the year 2012-13 with 1.87 lakh MT compared to 1.56 lakh MT in 2011-12. The oil seeds production increased in the State despite the pattern of overall rainfall was "deficient" with deviation of (-) 25.4 percent from normal during the Rabi season.

IRRIGATION

The achievements made by Irrigation Department in creation of additional irrigation potential as well as potential utilised was not much encouraging. Out of the Gross Cropped Area of 41.60 lakh hectares of the State, the Irrigation Department alone created potential of 8.32 (approx.) lakh hectares up to March, 2013 by operating both completed and ongoing irrigation schemes of which 2.54 lakh hectares through Major & Medium Irrigation Projects and the rest 5.78 lakh hectares through Minor Irrigation Schemes out of which 1.82 lakh hectares irrigation potential was utilized during the year. In addition, the State Agriculture Department has also created irrigation Potential of 9.18 lakh hectares till the end of 2012-13 through the Shallow Tube wells and Low Lift Points of which 5.43 lakh hectare area under utilisable/assured irrigation.

Under AIBP fund, 4 (four) ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects (Dhansiri I/P, Champamati I/P, Borolia I/P and Buridehing I/P) and all are in different stages of progress at present. Out of which three ongoing projects viz., Dhansiri I/P, Champamati I/P, Borolia I/P are expected to be completed by 2015 with an anticipated expenditure of ₹35695.00 lakh which will create total irrigation potential of 53973 hectares. Moreover, renovation/reconstruction of 27 sick Minor Irrigation Schemes are in progress for revival of lost potential of 1780 hectares under the State's Flagship Programme 'Assam Vikash Yojana'. Out of the total 27 Schemes, 19 Schemes have been completed reviving a lost potential of 1367 hectares.

FISHERY

The contribution of Fishery sector to State Domestic Product is very nominal and it is estimated at around 2.0 percent. Despite existence of vast water resources suitable for pisciculture in the State covering an area of 4.77 lakh hectares (including River Fisheries) the fish production is showing a sluggish growth during the period 2008-09 to 2012-13. However, the Fish production in the state has reached to the level of 254 Million Kg during the year 2012-13. With a view to increase per capita availability of fish and to narrow down the production-requirement gap, State Fisheries Department has adopted a number of positive interventions and has given special emphasis for scientific fish farming in beels and community tanks through awareness, training, government support and subsequent bank linkage. Strategies have also been formulated for sustainable development of the fisheries sector.

MILK AND MEAT PRODUCTION

The volume of milk production for the year 2012-13 was estimated at 844.90 million liters as against estimated milk production of 838.37 million liters during the year 2011-12 which was about 0.78 percent more than that of estimated milk production in the previous year. The estimated per capita/per day milk availability of milk therefore stands at the level of 74 ml during the year 2012-13 as it was in the previous year and remained far below the ICMR recommended per person/per day milk requirement norms. The Crossbreed Cattle and Buffalo are the major contributor to the growth of milk production in the State. The cattle milk alone contributes more than 82.6 percent of the total milk production during the year 2012-13.

The total meat production during 2012-13 was estimated at 36.63 thousand tons against 34.20 thousand tons during the previous year i.e., 2011-12 showing about 7.0 percent increase in meat production over the previous year. Out of the estimated total meat production during the year 2012-13 the pig meat contributes 40 percent of the total meat production followed by goat meat (30 percent) and poultry meat (19 percent) respectively.

The estimated egg production in the State was estimated at 4712 lakh numbers during the year 2012-13 which was by and large remained marginally above the estimated egg production in the State during the previous year (the estimated egg production in the State was 4709 lakh numbers in 2011-12). Annual average yield rate of Fowl egg was 107 and 108 numbers per layer/ per season for local and improved fowl respectively during the year. The per capita availability of egg in the state for the year 2012-13 was estimated at 15 numbers per head/ per annum as against ICMR recommended norms of requirement of 180 numbers of eggs per head per annum.

INDUSTRY AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

The industrial scenario of the State is confined within the growth of employment oriented SSI, MSME Sector, which comprises of manufacturing and processing industries. Assam is still making desperate efforts for gearing up industrial activities by harnessing the un-tapped resources available in the State by introducing growth-inducing factors and by removing the infrastructure inadequacies primarily in the power sector. Industrial policy has been adopted in the State to facilitate investments through Public Private Partnership mode as well as to encourage FDI with an objective to develop the manufacturing sector of the State. The Industries and Commerce Department of the State as well as agencies like Assam Industrial Development Corporation (AIDC) are implementing various promotional schemes towards achieving sustainable industrial development of the State. However, the supporting communication and transport sector has already attained some improvement during the recent past.

To facilitate growth in the manufacturing sector, there are 19 Industrial Estates, 8 Mini Industrial Estates, 17 Industrial Areas and 11 Growth Centers under the Industries and Commerce Department of Assam where a total of 665 numbers of Industrial units are functioning at present. Besides, one Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) has been established spread over an area of 7343 thousand Sq.M land with world class infrastructure at Amingaon in Kamrup district with a total cost of ₹1462 lakh. As many as 38 numbers of industrial units are producing export quality product of various kinds.

In response to the State Govt. efforts, the Manufacturing Sector has shown some recovery from 2009-10. The contribution share of the manufacturing towards State Economy is estimated at 7.6 percent during 2012-13 (Quick Estimates) at constant (2004-05) prices. The Index of Industrial Production in the State also shown some increase and reached the level of 135.06 in 2012-13 (Base:2004-2005=100) as against 132.68 in 2011-12.

There are 37356 SSI/MSME units in Assam and provided employment to 2.05 lakh persons till the end of March 2013. The Annual Survey of Industries results reveal that Assam has 2795 number of functioning Registered Factories during the year 2010-11 with 141274 employees as against 2211 number of functioning Registered Factories with 149256 employees in 2008-09. The results also show that the value of output and, net income of the factories has increased considerably by more than 15.0 percent and 142.0 percent respectively during the year 2010-11 over 2008-09.

TEA –THE PLANTATION CROP

The Tea Industry of Assam plays a vital role in the State as well as in the national economy. The Assam's Tea industry also possesses a significant reputation in the global economy. Assam alone produces more than half of India's tea production. The total area under Tea Gardens in the State is 318 thousand Hectares. Assam alone produces more than half of India's total tea production. The estimated tea production in Assam was 590.12 thousand tonnes in 2012, compared to total estimated production of 589.11 thousand tonnes of tea during 2011. The tea industry in Assam also provides average daily employment to more than 6.86 lakh persons in the State, which is around 50 percent of the total average daily number of labour employed [on an average 11.1 lakh labour employed per day] in the country. According to the Tea Board of India, about 64.6 thousand small tea growers [STG] in Assam are producing about 106881 thousand KG in 88674 hectares of land in Assam.

RUBBER PLANTATION

Among the other Plantation crops, Rubber cultivation is also gaining its popularity in the State due to congenial agro climate as well as its eco-friendly activity. The Rubber Board of India has identified Assam as a "Potential State". From the "productivity" point of view, Assam too has huge scope of rubber plantation. Considering the growing national demand, the Rubber Board of India has planned to enhance rubber plantation area in the State to 2 lakh hectares at the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan. The area under rubber cultivation has grown from 16.5 thousand hectares in 2006-07 to about 34.5 thousand hectares in 2012-13 which was about 105.0 percent higher than that of the area under rubber cultivation in 2006-07. The production of rubber has also been increased considerably from 3050 MT to 11054 MT during the same period.

HANDLOOM AND SERICULTURE

The handicraft industry occupies an important place in the economy of the State. The traditional silk products which is associated with the rituals and traditions of the Assamese society have won worldwide acclaim, for its design, craftsmanship and quality. Silk, therefore, has great importance both from its production and use in the Assamese society. The State of Assam is proud of traditionally producing Muga, Eri and Mulberry and lastly the Oak tassar in the hill districts. The State accounts for highest production of non-mulberry Silk, Muga and Eri in the country. Although the production of Mulberry Yarn is not as high as expected, Assam has the monopoly in the world in respect of Muga, the "Golden Silk" production as more than 97 percent of Muga Silk is produced in Assam. Assam has also achieved the right of 'Geographical Indication' for Muga thread. The State is also a Major producer of Eri Silk (about 65 percent) in the country. The total area under Silkworm Food Plants has been recorded at 26826.5 hectare during 2012-13 which is about 10.5 percent more than the area under Silkworm Food Plants in 2011-12. According to the State Sericulture Department, the State has produced 109.0 MT Muga Raw Silk, 1934.0 MT Eri Raw Silk and 25.0 MT Mulberry Raw Silk during the year 2012-13.

There are more than 13.00 lakh looms in the State and about 25 lakh people are directly or indirectly associated with weaving activities. At present, the Directorate of Handloom and Textiles covers 26395 villages with more than 14(fourteen) lakh weavers of the State under its 209 Handloom Demonstration Circles. For improvement of the handloom sector, the Handloom and Textiles Department of the State directly runs 102 Handloom Training Centres, 4 Handloom Training Institute, 1 power loom Centre, 98 Weavers' Extension Service Units and 20 Handloom Production Centre, 1(one) Handloom Research and Designing Centre. The Assam Government Marketing

FOREST

The forest cover in the state, as per India State Forest Report 2011 [based on interpretation of satellite data of November 2008-January 2009] is 27,673 sq km, which is 35.28 percent of the State's geographical area. The forest cover of the State has decreased by 19 sq km as compared to the satellite data of October 2006-January 2007, published in India State Forest Report of 2009. In terms of forest canopy density classes, the State has 1,444 sq km very dense forest, 11,404 sq km moderately dense forest and 14,825 sq km open forest. The estimated tree cover in the State is 1564 sq. km which is 1.99 percent of the total geographical area of the State. The Report (2011) also detected decrease of 17 sq. km in very dense forest and 154 sq. km in moderately dense forest an increase of 152 sq. Km in the open forest in the State compared to the figures published in the Previous Report (2009).

The recorded forest area of Assam is 26,832 sq. Km accounting for 34.21 percent of its geographical area as per India State Forest Report, 2011. The Report also shows that of the total forest area, Reserved Forests and unclassified forests constitute 66.58 percent and 33.42 percent respectively.

As per Forest profile of the State, the Reserved Forest area and Proposed Forest area is 13973 sq km and 1757 sq km respectively in 2012-13 as against 13507 sq km and 1539 sq km reported in 2011-12 by the State Forest Department. The Reserved forest area is 72 percent of the total forest area of the State. The total forest area excluding un-classed State Forest is 19352 sq km and 3621 sq km area is under protected area in 2012-13, as reported. The reserved forest area constitutes around 18 per cent and total forest area excluding unclassified forest constitutes around 25 per cent of the total geographical area of the State.

The amount of revenue earned from the forest products during the year 2012-13 was ₹3350.15 lakh or about 52.0 percent less compared to the revenue earned during the previous year (₹7006.80 lakh was earned in 2011-12).

MINES AND MINERALS

Assam is richly endowed with mineral resources. However the contribution of the Mining and Quarrying sector towards State economy is gradually declining over the years. The analysis of State economy reveals that the contribution of this sector is declining and expected to reach 5.13 percent level in 2013-14 compared to the estimated contribution calculated at 8.76 percent in 2004-05. The performance of Mining Sector during the year 2012-13 reveals that the volume of production of Coal was 605 thousand MT, Crude Oil 4861 thousand MT, Natural Gas (utilized) 2681 MCM and Lime Stone 292 thousand MT as against 590 thousand MT coal, 5023 thousand MT Crude Oil, 2726 MCM Natural Gas (Utilised) and 242 thousand MT Lime Stone during the year 2011-12. It reveals from the data that while the production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas (Utilised) recorded 3.2 percent and 1.7 percent decrease respectively in 2012-13 over the previous year, the production of Coal and Lime Stone recorded 2.5 percent and 20.7 percent increase respectively. The index of mineral production in Assam (Base 2004-2005) was 105.15 in 2012-13 as against 108.35 in 2011-12. The index of mineral production in Assam (Base 2004-2005) has been worked out at 105.15 in 2012-13 as against 108.35 in 2011-12.

POWER

Growth in the consumption of energy is linked to the growth of the economy, modernisation, urbanisation and improvement of quality of life of the people living in a State or a Country. The power supply position in the State is not very encouraging. There have been always a shortage of power due to less power generation in comparison to demand in the State. The total installed capacity of all power generating plants at present is 376.7 MW which include Coal, Hydel and Gas plants of the State. The installed capacity for generating power has come down due to de-commissioning of Bongaigaon Thermal Power station (BTPs) and Mobile Gt sets and de-rating of age-old units of Namrup (NTPS).

The energy requirements in the State have been worked out at 6392 Million Unit (MU) during the year 2012-13 compared to 5877 MU in the previous year. The availability of energy during the said periods was 5895 MU and 5700 MU respectively. However, the power generation was 1765 MU and 1772 MU during the years 2012-13 and 2011-12 respectively against the requirement of 6392 MU and 5877 MU during the years. To meet the demand of the requirement of power in the State the Commercial Wing of ASEB has been purchasing power from other public and private sources.

The total number of consumers in the State during the year 2012-13 were 2312773 out of which 2130992 were domestic consumers and the rests 181781 were commercial consumers. It is observed that total number of consumers both domestic and commercial have increased by around 14 percent in 2012-13 compared to 12 percent increase in 2011-12. The State's own power generation while increased at a much lower rate during 2011-12 (about 4 percent) over the previous year (2010-11), during 2012-13 power generation from the State's own sources calculated 'negative' [(-) 0.40 percent] compared to 2011-12. However, for better improvement of the power supply position in the State, various projects have been undertaken and are in progress.

As regards to rural households electrification Assam is also lagging behind. Till the end of the 2012-13 the State could be complete electrification of 85 percent villages.

Energy loss during transmission and distribution is a matter of concern for a energy deficit State like Assam. The Transmission and Distribution loss in the State was calculated at 28.94 percent during the year 2012-13 which includes commercial losses as well. The situation has been gradually improving with the adoption of some precautionary measures.

EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO

The size of the educated job seekers is considerably growing higher as per records of the live register of Employment Exchanges and stood at 1411949 or 7.54 percent more during 2012 compared to 2011. The percentage of educated job seekers constitutes about 87 percent of the total job-seekers.

The Report of the third annual Employment and Unemployment survey conducted during the period from July 2012 to June 2013 reveals that 40.5 percent households of rural Assam are self employed in agriculture, 19.0 are self employed in non-agriculture, 21.3 percent are regular wage or salary earners, 8.3 percent are agricultural labour, 8.5 percent households are other labour and 2.4 percent are other households compared to 39.3 percent self employed in agriculture, 11.9 percent self employed in non-agriculture, 12.9 percent regular wage or salary earners, 20.0 percent agricultural labour, 12.2 percent other labour and 3.7 percent other households at all India level.

In respect of urban areas, the report revealed that while 35.6 percent households are self employed, 42.1 percent are regular wage or salary earners, 15.6 households are casual labour and 6.7 percent are other households at all India level, 43.2 percent households are self employed, 42.7 percent are regular wage or salary earners, 9.5 percent households are casual labour and 4.6 percent are other households in the urban areas of Assam.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Poverty alleviation and economic upliftment of rural poor is the basic objective of the Panchayat and Rural Development Department of Assam for which various national and State level flagship schemes have been implementing by the this department. For eradication of poverty the Panchayat wing has been implementing various National and State level flagship schemes viz. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme, Annapurna, Chief Minister's Assam Bikash Yojana, Backward Region Grant Fund, etc. The Rural Development, on the other hand, is also implementing programmes like IAY, MGNREGA etc for upliftment life and generate and employment of the rural poor of the State.

During the year 2012-13 the State could provide 98900 numbers of dwelling houses to the BPL families under the Indira Awas Yojana against the target of 184408.

MGNREGA, the other flagship programme for employment generation shows some commendable performance during the year 2012-13. Till the end of March 2013, there are 39.85 lakh (cumulative from 2006-07) Job Card holders in the State. During the year 2012-13, all total 1234827 job card holders were provided with employment against 1247507 job card holders demanded works. Out of the total job card holders, 9807 job card holders were provided with 100 days employment. Through the MGNREGA programme 313.42 lakh person days were generated of which 81.480 lakh person days were generated by women.

SIRD is assisting in successful implementation of rural development programmes meant for gainful income and employment generation for which it arranges activity related training programmes for the beneficiaries. During the year 2012-13, 10625 numbers of beneficiaries under different activities were assisted in terms of bank loan and Govt subsidy under the Chief Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Swa-Niyojan Yojana while 1915 numbers of persons and 389 number of persons undergone training for skill development and exposure visit outside the states. In addition 18000 elected PRI representatives were trained up under one day sensitisation round through satellite training systems and similarly 9064 no of participants were imparted training under orientation training programme.

BANKING

According to the Reserve Bank of India's publication "Quarterly Statistics of Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks" for the Quarter ending of March, 2013 the number of reporting Bank Offices of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam has been increased to 1682 as on March 2013 from 1262 as on March 2007. With the increase in the bank networking, the dependence per bank offices in Assam has been considerably decreased over the years and reduced from 62.15 Sq.km as on March 2007 to 46.63 Sq.km as on March 2013. However, as against the all India average of 12.0 thousand population (based on Population Census 2011) covered per bank branch office as on March 2013, the status of population coverage per bank branch office in Assam is much higher with 18.6 thousand during the same period. It is pertinent to note that in terms of national average of population to bank ratio, the State has a shortfall of about 650 bank branches.

The aggregate deposit with Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam, which was ₹31666 crore in March 2008, has increased to ₹77730 crore in March 2013. The volume of deposits has been increased by 145 percent in March 2013 over March 2008. The per capita deposit in the State has also been increased from ₹10808 in March 2008 to ₹24913 in March 2013. Thus, the per capita deposit in the State has recorded more than 130 percent increase during the last six years. . The total volume of credit, on the other hand, disbursed by the banks has been increased to ₹28576 crore in March 2013 from ₹13057 crore in March 2008 thereby recorded a growth of 119.0 percent during the last six years period.

The Credit-Deposit ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam remained slightly lower with 36.8 percent during the year 2012-13 (ending March 2013) compared to 37.3 percent as on March 2012. The Credit -Deposit Ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam during the year 2012-13 (ending March), however, remained far below compared to 78.1 percent of all India Credit -Deposit ratio during the same period. It revealed from the RBI publication that out of the total 1682 reporting offices in the State, 835 bank branch offices [50 percent] are located in the rural areas and share more than 17 percent of the total bank deposits in the State. The number of bank branch offices in semi-urban and urban areas of Assam are 463 and 384 and shared 30 percent and 53 percent of the total bank deposits respectively.

ROADS AND TRANSPORT

Road infrastructure is bare necessity for speedy development of a State. The road network in Assam comprises of total 52099.22 Km of roads consisting of 3069.22 Km National Highways, 3134 Km State Highways, 4413 Km Major District roads, 2496 Km Urban roads, 36544 Km Rural Roads and 2443 Km Project & Other Non PWD Roads. At present 48569.22 Km road network including 3069.22 Km National Highways [of which 129.20 km under construction and 219.85 km newly declared NH Way] is maintained by the State PWD. As against availability of large road network in the State, the existence of large number of semi-permanent timber bridges hamper all weather road communication in many areas within the State territory. To maintain smooth road communication, the State PWD has started conversion of such semi-permanent timber bridges in phased manner as well as continues construction of new RCC bridges on missing links in the State. At present conversion of as many as 1177 numbers of semi-permanent timber bridges and 61 new constructions of RCC bridges on missing links are in progress.

With the improvement of road connectivity the rapid increase of the number of on road motor vehicles has been observed in Assam over the past few years. The on road vehicle population in the State has reached 1725222 as on March 2013 as against 1528269 numbers of motor vehicle on road as March 2012. The number of Motor vehicles on road in the State have recorded about 61.0 percent growth during the last six years period from 2007-08 to 2012-13. The density of motor vehicles in Assam has also calculated at 22.0 per sq.km during the year 2012-13 as against 19.0 per sq. km. during 2011-12.

With the increase of growth of motor vehicles, the number of road accidents in the State is also increasing. During the year 2012-13, as many as 6562 number of road accidents were reported in the State which was 5.12 percent less over the previous year. The accident severity or number of persons killed per 100 road accidents recorded 34.3 during 2012-13 compared to 35.9 during the year 2011-12.

TELECOMMUNICATION

The status of telecom facilities in Assam has shown considerable improvement over the years. It is evident from overall tele-density (Telephone per 100 of population) of the State that as on December 2012 the overall tele-density was 46.50 as against the national average of 73.34. Disaggregated figures show that the telecom penetration in the State has been uneven across the urban and rural segments. While the urban tele-density of Assam stood at 136.38 in 2012-13 (upto December-2012), the rural tele-density was only 30.18 in 2012-13 (upto December 2012). Compared to all India average in respect of overall tele-density as well as urban tele-density [overall 73.34 and urban 149.55 in 2012-13 (up to December 2012)] the position of Assam stood far below (over all 46.50 and urban 136.38). In respect of rural segments, tele-density of Assam (30.18) in 2012-13 (upto December 2012) was marginally below the national average (rural-39.90).

According to the Annual Report 2012-13 of the Department of Telecommunications, Govt. of India, there were 14533025 numbers of telephones in Assam out of which 54.95 percent was located in rural areas. However, the total telephones in Assam as on December 2012 share only 1.62 percent total telephones in the Country.

In respect of wireless phone [mobile segment] connections, there are more than 1.43 crore mobile subscribers in Assam as on December 2012. BSNL alone provides around 8.6 percent of the total mobile connections in the State till December 2012. The private mobile service operators, on the other hand, provided more than 1.31 crore mobile connections or share 91.4 percent of the total mobile connections in the State as on December 2012.

PRICE AND PRICE SITUATION

The State of Assam in particular and the Country as a whole is experiencing price rise in varying degrees in the last few years. The country is going through high inflation, at times hovering around the double digit forcing the Government to take various price controlling measures. Inflation is measured by taking into account of the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based on the prices in wholesale markets and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) based on the prices the consumer purchases from the retail trade market. The Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities in Assam [with base 1993-94=100] during 2012-13 was 296 as compared to 287 in 2011-12 showing an increase of 3.14 percent against an increase of 5.51 percent in 2011-12 over the previous year. The WPI during the financial year, 2013-14 up to the month of November shows an increase of 12 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Consumer Price index number with base 2001=100 for working class population for the State is compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam taking into account the weighted average of the indices of the three centres viz. Guwahati, Silchar and Tinsukia. The annual average of Consumer price Index for Working Class Population (Base 2001=100) in Assam increased by 8.05 percent in 2012 over 2011 as compared to 6.10 percent in 2011 over 2010. During 2012, the Centre-wise increase is comparatively high in Guwahati (9.52%) followed by Tinsukia (7.06%) and Silchar (5.91%).

The annual average Consumer Price (General) Index for Assam for Rural, Urban and Combined [for both rural and urban] in 2013 is calculated at 132.6, 129.0 and 131.9 against the National average of 133.6, 130.8 and 132.4 respectively. The increase in General Index for Rural, Urban and Combined [for both rural and urban] in Assam during 2013 over 2012 is 9.32 percent, 9.41 percent and 9.28 percent respectively.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Public Distribution System is a major instrument of the Government's economic policy to ensure availability of food grains at affordable prices as well as to provide food security to the poor. Number of fair price shops in the State as on 31st March 2013 was 36905. This 36905 fair price shops besides distributing food articles to APL card holders, presently giving service to 7,04,000 AAY and 12,02,000 BPL card holders also.

The scheme with the brand name and logo of "Amar Dukan" and "Jagok Grahok Jagok" was introduced during the year 2010 to facilitate distribution of 21 essential non PDS (MRP based) food items at subsidised rates through selected Fair Price Shops in the State. At present, 2694 Fair price Shops are actively involved throughout the State in the sale of non-PDS items of which 71 shops are in Guwahati. The State has intended to bring 10,000 Fair Price Shops under the scheme each year. To make the PDS network more effective, it is proposed to provide interest subsidy to weak Fair Price Shops to increase their solvency.

EDUCATION

The role of education for socio-economic development of the society is well recognized. With the help of target oriented interventions, the number of educational institutions has increased over the years. The literacy rate for Assam has improved to 72.19 percent as per Census 2011 compared to 63.25 percent in 2001. The urban literacy rate of Assam in 2011 was 88.47 percent compared to 69.34 percent rural literacy rate. The male literacy rate was calculated at 77.85 percent and the female literacy rate at 66.27 percent in 2011 for the State. The literacy rate of Assam although stands by and large nearer to the national level (73 percent), the male literacy (77.85 percent) in the State is at lower level compared to the national level figures (80.89 percent). In respect of female literacy (66.27 percent) in the State is higher than that of national level (64.64 percent).

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Assam at Primary Level in 2010-11 was 136.13 compared to 133.52 and 115.13 in 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. The GER for Upper Primary Level, on the other hand, was calculated at 90.01 in 2010-11 as against 86.17 and 83.58 during the 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

The average drop-out rate at Primary level [in the age group 6 years to 11 years] in the State during 2010-11 was 11.71 in total with 12.47 for boys and 10.93 for girls as against the all States average drop-out rates of 6.50, 6.92 and 6.07 respectively. The drop-out rates at the Upper primary level in the State was 3.61(total) and 4.62 for boys and 2.65 for girls compared to the all-States average rate of 6.56, 7.01 and 6.08 respectively during the same period[2010-11].

The percentage of Single-Teacher Primary Schools with 15 and more students in the State during 2011-12 was 19.39 compared to 15.03 in 2009-10 and 19.75 in 2010-11. The percentage for all Schools during the same periods was 11.10, 14.05 and 14.55 respectively.

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

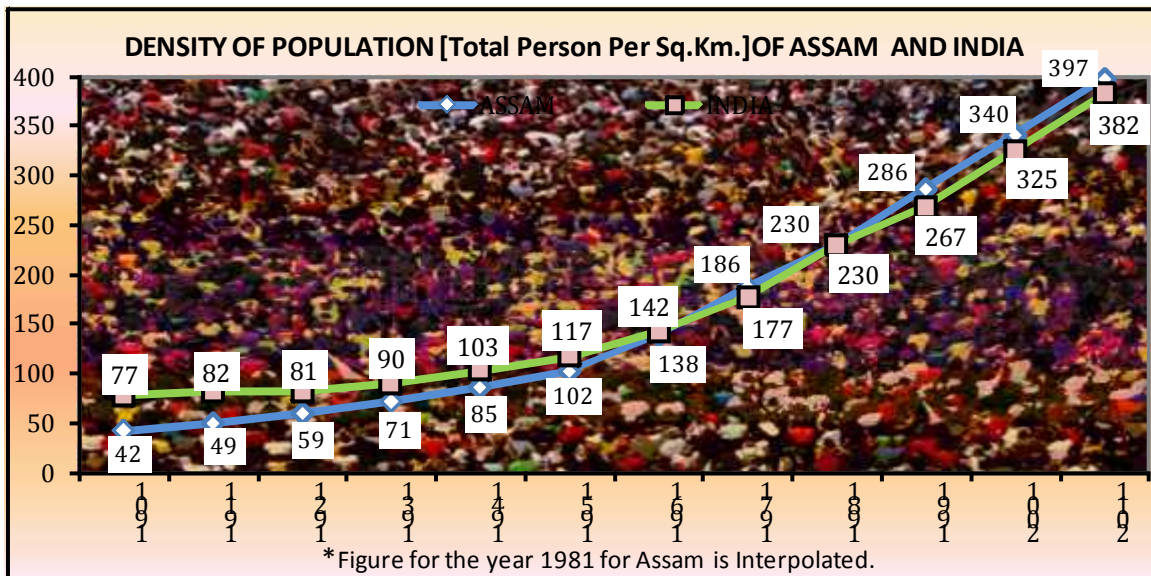
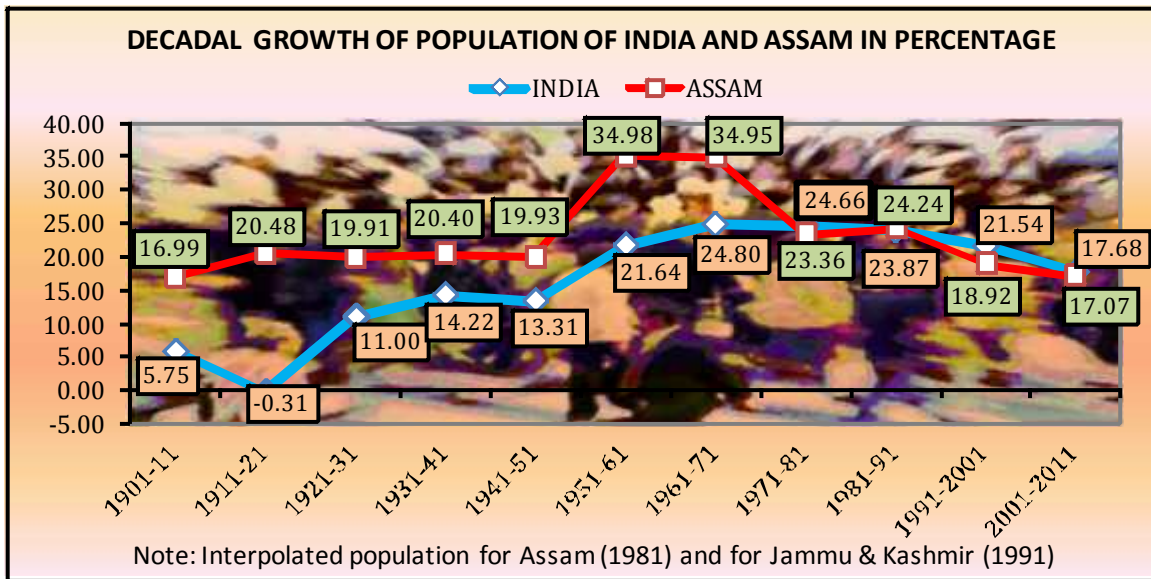
The status of Health infrastructure in the State is improving over the years. There are 25 Civil Hospitals, 13 Sub-Divisional Civil Hospitals, 975 PHCs, 38 FRUs, 110 CHCs and 4609 Sub Centres with 11459 numbers of total beds in the State at the end of 2012. The number of available government doctors in the State is 4228 including Ayurvedic and Homeopathic doctors in 2012.

MDGs laid down a set of numerical & time bound targets including improvement of maternal health and reduction of infant mortality as a measure of human and social development achievements in the world. The Maternal Mortality Ratio of Assam State [328 per 1,00,000 live birth (2010-12)] is the highest in the country against the corresponding national figure 178 for the same period. However, the MMR of the State has declined from 490 in 2001-03 to 480 in 2004-06 and further to 328 in 2010-12. The MMR of Assam recorded a remarkable decline to 390 [or about 19 percent] during 2007-09 from 480 in 2004-06. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of the State is also showing consistent downward trend from 74 in 2001 to 55 in 2011 but remained at the same level in 2012 also. However, the IMR of Assam stands higher compared to the national level figure of 42 in 2012.

The overall economy of the state although shown consistent improvement, the continued law and order situation due to prolonged insurgency, debt burden, unemployment problems, power shortage, recurrence of natural calamities in the shape of flood, drought etc., stands as constraints towards achieving expected development. Against this backdrop, the State Government is pursuing for all round development so that the State economy can grow towards positive direction.

POPULATION

Assam is situated in the North-East region of India – bordering seven States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal and two countries viz. Bangladesh and Bhutan. With a geographical area of 78,438 sq. kms. i.e, about 2.4 percent of the country’s total geographical area, Assam provides shelter to 2.6 percent population of the country. Most of the State’s population lives in the lush and verdant valleys of its two major river systems in the twenty four districts of the Brahmaputra valley and the three districts of the Barak valley. Less densely populated are the two hill districts of Karbi-Anglong and the Dima Hasao, set in the low-lying hills that separate the two valleys. For administrative and revenue purposes, the State has 27 districts including Kamrup (Metro) district and four districts under the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) areas viz. Kokrajhar, Baska, Chirang and Udalguri.



According to the Census of India, 2011 the population of Assam stands at 3,12,05,576 of which 1,59,39,443 are males and 1,52,66,133 are females. The decadal growth of the State’s population works out at 17.07 percent during the decade 2001-2011 as against 17.68 percent for the country as a whole. The density of the population of Assam has gone upto 398 in 2011 which was 340 in 2001 Census. The corresponding all India figure was 382 as per Census, 2011. The number of census house used as residence houses is 63,52,226 for population size of 3,1205,576 in the State as per Census, 2011.

TABLE – 2.1
POPULATION TREND IN ASSAM AND INDIA

Year	Population (in lakh)		Percentage Decadal Variation		Density (Person per Sq.Km.)	
	ASSAM	INDIA	ASSAM	INDIA	ASSAM	INDIA
1901	33	2384	-	-	42	77
1911	38	2521	17.0	5.8	49	82
1921	46	2513	20.5	0.3	59	81
1931	56	2789	19.9	11.0	71	90
1941	67	3186	20.4	14.2	85	103
1951	80	3611	19.9	13.3	102	117
1961	108	4392	35.0	21.5	138	142
1971	146	5481	35.0	24.8	186	177
1981	*180	6833	*23.4	24.7	*230	230
1991	224	8463	24.2	23.9	286	267
2001	266	10270	18.9	21.5	340	325
2011	312	12106	17.1	17.7	398	368

*Interpolated.

Source: Census of India 2011.

Some important features of population of Assam are shown in the following Table.

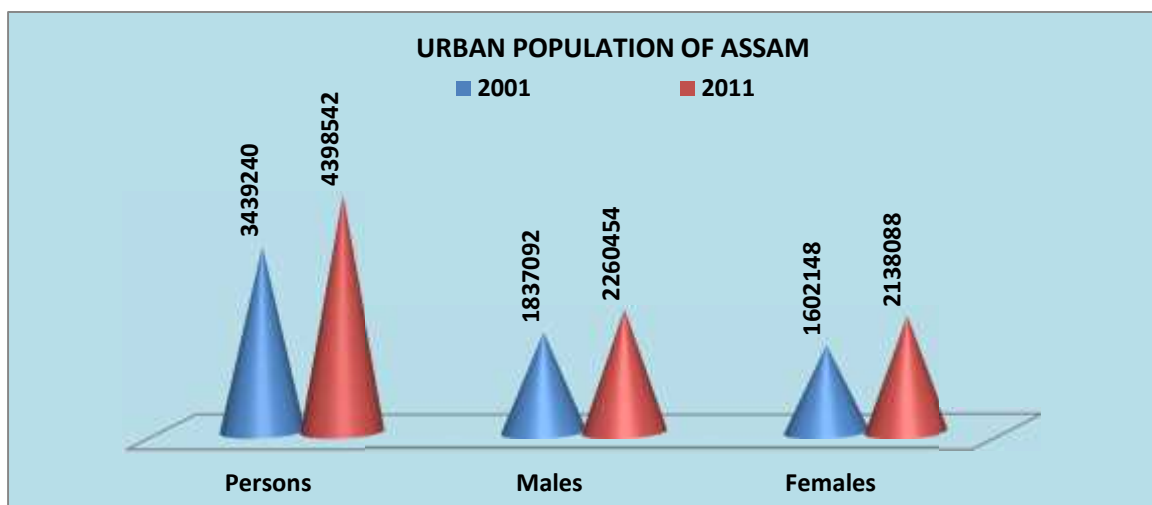
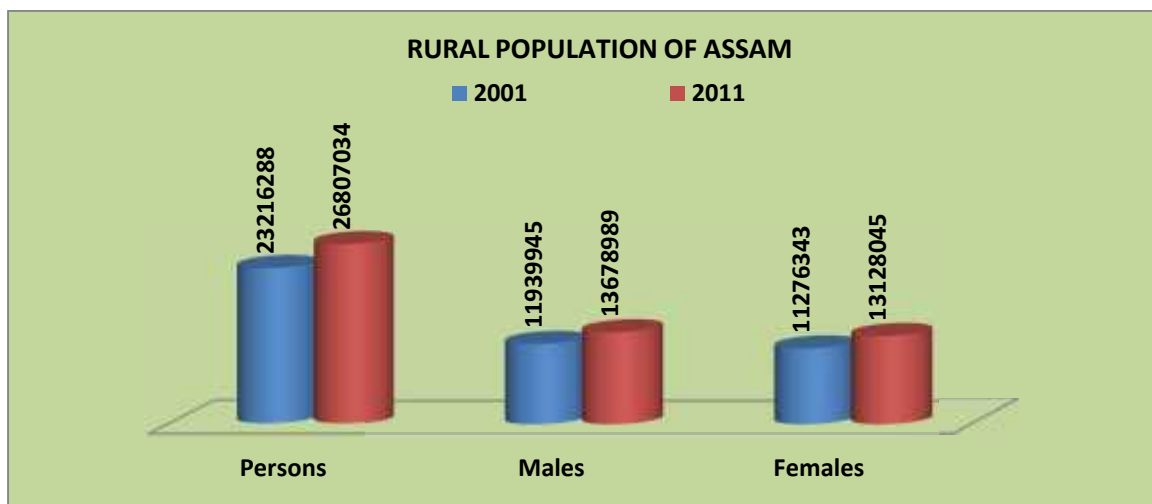
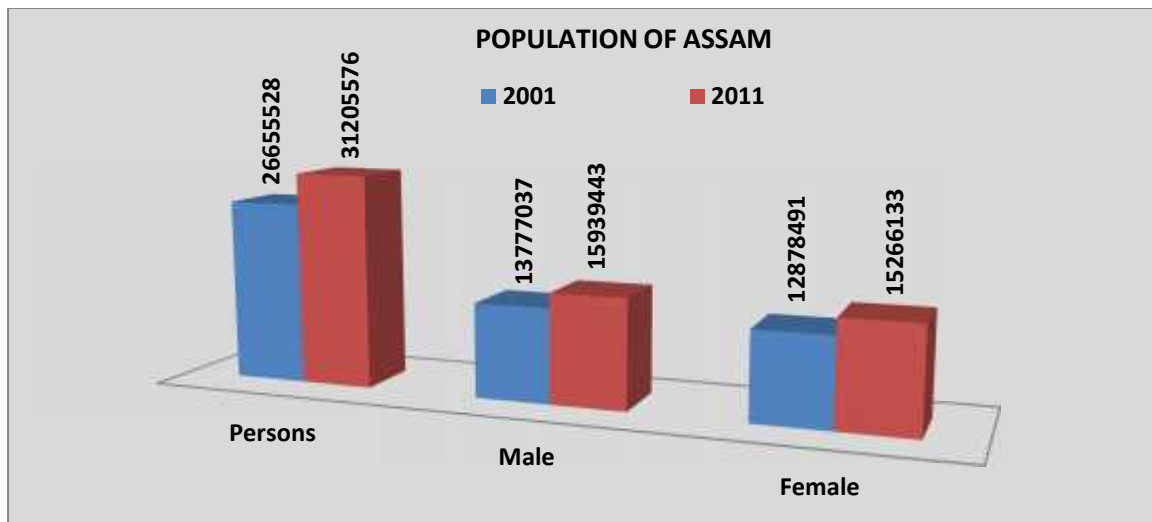
TABLE-2.2
POPULATION FEATURES AT A GLANCE ASSAM

Particulars	Unit	2001 Census	2011 Census
Population	Lakh	267	312
Decadal Growth	Percent	18.92	17.1
Density	Per Sq. Km.	340	398
Sex-Ratio	Females per 1000 males	935	958
Literacy	Percent	63.25	72.19
(a) Male	Percent	71.28	77.85
(b) Female	Percent	54.61	66.27
Urban Population	Percent	12.90	14.09
(a) Male	Percent	53.41	51.39
(b) Female	Percent	46.58	48.61
Rural Population	Percent	87.10	85.90
(a) Male	Percent	51.43	51.03
(b) Female	Percent	48.57	48.97
S.C. Population	Percent	7.40	7.15
S.T. Population	Percent	12.83	12.45

Source: Census of India, 2011.

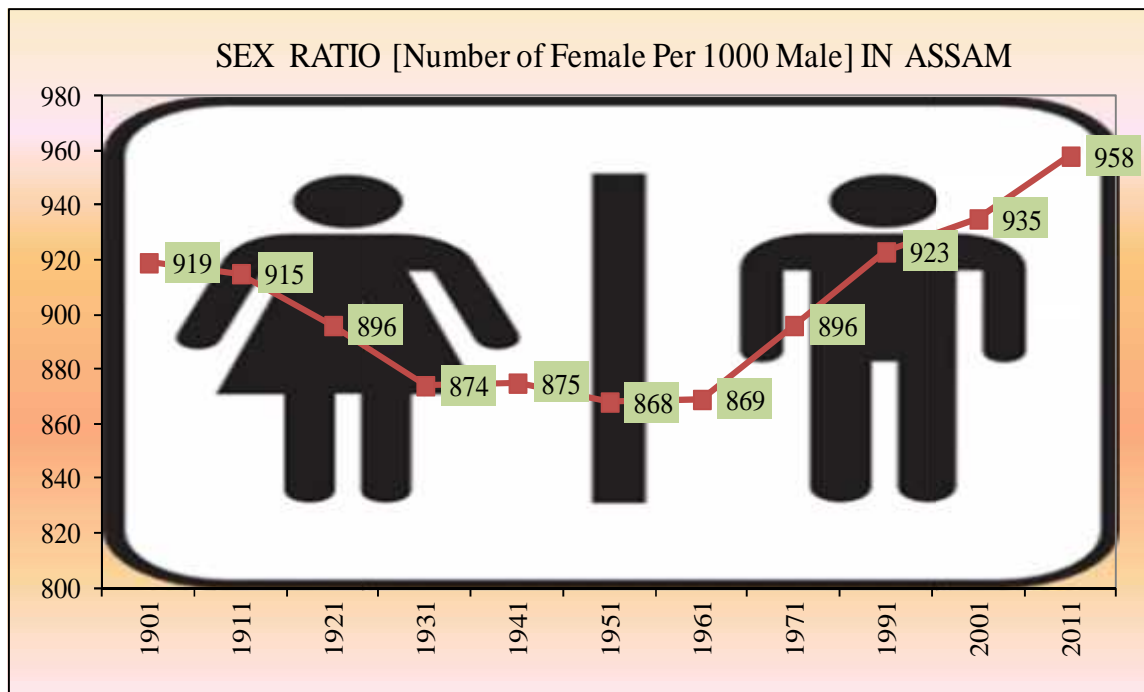
POPULATION: Rural and Urban

As per Population Census, 2011, the rural population of the State was 86 percent of the total population. This percentage was much higher than that for All-India (69 percent). The proportion of rural population in the State decreased from 87 percent in 2001 to 86 percent in 2011. As per the Population Census, 2011, around 14 percent of the State population was living in urban areas. The proportion of urban population in the State increased from 12.9 percent in 2001 to 14 percent in 2011.



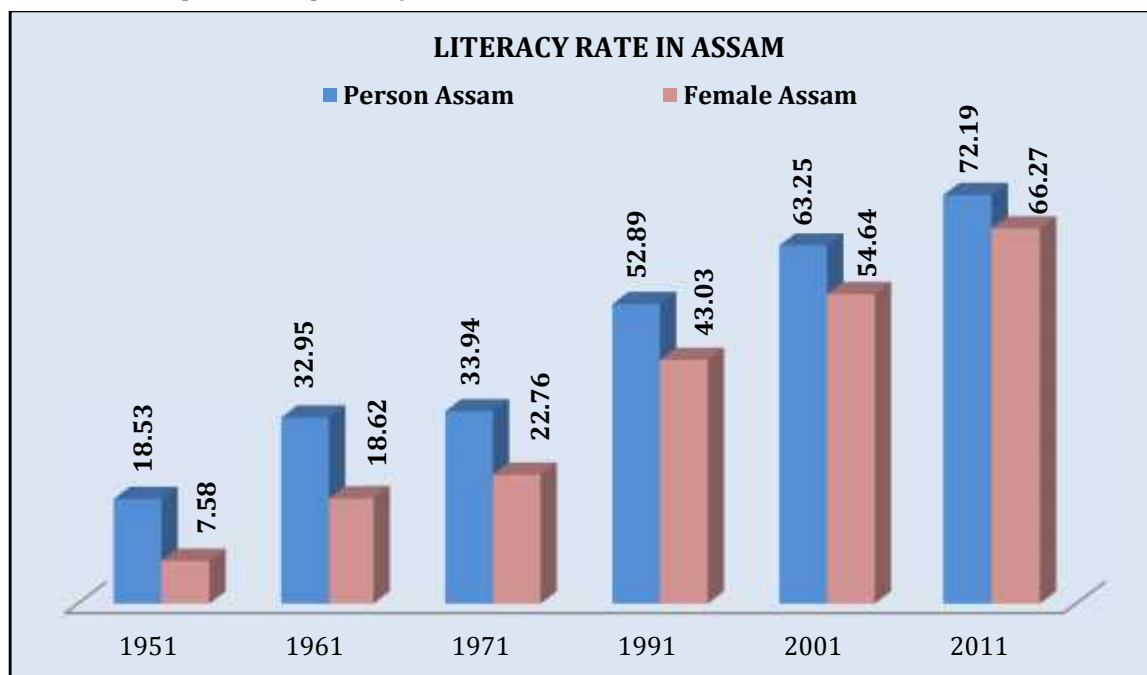
SEX RATIO

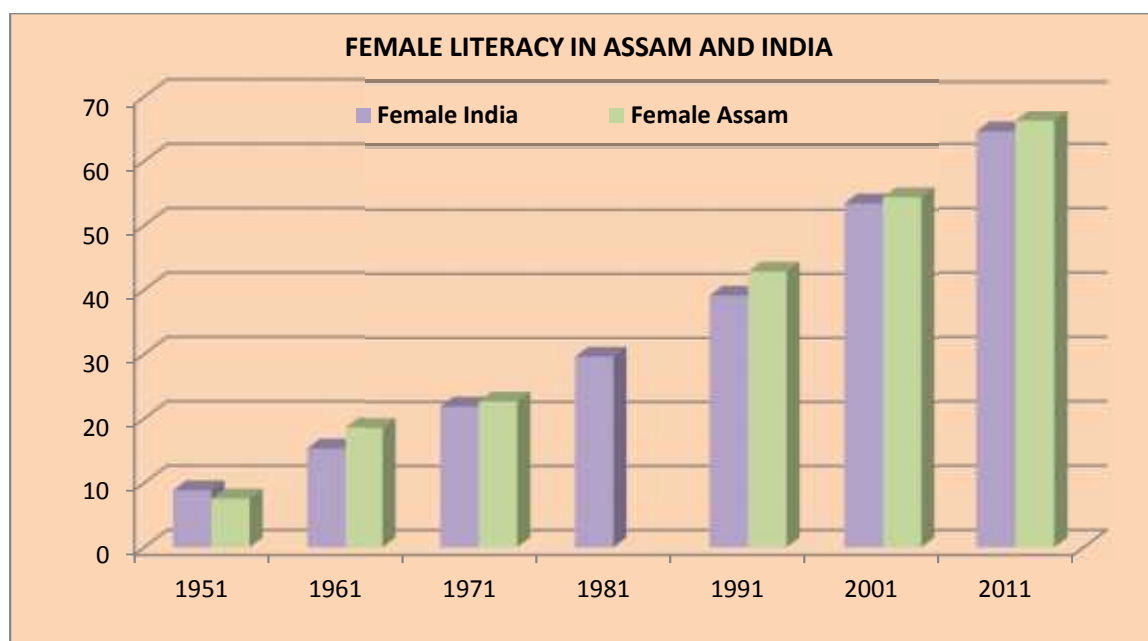
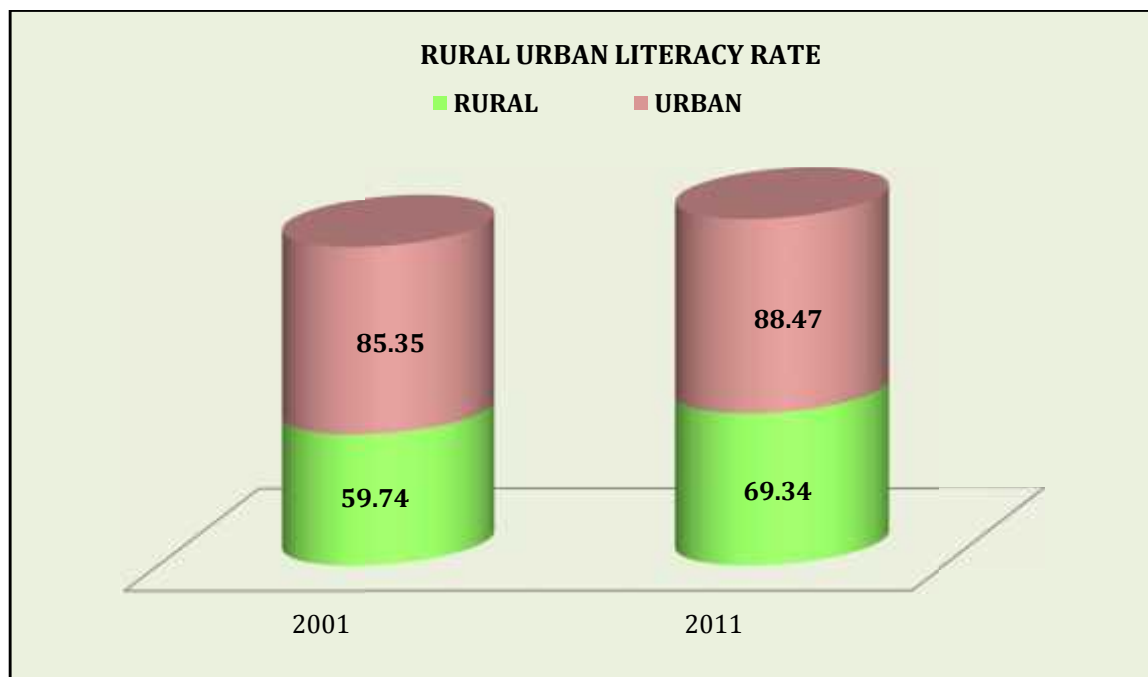
The sex-ratio in the State shows an improvement from 935 in 2001 to 958 in 2011. The sex ratio in the age-group 0-6 years is the vital indicator of the future trends of the sex composition in the population in the State. Child sex ratio in the State was 962 female per 1000 male child as per Census, 2011. The corresponding sex ratio in the State for the age-group 0-6 years was 967 in 2001 and 975 in 1991.



LITERACY

The growth of literacy in Assam has shown an encouraging sign. The literacy rate for Assam as per Census 2011 increased to 72.19 percent with 77.85 percent for males and 66.27 percent for females. The literacy rates for rural and urban areas found at 69.34 percent and 88.47 percent respectively. The literacy rate for country as a whole increased to 73 percent from 65 percent with male and female literate 80.09 percent and 64.6 percent respectively.





The male female literacy gap is calculated at 11.58 percent. This gap of literacy found in rural and urban area is 12.3 and 6.9 respectively.

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

STATE HIGH LIGHTS - 2011 CENSUS

The Census Directorate of Assam highlighted the following observation after completion of the Population Census, 2011.

- Growth of population in the State during 1971-2011 is 113.12 percent against the national growth rate of 120.77% during this period.
- Assam ranks 14th in size of population among the states of India.
- Assam ranks 15th in density among the states of India.
- Assam ranks 14th in sex-ratio among the states of India.
- Assam ranks 26th in literacy among the states of India.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST POPULATION, PERCENTAGE OF GROWTH, LITERACY RATE, SEX-RATIO AND DENSITY AMONG THE DISTRICTS OF THE STATE.

Information on		Highest	Lowest
Total Population		Nagaon (28,23,768)	Dima Hasao (2,14,102)
Total Rural Population		Nagaon (24,54,234)	Dima Hasao (1,51,613)
Total Urban Population		Kamrup Metro (10,37,011)	Baksa (12,242)
	Total	Dhubri (24.44)	Kokrajhar (5.21)
Percentage of Population Growth	Rural	Dhubri (20.81)	Kamrup Metro (2.93)
	Urban	Nalbari (200.99)	Sonitpur (-2.65)
	Total	Kamrup Metro (79.84)	Dhubri (47.32)
Literacy Rate	Rural	Jorhat (80.01)	Dhubri (55.25)
	Urban	Hailakandi (92.93)	Baksa (74.54)
	Total	Morigaon (967)	Kamrup Metro (936)
Sex-ratio	Rural	Morigaon (968)	Dima Hasao (932)
	Urban	Hailakandi (994)	Dima Hasao (894)
Density		Kamrup Metro (1313)	Dima Hasao (44)

Population by Economic Activity

Classification of population by economic activity according to the result of Population Census, 2001 reveals that out of total population of 3,12,05,576 in the State, 11969690 were total workers against 9538591 were in 2001. Out of the total workers in 2011 main workers were 8687123 and 3282567 were marginal workers against 7114097 and 2424494 in 2001 respectively. Among male workers 82 percent were main workers, 18 percent were marginal workers against 85 percent and 15 percent respectively in 2001. Among females 48 percent were main workers and 52 percent were marginal workers in 2011 against 47 percent and 53 percent in 2001 respectively. Out of the total 11969690 workers in Assam in 2011 against 9538591 workers in 2001, 3138554 were Cultivators (26 percent), 903294 were Agricultural labourers (7.5 percent), 242071 were engaged in Household Industries (2.0 percent) and 4403204 were Other Workers (36.8 percent) in 2011. Thus, about 34 percent of working population was engaged in Agriculture (i.e. cultivators and agricultural labourers) in the State as per Census, 2011 against 52 percent as per Census 2001.

TABLE-2.3

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AND NON WORKERS IN ASSAM, 2011 CENSUS

Workers	Person	Male	Female
Total workers	11969690	8541560	3428130
Main workers	8687123	7034642	1652451
Marginal workers	3282567	1506918	1775649
Cultivators	3138554	2698384	440170
Agricultural labourers	903294	705306	197988
Household Industries workers	242071	146566	95505
Other workers	4403204	3484386	918818
Non workers	19235886	7397883	11838003

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

The data obtained from the Sample Registration Bulletin published by the Registrar General of India depicts some idea about the trend in the birth and death rates, natural growth rate and infant mortality rate in the State. It is evident from the information that birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates in the State were found to be higher than that of the country as a whole, although there has been a trend of gradual declination. As per available information received from the Registrar General of India, during the year 2012, the birth rates, death rates and infant mortality rates of Assam have been 22.5, 7.9 and 55 per mille as against 21.6, 7.0 and 42 per mille respectively at all-India level. The Table - 2.6 shows the birth, death, natural growth and infant mortality rates of Assam and India from 2001 to 2012.

SLUM POPULATION

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

LITERACY

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

TABLE - 2.4
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, NATURAL GROWTH,
INFANT MORTALITY RATE OF ASSAM AND INDIA (PER MILLE)

YEAR	Birth Rate		Death Rate		Natural Growth Rate		Infant Mortality Rate	
	ASSAM	INDIA	ASSAM	INDIA	ASSAM	INDIA	ASSAM	INDIA
2001	27.0	25.4	9.6	8.4	17.4	17.0	74	66
2002	26.6	25.0	9.2	8.1	17.4	16.9	70	63
2003	26.3	24.8	9.1	8.0	17.2	16.8	67	60
2004	25.1	24.1	8.8	7.5	16.3	16.6	66	58
2005	25.0	23.8	8.7	7.6	16.3	16.3	68	58
2006	24.6	23.5	8.7	7.5	15.9	16.0	67	57
2007	24.3	23.1	8.6	7.4	15.7	15.7	66	55
2008	23.9	22.8	8.6	7.4	15.4	15.4	64	53
2009	23.6	22.5	8.4	7.3	15.2	15.2	61	50
2010	23.2	22.1	8.2	7.2	14.9	14.9	58	47
2011	22.8	22.1	8.0	7.2	14.8	14.7	55	47
2012	22.5	21.6	7.9	7.0	14.6	14.5	55	42

Source : Sample Registration Bulletin, R.G.I., New Delhi.

APPENDIX – 2.1
DISTRICTWISE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ASSAM, 2011 CENSUS

District	Area in Sq. Km.	Population	Rural Population	Urban Population	Population Density per Sq. Km.
Dhubri	2176	1949258	1745557	203701	896
Bongaigaon	1093	738804	628994	109810	676
Kokrajhar	3296	887142	832201	54941	269
Chirang	1923	482162	446825	35337	251
Baksa	2457	950075	937833	12242	387
Goalpara	1824	1008183	870121	138062	553
Barpeta	2282	1693622	1546269	147353	742
Nalbari	1052	771639	688909	82730	733
Kamrup (M)	955	1253938	216927	1037011	1313
Kamrup (R)	3105	1517542	1375148	142394	489
Darrang	1585	928500	873006	55494	586
Udalguri	2012	831668	794094	37574	413
Sonitpur	5204	1924110	1750265	173845	370
Lakhimpur	2277	1042137	950804	91333	458
Dhemaji	3237	686133	637848	48285	212
Morigaon	1551	957423	884125	73298	617
Nagaon	3973	2823768	2454234	369534	711
Golaghat	3502	1066888	969152	97736	305
Jorhat	2851	1092256	871722	220534	383
Sivasagar	2668	1151050	1040954	110096	431
Dibrugarh	3381	1326335	1082605	243730	392
Tinsukia	3790	1327929	1063186	264743	350
Karbi-Anglong	10434	956313	843347	112966	92
Dima Hasao	4888	214102	151613	62489	44
Karimganj	1809	1228686	1118986	109700	679
Hailakandi	1327	659296	611156	48140	497
Cachar	3786	1736617	1421153	315464	459
ASSAM	78438	31205576	26807034	4398542	398

Source: Census of India, 2011.

APPENDIX – 2.2

DECADAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN POPULATION OF ASSAM

District	1901-1911	1941-1951	1951-1961	1961-1971	1971-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011
Dhubri*	28.73	12.74	43.74	43.26	45.65	22.97	24.44
Bongaigaon*	28.69	12.88	36.27	35.81	38.77	22.09	20.59
Kokrajhar*	28.73	17.11	55.41	54.89	61.96	14.49	5.21
Chirang*	5.02	18.18	40.32	57.37	103.33	(-) 0.08	11.34
Baksa*	18.36	33.68	60.52	66.67	73.65	12.51	10.74
Goalpara	29.97	9.25	37.10	45.88	54.12	23.03	22.64
Barpeta*	18.65	16.62	34.39	33.91	40.97	19.62	21.43
Nalbari*	15.24	35.15	33.56	31.79	75.78	14.21	11.99
Kamrup(M)*	6.59	2.39	13.30	19.99	20.77	45.91	18.34
Kamrup *	10.01	17.01	45.12	44.48	81.53	14.97	15.69
Darrang*	22.72	18.58	40.94	36.05	89.77	22.18	22.19
Udalguri *	45.60	29.13	54.04	37.85	43.03	10.02	9.61
Sonitpur*	23.67	22.02	41.99	33.17	68.08	18.11	15.55
Lakhimpur	26.29	17.94	50.46	43.39	56.29	18.30	17.22
Dhemaji	26.29	17.94	75.21	103.42	107.50	19.45	19.97
Morigaon	15.84	36.63	37.89	37.51	50.90	21.35	23.34
Nagaon	15.84	36.65	35.91	38.99	51.26	22.26	22.00
Golaghat	16.55	19.76	26.04	30.85	58.12	14.27	12.75
Jorhat	16.90	14.87	24.17	17.47	33.10	14.69	9.31
Sivasagar	13.41	15.98	23.36	19.47	38.76	15.83	9.44
Dibrugarh	26.29	17.94	30.64	22.93	37.78	13.68	11.92
Tinsukia	26.29	17.94	35.92	31.02	47.03	19.51	15.47
Karbi Anglong	-	30.96	79.21	68.28	74.72	22.72	17.58
Dima Hasao	(-) 33.12	6.16	36.95	40.00	98.30	24.72	13.84
Karimganj	12.94	29.87	22.96	25.13	42.08	21.87	21.90
Hailakandi	16.09	17.48	27.23	23.61	45.94	20.89	21.45
Cachar	12.33	23.92	22.60	23.96	47.59	18.89	20.19
ASSAM	16.99	19.93	34.98	34.95	53.26	18.92	17.07

*Due to creation of 4 new Districts the rates for 2001 have been affected in 12 Districts.

APPENDIX-2.3

DISTRICTWISE POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN ASSAM
(2011 Census)

District	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kokrajhar	29570	15386	14184	278665	139579	139086
Dhubri	70395	36359	34036	6332	3198	3134
Goalpara	45094	22999	22095	231570	116013	115557
Barpeta	95320	49165	46155	27344	13530	13814
Morigaon	117841	60194	57647	136777	68382	68395
Nagaon	266350	136473	129877	115153	57759	57394
Sonitpur	109130	55817	53313	232207	117685	114522
Lakhimpur	81840	41689	40151	249426	126716	122710
Dhemaji	4225	23006	21219	325560	165449	160111
Tinsukia	37688	19443	18245	82066	41769	40297
Dibrugarh	58876	30517	28359	102871	51835	51036
Sivasagar	42347	21568	20779	49039	24989	24050
Jorhat	88665	45194	43471	139971	70795	69176
Golaghat	62298	31807	30491	111765	56420	55345
Karbi-Anglong	44961	23436	21525	538738	272460	266278
Dima-Hasao	4337	2340	1997	151843	76520	75323
Cachar	264897	136051	128846	17569	8736	8833
Karimganj	157890	81384	76506	1940	994	946
Hailakandi	70659	36369	34290	691	354	337
Bongaigaon	82784	42513	40271	18835	9377	9458
Chirang	35135	18105	17030	178688	89273	89415
Kamrup	107827	55237	52590	182038	92094	89944
Kamrup(M)	101789	52106	49683	75121	37902	37219
Nalbari	60216	30654	29562	23364	11692	11672
Baksa	73083	37534	35549	331007	165634	165373
Darrang	40260	20566	19694	8419	4300	4119
Udalguri	37844	19402	18442	267372	133550	133822
ASSAM	2231321	1145314	1086007	3884371	1957005	1927366

APPENDIX-2.4
POPULATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AGE GROUP OF 0-6 YEARS IN ASSAM
(2011 Census)

District	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Kokrajhar	70085	66839	136924	131397	5527	136924
Dhubri	187092	181170	368262	345279	22983	368262
Goalpara	87457	84200	171657	152141	19516	171657
Barpeta	146777	141052	287829	273296	14533	287829
Morigaon	83746	80073	163819	155116	8703	163819
Nagaon	234203	225737	459940	420813	39127	459940
Sonitpur	141353	136509	277862	260964	16898	277862
Lakhimpur	80016	76723	156739	146289	10450	156739
Dhemaji	53457	50790	104247	98352	5895	104247
Tinsukia	92777	89049	181826	155228	26598	181826
Dibrugarh	83168	80042	163210	140283	22927	163210
Sivasagar	71102	68278	139380	128289	11091	139380
Jorhat	63428	61166	124594	103394	21200	124594
Golaghat	68662	66131	134793	125120	9673	134793
Karbi-Anglong	77428	74253	151681	138407	13274	151681
Dima-Hasao	16480	15934	32414	25067	7347	32414
Cachar	131417	125357	256774	222673	34101	256774
Karimganj	107638	104322	211960	200334	11626	211960
Hailakandi	56936	54342	111278	106617	4661	111278
Bongaigaon	59099	57293	116392	105251	11141	116392
Chirang	37201	36014	73215	69176	4039	73215
Kamrup	101716	98345	200061	186844	13217	200061
Kamrup(M)	64444	60942	125386	27333	98053	125386
Nalbari	48458	46875	95333	87759	7574	95333
Baksa	62498	60374	122872	121332	1540	122872
Darrang	79437	76971	156408	150916	5492	156408
Udalguri	57410	55864	113274	109653	3621	113274
Assam	2363485	2274645	4638130	4187323	450807	4638130

APPENDIX-2.4-(A)
POPULATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AGE GROUP OF 0-6 YEARS IN INDIA
(2011 Census)

State	Total	Male	Rural	Urban	Total
Jammu & Kashmir	1084355	2018905	1593008	425897	2018905
Himachal Pradesh	407459	777898	712822	65076	777898
Punjab	1665994	3076219	1945502	1130717	3076219
Chandigarh	63536	119434	4270	115164	119434
Uttarakhand	717199	1355814	990776	365038	1355814
Haryana	1843109	3380721	2285112	1095609	3380721
NCT of Delhi	1075440	2012454	56716	1955738	2012454
Rajasthan	5639176	10649504	8414883	2234621	10649504
Uttar Pradesh	16185581	30791331	25040583	5750748	30791331
Bihar	9887239	19133964	17383701	1750263	19133964
Sikkim	32761	64111	49218	14893	64111
Arunachal Pradesh	107624	212188	172289	39899	212188
Nagaland	149785	291071	217482	73589	291071
Manipur	174700	338254	236843	101411	338254
Mizoram	85561	168531	93384	75147	168531
Tripura	234008	458014	365309	92705	458014
Meghalaya	288646	568536	490592	77944	568536
Assam	2363485	4638130	4187323	450807	4638130
West Bengal	5410396	10581466	7820710	2760756	10581466
Jharkhand	2767147	5389495	4367507	1021988	5389495
Orissa	2716497	5273194	4525870	747324	5273194
Chattisgarh	1859935	3661689	2924941	736748	3661689
Madhya Pradesh	5636172	10809395	8325731	2483664	10809395
Gujarat	4115384	7777262	4824903	2952359	7777262
Daman & Diu	14144	26934	7438	19496	26934
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26431	50895	28504	22391	50895
Maharashtra	7035391	13326517	7688954	5637563	13326517
Andhra Pradesh	4714950	9142802	6152022	2990780	9142802
Karnataka	3675291	7161033	4517645	2643388	7161033
Goa	74460	144611	54014	90597	144611
Lakshwadeep	3797	7255	1815	5440	7255
Kerala	1768244	3472955	1823664	1649291	3472955
Tamil Nadu	3820276	7423832	3911302	3512530	7423832
Puducherry	67527	132858	44514	88344	132858
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20770	40878	26415	14463	40878
INDIA	85732470	164478150	121285762	43192388	164478150

APPENDIX-2.5

COMPARATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD POPULATION (0-6 YEARS) IN ASSAM

District	2001	2011	Percentage to total Population		Sex Ratio	
			2001	2011	2001	2011
Kokrajhar	151366	136924	17.95	15.43	955	959
Dhubri	326754	368262	20.86	18.89	964	953
Goalpara	159133	171657	19.36	17.03	974	964
Barpeta	265146	287829	19.01	16.99	961	953
Morigaon	148758	163819	19.16	17.11	966	967
Nagaon	426280	459940	18.42	16.29	975	962
Sonitpur	270419	277862	16.24	14.44	974	956
Lakhimpur	150312	156739	16.91	15.04	967	968
Dhemaji	99545	104247	17.40	15.19	970	953
Tinsukia	184845	181826	16.07	13.69	958	952
Dibrugarh	172631	163210	14.57	12.31	962	961
Sivasagar	149098	139380	14.18	12.11	968	954
Jorhat	133888	124594	13.40	11.41	967	962
Golaghat	142970	134793	15.11	12.63	963	964
Karbi-Anglong	150230	151681	18.47	15.86	974	951
Dima-Hasao	30807	32414	16.38	15.14	955	932
Cachar	229219	256774	15.86	14.79	961	959
Karimganj	177431	211960	17.60	17.25	965	963
Hailakandi	100976	111278	18.60	16.88	927	951
Bongaigaon	110835	116392	18.09	15.75	972	966
Chirang	79037	73215	18.25	15.18	958	969
Kamrup	204757	200061	15.61	13.18	963	949
Kamrup(M)	125033	125386	11.80	10.00	943	936
Nalbari	97847	95333	14.20	12.35	961	949
Baksa	138906	122872	16.19	12.93	961	974
Darrang	146808	156408	19.32	16.85	977	954
Udalguri	125044	113274	16.48	13.62	975	973
ASSAM	4498075	4638130	16.87	14.86	965	958

APPENDIX – 2.6

STATEWISE POPULATION, SEX RATIO, POPULATION DENSITY,
LITERACY RATE AND PERCENTAGE DECADAL GROWTH IN INDIA

Sl. No.	India, States, Union Territories	Population 2011	Sex Ratio 2011	Population Density per sq. km. 2011	Literacy rate 2011	Percentage decadal growth	
						1991-2001	2001-2011
	India	1210569573	943	382	72.99	21.54	17.68
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	12541302	889	124	67.16	29.43	23.64
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6864602	972	123	82.80	17.54	12.94
3.	Punjab	27743338	895	551	75.84	20.10	13.89
4.	Chandigarh	1055450	818	9258	86.05	40.28	17.19
5.	Uttarakhand	10086292	963	189	78.82	20.41	18.81
6.	Haryana	25351462	879	573	75.55	28.43	19.90
7.	Delhi	16787941	868	11320	86.21	47.02	21.21
8.	Rajasthan	68548437	928	200	66.11	28.41	21.31
9.	Uttar Pradesh	199812341	912	829	67.68	25.85	20.23
10.	Bihar	104099452	918	1106	61.80	28.62	25.42
11.	Sikkim	610577	890	86	81.42	33.06	12.89
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	938	17	65.38	27.00	26.03
13.	Nagaland	1978502	931	119	79.55	64.53	-0.58
14.	Manipur	2570390	992	115	79.21	24.86	12.05
15.	Mizoram	1097206	976	52	91.33	28.82	23.48
16.	Tripura	3673917	960	350	87.22	16.03	14.84
17.	Meghalaya	2966889	989	132	74.43	30.65	27.95
18.	Assam	31205576	958	398	72.19	18.92	17.07
19.	West Bengal	91276115	950	1028	76.26	17.77	13.84
20.	Jharkhand	32988134	949	414	66.41	23.36	22.42
21.	Orissa	41974218	979	270	72.87	16.25	14.05
22.	Chhattisgarh	25545198	991	189	70.28	18.27	22.61
23.	Madhya Pradesh	72626809	931	236	69.32	24.26	20.35
24.	Gujarat	60439692	919	308	78.03	22.66	19.28
25.	Daman & Diu	243247	618	2191	87.10	55.73	53.76
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	343709	774	700	76.24	59.22	55.88
27.	Maharashtra	112374333	929	365	82.34	22.73	15.99
28.	Andhra Pradesh	84580777	993	308	67.02	14.59	10.98
29.	Karnataka	61095297	973	319	75.36	17.51	15.60
30.	Goa	1458545	973	394	88.70	15.21	8.23
31.	Lakshadweep	64473	947	2149	91.85	17.30	6.30
32.	Kerala	33406061	1084	860	94.00	9.43	4.91
33.	Tamil Nadu	72147030	996	555	80.09	11.72	15.61
34.	Puducherry	1247953	1037	2547	85.85	20.62	28.08
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	380581	876	46	86.63	26.90	6.86

Source : Census of India, 2011.

APPENDIX – 2.7
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN ASSAM

YEAR	BIRTH RATE			DEATH RATE		
	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban
1991	30.9	31.7	21.3	11.5	11.8	6.9
1995	29.3	30.2	21.8	9.6	10.0	6.7
1996	27.6	28.9	20.7	9.6	10.2	5.8
1997	28.2	29.0	20.7	9.9	10.3	5.9
1998	27.9	28.7	20.2	10.0	10.5	6.0
1999	27.0	28.0	18.9	9.7	10.1	6.2
2000	26.9	27.9	18.6	9.6	10.0	6.1
2001	26.8	27.8	15.5	9.5	9.8	6.6
2002	26.6	27.5	18.3	9.2	9.6	6.0
2003	26.3	27.2	18.0	9.1	9.5	5.9
2004	25.1	27.0	14.3	8.8	9.3	5.5
2005	25.0	26.6	15.3	8.7	9.2	5.6
2006	24.6	26.1	15.4	8.7	9.2	5.8
2007	24.3	25.7	15.5	8.6	9.1	5.7
2008	23.9	25.3	15.7	8.6	9.0	5.6
2009	23.6	24.9	15.9	8.4	8.8	5.9
2010	23.2	24.4	15.8	8.2	8.6	5.8
2011	22.8	24.0	15.5	8.0	8.4	5.6
2012	22.5	23.7	15.6	7.9	8.3	5.6

Source : Registrar General of India.

APPENDIX – 2.8
INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN ASSAM AND INDIA

SECTOR	ASSAM/ INDIA	YEARS											
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Rural	Assam	77	73	70	69	71	70	68	66	64	60	58	58
	India	72	69	66	64	64	62	61	58	55	51	48	46
Urban	Assam	34	38	35	38	39	42	41	39	37	36	34	33
	India	42	40	38	40	40	39	37	36	34	31	29	28
Total	Assam	74	70	67	66	68	67	66	64	61	58	55	55
	India	66	64	60	58	58	57	55	53	50	47	44	42

Source: Registrar General of India.

APPENDIX – 2.9
INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY SEX IN ASSAM AND INDIA

SECTOR	ASSAM/ INDIA	YEARS											
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Male	Assam	69	70	69	76	68	67	64	62	58	56	55	54
	India	64	62	57	58	58	56	55	52	49	46	43	41
Female	Assam	80	71	65	55	69	68	67	65	64	60	56	57
	India	68	65	64	58	61	59	56	55	52	49	46	44
Total	Assam	74	70	67	66	68	67	66	64	61	58	55	55
	India	66	63	60	58	58	57	55	53	50	47	44	42

Source : Registrar General of India

APPENDIX – 2.10

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES, GAON PANCHAYAT, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK, ANCHALIK PANCHAYAT AND ZILA PARISHADS IN ASSAM

Sl No.	District	Number of Villages (As per 2011 Census)	Number of Gaon Panchayat as on 2011	Number of Community Development Block as on 2011	Number of Anchalik Panchayat as on 2011	Number of Zila Parishad as on 2011
1.	Dhubri	1091	168	15	15	1
2.	Kokrajhar	1068	-	4	-	-
3.	Bongaigaon	563	65	5	5	1
4.	Goalpara	829	81	8	8	1
5.	Barpeta	835	129	11	11	1
6.	Nalbari	456	65	7	7	1
7.	Kamrup	1068	146	16	16	1
8.	Darrang	561	76	6	6	1
9.	Sonitpur	1876	158	14	14	1
10.	Lakhimpur	1184	81	9	9	1
11.	Dhemaji	1319	65	5	5	1
12.	Morigaon	632	85	5	7	1
13.	Nagaon	1412	239	18	20	1
14.	Golaghat	1125	102	8	8	1
15.	Jorhat	848	110	8	8	1
16.	Sivasagar	875	118	9	9	1
17.	Dibrugarh	1348	93	7	7	1
18.	Tinsukia	1168	86	7	7	1
19.	Karbi Anglong	2921	-	11	-	-
20.	Dima Hasao	695	-	5	-	-
21.	Karimganj	936	96	7	7	1
22.	Hailakandi	331	62	5	5	1
23.	Cachar	1040	163	15	15	1
24.	Chirang *	508	-	2	-	-
25.	Baksa *	690	-	7	-	-
26.	Kamrup (M)*	216	14	-	-	-
27.	Udalguri *	800	-	5	-	-
	Assam	26395	2202	219	189	20

N. B * Indicates newly created Districts.

APPENDIX – 2.11

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT ON PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE

Sl. No.	State	Using TENDULKAR Methodology (Poverty Headcount Ratio)			Using TENDULKAR Methodology (Poverty Headcount Ratio)			Using TENDULKAR Methodology (Poverty Headcount Ratio)		
		2004-05			2009-10			2011-12		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Andhra Pradesh	32.30	23.40	29.90	22.8	17.7	21.1	10.96	5.81	9.20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	33.60	23.50	31.10	26.2	24.9	25.9	38.93	20.33	34.67
3	Assam	36.40	21.80	34.40	39.9	26.1	37.9	33.89	20.49	31.98
4	Bihar	55.70	43.70	54.40	55.3	39.4	53.5	34.06	31.23	33.74
5	Chhattisgarh	55.10	28.40	49.40	56.1	23.8	48.7	44.61	24.75	39.93
6	Delhi	15.60	12.90	13.10	7.7	14.4	14.2	12.92	9.84	9.91
7	Goa	28.10	22.20	25.00	11.5	6.9	8.7	6.81	4.09	5.09
8	Gujarat	39.10	20.10	31.80	26.7	17.9	23.0	21.54	10.14	16.63
9	Haryana	24.80	22.40	24.10	18.6	23.0	20.1	11.64	10.28	11.16
10	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	4.60	22.90	9.01	12.6	9.5	8.48	4.33	8.06
11	Jammu & Kashmir	14.10	10.40	13.20	8.1	12.8	9.4	11.54	7.20	10.35
12	Jharkhand	51.60	23.80	45.30	41.6	31.1	39.1	40.84	24.83	36.96
13	Karnataka	37.50	25.90	33.40	26.1	19.6	23.6	24.53	15.25	20.91
14	Kerala	20.70	18.40	19.70	12.0	12.1	12.0	9.14	4.97	7.05
15	Madhya Pradesh	53.60	35.10	48.60	42.0	22.9	36.7	35.74	21.00	31.65
16	Maharashtra	47.90	25.60	38.10	29.5	18.3	24.5	24.22	9.12	17.35
17	Manipur	39.30	34.50	38.00	47.4	46.4	47.1	38.80	32.59	36.89
18	Meghalaya	14.00	24.70	16.10	15.3	24.1	17.1	12.53	9.26	11.87
19	Mizoram	23.00	7.90	15.30	31.1	11.5	21.1	35.43	6.36	20.40
20	Nagaland	10.00	4.30	9.00	19.3	25.0	20.9	19.93	16.48	18.88
21	Odisha	60.80	37.60	57.20	39.2	25.9	37.0	35.69	17.29	32.59
22	Puducherry	22.90	9.90	14.10	0.2	1.6	1.2	17.06	6.30	9.69
23	Punjab	22.10	18.70	20.90	14.6	18.1	15.9	7.66	9.24	8.26
24	Rajasthan	35.80	29.70	34.40	26.4	19.9	24.8	16.05	10.69	14.71
25	Sikkim	31.80	2.90	31.10	15.5	5.0	13.1	9.85	3.66	8.19
26	Tamil Nadu	37.50	19.70	28.90	21.2	12.8	17.1	15.83	6.54	11.28
27	Tripura	44.50	22.50	40.60	19.8	10.0	17.4	16.53	7.42	14.05
28	Uttar Pradesh	42.70	34.10	40.90	39.4	31.7	37.7	30.40	26.06	29.43
29	Uttarakhand	35.10	26.20	32.70	14.9	25.2	18.0	11.62	10.48	11.26
30	West Bengal	38.20	24.40	34.30	28.8	22.0	26.7	22.52	14.66	19.98
31	Andaman & Nicobar							1.57	0.00	1.00
32	Chandigarh							1.64	22.31	21.81
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli							62.59	15.38	39.31
34	Daman & Diu							0.00	12.62	9.86
35	Lakshadweep							0.00	3.44	2.77
	All India	42	25.5	37.2	33.8	20.9	29.8	25.70	13.70	21.92

Source: Planning Commission, Govt. of India.

APPENDIX-2.12

STATE- WISE INFORMATION ON SLUM POPULATION IN INDIA-CENSUS 2011

Sl	Area Name	Towns reporting Slums	Total No. of Households	Slum Population			% of total slum popn. to urban popn	Slum Population (0-6yrs)		
				Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female
	INDIA	2613	13920191	65494604	33968203	31526401	17.4	8082743	4204451	3878292
1	Andhra Pradesh	125	2431474	10186934	5103377	5083557	36.1	1149779	593145	556634
2	Arunachal Pr.	5	3479	15562	8029	7533	4.9	2226	1102	1124
3	Assam	31	42533	197266	101424	95842	4.5	22229	11378	10851
4	Bihar	88	216496	1237682	649475	588207	10.5	208383	107994	100389
5	Chhattisgarh	94	413831	1898931	966623	932308	32.0	254080	130178	123902
6	Delhi	22	367893	1785390	974329	811061	10.9	229029	119508	109521
7	Goa	3	5497	26247	13826	12421	2.9	3240	1691	1549
8	Gujarat	103	345998	1680095	912571	767524	6.5	240589	126331	114258
9	Haryana	75	332697	1662305	887947	774358	18.8	225889	122124	103765
10	Himachal Pradesh	22	14385	61312	32555	28757	8.9	6509	3493	3016
11	Jammu & Kashmir	40	103633		342422	319640	19.3	94204	50649	43555
12	Jharkhand	31	72544	372999	192908	180091	4.7	53465	27703	25762
13	Karnataka	206	707662	3291434	1650724	1640710	13.9	418295	212928	205367
14	Kerala	19	45417	202048	97429	104619	1.3	20327	10271	10056
15	Madhya Pradesh	303	1117764	5688993	2957524	2731469	28.3	771999	403360	368639
16	Maharashtra	189	2499948	11848423	6328217	5520206	23.3	1428850	743603	685247
17	Meghalaya	6	10518	57418	28737	28681	9.6	8241	4162	4079
18	Mizoram	1	15987	78561	38861	39700	13.7	10430	5292	5138
19	Nagaland	11	17152	82324	42651	39673	14.4	11114	5569	5545
20	Odisha	76	350032	1560303	800963	759340	22.3	188962	97551	91411
21	Punjab	73	293928	1460518	776388	684130	14.0	176257	94781	81476
22	Rajasthan	107	394391	2068000	1078991	989009	12.1	307035	161872	145163
23	Sikkim	7	7203	31378	16216	15162	20.4	3229	1621	1608
24	Tamil Nadu	507	1463689	5798459	2886993	2911466	16.6	614969	314363	300606
25	Tripura	15	34143	139780	70143	69637	14.5	14755	7467	7288
26	Uttar Pradesh	293	1066363	6239965	3298339	2941626	14.0	863392	457036	406356
27	Uttarakhand	31	93911	487741	257624	230117	16.0	66176	35131	31045
28	West Bengal	122	1391756	6418594	3321700	3096894	22.1	656780	337441	319339
29	A.&N. Islands	1	3324	14172	7386	6786	9.9	1588	788	800
30	Chandigarh	1	21704	95135	53340	41795	9.3	14720	7697	7023
31	Puducherry	6	34839	144573	70491	74082	17.0	16002	8222	7780

STATE INCOME

The fiscal reform measures adopted by the State started yielding favourable results since 2005-06 and Economic growth has been recognized to be a key factor for attaining sustainable Human Development and a higher economic growth eventually lead to improvement to the well being of people. The State Domestic Product and its related aggregates are main components of Planning and Policy making as well as represent as important indicators of development process of the State. The estimates of State Domestic Product reveal the extent and direction of changes in the levels of economic development of the State over a period of time.

The annual average growth rate of Eleventh Five Year Plan Period (2007-12) of the State of Assam is estimated at 6.78 percent by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam which indicates a favourable status of the State economy when compared with the growth rate of 5.33 percent accredited during Tenth Five Year Plan Period (2002-07). Updating of data base and shifting the Base year to a more recent year has constantly been undertaken so that the structural and sectoral shifts that are likely to take place in a developing economy could be properly measured and captured. The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) introduced the new series of National Accounts Statistics with Base year 2004-05, replacing of previous series with Base year 1999-2000, to incorporate the availability of latest data from various surveys and censuses conducted by State/Central Government as per latest international standards to capture the structural changes that have taken place in the economy. Accordingly, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam, has revised its earlier base from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 and worked out the estimates of State Domestic Product taking the new series of Base year 2004-05.

ADVANCE ESTIMATES OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP) AND NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP) FOR THE YEAR 2013-14

The GSDP at constant(2004-05) prices for the year 2013-14 (Advance Estimates) is estimated at ₹88537.17 crores as against ₹83630.23 crores for 2012-13 (Quick Estimates) reflecting a growth of 5.87 per cent which is lower than the growth of 6.06 per cent estimated in 2012-13(Quick Estimates) . The expectation of growth of 5.87 per cent in GSDP of the State for 2013-14 comprises of the estimated growth of 4.59 per cent in Agriculture and Allied sector, 4.28 per cent in Industry sector and 6.95 per cent in Services sector.

TABLE – 3.1
ADVANCE ESTIMATES OF STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT FOR ASSAM AND INDIA
2013-14 (₹ in crore)

Year 2013-14	GDP		NDP		Per Capita NDP(₹)	
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
At Constant (2004-05) Prices	88537.17 (5.87)	5748564 (4.86)	77375.97 (5.88)	4994890 (4.19)	24533 (4.63)	39961 (2.84)
At Current Prices	162652.24 (14.85)	10539605 (12.2)	146199.21 (15.89)	9366143 (11.86)	46354 (14.53)	74920 (10.43)

Figures in brackets are growth in percentage.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

Central Statistical Office, Government of India.

The 'Industry' sector comprising of Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing (Registered and Unregistered), Electricity, Gas & Water Supply and Construction is expecting a growth to be achieved at 4.28 per cent in 2013-14 against a growth of 3.34 per cent estimated in the previous year 2012-13. Amongst the sub-sectors of Industry sectors a favourable growth rate is expected in the "Construction" sector. The share of growth of Construction sector is estimated at 7.05 percent in the overall expected growth of Industry sector to be achieved in 2013-14.

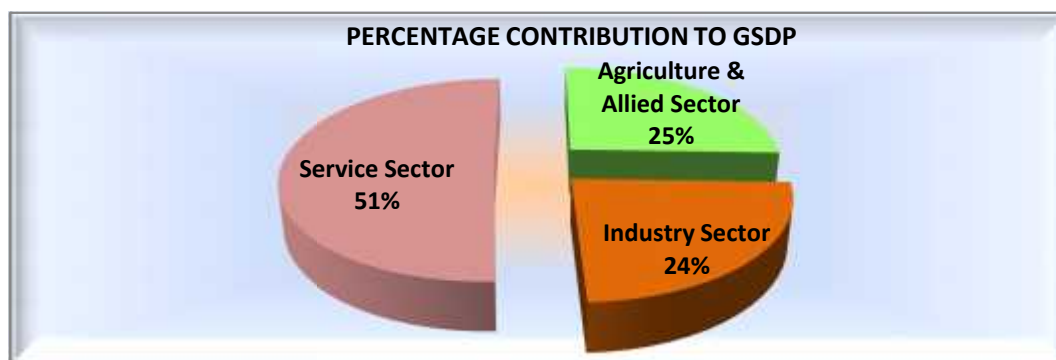
The Services sector comprising of Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport by other means & Storage, Real Estate & Business Services and Communications, Banking & Insurance, Social & Personal and Other services is expected to grow by 6.95 per cent during 2013-14 as compared to 7.81 per cent growth achieved in 2012-13 due to comparatively lower performance is likely to be shown by the sub sectors of the services sector 'Other Services' and Railways'.

In respect of Agriculture and Allied sector the growth of 'Forestry' sector displayed a growth of 4.56 per cent in 2013-14 against the growth of 3.05 per cent experienced in 2012-13. The 'Agriculture' and 'Fishing' sector are also expected nominally higher growth of 4.45 and 6.54 per cent against 4.35 and 6.30 per cent respectively and therefore, all together Agriculture and Allied sector is expected to attain a growth rate of 4.59 per cent estimated in 2013-14 as compared to the previous year's growth of 4.33 per cent.

The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP), also known as State Income, at 2004-05 prices is expected to grow at a same level by 5.88 per cent as per Advance Estimates for the year 2013-14 as compared to 5.86 per cent achieved during 2012-13.

Sector	Growth of GDP at 2004-05 prices (in %)
Agriculture and Allied Services	4.59
Industry	4.28
Services	6.95

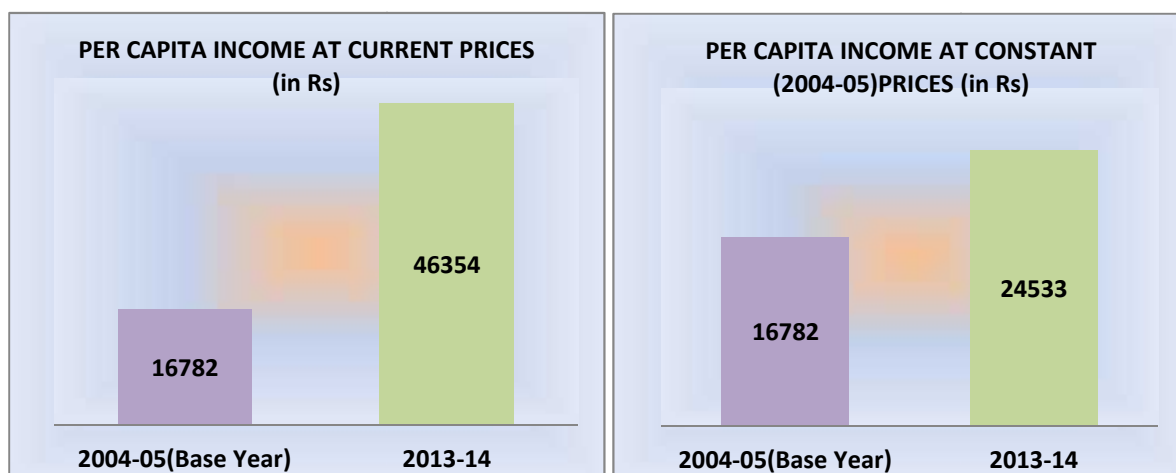
**SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION TO STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN 2013-14 (Advance Estimates)
AT CURRENT PRICES**



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

ADVANCE ESTIMATES OF PER CAPITA INCOME FOR THE YEAR 2013-14

It is expected that the per capita income of the State will attain the level of ₹24533.00 at constant prices (2004-05) and ₹46354.00 at current prices as per advance estimates for 2013-14 as against ₹23448.00 and ₹40475.00 at constant (2004-05) prices and current prices in the previous year 2012-13 respectively. In terms of growth rate per capita income at constant (2004-05) prices is likely to be increased by 4.63 per cent in 2013-14 over the previous year.



GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP) FOR 2012-13 (QUICK ESTIMATES)

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the State of Assam, during 2012-13(Quick Estimates), at current prices was ₹162652.24 crore which is 12.56 percent higher than that of ₹141621.34 crore in 2011-12 which comprising the high growth of 10.93 per cent in Agriculture Sector, 8.92 per cent in Industry Sector and 15.26 per cent in Service Sector. The Gross State Domestic Product of the State during 2012-13 (Quick Estimates) at constant (2004-05) prices was ₹83630.23 crore against ₹78851.09 crore in 2011-12 showing an increase of 6.06 per cent growth over the previous year. As per Quick Estimates the Agriculture and Allied Activities showed a marginally higher growth of 4.99 percent compared to the growth of 4.33 per cent in previous year 2011-12. During 2012-13 the Service Sector has increased to 7.81 percent from 6.20 percent in 2011-12. The Industry Sector, on the other hand, has experienced almost the same level of growth of 3.34 percent in 2012-13 as against 3.53 percent in 2011-12.

TABLE – 3.3**SECTORAL GROWTH RATES OF GSDP AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES**

Sector	Base Year	Quick Estimates	Growth
	2004-05	2012-13	
Agriculture & Allied Activities	1365566	1882870	4.10
Mining & Quarrying	467925	454125	(-)0.37
Manufacturing	562146	659014	2.01
Construction	342026	680028	8.97
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	98412	89684	(-)1.15
Industry	1470509	1882851	3.13
Trade, Hotels & Restaurant, Transport, Storage & Communication	1082681	2068641	8.43
Banking & Insurance Real Estates and Business Services	308480	845622	13.43
Public Administration & Other Services	1112535	2173733	8.73
Services	2503696	5087996	9.27
Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	5339771	8853717	6.52
Per capita Net State Domestic Product	16782	23448	4.27

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam.

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT 2012-13(QUICK ESTIMATES)

The State Income i.e, Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹126149.10 crore in 2012-13 (quick estimates) which is higher by 12.51 per cent than that of ₹112126.32 crore in 2011-12. At current prices 'Agriculture & Allied activities' registered an increase of 10.79 per cent while 'Industry' and 'Service' sector registered a growth of 8.37 per cent and 15.44 per cent respectively. The quick estimates of State Income at constant (2004-05) prices is estimated at ₹73081.25 crore in 2012-13 showing a marginal increase of 5.86 per cent than that of ₹69034.82 crore in 2011-12. This increase is the net effect generated by service of sectors.

PER CAPITA STATE INCOME

As per Quick Estimates for 2012-13 the per capita income at constant (2004-05) prices is ₹23448.00 as against ₹22420.00 in 2011-12 and ₹21611.00 in 2010-11 showing a growth rate of 4.59 per cent, 3.74 per cent and 5.91 percent respectively.

At current prices per capita State Income is worked out at ₹40475.00 during 2012-13 as against ₹36415.00 in 2011-12 and ₹33087.00 in 2010-11 registering a growth of 11.15 per cent, 10.06 and 16.57 percent respectively.

A comparative table in respect of Per capita Income of the State and the country is given at Table-3.4.

TABLE- 3.4
PER CAPITA INCOME OF ASSAM AND INDIA

(in Rupees)

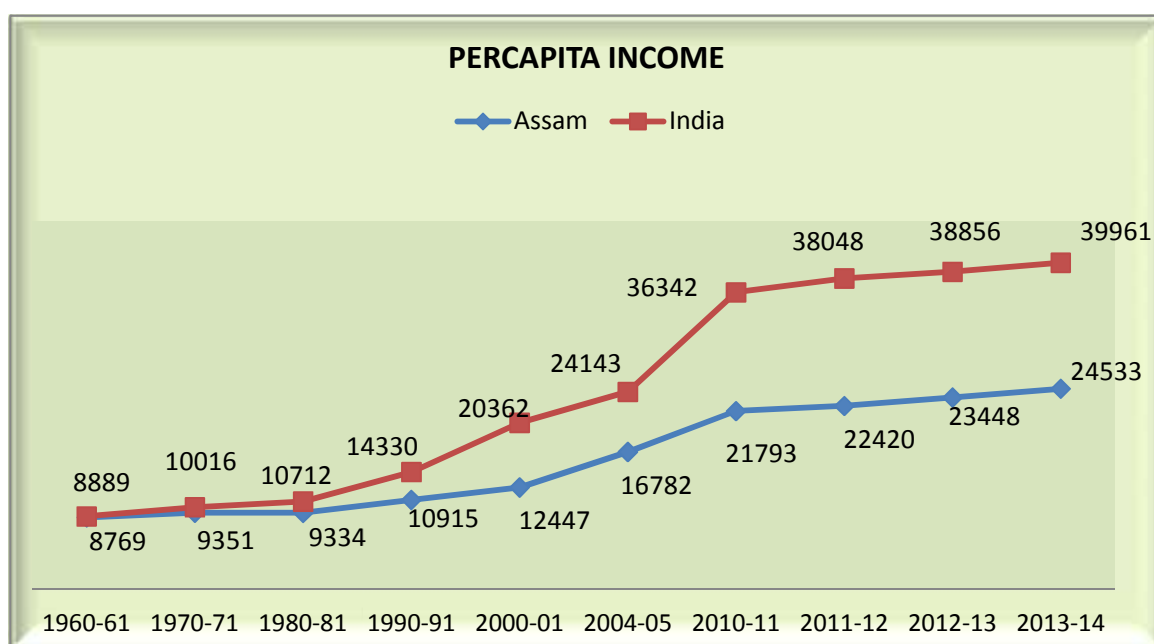
Year	Per capita Income			
	Assam		India	
	At Current Prices	*At Constant (2004-05) Prices	At Current Prices	At Constant (2004-05) Prices
1960-61	433	8769	373	8889
1970-71	743	9351	763	10016
1980-81	1673	9334	1852	10712
1990-91	5315	10915	5621	14330
2000-01	12803	12447	17295	20362
2004-05	16782	16782	24143	24143
2008-09	24099	18922	40775	31754
2009-10	28383	20406	46249	33901
2010-11	33348	21793	54151	36342
2011-12	36415(P)	22420(P)	64885(P)	38048(P)
2012-13	40475(Q)	23448(Q)	67839(Q)	38856(Q)
2013-14	46354(A)	24533(A)	74920(A)	39961(A)

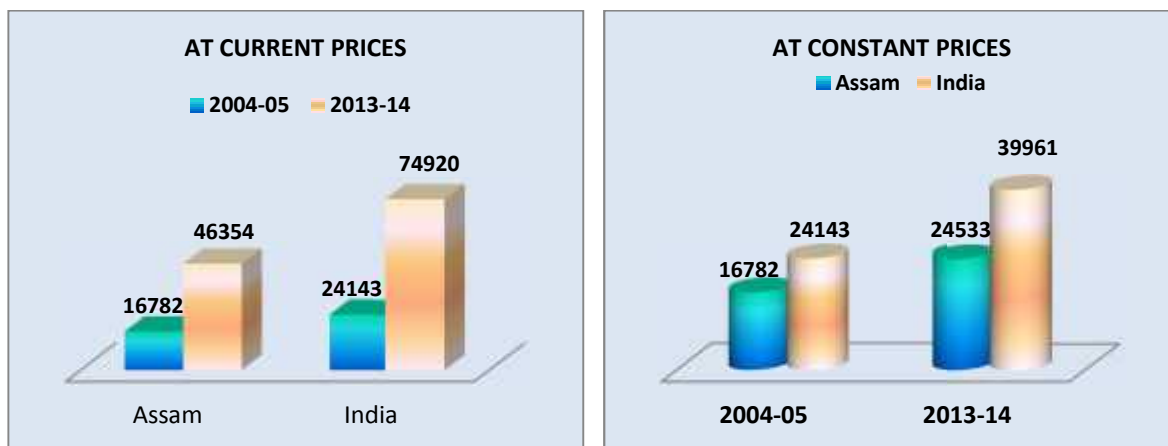
*For 1960-61 to 2000-01 the base-1999-2000

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam and Central Statistical Office (MOSPI), Govt. of India.

It has been observed that till 1980-81, the difference of per capita income between the State and country was not significant. But from 1990-91 onwards, the gap widened considerably.

Per capita Income Assam and India
At Constant (2004-05) Prices



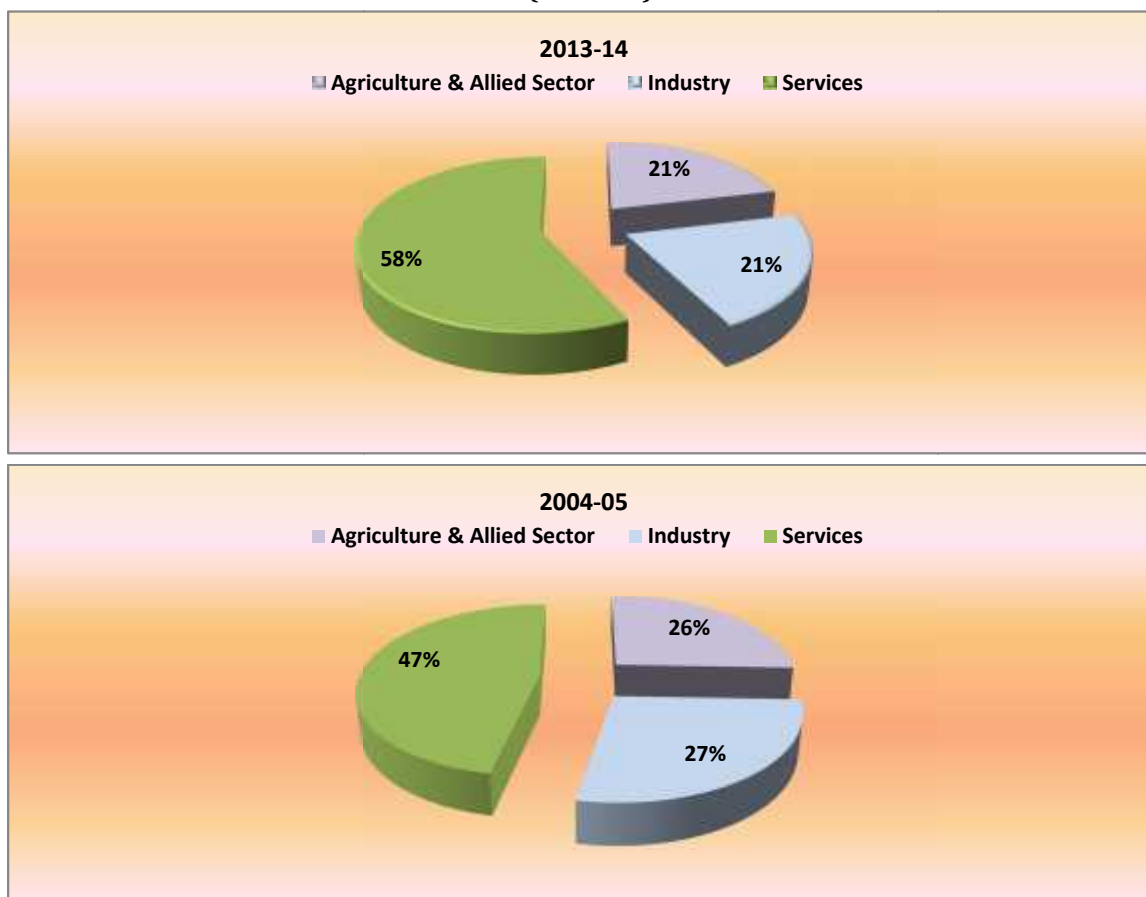


(BASE YEAR- 2004-05)

SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)

Sectoral composition of SDP gives an idea of the relative comparable position of different sectors in the economy over a period of time which not only indicates the real structural changes taking place in the economy but also facilitates formulation of plans & various programme for overall economic development of the State. It has been observed from above, that the share of ‘Agriculture and Allied’ sector in the GSDP has declined from 26% in 2004-05 (Base Year Estimates) to 21% in 2013-14 (Advance Estimates). Similar trend has been noticed in case of the share of Industry sector also since it has come down from 27 percent in 2004-05 (B.E.) to 21 percent in 2013-14 (A.E) depicting a gloomy industrial scenario in the State. In 2004-05 contribution of Agriculture sector alone to GSDP was 22% and in 2013-14 (A. E.) this share in GSDP came down to 18 percent.

**SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP)
AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES**



On the other hand, the Services Sector has shown an encouraging trend in the State economy which has increased from 47 per cent in 2004-05 to 58 percent in 2013-14. Moreover, it has also been reveals that the share contribution of Agriculture & Allied sector and Industry sector to GSDP has been remained more or less equal since last few years. The State Economy however experienced a picturesque change over the periods as the primary sector witnessed a shift to service sector and the service sector has flourished very rapidly in the State's economy.

TABLE – 3.5
THE GROWTH OF GDP OF ASSAM AND INDIA DURING TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD AND ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD

Item	10 th Plan Period (Year: 2002-07)		**11 th Plan Period (Year:2007-12)	
	Assam*	**India	Assam	India
Average Annual Growth Rate of GDP	5.33	8.74	6.41	8.0
Agriculture	0.63	4.50	3.86	3.7
Industry	7.90	9.82	4.27	7.2
Services	7.20	9.86	8.51	9.7

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

Central Statistical Office (MOSPI), Govt. of India.

*Base year 1999-2000/** Base year 2004-05

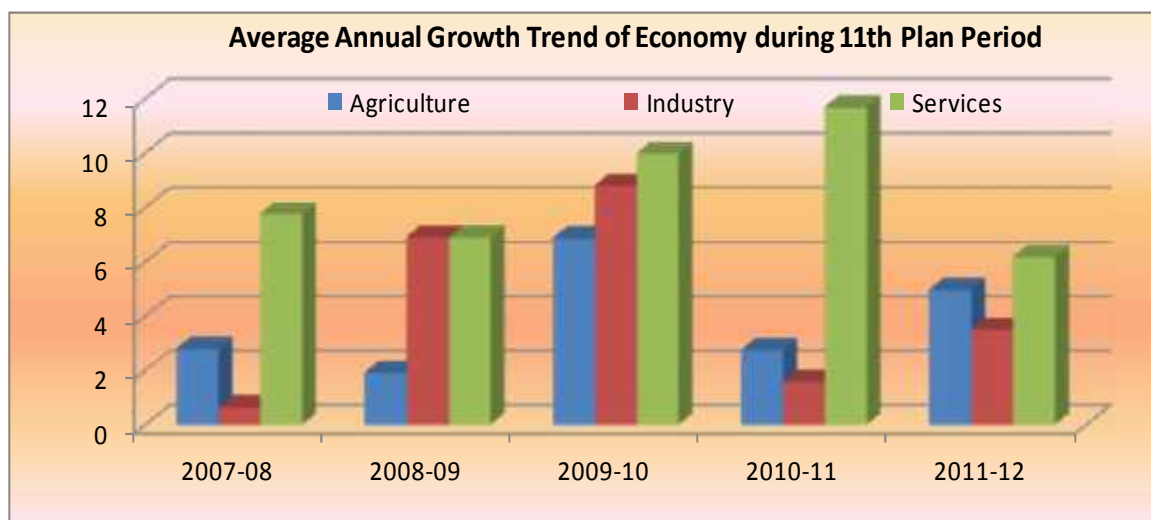
GROWTH OF ECONOMY DURING ELEVENTH PLAN PERIOD (2007-2012)

The State has achieved an annual average growth rate of GSDP at 6.41 per cent during 11th plan period against 5.33 percent annual average growth achieved during 10th plan period (2002-2007). The growth trend of Agriculture sector during 11th plan period has been steadily increasing as compared to the 10th plan period. The Agriculture and Allied sector of the State has improved considerably during the 11th Plan Period as compared to the 10th Plan Period and has achieved annual growth rate of 3.86 per cent during the eleventh plan period. The growth rate of Industry sector has shown a slowdown during the 11th plan period and pegged at 4.27 per cent, compared to 7.90 percent annual average growth achieved during the 10th five year plan period. The slowing down of the Industry sector is mainly due to some social disorder in the State during the period and economic meltdown in the country as reflected by latest downbeat of all India Index of Industrial Production. More acceleration in the Industry sector is required to flourish in the coming days. The present scenario of Service sector is very encouraging. The annual average growth of Service sector in the 11th plan period was 8.51 percent against 7.20 per cent experienced by the economy during 10th plan period.

TABLE – 3.6
GROWTH TREND OF ECONOMY DURING 11TH PLAN PERIOD

Sector	Eleventh Plan Period					Annual Average Growth Rate During 11 th Plan Period (2007-12)
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(p)	
Average Annual Growth Rate of GSDP	4.82	5.72	9.00	7.26	5.33	6.41

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam



SECTOR WISE PERFORMANCE OF THE ECONOMY DURING ELEVENTH PLAN PERIOD:

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR

The growth of Agricultural sector plays a pivotal role in the performance of the State economy as a whole. During 10th plan period Agriculture and Allied Sector had increased to 0.63 per cent over 9th plan period's negative growth of 1.7 percent. But during 11th plan period Agriculture and Allied Sector has gripped a good improvement by achieving a growth of 3.86 percent due to greater emphasis given by the Government in this primary sector of the economy by injecting more investment and introduction of region specific schemes. During this plan a substantial growth of 6.48 percent and 7.01 percent were achieved in the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively in respect of the sector 'Agriculture' proper. However, it is observed that growth rate of Agriculture sector has been declining in the year 2011-12 (Provisional Estimates) due to crop damaged by flood in some areas of the State, unfavourable weather condition for some crops etc and which has caused a noticeable slashed down in production of some major crops like Winter Paddy, Autumn Paddy, Rape and Mustard, Wheat, Sugarcane and Jute in 2011-12 over the previous year. However, a good productivity is observed in Fishery sector at the end of 11th plan. On the other hand, the sector like Animal Husbandry and Veterinary needs more nursing to cope up with the demand of the people of the State.

INDUSTRY SECTOR

During the 10th Five Year Plan period, the Industry sector exhibited the growth of 7.90 percent over 9th Plan Period's growth 4.02 percent. The better growth achieved during 10th Five Year Plan Period as compared to 9th Plan Period was mainly attributed to the better performance of some sector like-Oil and Refinery, Manufacturing (Chemical & Chemical production, Electrical Machinery & Apparatus, Motor Vehicle parts), Processing and Presentation of Food items, etc. But comparatively, the Industry sector has slowed down its pace during 11th Plan Period and pegged at 4.27 percent in the wake of some social disorders in the State and economic meltdown in the country reflected by latest downbeat of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) at all India level. The Industry sector of the State requires more attention and emphasis to grow to reach a substantial position in coming days.

SERVICES SECTOR

Presently, the services sector holds a place of prominence in the share of SDP estimates in the economy. The share of Service sector to SDP during the 10th Plan Period was 50.76 percent and the annual average growth was 7.20 percent during 10th Plan Period over 9th Plan Period. This was mainly due to the rapid diversification in the Communication Sector, Transport Sector, Trade & Business Services, Banking Services, Hotel and Catering Services and introduction of various Ancillary services. Infact, the Services sector has radically changed the structure of the State economy and generated significant level of employment particularly in the private sector of the economy. It is hoped that this sector would be able to provide larger employment opportunity for the young generation of the State in near future.

