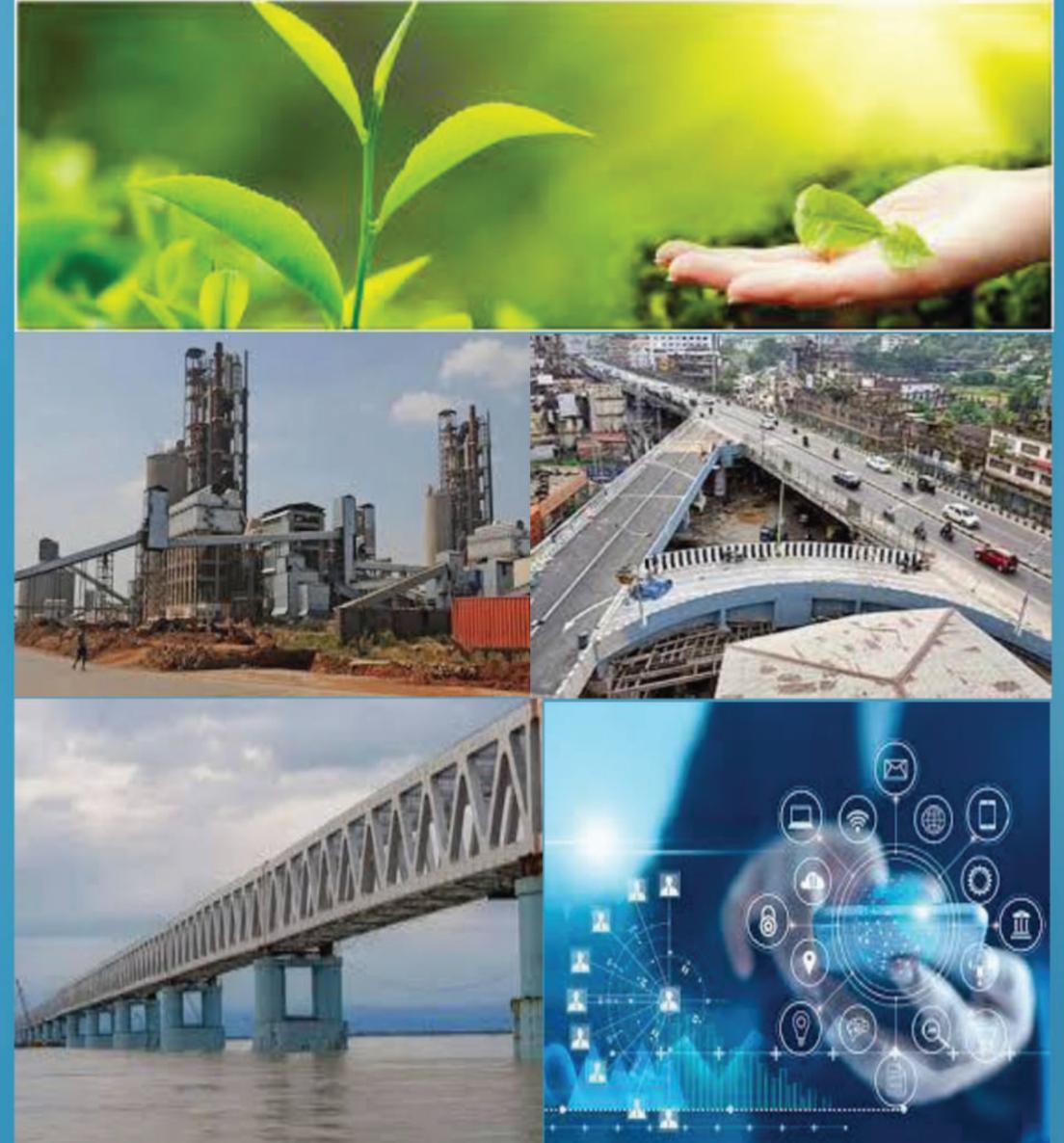




सत्यमेव जयते

ECONOMIC SURVEY, ASSAM 2023-24



ECONOMIC SURVEY, ASSAM 2023-24

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

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Transformation and Development Department
Government of Assam



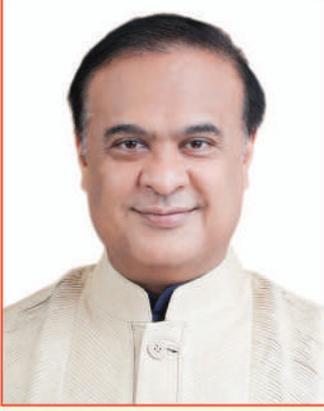
सत्यमेव जयते

ECONOMIC SURVEY ASSAM

2023-24

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

ড° হিমন্ত বিশ্ব শর্মা
Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma



মুখ্যমন্ত্রী, অসম
Chief Minister, Assam

CMS.7/2024/J.506

Dispur
6 Magh, 1430 Bhaskarabda
21st January, 2024

MESSAGE

I am delighted to learn that the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam is bringing out its annual publication Economic Survey, Assam 2023-24.