APPENDIX – 3.1
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY
INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES IN ASSAM

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Sector	2004-05	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (P)	2012-13 (Q)	2013-14 (Adv)
1.	Agriculture	1158871	2127696	2455091	2754071	3063098	3567943
2.	Forestry and logging	127332	166935	179330	210807	224784	245668
3	Fishing	79363	184205	238814	253142	281761	341428
	Agriculture and Allied	1365566	2478836	2873235	3218020	3569643	4155039
4	Mining and Quarrying	467925	677976	711900	794448	885980	974984
	a) Primary Sector (Sub-Total)	1833491	3156812	3585135	4012468	4455623	5130023
5.	Manufacturing (Total)	562146	772464	1021453	1156878	1251775	1423708
	5.1 Registered	434687	552955	771439	874684	931479	1066610
	5.2 Unregistered	127459	219509	250014	282194	320296	357098
6.	Construction	342026	751883	980372	1062999	1150365	1322422
7.	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	98412	128998	133359	142459	150150	160376
	b) Secondary Sector (Sub-Total)	1002584	1653345	2135184	2362336	2552290	2906506
	c) Industry [4+(b)]	1470509	2331321	2847084	3156784	3438270	3881490
8.	Transport, Storage and Communication(Total)	329700	671704	751081	817724	929078	1061185
	8.1 Railways	89783	160486	175189	176030	190597	205392
	8.2 Transport by other means	157887	327903	398500	435448	500983	584788
	8.3 Storage	2509	5096	6014	6644	7825	8998
	8.4 Communication	79521	178219	171378	199602	229673	262007
9.	Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	752981	1409263	1491371	1659783	1767597	1992990
10.	Banking and Insurance	162017	296680	383776	464795	556823	679268
11.	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Business services	146463	245164	276627	299671	329909	368931
12.	Public administration	342066	700902	712501	767025	898682	992241
13.	Other services	770469	1463587	1933121	2198205	2672132	3134080
	d) Tertiary Sector (Sub -Total)	2503696	4787300	5548477	6207203	7154221	8228695
14.	State Domestic Product (Rupees In lakh)	5339771	9597457	11268796	12582007	14162134	16265224
15.	State Per Capita Income in Rupees	18993	31952	37053	40863	45440	51570

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX – 3.2
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY
INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES IN ASSAM
(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Sector	2004-05	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (P)	2012-13 (Q)	2013-14 (Adv)
1.	Agriculture	1158871	1333637	1377576	1443503	1506310	1573344
2.	Forestry and logging	127332	163520	168421	177871	183292	191658
3	Fishing	79363	102063	97471	104077	110634	117868
	Agriculture and Allied	1365566	1599220	1643468	1725451	1800236	1882870
4	Mining and Quarrying	467925	434048	424741	435102	444901	454125
	a) Primary Sector (Sub-Total)	1833491	2033268	2068209	2160553	2245137	2336995
5.	Manufacturing (Total)	562146	561978	593442	616168	636092	659014
	5.1 Registered	434687	373008	396030	407504	422595	436685
	5.2 Unregistered	127459	188970	197412	208664	213497	222329
6.	Construction	342026	572695	581954	607797	635252	680028
7.	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	98412	92166	87531	88245	89401	89684
	b) Secondary Sector (Sub-Total)	1002584	1226839	1262927	1312210	1360745	1428726
	c) Industry [4+(b)]	1470509	1660887	1687668	1747312	1805646	1882851
8.	Transport, Storage and Communication (Total)	329700	612470	786621	838459	884657	931712
	8.1 Railways	89783	124152	146012	150263	157267	163216
	8.2 Transport by other means	157887	217120	234359	247536	263890	280830
	8.3 Storage	2509	2891	3355	3491	3634	3791
	8.4 Communication	79521	268307	402895	437169	459866	483875
9.	Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	752981	1067608	1031174	1060710	1100743	1136929
10.	Banking and Insurance	162017	316556	380224	445841	514932	601299
11.	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Business services	146463	187699	203173	215262	228379	244323
12.	Public administration	342066	509041	521863	539119	568345	611128
13.	Other services	770469	1025908	1231855	1312955	1460085	1562605
	d) Tertiary Sector (Sub -Total)	2503696	3719282	4154910	4412346	4757141	5087996
14.	State Domestic Product (Rupees In lakh)	5339771	6979389	7486046	7885109	8363023	8853717
15.	State Per Capita Income in Rupees	18993	23236	24615	25608	26833	28071

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX – 3.3
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY
INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CURRENT PRICES IN ASSAM

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Sector	2004-05	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (P)	2012-13 (Q)	2013-14 (Adv)
1.	Agriculture	1068008	2002319	2302085	2586052	2878592	3371109
2.	Forestry and logging	125651	164761	177123	208495	222363	243133
3	Fishing	69139	156525	202084	207402	224800	279432
	Agriculture and Allied	1262798	2323605	2681292	3001949	3325755	3893674
4	Mining and Quarrying	390230	520609	571395	638108	712020	786106
	a) Primary Sector (Sub-Total)	1653028	2844214	3252687	3640057	4037775	4679780
5.	Manufacturing (Total)	432430	602884	837014	960743	1043087	1209364
	5.1 Registered	321900	413577	619851	715246	763784	896051
	5.2 Unregistered	110530	189307	217163	245497	279303	313313
6.	Construction	328743	712545	929293	997255	1065746	1229867
7.	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	44408	70978	76545	84036	83701	107380
	b) Secondary Sector (Sub-Total)	805581	1386407	1842852	2042034	2192534	2546611
	c) Industry [4+(b)]	1195811	1907016	2414247	2680142	2904554	3332717
8.	Transport, Storage and Communication(Total)	264518	549430	599236	642065	729288	842786
	8.1 Railways	54980	112535	106501	99047	103038	112387
	8.2 Transport by other means	140400	287885	352576	381413	439525	516229
	8.3 Storage	2371	4651	5423	5890	6968	8035
	8.4 Communication	66767	144359	134736	155715	179757	206135
9.	Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	730861	1351115	1424305	1578942	1675651	1891744
10.	Banking and Insurance	158850	292822	378227	458687	549876	671829
11.	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Business services	103593	150295	164083	167464	179540	203889
12.	Public administration	275000	593635	601974	646484	761581	851256
13.	Other services	726643	1357392	1799307	2036899	2488665	2932026
	d) Tertiary Sector (Sub -Total)	2259465	4294689	4967132	5530541	6384601	7393530
14.	State Domestic Product (Rupees In lakh)	4718074	8525310	10062671	11212632	12614910	14619921
15.	State Per Capita Income in Rupees	16782	28383	33087	36415	40475	46354

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX – 3.4
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY
INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES IN ASSAM
(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Sector	2004-05	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (P)	2012-13 (Q)	2013-14 (Adv)
1.	Agriculture	1068008	1244862	1282175	1340981	1396135	1454696
2.	Forestry and logging	125651	162014	166803	176132	181423	189678
3	Fishing	69139	79891	73644	78471	83117	87677
	Agriculture and Allied	1262798	1486767	1522622	1595584	1660675	1732051
4	Mining and Quarrying	390230	309232	290608	290957	289997	320437
	a) Primary Sector (Sub-Total)	1653028	1795999	1813230	1886541	1950672	2052488
5.	Manufacturing (Total)	432430	420459	441359	452733	460458	474769
	5.1 Registered	321900	256257	270564	272673	277700	285651
	5.2 Unregistered	110530	164202	170795	180060	182758	189118
6.	Construction	328743	540030	546851	570074	594713	636666
7.	Electricity, Gas and Water supply	44408	46682	38652	35717	32952	32093
	b) Secondary Sector (Sub-Total)	805581	1007171	1026862	1058524	1088123	1143528
	c) Industry [4+(b)]	1195811	1316403	1317470	1349481	1378120	1463965
8.	Transport, Storage and Communication(Total)	264518	503940	669990	713123	749966	784567
	8.1 Railways	54980	76201	94482	94887	97758	98580
	8.2 Transport by other means	140400	183744	198492	208992	222469	235371
	8.3 Storage	2371	2569	3008	3118	3233	3356
	8.4 Communication	66767	241426	374008	406126	426506	447260
9.	Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	730861	1023057	983298	1009260	1045453	1059131
10.	Banking and Insurance	158850	312698	376078	441386	510144	596073
11.	Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Business services	103593	118686	129009	135562	142730	151570
12.	Public administration	275000	427999	434772	445527	467767	502674
13.	Other services	726643	939840	1139363	1213559	1353270	1447566
	d) Tertiary Sector (Sub -Total)	2259465	3326220	3732510	3958417	4269330	4541581
14.	State Domestic Product (Rupees In lakh)	4718074	6129390	6572602	6903482	7308125	7737597
15.	State Per Capita Income in Rupees	16782	20406	21611	22420	23448	24533

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX – 3.5

**MOVEMENT OF GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP) OF ASSAM
AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT (2004-2005) PRICES**

Year	Gross State Domestic Product (₹ in Lakh)		Per capita Gross State Domestic Product (in Rupees)	
	At current Prices	At constant (2004-05) Prices	At current Prices	At constant (2004-05) Prices
2004-05	5339771	5339771	18993	18993
2009-10	9597457	6979389	31952	23236
2010-11	11268796	7486046	37053	24615
2011-12 (P)	12582007	7885109	40863	25608
2012-13 (Q)	14162134	8363023	45440	26833
2013-14(Adv)	16265224	8853717	51570	28071

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX – 3.6

**MOVEMENT OF NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (NSDP) OF ASSAM
AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT (2004-2005) PRICES**

Year	Gross State Domestic Product (₹ in Lakh)		Per capita Gross State Domestic Product (in Rupees)	
	At current Prices	At constant (2004-05) Prices	At current Prices	At constant (2004-05) Prices
2004-05	4718074	4718074	16782	16782
2009-10	8525310	6129390	28383	20406
2010-11	10062671	6572602	33087	21611
2011-12 (P)	11212632	6903482	36415	22420
2012-13 (Q)	12614910	7308125	40475	23448
2013-14 (Adv)	14619921	7737597	46354	24533

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

STATE FINANCE

The fiscal reform measures adopted by the State started yielding favourable results since 2005-06 and moved with revenue and fiscal surplus during the period from 2005-06 to 2008-09 and subsequent years of 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. During the year 2012-13, the State had a revenue surplus of ₹1554.06 crore and the fiscal deficit reversed to positive with ₹1516.48 crore. The fiscal deficit became 1.06 percent of GSDP well below the 3 percent limit recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. The debt-GSDP ratio during 2012-13 in the State was 18.52 percent well below the fiscal target of 28.4 percent prescribed by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. For the year 2013-14, it is expected to have a revenue surplus of ₹3100.52 crore and a fiscal deficit of ₹5957.98 crore. The total tax revenues of the State during 2012-13 have shown a growth of 8.01 percent over the previous year. The gross VAT collection increased by 10 percent in 2012-13 over the previous year and contributing about 69 percent to the total own tax revenue during the year.

BUDGET 2013-14

The analysis of the Assam Government Budget 2013-14 reveals that the receipt under the consolidated fund of the State is expected to be ₹45834.55 crore comprising of ₹41284.32 crore on Revenue Account and ₹4550.23 crore under Capital Account. After taking into account the estimated receipt of ₹255295.57 crore under Public Accounts and ₹50.00 crore under Contingency Fund, the aggregate receipts amount is expected to be ₹301180.12 crore. The total expenditure from the consolidated fund of the State in 2013-14 is estimated at ₹48553.64 crore, of which ₹38183.80 crore is on Revenue Account and ₹10369.84 crore is on Capital Account. Out of the total estimated expenditure of ₹302052.03 crore for the year 2013-14, ₹253448.39 crore will be spent from Public Account and ₹50.00 crore under Contingency Fund. Thus, during the year 2013-14, it is expected to have a deficit of ₹821.91 crore which together with the opening deficit of ₹530.67 crore for the year 2013-14 will lead to an estimated closing deficit of ₹1352.58 crore.

TABLE – 4.1
BUDGET AT A GLANCE

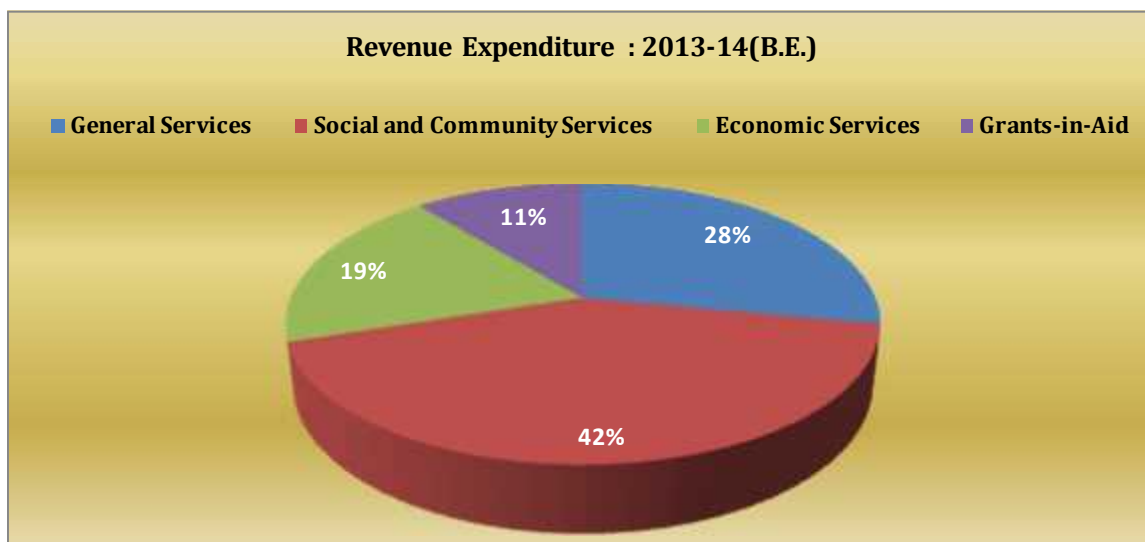
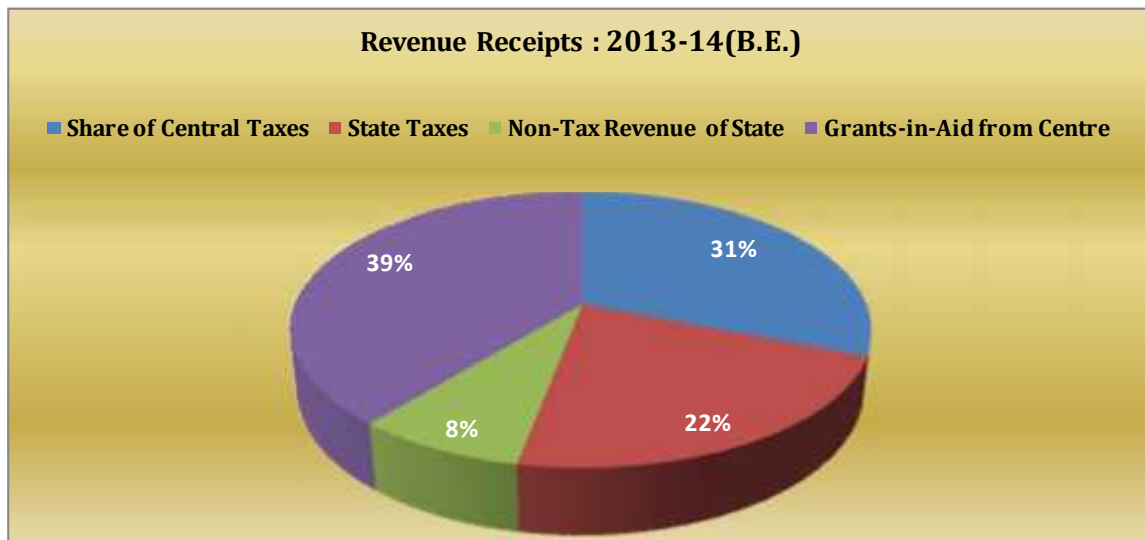
Item	(Rupees in crore)	
	2012-13 (R.E.)	2013-14 (B.E.)
A. Receipts	275793.65	301180.12
I. Consolidated Fund	43105.11	45834.55
Revenue Account	38286.35	41284.32
Capital Account	4818.76	4550.23
II. Contingency Fund Accounts	300.00	50.00
III. Public Accounts	232388.54	255295.57
B. Expenditure	275335.19	302052.03
I. Consolidated Fund	44649.17	48553.64
Revenue Account	37401.00	38183.80
Capital Account	7248.17	10369.84
II. Contingency Fund Accounts	300.00	50.00
III. Public Accounts	230386.02	253448.39
Transactions during the year (A-B)		
Surplus (+)	458.46	
Deficit (-)		(-) 821.91
C. Opening balance		
Surplus (+)		
Deficit (-)	(-) 989.13	(-) 530.67
D. Closing balance (C+D)		
Surplus (+)		
Deficit (-)	(-) 530.67	(-) 1352.58

R.E. = Revised Estimate, B.E. = Budget Estimate.

Source: Assam Budget in Brief, 2012-13, Assam.

THE REVENUE BUDGET 2013-14

During the financial year 2013-14, the Government of Assam expects to receive ₹41284.32 crore under Revenue account against the total outlay amounting to ₹38183.80 crore. The percentage share of major components of the Revenue account and Revenue expenditure in the Budget 2013-14 may be evident from the figures given below-



In the Budget 2013-14 the State expects ₹8983.76 crore as Tax Revenues and ₹3400.33 crore as Non-Tax revenue amounting to ₹12384.09 crore under State's Own Resources. The expected transfer from the Centre is ₹28900.23 crore which include ₹12620.76 crore as Share in Central Taxes and ₹16279.47 crore as Grants from the Centre. The Revenue Expenditure is segregated into plan and non-plan expenditure. The expected Plan expenditure in the Budget 2013-14 is ₹10858.75 crore and the estimated Non-Plan expenditure is ₹27325.05 crore of which expected interest payment component is ₹2264.26 crore and under Pension the expenditure is expected to be ₹3155.04 crore. Budget estimate of 2013-14 shows revenue surplus of ₹3100.52 crore and fiscal deficit is pegged at 3.7 percent of GSDP.

THE CAPITAL BUDGET 2013-14

The Budget estimates anticipate receipt of ₹4528.42 crore from Public Debt and ₹21.81 crore from recovery of loans and Advances by the State Government. As regards to the allocation of funds under the three important components of Capital expenditure, the Budget 2013-14 provides ₹6497.19 crore for Capital Outlay, ₹1194.82 crore for Repayment of Public Debt and ₹2677.83 crore for Loans and Advances. The expected deficit in Capital budget is estimated at ₹5819.61 crore for 2013-14.

SHARE OF PLAN EXPENDITURE IN THE BUDGET 2013-14

The table below shows the relative share of the Plan Schemes under different heads in the budget provision for 2013-14.

TABLE-4.2
SHARE OF PLAN EXPENDITURE UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS

(₹ in crore)

Heads	Total Budget Provision			Budget for Plan Schemes			Plan expenditure to total budget provision (%)
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	
General Service	10810.22	172.90	10983.12	452.04	84.28	536.32	1.1
Social & community service	15932.32	653.10	16585.42	3066.15	178.25	3244.40	6.7
Economic	7305.89	5671.19	12977.08	2553.38	3614.21	6167.59	12.7
A) Grants-in-Aid & Contribution (State)	1748.15	-	1748.15	-	-	-	0.0
B) Autonomous Councils	2387.22	-	2387.22	6678.36	146.70	6825.06	14.1
Loans and Advances	-	2677.83	2677.83	-	174.23	174.23	0.4
Public Debt including Inter State Settlement & Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	1194.82	1194.82	-	-	-	0.0
Total	38183.80	10369.84	48553.64	12749.93	4197.67	16947.60	34.9

The above table reveals that out of the total budget provision for the year 2013-14, the share of total plan expenditure is 34.9 percent of which share of Autonomous Councils is highest with 14.1 percent followed by Economic Services (12.7%), Social and Community Services (6.7%) and General Services (1.1%).

FISCAL SCENARIO OF THE STATE

The fiscal position of the State improved after 2004-05 due to the fiscal reform measures adopted by the State. Fiscal scenario in the State took a positive turn in 2005-06 and continued up to 2008-09. In 2009-10, revenue deficit rose to ₹1347.71 crore and Non-plan revenue deficit and fiscal deficit escalated to ₹2457.05 crore and ₹4043.42 crore respectively. This heavy downslide is largely accountable to the revision of pay and pension as per revision of Assam Pay Rules, 2010 as per recommendations of the 6th Assam Pay Commission. The position somewhat improved in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 with revenue deficit turned into surplus of ₹53.12 crore, ₹926.85 crore and ₹1554.06 crore respectively.

During 2010-11, Non-plan revenue deficit came down to ₹657.26 crore in 2010-11 from ₹2457.05 crore in 2009-10. It again rose to ₹1290.16 crore in 2011-12 but favourably ended with a surplus of ₹45.51 crore in 2012-13. During the period 2010-11 to 2012-13 fiscal deficit showed a declining trend over the fiscal deficit of ₹4043.42 crore in 2009-10 which stood at a 4.37 percent of GSDP crossing the 3.5 percent of GSDP limit of State's FRBM Act and also 4 percent of GSDP limit raised by Government of India for 2009-10 as a part of stimulus packages to facilitate more borrowings for increasing capital expenditure for recovery from economic recession. The fiscal deficit came down to ₹2984.82 crore being 1.91 percent of GSDP in 2010-11 and further declined to ₹1646.05 crore with 1.43 percent of GSDP in 2011-12. The picturesque change was noticed in 2012-13 where fiscal deficit turned into surplus of ₹1516.48 crore and placed at 1.06 percent of GSDP.

Budget estimate of 2013-14 shows revenue surplus of ₹3100.52 crore and Fiscal deficit is pegged at 3.66 percent of GSDP.

TABLE – 4.3
FISCAL PARAMETERS

(₹ in crore)

Year	Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	Fiscal Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	Primary Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	Non-Plan Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	Fiscal Deficit (-) / Surplus (+) as percentage of GDP
2005-06	1509.08	355.71	1865.83	281.17	0.60
2006-07	2210.42	711.39	2227.06	156.25	1.10
2007-08	2580.76	790.39	2302.33	613.18	1.11
2008-09	3833.71	1406.79	3000.12	1492.26	1.73
2009-10	(-)1347.71	(-)4043.42	(-)2210.84	(-)2457.05	(-)4.37
2010-11	53.12	(-)2984.82	(-)78.44	(-)657.26	(-)1.91
2011-12	926.85	(-)1646.05	(-)3270.55	(-)1290.16	(-)1.43
2012-13	1554.06	1516.48	3624.33	45.51	1.06
2013-14(B.E.)	3100.52	(-)5957.98	(-)8364.89	29625.71	(-)3.66

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

REVENUE RECEIPTS

Revenue Receipts comprises of two major components – State's Own Resources and Transfer from the Centre. The trend of actual Revenue receipts for the last seven years from 2006-07 to 2012-13 and the Budget Estimate for 2013-14 is indicated in the table-4.4 below.

TABLE – 4.4
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS

(₹ in crore)

Year	State's Own Resources			Transfer from the Centre				Total Revenue Receipts (4+8)
	Tax Revenues	Non-Tax Revenues	Total	Share in Central Taxes	Plan Grants	Non Plan Grants	Total	
2006-07	3483.32	1859.27	5342.59	3898.99	3716.67	708.70	8324.36	13666.95
2007-08	3359.50	2134.59	5494.09	4918.21	4093.65	818.98	9830.84	15324.93
2008-09	4150.21	2271.90	6422.11	5189.90	5444.10	1020.93	11654.93	18077.04
2009-10	4986.71	2752.94	7739.65	5339.53	5285.94	1519.37	12144.84	19884.49
2010-11	5929.84	2373.32	8303.16	7968.61	5864.94	868.22	14701.77	23004.93
2011-12	7638.24	2866.76	10505.00	9283.53	6876.55	790.32	16950.40	27455.40
2012-13	8250.21	2455.59	10705.80	10601.26	7991.40	1374.03	19967.18	30672.98
2013-14(B.E.)	8983.77	3400.34	12384.11	12620.75	14699.87	1579.59	28900.21	41284.32

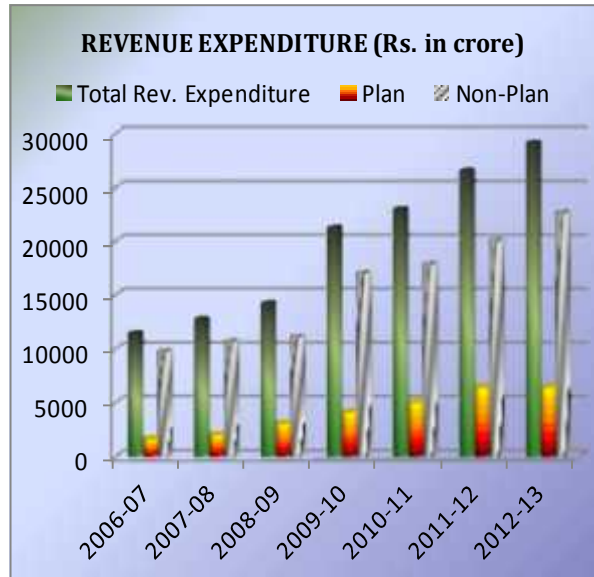
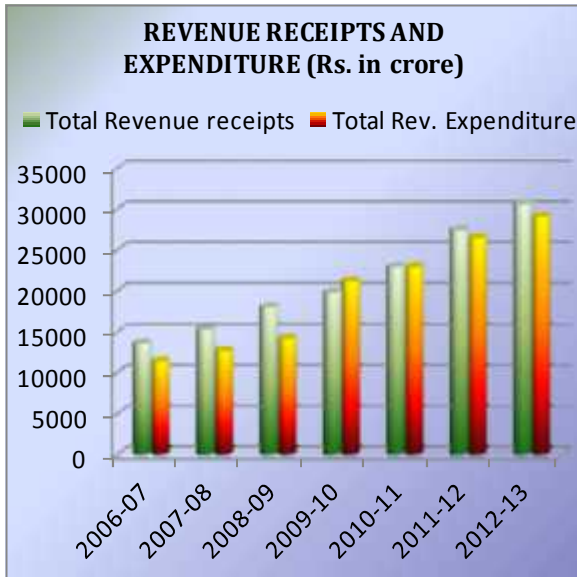
Source: Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Government of Assam.

The above table depicts an increasing trend of total revenue receipts during the last seven years (2006-2013). The compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) during the period is 14.42 percent of which contribution from State Own Resources is 12.28 percent and transfer from the Centre is 15.70 percent respectively. The percentage increase of State taxes in 2012-13 over 2011-12 was 8 percent against a substantial increase of 29 percent in 2011-12 over the previous year. The increase of share in Central taxes in 2012-13 was 14 percent than that of 17 percent increase in 2011-12 over the previous years. During 2012-13 of the total Revenue receipts was ₹30672.98 crore of which the share of State Taxes was 27 percent, non-tax revenue was 8 percent, the share of Central Taxes was 35 percent and Plan Grants from the Centre was 26 percent and Non-Plan Grants from the Centre was 4 percent.

The Budget estimates for the year 2013-14 shows that the State's Own Resources is expected to increase by 15.68 percent of which, State Own Tax Revenues is expected to increase by 8.89 percent and Non-Tax Revenues by 38.47 percent. During the budget year, transfer from the Centre is expected to increase by 44.74 percent, of which share in Central Taxes is expected to increase by 19 percent, Plan Grants by 83.95 percent and Non-Plan Grants by 14.96 percent.

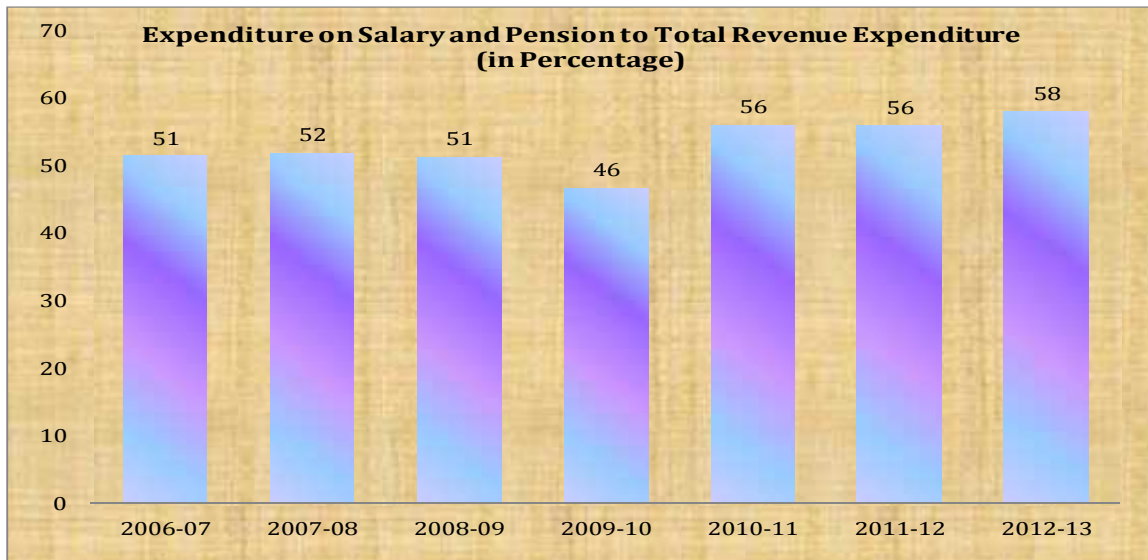
REVENUE EXPENDITURE

Revenue expenditure is segregated into plan and non-plan expenditure. The volume of total Revenue Receipts, total Revenue Expenditure, Plan Expenditure and Non-plan Expenditure from 2006-07 to 2012-13 is presented through the graphs given below.



The steady increase in Plan expenditure shows inclination of the Government to stimulate developmental activities. During 2006-07, the volume of Plan expenditure to total expenditure was 15 percent and after gradual increase over the years it reached 22 percent during 2012-13. It is expected to spend around 28 percent of the total expenditure during 2013-14 on the Plan head.

Out of the total Revenue Expenditure amounting to ₹11456.53 crore during 2006-07, the proportion of expenditure on salary and wages was as high as 51 percent and remained more or less same up to 2008-09. It declined to 46 percent during 2009-10 and again soared to 56 percent during 2010-11 due to implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission and the arrear thereon payable since October 2008 and remained more or less at the same level during 2011-12. During 2012-13, expenditure on Salary and Wages increased to 58 percent of the total Revenue Expenditure.



Another component of revenue expenditure is interest payment. The trend since 2006-07 shows that the proportion of expenditure on interest payment to the total expenditure is decreasing. The table below shows the trend of actual expenditure of Government of Assam from 2006-07 to 2012-13 and the Budget Estimate for 2013-14.

TABLE – 4.5
REVENUE EXPENDITURE

(₹ in crore)

Year	Plan Expenditure		Non-Plan Expenditure			Total Revenue Expenditure	
	Total	Salary	Total	Interest Payment	Salary		Pension
2006-07	1662.50	200.21	9794.03	1515.67	4484.19	1177.86	11456.53
2007-08	2067.38	172.62	10676.78	1512.24	5068.58	1340.68	12744.16
2008-09	3110.65	256.68	11132.68	1593.33	5583.70	1437.37	14243.33
2009-10	4168.91	297.59	17063.29	1832.58	7804.80	1769.28	21232.20
2010-11	5055.96	413.18	17895.86	1912.12	10030.59	2384.53	22951.82
2011-12	6487.76	668.89	20040.79	2074.40	10978.54	3136.07	26528.55
2012-13	6494.27	749.16	22635.58	2107.85	12295.96	3778.87	29129.85
2013-14(B.E.)	10858.75		27325.05	2264.26		3155.04	38183.80

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

NON-DEBT CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Non-debt capital Expenditure consists of capital outlay and lending. This excludes loan repayment. The trend of actual capital expenditure during the period from 2006-07 to 2012-13 and the Budget Estimate for 2013-14 is indicated in the table 4.6.

TABLE – 4.6
NON-DEBT CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

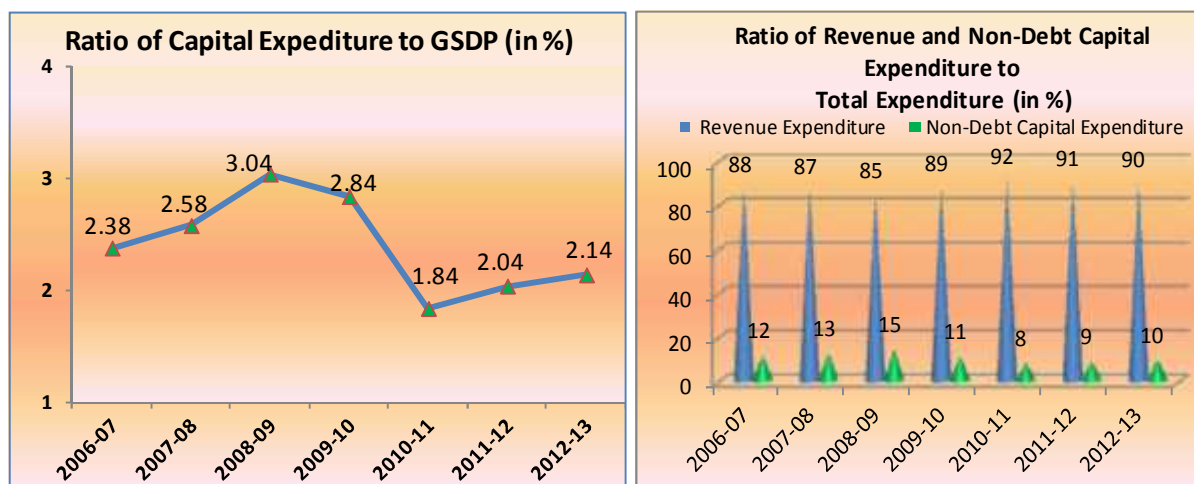
(₹ in crore)

Year	Capital Outlay			Lending			Total Non-Debt Capital Expenditure	Total Revenue Expenditure	Total Expenditure (Col 8+ Col 9)
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8(Col.4+ Col.7)	9	10
2006-07	1403.11	49.86	1452.97	76.85	3.78	80.63	1533.60	11456.53	12990.13
2007-08	1470.83	217.28	1688.11	139.80	3.09	142.89	1831.00	12744.16	14575.16
2008-09	2286.15	86.86	2373.01	75.09	13.65	88.74	2461.75	14243.33	16705.08
2009-10	2548.98	80.37	2629.35	96.99	2.24	99.23	2728.58	21232.20	23960.78
2010-11	1929.97	70.92	2000.89	70.78	0.10	70.88	2071.77	22951.82	25023.59
2011-12	2431.34	74.67	2506.01	81.81	6.47	88.28	2594.29	26528.55	29122.84
2012-13	2544.96	72.32	2617.28	414.43	46.22	460.65	3077.93	29129.85	32207.78
2013-14 (BE)	6184.55	165.18	6349.73	226.36	2503.60	2729.96	9079.69	38183.80	47263.49

Source: Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Government of Assam.
Memorandum to the 14th Finance Commission, Govt. of Assam, Finance Department.

SHARE OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE

Size of capital expenditure actually determines the level of investment made for development purposes, which acts as a catalyst for accelerating the economic development. Zero revenue deficit or revenue surpluses help the State for full utilisation of borrowed funds for generating capital assets for revenue earnings. Thus, contracting revenue expenditure to an extent possible helps to generate funds for capital investment. The graph below shows the trend of share in revenue and Non-Debt capital expenditure to total expenditure and capital expenditure as percentage of GSDP since 2006-07.



The break-up of total expenditure excluding Public Debt into Plan expenditure, General services, Social services and Economic services along with Development expenditure (Social services and Economic services) is given in the table-4.7 below.

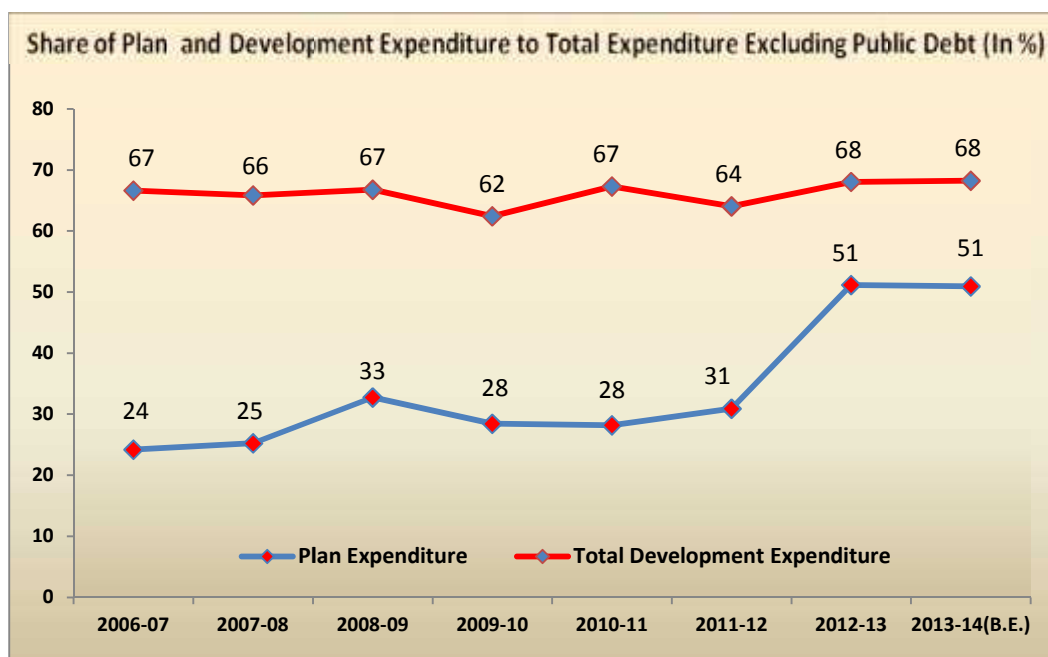
TABLE - 4.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE

(₹ in crore)

Year	Plan Expenditure	General Services (GS)	Social Services (SS)	Economic Services (ES)	Total Development (SS+ES)	Total Expenditure (Col.3+4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2006-07	3142.46	4333.32	4634.36	4022.45	8656.81	12990.13
2007-08	3678.01	4976.64	5247.81	4350.71	9598.52	14575.16
2008-09	5471.89	5549.80	6350.80	4804.48	11155.28	16705.08
2009-10	6814.88	9004.29	9018.40	5938.09	14956.49	23960.78
2010-11	7056.71	8177.57	10337.26	6508.76	16846.02	25023.59
2011-12	9000.91	10468.00	11639.15	7015.69	18654.84	29122.84
2012-13	17084.15	10663.55	15575.00	7146.68	22721.68	33385.23
2013-14(BE)	17348.33	10810.22	15932.32	7305.89	23238.21	34048.43

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

From the analysis of the trend of public expenditure shown in above Table 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7 it is evident that capital expenditure of the State Government, which was 12 percent of total expenditure in 2006-07 rose to 15 percent in 2008-09 and slide down to 9 percent in 2011-12. This sliding trend of capital expenditure during 2009-10 and 2011-12 may be attributable to abrupt rise of salary and pension expenditure on the revenue account owing to implementation of revised pay scale and pension of the employees of the State Government. During 2012-13, capital expenditure increased by almost 10 percent of the total expenditure. Similarly, expenditure on social and economic services which constitute development expenditure has remained more or less stable during the period from 2006-07 to 2012-13. Plan expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure has increased from 24 percent in 2006-07 to 51 percent in 2012-13 and is expected to remain at the same level during 2013-14. However, revenue expenditure still continues to remain above 80 percent of total expenditure during the period from 2006-07 to 2012-13 and capital expenditure is less than 3 percent of GSDP. Capital expenditure, which was 2.38 percent of GSDP in 2006-07, has come down to 2.14 percent of GSDP in 2012-13. In order to accelerate economic growth there is need to substantial increase of capital expenditure.



BORROWINGS AND REPAYMENT

Sources of borrowings of the State Government are loans from the market, loans from financial institutions/banks, NSSF loans, loans from the Centre against EAPs and State Provident Fund & GIS. State Government usually resorts to borrowings to meet the fiscal deficit. The prudent level of borrowings is the 3 percent fiscal deficit of GSDP. The Table below shows the position of actual borrowings and repayment of loans for the last seven years from 2006-07 to 2012-13 and Budget Estimate for 2013-14.

TABLE – 4.8

BORROWINGS AND REPAYMENT

(₹ in crore)

Year	Borrowings	Repayment of loans	Net borrowings	Net Borrowing Ceiling fixed by GOI
2006-07	1115.75	494.72	621.03	2180.00
2007-08	1138.30	575.14	563.16	2223.31
2008-09	2877.51	780.80	2096.71	2540.00
2009-10	2303.28	1007.56	1295.72	3223.00
2010-11	2045.32	923.38	1121.94	2951.00
2011-12	952.32	1146.09	(-)193.77	3447.00
2012-13	1388.39	1532.79	(-)144.40	3115.00
2013-14 (B.E.)	4528.42	1194.82	3333.36	-

Source: 1. Department of Finance (Economic Affairs), Government of Assam.

2. Memorandum to the 14th Finance Commission, Govt. of Assam, Finance Department.

The above table shows that year-wise State's net borrowings are far below the ceiling fixed by the Government of India (GOI) and this gradual decline is on account of revenue surpluses.

DEBT POSITION

The standard criteria for determining the debt sustainability of the States has been to arrive at the acceptable level of the debt-GSDP ratio and the ratio of interest payment to total revenue receipts. Twelfth Finance Commission recommended 28 percent and 15 percent as the acceptable levels of debt-GSDP ratio and the ratio of interest payment to total revenue receipts respectively. The Table 4.9 summarises the debt position of the State from 2006-07 to 2012-13.

TABLE – 4.9
DEBT POSITION OF ASSAM

(₹ in crore)

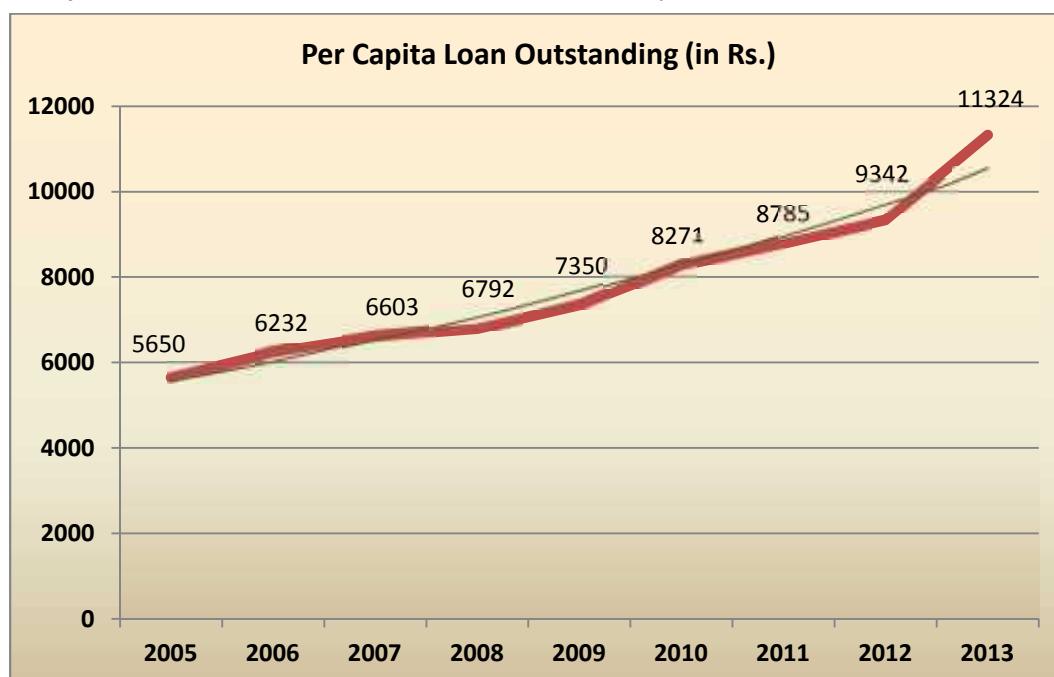
Year	Market Loan	Institutional Loan	NSSF Loan	Central Loan	State Provident Fund	Year end total outstanding debt	Debt-GSDP Ratio (%)
2006-07	7296.53	417.74	4688.26	2775.31	3614.78	18792.62	29.17
2007-08	7841.09	511.80	4679.66	2708.44	3932.74	19673.73	27.47
2008-09	9855.85	645.26	4697.03	2639.56	4322.97	22160.67	27.95
2009-10	11261.30	690.92	4721.82	2346.38	4812.52	23832.94	25.77
2010-11	11561.34	760.05	5582.28	2238.69	5352.93	25495.28	24.46
2011-12	10906.58	841.39	6057.14	2143.48	5987.91	25936.50	22.47
2012-13	10210.19	837.06	6700.39	2056.55	6788.36	26592.55	18.52

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

It appears from the above table that outstanding debt position of the State has come down within the manageable level of 28 percent of GSDP, as prescribed by the Twelfth Finance Commission. The debt position of the State has started improving since 2006-07. The debt-GSDP ratio has gradually come down from 29.17 percent in 2006-07 to 18.52 percent in 2012-13.

The reduction of debt stock has been possible by the State because of the adoption of the Government of India's debt swap policy in 2002-03 and relentless effort to bring down the revenue and fiscal deficits, as envisaged in the Fiscal Reform Facility of 11th Finance Commission and FRBM Act, 2005 of 12th and 13th Finance Commissions.

The per capita loan outstanding of the State from 2005 to 2013 calculated taking mid-financial year population published by the RGI is reflected in the graph given below. (Source: Budget in Brief, 2012-13 published by the Directorate of Economics and statistics, Assam).



INTEREST PAYMENT TO REVENUE RECEIPTS

The position of interest payment to total revenue receipts in terms of percentage is indicated below:

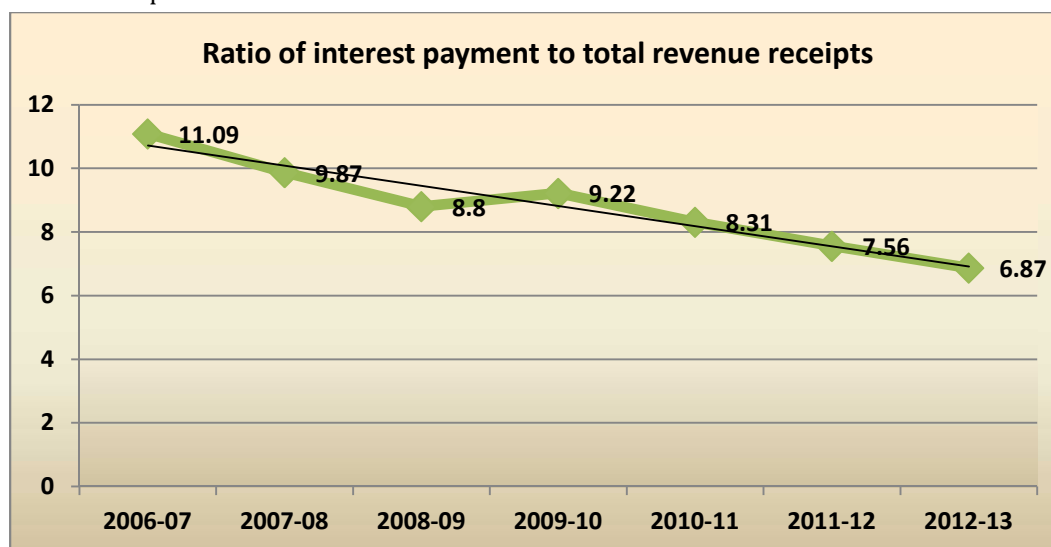
TABLE – 4.10
INTEREST PAYMENT TO REVENUE RECEIPTS

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total Revenue Receipts	Interest Payment	Ratio of Interest Payment to Revenue Receipts (in percent)
2006-07	13666.95	1515.67	11.09
2007-08	15324.93	1512.24	9.87
2008-09	18077.04	1593.33	8.80
2009-10	19884.49	1832.58	9.22
2010-11	23004.94	1912.12	8.31
2011-12	27455.40	2074.40	7.56
2012-13	30672.98	2107.85	6.87

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

It revealed from above table that the ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts has been falling persistently and has come down to 6.87 percent in 2012-13 from 11.09 percent in 2006-07. The ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts remains well below the benchmark prescribed by the Twelfth Finance Commission i.e. 15 percent.



GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES

State Government has long since been providing Government guarantees to various State PSUs and Cooperative Institutions for investment in different sectors of the economy against loans given by Banks and Financial Institutions. Since most of the borrowing PSUs failed to discharge guarantee liabilities in time due to their weak financial conditions and became defaulters, Banks and Financial Institutions started invoking the Government guarantees. To honour the Government guarantees invoked by the Banks and Financial Institutions, State Government had initiated a process of 'one time settlement' with the Banks and the Financial Institutions and liquidated major amount of Government guaranteed debt on behalf of the defaulted PSUs and misguided youths. In this way, State Government was able to reduce the outstanding contingent liability arising out of Government guarantees.

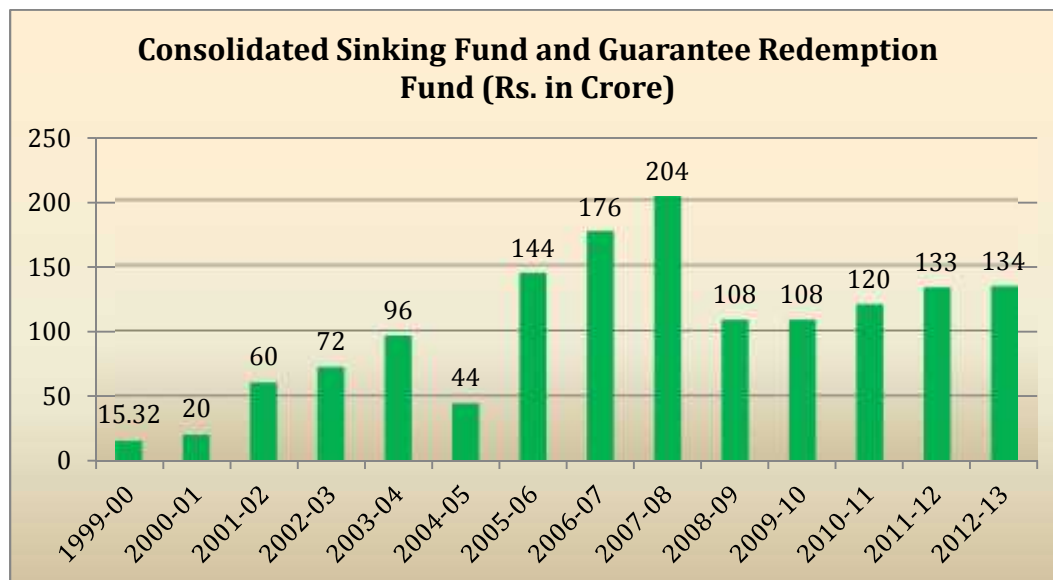
TABLE – 4.11
OUTSTANDING GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES AS ON 31ST MARCH

Year->	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Principal	863.49	897.63	735.42	246.53	186.26	161.50	71.83
Interest	40.92	53.68	60.45	61.22	60.79	97.53	42.35

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

CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND AND GUARANTEE REDEMPTION FUND

Government of Assam joined the Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF), a scheme set up by the Reserve Bank of India to facilitate redemption of matured State Development Bonds, by constituting a CSF in 1999-2000. Government of Assam revised the scheme of CSF for redemption of all outstanding loans of the State Government commencing from 2007-08. Under the revised scheme, State Government is to contribute to the CSF on a modest scale of at least 0.5 percent of the outstanding liabilities as at the end of the previous year beginning with the financial year 2007-08. The Corpus comprising the periodic contributions as well as the interest accruing to the Fund has been kept outside the General Revenues of the Government. The Fund is administered by the Reserve Bank of India subject to such directions / instructions as the Government may issue from time to time. The year-wise contribution of the Government towards CSF is indicated below: -



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

The total contribution of the Government towards CSF as on 31st March 2013 is ₹1434.32 crore. State Government has not yet utilized the interest amount of CSF towards redemption of loans of the State Government.

To liquidate future contingent liabilities arising out of Government guarantees, State Government has also constituted Guarantee Redemption Fund.

ACHIEVEMENT OF TAXATION DEPARTMENT DURING 2012-13

The Finance (Taxation) Department is responsible for collection of major share of tax revenue of the State. It contributes more than 80 percent of the State's Own Tax Revenue. During the year 2012-13, the Department collected ₹7050.56 crore as against ₹6604.31 crore in 2011-12 thereby achieving a growth of 7 percent during 2012-13. The State Government has fixed a target of ₹8131.01 crore for the year 2013-14. The provisional revenue collection of the Department up to August 2013 is ₹2798.47 crore as against ₹2547.82 during the corresponding period of 2011-12. The Department administered nine different Taxation acts during 2012-13 and collection under different Taxation Acts during the years from 2005-06 to 2012-13 is presented in Table-4.12.

TABLE – 4.12
COLLECTION OF TAXES UNDER DIFFERENT TAXATION ACTS IN ASSAM

(₹ in crore)							
TAXATION ACT	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
The Assam Value Added Tax, 2003	2015.36	2238.56	2694.77	3229.44	3952.20	5181.44	5689.88
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	550.49	443.15	415.81	305.82	366.41	512.51	533.25
The Assam Entry Tax Act, 2008	216.43	9.13	268.84	526.64	461.67	518.75	364.14
The Assam Professions, Trades Calling & Employment Tax Act, 1947	108.80	124.54	137.61	150.06	160.58	164..27	168.31
The Assam Electricity Duty Act, 1964	15.89	4.62	22.36	27.07	41.58	36.67	41.82
The Assam Amusement and Betting Tax Act, 1939	2.70	2.93	2.41	3.50	4.51	5.87	63.07
The Assam Taxation on Luxuries (Hotels & Lodging Houses) Act, 1989	2.70	3.11	5.75	5.17	5.42	5.89	8.04
The Assam Taxation (on Specified Land) Act, 1990	63.92	68.55	80.00	78.87	92.02	95.64	99.72
The Assam Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1939	2.52	3.14	18.18	78.34	101.20	83.27	82.33
Total	2978.84	2897.73	3645.73	4404.91	5185.59	6604.31	7050.56
Growth Rate (in percent)	8.14	(-)2.72	25.81	21.00	17.7	27.4	6.77

N.B.: Total of 2006-07 includes arrear collection under the Assam Taxation (on Luxuries) act, 1997.

Source: Commissionerate of Taxes, Assam

Collection under the Assam Entry Tax Act during 2012-13 was ₹364.14 crore against ₹518.75 crore during 2011-12 showing a fall of 30 percent. The main reason for this plunge is the discount on purchase price of crude oil given to NRL by the Govt. of India and import of substantial quantity of crude oil by IOCL (Bongaigaon) instead of indigenous Rava crude during 2012-13.

Revenue under the Assam Amusement and Betting Tax increased by 974 percent during 2012-13 due to realization of an arrear amount of ₹27.31 crore from the DTH operators as per the Honourable Gauhati High Court order.

Collection of taxes under the Assam Agricultural Income Tax Act during the year 2012-13 remained almost at the same level as was in 2011-12 as the Tea Industry suffered heavily due to flood, increased cost of inputs and erratic power/gas supply.

During 2012-13, the Department under the Assam Value added Tax, collected ₹5689.88 crore as against ₹5181.44 crore in 2011-12 registering a growth of 10 percent. The collection up to August 2013 during the current financial year (2013-14) is ₹2313.44 crore with a growth of 11 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

TABLE-4.13
TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT OF REVENUE COLLECTION BY THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT
(₹ in crore)

Year	Target	Achievement
2010-11	259.00	322.22
2011-12	400.00	503.22
2012-13	530.00	567.90
2013-14	609.04	276.48 (up to Sept./2013)

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Excise, Govt. of Assam.

TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT OF EXCISE DEPARTMENT

The table-4.13 shows the target fixed by the State Government and achievements thereof in respect of revenue collection by the Excise Department from 2010-11 to 2013-14:

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture and its allied activities played an important role in the socio-economic development of the State of Assam as this sector is the major contributor to the State economy as well as providing livelihood to a significant proportion of the population of the State. About 98.4 percent of total land mass [Census, 2011] of the State is rural. The net cultivated area of the State is 28.11 lakh hectares (2010-11) which is about 88 percent of the total land available for agricultural cultivation in the State. The average operational holding is 1.10 hectare only and more than 85 percent of the farmer family is small and marginal farmers [Agricultural Census, Assam, 2010-11] with average land holding of only 0.63 hectare but in a scattered manner. It has been observed that the contribution of Agriculture Sector to the State economy [GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices] has been recording gradual fall during the period 2005-06 to 2012-13(Q). The trend of growth of Agriculture Sector was erratic [GSDP (at constant 2004-05 prices)] during the same period and finally pegged at 4.4 percent 2012-13 (Quick estimate). However, Agriculture sector continues to support more than 75 percent population of the State directly or indirectly providing employment to about 50 percent of the total workforce.

TABLE- 5.1
TREND OF GROWTH OF AGRICULTURAL
SECTOR [GSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices]
(Figure in percentage)

Year	Contribution to GSDP	Annual Growth over the previous year
2005-06	21.4	1.9
2006-07	20.8	1.7
2007-08	20.4	3.0
2008-09	19.6	1.2
2009-10	19.1	6.5
2010-11	18.4	3.3
2011-12(P)	18.3	4.8
2012-13(Q)	18.0	4.4

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

Assam has been experiencing unpredictable monsoon resulting to erratic rainfall since a few years back. Insufficient irrigation support, damage caused by natural calamities like flood coupled with inconsistent weather stands as major impediment in attaining self sufficiency in food production by the State. In this context, it may be stated that the large portion of Brahmaputra Valley is incidentally prone to chronic flood and bank erosion. Despite such situation, the State Agriculture Department has given more thrust to increase production of food grains to provide food security and nutrition to the growing population by increasing productivity of crops and cropping intensity. Accordingly, the State Agriculture Department has prioritized optimum and efficient use of available resources to enhance the production and productivity of the crops including the horticultural crops by harnessing the best technologies. The Department has formulated State as well as District specific plans depending on Agro-Climatic condition, growth potential and

TABLE- 5.2
TREND OF PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS IN ASSAM
(Figure in '000 tonnes)

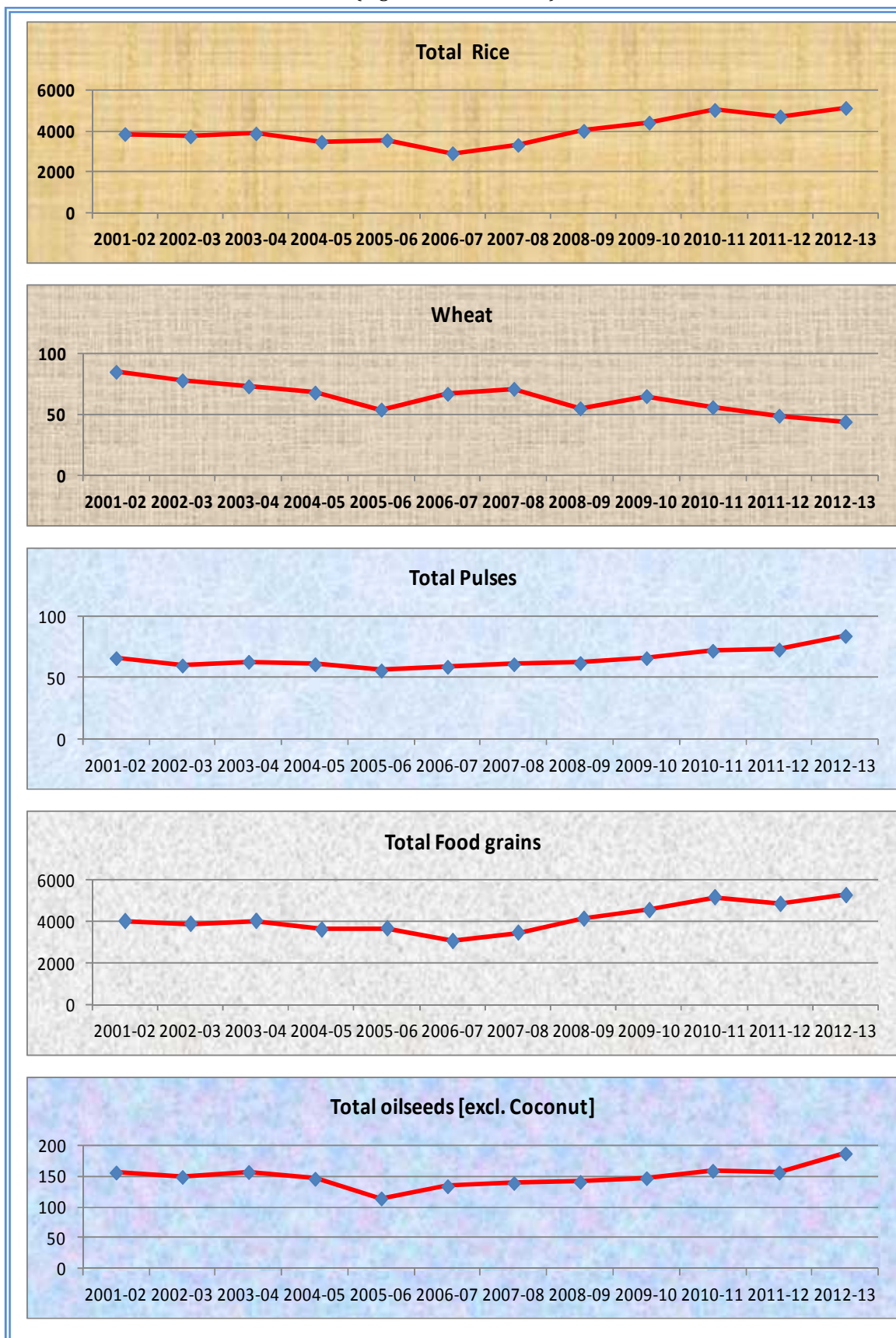
Year	Total Rice	Wheat	Total Pulses	Total Food grains	Total oilseeds [excl. Coconut]
2001-02	3854	85	66	4023	156
2002-03	3738	78	60	3894	149
2003-04	3880	73	63	4034	157
2004-05	3470	68	61	3617	146
2005-06	3552	54	56	3680	114
2006-07	2916	67	59	3060	134
2007-08	3319	71	61	3468	139
2008-09	4009	55	62	4142	141
2009-10	4409	65	66	4557	147
2010-11	5033	56	72	5178	159
2011-12	4716	49	73	4857	156
2012-13	5128	44	84	5279	187

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

specific requirement of Districts through giving thrust on multi cropping, improved farm mechanization & assured irrigation, use of quality/certified HYV seeds, popularizing integrated Nutrient and Pest Management Schemes with the special use of bio-fertilizer and bio-pesticides and organic farming, development of Marketing infrastructure etc with a view to encourage the farming community and to create maximum potential for income and employment generation.

TREND OF PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS IN ASSAM

(Figure in '000 tonnes)



On the other hand, the development of Agriculture Sector in the two hill districts of the State viz. Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao, is suffering from various weaknesses viz. low infrastructural facilities, low productivity due to extensive *jhum* cultivation, non-availability of market etc. Changing the pattern of cultivation in these two hilly terrains is a great challenge before the State Government. Introduction of new schemes for production of cash crops, horticultural crops and settled agriculture in terrace lands will remain a priority in the coming periods. Infrastructural development and access to markets are special areas of concern in development of agriculture in these two hill districts. Exploitation of horticultural potentialities through introduction of suitable fruits especially citrus fruits and spices and their value addition will substantially contribute towards the economy of these two districts.

Agriculture Scenario - 2012-13

Weather and Rainfall

The climate of Assam is of humid sub-tropical nature with warm humid summer and cool dry winter. Due to unique geographical location coupled with varied physiography, the State has array of climatic conditions. Assam is situated in the high rainfall zone with annual average rainfall of 2297.4 mm. The State normally receives 2 percent rainfall in Winter Season (January – February), 25 percent in Summer Season (March – May), 65 percent in Monsoon Season (June – September) and 7 percent in Post-monsoon Season (October – December). Moreover, Assam is prone to flood and also has experience of occasional drought like situation. Having enough natural potentialities for growing food grains, the State has lost the opportunity to contribute its share to the national granary due to erratic and unpredictable weather condition experienced during the last few years. It is observed that impact of climate change has also effected to erratic rainfall and unpredictable monsoon behaviour in the State which further badly affected the agricultural production. The pattern of crop season wise average rainfall may be evident from the Table 5.3:

TABLE- 5.3
CROP SEASON WISE AVERAGE RAINFALL IN ASSAM

(Figure in mm)

Year	Kharif season				Rabi season				All Season			
	Actual	Normal	Deviation from normal (%)	Pattern	Actual	Normal	Deviation from normal (%)	Pattern	Actual	Normal	Deviation from normal (%)	Pattern
2007	1816.6	2118.2	(-)14.2	Normal	259.7	313.6	(-)1.7	Normal	2076.3	2431.9	(-)14.6	Normal
2008	1773.0	2038.1	(-)13.0	Normal	275.1	314.8	(-)12.6	Normal	2048.1	2352.9	(-)13.5	Normal
2009	1512.4	1953.6	(-)22.6	Deficient	187.8	302.2	(-)37.9	Deficient	1700.2	2255.8	(-)25.0	Deficient
2010	2066.3	1976.0	(+)4.6	Normal	189.0	306.2	(-)38.3	Deficient	2255.3	2282.2	(-)1.2	Normal
2011	1411.1	2001.0	(-)29.5	Deficient	155.5	295.3	(-)47.3	Deficient	1566.6	2296.3	(-)29.5	Deficient
2012	1953.2	2001.0	(-)2.0	Normal	198.6	294.8	(-)32.6	Deficient	2151.8	2295.8	(-)6.3	Normal

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

Rainfall during 2012-13

It is evident from the Table 5.4 that the State had experienced 2173.5 mm rainfall during 2012-13 against normal rainfall of 2295.8 mm. During the kharif crop season only 1953.2 mm [against the normal rainfall of 2001.0 mm] was occurred in the State. Thus, according to the State Agriculture Department, the pattern of overall rainfall in the State was **normal** both in terms of total rainfall [(+)2.4 percent above normal] and it's spread except in the months of May,2012 and August,2012 experienced with (-) 46.1 percent and (-)30.2 percent deficit rainfall respectively. During the Rabi season overall rainfall in the State was **"Deficient" with deviation of (-) 25.4 percent from normal.**

TABLE- 5.4
RAINFALL IN ASSAM DURING KHARIF AND RABI SEASON, 2012-13

Month	Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	Departure from normal	Pattern
Kharif Season				
April, 2012	234.1	172.9	35.4%	Excessive
May, 2012	164.1	304.2	(-)46.1%	Deficient
June, 2012	528.8	427.3	23.8%	Excessive
July, 2012	471.6	454.2	3.8%	Normal
August, 2012	248.9	356.7	(-)30.2%	Deficient
September, 2012	305.7	285.7	7.0%	Normal
Total (Kharif, 2012) :	1953.2	2001.0	2.4%	Normal
Rabi Season				
October, 2012	147.9	131.8	12.2%	Normal
November, 2012	10.3	24.9	(-)58.6%	Deficient
December, 2012	3.7	11.8	(-)68.6%	Scanty
January, 2013	1.4	16.2	(-)91.4%	Scanty
February, 2013	9.1	32.0	(-)71.6%	Scanty
March, 2013	47.6	78.1	(-)38.7%	Deficient
Total (Rabi, 2012-13) :	220.0	294.8	(-)25.4	Deficient

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

Area under Crops

In Assam, the soil, topography, rainfall and climate in general are conducive for agricultural activities mainly for paddy cultivation. However, the area covered under paddy cultivation was 2.3 percent less [(-) 0.58 lakh hectare] during the year 2012-13 over 2011-12. The Paddy cultivation, during the year 2012-13, occupies 88.5 percent of the net cropped area and 59.8 percent of the gross cropped area in the State which was 90.6 percent and 61.2 percent of the net cropped area and the gross cropped area respectively during the year 2011-12. As per final estimates, the average area covered for normal paddy cultivation during the year 2012-13 was 24.88 lakh hectares or about 92.4 percent of the total area under food grains in the State leaving 7.6 percent area for cultivation of other food grains.

However, there has been a gradual decline in respect of area covered for cultivation of Autumn Rice, which has switched over to the Summer Rice due to its higher productivity and hazard risk. During period 2004-05 to 2012-13, the area under Autumn Rice cultivation recorded 45.4 percent decline over the period of nine years. The Final forecast estimates show that the area under Autumn Rice has declined from 4.36 lakh hectares in 2004-05 to 3.13 lakh hectares during 2010-11 and further to 2.38 lakh hectares in 2012-13.

The area covered under Winter Rice, the principal Kharif Crop of the State, which was declined due to serious drought like situation experienced by the State during the year 2006-07 [14.98 lakh hectares] as against 17.07 lakh hectares in 2005-06 had increased to 16.47 lakh hectares during 2007-08 due to improvement of normal seasonal rainfall, weather condition and irrigation support. The area coverage under the crop has recorded marginal fall [1.01 percent or 0.19 lakh hectare] during the year 2012-13 as against the area under the crop during 2011-12 [18.76 lakh hectares]. However, the area coverage under the crop recorded 12.8 percent [or 2.1 lakh hectares] increase during 2012-13 compared to the area under the crop during 2007-08.

According to the final estimates, the area covered for cultivation of Summer Rice during 2012-13 was 3.93 lakh hectares which was 1.5 percent less than that of 2010-11. Compared to the area covered during 2006-07 [3.12 lakh hectares], the area under Summer Rice during 2012-13 was about 26.0 percent more.

The area coverage under Pulses and Oilseeds in 2012-13, as per final estimates, has been expected to reach the level of 1.42 lakh hectares and 3.05 lakh hectares respectively against 1.26 lakh hectares and 2.72 lakh hectares in 2010-11. It is evident from the Table 5.6 that while the area under Pulses has been gradually increasing from 1.00 lakh hectare in 2005-06 to 1.42 lakh hectares in 2012-13, the area coverage under Oilseeds recorded increase from 2.53 lakh hectares in 2008-09 to 3.05 lakh hectares in 2012-13 despite overall deficient rainfall experienced during the rabi season of 2012-13.

The trend of crop-wise land utilization in Assam during the last nine years may be evident from the Table 5.5.

TABLE- 5.5
AREA UNDER CROPS IN ASSAM DURING THE PERIOD 2004-05 to 2012-13
(In lakh hectares)

Year	Autumn Rice	Winter Rice	Summer Rice	Total Rice*	Wheat	Total Pulses	Total Food grains	Total Oilseeds (excl. Coconut)
2004-05	4.36	16.36	3.11	23.83	0.64	1.08	25.82	2.77
2005-06	3.98	17.07	3.15	24.20	0.50	1.00	25.97	2.42
2006-07	3.79	14.98	3.12	21.89	0.60	1.07	23.82	2.70
2007-08	3.54	16.47	3.23	23.24	0.56	1.13	25.18	2.66
2008-09	3.51	17.73	3.60	24.84	0.50	1.14	26.70	2.53
2009-10	3.46	17.89	3.94	25.29	0.60	1.19	27.33	2.77
2010-11	3.13	18.59	3.99	25.71	0.45	1.26	27.67	2.72
2011-12	2.76	18.76	3.94	25.46	0.40	1.32	27.43	2.76
2012-13	2.38	18.57	3.93	24.88	0.34	1.42	26.92	3.05

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

Production

As per final estimates, [reference Table-5.2] total food grains production in the State was 52.79 lakh MT in 2012-13 as against 48.57 lakh MT in 2011-12. Total food production in the State was 8.69 percent more during the year 2012-13 compared to the previous year's production. During the year 2010-11, total production of food grains in the State was 51.78 lakh MT.

It is worth mentioning that during the year 2012-13 the State could produce all time record production both in respect of rice [51.28 lakh MT] and total food grains [52.79 lakh MT]. **".....the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has categorised Assam among the 'Highest Ranked States' for production of foodgrains. Hon'ble Union Finance Minister in his budget speech has acknowledged Assam's contribution to increased rice production of the country. He has assured his support to the Eastern Indian States with ₹ 1000 crore allocation in their endeavour to take forward the green revolution in Eastern India farther. In recognition of commendable production of pulses, the State has received the 'Krishi Karman' Award from the Hon'ble President of India."**[Source: Budget Speech of Finance Minister, Assam 2013-14].

The total production of Rice in the State was 51.28 lakh MT in 2012-13 I as against 47.16 lakh MT in 2011-12. Total production of rice in the State, thus, 8.74 percent more during 2012-13 compared to previous year's production. During the year 2010-11, total rice production in the State was 50.33 lakh MT. Despite area under Paddy fall by 0.58 lakh hectare [for Winter Paddy this fall was 0.19 lakh hectare] during the year 2012-13 over 2011-12, the weather condition and the pattern of overall rainfall in the

State was normal both in terms of total rainfall [(-) 5.0 percent deviation from normal]] and it's spread except in the months of May, 2012 and August, 2012 with (-) 46.0 percent and (-) 30.0 percent deficit rainfall respectively without affecting the production Kharif crops, more particularly the Winter Paddy. This deficiency was covered either by "Excessive" rainfall that was occurred in the month of April, 2012 and June, 2012 with (+) 35.4 percent and in (+) 23.8 percent respectively. Moreover, the State has experienced "normal" rainfall during the months of July, 2012 and September, 2012. During the kharif crop season, according to the State Agriculture Department, the State had experienced 1953.2 mm rainfall against the normal rainfall of 2001.0 mm.

The production of total Pulses, on the other hand, reported 15.1 percent increase with 0.84 lakh MT in 2012-13 over the previous production of 0.73 lakh MT. This increasing trend of production of total Pulses continued since 2005-06. The total Oilseeds production also increased by 20.0 percent during the year 2012-13 with 1.87 lakh MT compared to 1.56 lakh MT in 2011-12. The oil seeds production increased in the State **despite the pattern of overall rainfall was "deficient" with deviation of (-) 25.4 percent from normal during the Rabi season.**

Yield Rate

It is evident from the Table 5.6 that the trend of yield rate of autumn rice was erratic during the period 2004-05 to 2012-13. The yield rate of autumn rice increased to 1016 Kg/ hectare during 2005-06 from 667 Kg. / hectare in 2004-05. It again decreased to 899 Kg/hectare during 2006-07. The yield rate of the autumn rice increased to 1084 kg/hectare during 2008-09. From 2009-10, the increasing trend of yield rate of autumn rice [982 Kg/hectare] has been continuing. During the year 2012-13, the yield rate of autumn rice has been expected to reach all time high level with 1317 kg/hectare which is 14.0 percent above the yield rate of 1155 kg/hectare in 2010-11. The yield rate of autumn rice was 1242 kg/hectare in 2011-12.

Year	Autumn Rice	Winter Rice	Summer Rice	Total Pulses	Total Oilseeds (excl. Coconut)
2004-05	667	1598	1959	569	529
2005-06	1016	1543	1780	550	465
2006-07	899	1321	2017	547	491
2007-08	999	1380	2267	596	525
2008-09	1084	1641	2133	545	549
2009-10	982	1894	2180	558	529
2010-11	1155	1993	2577	572	580
2011-12	1242	1785	2744	560	563
2012-13	1317	1998	2965	597	610

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

The yield rate of winter rice remained high with 1894 kg/hectare, 1993 kg/hectare and 1998 kg/hectare in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2012-13 respectively. The productivity of winter rice was low during the year 2011-12 over the previous year due to "deficient rainfall" experienced by the State during the kharif season. The yield rate of winter rice was low during the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 also compared to 2004-05 and 2005-06 mainly due to drought like situation and severe floods that the State had experienced during the peak Sali Paddy season of the aforesaid years respectively. However, the yield rate (kg/hectare) of winter rice recorded 21.45 percent increase during the year 2010-11 over 2008-09 due to good seasonal rainfall.

The productivity of Summer Rice also continued to maintain its increasing trend during the period 2004-05 to 2012-13 except in the year 2005-06. The yield rate of summer paddy although remained marginally low during 2009-10 [3.8 percent] compared to the yield rate of 2007-08, it recorded 8.1 percent more in 2012-13 compared to the yield rate calculated in the previous year.

The trend of productivity of Pulses and Oil Seeds was erratic during the period 2004-05 to 2009-10. However, productivity of Pulses is expected to increase by 6.6 percent and the productivity of oilseeds is expected to be increased by 8.3 percent during 2012-13 over 2011-12.

Area under High Yielding Variety (HYV)

Total area under HYV of Autumn Rice, Winter Rice and Summer Rice was 16.91 lakh hectares during 2012-13 [Table 5.7]. The area coverage under HYV Rice was 68.0 percent of the total area under rice during the said year. It is evident that area under HYV Rice coverage remained 60 percent or more during the period 2006-07 to 2012-13. However, the area coverage under HYV Rice was more than 66 percent for last three consecutive years i.e., 2010-11 to 2012-13. According to the Agriculture Department, increasing concentration of area under HYV Rice assisted to bumper production of rice in the State vis-à-vis put additional impetus for enhancing productivity and farm income. Moreover, the productivity of HYV summer Rice is more than winter rice & autumn rice due to of package of practices during summer season as free from any risk. Considering the productivity, cultivators preferred the seed of HYV rice viz., Mala, IR-36., Lachit, Masuri, Joya, Ranjit, Ratna, China Boro, Biplov, Bahadur, Kaveri, Krishna etc.

Year	Autumn Rice	Winter Rice	Summer Rice	Total HYV Rice area
2005-06	2.35	9.50	2.65	14.5 (59.9)
2006-07	2.15	8.63	2.67	13.45(61.44)
2007-08	2.23	8.94	2.78	13.95 (60.0)
2008-09	2.24	9.75	3.14	15.13 (60.9)
2009-10	2.29	10.2	3.41	15.9 (62.8)
2010-11	2.13	11.34	3.54	17.01(66.2)
2011-12	2.19	12.8	4.02	19.01(74.6)
2012-13	1.60	11.70	3.61	16.91(68.0)

Total figure may not be equal due to rounding off to nearest zero; Figure in bracket shows the percentage to Total Rice Area.
Source: Directorate of Agriculture. Assam.

Hybrid Rice

In addition to the HYV rice, the State Agriculture Department has put special efforts in cultivation of hybrid variety of rice on experiment basis in the State considering the productivity of hybrid rice is more than double compared to HYV rice as well as to enhance farm income [Table 5.8]. The area under such variety of rice covers 2.4 percent of the total area under rice in the State during the year 2010-11. Area coverage under hybrid rice has been enhanced to 97.3 thousand Hectare during the year 2012-13 which is 3.9 percent of the total area under rice. During the year 2011-12, the area under hybrid rice was 24.2 thousand hectare and shared only 1.0 percent of the total area under rice.

Year	Kharif Rice (Autumn + Winter)	Rabi Rice (Summer Rice)	Total
2009-10	32.9	14.1	47.0 (1.9)
2010-11	37.7	25.0	62.7 (2.4)
2011-12	2.5	21.7	24.2 (1.0)
2012-13	12.4	84.8	97.2 (3.9)

*Total figure may not be equal due to rounding off to nearest zero. Figure in bracket shows the percentage to Total Rice Area.
Source: Directorate of Agriculture. Assam.

TARGET OF AREA, PRODUCTION & PRODUCTIVITY

Target of Area, Production & Productivity of Crops in Assam during 12th Five Year Plan Period:

In view of growing food demand and attainment of food & nutrition security, sustainable agricultural development and transform present agriculture scenario through commercialization, technology transfer and crop diversification is the need of the hour. To increase production and productivity of food grains by area expansion, crop intensity and schematic support vis-à-vis increase farm income are the major objectives of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. To achieve the objective and to attain self-sufficiency in food production, the Agriculture Department has set the target to increase the area under total food grains in the State to 34.9 lakh hectares at the end of the 12th Five Year Plan so as to increase total food grains production in the State to 80.25 lakh MT by the end of 2016-17. Rice being the staple food of the State, the State Agriculture Department has planned to increase production of rice through systematic and schematic planning so that the area under rice can be increased to 30.00 lakh hectare so as to attain self sufficiency in rice production with target of 75.00 lakh MT at the end of 2016-17.

Details of target set for production of various food crops during the remaining four years of 12th Five Year Plan period i.e., 2013-14 to 2016-17 is presented in the table below.

TABLE- 5.9
TARGET OF AREA, PRODUCTION & PRODUCTIVITY OF CROPS IN ASSAM
DURING 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD

(Area in lakh hectares, Production in lakh MT & Productivity in Kg. per hectare)

Crop	Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Rice	Area	27.90	28.40	29.60	30.00
	Production	62.00	66.00	71.00	75.00
	Productivity	2225	2325	2400	2500
Wheat	Area	1.05	1.20	1.35	1.50
	Production	1.50	1.80	2.05	2.35
	Productivity	1450	1480	1525	1550
Maize	Area	0.75	0.85	0.90	1.00
	Production	0.79	0.94	1.04	1.20
	Productivity	1050	1100	1150	1200
Pulses	Area	1.75	1.90	2.00	2.25
	Production	1.20	1.30	1.45	1.60
	Productivity	675	690	705	725
Other Cereals & Small Millets	Area	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15
	Production	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.10
	Productivity	550	560	570	580
Total Food grains	Area	31.55	32.45	34.00	34.90
	Production	65.55	70.10	75.60	80.25
	Productivity	2075	2160	2225	2300
Oilseeds	Area	4.00	4.20	4.40	4.50
	Production	2.70	3.00	3.30	3.60
	Productivity	680	720	760	800
Jute & Mesta	Area	0.98	1.10	1.22	1.35
	Production	12.40	14.20	16.20	18.20
	Productivity	2280	2325	2390	2430
Sugarcane	Area	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50
	Production	17.30	21.15	25.40	30.00
	Productivity	49360	52910	56460	60000
Cropping Intensity :		156%	162%	168%	175%

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

Index of Agricultural Production

The Index of Agricultural Production for all crops (Base triennium ending 2007-08=100) for the State stands at 135.70 in 2012-13 compared to 126.44 in 2011-12. In respect of food crops, the Index of Agricultural Production for the State was 152.29 in 2012-13 as against 140.08 in 2011-12. The All India Agricultural Production Index for all major crops, on the other hand, stands at 122.8 (Base Triennium ending 2007-08=100) in 2012-13 as against 125.3 in 2011-12. The table 5.10 shows the trend of Index of Agricultural Production in the State as well as in the country as a whole, for the last eleven years.

TABLE- 5.10
INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM AND INDIA
 (Base : Triennium ending 1981-82=100)

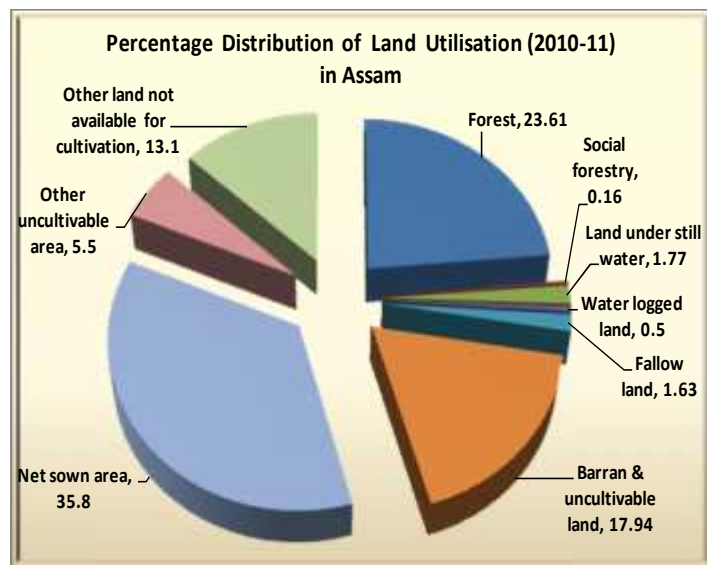
Year	Assam			India		
	Food	Non-Food	All Commodities	Food	Non-Food	All Commodities
2002-03	164	166	165	140	166	150
2003-04	170	162	166	172	201	183
2004-05	152	154	153	160	206	177
2005-06	155	148	153	169	230	192
2006-07	128	156	142	176	241	200
2007-08	145	161	153	105.4	108.6	107.0
2008-09	174	167	170	106.5	107.6	107.0
2009-10	131.43	107.00	120.57	100.6	105.0	102.8
2010-11	149.34	106.43	130.25	114.3	128.1	121.1
2011-12	140.08	109.42	126.44	119.5	131.3	125.3
2012-13	152.29	115.11	135.70	118.5	127.2	122.8

- N. B.: 1. The Agricultural indices for Assam are constructed only on the basis of crops covered by the Crop Forecast.
 2. The Base year of Agricultural Indices for Assam for the years 2009-10 to 2012-13 is Triennium ending 2007-08=100.
 3. The Base year of Agricultural indices for All India for the years 2007-08 to 2012-13 is Triennium ending 2007-08=100.
 4. Figure rounded to nearest zero.

Source: (1) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.
 (2) Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Govt. of India/Reserve Bank of India.

Land Utilization Statistics

As per the Land Utilization Statistics for the year 2010-11(Provisional), the total reporting area (Village paper) of the State was 78.50 lakh hectares. Out of the total reporting area, net sown area constitutes 35.80 percent [28.11 lakh hectares], 23.61 percent was under forest, 26.26 lakh hectares or 33.45 percent of the total reporting area was 'land not available for cultivation' and other uncultivable area was 4.32 lakh hectares or 5.5 percent. While Fallow land constitutes 1.63 percent of the total reporting area with around 1.28 lakh hectares, land under still water and water logged area jointly constitutes 1.78 lakh hectares or 2.27 percent. The area under Social forestry was only 0.13 lakh hectare or 0.16 percent of the total reporting area.



The Gross Cropped Area in the State increased to 41.6 lakh hectares in 2010-11 from 39.99 lakh hectares in 2008-09. In 2007-08 the Gross Cropped Area in the State was 38.39 lakh hectares. The Gross Cropped Area in the State, thus, increased by 8.36 percent during the year 2010-11 over 2007-08.

The area sown more than once while recorded 4.25 percent increase with 13.49 lakh hectares in 2010-11 over 2009-10[12.94 lakh hectare], the net cropped area remained at the same level with 28.11 lakh hectares during 2010-11 as it was in 2009-10. Thus, it reveals from the above that the ratio of area sown more than once to the net area sown was 48.0 percent during the year 2010-11 compared to 46 percent in 2009-10. The ratio of area more than once to the net sown area in the State was 42.28 percent during 2008-09.

The ratio of net sown area to gross cropped area, on the other hand, was calculated at 67.57 percent during the year 2010-11 compared to 68.48 percent during the year 2009-10. During the year 2008-09 the ratio of net sown area to gross cropped area was 70.28 percent.

Agricultural Holding

It reveals from the Agricultural Census, 2010-11 that, there were 27.2 lakh operational holdings in Assam covering an operated area of 29.99 lakh hectares as against 27.5 lakh operational holdings covering an operated area of 30.49 lakh hectares in 2005-06 and 27.1 lakh operational holdings covering an operated area of 31.1 lakh hectares in 2000-01. Thus, the agricultural operated area shows decreasing in the State by 3.69 percent in 2010-11 over 2000-01 which largely affected by soil erosion of ever widening Brahmaputra River, increasing urbanization, industrialization, expansion of roadways and other infrastructural development activities, conversion of agricultural land for setting up of industries as well to homestead land to accommodate ever increasing population etc. The Table 5.11 depicts the trend of number of holding and area between the Agricultural censuses, 2000-01, 2005-06 and 2010-11.

TABLE- 5.11
AGRICULTURAL CENSUSES 2000-01, 2005-06 AND 2010-11

Size class (In hectare)	Number of holding			Area operated (in hectare)		
	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11
Marginal (Below 1.0)	1699107	1752989	1831115	662780	760145	774796
Small (1.0-2.0)	561039	591431	496574	730513	718383	687156
Semi-medium (2.0-4.0)	351521	317859	303528	957959	846006	817982
Medium (4.0-10.0)	95500	82933	84869	498797	425403	437372
Large (10.0 & above)	4970	4902	4137	263529	298606	271763
Total	2712137	2750114	2720223	3113578	3048543	2999070

Total figure may not be equal due to rounding off to nearest zero
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

The disaggregated data also shows that the marginal holdings with less than one hectare of land accounted for 67.3 percent of the total holdings and 25.8 percent of the total operated area of the State in 2010-11 compared to 63.7 percent of the total holdings and 24.9 percent of the total operated area of the State in 2005-06. It also reveals from the Table 5.12 that the small holding with size class between 1-2 hectares, shared 18.25 percent of the total holdings and 22.91 percent of the total operational area and the large holdings (10 hectares and above) constituted only 0.15 percent of the total number of holdings and 9.1 percent of the total operated area in the State in 2010-11.

The Table 5.12 shows the trend of agricultural holdings and operated area in the State from 1970-71 to 2010-11.

TABLE- 5.12
AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS AND OPERATED AREA IN ASSAM
(AS PER AGRICULTURAL CENSUSES)

Agricultural Census Year	Number of Holdings(in'000)	Total operated area (in thousand hectare)	Average size of Holdings (in hectare)
1970-71	1964.38	2882	1.47
1976-77	2253.65	3079	1.37
1980-81	2297.59	3121	1.36
1985-86	2419.16	3161	1.31
1990-91	2523.38	3205	1.27
1995-96	2683.00	3138	1.17
2000-01	2712.14	3114	1.15
2005-06	2750.11	3049	1.11
2010-11	2720.22	2999	1.10

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

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

Horticulture

Assam is traditionally rich in horticultural production due to its diverse and unique agro-climatic condition which is conducive for growing wide range of horticultural crops like various fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, nuts, tuber crops and medicinal and aromatic plants. The world citrus belt encompasses Assam within it.

Horticultural crops occupy about 15 percent of the gross cultivated area of Assam and annually produce more than 67 lakh MT of various horticultural produces besides nut crops, flowers and medicinal & aromatic plants thus contributing significantly towards food and nutritional security of the State. Statistically, according to the Directorate of Horticulture and Food Processing, Assam, the growth rate of production of fruits, spices and vegetables was 19.18 percent, 6.40 percent and 72.20 percent respectively in last ten years. Having enormous inherent potentiality for employment and income generation as well as to sustain this growth, the Directorate targeted to strengthen production of various horticultural crops through area expansion and raising their productivity with the primary objective to transform the horticulture sector in Assam commercially viable. Of let, the efforts of the Directorate of Horticulture and FP helping the horticulture sector of the State limping towards commercialization.

During the 11th Five Year Plan period maximum focus on raising productivity of various commercially potential crops through use of better technology, management and planting materials is being given. Similarly due importance has been given on various aspects of post harvest aspects like pre-harvest treatment, proper harvest, setting up of collection centers with grading facilities and transport facilities. Marketing and processing, involvement of private sectors more particularly for contractual farming and buy back arrangement are also being considered as prime area of intervention.

Details of area, production and productivity of horticulture crop in Assam during the period 2005-06 to 2010-12 are presented in the Table 5.13.

TABLE- 5.13
AREA, PRODUCTION & PRODUCTIVITY OF HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Year	Fruits			Spices			Vegetables		
	Area (lakh hectares)	Pro-Duction (lakh MT)	Productivity (Kg./ hectare)	Area (lakh hectares)	Pro-Duction (lakh MT)	Productivity (Kg./ hectare)	Area (lakh hectares)	Pro-Duction (lakh MT)	Productivity (Kg./ hectare)
2005-06	1.13	13.52	12005	0.86	2.12	2475	2.32	18.18	16485
2006-07	1.14	13.72	12139	0.86	2.14	2476	2.36	38.87	16469
2007-08	1.16	14.08	14142	0.88	2.18	2478	2.38	39.18	16462
2008-09	1.34	16.61	12425	0.93	2.80	3023	2.46	44.20	17923
2009-10	1.27	15.65	12370	0.94	2.35	2505	2.51	42.55	16952
2010-11	1.37	16.56	12485	1.01	2.30	2277	2.57	44.33	17231
2011-12	1.38	17.75	12885	1.04	2.56	2464	3.66	52.51	24325
2012-13*	1.51	20.74	13760	1.10	3.28	2970	3.86	60.34	27536

*: Estimated.

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam and Directorate of Horticulture &FP, Assam.

INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT (INM)

Fertilizer and Manure

Fertilizer is an important input, which plays a dominant role in augmenting the productivity of crops. Therefore thrust has been given on “Integrated Nutrient Management” (INM) to make a major breakthrough in this direction with the following objectives:

- i) Less dependence on inputs from outside source and encourage farmers to utilize on farm resources.
- ii) Economize the production cost by using optimum dose of fertilizer.

The trend in use of bio-fertilizer, compost and green manures and organic farming have been increasing gradually as the application of chemical fertilizer is posing a major threat in depletion soil nutrients.

Much stress has been given by the State Government on timely availability of fertilizers at the door step of farmers during peak period of cultivation. AAIDC, NAFED, GPSS, and organization like IFFCO, BVFCL, Green Chemicals Ltd, Teesta Agro Industries Ltd. have been playing a pivotal role in distribution of fertilizer through their respective branches located at various corners of the State. At present, there are 6855 fertilizer sale point and 416 whole sale point in Assam.

Sale Point	
Co-operatives	: 360 nos.
Individual Agencies/ASC Ltd	: 120 nos.
Private	: 6475 nos.
Total	: 6855 nos.
Wholesale Point	
IPL	: 9 nos.
IFFCO	: 172 nos.
BVFCL	: 150 nos.
TCL	: 10 nos.
TAI	: 41 nos.
KOROMONDEL	: 34 nos.
PROG. FERTILISER	: Tie-up with BVFCL
Total	: 416 nos.

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

Consumption of Fertiliser

The trend of fertiliser consumption in the state in terms of nutrient (NPK) per hectare is much lower than the National average consumption. According to the State Agriculture Department consumption of fertiliser in the State was 122.3 kg per hectare during the year 2012-13 compared to 74.58 kg per hectare during the year 2011-12. The details of season-wise consumption of fertilizers in Assam during the last eight years are presented in the Table 5.15.

**TABLE- 5.15
SEASON WISE CONSUMPTION OF FERTILISERS**

(Fig in '000 MT)

Year	Season	Consumption in terms of Materials					Consumption in terms of Nutrient			
		Urea	SSP	MOP	DAP	Total	N	P	K	Total
2005-06	Kharif	77.19	51.09	35.42	37.61	201.31	42.28	25.48	21.25	89.01
	Rabi	94.43	66.92	45.53	41.37	248.23	51.34	29.74	27.32	108.40
2006-07	Kharif	95.53	40.95	32.24	29.08	197.80	49.08	20.19	19.44	88.71
	Rabi	93.47	65.06	50.63	38.92	248.08	53.44	30.89	30.55	114.88
2007-08	Kharif	92.88	62.55	44.14	37.34	236.91	49.44	28.52	26.49	104.45
	Rabi	195.41	113.23	92.43	74.83	475.91	103.36	54.61	55.97	213.94
2008-09	Kharif	103.67	49.36	46.66	31.16	229.85	53.30	22.69	28.00	103.99
	Rabi	119.81	37.77	46.39	48.60	252.57	61.70	29.85	31.15	122.69
2009-10	Kharif	111.73	51.07	44.53	26.26	233.59	56.12	20.78	26.72	103.62
	Rabi	139.58	59.38	65.91	38.47	303.34	68.75	28.58	39.54	136.87
2010-11	Kharif	116.24	52.54	45.67	18.35	232.81	NA	NA	NA	6.45
	Rabi	136.84	52.48	62.90	41.50	293.71	NA	NA	NA	5.62
2011-12	Rabi	168.41	63.55	73.22	44.50	351.60	85.9	31.0	41.2	158.0
	Kharif	136.20	57.31	63.14	15.35	273.64	65.2	18.1	34.4	117.7
2012-13	Rabi	138.33	41.31	46.31	18.46	244.42	66.96	13.34	27.90	108.19
	Kharif	140.60	77.62	28.09	18.35	140.60	68.37	22.63	16.92	107.92

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

It reveals from the Table 5.15 that the total consumption of chemical fertilizer during the Kharif season of 2012-13 was all time low compared to total chemical fertilizer that was consumed annually during the last seven years. However, annual consumption of chemical fertilizer during the Rabi season was high compared to Kharif season. The reason behind the lesser consumption chemical fertilizers during the Kharif seasons may be due to shifting to use of organic fertilizers as such produces have enough market potential and competitive benefits. The farmers are also getting remunerative prices out of selling organically produced crops. Moreover, the farmers are seems to be reluctant to use fertilizers during Kharif season fearing monetary loss due to heavy rainfall and flood vis -a -vis fertilizers cannot reach destination in time for delivery to farmers due disruption of transport movement during rainy season. However, the level of consumption of fertilizer can be increased substantially by making timely availability of fertilizer in the Kharif season of the State.

According to the State Agriculture Department the consumption of fertilizer per hectare in the State has increased by 164.00 percent during the period 2003-04 [49.5 kg] to 2012-13 [122.3 kg]. Table 5.16 shows the trend of per hectare fertilizer consumption in the State.

TABLE- 5.16
CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER
PER HECTARE

(Fig. in Kg.)

Year	Fertilizer Consumption
2003-04	49.50
2004-05	42.65
2005-06	50.66
2006-07	52.27
2007-08	56.20
2008-09	57.80
2009-10	63.16
2010-11	67.09
2011-12	74.58
2012-13	122.30

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

Soil Health Management-Application of Bio-fertilizers

Depletion of soil nutrient poses a major threat to sustainable crop production, which needs tapping of other plant nutrient sources. Bio-fertilizer has given tremendous result in crop production, increase in productivity and maintenance of soil health by narrowing the gap between nutrient removals and supply along with additional/application of Micronutrient, lime, green manuring and vermin compost including FYM. Of late, the trend in use of Bio-fertilizer has increased significantly due to its motivation through extension machinery and initiation of demonstration programmes by the Department of Agriculture. Special thrust has been given in use of Bio-fertilizer by initiating Programme 'Input support to the agriculturist having KCC' under State Priority Scheme which has been implemented from 2006-07 with an aim to attract the farming communities to go for credit support in cultivating crops. Under the Programme bio-fertiliser kits have been distributed to farmers.

TABLE - 5.17
CONSUMPTION OF BIO-FERTILISER

ITEM	YEAR			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Bio-Fertilizer (MT)	178	227	175	350
Micronutrient (MT)	441	101	142	500
Lime(Lakh MT)	2.1	0.3	1.4	0.05
Organic Manure (including FYM) (Lakh MT)	81.24	81.92	82.67	85.00

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is the key component of sustainable agricultural production. Assam having a diverse eco-system with sub-tropical climate, the crop production is associated with loss of biotic stress problem which share 20-30 percent of the yield loss. Excessive and injudicious use of chemical pesticides in the field as well as horticultural crops result into development of pest resistance, pest resurgence, pest replacement and pesticides residue problem.

Intensification of agriculture with the introduction of HYV, Hybrid, STW, Mechanization and other advance inputs also enhance the pest population dynamics and pest status.

In order to facilitate the availability of the Bio-Control Agent (BCA) in the Biological pest management intensive IPM (BIPM), the thrust has been given to increase production of the already established BCA and the newly introduced BCA in the State Bio-Control Laboratory (SBCL).

The State Agriculture Department is trying to popularize the use of bio-pesticides and other methods of IPM by organizing demonstrations.

However, consumption of Chemical pesticides in Assam is under decreasing trend.

TABLE- 5.18
CONSUMPTION OF PESTICIDES

Pesticide Consumption	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Chemical Pesticide	165 MT	158 MT	150 MT	143 MT	140MT	136MT
Bio-pesticide	-	6.7MT	10.60MT	19.00MT	24.00MT	90.00MT

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

Seed: Development of Seed Sector

Seed is the most vital component for increasing production & productivity of crops. Quality seed is the primary and pivotal input for crop production. Certified Seed production is a process through which seeds are produced in conformity with the standard variety, characters by taking specific measure as required for seed production. In Assam, production of certified seed has been taken up in the Field Trial Stations (FTSs) and in some State Govt. Seed Farms & Assam Seed Corporation's seed farms. But there is dearth of quality seeds in the State and so the Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) in the State stands at a very low level. Moreover, the State has to depend on outside sources for quality seeds of some crops every year to meet the demand immediately after every unwarranted natural calamity. To meet the growing demand and increase quality seed production, the Agricultural Department has taken the following steps:

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

Seed Production, Assistance for Seed Village

To meet the demand of seeds so as to raise the SRR to the desired level, the facilities like seed production, seed distribution, seed storage and other related facilities need to be augmented. The scheme "Assistance for Seed Village" was introduced in the State in 2006-07 to produce quality seeds in compact areas to enhance production and productivity of crops. The scheme has been implemented by Directorate of Agriculture, Assam Seeds Corporation Ltd. & Assam State Seed Certification Agency (ASSCA).

The State Agriculture Department has been taking initiative to mobilize the farmers through different seed production programmes with the following objectives:

- To increase Seed Replacement Rate.
- To make quality seeds available at farmers' doorsteps to achieve targeted SRR.
- To provide necessary assistance to farmers in terms of quality Foundation Seeds, Seed Processing Units and Storage Facilities for farmers saved seeds.
- To develop and strengthen the infrastructure facilities for production and distribution of quality seeds.
- Capacity building of farmers on seed production technology.
- Creation of seed storage facilities.

The Department is also taking initiatives to increase the quantity of certified seed production and to make availability to the farmers through departmental seed farms & FTS, Seed Farms of Assam Seed Corporation Ltd. and through other private Registered Growers in collaboration with Assam State Seed Certification Agency (ASSCA).

The scheme has so far covered 12,814 villages for production of quality seeds of Paddy, Black gram, Green gram and Mustard.

Impact of the scheme after 5 years of implementation (2007-08 to 2012-13):

- Area covered under seed production: 0.76 lakh hectare.
- Total quantity of quality seeds produced: 271516 MT quintals (Paddy – 262619 MT, Black gram – 2613 MT, Green gram – 248 MT and Mustard – 6036 MT).
- No. of farmers benefited: 8.16 lakh.

Crop	Year		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Paddy	982.98	982.98	954.18
Rape & Mustard	9.82	19.10	14.14
Pulses	9.82	7.49	7.0

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

Seed Replacement Rate (SRR)

Seed replacement improves the productivity of crops to a large extent. The actual seed replacement rate of Paddy, Black gram, Pea and Oilseeds (Rape & mustard) during 2012-13 was 48 percent, 26 percent, 60 percent and 47 percent respectively compared to seed replacement rate of paddy 50 percent, Black gram 88 percent, pea 95 percent and Oilseeds 76 percent respectively for the year 2011-12. The seed replacement rate during the year 2010-11 was Paddy 47 percent, Black gram 53 percent, Pea 37 percent and Oilseed 16 percent respectively.

Table 5.20 shows the Seed Replacement Rate during the period 2004-05 to 2012-13.

Year	Crop					
	Paddy	Wheat	Black gram	Lentil	Pea	Oilseed (Rape & Mustard)
2004-05	3.01	37.25	-	-	-	4.17
2005-06	3.41	7.80	-	-	-	12.60
2006-07	10.7	34.8	17.8	9.0	12.4	15.3
2007-08	17	28	20.5	21	20.2	16
2008-09	23	42	7	7	37	24
2009-10	33	51	64	51	88	60
2010-11	47	2	53	34	37	16
2011-12	50	40	88	40	95	76
2012-13	48	0	26	100	60	47

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

Seed Certification

Assam State Seed Certification Agency (ASSCA) is the Nodal Agency for seed testing & seed certification in the State. ASSCA is entrusted for Seeds Certification of Paddy, Mustard and Pulses as per feasibility in the State. The planting crops like Coconuts, Litchi, and Guava etc are under consideration for certification. There are 3 nos. of notified Seed Testing Laboratories under ASSCA located at Guwahati, Jorhat and Silchar. Total annual testing capacity of these three notified laboratories is 20,000 seed samples. Seed testing & certification guidelines are strictly followed for proper quality control and certification. At present the agency is having shortage of technical manpower. To strengthen the manpower position the process of filling up of the vacant post is under process.

Table 5.21 below shows the performance of seed certification in Assam.

TABLE- 5.21
STATUS OF SEED CERTIFICATION

(Area in Hectare/Quantity in Quintal)

Crop	Year	Area Registered	Quantity Certified
Paddy	2008-09	10098	20500
Rape and Mustard		925	8180
Black gram		90	290
Paddy	2009-10	6026	19750
Rape and Mustard		3970	9780
Black gram		370	2010
Paddy	2010-11	6768	18960
Rape and Mustard		1720	7520
Black gram		540	1591
Sesamum		-	85
Green gram		-	324
Paddy	2011-12	-	40000
Rape and Mustard		-	15000
Black gram		-	7000
Green gram		-	3000
Sesamum		-	200
Potato			25000

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

System of Rice Intensification (SRI)

SRI is a newly developed concept to enhance productivity of Rice by using low volume of seeds, fertilizer, water with low cost of production and shorter crop duration facilitating 10 to 15 days ahead of harvesting time in comparison to normal practices and provide scope for double cropping.

TABLE- 5.22
STATUS OF SYSTEM OF RICE INTENSIFICATION

Year	Area under SRI (in Ha)	Average Yield under Normal Practice (Ton/Ha)	Average Yield under SRI (Ton/Ha)	Percentage of increase over normal practice
2008-09	882.20	2.65	5.08	219
2009-10	43836.00	5.80	5.85	209
2010-11	50438.00	2.65	5.65	217
2011-12	51740.00	2.88	5.70	205
Average	-	2.75	5.75.	209

Source: Draft Annual Plan-2013-14, Planning and Development Department.

Crop Development (Mission Double Cropping)

48 percent or 13.49 lakh hectare of net cropped area is under double/multiple cropping which restricts farm income. To attract farmers towards the practice of double /multiple cropping the State Govt. has taken initiative to drive massive cultivation of Summer Paddy, Rabi Pulses and Oilseeds as per feasibility/potentiality under Mission Double Cropping. It is proposed to bring an additional area of 3.0 lakh hectares under Mission Double Cropping with an allocation of ₹6000.00 lakh.

Farm mechanization and Irrigation

In Assam the growth of mechanization is slow. Fragmented and small land holding is the major constraint in bringing the entire farming community of the State under high volume of mechanization although it is considered as a critical input for timely agricultural operation. Moreover, low Farm Power in the State also hampering much coveted schemes of double or multiple cropping. In order to boost up farm mechanization, the State Agriculture Department put special thrust in a systematic/ schematic manner. The State Agriculture Department has taken initiative to procure Tractors, Power Tillers and other farm equipments under various Externally Aided, Centrally Sponsored and State Plan Schemes for the benefit of farmers mainly for Small and Marginal farmers. According to the State Agriculture Department, the Farm power created in the State till the end of 2012-13 is 1.52 HP per hectare. However, the availability of farm power in the State is only 1.02 HP per hectare till the end of 2012-13 compared to 2.25 HP per hectare at national level.

Various farm machineries and equipments procured and distributed by the State agriculture department during the period 2006-07 to 2012-13 may be evident from the Table 5.23.

TABLE- 5.23
STATUS OF FARM MECHANISATION

(Figure in Nos.)

Year	Tractor	Power Tiller	Small Implement	Rotovator	Farm power available [HP per hectare]
2006-07	338	2424	958	-	0.54
2007-08	855	4549	850	-	0.60
2008-09	1718	1326	1527	20	0.60
2009-10	506	3968	92492	26	0.69
2010-11	962	3138	0	65	0.90
2011-12	824	3903	-	335	1.02
2012-13	548	3110	NA	NA	1.02

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

Irrigation

There is considerable potential for agricultural growth in the State by increasing cropping intensity, raising crop yield and diversifying into pulses and oilseeds through irrigation. Considering the uncertainties in the production of Kharif crop due to flood and high rainfall, the State Agriculture Department has given more emphasis on Rabi crops by assigning top priority to develop assured irrigation facilities through installation of Pump Sets (Shallow Tube Well & Low Lift Pump). Irrigation by way of Shallow Tube Well and Low Lift Pumps is considered to be the efficient method of water utilization for crop growth. It has high water use efficiency because water can be applied to the crop at regular intervals i.e. as and when plant needs.

The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) report indicates that the state has the ground water potential for installation of 8 lakh Shallow Tube Wells. The State Govt. has also been exploring the potentialities of optimum utilization in the state with support from Central & State sponsored Schemes and EAP. However, there exists gap between irrigation potential created and actual utilization and thus there is less coverage of assured irrigation.

To attain the objective of optimum ground water use as assured means of irrigation there has been substantial increase in the installation of Shallow Tube Wells in last three years under the initiative of State Agriculture Department as more than 4.12 lakh STWs and 0.47 lakh Low Lift Pump Sets were installed till the end of March 2013 and created irrigation potential for 9.18 lakh hectare crop land of which 5.43 lakh hectare crop land under utilizable/assured irrigation.

The achievements made by Agriculture Department in providing irrigation facility to the farmers till 2012-13 is presented in the table below:

TABLE- 5.24
IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED BY THE
AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT
(Cumulative status as on March 2013)

Component of irrigation	No. installed/Achievements
STW (Nos)	297304 (diesel) 114921 (electrical)
LLP (Nos)	28456 (diesel) 18566 (electrical)
Irrigation Potential Created	9.18 lakh hectare (33% of Net Cropped Area)
Area under utilizable / assured irrigation	5.43 lakh hectare (19% of Net Cropped Area)

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

Crop Insurance

The state of Assam has been experiencing flood in almost every year and around 4.75 lakh hectare area in the State is chronically flood prone and around 0.94 lakh hectares area is draught prone. Therefore, the crop insurance is an area to help farmers at the time when there is crop loss/ crop damage due to recurring natural calamities, severe pest infestations and diseases in notified crops.

The Government of India launched a Crop Insurance programme under the nomenclature “National Agricultural Insurance Scheme” (NAIS). All farmers who avail loans from financial institutions are covered under the scheme and it is optional for non-loanee farmers. 50 percent of the premium amount is contributed as subsidy to small and marginal farmers which will be shared equally by Government of India and State Government. This scheme is expected to be a critical instrument for development in the field of crop production by providing financial support to the farmers in the event of crop failure and help in maintaining flow of agricultural credit. This programme covers 8 (Eight) crops i.e. 3 crops in Kharif and 5 crops in Rabi season.

Kharif Season : Autumn / Ahu Paddy, winter / Sali Paddy and Jute.

Rabi Season : Rape & Mustard, Wheat, Potato, Sugarcane and summer / Boro Paddy.

This scheme, under the **Area Approach**, not only facilitate insurance coverage to each of the notified crop damage within the defined area for widespread calamities but also on an individual basis for localized calamities such as hailstorm, landslide, cyclone and flood .

National Agriculture Insurance Scheme, unfortunately, has not been able to provide desired solution to the risk hedging in the agriculture sector in the State. Lack of awareness, low subsidy premium (10 percent) for small and marginal farmers, delayed claim settlement, slow response of banks in issuance of Kissan Credit Cards etc., affected large number of farmers of the State from getting benefit from the NAIS. Moreover, some important horticulture crops like ginger etc. are not covered under the Scheme.

Achievements made under the scheme since 1999-2000 to till 2012-13 is as follows –

Farmers covered	: 340419 no.
Area covered	: 254218.08 hectare
Sum Insured	: ₹586.48 crore
Premium received	: ₹17.67 crore
Claims paid	: 12.703 crore
Farmers benefited	: 60561 no.

The performance of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme during the period 2006-07 to 2012-13 may be evident from the table below:

TABLE- 5.25
PERFORMANCE OF NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE SCHEME IN ASSAM

Season & Year	Area covered (Ha)	Sum Insured (Rs in Crore)	Farmers covered (No.)	Farmers benefited (No.)
Kharif 2006	8304.30	10.84	8800	3882
Rabi 2006-07	4757.90	9.12	5818	491
Kharif 2007	7541.80	11.72	8938	2181
Rabi 2007-08	5854.91	13.60	10780	853
Kharif 2008	7332.90	8.26	7458	198
Rabi 2008-09	5565.22	41.71	28359	3592
Kharif 2009	23616.62	48.02	24619	3727
Rabi 2009-10	19486.44	57.20	27288	7512
Kharif 2010	17277.05	46.26	21433	2598
Rabi 2010-11	10464.97	31.03	14675	533
Kharif 2011	18281.07	62.03	23770	5457
Rabi 2011-12	20317.33	73.91	32547	15405
Kharif 2013	24195.66	89.45	32053	1654
Rabi 2012-13	14011.58	63.92	24012	Not yet settled

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS)

- The scheme is being implemented on pilot basis in 50 districts in the country. NAIS is withdrawn from those districts in which MNAIS will be implemented.
- Unit of insurance for major crops is Village / Village Panchayat.
- Scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers & voluntary for non-loanee farmers. Uniform seasonality norms will be applicable for both loanee & non-loanee farmers.
- Sum insured can be opted up to 150% of the value of average yield. Premium subsidy is available up to the value of threshold yield / loan amount only.
- Entire claim will be borne by the implementing agency. The scheme provides account payment up to 25% of likely claim for immediate relief to the farmers.
- Minimum indemnity level will be 70% against 60% in case of NAIS.
- Calculation of threshold yield: Average yield of last 7 years excluding up to 2 years of declared natural calamity.

The scheme is implemented in two districts of Assam viz., Kamrup and Dhubri from Rabi, 2010-11. The summary of progress of implementation of MNAIS in the above mentioned districts presented in the table below:

TABLE- 5.26
STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MNAIS (Kamrup & Dhubri district)

Item	Rabi, 2010-11	Kharif, 2011	Rabi, 2011-12	Kharif, 2012	Rabi, 2012-13	Total
Area covered (hectare)	1564.19	3192.02	2670.87	3375.94	1809.53	12612.55
Sum insured (₹ in crore)	4.98	13.89	8.75	12.58	12.28	52.48
Premium received (₹ in crore)	0.12	0.80	0.32	0.33	0.30	1.87
State Govt. share of premium subsidy (₹ in lakh)	3.94	19.27	6.00	6.27	2.50	37.98
No. of farmers covered	2097	4641	3942	2749	2228	15,657
Farmers benefited	Nil	711	299	126	Not yet settled	1,136

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

Procurement of Paddy as a measure of price support

Assam has become marginally surplus in Rice production [total annual production is more than 50 lakh MT] due to remarkable improvement in productivity through better input management practices and adoption of improved technology. But disposal of produce by the farmers at un-remunerative prices discouraged them in adopting improved measures that can result in more yields. Moreover, infrastructural limitations of storage facility caused serious problem in preservation of produced stock. Though Food Corporation of India (FCI) has been procuring Paddy regularly since 2008-09 in the State, the result of procurement is not very encouraging due to high moisture contents of **Assam Paddy** which is found to be around 20 – 22 percent against the standard permissible limit of 17 percent. According to the State Agriculture department, although there is scope to procure 6.00 lakh MT of paddy annually, the FCI procure much less quantity of Paddy under Minimum Support Price [MSP] in Assam.

TABLE- 5.27 STATUS OF PROCUREMENT OF PADDY BY FCI IN ASSAM			
Year	Minimum Support Price (Rs/quintal)		Quantity procured (MT)
	Common	Grade-A	
2008-09	900.00	930.00	4103.00
2009-10	1000.00	1030.00	12146.00
2010-11	1000.00	1030.00	23282.00
2011-12	1080.00	1110.00	34073.00
2012-13	1250.00	1280.00	20104.00

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

Year wise status of procurement of Paddy by FCI is shown at Table 5.27.

State Government initiatives for procurement in 2012-13

- The Assam State Agricultural Marketing Board (ASAMB) has been engaged in the procurement of Paddy at MSP of ₹1250.00 per quintal (for common grade) and ₹1280.00 per quintal (for Grade-A) apart from normal procurement by FCI.
- During the year 2012-13, the ASAMB procured 7885.00 MT Paddy during the year 2012-13 through its 18 nos. of Paddy Procurement Centres (PPC).
- In addition, 78772.85 qtls of Jute amounting to ₹16.27 crore have been procured by the Jute Corporation of India during the year 2012-13.
- C.M Assam has given special emphasis for paddy procurement during the year 2013-14 and also proposed to take steps for procurement of more than 14600 MT of paddy at Minimum Support Price (MSP).

Agriculture Marketing and Storage

Marketing of Agriculture produces in the State is a serious problem for the farming community. Lack of organized marketing facility, lack of storage infrastructure near the field, poverty and need of money after harvest for repayment of agricultural debt forced the farmers to dispose off their hard earned produces at the earliest and that too at low prices. However, there is good potential for development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure and Storage facilities with Private Sector Participation.

The Assam Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1972 has been amended in 2006 to make provisions for (a) Private Marketing (b) Direct Marketing (c) Consumer-Farmers Market and (d) Contract Farming as per guidelines of Govt. of India. The act also empowers Market Boards to levy cess and relieve existing restrictions on movement, storage and transportation etc of agricultural produces. At present the act is under implementation in 25 out of 27 districts of Assam.

At present, there are 24 Regulated Market Committees, 20 Primary Market Yards, 143 Trader's Shop, 532 Auction Platform/retailers Shed, 806 Rural Primary Markets, 405 Wholesale Markets, One Organic Market, 18 Packaging Room, 42 Drying Platform and 15 Processing units in the State. The Regulated Markets have been covered under AGMARKNET. As regards to cold storage infrastructure in the State, there are 26 numbers of cold storages (Govt. Sector-3, private sector-23) are available in the State at present. In his budget speech for the year 2013-14, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Assam has proposed for setting up of 30 cold storages in different parts of Assam at an estimated cost of ₹150 crore. To eradicate transportation bottlenecks for transportation of agri-horticulture produces from remote area to the distant markets, 356 numbers of auto van, 1627 numbers Mini trucks were distributed upto September 2013. The rural connectivity scheme implemented under PMGSY is a major step towards benefit of farmers to take out their agricultural products to nearest urban markets.

Problems of marketing

Assam is a surplus State in respect of production of Vegetables. The farmers faced a lot of problem for marketing of these perishable commodities. Moreover Rice and Jute is the main economic crop in Assam. But location of markets from fields is not within easily reached of the farmers. The State Agriculture Department assessed the market distance as at Table 5.29.

Besides there are some other related problems highlighted below:

- During peak season of harvest from January to March, the markets are overloaded with the Rabi Vegetables and farmers failed to catch remunerative price and compelled to dispose their produce at a very low price during the market day due to non availability of cold storage facility near the market.
- Inadequate availability of processing units/ cold storage / post harvesting infrastructure like godowns.
- Inability of small and marginal farmers to carry their produce to distant markets where they can fetch justified market prices.
- Inadequate transfer of off season Vegetable Technology.

Organisations	No. of Godowns	Storage Capacity (in MT)
FCI	18	206964
Central Warehousing Corporation	6	64200
State Warehousing Corporation	44	248181
ASAMB	58	40110
Total	126	559455

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

Distance from Markets	Percentage of Markets
Up to 5 Km.	71%
5 – 10 Km.	22%
10 – 15 Km.	3%
15 – 20 Km.	1%
Above 20 Km.	2%

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

Development of Market Infrastructure

Keeping in view of the interest of farmers the State govt. has encouraged procurement of Paddy at Minimum support Price by engaging the Assam State Agriculture Marketing Board in addition to the procurement done by the FCI. To assist the farmers for carrying vegetables to the distant market, the Assam State Agriculture Marketing Board provided transport subsidy to 980 farmers. The State Govt. proposed to construct three storied Market at Pamohi (Guwahati), Growers Consumers Market Complex at Ulubari (Guwahati) and establish 11 nos. of Sale Counters for marketing of farm products. For transportation of agricultural produces from field to market as many as 1000 nos of three/four wheelers are provided during the year 2012-13.

Market Infrastructure	Number
Cold Storage	26
Wholesale Market Developed (Out of 405 nos.)	21
Rural Primary Market(Out of 735 nos)	272
Organic Market	1
Sale Counter	11
Seed Storage Godown	18
Drying Platform	33
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.	

Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project (AACP)

The project was launched in 2004-05 covering 12 districts of the State. The project covers agriculture & allied sectors like fishery, animal husbandry & veterinary and dairy. The project is included in State Plan since its inception.

The Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project-Additional Financing (AACP-AF) was launched in the year 2012-13 and continued till 15th March, 2015.

The project activities are predominantly pro-poor directed primarily at small and marginal farmers.

The objectives of the project are –

- To stimulate growth of State's agricultural economy.
- To enhance productivity of targeted farmers and community groups complemented by an increase in the proportion of marketed surplus.
- Enhancing market access of targeted farmers and community groups.

Fund received for activities under agriculture sector since inception: ₹32959.00 lakh.

Impact of AACP project (in project areas) after 9 years of implementation:

- Cropping intensity increased from 128 percent to 186 percent.
- Increase in productivity of Summer Paddy : 293 percent
- Increase in productivity of Mustard : 42 percent
- Increase in productivity of Summer Paddy : 293 percent
- Increase in productivity of Cabbage : 47 percent
- Increase in productivity of Cauliflower : 80 percent
- Increase in productivity of Fish : 263 percent
- Increase in Marketed Surplus :
 - Paddy – from 18 percent to 52 percent
 - Mustard – from 17 percent to 62 percent
 - Vegetables – from 28 percent to 91 percent

Agricultural Extension

With a view to decentralize decision making at the district level and to ensure effective participation of farmers in programme planning and resource allocation, it has been decided to adopt the model "Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)" to effect reforms in Agriculture Extension. ATMA is an autonomous participatory institution with all the key stake holders involved in Agricultural activity for sustainable agricultural development and has the flexibility to receive funds directly.

Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms

Adoption of modern cultivation technology helps farmers to increase production & productivity of crops. The scheme “Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms” was launched in the State in 2005-06 with focus on dissemination of modern technology to amongst the farming community.

The objectives of the schemes are –

- Providing decentralized and demand driven extension system for dissemination of technology.
- Convergence of line departments.
- Multi Agency Extension Strategies.
- Group approach to Extension.
- Sustainability of Extension.

Impact of implementation of the scheme is as under –

- Farmers benefited from training: 12,540 nos.
- Farmers benefited from Farm School: 18,272 nos.
- Farmers benefited from demonstration: 34,361 nos.

National Agricultural Extension Programme (NAEP)

NAEP is a State Plan Scheme implemented in the State since 2006-07.

The objectives of the scheme are –

- Area expansion under crops both agriculture & horticulture.
- Increasing production & productivity of crops.
- Emphasis on double cropping.
- Maintaining soil health for sustainable agriculture.
- Capacity building of farmers.

The impact of the scheme is reflected in overall increase in production & productivity of crops.

Status of Flagship Programmes/-Projects

The Agriculture Department is implementing several flagship projects/programmes in the context of improvement of agricultural production in the state to meet the growing food demand of growing population. Impact of implementation of these projects/programmes is presented below:

National Food Security Mission (NFSM) (Rice)

The scheme was launched in 2007-08 covering 13 districts of the State.

The objectives of the scheme are –

- Increasing production of Rice through increase in area and productivity.
- Restoring soil fertility and productivity at individual farm level.
- Enhancing farm level economy to restore confidence among the farmers.
- Creation of employment opportunities.

Impact of the scheme after 6 years of implementation (2007-08 to 2012-13) :

- Increase in production of Rice : 98%
- Increase in productivity of Rice: 158%

National Food Security Mission NFSM) (Pulse)

The scheme was launched in 2010-11 targeting the districts where area under Pulses is more but productivity is comparatively lower. The scheme covers 10 districts of the State. Accelerated Pulse Production Programme popularly known as A3P is a sub-scheme of NFSM (Pulse).

The objectives of the scheme are –

- Increasing area coverage and productivity of Pulses to increase production.
- Popularising Pulse cultivation through demonstration programmes.
- Enhancing farm income of Pulse cultivators through increase in productivity.

Impact of the scheme after 3 years of implementation (2010-11 to 2012-13):

- Increase in production of Pulses : 60%
- Increase in productivity of Pulses: 13%

Horticulture Mission for North-East & Himalayan States (HMNEH)

The scheme was launched in 2001-02 in the name & style of “Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (TMIDH)”. Subsequently the scheme has been renamed as HMNEH.

There are four Mini Missions (MM) under the scheme are –

- MM-I: Generation of Technologies.
- MM-II: Increasing production and productivity
- MM-III: Storage and Marketing
- MM-IV: Processing

The objectives of the scheme are –

- Area expansion under horticultural crops like Fruits, Vegetables, Spices, Plantation Crops, Floriculture, Medicinal & Aromatic Plants etc.
- Increasing production & productivity.
- Generation & dissemination of technologies.
- Commercialization of horticulture with the aim of employment generation.

Impact of the scheme after 12 years of implementation (2001-02 to 2012-13) may be evident from the table below:

TABLE- 5.31
IMPACT OF HORTICULTURE MISSION FOR NORTH-EAST & HIMALAYAN STATES (HMNEH) AFTER 12 YEARS OF IMPLEMENTATION (2001-02 TO 2012-13)

Crop	Increase in production	Increase in productivity
Fruits	59%	15%
Spices	70%	31%
Vegetables	103%	38%

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

National Vegetable Initiative for Urban Cluster (NVIUC)

The scheme NVIUC, which is a sub-scheme of RKVY, was launched in 2011-12 targeting peri-urban areas.

The objectives of the scheme are -

- Addressing all matters related to both demand & supply of Vegetables in selected cities.
- Improving nutritional security and income support to Vegetable growers through enhancement of productivity & production.
- Promoting, developing & disseminating technologies to enhance production & productivity.
- Encouraging establishment of efficient supply chain.
- Increase income of intermediate service providers.
- Encouraging post harvest management.
- Employment generation.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

The scheme was launched during 2008-09 covering all the districts of the State. The scheme covers agriculture and allied sectors. The scheme is included in State Plan since its inception.

The objectives of the scheme are –

- To incentivize the states so as to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors.
- To provide flexibility and autonomy to states in the process of planning and executing Agriculture and allied sector schemes.
- To ensure the preparation of agriculture plans based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops, through focused interventions.
- To maximize returns to the farmers.
- To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity.

TABLE- 5.32

**IMPACT OF THE 'RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS
YOJANA (RKVY)' AFTER 5 YEARS OF
IMPLEMENTATION (2008-09 TO 2012-13)**

Name of Crop	Increase in production	Increase in productivity
Rice	58%	49%
Pulses	33%	10%
Oilseeds	29%	17%
Fruits	46%	13%
Vegetables	28%	7%

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

Bring Green Revolution to Eastern India including Assam

Central and State Governments have chalked out a strategy to achieve the planned growth in agriculture sector particularly with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in food production to provide food security. Several interventions with emphasis such as Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (**BGREI**), double cropping, supply of improved seeds, fertilizer and technology equipment etc. have been taken. Under this new initiative **BGREI**, the Government of India covers the states namely Assam, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern U.P. and West Bengal because of having excellent potential for increasing food grain production and productivity but is mired by low credit availability, poor extension facilities and infrastructure bottlenecks etc. To remove these impediments on a priority basis and transform these States into the best performing States steps have been taken by putting better Seed Replacement Ratio, adequate and timely availability of critical inputs, improving infrastructure facilities and other required programmatic interventions including bank credit etc.

In Assam, the scheme was launched in 2010-11 as a sub-scheme of RKVY to overcome the constraints limiting the productivity of rice based cropping system in the state by adopting short term activities related to Transfer of Technology through Rice demonstration in farmers field along with activities pertaining to assets building like creation of irrigation facilities to maximize agricultural production on sustainable basis. The scheme targets the main food grain crop of the State, i.e. Rice.

After 3 years (2010-11 to 2012-13) of implementation of the scheme the productivity and production of Rice has been increased by 21 percent and 19 percent respectively.

For successful implementation of the Scheme, [though the scheme is a sub-scheme of RKVY], separate fund has been provided by the Govt. of India. During the period 2010-11 to 30th September, 2013, the State has received an amount of ₹19501.00 lakh from the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX -5.1

NUMBER AND AREA OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS BY SIZE CLASS IN ASSAM, 2010-11

Size Class	Nos. of operational holdings				Area Operated (in hectare)			
	All social group	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Others	All social group	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Others
Below 0.5	1279535	61507	161282	1055914	385255.42	18113.32	44669.36	322259.23
0.5 - 1.0	1831115	89182	259684	1481015	389541.03	37815.12	115843.64	620646.77
1.0 - 2.0	496574	29753	97685	368698	687156.19	40690.54	135586.95	510240.49
2.0 - 3.0	203596	11806	43333	148225	480948.66	28296.42	103959.55	348128.57
3.0 - 4.0	303528	17646	63211	222284	817982.49	48126.83	171336.58	597424.47
4.0 - 5.0	48949	2573	10249	35987	214768.17	11317.76	45135.58	157699.85
5.0 - 7.5	31280	1811	6065	23189	184189.82	10526.86	35553.97	136752.27
7.5 - 10.0	84869	4626	17197	62517	437372.23	23896.81	87957.28	322060.25
10.0 - 20.0	1861	69	334	1030	24567.50	879.79	4194.93	12703.50
20.0 & above	4137	72	383	1222	281762.59	958.44	5872.12	21295.44
All Size	2720223	141279	438160	2135736	2999069.95	151487.74	516596.57	2071667.42

Source : Agricultural Census, Assam, 2010-11

APPENDIX - 5.2

AREA, PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE YIELD OF SOME IMPORTANT CROPS IN ASSAM

(Area in thousand hectares, Production in thousand tonnes and Average yield in Kg/hectares)

Crops	2011-12			2012-13		
	Area	Pro-duction	Average yield	Area	Pro-duction	Average yield
Autumn Rice	276	338	1242	238	309	1317
Winter Rice	1876	3298	1785	1857	3655	1998
Summer Rice	394	1080	2744	393	1164	2965
Total Rice	2546	4716	1876	2488	5128	2090
Wheat	40	49	1209	34	44	1300
Maize	21	17	802	24	21	897
Total Cereals	2611	4784	1855	2550	5195	2063
Total Pulses	132	73	560	142	84	597
Total food grains	2743	4857	1792	2692	5279	1986
Rape & Mustard	248	139	559	279	170	610
Total Oil Seeds (excluding coconut)	295	156	563	326	187	610
Potato	98	683	6978	95	709	7425
Sugarcane	15	1053	37055	16	1028	35612
Jute *	66	608	1669	65	558	1543

* Production in '000' bales of 180 Kg. per bale.

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX – 5.3

INDEX NUMBERS OF AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY
OF SOME CROPS IN ASSAM, 2012-13

(Base triennium ending 2007-08=100)

Sl. No.	Commodities	Area Index	Production Index	Productivity Index
1.	Autumn Rice	67.26	88.72	131.91
2.	Winter Rice	112.78	163.28	144.78
3.	Summer Rice	121.60	159.09	130.83
4.	TOTAL RICE	109.94	154.53	140.55
5.	Maize	129.04	159.63	123.70
6.	Wheat	60.61	62.42	102.98
7.	Other cereals & small millets	63.83	62.48	97.89
8.	TOTAL CEREALS	106.14	152.55	143.72
9.	Gram	93.11	102.12	109.68
10.	Tur	101.10	116.71	115.44
11.	Rabi pulses	126.83	140.10	110.47
12.	TOTAL PULSES	124.30	137.66	110.75
13.	Total Food Grains	106.36	152.29	143.18
14.	Linseed	84.72	98.48	116.24
15.	Castor	75.61	94.50	124.99
16.	Seasum	89.91	110.69	123.12
17.	Rape & Mustard	119.03	138.64	116.47
18.	Coconut	110.09	119.40	108.46
19.	TOTAL OIL SEEDS	113.04	127.22	112.55
20.	Jute	108.77	84.95	78.10
21.	Cotton	132.60	135.59	102.26
22.	Mesta	85.27	93.30	109.43
23.	TOTAL FIBRES	107.87	85.33	79.10
24.	Plantation Crop (Tea)	100.21	114.90	114.65
25.	Chillies	117.84	145.70	123.64
26.	Turmeric	130.17	180.59	138.73
27.	Arecanut	103.72	106.02	102.22
28.	TOTAL CONDIMENTS & SPICES	108.65	119.89	110.35
29.	Potato	126.91	136.06	107.20
30.	Banana	106.96	125.79	117.60
31.	TOTAL FRUITS & VEGETABLES	116.18	130.53	112.36
32.	Sugarcane	112.19	104.94	93.54
33.	Tobacco	55.49	55.85	100.65
34.	TOTAL MISC CROPS	111.82	104.62	93.56
35.	TOTAL NON FOOD CROPS	112.07	115.01	102.63
36.	ALL COMMODITIES	107.99	135.70	125.66

IRRIGATION

The goals and important policy objectives of India's development planning in respect of agricultural plans have aimed at food and fodder availability, growth in agriculture, sustainable agro practices, easy access to agro-inputs and creation of irrigation potential etc. Irrigation, therefore, has been considered as one of the six important components for the development of rural infrastructure under Bharat Nirman and aims at creating more irrigation potential in the coming years to mitigate the drought situations whenever it is being experienced and increase agricultural production to feed the burgeoning population in the country.

Assam agriculture is primarily rain-fed. However, because of adverse and unpredictable weather condition experienced by the State time to time as well as to pursue double/multiple cropping and modernization of agricultural practices in the State agricultural sector to cope with the growing problem of food shortage due to formidable increase of population, natural calamities etc., irrigation is highly essential in Assam. Over and above, for a sustained development in the agricultural sector, availability of assured irrigation facility is undoubtedly the most important pre-requisite. Thus, the importance of irrigation development bears special significance in the context of efforts towards economic development of the State too.

Land use pattern in Assam indicates that out of the total geographical area of 78.44 lakh hectares, the Gross Cropped Area of Assam is 41.60 lakh hectares [2010-11]. Against this, the ultimate irrigation potential i.e. the ultimate Gross Irrigation Potential (Annually Irrigable Area) has been estimated at about 27 lakh hectares, which constitutes 64.9 per cent of the Gross Cropped Area. It is planned to provide irrigation facilities to 10 lakh hectares of cropped area through Major and Medium Irrigation Projects from surface water sources and the rest 17 lakh hectares through Minor Irrigation Schemes. Again out of that 17 lakh hectares, 7 lakh hectares through Minor Irrigation Schemes from ground water sources and the rest 10 lakh hectares of cropped area from surface water sources.

The development programmes for improvement of irrigation facility in Assam taken up under two broad heads, viz., Minor Irrigation and Major & Medium Irrigation. While the Irrigation Schemes are classified as Major, Medium and Minor, they are categorized as Surface Flow, Surface Lift (for Major / Medium and Minor) and Ground Water Lift (for Minor only). Three Departments, viz. Irrigation, Agriculture and Panchayat and Rural Development are associated with development of irrigation facilities in the State. While the State Irrigation Department, being the **Nodal Department** for development of irrigation in the State, executes and maintains Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes, the irrigation works of the other two departments are confined to minor irrigation schemes like Shallow Tube Wells, Low Lift Points and Temporary Minor Irrigation Schemes only.

Out of the Gross Cropped Area of 41.60 lakh hectares of the State, the Irrigation Department alone created potential of 8.32 (approx) lakh hectares up to March, 2013 by operating both completed and ongoing irrigation schemes of which 2.54 lakh hectares through Major & Medium Irrigation Projects and the rest 5.78 lakh hectares through Minor Irrigation Schemes. Out of the 5.78 lakh hectares of created potential under Minor Irrigation Sector, a potential of 4.28 lakh hectares was created through the Govt. Minor Irrigation Schemes executed by the State Irrigation Department and the rest 1.49 lakh hectares through Shallow Tube Wells (STWs) and Low Lift points (LLPs) installed by the Assam State Minor Irrigation Development Corporation (ASMIDC) Limited [Now merged with the State Irrigation Department]. It is pertinent to note that the Irrigation Department could achieve 39.0 percent of the Ultimate Irrigation Potential of the State against the National average of 75.0 percent till the end of March 2013. The position of creation of irrigation potential under different sectors is presented in Table-6.1.

TABLE – 6.1
IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED (AIA) UPTO 2012-13

Department/ Agency	Major & Medium Irrigation Sector	Minor Irrigation Sector	Total
Irrigation Department	254343	428440	682783
ASMIDC Ltd (now merged with Irrigation, Deptt.)	NIL	149205	149205
Total	254343	577645	831988

Source: Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assam.

The State Agriculture Department has also created irrigation Potential of 9.18 lakh hectares till the end of 2012-13 through the Shallow Tube wells and Low Lift Points of which 5.43 lakh hectare area under utilisable/assured irrigation. The achievements made by Agriculture Department in installation of Shallow Tube wells and Low Lift Points to create irrigation facilities to the farmers till 2012-13 may be evident from the table below:

TABLE – 6.2

INSTALLATION OF SHALLOW TUBEWELLS AND LOW LIFT PUMPS TO CREATE ASSURED IRRIGATION FACILITY BY THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

(Figure in number)

Sl. No.	Component of irrigation	No. installed					Cumulative Total 1996-97 to 2012-13
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	Shallow Tube Well (STW)	17183	39617	101307	29310	27196	412225
	(a) STW(diesel)	14049	23858	38879	12710	10196	297304
	(b) STW(elect)	3134	15759	62428	16600	17000	114921
2	Low Lift Pump (LLP)	3462	5140	14845	500	8200	47022
	(a) LLP(diesel)	3462	4151	4768	0	1200	28456
	(b) LLP (elect.)	0	989	10077	500	7000	18566

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

CREATION OF IRRIGATED AREA AND UTILISATION OF POTENTIAL

It is worth mentioning that no works of Irrigation Schemes could be successfully completed under normal State Plan due to low allocation of fund during VIII th to IX th Plan period. However since 1996-97 Central Assistances have been obtained under **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)** in respect of Major and Medium Irrigation Sector. Since 2000-01 Central Assistances also provided for Minor Irrigation Sector also. Such assistances were also received from other programmes like **Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)**, **Assam Rural Infrastructure for Agricultural Services Programme (ARIASP)** funded by the World Bank and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) under RIDF-X and RIDF-XI. With the above sources of funding the position of creation of irrigation potential has been improved in the State to certain extent. The year wise irrigation potential created during the last six years is as follows.

TABLE – 6.3

IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED THROUGH GOVT. IRRIGATION SCHEMES BY IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

(in hectare)

Year	Major & Medium Irrigation	Minor Irrigation	Total
2007-08	484	14966	15450
2008-09	9425	18375	27800
2009-10	7162	29838	37000
2010-11	4426	16456	20882
2011-12	10678	15029	25707
2012-13	Nil	Nil	9485

Source: Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assam.

a) Major and Medium Irrigation Sector

At present there are 4(four) AIBP funded ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects (Dhansiri I/P, Champamati I/P, Borolia I/P and Buridehing I/P) and all are in different stages of progress. But due to inadequate plan fund and land acquisition problem one project [Buridehing I/P] is targeted to wind up during 2011-12. The remaining 3(three) Irrigation Projects have been expected to be completed by 2015 with an anticipated expenditure of ₹35695.00 lakh which will create total irrigation potential of 53973 hectares.

Reconstruction of flood damaged Bordikorai Irrigation Project (Major) in Sonitpur District has been taken up for ₹47.22 Crore under One Time ACA to revive lost potential of 34000 hectares. Till March 2013 revival of 30,300 Hectares covering 93 villages (out of the total 130 villages) within its command has been completed.

Under Assam Bikash Yojana, revival/ improvement work of Rupahi Irrigation Project (Medium) was taken up with the estimated amount of ₹2.47 Crore to restore lost potential of 5668 Hectares. The project is in progress.

In addition to the above, modernization of Sukla Irrigation Project (Major) in Baksa District has been completed with NABARD (RIDF-XI) and BTC fund and revived lost potential of 27400 hectares.

The State Irrigation Department has planned to complete all the ongoing projects within the 12th Five Year Plan period. In addition, one Major Irrigation Project viz., Puthimari Irrigation Project at an estimated potential of 12280 hectare and 3 medium Irrigation Projects –Burisuti Medium Irrigation Project, Dikhow Medium Irrigation project and Buroi Medium Irrigation Project having potential of 6500 hectares, 6000 hectares and 5000 hectares respectively have been proposed in the 12TH Five Year Plan with estimate costs of ₹1225.09 crore for creating additional potential of 29780 hectares (net Irrigation area).

Besides above, the State Irrigation Department has completed repairing of 3 nos. of 650 HP pump sets and 3300 volts transformer etc for smooth operation of the Kollong and Sonai River Basin (Major) Irrigation Schemes under Integrated Irrigation Scheme.

b) Minor Irrigation Sector

Under AIBP, total 702 Minor Irrigation Schemes were taken up since 2001-02 with an estimated cost of ₹2507.48 crore to achieve an irrigation potential of 321,138 hectares. Upto March 2013, 426 Minor Irrigation schemes have been completed creating a potential of 1, 78,613 hectares including restoration/revival of lost potential. .

The works of 6 Minor Irrigation Schemes are in progress under Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) funding with an estimated cost of ₹3103.62 Lakh to achieve a potential of 4510 hectares. Out of the total 6 Schemes, 3 Schemes have been completed creating a potential of 2510 hectares.

Two NEC funded Minor Irrigation Schemes have been completed achieving a potential of 370 hectares. Two new Minor irrigation Schemes are taken up to achieve potential of 635 hectares.

All total 33 Minor Irrigation Schemes have been completed with the NABARD assistance (RIDF-X and XI) creating potential of 14179 hectare. Construction of 2 Minor Irrigation Schemes are in progress with NABARD assistance to create a targeted irrigation potential of 570 hectares. In addition, the State Irrigation department achieved sanction of ₹79.82 crore to undertake 104 Minor Irrigation Schemes under NABARD (RIDF –XVIII) assistance which will help to achieve targeted potential of 6,942 hectares.

Under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP), works of 156 Minor Irrigation Schemes are in progress in the State since 2005-06 out of which 64 schemes have been completed creating a potential of 8980 hectares. Remaining 92 Schemes are in various stages of construction.

66(sixty six) Minor Irrigation Schemes were taken up under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP Schemes since 2005-06 out of which 40 Schemes have been completed creating a potential of 6323 hectares. Execution of remaining 26 Schemes are in progress and are in various stages of construction.

Under the Assam Vikash Yojana renovation/reconstruction of 27 sick Minor Irrigation Schemes are in progress for revival of lost potential of 1780 hectares. Out of the total aforementioned Schemes, 19 Schemes have been completed reviving a lost potential of 1367 hectares.

During the 12TH Five year Plan period, the State Irrigation department has targeted to create irrigation potential of 228664 hectares. According to the department, under AIBP there are 319 Minor Irrigation Schemes in different stages of completion. On completion the State could achieve an additional irrigation potential of 148680 hectares. The department has also proposed to take up 779 new Minor Irrigation Schemes to create additional potential of 151878 hectares in different districts subject to their feasibility during the Plan period.

The State Irrigation Department has planned to complete 60 ongoing schemes under AIBP during the year 2013-14 to achieve irrigation potential of 31000 hectares. In addition, the department has proposed to take up 104 new schemes under NABARD Assistance during the said year i.e., 2013-14.

The Department has also undertaken a Pilot Project of Solar Power Driven Deep Tube Well Scheme at Borlah near Hajo of Kamrup District on experimental basis to combat the problem of erratic power supply. Introduction of the system is being proposed for more Schemes being the running cost is less.

c) Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM)

The Centrally Sponsored Command area Development Programme was launched in the year 1974-75 for development of adequate delivery system of Irrigation Water upto the farmers' field with an objective to enhance water use efficiency and production and productivity of crops per unit of land and water for improving socio-economic condition of farmers. Accordingly, completion of 60 percent progress of Major/Medium and Minor irrigation Projects /Schemes covering minimum of 1000 hectares are taken into consideration to bring under CADWM programme.

Under the CADWM, 8 (eight) projects have been taken up –Jamuna Irrigation Project, Kaliabor Irrigation Project, Sukla Irrigation Project, Kolong & Sonai River Basin Irrigation Schemes (Integrated Irrigation Scheme), Kaldiya Irrigation Project, Dekadong Irrigation Project, Bordikrai Irrigation Project and Pahumara CAD Project. Out of the eight Projects Jamuna, Kaliabor, Sukla Irrigation Projects were deleted in July 2003 on completion of On Firm Development (OFD) works and the Kolong & Sonai River Basin Integrated Scheme were discontinued as no OFD works was taken up due to non-availability of assured water supply.

During the 11TH Five Year Plan period, overall physical achievement was 11090 hectare out of the total target of 35755 hectare against the existing 4(four) ongoing schemes.

During the year 2010-11, Pahumara Command Area Development Programme at Sarupeta has been included with an estimated culturable Command Area of 9259 hectare. In addition, 78.0 percent and

83.5 percent physical achievements have also been achieved for Kaldiya Irrigation Project and Dekadong irrigation Projects respectively during the period.

During the 12TH Five Year Plan period (2012-2017), the State Irrigation Department planned to continue and complete the pending works of all the ongoing works to achieve the objective to cover 96557 hectare. Accordingly planned to complete 4 (four) ongoing projects Viz., Kaldiya Irrigation Project, Dekadong Irrigation Project, Pahumara Command Area Development Project and Bordikorai Irrigation Project and initiate works of 8(eight) new projects as under:

- (1) Bhumki Command Area Development Project.
- (2) Moradiya Command Area Development Project.
- (3) CAD to LIS from River Burhi Dihing in Khowang Area.
- (4) Sapkata Command Area Development Project.
- (5) Longa Command Area Development Project.
- (6) Dhansiri Command Area Development Project.
- (7) Champamati Command Area Development Project.
- (8) New Minor Irrigation Scheme (17 nos. of Clust), under Tangla Division Irrigation.

The "State Level Monitoring Committee" approved the first 5(five) new projects of the above and the reports have been submitted to the State Govt. for obtaining approval from the Govt. of India.

Year	Total	Central Share Released	State Share Released
2007-08	75.00	Nil	75.00
2008-09	894.61	594.61	300.00
2009-10	718.47	Nil	718.47
2010-11	363.98	226.00	137.98
2011-12	292.00	Nil	292.00
Total	2344.06	820.61	1523.45
Source: Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assam.			

TABLE – 6.5
FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOME OF THE CENTRAL SECTOR
AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

(₹ in lakh.)

Year	Schemes									
	AIBP		AIBP		CADWM		NLCPR		NEC	
	Major/Medium		Minor		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement						
2010-11	7662.00	0.00	32785.18	28680.81	1843.00	0.00	786.00	334.95	150.00	145.00
2011-12	18103.00	4950.00	31691.40	30533.47	1736.00	292.00	625.00	156.63	610.00	135.66
2012-13	21313.00	646.46	36676.10	12061.12	2933.00	80.00	800.00	22.04	500.00	351.28

Source: Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assam.

TABLE – 6.6
PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOME OF THE CENTRAL SECTOR
AND CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

(Area in Hect.)

Year	Schemes									
	AIBP		AIBP		CADWM		NLCPR		NEC	
	Major/Medium		Minor		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement						
2010-11	79844	4426	101034	12397	5984	1440	3010	0	500	0
2011-12	19244	4080	28580	36321	5430	1350	3010	0	500	0
2012-13	19000	270	58334	35868	2100	1000	2500	2510	500	0

Source: Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assam.

TABLE – 6.7
FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SCHEMES FUNDED UNDER DIFFERENT SOURCES

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Scheme											
	NABARD		NABARD		Assam Vikash Yojana		TSP		SCSP		State Plan (ACA)	
	Major/Medium Irrigation		Minor Irrigation		Minor Irrigation		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement						
2010-11	360.00	45.11	300.00	127.57	300.00	252.44	350.00	350.00	1230.00	1218.00	90.00	90.00
2011-12	450.00	50.00	500.00	65.64	0.00	0.00	450.00	440.00	1450.00	1381.00	1667.00	325.86
2012-13	0.00	0.00	415.00	274.26	100.00	0.00	735.00	680.04	2328.00	1475.72	0.00	0.00

Source: Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assam.

TABLE – 6.8
PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SCHEMES FUNDED UNDER DIFFERENT SOURCES

(Area in Hect.)

Year	Scheme									
	NABARD		Assam Vikash Yojana		TSP		SCSP		State Plan (ACA)	
	Minor Irrigation		Minor Irrigation		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement						
2010-11	3028	1331	514	0	6555	200	9104	1074	22000	0
2011-12	1300	700	497	0	3130	1040	8112	1156	5455	3100
2012-13	570	0	627	110	2100	594	11239	1670	3700	0

Note: Physical Achievements of Major/Medium Irrigation Projects under NABARD Finance and Assam Vikash Yojana was “Nil” during the 3(Three) Years period under reference.

Source: Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assam.

d) Thirteenth Finance Commission : GRANT-IN-AID

Under 13th Finance Commission’s Grant-in-aid, ₹15.00 crore is proposed for repairing of 78 nos. of Deep Tube Well points, 10 nos. of Lift Irrigation Schemes and 5 Nos. of Flow irrigation Schemes in Minor Irrigation Sector to revive lost potential of 3940 Hectares during the financial year 2011-12. Another amount of ₹7.00 crore are proposed for repairing of 3 Nos. Major/Medium Irrigation Projects to make them operational. But the Schemes could not be implemented during the year 2011-12 and therefore the same was revalidated during 2012-13. The total 2553 Hectare irrigation potential revived during 2012-13 under Minor Irrigation Sector (DTW-1959 Ha., LIS-54 Ha and FIS-540 Ha.)

In respect of Major/Medium Sector, revival of irrigation potential was 400 hectare.

e) Utilisation of Irrigation potential

The crop season wise utilisation of irrigation potential of State Government owned irrigation projects/schemes under Irrigation Department during the last six years may be evident from the table below:

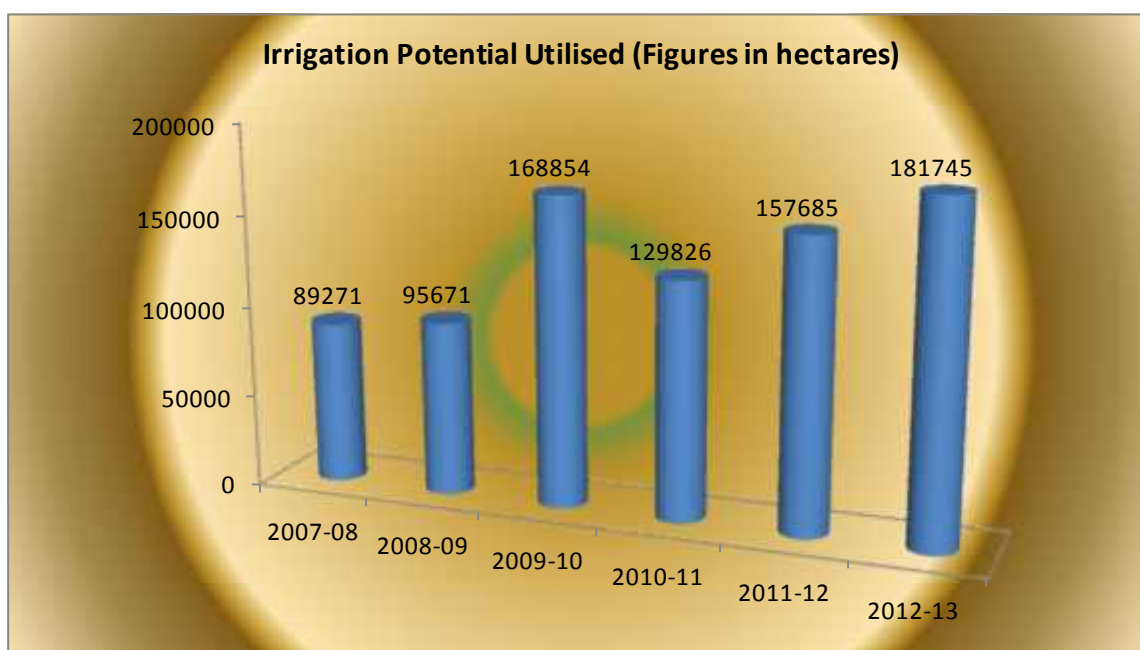
TABLE – 6.9
CROP SEASON WISE IRRIGATION POTENTIAL UTILISED

(Figures in hectares)

Year	Crop Season								
	Kharif crops season			Rabi & Pre-Kharif crops season			Total		
	Minor	Major/Medium	Total	Minor	Major/Medium	Total	Minor	Major/Medium	Total
2007-08	41795	32668	74463	10486	4322	14808	52281	36990	89271
2008-09	40775	34902	75677	10923	9071	19994	51698	43973	95671
2009-10	77495	70274	147769	11178	9907	21085	88673	80181	168854
2010-11	63649	44691	108340	15612	5874	15612	79261	50565	129826
2011-12	71650	61028	132678	18360	6647	25007	90010	67675	157685
2012-13	92677	60700	153377	23546	4822	28368	116223	65522	181745

Source: Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assam.

It is pertinent to mention that the utilisation of irrigation potential is not upto the expectation and there is a gap between the created irrigation potential and potential actually utilised. The primary reason of less utilisation of irrigation potential is that that the cultivators are reluctant to take advantage of irrigation facilities. However, the identified causes for less utilization of irrigation potential were - general wear and tear of the schemes, damage caused by natural calamities like flood, storm etc., erratic power supply in respect of the electrically operated schemes (Surface Lift schemes and Ground Water Lift schemes), damage of transformer, HT line and mechanical components, change of river course in respect of Surface Flow and Surface Lift Irrigation Schemes, damage of canal System, no demand from cultivators, reluctance of the cultivators to adopt multiple cropping system where assured irrigation is necessary, non-functioning of the schemes due to theft of motors/ pumps and other accessories, realization of Irrigation Service Charges [imposed by the government] from beneficiary cultivators, economically poor cultivators want to get free irrigation from Govt. Schemes.



In order to minimize the gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilised in the State as well as to encourage utilisation of irrigation facilities created by the state government departments following steps have been taken:

- 1) Emphasis has been given on Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) where the farmers can take part in the system and process of irrigation as well as its maintenance. Under the PIM system Water Users' Associations (WUA) have been formed within the command area of Govt. Irrigation Schemes.
- 2) Out of State exposure visit in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand have been organized for some Irrigation officials, NGOs and WUA farmers.
- 3) District Level Co-ordination Committees have been formed with the officials of Irrigation Department and Agriculture Department to motivate farmers for optimum use of water by motivating the farmers.
- 4) Farmers' Motivation Trainings are conducted in every district to encourage them to go for more and more multiple cropping using assured irrigation provided by Govt. Irrigation Schemes.
- 5) The Assam Irrigation Act, 1983 and The Assam Irrigation Rules, 1997 have been enacted providing safeguard to the Irrigation Schemes and the cultivators as well.
- 6) The Assam Irrigation Water Users' Act, 2012 has been enacted with a view to safeguarding the right of the beneficiary cultivators of the Govt. Irrigation Schemes wherein provision for active participation of the cultivators has been made. Necessary Rules under the Act is also being passed by the Govt.

f) CREATION OF IRRIGATION POTENTIAL and ITS UTILISATION [AS PER CENSUS OF MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES]

The 4th Minor Irrigation Census was conducted with reference year 2006-07 under the guidance and supervision of Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India. As per 4th Census of Minor Irrigation, 2006-07, there were 104312 Ground Water Schemes (Shallow Tube wells and Deep Tube wells) and 6442 Surface Water Schemes (Surface Flow and Surface Lift) creating 306905 hectares and 322856 hectares of irrigation potential respectively in the State under Minor Irrigation Sector. Of the total potential of 629761 hectares (306905 hectares + 322856 hectares) created under Minor Irrigation Sector, a total of 323297 hectares of area was irrigated (utilized) during that particular year 2006-07. Thus, there exists large gap between irrigation potential created and irrigation potential utilized.

The table below shows the category wise number of Minor Irrigation Schemes, creation of irrigation potential and its utilization.

TABLE – 6.10
IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED AND UTILISED IN ASSAM IN 2006-07

Category of Schemes	Total no. of Schemes	Schemes in use (No).	Irrigation Potential Created (In hect.)			Irrigation Potential Utilised out of the created potential in use (in hect)
			In use	Not in use	Total	
Surface Water	104312	5025	207049	115807	322856	137786
Ground Water	6442	91453	244216	62689	306905	185511
Total	110754	96478	451265	178496	629751	323297

Source: Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assam.

IRRIGATED AREA AS PER AGRICULTURE CENSUS-2010-11

As per Agriculture Census 2010-11, there is about 1.61 lakh hectare net irrigated area (including private sources) in the State of which 0.33 lakh hectare area irrigated from 'canal', 0.048 lakh hectare from 'tanks', 0.02 lakh from 'wells', 0.27 lakh hectare from 'tubewells' and 0.94 lakh hectare receives irrigation from 'other sources'. The table below shows the size class wise area receiving irrigation from different sources in the State.

TABLE – 6.11
SIZE CLASS AND SOURCE-WISE AREA IRRIGATED IN ASSAM

Sl. No.	Size Class (in Ha)	Area under Operational Holding	Area Receiving Irrigation from Sources					Net Irrigated Area
			Canal	Tanks	Wells	Tube wells	Other Sources	
1	Below 0.5	385255.42	1526.19	118.44	101.62	3529.43	8669.36	13944.04
2	0.5-1.0	389541.03	3196.83	468.34	84.74	1850.74	6593.15	12193.80
3	1.0-2.0	687156.19	6559.21	698.40	153.37	4339.87	16900.42	28651.27
4	2.0-3.0	480948.66	5841.16	1169.86	213.77	3413.60	11237.00	21875.39
5	3.0-4.0	337033.83	4578.28	879.46	159.52	2728.56	9871.89	18217.71
6	4.0-5.0	214768.17	2484.95	562.97	57.31	2207.41	7263.68	12576.32
7	5.0-7.5	184189.82	2763.62	256.95	48.59	1748.33	6113.66	10931.15
8	7.5-10.0	38414.24	892.87	79.07	0.00	103.15	2361.59	3436.68
9	10.0-20.0	24567.50	988.38	0.00	0.00	152.35	1264.93	2405.66
10	20 & above	257195.09	4268.05	542.82	1016.72	7095.84	24079.25	37002.68
11	All Classes	2999069.95	33098.54	4776.31	1835.64	27169.28	94354.93	161234.70

Source: Report of Agriculture Census, Assam 2010-11.

AREA IRRIGATED DURING 2012-13

The table below shows the crop season-wise area irrigated during the year 2012-13 in different districts of Assam from Government source of irrigation:

TABLE – 6.12

Name of District	Kharif		Rabi & Pre-kharif		Total	
	2011-12	2012-13(P)	2011-12	2012-13(P)	2011-12	2012-13(P)
Dhubri	199	44	475	263	674	307
Kokrajhar	13378	6578	175	90	13553	6668
Bongaigaon	48	351	76	216	124	567
Goalpara	1402	2338	734	647	2136	2985
Barpeta	4298	1837	256	174	4554	2011
Nalbari	451	64	100	62	551	126
Kamrup	2702	290	444	589	3146	879
Kamrup Metro	1137	4821	2148	2992	3285	7813
Darrang	4047	4333	800	1340	4847	5673
Sonitpur	11097	9185	24	31	11121	9216
Lakhimpur	426	505	458	415	884	920
Dhemaji	475	415	60	0	535	415
Morigaon	245	225	874	818	1119	1043
Nagaon	20092	29549	4330	4225	24422	33774
Golaghat	224	163	67	0	291	163
Jorhat	55	784	870	394	925	1178
Sivasagar	951	322	29	21	980	343
Dibrugarh	1237	2290	0	120	1237	2410
Tinsukia	743	698	58	17	801	715
Karbi Anglong	15679	32179	3457	5658	19136	37837
Dima Hasao	3819	3875	0	0	3819	3875
Karimganj	50	1305	200	65	250	1370
Hailakandi	1055	925	902	805	1957	1730
Cachar	1130	1130	1961	1766	3019	2896
Chirang	7478	5646	974	1376	8452	7022
Baska	15896	12485	2625	1114	18521	13599
Udalguri	24364	27830	2910	3373	27274	31203
Total	132678	150167	25007	26571	157685	176738

Source: Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assam.

REALISATION OF IRRIGATION SERVICE CHARGES

As sufficient fund is required for operation and maintenance of Irrigation Schemes and the fund provided in the state's budget is not adequate, the State Irrigation Department has introduced the system of realisation of service charges from the beneficiary cultivators since 1993. The rates of Irrigation Service Charges have been revised during 2000-01 to cope with the increasing cost of maintenance and in accordance with the Fiscal Reform Measures of the State Government. The current rates of Irrigation Service Charges are as follows:

TABLE – 6.13
IRRIGATION SERVICE CHARGES

Crops	Rate/Bigha. (₹)	Rate/Hect. (₹)
Kharif	37.50	281.24
Wheat and Other Rabi	75.00	562.50
Early Ahu	100.00	751.00
Ahu	100.00	751.00
Jute	20.00	150.00
Sugarcane	29.60	222.00

Source: Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assam.

The reasons for poor realisation of Irrigation Service Charges from the beneficiary cultivators are -

1. Poor economic condition of the cultivators;
2. General tendency of the beneficiary cultivators to get free water from Govt. Irrigation Schemes;
3. Absence of legal authority of Water Users' Associations empowering them to collect Irrigation Service Charges;
4. Some authorities have not permitted to collect the Irrigation Service Charges.
5. Adverse law and order situation in some areas for certain periods.

However, the Department is making its endeavour to realize the Service Charges from the beneficiary cultivators. A remarkable realisation of Irrigation Service Charges has been made during the year 2011-12 [₹12.06 lakh] as against ₹4.72 lakh during the year 2010-11. The year wise status of Irrigation Charges actually realised from beneficiary cultivators is presented at Table – 6.14.

In order to improve the position of realisation of Irrigation Service Charges the Department has undertaken the following steps-

- a) The Assam Irrigation Act, 1983 as well as the Assam Irrigation Rules, 1997 was enacted;
- b) The Assam Irrigation Water Users' Act, 2004 has been enacted.
- c) District wise Farmers' Motivation Training Programmes are conducted time to time to create awareness about the utility of irrigation for Multiple Cropping with a view to uplift their economic condition of cultivators through scientific agriculture.
- d) 795 Water Users' Associations (WUA) have been constituted in the Command Areas of Irrigation Schemes/Projects.
- e) District wise WUA Farmers' Training was conducted to adopt scientific agriculture in Irrigation Command.
- f) Out-of-State exposure visit in Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand have been organised for officials of Irrigation Department, NGOs and WUA farmers.

TABLE – 6.14 IRRIGATION CHARGES REALISED (Rupees in Lakh)	
Year	Amount realized
2002-03	1.74
2003-04	2.86
2004-05	4.92
2005-06	3.53
2006-07	2.02
2007-08	1.96
2008-09	2.02
2009-10	3.40
2010-11	4.72
2011-12	12.06
2012-13	7.63

Source: Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assam.

FLOOD AND FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES

The State of Assam comprises of two valleys namely the Brahmaputra and Barak Valley and it is situated in between 90° to 96° North Latitude and 24° to 28° East Longitude. The geographical area of Assam is 78,438.00 Sq. Km out of which 56,194.00 Sq. Km and 22,244.00 Sq. Km fall under the Brahmaputra and Barak Valley including 2 (Two) hill districts respectively.

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

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

The average width of the river Brahmaputra is 5.46 Km. The maximum discharge of Brahmaputra at Pandu near Guwahati was recorded as 72,779 cumec on 23.08.1962 and minimum discharge was recorded as 1757 cumec on 22.02.1963. The average annual discharge is about 20,000 cumec and average dry season discharge is 4,420 cumec.

The Barak valley has a geographical area of 6,922.00 Sq. Km excluding 2(two) hill districts. The local rainfall run off of the valley along with that of adjacent hilly areas flows through river Barak and its various tributaries and is drained out to Bangladesh. The Katakhal, Jiri, Chiri, Modhura, Longai, Sonai, Ruksni and Singla are the main tributaries of the valley. The tributaries are mainly rain fed and cause flood problems when precipitation occurs.

Flood and Erosion are two main natural disasters being faced by the state. The flood prone area of the state is 31,500.00 Sq Km as assessed by the Rastriya Barh Ayog which is about 39.58 percent of the total land area of Assam. This is about 9.40 percent of total flood prone area of the whole country. The flood prone area of the country as a whole stands at about 10.2 percent of the total area of the country, but flood prone area of Assam is 39.58 percent of the area of the state. It signifies that the flood prone area of Assam is four times the national mark of the flood prone area of the country. Records show that average annual area affected by flood is 9.31 Lakh Hectares. The flood protected area of the state is 16,500.00 Sq. Km (16.50 lakh hectares) till date.

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

FLOOD AND EROSION PROBLEM OF THE STATE

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

During post independence period, Assam faced major floods in 1954, 1962, 1972, 1977, 1984, 1988, 1998, 2002 and 2004. Almost every year three to four waves of flood ravage the flood prone areas of Assam. Average annual loss due to flood in Assam is to the tune of ₹200.00 Crore and particularly in 1998, the loss suffered was about ₹500.00 Crore and during the year 2004 it was about ₹771.00 Crore.

During 2012, 28 numbers of embankments (total length of 1579 metre) got breached of which 2 numbers occurred in the embankments of the Brahmaputra, 15 breaches occurred in embankments of the tributaries of the Brahmaputra and 11 of the tributaries of Barak.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Physical achievement of the Water Resources Department upto 12th Plan (upto Nov'13) since 10th Plan

Nature of Work	10 th Plan (2002-2007)		11 th Plan (2007-2012)		12 th Plan (2012-2017)	
	Achievement during the plan	Total (cumulative)	Achievement during the plan	Total (cumulative)	Achievement upto 30.11.13	Total (cumulative)
Construction of Embankments (Km)	6.929	4465.85	7.97	4473.82	-	4473.82
Town Protection & Anti Erosion Works (Nos.)	23	746	138	884	21	905
Construction of Major Sluice (Nos.)	2	86	8	94	-	94
Construction of Minor Sluice (Nos.)	-	539	6	545	-	545
Drainage Channel (Km)	6.00	854.19	20.776	874.966	-	874.966
Raising & Strengthening of Embankment (Km)	-	-	527.758	527.758	104.46	632.22

Source: Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department, Assam.

Implementation of various Schemes and Achievements

The Water Resources Department of Assam has been implementing various schemes for tackling the erosion problem and to prevent inundation of the nearby area under different funding heads viz. Central sector schemes and State sector schemes.

Flood Management Programme (FMP)

For the 11th Five Year Plan the Ministry of Water Resource, Government of India approved flood management schemes and accordingly, the First Empowered Committee meeting on Flood Management Programme (FMP) held on 14th March 2008 recommended 73 numbers of flood management schemes under Water Resource Department, Assam with an estimated cost of ₹427.56 Crore. However, two numbers of schemes out of 73 schemes are abandoned and accordingly total cost for the remaining 71 schemes comes to ₹414.22 Crore. The Empowered Committee in its third meeting on FMP recommended 9 numbers of schemes amounting to ₹274.87 Crore on 27th January 2009. Empowered Committee on its 6th meeting held on 12th July 2010 recommended 3 Nos. of schemes with an estimated cost of ₹109.02 Crore and 17 Nos. of schemes amounting to ₹341.45 Crore were recommended on its Seventh meeting held on 18th August 2011. Till date 92 numbers of schemes have been physically completed and the remaining 8 schemes are targeted to be completed by March 2014.

The Government of India has released a sum of ₹744.59 Crore for the 100 nos. of ongoing FMP schemes till November, 2013. Amount utilised against the ongoing schemes as Central share is ₹724.05 Crore and the total State share utilised for aforesaid scheme is ₹111.96Crores.

Again the State Water Resources Department has submitted 10 numbers of new schemes with an estimated cost of ₹274.66 Crores to the Ministry of Water Resource for placing before the Empowered Committee on FMP during XI Plan. But, the schemes were not recommended and as such the State Water Resources Department submitted proposal to the MoWR, Govt. of India for inclusion of the said schemes under FMP during XII Plan. In addition, 34 new schemes costing ₹1069.66 Cr has been proposed to the Ministry of Water Resources for consideration of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Flood Management Programme (formerly known as Empowered Committee on FMP) for funding under FMP during XII Plan period. The schemes under implementation are detailed below:

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Estimated cost as per FMP scope (₹in lakh)
1.	R/S to Dihing bund right bank from Kotoha to Sessamukh.	1260.36
2.	R/S to flood protection bund of Tengakhat Mouza including A/E measures at 3 rd Km (Bantona) and 12 th Km (Tikirabali).	1461.92
3.	A/E measures to protect Chapakhowa town and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Kundil, Ph-III	950.07
4.	Anti-erosion measures to protect Dirakmukh area on the L/B of Noa-dehing river at Saikhowa Protection bund PH-I"	1133.62
5.	R/S of Bornadi L/B embankment from Patrgirichuba to RK embankment.	1326.87
6.	Protection of T/Dyke from Chilanipam to Orangbasti from the erosion of river Jiabharali on its left bank.	1364.60
7.	A/E measures to protect Moisa and Belguri village from the erosion of river Gangadhar.	1497.00
8.	Protection of Biswanath – Panpur including areas of upstream Silamari and far down stream Bhumuraguri to Borgaon against erosion of river Brahmaputra	16709.00
9.	Protection of Karimganj town from the erosion of river Kushiya L/B at Daspaty and Sutkipatty area.	927.48
10.	A/E works to perotect Brahmaputra dyke from 69th Km (Ulubari) to 78th Km (Borigaon)	835.00
	Sub total	274.66 Cr
11.	Anti erosion measures at different reaches of Dhansiri and its tributaries (Rowta and Rowtamukh river)	1246.10
12.	Anti erosion measures at different reaches of river Dhansiri on its banks	1181.93

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Estimated cost as per FMP scope (₹in lakh)
13.	Protection of Makadhuj area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra (Construction of land spur at ch9560m)	1420.78
14.	A/E measures to Pagladia L/B embankment from Dusutimukh to Adabari including strengthening and widening of the Dyke at different reaches: 1 st Km (Kothalghopa), at 4 th Km (Hablakha) and at 6 th Km (Bullutpar).	1444.92
15.	A/E measures to protect B/dyke on R/B of river Brahmaputra from Adabari to Kukarjan including strengthening of the dyke from Ch. 26 th Km to Ch. 33 rd Km	1366.12
16.	R/S to Dehing bund left bank from Joongaon to Laibel including anti erosion measures at different reaches	1389.00
17.	Construction of retirement of B/Dyke from Balikuchi to Beldubi from Ch. 33.94KM (at Jaleswar) connecting to DRDA bund at Nichinpur including A/E measures.	2448.93
18.	Construction of retirement of B/dyke from Kharmuza to Balikuchi from Ch 11.55km to 13.46km at Solmari including A/E measures	2441.61
19.	Channelization of river Brahmaputra and reclamation of eroded land from Pancharatna to Chunari.	1028.17
20.	Anti-erosion measures to protect Bamungaon Pt-IV & Pt-II and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Gaurang on its left bank	802.74
21.	Flood Management work to protect the village Channighat and Laltugram from the erosion of river Rukni on its L/B including R/S to embankment from Baghabazar to Sundari.	1493.00
22.	Anti-erosion measures at Panchgram Das Colony area from the erosion of river Barak on its left bank (0-800 m)	1757.47
23.	Anti-erosion measures to Katlicherra Baghan area on the left bank of river Katakhal adjacent to NH-154 PH-II(Length of 600m)	1427.90
24.	Protection of Sonabarighat, Uttarkrishnapur and Weavers colony-Berenga Nath para area from the erosion of river Barak on its Left bank.	2235.00
25.	Anti-erosion measures to protect Srigouri Bazar, NH-44 and Badarpur to Bhanga Ph-II dyke from the erosion of river Borak on its left bank	1269.00
26.	Protection of Hatimura Dyke and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	989.40
27.	Anti Erosion measures to protect Soalkuchi town from the erosion of river Brahmaputra Ph-V	2273.24
28.	R/S to F/E along R/B of river Barnadi from Halda to its outfall at Lenga at different reaches including A/E measures	1578.01
29.	Protection of village Bodiyaaguri and Sapkata from the erosion of river Saralbhangha	499.45
30.	R/S of B/dyke on L/B from Gumi to Kalatoli from ch.21.30 km to 27.80 km including recoupmnt of the dyke from ch.27.80 km to ch.35.00 km	1449.00
31.	Strengthening and extension of Dhubri town Protection works from Newghat to Aironjongla from the erosion of river Brahmaputra.	1489.98
32.	Channelization of Gangadhar River in between Chilarai bridge and Railway Bridge to protect Pub-Kanori, Ratiadah and Golokganj Town from the erosion of river Gangadhar.	1242.75
33.	Anti erosion measures to protect Berabhanga area on L/B from the erosion of river Brahmaputra (Channelisation of river Brahmaputra from Baro Balurchar to Kalair Alga along with reclamation of eroded land within the reach)	1494.91
34.	Anti erosion measures to protect Bhalukmari and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra	1177.91
35.	A/E measures to protect Baniapara and Bamunpara of Bilasipara town from the erosion of river Gaurang	760.95
36.	Anti erosion measures to extension of Tengakhat bund upto Jokai R.F. at 5th Km Dehinghulla (Ch 4000m), 9th Km Telpani R.F. (Ch 8800m), 17th Km 1 no. Bhurbhuri (Ch 15800m) and 20th Km 2 no. Bhurbhuri (Ch 18500M)	1671.63

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Estimated cost as per FMP scope (₹in lakh)
37.	Anti erosion measures to protect left bank embankment of river Buridehing at Namfakial village	1345.27
38.	Raising and strengthening on the L/B of Disam river from Ghuguloni to Disam outfall	875.43
39.	Pro-siltation measures in different reaches on both banks of river Deojara and Kaldia (Review)	720.79
40.	Protection of B/dyke from Sissikalghar to Tekeliphuta at different reaches from Lotasur to Tekeliphuta from the erosion of river Brahmaputra (Review)	15587.17
41.	M.E. along both bank of river Mora-Pagladia from NH Way to Tihu-Akhra PWD Road (Raising & Strengthening of embankment including anti-erosion works on both banks at different reaches)	1800.64
42.	Flood management of river Dikrong along with river training works on both banks embankments in the Lakhimpur district (Assam)	10596.28
43.	Flood management of river Ranganadi along with river training works on both banks embankments in Assam	36142.92
44.	Protection of Tezpur University and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Jiabharali	2318.00
Sub Total		1069.66 Cr
Grand Total		1344.32 Cr

Source: Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department, Assam.

North Eastern Council (NEC)

For controlling the river Jiadhal, Dhemaji and river Longai, Patharkandi, two schemes with benefited area of about 245000 hectare at a cost of ₹1993.13 lakh has been taken up and completed with NEC fund. An amount of ₹1182.466 lakh have been utilised against these schemes.

During 2010-11, one scheme with an estimated amount of ₹374.00 lakh on benefited area of 1000 hectare for controlling the river Janali in Kokrajhar district was sanctioned. The work of the scheme is physically completed.

(a) Completed Schemes under NEC:

Year	No. of Schemes	Estimated amount (₹in lakh)	Benefited area (in Hectare)	Achievement	
				Physical progress	Financial progress (₹in Lakh)
2009-10	2	1993.13	245000	Completed	1182.466
2012-13	1	374.00	1000	Completed	266.64

(b) New scheme under NEC:

Year	No. of Schemes	Estimated amount (₹in lakh)	Benefited area (in Hectare)	Achievement	
				Physical progress	Financial progress (₹in Lakh)
2012-13	1	343.39	500	90%	100.00

Source: Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department, Assam

Joint River Commission (JRC)

Under this head four schemes with an estimated cost of ₹374.187 lakh and benefited area of 16.88 hectare was taken up and have been completed successfully in 2009-10. An amount of ₹251.39 lakh have been utilised against this scheme.

Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)

Under NLCPR, a scheme with an estimated cost of ₹1150.327 lakh was taken up in Dhemaji District and has been completed successfully in a benefited area of about 10,000 hectare. Amount utilised for this scheme is ₹982.38 lakh.

Under NLCPR 2 nos. of schemes costing ₹12.71 crore with benefited area of 1315 Hectares is under execution with average physical progress of about 70%.

New scheme under NLCPR:

3 nos. of schemes costing ₹38.08 crores have been retained by the Ministry of DoNER for funding under NLCPR for the financial year 2013-14 and the works of the schemes are being started.

Additional Central Assistance (ACA)/SPA Schemes

Under the ACA/SPA scheme Govt, of India approved five numbers of schemes for the year 2007-08 for ₹1666.99 lakh. An amount of ₹1640.84 lakh have been utilised for completion of the schemes with benefited area of about 9378 hectare.

44 numbers of schemes with estimated cost of ₹13752.32 lakh were taken up under ACA/SPA with an anticipated benefited area of about 187071 hectare in 2008-09. The works of all the schemes have been completed. An amount of ₹13739.39 lakh have been utilised against these schemes till now.

During the year 2009-10, another 4 number of schemes with estimated cost of ₹2186.27 lakh have been sanctioned under the same head. These schemes have already been completed utilizing ₹2186.27 Lakh. During the year 2011-12, another 2 numbers of schemes with an estimated cost of ₹1283.50 lakh has been sanctioned under the Head untied SCA and out of these, one scheme has been physically completed. Amount spent against these 2 schemes is ₹935.00 lakh. These schemes are expected to be completed by March 2014.

NABARD: NABARD (RIDF-XI)

Under RIDF-XI, 19 schemes were taken up with an anticipated benefited area of about 89,960 hectare, were taken up with an estimated amount of ₹8244.408 lakh. All the schemes have been completed. An amount of ₹8093.89 lakh have been utilised against the schemes.

Schemes completed under RIDF-XI

Year	No. of Schemes	Estimated amount (₹ in lakh)	Benefitted area (in Hectare)	Achievement	
				Physical progress	Financial progress (₹in Lakh)
2006-07	2	450	35,000	Completed	438.18
2007-08	10	4664.16	61,345	Completed	4629.82
2008-09	5	1800.16	19,226	Completed	1756.3
2009-10	1	718.16	140	Completed	671.58
2010-11	1	611.93	5,750	Completed	598.01

Source: Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department, Assam

NABARD (RIDF-XII)

Under RIDF-XII, 20 numbers of schemes with an estimated amount of ₹9962.97 lakh, with benefited area of 99,800 hectare has already been completed. Expenditure incurred against the schemes is ₹9818.63 lakh.

Schemes Completed under RIDF-XII

Year	No. of Schemes	Estimated amount (₹in lakh)	Benefitted area (in Hectare)	Achievement	
				Physical progress	Financial progress (₹in Lakh)
2007-08	1	89	4,000	Completed	88.98
2008-09	8	4737.93	48,712	Completed	4737.73
2009-10	6	3359.24	25,590	Completed	3269.44
2010-11	5	1776.8	21,506	Completed	1722.48

Source: Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department, Assam

NABARD (RIDF XV)

Under RIDF XV 13 Nos. of schemes with an estimated amount of ₹5061.24 Lakh has been sanctioned with benefited area of 50597 hectare. Out of these, 10 schemes have been completed. An amount of ₹3377.52 Lakh has been utilized against these schemes. The targeted date of completion of the ongoing scheme is March 2014.

NABARD (RIDF XVII)

The NABARD has sanctioned a loan amount of ₹3567.28 Lakh for 7 numbers of schemes with benefited area of 19354.50 hectare for the year 2012-13 against the estimated amount for the schemes of ₹37.55 Crore. Work is expected to be completed by 2014.

NABARD (RIDF XVIII)

Under RIDF XVIII 17 Nos. of schemes with an estimated amount of ₹7852.95 Lakh has been proposed with benefited area of 87,265 hectare for the year 2013-14. Work is expected to be completed by 2014.

STATE PLAN

Under State Plan, five schemes amounting to ₹1155.26 lakh with expected benefited area of about 5239 hectare have been taken up from 2007-08 to 2009-10. The Works of all these schemes have been completed. An amount of ₹955.09 lakh have been utilised against these schemes.

Another, four schemes amounting to ₹700.00 lakh with an anticipated benefited area 6812.5 hectare was sanctioned under State Plan during the year 2010-11. The works of all these schemes have been completed and till date an amount of ₹697.60 lakh have been utilised.

Under the Head 3 Nos. of schemes amounting to ₹1676.00 Lakh with expected benefited area of 6750 hectare is taken up during the year 2011-12. Work for all the schemes is already completed. An amount of ₹750.00 Lakh has been utilized against these schemes.

Schemes proposed under the aegis of Asian Development Bank (ADB)

The Government of Assam has embarked upon a project under nomenclature "Assam Integrated Flood and River Bank Erosion Risk Management Project" with the financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank.

The project includes comprehensive river bank protection at Dibrugarh, Kaziranga, Palasbari – Gumi. Besides, a project includes up-gradation and construction of embankment at Dibrugarh, Kaziranga and Palasbari. The project incorporates some new technology of international standards such as use of sand filled Geotextile bags at apron of the river bank revetment.

Dibrugarh sub-project :

Estimated Cost :- ₹80.235Cr, Benefited area = 32,614 ha

Objectives :- Securing the Dibrugarh Town and Preventing the flood and Community based support program for flood by renovation of embankment of 9.5Km and Provision for 4.7 Km of riverbank protection.

Palasbari sub-project :

Estimated Cost :- ₹172.3559 Cr, Benefited area = 62,152 ha.

Objectives :- Securing the suburban and productive agriculture area of Palashbari-Gumi from Brahmaputra floods and preventing major river erosion and avulsion with renovation including retirement of embankment for 5.2Km with systematic provision of new riverbank protection for a length of 9.4 Km.

NEW INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT:

For proper planning, design and execution as well as functioning of different flood management/ erosion control works the department has taken up new ideas from time to time.

i) Use of Space Technology for Project Planning:

Water Resources Department has adopted the latest space technology such the Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) for understanding the flood, erosion and other related problems of various reaches of the Brahmaputra River with the technical help of the North Eastern Space Application Centre (NESAC), Shillong and ARSAC Guwahati.

ii) Use of Geo-Synthetic material for construction of flood management structure:

Basically the materials available for earthen embankment especially on the northern bank of the Brahmaputra are sandy soil, which often do not possess required cohesion and stability. However, Geotubes, made of geotextile materials with sufficient tensile strength can be used for construction of embankments. During the 11th Plan, geo-tubes were used for construction of embankment in Matmara of Dhakuakhana and the scheme is successfully completed.

Geo bags are being used in construction of bank protection works in Rohmorja area in Dibrugarh district against bank erosion protection works of river Brahmaputra.

Further, sand filled geo-mattress has been used at various reaches to arrest the active bank erosion.

iii) Use of Amphibian mini Dredger AMPD (Indigenous model) and other ancillary machinery and equipment for dredging/ re-sectioning of river bed:

The department had initiated procurement of a fleet of machineries along with an indigenous Amphibian mini dredger AMPD to remove the drainage congestion in river Bharalu and Mora-bharalu in Guwahati. Further the department has taken up similar projects of removal of drainage congestion from tributaries and channels with the help of machinery at Jorhat in upper Assam and Silchar in Barak valley.

iv) Reclamation of already eroded area :

Water Resources Department has adopted the strategy to reclaim the land lost due to erosion and to safeguard the reclaimed land with porcupine and Jack Jetty System including revetment and apron by Geo bags.

v) Selective Dredging:

The dredging of the river bed of the tributaries at the selective reaches, railway bridge approaches, highly silt deposited reaches and the use of the excavated deposits in the raised platforms has also been adopted by the Department.

vii) Project proposed under Indo-German financial cooperation with India:

A project concept note on assessing and analysing the integrated Hydrologic-hydraulic system dynamics of the Brahmaputra River Basin in North East India for integrated and sustainable river management to mitigate bank erosion and flood affect in Assam which has been accepted by Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India, etc. In this regard, planning is under way for use of Jack-Jetty system with catchment area & morphology study in collaboration with IIT, Roorkee & Schiller University, Germany. A pilot project is proposed to be taken up at down of Saraighat Bridge erosion point backed with necessary R&D and study of river morphology for sustainability of the structures.

viii) Establishment of River Study Center :

In order to extend research & development backup with modern technology, one River Study Center has already been set up under the aegis of FREMA which will take up various morphological study projects for the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries which will subsequently facilitate for designing various river training protection measures. The Center in the long run will be a center of excellence for river studies which will ultimately emerge as a premier research institution in the NE Region.

LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Assam economy continues to be an agrarian economy as more than 85 percent of the population is living in the rural areas and about 52 percent of the total labour force is found to be engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Animal Husbandry sector has significant impact on employment generation in the State and plays a vital role in income generation of both the rural and semi-urban economy. The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department of the State has been implementing various developmental programmes to create gainful employment/income opportunities in the rural areas with the objectives to boost up the socio-economic condition of the rural economy and act to enhance the volume of livestock and poultry products in the State so as to reduce the gap between demand and supply of these products. The Department has laid down the following objectives for improving the status of rural economy

- To provide health coverage to all the livestock and poultry of any breed/species in respect of contagious and non-contagious diseases.
- To improve livestock generating production viz- milk, egg and meat as well as to improve socio-economic status of the farmers and enhance contribution to the Gross Domestic Product of the State.

The main strategies and primary focus areas of Veterinary sector are:

- Breed up-gradation through artificial insemination to enhance milk production;
- Poultry development programme through backyard poultry farming practice and broiler production for enhancing meat and egg production;
- Piggery development programme to meet demand of pork;
- Goatery development programme to meet the demand of meat.
- Fodder development to meet the demand as well as to popularize stall feeding practice;
- Capacity building and manpower development.
- Attract unemployed youths for self-employment through engagement in dairy, goatery, piggery and poultry farming.

To achieve the goal, the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department of the State has been providing animal health care service and breed improvement facilities by setting up different type of veterinary infrastructures which are spread around the State. According to the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary department there are 581 veterinary hospitals/ dispensaries, 767 Veterinary Sub-Centers, 10 ICDP centers, One Frozen Semen Production Centre, 7 Frozen semen Bank, 226 A.I. Centers, 14 hatcheries, 22 poultry farms, 12 pig farms, 2 sheep/goat farms, 4 Govt. Live stock farms, 6 Training Institutes/Centres etc.

However, existence of a large and low productive population of non-descript animals and birds, the State has to depend on import of livestock products from outside the State to meet the increasing demand.

Census of Livestock Population:

According to the Livestock Census 2007, the cattle population constitutes the largest group with more than one crore followed by goat population 43.20 lakh and pig 20.00 lakh. The buffalo and Horse -Ponies population, on the other hand, was only 5.25 lakh and 0.11 lakh respectively [shown negative growth by 22.41 percent and 5.92 percent respectively]. The table 8.1 provides the species-wise comparative picture of livestock population with growth rate in Assam as per Livestock Censuses 2003 and 2007.

The poultry population in the State, as revealed from the Livestock Census 2007, has registered an increase of 81.0 percent over the previous census 2003. The category-wise population of these species during 2007 were fowls 259.31 lakh and duck 131.81 lakh as against 147.58 lakh fowl and 68.9 lakh duck recorded during the Livestock census 2003. The comparative analysis of Livestock census Reports shows that the growth of fowl population was about 76.0 percent and duck population was more than 91.0 percent during the census period 2003-2007.

According to the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department of the State, the field work of Livestock census-2012 has been completed and data cleaning and processing work is in progress.

TABLE- 8.1
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY POPULATION IN ASSAM
[As per Livestock Census 1997, 2003 and 2007]

Livestock species	1997	2003	2007	Growth rate (%) 2007 over 2003
Total cattle	8029865	8419647	10365583	23.11
a. Crossbreed Cattle	369160	440321	690419	56.80
b. Indigenous Cattle	7482293	7979326	9675164	21.25
Buffaloes	727707	677669	525835	(-)22.41
Sheep	83608	154597	360379	133.11
Goat	2677357	2986913	4376150	46.51
Horses & Ponies	12476	11642	10953	(-)5.92
Pigs	1082335	1543489	2133431	38.22
Dogs	857329	656354	782937	19.29
Elephant	1183	--	1033	-
Rabbit	2417	4647	6639	42.87
Fowls	12930514	14757979	25931081	75.71
Ducks	5049361	6888679	13181102	91.34

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary, Assam.

Livestock and Poultry Population and Trend of Production:

According to the State Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, the estimated population [Sample survey] of different category of livestock and poultry during 2012-13 was – indigenous cattle 90.93 lakh, cross breed cattle 4.70 lakh, buffaloes 5.35 lakh, goats 31.29 lakh, fowls 111.13 lakh and ducks 41.78 lakh. Table below shows the estimated population of livestock and poultry during the period 2005-06 to 2012-13.

The estimation also revealed that the while indigenous Cattle and goats recorded 7.37 percent and 12.0 percent growth during the year 2012-13 compared to 2011-12, the growth of fowl and duck population recorded 29.5 percent and 29.4 percent increase during the same period. The growth of poultry population shows some recovery during the last three years i.e., 2010-11 to 2012-13 after the poultry population of the State was largely affected due to outbreak of “bird flu” and other related diseases during 2007-08 and 2008-09.

TABLE – 8.2
ESTIMATED LIVESTOCKS/POULTRY POPULATION IN ASSAM
PERIOD: 2005-06 TO 2012-13

Year	Category-wise Livestock & Poultry Population (Numbers)					
	Indigenous Cattle	Crossbreed Cattle	Buffaloes	Goats	Fowls	Ducks
2005-06	7922556	401601	616349	2776664	10128936	4003028
2006-07	7814638	428884	589389	2769320	9461886	3566488
2007-08	7815062	430943	574820	2772275	10012032	3153441
2008-09	7729249	424544	561212	2807366	9035338	3343114
2009-10	7762572	446185	571756	2828529	7942817	3106136
2010-11	8040874	467546	573572	2579952	8119210	3129544
2011-12	8469106	469654	543575	2796448	8579096	3228485
2012-13	9093384	469847	535317	3129014	11113287	4178048

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary, Assam.

The trend of production of Livestock products from 2004-05 to 2012-13 is shown in the Table 8.3.

TABLE – 8.3

TRENDS OF PRODUCTION OF LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS IN ASSAM

Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Milk (million litres)	812	821	823	824	827	830	832	838	845
Egg (million nos)	522	536	535	490	466	468	470	471	471
Meat (‘000 tonnes)	24.07	26.06	28.8	29.9	30.7	32.0	34.0	34.19	36.63

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

SOME PROPOSED ACTIVITIES:

Breed up-gradation through artificial insemination Programme:

Despite having sizeable number of cattle, milk production in the State is not upto the satisfactory level as the major percentage of the cattle population in the State are of none-descript type. Implementation of World Bank funded scheme as well as the Scheme under National Project on Cattle-Buffalo Breeding [NPCBB] although assisted increase of milk production to a considerable extent in the State, achievements in case of production of cross breed animal was not very satisfactory. At present, breed up-gradation programme is carried out under AACP, RKVY and NPCBB Schemes.

The State Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department has proposed to incorporate the following activities to enhance milk production:

- The State of the ART Frozen Semen production centre which is being set up in Barpeta will be strengthened to enhance semen production;
- Out sourcing of A.I. Services to boost artificial insemination activities;
- Improvement of Animal Health Services through holding of training and awareness campaign, organizing Health Camps;
- Induction of High Yielding indigenous breed of cattle like Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, etc in addition to routine A.I. activities;
- The number of frozen semen banks would be increased to improve the network of A.I. activities;
- Stall feeding practices and quality animal rearing would be promoted on cluster basis for better milk production.

Poultry Development:

The Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam is encouraging backyard poultry rearing in the State for enhancing meat and egg production. To achieve the objective, emphasis has been given to assist poor farmers by supplying day old and month old chicks from Govt. farms at subsidized costs. However, the poultry industry in Assam is affected by the high cost of poultry feed. Since Assam is deficient in oilseed production, most of the oilcakes are imported from other states of the country. As a result although there are 23 poultry breeding farms including five Duck breeding farms, commercial egg producing farms are not gaining popularity in the State. Therefore, the Department is encouraging private investments for setting up of poultry farms and feed meal in the State. The Department is committed to arrange finance assistance to the interested farmers. Special attention has also been given to encourage broiler farming in the State through private farmers and SHGs to enhance meat production and steps have been taken to arrange marketing facilities to attract the broiler rearing farmers.

The State Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department has proposed to complete the following activities 14 by utilizing an amount of ₹10.00 crore during the year 2013-14.

- Strengthen the Govt. Poultry farms to ensure availability of chicks for backyard poultry rearing;
- Setting up of smaller Poultry Farms and feed mills;
- Implement rural backyard poultry scheme.

a) 100% assistance to State Poultry Farms:

The aims of this scheme is to strengthen the 10 (ten) no of Govt. Poultry Farms in respect of renovation of poultry houses, installation of generator shed, feed plant and operation of rearing parent stock (layers). For the purpose the department received ₹180.00 Lakh from Government of India for the year 2011-12. Accordingly, the funds were utilised strengthening the existing 10 numbers of Government Poultry Farms. These farms will produce approximately 42,000 nos quality chicks in a continuous process for distribution to the farmers of the state to enhance egg production.

b) Rural Backward Poultry Development Project:

The aim of the project is to distribute poultry chicks of quality germ plasm with zero with zero point involvement on an average 26 nos per farmers for rearing in existing backward system. In general, the existing local stock lay 50-60 eggs in a cycle, but, by rearing the quality chicks through this project the farmers can get 160-180 eggs per cycle.

This project is being implemented in 11 districts of Assam involving 9300 beneficiaries in the 1st phase. It is expected that at least 1000 nos of farmers can be provided with 20 nos quality chicks per year by each farm and thereby rearing the chicks, 16,00,000 nos additional eggs can be produced.

c) Broiler Raising Scheme under Chief Minister's Special Employment Generation Programme

The project envisages establishing 185 modal commercial broiler poultry farms providing direct employment to equal number of youth/farmers and indirect employment to about 1000 people using professionals herein after called entrepreneur, having adequate expertise and infrastructure in commercial broiler farming and marketing.

Under this project, the farmers are selected in Khetri area in Kamrup district, in Kaliabor under Nagaon district, Dergaon under Golaghat district and Jorhat.

d) Broiler Raising Scheme under Assam Vikas Yojana

The project envisages establishing 185 model commercial broiler poultry farms providing direct employment to equal number of youth/ farmers and indirect employment to about 1000 people using professionals herein after called entrepreneur, having adequate expertise and infrastructure in commercial broiler farming and marketing.

e) Strengthening of Duck cum Poultry Farm, Hajo:

The aim of the project was to hatch and distribute quality ducklings among the farmers. For this purpose 800 nos of Khaki Campbell ducklings were used as parent stock. 300 numbers of women were trained in duck rearing and management at Duck cum Poultry Farm, Hajo.

Goatery and Piggery Development:

The State of Assam produces highest quantity of pork in the country. But the production is found to be too little to meet the demand of the State and the region. To boost production of pork, the Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam has planned to upgrade all the departmental Pig Farms to produce pure breed high yielding piglets for sale to the rural pig farmers. Steps have also been taken for breed upgradation of local pig through natural breeding by distributing quality Boar to meet the gap of meat production. The Department also took steps to encourage pig rearing through individual farmers, SHGs, CIGs etc., and establish "Pig Villages" to create organized network for more production of meat and to create gainful employment. Moreover, focused attention is also proposed to be given to encourage the people of rural areas to rear goat in a systematic way and the scheme is planned to be implemented through individual farmers and through SHGs.

The State Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department has proposed to complete the following activities during the year 2013-14 by utilizing ₹5.00 crore.

- The Department has prioritized up-gradation of Assam hill goat through artificial insemination.
- Breed up gradation of Assam hill goat through natural breeding by distributing quality "Beetal" with a view to increase meat production and give gainful employment in rural areas.

- Up-gradation of departmental Pig Farms to boost production of pure breed high yielding variety piglets for sale in the rural areas.
- Breed up-gradation of local pig through natural breeding by distributing quality Boar;
- Pig Breeder Farm: 10 numbers of progressive farmers of three districts of Assam will be provided with 2:8 pure line exotic parent stocks for the production of graded piglet for distribution amongst the needed breeder farms.

Fodder Development:

The quantum of green fodder production in the State is 13683MT while the requirement is 21144MT. Due to heavy rainfall in the region and for availability of wild grass in the monsoon season; farmers are not habituated with fodder cultivation. The Department has planned to popularize fodder cultivation by providing free fodder seeds and also to develop VGR, PGR of the State for the purpose in cooperative sector. During the last 2-3 years, a noticeable change is observed among the progressive farmers in fodder cultivation. The department is proposed to distribute Fodder seed of 5 kg kit bag free of cost to 5000 families of each district.

The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary department, Assam has also proposed establishment of 6(six) numbers of feed mill and fodder block making units in PPP mode to provide available source of fodder for cattle to enhance milk production.

The Department proposed to utilize ₹3.00 crore for fodder development purpose during the year 2013-14.

Animal Health:

The State Animal Husbandry and Veterinary department has proposed to :

- To set up District Diagnostic Laboratories in 13 districts and also proposed to introduce mobile laboratories.
- The Institute of Veterinary Biological is proposed to upgrade as an institute of a GMP & ISO standard to meet the entire vaccination requirement for the NE Region.
- Vaccination and fertility including awareness camps would be organized in every district @50 camps per district per year.

Capacity Building and Improvement of Extension Services:

The State Animal Husbandry and Veterinary department has proposed:

- To send the departmental officials and farmers for exposure visits and training to identified institutions outside the State.
- The work of the Regional Institute of Livestock Entrepreneurship and Management at Rani would be completed as a Centre of excellence for capacity building in the North East.
- The Officers Training Institute would be established at Khanapara at the cost of ₹12 Crore.
- The State Veterinary University would be established for making available required technical manpower for North Eastern Region at the cost of ₹100.00 Crore.
- Community level training programmes would be conducted in each Block to build capacity at grass root level.
- To utilize ₹20.00 crore for repair, renovation and re-construction of age old hospitals/Dispensaries and the Sub-Centres.
- A Modern Veterinary referral hospital would be set up at Khanapara.
- One Multi-utility Vehicle would be purchased for carrying out extension and monitoring activities.

Frozen Semen and Assam Livestock Development Agency (ALDA):

The semen station at Khanapara was initiated at 1968-69 under Intensive Cattle Development Project (ICDP). Later the station was updated in the year 1975-76 under the Indo-Australian cattle Breeding Project (IACBP) for production of chilled semen till the beginning of 1995-96. In the year 1995-96 under the ARIASP, Khanapara semen station was strengthened with new Bulls and equipments for production of frozen Semen.

ALDA was constituted under the society Act as per guidelines of national Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) and it started functioning from 2004. The main objective of ALDA is to produce good quality semen, to improve training facilities for extending breeding network. All the objectives are targeted for improving milk production in the State.

The no. of semen distributed during the year 2012-13:	323707 nos.
The no. of A.I. done during the year 2012-13:	260205 nos.
The no. of Calf borne during the year 2012-13:	104121 nos.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS: REQUIREMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF MILK, EGG AND MEAT:

The Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary, Assam prepares and publishes the estimates of livestock population and Livestock and Poultry products like milk, egg and meat on the basis of seasonal Sample survey under the technical guidance of Indian Agricultural Statistical Research Institute (IASRI) New Delhi. The findings of the Sample survey for the year 2012-13 have been documented as the “Report on Integrated Sample Survey for Estimation of Major Livestock Products-Milk, Egg and Meat-2012-13”.

It reveals from the report that after making all possible efforts by the Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department for enhancement of livestock production, there still exists large gap between the requirement and availability of livestock products in the State. The table below shows the requirement and availability of livestock products during the last six years:

TABLE – 8.4
REQUIREMENT AND AVAILABILITY LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS IN ASSAM

Year	Milk (million ltrs)		Egg (in million nos.)		Meat (in'000tones)	
	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability	Requirement	Availability
2001-02	2025	750 (3.1)	4798	507 (10.6)	293	19.48 (6.6)
2005-06	2174	822 (37.8)	5149	535 (10.4)	314	26.63 (8.5)
2008-09	2254	827 (36.70)	5339	466 (8.7)	326	30.7 (9.4)
2009-10	2286	830 (36.3)	5414	486 (9.0)	330	33 (10.0)
2010-11	2308	833 (36.1)	5474	470 (8.6)	334	34 (10.2)
2011-12	2338	838 (37.1)	5542	471 (8.5)	336	35 (10.4)
2012-13	2395	845 (35.3)	5677	471 (8.3)	347	37 (10.7)

Figure in bracket shows the ‘Availability’ to “Total Requirement”
Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Assam

Milk Production

It reveals from the report that the estimated total milk production in the State for the year 2012-13 was 844.90 million liters as against estimated milk production of 838.37 million liters during the year 2011-12 which was about 0.78 percent more than that of estimated milk production in the previous year. The cattle milk contributes more than 82.6 percent of the total milk production during the year. The production of buffalo and goat milk shared, on the other hand, more than 17.4 percent of the total milk production. While the milk production of Crossbreed Cattle and Buffalo registered a positive growth, the milk production of Indigenous cattle and goat recorded a negative growth over the previous year.

From the available milk use data published by the State Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam it revealed that approximately 40 percent of the total milk produced in the State is consumed by the households as fluid milk. Out of the remaining quantity 42 percent sold as fluid milk and 22 percent used as milk product.

Despite increase in milk production in the State over the years, the estimated per capita/per day milk availability remained more or less at the same level due increase in population. The estimated per capita/per day milk availability of milk was 74 ml during the year 2012-13 which was at the same level when compared with the per capita/per day availability of milk during the previous year. The availability of milk per capita/per day in the State during the year, however, was far below the ICMR recommended milk requirement norms of 208 ml per head per day.



TABLE - 8.5

TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION IN ASSAM DURING 2012-13

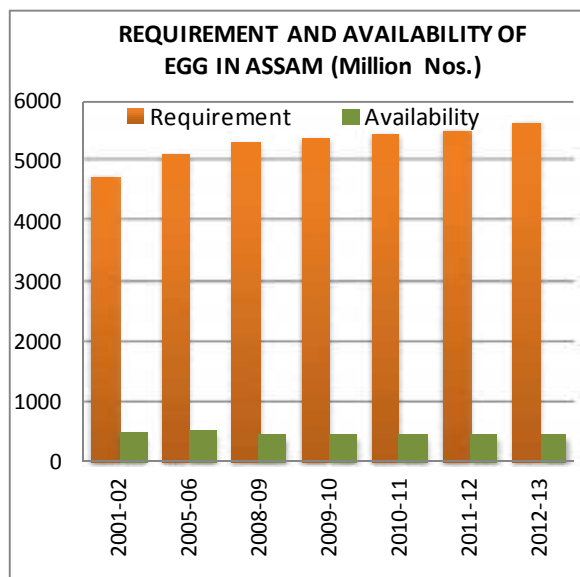
(in million liters)

Season	Cattle			Buffalo	Goat	Total
	Crossbreed Cattle	Indigenous Cattle	Overall			
Annual 2012-13	247.07	450.42	697.49	128.72	18.68	844.90
Annual 2011-12	236.53	455.49	692.02	123.41	22.94	838.37
Annual 2010-11	230.79	471.14	701.93	106.19	24.60	832.72
Annual 2009-10	202.15	495.55	697.70	107.52	24.64	829.86
Annual 2008-09	183.60	507.36	690.96	109.89	26.14	827.01
Annual 2007-08	181.33	506.42	687.75	109.26	27.38	824.39
Variation (%) 2012-13 over 2011-12	(+)4.46	(-)-1.11	(+)0.79	(+)4.30	(-)-18.6	(+)0.78

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Assam

Egg Production

According to the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam, the estimated layer population [both fowl and duck] constitutes 27.1 percent of total poultry population in the State during the year 2012-13 of which 26.5 percent was fowl and 28.7 percent was duck. The layer population in the State was about 29.70 lakh fowl and 12.35 lakh duck during the year 2012-13 respectively against 30.71 lakh layer fowl and 11.43 lakh layer duck population during the previous year. It has also been revealed from the table below that while the growth of total layer population decreased by 0.2 percent during the year 2012-13 over the previous year, the growth of the layer fowl recorded 3.29 percent decrease and the growth of population of layer duck calculated at more than 8.0 percent increase during the same period. The layer population of both Improved Fowl and Improved Duck is found to have declined by 24.22 and 5.34 percent respectively during 2012-13 by the sample survey estimation.



The desi layer fowl, on the other hand, alone constitutes 70.2 percent of the total layer population comprising fowl and duck population and shares 98.8 percent of the total layer fowl population in the State.

TABLE – 8.6
NO. OF LAYERS IN THE STATE DURING 2012-13

(in 000 nos.)

Season	Fowl		Total Layer Fowl	Duck		Total Layer Duck
	Desi	Improved		Desi	Improved	
Summer	2905.22	103.44	2940.10	1064.27	135.18	1199.45
Monsoon	2820.36	122.15	3124.98	986.09	101.96	1088.05
Winter	2863.92	199.10	3149.18	1035.68	104.94	1140.62
Annual 12-13	2863.17	107.28	2970.44	1127.08	107.93	1235.01
Annual 11-12	2929.86	141.56	3071.42	1028.68	114.02	1142.70
Annual 10-11	2853.23	164.59	3017.82	1033.14	122.35	1155.49
Annual 09-10	3043.23	117.31	3160.54	1026.31	131.04	1157.35
% Change in 2012-13 over 2011-12	(-) 2.28	(-) 24.22	(-) 3.29	9.57	(-) 5.34	8.08

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Assam.

In the context of average yield rate per layer, the contribution of improved layer birds constituting both fowl and duck is high. But slow growth of improved category layer birds affected production of egg in the State. Moreover, the birds rearing in the State are mostly used for meat purposes and not for egg production purposes.

Total egg production in the State was estimated at 4712 lakh numbers during the year 2012-13 which was marginally above 4709 lakh numbers of eggs produced in the State during the previous year. Annual average yield rate of Fowl egg was 107 and 108 numbers per layer/ per season for local and improved fowl respectively during the year. In respect of duck egg, the yield rate of per layer/ per season was 105 and 180 for local and improved duck respectively during the year under reference. The Table below shows season wise total egg production in the State based on the estimated average egg yield per layer per season.

TABLE – 8.7
EGG PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE YIELD PER LAYER
IN THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 2012-13

Season	Total egg production (in lakh nos.)					Average yield per layer (in nos.)			
	Fowl		Duck		Total	Fowl		Duck	
	Desi	Improved	Desi	Improved		Desi	Improved	Desi	Improved
Summer	871.63	58.85	311.76	54.84	1297.08	30	57	29	41
Monsoon	789.74	50.68	324.00	48.30	1212.72	28	42	33	47
Winter	1431.76	88.25	594.34	88.00	2202.35	50	44	57	84
Annual 2012-13	3093.13	197.78	1230.10	191.14	4712.15	108	184	109	177
Annual 2011-12	3168.94	212.51	1121.37	205.81	4708.63	108	150	109	180
Annual 2010-11	3075.89	326.41	1082.02	215.78	4700.12	107	188	105	180
Annual 2009-10	3114.71	210.03	1120.34	238.97	4684.07	100	185	109	186

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Assam

The per capita availability of egg in the state for the year 2012-13 was estimated at 15 numbers per head/ per annum. As per the nutritional requirement prepared by the ICMR, 180 numbers of egg is required per head per annum and the State seems to have remained far behind the nutritional requirement norm. In view of the ongoing shortfall, it can be stated that there is much scope for improvement in poultry activities for boosting up of egg production in the State.

Meat Production

The total meat production in the state is estimated subject to the no. of animals /birds of different types slaughtered per season / per year and average meat yield. The total meat production during 2012-13 was estimated to be 36.63 thousand tons against 34.20 thousand tons during the previous year i.e., 2011-12 showing about 7.0 percent increase in meat production over the previous year. The number of animals/birds slaughtered, average meat yield and total meat production during the year is shown in the table below.

It reveals from the table that pig meat contributes 40 percent of the total meat production in the State followed by goat meat (30 percent) and poultry meat (19 percent) respectively during the year 2012-13.

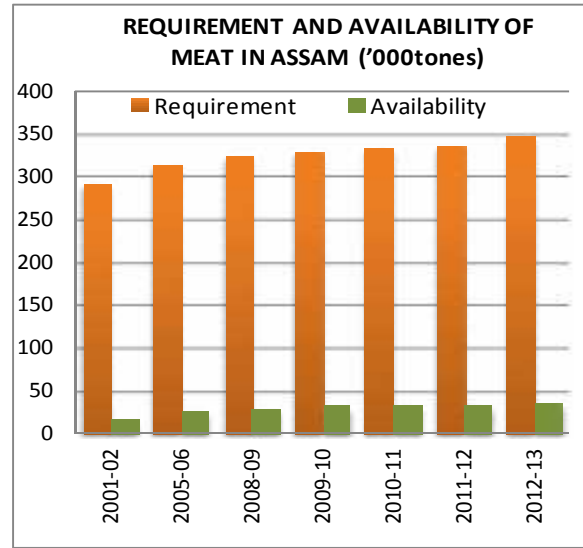


TABLE – 8.8

MEAT PRODUCTION IN ASSAM DURING THE YEAR 2012-13

Item	Animals/Birds Slaughtered (in No.)	Average meat yield per animal / bird (in kg)	Meat production (in kg)
Cattle	59484	57	3529137
Buffalo	1299	61	79275
Goat	1583469	6.96	10913394
Sheep	50446	7.17	373647
Pig	493804	30	14607563
Fowl	5544653	1.020	5464649
Duck	1409514	1.177	1665288

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Assam

Coordinated cattle breeding Project (S.E)

C.C.B.P (S.E) was launched in the year 1980-81 with the objective to select Proven Bulls having high genetic merit by Sire evaluation through their field progeny testing which has great importance in extensive breed improvement programme of the state cattle breeding policy. Here selective breeding in elite herd is done to get the progeny with higher milk production ability, draught ability and adaptability to meet the local requirements and thus to generate rural self-employment as well as to boost up the rural economy.

Rearing of Cows for milk is still a tradition for most of the livestock farmer in Assam but most of them own only one or two cows that too indigenous type. The milk production in Assam is mainly from these indigenous non-descript type cattle with very low milk production. Therefore, the CCBP was launched to infuse superior germ plasm into the non-descript low producing stock by artificial insemination with the sole aim to increase productivity.

The ongoing scheme in Assam was started in the year 2007-08 with the financial assistance from ALDA under NPCBB (Phase-I). 10 Nos of CBF1 bulls have been purchased and productions of Frozen Semen doses are continuing.

Institute of Veterinary Biological, Khanapara:

Livestock health has a significant impact on rural economy and raising livestock provides good source of income for the rural poor. Most of the diseases of animals and birds are directly responsible against the development of livestock sector causing serious economic losses. When the animals and birds are affected by various diseases, the loss of animals, birds not only reduces their population but also it leads to drop in production of milk, meat, eggs and their by-products.

So, considering the above fact, as directed by the Government of India, the Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam is submitting proposal for grants/ annual action plan under “Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases” (ASCAD) since year 2003-04 and regularly getting the necessary financial assistance from the Government of India at 75:25 ratios for protection of livestock and birds of the state from various common diseases.

The primary function of the Institute of Veterinary Biologicals, Khanapara is to produce best quality vaccines for control & eradication of dreaded diseases of livestock & birds. The products of this institute are utilizing in the state of Assam and other neighbouring N.E. States.

The Institute of Veterinary Biologicals, Khanapara is producing and procuring vaccines against economically important disease of animals and birds to fulfil the need of the state. In the project the disease **Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS)** has been considered as the main targeted disease with a priority for 100% vaccination. Vaccines are made available in the local dispensaries/ hospitals through district networks at free of cost. Beside mass immunization, emphasis has also been given in diagnosis and treatment of the disease. Other dreaded diseases like B.Q., Anthrax, Duck Cholera, Duck Plague, Ranikhet, Swine Fever, PPR, FMD etc. prevalent all over the state are also covering by this project.

During the year 2012-13, 34.62 lakh doses of different types of vaccines have been distributed to the field under the aid of ASCAD. The requisite materials necessary for successful completion of this vaccination drive during 2012-13 has also been made available under this project. To maintain proper cool chain system for preserving the vaccines 3 walk in chillier has been developed at Jorhat, Lakhimpur and Silchar. During 2012-13, 200 veterinarians and 200 Para-veterinarians have been trained up under the project. Moreover, 438 block level and 26 district level awareness camp has been organized at different districts in the state. The up gradation of the laboratories of the IVB has been completed. The establishment/ renovation of DDDLs located at Morigaon, North -Lakhimpur, Gouripur, Cachar and Jorhat has been under process.

Action plan under the scheme

In the lines of the guidelines given by the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Govt. of India, the following steps have been incorporated as future action plan under the scheme.

1. Production and procurement of different vaccines against some economically important diseases like H.S., B.Q., Anthrax, F.M.D., Swine Fever, Duck plague, Ranikhet etc.
2. Organization of livestock vaccination camps in different areas to control and eradicate some important diseases as per diseases status of the state.
3. Development of complete cold chain system for proper storage of vaccines in the field level.
4. Development of modern vaccine production laboratories at IVB to cover up the enhanced requirement of vaccines for the state.
5. Development of diseases Diagnostic Laboratories at different districts of the state to provide proper diagnostic facilities for the farmers, animal breeder etc.
6. To develop awareness among the progressive farmers and interest villagers of the state through Block level and District level awareness camps.
7. To develop up to date knowledge, technique and skills among the veterinaries and Para vets of the state to provide better services to the people.
8. Regular Surveillance and monitoring of disease condition of the state for better epidemiological studies.
9. To render services to the people by controlling the emergent and exotic diseases.

Bovine Contagious Pneumonia Project (B.C.P.P)

The **BOVINE CONTAGIOUS PNEUMONIA** eradication programme in Assam is implemented by the guidelines of NPPE, Govt. of India and considerable success has been achieved in this field as the OIE (Office International-Epizooties) has issued certificate for freedom from C.B.P.P. to India with effect from 01-05-2007. At the present post Surveillance programme for C.B.P.P. in Assam is under operation as per N.P.R.E., Govt. of India instruction.

TABLE – 8.9
PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT IN THE YEAR 2011-12, 2012-13 AND 2013-14

Item	Physical Achievement		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Village searched Report	5656	5828	3251
Institutional Searched Report	842	959	674
Slaughter Houses Inspected and Material Collected	98	104	89

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

Targets for CBPP eradication in Assam under NPPE, Govt. of India during 2014-15

- i. Target for village search : All the villages (9690 nos) of the 8 endemic districts will be searched at least once per year during the 2014-15 periods to rule out any possibility of CBPP occurrence.
- ii. Target for institutional search : All the veterinary Institution especially the dispensaries & Hospitals (184 nos) will be inspected once in every month in the 8 endemic districts per year to follow any cases of respiratory distress.
- iii. Nos. of Animal Inspected in Slaughter house : Inspection of all the slaughter places located in the endemic districts of Assam at least twice in a week will be carried out for PM examination of the bovines.
- iv. Stock Route (Check post) Search : Examination of all the transported cattle/ buffalo passing through the 7 check posts will be carried out in the addition to CBPP inspection of cattle in market places and other routes of movement.
- v. Clinical Material/Swab collection : Materials such as pleural fluids, swabier will be collected from all suspected cases for Clinical Tests in the laboratory at Khanapara as well as to send to IVRI, Izatnagar.

National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPPE)

The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary department has successfully completed three phases of the NPPE programme in the State as per guidelines of NPPE Government of India, which was a time bound programme. OIE has already issued eradicate declaring “Freedom from Infection in respect of Rinderpest for India”. At present post surveillance work in the state is in operation. Sero-Surveillance work temporarily suspended and will restart on receipt of instruction from NPPE, Government of India.

TABLE – 8.10
SERO-SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES UNDER NPPE

Phase	Number of NPPE (Govt. of India selected villages)		No. of blood samples collected	Nos of sample tested	Results
	Target	Achievement			
Phase-I	56 villages	56 villages	2338	2338	Negative for RP
Phase-II	56 villages	56 villages	2381	2381	Negative for RP
Phase-III	56 villages	56 villages	2070	2070	Negative for RP
Villages around wild life sanctuary	20 villages	20 villages	500	50	
Total	188 villages	188 villages	7289	7289	

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

Assam Agricultural competitiveness Project (AAP): Livestock Development Achievements

Livestock Development Component of AAP, a World Bank aided Project, envisages up gradation of cattle, goats, pigs and ducks to improve the rural livelihood providing competitive market avenues.

Project activities have focused equally on breed improvement, animal health and nutrition, and milk marketing in eight milk-shed districts viz. Kamrup, Nagaon, Jorhat, Barpeta, Sonitpur, Cachar, Morigaon, Darrang and part of Golaghat.

The Additional Financing of AAP is a continued programme, considered imperative to sustain the momentum of the project and also to broaden and deepen the coverage which would substantially enhance the development impact of the project. The additional financing would contribute towards to the state development objectives of reducing poverty by increasing farmer's productivity, improve access to market and enhance family income for small and marginal farmers.

Animal Husbandry generates wealth and employment in the live stock sector. Thus, development of animal husbandry, poultry, dairy, piggery in the state of Assam shall receive a high priority in the efforts for diversifying agriculture for-

- ⇒ Rapid socio economic development
- ⇒ Increase in rural house hold income
- ⇒ Create gainful employment in rural areas
- ⇒ Secure a fair standard of living for livestock farmers and workers and their families
- ⇒ Discourage migration to urban areas for search of job
- ⇒ Increase in animal protein availability for human population in the basket

Experience of AAP Project and Lessons Learnt

- ⇒ The State Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department has increased the number of Artificial Insemination (A.I.) centers from existing 553 to 1275 nos. through Assam Livestock Development Agency (ALDA)
- ⇒ AAP's logistic support as well as consultancy for ALDA's business plan has resulted wide coverage of A.I. services and year wise increase of A.I. results in enhances milk productivity
- ⇒ Fodder cultivation program of AAP ensured quality fodder for all stall feeding for cattle and reduce the age old common tradition of open grazing.
- ⇒ Distribution of Beetal Buck among poor women beneficiaries for good livelihood support to enhance income. Remarkable success has also been achieved in Jorhat and Golaghat district on implementation of the Programme. State Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department has planned to extend the programme to four more districts of Assam.
- ⇒ Pig SHG programme has created awareness about the economic benefit amongst the women SHGs.
- ⇒ Organization of free Animal Health Camps creates an organic link between the farmers and the Department and help in reducing the mortality of calves. Considering the success, the program replicated the activity throughout the State under RKVY.
- ⇒ Awareness campaign and capacity building programmes have been organized to draw more unemployed youths for livestock farming among.

Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY)

Rastriys Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY) is the Flagship programme introduced during the 11th Five year Plan under Ministry of Agriculture, providing substantial central assistance for the State Plans. The RKVY programme has been structured in such a way that 50% of the funds are allotted to the States taking into account their own growth projections for agriculture and allied sectors during the 11th Plan period. States have been provided complete flexibility and choice in selecting investment interventions to achieve the targeted growth projections. The RKVY scheme intends to make public investment in agriculture to 4% on average.

North Eastern Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory(NERDDL)

The Animal Health Centre was upgraded to NERDDL during the year 2010-11. The NERDDL provided referral and consultancy services to the diagnostic laboratories located at various parts of the state during any outbreak of unknown disease. The NERDDL also has undertaken special programmes as per norms lay down by Government of India and notified from time to time. These include programmes formulated for Bird Flu, PRRS and BSE. Apart from these, screening of bulls and teaser animals as well as bovine semen against sexually transmitted diseases is also carried out in bulls meant for breeding and frozen semen production at NERDDL. The NERDDL also maintain a data bank on the epidemiology of the economically important diseases.

Modernization of laboratories

Modernization works of NERDDL laboratories had been completed and up-gradation of Bacteriology and Virology labs upto BSL-II standards were also made. The work for platform and boundary wall around Mobile BSL-III lab is also completed. One PCR based lab is also established at NERDDL and is commissioned.

Disease outbreak record:

The NERDDL collected epidemiological data of economically important diseases during the year 2012-13

TABLE – 8.11
DISEASE OUTBREAK DATA FOR MAJOR DISEASES

Disease	No. of outbreaks						Total
	Assam	Arunachal Pradesh	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Manipur	Nagaland	
Anthrax	8	--	--	2	4	--	14
BQ	19	11	2	--	19	3	54
Brucellosis	1	--	--	--	1	--	2
IBD	29	21	11	32	17	1	111
Coccidiosis	22	17	5	9	6	2	61
Duck plaque	3	--	--	--	--	--	3
ET	1	--	--	2	--	1	4
FMD	56	10	61	17	56	18	218
New Castle Disease	44	15	16	28	11	14	128
Fowl Pox	19	3	21	45	1	1	90
HS	16	6	2	--	2	1	27
PPR	4	--	--	--	--	--	4
Rabies	11	2	16	--	2	1	32
Babesiosis	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
Swine Fever	19	7	21	5	2	8	62
Fasciola/ Amphistome	241	16	19	--	15	--	291
Canine Distemper	2	--	6	--	--	--	8
Chronic Respiratory Disease	--	9	--	--	--	--	9

Screening of bulls and teaser animals as well as bovine semen against STD

Screening of bulls and teaser animals as well as bovine semen (of the bulls meant for breeding and frozen production) against sexually transmitted diseases is carried out in Assam and Meghalaya at the present juncture.

Preparedness for control and containment of Avian Influenza:

- a) The BSL-III mobile laboratory is ready for testing of bird flu samples.
- b) Training of veterinary workforce for handling outbreaks, including control and containment operations for HPAI already completed in all the NE States.
- c) The training village link workers on Avian Influenza with a target to cover 47% of the villages of had been completed.
- d) Constant and continued surveillance of bird flu is going on with active collection of representative samples. During the year 2012-13 a total 2793 samples are processed.
- e) Assam has 550nos. of trained Rapid Response Teams to meet any eventuality.
- f) Refresher training during 2012-13 for Vets and paravets of the State is made covering all districts of Assam.
- g) The previous surveillance plan is also revised for the state of Assam and is going to be implemented from the month on November'2013.

Functioning of Mobile Bio-Security level-3 Laboratory:

- The mobile BSL-3 laboratory is received in good condition by NERDDL. The RTPCR is also installed. Necessary calibration of the machine is made by the supplier of the instrument (BioRad). Necessary re-agents, probes, primers etc. along with logistics were procured and the diagnostic works for Bird flu surveillance is ready to be commenced.
- Four scientists of NERDDL were trained for handling AI samples in BSL-III lab in HSADL, Bhopal. Contact is made with HSADL, Bhopal for guidance and initiation of work in the lab. It is also intimated that two of HSADL scientists are going to visit NERDDL within a short time for the same.

BSE screening:

All the Brain Samples tested for detection of BSE at NERDDL during 2012-13 by proved negative for BSE.

Schemes for Women

Considering the specific needs and for development of economic conditions of womenfolk the Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department has formulated strategies to involve them in livestock and poultry development programmes. Women SHGs will be given preference for selection of beneficiaries and special employment oriented schemes for women individually or through SHG's in the areas of Poultry & Duckery, Cattle, Piggery and Goatery. Schemes of Special training programme will also be provided to the women beneficiaries for capacity building.

Dairy Development

The Dairy Development in Assam was initiated in the latter part of the Second Five Year Plan period with the basic concept to develop the Dairy industry in the State through establishment of Town Milk supply scheme almost in all important towns of Assam to feed the consumers hygienic, clean milk at reasonable price. Till February 1982 the Dairy Development activities were carried out by the Director of A.H. & Veterinary Department. To expand the role of Dairy activities in the state economy, the Govt. of Assam created a separate Directorate of Dairy Development bifurcating it from the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department during the year 1982. The primary focus areas of Dairy Development, Assam are:

- i) Procurement, processing and distribution of milk aiming at economic upliftment of rural milk producers and help urban consumers to get quality milk at a reasonable price.
- ii) Developing adequate infrastructure to ensure procurement and processing of milk produced in the State.
- iii) Organizing milk producers for efficient procurement, processing and marketing
- iv) Awareness among milk producers, traders and consumers regarding clean milk production and consumption.

- v) To modernize the supply of inputs like A.I., Feed, Fodder, Animal Health coverage and Training etc. to the Dairy farmers in the milk shed areas linked with Milk Supply Schemes and Milk Plants.
- vi) To help the villagers in marketing their produce by setting up of suitable transport and marketing organization.

Present Status

- The milk production in Assam has been increased from 824 million litres in 2006-07 to 838 million litres in the year 2011-12.
- The milk processing capacity has been increased from 15,000 litres per day in 2006-07 to 115,500 litres per day in 2011-12.
- Delivery of clean milk to the consumers, concept of Any Time Milk through Milk Vending machine has been started from 2008-09.
- Comprehensive network of Bulk Milk Coolers has been initiated in the state to facilitate processing of milk from the year 2009-10.
- Automatic Milk Collection units in 57 locations in the state are being setup since 2008-09.
- Organised 312 Dairy Cooperative Societies.
- Organised 300 Milk Producer Institutions.

TABLE – 8.12
TRENDS OF MILK PRODUCTION IN ASSAM & INDIA

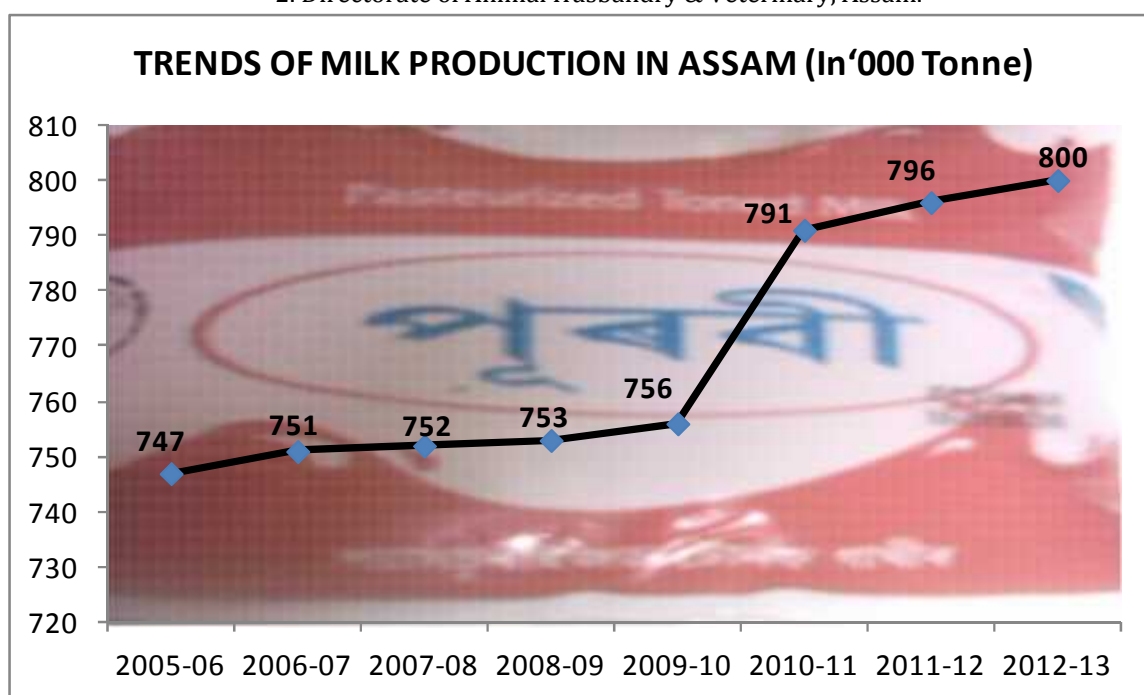
Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Assam	747 (0.77)	751 (0.74)	752 (0.72)	753 (0.69)	756 (0.67)	791 (0.69)	796 (0.62)	800 (0.60)
All India	97061	100869	104842	108587	112540	114305	127904	132431

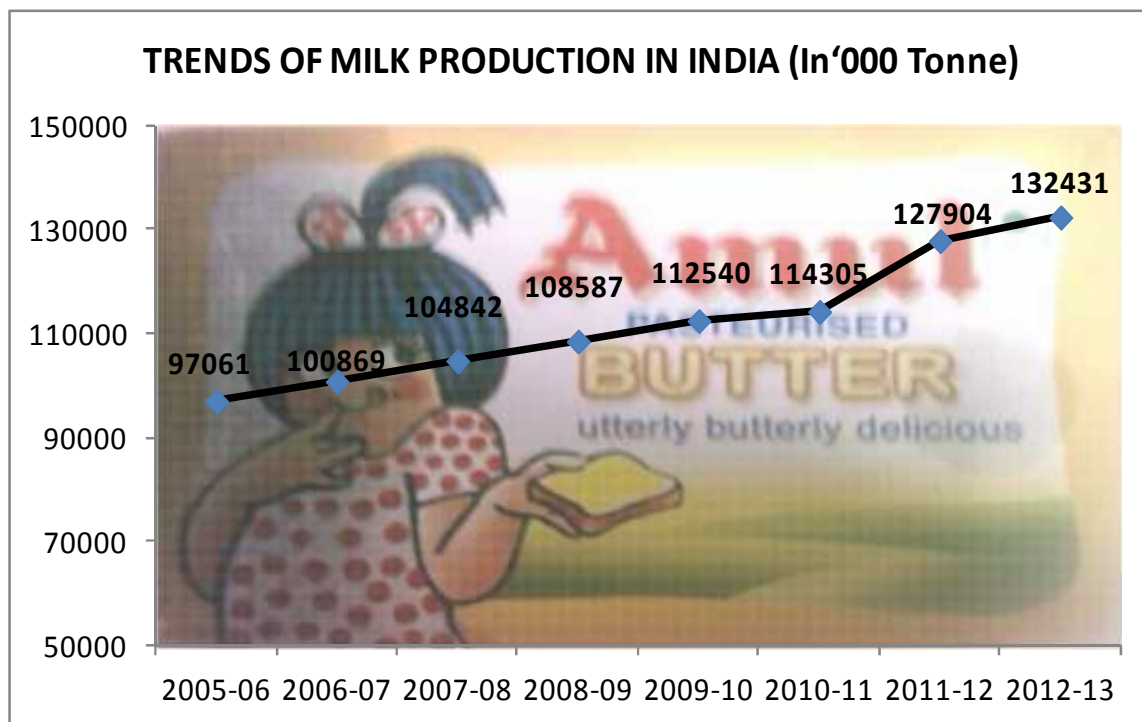
(In'000 Tonne)

Figure in bracket shows the share of Milk production in Assam to All India.

Sources: 1. Agricultural Statistics at a Glance-2009 & 2010.

2. Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary, Assam.





Strategies during Twelfth Five Year Plan:

- ❖ To give thrust on the programmes to enhance the milk production of the state and programme benefitting the rural dairy farmers for economic upliftment through self employment scope.
- ❖ To continue all projects/schemes existing at the end of the eleventh five year plan with rational proposition for further strengthening wherever it feels to be necessary.
- ❖ To create one milk surplus district per year in convergence with Veterinary department.
- ❖ To avail more benefit out of centrally sponsored schemes under NEC, schemes under World Bank and schemes funded by other related agencies.

To achieve the objectives following ongoing schemes/projects under State Plan, Centrally Sponsored Scheme, World Bank Aided Projects and other schemes are proposed to be taken up during the twelfth Five Year Plan:

Enhancement of Milk Production:

The total estimated milk production in the State is 845 million litres during 2012-13 as against the demand of 2395 million litres leaving a gap of total milk production 1550 million litres. To focus thrust upon the projects to enhance milk production of the State through integrated dairy activities, the Dairy Development Department proposed to create opportunities for economic up-liftment and self-employment of both the rural dairy farmers as well as urban/peri-urban dairy farmers during the twelfth Five Year Plan period. Accordingly the following steps have been taken:

- Proposed to initiate **Integrated Support Services Scheme** to create a visible marketable surplus in one district and to make the district a role model so that the success story can be replicated in other districts. The Scheme envisages providing support services to the identified dairy clusters in one district per year, to make the targeted district as a milk surplus district as well as to create livelihood avenues to the poor dairy farmers. The Scheme will be executed in convergence with Veterinary department to ensure required support services like fodder, AI, medicine and health coverage. The Scheme has already been initiated in Nagaon and Sonitpur District under ACA and AACP. It is proposed to implement the Scheme in Barpeta, Sivasagar, Golaghat, Goalpara, Tinsukia and Dibrugarh district during the twelfth Five Year Plan period at the cost of ₹5115.00 lakh.

- **Establishment of Commercial Unit Scheme** is proposed to initiate which envisages providing infrastructure and other inputs for commercial dairy farms with more than 80[eighty] high breed milch cattle/buffaloes, Milk processing and diversification unit at @₹95.64 lakh for local entrepreneur with a view to create employment generation. 60 percent of the total fund requirement will be arranged through bank loans and the remaining 40 percent will be arranged as Govt. margin money.
- **Milk Village Scheme** will be initiated under which cross breed cattle will be distributed among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people of selected villages on a cluster basis in different sub-division of the State. Beneficiaries will be provided with Cattle with calf and other inputs like cattle insurance, cow shed, fodder etc under the Scheme.
- The Dairy Cooperative Societies, SHGs and Milk Producer Institutions in existence are proposed to provided with support inputs viz., Cattle feed subsidy, Transportation subsidy in feed ingredients, Green fodder Milk procurement inputs etc. The Dairy Development Department has proposed to cover 13225 farmers in five years of Twelfth Five Year Plan with the cost of ₹300.00 lakh.

Milk Processing facility:

To achieve the minimum per capita availability of 208 ml per day as recommended by ICMR, the Dairy Development Department has given thrust in increasing milk production as well as to increase milk processing facility to maintain cold chain covering the entire State for economic upliftment of rural dairy farmers. To achieve the goal following steps have been proposed to be taken:

- To re-establish and develop processing infrastructures of Dairy Development to assist milk producers in enhancing milk production and to establish market linkages.
- To renovate/upgrade the existing milk processing plants and set up new Central Dairy/Milk processing plants in potential milk shed areas to ensure remunerative price to the rural milk producers and to ensure availability of clean and wholesome milk to the urban consumers at reasonable prices.
- To establish 40 nos of Bulk Milk Coolers in milk potential areas at the cost of ₹600.00 lakh.
- To incorporate 12 nos of INSULTED Milk Tankers for maintaining cold chain with Bulk Milk Coolers, Milk Processing Plants and Central Dairy.
- To establish 66 nos of Milk Vending machines in strategic locations ensuring Any Time Milk to the consumers.
- To establish 540 nos of milk booths and in major milk consuming areas.
- To set up 6(six) zonal Milk testing Laboratories for the consumers to make them aware about quality milk.

The Dairy Development Department also planned to organize 20000 rural farmers into Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCSs), SHGs and Milk Producer Institutions (MPIs) so that opportunities can be availed by the groups including training on clean milk production and management practices.

IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS PROJECTS

The State Dairy Development Department have been implementing various schemes/projects to increase milk production in the State.

Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project (AACP) (Externally aided project)

The objective of the project in respect of Dairy Development is to organize the dispersed dairy farmers into Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS) and Self Help Group (SHG) and Milk Producers Institutions (MPIs) to provide both forward and backward linkage to them in order to strengthen their capacity, make them more competitive and economically sustainable and to make them able to take advantage of emerging commercial opportunities. A substantial number of dispersed dairy farmers have been organized in viable groups with assured linkages under the Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project (AACP).

ADDITIONAL FINANCING UNDER AACP (EAP) [Proposed Period of Implementation-2012-15]

On completion of the term of operation of AACP in December 2011, the second phase of AACP will be continued as AACP-2 to provide support services and market access of targeted farmers, community groups, DCSs, SHGs, and MPIs with additional financing from World Bank. Dairy Development is included as a priority sector under this programme. Key indicators of success would be increased milk and milk products – complemented by an increase in the proportion of marketed surplus. Under this project additional financing and funding for milk procurement, processing and marketing has been planned in Nagaon district with a proposed amount of ₹202.43 lakh during the year 2013-14. Besides formation of 61 Milk Producer Institute, enhancement of milk processing & marketing infrastructure, capacity building and skill development also planned for the Targeted farmers and community groups under the scheme.

Chief Minister's Special package for Dhemaji District:

The Dairy Development department has proposed to establish 10 nos. of Commercial Dairy farm @ ₹10.00 lakh per unit along with a mini Dairy Plant at Dhemaji District at cost of ₹303.16 lakh under this project. In addition, the Department has planned for upgradation of existing Lahowal Milk Processing Plant with an amount of ₹30.84 lakh.

Integrated Support services for Creation of milk surplus district:

The scheme envisages providing support services to identify dairy clusters of Barpeta District and Sadiya Sub-Division for enhancement of milk production and livelihood avenues to the poor farmers and to create the districts as milk surplus districts. The dairy development department has proposed to implement the projects at the cost of ₹365.00 lakh during 2013-14.

Support Inputs to Dairy Co-operative Societies (DCSs):

The Dairy Co-operative Societies organized under AACP and IDDP are doing well in milk production. To provide input support for clean milk production as well as enhance milk production, the State Dairy Development Department proposed to give cattle feeds, Green fodder, Milk procurement inputs, feed supplements etc., to the members of DCSs spending an amount of ₹60.00 lakh during the year 2013-14.

Clean Milk Production, CMP –II:

The project will be implemented in Darrang and Udalguri District with a total cost of ₹116.94 lakh. Out of which ₹97.63 lakh is of GOI share and the rest of ₹19.31 lakh is State Govt. share. Govt. of India and Govt. of Assam released fund of ₹20.00 lakh and ₹3.86 lakh respectively to the implementing agency during March'2009 and was utilized. An amount of ₹13.10 lakh has been proposed to be allocated as State share for the year 2013-14 out of the total amount of ₹90.73 lakh. The training to 862 Farmers of 31 DCSs has already been completed under the project.

Employment Generation

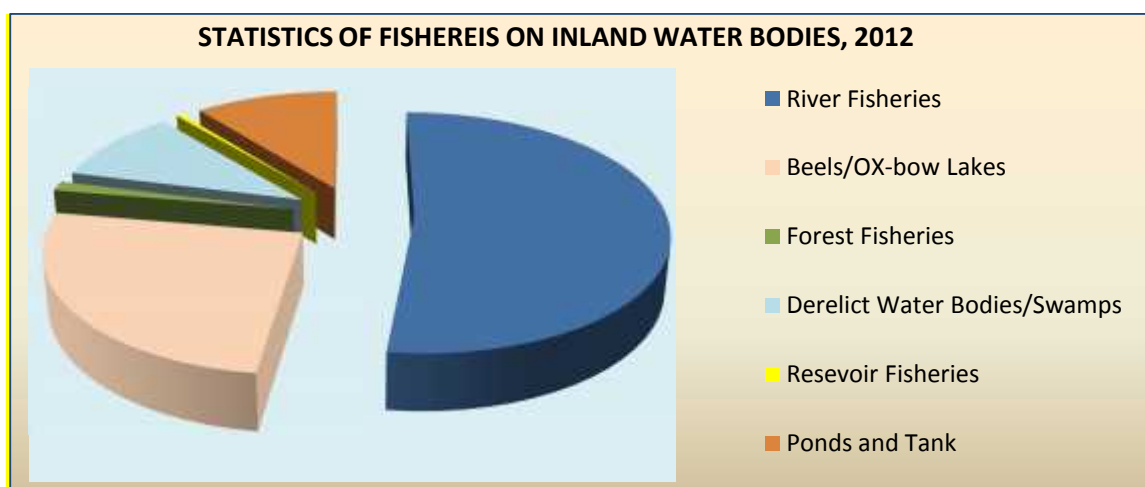
- All the existing or new Schemes/projects under the Dairy Development, Assam will be carried out in synchronization with each other irrespective of source of fund to achieve the common objective: to increase overall milk production in the state, thereby giving livelihood avenues to the poor dairy farmers.
- The proposed acquisition of Bulk Milk Cooler which will be installed under different Dairy Cooperatives will create employment avenues in the State.
- The proposed one unit of Commercial Dairy Farm will directly generate 5 numbers and indirectly generate 50 number of Employment Avenue.

Schemes for Women

Though women play an important role in livestock management, their control over livestock and its product is negligible. The income from dairy animals does not remain in the hands of women and neither can they take decision regarding sale and purchase. To achieve the objective, the Dairy Development department has taken special initiative for empowerment and economic upliftment of the womenfolk involved in dairy farming through formation of women groups like Dairy Cooperative Societies, Self Help Groups so as to avail easy credit, inputs and marketing under the Milk Village scheme and Local Dairy Unit. The department also initiated training to give updated exposure and skill development on the animal rearing front and other management activities including marketing of their produce at the cost of ₹50.00 lakh.

FISHERIES

The State has vast water resources suitable for pisciculture, covering an area of 4.77 lakh hectare including River Fisheries. More than 90% people of the state are in habitual of eating fish, which indicates high potentiality for development of this sector in the state. The sector has registered an average growth of 6.40 % during the 11th Plan period. Fish production in the State has reached the level of 254 million kg in the year 2012-13 which is 4% high in production as compared to the previous year. Till date the contribution of Fishery sector to State Domestic Product is very nominal and it is estimated at around 2.0%. The estimated demand of fish is over 300 Million kg calculated on the basis of minimum nutritional requirement of 11 kg per capita per annum. The present per capita availability of fish is about 9 Kg. The gap between preset production and requirement is partially met by importing fish from other states.



With a view to increase the per capita availability of fish and to narrow down the production-requirement gap, State Fisheries Department has adopted a number of positive interventions. Strategies have also been formulated for sustainable development of the fisheries sector which is enumerated below:

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

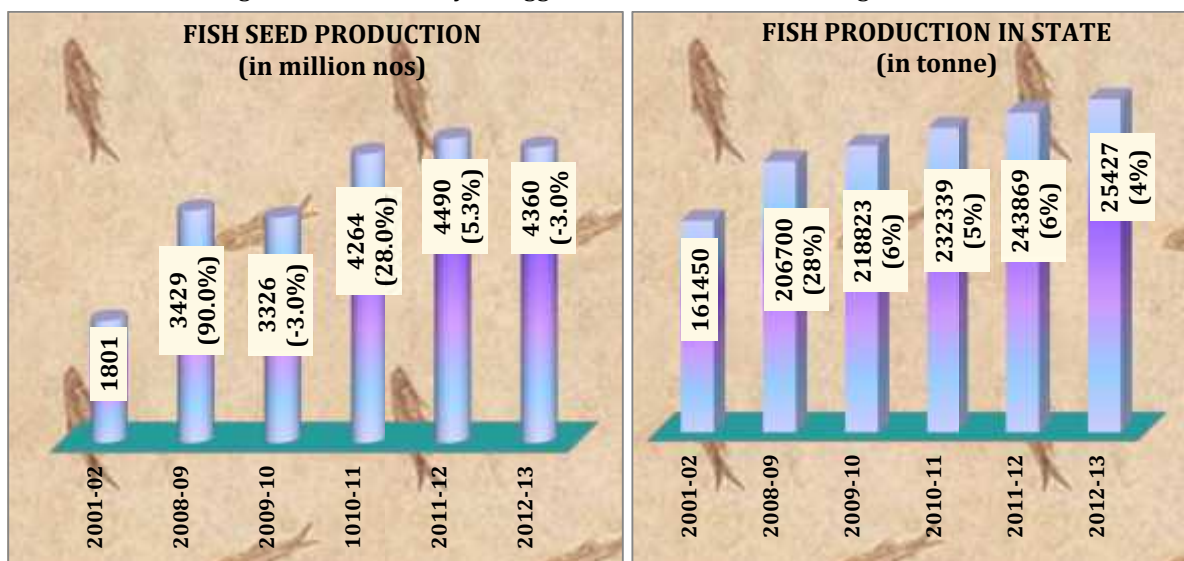
SCHEMES UNDERTAKEN BY THE DEPARTMENT: STATE PLAN SCHEMES:

FISH & FISH SEED FARMING

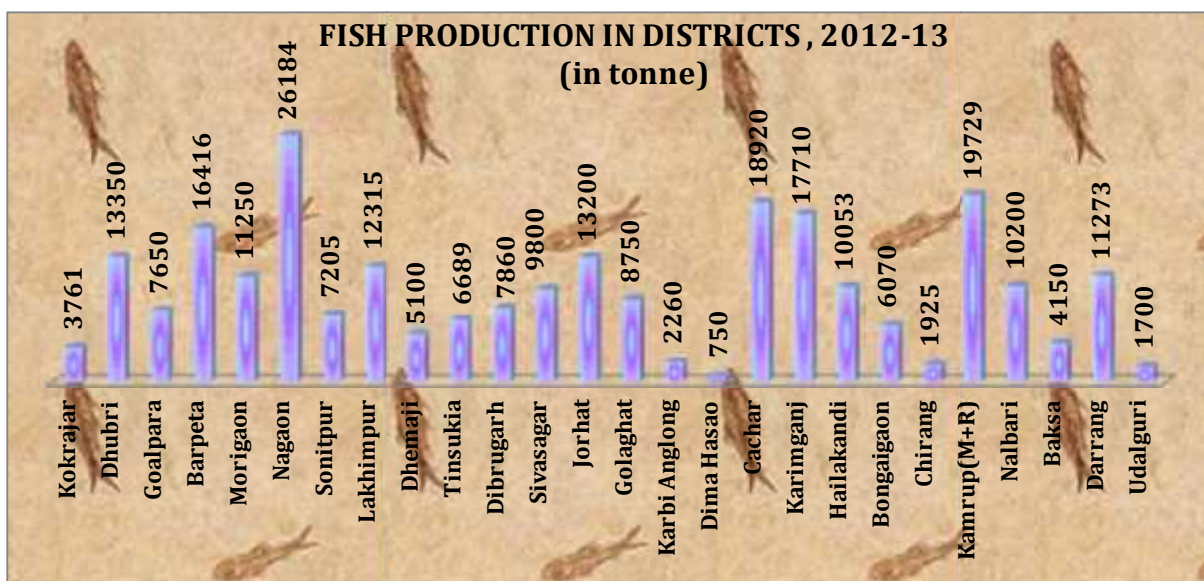
Fish production in the state of Assam during the year 2012-13 has reached to the level of 254 Million Kg. However, a considerable gap still exists between the present production and the demand. Strategies, that may be adopted to narrow the gap is to increase fish production from the existing cultural areas and creation of new areas for fish culture. Fish farming in newly created areas are capable of yielding minimum of 3 MT/Hectare/year through adoption of semi intensive farming practices and as much as over 10 MT/Hectare/year through advanced technologies. Although initial expenditure for new pond construction is comparatively high, the break-even point can be achieved in a very short period through sustainable management practices. It also opens the avenue for self employment to address this rising issue.

- Under the scheme “Fish and Fish Seed Farming”, it is proposed to provide financial support to the selected beneficiaries for construction of new ponds on their sites for undertaking scientific fish culture.

- The Fish seed production during 2012-13 in the State has decreased by 3.0% as compared to the previous year 2011-12. However, the production of Fish has increased by 4.0% in 2012-13 as compared to previous year 2011-12, as reported by the State Fishery Department. During 2013-14 thrust will be given on availability of bigger size fish seed for stocking.



In respect of District wise fish production the production was highest in Nagaon district during 2012-13 in the State.



WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

Under Women empowerment programme the scheme is undertaken for development of existing pond for fish culture under which homestead pond managed by individual women beneficiaries with a provision of an estimated cost of ₹70.00 lakh during 2012-13. During Eleventh Five Year Plan Women benefitted through Women specific scheme was 6558 numbers against target fixed was 6530 numbers.

MUKHYA MANTRIR MATSYA MITRA ASONI UNDER FISHERY EXTENSION SERVICE

Weather and climatic condition during the monsoon months make it difficult for the fishermen to go for fishing. Additionally, for conservation of indigenous fishes in the natural water bodies in Assam, a fishing ban period has been imposed from 1st April to 15th July as per Assam Fishery Rules 1953 and Assam Fishery Rules (Amendment) 2005. Thus, the poor fishermen earning his bread from fishing have to go through a distressed period during this lean season and practically they are left with no means of livelihood during this period.

It is therefore proposed to introduce the scheme- “Mukhya Mantrir Matsyamitra Asoni” under State Plan 2011-12 to relieve the fishermen from these sufferings during the lean season. The main objective of the scheme is to provide one-time- financial assistance @ ₹10000/ to each fisherman for sustenance during the lean period. The respective District Fishery Development officer will select the beneficiaries, who are active fishermen by profession, living below poverty line and who had no other means of sustenance during the lean period.

RECLAMATION OF DERELICT WATER BODIES (Mukhya Mantrir Swaniyojan Asoni)

The State is having about 116 lakh hectare of derelict/ swamps/ low-lying area which are unsuitable for agriculture. There is great potential for fish farming in these water bodies by converting them into scientific fisheries. The objective of the Scheme is to reclaim the derelict water bodies for enhancement of fish production and to provide employment to the rural unemployed youth. After development, the management is vested with local communities/ SHGs supported by technical guidance of the Department.

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND

This is a NABARD programme for infrastructure development in the rural areas contributing towards agriculture growth, rural connectivity and other social sector development.

ASSAM AGRICULTURAL COMPETITIVENESS PROJECT (AACP)

During the period from 1995-96 to 2003-04 the Department of Fisheries, Assam has successfully implemented a multi-component World Bank Aided Project “Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Services Project” (ARIASP). As a follow up programme, the World Bank Aided Project namely the Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project (AACP) is under implementation by the Department since 2004-05. The objective of the project is to increase competitiveness amongst poor and marginal farmers/ communities dependent on fish farming as primary and secondary income.

FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER WORLD BANK FUNDED AACP

(Rs. in lakh)

Externally Aided Project	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
ARIASP/ AACP	441.00		2717.00		1412.80	1412.80

FRESH WATER PRAWN HATCHERY

Fresh water prawn is one of the most sought after aqua product. With a view to popularize and encourage prawn farming and to make prawn seed available in the State, the Department has established one Fresh Water Prawn Hatchery, in the Meen Bhawan Complex at Guwahati, the first of its kind in the State under RKVY. The works for establishment of two other such hatcheries in Dhubri & Silchar are under process.

STATE FISH LABORATORY

A State Fish Laboratory has been established at the Directorate Complex, Guwahati under Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY) for testing of Soil and water quality parameters. Additionally the laboratory will also extend support to farmers for investigation on fish health and hygiene.

NEW INITIATIVES

Air-breathing fishes like freshwater Eel (Kuchia), Magur, Singhi, Kawoi etc. are preferred by the consumers and fetch high demand in the local market. Pilot project on Kuchia culture and small scale schemes for other air-breathing fishes are being taken up in the current year.

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME

Strengthening of Database and Information Networking

The need for regular collection and compilation of statistics on fisheries activities for taking up planning and project preparation subsequently is the objective of Central Sector Scheme which was introduced in the state during 6th Five year plan. It has been widely recognized that policy framework and programmes for development depend on basic information of the resource. The Department carrying out the work of Fish catch estimation as per CIFRI's methodology for creation of fishery database of water spread area, fish production etc.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**i. Fresh Water Aquaculture under Fish Farmers Development Agencies:**

This is a centrally sponsored subsidy oriented schemes under which there is provision of new pond construction and development of existing pond for fish culture. The scheme aims at development of individual ponds through involvement of fish farmers by providing them with financial assistance in the form of subsidies and bank loans. Funding pattern of the scheme is 75:25 (75% central share and 25% state share).

ii. Development of Water logged areas into Aquaculture Estate:

The objective of the scheme is to utilize water logged areas and derelict water bodies of the State into Aquaculture Estate for enhancement of fish production and benefit of the local community.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME- FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT(Rs in lakh)			
2010-11	Target	Central Share	576.00
		State Share	156.00
	Achievement	Central Share	157.00
		State Share	61.00
2011-12	Target	Central Share	374.00
		State Share	128.00
	Achievement	Central Share	133.00
		State Share	120.50
2012-13	Target	Central Share	404.00
		State Share	101.00
	Achievement	Central Share	12.00
		State Share	4.00

NATIONAL WELFARE FUND FOR FISHERMEN

a. Housing: Objective of the scheme is to construct low cost houses for poor traditional Scheduled Caste fishermen in selected villages along with construction of community hall and tube well. GOI and State share the cost under this scheme at 75:25 basis.

b. Saving-cum-Relief: The objective of Saving-cum-Relief scheme is to provide financial assistance to the fishermen during the lean fishing period. The contribution by the fisher folk is ₹600.00 which is collected over a period of 9 months. This contribution is matched by Govt. of India contribution of ₹900.00 and State Government's contribution of ₹300.00. The accumulated amount is distributed among the fishermen in three equal installments at the rate of ₹600.00 per month.

c. Fishermen Insurance: Under the scheme, Fisher folk licensed, identified or registered with the State Govt. could be insured for ₹1.00 lakh against death or permanent disability, ₹0.50 lakh for partial disability.

RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY)

This Scheme aims at holistic development of Agriculture and allied sector. The pattern of funding is 100% Central Government grant. The Department has been implementing various schemes viz. construction of new ponds, development of low-lying areas, beels /wet lands, fresh water prawn farming, kuchia culture, establishment of fish feed mills, hatcheries, development of Departmental Farms etc.

NATIONAL FISHERIES**DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NFDB)**

Schemes under NFDB have been implemented since three years for Development of Piscicultural activities in the State through National Fisheries Development Board. It is proposed to implement various piscicultural schemes like development of farmers ponds, establishment of fish feed mill, construction of eco-hatchery and construction of hygienic fish market etc.

the project in support of NAEB. The National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board (NAEB) is implementing the N.A.P (National Afforestation Programme) through Forest Development Agency (FDA) & Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) etc.

In the field of Wildlife, the role of N.G.O. in the State is quite appreciable. They are playing active part in awareness programme amongst people and Eco-Development Committees are formed in the fringe village of NAP.

FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER SCHEME RKVY AND NFDB			
(Rs in lakh)			
2010-11		Target	1400.00
		Achievement	1400.00
2011-12	Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY)	Target	1200.00
		Achievement	1200.00
2012-13		Target	1500.00
		Achievement	1500.00
2010-11		Target	83.82
		Achievement	80.21
2011-12	National Fisheries Development Board(NFDB)	Target	190.49
		Achievement	160.83
2012-13		Target	43.49
		Achievement	42.49

APENDIX-9.1

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER AND AREA UNDER FISHERIES IN ASSAM, 2012-13

(Area in hect.)

Sl. No.	Districts	Beel Fisheries		Ponds & Tanks		Derelict water Bodies/swamp		Forest Fisheries	
		Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area	Nos.	Area
1.	Kokrajhar	14	955	7500	1012	163	1029	2	35
2.	Dhubri	156	6999	21587	2802	283	8280	0	0
3.	Goalpara	57	6820	8810	1555	70	677	0	0
4.	Barpeta	23	6299	23980	3840	160	6119	11	131
5.	Morigaon	84	8299	10755	1671	163	1583	9	955
6.	Nagaon	134	9919	40932	6270	143	23578	8	410
7.	Sonitpur	60	7032	14355	1682	132	461	6	270
8.	Lakhimpur	20	6499	10557	1725	68	4273	0	0
9.	Dhemaji	16	4575	3868	414	160	731	8	900
10.	Tinsukia	36	2957	7919	1503	126	394	5	240
11.	Dibrugarh	38	5289	6378	751	115	310	3	46
12.	Sivasagar	66	3878	9031	1150	216	7129	3	92
13.	Jorhat	124	6298	6309	983	245	7592	0	0
14.	Golaghat	15	2600	7275	951	102	557	12	1720
15.	Karbi-Anglong	19	60	7942	1418	106	332	0	0
16.	Dima-Hasao	1	3	619	111	13	5	0	0
17.	Nalbari	19	2248	22505	2660	515	3645	0	0
18.	Cachar	75	3359	36643	6373	437	10049	0	0
19.	Bongaigaon	47	4348	6730	970	70	1606	2	51
20.	Darrang	27	5959	23418	6275	78	3713	0	0
21.	Kamrup	59	1418	21642	3005	116	322	2	167
22.	Hailakandi	35	1241	34394	6617	225	2343	0	0
23.	Karimganj	37	3459	21566	3823	52	31240	0	0
24.	Chirang	16	145	2973	342	16	60	0	0
25.	Baksa	18	151	8873	1781	93	326	0	0
26.	Udalguri	1	5	95	23	20	90	0	0
	ASSAM	1197	100815	366656	59707	3887	116444	71	5017

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

APPENDIX-9.2

DATA OF FISHERIES ON INLAND WATER BODIES IN ASSAM

Sl.	Type	Number		Water spread area (Ha./Km.)	
		2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
1	River Fisheries (Km)				
	(i) Main River	2	2	4820 Km.	4820 Km.
(ii) Tributaries	53	53			
2	Beels/ Ox bow Lakes				
	(i) Registered Beel	430	430	60215 Ha.	60215 Ha.
(ii) Unregistered Beel	767	767	40600 Ha.	40600 Ha.	
3	Forest Fisheries	71	71	5017 Ha.	5017 Ha.
4	Derelict Water Bodies/Swamp	3887	3887	116444 Ha.	116444 Ha.
5	Reservoir Fisheries	1	1	1713 Ha.	1713 Ha.
6	Ponds and Tank	359354	366656	58510 Ha.	59707 Ha.

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

APPENDIX- 9.3

DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF ECO HATCHERIES IN ASSAM

Sl. No.	District	No. of Eco Hatcheries	
		2011-12	2012-13
1	Dhubri	10	10
2	Kokrajhar	1	4
3	Bongaigaon	1	6
4	Goalpara	3	9
5	Barpeta	11	43
6	Nalbari	9	12
7	Kamrup	6	13
8	Darrang	14	13
9	Sonitpur	4	8
10	Lakhimpur	11	10
11	Dhemaji	7	8
12	Morigaon	7	31
13	Nagaon	109	126
14	Golaghat	3	9
15	Jorhat	7	7
16	Sivasagar	4	4
17	Dibrugarh	6	9
18	Tinsukia	3	12
19	Karbi-Anglong	0	6
20	Dima-Hasao	0	0
21	Karimganj	13	25
22	Hailakandi	1	4
23	Cachar	6	13
24	Chirang	0	1
25	Baksa	5	6
26	Udalguri	2	2
	ASSAM	243	391

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

APPENDIX- 9.4
DISTRICT WISE PRODUCTION OF FISH AND FISH SEED IN ASSAM

Sl. No.	District	Production of fish seed (Million Nos.)		Production of fish (in tonne)	
		2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Kokrajhar	60	66	3193	3761
2.	Dhubri	50	14	16598	13350
3.	Goalpara	20	27	7334	7650
4.	Barpeta	1723	1833	15635	16416
5.	Morigaon	47	37	10990	11250
6.	Nagaon	1002	601	24262	26184
7.	Sonitpur	9	48	7002	7205
8.	Lakhimpur	20	22	12140	12315
9.	Dhemaji	8	8	5096	5100
10.	Tinsukia	23	20	6607	6689
11.	Dibrugarh	19	19	7560	7860
12.	Sivasagar	44	6	9610	9800
13.	Jorhat	12	11	13010	13200
14.	Golaghat	29	30	8578	8750
15.	Karbi-Anglong	0	0	2200	2260
16.	Dima-Hasao	0	0	280	750
17.	Cachar	70	101	18150	18920
18.	Karimganj	1021	716	14304	17710
19.	Hailakandi	144	480	9358	10053
20.	Bongaigaon	8	13	5800	6070
21.	Chirang	93	95	1943	1925
22.	Kamrup (M+R)	16	2	19392	19729
23.	Nalbari	46	7	9026	10200
24.	Baksa	25	32	5296	4150
25.	Darrang	1	66	7547	11273
26.	Udalguri	0	110	2958	1700
	ASSAM	4490	4364	243869	254270

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

FORESTRY

FOREST AREA

Forestry is a vital sector of the State. The State Forest Department has been entrusted the maintenance and management of Forest, Forest Produce and Wild life in the State. In the recent past the importance of environment protection and conservation of natural resources has been given wide attention at state and national level. As a result various NGO's with the Forest Department has come forward to protect and maintain the Forestry sector of the State. The State of Assam is enriched with extensive forest area and wealth like valuable forest products and also rich with different species and strains of floras and faunas. People of Assam from time immemorial have also depended upon the forests to meet their daily needs.

RECORDED FOREST AREA

The recorded forest area of Assam is 26,832 sq. Km accounting for 34.21 percent of its geographical area as per India State Forest Report, 2011. In the recorded forest area Reserved Forests constitute 66.58 percent and unclassified Forests 33.42 percent.

FOREST COVER

The forest cover in the state, as per India State Forest Report 2011, based on interpretation of satellite data of November 2008-January 2009, is 27,673 sq km, which is 35.28% of the State's geographical area. The forest cover of the State has decreased by 19 sq km as compared to the satellite data of October 2006-January 2007, published in India State Forest Report of 2009. In terms of forest canopy density classes, the State has 1,444 sq km very dense forest, 11,404 sq km moderately dense forest and 14,825 sq km open forest. Forest cover in the State in different canopy density classes along with the changes compared to 2009 assessment are given in the following:

TABLE-10.1

FOREST COVER IN THE STATE (AREA IN SQ.KM.)

	Very Dense Forest	Moderately Dense Forest	Open Forest	Shrub	Non Forest	Geographical Area
2011 Assessment	1,444 (1.8)	11,404 (14.5)	14,825 (18.9)	182 (2.33)	50,583 (64.5)	78,438
2009 Assessment	1,481 (1.8)	11,558 (14.73)	14,673 (18.71)	179 (0.23)	50,567 (64.47)	78,438
Net Change(-)/(+)	-17	-154	152	3	16	

Figures in Bracket are percentage to geographical area of the State.

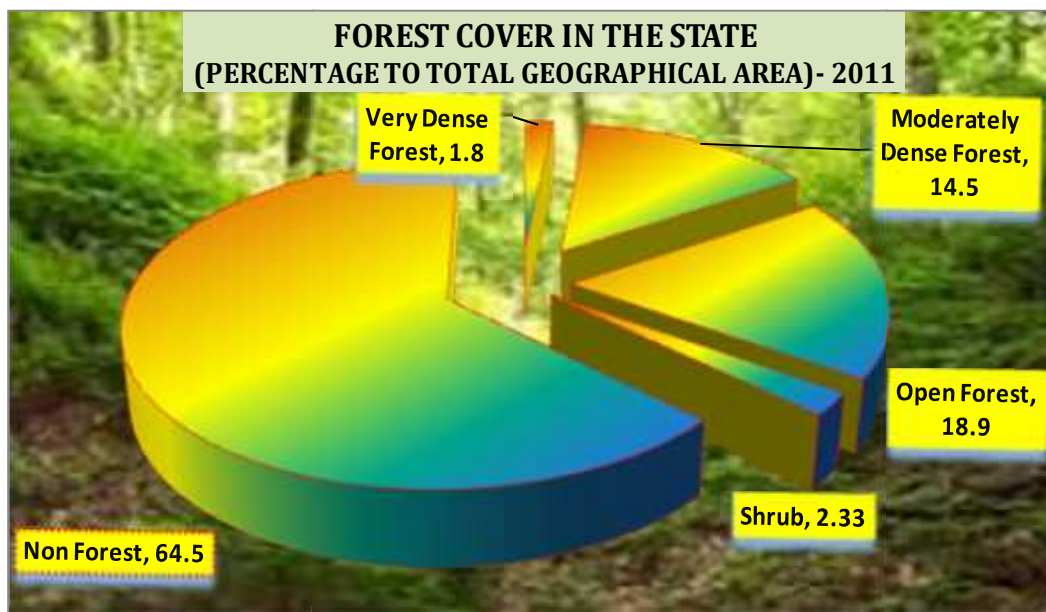
Source : Forest Survey of India, 2011.

The information above reveals that there has been a decrease of 17 sq. km in very dense forest and 154 sq. km in moderately dense forest an increase of 152 sq. km in the open forest. The National Forest Policies (1952 and 1988) aim at having one third of country's land area under forest and tree cover.

Reasons for change detected in 2011 assessment as compared to 2009 assessment

Reason for changes observed in the current Report, Forest Survey of India, 2011 are as given below

- a) Prevalent shifting cultivation practices/ extension of encroachment in some areas.
- b) The positive changes are attributed mainly to:
 - i) The improvement of forest cover (shade trees) in tea garden.
 - ii) Natural regeneration /Plantation.
 - iii) Re-growth in areas affected by shifting cultivation.



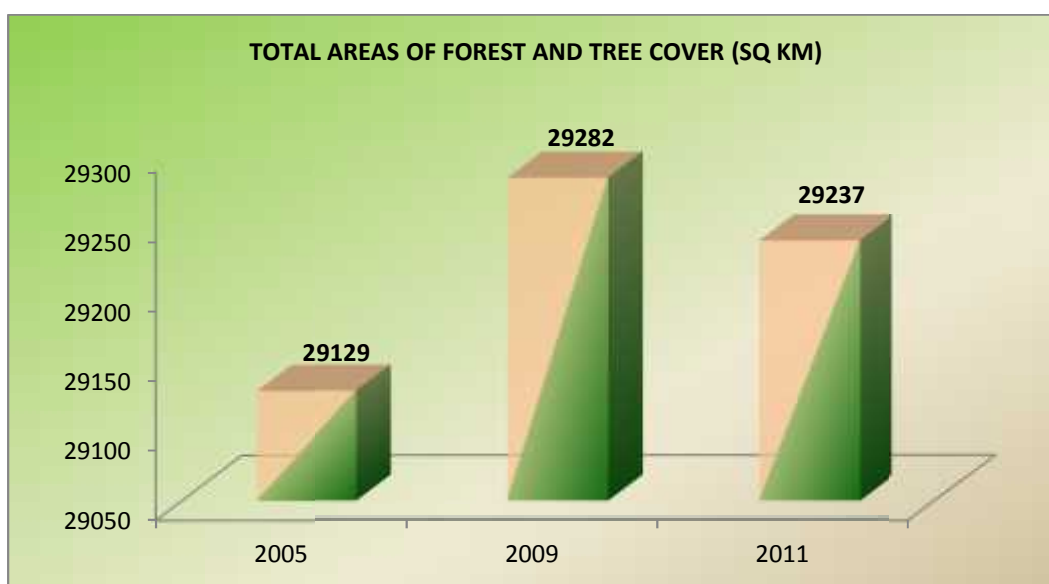
Tree cover

The estimated tree cover in State is 1564 sq. km which is 1.99 percent of the total geographical area of the State.

**TABLE - 10.2
FOREST AND TREE COVER IN THE STATE**

Forest and Tree cover	Unit	2005	2009	2011
Area of Forest cover	Sq km	27645	27692	27673
Area of Tree cover	Sq km	1484	1590	1564
Total areas of Forest and tree cover	Sq km	29129	29282	29237
Forest and Tree cover to the total Geographical area of the State.	% age	37.13	37.33	37.27

Source : Forest Survey of India (F.S.I) Report, 2005,2009 and 2011.



BAMBOO RESOURCES IN THE FOREST

The North East Region has highest concentration of Bamboo, i.e. around 60 percent of the total Bamboo of the country. As a extensive Bamboo grown State, Assam has ample scope for Bamboo based industry. The extent of bamboo bearing area in the forests of the State is 7,238 sq. km. density-wise details, are presented in the following Tables:

TABLE – 10.3
BAMBOO BEARING AREA BY DENSITY IN RECORDED FOREST AREA
(Area in sq. km)

Recorded Forest Area	Pure Bamboo	Dense Bamboo	Scattered Bamboo	Clumps hacked	Bamboo regeneration	Area without Bamboo
26,832	105	4,049	2,878	166	40	19,594

Source : Forest Survey of India, 2011

STATE FOREST PROFILE:

As per Forest profile of the State, the Reserved Forest area and Proposed Forest area is 13973 sq km and 1757 sq km respectively in 2012-13 as against 13507 sq km and 1539 sq km reported in 2011-12 by the State Forest Department. The Reserved forest area is 72 percent of the total forest area of the State. The total Forest area excluding unclassified State Forest is 19352 sq km and 3621 sq km area is under protected area in 2012-13, as reported. The reserved forest area constitutes around 18 per cent and total forest area excluding unclassified forest constitute around 25 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. However, the scenario within the notified area depicts a gloomy state in terms of degradation during the last 20 years due to various biotic factors and encroachment. As a result, considerable rich bio-diversity has been lost which need to be re-built again.

The thrust areas identified by the State Forest Department are as below:

- Preservation of the existing biodiversities.
- Arresting the trend of degradation and reverting the process by re-forestation & extension forestry with multiple stake holders.
- Preservation and development of the existing Protected Area Network (PAN) and their expansion in suitable areas.
- Improvement of research and development activities in Forestry and Wildlife.
- Bridging the gaps in infrastructural & Logistical front.

OUT-TURN OF FOREST PRODUCE AND REVENUE

The forest produces of the State mainly comprises of industrial wood, fuel wood, bamboo, stone, sand and gravel, thatch etc. A good amount of revenue is earned by the State Government from its various forest produces. During 2012-13, the Department has earned ₹3350.15 lakh as revenue from the forest product which is 52.2 percent less than that of the previous year. The out-turn of Major and Minor forest products for 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as follows:

TABLE-10.4
PRODUCTION OF FOREST PRODUCT OF THE STATE

Forest Produce	Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Major forest produce					
Industrial Timber	Cubic Metre	9839	34142	19782	10804
Fuel wood	Stack Cubic Metre	16063	1289	807	461
Minor forest produce					
Sand	Cubic Metre	2905333	2470587	3153610	1009242
Gravel/Stone	Do	34269919	1979815	1801173	1193385
Silt/Clay	Do	2243569	1730252	771577	248126
Others		4192455	6579400	3164926	1051568

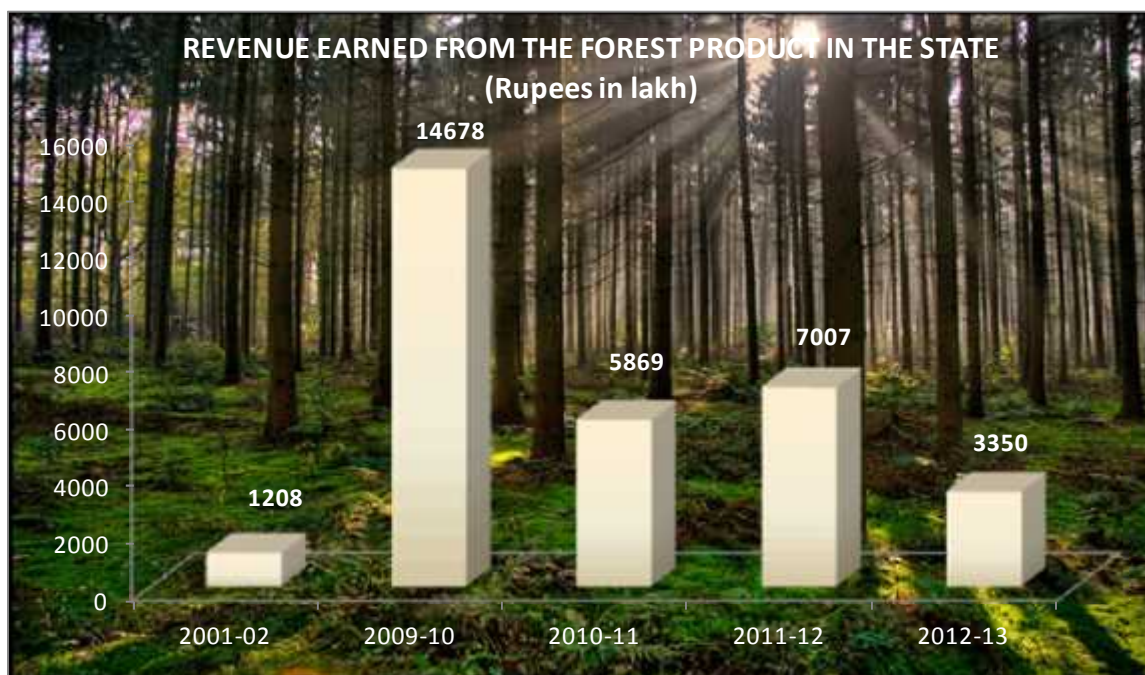
Source: Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Assam.

The amount of revenue earned from the various forest products during the last few years are shown in the following table:

TABLE 10.5
REVENUE EARNED FROM THE VARIOUS FOREST PRODUCTS IN THE STATE
(Rupees in lakh)

Items	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Timber	815.17	713.80	405.40
Fuel wood	1.17	1.35	1.39
Sands	2720.78	3153.60	1034.27
Gravel/Stone	1360.39	2431.58	1551.40
Silt/Clay	257.19	115.73	65.97
Others	713.82	590.74	291.72
Total	5868.52	7006.80	3350.15

Source: Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Assam.



PROTECTED AREA-WILDLIFE AND NATIONAL PARKS & SANCTUARIES

The Wildlife Act provided for setting up national parks and sanctuaries for Wildlife. The total Wildlife Protected Areas in the State of Assam is 3925 Sq. Km. The protected area network in Assam includes five (5) National Parks and eighteen (18) Wildlife Sanctuaries covering an area of 3592.94 sq km constituting 4.6 percent of the geographical area. During 12th five year plan a sum of ₹1550.00 lakh is proposed for implementation of development and management schemes for Wildlife and National Parks and a sum of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for 2013-14.

The category wise Wildlife Protected Area is as follows:

TABLE – 10.6
AREA OF THE NATIONAL PARK AND WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES IN ASSAM

Name of the National Park	Location (District)	Area in Sq. Km.
Kaziranga National Park	Golaghat, Nagaon & Sonitpur	858.98
Manas National Park	Chirang and Baksa	500.00
Orang National Park	Udalguri and Sonitpur	78.81
Nameri National Park	Sonitpur	200.00
Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	Dibrugarh and Tinsukia	340.00

WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES (WLS)

Name of the Wildlife Sanctuaries	Location (District)	Area in Sq. Km.
Bhejan-Borajan-Padumoni WLS	Tinsukia	7.22
Panidehing WLS	Sivasagar	33.93
Gibbon WLS	Jorhat	20.98
Nambor-Doigurung WLS	Golaghat	97.15
Garampani WLS	Karbi Anglong	6.05
Nambor WLS	Karbi Anglong	37.00
East Karbi Anlong WLS	Karbi Anglong	221.81
Marat Longri WLS	Karbi Anglong	451.00
Burhachapori WLS	Sonitpur	44.06
Laokhowa WLS	Nagaon	70.13
Pabitora WLS	Morigaon	38.80
Sonai-Rupai WLS	Sonitpur	220.00
Barnadi WLS	Udalguri	26.22
Chakrasila WLS	Kokrajhar	45.56
Dihing-Patkai WLS	Dibrugarh and Tinsukia	111.19
Barail WLS	Cachar	326.25
Amchang WLS	Kamrup (Metro)	78.64
Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary	Kamrup (Metro)	4.1

PROPOSED WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES

Name of the Proposed Wildlife Sanctuaries	Location (District)	Area in Sq. Km.
North Karbi Anglong WLS	Karbi Anglong	96.00
Bardoibam Beelmukh WLS	Lakhimpur	11.25

Source: Chief Conservator of Forest (WL), Assam.

PROJECT TIGER

The State has three Tiger Reserves, namely Kaziranga, Manas and Nameri. To ensure conservation of Tiger, Government has further notified the Tiger Conservation Rules, 2010 and Government of India has been requested for direct funding to these Tiger Conservation Foundations. Kaziranga National Park and Manas Wildlife Sanctuary are in the list of World Heritage sites. A sum of ₹2200.00 lakh is proposed under the component of 50: 50 Central and State share basis for preservation of Tiger population under Tiger Project Scheme. A sum of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed during 2013-14 to implement the scheme to preserve Tiger population by providing all round protected measure.

Much emphasis has been given for conservation of one horned Rhinos, the pride of the state. The Rhino population in the State is increasing which is evident from the census report. The elephant population is also increasing in the State according to Elephant Census Report. For development and maintenance of Kaziranga National Park and different Wildlife Sanctuaries a sum of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2013-14. The development & maintenance is included maintenance of roads, watch towers, anti-poaching camp, Vehicle and other logistic support for management and protection of wildlife.

Table below shows the Rhino and Elephant population in the State during different census period.

TABLE –10.7

POPULATION OF RHINO, ELEPHANT, TIGER, AND SWAMP DEER IN THE STATE

Year of Census	Rhino Population	Area
2006	2006	In all National Park (Kaziranga NP, Manas NP, Orang NP), Wild Life Sanctuary (Pobitora WLF) and all Protected Areas.
2009	2201	
2012	2505	
2013	2544	
Year of Census	Elephant Population	Area
2002	5246	All the Protected Areas, Elephant Reserves, Reserved Forests and Unclassified State Forests in Assam.
2007	5281	
2009	5620	
Year of Census	Tiger Population	Area
2006	70	All the Protected Areas, Elephant Reserves, Reserved Forests and Unclassified State Forests in Assam.
2009	143	
Year of Census	Swamp Deer	Area
1998	526	All the Protected Areas, Elephant Reserves, Reserved Forests and Unclassified State Forests in Assam(as per NTCA Report)
2007	681	All the Protected Areas, Elephant Reserves, Reserved Forests and Unclassified State Forests in Assam(as per NTCA Report)
2011	1169	

Source : Department of Forest and Environment, Assam.

SCHEME FOR MAN-ELEPHANT CONFLICT RESOLUTION

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Assam has given emphasis to reduce the "Man-Elephant Conflict". Therefore, the following activities has been proposed for next five year i.e. 2012-17 which comprises-

- Erecting Solar Power fencing in 25 km long stretch of the vulnerable areas in effected district
- Raising of 100 ha. Plantation of species like outenga, kathal, sam, gamari, koroi, odal, cane & bamboo etc. palatable to the elephant shall be taken up in Assam. In this regard the total amount comes to ₹3439.00 lakh for next five years against which a provision of ₹100.00 lakh is earmarked during 2013-14.

Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation : It is an Externally Aided Project(EAP) which will be funded by French Development Agency under Indo French Development cooperation. The project has four technical components-

- (1) Forest Department Institutional Strengthening
- (2) Multi level strategic Planning
- (3) Sustainable Forest Management
- (4) Adding value and opening market opportunities for forest and biodiversity goods and services and Project Management as the non technical component.

Project cost: An amount of ₹13665.00 lakh is approved by the Governing Body for the Assam Project on Forest and Bio-Diversity Conversation for the year 2013-14.

Central Sector Scheme:

- **Project Elephant:** The scheme is proposed for the payment of Ex-gratia for loss of life and property due to elephant depredation, procurement of Arms & Ammunition, mobile power fencing to protect villagers from elephant under logistic circumstances etc. A sum of ₹600.00 lakh is earmarked for the year 2013-14.

- **Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat Area** : The scheme includes preparation of Management Plan, Survey & demarcation of boundary for protection of Wildlife habitat area, prevent anti poaching activities etc. Besides, some community development activities such as furniture and education implements to schools under eco development activities are also covered by this scheme. A provision of ₹700.00 is earmarked for the scheme.
- **Project Tiger** : For conservation and protection of tigers a sum of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2013-14.
- Raising of Plant of Non Timber Forest Produce including Medicinal Plant, Bamboo Plantation Scheme and ACA for Accelerated Programme Restoration & Regeneration of Forest cover: A sum of ₹650.00 lakh is earmarked for implementation of these programme.
- **Financial Assistance to conservation and Management of Deepar Bill Wetland** : The Deepar Bill located in the southwest and 10 kilometre away from Guwahati city and it is considered as one of the large and riverine wetland in lower Assam. Originally the beel had its natural linkages with the river Brahmaputra through the Sola Beel and the swampy area of Pandu to the Northeast. Due to construction of residential buildings, NH-37 AND Railway line the main link has already been disputed and it becomes remain as a small secondary channel. A sum of ₹1500.00 lakh is proposed during Twelfth Five Year Plan against which a provision ₹200.00 lakh is earmarked during 2013-14 for the setting up of a Deepar Beel authority in implementing the conservation and management initiative for restoration of Deepar Beel.

For the famous one horned Rhinos of Assam and various species of unique flora and fauna a large number of Domestic and Foreign Tourists visits the State every year. Number of Tourist and revenue collection regarding arrival of Tourist in National Park for the last few years are as follows.

Name of National Park	Year/Month	No. of visitors		Revenue (₹ in lakh)
		Indian	Foreign	
Kaziranga National Park	2009-10	1,05,264	7,580	121.68
	2010-11	1,12,392	7,447	136.73
	2011-12	1,17,308	7,521	149.46
	2012-13	93,747	7,418	205.76
Manas National Park	2009-10	8,030	139	16.96
	2010-11	10,843	503	14.67
	2011-12	19,705	237	21.17
	2012-13	15,890	218	25.48
Rajib Gandhi Orang National Park	2009-10	1,628	325	3.11
	2010-11	1,702	180	1.82
	2011-12	2,678	159	2.44
	2012-13	1,847	70	2.76
Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	2009-10	2,613	62	0.61
	2010-11	2,351	40	0.55
	2011-12	3,970	42	0.89
	2012-13	2,656	19	1.08
Nameri National Park	2009-10	4,342	346	2.79
	2010-11	4,460	352	2.72
	2011-12	5,601	457	3.50
	2012-13	4,370	528	4.54

As compared to the previous year 2011-12 the arrival of number of tourist has come down during the year 2012-13. However, in respect of Nameri National Park the number of foreign visitor has increased in 2012-13 as compared to previous year.



Number of Foreign Tourists visited in different National Parks of Assam during 2009-10 to 2012-13



REVIEW OF ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-08 TO 2011-12)**FINANCIAL PROGRESS**

The total allocation for XIth five year plan period for Forestry sector was ₹26514.79 lakh against which expenditure has been made ₹16165.18 lakh.

[Rupees in lakh]

YEAR	ALLOCATION	EXPENDITURE
2007-08	1881.79	1312.52
2008-09	4225.00	3419.92
2009-10	6915.00	6019.56
2010-11	6546.00	1894.54
2011-12	6947.00	3518.64
Total	26514.79	16165.18

THE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

- The total plantation area raised during the period is 46080.56 Hectare.
- World Bank Project (NaRMIL) have been implemented to support the livelihood of the forest fringe communities at a cost of ₹28.10 crore through improved natural resources management with communities participation.
- The Chief Minister's special package for the sector, a new scheme "Assam Biksh Yojana"- Plantation in Community Places has been launched from 2008-08 onward and on the first phase extensive plantation has been in 1163 nos. of school and 1566nos. benefited from it
- Kaziranga National Park has been included in Tiger project
- Assam State Zoo cum Botanical garden has been modernized and night safari ride facility has been launched.
- For protection of Wild life, 2nd AFPP Battalion has been raised exclusively and for reforestation of extensive degraded area in Reserve Forest Ecological Task forces have been raised.

STRATEGY FOR TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-13)

- Strengthen forest protection machinery by development of necessary infrastructure and Logistic support like roads, buildings, barracks, Watch Towers, camp huts, demarcation of forest boundaries, procurement of vehicles and motor boats for patrolling, procurement of wireless sets and ammunition, anti poaching equipments etc.
- Increasing the productivity of forest through coverage of more and more degraded forest areas, forest areas with crown density less than 40% and available revenue land under plantation of Indigenous, fast growing and economically important species of timber, as well as Raising plant of Non Timber forest produces including Medicine plant & Bamboo plantation etc. The natural regeneration existing in forests needs to be assisted by silvi culture works and aided plantations.
- To strengthen research wing of department to create seed orchards, progeny trails for quality seed production. As afforestation proceeds at current pace no guarantees can be given that area once afforested would not relapse to their old status given the high biotic factors responsible for degradations and the inadequate funding.
- To expand forest coverage of the state through private plantation by motivating people through awareness programmes, distribution of seedlings to people from forest nurseries. The strategy in this regard will be to associate various communities, groups, associations, NGO's/FDA's in such activities of the department even by providing them some financial assistance.
- To strengthen resources survey, planning, monitoring and evolution organization of the development of the building infrastructure for speedy collection of monitoring data, extension of computer facilities upto division level; and advance training of officers and staff.

- Strengthening wildlife conservation through intensive patrolling, deployment of adequate man power along with all requisite patrolling gears including arms, wireless etc.
- Develop short term and long term measures for reducing depredation of elephants and other wildlife.
- Enlisting support of local people through awareness programme and eco development activities.

Some other important schemes have been continuing and also newly taken up are as follows:

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Assam has announced the following Schemes are included under the "Mukhya Mantrir Assam Bikash Yojana" for the year 2011-12.

- Seuji Dhora Achani for School children
- Outside Forest area plantation
- Guwahati Hills area plantation

During the 12TH Five year plan a sum of ₹3200.00 lakh is proposed for creation School plantation-500 numbers community plantation / Hills area plantation-1800 ha. and creation of nursery-10 numbers .etc under the above component.

A sum of ₹300.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2013-14 for creation of school plantation-500 numbers, Plantation-300 ha. & Creation on Nursery-10 nos. etc. under the above component.

SCOPE OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The Schemes implemented for Development of Forests & Wildlife are mostly labour oriented & these labours are engaged from the forest fringe dwellers. The Nursery, plantation works, maintenance of plantations by weeding, climber cutting etc. are done by engaging labours & in these works mostly women labours take active participation while the male members are busy in other Agricultural works. Therefore, these women folk from the forest fringe villages get the opportunity for their employment & thereby get their Livelihood.

SCOPE OF GENERATION OF EMPLOYMENT

The Schemes/Projects proposed to be implemented during the 12th Five year Plan Period are labour intensive activities providing employment to people living in and around Forest areas. The total no. of mandays to be generated annually is estimated at 13,53,704.

LIKINGS OF THE SCHEMES/PROJECT WITH DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The forests plays pivotal role in avoiding preventing natural disaster & for their role in amelioration of flood water dynamics, erosion control, soil and water conservation, carbon sequestration etc. Therefore, the forestry schemes as proposed in the Annual Plan 2011-12 comprise of the activities like Afforestation, Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest etc. by way of creating plantation. These schemes having the positive role in preventing & mitigating the calamities threatening human existence. So these schemes are to be placed at the top of the preference ladder.

PARTICIPATION OF NGO & PEOPLES WITH THE SCHEMES/ PROJECT ETC.

Involvement of NGOs and civil players is integrated in project implementation and monitoring. These are quite a few NGOs playing very proactive role in forestry sector and they and others including academicians, prominent citizens may be taken on board in this matter.

"NGO" is running environmental awareness generation Programme in different Villages of the district & is kin to implementing the project in support of NAEB. The National Afforestation & Eco-Development Board (NAEB) is implementing the N.A.P (National Afforestation Programme) through Forest Development Agency (FDA) and Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) etc.

In the field of Wildlife, the role of N.G.O. in the State is quite appreciable. They are playing active part in awareness programme amongst people and Eco-Development Committees are formed in the fringe village of NAP.

APPENDIX -10.1
AREA UNDER FOREST IN ASSAM (As on 30.01.2013)
 (Area in hectare)

Sl. No.	Forest Division	Reserved Forest	Proposed Reserved Forest	Protected Area	Total Forest (Excluding Un-classed State Forest)
1.	Goalpara	22946.563	11387.510		34334.073
2.	Kamrup East	37052.356	11596.460		48648.816
3.	Kamrup West	75549.276	568.850		76118.126
4.	North Kamrup	4412.197	1141.400		5553.597
5.	Dibrugarh	20728.678		11119.420	31848.098
6.	Digboi	49598.074	5479.150	8712.000	63789.224
7.	Doomdooma	29404.176	4252.750		33656.926
8.	Golaghat	80154.089	133.450	9715.000	90002.539
9.	Jorhat	26096.841		2098.621	28195.462
10.	Sivasagar	24092.903		3393.000	27485.903
11.	Hamren	27454.539			27454.539
12.	Karbi Anglong East	61995.937	84089.600	34042.000	180127.537
13.	Karbi Anglong West	109282.007	3525.000	451.000	113258.007
14.	Dima-Hasao	63776.154			63776.154
15.	Baska	13542.551			13542.551
16.	Lakhimpur	31097.441			31097.441
17.	Dhemaji	42468.430	9400.000	1121.800	52990.230
18.	Nagaon	35310.086	3573.000		38883.086
19.	Nagaon South	64873.521			64873.521
20.	Sonitpur East	73927.302			73927.302
21.	Sonitpur West	44129.201	910.000		45039.201
22.	Silchar (Cachar)	34199.791		7386.900	41586.691
23.	Hailakandi	78145.833	170.000		78315.833
24.	Karimganj	48057.303	6489.090	32625.000	87171.393
25.	Aie Valley	6144.969	5901.730		12046.699
26.	Dhubri	6082.060	865.770		6947.830
27.	Haltugaon	63806.919	2949.000		66755.919
28.	Kachugaon	82199.117	213.000		82412.117
29.	Dhansiri	17812.765	3963.000	2822.000	24597.765
30.	Parbotjhora	28041.484	17732.910		45774.394
31.	Chirang	55957.550	1400.000		57357.550
32.	West Assam Wild life			42000.000	42000.000
33.	Tinsukia Wild life	32677.785		34722.000	67399.785
34.	Nagaon Wild life	2155.000		11417.040	13572.040
35.	Mangaldoi Wild life			7881.000	7881.000
36.	Assam State Zoo	175.000			175.000
37.	Kokrajhar Wild life			4556.000	4556.000
38.	Manas Tiger Project	2837.120		50000.000	52837.120
39.	East Assam WL Bokakhat	1130.855		85898.000	87028.855
40.	Guwahati Wild life			12155.000	12155.000
	Total Area	1397315.873	175741.670	362115.781	1935173.324

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest & Head of Forest Force, Assam.

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND MINING

Assam is a house of natural and precious mineral resources. Assam, although, finds its place in the industrially developed map of the world during the pre- independence period, the continuous process of economic and industrial development of the State was almost stopped after attainment of independence and at present Assam is amongst the industrially under- developed States in the Country. Therefore, industrial scenario of the State is confined within the growth of employment oriented SSI Sector, which comprises of manufacturing and processing industries. Assam is still making efforts desperately for gearing up industrial activities by harnessing the un-tapped resources available in the State through various growth-inducing factors as well as by removing the infrastructure inadequacies primarily in the power sector. The communication and transport sector, on the other hand, has shown some improvement during the recent past.

The Industries and Commerce Department of the State as well as some other agencies like Assam Industrial Development Corporation (AIDC) are closely associated with implementation of various promotional schemes meant for sustainable industrial development of the State. Despite various constraints impeding the growth of industries in the State, a favourable industrial climate is gradually being created in the State as discernible from the increasing interest shown by investors both from within as well as from outside the State. However, the annual growth of the Manufacturing Sector as well as if its contribution to the State economy maintains its downward trend during the last couple of years. The annual growth of the Manufacturing Sector is showing recovery from 2009-10 onwards after maintaining negative growth during the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. The contribution share of the manufacturing towards State Economy is estimated at 7.6 percent during 2012-13 (Quick Estimates) at constant (2004-05) prices. The Index of Industrial Production in the State, on the other hand, shown some increase and (Provisionally) reached 135.06 in 2012-13 (Base:2004-2005=100) as against 132.68 in 2011-12.

The strategy for industrial growth in Assam must focus on generating jobs for unemployed youth to ensure regionally balanced, socially equitable and economically inclusive growth. Besides, the industrial growth has to be environmentally harmonious and sustainable for natural capital. To achieve the objective, development of industrial infrastructure, Capital investment, identification of clusters with comparative & competitive advantages, up-gradation of technologies and adoption of best practices in MSME Sector, expeditious mechanism for facilitating clearance and reorientation of administration for building up investor friendly environment etc are the priority before the State Industries and Commerce Department. The declaration of the North East Industrial Investment Promotion Policy has been another important feature for industrialization of the State. The Central Government has approved a package of fiscal incentives and other concession for the entire North-eastern Region and Assam will be the leading State to exploit benefit from it. The removal of notified area concept and introduction of neutrality of location clubbed with Excise duty Exemption, Income Tax exemption, Capital Investment Subsidy, Interest Subsidy, Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy, Incentive to Bio-Technology Industry, Incentive on Power Generation Industry, Transport Subsidy etc., are the major steps towards industrialization of the state. To supplement the NEIIPP, 2007 the Government of Assam has announced State Industrial Policy, 2008 that would provide more support to the entrepreneurs. The thrust has been given by the State as well as Central Government in the industrial sector of this region by modifying and enhancing the benefits to those entrepreneurs' desirous to set up their units. The State Government in turn has to provide supplement effort by development of infrastructure and offers its participation in the form of Government share or partner in the PPP models of projects which are of prime importance considering the location of the State.

Year	Contribution to GSDP	Annual Growth over previous year
2005-06	9.5	(-)6.8
2006-07	8.9	(-)1.8
2007-08	7.9	(-)6.5
2008-09	7.2	(-)4.3
2009-10	8.1	22.1
2010-11	7.9	5.74
2011-12(P)	7.8	3.8
2012-13(Q)	7.6	3.2
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam		

Thrust area during 12th Five Year Plan period

The State Industries and Commerce Department, besides employment generation has also focused in industrial growth in the State to ensure regionally balanced, socially equitable and economically inclusive growth. Therefore following strategies has been adopted for attainment of environmentally harmonious and sustainable industrial growth with social equity in the natural capital during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period:

- Up-gradation of skilled human resource;
- Development of Industrial Infrastructure;
- Capital investment;
- Identification of clusters with the competitive/comparative advantage;
- Up-gradation of technologies and adoption of best practices in tea gardens for higher production and productivity & MSME Sector;
- Expedient mechanism for facilitating clearances;
- Re-orientation of administration for building up an investor friendly environment.

Industrial Production of some selected Industries in Assam

Although the manufacturing and processing industries have ruled the Industry Sector of the State, the contribution of these industries to the State's economy was not as much impressive as was expected. The contribution of the Registered Manufacturing sector to the total State economy was 5.0 percent and accounted for 23.0 percent share of the total Industry Sector contribution to the GSDP [at constant (2004-05) prices] during 2012-13 (Quick Estimates). The Index of Industrial Production for the Manufacturing Sector, however, recorded positive trend during 2012-13 [170.48] compared to 159.67 in 2011-12 [Base 2004-2005=100]. The production of some selected items of the State for the last nine years may be seen at Table-11.2.

TABLE – 11.2
PRODUCTION OF SOME SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN ASSAM

Year	Tea (000 tonnes)	Wheat Flour (000 tonnes)	Coal (000 tonnes)	Jute Textiles (Tonnes)	Crude Oil (000 tonnes)	Cement (000 tonnes)	Fertilizer (000 MT)
2004-05	443	207	628	7903	4724	341	203
2005-06	655	220	956	5910	4429	251	222
2006-07	531	202	1058	7227	4426	175	308
2007-08	486	837	1101	9494	4361	213	346
2008-09	484	848	1147	11249	4673	446	313
2009-10	498	1044	1203	12511	4738	644	338
2010-11	525	1198	1110	12904	4714	736	325
2011-12	501	866	590	19956	5023	984	394
2012-13	588	898	605	22717	4861	1181	514

Source: Tea: Tea Board of India; Minerals: Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur; Others: Individual Industrial Units

Industrial Estate and Industrial Growth Centre

The prime function of the Commissionerate of Industries and Commerce Department, Assam is to create environment for industrialization by setting up Industrial infrastructure in the perspective of industrial development and attract investment through proper planning. To achieve the goal the department is creating a good numbers of new infrastructural facilities as well as upgrading the existing ones located in different districts of the state. Infrastructural facilities in the form of EPIP, IIDC, Growth Centers, Food Processing Industrial Park, Industrial Estates, Industrial Areas, and Commercial Estates etc are spreading throughout the State.

At present, there are 19 Industrial Estates, 8 Mini Industrial Estates, 17 Industrial Areas and 11 Growth Centers under the Industries and Commerce Department of Assam where a total of 665 numbers of Industrial units are functioning at present. Besides, one Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP) has been established spread over an area of 7343 thousand Sq.M land with world class infrastructure at Amingaon in Kamrup district with a total cost of ₹1462 lakh. At present, 38 numbers of industrial units are producing some export quality product of various kinds. Further, for the development of the industrial infrastructure in the State. 11 nos. of Industrial Infrastructure Development (IID) Centre in 11 different districts and 3 numbers of Industrial Growth Centre and one Food Park at Chaygaon at Kamrup District are under implementation. Most of the IID projects are completed.

SOME ONGOING INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Industrial Growth Centre

The Industries and Commerce Department of Assam has undertaken three centrally sponsored projects known as Industrial growth Centre project at Chariduar, Matia and Chaygaon–Patgaon under Central sponsored scheme.

Growth Centre, Chariduar

The Growth Centre, Chariduar is located in the district of Sonitpur. The total project cost of this Growth Centre is ₹2543.40 lakh and both the Central Government and State Government are jointly sharing of cost of the project. Government of India has released ₹1216.00 lakh out of the total central share while the State Government has released ₹202.05 lakh upto 2012-13. The civil works like construction of boundary wall, internal road, water facilities, construction of power works etc are completed. Other works are also in the verge of completion. 20 bighas of land have already been allotted for setting up of a pharmaceutical unit. AIDC is implementing of this Growth Centre project in Sonitpur district.

Industrial Growth Centre, Matia

The Industrial Growth Centre Project located at Matia in the Goalpara district is being implemented by the AIDC Ltd. The total project cost of this project is ₹2200 lakh and the cost of the project is jointly shared by the Central and State Government. Till the end of 2012-13, the Government of India and the State Government has released ₹1500.00 lakh and ₹217.14 lakh respectively. The civil construction works such as construction of boundary wall, internal roads and setting up of power sub-station etc. are completed. The total expenditure incurred ₹1717.14 lakh up to the year 2012-13.

Industrial Growth Centre, Chaygaon-Patgaon

The Industrial Growth Centre project is located at split locations at Chaygaon-Patgaon including HMT campus in Kamrup district. The Assam Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (AIIDC) is being implemented the project. Both the Central and the State Government also jointly share the cost of the project amounting to ₹1615.24 lakh. The Government of India and the State Government has already released ₹1500.00 lakh and ₹115.24 lakh respectively. The first phase of Chaygaon project has already been completed.

The Industries and Commerce Department has proposed ₹50.00 Crore for Logistic Hub area Industrial Growth Centre, Chayagaon during the Annual Plan 2011-12 for preparation of Detail Project Report and preliminary works.

Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre

The Government of India has approved setting up of 11 (eleven) numbers of Integrated Infrastructure Development Centre (IID) at different locations of Assam. Those are located at Bhomoraguri in Nagaon district, Dahudi in Nalbari district, Rangia in Kamrup district, Bandardewa in Lakhimpur district, Kunderbari (Titabar) in Jorhat district, Dalgaon in Darrang district, Malinibeel in Cachar district, Silapathar in Dhemaji district, Demow in Sivasagar, Parbatpur in Tinsukia district and Serphangguri in Kokrajhar district. The Government of India has released ₹3726.45 lakh and the Government of Assam has released ₹986.79 lakh against all the eleven IIDC projects up to the year 2012-13. The projects at Bhomoraguri, Dalgaon, Malinibeel, Titabar, Demow, Nalbari, Rangia, Bandardewa and Silapathar are already completed and the other projects are also in the verge of completion.

Three more IIDCs one at Moran in Dibrugarh District, second at Sonari in Sivasagar District and the other at Bajali in Barpeta district are in active consideration for sanction by Government of India.

Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP)

The Export Promotion Industrial Park located at Amingaon in Kamrup district was approved by the Government of India with a total project cost of ₹1462.00 lakh and both the Central and State Governments jointly share the project costs. The objective of the project is to create high standard infrastructure. The project has already been completed with national standard infrastructure. As many as 38 industrial units are producing wide range export oriented products there.

The Industries and Commerce Department has also taken steps for up-gradation of existing facilities of the Export Promotion Industrial Park (EPIP).

Assam Gas Cracker Project/Plastic Park

The Assam Gas Cracker Project is a joint venture of GAIL, NRL, OIL and Government of Assam. The total project cost is in the tune of ₹5460.00 crore. The project profile indicates a total polymer production of 280 thousand tonnes per annum. Government of Assam will provide exemption for entry tax on capital goods; works contract tax and sales tax on feed and products for 15 years. The Central Government will provide excise duty and income tax relief for 10 years. A joint venture company viz., Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited has been formed and acquisition of land has been completed. The schedule time of completion of the project is 60 months. The project will offer direct employment to 800 persons and indirect employment to 1 lakh persons. The project will open up avenues of opportunities in multi-faceted directions. Besides opening of various socio-economic linkages, scope for setting up of chain of downstream industries is expected to open on completion of the project.

The Assam Gas Cracker Project is in the fast track and is expected to be completed within Twelfth Five Year Plan. Land acquisition process for the project is in progress. To facilitate the growth of downstream industries of the Gas Cracker Project under implementation at Lepetkata in Dibrugarh District of Assam has started implementation of a Plastic Park at Gelapukhuri at Tinsukia district. An area of 500 acre has been identified and around 400 acres of which is in the final process of acquisition. The proposed site for the Plastic Park is located 3-4 kms from the Tinsukia town and about 45 kms from the Gas Cracker project site.

Facilities to be provided in the Plastic Park are:

- Developed plots.
- Internal roads.
- Water supply system.
- Cap tire power plant.
- Internal drainage system.
- Boundary wall.
- Street lighting.
- Medical/ recreation/ canteen etc.

The project Tinsukia Plastic Park will have a world class infrastructure and business environment to attract large units in the country. All the common facilities like training, designing, tool room, recycling units etc will be integrated into the project to make itself sufficient in all respect. The approved project cost of the Tinsukia Plastic Park covering a physical area of 500 acres is ₹9031.00 lakh of which Central share is ₹4000.00 lakh and state share is ₹5031.00 lakh. A sum of ₹2587.00 lakh has so far been released by the Govt of Assam for the land acquisition of the project. AIDC Limited has been designated as the nodal agency for acquisition of land for the Plastic Park by the Govt. of Assam.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS (SSI)/ MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AND HANDICRAFTS UNITS

The Small Scale Industries have vital contribution in the process of industrialization, employment generation and in fulfillment of socio-economic objectives in Assam. Presently the small-scale industries have been sub- divided into Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act 2006. The categorization of enterprises is made based on their investment in plant and machineries in case of manufacturing sector or in equipments in case of service sector. In this context,

special focus has been given by the State Government on development of the Micro Small and Medium sector, generation of economic activities and skill development in employable trades with a view to generate rural income and employment. For speedy growth of this sector, the Government of Assam has already brought some simplification in its procedures in respect of registration as well as declared incentives in its Industrial Policy – 2008.

There are 37356 SSI/MSME units in Assam and provided employment to 2.05 lakh persons till the end of March 2013. The Table – 11.3 shows some annual statistics in respect of setting up of SSI/MSME units' upto 31-03-2013.

TABLE – 11.3
GROWTH OF SSI/MSME UNITS, EMPLOYMENT,
INVESTMENT AND PRODUCTION IN ASSAM

Year	No. of SSI / MSME units	No. of Employment	Average no of Em-ployment per unit	Investment on Plants & Machinery (Rs. in lakh)	Average investment per Unit (Rs in lakh)	Production value (Rs. in lakh)	Average Production per unit (Rs. in lakh)
Upto 31.03.2005	23658	108467	4.6	46085.89	1.95	186371.51	7.88
2005-06	2082	10780	5.2	23776.88	11.42	22940.86	11.02
2006-07	2172	11852	5.5	9282.72	4.27	25514.67	11.75
2007-08	1692	10471	6.2	26637.42	15.74	44720.97	26.43
2008-09	1711	12914	7.5	26348.26	15.40	49635.10	29.00
2009-10	1678	12787	7.6	29901.68	17.82	58456.80	34.84
2010-11	1506	10458	6.9	27662.92	18.37	97497.48	64.74
2011-12	1218	13203	10.8	27007.84	22.17	NA	-
2012-13	1451	11671	8.0	27397.47	18.88	NA	-

Source: Commissionerate of Industries & Commerce, Assam.

It is evident from the above table that average employment per unit of manufacturing enterprises in Assam is around 7(seven) during the period 2005-06 to 2012-13. The average investment per unit is ₹15.50 lakh. The average production per unit is found to be ₹11.02 lakh in 2005-06 which has increased to ₹64.74 lakh in 2010-11.

PRIME MINISTER ROJGAR YOJANA (PMRY) / PRIME MINISTER EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME (PMEGP)

Prime Minister Employment Generation Program (PMEGP) has been introduced by merging the PMRY and REGP with the same aims and objectives of Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY). The KVIC is implementing the PMEGP scheme as the nodal agency at the national level and at the State level KVIC Directorate, State KVIB and the District Industries and Commerce Centres and Banks implement the scheme in Assam. The Government subsidy under the scheme is being routed by the KVIC through the identified Banks. The Government subsidy under the scheme is being routed by the KVIC through the identified Banks.

Table 11.4 shows implementation of PMEGP in Assam during the year 2008-09 and 2012-13.

TABLE – 11.4
TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF PMEGP [Period 2008-09 to 2012-13] IN ASSAM

Year	Physical target (in nos.)	Financial Target (margin Money) (Rs.in Lakh)	Total Cases sanctioned (Rs.in Lakh)	Physical achievement (in no.)	Financial achievement (Rs. In lakh.)	Remarks
2008-09	685	820.22	861	617	676.95	Information represents DICC part only.
2009-10	1292	1550.00	2440	2440	1899.71	For the state
2010-11	3193	4469.66	4756	4756	4801.10	For the state
2011-12	5047	7065.80	5280	5280	5544.99	For the state
2012-13	4644	6500.20	7336	7336	5801.15	For the state

Note: Physical and financial targets are subject to revision from time to time.

Source: Commissionerate of Industries & Commerce, Assam.

The physical and financial targets under PMEGP programme for the year 2013-14 may be evident from the table below:

TABLE – 11.5
PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGET OF PMEGP FOR THE YEAR 2013-14

Name of implementing agency	Physical target (in nos.)			Margin money target (Rs.in lakh)
	Rural	Urban	Total	
DICC	2519	2242	4761	4760.14
KVIB	3622	-	3622	3612.94
KVIC	3621	-	3621	3619.94
Total	9762	2242	12004	12000.02

Source: Commissionerate of Industries & Commerce, Assam.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION (NPRI)

Government of India has implemented two clusters one on brass metal craft in Jorhat district and the second on cane and bamboo in Nagaon district under NPRI. Sivasagar district has also been identified by the Govt. of India for promoting handloom under weaving cluster development. Under Scheme of Fund for Registration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), KVIC has implemented cane and bamboo cluster in Barpeta district. Indian Institute of Entrepreneurs (IIE) through its Regional Resource Centre has implemented 3(three) clusters viz., Jute cluster in Dhubri, Eri cluster at Boko, Kamrup district and Handloom cluster at Nalbari. [Source: State Focus Paper (Assam) 2012-13 published by NABARD].

REGISTERED FACTORY

According to available report, as many as 365 new factories have been registered in the State during the year 2012. As a result the total number of Registered Factories in the State stood at 4895 at the end of 2012 as against 4530 at the end of the previous year. Table-11.6 shows the growth of registered factories and employment of average daily workers in Assam during the period 2001-2011. This increase of registration of new factories help the Inspectorate of factories to earn revenue to the tune of Rs 81.26 lakh.

From the available data of District-wise distribution of Registered Factories it reveals that, the undivided Kamrup District recorded 1239 registered factories with 42680 workers during the year 2012 as against 1179 registered factories with 34712 workers during 2011. During 2010, there were 1094 registered factories with 30314 workers in undivided Kamrup district.

TABLE – 11.6 NUMBER OF REGISTERED FACTORIES AND EMPLOYMENT		
Year	Number of Factories	Average Number of Daily Workers
2001	2512	98862
2002	2695	96031
2005	3070	105452
2006	3182	112794
2007	3319	114233
2008	3733	129435
2009	3971	137164
2010	4262	150485
2011	4530	159748
2012	4895	185243

Source: Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Assam.

On the other hand Dhemaji District recorded the lowest 4 number of factories with 63 workers during 2012.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES (ASI)

The Annual Survey of Industries provides some basic characteristics of the industries under manufacturing sector. The ASI results reveal that Assam has 2795 number of functioning Registered Factories during the year 2010-11 with 141274 employees as against 2211 number of functioning Registered Factories with 149256 employees in 2008-09. The results also show that the value of output increased by more than 15.0 percent during the year 2010-11 over 2008-09. On the other hand, the net income of the factories has recorded a considerable increase with 142.0 percent during the year 2010-11 over 2008-09. The net income has increased from ₹2510.07 crore 2008-09 to ₹6083.48 crore in 2010-11. The Table-11.7 shows some basic characteristics of Annual Survey of Industries in Assam for last seven years.

TABLE - 11.7
SOME PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES

Item	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Factories	Nos.	1710	1864	1967	1859	2211	2247	2795
Fixed Capital	Rs. lakh	702998	752036	801962	891081	940427	980140	107413
Working Capital	-do-	204272	267665	329704	346159	335954	519604	716304
Invested Capital	-do-	1022608	1090977	1179526	1301965	1361928	1466773	1739924
Total Employees	Nos.	119548	128662	136568	134284	149256	125759	141274
Value of Output	Rs. lakh	2205002	2560914	3047619	3104360	3676790	3667156	4236700
Net Fixed Capital Formation	-do-	18319	47807	13597	7123	15744	63827	70947
Net Value Added	-do-	372082	357617	364199	327473	301389	506212	667349
Net Income	-do-	347551	329431	323795	284121	251007	462096	608348

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, C.S.O Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India

AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES

The agro climatic weather of Assam is ideal for the growth of a variety of food crops as well as plantation of cash crops. Tea produced in Assam has high demand in the west particularly in Europe as a beverage. The abundant forest resources provide timber for industries like plywood, paper. Various kinds of fruits, vegetables as well as medicinal herbs available in the State are yet to be tapped for commercial purpose.

FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY

As per available report of Agriculture Department, implementation of the Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (TMIDH) in Assam has brought tremendous change in production of fruits, spices and vegetables in the State thereby opening ample scope for setting up of food processing industries in the State.

At present less than 30 percent of agriculture produce are processed in the State. Among the total processed food, 80 percent are of primary food products like packaged milk, milled flour, rice, tea, spices etc. Processing and packaging of perishable fruits and vegetables, although has ample potential to grow with increasing demand, does not have desired importance due to non-availability of sufficient storage facility.

FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIAL PARK

The Government of India has approved for setting up of a Food Processing Industrial Park at Chaygaon in Kamrup district with a project cost (revised) of ₹496.00 lakh and the costs of the project will be borne by both the Central and the State Government. The Govt. of India has released ₹262.50 lakh and the Govt. of Assam has released ₹146.00 lakh against respective govt. share upto the year 2012-13. The project is in the verge of completion. The ASIDC Ltd. is implementing the project.

SETTING UP OF SMALL FOOD PARK IN RURAL AREAS

In Assam a good quantity of fruits and vegetables are produced in the villages of remote areas. To process such produce and to give financial support to the cultivators it is felt that the Food Processing Industrial Park [under construction] at Chaygaon, in Kamrup district and Mega Food Park at Nathkuchi in Nalbari district.

The project cost of the Nathkuchi Mega Food Park is ₹7598.00 crore and both the Central and the State Govt. will jointly funding the project. The Govt. of India has already released ₹3000.00 lakh out of the total ₹5000.00 lakh of its share. To cater the needs of fruit producing cultivators, setting up of one more Food Processing Industrial Park in Tinsukia has been initiated at Ulup Pather in Tinsukia District. AIDC Ltd. will also implement this project.

TEA INDUSTRY

The Tea industry occupies an important place in Assam and plays a very special role in the State economy in particular and in the national economy in general. The first Indian tea was sent to United Kingdom for public sale in the year 1838. Although the tea cultivation was extended to other parts of the country between 50's and 60's of the last century, as of today, Assam Tea has maintained its international reputation and commands significant share in the World Tea Market. The tea industry in Assam also provides average daily employment to more than 6.86 lakh persons in the State, which is around 50 percent of the total average daily number of labour employed [on an average 11.1 lakh labour employed per day] in the country.

The total area under tea cultivation in Assam is accounting for more than half of the country's total area under tea. In addition to existing big & large tea gardens owned by reputed both Indian and multinational Companies, the profession of tea plantation in the State has been taken up by common people as business venture at present, especially by unemployed youths. According to the Tea Board of India, there are about 64.6 thousand small tea growers [STG] in Assam producing about 106881 thousand KG in 88674 hectares of land in Assam.

The State Government is also showing concern for growth and development of STGs in the State. **“The Small growers segment in the State comprises around 78,000 tea growers. It is proposed to launch a massive awareness campaign on good plantation practices for ensuring quality tea production.....a corpus fund with proceeds of tea cess collected from the small growers for taking up schemes for development and welfare of the small tea growers.”**[Source: Budget Speech of Finance Minister, Assam, 2012-2013]. Moreover, the State Government has decided to provide various incentives to Small Tea Growers with the help of Tea Cess Utilisation Policy. [Source: Budget Speech of Finance Minister, Assam, 2013-14]

Assam alone produces more than half of India's tea production. The estimated production of tea in Assam was 590.12 thousand tonnes in 2012, compared to the estimated production 589.11 thousand tonnes of tea in 2011. Statistics of area and production of Tea in Assam are shown in the Table 11.8.

TABLE - 11.8
TEA STATISTICS OF ASSAM AND INDIA

Year	No. of Tea Gardens		Area under Tea (in'000 hectare)		Total Tea Production (in 000 kg.)		Average yield (kg/ hectare.)	
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
2001	40795	116659	269	510	453587	853923	1685	1675
2002	43272	127801	271	516	433327	838474	1601	1625
2003	43293	129027	272	520	434759	878129	1601	1690
2004	43293	129027	272	521	435649	892965	1603	1713
2005	49102	140712	301	556	487487	945974	1622	1703
2006	NA	NA	312	567	502041	981805	1610	1732
2007	825	NA	321.3	578	511885	986427	1593	1705
2008	760	1385	321.4	560	487497	980818	1517	1750
2009	760	1385	321.7	561	499997	978999	1554	1746
2010	760	1385	322	561	480286	966403	1492	1724
2011	765	NA	322	560	589110	988323	1830	1764
2012	78856	NA	322	579	590120	1111760	1833	1919

Note : 1. No. of Tea Gardens shown from 2007 to 2011 refers to only Tea Gardens having area above 10.12 hact. and excluding Small Growers.

2. Area, Production and Average yield estimated and subject to revision.

Source: Tea Board of India.

The Guwahati Tea Auction Centre is actively taking part in Tea trading of the Tea produced mainly in the North Eastern States since its establishment. Statistics of quantity and average price of tea sold in the Guwahati Tea Auction Centre is shown in the Table below:

TABLE - 11.9
QUANTITY AND AVERAGE PRICE OF TEA SOLD IN THE GUWAHATI TEA AUCTION CENTRE

Year	Leaf				Dust			
	CTC		Orthodox		CTC		Orthodox	
	Quantity (million Kg.)	Average Price (Rs. per Kg)	Quantity (million Kg.)	Average Price (Rs. per Kg)	Quantity (million Kg.)	Average Price (Rs. per Kg)	Quantity (million Kg.)	Average Price (Rs. per Kg)
2005	101.94	61.11	0.61	61.62	40.30	59.19	-	-
2006	100.75	67.96	0.72	78.18	40.90	68.27	-	-
2007	106.88	70.09	4.16	73.93	41.51	73.02	0.001	50.00
2008	110.14	90.20	0.56	92.39	41.99	95.73	-	-
2009	98.33	108.52	0.44	111.21	39.74	115.10	-	-
2010	87.33	113.06	0.36	122.09	38.94	116.26	-	-
2011	86.2	108.74	0.254	109.28	36.23	107.93	-	-
2012 (1-4-2012 to 28-12-2012)	70.84	138.27	0.551	163.07	30.97	143.17	-	-
2013 (1-4-2013 to 28-12-2013)	73.57	131.68	0.842	170.56	33.05	139.72	-	-

Source: Guwahati Tea Auction Centre.

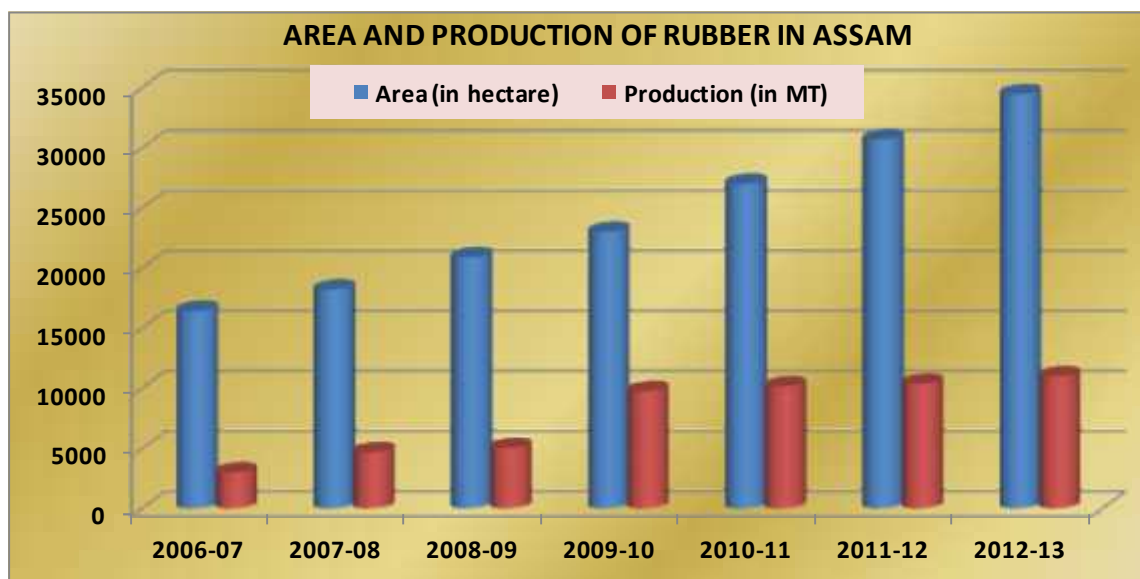
RUBBER INDUSTRY

The rubber cultivation has gained its popularity in Assam due to congenial agro-climatic condition as well as its eco-friendly environment. The Rubber Board has identified Assam as a "Potential State". From the "productivity" point of view, Assam too has ample scope of rubber plantation. Considering the said conditions, the Rubber Board has planned to enhance rubber plantation area to 2 lakh hectares at the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan from the 28102 hectare at present to cope with the growing demand of rubber in the country which is expected to touch 1.78 lakh MT at the end of 2025. The area under rubber cultivation has grown from 16.5 thousand hectares in 2006-07 to about 34.5 thousand hectares in 2012-13 which was about 105.0 percent higher than that of the area under rubber cultivation in 2006-07. The production of rubber has also been increased considerably during the same period. The growth of coverage of the rubber plantation area as well as production in the State is presented in the Table 11.10. Considering the growth of plantation areas and rubber production trends, there is vast potential for setting up of rubber industries in the State.

TABLE - 11.10
AREA AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER IN ASSAM

Year	Area* (in hectare)	Production (in MT)	Tapping Area (in hectare)	Employment Generation (Mandays)
2006-07	16508	3050	NA	1503550
2007-08	18271	4750	3320	1762591
2008-09	20975	5097	3518	2040686
2009-10	23075	9832	6505	2710230
2010-11	27083	10213	7686	2767450
2011-12	30791	10437	8608	3034993
2012-13	34537	11054	NA	NA

Source: The Rubber Board, Zonal Office, Guwahati



IMPLEMENTATION OF SOME SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT ORIENTED PROGRAMME:

Chief Minister Self Employment Scheme (CMSS) and Vocational Training under Assam Bikash Yojana

For the purpose of assistance in the field of self employment of the interested unemployed youth of the state, Industries and Commerce Department, Assam has continuing the 'Vocational Training' programme.

Under the Vocational Training programme, the unemployed youths are provided six months industrial training within the state on their interested fields. The cost of the training is fully borne by the Govt. of Assam. The State Govt. has released ₹50.00 lakh for General, ₹50.00 lakh for SCSP and ₹14.00 lakh TSP for implementation of vocational training programme during the year 2011-12. During the year 2012-13 an amount of ₹30.00 lakh was released for implementation of vocational training for "general" only. During the year 2013-14, the State Govt. has decided to continue the programme and sanctioned ₹30.00 lakh for general only. The following table shows some information on the achievement of vocational training for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13.

TABLE – 11.11
IMPLEMENTATION OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

Year	Physical target			Financial target (Rs.in lakh.)			No of trainees sponsored			No. of trainees completed training		
	Gen	SCSP	TSP	Gen	SCSP	TSP	Gen	SCSP	TSP	Gen	SCSP	TSP
2011-12	520	520	135	50.00	50.00	14.00	520	520	135	520	520	135
2012-13	310	350	67	30.00	Implementation on progress							

Source: Commissionarate of Industries and Commerce, Assam.

Mukhyamantrir Karmajyoti Aachani

The basic objective of the scheme is the upliftment of traditional artisans through financial assistance from the Government and skill development of traditional artisans. Traditional trade like manufacturing of decorative textile, black smithy, pottery, carpentry, toy making etc will cover under the scheme. Implementation of the scheme is continuing from the year 2005-06 under the sponsorship of the Government of Assam.

The following table shows some information on the implementation of Mukhyamantrir Karmajyoti Aachani during the year 2005-06 to 2012-13.

TABLE - 11.12
ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MUKHYAMANTRIR KARMAJYOTI AACHANI
[PERIOD 2005-06 to 2012-13]

YEAR	TARGET		ACHIEVEMENT		REMARKS
	PHYSICAL (In Nos.)	FINANCIAL (Rs. in Lakh)	PHYSICAL [NO OF ARTISANS BENEFITTED]	FINANCIAL (Rs. in Lakh)	
2005-06	1,02,500	900.00	1,19,145	895.74	-
2006-07 & 2007-08	54,000	195.00	54,000	192.52	Implementation for both year done together
2008-09	40,000	145.00	40,000	144.61	-
2009-10	2480 (SHG)	200.00	24,800	200.00	-
	21,325 (Individual)	75.00	21,325	75.00	SCCP
2010-11	660 (SHG) and 1000(Individual/ trained person)	835.00	640	113.82	Under process
2011-12	2560 nos. SHG/ individual trained person	514.00	2168 nos.	452.70	Machines/equipments distributed/to be distributed
2012-13	4621 nos. SHG/ individual trained person	595.00	1903	178.62	Supply order issued/ to be issued (remaining target under process)

Source: Commisnerate of Industries and Commerce, Assam.

Multi Disciplinary Skill Development Programme

The Multi Disciplinary Skill Development Programme is a flagship programme taken up by the State Industries and Commerce Department during the year 2011-12. It has been designed to effectively address the issue of skill development, enhance employability of rural youths as well as to take advantage of the growing demand for skilled manpower nationwide with the growth of the economy. The objective of the scheme is not only to train youths for acquiring skill but also plans to extend handholding support to these trained youths for placement by creating a Job Studio. The Scheme also has provision for training entrepreneurs to enhance their skills to compete internationally. Accordingly, sizeable number of entrepreneurs will be sent for training in reputed institutions within and outside the State so that they can acquire both hard and soft skills that are necessary to produce internationally standard Goods and Services and compete globally. The scheme will continue during the 12th five year plan.

The State Industries and Commerce Department has started construction of 4(four) numbers of Multi Disciplinary Skill Development Training Centres - Badarpurghat (Karimganj), Bilashipara (Dhubri), Bajiagaon (Nagaon) and Margherita (Tinsukia) along with up-gradation of existing training institute "Cottage Industries Training Institute" located at Kalapahar, Guwahati. In addition, construction of another 23 numbers of Multi Disciplinary Skill Development Training Centres is going to provide one training centre in each district. Till completion of the training centres the State Industries and Commerce Department has arranged training at few recognized national institutes of repute [as shown below] within and outside the state. In addition, The State Government also decided to impart training at Block level under the ongoing scheme.

- (a) National Academy of Construction, Hyderabad.
- (b) MSME Tool Room Training Centre, Guwahati.
- (c) CIPET, Changsari, Guwahati.
- (d) Cottage Industries Training Institute, Kalapahar.
- (e) NSIC, Guwahati.

- (f) NEITCO, Guwahati.
- (g) Handicraft Design and Research Centre, Industrial Estate, Guwahati.
- (h) NEISBUD, New Delhi.
- (i) NI-MSME, Yousufguda, Hyderabad.
- (j) National Centre for Design and Product Development, Okhla Industrial Estates, New-Delhi.

Training expenses: The State Industries and Commerce Department bears the cost of training which includes:

- (a) Course fee.
- (b) Food and lodging.
- (c) To and fro expenditure from place to place of origin to the training institutes.
- (d) Insurance coverage of ₹2.00 lakh per trainee under “Nagarik Suraksha Yojana” of Oriental Insurance Company for 4 months.

TABLE – 11.13

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MDSO DURING THE YEAR 2011-12 AND 2012-13

Year	Physical target (in nos)	Financial target (Rs.in lakh)	No. of trainees sponsored	No. of trainees completed training
2011-12	1600	200.00	537	537
2012-13	1600	200.00	433	433

Source: Commissionerate of Industries and Commerce, Assam

SERICULTURE

Traditionally, sericulture is a major cottage industry in the State. Sericulture has been practiced in Assam from time immemorial and continues to be an important labour-intensive and agro based cottage industry providing gainful occupation to around 2.50 lakh person in rural and semi-urban areas of Assam. Of this a sizeable number of male workers belong to the economically weaker section of the society and women. Moreover, sericulture is a sustainable farm-based economic enterprise positively favouring the rural poor in the un-organized sector because of its relatively low requirement of fixed capital and higher returns on investment.

The State of Assam is proud of traditionally producing Muga, Eri and Mulberry and lastly the Oak tassar in the hills districts. The State accounts for highest production of non-mulberry silk, muga and eri in the country. Assam has the monopoly in the world in the production of Muga, the “Golden Silk”, as more than 97 percent of Muga Silk is produced in Assam. Assam has also achieved the right of ‘Geographical Indication’ for Muga thread. The State is also a Major producer of Eri Silk (about 65 percent).

Non-mulberry silk in general and Muga silk in particular has been closely associated with the rituals and traditions of Assam and thus, silk production and its usage has been an important household activity in the State over the years. Muga Silk and Eri Silk have a good demand in the national and international market. Rearing of Eri, Muga and Mulberry silkworm are playing an important role in the economic development of a large section of rural population of the State. It is practiced in 10746 villages at present and provides employment to more than 2.9 lakh family of the State. Muga culture is endemic to Assam in the world.

According to the State Sericulture Department, the State has produced 109.0 MT Muga Raw silk, 1934.0 MT Eri Raw Silk and 25.0 MT Mulberry Raw Silk during the year 2012-13 as against 114.56 MT Muga Raw silk, 1061.61 MT Eri Raw Silk and 11.25 MT Mulberry Raw Silk during the year 2011-12 . During the year 2010-11, the production of Muga Raw Silk, Eri Raw Silk and the Mulberry Silk in the state was 113.28 MT, 810.98 MT, and 11.4 MT respectively.

The total area under Silkworm Food Plants has been recorded little increase to 26826.5 hectare [+10.5 percent] during 2012-13 from 21301 in 2011-12. During the year 2009-10, the area under silkworm food plant was 21229 hectare. It reveals from the Table 11.14 below that total Silk yarn production in the State has increased more than 74.0 percent during the year 2012-13 over the previous year. While the production of Eri silk yarn recorded 82.0 percent and the Mulberry 122.0 percent increase over the previous year, the production of Muga silk yarn reported decreased by 4.9 percent during the same period.

TABLE - 11.14
SERICULTURE ACTIVITIES IN ASSAM

Item		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Sericulture Villages (Nos.)	9683	9373	9373	9537	10532	10532	10740	10746
2.	No. of Families Engaged	196152	191434	239281	238578	260707	254134	254516	291592
3.	Area under Silk Worm food Plants (In Hect.)	18556	18392	18548	18556	21229	21301	24268	26826.5
3.1	Eri	7293	7382	7531	7538	7623	7670	8044	9172.5
3.2	Muga	7255	7299	7305	7305	8902	8908	9400	10230
3.3	Mulberry	4007	3711	3712	3713	4704	4723	6824	7424
4.	Yield of Cocoons								
4.1	Eri cut Cocoons (in MT)	700	887	1046	1080	1089	1108	1622.51	2514.16
4.2	Muga Cocoons (in lakh Nos.)	4905	4933	4302	5040	4436	6368	5812.4	5450.0
4.3	Mulberry Reeling Cocoons (in MT)	119	92	110	100	84	110	129.28	225.0
5.	Production of Silk Yarn (in MT)	634	773	884.81	921	916.17	935.66	1187.42	2068.0
5.1	Eri Raw Silk	525	665	784.26	810	819.09	810.98	1061.61	1934.0
5.2	Muga Raw Silk	98	99	91.07	101	88.73	113.28	114.56	109.0
5.3	Mulberry Raw Silk	12	9	9.48	10	8.35	11.4	11.25	25.0

Source: Directorate of Sericulture, Assam.

The State Sericulture Department although did not implemented any specific Scheme except “ Women Health Insurance Scheme” for the empowerment of women, the sericulture activities have a significant gender domination as more than 65 percent of the people obtaining livelihood from this activities are women. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme Catalytic Development Programme (CDP), the department has given priorities to women beneficiaries for taking up different projects. In such cases, 30 percent of all beneficiaries’ oriented schemes are reserved for women beneficiaries. Women SHGs have been organized in different districts for taking up yarn processing weaving etc. for which credit linkages have been organized by the Department through the service area banks. For empowerment of women necessary fund for training for their skill up-gradation have been provided in the scheme especially for Eri & Mulberry Silk worm rearing, spinners/reelers & weavers along with market linkage through Cocoon cum Yarn bank established at Boko during the year 2012-13. The State Sericulture Department proposed to cover 14460 women sericulture beneficiaries for empowerment of women under Gender Responsive Budget.

In addition, the State Government has taken initiative for revival of numerous defunct sericulture farms and centres in the State. The State has been given special emphasis for implementation of various schematic plans especially for augmentation of silk food plant plantation and rejuvenation of old silk food plants area. Besides this, organizations of private graineurs for production of quality muga and eri seeds, construction of scientific silk worm rearing houses, setting up of a Sericulture College etc. are also prioritized for development of sericulture in the State.

Keeping the vision objective for overall development of Silk Industry in the State, the Sericulture Department has given emphasis to-

- To procure 12.5 lakh Eri seed cocoon from the adopted rearers for production of quality seeds in the Govt. Eri Seed Grainages. The adopted seed rearers will be assisted for maintenance and improvement of plantation, procurement of seeds and equipments under subsidy programme.
- The Department proposed to raise 200 acres of Eri silk worm food plantation both in the Govt. Farms and Centres by way of re-plantation/replacing old and inferior quality plants by improved quality food plants along with equipment supports to both Govt. Grainages and Centres and to village rearers.
- It is also proposed to give support to the existing Eri Spinning Units under SHGs/NGOs by supplying improved machineries and equipments as well as to provide financial support to 200 nos. of SHGs/NGOs/Schools for plantation of silkworm food plants in their own lands.
- The Department proposed to assist 700 nos. private Muga rearers and 1000 nos. commercial Muga rearers for production of Muga seed cocoons/quality muga seeds. They will also be provided with assistance for plantation and seed subsidy and other rearing equipments.
- It is also proposed to support for purchase of rearing and agriculture equipments to raise 700 acres muga silk worm food plantation in Govt. farms, VGRs and also in private lands by way of re-plantation of old one and improvement of the existing plantations.
- In respect of development of mulberry silk food plant, the department proposed to provide financial support to 200 Schools/SHGs/NGOs for plantation of 50,000 silk worm food plants in their vacant lands. In addition, the department proposed to raise 500 acres of high yielding variety of mulberry plantation in 12 mulberry farms and 80 Collective Mulberry Gardens.
- The department also proposed to organize short term refreshers training courses for capacity building of both in-service employees and silk worm farmers at Sericulture Training Institute located at Titabar.

Pilot Project under Green House effect

At present Muga silk worm rearing in Assam is suffering due to high climatic pollution and extreme temperature. To overcome the problem of conducting P1 & P2 Muga seed crop rearing during summer season, it is proposed to conduct chowki rearing i.e., from hatching to 3rd stage in pruned plantation under green house coverage in 8 Muga Farms so that the hot temperature can be maintained. The department also proposed to provide financial assistance to re-vitalize the Muga Research Sub-Station located at Dhakuakhana and other research organizations/private farms for conducting different experiments/researches for conservation and protection of muga silk worms.

Establishment of Technical Information Centre

The Assam Sericulture Department has proposed to establish a Technical Information Centre at Dhemaji under Dhemaji district at the cost of ₹125.00 lakh under the Chief Minister's Special Package. The Centre will provide all types of help to the sericulture farmers of the district to obtain all advanced technologies so far available through researches and farmers will be given a market through internet to sell their produces. The objective for establishment of the centre is to save the silk producers from the hands of unscrupulous middlemen/traders vis-à-vis attract educated youths to take up sericulture for their employment and livelihood.

HANDLOOM

In Assam, Handloom Weaving is a way of life. It is inexorably linked with Assamese Culture and Heritage. Handloom Industry of Assam is known for its rich glorious tradition of making handloom and handicraft products. Handloom is a precious part of generational legacy and has been kept alive by the skilled weavers engaged in the age old tradition of weaving since antiquity in Assam. Contrary to use of modern technology and tools in the textile sector in present days, the handloom sector continued to play very important role in terms of employment generation and the socio-economic development of Assam. Handloom sector in Assam has gradually grown to the expected level for commercial production. Assam is a proud owner of more than 13.00 lakh looms and about 25 lakh people are directly or indirectly associated with weaving. Weaving in handlooms has provided maximum number of employment in the State after agriculture.

The cooperative coverage at present is about 50 percent of the weaver population of the State which is far below the National coverage. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan period, the cooperative coverage has been targeted to be raised to 55 percent.

The Handloom and Textiles Department of Assam, at present, directly runs 102 Handloom Training Centres, 4 Handloom Training Institute, 1 power loom Centre, 98 Weavers' Extension Service Units and 20 Handloom Production Centre, 1(one) Handloom Research and Designing Centre. In addition the department has one Production Procurement Centre under production programme to assist the weavers with skill upgradation backward and forward linkages in taking handloom as a self employment venture. All these institutes are functioning for the benefit of weavers outside the Cooperative sector. The Assam Government Marketing Corporation Ltd is the State Level organization to look after the weavers of the State. The three-pronged Cooperative (organized) Sector consists of more than 3992 Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies level, 7 District Handloom Cooperative Societies, 2 Regional Handloom Cooperative Societies and 1 Apex Cooperative Society i.e; ARTFED. Assam is the home of Muga and ERI and also produces Mulberry Yarn to some extent.

The State Government has given thrust on upgradation of technology and Skills to enhance production and to create additional employment opportunities and higher value addition and higher income generation of reelers, spinners and weaver. Accordingly, emphasis has been given create of adequate infrastructure facilities such as common facility center with facilities for designing, dyeing, weaving as well as marketing facilities. Emphasis has also been given on research and designing using CAD/CAM and other modern technologies for improvement quality production and for value addition of handloom products. New designs and colour combinations in fabric will be categorically developed in the CAD/CAM. It is also proposed to establish a Design Museum at the HRDC to keep the traditional, ethnic, cultural designs of different caste, communities and that of different kingdoms of the north-eastern region as well as other parts of the country. Creation of awareness among weavers about the latest trend in handloom technologies and creation of provision of marketing facilities is also given high priority for development of handloom sector in the State. The State Handloom Department proposed to extend support to private organizations, NGOs, Entrepreneurs etc. that are involved in innovative activities and technology up gradation of handloom sector.

At present, the Directorate of Handloom and Textiles cover 26395 villages of the State under its 209 Handloom Demonstration Circles with 1401400 weavers for its Handloom activities. The production of Handloom fabrics was 2.90 million sq. meters during the year 2012-13 as against 215 million meters during the year 2011-12 .The production of handloom fabrics during the year 2010-11 was 217 million meters.

With a view to strengthen the handloom sector as well as to increase productivity, production and self-employment, various development State Sectoral and Centrally Sponsored schemes have been undertaken by the State Government.

- The Handloom and Textile Directorate has launched a Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks by merging two schemes namely Apparel Parks for Export Scheme and Textile Centre Infrastructure development Scheme with the objective to provide world class infrastructure facilities for setting up textile units as well as to meet International Environment and Social Standards.

- Government of Assam has proposed to establish a Design Studio at existing Handloom Research and Design Centre (HRDC) for development new design and colour combination of fabrics. In addition this Design Studio will keep all the traditional, ethnic, cultural designs of different castes, communities and that of different kingdoms of North Eastern Region and other parts of the country.
- For implementation of **Integrated Handloom Development Scheme** on Cluster Approach in Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Golaghat, Jorhat, Dhemaji and North Lakhimpur, the Handloom and Textile Directorate proposed to cover 300-500 weavers and provide them some basic inputs like new looms, Jacquards, accessories, Margin Money, Corpus fund, training on weaving, dyeing & designing etc. Besides, exhibition of products, publicity & advertisement of products, buyers-sellers meet etc facilities will be organized in favour of weavers.
- Under the Scheme, Revival, Reform and Restructuring of handloom sector, NABARD has identified 417 viable and 636 Potentially Viable handloom Cooperative Societies in the State. Accordingly, The State Implementation Monitoring and Review Committee have vetted and recommended ₹20.49 lakh in respect of 12 Primary Weavers Cooperative societies for waiver of loan overdue. This revival of Weaver's Cooperatives will boost up the handloom Cooperatives.
- A Handicraft training centre is being set up at Majuli and it is proposed to establish another one at Char areas of Barpeta district during 2014-15. Steps are also proposed to be taken for promotion of MSME products through design intervention and awareness programme. **[Source: Budget Speech of Chief Minister/ Finance Minister, Assam 2013-14]**
- The Scheme for integrated Textile Parks (SITP) was launched by merging two schemes namely; Apparel Parks for Exports Scheme and the Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme with the objective to provide the world class infrastructure facilities for setting up Textile Units. The Scheme would facilitate textile units to meet International Environment and Social Standard. The State Govt. has proposed to set up an Integrated Textile Park at Naharkatia to create world class infrastructure facilities for textile units. A Handloom Trade Centre at Guwahati is also proposed for improvement and promotion of handloom sector.
- The State Handloom and Textile Directorate have decided to strengthen and expansion of Handloom production Centre to produce decorative and more value added quality fabrics. Intending weavers are to work under the supervision of technical persons and they will be provided wages against their production. The objective behind this scheme is to enhance production to 3060 sq.mt per month from 2060 sq.mtr per month.

For empowerment and for creation of self-employment potentialities among the women weavers, the Department has taken special initiative to give benefit to women weavers of the State under the programme Incentive to Handloom weavers. Besides these under the centrally sponsored schemes, like Project Package Scheme, Deen Dayal Hathkargha Yojana, Health Insurance, Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, Export of Handloom Products etc are also under implementation in the State. Under the Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana as many as 59078 women weavers are covered during the year 2012-13 as against 34619 and 57599 women weavers during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. In addition, 3.88 lakh female weavers are brought under the coverage of Health Insurance scheme during the year 2012-13.

For publicity of the development programme as well as to create awareness about the handloom products of the State, the Department has organized 3 District level Fairs, 10 Special Handloom Expos and 2 National Handloom Expo in the State during the year 2012-13.

Apart from the above, a new programme, with an objective to assist the artisans of handicraft has been undertaken in Nalbari District under Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hasta Silpa Bikash Yojana with financial assistance from Government of India. This programme will cover around 1000 artisans directly and indirectly.

The State Government has also taken initiative to implement a new financial package in handloom sector involving issue of weavers' card, yarn passbook etc. through NABARD.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The Assam Khadi & Village Industries Board (AKVIB) is enacted by the State Legislative adopting the Model Draft for Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) with the objective to generate rural employment and implementation of Khadi & Village Industries programmes in order to bring self reliance amongst the rural people and for building a strong rural economy. To achieve the objective, various khadi and village Industries are being promoted in the State by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board since their establishment. The performance of Khadi and Village Industries in the State may be evident from the following table.

TABLE – 11.15
ACHIEVEMENTS OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES UNDER
KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION IN ASSAM

Item	Production (Rs. in lakh)			Sales (Rs. in Lakh)			Employment (Nos)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Khadi and Poly Vastra									
Cotton	44.57	52.28	57.19	94.17	56.17	59.38	3000	3000	3000
Silk	822.03	855.27	935.64	695.26	780.12	824.63	14000	14000	15000
Woolen	-	-	-	4.25	2.22	2.30	-	-	-
Poly-vastra	28.57	28.58	29.09	26.75	27.21	27.97	204	-	164
Total	895.17	936.13	1021.92	820.43	865.72	914.28	17204	17000	18164
Village Industries	47638.46	52239.19	57507.51	69628.85	74483.06	77338.12	359000	377000	395000
Grand Total	48533.63	53175.32	58529.43	70449.28	75348.78	78252.40	376204	394000	413164

N.B. Products sold through directly aided institutions of KVIC and Assam KVI Board.

Source: Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Assam.

During the Twelfth Five Year Plan period, the AKVIB has proposed to generate employment of 60000 nos. under Khadi Sector and 150000 nos. under Village Industries sector. Besides the Board has taken steps for removal of rural poverty by creating employment opportunities in the districts where there is concentration of the poor and under employment population and implement the anti-poverty programmes in rationalized manner. Moreover, the Board has introduced improved implements for spinning and weaving to train-up local artisans for their better production and earnings through its 42 Khadi Production Centres and 43 Dub-Khadi Khadi Production Centres in rural areas of Assam.

With a view to The Assam Khadi & Village Industries Board has proposed to undertake the following new schemes during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period:

- Mulberry plantation at Matia and Majakhali in Goalpara district and Ghagrabar in Nalbari District at Board's own land.
- Cultivation of sugarcane and production of gur as well as Bee keeping industry (production and training) at Jamugurihat in Sonitpur District at Board's own land.
- Steel fabrication and candle industries at Hengerabari Khadi Complex in Kamrup (Metropolitan) District at Board's own land.

In addition to the above, the Board has proposed to implement schemes to create employment opportunities for 20000 women beneficiaries during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, the Board could create employment opportunities for 5542 women beneficiaries against the targeted 10072 numbers of women beneficiaries by implementing schemes under Khadi & Village Industries.

The Board has also been implementing “Chief Minister’s Special Employment Generation Programme” in all the 27 districts of Assam which provides self-employment opportunity to rural artisans/ entrepreneurs/ unemployment youths for their upliftment. This programme includes schemes like Agarbatti making, Mustered Oil Ghani, Handmade Paper, Bee Keeping, Carpentry & Black Smithy, Muga reeling & weaving, loom manufacturing, readymade garment making etc for which financial support are provided to the needy.

TRADE AND INVESTMENT:

North East Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP)

The announcement of the North East Industrial Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 by the Government of India was another important step towards industrialization of the State where special emphasis has been given on the word “**INVESTMENT**”. Through this Policy, the Government of India had approved a package of fiscal incentives and other concession for the entire North Eastern Region (NER) and Assam will be the leading State to reap benefit from it. Some of the important features incorporated in the Policy are-

- All new units as well as existing units (which go for substantial expansion) and commence commercial production within the 10 years period (w.e.f. 1-4-2007 to 31-3-2017) set up anywhere in the NER will be eligible for incentives for a period of 10 years.
- 100 percent Excise Duty Exemption will be continued on Finished Products made in the NER.
- 100 percent Income Tax exemption will continue as was available under NEIP – 1997.
- Capital Investment Subsidy @ 30 Percent will be available on investment of Plant and Machinery and limit for automatic approval at rate will be ₹1.5 crore etc.
- Interest Subsidy will be available @ 3 Percent on working capital loan.

Further, special provisions like providing comprehensive insurance subsidy, incentives for setting up of Bio-Technology Industry, Power Generating Plants (both from conventional and non-conventional sources) up to 10MW, Transport Subsidy Scheme etc are incorporated into the Policy to attract more and more investors to the region.

To achieve the objective, beside effective implementation of the policy, priority should be given on building up of a unified and integrated common market for the region, as NE States are economically interdependent.

Assam intends to attract maximum Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and will put sustained efforts to achieve the objective. The State Government has constituted a separate cell – The Industrial Investment Secretariat Cell (IISC) to facilitate investment and a High Level Committee to accord fast track clearance for investment proposals. The Cell will function as a single point of contact for all inquiries for investors including supplying of information pertaining to permissions/procedures/ guidelines.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY OF ASSAM-2008

To generate economic development by accelerating the process of industrialization and to generate employment and increase income, the Government of Assam has declared Industrial Policy 2008 with high expectations to attract more investment from other parts of the Country as well as to provide more support to the local entrepreneurs. The policy also aimed at revival of sick industries as well as gives more focus to Micro and Small Sector. The highlights of the policy are -

- Interest Subsidy on term loan provided to Micro industrial units @ 30 percent of the amount of interest paid to Bank/Financial institutions for a period of 5 years from the date of commercial production subject to a ceiling of ₹ 1.00 lakh per unit/year.
- Power Subsidy-30 percent subsidy on power traffic on actual unit consumed for 5 years upto connected load of 1.00MW subject to ceiling of ₹10.00 lakh per annum and 25 percent for connected load above 1.00MW subject of ₹25.00 lakh from the date of commercial production.

- Special incentive for mega projects with large investment with a minimum of ₹100 crore or generating a minimum of 1000 regular employment and having potential for development of ancillary industries and will receive all incentives including priority on land allotment, Tax concessions etc on case to case basis.
- Special incentive like exemption of VAT and Central Sales Tax for a period of 3 years for revival of sick industries.
- To encourage Micro and Small Scale Sector and to facilitate market linkage, Government will actively encourage trade with neighbouring countries and Countries in South-East Asia.
- 25 percent subsidy on Drawl of Power Line to the premises of the unit including the cost of transformer to Micro and Small industrial units.
- Special Incentives for Food processing /Electric/Agro based/Biotech Industries.
- Special Incentives to Women/Physically Challenged Entrepreneurs.
- VAT Exemption to all eligible units which manufacture goods in Assam under the Assam Value Added Tax Act, 2003 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
- Exemption of Stamp Duty and Registration Fee for setting up of Industrial Park/Estate.

BORDER TRADE

Border Trade Centre-Infrastructure Development

Assam is sharing international border with Bangladesh, Bhutan and Myanmar and thus has ample scope to enhance trade with these countries. To facilitate the export-import business with various neighbouring Countries bordering North-East India, Government of India has taken a new initiative to create all infrastructure facilities for the exporter of the region. The Government of India has approved for setting up of two numbers of border trade centre- one at Sutarkandi in Karimganj district and the other at Mankachar in Dhuburi district to facilitate the border trade with the neighbouring country Bangladesh.

To facilitate bilateral border trade with Bangladesh there are 8 Land Custom Stations (LCS) of India/Assam viz. Dhubri Steamerghat, Mancachar, Golokganj, Silchar RMS, Karimganj Ferryghat, Sutarkandi, Mahisasan Railway Station and Guwahati Steamer ghat.

For bilateral trade with Bhutan there are 3 (three) Land Custom Stations- Darranga, Hatisar and Ultapani. The work of the Border Trade Centre project located at Daranga in Baksa District and at Jagun in Tinsukia District is in progress.

a) Border Trade Centre, Sutarkandi:

The Border Trade Centre, Sutarkandi project in Karimganj district was approved by Government of India in the year 2000 under Critical Infrastructure Balance (CIB) scheme. The total project cost (both 1st and 2nd phase) was ₹2563.00 lakh, sharing between central and state govts as ₹2400.00 lakh and ₹163.00 lakh respectively. Till 2012-13 Government of India has released ₹2358.17 lakh and the State Government has released ₹163.00 lakh against their share. Both the phase of the project has been completed. The project has been implemented through AIIDC.

b) Border Trade Centre, Mankachar:

The Government of India has approved for setting up of a border trade centre at Mankachar town in Dhuburi district. It is located at only 100 meters away from the border gate with Bangladesh. The centre also has a linkage with Tura of Maghalaya. The approved project cost of this project is ₹466.00 lakh. The central share is ₹380.83 lakh and the state government share is ₹85.17 lakh. Up to the year 2012-13 Government of India has released ₹380.83 lakh and state government has released ₹85.00 lakh for this project out of their share. The project has already been completed and implemented by AIIDC.

c) Border Trade Centre, Darranga:

Government of Assam has started for setting up a Border Trade Centre at Darranga the border gate with Bhutan, in the District of Baksa near Tamulpur and kumarikata. The place is traditionally important for Bhutan Country and India. Government of India has approved the project at ₹1433.88 lakh and released ₹104.99 lakh up to the year 2012-13. The project is being implemented through AIIDC and status of completion is 10%.

Maniram Dewan Trade Centre

The Industry and Commerce Department, Government of Assam in association with India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) set up a Trade Centre in Guwahati and christened the Trade Centre in the name of the first and most illustrious tea planters of the state and a martyr of India's First War of Independence in 1857 as "**Maniram Dewan Trade Centre**".

To manage the "Maniram Dewan Trade Centre" the Department of Commerce Government of India, advised the Government of Assam for formation of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) under Section 25 of the Company Act. 1956. The Government of Assam accordingly formed the SPV, which was approved by the Department of Commerce, Government of India, in November, 2007 under Section 25 of the Companies Act with contribution of ₹10.00 Crore equity by Government of Assam (₹8.4 Crores in cash and ₹1.6 Crores as the notional value of Land). The newly formed Company has been named as "**Assam Trade Promotion Organization**".

The main objectives of Assam Trade Promotion Organization (ATPO) are:

- (a) To organize trade fairs and exhibitions and invite wider participation in export promotion activities like:
 - Buyers Sellers Meet;
 - ❖ Contact Promotion Programmes;
 - ❖ India Promotions with Departmental Stores;
 - ❖ Product Specific Promotions;
 - ❖ Product Development Adaptation;
 - ❖ Undertake market Studies, research work to determine Market Potential;
 - ❖ Export promotion Measures to tap export opportunities;
 - One to one interaction between the Companies, Distributors, Dealers for creating business opportunities, Networking, Joint transfer, Vendor developments and Sales promotion.
- (b) To publicize in India and Overseas the International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions to be held in the states of North Eastern Region and other parts of India & Overseas and invite the foreign as well as Indian participants to participate in them.
- (c) To organize and undertake trade in commodities connected with or relating to the fairs and exhibition in India and abroad and to undertake the purchase, storing and transport of such commodities in India or anywhere else in the world.
- (d) To promote, organize, manage and participate in industrial trade, other fairs and exhibitions in India and abroad and to take, all measures incidental thereto for promoting Indian Industry, especially North East trade and enhance its global competitiveness.
- (e) To undertake promotion of exports and to explore new market for traditional items of export and develop exports of new items with a view to maintaining, diversifying and expanding the export trade.
- (f) To serve a reference point in the Northeastern Region for Indian Industry and International Business Community.
- (g) The Company's activities will also cover the management of all present and future Trade Centre and also acts as an agency for all activities related to promotion and development of trade and commerce by the Government of Assam.

The Maniram Dewan Trade Centre, in addition to holding of fifteen International Trade Fairs, also hold several trade related fairs exclusively on Machineries, Printing equipments, Plastics, Building materials, Real Estate etc, so far.

The Assam Trade Promotion Organization (ATPO) as part of its mandate for the first time participated in the Thessaloniki International Trade Fair at Greece which was commenced from 10th Sept'2011 to 18th Sept'2011, wherein 11 women entrepreneurs from different part of the State were taken by ATPO to participate in the ATPO stall at Thessaloniki at Greece. The entrepreneurs showcased the traditional Handloom, Handicraft and natural soaps produced in the State. The eri and muga products evoked a keen interest amongst the Greek people. The entrepreneur manufacturing natural soap also evoked a strong

interest and was able to attract export orders. The Ambassador to Greece His Excellency Tsewang Topden visited the ATPO pavilion and was happy to see the women entrepreneurs with their products drawing large crowds. Assam Trade Promotion Organization was the only government Organization which participated in the Greece fair.

After the successful participation in Greece, the Assam Trade Promotion Organization also proposes to participate in other foreign international trade fairs for the benefit and exposure of entrepreneurs of Assam.

The Assam Trade Promotion Organisation (ATPO) also as a part of its mandate to cover the management of all present and future Trade Centers has recently been authorized by Government of Assam to acts as an agency for all activities related to promotion and development of the Sutarkandi Border Trade Centre located near Indo-Bangladesh Border in Karimganj district of Assam. This Border Trade Centre Sutarkandi has been setup to explore the possibility of tapping the potential of the existing / contagious market in the neighbouring country. Accordingly the physical and institutional infrastructure has been developed.

TOURISM

Tourism is a fastest growing industry in the world. Tourism in Assam is based on wildlife, natural beauty, unique flora & fauna, holy shrines, lush green tea gardens, turbulent rivers, vibrant and colourful cultural festivals. Assam has immense tourism potentials, which are to be explored as commercial resources. Eco-tourism is one of the fastest growing tourism segments and therefore the Government of Assam has given tremendous thrust with relevant to natural beauty and bounty.

The State Tourism Department has witnessed a considerable success and all round development both in respect of infrastructure development and creation of other facilities over the years with the financial assistance from Government of India as well as the State Government. It is felt that to explore tourism potentials, adequate investments and integrated, coordinated and concerted efforts from all concerned departments are necessary. However, the State Tourism department has undertaken various steps for promotion/ infrastructure development in the State both individually and jointly with private sector.

For the growth of tourism sector, special emphasis has been given on Tourism Circuit Development, Destination Development, Wayside Amenities etc., through public and private partnership to tap the unexplored potential opportunities. Assam Tourism Policy, 2008 has also been adopted by the State Government giving special emphasis to encourage private investment in Tourism sector by providing financial and logistic support. Meanwhile, the State Government has made all basic arrangements for construction of chain of 5[Five] Star Hotels in collaboration with private investors.

Eco-tourism is aimed at the appreciation of both natural world and traditional cultures existent in natural areas and to protect natural and cultural assets. Assam has several ethnic groups residing in harmony in spite of the differences in rites and rituals, festivals and attires. One may discover the fascinating legacy of art and crafts in Assam, the proud producer of three unique varieties of Silk, the Golden Muga, the White Pat and Warm Eri. In Assam, one can hear the rhythms of the shuttles of looms in the craft village, which get momentum with the advent of spring.

Assam is also blessed with minerals especially petroleum. It is worth mentioning that India's first oil well was drilled in Digboi. The world's third oil refinery and the first oil refinery in India and too in Asia was established and located at Digboi has also special importance from the tourism point of view.

River cruise on the Brahmaputra from Guwahati, organised by Government as well as Private tour operators are major attractions. One can opt for short cruises or can avail longer sailing to Kaziranga National Park or to the ethno-religious island of Majuli or to the remnants of the Great Ahom Kingdom in Sivasagar. "M.V. Mahabahu"- the latest addition for river cruise with starred facility is new attraction for adventure tourism. Of let, Brahmaputra cruises has been recognised as one of the top 10 most adventures cruises by the CNN International in 2013.

The Table 11.16 shows the volume of tourist traffic and magnitude of revenue earning by the State over the last seven years.

TABLE –11.16
NUMBER OF INDIAN AND FOREIGN TOURIST TO ASSAM
AND REVENUE EARNED FROM THE TOURISTS

Year	Tourist staying in Tourist Lodges		Tourist Staying in other accommodation like Hotel etc.		Total Revenue earned from Tourist Lodges only (Rupees in lakh)
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	
2006-07	20279	649	3459591	13008	81.30
2007-08	24057	960	3465757	12839	94.99
2008-09	26439	674	3672267	13859	103.92
2009-10	25665	664	3869860	14030	131.63
2010-11	25831	594	4101616	15039	143.60
2011-12	26439	696	4381897	15964	184.49
2012-13	22057	711	4522609	16997	248.19

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Assam.

Except increase of visit of number of foreign national tourists in Nameri National Park, the visit of number of tourists(both Indian and Foreign) in other National Parks of Assam has considerably fall during the year 2012-13 in comparison to the previous year .In respect of visit of Indian tourists this fall was in Kaziranga National Park -20.0 percent, Manash National Park-19.4 percent, Orang National Park-31.0 percent, Dibru-Saikhowa National park-33.1 percent and Nameri National park-22.0 percent. In respect of visit of foreign national tourists in National Parks of Assam, the Kaziranga National Park reported 1.4 percent decrease over the previous year followed by Manas National Park-8.1 percent. The decrease of foreign national tourists in the Orang National Park and Dibru-Saikhowa National Park recorded 56.0 percent and 54.8 percent respectively during 2012-13 over the previous year. The Table below shows the trend of number of tourists visited various National Parks in Assam during the last six years.

TABLE – 11.17
NUMBER OF TOURIST VISITED NATIONAL PARKS IN ASSAM

Year	Kaziranga National Park		Manas National Park		Orang National Park		Dibru-Saikhowa National Park		Nameri National Park	
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
2007-08	53640	6106	6391	624	1631	215	1766	53	4154	524
2008-09	100384	5767	1104	240	1285	267	2567	74	5489	479
2009-10	105264	7580	8030	139	1628	325	2613	62	4342	346
2010-11	112392	7447	10843	503	1702	180	2351	40	4460	352
2011-12	117308	7521	19705	237	2678	159	3970	42	5601	457
2012-13	93747	7418	15890	218	1847	70	2656	19	4370	528

Source: The Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), Assam and Directorate of Tourism, Assam

Employment Generation Scheme for Educated Unemployed youths

The State Government has been given thrust on Self-employment generation schemes. The “**Assam Bikash Yojana**” is an ambitious employment generation schemes undertaken by the Government of Assam. Under the Scheme the tourism department has taken up programmes like providing financial assistance to local educated unemployed youths so that the youths could engage themselves in tourism promotional activities like transport, wayside amenities, food kiosk, restaurants, dhabas, and Home stay facilities etc. For capacity building, youths studying in the institute of hotel management are provided with stipend and also incentive to the institutions. As many as 718 unemployed youths including 126 under graduate youths [remaining were graduate] have been provided with subsidy for purchase of tourist vehicles under the Scheme of “Assam Bikash Yojana”. It is contemplated that 1000 youths already benefited from the Scheme within the span of 2008-2009 to 2010-2011. The department also introduced training facilities for the drivers conducting jeep safaris within the National Parks.

Efforts to Unveil Assam to National and Foreign Tourist

At present, infrastructure development and destination management has been emphasised for sustained growth of tourism sector of Assam. Priority has also been given to establish an impeccable brand identity in the domestic and international market through publicity both in domestic and overseas countries. Brand building is a long term exercise and it involves 360 degree communication. Further it is felt that the lesser known tourism products of the State are yet to be taken to the global market. To achieve positive response from the national and global market, the Assam Tourism Department participated in different tourism fairs to showcase the tourism product in the national and international market so as to attract domestic and foreign tourists to the region. Accordingly, the Assam Tourism Department participated in the national level tourism fairs like Rath Yatra Festival at Puri, TTF Kolkata, Travel India, Kolkata, Surajkund Craft Mela, Buddhist Conclave, IITF New Delhi etc. In addition, the Assam Tourism Department too participated in several international tourism fairs as a part of publicity campaign and to draw tourists. The electronic and print media are also been extensively utilized for publicity and marketing campaign. The Assam Tourism Department has also started intensive media campaign through Domestic and National Level electronic media. Efforts have been made to establish linkages with the neighbouring North-eastern States and South East Asian countries as a regional tourism hub. The State Government has also proposed to create an East India circuit linking Assam, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal and Sikkim.

The Assam Tourism Department has prioritized infrastructure development of Rural Tourism for women to showcase the rural tourism products rural lifestyle, culture, handicrafts etc., for unique visitor community as well as income and employment generation of rural women.

In addition, special attention has been given to upgrade existing facilities in wildlife parks, sanctuaries to accommodate more tourists.

MINING

Assam is richly endowed with mineral resources. However, optimum exploitation could not be possible primarily due to existence of deposits in disadvantageous locations. At present, the exploitation of minerals in the State comprises of mainly Petroleum (Crude), Natural Gas (Utilised), Coal and Limestone. During the year 2012-13, the volume of production of coal was 605 thousand MT, Crude Oil 4861 thousand MT, Natural Gas (utilized) 2681 MCM and Lime Stone 292 thousand MT as against 590 thousand MT coal, 5023 thousand MT Crude Oil, 2726 MCM Natural Gas (Utilised) and 242 thousand MT Lime Stone during the year 2011-12. The volume of production during the year 2010-11 of Coal was 1110 thousand MT, Crude Oil 4714 thousand MT, Natural Gas (Utilised) 2500 MCM and Limestone 334 thousand MT. It reveals from the data that while the production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas (Utilised) recorded 3.2 percent and 1.7 percent decrease respectively in 2012-13 against 2011-12, the production of Coal and Lime Stone recorded 2.5 percent and 20.7 percent increase respectively during the same period. The Table -11.18 exhibited some statistics of minerals exploited in the State during the last ten years.

TABLE - 11.18
MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM

Year	Coal (000MT)	Crude Oil (000MT)	Natural Gas Utilised (MCM)	Limestone (000MT)
2003-04	738	4571	1999	460
2004-05	581	4702	2037	419
2005-06	956	4429	2195	410
2006-07	1058	4426	2238	296
2007-08	1101	4361	2397	381
2008-09	1147	4673	2603	363
2009-10	1203	4738	2476	402
2010-11	1110	4714	2500	334
2011-12	590	5023	2726	242
2012-13	605	4861	2681	292

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines.

The index of mineral production in Assam (Base 2004-2005) was 105.15 in 2012-13 as against 108.35 in 2011-12. The index of mineral production was 103.73 in 2009-10. The Table 11.19 below shows the index of mineral production in Assam during the period 2007-08 to 2012-13.

TABLE – 11.19
INDEX OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM

MINERALS	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Base : 1999-2000		Base : 2004-2005			
Coal	184.27	200.52	191.56	176.75	93.95	96.34
Petroleum (Crude)	78.56	92.94	100.30	99.79	106.33	102.9
Natural Gas (Utilised)	139.77	137.65	120.60	121.77	132.78	130.59
Limestone	91.29	90.30	100.25	83.29	60.35	72.82
All Minerals	87.90	100.39	103.73	103.08	108.35	105.15

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

The Directorate of Geology and Mining under the Mines and Mineral Department of Assam has played an important role in the development of the State by undertaking survey and exploration of mineral and ground water resources in a regular manner. With the growing economic importance and market demand on the mineral resources due to industrial growth the Geology and Mining Department has given greater emphasis to extend geological exploration programme over wide areas to identify more mineral potential locations. Emphasis has also been given in survey and exploration of minerals involving coal, limestone, petroleum etc., on the strength of which the mining leases granted to various governments, private parties to carry out operations in the State. Mining leases for petroleum, coal, limestone etc., and exploration/prospecting licenses have been granted to various organizations like Oil India Ltd, ONGC Ltd, Coal India Ltd and Cement Corporation of India Ltd etc.

The revenue in terms of royalty etc., earned by the State of Assam has since been increasing gradually. In the year 2011-12, the State Government has earned ₹1993.82 crore as against ₹1696.46 crore revenue earned during 2010-11. The royalty collection from mining lease is expected to be ₹2000.00 crore during the year 2012-13.

The Mines and Minerals Department, proposes to continue and intensify detailed survey and exploration in the previously exploration carried out areas with positive results for development of basic raw materials (minerals) with a view to setting up of mineral based industries like cement, lime, ceramics, glass, refractory materials, sanitary wares etc.

Emphasis has also been given by the Department for assessment of ground water potential in both shallow and deeper aquifers as well as to delineate good source of underground water through hydro-geological studies for use in irrigation, domestic water supply and industrial use. Investigation of ground water will also help to identify fluoride and/or arsenic content in ground water which is also a major cause of concern in recent days. In addition, stress has also been given on various studies of landslide & hazards for taking mitigation measures to minimize damages.

APPENDIX - 11.1

TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED MICRO, SMALL, MEDIUM ENTERPRISES [MSME] UNITS AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS IN ASSAM

Sl. No.	District	Unit Registration During the year			Total Workers		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Kokrajhar	6	10	13	30	72	106
2.	Dhubri	72	35	56	465	251	314
3.	Goalpara	20	34	26	257	198	139
4.	Bongaigaon	39	53	48	167	396	258
5.	Barpeta	52	33	54	353	240	555
6.	Kamrup (M+R)	391	318	297	3455	4274	3051
7.	Nalbari	42	70	89	207	399	439
8.	Darrang	35	57	43	184	253	310
9..	Morigaon	24	25	37	132	143	189
10.	Nagaon	164	74	123	938	603	718
11.	Sonitpur	41	89	54	323	608	319
12.	Lakhimpur	39	18	23	275	87	141
13.	Dhemaji	28	41	27	137	209	104
14.	Tinsukia	98	47	81	914	336	473
15.	Dibrugarh	91	58	118	577	625	470
16.	Sivasagar	81	35	81	584	2646	760
17.	Jorhat	34	69	82	183	985	565
18.	Golghat	44	62	42	369	390	245
19.	K. Anglong	9	6	6	138	69	76
20.	Dima-Hasao	4	2	3	24	21	36
21.	Cachar	70	62	50	94	524	1802
22.	Karimganj	21	23	25	128	132	133
23.	Hailakandi	25	23	37	95	100	155
24.	Chirang	4	22	11	37	208	80
25.	Baska	37	7	11	199	44	134
26.	Udalguri	35	11	14	193	73	99
	Total	1506	1287	1451	10458	13886	11671

Source: Commissionerate of Industries and Commerce, Assam.

APPENDIX - 11.2

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF MICRO, SMALL, MEDIUM ENTERPRISES [MSME] REGISTERED IN ASSAM DURING THE YEAR 2012-13

Sl. No.	District	Unit Registration during the year 2012-13			
		Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1.	Kokrajhar	12	1	-	13
2.	Dhubri	54	2	-	56
3.	Goalpara	26	-	-	26
4.	Barpeta	48	6	-	54
5.	Morigaon	37	-	-	37
6.	Nagaon	113	10	-	123
7.	Sonitpur	47	7	-	54
8.	Lakhimpur	22	1	-	23
9.	Dhemaji	27	-	-	27
10.	Tinsukia	73	7	1	81
11.	Dibrugarh	113	4	1	118
12.	Sivasagar	75	5	1	81
13.	Jorhat	73	9	-	82
14.	Golaghat	38	4	-	42
15.	Karbi-Anglong	3	3	-	6
16.	Dima-Hasao	3	-	-	3
17.	Cachar	38	11	1	50
18.	Karimganj	21	4	-	25
19.	Hailakandi	37	-	-	37
20.	Bongaigaon	47	1	-	48
21.	Chirang	8	2	1	11
22.	Kamrup	225	69	3	297
23.	Kamrup (M)				
24.	Nalbari	88	1	-	89
25.	Baksa	10	1	-	11
26.	Darrang	38	4	1	43
27.	Udalguri	13	1	-	14
	ASSAM	1289	153	9	1451

Source: Commissionerate of Industries and Commerce, Assam.

APPENDIX - 11.3
INDEX NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF ASSAM
 (Base : 2004-2005 = 100)

Sl. No.	NIC - 2004	Industry Division	Index Number				
			2004-05	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (P)
1.	15	Manufacturing of food products and beverages	100	114.18	115.47	117.47	136.70
2.	16	Manufacture of tobacco products	100	150.25	155.81	176.66	193.53
3.	17	Manufacturing of Textiles	100	150.40	152.17	158.59	178.21
4.	21	Manufacturing of paper & paper products	100	110.61	115.56	117.84	135.63
5.	22	Publishing, Printing & reproduction of recorded media	100	206.59	216.25	221.94	254.69
6.	23	Manufacturing of Coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	100	151.46	149.01	166.56	161.95
7.	24	Manufacturing of Chemical & Chemical Products	100	171.91	174.94	178.52	217.53
8.	25	Manufacturing of rubber & Plastic Products	100	142.24	187.38	188.65	211.37
9.	26	Manufacturing of other non-metallic mineral products	100	120.87	140.54	146.30	175.88
10.	27	Manufacturing of basic metals	100	145.92	146.00	148.99	196.32
11.	28	Manufacturing of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipments	100	142.91	155.97	171.01	208.45
12.	29	Manufacturing of machinery & equipments n.e.c.	100	176.45	191.23	202.03	258.55
13.	31	Manufacturing of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	100	180.14	215.41	236.24	256.36
14.	32	Manufacture of Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	100	118.45	121.18	126.48	134.61
15.	33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	100	126.24	134.83	143.22	164.86
16.	34	Manufacturing of motor vehicles, trailers and Semi trailers.	100	127.31	129.68	133.55	223.66
17.	36	Manufacturing of furniture, Manufacturing n.e.c.	100	123.58	129.93	134.58	156.95
18.	15-36	Total Manufacturing	100	146.74	148.17	159.67	170.48
19.	10-14	Mining and Quarrying	100	103.73	103.08	108.35	105.15
20.	15-36	Manufacturing	100	146.74	148.17	159.67	170.48
21.	40	Electricity	100	124.11	126.83	133.42	123.09
Total in General			100	124.07	124.58	132.68	135.06

n.e.c.-Not elsewhere classified.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam.

POWER

In pursuance of the Indian Electricity Act 2003, and as a part of the Assam power sector development programme, the Government of Assam has set in motion the process of unbundling the Assam State Electric Board in 2004, into following government companies:

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

These initiatives are in the interest of all the stakeholders in the electricity sector in the State, i.e. consumers, shareholders, suppliers, creditors, infrastructure builders and the Government of Assam. The scheme like externally aided project, rural electrification, accelerated power development and reform programme (APDRP) which are yet being executed under Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB).

The Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (APGCL) was constituted to look after power generation in the State Sector. The final Transfer Scheme was implemented in August, 2005. The company is mainly responsible for development of Thermal & Hydel Power Projects to Generate Electricity to meet the energy demand in the State to the extent feasible.

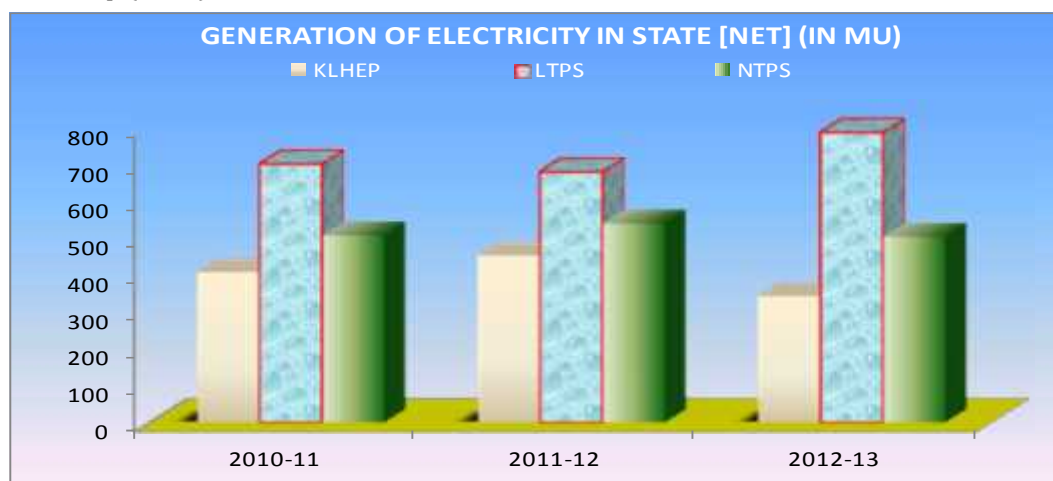
The present installed capacity of APGCL is 376.7 MW.

- LTPS = 157.2 MW,
- NTPS = 119.5 MW &
- KLHEP = 100 MW.

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2007-08	42819.00	32249.00
2008-09	39435.00	26382.86
2009-10	17264.00	16507.00
2010-11	38744.00	23362.02
2011-12	45925.00	24005.56
Total	184187.00	122506.38

INSTALLED CAPACITY AND GENERATION OF POWER

The installed capacity of generating plants at present in the State is 376.7 MW which include Coal, Hydel and Gas plants of the state. The installed capacity for generating power has come down due to de-commissioning of Bongaigaon Thermal Power station (BTPs) and Mobile Gt sets and de-rating of age-old units of Namrup (NTPS).



The status of power generation in the state is not satisfactory from the point of power requirement of the consumer. There has been always a shortage of power supply in the state due to generation of less amount of power in comparison to its demand. However, the ASEB has been trying to meet the power shortage by importing power from other foreign sources. In 2012-13 power generation was to 1765.30 MU. The installed capacity of various generating plants and the generation of power in the State during the last few years is shown in the table 12.1.

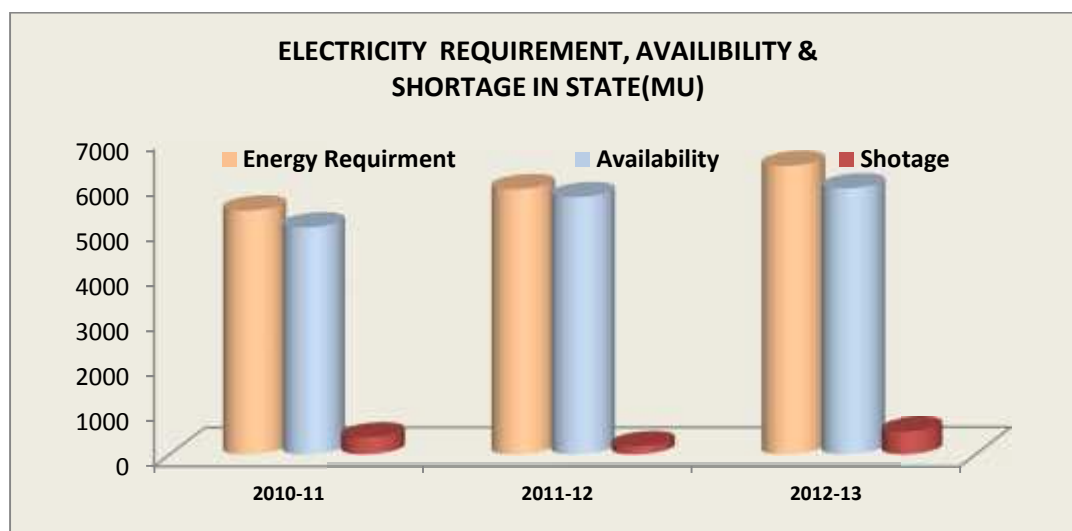


TABLE-12.1

INSTALLED CAPACITY AND GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY IN ASSAM

Installed Capacity of Generation Plant (MW)		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Hydael	KLHEP	100	100	100
Gas	LTPS	120	120	120
	NTPS	97	97	97
Waste Heat Recovery	LTPS WHRU	-	37.2	37.2
	NTPS WHRU	22.5	22.5	22.5
Total		339.5	376.7	376.7
Gross Unit Generated (MU)				
Hydal	KLHEP	409.5	454.9	344.0
Gas	LTPS	767.8	751.7	888.1
	NTPS	530.5	565.7	533.2
Total		1707.7	1772.3	1765.3
AUX Consumption(MU)				
Hydal	KLHEP	2.1	2.3	1.7
Gas	LTPS	66.9	71.9	101.9
	NTPS	23.8	26.1	30.0
Total		92.8	100.3	133.6
Net Unit Generated (MU)				
Hydal	KLHEP	407.4	452.7	342.3
Gas	LTPS	700.9	679.7	786.2
	NTPS	506.7	539.6	503.2
Total		1615	1672	1631.7

POWER SUPPLY POSITION

The energy requirement in the State has been worked out at 6392 Million Unit (MU) during the year 2012-13 as against 5877 MU in the previous year but the availability of energy during the periods was 5895 MU and 5700 MU respectively. However, the power generation was 1765 MU and 1772 MW during the years 2012-13 and 2011-12 respectively. To meet the demand of the requirement of power in the State, the Commercial Wing of ASEB has been purchasing power from other public and private sources. As per Census, 2011, out of the total population 37% population of the State are using electricity for lighting purposes.

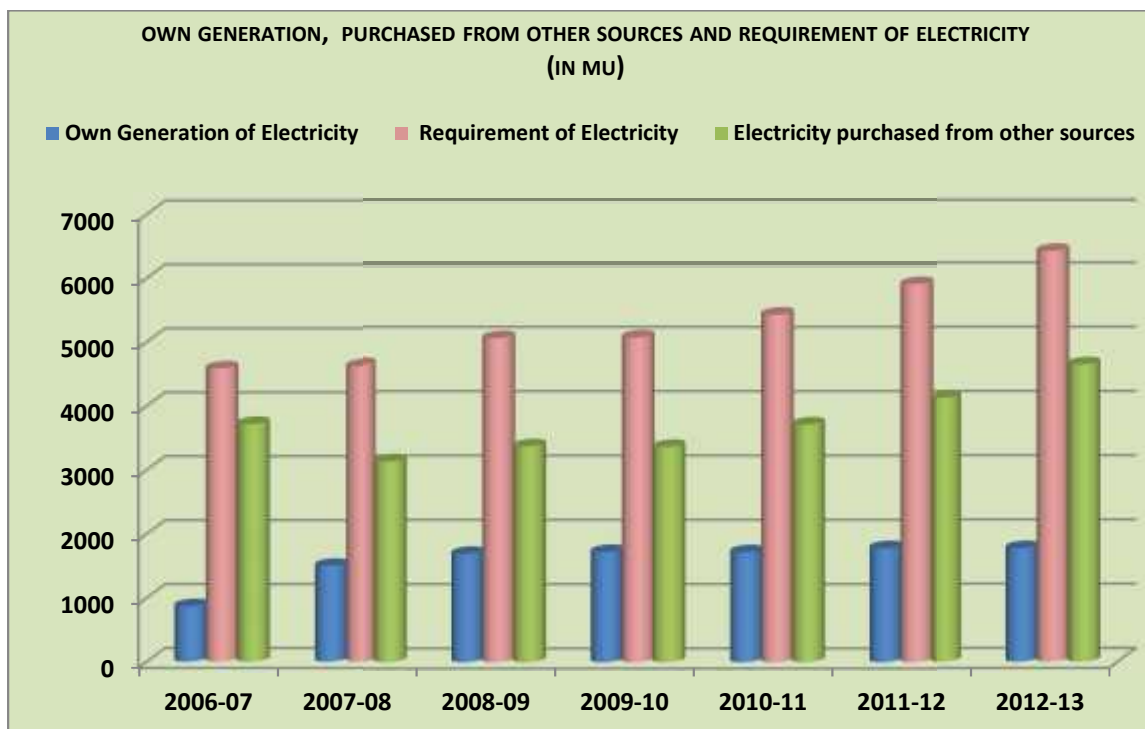


TABLE-12.2

PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY STATUS

Year	Electrical Energy (million unit)		*Population	Per capita Requirement (Kwh)	Per Capita Availability (Kwh)
	Requirement	Availability			
2001-02	3415	3302	**26655528	128	124
2005-06	4216	3536	28506000	150	124
2006-07	4585	3826	28896000	159	132
2007-08	4621	4018	29282000	158	138
2008-09	5039	4270	29660000	170	144
2009-10	5049	4590	30037000	168	153
2010-11	5403	5031	30413000	180	165
2011-12	5877	5700	**31205576	189	183
2012-13	6392	5895	31167000	206	190

* Estimated on projected population.

**Estimated on Population Census 2001 and 2011

Source : Commercial Wing of ASEB.

REQUIREMENT AND SHORTAGE OF ELECTRICITY IN ASSAM

Item	2001-02	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Peak Demand(MW)	553	1065	1135	1286
Peak Demand Met (MW)	519	947	1060	1068
Shortage(MW)	34	118	75	218
Shortage (in%)	6.15	11.08%	6.61%	16.95%

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION LOSSES

Power, which is supplied to various categories of consumers passes through various stages -from transformation to higher voltage level to final distribution in the premises of the consumers, involves energy losses is known as Transmission and Distribution losses. The Transmission and Distribution loss in the State was calculated as 28.94 percent during the year 2012-13, which includes commercial losses as well. The situation has been gradually improving. The power loss through transmission is however an area of concern for the power deficit State like Assam. The transmission and distribution losses in Assam during the last three years have shown in the Table 12.3 below.

TABLE-12.3
TRANSMISSION & DISTRIBUTION (T&D) LOSSES AND
TRANSMISSION & COMMERCIAL (AT&C) LOSSES

Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Energy Input (MUs)	4972	5684	5871
Energy Billed (MUs)	3535	3969	4205
T&D Losses (MUs)	1437	1715	1666
T&D Losses (%)	28.90	30.17	23.38
Amount Billed (Rupees in lakh)	158457	201265	227501
Amount realized (Rupees in lakh)	148942	190666	218035
Collection Efficiency (%)	94.00	94.73	95.84
Overall Efficiency (Percentage)	70.09	69.52	71.06
AT&C Losses (Percentage)	29.91	30.48	28.94

AT&C losses : Aggregate Transmission and Commercial Losses.

As per EPS Report . Source-APDCL, Bijulee Bhawan , Guwahati-1

It is estimated to reduce T&D and AT&C to 19.49% and 21.34% respectively at the end of Twelfth Five Year. Some measures are taken to reduce T&D loss as follows-

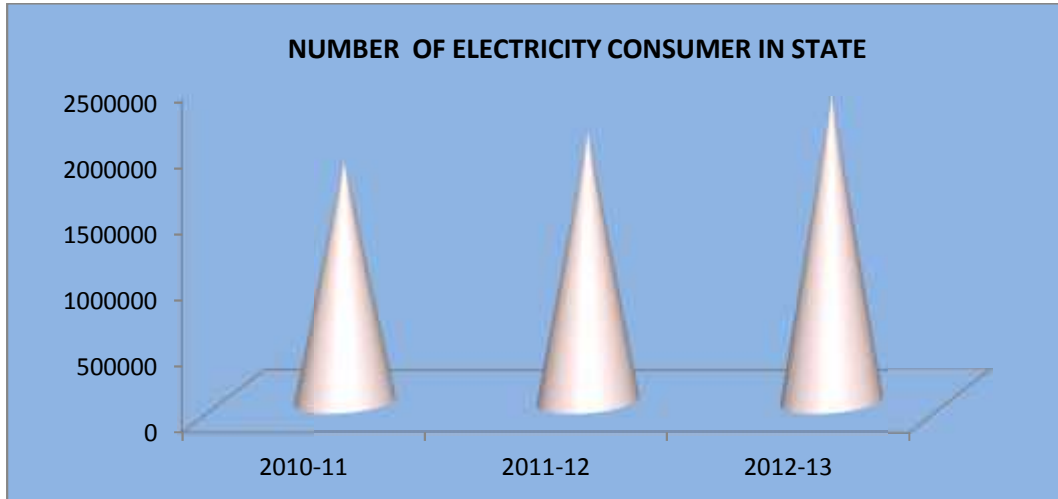
1. Energy accounting and electrically live ring fencing under R-APDRP.
2. R&M and Re- conducting of 33 kv , 11 kv < lines.
3. Changing of E&M and Stopped Meter with Electronic Meter.
4. Establishment of Police station in different circle for theft detection.
5. Energy Bill Payment through Net Banking.

NUMBER OF CONSUMER IN THE STATE

The number of consumers in the State, as reported by Assam Power Distribution Company Limited, for last two years were as follows:

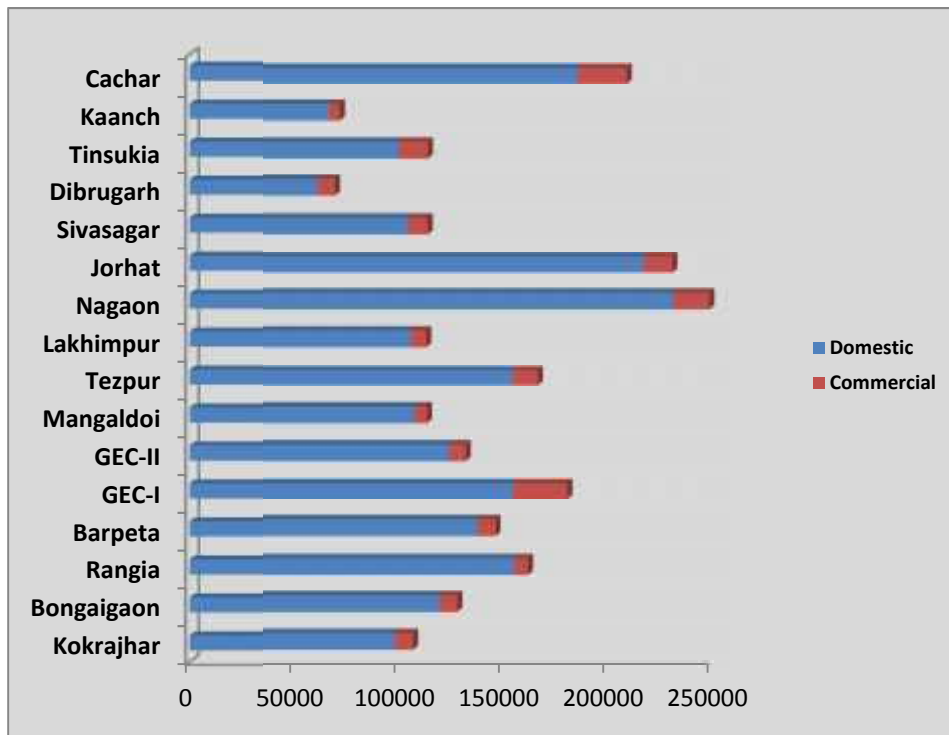
TABLE - 12.4
TOTAL NUMBERS OF CONSUMER

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Total
2010-11	1655207	166399	1821606
2011-12	1811129	172310	2036429
2012-13	2130992	181781	2312773



The demand for electricity consumption in the State has been increasing day by day. It is observed that total number of consumers both domestic and commercial have increased by around 12% in 2011-12 and 14% in 2012-13 as compared to 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively, whereas the own power generation in the State has increased during the years 2011-12 around 4% but during the year 2012-13 power generation has decreased by 0.40% and to meet the demand of the consumers in the State ASEB system has been purchasing power from other sources.

CIRCLE/DISTRICT WISE CONSUMER’S STATUS OF ELECTRICITY IN STATE



RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vaidutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), a scheme for attaching the goal of provide access to electricity to 8406 numbers of un-electrified (UE) villages and to provide BPL connection to around 10 lakh consumers in 13081 numbers of Already Electrified (AE) villages in the State. In Assam, implementation of the RGGVY was started in April 2007. The status of village electrification in Assam before implementation of RGGVY as on 31.03.2007 was as under.

Total no. villages as per 2001 Census	25124
No. of electrified villages	18567
Percentage of Villages electrified	74
No. of un-electrified villages	8406
No. of remote villages	2202

STATUS OF RGGVY (as on 28.02.2013)

Agency	UE/DE Villages		AE Villages		BPL Villages	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
ASEB	6907	6513(94.30%)	9533	8964(94.03%)	980374	717828(73.22%)
PGCIL	1499	1485(95.87%)	3548	3251(91.63%)	182373	171349(93.96%)
Total	8406	7998(94.58%)	13081	12215(93.38%)	1162747	889177(76.47%)

ACHIEVEMENT OF RGGVY IN ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

District	Date of award	Sanctioned			Achievement		
		UE	AE	BPL	UE	AE	BPL
Jorhat (Incl. Ph-II)	June'08/25 th Feb'11	243	472	60529	243	472	39201
Golaghat (Incl. Ph-II)	Sept'08/ 24 th Feb,11	483	508	71034	483	508	58955
Morigaon(inl. Ph-II)	June'08/8 th Dec'11	257	221	52654	243	215	35417
Nalbari (inl. Ph-II)	June'08/8 th Dec'11	145	653	85730	145	596	45672
Darrang (inl. Ph-II)	Sept.'08/15 th March'11	204	1082	66489	204	969	58506
Barpeta	February'09	226	710	63567	189	646	44609
Kamrup	January'09 & Jan'10	379	927	74943	356	867	66921
Bongaigaon(Incl.Ph-II)	January'09	351	501	41969	335	489	35213
Dhubri	January'09	393	782	74274	362	652	43726
Nagaon(Incl.Ph-II)	January'09 & Jan'10/16 th Dec'11	358	1003	116578	317	887	75296
N. C. Hills	January'09	242	128	4681	169	104	2705
Karbi-Anglong	January'09	1380	436	31504	1367	436	30340
Lakhimpur(inl. Ph-II)	March'09/26 th Mar'12	547	503	50300	531	494	32170
Dhemaji	March'09	631	294	21322	580	285	19613
Kokrajhar (2 packages under ASEB)	Nov'09	308	284	29570	243	166	4328
Total (ASEB)		6153	8504	872191	5769	7788	568919
Dibrugarh	Feb'09	245	686	24240	242	585	12348
Sivasagar	Feb'09	92	339	13505	92	313	9166
Sonitpur	Feb'09, Jan'09 & Dec'08	569	916	65817	528	913	45307
Hailakandi	March'09	63	249	9788	63	173	9788
Karimganj	May'09	210	459	27488	199	245	21246
Kokrajhar(1 packages under PGCIL)	Feb'09	122	130	11329	122	107	9954
Total (PGCIL)		1301	2779	152167	1246	2336	108809
Grand Total(ASEB+PGCIL)		7445	11283	1024358	7015	10124	677728
Total (X+X) the Plan		8357	13029	11144811	7918	11870	805184

As per information received from ASEB, out of the total 26395 number of villages as per Census,2011, in the State, the number of villages electrified was 22520 (85%) till 2012-13.

ELECTRIFICATION OF VILLAGES IN ASSAM

(RGGVY only)

District	No. of villages Electrified (Cumulative)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Dhubri	1122	1226	1226
Kokrajhar	515	754	806
Bongaigaon	793	836	838
Goalpara	741	741	741
Barpeta	934	998	998
Nalbari	727	739	798
Kamrup(M)	1130	1292	1293
Darrang	1275	1305	1305
Sonitpur	1484	1542	1542
Lakhimpur	963	1082	1087
Dhemaji	740	1023	1027
Morigaon	447	468	474
Nagaon	1216	1317	1327
Golaghat	1027	1032	1032
Jorhat	769	769	769
Sivasagar	452	452	452
Dibrugarh	912	1035	1035
Tinsukia	1075	1075	1075
Karbi-Anglong	1903	2211	2252
N. C. Hills	366	445	482
Karimganj	675	749	758
Hailakandi	309	313	313
Cachar	890	890	890
Baksa*			
Chirang**			
Udalguri***			
Assam	20465	22294	22520

N. B. : * Baksa is included in Nalbari District

** Chirang is included in Bongaigaon District

*** Udalguri is included in Darrang District

PROJECT/SCHEMES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF POWER SECTOR

The ASEB system has been undertaking various projects/schemes for development of the Power Sector. The performance and achievement both in physical and financial are as follows.

Details of Financial & Physical Performance of Annual Plan 2010-11

Name of the Department: Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Financial Progress			Physical Progress		
		Approved Outlay (₹ in Lakh)	Fund Released	Actual Expenditure	Physical Target	Achievement	% tage
General Area							
1	Renovation & Modernisation						
1.1	R&M of Namrup TPS	50.00	50.00	50.00	Taking up of routine R&M works.	Proposed works completed	100%
	R&M of Lakwa TPS	50.00	50.00	50.00	Taking up of routine R&M works.	Proposed works completed	100%
2	Other State Plan						
2.1	150 MW Lower Kopilee HEP	500.00	500.00	500.00	Outlay was proposed for land acquisition and other preliminary project activities	Proposed works completed	100%
2.2	Total for Hydro Generation	2400.00	0.00	0.00	To take up Hydro Projects	Fund not received	0%
	Total General Area	3000.00	600.00	600.00			100%
3	One Time ACA						
3.1	100 MW Namrup Replacement Power Project (Ph.-I)	6775.00	6775.00	6775.00	Part Work execution of the project	For payment towards EPC contractor M/s BHEL for part supply & erection of the projects.	100%
3.2	37.2 Lakwa Waste Heat Project	183.30	183.30	183.30	After a lapse of few target dates including the latest of 31-12-2010 by BHEL, the unit was finally test synchronised on 24.12.11 with all three HRSG.	Payment made towards turn-key contractor M/s BHEL	100%
3.3	100 MW Karbi Langpi HEP (10% Loan component)	574.00	574.00	574.00	To clear old liabilities & balance peripheral works	Proposed works completed	100%
	Total One Time ACA	7532.30	7532.30	7532.30			
	Total Generation	10532.30	8132.30	8132.30			

Estimated Financial & Physical Performance of Annual Plan 2011-12

Name of the Department : Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Financial Progress			Physical Progress		
		Approved Outlay (₹ in Lakh)	Fund Released (₹ in Lakh)	Actual Expenditure (₹ in Lakh)	Physical Target	Achievement	% tage
General Area							
1	Renovation & Modernisation						
1.1	R&M of Namrup TPS	150.00	150.00	150.00	Taking up of routine R&M works.	Proposed works completed	100%
1.2	R&M of Lakwa TPS	250.00	250.00	250.00	Taking up of routine R&M works.	Proposed works completed	100%
2	On-going Scheme						
2.1	6 MW Lungnit Small HE Project	200.00	0.00	0.00	Construction of diversion structure, Canal, Penstocks, Power house, Procurement and installation of T.G sets etc.	Fund not received	0%
2.2	9 MW Myntriang Small HE Project	775.00	0.00	0.00	Construction of diversion structure, Canal, Penstocks, Power house, Procurement and installation of T.G sets etc.	-- Do --	0%
2.3	500 MW Margherita Thermal Power Project (JV with NTPS)	100.00	60.00	60.00	Outlay is proposed for acquisition and development of land including demarcation of boundary, development of approach road to site & appointment of consultant etc.	Part of proposed works completed	60%
2.4	120 MW Lower Kopili HEP	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	Partial payment for land acquisition, various geological and topographical investigations, recasting of DPR etc.	Proposed works completed	100%
2.5	Dhansiri HEP (15x1.33 MW)	25.00	25.00	25.00	Liquidation of old liabilities.	-- Do --	100%
3	New Scheme						
3.1	Development of SHP	100.00	100.00	100.00	Reconnaissance, PFR, Detailed survey & Investigation of feasible projects and DPR.	-- Do --	100%
3.2	70 MW Lakwa Replacement Power Project	100.00	0.00	0.00	Preliminary works for proposed Power Project to replace Ph.-I (4X15 MW) of LTPS with high efficiency gas engine/ gas turbine.	Fund not received	0%
3.3	Constructions of residential quarter of Lakwa waste heat recovery project	100.00	100.00	100.00	It is proposed to construct 2 Nos. Double Storied Residential Quarters at LTPS to accommodate the extra strength of manpower for Lakwa Waste Heat Project.	Proposed works completed	100%
	Total General Area	2800.00	1685.00	1685.00			
4	One Time ACA						
4.1	100 MW Namrup Replacement Power Project (Ph.-I)	6855.00	6775.00	6775.00	Part work execution of the project such as for payment towards EPC contractor M/s BHEL for part supply & erection of the projects.	-- Do --	99%
	Total One Time ACA	6855.00	6775.00	6775.00			
	Total Generation	9655.00	8460.00	8460.00			

Estimated Financial & Physical Performance of Annual Plan 2012-13
Name of the Department : Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd-

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Financial Progress			Physical Progress		
		Approved Outlay (₹ in Lakh)	Fund Released (₹ in Lakh)	Actual Expenditure (₹ in Lakh)	Physical Target	Achievement	% tage
General Area							
Normal Schemes							
1.0	Ongoing State Plan Schemes						
1.1	Schemes/Projects for Completion						
1.1.1	100 MW Lakwa Replacement Power Project	500.00	58.00	58.00	Preliminary works for proposed Power Project to replace Ph.-I (4X15 MW) of LTPS with high efficiency gas engine/ gas turbine.	Part of proposed works completed	12%
1.1.2	500 MW Margherita Thermal Power Project	50.00	50.00	50.00	Outlay is proposed for acquisition and development of land including demarcation of boundary, development of approach road to site & appointment of consultant etc	-- Do --	100%
1.1.3	Lower Kopili HE Project (150 MW)	1500.00	0.00	0.00	Partial payment for land acquisition, various geological and topographical investigations, recasting of DPR etc.	Fund not received	0%
1.1.4	Survey & Investigation of HEP	20.00	20.00	20.00	The amount proposed for carrying out Survey and Investigation of Small Hydro Projects all over Assam.	Proposed works completed	100%
	Sub-total (1.0)	2070.00	128.00	128.00			6%
2.0	R&M Schemes						
2.1	R&M of Namrup TPS	500.00	400.00	400.00	Taking up of routine R&M works.	-- Do --	80%
2.2	R&M of Lakwa TPS	350.00	350.00	350.00	Taking up of routine R&M works.	-- Do --	100%
	Sub-total (2.0)	850.00	750.00	750.00			
3.0	New State Plan Schemes						
3.1	100 MW Distributed Generation System by Gas IC Engine	100.00	37.00	37.00	Preliminary works for construction of gas based Distributed IC Engine Power Projects have been proposed depending on availability of gas. However, gas linkage is still awaited for proposed Golaghat and Cachar Power Projects.	Project works on halt due to unavailability of gas	0%
3.2	Upper Borpani HEP (2X30MW)	50.00	50.00	50.00	The proposed amount to carry out preliminary project works	Proposed works completed	100%
3.3	Intermediate Borpani HEP (2X30MW)	30.00	30.00	30.00	The proposed amount to carry out preliminary project works	Proposed works completed	100%
	Sub-total (3.0)	180.00	117.00	117.00			
	Total - State Plan	3100.00	1628.00	1628.00			

Estimated Financial & Physical Performance of Annual Plan 2013-14
Name of the Department : Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Financial Progress			Physical Progress		
		Approved Outlay (₹ in Lakh)	Fund Released (₹ in Lakh)	Actual Expenditure (₹ in Lakh)	Physical Target	Achievement	% tage
Generation							
A. Thermal							
1	New Scheme						
1.1	100 MW Lakwa Replacement Power Project	40.00	0.00	0.00	Preliminary works for proposed Power Project to replace Ph.-I (4X15 MW) of LTPS with high efficiency gas engine/ gas turbine.	Fund not yet received	0%
1.2	100 MW Distributed Generation System by Gas IC Engine	100.00	0.00	0.00	For execution of preliminary project works such as preparation of DPR, land developments etc. However the implementation of the project is uncertain due to non-availability of gas.	-- Do --	0%
1.3	500 MW Margherita Thermal Power Project.	90.00	0.0	0.0	Outlay is proposed as a state share for preparation of DPR and other associated expenditures.	-- Do --	0%
	Sub-total	230.00	0.00	0.00			
3.0	R&M Schemes						
3.1	R&M of Namrup TPS	200.00	0.00	0.00	To carry out routine R&M works.	-- Do --	0%
3.2	R&M of Lakwa TPS	150.00	0.00	0.00	To carry out routine R&M works.	-- Do --	0%
3.3	R&M of KLHEP	540.00	0.00	0.00	To carry out routine R&M works.	-- Do --	0%
	Sub -total	890.00	0.00	0.00			
	Total - State Plan (Thermal)	1120.00	0.00	0.00			
B. Hydro							
1.0	On-going Scheme						
1.1	6 MW Lungnit Small HE Project	100.00	0.00	0.00	The proposed amount is for execution of capital works as a state share.	-- Do --	0%
	Sub-total	100.00	0.00	0.00			
2.0	New Schemes						
2.1	120 MW Lower Kopili HEP	1200.00	0.00	0.00	Partial payment of land acquisition, R&R expenditures etc.	-- Do --	0%
2.2	21 MW Borpani Intermediate Stages HEP Stage-I	30.00	0.00	0.00	The amount is proposed for preliminary project activities including preparation of DPR etc.	-- Do --	0%
2.3	25 MW Borpani Intermediate Stages HEP Stage-II	30.00	0.00	0.00	-- Do --	-- Do --	0%
2.4	19 MW Karbi Langpi Dam Toe HEP	30.00	0.00	0.00	-- Do --	-- Do --	0%
2.5	60 MW Borpani Upper Stage HEP	90.00	0.00	0.00	-- Do --	-- Do --	0%
	Sub-total	1380.00	0.00	0.00			
3.0	RIDF						
3.1	Mynttriang SHEP 9 MW to 13.5 MW	533.30	0.00	0.00	To carry out capital works of St.-I of the project	-- Do --	0%
	Sub-total	533.30	0.00	0.00			
	Total - State Plan (Hydro)	2013.3	0.00	0.00			
	Total Generation	3133.3	0.00	0.00			

Earlier presence of large number of submersible stretches and existence of large number of semi-permanent timber bridges in Assam have hampered all weather road communication on many of the roads in the State. Moreover, considerable portion of the fund has to be spent on maintenance of these bridges which hinder the interest of speedy development. To maintain smooth road communication, the State PWD has started conversion of such semi-permanent timber bridges in phased manner as well as continues construction of new RCC bridges on missing links in the State. This effort of the State PWD helps to bring down the number of semi-permanent timber bridges from 5097 in 2002 to 1740 in 2013. In addition construction of the number of RCC bridges has been increased from 479 in 2002 to 3257 in 2013. At present conversion of as many as 1177 numbers of semi-permanent timber bridges and 61 new constructions of RCC bridges on missing links are in progress.

The table below shows the road length network maintained by the State PWD:

TABLE – 13.2
ROAD NETWORK IN ASSAM

Item	(in Km)					
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Surfaced Road*	10488	13734	13163	18753	21200	22700
Un-surfaced Road	24458	23187	24338	21047	24300	22800
National Highway	2754	2755	2841	2841	2848	3069.22
State Highway	3134	3134	3134	3134	3134	3134
Major District Road	4414	4413	4413	4413	4413	4413
Rural Road	26221	27283	28753	30844	36544	36544
Urban Road	1177	1173	1202	1409	1409	1409

*Excluding National Highways

Source: Office of the Chief Engineer PWD (Roads), Assam.

The surfaced road kilometer [excluding NH Way] constitutes about 50.0 percent of the total road length in the State as on March 2013. This indicates that as against total road length availability [including NH Way and Project roads] of about 66.42 km per 100 sq.km and about 167 km per lakh of population [2011 Census] as on March 2013, about 29.0 km per 100 sq.km of geographical area and about 72.7 km per lakh of population [2011 Census] of surfaced roads are available in the State during the same period.

National Highway Development Project

The National Highways are very important as even though these comprise about 2.0% of the road network but are carrying about 40% of the total road traffic. The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways. The development and maintenance of National Highways are being implemented on agency basis. Out of the total length of 71,772 km of National Highways, 34,207 km is with the State Public Works Departments (State PWDs), 30,537 km with the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and 3,798 km with Border Roads Organization (BRO), balance length of 3,230 km is yet to be entrusted to the executing agencies.

Out of the total 71772 km length of NH in the Country, Assam shares only 4.28 percent. Compared to 21.83 km NH length per thousand sq.km geographical areas and 5.93 km NH length per lakh of population (2011 Census) of the country as a whole, Assam has 39.13 km per thousand sq.km geographical area and 9.84 km NH per lakh of population in the State.

A length of 678 km [East West corridor, Assam portion] connecting Silchar to Srirampur via Lumding-Daboka-Nagaon-Guwahati, except for 31 km between Udarband and Harangajo [a portion of East-West corridor fall in Assam] has been entrusted to NHAI under NHDP Phase-II is in progress. For the 31 km stretch between Udarband and Harangajo, Detailed Project Report (DPR) for realignment is in progress and four laning works are in different stages of progress.

The Government of India has also proposed to construct/improve roads connecting Doboka (Assam) to Dimapur (Nagaland Border), Baihata-Chariali to Banardewa, Bandardewa (Assam) to Arunachal Border, Assam/Meghalaya Border to Assam Tripura Border and Silchar (Assam) to Mizoram Border under NHDP Phase-II.

The Government of India has approved implementation of 4 laning of NH-37 on Nagaon-Jorhat-Dibrugarh stretch from Numaligarh to Dibrugarh (201 km) along with construction of 4-lane Bridge over river Brahmaputra connecting Numaligarh and Gohpur (4-lane bridge along with 60 km connecting 4 lane roads) on NH-52 on Built Operated and Transfer [BOT (Annuity)] basis and two laning with paved shoulders of single lane stretches of NHs of 1179 Km in the State of Assam under Phase 'A' SARDP-NE.

In addition, construction works of Dhola-Sadiya 2-lane Bridge (bridge length 9.3 km) connecting Dhola & Sadiya Ghats upto Islampur (NH 37 extension) at the cost of ₹876 crore is in progress.

Government of India has approved implementation of Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads & Highways covering 2319 Km of roads at an estimated cost of ₹11703 crore. Out of 2319 km, 139 km falls in Assam.

Construction of proposed Lakhimpur bypass from 338/924 TO 349/213 of NH – 52, Strengthening and widening to two lane from Km. 244/000 TO 275/000 (DITCHERS - BALACHERRA) including construction of cross drainage of NH – 54 and improvement and widening of various parts of NH Ways within Assam are either in progress or in process.

The Govt. of India has also approved the following three major long-pending road infrastructure projects for Assam worth over ₹1,933 crore (excluding land acquisition and other pre-construction activities) with a view to expedite the improvement of infrastructure in Assam and reduce travel time and cost of travel for traffic, particularly heavy traffic, plying between Guwahati and Dibrugarh and beyond. These projects would also increase the employment potential for local labourers for project activities. The project covered the districts of Golaghat, Jorhat, Sivasagar, Dibrugarh and passes through the towns of Numaligarh, Dergaon, Jorhat, Jhanji, Gaurisagar, Sivasagar, Demow, Sepon, Moran and Dibrugarh.

- Four-laning of the Demow-Bogibil junction section of National Highway-37 under the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North Eastern Region (SARDP-NE) on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis in Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Annuity) mode of delivery. The cost is estimated to be ₹473.45 crore. The length of the road will be approximately 46 km.
- The second project is four laning of the 'Jorhat-Demow' section of National Highway-37 under SARDP-NE Phase 'A' on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis in Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Annuity) mode of delivery. The cost is estimated to be ₹874.69 crore. The length of the road will be approximately 80 km.
- The third project is of four-laning of the 'Numaligarh-Jorhat' section of National Highway-37 also under SARDP-NE Phase 'A' on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis in Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) (Annuity) mode of delivery. The cost is estimated to be ₹584.68 crore. The length of road will be approximately 51 km.

Difficulties faced during implementation of Road Development Projects/Schemes

- To achieve the desired development in road infrastructure, according to the study reports of Govt. of India, the state needs to have all the state Highways and 40 percent of the Major District Roads (MDRs) widened to double lane and all the remaining MDRs widened to intermediate lane width carriageway within 2021. To achieve the 50 percent of the target by the end of the 12TH Five Year Plan period, an amount of the ₹21000.00 crore is required to invest in the State. It is assessed that the funds allocated under various Schemes like PMGSY, NEC, NLCPR, SARDP-NE, TSP and SCSP etc., are not sufficient. Delay in finalization of road development Projects by the funding sources vis-à-vis delay in release of funds assisted in non-achievement of expected outcome.
- Less working period- hardly six months fair weather for construction of roads and bridges;
- Hesitation of contractor community to transform the construction industry from manual to mechanization;
- Local socio-economic problem (in certain area law and order problem).

Chief Minister's Special package in Dhemaji District

The Dhemaji District of Assam is a flood affected district. A number of interstate roads connecting Arunachal Pradesh pass through this district. Road communication in the district needs to be improved to facilitate not only the interstate communication but also to facilitate relief and rehabilitation activities during flood period. There are two prospective towns – Jonai and Silapathar need improvement of their road network to support various development activities and trade and commerce. For improvement of the roads and construction of RCC bridges in Dhemaji district including these towns has been proposed to be implemented under Chief Minister's Special package.

Assam State Road Project (ASRP)

The objective of the project is to provide road users in Assam with good quality and better managed state highways and major district roads. Its progress will be monitored through – (i) road condition, (ii) traffic speed, (iii) level of service, (iv) performance on road maintenance, and (v) improvement of business procedures of PWD.

- The Assam State Roads Project with project costs of US\$ 400 million is being implemented for improving the State Highways (SH) and the Major District Roads (MDR) network in the State. The loan agreement for the project has been signed on November 5, 2012 between the World Bank and the Govt. of India on behalf of Govt. of Assam. The project is to be implemented with US\$320 million World Bank loan and US\$ 80 million State funding.
- The project components include: 1: Road Improvement, 2: Road Sector Modernization and Performance Enhancement and 3: Road Safety Management.
 - The project will cover road improvement of about 500 km secondary roads which involve widening and strengthening of about 300 km roads and rehabilitation and strengthening of another 200 km roads mostly within the existing the carriageway including construction of modern technology demonstration innovative bridges.
 - A road sector modernization Programme is to be implemented during 2012-17 for road sector improvement and performance enhancement.
 - A road safety management programme is to be implemented for road safety improvement projects on identified road sections; development and operationalization of a road accident database and management system; building road safety capacity for PWRD during design, construction and operation stages; and awareness programs on road safety and work zone safety.

Present status

This road development projects are grouped into 20 contract packages in three phases. Phase I contains 4 contract for road widening and upgradation; Phase II contains 12 contract for road widening and upgrading and Phase III contains 6 contract packages.

Engineering designs for all the 500 km roads have been prepared. World Bank has finalized model bidding documents for International Competitive Bidding and National Competitive Bidding. World Bank has also issued its no objection for three contract packages out of the total 8 contract packages forwarded by the State PWRD for approval.

Besides preparation of Road Sector Modernization Plan (RSMP), the Assam PWRD has also set up a Task Force for implementation of the project. Assam State Road Board (ASRB), a society has also been registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 to receive and utilize projects fund from the State Govt.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Road transport is considered to be vital to economic development and social integration of the country. Road transport is also one of the most cost effective and preferred mode of transport, both for freight and passengers, keeping in view its level of penetration into populated areas. Easy availability, adaptability to individual needs and the cost savings are some of the factors which go in favour of road transport. Road transport also acts as a feeder service to railway, shipping and air traffic.

Motor Vehicles

The rapid increase of the number of motor vehicles on road in Assam has been observed over the past few years. The on road vehicle population in the State has reached 1725222 as on March 2013 as against 1528269 numbers of motor vehicle on road as March 2012. An additional of 227367 motor vehicles was added during the year 2012-13 as against 226010 vehicles added during the year 2011-12. Out of the total 226010 vehicles during the year 2011-12, according to the Motor vehicle registering authority of the State, about 64.0 percent vehicles were two wheelers. It is observed that the growth of total number of registered vehicles recorded a compounded annual growth rate of 13.44 percent during the period 2007-08 to 2012-13.

The growth of total number of Motor vehicles on road in the State recorded about 13.0 percent as on March 2013 against 12.0 percent as on March 2012(1528269). The of numbers of Motor vehicle on road in the State have recorded about 61.0 percent growth during the last six years period 2007-08 to 2012-13. In respect of two wheelers on road during the same period was calculated at 60.0 percent. Moreover, among the total vehicles on road in the State as on March 2013, more than 58 percent were two wheelers.

The density of motor vehicles in Assam was 22.0 per sq.km during the year 2012-13 as against 19.0 per sq. km. during 2011-12. During the year 2000-01, density of motor vehicles in Assam was only 6.8 per sq. km.

The increase in the number of Motor vehicles registered as well as Motor vehicles on road in the State over the years may be evident from the Table 13.3.

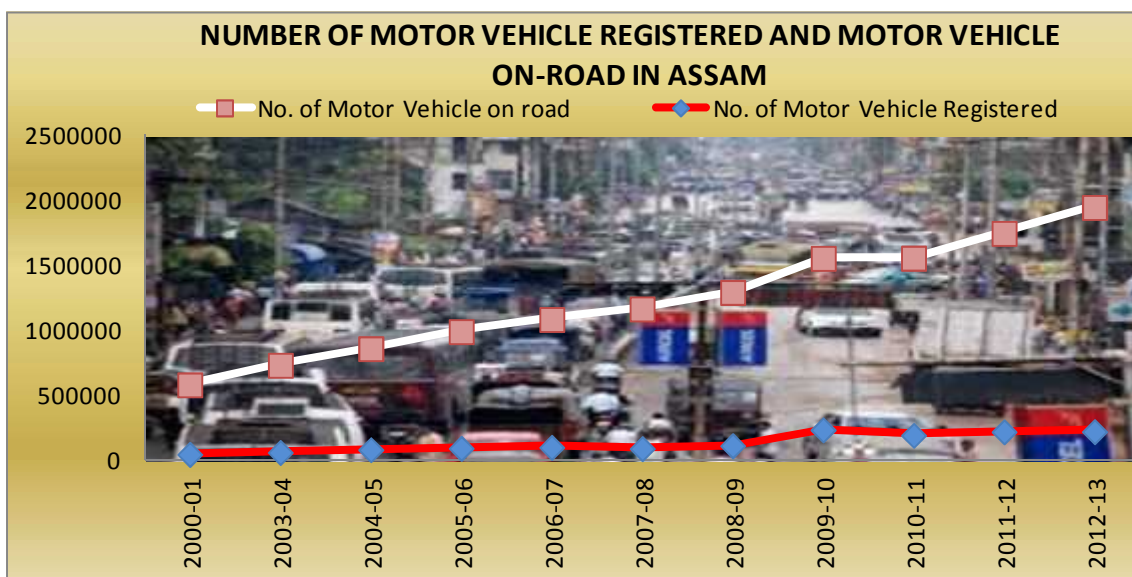
TABLE – 13.3

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTERED AND MOTOR VEHICLE ON-ROAD IN ASSAM

Year	No. of Motor Vehicle Registered	No. of Registered Motor Vehicle per		No. of Motor Vehicle on road	No. of Motor Vehicle on road per	
		100 Sq.Km.	Lakh of Population		100 Sq. Km.	Lakh of Population
2000-01	52518	67	198	534885	682	2017
2003-04	67265	86	243	670580	855	2419
2004-05	88470	113	315	777328	991	2765
2005-06	98897	126	347	898926	1146	3153
2006-07	106666	136	369	983488	1254	3404
2007-08	96796	123	331	1074763	1370	3670
2008-09	119126	152	402	1180177	1504	3979
2009-10	241247	308	803	1320867	1684	4397
2010-11	199076	253	655	1363625	1738	4484
2011-12	226010	288	725	1528269	1948	4903
2012-13	227367	290	729	1725222	2199	5528

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Transport, Assam and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

With the increase of growth of motor vehicles, reporting of number of road accidents in the State is also increasing. During the year 2012-13, the number of road accidents reported in the State was 6562 which was calculated 0.83 percent less over the previous year. During the year 2011-12, number of road accidents reported 6617. The number of persons killed and injured as a result of road accidents during 2012-13 were 2252 and 6472 respectively as against were 2375 persons killed and 6741 persons injured during 2011-12. The number of persons killed and injured in 2012-13 recorded 5.2 percent and 4.0 percent less compared to the number of persons killed and injured reported during the year 2011-12. The number of persons killed per 100 accidents recorded 34.3 during 2012-13 compared to 35.9 during the year 2011-12.



The Road accidents severity in Assam may be evident from the Table below.

TABLE - 13.4
NUMBER OF ROAD ACCIDENTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN ASSAM

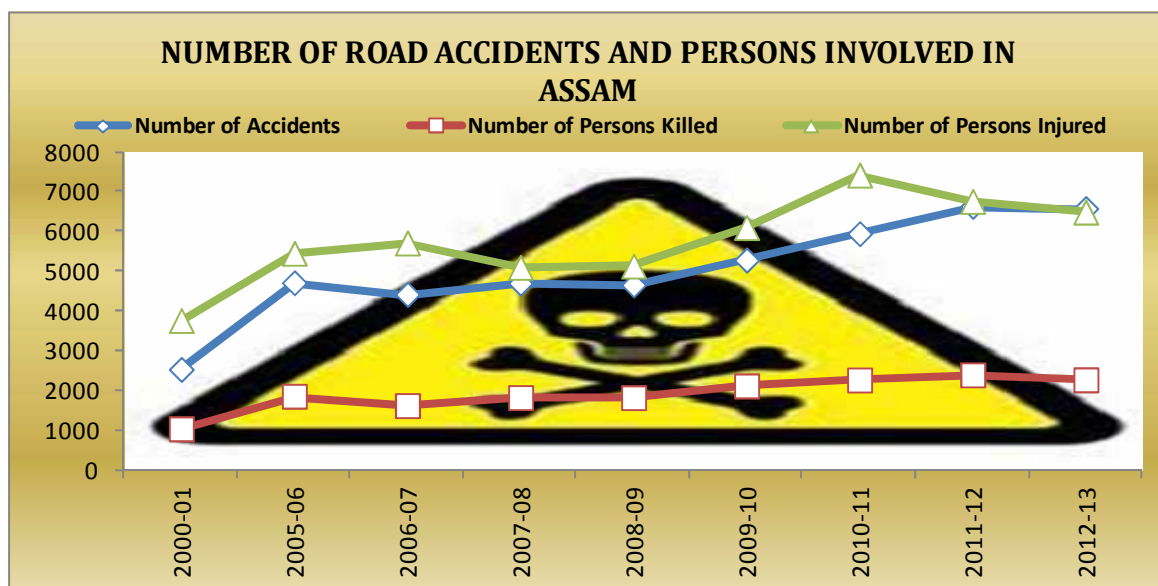
Year	Number of Accidents	Number of Persons		Accident Severity*
		Killed	Injured	
2000-01	2516	1021	3744	40.6
2005-06	4694	1841	5435	39.2
2006-07	4403	1604	5697	36.4
2007-08	4683	1807	5081	38.6
2008-09	4641	1803	5115	38.8
2009-10	5263	2099	6082	39.9
2010-11	5929	2250	7404	38.0
2011-12	6617	2375	6741	35.9
2012-13	6562	2252	6472	34.3

*Accident Severity: Number of persons killed per 100 Accidents.

Source: Office of the Additional Director General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Assam.

The Commissionerate of Transport has laid special emphasis for promotion of Road safety through Education and Enforcement during the 12th Five Year plan period. The education component comprises to impress on spreading awareness on Road Safety and for enforcement. The Enforcement Staff will be trained on the legal front and will be provided with latest equipments and mobility to prevent traffic offences and accidents.

The Commissionerate of Transport has proposed/intended to construct driving track in every district in a phased manner in order to have a sound Transport System to check road accidents throughout the State. A Driving Training Institute has been constructed at Betkuchi (Guwahati City) at a cost of ₹437.36 lakh. To make the Institute functional, construction of the Driving Track become essential for which the State Government has allotted a plot of land measuring six (6) bighas to the Institute and released ₹100.00 lakh during 2010-11. In addition the department has proposed to install a Driving Simulator in the said Institute at an estimated cost of ₹100.00 lakh during 2012-13. The District Administrations of Nalbari and Barpeta have also made available a plot of land measuring four (4) bighas and eight (8) bighas respectively for their respective districts for construction of driving track.



Apart from providing fast and comfortable services to the commuters as well as to create self-employment avenues among the unemployed youths, Trekkers services, post paid City Taxi services have been introduced in the State, which became not only very popular in the greater Guwahati and in adjoining areas but also in various parts of the State.

The collection of transport revenue by the Department of Transport during the year 2012-13 was ₹344.38 crore as against ₹312.12 crore in 2011-12. The collection of transport revenue during the year 2010-11 was ₹281.00 crore. The collection of transport revenue during the year 2012-13 was 10.34 percent more than that of 2011-12.

Assam State Transport Corporation

The Road Transport is the most important means of communication for the movement of goods as well as passengers traffic in the State. In the road transport system of the State, both public and private sector operators are playing equally important role. Earlier, the Assam State Transport Corporation (ASTC), a State Government undertaking and one of the premier public enterprises of the State with its headquarter in Guwahati, is mainly concerned with the movement of passenger traffic on the nationalized routes of the State, while the private sector road transport operators are involved in the Intra-State movement of both goods and passenger traffic throughout the State. With the changing scenario, both the ASTC and private operators are providing transport services equally in the interest of passenger traffic. The ASTC has been providing efficient, safe, reliable, economic and dedicated services to the people especially in the rural and other backward areas since its inception and have earned the appreciation of the people of the State. ASTC has luxury and regular buses for normal bus routes and special mini buses for hill routes. ASTC operates Night Super deluxe, Executive class, air conditioned class and Volvo coach buses providing affordable fares and reliable road transport to passengers. Besides providing online ticket booking facility to passengers, ASTC also provides courier services, cargo services.

To sustain its services it is felt necessary to improve infrastructural facilities like well-developed station buildings and to have well equipped maintenance workshops. As a step towards improvement of passenger amenities the State Government has already constructed two Inter-State Bus Terminus (ISBT) one at Guwahati and the other at Silchar to facilitate Inter-State transportation of passengers. At present, both the Inter-State Bus Terminuses are fully functional. Inter-State Bus Terminuses have also been constructed at Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Sivasagar by the ASTC with all modern facilities for passengers and bus operators. For providing better passenger amenities, the ASTC has taken initiative to construct new Bus Terminuses at Guwahati City (City Service), Bongaigaon, Halflong, North Lakhimpur and Nalbari. The ASTC has also proposed to construct a modern Inter-State Bus Terminus at Adabari to cater to the demands of the increased number of buses and passengers and to reconstruct /improve the present status of 100 numbers of Station buildings, both major & minor, spread all over the State during 12TH Five Year Plan.

To improve its performance and for better transport connectivity, as a part of the Public Transport Policy of the Govt. of India, the ASTC needs to purchase new Buses every year for replacing the old and over-aged ones as well as to augment its fleet position to provide its services to every nook and corner of the State as well as to mobilize its earnings. During the 11TH Five Year Plan (2007-2012) period, ASTC acquired as many as 448 new vehicles and planned to procure additional 140 buses under “Assam Bikash Yojana”. The performance of ASTC during the period 2009-13 may be evident from the table 13.5.

TABLE – 13.5
PERFORMANE OF ASSAM STATE TRANSPORT CORPORATION (ASTC)

Year	Average nos of own vehicle held	Av. No. of own Vehicle on road	Fleet utilisation (%)	Total km operated during the year (in lakh)	Monthly Av. Net income from own buses (₹ In lakh)	Staff-Bus ratio	No of Private Buses operated under ASTC	Monthly Av. Income from Privately operated buses (₹ in lakh)
2009-10	312	271	87	148.92	70.42	8:01	1317	103.92
2010-11	357	299	84	159.45	85.30	6:01	1189	95.12
2011-12	538	441	82	222.36	123.61	5:01	1170	92.25
2012-13	665	540	81	248.48	136.64	4:01	1344	76.31

Source: Assam State Transport Corporation.

The Rural Connectivity Scheme has become very popular with the masses and there is huge demand for economically viable transportation system. As the private bus operators are reluctant to operate in the rural and interior areas of the State, ASTC with its social service oriented motive planned to provide more bus services in these areas so that the rural masses may have easy transport accessibility in reaching nearest towns or District/Sub-Division Head Quarters. To attain the objective, the ASTC has proposed acquire new buses and to build up infrastructure facilities like station buildings with proper amenities for bus passengers and commuters and maintenance centres in 16 new locations.

To cater the transportation needs of the ever increasing population in both the urban and rural areas of the State, the ASTC has planned to acquire 1550 buses [@ 330 buses per year] by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. In addition, the organisation has planned to procure 150 buses during the year 2013-14 to enhance bus services for rural connectivity. With the augmentation of fleet, the procurement of bus chassis will increase which will assist the small scale industries engaged in fabrication of bus bodies and ancillary business to boost their business as well as help in employment generation. Moreover, the ASTC is having a substantial area of un-utilised land within its Station Complexes spread all over the State and these properties can be utilised for commercial purposes, such as, construction of market complexes, parking yard for small segment vehicles etc., which can be let-out to educated un-employed youth of the State, thereby, generating employment opportunity as well garnering additional revenue for the Corporation. For creating the necessary infrastructure the ASTC has planned to invest ₹100.00 lakh during the 12TH Five Year Plan period.

The ASTC is implementing **Dharmajyoti Scheme** under which 50 percent bus fare is charged from the pilgrims visiting religious places within and outside the State of Assam. The Scheme has become very popular and more than 2(two) lakh pilgrims have availed the facility.

Railways

As per information available from the N.F. Railway, Headquarters, Maligaon, Guwahati, there was no change of railway route length (2458.93 km) in Assam at the end of 2012-13 as it was in 2011-12. This 2458.93 km comprising of 1470.06 km under Broad Gauge and 988.87 km Meter Gauge. During the year 2009-10, total railway route length in Assam was 2433.34 kms comprising of 1376.22 kms under Broad Gauge and 1057.12 kms under Metre gauge. The proportion of Board Gauge railway route length in the State, although, is 59.78 percent, it shares only 2.63 percent of the country's total broad gauge railway route length. Taking into account of 65000 kms. the total railway route length for the country as a whole, Assam shares only 3.8 percent of the total railway route length of the country till the end of March 2013.

The Rail Budget 2012-13 proposed the following for the benefits of Assam:

- To conduct survey for railway electrification for Assam;
- A new line survey on the northern bank for the Changsari – Tezpur route via Sipajhar, Mangaldoi, Kharupetia, Dalgaon, Sialmari, Basimari, Routa and Orang;
- Survey for new line also to be carried out for the Imphal – Moreh route in Manipur and Furkating – Baghty valley in Assam so as to take railways to the India – Myanmar border;
- Four new trains to add: Kamakhya – Lokamanya Weekly AC Express, Kamakhya – Tezpur Intercity Express, Dibrugarh – Kolkata Express and Rangia - Tezpur passenger train.
- Kokrajhar and Bongaigaon Stations of Assam to be upgraded as Adarsh Railway Station;
- Doubling of Lumding – Hojai railway stretch, gauge conversion of Rangapara North-North Lakhimpur and Balipara-Bhalukpong stretch;
- Proposals submitted for approval of the projects Barpeta Road – Tihu, Chaparmukh – Dibrugarh Rupai – Parshuramkund vis Mahadevpur, Namsai and Chingkham in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

The Ministry of Railways has undertaken various developmental activities in the Railway Sector in the State including extension of railways line to link the other States of North-Eastern States Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, and Mizoram through Assam. Among the ongoing railway projects, Bogibeel rail cum Road Bridge and gauge conversion of Lumding – Silchar – Jiribam – Badarpur & Badarpur to Baraigram – Kumarghat, Rangia – Murkongselek, Bhairabi – Sairang projects are declared as national projects and the works are on progress. The survey work of proposed construction of new line connecting Azara – Tetelia – Byrnihat, also a National Project has been completed and land acquisition proposal has been submitted to the Govt. of Assam for the portion fall within Assam. The construction of 19.75 km railway stretch connecting Dudhnoi (Assam) – Mendipathar (Meghalaya) is under progress. Construction of new Broad Gauge lines connecting Harmuti (Assam) and Naharlagun (Arunachal Pradesh)– 20 km, New Mainaguri to Jogighopa (257 km), New Jalpaiguri – Siliguri – New Bongaigaon (433km) are under progress.

In addition, the survey work for construction of new lines connecting Jogighopa – Guwahati via Barpeta– Sarthebari – Hajo – Sualkuchi, North Lakhimpur – Along – Silapathar, Misamari – Tawang, Pasighat –Tezu – Rupai, Murkeongselek – Pasighat are under various stages of progress.

The Bogibeel rail-cum-road bridge, India's longest bridge coming up across the mighty Brahmaputra and the fourth bridge across the Brahmaputra River is expected to be not only the lifeline for the Northeast but will also strengthen the country's security. The project of 4.94 km rail cum road bridge is implemented by the North East Frontier Railway is scheduled to be completed in 2016 which will connect two existing railway networks running at north bank and south bank of the river and will provide connectivity to around five million people residing in upper Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. It starts from Chaulkhowa station and Moranhat Station at south bank and joins between Sisibargaon and Siripani station of Rangia – Murkonselek section in north bank. It is expected that the final cost of the project at the time of completion will be around ₹4000.00 crore although the project costs was estimated at ₹3230.00 core at the time of initiation.

During the last couple of years a good number of new passenger trains[during the year 2011-12, 12 new trains were introduced and 5 existing trains were extended] were introduced to connect different places within the State viz., inter-city trains linking Guwahati and Dibrugarh, Dimapur, Jorhat, Nagaon, Bongaigaon and Fakiragram, apart from daily trains between Lumding and Badarpur. The Railways run a number of inter-State trains linking Guwahati and Dibrugarh with other important places of the country, such as Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Tiruvantapuram, Bangalore, Cochin, and Jammu etc. The Northeast Frontier Railway authority has also started plying direct train service between Lumding (Assam) and Agartala (Tripura).

Air Transport

Assam is well connected with the rest of the country through Air Transport. The State has the highest numbers of operational civil airports and these are located at Guwahati, Tezpur, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, North Lakhimpur and Silchar. In addition, one more civil airport located at Dhubri (Rupshi) district of Assam is lying closed and non-functional for long time. The State Govt. has demanded to reopen the airport for passenger traffic for the benefit of the State which will further benefit the people of Meghalaya. All major airlines including private commercial airlines viz., Indian Airlines, JetLite, Kingfisher, Go-air etc. operate regular flights to and from Guwahati. There are regular intra-state air services also connecting aforementioned airports of the State. In addition to these civil airports, small private airstrips in the interior areas are present in large numbers. Some small and remote airstrips are being operated under private operators like tea gardens and PSUs.

In the Guwahati sector movement of air traffic as well as passenger traffic [both domestic and international] has been increasing rapidly. This increase was 80 percent and 170 percent respectively during the year 2009-10 over 2003-04. The freight of cargo has also shown 12 percent increase during the year 2009-10 over 2004-05. The table below shows that the growth of passenger traffic has increased by 34.4 percent and 26.5 percent during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively over 2009-10. In respect of handling of freights, the growth was calculated at 47.6 percent and 14.4 percent respectively during the same period.

TABLE – 13.6
AIR TRANSPORT STATISTICS OF ASSAM

Year	Air Traffic Movement (No.)	Passenger Handled (No.)	Freight loaded /Unloaded (Tonne)	Mail loaded/unloaded (Tonne)	Average number of flight per day	Average number of passenger handled per day	Average Cargo Handled per day (Tonne)
2004-05	20334	828640	5199	1320	57	2270	18
2005-06	21218	947798	5349	820	57	2597	17
2006-07	26699	1371105	4520	555	73	3756	14
2007-08	32903	1664404	2810	433	90	4563	8
2008-09	34855	1693319	2404	453	196	4639	9
2009-10	35270	1997506	5829	469	97	5473	17
2010-11*	34649	2326142	9322	NA	95	6373	26
2011-12*	35022	2685871	8601	NA	96	7359	24
2012-13*	33535	2526434	6668	NA	92	6922	18

* Figures excluding Lakhimpur, Tezpur and Jorhat Airport.

Source: Directorate General of Civil Aviation Statistical Division, New Delhi.

The Lokapriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport, Guwahati is the only International Airport in the North-East India. The number of aircraft movement recorded 54 percent decrease during the year 2009-10 compared to 2008-09. Similarly passenger handled also recorded about 26 percent fall during the same period. During the year 2008-09, aircraft movement and passenger handled in the airport recorded 2.0 percent and 256 percent increase over the previous year. While the loads of cargo handled in the airport recorded decline of 88 percent during 2008-09 over the previous year, no loads of cargo handled in the airport during the year 2009-10.

However the number of aircraft movements to and from this International airport has increased manifold during 2011-12 and 2012-13. During the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, the number of air traffic movements recorded 452 and 416 respectively. Accordingly, movements of passenger has also been increased and calculated at 26864 numbers and 21810 numbers respectively during the same period.

The number of aircraft movement, passengers as well as freight handled in the LGB International airport during the period from 2004-05 to 2012-13 is detailed in the Table 13.7.

TABLE – 13.7

AIR TRANSPORT STATISTICS OF L.G.B. INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, GUWAHATI

Year	Aircraft Movement	Passenger handle (No)		Freight loaded/unloaded (Tonne)
		Embark/Disembark	Transit	
2004-05	50	361	895	2
2005-06	288	4956	4909	140
2006-07	88	2876	1358	50
2007-08	98	2044	1393	6
2008-09	100	7282	0	2
2009-10	46	5421	0	0
2010-11	226	14523	NA	0
2011-12	452	26864	NA	0
2012-13	416	21810	NA	94

Source: Directorate General of Civil Aviation Statistical Division, New Delhi.

Inland Water Transport

Inland water transport is generally accepted as the most efficient mode of transportation from the point of energy consumption. It is also considered as the cheapest mode of transportation as well as labour intensive and environment friendly in nature. Assam is a riverine State. As much as 32 percent of the water resource of the country flow down through the river Brahmaputra, Barak and their myriad tributaries weave a vast network of waterways in the State. The Brahmaputra has 891 Km navigable length of water ways from Sadiya to Dhubri while the Barak has 121 Km length of navigable waterways. The Sadiya – Dhubri stretch (891 km) of the Brahmaputra River has been declared as the 2ND National waterways of the country in the year 1988 and afterwards the proposals to activate the Commercial Service have been moved for overall economic development of the North-eastern Region. The Lakhipur-Bhanga stretch of 121 km of the Barak River is also declared by the Union Govt. as the 6th National Waterway in January 2013 for unified development of the waterways for shipping and navigation and transportation of cargo to the North Eastern Region particularly in the states of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh.

For effective exploitation of the waterways, being the cheapest mode of transport and in order to cater to the growing need for goods and passenger movement, two Government owned organisations of Assam viz, Central Inland Waterways Corporation and Directorate of Inland Water Transport (IWT), are operating the water transport services on the river Brahmaputra and Barak on commercial basis and have been trying to improve the water transport system in the region. The Brahmaputra has several small river ports. In addition, there are more than thirty pairs of ferry ghats on the Brahmaputra transporting both passengers and cargo. However, there is need to augment the IWT fleet by suitable type of vessels to ensure adequate cargo support.

At present the Directorate of Inland Water Transport is operating 96(ninety six) ferry services under 3(three) IWT Divisions on the river Barak, Brahmaputra and its tributaries for the purpose of public utility. The IWT Department has introduced 61 nos. of cargo cum passenger service also in Assam for transportation of commuters throughout the nook and corner of the State where no road communications are available. At present the IWT department has possessed 207 vessels of different capacity and proposed to add a good number of vessels during the 12th Five Year plan period. Besides these Government owned organisations, large number of private owners conducted ferry services [including commonly known Bhoot-bhooty services] to transport goods and passengers to the remotest hinterlands under un-organised sector.

To exploit the potential, there is a need to augment the IWT by adding suitable type of fleet of vessels to increase passenger services as well as to provide adequate cargo support. Therefore, the IWT Directorate planned to procure 20 numbers of higher speed 16.0 M long steel Shallow Draft Boat (SDB) for plying as Water Taxi on the river Brahmaputra and Barak, 8 numbers of 22.0 M long steel RPL and 4 numbers of 22.0 M long steel Marboat for plying on the river Brahmaputra for Majuli and Dhubri, 6 numbers of 18.0 M long steel single boat for plying on the river Barak etc., during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period. In addition, the IWT Assam proposed to construct 12 nos of 19 .0 Metre long wooden boats fitted with marine engine for operation in the Govt. Notified/newly established ferry services.

The IWT department has proposed for procurement of 12 men capacity FPR Boats with OBM engine for development of Majuli(as per DRSC proposal) and 30 seater 2(two) FRP Boats with 60HP twin OBM engine to introduce in Guwahati based ferry services to cope up with the demand of ferry commuters.

The department also taking steps for modification and renovation of existing old and out dated vessels to make them river worthy and put them for ferry and commercial services as well as to meet the shortage of vessels.

Other Activities

The IWT department has introduced Air-conditioned long distance river cruise service for the development for river tourism. The department has leased out a vessel M.K.Charaidew to private entrepreneur on hire basis. The department has also introduced two luxurious A/C cruise vessels on the river Brahmaputra and they are being operated by the department itself at Guwahati. The IWT department has also proposed to construct a 28.0 m long Double Decker steel pontoon to be utilised as Luxurious Floating Restaurant on the River Brahmaputra at Guwahati (as per DRSC proposal).

The IWT department has also constructed a RCC jetty on the 11 nos. of floating restaurants (A/C & Non A/C) on board of IWT vessels and three river cruise services on the river Brahmaputra. The department has also constructed 7 nos. of 25m long single Decker floating terminal at north bank and 2 nos. of 28m long double Decker floating terminal at the south bank of the Brahmaputra at Guwahati under centrally Sponsored scheme.

COMMUNICATION

Postal Communication

The Assam Postal Circle was created in the year 1988 with its Headquarter at Guwahati serves the entire State of Assam. To streamline the Postal Services, Assam Postal Circle was reorganised into Assam Circle and Dibrugarh Circle from April 1990 with Headquarters at Guwahati. The Dibrugarh Regional Headquarter was started functioning from Dibrugarh wef 7-6-1995. The Assam Circle is headed by the Chief Postmaster General whereas the Dibrugarh Region is placed under a Postmaster General.

The Assam Postal Circle has a network of 4013 Post Offices [as on March 2013] out of which 3726 post offices are located in rural areas. On an average, each Post Office serves a population of 7776 persons and covers 19.54 sq.km areas. There are 3 Night Post Offices also functioning in the State located at Guwahati GPO, Dibrugarh HO and Silchar HO for convenience of the people. In addition, there are 356 modernised post offices and 634 computerised post offices in the State. Apart from the above, there are 4 National Speed Post Centre and 16 Speed Post Centre in the State and Postal Mail Conveyance covers 4428 railway kilo metre.

The Assam Postal Circle has taken initiative to start Core Banking Solution (CBS) in 12 selected post offices of Assam under Pilot Project to bring the postal customers under postal banking coverage so that the customers can access their savings bank accounts from any of the above selected post office. Assam is among the six states across India selected for the Pilot. After successful implementation of CBS in these pilot offices, other post offices will be brought under coverage of CBS in a phased manner. In addition; Assam State has also been selected for the Rural-ICT project for computerisation and networking of rural post offices (also called Branch Post Offices). A total of 375 Branch Post Offices of Sivasagar Postal Division comprising of three districts –Sivasagar, Jorhat and Golaghat are the pilot offices covered under Rural-ICT project for Assam Circle.

The Circle is utilising services of Indian Airlines & Jet Airways for transmitting outward airmails from all the Air Centres of the region. From Guwahati, outward airmails are transmitted in direct flight for Kolkata by Indian Airlines and for Delhi Sector by Jet Airways. For mail transmission in the North East Region freighter air craft service has been used which is running in the Kolkata- Guwahati-Imphal- Agartala Sector. The service of ASTC and Private Night Super Buses are utilised In respect of transmission of local mails to all District Headquarters except Morigaon and Dhemaji.

Telecommunication

Assam Telecom Circle of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is the largest telecom operator in Assam which was formed in 1987, providing comprehensive range of telecom services in the State. BSNL, Assam Circle is the only service provider, making focused efforts and planned initiative to bridge the rural-urban Digital Divider ICT sector. BSNL is reaching the nook and corner of Assam with focused development thrust. At present 585 telephone exchanges are functioning in the State (as on December 2012).

It is evident from the status of telecom facilities in Assam shown in the Table 13.7 that the overall tele-density (Telephone per 100 of population) of the State as on December 20132 was 46.50 as against the national average 73.34. During the year 2011-12, the tele-density of Assam was 46.61 as against the national average of 78.66. Disaggregated figures however show that the telecom penetration has been uneven across the urban and rural segments. While the urban tele-density of Assam stood at 136.38 in 2012-13 (upto December-2012) compared to 148.54 in 2011-12, the rural tele-density was only 30.18 in 2012-13 (upto December 2012) and seems to be slightly higher over the previous year (28.35). However, in respect of overall tele-density as well as urban tele density the position of Assam stood far below the national average [overall 73.34 and urban 149.55 in 2012-13 (up to December 2012)]. In respect of rural segments, tele-density of Assam was marginally below the national average (rural-39.90) during the same period.

TABLE - 13.8
TELECOM FACILITIES IN ASSAM

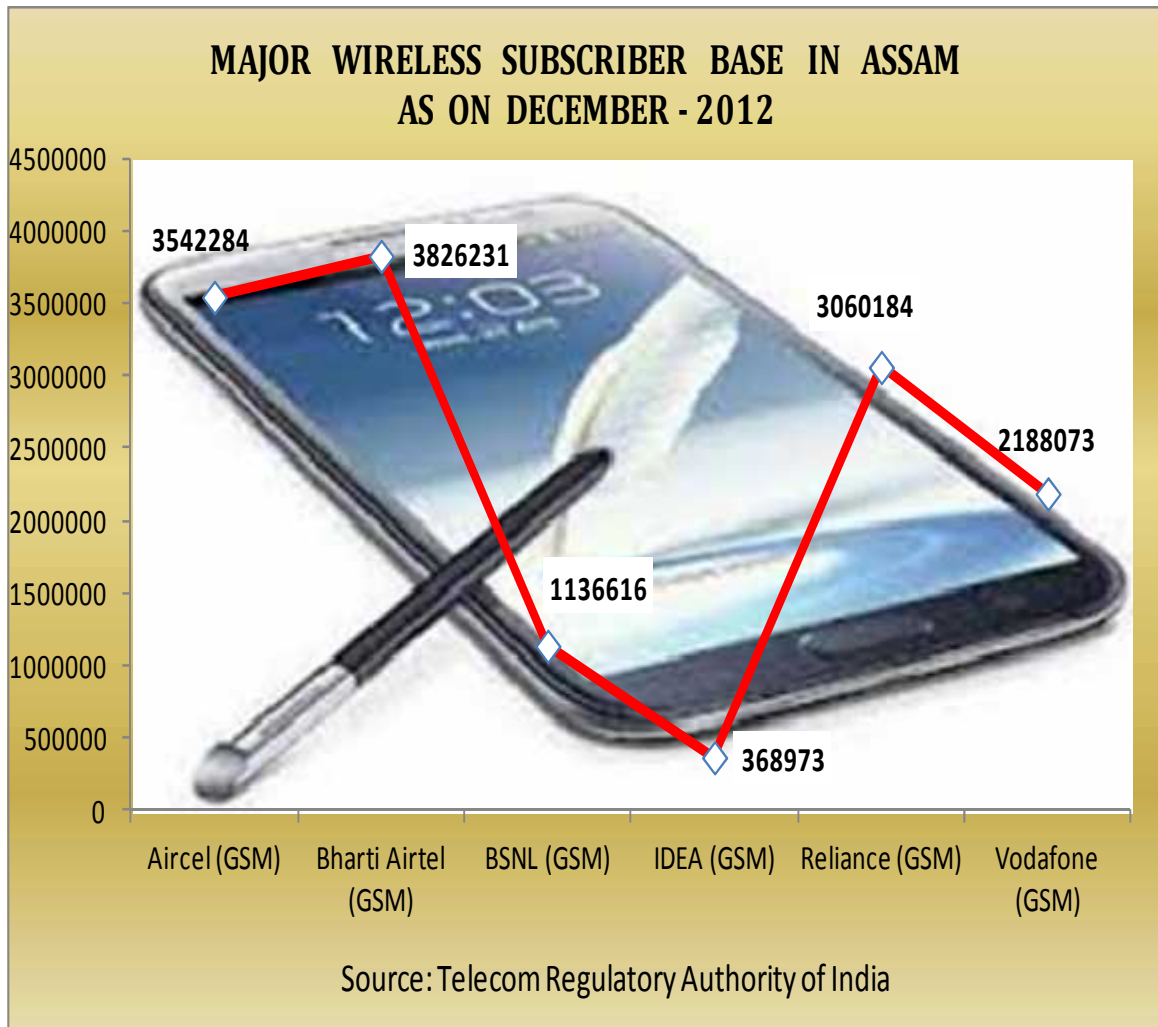
Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13#
Direct Exchange Lines	1348990	1324128	1449647	1739591	1492608	1422194
Rural Telephone Connections	443150	436504	481092	594291	7446276	7985292
Village Public Telephones (VPTs)	22407 (89.2%)	23369 (93.0%)	23992 (95.49%)	24221 (96.41%)	24411 (97.16%)	24679 (98.23%)
Total Telephones	4343409	6161988	9064392	11928394	14437929	14533025
A)Wire line Phones=Fixed DELs	430310	351030	308339	257683	229854	196741
Ai)PSU Operators	430310	351022	307725	255584	227229	193952
Aii)Private Operators	0	8	614	2099	2625	2789
B)Wireless Phones (GSM+CDMA)	3913099	5810958	8756053	11670711	14208075	14336284
Bi) PSUs Operators	918680	973106	1141922	1484007	1265379	1228242
Bii)Private Operators	2994419	4837852	7614131	10186704	12942696	13108042
Tele-density[%] (Phones Per 100 of Persons)	14.74 Urban- 76.30 Rural-4.44	20.65 Urban- 86.98 Rural-9.36	29.99 Urban- 96.54 Rural-18.49	38.98 Urban- 124.45 Rural-23.93	46.61 Urban- 148.54 Rural-28.35	46.50 Urban-136.38 Rural-30.18
Public Call Offices [Local+STD+Highway]	34518	33862	33862	27380	23271*	11957

*Information upto December, 2011, #Information upto 31-12-2012

Source: Annual Report-2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 of Department of Telecommunication, Govt. of India.

The subscriber base basic services provided by the BSNL in the State was 1422194 as on December 2012 as against the total capacity of 2134461 which included WLL subscribers and wireless subscribers. The number of telephone connections as on December 2012 was 0.7 percent more than that of March 2012. There were 1324128 number of telephone subscribers in the State as on March 2009. Private operators also provided 2789 wireline phones to its subscribers till December 2012 as against 2625 phones as on March 2012.

According to the Annual Report 2012-13 of the Department of Telecommunications, Govt. of India, there were 14533025 telephones in Assam out of which 54.95 percent were rural. Moreover, the total telephones in Assam as on December 2012 share only 1.62 percent total telephones in the Country. BSNL also provided Village Public Telephones (VPTs) to 24679(98.23 percent) inhabited villages of Assam till December 2012.



In respect of wireless phone [mobile segment] connections, the number of mobile subscriber figures in Assam is more than 1.43 crore as on December 2012. There were 1.42 crore mobile subscribers in Assam as on March 2012. BSNL alone provides around 8.6 percent of the total mobile connections in the State till December 2012. The share of mobile phone connection provided by BSNL till March 2012 was 8.9 percent. The private mobile service operators, on the other hand, provided more than 1.31 crore mobile connections as on December 2012 as against 1.29 crore mobile connections provided till March 2012. Thus, the share of mobile connections provided by the private operators has been increased from 91.1 percent as on March 2012 to 91.4 percent as on December 2012. Bharati Televentures (Airtel), Disnet Wireless (Aircel), Reliance and Vodafone are the main private mobile service provider companies operating in Assam.

APPENDIX-13.1
DISTRICT-WISE LENGTH OF PWD ROADS BY TYPE
AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2013 IN ASSAM

(in Km.)

Sl. No.	District	Black Topped	Earthen/ Gravelled	Total
1.	Kokrajhar	737	1104	1841
2.	Dhubri	802	352	1154
3.	Goalpara	704	846	1550
4.	Barpeta	988	836	1824
5.	Morigaon	510	640	1150
6.	Nagaon	1927	1193	3120
7.	Sonitpur	1044	1604	2648
8.	Lakhimpur	640	451	1091
9.	Dhemaji	585	755	1340
10.	Tinsukia	986	779	1765
11.	Dibrugarh	1047	691	1738
12.	Sivasagar	1108	1766	2874
13.	Jorhat	908	1143	2051
14.	Golaghat	1261	1219	2480
15.	Karbi-Anglong	1320	2989	4309
16.	Dima-Hasao	816	1060	1876
17.	Cachar	745	418	1163
18.	Karimganj	481	455	936
19.	Hailakandi	299	174	473
20.	Bongaigaon	532	273	805
21.	Chirang	434	226	660
22.	Kamrup	2076	1159	3235
23.	Kamrup (M)	423	34	457
24.	Nalbari	656	309	965
25.	Baksa	491	610	1101
26.	Darrang	660	406	1066
27.	Udalguri	520	1308	1828
	ASSAM	22700	22800	45500

Source: P.W.D. Assam.

APPENDIX- 13.2

DISTRICT-WISE LENGTH OF ROADS ACCORDING TO
DIFFERENT CLASSES UNDER PWD IN ASSAM, AS ON 31ST MARCH/2013

(in Km.)

Sl. No.	District	State Highway	Major District Road	Rural Road	Urban Road	Total
1.	Kokrajhar	61	131	1632	16	1841
2.	Dhubri	56	53	1007	38	1154
3.	Goalpara	137	48	1354	10	1550
4.	Barpeta	158	171	1463	31	1824
5.	Morigaon	142	86	909	13	1150
6.	Nagaon	297	326	2409	88	3120
7.	Sonitpur	55	402	2133	59	2648
8.	Lakhimpur	121	97	828	44	1091
9.	Dhemaji	45	42	1168	86	1340
10.	Tinsukia	63	171	1479	52	1765
11.	Dibrugarh	155	163	1357	63	1738
12.	Sivasagar	100	310	2425	40	2874
13.	Jorhat	162	89	1714	86	2051
14.	Golaghat	160	157	2131	33	2480
15.	Karbi-Anglong	337	561	3341	70	4309
16.	Dima-Hasao	380	199	1237	60	1876
17.	Cachar	107	165	848	42	1163
18.	Karimganj	35	342	539	19	936
19.	Hailakandi	17	99	351	6	473
20.	Bongaigaon	41	16	712	36	805
21.	Chirang	0	223	429	8	660
22.	Kamrup	89	230	2916	0	3235
23.	Kamrup (M)	0	0	0	457	457
24.	Nalbari	119	45	779	22	965
25.	Baksa	97	43	961	0	1101
26.	Darrang	143	119	785	20	1066
27.	Udalguri	56	125	1639	9	1828
	ASSAM	3134	4413	36544	1409	45500

Source: P.W.D. Assam.

APPENDIX-13.3

**LENGTH OF ROADS PER LAKH OF POPULATION AND
PER 00 SQ. KM. AREA IN ASSAM AS ON 31 MARCH 2013**

Sl. No.	District	Total Road length	Road length per lakh population	Road length per 00 Sq.Km. Area
1.	Kokrajhar	1841	207.55	58.16
2.	Dhubri	1154	59.22	69.35
3.	Goalpara	1550	153.62	84.98
4.	Barpeta	1824	107.73	68.13
5.	Morigaon	1150	120.06	74.15
6.	Nagaon	3120	110.40	78.53
7.	Sonitpur	2648	137.49	50.15
8.	Lakhimpur	1091	104.84	47.91
9.	Dhemaji	1340	194.75	41.40
10.	Tinsukia	1765	134.02	46.57
11.	Dibrugarh	1738	130.90	51.40
12.	Sivasagar	2874	249.86	107.72
13.	Jorhat	2051	187.94	71.94
14.	Golaghat	2480	234.26	70.82
15.	Karbi-Anglong	4309	446.40	41.30
16.	Dima-Hasao	1876	878.57	38.38
17.	Cachar	1163	66.98	30.72
18.	Karimganj	936	76.91	51.74
19.	Hailakandi	473	71.75	35.64
20.	Bongaigaon	805	109.88	46.66
21.	Chirang	660	136.98	33.42
22.	Kamrup	3235	213.22	92.86
23.	Kamrup (M)	457	36.26	72.87
24.	Nalbari	965	125.34	95.59
25.	Baksa	1101	115.44	54.84
26.	Darrang	1066	117.39	57.60
27.	Udalguri	1828	219.51	109.20
ASSAM		45500	145.98	58.01

Source: P.W.D. Assam.

APPENDIX- 13.4

COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND TARGET OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT, ASSAM
(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No	Name of District Transport Office & Check Gate	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13
		Target	Revenue Realised	Target	Revenue Realised	Target	Revenue Realised	Revenue Realised
1.	Kamrup (R & L)	49.52	58.24	70.00	73.97	82.60	94.19	102.08
2.	Kamrup (R.T.A)	0.45	0.81	1.00	1.17	1.75	0.99	0.70
3.	Kamrup(Enforcement)	1.39	1.49	2.00	1.61	2.00	2.04	1.82
4.	Kamrup (Rural)					2.55	2.41	5.88
4.	Barpeta	2.87	3.68	4.50	4.97	5.82	7.09	7.37
5.	Nalbari	3.13	3.05	3.40	3.27	3.68	3.81	4.52
6.	Goalpara	3.13	3.58	4.00	4.48	5.08	5.98	6.62
7.	Dhubri	2.62	3.49	4.10	4.72	5.27	6.32	6.95
8.	Sonitpur	6.52	7.48	8.50	8.74	10.40	12.32	14.00
9.	Mangaldoi	1.70	2.35	3.00	3.07	3.40	3.82	4.10
10.	Lakhimpur	3.24	3.87	4.50	5.26	6.40	7.62	8.54
11.	Dibrugarh	9.28	11.11	12.00	13.77	17.70	18.74	18.74
12.	Tinsukia	9.30	11.37	11.00	12.60	14.00	15.72	17.17
13.	Dhemaji	1.63	1.88	2.50	2.79	3.51	3.43	3.08
14.	Sivasagar	8.85	9.34	9.00	10.02	12.40	14.10	16.78
15.	Jorhat	8.52	8.96	10.00	12.16	13.30	14.73	16.96
16.	Golaghat	3.23	3.44	4.75	4.43	4.92	5.83	6.63
17.	Nagaon	6.40	7.64	9.00	10.10	12.12	14.80	15.97
18.	Morigaon	1.66	2.50	2.70	3.06	3.35	3.72	4.67
19.	Dima Hasao	0.44	0.35	0.55	0.35	0.58	0.85	0.87
20.	Karbi-Anglong	2.16	2.83	3.00	3.54	4.18	4.40	4.74
21.	Karimganj	1.66	1.95	2.00	2.09	2.75	3.30	3.98
22.	Hailakandi	1.65	2.08	2.40	2.72	3.00	3.06	3.22
23.	Silchar	6.17	6.96	9.00	9.03	10.40	13.47	15.35
24.	Srirampur M.V. Check gate	6.68	6.33	4.00	2.83	2.80	1.85	3.15
25.	Boxirhat M.V. Check gate	17.69	16.84	11.00	8.95	7.10	4.05	3.57
26.	Kokrajhar	2.72	2.90	3.40	4.14	5.20	5.80	5.89
27.	Bongaigaon	3.63	4.25	4.60	5.11	6.40	7.82	9.09
28.	S.T.A.	15.76	18.59	10.00	24.36	21.40	22.38	24.23
29.	Digharkhal M.V Checkgate	4.22	3.85	2.00	1.22	1.34	1.08	1.00
30.	Udalguri	0.75	1.11	1.30	1.36	2.00	2.26	2.28
31.	Chirang	0.81	0.99	1.50	1.74	2.00	2.37	2.55
32.	Baksa	0.22	0.48	1.00	1.15	1.60	1.77	1.88
A SSAM		188.00	213.79	221.70	248.78	281.00	312.12	344.38

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Transport, Assam.

APPENDIX- 13.5

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTERED IN ASSAM

Sl. No	District	Total Number of Vehicles Registered					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Dhubri	1292	1681	3428	4884	5803	5575
2.	Kokrajhar	1574	1857	2599	4242	4953	4040
3.	Bongaigaon	2822	21755	21879	6430	6863	8060
4.	Goalpara	980	1306	2238	3478	4729	9527
5.	Barpeta	3628	4096	5490	8410	10087	8128
6.	Nalbari	2229	1852	2230	2864	2930	4323
7.	Kamrup (M)	28224	29291	43457	57509	64815	58638
8.	Darrang	1309	2139	31430	4472	4840	5095
9.	Sonitpur	4851	5889	55514	10041	11681	10742
10.	Lakhimpur	2953	3157	4808	7250	8524	7265
11.	Dhemaji	1329(P)	2915	1958	3664	3784	4084
12.	Morigaon	1088	1286	1470	2980	3193	3375
13.	Nagaon	5017	5552	7948	12156	13966	13687
14.	Golaghat	8738	2144	4603	4342	4693	4697
15.	Jorhat	7575	6909	8568	14576	14279	13166
16.	Sivasagar	4604	4806	13080	8654	9327	11439
17.	Dibrugarh	7383	7780	9945	11434	14866	12782
18.	Tinsukia	4978	5428	5925	10375	10882	11046
19.	Karbi-Anglong	1251	1788	2342	4154	4211	4461
20.	Dima-Hasao	408	505	136	229	411	349
21.	Karimganj	951	1048	1332	1814	1954	2650
22.	Hailakandi	1097	1363	1555	2018	2209	2098
23.	Cachar	2515	3214	5952	6599	9314	9164
24.	Baksa	-	324	362	2095	2468	1827
25.	Chirang	-	1041	1373	2442	2631	2214
26.	Udalguri	-	1625	1625	1964	2597	2400
27.	Kamrup (Rural)						6535
ASSAM		96796	119126	241247	199076	226010	227367

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Transport, Assam.

APPENDIX – 13.6

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBERS OF MOTOR VEHICLE ON ROAD IN ASSAM

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of Vehicles on Road					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2011-12
1.	Dhubri	10816	12233	22437	18443	23329	24011
2.	Kokrajhar	11723	8917	9573	5520	6739	10556
3.	Bongaigaon	2665	19338	40816	32573	37511	44711
4.	Goalpara	13447	14729	17606	19992	24692	36439
5.	Barpeta	26250	30289	30669	36263	44562	54651
6.	Nalbari	5382(P)	22079	23664	23609	28611	32934
7.	Kamrup (M)	392769	421332	423943	532933(p)	584217	645131
8.	Darrang	28183	29951	35393	34489	34191	34549
9.	Sonitpur	60605	65505	121019	18736	21693	22387
10.	Lakhimpur	34019	37409	42360	43868	49597	63583
11.	Dhemaji	8702(P)	3920	4403	5036 (p)	16947	17615
12.	Morigaon	9968	11055	2304	16023	16733	20597
13.	Nagaon	59821	63391	64538	80044	85063	98406
14.	Golaghat	15278	12359	16842	10167	6872	19769
15.	Jorhat	99716	104252	116677	131467	145667	158874
16.	Sivasagar	113209	118554	120348	89084	98127	97800
17.	Dibrugarh	59657	70526	80952	91770	107057	108419
18.	Tinsukia	50009	53514	55034	66314	71526	77753
19.	Karbi-Anglong	14464	14371	15716	18787	21703	21963
20.	Dima-Hasao	5082	5434	5165	5079	5405	5416
21.	Karimganj	11529	12725	14006	12725	13248	16611
22.	Hailakandi	8208	9496	9880	9006	10905	15477
23.	Cachar	33261	35299	40905	47121	53960	62657
24.	Baksa	-	978	1059	3255 (p)	3483	6412
25.	Chirang	-	2521	3882	6284	8808	9096
26.	Udalguri	-	1676	1676	5037	7623	10046
27.	Kamrup (R)						9359
ASSAM		1074763	1180177	1320867	1363625	1528269	1725222

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Transport, Assam.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

BANKING

Banks are playing an important role in sustaining economic development by mobilizing deposits and credits. With the objective to bring as many as people within the bank coverage, the banking network has been increased by opening new branches in the State. As a result, the number of reporting Bank Offices of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam has been increased to 1682 as on March 2013 from 1262 as on March 2007. With the increase in the bank networking, the dependence per bank offices in Assam has been considerably decreased over the years and reduced from 62.15 Sq.km as on March 2007 to 46.63 Sq.km as on March 2013. However, according to the “Quarterly Statistics of deposits and credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks of Reserve Bank of India, March 2013” the average population covered per bank branch office in Assam was 18.6 thousand (based on Population Census 2011) compared to All India average of 12.0 thousand during the same period. The table 14.2 shows the number of Scheduled Commercial Bank Offices in Assam as well as in India and the trend of deposits and credit over the period of past ten years.

The contribution of Banking and Insurance sector towards State Gross Domestic Product is expected to reach 6.2 percent in 2012-13 from 3.0 percent in 2004-05.

TABLE – 14.1
PERCENTAGE GROWTH AND CONTRIBUTION OF BANKING AND INSURANCE SECTOR
TOWARDS STATE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT [AT CONSTANT (2004-05) PRICES]

Item	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12(P)	2012-13(Q)
Annual Growth	-	11.8	21.8	14.3	11.6	12.5	20.1	17.3	15.5
Contribution to GSDP	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.7	6.2
Contribution to Service Sector	6.5	6.7	7.5	8.0	8.3	8.5	9.2	10.1	11.0

TABLE – 14.2
GROWTH OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN ASSAM AND INDIA

(as on March)

Year	Number of Offices*		Deposits (Rs. in Crore)		Credit (Rs. in Crore)	
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
2004	1256	68645	14507	1511273	4612	880312
2005	1272	69969	17782	1746814	6271	1152468
2006	1234	68681	20872	2093042	8763	1517497
2007	1262	70711	25757	2598823	11154	1949567
2008	1317	74326	31666	3228817	13057	2394566
2009	1369	79058	39427	3937336	15115	168977
2010	1434	83997	49545	4601926	18311	3345619
2011	1504	89110	59101	5426510	21053	4076868
2012	1574	96059	67455	6174147	25171	4821527
2013	1682	104647	77730	7051332	28576	5506496

*Reporting Offices only.

Source: (1) 2004–2006, Basic Statistical Return of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India, Reserve Bank of India (Various issues).

(2) Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks, March 2007 to March 2013 of RBI.

The spread of bank-network in the Country as well as in the State have been grouped under (i) State Bank of India and its Associates, (ii) Nationalized Banks, (iii) Foreign Banks, (iv) Regional Rural Banks and (v) Private Sector Banks. These Groups of Bank have a distinctive role to play in the economic scenario of the State. A comparative status of performance of the Bank Groups in Assam and India may be evident from the Table 14.3.

The network profile of All Scheduled Commercial Banks further indicates that majority of the Bank Branch Offices in the State are located in rural areas. Out of the total 1682 reporting offices (as on March 2013), 835 bank branch offices [50 percent(approx) of the total bank branch offices] are located in the rural areas of Assam and share more than 17 percent of the total bank deposits in the State. On the other hand, the bank branch offices in semi-urban and urban areas with 463 and 384 branch offices shared 30 percent and 53 percent of the total bank deposits respectively.

In terms of national average of population to bank ratio, the State has a shortfall of about 650 bank branches. To bridge the gap, as a first step, it was decided to set up 200 new bank branches in the State during 2013-14. [One of the important decisions that was taken in the Special State Level Banker's Meeting held on 06-02-2013 where the Governor, RBI and Hon'ble C.M. Assam was present. **Source: Budget Speech of Finance Minister, Assam, 2013-14**]

The credit –deposit ratio of rural bank branch offices was 49.4 percent compared to semi-urban branches with 34 percent and urban branches with 34.4 percent during the said period.

TABLE – 14.3
BANK GROUP-WISE SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN ASSAM AND INDIA
[As on March 2013]

Bank Group	Assam/ India	No. of offices*	Deposits (Rs. in crore)	Credit (Rs. in crore)
State Bank of India and its Associates	Assam	289	31535	10882
	India	20511	1553024	1248270
Nationalized Banks	Assam	849	35425	11621
	India	52060	3693933	2805770
Foreign Banks	Assam	2	224	82
	India	315	280081	270702
Regional Rural Banks	Assam	408	5832	3286
	India	16985	206461	136690
Old Private Sector Banks	Assam	16	875	269
	India	5794	357230	272701
New Private Sector Banks	Assam	118	3839	2435
	India	8982	960603	772363
All Scheduled Commercial Banks	Assam	1682	77730	28576
	India	104647	7051332	5506496

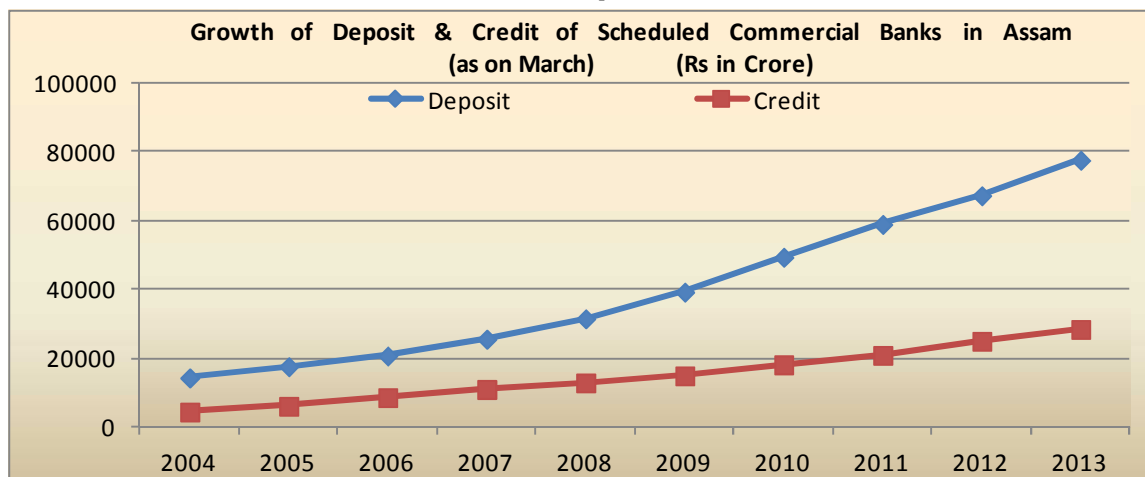
*Reporting Offices only: Total may not be equal due to rounding off.

Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks March, 2012, Reserve Bank of India.

Growth of Deposits and Credit

The expansion of banking facilities in the State over the years augmented not only in respect of volume of deposits but also in respect of disbursement of credit. The aggregate deposit with Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam, which was ₹31666 crore in March 2008, has increased to ₹77730 crore in March 2013. The volume of deposits has been increased by 145 percent in March 2013 over March 2008. The per capita deposit in the State has also been increased from ₹10808 in March 2008 to ₹24913 in March 2013. Thus, the per capita deposit in the State has recorded more than 130 percent increase during the last six years.

Like deposits, disbursement of credit by Scheduled Commercial Banks also recorded an impressive growth in Assam. The total volume of credit disbursed by the banks has been increased to ₹28576 crore in March 2013 from ₹13057 crore in March 2008 thereby recorded a growth of 119.0 percent during the last six years period. The credit disbursement by the Scheduled Commercial banks in Assam shared only 0.52 percent of the total credit disbursement in the country as a whole during March 2013. The per capita credit has been increased to ₹9159 in March 2013 compared to ₹4456 in March, 2008.



CREDIT - DEPOSIT RATIO

The Credit-Deposit ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam remained slightly lower with 36.8 percent during the year 2012-13 (ending March 2013) compared to 37.3 percent as on March 2012. The credit-deposit ratio of all Scheduled Commercial banks was highest with 43.3 percent in 2006-07 (ending March 2007).

The Credit -Deposit Ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam however remained far below during the last 13(thirteen years) when compared with the All India ratio. During the year 2012-13 (ending March), the Credit -Deposit ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in India was 78.1 percent.

The following table shows the Credit - Deposit ratio of all scheduled commercial banks in Assam and India for some few years.

TABLE - 14.4
CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO OF ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN ASSAM AND INDIA
(as on March)

Year →	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assam	32.0	31.7	29.3	31.8	35.2	41.9	43.3	41.2	38.3	37.0	35.6	37.3	36.8
India	56.7	58.4	59.2	58.2	65.9	72.5	75.0	74.2	72.6	72.7	75.1	77.5	78.1

Source: (i) Basic Statistical Return of Scheduled Commercial Banks (2001-2006); and

(ii) Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks, March 2007 to March 2013, Reserve Bank of India

PRIORITY SECTOR ADVANCES

The Total Priority Sector Advances have achieved, according to the State Level Bankers' Committee reports, 133.46 percent growth during the period 2012-13 over 2007-08 compared to 104.14 percent growth of Aggregate Advances during the same period. The growth of Total Priority Sector Advance was recorded at 523.0 percent in 2012-13 when compared with the credit extended to the priority sector during the year 2004-05. The volume of aggregate advances under priority sector increased from ₹8322.25 crore in 2007-08 to ₹13242.59 crore in 2010-11 and further increased to ₹19429.10 crore in 2012-13. During the period from 2004-05 to 2012-13, the priority sector advances have been above the bench-mark of 40 percent of net bank credit.

TABLE - 14.5
ADVANCES OUTSTANDING UNDER PRIORITY SECTOR

Sectors	(Rupees in Crore)								
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Aggregate Advances	6497.59	9811.15	12989.44	16081.43	17750.99	20910.97	23843.62	30363.22	32825.11
Total Priority Sector Advance	3119.99 [48.02]	4248.21 [43.30]	6148.70 [47.34]	8322.25 [51.75]	10705.50 [60.31]	11314.92 [54.11]	13242.59 [55.54]	16080.72 [55.83]	19429.10 [59.19]
Agriculture & Allied Activities	616.15 [9.48]	1212.84 [12.36]	1596.74 [12.29]	2158.80 [13.42]	2345.86 [13.22]	3868.37 [18.50]	4557.40 [19.11]	5733.91 [19.91]	6614.39 [20.15]
Industries	515.87 [7.94]	685.52 [6.99]	1018.13 [7.84]	1281.63 [7.97]	1460.25 [8.23]	2054.15 [9.82]	2490.30 [10.44]	2819.38 [9.79]	4326.50 [13.18]
Per capita Priority Sector Advances [Figure in Rupees]	1170	1594	2307	3122	4016	4245	4968	5153	6226

* Figure within bracket indicates percentage share to Aggregate Advances.

❖ Per Capita Priority Sector Advances calculation based on the Population Census 2001 and for 2011-12 and 2012-13, Census-2011

Source: Various Reports of State Level Bankers Committee, Assam.

The percentage share of priority sector loans extended to agriculture & allied activities achieved all India bench mark of 18 percent during the year 2009-10 in the State and surpassed the benchmark in subsequent years. The disbursement of advances to agriculture & allied activities has steadily increased from ₹616.15 crore [9.48%] in 2004-05 to ₹3868.37 crore [18.50%] in 2009-10 and further to ₹4557.40 crore [19.11%] in 2010-11. The disbursement of advances to agriculture & allied activities, during 2012-13, was ₹6614.39 crore [20.15% of the total priority sector advance] according to the latest report published by the State Level Bankers' committee.

The per capita priority sector advances has been significantly increased to ₹6226.00 from ₹1170.00 (about 432 percent increase) during the period 2004-05 to 2012-13.

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS

Regional Rural Banks [RRBs] were established under the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 with an objective to give a boost to rural economy by providing rural credit to farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs etc.

At present, there are two **RRBs** in the State - Assam Gramin Vikash Bank [AGVB] and Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank [LDRB]. While the Assam Gramin Vikash Bank is operating both in the Brahmaputra Valley and Barak Valley covering 25 districts with 374 bank branches, the service area of the Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank is confined within the two hill districts of Assam with 53 bank branches as on March 2013.

Out of the total branch network of the Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, 280 branches located in rural areas, 78 branches in semi-urban areas and 16 branches in urban areas. In respect of Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, 47 branches located in rural areas and 6 branches located in semi-urban areas.

The aggregate deposits of RRBs was ₹5879.37 crore at the end of March 2013 compared to ₹5180.33 crore at the end of March 2012. The aggregate deposits of RRBs was ₹4653.08 crore at the end of March 2011. The growth of aggregate deposits of RRBs was calculated 13.5 percent at the end of March 2013 over the previous year. The volume of credit disbursed by these banks was also increased to ₹3309.18 crore as on March 2013 compared to ₹2784.25 crore as on March 2012 indicating an increase of 18.9 percent. The volume of credit disbursed by these banks was ₹2230.87 crore as on March 2011. Credit-Deposit ratio of these banks has reached 56.28 as on March 2013 compared to 47.9 as on March 2011. Performance of Regional Rural Banks may be evident from the Table 14.6.

TABLE – 14.6
ACHIEVEMENTS OF REGIONAL RURAL BANKS IN ASSAM

(Rupees in lakh)

Period (as on)	Achievements under Annual Credit Plan			Credit - Deposit Ratio(%)	
	Annual Target for All Banks	Achievement of All Banks	Achievement of RRBs	All Banks	RRBs
31.3.2006	92903.27	117699.69	22665.38 (19.25)	45.51	50.49
31.3.2007	114100.11	144984.66	26362.38 (18.18)	48.03*	53.60
31.3.2008	175518.40	155511.33	32211.73 (20.71)	50.48*	52.64
31.3.2009	221924.24	150226.67	37082.91 (24.68)	45.85*	49.62
31.3.2010	257892.21	250725.49	52181.55 (20.81)	42.05*	47.50
31.3.2011	354847.18	289468.82	70261.61 (24.27)	39.71*	47.94
31.3.2012	449985.62	458541.64	76721.43 (16.73)	44.64*	53.75
31.3.2013	642041.89	463765.9	61755.56 (13.32)	43.56*	56.28

Figure in bracket shows the percentage share of achievements of RRBs to All Banks.

*Lending by NEDFi and under RIDF by NABARD has been incorporated as priority sector advances.

Hence C.D ratio figure is different from the figure shown in the Table-14.4.

Source: State Level Bankers Committee reports of various years.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION OF VILLAGES

As per direction of Govt. of India regarding opening of at least one bank account for each family in FI villages latest by 30th June 2012, all villages with population of over 2000 have been covered as on 31-3-2012. The next phase of financial inclusion to cover habitation with population of more than 1000. Out of the total villages in Assam 5244 villages with population more than 1000 but below and 2000 have been identified as not having access to banking services. Of these, 3233 villages have been allocated to Commercial Banks and 1991 villages to RRBs for providing banking services by 31-3-2013. [Source: SLBC Report for the quarter ending March 2012 and State Focus Paper for the XII FY Plan 2012-17 (with detailed suggestion for 2013-14-NABARD Assam Regional Office)].

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Credit is an essential requirement for revitalizing agriculture sector. Within the priority sector, the share of agriculture advances in the State was the highest with 34.04 percent as on March 2013 compared to 35.66 percent as on March 2012. During the period as on March 2011, the share of agriculture advances in the State was 34.41 percent of the total priority sector credit. On the other hand, the agricultural credit constitutes 20.15 percent to the total bank credit as on March 2013 [according to the figures published by the State Level Bankers' Committee, Assam]. The agricultural credit, thus, remain above the All India Bench Mark level of 18.0 percent for four consecutive years since 2009-10 to 2012-13 in Assam. According to the State Level Bankers' Committee Report, banks operating in the State have disbursed agricultural credit of ₹1851.01 crore during the year 2012-13 as against the annual commitment of ₹3765.89 crore which was 49.0 percent of the targeted amount. During the year 2011-12, total agricultural credit disbursed in the State was ₹2002.47 crore against the annual commitment of ₹2123.18 crore which was 94.0 percent of the targeted amount. The annual achievement of disbursement of agricultural credit was 67.0 percent of the targeted amount during the year 2010-11.

TABLE – 14.7

CREDIT FLOW TO AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES UNDER ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN

Year	Advance to Agriculture & Allied Activities (Rs. in crore)	Crop Loans (Rs. in crore)	% Share of crop Loan to Total Agricultural Advances	Per Capita Crop Loan (Rupees)	Crop Loan per farmer family# (Rupees)
2003-04	100.81	43.82	43	16.44	161
2004-05	243.76	79.46	33	29.81	293
2005-06	331.89	84.31	25	31.63	311
2006-07	468.91	79.44	17	29.80	293
2007-08	566.71	121.61	21	45.62	448
2008-09	523.38	203.12	39	76.20	749
2009-10	814.69	359.39	44	134.82	*1307
2010-11	876.76	373.63	43	139.94	*1359
2011-12	2002.47	1082.03	54	346.80	*3935
2012-13	1851.01	908.28	49	292.05	*3303
(%) Growth 2012-13 over 2011-12	(-)7.56	(-)16.06	-	(-)15.79	(-)16.1

@CAGR: Compound Annual Growth Rate.

Total Farmer Family=27.12 lakh as per Agriculture Census 2000-01.

* Total Farmer Family =27.50 lakh as per Agriculture Census 2005-06.

Source: Reports of State Level Bankers Committee, Assam.

However, the annual growth of advances to agriculture & allied activities during the year 2012-13 was (-)7.56 percent over 2011-12. The growth of crop loans also recorded (-)16.06 percent during the said period.

FINANCING UNDER KISHAN CREDIT CARD SCHEME

Like other states of the Country, the banks operating in Assam have been extending timely, cost effective and hassle free credit support to the farmers of the State through Kishan Credit Card [KCC] Scheme which was introduced in 1998-99.

During the year 2012-13, 265797 numbers of KCC were issued to the farmers of the State and sanctioned ₹932.20 crore compared to 371474 numbers of KCCs were issued and ₹1303.29 crore was sanctioned by the banks in 2011-12. During the year 2010-11, the number of KCCs issued and amount sanctioned in the State was 163063 numbers and ₹504.96 crore respectively.

Cumulatively about 13.29 lakh KCCs have been issued in the State up to March 2013 since introduction of the scheme. The Scheme, thus, covered around 49.0 percent of the total farmer family (there are 27.20 lakh farmer families as per Agriculture Census 2010-11) of the State.

TABLE – 14.8

ADVANCES UNDER KISHAN CREDIT CARD SCHEME

(Rupees in lakh)

Year	Annual Achievement		Cumulative Achievement	
	Card Issued (No.)	Amount	Card Issued (No.)	Amount
2003-04	94377	9728.64	-	-
2004-05	86822	9382.86	172965	22202.28
2005-06	70238	9677.79	339750	38839.94
2006-07	50067	7862.03	359395	40580.52
2007-08	62132	16365.83	329932	67908.97
2008-09	103361	37589.23	480393	104682.06
2009-10	149822	43055.94	630070	158372.04
2010-11	163063	50495.87	793801	209071.23
2011-12	371474	130329.35	967220	307834.01
2012-13	265797	93219.58	1329203	393538.41

Source: Reports of State Level Bankers Committee, Assam.

MICRO-FINANCE

The Micro Finance Scheme is an effective instrument for financial inclusion which was launched to meet the financial demands of small entrepreneurs as well as regarded as an effective programme for poverty reduction as well empowerment of the poor. The micro-finance programme of NABARD, which began in 1992 with formation of 500 Self Help Groups (SHGs), has emerged as the largest micro-finance programme in the world. The Self-Help Group – Bank linkage programme, the main micro-finance model and institutional finance mechanism to provide financial credit support to the micro-entrepreneurs (including farmers) in the country as a whole, has been proved to be the most cost effective credit delivery system in India. The programme has also helped in providing banking services to the uncovered rural poor.

The focus of SHG-Bank linkage programme is seen to be picking up its importance lately in the State of Assam. However, the programme has gathered momentum from the year 2001-02 onwards. Till the end of March 2013 all total 540566 SHGs have been bank linked in the State out of which 259548 SHGs were credit linked.

Cumulative position of bank linked SHGs presented in the Table –14.10.

TABLE – 14.9
SELF-HELP GROUPS FINANCED BY BANKS

(Rupees in lakh)

Year	Total bank linked SHGs		Deposit linked		Credit Linked	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
2004-05	122304	20975.75	79592	3409.05	42712	17566.70
2005-06	269917	48239.13	175565	9846.77	94352	38392.36
2006-07	230902	58040.52	121474	5261.61	109428	52778.91
2007-08	257863	57417.70	142147	6044.72	115716	51372.98
2008-09	305132	77365.49	166740	7485.51	138392	69879.98
2009-10	374745	92724.79	210890	9123.46	163855	83601.33
2010-11	433954	118051.17	240032	11195.29	193922	106855.88
2011-12	499183	139741.00	272822	10928.00	226361	128813.00
2012-13	540566	164138.86	281018	12228.9	259548	151909.96

Source: Reports of State Level Bankers Committee, Assam.

MICRO-FINANCE PROMOTION BY NABARD

The NABARD, Assam Regional Office has played a vital role by extending grant assistance of ₹416.06 lakh to 119 NGO-SHPI projects for promotion and credit linkage of 16409 SHGs in the State. In areas where the NGOs and Bank network is weak, a scheme for associating Individual Rural Volunteers (IRVs) in promotion and linkage of SHGs was introduced. The scheme is currently being implemented through Assam Gramin Vikash Bank [AGVB], Langpi Dehangi Rural bank(LDRB) and State Bank of India. NABARD has sanctioned grant assistance of ₹135.18 lakh to utilize the services of 751 IRVs in 25 districts for promotion and credit linkage of 7510 SHGs with banks. So far 4010 SHGs have been promoted through 136 IRVs and 1337 SHGs have been credit linked.

With a view to increase the flow of credit, particularly to the small borrowers having limited or no collateral to offer, a new concept of Joint Liability Group (JLG) lending has been evolved wherein a group of 4 to 10 members come together voluntarily to avail bank loans and social collateral substitutes the physical collateral in respect of small loans. The prime objective of the JLG Scheme is to augment flow of credit to tenant farmers cultivating land either as oral lessees or sharecroppers and small farmers who do not have proper title of their land holding through formation of and financing JLGs. Of late, the commercial banks like Indian Bank, ICICI Bank, SBI, UCO Bank and Assam State Co-Operative Apex Bank have also adopted the JLG mode for financing these mid-segment clients. To motivate banks to actively involved in promotion and financing of JLGs, incentives is extended by NABARD to Commercial Banks, RRBs and Cooperative banks. NABARD has proposed to extend grant assistance to banks @ ₹2000.00 per JLG for formation, nurturing and financing of JLGs over a period of for 3 years. JLG mode of financing has also been adopted for financing production credit and handloom weaving activities.

As a part of promotional efforts, NABARD, Regional Office had sanctioned an amount of ₹45.86 lakh and ₹40.60 lakh each to AGVB and LDRB for formation and credit –linkage of 2293 JLGs and 2030 JLGs over a period of three years. Apart from this the NABARD Regional Office also sanctioned ₹1.80 lakh to UCO Bank for promotion and credit linkage of 90 JLGs in Barpeta District over a period of three years. NABARD has set a target of 15000 JLGs for the year 2012-13.

Besides, NABARD in association with GOI has introduced a viable and self- sustainable model named Women Self Help Group Scheme for promotion and financing of women groups involving an anchor NGO in each of the selected backward districts of the country which includes 4 districts of Assam namely Dhemaji, Dima Hasao, Karbi-Anglong and Kokrajhar. NABARD has sanctioned grant assistance of ₹85.00 lakh to three NGOs for promotion and credit linkage of 850 Women SHGs in four backward districts of Dhemaji, Dima Hasao, Karbi-Anglong and Kokrajhar under Women Self Help Group Development Fund.

NABARD also provides financial support by way of grant from Micro Finance Development and Equity Fund (MFDEF) for the following activities:

- (i) Capacity building of partner agencies like NGOs, Banks, Govt. Officials
- (ii) Capacity building of SHG leaders/members through training/MEDPs

SHG-BANK LINKAGE UNDER SGSY

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana is the mother programme of all poverty alleviation programmes. The objective of the programme is to uplift economic status of the rural people living below the poverty line by providing sustainable economic activities with bank loan and Government subsidy.

Up to the end of March 2013, as many as 2.59 plus lakh SHGs have been covered under the ambit of bank credit in the State out of which 1,34,107 SHGs have been covered SGSY programme. Till the end of March 2010, as many as 1.64 lakh SHGs have been covered under bank credit out of which only 84,678 SHGs were given loans by banks under the afore-mentioned programme. Cumulative progress of SHG-Bank linkage programme under SGSY shown in the Table -14.10 below:

TABLE – 14.10
SHG-BANK LINKAGE UNDER SGSY

(Rupees in lakh)

Year	Total Credit Linked SHGs		Credit linked SHGs under SGSY	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
2004-05	42712	17566.70	20388	11273.74
2005-06	94352	38392.36	48235	25024.66
2006-07	109428	52778.91	54735	36549.70
2007-08	115716	51372.98	54790	31006.57
2008-09	138392	69879.98	69144	45898.88
2009-10	163855	83601.33	84678	55161.36
2010-11	193922	106855.88	102166	74784.79
2011-12	226361	128813.00	123473	94423.5
2012-13	259548	151909.96	134107	106687.46

Source: Reports of State Level Bankers Committee, Assam.

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (NABARD)

During 2012-13, the NABARD disbursed refinance to banks in the State to the tune of 122.82 crore as against ₹168.37 crore refinance disbursed by NABARD in 2011-12. During 2010-11 ₹172.85 crore refinance was disbursed to the banks in Assam. Agency wise, purpose wise and activity wise refinance disbursed by the NABARD are shown in the Table 14.11.

TABLE - 14.11
AGENCY WISE, PURPOSE WISE AND ACTIVITY WISE REFINANCE DISBURSED BY NABARD
 (Rupees in lakh)

Purpose	2011-12			2012-13		
	Commercial Banks	RRBs	Total	Commercial Banks	RRBs	Total
Minor Irrigation	0.000	13.664	13.664	0.000	0.750	0.750
Land Development	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	17.750	17.750
Farm Mechanization	28.300	1186.239	1214.539	0.000	705.890	705.890
Plantation & Horticulture	100.410	12.446	112.856	0.000	0.000	0.000
Animal Husbandry (Dairy, Poultry, Sheep, Goat & Piggery)	400.824	286.570	687.394	34.173	0.000	34.173
Fisheries	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Market Yard & Godown	0.000	0.000	0.000	243.667	0.000	243.667
IRDP/SGSY	1041.816	0.000	1041.816	0.000	0.000	0.000
RNFS (i/c Rural Housing)	10207.623	167.724	10375.347	10742.499	19.892	10762.391
Agro processing	1.500	12.890	14.390	0.000	517.370	517.370
PMRY	1708.472	0.000	1708.472	0.000	0.000	0.000
Others (SHG, SRTO-Truck etc)	1638.383	29.662	1668.045	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total	15127.328	1709.195	16836.523	11020.339	1261.652	12281.991

Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (RIDF)

The Government of Assam has taken initiative for development of infrastructure in rural areas with the financial assistance from NABARD under RIDF. Since the inception of RIDF during 1995-96, NABARD has sanctioned 2006 projects involving RIDF loan of ₹2651.26 crore under RIDF II to XVIII in the State. Out of the total loans sanctioned ₹2651.26 crore, ₹1749.87 crore has been disbursed to the State Government as on 31-11-2013.

The activity wise number of projects and amount sanctioned including amount released under RIDF - II to XVIII are given below:

TABLE - 14.12
PROJECT WISE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SANCTIONED
AND DISBURSED BY NABARD UNDER RIDF (II to XVIII)
 (Rupees in crore)

Activity	No. of Projects	Loan sanctioned	Loan disbursed (Cumulative upto 30-11-2013)
Rural Bridges	1116	1381.45	1069.03
Rural Roads	179	394.41	254.61
Irrigation	143	136.66	46.68
Micro Irrigation(Agriculture Department)	36	138.00	78.03
Flood Control	76	327.39	204.67
MA & AH Project	107	89.03	25.12
Small Hydel Project	2	46.14	46.14
Marketing Infrastructure	6	33.99	10.20
Beel Fisheries Projects	17	12.07	8.99
Pay & use toilets (50 units)	21	8.30	2.49
Meat Processing	1	3.92	3.91
Revitalisation of sericulture Farms	40	23.04	0.00
Rural Godowns	251	49.46	0.00
Soil Conservation	11	7.41	0.00
Total	2006	2651.26	1749.87

Source: NABARD Regional Office, Guwahati.

NORTH EASTERN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LTD. [NEDFI]

NEDFi, since its inception has been playing a crucial role in catalyzing the development of economy of the Northeast India. NEDFi has been instrumental for identifying, financing and nurturing eco-friendly and commercially viable industries, infrastructure and agro-horticultural projects in the region. NEDFi is also giving special emphasis to cover small enterprises and micro finance to the needy at the grassroots in the region.

During the year 2012-13, the Corporation sanctioned ₹453.49 crore and disbursed ₹348.73 crore in the Region. The sanction and disbursement in the State of Assam was ₹260.47 crore and ₹208.42 crore respectively.

MSME SECTOR

The Corporation's major thrust is towards promotion of entrepreneurship in the MSME sector and has designed its product and services to suit the needs of the entrepreneurs of the North East India. Apart from extending finance to projects upto ₹2.00 crore at concessional interest rate of 8 percent, NEDFi provides hand holding support to first generation entrepreneurs by way of skill upgradation, consultancy and marketing assistance. During the year 2012-13, NEDFi sanctioned ₹93.21 crore and disbursed ₹64.14 crore to the MSME sector in Assam.

NEDFI'S INITIATIVE TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

(a) Promotion of Water Hyacinth Craft

NEDFi has been promoting Water Hyacinth Craft as a viable means for sustainable livelihood in rural areas. This is a joint initiative of NEDFi & NEC. Although it is a 3 year project and commenced in April 2010, most of its development in terms of technology and Skill-upgradation took place during the second year of the project i.e., 2011-12. Under this project, the Corporation has taken up a project support from North Eastern Council (NEC) to build capacity of 1000 artisans in the Water Hyacinth Craft. During the year 2012-13, 42 training programs have been conducted where 1423 participants from the Region were trained.

Following programs were organized during the year 2012-13 for skill up gradation of the artisans:

- 36 nos. training programme were conducted in rural areas of Assam for capacity building of 927 artisans.
- Advance Training programme with Thai Technology was conducted during the period 25-2-2013 to 6-4-2013, in which training on new design and technology for the products like bags, lampshades, varieties of baskets and furniture making by using water hyacinth was given to selected groups of craftsmen. The four resource persons included two serving employees and two retired employees of the Department of Industrial Promotion, Royal Govt. of Thailand imparted the training programme. This linkage for skill and technical up-gradation was facilitated by UNIDO.
- In addition, 271 beneficiaries were trained at the Demonstration Centre cum Craft Gallery at NEDFi Hatt, Ambari Guwahati.

(b) Market Support

The Corporation also provides marketing support and linkages to the local artisans/entrepreneurs by facilitating participation in NEDFi Hatt, various exhibitions/trade fairs like India International Trade Fair (IITF), New Delhi; Indian Handicraft and Gift fair(IHGF) at India Exposition Mart, Greater Noida; SAARC Fair, other various national & international exhibitions.

- During the year 2012-13, NEDFi sponsored participation of units from NER in exhibitions/fairs for market linkage like Hornbil festival, Handloom & handicraft Fair at NEDFi Hatt, Industries & Commerce Fair at Agartala, Fairs in Mizoram & Guwahati.
- The NEDFi Hatt, a platform created by NEDFi for providing market linkage to the handloom and handicraft sector of the region, has successfully facilitated the support during the year 2012-13:

TABLE – 14.15

Year	Item		Participants							
	No of Fairs held	Sales (₹ in Crore)	NGO	SSI	Co-Op	SHGs	Others	Total	Men	Women
2012-13	35	6.08	58	221	nil	90	990	1359	231	1053
Cumulative Total	313	32.15	772	1826	289	2126	3210	8223	1536	6609

Source: NEDFi

(c) Promotion of entrepreneurship in Medicinal & Aromatic Plant Sector through the NEDFi R&D Centre for MAP

The NEDFi R & D Centre for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants at Khetri has taken up various extension works on lemongrass, Citronella and Agar plantation during the year 2011-12. The Centre is presently running NMPB sponsored project on RET Medicinal plants of North East India. The Centre popularized the plantation of Citronella plant among 35 farmers in adjoining areas of the centre covering 5.5 bighas of land. The extension activity involving the farmers would be backed by market linkage to ensure better return. The centre also provided on-farm training on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants to a group of 11 college students from College of Horticulture & Forestry, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh. The CFC of Water Hyacinth also organized two 5 days training programme on Natural Dye and an advanced 20 days programme on Water Hyacinth where resource persons from Thailand imparted training to 25 participants from different districts of Assam.

MICRO FINANCE SCHEME

NEDFi's **Micro Finance Scheme** has proved to be an effective instrument for financial inclusion where credit is routed to SHGs/JLGs and individuals through established and good Non-Government Organizations (NGO)/Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) to meet the needs of smaller entrepreneurs (preferably Self-Help Group or individual) of the region for taking up productive activities in the field of agriculture, micro industries and service sectors including transportation, etc.

Till the end of March 2013, the Corporation has sanctioned over ₹233 .00 crore under the scheme and succeed to reach out to more than 300,000 beneficiaries [of which 91 percent are women] in the NE Region. During the year 2012-13, NEDFi assisted 15 NGOs in Assam with sanction of ₹36.91 crore to reach more than 37 thousand beneficiaries of whom more than 90 percent are women.

TABLE – 14.16

SUMMARY OF AMOUNT SANCTIONED AND AMOUNT DISBURSEMED UNDER MICRO FINANCE IN ASSAM (as on March, 2013)

(Amount Rupees in Lakh)

Item	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Amount Sanctioned	3	40	119	154	243	93	150	501	1170	1344	1196	3031	4743	3691
Amount Disbursed	3	26	82	145	204	140	140	499	515	1120	1490	3346	3908	3866

Source: Annual Reports of NEDFi.

The Corporation has also created separate fund under Micro Finance named **North East MF Support Fund for Un-served and Under-served Areas**, for extending financial assistance at interest rate of 8 percent to beneficiaries in Kokrajhar, Baska, Udalguri, Chirang, Karbi-Anglong and Dima-Hasao districts of Assam.

In addition to the aforementioned districts of Assam, financial assistance was also disbursed in the districts of Ukhrul, Chandel, Senapati, Tamenglong and Churachandpur of Manipur and all districts in the remaining 6(six) States of the Northeast Region. A total amount of ₹30.00 crore have been disbursed during 2012-13 to 23 NGOs/MFIs who have on-lent to 7371 groups covering 27650 women beneficiaries, out of which 56 percent and 4 percent belong to the ST and SC category respectively.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

To fulfill its mandate to promote entrepreneurship, especially in the micro and small enterprise section, the Corporation has initiated various business development programmes, promotional activities, research & development programmes and other socially relevant activities. Some of them are mentioned below:

- A. **Business Facilitation Centre (BFC):** The Corporation has opened several Business Facilitation Centres in NE States including one at Silchar to assist and guide potential entrepreneurs in selection of projects, preparation of DPR and providing necessary credit linkages. Credit linkage has been provided to 55 nos. of entrepreneurs with loan amounting to ₹352.00 lakh through the BFCs. The Corporation organized training programmes for the mentors of the BFCs. The BFCs also organized need based technology exposure to the entrepreneurs. During the financial year, the Corporation organized Special workshop on Semi-Mechanized Brick Technology at Agartala. A group of entrepreneurs from Mizoram were sent to have practical exposure to the Semi-Mechanized Brick Technology.
- B. **Participation in Seminar/ Business Meet/Workshop for development of MSME in the Region:**

During the year 2012-13, NEDFi conducted 31 one day/two days Business Counseling Camps/ Business Awareness Meet in all NE States out of which 7 nos. of such Camps/Meets were organized in Assam where 425 potential entrepreneurs were given one to one counseling with resource persons and NEDFi officials on the various aspects of project/business development.

NEDFi's Performance in Assam and NER

The slowdown in the national economy coupled with the law and order situation in many of the NE States had an adverse impact on the economic activities in the region. Against this unfavourable situation loans sanctioned and disbursed by NEDFi in the entire N.E. Region recorded a positive sign and registered increase of 4.92 percent and 4.23 percent during the year 2012-13 respectively. However, in respect of Assam, the loan sanctioned by NEDFi was not very encouraging and remained 1.87 percent less during the year 2012-13 than that of previous year. Similar trend was also witnessed in respect of loans disbursement in Assam. Loans disbursement in Assam was 12.6 percent less during the year 2012-13 over the previous year. Loan sanctioned and disbursed by the NEDFi to the North-Eastern States including Assam during the last seven years may be evident from the table 14.17.

TABLE – 14.17
YEAR-WISE SANCTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY NEDFi
(As on March 2013)

(Rupees in lakh)

Year	Sanctions		Disbursements	
	Total NER	Assam	Total NER	Assam
2005-06	13132	7053	10431	5342
2006-07	13872	8545	9424	6680
2007-08	27945	16588	11643	8872
2008-09	26689	21351	18409	13071
2009-10	33341	22370	20808	13512
2010-11	42138	33135	28138	19963
2011-12	43223	26544	33456	23854
2012-13	45349	26047	34873	20842

Source: NEDFi

TABLE – 14.18

YEAR-WISE NUMBER OF PROJECTS SANCTIONED (AS ON MARCH 2012)

States	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Assam	110	98	66	73	72	72	95	145
NER	285	300	169	173	211	198	253	535

Source: NEDFi

ASSAM FINANCIAL CORPORATION

The Assam Financial Corporation is considered to be the torch bearer of the industrial development of the region. The Corporation has been striving to boost up its performance and persistently working for it. On the sanction and disbursement front, in spite of various constraints, the Corporation is continuing its lending operations. At present the Corporation has 2 numbers of DGM level branches, 4 numbers of Manager level branches, 4 numbers of Assistant Manager level branches and 4 numbers Field Offices to provide need based customer service. It is worth mentioning that the Corporation obtained Quality Management Certificate confirming to the ISO 9001:2008 standards in service and delivery and has become an ISO certified organization w.e.f 10th April 2012 for a period of 3 years.

On the sanction and disbursement front, the Corporation has been continuing its lending in spite of various challenges. The total sanction amount during the financial year 2012-13 touched ₹2319.45 lakh as against the sanction figure of ₹3039.38 lakh in 2011-12. The total disbursement of loan, on the other hand, stood at ₹2069.31 lakh during 2012-13 as against ₹1017.71 lakh in the previous year. On the recovery front, the Corporation achieved a total recovery of ₹1129.00 lakh in 2012-13 as against ₹960.64 lakh during the Financial Year 2011-12.

Micro finance, which has added a new dimension in the economy recorded exponential growth in credit delivery through SHG (Self Help Group) and JLG (Joint Liability Group), has been recognized as an effective means of empowering the rural and economically backward section of the society. The Corporation is implementing the Chief Minister's Micro Finance Scheme (CMMF) for which the Govt. of Assam has provided a low cost loan of ₹1000.00 lakh. During the year 2012-13, the Corporation continued to support Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) under the Scheme. The amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed during the year 2012-13 stood at ₹25.00 lakh and ₹350.00 lakh in comparison to ₹950.00 lakh and ₹200.00 lakh respectively in the previous year. The Corporation could not maintain the previous year's momentum in sanction of Micro Finance loan due to imposition of prohibition by the Govt. on lending to the agencies registered under Societies Act, 1860.

Under MSME Sector, the Corporation sanctions loans amounting to ₹2189.45 lakh to 63 numbers of applicants as against ₹2034.38 lakh to 56 applicants in the previous year recording a growth of ₹7.62 percent. The Corporation's disbursements increased to ₹1719.31 lakh from ₹817.71 lakh in the previous year [i.e. 2011-12] registering a substantial growth of 110.25 percent. On the other hand, the total principal recovery under MSME Sector is ₹371.08 lakh in 2012-13 as against ₹375.76 lakh in the previous year. The Corporation has recovered ₹399.45 lakh as interest as against previous year's recovery of ₹225.54 lakh.

A new 'Venture Capital Fund' with a corpus of ₹400.00 lakh has been introduced to encourage the new and first generation entrepreneurs with innovative activities. The fund was provided by the Government of Assam for the purpose. The Corporation, under the Scheme, has sanctioned 2(two) nos. of proposals amounting to ₹105.00 lakh under the Scheme during the year 2012-13. Out of which an amount ₹55.00 lakh sanctioned to 1(one) unit was lapsed.

RGVN (NORTH EAST) MICRO-FINANCE LIMITED

Started off as one of the core programmes of Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi [RGVN-Society] in the year 1995 as 'RGVN-CSP' with the intent of spinning-off into an NBFC once sustainable, emerged the transformed Company coined 'RGVN (North East) Microfinance Limited' which was registered on 18.07.2008 as a Public Limited Company.

Subsequently upon obtaining Certificate of Registration from Reserve Bank of India on 10.08.2010 and Certificate of Commencement of Business on 25.08.2010 from ROC, Shillong, the Company started functioning with an independent entity providing microfinance to the poor segment of society in the Northeast India.

As the vision of the organization is to cover 5 lakh clients by 2017, with every passing year the entire team takes up fresh challenges which is reflected in the growth of the organization y-o-y. Having emerged as a strong entity over the years, despite the turbulence prevailing in the microfinance sector, RGVN (NE) MFL could tide over the situation in view of its strengths which are highlighted hereunder:

1. the growth graph has been consistent with an excellent quality of portfolio, good profitability;
2. in view of the credibility maintained with investors/funders/bankers, the organization has been able to tap funds for on-lending to clients through development-based partners-in-growth viz. SIDBI, NEDFi, Dia Vikas Capital, IDBI Bank Ltd., to name a few.
3. being a client-centric organization, both financial and non-financial support has been continuously provided to its clients in order to see a visible socio-economic impact;
4. lenders' liability towards clients have been effectively built in the system including abiding by Fair Practice Code, KYC, AML measures, redressal of customer grievances, responsible microfinance, social performance measurement etc., which has been laid on an elaborate operational procedures, strong internal audit processes and good HR systems;
5. led by a Board and management predominantly having their backgrounds in developmental institutions, including DFIs;
6. team work of the committed workforce who identify with the vision/mission of the organization;

DNA OF RGVN (NE) MFL

Being a client-centric organization, a few basic principles, detailed hereunder govern the operations:

General

1. Shall be a large institution with 5 lakh clients by March 2017;
2. Profitability shall not be the only motto – intend to make an impact as a viable/profitable organization with social ethos;
3. Shall deal with low-income people including the very poor;
4. In addition to providing credit, we stand committed to offer other related technical and financial services;
5. Keeping our return on asset low, we shall try to bring down the service charges proportionate to the business volume and profitability of the organization;
6. Though as a start-up we deal with a very nominal amount of ₹10,000/- but we stand to cater to all the needs of our clients viz. child education, medical exigencies including sudden death in the family etc.

Performance statistics

The operational growth statistics during the last three years is provided below which brings to fore the institutional profile, outreach, loan portfolio, portfolio quality, productivity etc.

Sl.No.	INDICATOR	March 2013	March 2012	March 2011
I	Institutional Profile			
	Number of Branches	106	95	92
	Number of Districts	30	26	26
	Number of Block/ Municipality Covered	309	202	195
	Number of Village/Ward Covered	4249	3949	3499
	Total Staff Strength	549	501	495
	Number of Credit Officer	271	261	251
II	Outreach			
	Number of Centre	5349	4,869	4350
	Number of Groups	48,397	47,207	39,077
	Number of Borrowers	162,575	141,420	129,189
III	Loan Portfolio			
	Cumulative Loan Disbursed (₹ in crore)	684	534	367
	Loan Portfolio (₹ in crore)	117	102	77
IV	Productivity			
	Borrower Per Credit Officer	600	542	511
	Outstanding per Credit Officer (₹ in lakh)	40	39	30
	Outstanding per Branch Office (₹ in lakh)	111	107	83

CREDIT PLUS SERVICES

With client-centricity in mind, other than providing credit to the clients, RGVN (NE) MFL has a host of services offered as detailed below:

- **Insurance:** Along with the initiatives towards alleviation of poverty, efforts also have been made to save the investments, assets and future income of all the member borrowers arising out of death or permanent or partial disablement. In its efforts to facilitate insurance services to the clients, the Company has a tie-up with insurance providers' viz. Bajaj Allianz and Oriental Insurance.
- **Training:** Trainings are imparted to our clients on health, education, water & sanitation and on livestock development in order to create awareness and develop skills in scientific management of dairy, poultry, piggery, cattle, etc.

Under Employment Generation Mission-2007 of the Government of Assam, RGVN-CSP had embarked upon entrepreneurship development of the educated unemployed poor youth of Assam. Started off in August 2007 through this project 681 clients have been trained under the 1st /2nd phase of EGM training programme covering 23 branches. The training module was designed in such a way that it comprised of both classroom & practical sessions. The training programme includes training on Personal Motivation in Entrepreneurship Development, Marketing Aspects of Enterprises, Project Formulation, Implementation, Project Management, Book Keeping, Financial Management, Basic Aspects of Various Small Trade & Industries & the Role of Entrepreneurs, skill development which includes modern techniques in weaving, bag making, bakery units, shoe making, food processing, ayurvedic medicines preparation, mud block making, fashion designing, computer software/hardware skills, radio & other electronic machinery repairing, interior decoration, integrated farming system, piggery, poultry, duck rearing, rabbit farming, vermin composting, mushroom units, organic farming, spices cultivation techniques etc.

- **Social Performance Management:** The Social Performance team functions under the banner 'Gyanarun Society'. RGVN (NE) MFL has set up a Society christened as 'Gyanarun Society' in order to carry out the developmental work and for reaching out to the poor and marginalized groups of the society so as to keep permanent liaison between the organization and its beneficiaries as well as to cater their needs of overall financial cum social health and outlook.
- **Health Services:** Day long Health checkup camps are organized by the Organization through local reputed hospitals. Medicines are also provided free or at discounted rates by the hospital wherever possible. The Organization has also undertaken extensive health check-up camps for its clients in Nalbari and Barpeta District with the help of NRHM, Govt. of Assam. In these camps, in addition to doctors and nurses, NRHM has provided technical assistance of a laboratory-on-wheels and portable X-ray machines. 280/300 clients attended in each of the camps.
- **Financial Literacy:** Financial Literacy services are provided to economically active poor women to help them to come out of the vicious circle of poverty and build their own assets and capital. The basic objective is to make them aware of need and methods of savings, investments

or spending in productive ventures, avoiding wasteful expenditure and prepare their rational financial plan. In order to organize financial literacy workshops in a bigger scale we have arranged a Training of Trainers (TOT) programme for organizing such workshops for our executives from Branches, Area Offices from different parts of operating areas and Head Office. The programme was arranged through Indian School of Microfinance of Women (ISMW), Ahmedabad and delivered by CITI Centre of Finance, Kolkata.

- **Social Welfare Awareness Programmes:** The importance of social welfare measures taken up for clients is increasingly gaining grounds. With a view to inculcate awareness and basic knowledge of about better living, the Organisation has devised a series of programmes on issues like 1) Environment ; 2) Leadership roles for women and girls; 3) Health and nutrition and 4) Legal issues of women. The service of field executives is utilized to conduct such awareness programmes.
- **Skill Based Training Programmes:** Skill based training programmes have been started to improve the skill of women members with preliminary knowhow about tailoring and food processing etc. In order to make the programme fruitful and effective we have taken help of outside experts in the particular activity so that our members can make value added products with better returns.

Despite the tightrope walk, RGVN (NE) MFL has been able to create a visible mark and retain its status as a client-centric MFI working for the development of Northeast India.

APPENDIX – 14.1

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF REPORTING OFFICES, AGGREGATE DEPOSITS AND GROSS BANK CREDIT OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN ASSAM (March, 2013)

(Amount in Million Rupees)

Sl.	District	Reporting Offices	Deposits	Credit
1.	Dhubri	52	1336	521
2.	Kokrajhar	31	1215	325
3.	Bongaigaon	35	1122	390
4.	Chirang	16	651	257
5.	Goalpara	40	896	352
6.	Barpeta	66	1606	710
7.	Nalbari	49	1098	522
8.	Baksa	27	386	194
9.	Kamrup	72	1968	882
10.	Kamrup (M)	250	32947	11323
11.	Darrang	35	823	443
12.	Udalguri	27	498	336
13.	Sonitpur	102	2666	1267
14.	Lakhimpur	55	1050	652
15.	Dhemaji	19	501	328
16.	Morigaon	31	724	408
17.	Nagaon	108	3272	1356
18.	Golaghat	61	1372	634
19.	Jorhat	83	3242	1271
20.	Sivasagar	75	2332	974
21.	Dibrugarh	115	6737	1687
22.	Tinsukia	92	3143	1107
23.	Karbi-Anglong	52	1178	380
24.	Dima-hasao	18	487	102
25.	Karimganj	52	1649	535
26.	Hailakandi	25	684	242
27.	Cachar	94	4149	1377
	ASSAM	1682	77732	28575

Source : Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks, (RBI).

CO-OPERATION

The main task of the Co-operation Sector is to facilitate the formation and working of Co-operative Societies in the State for the purpose of promoting self-help and mutual aid among agriculturalists, artisans and other persons with common economic needs so as to bring about a higher standard of living, better business, better method of production and equitable distribution. The Cooperative institutions have advantages in tackling the problems of poverty alleviation, food security and employment generation and considered as a potential instrument for delivery of goods and services. This delivery mechanism of goods and services to the people through cooperative window is considered to be the best as it associates with the target group in its process of implementation.

Since the economy of Assam is predominantly rural in character, an extensive network of sound and viable co-operatives can help tremendously in giving right shape to the socio-economic structure of Rural Assam in particular and for achieving the much needed overall economic growth and social transformation of the State. In Assam, the co-operative sector failed to achieve its desired objective due to its limited impact and existence of uneconomic and dormant cooperatives. Therefore, to strengthen the role of existing Cooperative Societies towards socio-economic development as well as their impact on poverty reduction, employment generation and social integration the Assam Cooperative Act, 2007 has been enacted to give renewed fillip to the effort of the State Government to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professionalism to the cooperative societies.

In addition, setting up of the Assam Rajiv Gandhi University of Cooperative Management under academic guidance of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmadabad under the state Government initiative is one of the important steps to cater education and research needs to support the Cooperative movement in the State in right direction.

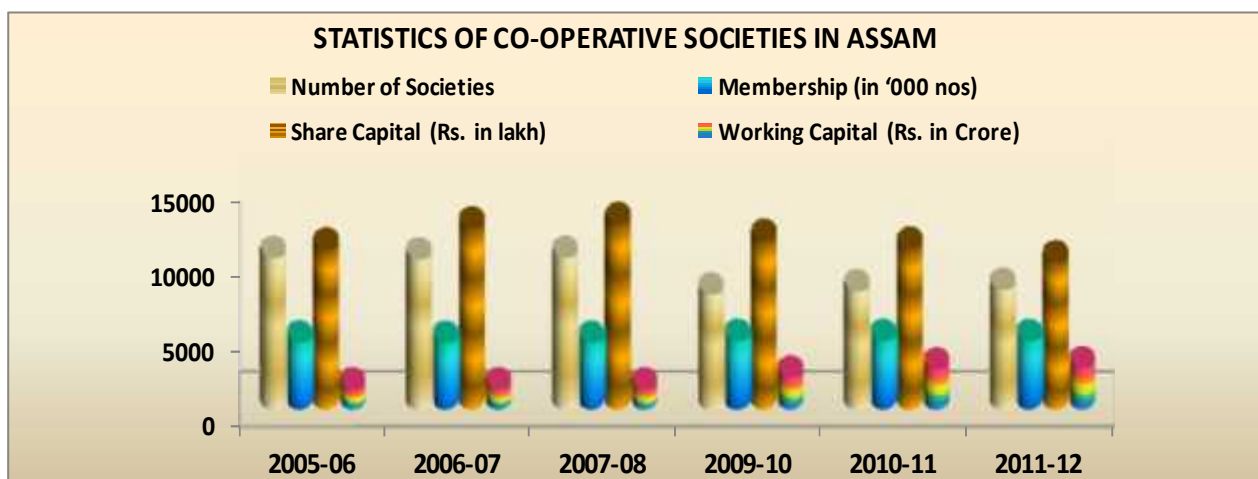
TABLE – 15.1
STATISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN ASSAM

Year	Number of Societies	Membership (in '000 nos)	Share Capital (Rs. in Crore)	Working Capital (Rs. in Crore)
2005-06	10134	4499	106.84	1393.30
2006-07	10028	4473	120.90	1390.96
2007-08	10150	4482	123.91	1394.54
2009-10	7696	4608	112.56	2186.37
2010-11	7906	4612	107.36	2724.29
2011-12	8006	4600	98.35	2806.09

Source: Registrar Co-operative Societies, Assam.

The Cooperative Department of Assam has given special thrust in certain areas at present for revival of the cooperative structure in the State so as to attain the objective of upliftment of the economic conditions of the poor people of the society by providing low cost credit to the farmers and employment generation programmes. The Government of Assam proposed to strengthen the cooperative societies by giving logistic support in terms of better regulation, better facilitation and by closing the sick cooperatives and nurturing the good and economically viable cooperatives.

At present there are 8006 nos. of different types of Cooperative Societies in the State including State Level Cooperative societies such as ASCARD Bank, APEX Bank, APOL, HOUSEFED, FISHFED besides various types of Primary Cooperative Societies like Gaon Panchayat level Cooperatives(GPSS), women Cooperatives, Housing Cooperatives, Fishery & Pisciculture cooperatives, Farming Cooperatives, Consumer Cooperatives, Tourism Cooperatives, handloom Cooperatives, Dairy Cooperatives and other cooperatives organized for various economic activities.



Review of 11TH Five Year Plan

The 11th Five Year Plan was prepared with the objectives of making the Cooperatives more members oriented, democratically governed autonomous organizations so that the Cooperatives may function freely without any outside interference. To achieve the goal, the State Cooperation Department has taken various schematic programmes during the 11th Five-Year Plan-

- Revival of short term and long term Cooperative credit structure in the State. For revival of Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure an amount of ₹19.65 Crore has been released by the State Govt.
- Rejuvenation of Consumer Cooperatives. Fund has been provided to 50 nos. of Consumer Cooperative Societies.
- Involving women in the economic activities. During the period of 11TH Five Year Plan as many as 700 nos. of Women Cooperative Societies were provided with financial assistance.
- Providing housing facilities to economically backward classes. The State Govt. has released fund for construction of House to 87 nos. members of the Scheduled Caste Community.
- Enlargement of farming activities through Dairy, Fishery, Agricultural farming and other allied activities. An amount of ₹658.15 lakh was released by the State Govt. for the purpose.
- Strengthening of Cooperative movement through spread of Cooperative Education, Training and leadership development. To strengthen the Cooperative Movement, a total of 15820 nos. of members of Cooperative Organizations have been trained.
- Revival of potentially viable Cooperative enterprises and closure of sick units. The State Govt. has liquidated the following Cooperative Societies during the Five Year plan Period:
 - (i) Assam Cooperative Spinning Mill, Boitamari;
 - (ii) Nagaon Cooperative Sugar Mill, Kampur;
 - (iii) Assam Cooperative Sugar Mill, Baruabamun Gaon;
 - (iv) Swahid Kushal Konwar Samabai Sutakol Ltd.

Twelfth Five Year Plan: Thrust areas

The State Cooperation Department has formulated 12th Five Year Plan with a view to ensure the functioning of the Cooperatives as autonomous, self-reliant, democratically and professionally managed institution which can make a significant contribution to the State economy. As the aim of the 12TH Five Year Plan is inclusive growth having Agriculture & allied activities, Education, Health Care, social welfare and development of rural infrastructure as an thrust area with an object to employment generation and improve quality of life especially of the downtrodden strata of the society, the Department has given emphasis to attain the goal through special focus on the thrust areas like -

- 1) Micro Finance-Financial inclusion;
- 2) Implementation of ICDP under Central sector Scheme;
- 3) Revamping of GPSS and women Multipurpose Cooperative Societies;
- 4) Organization of a State Level consumer Marketing Federation;
- 5) Diversification of new areas and activities like Health Care, Education, Cold Storage, Food Processing;
- 6) Dairy and Fishery;
- 7) Rehabilitation of potentially viable weak cooperatives;
- 8) Administrative reforms etc.

Micro finance-Financial Inclusion

It is proposed to provide soft loan to the needy poor in cooperative fold by linking SHG-Cooperative credit Institutions during the 12TH Five Year Plan Period under National Rural Livelihood Mission(NRLM) with a view to facilitate a platform to reach the poor people into formal banking system for their financial need. It will generate employment, women employment and will contribute towards State GDP in a modest way.

Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP)

Integrated Cooperative Development Project (ICDP) stands for creation of Rural Infrastructure, employment generation, enhancement of farm production that is the thrust areas of 12TH Five Year Plan. It is proposed to cover all the 26 Districts of Assam during the 12th Five Year Plan.

Revamping of PACS

The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are the backbone of the Cooperative movement to address socio-economic issues of farmers' vis-a-vis vehicle for development of Rural India. It is felt that the PACS need to be re-oriented for dealing in fertilizer, pesticides, farm mechanization, agriculture credit through KCC, Supply of quality seeds and provide forward and backward linkages of Micro-Finance. It is proposed to facilitate creation of new PACS co-terminus with the existing Gaon Panchayats of the State by providing them adequate support of infrastructure development during the 12th Five Year Plan period.

Organization of a State Level consumer Marketing Federation

A state level consumers and Marketing Federation has been organized and registered in the month of November, 2011 with all PACS, Wholesale Consumers Cooperatives and Marketing Cooperatives as its member for undertaking wholesale of general merchandise to the PACS besides maintaining departmental stores in the strategic location of the district headquarter. This Federation will act as an instrument for price stabilization of essential commodities. It is proposed to provide budgetary support from State Govt. and promotional support under CSS during the 12TH five Year Plan period.

Diversification of Activities

It is proposed to diversify the business activities of the existing PACS, Women Multipurpose Cooperative Societies which have multipurpose objectives in the field of Health care, Education, Eco-tourism, Surface transport etc., with the support from Government during the 12TH Five Year Plan period.

Animal Husbandry

It is proposed to set up District Dairy Federation in the districts where viable and also a state level Dairy Federation exists. The objective of setting up of dairy federation in the district federations is to create awareness and for propaganda of white revolution. Poultry and Piggery cooperatives, which are both directly and indirectly involved in employment generation, are proposed to be covered under financial support during the 12TH Five Year Plan.

Revival of various Cooperative Societies

The Cooperation Department has taken various schematic programmes for revival of various sick cooperatives in the State.

Multipurpose Rural Co-operatives (Strengthening of Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operatives) GPSS:

There are 714 nos. of Gaon Panchayat level Samabai Samitees (GPSS) in the State that deals in Agricultural produces, distribution of essential commodities etc. The main objectives of these cooperatives are (1) Production, (2) Procurement and (3) Distribution of essential commodities. The State Government has proposed to have at least one GPSS in each Gaon Panchayat area for distribution of PDS items. As per policy decision of the State Govt for registration and setting up new GPSS particularly in those Gaon Panchayats which do not have a GPSS, 169 new GPSS have been registered till December, 2012.

The State Cooperative Department has proposed to provide financial assistance in the tune of ₹373.00 lakh to the GPSS for Micro-finance during the year 2013-14.

Credit Co-operatives

There are three types of Cooperative Bank in the State viz.: (1) ASCARD Bank, (2) Assam Cooperative Apex Bank and (3) Guwahati Urban Cooperative Bank with their branches spread all over the State. These Societies are providing credit to local small and marginal entrepreneurs for undertaking various types of business activities thus providing employment to unemployed youths. ASCARD Bank is the only pioneer organization to provide long-term credit in the cooperative sector in the State. The State Government has taken several steps for revival of Long Term Cooperative credit Structure, the State Government has planned to work out strategy and roadmap which will help revival of the ASCARD Bank Ltd. In addition, Government of Assam has decided to provide 70 percent of the total project costs to 8(eight) urban banks to install Core banking Solution(CBS) to encourage their activities assistance during the year 2013-14.

Processing Co-operatives

A large number of processing units have been set up in the State under Co-operative Sector comprising of Rice and Oil Mill, Mustard Oil Mill, Spinning Mill, Jute Mill etc. These Cooperatives are helping local producers in procuring their raw materials and get profitable markets for their finished products. The Assam Polyester Cooperative Society Ltd. (APOL), one of such kind of cooperative societies as well as a downstream spinning industry, is one of the prestigious organizations under the Cooperative sector in the State. This organization remained non-functional for some time due to financial constraints. To revive the organization, the State Government has provided an amount of ₹15.00 lakh and ₹110.00 lakh to APOL during the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. An amount of ₹35.00 lakh is also proposed to provide to APOL during the year 2013-14.

Consumer Co-operatives

There are 36 Urban Wholesale Consumer Stores with 474 affiliated Primary Consumer Stores and 640 Tea Garden Consumer Stores in the State. These Cooperative Societies extended yeoman service to the urban population and in maintaining price line. During the financial year 2008-09, an amount of ₹40.00 lakh was released @₹1.00 lakh each to 40 nos. of such Cooperative Consumers Societies. It was decided to provide financial assistance to six nos. of such Consumer Cooperative Societies during the year 2009-10. During the year 2011-12, an amount of ₹23.00 lakh was provided as financial assistance to these Societies. The State Govt. has proposed to provide ₹28.00 lakh to these societies during the year 2013-14.

Housing Co-operative

The Housing Cooperative movement in the State has been able to achieve a noticeable performance during the last couple of years. There are more than 418 numbers of Primary Housing Co-operatives with one Apex Level Society- HOUSEFED; Assam is rendering service to its members. This Federation has also provided housing facilities to the Government departments and loan for dwelling houses to the low and middle-income group of people in the urban and rural areas. During the year 2008-09, an amount of ₹210.00 lakh was provided to HOUSEFED for providing houses to the poor members of housing cooperatives including TSP and SCSP areas. Another amount of ₹304.40 lakh has been provided to the Society during the year 2009-10. The State Government has proposed to provide ₹20.00 lakh to this Society during the year 2013-14.

Revival of Dairy Co-operatives

There are three Regional Level Milk Co-operative Unions, viz. - the West Assam Milk Producers Cooperative Union Ltd. (WAMUL); the East Assam Milk Producers Cooperative Union Ltd. (EAMUL) and the Central Assam Milk Producers Cooperative Union Ltd. (CAMUL) and 320 Primary Milk Unions in the State and out of these CAMUL is in a defunct stage. The other two Regional Level Milk Cooperative Unions and the primary cooperatives are providing good quality milk at reasonable prices to the consumers and providing remunerative returns to the producers. The State Government has proposed to provide ₹20.00 lakh to the primary Dairy co-operatives to assist in enhancing their working capital and increase business.

Fishery sector

There are 450 nos. Primary Fishery Cooperatives with one Apex Level Federation (FISHFED) functioning in the State organized with only Scheduled castes members. These Societies are rendering various services to the economically backward scheduled castes people in the State. As Scheduled Caste and backward communities are direct beneficiaries of Fishery Sector as most of the people of these communities are fishermen by profession and fishery is taking place as most remunerative commercial venture for all unemployed irrespective of caste and creed, the Cooperative department has proposed to create District Level federation of Fishery Cooperatives during the 12TH Five Year Plan period and proposed to provide support like fish nets, boats and other infrastructural facilities. The apex body, Fishfed, has been given responsibility to take up steps for coordinated development of Primary Fishery Cooperative Societies including production, marketing, processing of fish and provide technical guidance etc. The State Govt. has proposed to provide ₹40.00 lakh during the year 2013-14 for the purpose.

Women Cooperatives

There are more than 2700 women Cooperative Societies including 2486 numbers of Gaon Panchayat level Multipurpose Women Cooperatives in Assam with membership exclusively confined to women. These societies are organized with the objective of improving the socio-economic status of women by harnessing their talent and individual skill for achieving higher standard of living. But due to financial constraints, these Societies could not render services to the members providing facilities and gainful employment. Considering such aspects Govt. has been providing financial assistance to the women cooperative societies for activating women multipurpose cooperative societies in phased manner. The State Govt. has proposed to provide financial assistance to the tune of ₹100.00 lakh during the year 2013-14 as well as towards women empowerment and policy of "Gender Budgeting".

Other Cooperatives

In addition to the above mentioned Co-operative Societies, there is large number of functional Co-operative like Poultry, Piggery, Duckery, Pisciculture, Cane and Bamboo Industries, Brick Industries, Transport and Communication, Rickshaw puller, Bee-keeping, Blacksmith, Carpentry etc., and these are mostly confined to economically weaker section of the Society in the State. The financial assistance to these societies will go a long way in enabling economically weaker section of the society to achieve their economic upliftment. The State Govt. has proposed to provide ₹100.00 lakh to these cooperative societies during the year 2013-14. Out of the proposed amount, ₹40.00 lakh will be provided to (i) Small Tea Growers Coop. (ii) tourism Coop. and (iii) Health Coop. under new proposed scheme to be implemented by the Department.

PERFORMANCE OF STATE LEVEL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

The performance of some of the State Level Credit and Non-Credit co-operative institutions is elaborated below:

Assam State Co-operative Apex Bank Limited

The Assam State Co-operative Apex Bank Limited is a pioneer Co-operative institution in channelizing credit for agricultural operation to boost up the development process of the rural economy as well as financing other urban business and industrial activities through co-operative channel in the State. The bank, registered in the year 1948, has 67 branches in the State at present. The bank has failed to provide desired service to the rural sector through its adopted PACS due to its ill health. The Government of Assam has decided to implement the Government of India's Scheme of revival of Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure [STCCS] including the Assam State Cooperative Apex Bank Limited. The State

Government has taken steps accordingly by implementing the Revival Package for STCCS being administered by NABARD so that GPSS become eligible for fresh finance. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the Government of Assam, NABARD and representative of Government of India. As a part of the Government of India's package for revival of the Short term Cooperative Credit Structure, an amount of ₹19.96 crore has been provided by the State Government as State share. The Govt. of India has released ₹43.62 crore against 480 PACS out of the total 681 selected PACs under the revival package. Under the revival package, the Bank provided credit to agricultural sector in the tune of ₹3102.16 lakh and ₹2236.33 lakh during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The Bank could attain net profit of ₹19.85 crore during the year 2012-13 after wiping out previous accumulated losses.

Considering the good health of the Bank, the membership of the bank has increased from 59 thousand in 2005-06 to 91 thousand in 2012-13. The share capital has increased to ₹9.13 crore in 2012-13 from ₹5.94 crore in 2005-06. But the working capital has decreased to ₹1687.60 crore in 2012-13 from ₹1777.40 crore in 2011-12.

The performance of the Assam State Co-operative Apex Bank during the last seven years may be evident from the table below.

TABLE – 15.2

THE PERFORMANCE OF ASSAM STATE CO-OPERATIVE APEX BANK LTD

Particulars	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Bank Branches	No	68	68	68	68	68	67	67
Members	'000 No	64	68	72	76	78	82	91
Paid up Share Capital	Rs. crore	6.32	6.69	7.20	7.80	8.13	8.84	9.13
Reserve	-do-	22.55	22.76	23.54	23.82	96.84	22.15	33.69
Deposits	-do-	587.21	641.67	823.57	118.88	1544.51	1559.47	1500.63
Working Capital	-do-	586.68	643.93	846.78	1225.06	1775.03	1777.40	1687.60
Borrowing outstanding	-do-	1.85	1.26	2.13	Nil	Nil	7.0	6.45
Investments	-do-	251.02	284.97	230.85	781.12	1144.95	1019.56	987.10
Loans Advances	-do-	163.13	142.44	186.21	150.23	215.50	419.58	125.29
Loan Outstanding	-do-	266.93	288.94	311.75	322.82	313.44	504.84	483.71
Loan Overdue	-do-	-	95.16	24.39	101.22	99.83	98.98	98.38
Profit (+) / Loss(-)	-do-	+2.78	-11.85	-1.40	+6.44	+45.66	+25.98	+19.85

NB. Total may not be equal due to rounding off.

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Assam.

Assam Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Ltd. (ASCARD)

The Assam Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank [ASCARD], which was formerly known as Assam Coop. Central Land Mortgage Bank Ltd was established in the year 1955. The functioning of the bank was hampered due to ill financial health for several years. The Govt. of Assam has decided to revive the bank by correcting all deficiencies and to implement the revival package rules formulated by the Govt. of India for revival of the Long Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure based on Report of the Task force headed by Prof. A. Vaidyanathan. The State Government has also planned to work out strategy and roadmap for revival of the Long Term Cooperative credit Structure which will further help in revival of the ASCARD Bank Ltd.

As on 31st March 2013, the bank has 28 branches throughout Assam with more than 44 thousand members. The paid up share capital of the bank has decreased to ₹633.50 lakh in 2012-13 from ₹647.28 lakh in 2008-09. The deposit also decreased to ₹18.70 lakh in 2012-13 from ₹48.67 lakh in 2008-09. The working capital too decreased from ₹4913.83 lakh in 2008-09 to ₹1322.83 lakh in 2012-13. The bank was under suspension for issuance of loans & advances for two years [i.e., 2006-08]. During the year 2008-09,

i.e., immediately after withdrawal of suspension, the bank issued loan of ₹11.53 lakh. However, the amount of loans & advances of the Bank has been increased to ₹18.57 lakh during the year 2012-13 after drastic fall of issue of loans to the level as low as ₹4.33 lakh in the year 2011-12. The loan outstanding with the bank recorded continuous fall from ₹1192.57 lakh in 2006-07 to ₹842.12 lakh in 2012-13.

The data containing important indicators of bank performance are presented in the Table below.

TABLE – 15.3
PERFORMANCE OF A.S.C.A.R.D BANK

Particulars	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Bank branches	No	33	32	30	28	28	28	28
Membership	No	34286	34340	34390	37372	30056	39106	44332
Paid up Share Capital	Rs. Lakh	656.18	652.53	647.28	641.67	636.95	633.75	633.50
Working Capital	-do-	2605.92	4596.12	4913.83	4993.18	1702.32	1641.63	1322.83
Deposits	-do-	97.45	72.02	48.67	37.81	30.35	20.53	18.70
Loans and Advances	-do-	Nil	Nil	11.53	7.65	5.68	4.33	18.57
Loan Outstanding	-do-	1192.57	1124.23	1028.44	965.42	922.16	877.51	842.12

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Assam

Urban Cooperative Banks

The State has a presence of 8 numbers of functioning Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) with 23 branches. Till recent past, multiplicity of command, absence of clear-cut demarcation between the functions of State Government and RBI, led to operational difficulties in implementing regulatory and supervisory measures pertaining to UCBs. To sort out the difficulty, an MOU between RBI and Government of Assam was signed in connection with regulatory control of RBI over UCBs during the year 2008 so that functioning of such banks can be improved and confidence of depositors can be restored.

As per available report, total membership of the functioning UCBs are more than 29 thousand in 2012-13 as against 24 thousand in 2005-06. The paid up share capital of UCBs has been increased to ₹6.53 crore in 2012-13 from ₹5.06 crore in 2009-10. However the Paid up share capital remained low compared to ₹6.72 crore in 2008-09. The working capital of the banks, on the other hand, increased to ₹595.15 crore in 2012-13 from ₹348.24 crore in 2009-10. The loans and advances, on the other hand, decreased to ₹199.59 crore in 2012-13 from ₹307.38 crore during the previous year. Loan overdue has shown also some improvement during the last three years. Loan overdue came down to ₹13.89 crore in 2012-13 from ₹45.83 crore in 2009-10.

TABLE – 15.4
STATISTICS RELATED TO PERFORMANCE OF URBAN COOPERATIVE BANKS

Particulars	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Bank Branches	No	15	15	15	16	22	23	23
Membership	'000' No	24	25	23	15	28	29	29
Paid up Capital	Rs.Crore	3.40	3.76	6.72	5.06	4.89	5.65	6.53
Working Capital	-do-	240.80	289.46	253.83	348.24	513.98	574.16	595.15
Deposits	-do-	202.56	231.28	280.50	315.04	446.31	492.28	522.49
Loans/Advances	-do-	155.67	94.49	101.00	275.24	393.85	307.38	199.59
Loan Outstanding	-do-	112.03	130.29	98.50	163.27	179.85	223.98	239.45
Loan Overdue	-do-	6.40	6.58	7.25	45.83	10.43	16.80	13.89

NB. Total may not be equal due to rounding off.
Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Assam

State Level Non-Credit Co-operative Societies

There are a few State Level Non-Credit Co-operative Societies functioning in the State. The performance of these societies is presented in the Table below.

TABLE – 15.5

STATISTICS RELATED TO STATE LEVEL NON-CREDIT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN ASSAM

Name of Societies	Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	[Rupees in Lakh]		
				Paid up Capital	Working Capital	Value of Sales
Assam Co-operative Jute Mill Ltd.	2008-09	1	8263	1207.80	1207.06	2085.08
	2009-10	1	8262	1309.27	1143.44	2660.29
	2010-11	1	8262	333.01	1151.83	3324.14
	2011-12	1	1816	333.02	1006.80	3169.18
	2012-13	1	1826	325.79	1119.86	3598.09
FISHFED	2008-09	1	217	218.35	180.66	16.78
	2009-10	1	241	253.35	369.81	16.27
	2010-11	1	496	97.36	1423.14	1643.20
	2011-12	1	225	24.20	97163.00	20135.64
	2012-13	1	225	287.99(P)	342.52(P)	-
HOUSEFED	2008-09	1	417 Member Societies	1337.10	7364.00	186 Houses
	2009-10	1	418 Member Societies	1560.13	8167.00	237 Houses
	2010-11	1	418 Member Societies	1550.19	12572.99	330 Houses
	2011-12	1	418 Member Societies	1547.84	13152.31	85 Houses
	2012-13	1	418 Member Societies	1647.00(P)	14882.00(P)	-
Eastern Agro Processing & Tea Warehousing Co-op. Society Ltd.	2008-09	1	493	95.12	1267.05	1799.07
	2009-10	1	493	97.08	1455.21	1474.45
	2010-11	1	496	97.36	1423.14	1643.20
	2011-12	1	505	97.98	2187.02	2138.01
	2012-13	1	492	97.98	3071.45	2128.09
Assam Polyester Co-operative Society Ltd.	2008-09	1	12759	1608.07	1176.02	990.01
	2009-10	1	13129	1608.07	1152.32	1149.68
	2010-11	1	4591	1608.13	170.00	1748.07
	2011-12	1	-	1628.11	171.01	1710.10
	2012-13	1	4618	1628.05	248.36	1886.89

P: Provisional;

Source: Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Assam.

Chief Minister's Special Scheme

The State Cooperative Department has been implementing the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Special Scheme (RIDF) of providing financial assistance to the Cooperative Organizations for construction of Go-downs, Cold Storage, Market Sheds with ₹1383.00 lakh during the year 2012-13 with a view to strengthen infrastructure and enhance the capacity of "Rural Storage". The Department has also decided to bring the remaining cooperatives/GPSS under the fold of the said Scheme in phased manner and proposed to provide ₹1383.00 lakh during 2013-14 also to the left out Cooperative Societies for the said purpose.

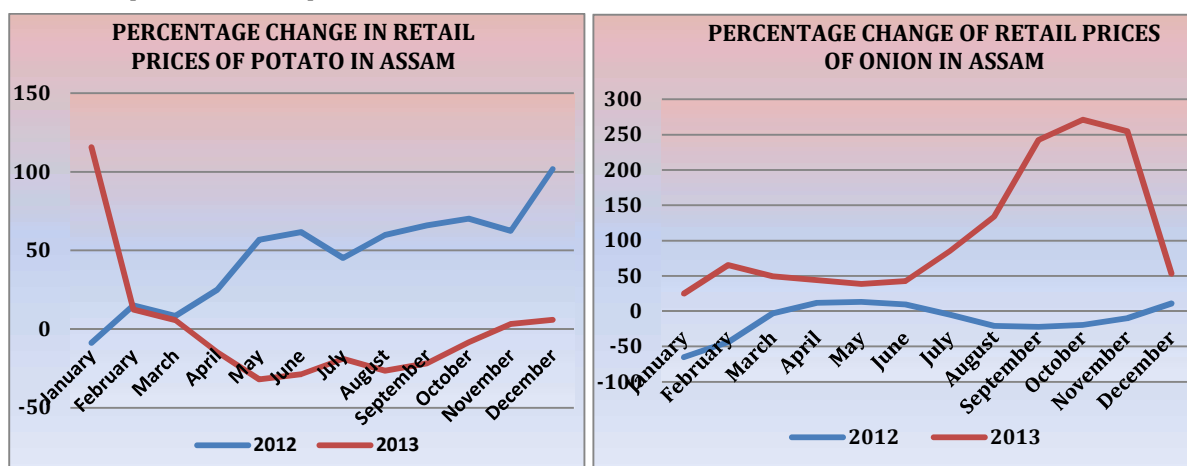
PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The economic activities as well as the purchasing power of the people of a country are greatly influenced by the changes in commodity prices. Rising prices leads to increase in income inequality and also affects the fixed income groups of a country. It is crucial to have a continuous watch on the price behavior to regulate economic policies. The State of Assam in particular and the Country as a whole is experiencing price rise in varying degree in the last few years. The country is going through high inflation, at times hovering around the double digit forcing the Government to take various controlling measures. Inflation is measured by taking into account of the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based on the prices in wholesale markets and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) based on the prices the consumer purchases from the retail trade market.

PRICE SITUATION IN ASSAM

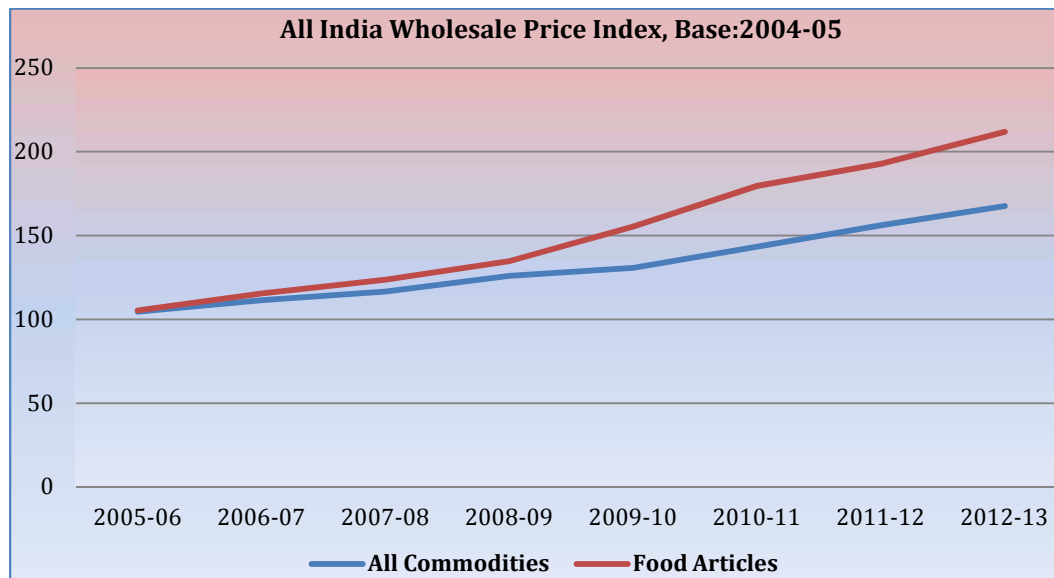
The increase or decrease of retail prices directly affects the purchasing power of people that in turn affects the living condition of the people. As such, a study on the variation of retail prices is necessary. With a view to study the ups and downs of price level, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam collects retail prices of essential commodities from different urban and rural centres of the State.

During the first six months of 2013, retail price of Rice (Medium) started with an increasing trend reaching its maximum of 5.48 percent in the month of March and ended with a decrease of 0.52 percent during June. During the next six months, price of rice (Medium) increased between 3 percent and 12 percent over 2012. Retail price of Atta increased between 10 percent and 23 percent during first six months of 2013 and in the following six months, price increased between 7 percent and 23 percent both in rural and urban areas. The retail prices of Moong, Masur and Arahah increased between 10 percent and 25 percent during the first six months and gradually declined between 5 percent and 15 percent during the subsequent six months of 2013 over the corresponding months of 2012. At the beginning of 2013(January), the State witnessed steep price increase (116%) in respect of potato but gradually decreased during the following months giving solace to the consumers. In the subsequent months the price of potato showed gradual decrease but remained at a high level. During the period May to October the price of potato showed moderate fall in prices between (-) 32 percent and (-) 8 percent and during the last two months the prices of potato increased by 3 percent and 6 percent compared to the prices of 2012, which depicted a gradual increase in prices during the year and ended at a very high rate of 102 percent over the previous year. The price of onion during the year showed an increasing trend during 2013, starting with an increase of 25 percent during January, reaching its maximum of 271 percent during October and ending with an increase of 53 percent during December over the corresponding months of 2012. Similarly prices of M. Oil fluctuated between 3 percent and 22 percent and the price of K. Oil was on the higher side during the first two months of 2013 and after that maintained a decreasing trend in the subsequent four months and during the last six months prices of M. Oil fluctuated between 4 percent and 9 percent respectively in the rural areas while in the urban areas fluctuation of prices of K. Oil was between 7 percent and 15 percent.

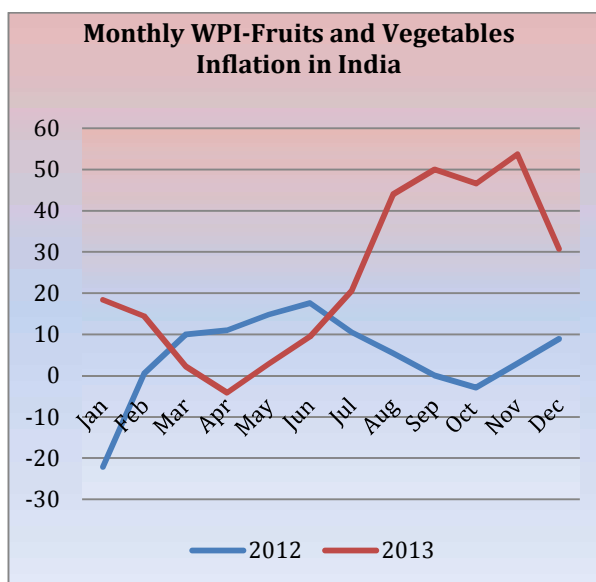
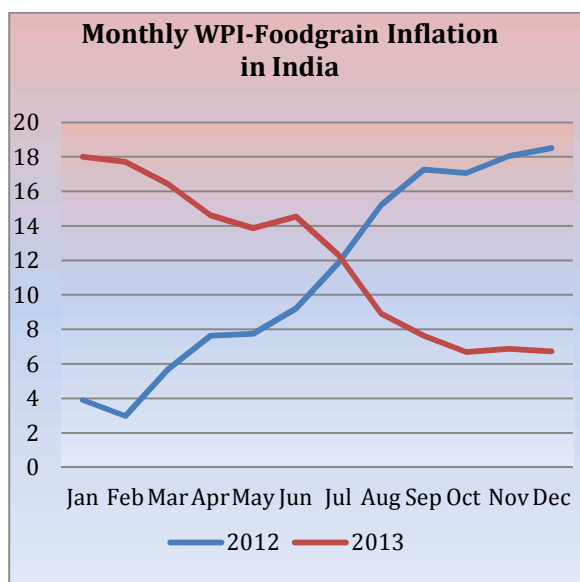


WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (WPI)

The All India WPI for all commodities (Base: 2004-05) during 2012-13 was 167.62 as against 156.13 in 2011-12 showing an increase of 7.36 percent in WPI. The WPI for food articles was 211.82 in 2012-13, an increase of 9.90 percent over 192.74 in 2011-12 as against an increase of 7.30 percent in 2011-12 over the previous year.



The WPI for cereals during 2012-13 was 199.87, an increase of 13.4 percent over 2011-12 as against an increase of 3.9 percent during 2011-12 over the previous year. The Wholesale Price Index on vegetables depicted a sharp increase at all India level during 2012-13. The index increased by 17.2 percent over 2011-12 as against a decrease of 2 percent during 2011-12 over the previous year. The following graphs depict the monthly rate of inflation on food grains and fruits and vegetables during 2012 and 2013.



The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam compiles the Wholesale Price Index of Agricultural Commodities with base 1993-94=100 in Assam. The WPI of agricultural commodities during 2012-13 was 296 as compared to 287 in 2011-12 showing an increase of 3.14 percent against an increase of 5.51 percent in 2011-12 over the previous year. The WPI during the financial year, 2013-14 up to the month of November shows an increase of 12 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The table 16.1 depicts the Index from 2005-06 to 2012-13 and the percentage change of prices over the previous year.

TABLE – 16.1
INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN ASSAM
BASE: 1993-94=100

Year	Index	Price Change over the year (in percentage)
2005-06	176	3.53
2006-07	185	5.11
2007-08	204	10.27
2008-09	221	8.33
2009-10	249	12.67
2010-11	272	9.24
2011-12	287	5.51
2012-13	296	3.14

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

The analysis of different Consumer Price Indices is presented in the paragraphs given below.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (GENERAL) FOR RURAL, URBAN AND COMBINED, BASE: 2010=100

The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation publish Consumer Price Indices (CPI) on base 2010=100 for all-India and States/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined with effect from January, 2011.

Provisional annual inflation rate based on all India CPI (Combined) for October 2013 on point to point basis is 10.09 percent over October 2012. The corresponding provisional inflation rates for rural and urban areas for October 2013 are 10.11 percent and 10.20 percent respectively.

The annual average Consumer Price (General) Index for Rural, Urban and Combined in 2013 is calculated at 132.6, 129.0 and 131.9 against the National average of 133.6, 130.8 and 132.4 respectively. The increase in General Index for Rural, Urban and Combined in Assam during 2013 over 2012 is 9.32 percent, 9.41 percent and 9.28 percent respectively against an increase of 9.08 percent, 9.37 percent and 9.13 percent respectively over the previous year. The table below shows the month wise Consumer Price Index (General) for rural, urban and combined in Assam.

TABLE – 16.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (GENERAL) FOR RURAL, URBAN AND COMBINED IN ASSAM
 (Base 2010=100)

Month	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
	2012			2013		
January	114.9	112.8	114.0	127.3	124.9	126.3
February	115.4	113.5	114.6	128.1	125.8	127.1
March	116.2	114.6	115.5	128.3	126.5	127.5
April	117.9	116.1	117.1	128.7	127.4	128.1
May	119.1	117.1	118.2	129.8	128.4	129.2
June	120.5	118.5	119.6	132.1	130.5	131.4
July	122.6	119.9	121.4	133.8	132.1	133.1
August	124.3	121.1	122.9	135.4	133.6	134.6
September	125.6	121.9	124.0	137.8	134.0	136.2
October	126.6	122.6	124.9	139.5	135.1	137.6
November	126.9	123.4	125.4	141.7	136.4	139.4
December	126.8	124.0	125.6	140.1	135.3	138.0
Annual average	121.4	108.6	120.3	133.6	130.8	132.4

Source: Central Statistics Office, MOSPI, Govt. of India.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR WORKING CLASS POPULATION

The Consumer Price index number with base 2001=100 for working class population for the State is compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam taking into account the weighted average of the indices of the three centres viz. Guwahati, Silchar and Tinsukia. The annual average of Consumer price Index for Working Class Population (Base 2001=100) in Assam increased by 8.05 percent in 2012 over 2011 as compared to 6.10 percent in 2011 over 2010. During 2012, the Centre-wise increase is comparatively high in Guwahati (9.52%) followed by Tinsukia (7.06%) and Silchar (5.91%).

TABLE – 16.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS POPULATION IN ASSAM

Base: 2001=100

Year	Guwahati	Silchar	Tinsukia	Assam
2006	115	121	116	117
2007	120 (4.35)	130 (7.44)	125 (7.76)	125 (6.84)
2008	128 (6.67)	143 (10.00)	133 (6.40)	134 (7.20)
2009	143 (11.72)	155 (8.39)	147 (10.53)	148 (10.45)
2010	156 (9.09)	178 (14.84)	160 (8.84)	164 (10.81)
2011	168 (7.69)	186 (4.49)	170 (6.25)	174 (6.10)
2012	184 (9.52)	197 (5.91)	182 (7.06)	188 (8.05)
2013 (upto October)	196.3 (7.62)	212.2 (8.93)	193.6 (7.50)	200.2 (7.81)

(Figures in bracket indicate the percentage change over the previous year)

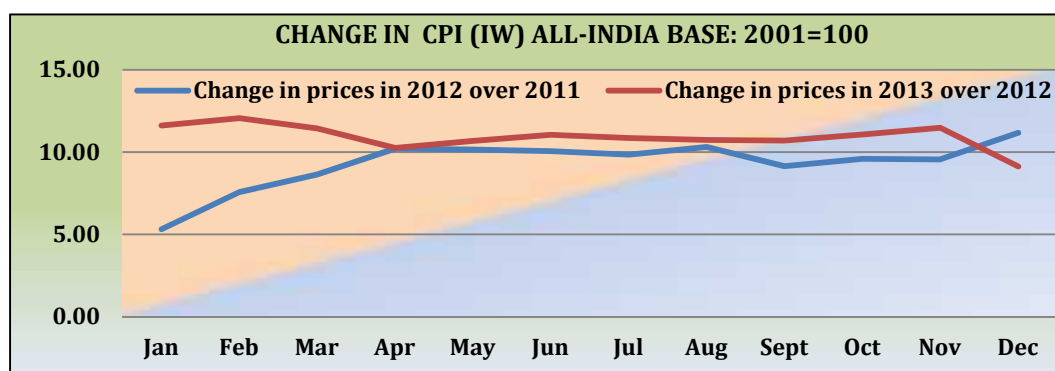
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

During the first ten months of 2013, the average CPI for Working Class Population in Assam was 200 against an average 186 of the corresponding period of 2012 thereby showing an increase of 7.81 percent in 2012. During the same period CPI for Guwahati had a high average with 196 in 2013 compared to 184 of the previous year amongst the three centres.

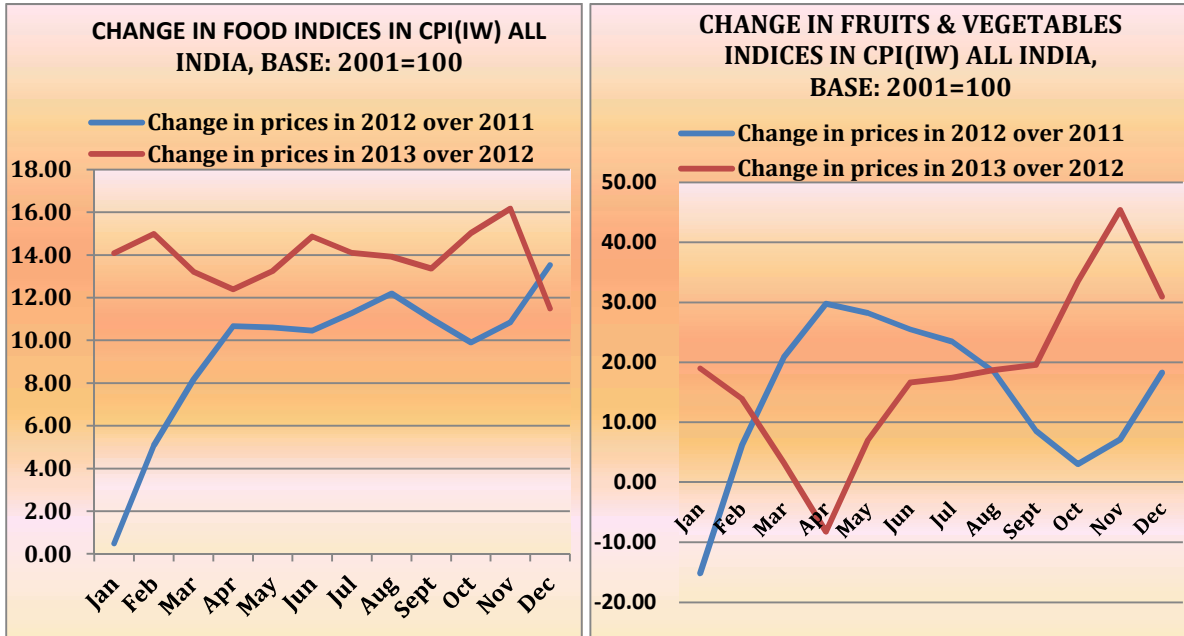
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (CPI-IW)

CPI-IW is mainly used for the determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) and Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) being paid to millions of public sector employees besides fixation and revision of minimum wages in scheduled private sector employees respectively. The CPI-IW is calculated based on the retail prices of essential commodities and services in industrially developed 78 selected centres in the country. In Assam, the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers with base 2001=100 is constructed and compiled by taking weighted average of the indices for the five centres, namely Guwahati, Doomdooma (Tinsukia), Labac (Silchar), Morioni (Jorhat) and Rangapara (Tezpur).

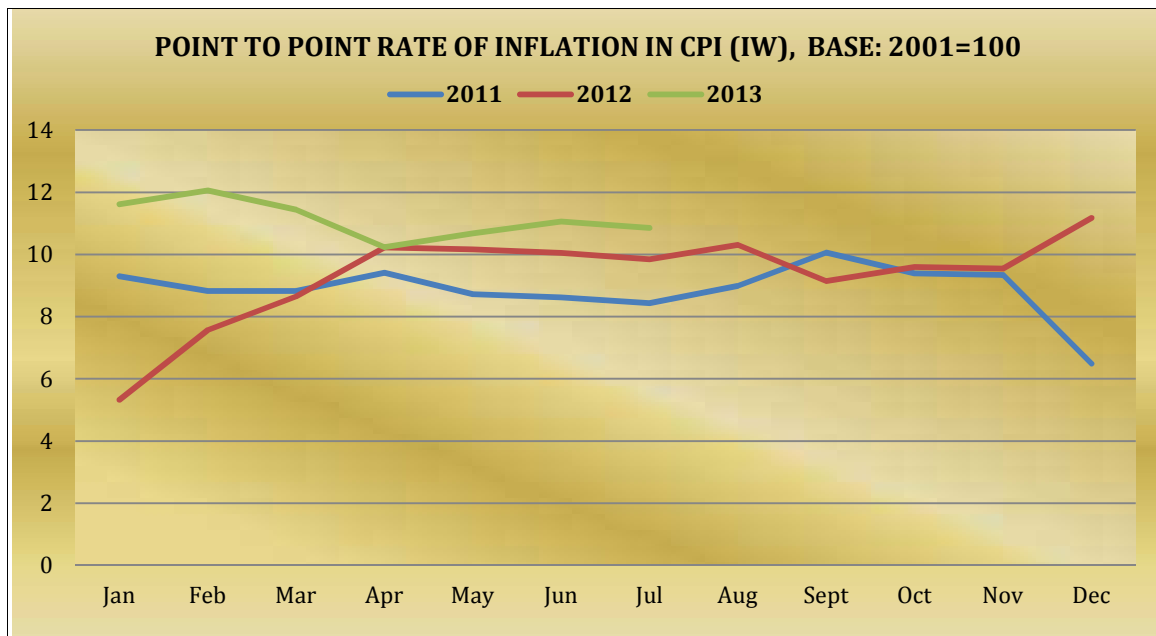
The All-India Consumer Price Index (IW) with base: 2001 during 2013 is 232 compared to 209 in 2012 and 192 in 2011.



During 2013, the food index increased by 13.90 percent over 2012 compared to 9.31 percent increase during 2012 over the previous year. The vegetables and fruits index during 2013 showed an increase of 18.26 percent against an increase of 13.86 percent during 2012 over the previous year. The graphs below depict the month-wise change in Consumer Price (General) index (IW), changes in food group and vegetables and fruits during 2013 and 2012 over the previous year.



The graph given below shows the point to point rate of inflation in Consumer Price Index (IW) during the year 2011, 2012 and up to July, 2013 in India.



During the year 2013, the CPI for Industrial Workers in Assam increased by 7.6 percent as against 11.0 percent at all India level over 2012. The rate of increase of the Index in different centres in 2013 over the previous year was recorded highest in Labac by 9.6 percent, followed by Rangapara (8.8%), Doomdooma (7.7%), Guwahati (7.6%) and Moriani (5.4%).

The annual average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers from 2006 to 2013 is given in the table 16.4.

TABLE – 16.4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN ASSAM AND INDIA
 (Base 2001=100)

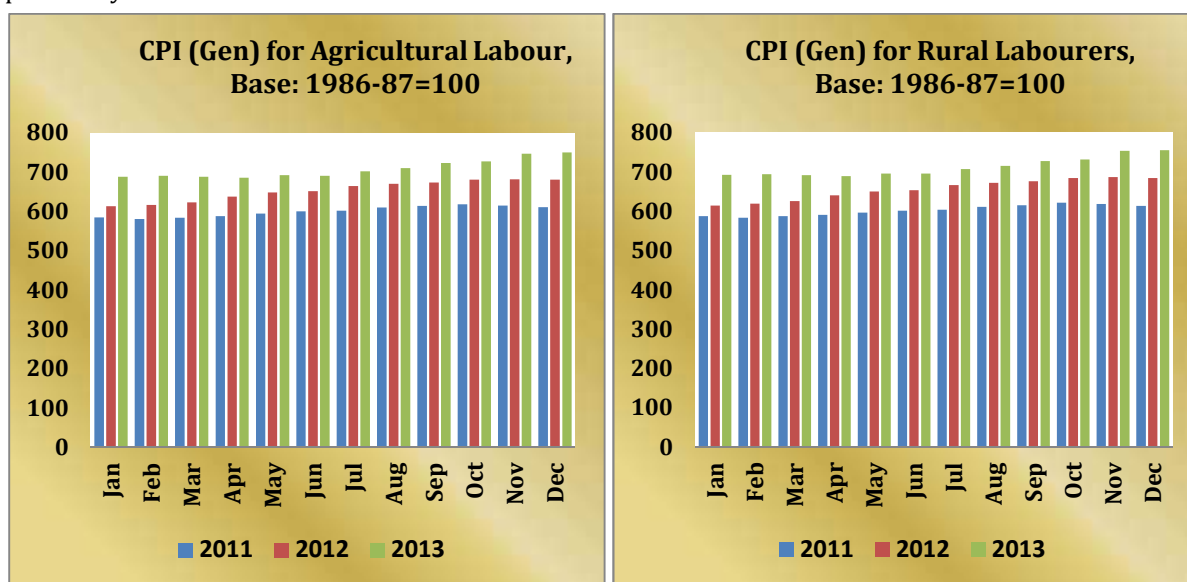
Year	Guwahati	Morioni	Doomdooma	Labac	Rangapara	Assam	All India
2006	115	116	116	121	114	116	123
2007	120	127	125	130	126	125	131
2008	128	133	133	143	131	133	142
2009	143	147	147	155	144	147	157
2010	156	158	160	178	154	161	176
2011	168	171	170	186	163	174	192
2012	184	185	182	197	171	184	209
2013	198	195	196	216	186	198	232

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam and Labour Bureau, GOI

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOUR (CPI-AL) AND RURAL LABOUR (CPI-RL)

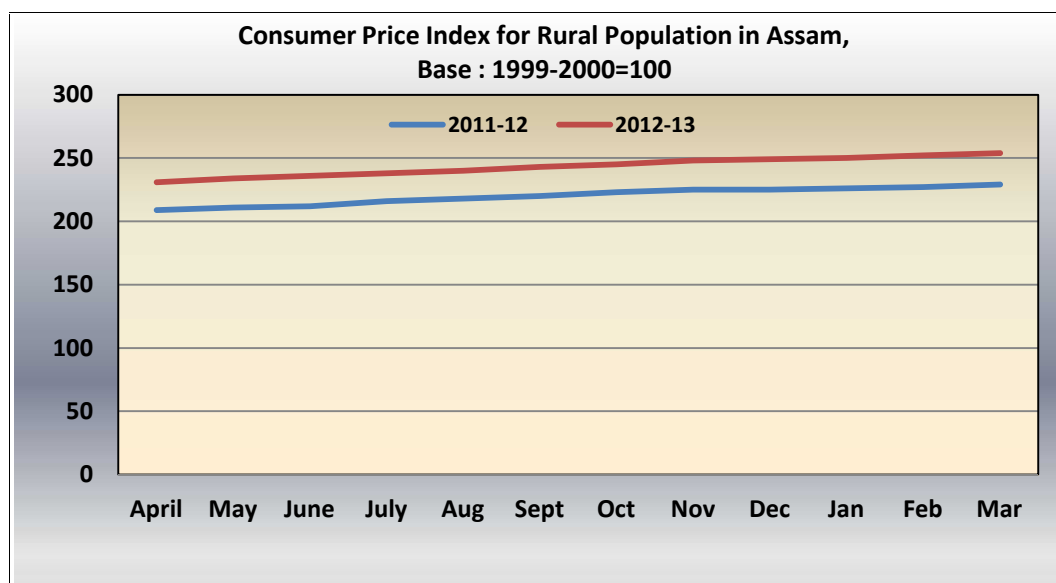
The Consumer Price Index number for Agricultural and Rural Labour with base 1986-87 is compiled by the Labour Bureau, Government of India. During 2012-13 (Agricultural year), the annual average CPI-AL in Assam was 682 as against 622 in 2011-12, showing an increase of 9.65 percent against 7.24 percent increase during 2011-12 over 2010-11 in the General category. The CPI-AL (Food) during 2012-13 was 682 with an increase of 10 percent over 620 in 2011-12. The increase of CPI-AL (Food) during the first six months of the Agricultural year 2013-14 is 7.23 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Consumer Price Index number (General) for Rural Labourers during the agricultural year, 2012-13 was 686 showing an increase of 9.76 percent over 625 in 2011-12 and CPI-RL (Food) during 2012-13 was 691 showing an increase of 10.21 percent over 627 in 2011-12. The increase of CPI-RL (Food) during the first six months of the Agricultural year 2013-14 is 7.28 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year.



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR RURAL POPULATION IN ASSAM

The Consumer Price Index number for Rural Population in Assam (Plain Districts) with base 1999-2000 during 2012-13 was calculated at 243 showing an increase of 10.45 percent over 220 in 2011-12 compared to 7.32 percent increase during 2011-12 over the previous year. The point to point variation of Consumer Price Index for Rural Population in Assam during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are shown in the graph below.



PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Public Distribution System is a major instrument of the Government's economic policy for ensuring availability of food grains at affordable prices as well as to provide food security to the poor. It is an important component for poverty eradication and is intended to serve the poor who are nutritionally at risk. It is generally accepted that availability of food cannot ensure food security to the poor who do not have sufficient means to purchase food and hence the PDS mechanism is to provide food to the poor at subsidized prices. Public Distribution System with a network of about 5.07 lakh fair price shop in the country is perhaps the largest distribution system of its type in the world.

Public Distribution System is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State governments. The Central Government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food grains etc. The responsibility of distribution food articles to the consumers through the network of fair price shop rests with the State governments. In Assam, the Food and Civil Supplies Department looks after the allocation and distribution of food grains, identification of families below poverty line, issue of ration cards and supervision and monitoring of stock position and distribution of food articles etc. by the fair price shops. The department is also entrusted with the responsibility of procurement of paddy and rice under 'Minimum Support Price' scheme under the 'The Food Management Policy' of the Ministry of Food and Public Distribution of Govt. of India to ensure remunerative price to the producers for their agricultural produce and to provide the procured food grains to the consumers fairly at reasonable and affordable price.

FAIR PRICE SHOPS

The fair price shops are opened taking into consideration of the convenience of the card holders and topography of the area. Number of fair price shops in the State as on 31st March 2013 was 36905, which decreased by 221 numbers against 37126 number of fair price shops as on 31st March 2012. This 36905 fair price shops besides distributing food articles to APL card holders, presently giving service to 7,04,000 AAY and 12,02,000 BPL card holders also. During the year 2010-11 the scheme with the brand name and logo of "Amar Dukan" and "Jagok Grahok Jagok" was introduced through selected Fair Price Shops. The scheme has facilitated distribution of 21 essential non PDS (MRP based) food items at subsidised rates through selected Fair Price Shops, throughout the State. At present, 2694 Fair price Shops are actively involved throughout the State in the sale of non-PDS items of which 71 shops are in Guwahati. The State has intended to bring 10,000 Fair Price Shops under the scheme each year. To make the PDS network more effective, it is proposed to provide interest subsidy to the weak Fair Price Shop to increase their solvency.

The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is responsible for procurement of food grains and their allocation to the States for distribution through Public Distribution System. The quantity of commodities distributed to the BPL, AAY and APL families per month and their rates in Assam is shown in the table-16.5.

TABLE – 16.5
QUANTITY AND RATES OF COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTED PER MONTH
UNDER DIFFERENT SCHEMES IN ASSAM, 2012

Commodities	Schemes	Quantity (per month)	Rates (₹ Per Kg/L)
Rice	BPL	35 kg	7.00
	AAY	35 kg	3.00
	APL	18 kg per card	10.00
Wheat (Atta)	APL	7 kg per card	8.50
K. Oil	APL	4-5 litre per card	12.00-13.00

Source: Directorate of Food & Civil Supplies, Assam.

TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is introduced to provide food grains to the poor families of the State under Minimum Common Need Programme of Govt. of India. Under TPDS the states are required to identify the poor families and to distribute food grains through the Fair Price Shops in a transparent and accountable manner. Govt. of India has been making allocation of subsidized food grains for the 6.52 crore BPL families including about 2.43 crore AAY families of the country at the rate of 35 Kg per family per month. Allocation of subsidized food grains are also made to APL families based on the availability of food grains in the Central Pool and past off-take in the range between 15 Kg and 35 Kg per family per month.

To smoothen the functioning of TPDS in the State, the following measures are being implemented by the State Government in Assam:

- Adoption of Citizen's Charter.
- Deletion of bogus/ ineligible ration cards. (The Department with effect from July, 2006 up to 31st December, 2013 has deleted 2.38 lakh bogus/ ineligible ration cards in the State.)
- Number of Fair Price Shops allotted to various groups in the State. (Out of the total, 37 FPS under TPDS is run by Co-operatives in Assam.)
- Legal Action against defaulters who issued/ possessing bogus ration cards.
- Wheat flour distribution.
- Training programme taken up. (Training of members of FPS level Vigilance Committee).
- Public awareness campaign taken up.

TABLE – 16.6
ACTION TAKEN UNDER CLAUSES 8 & 9 OF THE PDS (CONTROL) ORDER, 2001 FROM
JANUARY, 2006 TO DECEMBER, 2013 IN ASSAM

Year	Number of inspections	No. of raids conducted	No. of persons arrested/ prosecuted/ convicted	No. of FPS licences suspended/ cancelled/ show cause notices issued/ FIR lodged
2006	322	309	24	22
2007	2346	630	15	484
2008	9879	607	29	577
2009	6941	456	41	397
2010	2363	349	05	89
2011	3361	1454	200	129
2012	650	258	00	32
2013	501	162	00	14

Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Govt. of India.

Though all the above measures have been taken up, the State is still to take up monthly certification by village panchayat/ urban local bodies or Women's Self Help Groups on delivery on TPDS food grains of Fair Price Shops.

During the year 2012-13 up to February, 2013, total allocation of Wheat and Rice for APL, BPL, AAY families under TPDS was 17.30 lakh tonnes for Assam of which 13.68 lakh tonnes were Rice and 3.61 lakh tonnes were Wheat. The present monthly requirement, allocation and release of commodities for Public Distribution System for the State are shown in table-16.7.

TABLE – 16.7
QUANTITY AND RATES OF COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTED PER
MONTH UNDER DIFFERENT SCHEMES IN ASSAM, 2013

Commodities	Schemes	Monthly Requirement (In MT/KL)	Average Monthly Allocation (In MT/KL)
Rice	BPL	42,070	39,602
	AAAY	24,641	24,641
	APL	1,02,850	34,248
Wheat (Atta)	APL	46,137	18,697
Sugar	APL	24,935	18,337*
S.K. Oil	APL	56,104	27,344

*Up to May, 2013.

Source: Directorate of Food & Civil Supplies, Assam.

Presently the following schemes are being implemented by the department for welfare of the masses.

THE ABOVE POVERTY LINE (APL) SCHEMES

At present 40.87 lakh APL families are provided with APL rice, S.K. Oil, Sugar and Iodized salt as per quantum of allocation in each month. During the year 2012-13, out of the total allocation under Targeted Public Distribution system (TPDS) up to February, 2013, the share of wheat was 3.61 lakh tonnes and rice was 6.62 lakh tonnes for APL families of the State. The APL families are provided with 18 Kg of rice per family at the rate of ₹10.00 per Kg. and 7 Kg of wheat per family at the rate of ₹8.50 per Kg.

THE BELOW POVERTY LINE (BPL) SCHEMES

The State has achieved the target of selecting 19.06 lakh beneficiaries from BPL families and provided distinct ration cards for issuance of PDS items at subsidized rates. Out of 19.06 lakh selected beneficiaries, 12.02 lakh of beneficiaries have FIC cards and take benefits as BPL families and the rest 7.04 lakh of beneficiaries are brought under AAY category families as per directions and guidelines of the Central Government. Under TPDS, total allocation of rice for BPL families of the State up to February 2013 was 4.36 lakh tonnes against an allocation of 4.75 lakh tonnes in 2011-12. The BPL families are provided with 35 Kg of rice per family at the rate of ₹7.00 per Kg.

THE ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA (AAY)

The Scheme is in implementation in the State since November 2001 as per guidelines of the Govt. of India. At present there are 7.04 lakh families under AAY category. Under this scheme, the selected beneficiaries are provided with 35 Kg. of Rice per family per month at a highly subsidized rate of ₹3.00 per Kg. The transportation charge @ ₹30.00 per quintal for carrying AAY Rice from the food storage depots of FCI to the various outlets for distributing of Rice amongst the selected beneficiaries is provided by the State Government under Non-plan. Total allocation of rice for the AAY category of the State was 2.71 lakh tonnes up to February, 2013.

VILLAGE GRAIN BANKS (VGB) SCHEME

To provide food security to the BPL families, the State Government has implemented the Village Grain Banks Scheme by setting up 100 nos. of Grain Banks in chronically flood and natural calamities affected areas for every 40 poor families. Every VGB were allotted 40 Qtls. of grade-A rice at ₹1150 per quintal. The total expenditure for each Bank is ₹60,000, which includes cost of rice, transportation cost, training, storage, weighing equipments and administrative cost. Out of the targeted 100 Village Grain Banks, 88 Village Grain Banks have been formed. The scheme is being implemented by the Deputy Commissioners in their respective districts. The necessary fund available for setting up of Village Grain bank is ₹13,87,800.00, out of which ₹8,50,400.00 has been utilized, ₹2,81,000.00 is lying with the districts unutilized and the remaining ₹2,56,400.00 has been surrendered. The fund for the Village Grain Banks is shared by both the Central and State Govt. under Non-plan head.

RANDHAN JYOTI SCHEME

The scheme is in implementation in the State since August 2003. The State has already implemented 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th phase of the scheme by providing LPG connection at free of cost to 1,68,221 numbers of person selected from BPL families in order of preference of widow, women members of the Self-Help groups and any other female members of the BPL families of lower income groups. This scheme is sponsored by the State Government.

The Government has set a target of 9869 beneficiaries for the year, 2012-13 for which a fund of ₹250.00 lakh has been sanctioned.

CONSUMER PROTECTION AFFAIRS

Under the provisions of Consumer Protection Act 1986, the Food and Civil Supplies Department being the State Nodal Centre has one State Commission with Head Quarter at Guwahati and eight numbers of regular District Forum and another fifteen numbers of part time District Fora in rest of the Districts to dispose off the cases and complaints lodged before the Commission/Fora as per the provisions of the aforesaid Act.

At present, the District Fora receive complaints up to Rupees Twenty lakh, the State Commission undertakes the complaints from Rupees Twenty lakh to Rupees One crore and National Commission takes complaints of value Rupees One crore and above for necessary redressal.

Several Consumer Clubs are proposed to be set up at various schools of the State with an intention to provide knowledge to the student community to safeguard them from the exploitation from scrupulous businessmen.

MUKHYA MANTRIR ANNA SURAKSHA YOJANA

Under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), a total of 19.06 lakh families are covered as per target fixed by the Planning Commission of Govt. of India based on the population as well as family status of 1993-94 and no extra target for inclusion of more deserved families is taken into consideration by the Central Govt. Hence, to bring the deserved poor families i.e. lowest strata of APL families under the ambit of food security, the Anna Suraksha Yojana has been launched.

At present twenty lakh families are being benefitted under the scheme. Initially 10,000 families per Legislative Assembly Constituency were selected by notified Selection Committees under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner or the Principal Secretary but now the target has been increased to 15,000 families per Legislative Assembly Constituency. Such identified families are being provided 20 kgs of subsidized rice at BPL rate to each beneficiary upon production of distinctive Ration card to be issued by the concern department. In rural areas, the beneficiaries are selected by the selection committee comprising of Block Development Officer as Chairman and another five members including one PRI member and one social worker and in urban areas the committee is headed by the local Revenue Circle Officer and another five members to select the beneficiaries for the scheme.

TABLE – 16.8

TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT OF MUKHYA MANTRIR ANNA SURAKSHA YOJANA

Year	Fund Allocated (₹ in lakh)	Financial Achievement (₹ in lakh)	Target (in nos.)	Physical Achievement (in nos.)
2010-11	12,029.19	998.99	15,00,000	15,00,000
2011-12	500.00	500.00	18,90,000	18,90,000
2012-13	4,980.11	4,980.11	20,00,000	19,73,425
2013-14	10,010.00(B.E.)	1,045.92	20,00,000	19,73,425

Source: Directorate of Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs, Assam

APPENDIX 16.1

**WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBER OF
AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN ASSAM**

(Base 1993 - 94 =100)

Year	Annual Average
2000 - 2001	162
2001 - 2002	163
2002 - 2003	161
2003 - 2004	165
2004 - 2005	170
2005 - 2006	176
2006 - 2007	185
2007 - 2008	204
2008 - 2009	221
2009 - 2010	249
2010 - 2011	272
2011 - 2012	287
2012 - 2013	296

MONTHLY AVERAGE

Year/ Month	2012	2013
January	282	301
February	281	303
March	283	307
April	284	311
May	285	314
June	288	316
July	292	320
August	295	
September	296	
October	298	
November	300	
December	300	

APPENDIX – 16.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR
WORKING CLASS POPULATION IN ASSAM
(Base 1982 = 100)

Period	Guwahati	Silchar	Tinsukia	Assam
1991 Annual Average	208	193	195	200
1992 Annual Average	235	217	216	224
1993 Annual Average	252	233	233	241
1994 Annual Average	280	251	255	264
1995 Annual Average	312	274	281	291
2000 Annual Average	460	370	389	412
2001 Annual Average	471	372	384	415
2002 Annual Average	480	374	398	424
2003 Annual Average	496	383	416	439
2004 Annual Average	516	411	430	459
2005 Annual Average	531	415	450	473
2006 Annual Average	551	442	470	495
2007 Annual Average	575	476	504	525
2008 Annual Average	615	521	536	563
2009 Annual Average	684	565	592	621
2010 Annual Average	748	648	644	686
2011 Annual Average	808	678	687	732
2012 Annual Average	883	719	735	789
2013 , January	926	745	772	826
2013, February	912	745	772	820
2013, March	917	748	772	823
2013 , April	917	745	764	819
2013, May	926	759	764	827
2013 , June	936	770	768	835
2013 , July	946	774	780	844
2013 , August	970	788	800	864
2013 , September	979	821	808	879
2013 , October	994	850	824	898

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX - 16.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR
WORKING CLASS POPULATION IN ASSAM
(Base 2001 = 100)

Period	Guwahati	Silchar	Tinsukia	Assam
2008 Annual Average	128	143	133	134
2009 Annual Average	143	155	147	148
2010 Annual Average	156	178	160	164
2011 Annual Average	168	186	170	174
2012 Annual Average	184	197	182	188
2012, Jan	174	186	172	177
2012, Feb	174	186	173	177
2012, Mar	176	187	174	179
2012, Apr	178	191	177	182
2012, May	183	195	179	186
2012, June	185	196	180	187
2012, July	189	200	184	191
2012, Aug	187	201	185	191
2012, Sept	188	201	187	192
2012, Oct	190	205	190	195
2013, Jan	193	204	191	196
2013, Feb	190	204	191	195
2013, Mar	191	205	191	195
2013, Apr	191	204	189	194
2013, May	193	208	189	196
2013, June	195	211	190	198
2013, July	197	212	193	200
2013, Aug	202	216	198	205
2013, Sept	204	225	200	209
2013, Oct	207	233	204	214

Source : Labour Bureau, Govt. of India.

APPENDIX – 16.4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN ASSAM AND INDIA

Period	Base 1982 = 100						
	Guwahati	Doom-Dooma	Labac	Ranga-para	Mariani	Assam	All India
1991 Annual Average	208	195	193	209	205	203	212
1995 Annual Average	312	281	274	295	296	293	306
2000 Annual Average	460	389	370	408	418	412	441
2005 Annual Average	531	450	415	439	449	461	536
2006 Annual Average	551	470	442	476	464	485	569
2007 Annual Average	575	504	476	526	509	522	605
2008 Annual Average	615	536	521	548	532	554	656
2009 Annual Average	684	592	565	600	591	611	727
2010, Annual Average	748	644	648	643	635	667	815
2011, Annual Average	808	687	678	678	685	732	887
2012, Annual Average	884	735	719	715	740	764	969
2013, January	926	772	745	746	762	796	1023
2013, February	912	772	745	746	758	792	1032
2013, March	917	772	748	742	750	792	1037
2013, April	917	764	745	751	766	794	1046
2013, May	926	764	759	751	770	799	1056
2013, June	936	768	770	759	770	806	1070
2013, July	946	780	774	784	774	818	1088
2013, August	970	800	788	784	786	832	1097
2013, September	979	808	821	792	790	843	1102
2013, October	994	824	850	813	810	863	1116

Source: Labour Bureau, Govt. of India

APPENDIX 16.5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN ASSAM AND INDIA

Period	Base 2001 = 100						
	Guwahati	Doom-Dooma	Labac	Ranga-para	Mariani	Assam	All India
2006 Annual Average	115	116	121	114	116	116	123
2007 Annual Average	120	125	130	126	127	125	131
2008 Annual Average	128	133	143	131	133	133	142
2009 Annual Average	143	147	155	144	147	147	157
2010 Annual Average	156	160	178	154	158	161	176
2011 Annual Average	168	170	186	163	171	174	192
2012 Annual Average	184	182	197	171	185	184	209
2013 January	193	191	204	179	190	192	221
2013 February	190	191	204	179	189	191	223
2013 March	191	191	205	178	187	191	224
2013 April	191	189	204	180	191	191	226
2013 May	193	189	208	180	192	193	228
2013 June	195	190	211	182	192	194	231
2013 July	197	193	212	188	193	197	235
2013 August	202	198	216	188	196	200	237
2013 September	204	200	225	190	197	203	238
2013 October	207	204	233	195	202	208	241

Source : (i) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam.
(ii) Labour Bureau, Govt. of India

APPENDIX - 16.6

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

Period	Consumer Price Index Number (Base 1944=100)	Period	Consumer Price Index Number (New Base 1999-2000=100)
1991 Annual Average	1735	2000-01 Annual Average	104
1992 Annual Average	1962	2008-09 Annual Average	177
1993 Annual Average	2112	2009-10 Annual Average	194
1994 Annual Average	2309	2010-11 Annual Average	205
1995 Annual Average	2505	2011-12 Annual Average	220
1996 Annual Average	2709	2012-13 Annual Average	243
1997 Annual Average	2748	2013 January	250
1998 Annual Average	3046	2013 February	252
1999 Annual Average	3278	2013 March	254

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam.

LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

The objective of economic policy planning in India is to achieve high rates of growth of economy and sustained improvement in the standards of living of people. To achieve the objective, it is essential to absorb the growing labour force to generate productive and gainful employment, on a sufficient scale. The Country as a whole and the State in particular has experienced high rates of economic growth during the post reforms period. The State has witnessed an increase in employment in the construction sector and the service sector. Considering the present employment – unemployment scenario in the country, the Planning Commission of India has given emphasis on inclusive growth vis-a-vis rapid growth in employment opportunities along with improvement in the quality of employment. It recognizes the need to increase the share of regular employment in total employment and a corresponding reduction in casual employment.

The State Government besides implementing various national employment programmes has initiated various programmes to lessen the burden of unemployment by creating and utilizing the potential employment avenues available in the state. The population censuses, different quinquennial rounds of National sample Survey on employment data, Employment and Unemployment Surveys conducted by the Labour Bureau and Economic Census provides data on employment structure and workforce as well as involvement of human resources in economic activity, employment etc. On the other hand, the data available from the Employment Exchanges does not give a clear picture on unemployment as a large number of unemployed people either did not register their names with Employment Exchanges or those who secure employment through other channels do not delete their names from the records of Employment Exchanges.

EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO

The Census of India defines all persons engaged in ‘work’ as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profits are workers. The reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration. The Census of India collects information on economic activity of an individual and classifies workers into two groups namely, Main workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period i.e. 6 months or more and Marginal workers who had worked less than six months. The table below shows the trend of Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers in Assam as per the last three censuses.

TABLE 17.1
DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORKERS, MAIN WORKERS,
MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN ASSAM

Year	Popu- lation	Total Workers	Main Workers				Marginal Workers	Non- Workers	
			Total	Culti- vators	Agricul- tural Labours	Household Industry Workers			Other Workers
1991	22414322	8088935	6992056	3559117	844964	61455	2526520	1096879	14325387
2001	26655528	9538591	7114097	2680092	636351	178082	3619572	2424494	17116937
2011	31205576	11969690	8687123	3138554	903294	242071	4403204	3282567	19235886

The Fig.I shows that proportion of main workers to total population in Assam has decreased from 31 percent in 1991 to 28 percent in 2011 although the figures in absolute number has increased by 24 percent between the period 1991 to 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of marginal workers shows an increasing trend both in percentage share and absolute number during the period. The proportion of non-workers to total population although remained more or less at the same level (about 64 percent) in 1991 and 2001, it showed a slight decline in 2011.

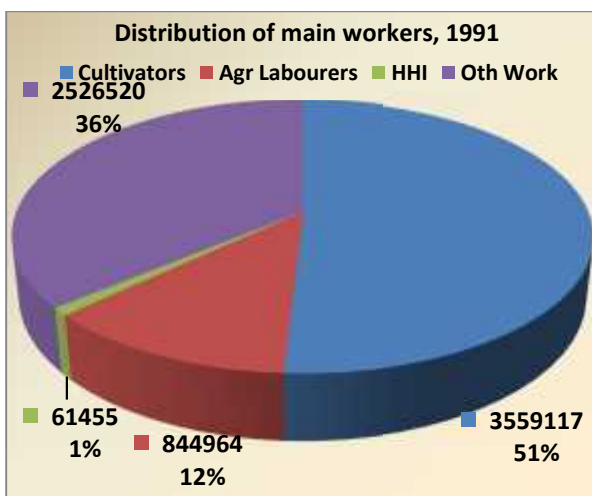
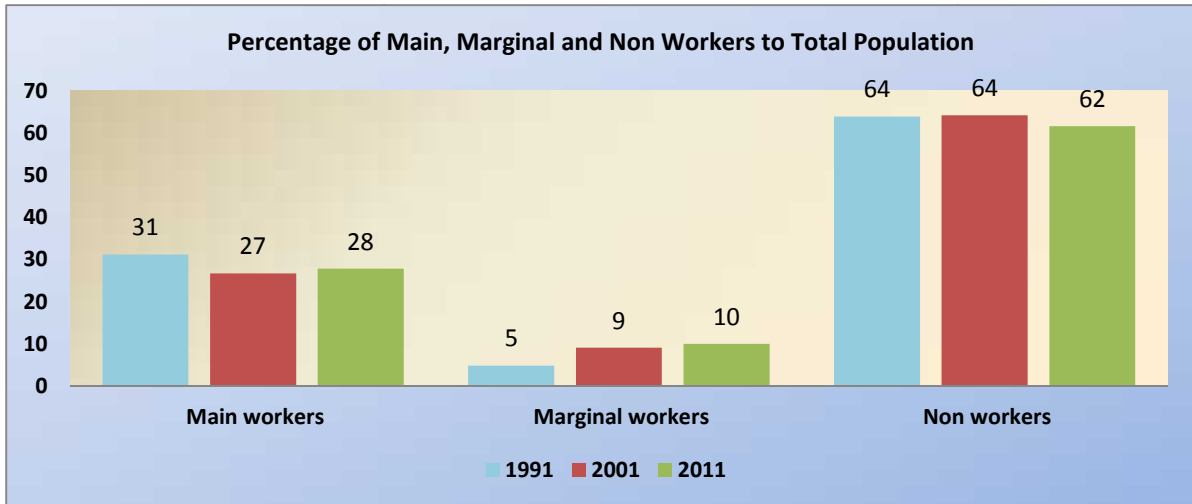


Fig. I

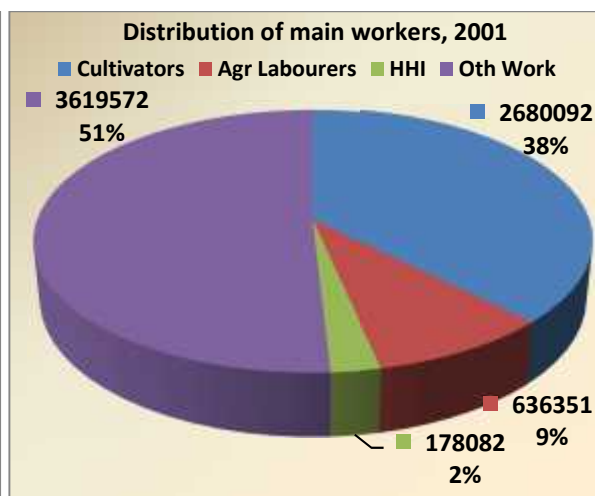


Fig. II

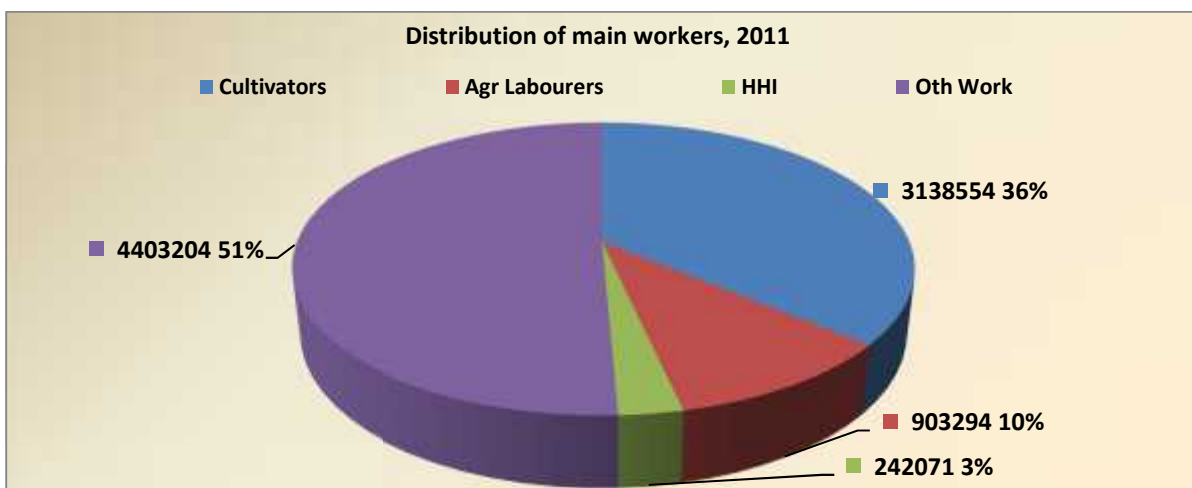


Fig.III

The Fig.II, Fig.III and Fig.IV, shows that there is a shift in the composition of total main workers from agricultural sector to non-agricultural sector. During 2001 and 2011, of the total main workers, proportion of workers in agricultural sector was 46 percent as against 62 percent in 1991. On the other hand, the proportion of other workers to total main workers depicts an increasing trend from 36 percent in 1991 to 51 percent in 2011 and proportion of workforce engaged in household industry increased from 1 percent in 1991 to 3 percent in 2011.

EMPLOYMENT – UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY

The employment-unemployment surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in various rounds gives a glimpse on various characteristics of employment and unemployment situation in the country as well as in the states. The result of the 68th round of the NSSO survey conducted during the year July 2011-June 2012 is presented in the table 17.1. The table below shows the Worker Population Ratio (WPR) i.e. number of persons/ person-days employed per 1000 in usual status [principal status (ps) and subsidiary status (ss)] in Assam and India.

TABLE – 17.2
WORKER POPULATION RATIO (PER 1000) IN USUAL STATUS (PS+SS)
AS PER 68TH ROUND NSS (JULY 2011-JUNE 2012)

	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Assam	540	122	343	542	90	329	540	119	341
India	543	248	399	546	147	355	544	219	386

Source: Employment and Unemployment Situation of India, 68th Round, NSSO, MOSPI, GOI.

The Worker Population Ratio (WPR) according to usual status (ps+ss) in Assam was about 34 percent as against 39 percent at the all-India level. WPR in rural areas in Assam was 34 percent and in urban areas 33 percent as against 40 percent and 36 percent at the all-India level. The female ratio both in rural and urban areas showed significantly low than the WPR for males. In the rural areas, WPR for males and females in Assam was about 54 percent and 12 percent respectively as against an all-India percentage of about 54 and 25 respectively while in the urban areas, WPR for males and females in Assam was about 54 percent and 9 percent respectively as against 55 percent and 22 percent at the all-India level.

The Labour Force Participation Rate (number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons/ person days) for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status (both principal and subsidiary status) approach in Assam were 82 percent male, 17 percent female and 51 percent both for male and female and at the all-India level the males, females and both were 80 percent, 31 percent and 56 percent respectively.

TABLE-17.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (PER 1000) ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (ADJUSTED) DURING 2011-12

	Rural			Urban			Rural+Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Assam	43	57	45	54	70	56	44	56	47
All-India	17	17	17	30	52	34	22	22	23

Source: Employment and Unemployment Situation of India, 68th Round, NSSO, MOSPI, GOI.

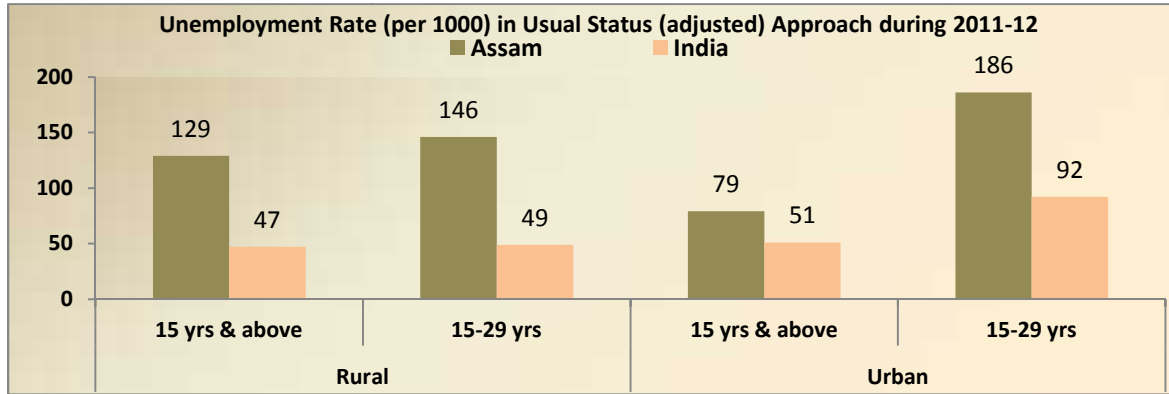
The study of the 68th round NSS reveals that the unemployment rate i.e. the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour-force (labour-force includes both the employed and unemployed) according to the usual status (adjusted) approach for both rural and urban (combined) shows that as against all India figures of 22 males, 22 females and 23 males and females (combined) there is 44 males, 56 females and 47 combined (males and females) in Assam. The unemployment rate for rural and urban areas of Assam [both for male and female together] has been calculated at 45 and 56 per 1000 persons compared to 17 and 34 at all India level.

TABLE-17.4
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AMONG THE YOUTH (15-29 YEARS)
IN USUAL STATUS (ADJUSTED) DURING 2011-12

	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Assam	148	142	146	187	180	186
All-India	50	48	49	81	131	92

Source: Employment and Unemployment Situation of India, 68th Round, NSSO, MOSPI, GOI.

The report on 68th round NSS reveals that almost 26 percent of the total population belongs to the age group 15-29 years in Assam. It also reveals that during 2011-12, the unemployment rate among the youths of Assam was much higher as compared to the overall workforce population of the State. Table-17.4 shows that the unemployment rates as per usual status (adjusted) approach in the age group 15-29 years for males and females in rural areas of Assam were 14.8 percent and 14.2 percent respectively compared to 5.0 percent and 4.8 percent at all India level. The table also shows that the unemployment rate for males and females in urban areas of the State were 18.7 percent and 18.0 percent as against 8.1 percent and 13.1 percent respectively at all India level.



Source: Employment and Unemployment Situation of India, 68th Round, NSSO, MOSPI, GOI.

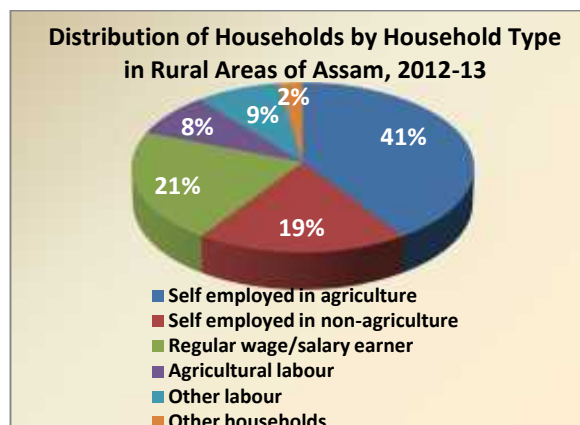
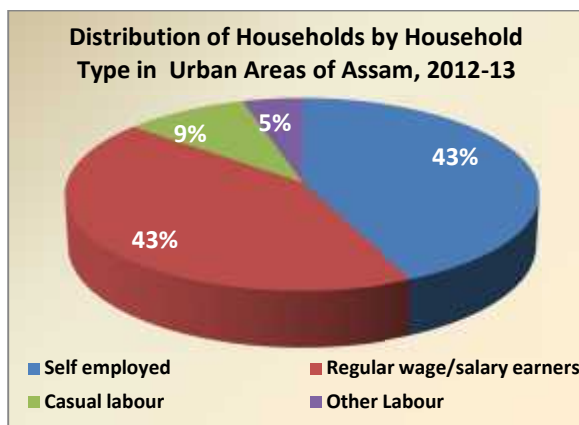
RESULTS OF THIRD ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY, 2012-13

The Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India has entrusted the task of conducting Employment and Unemployment surveys on regular basis to the Labour Bureau, Govt, of India. The third annual Employment and Unemployment survey was conducted throughout the country taking the agriculture year, July 2012 to June 2013 as the reference period. A brief analysis on the estimates of some labour parameters in the context of Assam State is discussed in the paragraphs below.

The study reveals that 40.5 percent households of rural Assam are self employed in agriculture, 19.0 are self employed in non-agriculture, 21.3 percent are regular wage or salary earners, 8.3 percent are agricultural labour, 8.5 percent households are other labour and 2.4 percent are other households in comparison to 39.3 percent self employed in agriculture, 11.9 percent self employed in non-agriculture, 12.9 percent regular wage or salary earners, 20.0 percent agricultural labour, 12.2 percent other labour and 3.7 percent other households at all India level.

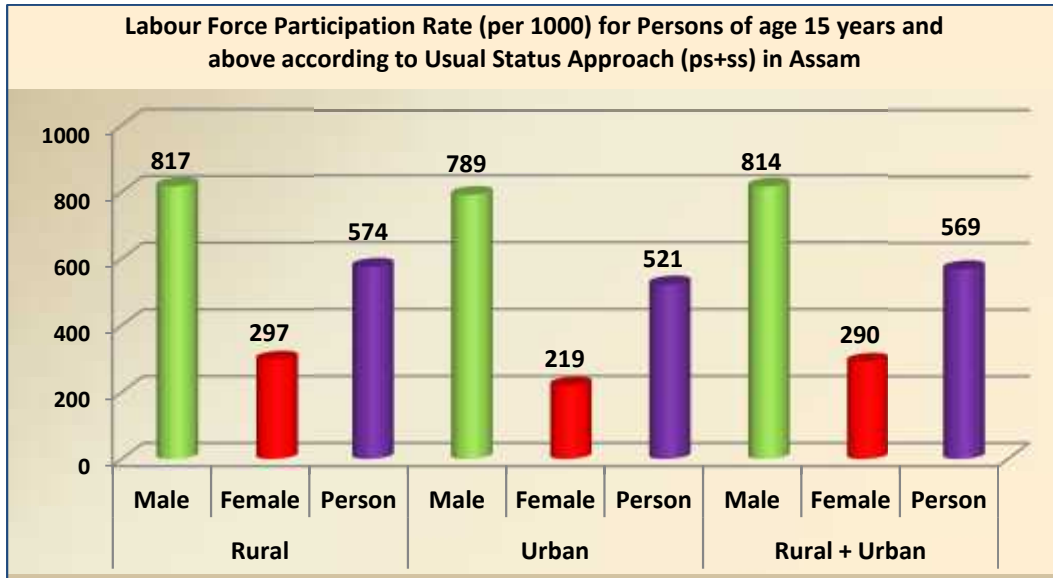
The report shows that in urban areas 43.2 percent households are self employed, 42.7 percent are regular wage or salary earners, 9.5 percent households are casual labour and 4.6 percent households are other households in comparison to 35.6 percent self employed, 42.1 percent regular wage or salary earners, 15.6 households are casual labour and 6.7 percent are other households at all India level.

The distribution per thousand of households by household type in the State is depicted through the pie chart given below.



LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

The result of the third Annual Employment Unemployment Survey, 2012-13 conducted by the Labour Bureau reveals that the Labour Force Participation rate in respect of the age-group 15 years and above according to usual status approach for both principal status (ps) and subsidiary status (ss) in Assam is 57.4 percent in rural areas, 52.1percent in urban areas and 56.9 percent taking urban and rural areas as a whole against the all India rate of 55.5 percent, 46.7 percent and 53.1 percent respectively.

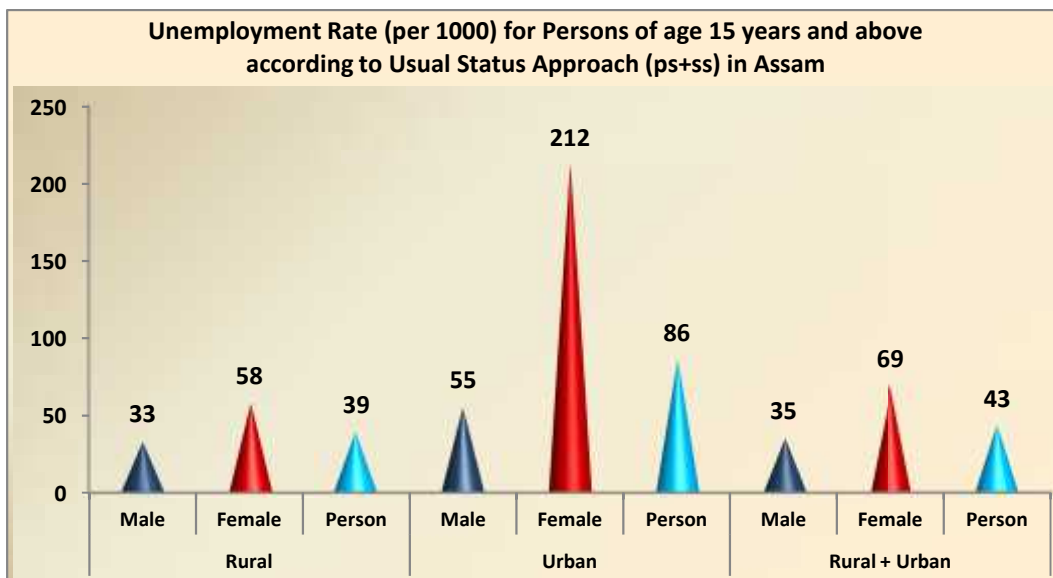


Source: 3rd Employment Unemployment Report, 2012-13, Labour Bureau, GOI

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for persons of age 15 years and above according to usual status approach for both principal status (ps) and subsidiary status (ss) as per Employment and Unemployment survey, 2012-13 in Assam is 39 persons in Rural areas, 86 persons in Urban areas and 43 persons in Rural and Urban areas as against 35, 53 and 40 at all India level respectively. The details of unemployment rate for male, female and persons in rural, urban and both is reflected in the figure below.

Unemployment Rate (per 1000) for Persons of age 15 years and above according to Usual Status Approach (ps+ss) in Assam



Source: 3rd Employment Unemployment Report, 2012-13, Labour Bureau, GOI

EMPLOYMENT IN SHOPS AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India publishes report on employment in shops and commercial establishments covered by the various Central and State Acts on the basis of returns or reports submitted by the States and Union Territories. The report on Shops and establishment in Assam is prepared on the areas covered under the Assam Shops and Establishment Act, 1971. The report published by the Labour Bureau shows that the total number of establishments in Assam covered under the Act and persons employed therein during 2010 were 75 thousand and 102 thousand respectively. Out of these 75 thousand establishment, 61 thousand (80 percent) were shops, 10 thousand (14 percent) were commercial establishments and 4 thousand (6 percent) were Cinemas, theatres, Hotels and Restaurants that employed 57 thousand (56 percent), 32 thousand (31percent) and 14 thousand (13 percent) persons respectively. A comparison of number of shops and establishment in Assam during 2008, 2009 and 2010 is shown below.

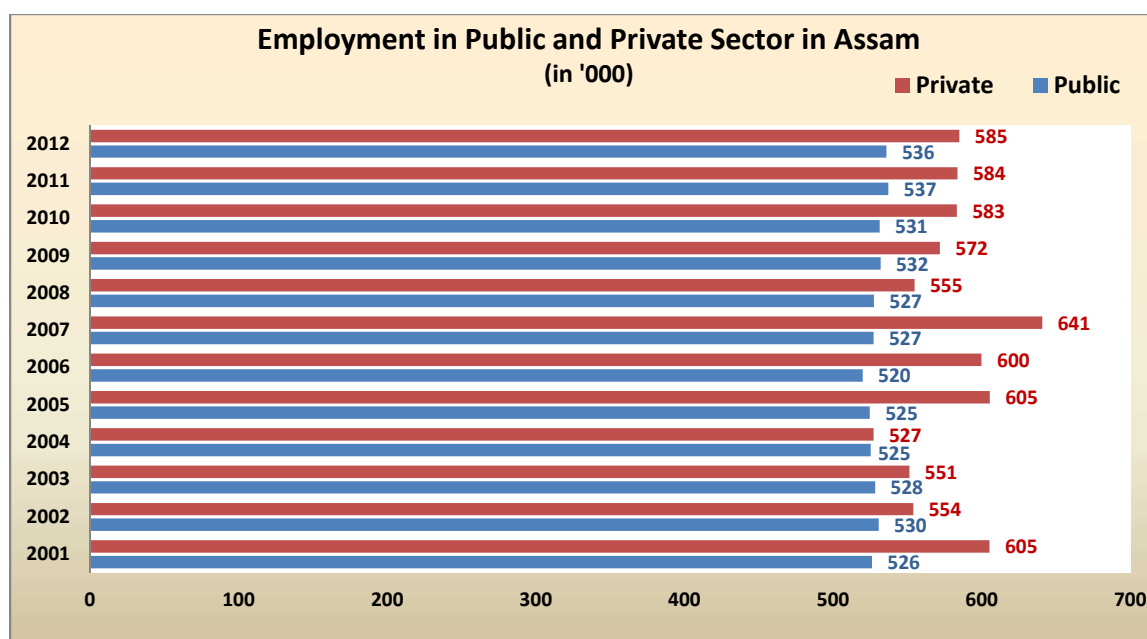
TABLE – 17.5
EMPLOYMENT IN SHOPS AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN ASSAM
(‘000 number)

Year	Shops		Commercial Establishment		Restaurants, Theatres etc.		All Establishment	
	Number	Workers	Number	Workers	Number	Workers	Number	Workers
2008	61	55	10	29	5	14	76	98
2009	57	53	10	30	4	13	71	96
2010	61	57	10	32	4	14	75	102

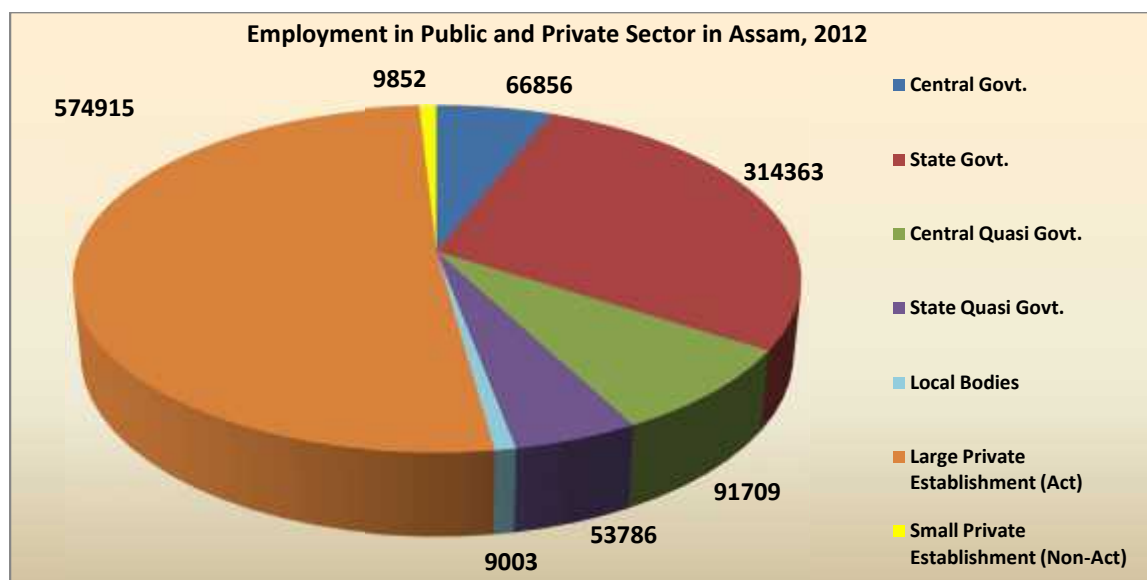
Source: Indian Labour Journal, Labour Bureau, Shimla, Ministry of Labour and Employment, GOI.

EMPLOYMENT MARKET INFORMATION (EMI) PROGRAMME

The EMI programme gives information about the level of employment in the organised sector of the economy, which covers all establishments in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments employing 10 or more persons in the private sector. Collection of data under the EMI programme is reported through an ‘Establishment Reporting System’. The trend of employment in public and private sector from 1999 to 2012 as per data collected through Employment Market Information Programme is shown below.



The total employment in the public and private sector establishments under EMI programme in 2012 was 11.20 lakh (in public sector 5.36 lakh and in private sector 5.85 lakh) compared to 11.21 lakh (in public sector 5.37 lakh and in private sector 5.84 lakh) in 2011 and thus stands 0.01 percent less than in 2011. In these sectors, female employment was 33 percent of the total employment. Out of the total 5.36 lakh employment in public sector, share of local bodies was 1.68 percent and share of State Quasi Government was 10.04 percent during the year. The pie, given below shows the composition of public and private sector employment in Assam during 2012.



WOMEN EMPLOYMENT IN ORGANISED SECTOR

The employment of women in organised sector of the State was 371 thousand during 2012 which is 33.11 percent of the total employment. During 2012, percentage share of women employees to the total in public sector and private sector was 8 percent and 25 percent respectively.

TABLE – 17.6
EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN ORGANISED SECTOR

(In thousand nos.)

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Public and Private Sector		Percentage Share of Women in Organised sector
	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	
2003	77.4	528.0	241.1	551.1	318.5	1079.2	30.0
2004	77.3	525.1	255.6	572.0	332.9	1097.2	30.0
2005	81.5	524.5	268.4	605.2	350.0	1140.0	30.7
2006	81.8	519.7	299.0	599.7	380.7	1119.4	34.0
2007	84.9	527.0	310.8	640.5	395.7	1167.5	33.9
2008	85.6	527.3	266.5	554.6	352.1	1081.9	32.5
2009	87.3	531.7	273.0	571.7	360.3	1103.4	32.7
2010	87.0	531.1	279.7	583.0	366.7	1114.1	32.9
2011	89.0	537.0	279.9	583.5	369.0	1120.6	32.9
2012	90.1	535.7	280.5	584.8	371.0	1120.5	33.1

Source: Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam.

UN-EMPLOYMENT SCENARIO IN THE STATE

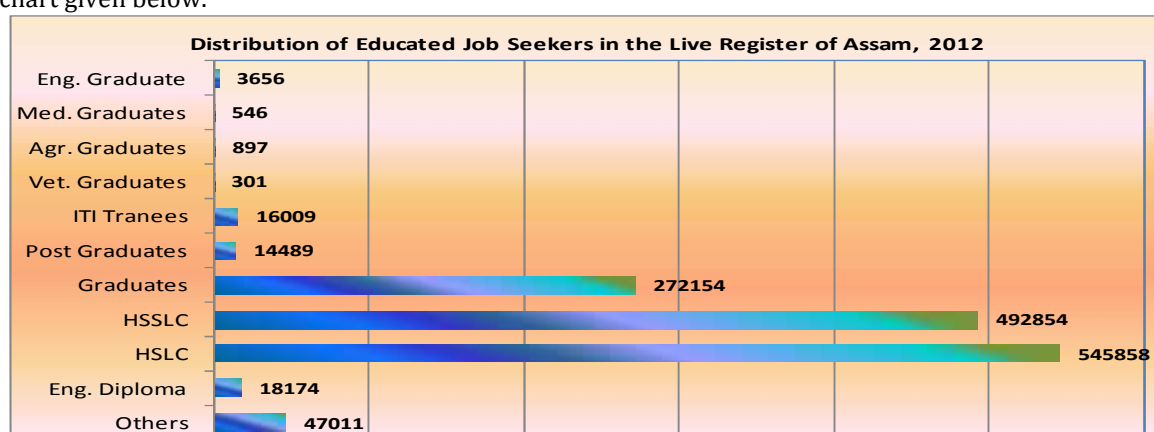
The State has 82 employment exchanges comprising of 49 general, 1(one) special, 3 Employment Information and Guidance Bureau and 29 Employment Information and Assistance Bureau. Two Districts of BTAD, Baksa and Chirang have no Employment exchange. The table below shows that the number of unemployed as per Live Register decreased by 25.47 percent in 2012 over 2011. According to the records of the Employment Exchanges of Assam, the total job seekers in the Live Register recorded fall during 2012 with 1288703 numbers compared to 1729029 numbers in 2011. This may perhaps be due to non-renewal of registration by the job-seekers or non-reporting by the job-seekers about their engagement in services. However, percentage of placement is not encouraging against the number of notified vacancies through Employment Exchanges.

TABLE - 17.7
EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

YEAR	No. in Live Register	Percentage increase in Live register	No. of Vacancies Notified	No. of Placement Against Vacancies
2004	1631216	4.02	703	253
2005	1763430	8.01	2380	148
2006	1827149	3.61	3170	551
2007	1921563	5.17	2023	540
2008	2006389	4.41	2383	628
2009	2079558	3.65	2506	501
2010	1911431	(-)0.08	2606	455
2011	1729029	(-)9.54	1401	436
2012	1622729	(-)6.15	2632	394

Source: Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen training, Assam.

The size of the educated job seekers is considerably high, which is a challenge before the growing economy of the State. From the records of the live register of Employment Exchanges, the registered educated job seekers stood at 1411949 during 2012 and recorded an increase of 7.54 percent over 2011. The percentage of educated job seekers constitutes about 87 percent of the total job-seekers. The distribution of total educated job seekers in 2012 as per the live register of Assam is reflected in the bar chart given below.



Source: Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen training, Assam.

The overall registration of educated job seekers as per record of Employment Exchanges has decreased by 14 percent in 2012 over the previous year. During 2012, there is a decline in registration of Engineering Graduates, Agriculture Graduates, Veterinary Graduates, Graduates, HSLC passed and others over the previous year. One reason for decrease in registration of HSLC passed may be attributed to pursuing further studies. The year, 2012 depicts an increase in registration of Medical Graduates (235%), ITI Trainees(26%), Post Graduates(49%), HSSLC(7%), and Engineering Diploma(311%) which is a matter of concern in the context of socio-economic profile of the State. The detail distributions of the educated job seekers are shown in the table below.

TABLE – 17.8
DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATED JOB-SEEKERS

Level of Education	Registration		Percentage Increase/ Decrease in Registration	Placement		Numbers in live register	
	2011	2012		2011	2012	2011	2012
Engineering Graduate	764	744	(-)3	16	18	3571	3656
Medical Graduate	60	201	235	9	1	555	546
Agriculture Graduate	113	18	(-)84	3	0	1043	897
Veterinary Graduate	43	30	(-)30	-	0	392	301
Passed out Trainees	1583	1998	26	36	3	26691	16009
Post Graduates	1082	1615	49	8	22	13593	14489
Graduates	30694	28274	(-)8	93	85	231475	272154
H.S.S.L.C.	58194	62077	7	94	90	453458	492854
H.S.L.C.	71287	41557	(-)42	88	58	540915	545858
Diploma Holders(Eng.)	873	3589	311	23	32	5423	18174
Others	10716	10524	(-)2	20	16	35871	47011
Total	175409	150627	(-)14	390	325	1312987	1411949

Source: Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGE RATE IN RURAL AREAS

As per data collected by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam, the Average Daily Wage Rate of skilled, unskilled and other agricultural labours shows a more or less steady upward trend. The wage rate in rural areas shows that under skilled labour, wage rate of Carpenter and Blacksmith increased by 27 percent and 42 percent respectively during 2012-13 over 2011-12 and under unskilled labour, wage rate of male ploughman, herdsman and Reaper and Harvester increased by 46 percent, 37 percent and 38 percent respectively during 2012-13 over 2011-12. During 2012-13 the female wage rate for Reaper and Harvester increased by 45 percent over the previous year. The wage rate (other agricultural labour) for male and female increased by 23 percent and 28 percent respectively during 2012-13 over the previous year.

TABLE – 17.9
AVERAGE DAILY WAGE RATE IN RURAL AREAS IN ASSAM (in Rupees)

Year	Skilled Labour Wage		Un-skilled Labour Wage				Other Agricultural Labour	
	Car-penter	Black-smith	Plough-man	Herds-man	Reaper and Harvester		Man	Women
	Man	Man	Man	Man	Man	Women		
2001-02	87.01	62.17	52.01	37.56	50.71	40.73	47.02	42.16
2002-03	92.93	68.02	52.32	48.53	52.05	46.50	49.21	47.47
2003-04	102.4	85.11	57.53	52.05	60.13	42.18	55.40	49.32
2004-05	108.77	88.25	62.05	54.85	63.90	49.18	59.27	48.52
2005-06	113.91	94.45	64.19	63.01	65.02	49.02	61.44	47.69
2006-07	120.80	100.69	71.02	63.07	68.09	52.61	65.46	53.88
2007-08	123.53	97.29	76.44	72.19	74.27	59.53	72.11	58.04
2008-09	133.89	104.64	84.65	82.72	82.55	66.76	83.47	66.60
2009-10	147.08	121.33	92.91	92.08	93.25	74.05	102.83	87.00
2010-11	149.54	131.11	119.58	116.66	111.66	87.21	136.66	92.11
2011-12	154.45	133.11	124.58	119.66	118.45	93.21	137.11	98.25
2012-13	196.34	189.22	182.00	164.06	164.02	135.15	169.05	126.30

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME

Our economy is developing at a fast pace but still a major part of the population who are poverty ridden, illiterate and lack of skill needs support to earn. Keeping this in mind the Central Government and the State Government has initiated and implemented many programmes for self and wage employment generation as well as for creation of production of assets through various organisations like, the Panchayat and Rural Development Department, Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Agriculture Department, etc. The achievements of some of these programmes are briefly discussed as follows:

SWARNAJAYANTI GRAM SWAROJGAR YOJANA (SGSY)

The objective of the Swarnajayanti Gram swarojgar Yojana is to uplift the economic status of rural people by providing sustainable income generating activities to the people living below poverty line with bank loan and Government subsidy. Since inception up to 2012-13, a total of 275119 numbers of SHG's were formed of which 186937 are women Self Help Groups. A total of 105169 numbers of SHG's up to 2012-13 has taken up economic activities in the State. Out of 186937 numbers of women SHG's in the State, 1106 number of women SHG's has taken up economic activities during 2012-13. During the year 2012-13, numbers of women SHG's formed in the State was 1016. Total fund available for 2012-13 under SGSY in the State was ₹4945.93 lakh as against ₹24,363.94 lakh during 2011-12 and total expenditure incurred under SGSY in the State during 2011-12 was ₹3059.84 lakh as against ₹21,627.37 lakh during 2011-12. The total fund available for 2012-13 constitute ₹4163.31 lakh as opening balance as on 1st April, 2012, Central release ₹215.18 lakh, State release ₹94.47 lakh and other receipt ₹472.97 lakh. This program has been modified and merged with the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM).

The Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India has launched National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) by restructuring the existing SGSY scheme and started its effective implementation in the State since 1st April, 2013. One of the important components of NRLM is interest subvention to the women SHGs. NRLM is a flagship program of Govt. of India for promoting poverty reduction through building strong institutions of the poor, particularly women, and enabling these institutions to access a range of financial services and livelihood services. Total Number of villages in which intensive strategy implementation is in progress is 1917 and total number of SHGs under NRLM fold is 19711 as on March 2013. The table below shows the target and achievement during 2012-13.

TABLE – 17.10
TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT UNDER NRLM, 2012-13

Item	National Rural Livelihood Project		National Rural Livelihood Mission		Total Achievement
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
No. of District covered under intensive approach	7	7	1	1	8
No. of Blocks covered under intensive approach	22	22	22	22	44
No. of Villages entered	1547	942	438	975	1917
No. of new SHGs promoted	2290	5525	6542	6480	12005
No. of old SHGs revived/ strengthened	-	3473	-	4233	7706
No. of SHGs received bank credit	220	167	220	104	271

Source: National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Assam.

National Rural Livelihood Project (NRLP) under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) is an intensive strategy with investment support from the World Bank.

MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)

The Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Programme was introduced during the 11th five year Plan for giving wage employment opportunities to the rural poor during the lean agricultural season when they require wage employment for boosting their purchasing power to supplement their income requirement for livelihood. There are two broad divisions of expenditure under wage employment programme. The presently implemented MGNREGA has 60 percent wage component paid through Bank or Post office accounts of the job card holders introducing Bio-Matric card and 40 percent material component is spent for purchase of materials. To minimize misuse of fund under MGNREGA,

Management Information System (MIS) is made compulsory. MGNREGA is being implemented in all the 27 districts with the objective to provide 100 days employment to the job card holders in a financial year. Under this programme 39.85 lakh job cards were issued up to the year 2012-13. During 2012-13, all the 12.35 lakh no. of job card holders (who demanded employment), were provided with employment as against 13.53 lakh number of job card holders (who demanded for employment), 13.47 lakh numbers of households out of the total were provided with employment in 2011-12. A total number of 9807 households completed 100 days employment up to 2012-13 and number of disabled persons provided with employment under this programme was 2239. Under this programme up to 2012-13, a total of 313.42 lakh person days were generated of which person days generated for SC, ST and women was 18.80 lakh, 64.96 lakh and 81.48 lakh respectively.

PRIME MINISTER EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PROGRAMME (PMEGP)

The Prime Minister Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The programme was effective up to March 2008 and thereafter a new scheme under the nomenclature, 'Prime Minister Employment Generation Program' (PMEGP) has been introduced by merging the PMRY and REGP with the objective of providing employment to the educated unemployed youth. The scheme facilitates self-employment through setting up of industries/service and business ventures with a limited amount of Bank loan with subsidy on the recommendation of Task Force Committees constituted for the purpose. The KVIC is the nodal agency for implementing the PMEGP scheme at the national level and at the State level the scheme is implemented by the state KVIC Directorate, State KVIB and the District Industries and Commerce Centers and Banks. The Government subsidy under the scheme is being routed through the KVIC to the identified Banks.

TABLE – 17.11

TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT OF PMEGP DURING THE YEAR 2008-09 TO 2012-13

Year	Physical target (in nos.)	Financial Target (margin Money) (₹ in Lakh)	Total Cases sanctioned (₹ in Lakh)	Physical achievement (in no.)	Financial achievement (₹ in lakh.)	P.C. of Physical achievement	P.C. of Financial achievement
2008-09	685	820.22	861	617	676.95	90.07	82.53
2009-10	1292	1550.00	2440	2440	1899.71	189	122.56
2010-11	3193	4469.66	4756	4756	4801.10	148.95	107.42
2011-12	5047	7065.80	5280	5280	5544.99	104.62	78.48
2012-13	4644	6500.20	7336	7336	5801.15	157.97	89.25

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Assam.

TABLE – 17.12

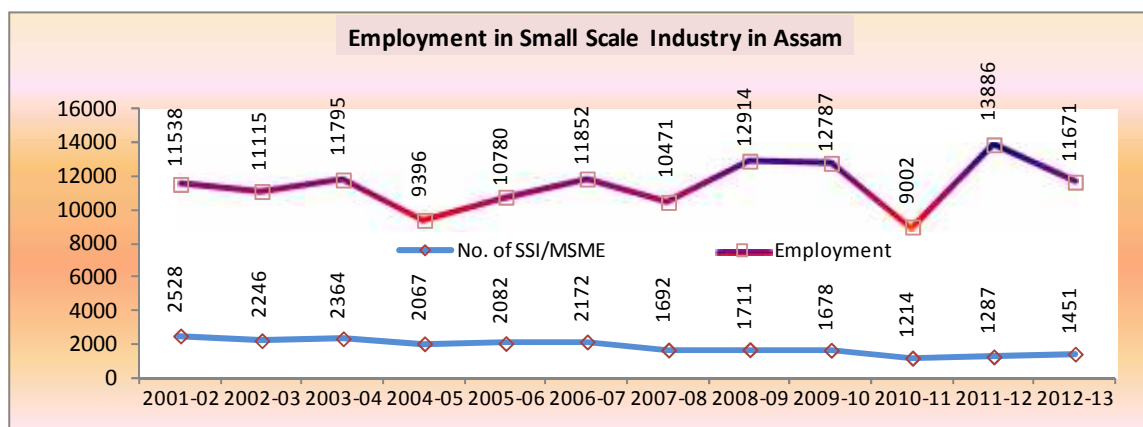
PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TARGET OF PMEGP FOR THE YEAR 2013-14

Name of implementing agency	Physical Target (in nos.)			Margin money target (₹ in lakh)
	Rural	Urban	Total	
KVIC	3621	-	3621	3619.94
KVIB	3622	-	3622	3612.94
DI&CC	2519	2242	4761	4760.14
Total for the state	9762	2242	12004	12000.02

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Assam.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES/MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (MSME)

The small scale industries sectors have a vital contribution towards the process of industrialization of the state. Presently the small-scale industries have been sub-divided into Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act 2006. There are 37356 numbers of SSI/ MSME units in Assam providing employment to 205067 of persons till the end of 2012-13 compared to 35836 units giving employment to 192713 persons in 2011-12.



Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Assam.

MULTI DISCIPLINARY SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Multi Disciplinary skill Development Programme is a flagship programme taken up by the Department of Industries and commerce for the Twelfth Five Year Plan to create skilled manpower and employment for the rural youth. The scheme also has provision for training of entrepreneurs to enhance their skills. Construction of four Multi Disciplinary skill Development centre has been started at Karimganj, Dhubri, Nagaon and Tinsukia district along with up gradation of existing training institute-Cottage Industries Training Institute, Kalapahar in Kamrup (M). Another 23 training centres are going to be constructed during 2012-13 to provide one training centre in each district of the State. Till the construction of the training centres are completed, the Department has initiated to provide training at few recognized national institutes of repute within and outside the State. During the year 2012-13, the Department sponsored 433 persons and the same number completed their training against physical target of 1600 and a financial target of ₹200.00 lakh.

MUKHYA MANTRIR KARMAJYOTI AACHANI

The basic objective of the scheme is to uplift the economic status and skill development of traditional artisans through financial assistance from the Government. Traditional trade like manufacturing of decorative textile, black smithy, pottery, carpentry, toy making etc will cover under the scheme. The scheme is under implementation from the year 2005-06 under the sponsorship of the Government of Assam. During the year 2012-13, 1903 artisans were benefited with a financial assistance of ₹178.62 lakh. The scheme is still in progress with a physical target of 4621 SHG's and individual trained person with a financial target of ₹595.00 lakh for the year 2011-12.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Vocational Training Programme is being continued by the Department of Industries and Commerce, Assam to provide assistance to the interested unemployed youth of the State for self employment. The following table shows the target and achievement for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 under the Vocational Training Programme.

TABLE - 17.13
VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

Year	Physical target (in nos.)			Financial Target (₹ in Lakh)			No. of trainees sponsored			No. of trainees completed training		
	Gen	SCSP	TSP	Gen	SCSP	TSP	Gen	SCSP	TSP	Gen	SCSP	TSP
2011-12	520	520	135	50.00	50.00	14.00	520	520	135	520	520	135
2012-13	310	350	67	30.00	nil	nil	310	nil	nil	310	nil	nil

Source: Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Assam

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

During 2012, there were 4895 number of factories (registered under Factory Act, 1948) employing 185243 number of persons in the State showing an increase of 8 percent in the number of factories employing 15 percent more than that of 2011. The maximum number of workers were engaged in manufacturing of food and beverages (39%) followed by manufacturing of other non-metallic mineral products (28%), manufacturing of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture, manufacturing of articles of straw and plaiting materials (5%); manufacturing of chemicals and chemicals product (5%) and the rest distributed amongst 76 types of factories as per NIC-2004.

APPENDIX-17.1

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN ASSAM, 2012

Sl. No.	District	General	Special	Employment Information & Guidance Bureau(EI GB)	Employment Information & Assistance Bureau(EIAB)	Total
1	Kokrajhar	2	-	-	1	3
2	Dhubri	2	-	-	1	3
3	Goalpara	1	-	-	1	2
4	Barpeta	1	-	-	1	2
5	Morigaon	2	-	-	1	3
6	Nagaon	3	-	-	1	4
7	Sonitpur	2	-	-	1	3
8	Lakhimpur	1	-	-	2	3
9	Dhemaji	2	-	-	-	2
10	Tinsukia	4	-	-	-	4
11	Dibrugarh	3	1	1	1	6
12	Sivasagar	4	-	-	2	6
13	Jorhat	2	-	1	2	5
14	Golaghat	2	-	-	2	4
15	Karbi-Anglong	3	-	-	2	5
16	Dima-Hasao	2	-	-	3	5
17	Cachar	1	-	-	2	3
18	Karimganj	2	-	-	1	3
19	Hailakandi	1	-	-	-	1
20	Bongaigaon	1	-	-	1	2
21	Chirang	-	-	-	-	-
22	Kamrup	5	-	1	1	7
23	Kamrup (M)	-	-	-	-	-
24	Nalbari	1	-	-	2	3
25	Baksa	-	-	-	-	-
26	Darrang	1	-	-	1	2
27	Udalguri	1	-	-	-	1
	ASSAM	49	1	3	29	82

Source: Directorate of Craftsmen & Employment Training, Assam

APPENDIX-17.2

EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN ASSAM, 2012

Sl. No.	District	No. of Registration	No. In Live Register	No. of Vacancies Notified	No. of placement
1	Kokrajhar	4654	42708	4	-
2	Dhubri	8170	74711	-	1
3	Goalpara	4806	39448	5	1
4	Barpeta	9971	80504	10	6
5	Morigaon	4003	35409	6	-
6	Nagaon	11152	125915	66	6
7	Sonitpur	7532	70822	90	23
8	Lakhimpur	7180	37171	12	-
9	Dhemaji	3912	36508	15	24
10	Tinsukia	9305	53059	160	68
11	Dibrugarh	5692	93341	104	30
12	Sivasagar	10137	98213	137	29
13	Jorhat	10050	86708	87	16
14	Golaghat	6510	64017	33	8
15	Karbi-Anglong	4382	42470	28	15
16	Dima-Hasao	939	26010	9	25
17	Cachar	7951	66134	32	7
18	Karimganj	4115	29560	119	8
19	Hailakandi	3565	21586	8	4
20	Bongaigaon	4109	34529	59	1
21	Chirang	-	-	-	-
22	Kamrup Metro	32220	323899	1619	104
24	Nalbari	10709	72760	12	5
25	Baksa	-	-	-	-
26	Darrang	6305	34502	17	13
27	Udalguri	1860	32745	-	-
	ASSAM	179229	1622729	2632	394

Source: Directorate of Craftsmen & Employment Training, Assam

APPENDIX-17.3

REGISTRATION, PLACEMENT AND NUMBER IN LIVE REGISTER
BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN ASSAM, 2012

Sl. No.	Level of Education	No. of Registration	No. of Placement	No. in Live Register
1	Engineering Graduates	744	18	3656
2	Medical Graduates	201	1	546
3	Agriculture Graduates	18	0	897
4	Veterinary Graduates	30	0	301
5	Passed out I.T.I. Trainees (Total)	1998	3	16009
6	Post Graduates	1615	22	14489
7	Graduates	28274	85	272154
8	H.S.S.L.C./P.U.	62077	90	492854
9	H.S.L.C./Matric	41557	58	545858
10	Diploma Holders (Engineering)	3589	32	18174
11	Others	10524	16	47011
	Total	150627	325	1411949

Source: Directorate of Craftsmen & Employment Training, Assam

PANCHAYAT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Infrastructure development of rural areas for upliftment of quality of life of rural people is the main objective of rural development programme implemented in the country. To achieve this objective the State Government, under the Department of Panchayat & Rural Development, has been implementing various programmes/schemes in the state. For effective implementation of the programmes/schemes and empowerment of the grass root level administrative system the Panchayati Raj System has been strengthened. During the year 2012-13 there are 21 Zilla Parishads, 189 Anchalik Panchayats and 2202 Gaon Panchayats in the state under three tier Panchayati Raj System in 21 districts excluding the 6th scheduled districts like Karbi-Anglong, Dima Hasao and four Bodoland Territorial Area Districts (BTAD) under Bodoland Territorial Council(BTC) where Panchayati Raj System is not in existence. Moreover, in each district there is one District Rural Development Agency and 219 Development Blocks to look after the implementation of the programmes/schemes of Panchayat & rural Development Department in all districts of the State.

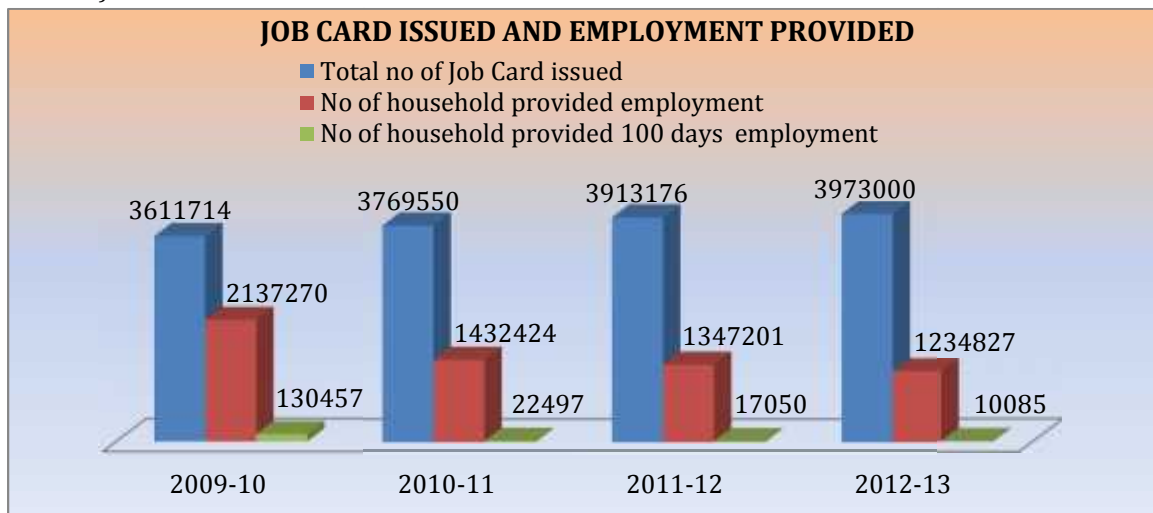
SCHEMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT : CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME : (COST SHARING BASIS WITH THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT 90:10)

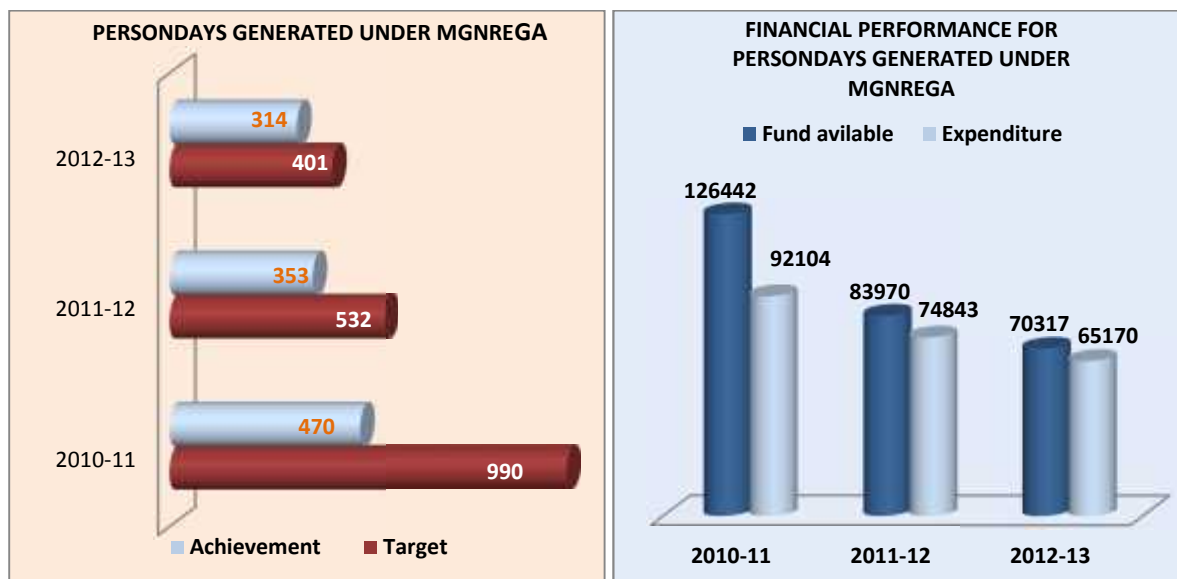
(a) MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GENERATION ACT (MGNREGA)

MGNREGA has been implemented since February, 2006. The objective of the programme is to provide 100 days employment to the job card holders demanding for work and creation of permanent assets. For better implementation of the programme steps have been taken for full operationalisation of MIS (NREGA soft) to monitor expenditure under the programme. Online monitoring of the functioning of programme and **expenditure** incurred under the programme is done every month. The system of Bio-Matric Card has been introduced for easy withdrawal of the wages against the work from the Bank/Post office account by the Job Card holders. During the year 2012-13, total Job Card holders were 39.85 lakh (cumulative from 2006-07) of which 1247507 job card holders demanded works and 1234827 job card holders were provided with employment out of which 9807 job card holders provided 100 days employment. Total persondays generated were 313.42 lakh of which 81.480 lakh per days was created by women.

Programme detail of MGNREGA as on 2013-14:

- i) Total no of Job card holders – 41.47 lakh(cumulative)
- ii) Total no household provided employment – 12.52 lakh
- iii) Average mandays generated – 23.64 days
- iv) Total mandays generated – 296.03 lakh
- v) Women participation in the programme – 29.04%
- vi) Total assets created – 17688 nos.





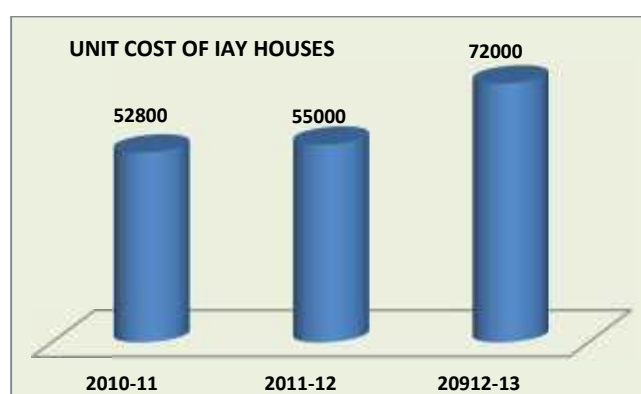
(b) INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA (IAY)

The objective of the scheme is to provide dwelling house to the houseless BPL families in the rural areas. The programme was launched in the year 1995-96. During the year 2012-13 the target was 184408 no. of houses against which 98900 no. of houses were complemented.

Year	Unit	Physical Achievement		Financial Achievement (₹in lakh)	
		Target	Achievement	Fund Available	Expenditure
2010-11	No of Houses	170849	165171	105895.10	87226.80
2011-12	No of Houses	166913	165784	136691.90	91214.95
2012-13	No of Houses	184408	98900	100540.127	71207.87

IAY for BPL Families-2013-14

Particular	Target	Achievement
i) Total Number of Houses constructed/ under construction	167729	under progress
ii) IAY Houses provided to Women beneficiary	70% of target	
iii) Unit cost of the IAY Houses.	Rs 75,000/-	



(c) SWARNAJAYANTI GRAM SWAROJGAR YOJANA (SGSY)

The objective of the scheme is to reduce poverty by enabling the poor household to access gainful self employment opportunities, with a result of applicable improvement in their livelihood on a sustainable basis, through building strong grass root institution (SHG) among the poor. The programme has been implemented since 1.4.99. Now the programme has been modified and merged with the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) during 2012.

d) INTEGRATED WASTELAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (IWDP) /HARIYALI :

The objective of the programme is to develop top soil of the degraded/wasteland for making feasible for agriculture production. The programme has now been entrusted with the soil conservation Deptt. for implementation.

ii) Central Sector Scheme :**a) National Social Assistance Programme (NASP)**

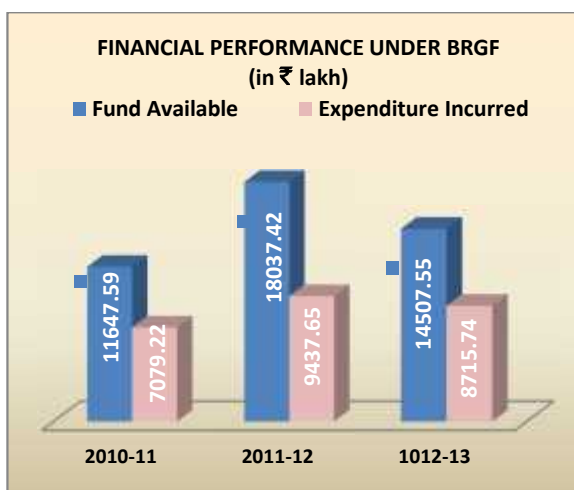
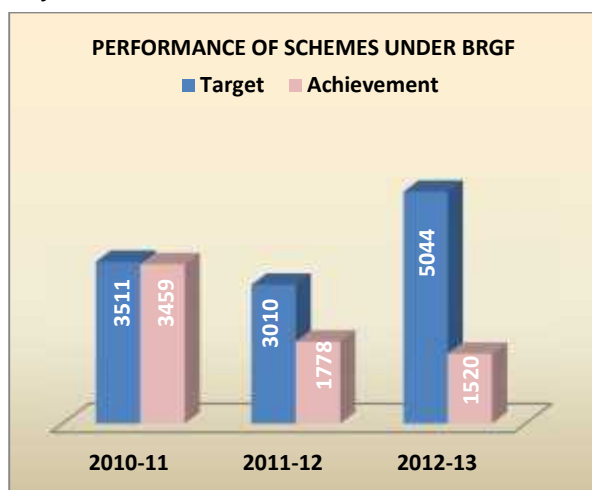
It is a Central Sector scheme to promote social security through financial support to the BPL families. The components of the scheme are IGNOAPS (Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme) Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna. It is a Central Sector Scheme and the fund is borne by the Govt. of India on 100% basis but the, State Govt. is to pay the minimum mandatory provision under IGNOAPS @₹500/- against the Govt. of India share of ₹200/- per month to the BPL beneficiaries under the age group of 60 – 79 years and 80 years and above respectively. The pensioner benefit of ₹300/- per month is provided to the IGNDPS who are at the age group of 18 – 79 years with 30% disabilities. Similarly, IGNWPS (BPL widows) in the age group of 40 – 79 years and above are also provided @ ₹300/- per month as pensionary benefit. As regards NFBS, one time assistance of ₹20,000/- is provided to the family who has lost their “primary” bread earner (Male or female). As regard Annapurna, BPL family who has attained the age 65 years and above & not covered under old age pension are provided 10 kg. rice per month.

PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER NSAP DURING 2012-13

Component	Physical Achievement			Financial Achievement (₹ in lakh)	
	Unit	Target	Achievement	Fund Release	Expenditure
IGNOAPS	No. of beneficiaries	785836	785836	12725.454	12725.454
IGNWPS	No. of beneficiaries	63810	63810	1610.287	1557.122
IGNDPS	No. of beneficiaries	24383	24383	466.056	412.896
ANNAPURNA	No. of beneficiaries	26640	26640	93.38652	93.38652
NFBS	No. of beneficiaries	20180	20180	1435.867	1392.70

(d) Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)

It is also a scheme of 100% Govt. of India’s grant to redress regional imbalances in development. The programme has two funding windows (i) Development grant (ii) Capacity building fund. The Planning Commission, Govt. of India has selected 13 districts for inclusion of this programme and these are Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Baksa, Chirang, Cachar, Dhemaji, Dima Hasao, Goalpara, Hailakandi, Karbi-Anglong, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur and Morigaon. Out of 5044 targeted schemes under BRGF, achievement was made only in 1520 number of schemes in 2012-13.



State Plan Scheme :

District Development Plan (DDP) : DDP has been implemented in all 21 PRI districts of the State since 2007-08. During the year 2012-13 ₹12204.00 lakh was allocated & ₹11648.61 lakh released to different Zilla Parishad of the State for taking up schemes approved by the District Planning Committee. Schemes for various sectors/sub-sector are to be taken up under this programme for creation of development infrastructure both in rural and urban area. The fund is now being utilised through the urban local bodies and rural local bodies. The schemes are flexible for economic growth & development of the underdeveloped areas.

13th Finance : Under this programme, grants to general areas & special areas is recommended by the Govt. of India and fund is provided by the Govt. of India. The state finance department releases the fund directly to the respective District. The grant is comprised of mainly two components one is basic grant component and the other is performance based component. It has four sub category of grants.

- i) General basic grants.
- ii) General performance grant.
- iii) Special areas basic grant.
- iv) Special areas performance grant.

These grants for Rural Local Bodies (RLB) urban local Bodies (ULB) and special areas are untied to expenditure condition. (Details achievement at table – 1).

Fourth Assam State Finance Commission

The award period of this programme is 2011-12 to 2015-16 which is funded by the State Govt. Under this programme, the subjects like agriculture including agriculture extension, Land improvement and Soil Conservation, Animal husbandry, dairies and poultry, Adult and non-formal education, Education including primary and Secondary Education, Khadi, Village and Cottage industries, rural electrification including distribution of electricity are implemented by the PRI in ZP, AP and GP.

The subjects like (a) water supply for domestic, industry and Commercial purposes, (b) Conservancy and Solid waste – management, (c) Slum improvement and upgradation, (d) Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playground, (e) Burials and burials grounds, cremations, cremations grounds and electric cremations, (f) cattle ponds, (g) public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences, (i) regulation of slaughter houses are implemented by the Urban Local Bodies (ULB).

The fund is released by the State Finance Department directly to the respective Districts for implementation of this programme.

The Deptt. has taken up the construction work of new GP office building @₹11.00 lakh per building and steps for extension of GP office building has been taken up @₹8.50 lakh per building while ₹1 crore 25 lakh has been provided to the districts for construction of multipurpose hall during the year 2012-13.

Achievement of SIRD

During the year 2012-13, 10625 numbers of beneficiaries under different activities were assisted in terms of bank loan and Govt subsidy under the Chief Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Swa-Niyojan Yojana while 1915 numbers of persons and 389 numbers of persons undergone training for skill development and exposure visit outside the states. Moreover elected 18000 PRI representatives were trained up under one day sensitisation round through satellite training systems and similarly 9064 no of participants were imparted training under orientation training programme.

Online Monitoring System

To bring more transparency in implementation of the programmes/schemes and proper utilisation of Govt. fund, online monitoring system at all levels of administration like Block, District, State and Central Govt. has been introduced. Moreover, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes are monitored through online reporting system. The MIS softwares have been introduced for various programmes such as, NREGA soft for MGNREGA, Awwa Soft for IAY and PRIA Soft for accounting of all Panchayats. Over and above, block level, District level and State level vigilance and monitoring Committees have been constituted for monitoring and reviewing the performance.

APPENDIX 18.1

DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER SGSY IN ASSAM 2012-13

SL	District	No. of SHG formed		No. of SHG taken up economic activities		No. of women SHG formed		No. of women SHGs taken up Economic activities
		Total since inception (1.4.99)	During the current year	Total since inception (1.4.99)	During the current year	Total since inception (1.4.99)	During the current year	
1	Kokrajhar	5639	-	1967	-	4281	-	-
2	Dhubri	15164	135	6347	40	7576	62	-
3	Goalpara	7398	-	2733	-	5170	-	-
4	Barpeta	15837	-	5320	-	8009	-	-
5	Morigaon	9880	-	4116	23	5880	-	13
6	Nagaon	24402	282	8140	2	14722	168	2
7	Sonitpur	24086	8	12167	149	17435	3	149
8	Lakhimpur	14042	-	2130	73	11308	87	46
9	Dhemaji	9480	120	7579	101	8511	120	101
10	Tinsukia	7310	-	2969	128	4833	-	118
11	Dibrugarh	11822	344	3360	200	10660	122	77
12	Sivasagar	9972	26	7310	20	8917	5	20
13	Jorhat	12405	381	3094	67	11168	171	65
14	Golaghat	7942	19	2617	66	4951	19	53
15	K.Anglong	5904	-	2710	9	5430	-	9
16	Dima Hasao	1243	-	531	6	678	-	4
17	Cachar	9917	-	3508	224	4960	-	171
18	Karimganj	9429	43	3556	79	4544	33	28
19	Hailakandi	4919	-	1645	-	2011	-	-
20	Bongaigaon	6807	-	2709	121	3550	-	69
21	Chirang	3805	88	1583	-	3076	88	-
22	Kamrup	12855	-	4567	15	9273	-	11
23	Kamrup(M)	2211	15	363	17	1890	11	16
24	Nalbari	9831	-	1034	45	7821	60	45
25	Baksa	10338	-	1239	94	7844	-	94
26	Darrang	11983	274	7872	42	5338	67	15
27	Udalguri	10498	-	4003	-	7101	-	-
28	Assam	275119	1735	105169	1521	186937	1016	1106

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Panchayat and Rural Development

APPENDIX 18.2

DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER MGNREGA IN ASSAM 2012-13

SI	Name of District	EMPLOYMENT GENERATED (Mandays)				
		SC	ST	OTHERS	TOTAL	WOMEN
1	Kokrajhar	61691	1163653	1320974	2546318	998260
2	Dhubri	16182	1470	1083289	1100941	302903
3	Goalpara	61199	333026	897792	1292017	437227
4	Barpeta	15796	9775	521491	547062	162245
5	Morigaon	305377	429022	2232415	2966814	402960
6	Nagaon	249329	136937	2714971	3101237	477297
7	Sonitpur	139783	200198	1794489	2134470	659175
8	Lakhimpur	34304	247782	612704	894790	206887
9	Dhemaji	30817	357299	956544	1344660	424160
10	Tinsukia	10715	55707	651142	717564	169814
11	Dibrugarh	35451	121866	1016978	1174295	337178
12	Sivasagar	63741	76720	1706203	1846664	446678
13	Jorhat	55294	131804	630491	817589	127539
14	Golaghat	17615	38603	334188	390406	90427
15	K.Anglong	28758	572413	164859	766030	245491
16	Dima Hasao	2473	103850	10013	116336	38537
17	Cachar	71843	6698	670809	749350	112862
18	Karimganj	31044	2731	155324	189099	21166
19	Hailakandi	56220	13703	528092	598015	104705
20	Bongaigaon	39381	11138	693040	743559	260028
21	Chirang	59293	360120	335410	754823	298412
22	Kamrup	54483	64930	640595	760008	134722
23	Kamrup(M)	23653	41711	88297	153661	62413
24	Nalbari	26222	12146	440788	479156	55317
25	Baksa	306087	1582971	1693709	3582767	1264940
26	Darrang	27340	1719	539036	568095	80066
27	Udalguri	56052	418042	532282	1006376	226673
	Assam	1880143	6496034	22965925	31342102	8148082

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Panchayat and Rural Development

APPENDIX-18.3

DISTRICT-WISE JOB CARDS ISSUED AND EMPLOYMENT
GENERATED IN ASSAM DURING 2012-13

Sl. No.	District	Total no. of Job Cards Issued	No. of Households demanded Employment	No. of Households provided Employment	No. of Households provided 100 days employment	No. of Disabled persons provided employment
1	Kokrajhar	180440	59920	59550	66	146
2	Dhubri	193494	50500	50412	100	9
3	Goalpara	146465	63890	63370	88	30
4	Barpeta	249263	21941	21526	36	243
5	Morigaon	142682	84196	83650	1152	24
6	Nagaon	213209	95522	95234	3456	53
7	Sonitpur	230112	116689	113136	61	773
8	Lakhimpur	164304	31896	31798	256	61
9	Dhemaji	116028	45842	45383	28	91
10	Tinsukia	117408	34566	34565	407	22
11	Dibrugarh	131023	6098	59825	309	156
12	Sivasagar	121954	65290	65037	1604	116
13	Jorhat	106508	45287	41434	51	9
14	Golaghat	129908	26992	26411	29	21
15	Karbi-Anglong	205940	73491	73295	3	14
16	Dima-Hasao	39902	8495	8484	0	1
17	Cachar	195116	38247	38078	35	14
18	Karimganj	174769	12228	12173	0	4
19	Hailakandi	118462	38272	38045	49	14
20	Bongaigaon	114970	33641	33631	134	95
21	Chirang	107951	29862	29800	562	21
22	Kamrup	196462	29928	29849	67	33
23	Kamrup (M)	37332	7507	7466	58	0
24	Nalbari	104139	17799	17639	55	4
25	Baksa	178633	93589	93443	1061	244
26	Darrang	150215	20796	20654	17	26
27	Udalguri	118467	41023	40939	123	15
	ASSAM	3985156	1247507	1234827	9807	2239

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Panchayat and Rural Development

APPENDIX-18.4

DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN ASSAM, 2012-13

Sl. No.	District	National Family Benefit Scheme		Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Kokrajhar	975	975	1872	1872
2.	Dhubri	750	750	3922	3922
3.	Goalpara	650	650	1969	1969
4.	Barpeta	750	750	3423	3423
5.	Morigaon	625	625	1859	1859
6.	Nagaon	950	950	5543	5543
7.	Sonitpur	650	650	4027	4027
8.	Lakhimpur	680	680	2129	2129
9.	Dhemaji	650	650	1370	1370
10.	Tinsukia	665	665	2754	2754
11.	Dibrugarh	754	754	2833	2833
12.	Sivasagar	650	650	2519	2519
13.	Jorhat	850	850	2393	2393
14.	Golaghat	700	700	2266	2266
15.	Karbi-Anglong	900	900	1918	1918
16.	Dima-Hasao	700	700	451	451
17.	Cachar	750	750	3461	3461
18.	Karimganj	656	656	2414	2414
19.	Hailakandi	650	650	1300	1300
20.	Bongaigaon	650	650	1424	1424
21.	Chirang	850	850	959	959
22.	Kamrup	850	850	3125	3125
23.	Kamrup (M)	650	650	2507	2507
24.	Nalbari	675	675	1650	1650
25.	Baksa	800	800	2143	2143
26.	Darrang	800	800	1788	1788
27.	Udalguri	950	950	1791	1791
	ASSAM	20180	20180	63810	63810

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Panchayat and Rural Development

APPENDIX-18.5

DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN ASSAM, 2012-13

Sl. No.	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme			Annapurna	
	District	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Kokrajhar	714	714	669	669
2.	Dhubri	1496	1496	1716	1716
3.	Goalpara	751	751	794	794
4.	Barpeta	1305	1305	1205	1205
5.	Morigaon	709	709	760	760
6.	Nagaon	2114	2114	1718	1718
7.	Sonitpur	1536	1536	1698	1698
8.	Lakhimpur	812	812	2028	2028
9.	Dhemaji	522	522	569	569
10.	Tinsukia	1051	1051	1276	1276
1.	Dibrugarh	1081	1081	1506	1506
12.	Sivasagar	960	960	1213	1213
13.	Jorhat	913	913	1038	1038
14.	Golaghat	865	865	984	984
15.	Karbi-Anglong	743	743	1053	1053
16.	Dima-Hasao	172	172	279	279
17.	Cachar	1319	1319	1445	1445
18.	Karimganj	921	921	1115	1115
19.	Hailakandi	496	496	533	533
20.	Bongaigaon	543	543	666	666
21.	Chirang	366	366	711	711
22.	Kamrup	1229	1229	1390	1390
23.	Kamrup (M)	954	954	328	328
24.	Nalbari	629	629	436	436
25.	Baksa	817	817	841	841
26.	Darrang	682	682	1007	1007
27.	Udalguri	683	683	662	662
	ASSAM	24383	24383	26640	26640

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Panchayat and Rural Development

APPENDIX-18.6

DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL PROGRESS UNDER NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN ASSAM, 2012-13

Sl. No.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme				
	Age Group of 60-79 Years			80 Years and above	
	District	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Kokrajhar	26483	26483	1589	1589
2.	Dhubri	31793	31793	2814	2814
3.	Goalpara	21960	21960	1482	1482
4.	Barpeta	19307	19307	2204	2204
5.	Morigaon	27002	27002	1575	1575
6.	Nagaon	82631	82631	4078	4078
7.	Sonitpur	53279	53279	2644	2644
8.	Lakhimpur	26093	26093	1556	1556
9.	Dhemaji	17031	17031	1088	1088
10.	Tinsukia	23808	23808	1697	1697
1.	Dibrugarh	22403	22403	1433	1433
12.	Sivasagar	30637	30637	2053	2053
13.	Jorhat	41997	41997	1394	1394
14.	Golaghat	22057	22057	1339	1339
15.	Karbi-Anglong	24572	24572	987	987
16.	Dima-Hasao	9511	9511	265	265
17.	Cachar	29263	29263	2463	2463
18.	Karimganj	21122	21122	1687	1687
19.	Hailakandi	19955	19955	1010	1010
20.	Bongaigaon	14119	14119	1057	1057
21.	Chirang	7500	7500	803	803
22.	Kamrup	60568	60568	1839	1839
23.	Kamrup (M)	16475	16475	323	323
24.	Nalbari	33752	33752	1345	1345
25.	Baksa	26118	26118	1577	1577
26.	Darrang	18490	18490	1340	1340
27.	Udalguri	14928	14928	1340	1340
	ASSAM	742854	742854	42982	42982

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Panchayat and Rural Development

APPENDIX-18.7

DISTRICT WISE TARGET AND PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER
IAY IN ASSAM DURING 2012-2013

Sl. No.	District	Annual Target (No. Of houses) 2012-13	Houses completed against Target 2012-13	Under construction (sanction before 2012-13)	Percentage achievement against target 2012-13
1.	Kokrajhar	7080	6183	0	87.33
2.	Dhubri	7758	6202	97	79.94
3.	Goalpara	6961	4098	0	68.75
4.	Barpeta	8713	4842	42	55.57
5.	Morigaon	7116	4197	116	58.98
6.	Nagaon	15602	15536	364	99.58
7.	Sonitpur	11898	5855	403	49.21
8.	Lakhimpur	7646	4005	0	52.38
9.	Dhemaji	7190	2584	0	35.94
10.	Tinsukia	5855	2279	85	38.42
1.	Dibrugarh	5918	1954	0	33.02
12.	Sivasagar	4383	3670	9	83.73
13.	Jorhat	5194	3722	0	71.66
14.	Golaghat	6024	4778	0	79.32
15.	Karbi-Anglong	10430	3740	0	35.86
16.	Dima-Hasao	2236	1132	1831	50.63
17.	Cachar	9691	3731	3244	38.50
18.	Karimganj	6882	1241	148	18.03
19.	Hailakandi	3995	1534	681	38.40
20.	Bongaigaon	4108	1515	0	36.88
21.	Chirang	3623	1444	0	39.86
22.	Kamrup	8676	558	9054	6.43
23.	Kamrup (M)	1650	1323	1	80.18
24.	Nalbari	4560	1649	0	36.16
25.	Baksa	8893	5946	0	66.86
26.	Darrang	5538	3834	14	69.23
27.	Udalguri	7788	1348	0	17.31
	ASSAM	184408	98900	16089	53.63

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Panchayat and Rural Development

SOCIAL SECTOR

EDUCATION

Education is the key input for the development of individual as well as the society. Since ancient time India is known for some great scholars and as a land for learning. Before Independence, education did not reach all sections of the people and so after Independence to address the problems of illiteracy, the government started formulating policies so that the fruits of education reach everyone, irrespective of caste, gender, religion, etc. The announcement of the first National Policy on Education in 1968 is the first step towards equal educational opportunities and radical restructuring in order to achieve national integration and greater cultural and economic development. The NPE of 1968 called for education spending to increase to six percent of the national income. In line with the goal of nation building, India has been committed to providing free and compulsory education to all children. Towards this end, Indian Parliament has enacted a legislation making free and compulsory education a Right of every child in the age group 6-14 years which has come into force from 1st April, 2010. To achieve the goal of Universal Elementary Education, educational programmes are being pursued under mission mode in the entire country. Accordingly, Sarva Siksha Abhijan (SSA) along with various educational programmes is implemented in the State along with the Country as a whole. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched recently as a step to universalize secondary education. Govt. of India in 2013 launched the Rashtriya Uchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) to provide strategic funding to higher educational institutions throughout the country. RUSA aims to provide equal development to all higher institution and rectify weaknesses in the higher education system.

As per 2011 Census, Literacy Rate of Assam is 72.19 as against the all-India rate of 73.0. The male and female literacy rate in the State as per the Census is 77.85 and 66.27 respectively as against the corresponding rate of 80.9 and 64.6 at the national level which shows that the male literacy rate in the State is lower than the National rate whereas the female literacy rate in the State is more than that at the National level. Besides pursuing the Central Govt. Schemes, the State Government is also giving various efforts to increase literacy rate in general and among women in particular in the State. The State Government equally gives emphasis in providing qualitative technical education to build technical skills to cater the needs of the economy. Keeping in view of importance of education in the socio-economic development, the State Government has been implementing various educational programmes.

Right to Education

The Right to Education (RTE) Bill for providing free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 years was passed in the parliament in 2009 and “The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education” came into force in April, 2010. It is mandatory for the State Government to implement the RTE Act and accordingly the Government of Assam notified “The Assam Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2011” on 11th July, 2011.

Elementary Education

The Directorate of Elementary Education (DEE), Assam has been functioning to achieve the goal of Universal Elementary Education in the State by providing useful and relevant elementary education to all children in the age group 6-14 years. Presently, all schemes for elementary education are implemented through SSA. The provisions under SSA are legally mandated by the RTE Act. The new law provides a justifiable legal framework that entitles all children between the ages of 6-14 years free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education. The DEE at present is functioning with an education network of 35064 primary schools with 77195 number of teachers and 7306 upper primary schools with 43851 teachers. In this functioning process the DEE is involving 5779 Non-Government Institutions in the State.

Plan Period	Outlay (₹ in lakh)	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)
10 th Plan	72852.45	74129.68
11 th Plan	66813.00	90997.00

Source: Draft Twelfth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan, 2012-13 (Vol-1), Planning and Development Department, Assam.

The table 19.1 shows the expenditure incurred during the 10th Plan and 11th Plan on elementary education followed by a comparison on achievements during the Plan periods.

Over view of 10th and 11th Five Year Plan

The Budget Outlay in 11th Five year Plan was ₹66813.00 lakh which is ₹5939.00 lakh less than that of the Budget Outlay of the 10th Five Year Plan. But the expenditure has grown up by ₹16867.32 lakh in 11th Plan. The excess being met up by re-appropriation from the non-plan head. The major part of expenditure has been incurred for releasing the State share for implementation of SSA and Mid-Day Meal schemes. The major achievement of the 10th Five Year Plan is conversion of the liabilities of salaries from plan to non-plan.

Key Achievements in Elementary Education during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012):

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan the State has achieved a lot at the lower primary and upper primary level. Some of the key achievements during this period are as follows:

- 5,015 Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) centres have been upgraded to Govt. Lower Primary Schools.
- Class-V has been amalgamated to Lower Primary and Class-VIII to Upper Primary to make the elementary education cycle of eight years.
- State curriculum has been reformed in the light of National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 for Class-I to Class-VIII.
- The NCERT textbooks are introduced for the core subjects-Mathematics, Science, English and Hindi.
- Under the Chief Minister's special scheme, "Assam Bikash Yojana", 135301 number of girl students are provided with bi-cycles.
- Free uniform and free textbooks to elementary school students.

Mid Day Meal

The Government of India launched the "National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education" on 15th August 1995 to increase enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously to improve nutritional levels among children. The scheme was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and underwent changes from time to time increasing the nutritional level for children. In 2006, the nutritional norm was revised to 450 calories and 12 gram protein. In 2007, the Scheme was extended to cover children of upper primary classes (Class VI to Class VIII) and the name of the Scheme was changed from 'National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education' to 'National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools'. The nutritional norm for upper primary stage was fixed at 700 Calories and 20 grams of protein.

The Scheme covers not only Government, Government aided and local body school but also the children studying in Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative and Innovative Education Centres.

The Scheme was further revised in April 2008 to extend the scheme to recognized as well as unrecognized Madarsas / Maqtabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhijan.

During the Annual Plan 2012-13, State share of expenditure incurred on Mid Day Meal was ₹5103.22 lakh. For the Annual Plan 2013-14, an amount of ₹5500.00 lakh is proposed as State share for the Mid Day Meal Scheme.

Drop-out Rates

The average drop-out rate at Primary level in the age group 6 years to 11 years in the State during 2010-11 [as per DISE 2011-12: Flash Statistics, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India] was 11.71 in total with 12.47 for boys and 10.93 for girls as against the all States average drop-out rates of 6.50, 6.92 and 6.07 respectively. The drop-out rates at the Upper primary level in the State was 3.61(total) and 4.62 for boys and 2.65 for girls as against the all-States average rate of 6.56, 7.01 and 6.08 respectively during 2010-11.

The table 19.2 shows the average drop-out rates during 2010-11 in the NE States and at all India level.

TABLE – 19.2

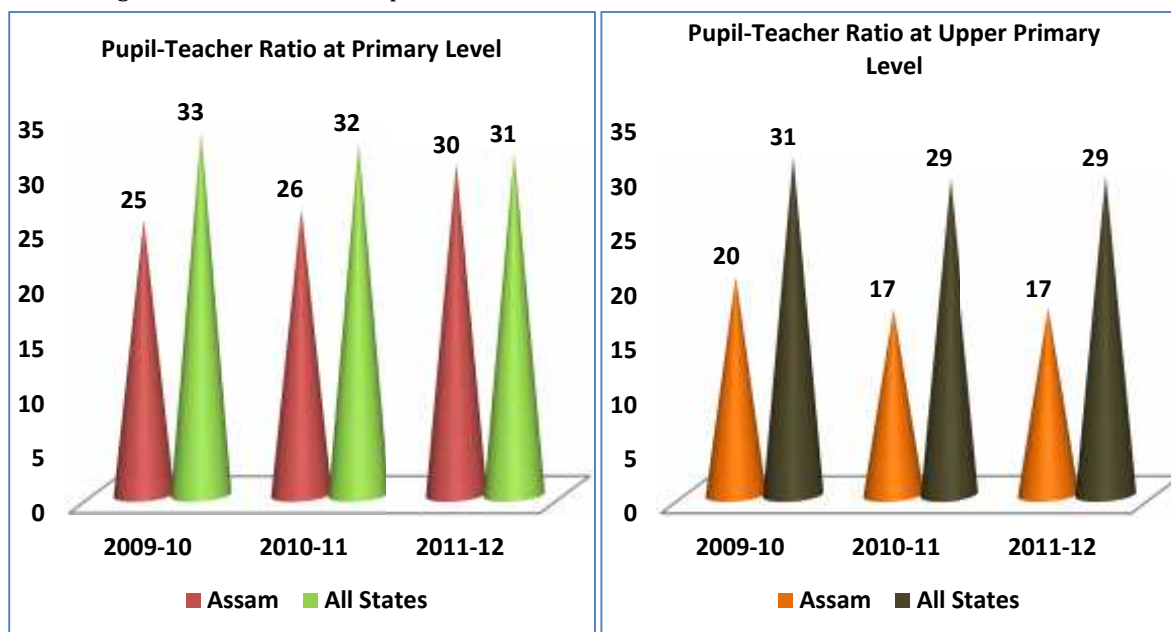
AVERAGE DROP-OUT RATES IN NORTH-EASTERN STATES AND ALL INDIA, 2010-11

States	Primary Level			Upper Primary Level		
	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls
Arunachal Pradesh	14.82	15.38	14.23	0.98	1.09	0.86
Assam	11.71	12.47	10.93	3.61	4.62	2.65
Manipur	12.06	11.78	12.34	3.00	3.26	2.74
Meghalaya	15.11	16.23	14.01	8.71	9.13	8.33
Mizoram	7.04	8.42	5.51	9.02	10.23	7.72
Nagaland	6.04	6.44	5.63	2.95	2.73	3.17
Sikkim	4.34	5.68	2.92	5.25	5.90	4.68
Tripura	6.18	6.20	6.16	4.65	4.71	4.58
India	6.50	6.92	6.07	6.56	7.01	6.08

Source: DISE 2011-12: Flash Statistics, NUEPA and Department of School Education and Literacy, MHRD, Govt. of India

Pupil-Teacher Ratio

The Pupil-Teacher Ratio for all schools in the Primary and Upper Primary Levels of the State and at all States level from 2009-10 to 2011-12 as per the DISE 2011-12: Flash Statistics: Elementary Education in India: Progress towards UEE is depicted as under.

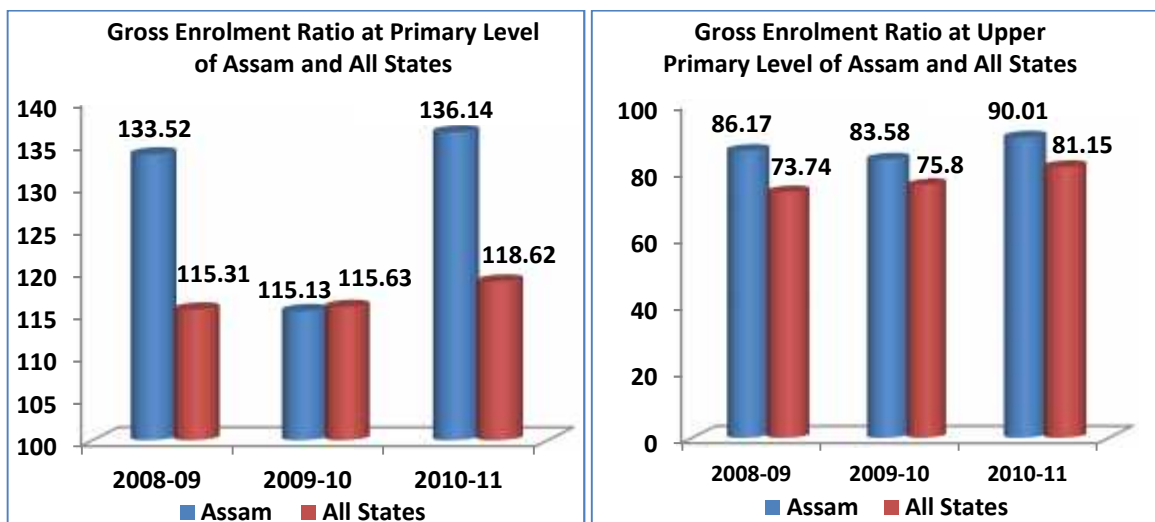


Source: DISE 2011-12: Flash Statistics: Elementary Education in India: Progress Towards UEE, 2011-12

According to the report, the percentage of Single-Teacher Primary Schools with 15 and more students in the State during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 was 15.03, 19.75 and 19.39 respectively and the percentage for all Schools during the same periods was 11.10, 14.05 and 14.55 respectively.

Enrolment Ratio

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at Primary Level during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 was 133.52, 115.13 and 136.13 and at Upper Primary Level, the GER during the same periods was 86.17, 83.58 and 90.01 respectively in the State. The figures below shows GER of Assam and all-States during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11



Source: Flash Statistics: Elementary Education in India: Progress Towards UEE, 2010-11

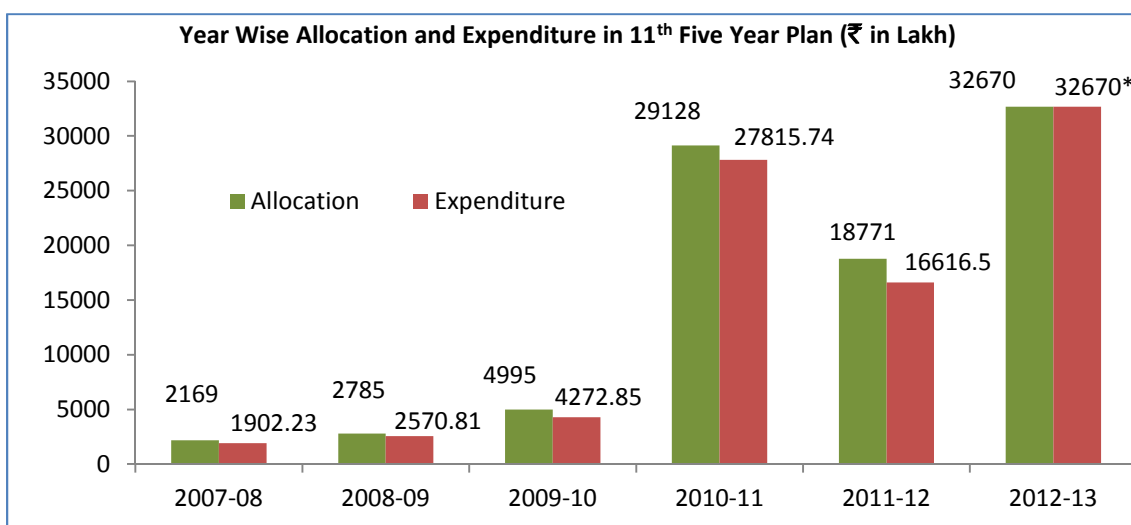
Secondary Education

The secondary education is a key to prepare the student after passing out elementary education with higher level of knowledge and skills for higher education. In Assam, Secondary Education covers Class IX to Class X for the age group of 14 years to 16 years and Higher Secondary stage covers Class XI to Class XII for the age group 17 years to 18 years. However, amalgamated Secondary Schools are imparting education from Class VI onwards. Government of India launched Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) with an aim to achieve universal access and quality secondary education in the year 2009-10. Simultaneously, efforts are being made to create a robust and vast system of higher and technical education.

Eleventh Five Year Plan

During the 11th Five Year Plan period, schemes were taken up to build the existing facilities and to universalize the secondary education in Assam. The figure given below depicts that after launching of RMSA in the year 2009-10, fund allocation towards secondary education in the State has increased many fold. During 2010-11, fund allocation although has increased by 483 percent, during the following year (2011-12) fund allocation decreased by 36 percent. During 2012-13, the fund allocation was 74 percent more than that of 2010-11.

The year wise allocation and expenditure in the 11th Five Year Plan and is presented as follows.



*Anticipated

Source: Draft Annual Plan, 2013-14, Planning and Development Department, Assam.

Achievement of 11th Five Year Plan Period:

- Financial grants provided to 100 years or above old 36 numbers of Secondary Schools.
- Grant to 166 numbers of Secondary Schools for distinguished performance.
- Scholarship to 14583 numbers of BPL students of Secondary Schools.
- Repair/ Renovation Grant of Rupees five lakh to each of 1016 numbers of Secondary Schools.
- Financial assistance to 2021 numbers of recognised High School/ High Madrassa, 185 permitted Higher Secondary School and 199 plus two stage Govt. Concurrence Junior Colleges.
- Launching of Rajib Gandhi Computer Literacy Programme.
- Launching of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhijan in Assam and giving grant to the mission for innovative schemes and taking quality education under Secondary Education.
- Remuneration to 8139 numbers of teachers engaged on contractual basis in Govt. Secondary Schools.
- Under State Plan, non-recurring building grant to 200 Secondary Schools, Girls' Common Room grant to 125 Secondary Schools, Book Grant to 125 Secondary Schools and Furniture Grant to 125 Secondary Schools under SCCP.
- Under State Plan, non-recurring building grant to 27 numbers of Secondary Schools under TSP.

Aims, Objectives and thrust areas for 12th Five Year Plan

The thrust areas for secondary education in the State during the plan period are given below:

- ❖ Recruitment of quality teachers through TET examination.
- ❖ Engagement and maintenance of contractual teachers.
- ❖ Improvement of infrastructure of Secondary Schools.
- ❖ Providing various kinds of scholarship.
- ❖ Introduction of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Secondary Schools.
- ❖ Tour of top position holders to NASA.
- ❖ Providing assistance to secondary schools for publication of magazines, hosting of youth festivals and other festivals.
- ❖ Tour of teachers to institution of repute.
- ❖ Vocationalisation of Secondary Education.
- ❖ Maintaining of the existing vocational stream in secondary schools.
- ❖ Establishment of Model Schools.
- ❖ Establishment of girls' hostel.
- ❖ Implementation of RMSA schemes.
- ❖ Establishment of e- class rooms in secondary schools.
- ❖ Reduction of school drop-outs in secondary schools.

To achieve the above mentioned aims and objectives, an amount of ₹210829.88 lakh is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17. An amount of ₹32720.00 lakh was approved for the Annual Plan 2012-13 and for the Annual Plan 2013-14, the proposed outlay is ₹32720.00 lakh.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Assam has taken up various activities such as infrastructure development, recruitment of teacher, establishment of model schools, establishment of girls' hostel and in service training to teachers to uplift Secondary Education in Assam. All the scheme of RMSA is centrally sponsored and the State has to provide only 10 percent matching share to the RMSA.

For construction of model schools, Girls Hostel through RMSA, 10 percent State share of amount ₹1000.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2013-14 to supplement the RMSA.

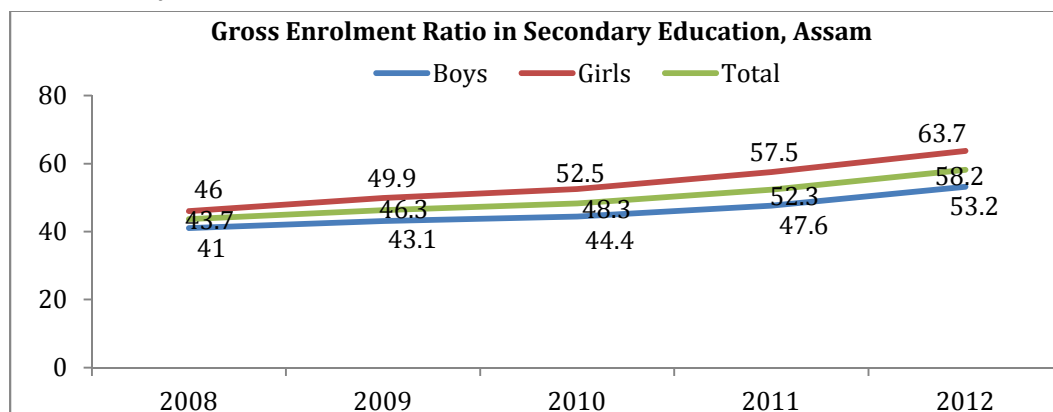
During the Annual Plan, 2013-14, the expected Expenditure of the RMSA in the State is as follows:

RMSA Schemes:	₹91733.00 lakh
Model Schools:	₹13165.00 lakh
Girls' Hostel:	₹9491.00 lakh

National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF): ₹4681.00 lakh

Gross Enrolment Ratio in Secondary Education

The graph given below gives a trend of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) from 2008 to 2012 in Assam. It shows that the GER is on an increasing trend which tells about the various initiatives taken up by the Govt. towards universalisation of Secondary Education. The graph also depicts that the GER for girls' is more than of the boys'.



Madrassa Education

The Directorate of Madrassa Education, Assam looks after the madrassa education in the State. At present, there are as many as 524 pre-senior Madrassas, 164 Senior Madrassas, 5 Arabic Colleges, 14 Title Madrassas, 500 Voluntary Moktab and 700 Khariji Madrassas pursuing Madrassa education in the State. During 2011-12, the State had 74 provincialised institutions with 1222 numbers of male teachers and 12 numbers of female teachers imparting education to 14090 boys and 5849 girl students.

Achievements during the Eleventh Five Year Plan were as follows:

Establishment of the Directorate of Madrassa Education, 700 Khariji Madrassa have been provided with financial assistance for infrastructure development, the Govt. of India has released an amount of ₹1498.53 lakh as 100 percent Central assistance under the 'Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrassa (SPQEM)', a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, computers/laptops provided to the 1st division holder in F.M. final examination.

The total approved allocation for madrassa education in the State for the Eleventh Five Year Plan was ₹12,272.00 lakh. The year wise allocation and expenditure during the plan period is presented in the table given below:

TABLE - 19.3
ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
(₹ in lakh)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2007-08	250.00	250.00
2008-09	210.00	Nil
2009-10	3510.00	3486.57
2010-11	8010.00	8010.00
2011-12	292.00	292.00(anticipated)
Total	12272.00	12038.57

Source: Draft Annual Plan: 2013-14, Planning and Development Department, Assam

Key Initiatives for 12th Five Year Plan

- Establishment of Madrassa University and Training College.
- Establishment of six Zonal Offices.
- Construction of Hostel for Boys and Girls.

During the year 2012-13, an amount of ₹494.44 lakh was provided to meet the expenses for remuneration to the contractual teachers.

An outlay of ₹6000.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan: 2013-14 for implementation of the PM's 15 Point programme, SPQEM and IDMI.

Adult Education

Adult Education programme was started nationwide in the year 1978-79. Subsequently after constitution of National Literacy Mission (NLM) in 1988, the total literacy campaign came into being. During the year 2009 the **Sakshar Bharat Mission** was launched by the Government of India to boost literacy drive dovetailed with skill development. The Adult Literacy Programme is implemented to eradicate illiteracy of the age group 15 years and above in the population.

The strategic primary focus of the programme is on women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Communities, Char Areas, Hill Areas and Tea Tribes to achieve 80 percent literacy within 2012 as stipulated in Sakshar Bharat Mission. The 11th Five Year Plan targeted to cover 31 lakh illiterates of aged 15 years and above. Achievement under the Sakshar Bharat Mission up to 2010-11 was 13 lakh 62 thousand and the programme is still going on to achieve the target.

During the 11th Five Year Plan, the Slot-I and Slot-II of the programme is to cover 12 districts viz. Dhemaji, Sonitpur, Darrang, Bongaigaon, Karbi-Anglong, Dhubri, Kokrajhar, Goalpara, Barpeta, Morigaon, Hailakandi and Tinsukia with 90 percent Central share and 10 percent State share. In Slot-I, Central share of ₹14.48 and State share of ₹1.61 crore has been released as first installment against the total Govt. sanction of ₹59.22 crore to cover 5.98 lakh non-literates in five districts.

Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of ₹31.78 crore for Slot-II to cover 7.64 lakh non-literates in 7 districts. An amount of ₹8.58 crore as Central share and ₹95.19 lakh as State share has been released as the first installment for Slot-II of the programme.

Govt. of India approved the Slot-III Sakshar Bharat Mission to cover three districts viz. Baksa, Udalguri and Chirang districts and an amount of ₹100.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2013-14.

State Literacy Centre Programme (SLP)

This programme is initiated in the State to cover the backward areas with low literacy rate of the endowed districts like Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, etc. that are not covered as per parameters of Sakshar Bharat Mission. This programme will target the unendowed pockets of thrust areas and inaccessible rural areas to achieve the target of 80 percent literacy rate by the end of the Twelfth Five year Plan. An amount of ₹13.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan 2013-14 for SLP.

SCERT

SCERT, Assam is the State Academic Authority engaged in academic resource development through various programmes such as organizing long and short term training, workshops, seminars, research and evaluation activities for teachers and teacher educators to make them professionally competent for effective teaching. Implementation of the Right to Education Act, 2009 reposes greater responsibility on SCERT, Assam with the declaration by the State Govt. as the State Academic Authority under section 29 of RTE Act, 2009.

The original allocation for the Eleventh Five Year Plan was ₹476.65 lakh which was later on reduced to ₹466.65 lakh. The actual utilization during the plan period was ₹338.25 and major key physical achievements during the period are shown at Table 19.4:

TABLE - 19.4
MAJOR PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-12)

Achievement	Total (in no.)
Training of Teachers	73237
Development of Textbook	220
Seminar and workshop	12
Research and action Research	32
Publication	16
State Level Science Exhibition	3

Source: Draft Annual Plan: 2013-14, Planning and Development Department, Assam.

The main objective of the Twelfth Five Year Plan will be to revamp teacher education. Efforts will be made for quality improvement of school education by strengthening capacity building of teachers and teacher educators through intensive training, school visit and spot academic assistive programme.

The proposed physical target for the 12th Plan and the target proposed along with physical achievement during the Annual Plan 2012-13 to facelift teacher education in the State are shown in the table given below:

TABLE - 19.5
PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
(In numbers)

Scheme	Target for		Anticipated Achievement
	12 th Plan (2012-17)	Annual Plan 2012-13	
A. State Plan Scheme			
Training			
a. Elementary Teacher	20000	12000	12000
b. Diploma in Elementary Education	11000	2200	2200
c. Secondary Teacher	5000	1000	1000
d. Teacher Education/ Supervisors	500	100	100
Workshop/ Seminar	10	2	2
Research and Action Research	15	2	2
Textbook and Curriculum	-	12	12
Publication	30	6	6
B. Centrally Sponsored Scheme			
New DIET	4	4	4
New CTE	4	1	1
New IASE	3	2	2
Block Level TEIs	14	2	2

Source: Draft Annual Plan: 2013-14, Planning and Development Department, Assam.

To create infrastructure facilities for teacher training an amount of ₹3500.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 2013-14 and ₹8440.00 lakh is proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

Higher Education

The Directorate of Higher Education and Directorate of Secondary Education is established to give primary focus on expansion and promotion of Higher Education by granting financial assistance to the needy educational institutions besides implementing various programmes for development of general education and assisting for infrastructure development in general with special focus to rural and backward areas.

The year wise approved allocation and expenditure for development of higher education during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) is as follows-

TABLE – 19.6
ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE DURING 11TH FIVE YEAR PLAN

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2007-08	1550	1379.36
2008-09	990	963.00
2009-10	3637.86	3427.86
2010-11	9003	8033.00
2011-12	13077	11682.94

Source: Draft Annual Plan: 2013-14, Planning and Development Department, Assam.

Few major achievements during 11th Five Year Plan:

- Provided ₹490.00 lakh for Gauhati University, ₹975.00 lakh for Dibrugarh University and ₹49.00 lakh for Cotton College for infrastructure development.
- ₹361.26 lakh had been released as financial assistance to 132 non-Govt. colleges.
- ₹750.00 lakh has been released to 125 non-Govt. colleges (@₹6.00 lakh per College) as financial assistance
- Private University Act and Rules passed.
- Don Bosco University and Down Town University formed.
- Kokrajhar College has been taken over as Govt. College.
- K.K. Handique State Open University established.
- 5 year LLB course in B.R.M. Govt. Law College and 4 whole times and 4 part time lecturer posts created.
- ₹200.00 lakh to setup Kumar Bhaskar Varma Sanskrit University at Nalbari has been released.
- The Bodo Land University Act passed.
- ₹500.00 lakh for financial assistance to 100 non-Govt. Sanskrit Tols has been released.

Physical achievement during the 11th Five Year Plan and 10th Five Year Plan are shown below-

TABLE – 19.7

Institutions	Up to the end of 10 th Five Year Plan (in no.)	Achievement during the 11 th Five Year Plan (in no.)	Total at the end of 11 th Five Year Plan (in no.)
Universities	7	3	10
Govt. Colleges	6	1	7
Provincialised Colleges	188	1	189
Non-Govt. Colleges	142	33	175
Provincialised Sanskrit & Pali Tols	82	-	82
Non-Govt. Sanskrit Tols	67	33	100
Literary & Voluntary Organisations	14	5	19

Source: Draft Annual Plan: 2013-14, Planning and Development Department, Assam.

For the Twelfth Five year Plan (2012-17) an amount of ₹103100 lakh is proposed for the development of Higher education and an amount of ₹11139 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2013-14.

Technical Education

The Directorate of Technical Education, Assam prepares, supervises and implements the plans and schemes for overall development of Technical Education in the State. The projected outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) at 2006-07 prices for State Plan was ₹1950.00 crore against which the actual expenditure incurred during the plan period was ₹84.74 crore. The physical target and achievement during the 11th Five Year Plan is depicted below:

TABLE – 19.8

PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

State Plan Scheme	Target for 11 th Plan (2007-12) (In Nos.)	Achievement during (in Nos.)	
		Annual Plan 2011-12	11 th Plan Period (Actual)
Establishment of Polytechnics	3	1	4
Establishment of Engineering Colleges	3	-	2
Introduction of new courses in Engg. Colleges	14	1	4
Intake capacity of Engineering colleges	975	975	975
Up gradation of JTS to Polytechnics	1	-	1
Introduction of new courses in Polytechnics	13	4	7
Intake capacity of Polytechnics	1545	1545	1545

Source: Draft Annual Plan: 2013-14, Planning and Development Department, Assam.

The tentative projected outlay for 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) for Technical Education in the State is ₹434.00 crore. For the Annual Plan 2012-13, the approved outlay for State Plan was ₹39.90 crore and it is anticipated to spend the same amount during the year. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2013-14 is ₹39.90 crore. The physical target for the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the target and achievement for the Annual Plan 2012-13 along with proposed physical target for the Annual Plan 2013-14 is presented in the table given below:

TABLE – 19.9

PHYSICAL TARGET FOR THE 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE ANNUAL PLAN 2012-13

State Plan Scheme	Target for the 12 th Plan (2012-17) (In Nos.)	Annual Plan 2012-13 (in Nos.)		Proposed Target for the Annual Plan 2013-14 (In Nos.)
		Target	Achievement	
Establishment of Polytechnics	21	3	3	21
Establishment of Engineering Colleges	6	2	2	6
Introduction of new courses in Engg. Colleges	3	3	3	3
Intake capacity of Engineering colleges	975+720=1695	1695	1695	1695
Up gradation of JTS to Polytechnics	1	1	1	1
Introduction of new courses in Polytechnics	3	3	3	3
Intake capacity of Polytechnics	1545+5040=6585	6585	6585	6585

Source: Draft Annual Plan: 2013-14, Planning and Development Department, Assam.

Medical Education

The Directorate of Medical Education, Assam is entrusted with the task of generating human resources like Doctors, Nurses, Technicians, Physiotherapists, Pharmacists and other Health personnel to meet the growing needs of not only the State but the entire North Eastern region.

The Directorate has a host of institutes under its control that is Assam Medical College(AMC) & Hospital, Gauhati Medical College(GMC) & Hospital, Silchar Medical College (SMC) & Hospital, Jorhat Medical College, Regional Dental College, Guwahati; Regional Nursing College, Guwahati; Govt. Ayurvedic College, Guwahati; S.J.N. Homeopathic Medical College, Guwahati; Dr. J.K. Saikia Homeopathic Medical College, Jorhat; Assam Homeopathic Medical College, Nagaon, three pharmacist institutes associated with AMC, GMC and SMC, Medical Institute at Jorhat and four Institute of Paramedical Sciences at Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Silchar and Jorhat. The Srimanta Sankaradeva University of Health Services, Assam has started functioning from 2009-10 and all the Medical Institutions of the State are affiliated to it.

Physical Achievement on Medical Education during the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12)

- Jorhat Medical College has started functioning from the session 2010 with an intake capacity of 100 students. Hospital section of Fakaruddin Ali Ahmed Medical College and Hospital started functioning from February 2011. Tezpur Medical College at Tezpur has been set up under ACA plan. A total amount of ₹160.00 crore under ACA has been sanctioned and utilized against the construction work of Tezpur Medical College achieving a physical progress of 83 percent by the end of October 2012. A revised estimate of ₹250.00 crore has been approved and ₹15.00 crore has been provided under State Plan to complete the remaining works.
- Another Medical College at Diphu, “Assam Hills Medical College and Research Institute” is in the process of establishment.
- The State Govt. has proposed to establish three more Medical Colleges at Kokrajhar, Dhubri and Lakhimpur. To initiate the proposal, Govt. has released ₹300.00 lakh (₹100.00 lakh per college) to NRHM during 2011-12.
- The Srimanta Sankaradeva University of Health Science has started functioning fully from 2009-10.
- Three new institutes of Para medical sciences have been established at GMCH, AMCH and SMCH and the courses have already been started from the session 2008.
- A new Directorate of AYUSH has been established during 2010-11.
- Two new B.Sc. Nursing Colleges at Dibrugarh and Silchar has started functioning from the session 2011-12.

Twelfth Five Year Plan

The Directorate of Medical Education is playing a vital role to develop infrastructure, generate and improve the quality of human resources to serve the people of the State. The programmes proposed for the Twelfth Five Year Plan to strengthen medical education in the State are presented below:

- Increasing seat capacity and opening of new post graduate courses at AMC, GMC, SMC, and LMC.
- Increasing intake capacity for MBBS to 250 at GMC, Guwahati and AMC, Dibrugarh.
- Complete the project work of Medical Colleges at Jorhat, Barpeta, Tezpur and Diphu.
- Up-gradation of Pharmacy Institute to B. Pharm College attached to AMC and GMC.
- Establishment of Degree level Institute of Physiotherapy.
- Development of infrastructure of the two new B.Sc. Nursing Colleges at Dibrugarh and Silchar.
- To establish two new institutes of Diploma in Medical Rural Health Care course at Silchar and Barpeta.

The Directorate of Medical Education has taken up steps to generate human resources to fill up the gap of Doctor Population Ratio and accordingly an amount of ₹140.63 crore is proposed for the Annual Plan 2013-14 to strengthen infrastructure and up gradation of the existing medical institutions and to take steps to establish new Medical Colleges at Diphu and Kokrajhar.

Health and Family Welfare

The United Nation Organizations programme “Health for all by 2020 AD” contemplates to expand the infrastructure for public health and medical care in order to ensure quality medical services to common men. To achieve this goal, the State Government has been undertaking various schemes/programmes and continuously increasing allocation of fund to the health sector in State Plans.

To enhance and strengthen health services at various stages, to remove regional and intra-regional disparities by improving health services in rural, hilly, char and tribal areas, to strengthen regional referral services and to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) the Government of Assam along with National Health Mission(NHM) have been implementing various schemes in the State.

Child Health Indicator in Assam: 2012

Activity	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
Crude Birth Rate	22.5	21.6	23.7		15.6	
Crude Death Rate	7.9	7.0	8.3	7.6	5.6	5.6
Infant Mortality Rate.	55	42	58	46	33	28
Neo-Natal mortality rate	29	29	31	33	10	16
Under 5(Five) mortality rate	75	52	80	58	37	32

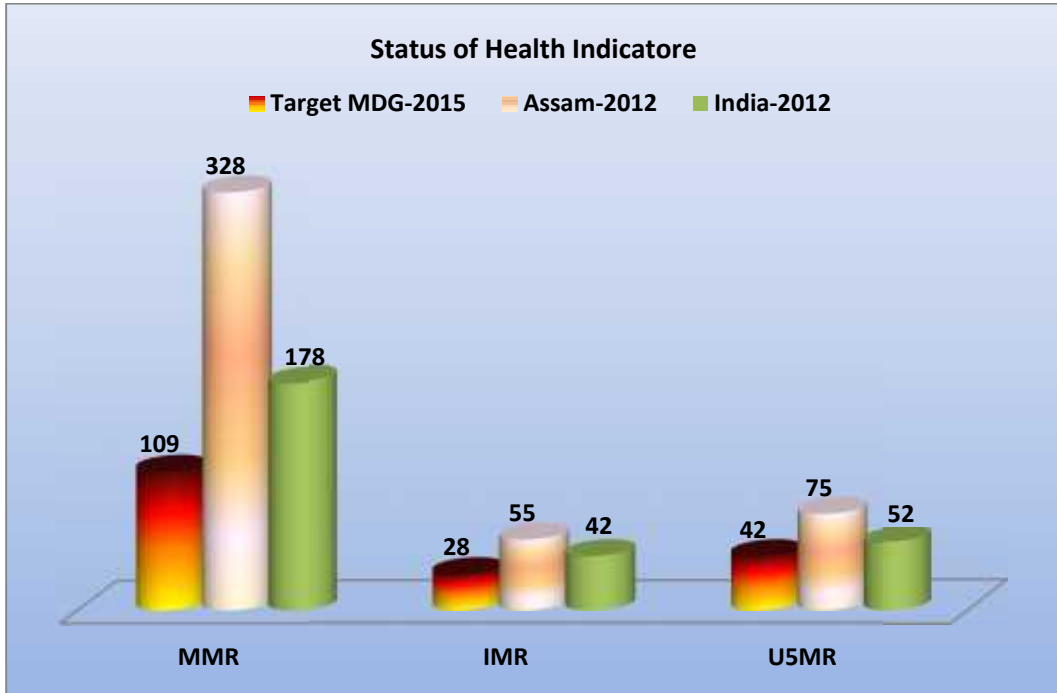
Status of MMR and TFR in Assam

1	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	490 in 2001-03 (As per, RGI)	347 in 2010-11 (As per AHS 2011-12) 328 in 2010-12 (As per RGI 2013)	301 (AHS 2012-13)
3	Total Fertility Rate(TFR)	2.9in 2005 (As per SRS)	2.4 (in 2011, SRS)	2.4 (SRS 2012)

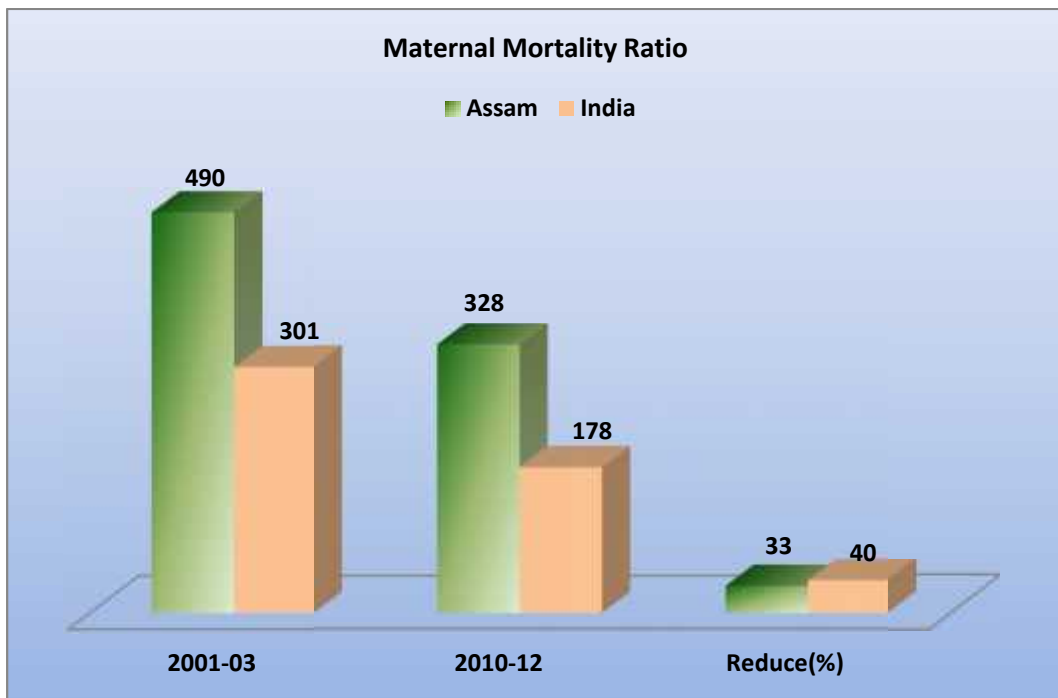
Millennium Development Goal (MDG)

MDGs are a set of numerical & time bound targets to measure achievements in human and social development laid down by UN. To improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality the target of MDG are as follows:

Goal No	Goals	Indicators	Targets by 2015
5	Improve Maternal Health	Maternal Mortality Ratio(MMR)	109
4	Reduce Infant Mortality	Infant Mortality Rate(IMR)	28
	Reduce Child Mortality	Under 5 Mortality Rate(U%MR)	42

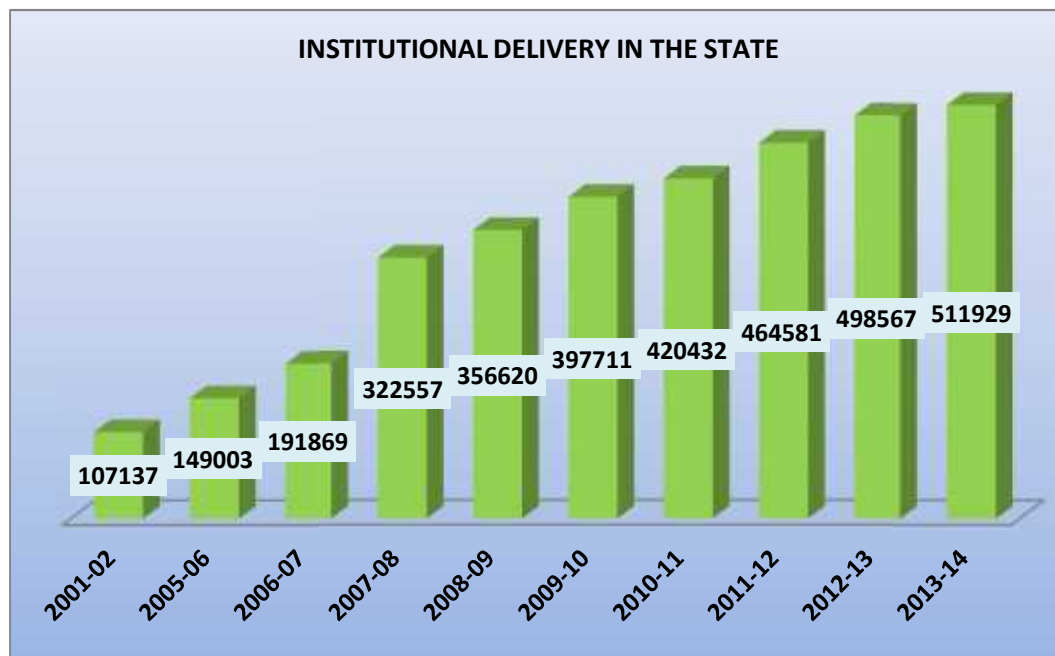


As per RGI (December, 2013), the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), 328 per 1,00,000 live birth is the highest in the country against the corresponding national figure 178. In 2001-03, the MMR of Assam was 490, highest in the country, and it declined by marginally two percent to 480 in 2004-06 as per report of Registrar General of India (RGI). However during 2007-09 a remarkable decline was noticed around 19 percent, i.e. MMR from 480 to 390 per lakh live birth. In 2010-12 the MMR has come down by near 16 percent. For improving MMR various measures for safe delivery have been taken under the National Health Mission (NHM) in the State. Out of these measures Janani Suraksh Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under NHM, introduced in 2005, which focuses on reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. The various measures that have been implemented under NHM for mother and child health activities are as discussed below:



1. Steps taken to reduce Maternal Mortality

Maternal Death Review (MDR): Maternal Death Reviews are conducted as per Govt. of India guidelines since 2010-11. Facility based Maternal Death Reviews (FBMDR) conducted in Medical College, District Hospital, FRUs and 12 private hospitals with high delivery load (>500). Analysis of maternal deaths shows that Anaemia (an indirect obstetric cause) and complication of Pregnancy Induced Hypertension (PIH) are the constant leading causes of maternal deaths.



1.1. Steps initiated for reduction of anaemia and PIH:

- 1.1.1. Management protocols developed for Sub Centre (SC) ANMs on Anaemia and PIH.
- 1.1.2. Line listing of pregnant woman with severe Anaemia less than 7 gm/dl Hb% and PIH (BP > 140/90 mmHg) by ASHA & ANM and referral for management.
- 1.1.3. Digital BP instruments provided to ANMs so that BP measurement can be done accurately.
- 1.1.4. IV Irons Sucrose for Anaemic PW was started during 2011-12 in 8 Districts and during 2012-13 all the Districts are covered at the level of Medical College/District Hospital/First Referral Unit. In 2013-14 the IV Iron Sucrose extended to BPHC & CHC level in 5 upper Assam districts with predominant tea garden population and Dhubri with predominant char population. A one day workshop done with resource person from GMCH for Medical Officers of 16 numbers of BPHC/CHC.
- 1.1.5. Brochures are developed in vernacular language for prevention of Anaemia among pregnant women and adolescent girls.
- 1.1.6. High Dependency Units (HDU) have been made operational at Assam Medical College & Hospital, Dibrugarh and Jorhat Medical College & Hospitals for management of critical obstetric (PIH/Eclampsia) cases. Efforts have been taken up to make the HDUs operational in other Medical College & Hospitals.

1.2. Quality Antenatal Care (ANC)

- 1.2.1. To ensure quality Ante Natal Care (ANC) for Pregnant Women (PW), ASHAs are incentivized with a good amount of remuneration.
- 1.2.2. A pictorial booklet of Safe Motherhood namely "Mamoni" is provided to all pregnant woman at the time of ANC Registration.
- 1.2.3. The Maternal and Neonatal Health (MNH) Toolkit developed by GOI was shared with all districts to provide quality service on maternal and child health.
- 1.2.4. Job Aids on Danger signs during pregnancy for ANMs are developed with support from UNICEF in vernacular for all the Sub Centers in respect of all the districts.

1.3. Promotion of Safe Delivery

- 1.3.1. In the year 2013-14, total 788 numbers of Delivery Point made operational as per Govt. of India bench mark against 677 numbers during 2012-13.
- 1.3.2. Steps taken to conduct normal delivery at Sub Centre through SBA (Skilled Birth Attended) trained ANM and Rural Health Practitioner (RHP).
- 1.3.3. In the year 2013-14, total 5,11,929 Institutional Delivery reported in the state compared to 4,98,567 during 2012-13.
- 1.3.4. Standard operating Protocols displayed in the Labour Rooms & operation theatre of District Hospital/ SDCH/ CHC/ PHC as per Govt. of India guidelines.

1.4. Janani Sishu Surakhsha Karjyakram (JSSK)

Under the JSSK (Janani Sishu Surakhsha Karjyakram) program the pregnant woman up to 42 Days of delivery are entitled for free investigations. During hospital stay, the delivery & C-Section procedure along with food & medicine are free of cost. Free referral transport from Home to Hospital, Hospital to Hospital and drop back from Hospital to residence. Free Nutritional supplement are also provided.

1.5. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

- 1.5.1. JSY is a safe motherhood intervention under NRHM being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women
- 1.5.2. The scheme provides cash assistance to mothers who have delivered in Govt. Health Institutions and accredited Pvt. Hospitals. An amount of ₹1400/- to mothers from Rural Area and an amount of ₹1000/- to mothers from Urban Area is provided under this scheme.

1.6. National Iron Plus Initiatives

The age groups between 15 and 49 ever married woman are covered under weekly Iron Folic Supplementation (WIFS) Programme through ASHA while visiting for contraceptive delivery. Under National Iron Plus Initiatives this scheme also rolled out for this group of women and biannual albendazole also been provided for helminthiasis control.

1.7. Mamata Kit

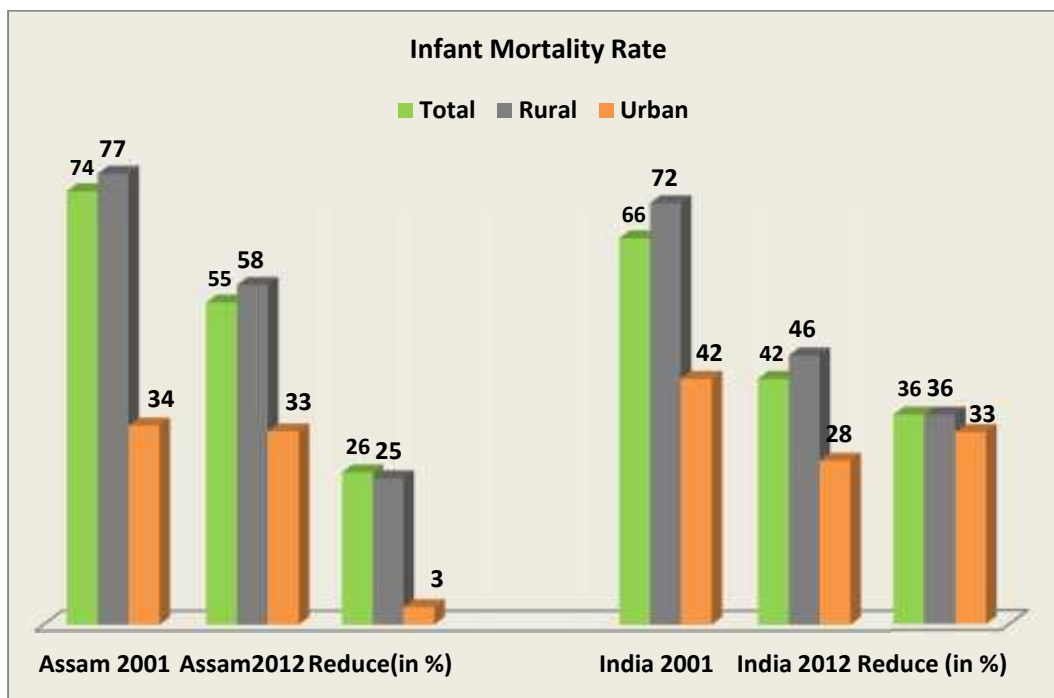
To ensure Post-partum care and stay in the Hospital up to 48 hours after delivery, Baby Kit (Mamata Kit) has been provided. Total 10,01,923 nos of "Mamata Kit" have been distributed to beneficiaries till March 2014 since 2010-11.

2. Steps Taken for Child Health

Reduction of Infant mortality is an area of serious concern for the Governments across the globe. The Infant Mortality Rate, 55, in Assam in 2012, is the 35th rank in the country. To improve the child health status steps taken are as follows-

- 2.2.1. Provision of Facility based Newborn Care Services (essential & sick newborn care)
- 2.2.2. Operationalization of Newborn Care Corner (NBCC) in all functional delivery facilities to provide essential Newborn care services by NSSK trained MO/ SN/ ANM and by providing necessary equipments, medicine, protocols etc. Till now 785 NBCCs are functional.
- 2.2.3. Operationalization of Newborn Stabilization Unit (NBSU) at CHC/ FRU/ 24 X 7 delivery facilities providing immediate Sick newborn care to newborns requiring referral to higher facilities and before discharge by providing special infrastructure, essential equipments and training of existing manpower (FbNC & F-IMNCI). State had got approval of 279 NBSUs, till date 137 nos. are functional; All delivery points with high delivery load are being covered by this year.

- 2.2.4. Operationalization of Special care Newborn Unit (SCNU) at district hospitals/ Medical colleges to provide sick newborn care/ referral care services by providing special infrastructure, essential equipments and training of existing manpower (FbNC & F-IMNCI) and provision of specialist additional manpower. Till today 21 SCNUs are functional. 4 more SCNUs would be functional by 2014-15, one more is under construction.
- 2.2.5. Care of infants up to 1 year have been made absolutely free in respect of cost of drugs and consumables, laboratory investigations, any therapeutic procedure to be taken up and transport to referral facilities under Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK) scheme.



1.2. Provision of Home based Newborn Care services

- 1.2.1. Implementing Home based Newborn Care (HbNC) through ASHAs by training them in HbNC and providing additional incentives to ASHAs for visiting mothers and infants at home and managing problems of newborn & mother and referral to higher facilities as and when required.

1.3. Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI)

- 1.3.1. Community level Preventive child care services from common childhood morbidities like Pneumonia, Diarrhea, Malaria, Malnutrition is provided by capacity building of ANM/ LHV in Integrated Management of Neonatal & Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI).
- 1.3.2. Facility based services for referred cases for common childhood morbidities like Pneumonia, Diarrhea, Malaria, etc. are provided by capacity building of MO & SN in facility level through IMNCI/ F-IMNCI training.

1.4. Prevention of Diarrhea

- 1.4.1. All ASHAs have been ensured supply of Zinc & Oral Rehydration Salt for management of Diarrhea in the children. All frontline workers including ASHA are being trained on management of diarrhea and Oral Rehydration Therapy.

1.5. Child Death Review (CDR)

- 1.5.1. Review of child death has been started in the state. Training of Doctors, Nurses, ANM, ASHA, ASHA Supervisor, DPMU are in process.

1.6. Immunization

To prevent child death from 7 killer diseases especially for the infants, Universal Immunization Program (UIP) is going on. The activity is further strengthened by merging Routine Immunization (RI) micro plan with more detail Polio, SIA micro-plan and planning to observe intensified RI weeks during Financial Year 2012-13 as per guideline of Govt. of India number of children immunised during 2013-14 are 601955 as reported by NHM.

- 1.6.1. To prevent death from Japanese Encephalitis, JE vaccination is introduced in RI program in 13 districts. Two more districts will be covered in 2014-15.
- 1.6.2. Pregnant mothers are given TT injection during pregnancy as a part of antenatal care, as a preventive measure of Neonatal tetanus.
- 1.6.3. Zero (0) dose of OPV, BCG and birth dose of Hepatitis B are being administered to newborns delivered in health facility with facility of vaccine storage.

1.7. Prevention of Malnutrition among under-5 children especially for children under 1 year Infant & Young Child Nutrition (IYCN)

- 1.7.1. Training of MO/ SN and other hospital staff attached to maternity ward, to promote Early & Exclusive breastfeeding to prevent under-nutrition in the newborn. MOs and SN of 20 District hospital staff trained on BFHI initiative.
- 1.7.2. Training of ASHA/ AWWs on Infant & Young Child Nutrition (IYCN) so that they can support mothers for successful breastfeeding at community level. 4800 ASHAs & AWWs have already been trained.

1.8. Nutrition Counselling & Management Centre (NMC)

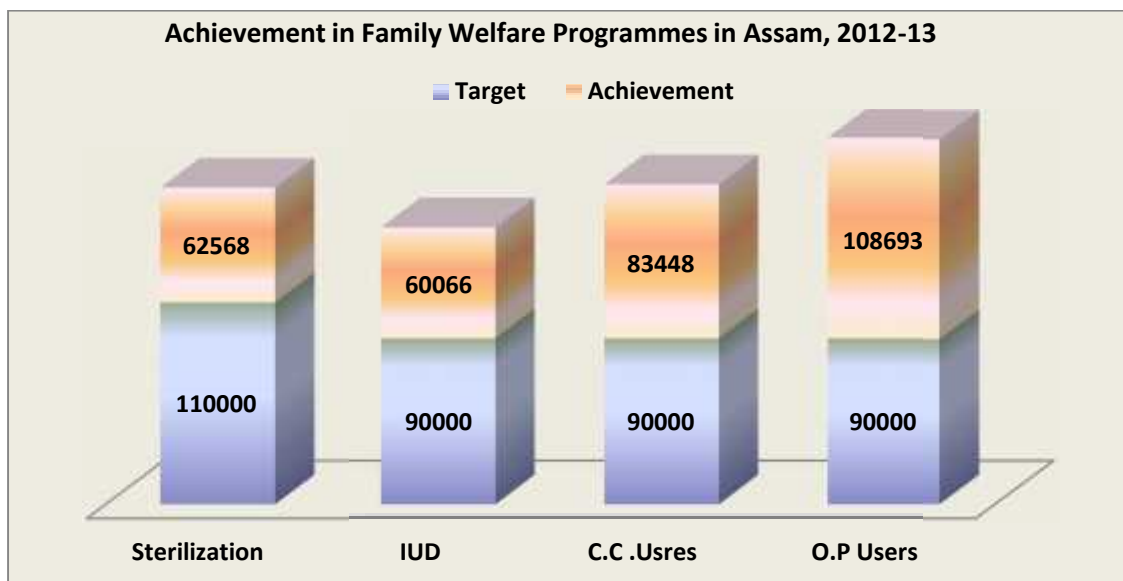
- 1.8.1. To provide Community level screening and counselling for breastfeeding problems, under nutrition and malnourishment of under5 children especially infants, Nutrition Counselling and Management Centres (NMC) are being established in phased manner. Till now 30 such centers are functioning. 7 more will be established covering all districts.

1.9. Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC)

- 1.9.1. For treatment of Severe Acute Malnourished children Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRC) have been established in DH/ FRU level. 16 are functioning and 3 more are in the process.
- 1.9.2. To prevent anaemia in children 6 months - 5 years administration of Iron Folic Acid syrup is taken up under National Iron Plus Initiative.

2. Family Planning Activities

- 2.2. Updating of eligible Couple (EC) Register at Sub Centre(SC) level by ANM and ASHA during Home Visit on Monday, Thursday and VHND and motivating the couple to adopt FP methods and to attend Sub centre on Tuesday and Friday for counselling is going on.
- 2.3. Counselling of the EC who had not adopted FP methods is done on Tuesday and Friday at SC where the ANM/ LSV/Health Educator/BEE also attend. After counseling EC are enlisted as per their choice of FP method viz., IUCD, Oral Pill, Permanent Method(LS, Minilap, PPS, NSV) etc. Enlisted names for a permanent method are submitted to i/c BPHC at the end of the month so that He/She can arrange camps. IUCD and Distribution of Oral Pill, E-Pill, Nirodh is done at SC level on the same day.
- 2.4. Scaling up Post Partum IUCD to all Medical College and District Hospital and GNMs of high delivery points below the DH level.
- 2.5. Utilising services of ASHAs for ensuring spacing of birth delaying first pregnancy up-to 2 years after marriage, 3 years spacing after first child and limiting after two children.
- 2.6. 12 high priority districts has been identified on the basis of high TFR and unmet need (Hailakandi, Karimganj, Cachar, Nagaon, Morigaon, Dhubri, Kokrajhar, Barpeta, Goalpara, Golaghat, Darrang & Bongaigaon). Strategy like conducting IUCD camps, implementing Home Delivery of Contraceptive and training of GNMs for PPIUCD has been taken to improve the performance.



3. Adolescent Health Activities

3.2. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

- 3.2.1. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) which is an extension of the School Health Programme is a new initiative under NRHM that seeks to put together a systematic approach to child health screening and early intervention. All children in the age group of 0-18 years will be screened across the state under RBSK through a structured screening process by a dedicated mobile health team consisting of a Medical Officer, Dental Surgeon ANM and a pharmacist (Two teams for each Health block).
- 3.2.2. The children diagnosed with any of the health conditions identified for screening will receive follow-up referral support and treatment including surgical interventions at identified DEICs (District Early Intervention Centers) and appropriate health facilities free of cost

4. Human Resource

4.2. Rural Health Practitioner (RHP)

- 4.2.1. An Institute with 3½ years Diploma Course namely “Diploma in Medicine & Rural Health Care” (DMRHC) was established in the year 2005.
- 4.2.2. The students undergo 6 months Internship training and registered as Rural Health Practitioners under Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority as per the Assam Rural Health Regulatory Authority Act, 2004.
- 4.2.3. Already 422 nos. of students have passed out and appointed as Rural Health Practitioners by NHM in the various rural sub-centers of the State.
- 4.2.4. They are providing primary health care service including pre & post natal care with conduct of normal delivery to the needy rural population.
- 4.2.5. MCI also starting a B. Sc. (Community Health) Course on similar lines at All India level

4.3. Addition of HR under NHM

- 4.3.1. 126 nos Specialist Doctors, 887 nos of MO (MBBS), 405 MO (AYUSH), 50 Dental Surgeon, 2806 GNMs, 4878 ANMs, 641 Lab Tech, 50 Radiographer and 347 Pharmacists are in position under NHM.
- 4.3.2. 167 Specialist Doctors are posted in DH/FRUs under one year compulsory PG Doctor posting
- 4.3.3. 149 Dental Surgeon, 149 MO (AYUSH), 306 ANM, 149 Programme Assistant, 306 Pharmacist posted under RBSK Programme
- 4.3.4. 422 Rural Health Practitioners (RHPs) are posted in Sub-Centres / Model Hospitals
- 4.3.5. 2,664 ASHA Supervisors and 30,508 ASHAs are in position.

5. Referral Transport Services

- 5.1. Referral/ Emergency Response Service: To ensure the Emergency Referral services in the State, Govt. of Assam started “**Mrityunjoy 108 Emergency Referral Services**” on 6th November 2008. At present 380 nos. of Ambulances and 5 Boat Ambulances deployed in the State for referral transport including obstetric emergencies. 100 nos. of Dolee (Palki) are introduced for provide services to inaccessible areas. Total **16,43,354** patient transported by 108 ambulance till 31st March 2014 since inception. Total **73,554** life saved during the same period.
- 5.2 235 nos. of vehicle (ADORONI) deployed for drop back for the pregnant women and new born baby.
- 5.3 **102 Referral Transport facility:** Delay in transportation of emergency obstetric cases, sick infants and also other acute emergency cases, from a hospital to higher health facility as under referral may lead to death. To reduce the delay in transportation of cases and provide quality patient transport, it is proposed to start the scheme of “102” Medical Ambulances service. It will also augment the existing “108” Ambulances for transporting pregnant women & infants from home to hospital and if required for drop back also. 102 National Ambulance Service started on 1st Sept 2013. At present 279 numbers of 102 ambulances are in position.

6. Health Infrastructure Development under NHM

- 6.1 Construction of New District Hospital : 8 numbers taken up
- 6.2. 100 bedded MCH Wing : 14 numbers taken up
- 6.3. Up gradation of District Hospital : 8 numbers taken up
- 6.4. CHCs (Model Hospital) : 116 numbers taken up
- 6.5. B. Sc. Nursing College & Hostel (Phase-I) : 2 numbers taken up
- 6.6. B. Sc. Nursing College & Hostel (Phase-II) : 2 numbers taken up
- 6.7. GNM School & Hostel (Phase -I) : 8 numbers taken up
- 6.8. GNM School & Hostel (Phase -II) : 8 numbers taken up
- 6.9. Repair & Renovation of ANM & GNM School and Hostel Building : 21 numbers taken up
- 6.10. New PHCs : 165 numbers taken up
- 6.11. Riverine PHCs : 50 numbers taken up
- 6.12. Upgradation CHC to IPHS : 103 numbers taken up
- 6.13. Labour Room : 504 numbers taken up
- 6.14. Sub Centre : 2876 numbers taken up
- 6.15. Ward : 122 numbers taken up
- 6.16. Rural Health Block Pooling Complex (RHBPC) : 120 numbers taken up
- 6.17. Doctors' & Nurses' Quarter : 203 numbers taken up
- 6.18. Neo Natal Stabilisation Unit : 402 numbers taken up
- 6.19. Sick Newborn Care Unit : 23 numbers taken up
- 6.20. 10 bedded Ward : 84 numbers taken up
- 6.21. 4 bedded Ward : 127 numbers taken up
- 6.22. ASHA waiting Shed : 59 numbers taken up
- 6.23. Boundary Wall : 75 numbers taken up
- 6.24. Training cum Conference Hall : 149 numbers taken up
- 6.25. Repairing BPHC : 122 numbers taken up
- 6.26. Doctors' & Nurses' Quarter : 58 numbers taken up
- 6.27. Boundary Wall : 85 numbers taken up
- 6.28. AYUSH OPD Clinic : 120 numbers taken up
- 6.29. AYUSH OPD : 120 numbers taken up
- 6.30. Renovation of 3 district drug warehouse : 3 numbers taken up
- 6.31. Tara pump in SC : 191 numbers taken up
- 6.32. RHP Training School and hostel : 2 numbers taken up
- 6.33. Rep/renovation of Qtr. (Doctors' & Nurses') in 24 x 7 delivery PHC : 79 numbers taken up
- 6.34. Deep Tube well boring in PHC: 15 numbers taken up.

7. Special Schemes

- 7.1. **Operation Smile:** Free surgery for children having cleft palate and cleft lip. The programme is being implemented by an international NGO “Operation Smile”. New OT at MMCH, Guwahati started on 9th May 2011. Total **11,165** nos of children having cleft lip has been operated under “Operation Smile” since inception up to 31st March 2014.
- 7.2. **Assam Tele-Radiology Project:** The Assam Tele Radiology Project project is being rolled out in the RDCs at 11 districts during 2013-14. Currently it is functional in the Seven (8) RDCs namely Dhubri, Hailakandi, Kamrup (Metro), Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Mongoldoi, Dima Hasao and Nagaon, and soon to be operational in Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Cachar.
- 7.3. **Boat Clinic:** The Boat Clinic renders the services to the island areas through outreach health camp. At the beginning of every month the District wise action plan were prepared and the boat clinic team comprises of two Medical officers, GNM, two ANM, Lab Tech, Pharmacist and other support staff visits the island according to action plan. In these districts, the boat clinics are reaching the poor and marginalized population with sustained health care since last two years. The boat clinics provide both preventive and curative care to the population residing in the islands. At present 15 Boat Clinic Units are operational in the 13 Districts of the State, viz. Barpeta, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nalbari, Sonitpur, Tinsukia, Bongaigaon, Goalpara and Kamrup to provide health care services in Riverine/Char areas. Total 10,56,378 nos. of patients were treated in 13,316 nos. of camps organized by Boat Clinic since 2008-09 to March 2014.
- 7.4. **Mobile Medical Unit(MMU):** The MMU is an initiative under the National Rural Health Mission, Assam to bring health care to the doorstep of rural people with basic diagnostics facilities and specialists. The MMU carries out the services like Curative Care, Reproductive & Child Health Services, Family Planning Services, Diagnostic, Specialized facilities & Services, Emergency services & care in times of disaster. All 27 Districts have MMU unit. In addition to that, the Sub-divisional level MMU was also launched in 23 subdivisions of Assam to increase the services. Each MMU team consists of 2 Medical Officers where one of them will be a lady Medical Officer, 1 Radiographer, 2 Nurse, 1 Laboratory Technician, 1 Pharmacist, 2 Helper and 3 driver. At present 50 Mobile Medical Units are operational in the State to provide health care service to un-served and un-covered areas. Since 2007-08 till 31st March 2014, total 43,65,961 patients treated in 34,303 camps organized by Mobile Medical Units.
- 7.5. **Sarathi 104 Health Information Helpline:** ‘Sarathi 104’, a 24X7 health information help line has been established for Medical advice and Counselling services. From 7th November 2010 to 10th May 2014, total **57,74,805 calls** received by Sarathi 104.
- 7.6. **Assam MCTS Call Centre:** The objective is to track and follow up the services provided to pregnant women and children to avoid drop out and to ensure complete services. Phone calls are made to pregnant women and parent of children to inform them about due date of services. During interaction, information of various health schemes are communicated to beneficiaries and inform them how to avail the services. Real status of implementation of various schemes is also collected and corrective actions taken accordingly. Special calls made to High Risk Pregnant Women through Doctors posted at the Call Centre. Phone Calls made to ANM and ASHAs to validate contact information.
- 7.7. **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY):** In Assam, the first RSBY policy was launched by the Hon’ble Chief Minister Sri Tarun Gogoi in the presence of the Hon’ble Minister of Health & Family Welfare on 10th October, 2009 at Jorhat and the first phase the RSBY Program was launched in five districts – Jorhat, Lakhimpur, Dibrugarh, Kamrup and Kokrajhar. **Present status of Enrolment and Claim**–The Enrolment has been completed in twenty four Districts - Dibrugarh, Darrang, Jorhat, Kamrup (R) Kamrup (M), Lakhimpur, Barpeta, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Karimganj, Golaghat, Dhemaji, Nagaon, Morigaon, Tinsukia, Dhubri, Sonitpur, Karbi Anglong, Nalbari, Goalpara, Cachar, Sivasagar and Hailakandi. In Dima Hasao the enrolment has been scheduled in May, 2014 and the remaining three Districts (i.e Baksa, Chirang and Udalguri) are under process.

8. Some other Schemes implemented by the State Health Department to provide better health care among the people in the States

8.1. 'MAMONI' under Assam BikashYojana:

An amount of ₹1000/- is paid to pregnant women in the form of account payee cheque of ₹500/- each during 2nd & 3rd Antenatal care (ANC) checkup for nutritional supplement.

8.2. 'MAJONI' under Assam BikashYojana:

Social assistance to all the girl child born up to second order is given a fixed deposit of ₹5,000/- for 18 years.

8.3. "Morom" - Financial Support to Indoor Patients admitted in Govt. Hospitals:

The Morom scheme will provide financial support to indoor patients of Government Health Institutions for supplementary nutrition and compensation for wage loss during hospitalisation and post hospital expenses. Indoor patients admitted to a Hospital will receive ₹75/- per day for Medical College, ₹50/- per day for District Hospital and ₹30/- per day for SDCH/ CHC/ PHC.

8.4. Free Operations for Children Having Congenital Heart Disease:

Children having congenital heart disease are treated at Narayana Hrudayalaya, Bangaluru and Kolkata.

8.5. Susrusha:

Financial assistance to people who have undergone Kidney Transplantation. under "Susrusha" scheme, an amount of ₹1.00 Lakh is granted as Financial assistance to people who have undergone Kidney transplantation after 1st April 2010. The scheme launched on 23rd August 2010

8.6. Sanjeevani:

Village Health Outreach programme for early screening, diagnosis and follow up for non-communicable and lifestyle diseases. Village Health Outreach Programme (VHOP) covering 62 lakh populations every month. From 1st Mar 2011 to 6th May 2014, total 24,82,234 patients visited Sanjeevani.

8.7. Assam Arogya Nidhi(AAN):

The Assam Arogya Nidhi provides financial assistance upto ₹1.50 lakh for general and specialized treatment of (i) life threatening diseases, (ii) of injuries caused by natural or manmade disasters to families which have a monthly income of less than ₹10,000/-. Life threatening diseases include Heart Diseases and Heart Surgery, Cancer, Kidney and Urinary diseases, Orthopaedic disorders that include artificial prosthesis for limbs, hip and knee joint replacement, bone diseases, implants for fractures and spinal surgery, Thalassaemia, Bone marrow Transplant, AIDS, Chronic Mental Illness, Brain tumour with surgical treatment etc. The treatment taken at Government hospitals and other hospitals empanelled with State Govt are eligible under Assam Arogya Nidhi.

8.8. "Sneha Sparsha":

Sneha Sparsha is the recent unique Health Care Initiative for Children launched by the Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Assam and launching in 2013-14 in the state. Sneha Sparsha, literally meaning the touch of love, is aimed at extending financial assistance for specialized treatment of children below 12 years of age afflicted with some serious ailments such as (1) Thalassaemia requiring Bone Marrow Transplant, (2) Kidney Transplant, (3) Liver Transplant, (4) Cochlear Implant, (5) Limb deformities requiring artificial and motorized limb, (6) neurological anomaly, (7) specialized eye surgery, (8) blood cancer requiring chemo therapy, and (9) various solid tumors. **Target group/ beneficiaries & criteria:** Children below 12 years of age from families with annual income less than ₹2.50 Lakh while priority given to children belonging to BPL families.

Health Infrastructure of Assam

Particulars	Required	In position	Shortfall
Sub-centre	5841	4604	1237
Primary Health Centre	953	975	*
Community Health Centre	238	109	129
Health worker (Female)/ANM at Sub Centres & PHCs	5579	8723	*
Health Worker (Male) at Sub Centres	4604	2386	2218
Health Assistant (Female)/LHV at PHCs	975	452	523
Health Assistant (Male) at PHCs	975	0	975
Doctor at PHCs	975	1478	*
Obstetricians & Gynecologists at CHCs	109	69	40
Pediatricians at CHCs	109	20	89
Total specialists at CHCs	436	122	314
Radiographers at CHCs	109	65	44
Pharmacist at PHCs & CHCs	1084	1303	*
Laboratory Technicians at PHCs & CHCs	1084	1243	*
Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs	1738	2795	*

(Source: RHS Bulletin, March 2012, M/O Health & F.W., GOI)

Type of Hospital

State Level Hospital...	...	...	...	1
District Hospital (DH) ...	...	...	...	25
Sub-Divisional Hospital.....	...	...	...	13
Homeopathic Hospital...	...	...	...	3
Cancer Hospital...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis Hospital...	...	...	...	3
Leprosy Hospital...	...	...	...	3
Nursing Home/Poly Clinic...	...	...	...	253

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Assam.

Number of Beds in Different Type of Health Institution, 2012

Civil Hospital	...	...	...	3,280
Block Primary Health Centre	...	...	...	900
Mini Primary Health Centre	...	...	...	3,304
Community Health Centre	...	...	...	3,240
Sub -Divisional Civil Hospitals	...	...	...	715
Total	...	...	...	11,459
Average Population per bed in Govt Hospital	...	...	...	2,700

Public Health (Sanitation & Drinking Water)**Nirmal Bharat Abhijan**

The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was launched by Govt. of India with reform initiatives in rural sanitation sector to accelerate the sanitation coverage and eventually to bring about an improvement in

the general quality of rural life. The TSC projects have been renamed as NBA and the present status of district based NBA Projects are as follows:-

A. Physical Status

(i) Project Objectives

Individual Household Latrine (IHHL-BPL) ...	22,20,017 Nos
Individual Household Latrine (IHHL-APL) ...	11,61,020 Nos
Sanitary Community Toilet	211 Nos
School Toilet	34,772 Nos
An0ganwadi Centre Toilet	16,819 Nos

(ii) Project Performance (upto November, 2013)

Individual Household Latrine (IHHL-BPL) ...	17,45,288 Nos (78.62%)
Individual Household Latrine (IHHL-APL) ...	4,44,443 Nos (38.28%)
Sanitary Community Toilet	63 Nos (29.86%)
School Toilet	34,087 Nos (98.03%)
Anganwadi Centre Toilet	11,125 Nos (66.15%)

Full sanitation coverage has been achieved by 31 Nos of GPs from Assam and accordingly Nirmal Gram Puraskar has already been awarded to those GPs by Government of India.

B. Financial status

(i) Project Provision

Total Project outlay	₹ 928.1480 Crore,
GoI share of fund is	₹65,248.07 Lakh,
GoA share of fund is	₹20,582.96 Lakh and
Beneficiary share of fund is	₹6,983.77 Lakh.

(ii) Project Performance (upto November, 2013)

❖ Fund release:-

Govt. of India Share... ..	₹55,619.73 Lakh
State Govt. Share	₹10,513.56 Lakh

❖ Up-to-date expenditure

GOI share	₹47,180.01 Lakh (84.82 % of release fund)
State share	₹10,278.75 Lakh (97.76 % of release fund)

C. Action Plan for current year 2013-14 vs Achievement

The Action Plan for the current year has been formulated with the following targets.

Activity		Target	Achievement
Individual Household Toilet (IHHL)	BPL	350000	62181
	APL	300000	7130
School Toilets		1770	321
Anganwadi Toilets		5810	113
Community Sanitary Complex		50	0

Based on the above said action plan, the fund required during the year 2013-14, for completion of Hardware facilities is as follows :

GoI Share of fund ...	...	...	₹13,893.72 Lakh
State Share of fund ...	...	...	₹5,308.74 Lakh
Total fund requirement.....	...	...	₹19,202.46 Lakh

However this year's Budget provision of our state under Sanitation Sector is ₹1500.00 Lakh only.

Expenditure during the year 2013-14

GoI Share of fund ...	...	...	₹3,517.54 Lakh
State Share of fund ...	...	...	₹178.22 Lakh

The Department has been exerting full effort to achieve the district-wise targets uniformly to install the balance toilet facilities in the Individual Households (both BPL & APL), Schools, Anganwadi Centres etc. This includes the Tea Garden and Char area also. To achieve the above objectives, IEC activities like, short Advertisement through TV media and Multi-coloured hoardings on sanitation awareness were placed in different pin point location for improvement of Awareness generation on Sanitation and Hygiene practices during the year 2013-14 in all the districts.

New Opportunity

As per revised Govt. of India initiatives, few important provisions have been newly incorporated into the NBA guidelines. One such provision is to provide financial incentive for construction of IHHL to different categories under APL households including STs / SCs, Small and Marginal Farmers, Landless labourers with homestead, Physically Handicapped and Women Headed families.

The revised NBA Guidelines has incorporated also the scope of convergence with **MGNREGA Fund** for taking up works relating to access to sanitation facilities. Accordingly states may use upto ₹4500.00 per IHHL under that provision.

Drinking Water

To provide safe drinking water the Govt of India has launched with reform initiatives in rural drinking water sector to accelerate the drinking water coverage and eventually to bring about an improvement in the health status by preventing water borne disease in rural areas. The coverage of habitation under rural drinking water schemes are as follows:

Information pertaining to Rural Drinking Water Supply

Population Managing Water Supply Scheme- 14.50%
Stage of Ground Water Development- 22%

Coverage Status of Habitation as on 31/03/2014 :

Total No of Habitation	No. of Habitations with Partial Population Coverage	No. of Habitations with 100% Population Coverage
87888	32733 + Quality -12879	42276

Quality Affected Habitations Contamination Wise as on 01/04/2013:

Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
12879	10	501	12368	0	0

Scheme Details as on 31/03/2014

Particulars	State No.	State Percentage	India No.	India Percentage
Habitations covered by PWSS	32907	37.44	656422	38.79
Habitations covered by Hand-pumps / Bore wells	28838	32.81	906453	53.56
Habitations covered by Others	12737	14.49	51143	3.02
Habitations where scheme detail Not entered in IMIS	13406	15.25	78233	4.62
Total	87888	100.00	1692251	100.00

Ongoing Schemes as on 31/03/2014

Total Ongoing Schemes	Ongoing Schemes more than 3 years less than 5 years old	Ongoing Schemes five or more years old
8342	131 (1.57 %)	40 (0.48 %)

Physical Progress during 2012-13 as on 31/03/2014

Particulars	20pt Target	Target Marked	Achievement	% Against 20pt
Partially Covered	4050	4049	4144	102.32
Quality Affected	3125	3125	2408	77.06

Financial Progress Program funds (₹ in Crore) as on 31/03/2014

Year	Opening Balance	Central Allocation	Central Release	State Release	Exp (Central) of avl Central fund	% Exp (Central) of avl Central fund
2010-11	53.70	427.16	477.16	164.78	473.73	89.24
2011-12	60.82	402.41	500.30	149.17	454.43	80.99
2012-13	110.15	482.90	627.10	146.00	555.26	75.31
2013-14	189.11	463.80	484.68	175.14	594.85	88.28

Source: Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation

APPENDIX-19.1

NUMBER OF STATE GOVT. HOSPITALS AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN ASSAM AS ON 2012

Sl. No.	District	CH	SDCH	PHC	FRU	CHC	SC
1.	Kokrajhar	1	1	38	1	5	159
2.	Dhubri	1	1	40	1	5	246
3.	Goalpara	1	0	39	1	1	151
4.	Barpeta	1	1	51	2	7	264
5.	Morigaon	1	0	25	1	2	123
6.	Nagaon	1	0	64	6	9	354
7.	Sonitpur	1	2	47	2	4	274
8.	Lakhimpur	1	1	28	1	5	155
9.	Dhemaji	1	0	21	0	3	98
10.	Tinsukia	1	0	21	3	5	164
11.	Dibrugarh	0	0	29	2	5	231
12.	Sivasagar	1	2	42	3	2	219
13.	Jorhat	1	2	41	3	5	144
14.	Golaghat	1	1	39	1	5	144
15.	Karbi Anglong	1	1	51	0	5	145
16.	Dima-Hasao	1	0	10	0	2	65
17.	Cachar	1	0	32	0	4	270
18.	Karimganj	1	0	21	0	1	217
19.	Hailakandi	1	0	13	0	2	105
20.	Bongaigaon	1	0	44	2	4	76
21.	Chirang	1	0	23	0	2	86
22.	Kamrup	1	1	21	5	9	280
23.	Kamrup (M)	0	0	54	1	1	51
24.	Nalbari	1	0	67	2	6	121
25.	Baksa	1	0	44	0	5	157
26.	Darrang	1	0	47	1	3	163
27.	Udalguri	1	0	23	0	3	147
28.	ASSAM	25	13	975	38	110	4609

CH-Civil Hospital, SDCH-Sub-divisional Civil Hospital, PHC- Primary Health Centre, FRU-First Referral Unit, CHC- Community Health Centre, SC- Sub Centre

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Assam

APPENDIX-19.2

NUMBER OF BEDS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN ASSAM AS ON 2012

Sl. No.	District	Number of Beds					TOTAL
		CH	BPHC	MPHC	CHC	SDCH	
1.	Kokrajhar	150	24	136	90	75	475
2.	Dhubri	200	42	132	150	40	564
3.	Goalpara	150	30	136	30	0	346
4.	Barpeta	100	54	168	210	30	582
5.	Morigaon	100	18	88	60	0	266
6.	Nagaon	190	66	216	270	0	742
7.	Sonitpur	190	48	156	120	120	634
8.	Lakhimpur	100	36	88	150	50	424
9.	Dhemaji	100	30	64	90	0	284
10.	Tinsukia	100	24	68	150	0	342
11.	Dibrugarh	0	36	92	150	100	278
12.	Sivasagar	150	48	136	60	100	494
13.	Jorhat	200	42	136	150	50	628
14.	Golaghat	100	30	136	150	50	466
15.	Karbi Anglong	100	48	172	150	0	520
16.	Dima-Hasao	100	18	28	60	0	206
17.	Cachar	50	48	96	120	0	314
18.	Karimganj	100	30	64	30	0	224
19.	Hailakandi	100	24	36	60	0	220
20.	Bongaigaon	150	36	152	120	0	458
21.	Chirang	150	0	92	60	0	302
22.	Kamrup	200	78	32	270	100	680
23.	Kamrup (M)	0	6	212	30	0	248
24.	Nalbari	100	42	240	180	0	562
25.	Baksa	150	0	176	150	0	476
26.	Darrang	100	42	160	90	0	392
27.	Udalguri	150	0	92	90	0	332
28.	ASSAM	3280	900	3304	3240	735	11459

CH-Civil Hospital, BPHC-Block Primary Health Centre, MPHC-Mini Primary Health Centre

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Assam

APPENDIX-19.3

DISTRICT WISE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN ASSAM DURING 2012

Sl. No.	District	Current Year Registration		Delayed Registration		Total Registration	
		Birth	Death	Birth	Death	Birth	Death
1.	Kokrajhar	16291	3061	1724	409	18015	3470
2.	Dhubri	36968	6390	1682	182	38650	6572
3.	Goalpara	21194	3165	1596	86	22790	3251
4.	Barpeta	45359	6017	5902	387	51261	6404
5.	Morigaon	16658	2959	6228	211	22886	3170
6.	Nagaon	52780	9728	4112	996	56892	10724
7.	Sonitpur	29006	4753	2869	508	31875	5261
8.	Lakhimpur	14265	3531	1702	219	15967	3750
9.	Dhemaji	9288	3015	1662	205	10950	3220
10.	Tinsukia	17686	4498	204	82	17890	4580
11.	Dibrugarh	22453	2834	1906	1882	24359	4716
12.	Sivasagar	16082	3899	806	222	16888	4121
13.	Jorhat	23448	6110	2462	378	25910	6488
14.	Golaghat	17159	2675	1464	206	18623	2881
15.	Karbi Anglong	13452	3261	882	240	14334	3501
16.	Dima-Hasao	2537	513	1304	39	3841	552
17.	Cachar	30329	6075	2864	502	33193	6577
18.	Karimganj	23624	2994	1866	1462	25690	4456
19.	Hailakandi	10387	2069	762	211	11149	2280
20.	Bongaigaon	9254	2723	1986	269	11240	2992
21.	Chirang	9503	1323	1882	196	11385	1519
22.	Kamrup	25350	3602	1002	382	26352	3984
23.	Kamrup (M)	28598	4812	2042	397	30650	5209
24.	Nalbari	15330	2629	706	289	16036	2918
25.	Baksa	16602	2477	3702	392	20304	2869
26.	Darrang	16954	2954	1206	486	18160	3440
27.	Udalguri	15490	2458	1806	322	17296	2780
28.	ASSAM	556247	99625	56329	11160	612576	110785

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Assam

SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS, 2012-13

[Provisional Results]

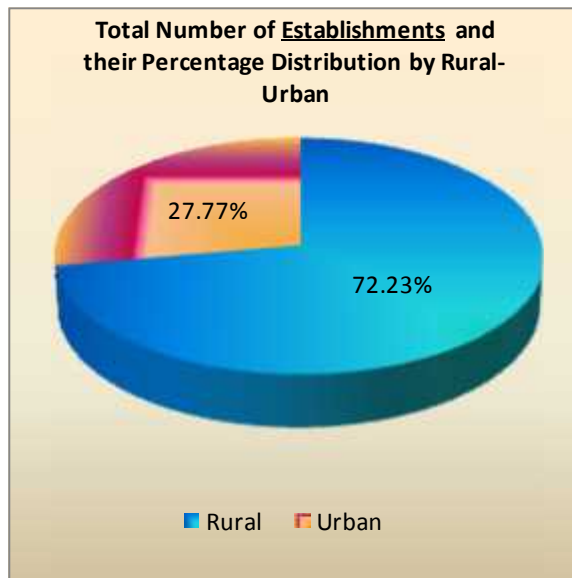
The Sixth Economic Census has been a joint effort of Central Statistics Office (CSO) and Directorates of Economics and Statistics of States/UTs. The field work of Sixth Economic Census was conducted in Assam by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam under the guidelines of Economic Census Division Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Govt. of India during January, 2013 to July, 2013. Around 30000 persons were engaged in the massive statistical exercises. The Sixth Economic Census covered all establishments in various agricultural and non-agricultural activities excluding crop production, plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security.

The Sixth Economic Census was conducted by using the Enumeration Blocks (EBs) of Population Census, 2011, both in rural and urban areas, so that results of Sixth Economic Census can be synchronized with those of Census 2011 as was as to enhance its utility. Moreover, Handicraft /Handloom establishments were indentified separately for the first time and number of persons working therein was also collected. The provisional results of Sixth Economic Census in respect of the State of Assam have already approved by Central Statistical Office, Govt. of India and published the same in All India Report on 30th July, 2014 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS OF THE STATE OF ASSAM CONDUCTED IN THE STATE DURING JANUARY-JULY, 2013

- As per the Provisional Results of Sixth Economic Census, there were about **19.54 lakh** establishments in the state engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation in case of agricultural activities and public administration, defence & compulsory social security services for non-agricultural activities.

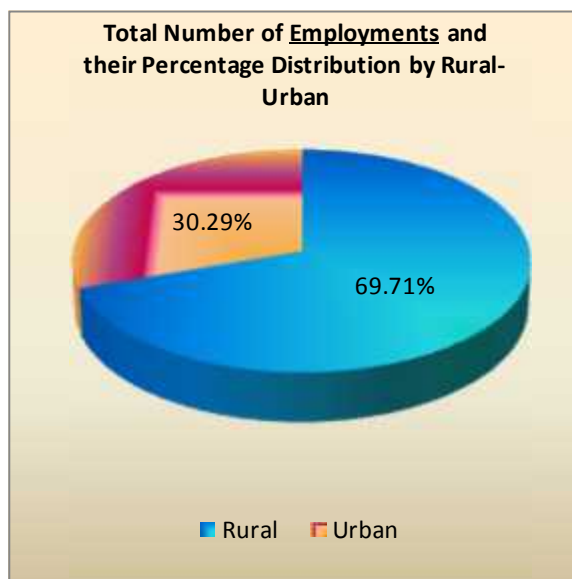
- The overall growth rate in number of establishments in the State during the intervening period of Fifth Economic Census and Sixth Economic Census was found **100.17%** as against the national growth rate of **41.73%**. The State begged the third position **among** 10 top States/UTs in terms of percentage Growth in number of establishments between Fifth EC & Sixth EC.



- Out of the total **19.54 lakh** establishments, **14.11 lakh (72.23%)** establishments were located in Rural areas while **5.43 lakh (27.77%)** in Urban areas.

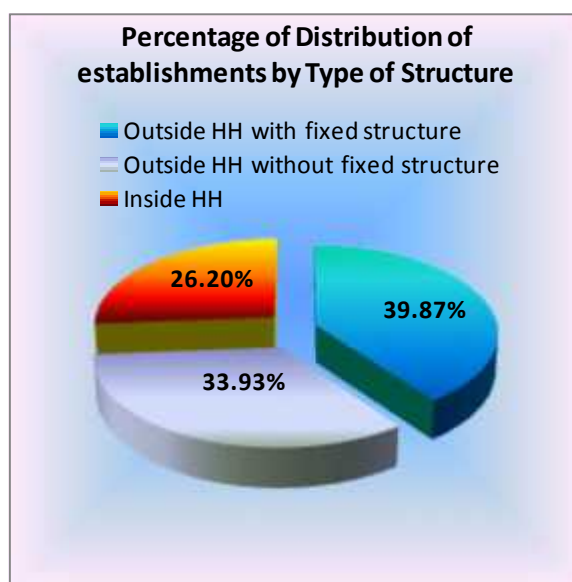
- Out of **19.54 lakh** establishments, **7.79 lakh (39.87%)** were operated outside household with fixed structure, **6.63 lakh (33.93%)** were operated outside household without fixed structure and remaining **5.12 lakh (26.20%)** were operated inside the household.

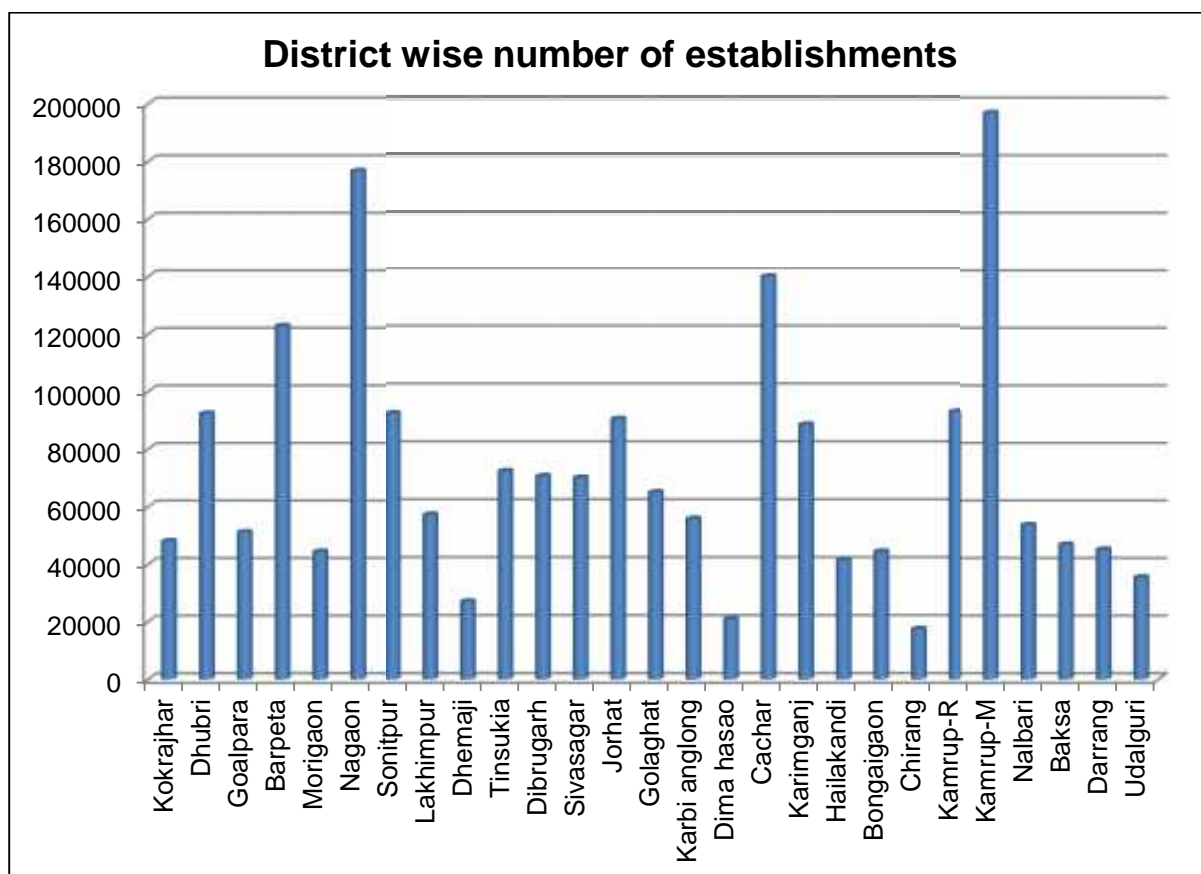
- There were about **93.76 thousand** handicraft / handloom establishments accounting **4.80%** of the total number of establishments in the State. Out of these **73.13 thousand (80%)** handicraft /handloom establishments were in rural areas and **20.63 thousand (20%)** were in urban areas. The State shared about **4.28%** to total number of handicraft /handloom establishments in the country which is eight among 10 top States/UTs of the country.



- The overall growth rate in number of employments in the State during the intervening period of Fifth Economic Census and Sixth Economic Census was found to be **78.84%** as against the national growth rate of **34.35%**. The State is the second position among 10 top States/UTs in terms of percentage growth in number of employments **between** Fifth EC & Sixth EC.

- Around **37.35 lakh** persons were working in **19.54 lakh** establishments in the State engaged in different economic activities other than crop production and plantation for agricultural activities and public administration, defence & compulsory social security services for non-agricultural activities.
- About **26.04 lakh (69.71%)** of the total employment in the State were engaged in Rural areas against **11.31(30.29%)** in Urban areas.
- Out of the total workers of the State, around **16.16 lakh (43.28%)** persons were working as hired workers in different sectors of the economy.
- Out of the total hired workers, **10.58 lakh (65.46%)** persons were working in Rural areas against **5, 58 lakh (34.54%)** in Urban areas.
- An average person per establishment (Rate of employment) of the State was found around **1.91**. The same for rural and urban areas were found **1.84** and **2.09** respectively.
- Out of the total employment of **37.35 lakh**, **30.19 lakh (20.44 lakh** in rural areas and **9.75 lakh** in urban areas) were male and **7.16 lakh (5.59 lakh** in rural areas and **1.57 lakh** in urban areas) were female.
- Kamrup (Metro) district accounted for nearly **10.08%** in the State total establishments which was found highest among all districts, followed by Nagaon (**9.04%**) and Cachar (**7.12%.**)
- The maximum number of rural establishments in the State was located in Nagaon district with a share of **10.34%**, followed by Cachar (**7.83%**) and Barpeta (**6.97%**).
- Kamrup (Metro) district showed about **34.24%** of total urban establishments of the State which was the highest among all districts, followed by Nagaon (**5.66%**) and Tinsukia (**5.38%**).
- Kamrup (Metro) district accounted for nearly **11.59%** total employments of the State which was found highest among all districts, followed by Nagaon (**8.86%**) and Barpeta (**5.86%**).
- Nagaon district (**10.32%**), Barpeta (**6.53%**) and Cachar (**6.23%**) were the three main contributing districts in respect of rural employment of the State.
- Kamrup (Metro) district provided the lion share of **35.83%** to the total urban employment of the State among all the districts, followed by Tinsukia (**5.54%**) and Nagaon (**5.23%**).
- The maximum growth of establishments during the period 2005-13 was observed in the district of Dima Hasao (**14.91%**) followed by Jorhat (**13.84%**), Karbi Anglong (**13.71%**), **Hailakandi (12.72%)** and Kamrup (Metro) (**10.74%**).





PROVISIONAL RESULT OF SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS, ASSAM

Sl. No.	Item	Rural	Urban	Rural Urban combined
1	a) Number of Establishment	1411254	542489	1953743
	b) Percentage share	72.23%	27.77%	100%
2	a) Number of establishment			
	i) Outside household without fixed structure	513551	149337	662888
	ii) Handicraft/Handloom	73132	20632	93764
	b) Percentage share in total establishment			
	i) Outside household without fixed structure	36.39%	27.53%	33.93%
	ii) Handicraft/Handloom	5.65%	2.30%	4.28%
3	Growth rate (%) in number of establishments over Fifth Economic Census	108.36%	81.61%	100.17%
4	a) Number of persons employed	2603447	1131312	3734759
	b) Percentage share	69.71%	30.29%	100%
5	Percentage of hired workers in the total persons employed	40.63%	49.35%	43.27%
6	Percentage of total female workers in the total persons employed	21.48%	13.87%	19.17%
7	Growth rate (%) in total employment over Fifth Economic Census	85.55%	65.11%	78.84%

PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS OF THE STATE OF ASSAM

Table 1.1: District wise total number of Establishments and number of persons employed
(Rural)

District	Total Number of Establishments				Number of persons employed on last working day					No of establishments with 8 or more workers
	Outside HH with fixed structure (Commercial Establishment)	Out-side HH without fixed structure	Inside HH	All	Hired		Non-Hired		All	
					Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kokrajhar	15474	13766	10780	40020	18014	4688	36463	4393	63558	317
Dhubri	31018	29403	12590	73011	42582	13423	67749	6304	130058	550
Goalpara	18514	14294	7027	39835	25529	9486	34590	5716	75321	418
Barpeta	18579	37588	42248	98415	31625	7243	93418	37717	170003	629
Morigaon	16101	10787	9156	36044	20249	7643	31769	4830	64491	420
Nagaon	47712	47841	50458	146011	81401	24048	132884	30237	268570	896
Sonitpur	34320	18643	19059	72022	48073	18291	61698	9807	137869	618
Lakhimpur	18622	16282	10182	45086	31528	12667	35619	7100	86914	817
Dhemaji	11054	4892	6398	22344	13628	6235	17890	4790	42543	351
Tinsukia	14133	6907	21681	42721	45421	29260	38182	14534	127397	784
Dibrugarh	21682	10860	12651	45193	37281	20172	40094	5974	103521	584
Sivasagar	26841	9736	19062	55639	41567	20482	41890	28128	132067	2414
Jorhat	19397	20366	23989	63752	31719	11882	54897	10893	109391	605
Golaghat	24732	13476	14833	53041	33272	12957	46198	9334	101761	505
Karbi Anglong	10812	17070	16471	44353	14986	5831	41121	15481	77419	197
Dima Hasao	2903	9844	1742	14489	4281	1482	12137	5000	22900	93
Cachar	22121	66679	21675	110475	32275	10664	108638	10854	162431	336
Karimganj	15790	48485	13640	77915	22204	5387	80998	8170	116759	223
Hailakandi	11289	17495	6152	34936	14515	4619	32997	2768	54899	111
Bongaigaon	13090	11625	4769	29484	17031	5989	26914	2842	52776	177
Chirang	7817	2166	4808	14791	8366	3868	12571	2135	26940	168
Kamrup-R	33177	22585	22720	78482	52222	15288	68949	15738	152197	850
Kamrup-M	4770	2657	3691	11118	11114	3609	10315	2613	27651	126
Nalbari	16020	22970	8863	47853	26377	7429	44783	8033	86622	748
Baksa	14445	14426	16833	45704	24290	8188	39631	12383	84492	474
Darrang	16384	13402	7991	37777	23217	7723	33501	2916	67357	365
Udalguri	14178	9306	7259	30743	18367	8195	27323	3655	57540	290
ASSAM	500975	513551	396728	1411254	771134	286749	1273219	272345	2603447	14066

PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS OF THE STATE OF ASSAM

Table 1.2: District wise total number of Establishments and number of persons employed (Urban)

District	Total Number of Establishments				Number of persons employed on last working day					No of establishments with 8 or more workers
	Outside HH with fixed structure (Commercial Establishment)	Out-side HH without fixed structure	Inside HH	All	Hired		Non-Hired		All	
					Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kokrajhar	3680	2480	1853	8013	6850	1074	7682	466	16072	63
Dhubri	10194	6016	3152	19362	13585	2323	18892	1555	36355	172
Goalpara	6377	3259	1693	11329	9244	1843	9707	1136	21930	127
Barpeta	8226	7264	8937	24427	16126	2430	23158	7031	48745	68
Morigaon	5340	1529	1436	8305	6958	1444	7805	747	16954	170
Nagaon	16205	9225	5257	30687	26409	4433	28839	2655	62336	265
Sonitpur	13158	3384	3324	19866	19262	3809	19167	2274	44512	258
Lakhimpur	6317	3259	2214	11790	11357	2245	10963	1120	25685	179
Dhemaji	3375	718	444	4537	3627	723	4250	461	9061	58
Tinsukia	15961	7191	6053	29205	26663	4901	28048	3129	62741	310
Dibrugarh	14065	5491	5433	24989	25371	5609	23897	2373	57250	315
Sivasagar	9281	2443	2255	13979	17490	3523	12099	2027	35139	330
Jorhat	13036	7016	6109	26161	19954	4658	23443	2598	50653	192
Golaghat	7963	2002	1565	11530	10152	2240	11025	1395	24812	157
Karbi Anglong	4581	3687	2845	11113	7023	1883	9605	2049	20560	86
Dima Hasao	3179	2167	942	6288	3495	1424	5210	1353	11482	102
Cachar	11876	13665	3138	28679	14567	2776	27107	1882	46332	166
Karimganj	4923	4330	845	10098	7466	1072	9769	557	18864	79
Hailakandi	3336	2267	597	6200	3082	668	5886	398	10034	59
Bongaigaon	8210	3784	2658	14652	13043	2225	14536	1587	31391	150
Chirang	2146	205	232	2583	2788	506	2436	122	5852	9
Kamrup-R	6527	3110	4324	13961	11572	4560	12273	3157	31562	190
Kamrup-M	90178	49529	46050	185757	176384	31854	173803	23315	405356	1722
Nalbari	2460	2185	1153	5798	4400	1160	5458	1090	12108	111
Baksa	644	304	182	1130	814	91	1144	115	2164	3
Darrang	4115	1559	1663	7337	6069	1197	6528	745	14539	89
Udalguri	2692	1268	753	4713	3270	598	4637	318	8823	40
ASSAM	278045	149337	115107	542489	467021	91269	507367	65655	1131312	5470

PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS OF THE STATE OF ASSAM

Table 1.3: District wise total number of Establishments and number of persons employed (Combined)

District	Total Number of Establishments				Number of persons employed on last working day					No of establishments with 8 or more workers
	Outside HH with fixed structure (Commercial Establishment)	Out-side HH without fixed structure	Inside HH	All	Hired		Non-Hired		All	
					Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kokrajhar	19154	16246	12633	48033	24864	5762	44145	4859	79630	380
Dhubri	41212	35419	15742	92373	56167	15746	86641	7859	166413	722
Goalpara	24891	17553	8720	51164	34773	11329	44297	6852	97251	545
Barpeta	26805	44852	51185	122842	47751	9673	116576	44748	218748	697
Morigaon	21441	12316	10592	44349	27207	9087	39574	5577	81445	590
Nagaon	63917	57066	55715	176698	107810	28481	161723	32892	330906	1161
Sonitpur	47478	22027	22383	91888	67335	22100	80865	12081	182381	876
Lakhimpur	24939	19541	12396	56876	42885	14912	46582	8220	112599	996
Dhemaji	14429	5610	6842	26881	17255	6958	22140	5251	51604	409
Tinsukia	30094	14098	27734	71926	72084	34161	66230	17663	190138	1094
Dibrugarh	35747	16351	18084	70182	62652	25781	63991	8347	160771	899
Sivasagar	36122	12179	21317	69618	59057	24005	53989	30155	167206	2744
Jorhat	32433	27382	30098	89913	51673	16540	78340	13491	160044	797
Golaghat	32695	15478	16398	64571	43424	15197	57223	10729	126573	662
Karbi Anglong	15393	20757	19316	55466	22009	7714	50726	17530	97979	283
Dima Hasao	6082	12011	2684	20777	7776	2906	17347	6353	34382	195
Cachar	33997	80344	24813	139154	46842	13440	135745	12736	208763	502
Karimganj	20713	52815	14485	88013	29670	6459	90767	8727	135623	302
Hailakandi	14625	19762	6749	41136	17597	5287	38883	3166	64933	170
Bongaigaon	21300	15409	7427	44136	30074	8214	41450	4429	84167	327
Chirang	9963	2371	5040	17374	11154	4374	15007	2257	32792	177
Kamrup-R	39704	25695	27044	92443	63794	19848	81222	18895	183759	1040
Kamrup-M	94948	52186	49741	196875	187498	35463	184118	25928	433007	1848
Nalbari	18480	25155	10016	53651	30777	8589	50241	9123	98730	859
Baksa	15089	14730	17015	46834	25104	8279	40775	12498	86656	477
Darrang	20499	14961	9654	45114	29286	8920	40029	3661	81896	454
Udalguri	16870	10574	8012	35456	21637	8793	31960	3973	66363	330
ASSAM	779020	662888	511835	1953743	1238155	378018	1780586	338000	3734759	19536

PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS OF THE STATE OF ASSAM

Table 2 : District wise Percentage of establishments /persons employed

District	Number of Establishments			% Share Rural	Persons Employed			% Share Rural
	Rural	Urban	Combined		Rural	Urban	Combined	
Kokrajhar	40020	8013	48033	83.32	63558	16072	79630	79.82
Dhubri	73011	19362	92373	79.04	130058	36355	166413	78.15
Goalpara	39835	11329	51164	77.86	75321	21930	97251	77.45
Barpeta	98415	24427	122842	80.12	170003	48745	218748	77.72
Morigaon	36044	8305	44349	81.27	64491	16954	81445	79.18
Nagaon	146011	30687	176698	82.63	268570	62336	330906	81.16
Sonitpur	72022	19866	91888	78.38	137869	44512	182381	75.59
Lakhimpur	45086	11790	56876	79.27	86914	25685	112599	77.19
Dhemaji	22344	4537	26881	83.12	42543	9061	51604	82.44
Tinsukia	42721	29205	71926	59.40	127397	62741	190138	67.00
Dibrugarh	45193	24989	70182	64.39	103521	57250	160771	64.39
Sivasagar	55639	13979	69618	79.92	132067	35139	167206	78.98
Jorhat	63752	26161	89913	70.90	109391	50653	160044	68.35
Golaghat	53041	11530	64571	82.14	101761	24812	126573	80.40
Karbi Anglong	44353	11113	55466	79.96	77419	20560	97979	79.02
Dima Hasao	14489	6288	20777	69.74	22900	11482	34382	66.60
Cachar	110475	28679	139154	79.39	162431	46332	208763	77.81
Karimganj	77915	10098	88013	88.53	116759	18864	135623	86.09
Hailakandi	34936	6200	41136	84.93	54899	10034	64933	84.55
Bongaigaon	29484	14652	44136	66.80	52776	31391	84167	62.70
Chirang	14791	2583	17374	85.13	26940	5852	32792	82.15
Kamrup-R	78482	13961	92443	84.90	152197	31562	183759	82.82
Kamrup-M	11118	185757	196875	5.65	27651	405356	433007	6.39
Nalbari	47853	5798	53651	89.19	86622	12108	98730	87.74
Baksa	45704	1130	46834	97.59	84492	2164	86656	97.50
Darrang	37777	7337	45114	83.74	67357	14539	81896	82.25
Udalguri	30743	4713	35456	86.71	57540	8823	66363	86.70
ASSAM	1411254	542489	1953743	72.23	2603447	1131312	3734759	69.71

PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS OF THE STATE OF ASSAM

Table 3: District wise Percentage of Establishments By Type of Structure

District	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Outside HH with fixed structure	Outside HH without fixed structure	Inside HH	Outside HH with fixed structure	Outside HH without fixed structure	Inside HH	Outside HH with fixed structure	Outside HH without fixed structure	Inside HH
Kokrajhar	38.67	34.40	26.93	45.93	30.95	23.12	39.88	33.82	26.30
Dhubri	42.48	40.27	17.25	52.65	31.07	16.28	44.61	38.34	17.05
Goalpara	46.48	35.88	17.64	56.29	28.77	14.94	48.65	34.31	17.04
Barpeta	18.88	38.19	42.93	33.68	29.74	36.58	21.82	36.51	41.67
Morigaon	44.67	29.93	25.40	64.30	18.41	17.29	48.35	27.77	23.88
Nagaon	32.68	32.77	34.55	52.81	30.06	17.13	36.17	32.30	31.53
Sonitpur	47.65	25.89	26.46	66.23	17.03	16.74	51.67	23.97	24.36
Lakhimpur	41.30	36.11	22.59	53.58	27.64	18.78	43.85	34.36	21.79
Dhemaji	49.47	21.89	28.64	74.39	15.83	9.78	53.68	20.87	25.45
Tinsukia	33.08	16.17	50.75	54.65	24.62	20.73	41.84	19.60	38.56
Dibrugarh	47.98	24.03	27.99	56.28	21.97	21.75	50.93	23.30	25.77
Sivasagar	48.24	17.50	34.26	66.39	17.48	16.13	51.89	17.49	30.62
Jorhat	30.43	31.95	37.62	49.83	26.82	23.35	36.07	30.45	33.48
Golaghat	46.63	25.41	27.96	69.06	17.36	13.58	50.63	23.97	25.40
Karbi Anglong	24.38	38.49	37.13	41.22	33.18	25.60	27.75	37.42	34.83
Dima Hasao	20.04	67.94	12.02	50.56	34.46	14.98	29.27	57.81	12.92
Cachar	20.02	60.36	19.62	41.41	47.65	10.94	24.43	57.74	17.83
Karimganj	20.27	62.23	17.50	48.75	42.88	8.37	23.53	60.01	16.46
Hailakandi	32.31	50.08	17.61	53.81	36.56	9.63	35.55	48.04	16.41
Bongaigaon	44.40	39.43	16.17	56.03	25.83	18.14	48.26	34.91	16.83
Chirang	52.85	14.64	32.51	83.08	7.94	8.98	57.34	13.65	29.01
Kamrup-R	42.27	28.78	28.95	46.75	22.28	30.97	42.95	27.80	29.25
Kamrup-M	42.90	23.90	33.20	48.55	26.66	24.79	48.23	26.51	25.26
Nalbari	33.48	48.00	18.52	42.43	37.69	19.88	34.44	46.89	18.67
Baksa	31.61	31.56	36.83	56.99	26.90	16.11	32.22	31.45	36.33
Darrang	43.37	35.48	21.15	56.09	21.25	22.66	45.44	33.16	21.40
Udalguri	46.12	30.27	23.61	57.12	26.90	15.98	47.58	29.82	22.60
ASSAM	35.50	36.39	28.11	51.25	27.53	21.22	39.87	33.93	26.20

PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS OF THE STATE OF ASSAM

Table 4: Number of establishments with 8 or more workers

District	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	Number	% Distribution	Number	% Distribution	Number	% Distribution
Kokrajhar	317	2.25	63	1.15	380	1.95
Dhubri	550	3.91	172	3.14	722	3.70
Goalpara	418	2.97	127	2.32	545	2.79
Barpeta	629	4.47	68	1.24	697	3.57
Morigaon	420	2.99	170	3.11	590	3.02
Nagaon	896	6.37	265	4.85	1161	5.94
Sonitpur	618	4.39	258	4.72	876	4.48
Lakhimpur	817	5.81	179	3.27	996	5.10
Dhemaji	351	2.50	58	1.06	409	2.09
Tinsukia	784	5.57	310	5.67	1094	5.60
Dibrugarh	584	4.15	315	5.76	899	4.60
Sivasagar	2414	17.16	330	6.04	2744	14.05
Jorhat	605	4.30	192	3.51	797	4.08
Golaghat	505	3.59	157	2.87	662	3.39
Karbi Anglong	197	1.40	86	1.57	283	1.45
Dima Hasao	93	0.66	102	1.86	195	1.00
Cachar	336	2.39	166	3.03	502	2.57
Karimganj	223	1.59	79	1.44	302	1.55
Hailakandi	111	0.79	59	1.08	170	0.87
Bongaigaon	177	1.26	150	2.75	327	1.67
Chirang	168	1.19	9	0.16	177	0.91
Kamrup-R	850	6.04	190	3.47	1040	5.32
Kamrup-M	126	0.90	1722	31.48	1848	9.46
Nalbari	748	5.32	111	2.03	859	4.40
Baksa	474	3.37	3	0.05	477	2.44
Darrang	365	2.59	89	1.64	454	2.32
Udalguri	290	2.07	40	0.73	330	1.68
ASSAM	14066	100.00	5470	100.00	19536	100.00

PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS OF THE STATE OF ASSAM

Table 5: Percentage of Hired Workers and Percentage of Female Workers

District	Percentage of Hired Workers			Percentage of Female Workers		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Kokrajhar	35.72	49.30	38.46	14.29	9.58	13.34
Dhubri	43.06	43.76	43.21	15.17	10.67	14.18
Goalpara	46.49	50.56	47.41	20.18	13.58	18.69
Barpeta	22.86	38.07	26.25	26.45	19.41	24.88
Morigaon	43.25	49.56	44.56	19.34	12.92	18.00
Nagaon	39.26	49.48	41.19	20.21	11.37	18.55
Sonitpur	48.14	51.83	49.04	20.38	13.67	18.74
Lakhimpur	50.85	52.96	51.33	22.74	13.10	20.54
Dhemaji	46.69	48.01	46.92	25.91	13.07	23.66
Tinsukia	58.62	50.31	55.88	34.38	12.80	27.26
Dibrugarh	55.50	54.11	55.01	25.26	13.94	21.23
Sivasagar	46.98	59.80	49.68	36.81	15.79	32.39
Jorhat	39.86	48.59	42.62	20.82	14.32	18.76
Golaghat	45.43	49.94	46.31	21.91	14.65	20.48
Karbi Anglong	26.89	43.32	30.34	27.53	19.12	25.76
Dima Hasao	25.17	42.84	31.07	28.31	24.19	26.93
Cachar	26.44	37.43	28.88	13.25	10.05	12.54
Karimganj	23.63	45.26	26.64	11.61	8.64	11.20
Hailakandi	34.85	37.37	35.24	13.46	10.62	13.02
Bongaigaon	43.62	48.64	45.49	16.73	12.14	15.02
Chirang	45.41	56.29	47.35	22.28	10.73	20.22
Kamrup-R	44.36	51.11	45.52	20.39	24.45	21.08
Kamrup-M	53.25	51.37	51.49	22.50	13.61	14.18
Nalbari	39.03	45.92	39.87	17.85	18.58	17.94
Baksa	38.44	41.82	38.52	24.35	9.52	23.98
Darrang	39.36	46.77	40.58	15.79	13.36	15.36
Udalguri	39.24	46.68	40.45	20.59	10.38	19.24
ASSAM	39.12	46.59	40.31	21.48	13.87	19.17

PROVISIONAL RESULTS OF SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS OF THE STATE OF ASSAM

Table 6 : Growth in total number of establishments (excluding crop production, public administration, defence & compulsory social security service activities) and employment in 2013 as compared 2005

District	Growth in establishment (%)			Growth in employment (%)		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
Kokrajhar	8.99	6.63	8.56	5.89	1.97	4.98
Dhubri	7.41	2.83	6.29	8.19	1.81	6.47
Goalpara	4.75	10.05	5.73	4.40	6.95	4.93
Barpeta	9.70	8.61	9.48	8.82	9.58	8.99
Morigaon	9.23	10.43	9.45	7.48	7.98	7.58
Nagaon	11.27	3.26	9.44	11.02	2.76	8.96
Sonitpur	10.27	6.75	9.42	9.96	7.35	9.27
Lakhimpur	7.82	6.56	7.55	6.77	5.14	6.37
Dhemaji	9.51	7.24	9.10	8.09	4.98	7.48
Tinsukia	10.63	8.17	9.57	13.21	6.67	10.65
Dibrugarh	8.77	5.12	7.34	6.97	4.38	5.98
Sivasagar	8.32	4.63	7.48	8.66	4.02	7.53
Jorhat	15.31	10.84	13.84	10.21	5.86	8.66
Golaghat	9.35	6.47	8.78	8.17	7.14	7.96
Karbi Anglong	15.62	8.12	13.71	12.77	4.09	10.36
Dima Hasao	17.76	10.07	14.91	14.21	3.81	9.68
Cachar	10.85	5.36	9.50	9.69	2.72	7.75
Karimganj	9.31	6.99	9.02	9.47	3.99	8.54
Hailakandi	14.28	6.38	12.72	10.55	0.56	8.34
Bongaigaon	7.79	9.99	8.48	7.06	6.08	6.68
Chirang	8.71	-1.92	6.37	9.27	-0.38	6.86
Kamrup-R	10.39	7.28	9.86	10.52	3.86	9.08
Kamrup-M	4.27	10.71	10.24	0.92	11.02	10.04
Nalbari	7.89	2.10	7.11	7.87	-0.63	6.42
Baksa	7.88	0.00	8.21	7.95	0.00	8.29
Darrang	6.97	5.47	6.71	6.85	3.87	6.26
Udalguri	6.42	2.70	5.85	6.25	2.39	5.66
ASSAM	9.61	7.74	9.06	8.83	6.59	8.10