The current government in the State aspires to transform Assam into one of the foremost States on all fronts. Facilitating economic progress of the State is one of the most reliable and impactful medium to achieve that exalted status. The Economic Survey of Assam is the official report that provides an overview of the State's economy for the preceding year. Economic surveys help a government in analyzing the performance of various sectors such as agriculture, services, industries, public finance and infrastructure, to name a few. It presents one with the outlook of the State's economy in the short to medium term, and provides policymakers in identifying major impediments to economic growth.

Of late, Assam has been making considerable progress on the economic front. An environment of general peace and political stability, backed by a regime committed to the motto of Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikash can be attributed as contributing factors in the positive developments on the economic fronts. It is high time all of us join hands to transform our ambitions for Assam into reality. Economic Survey, Assam 2023-24 can be a platform to navigate towards that destination.

I extend my best wishes to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam for successful publication of the Economic Survey, Assam 2023-24.

(Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma)

Paban Kumar Borthakur, IAS
Chief Secretary



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MESSAGE

Publication of Economic Survey, Assam 2023-24 is an important milestone in recording the socio-economic progress of the State. The Economic Survey, Assam not only focuses on performance based analysis of the greater economic sphere of the State but also acts as fundamental resource material for policy makers, administrators, planners, economists, academicians, social scientists and researchers.

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

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

Dated, 22nd January, 2024


(Paban Kumar Borthakur)

Dr. Ashish Kumar Bhutani, IAS
Additional Chief Secretary to the Government
of Assam, Department of Agriculture,
Transformation & Development &
Agriculture Production Commissioner



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MESSAGE

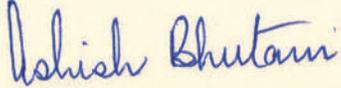
It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam is bringing out the Annual Publication '**Economic Survey Assam, 2023-24**' highlighting latest economic scenario of the State.

The Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Assam has been entrusted with the task of collection, compilation and analysis of data of different sectors of the economy and the '**Economic Survey Assam, 2023-24**' is a study of all relevant sectors of the state's economy.

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

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

Dated, 24 January, 2024


(Dr. Ashish Kumar Bhutani, IAS)



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

Ajit Baruah
Director



Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam
Transformation and Development Department, Assam
Jawahar Nagar, Tripura Road, Guwahati-781028

FOREWORD

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

In the current edition of the report, '**Economic Survey, Assam 2023-24**' effort has been made to depict and review the latest developments and trends in the sectoral performance of the State's economy. The information for the publications has been collected from the various State Government Departments, Ministries/ Departments of Govt. of India, etc. The Directorate acknowledge with gratitude for the contribution and cooperation of various Government Departments/ Organisations / Institutes/ Agencies to make this publication resourceful and also for timely providing the relevant data to draft this publication.

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

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

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

Ajit Baruah

(Ajit Baruah)

Director of Economics and Statistics, Assam

25th January 2024

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Assam at a Glance

Sl. No.	Item	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Geographical Area (sq. Km.)	-	-	78438
2	Administrative Setup-(in no.)			
	Revenue Circles	-	-	154
	District	-	-	35
	No.of Gaon Panchayat	-	-	2197
	Inhabited Villages	-	-	25372
	Un -inhabited villages	-	-	1023
	No.of Towns	-	-	214
3	Population as per Census 2011 (in "000)			
	Total	-	-	31205
	Male	-	-	15939
	Female	-	-	15266
	Rural	-	-	26807
	Urban	-	-	4398
	Scheduled Cast	-	-	2231
	Scheduled Tribes	-	-	3884
	Density of Population (per sq. km.)	-	-	398
	Literacy rate (percentage)	-	-	72
	Sex ratio(Female per thousand male)	-	-	958*
	Percentage of urban population	-	-	14.1
4	Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	339803	411454 \$	493167 #
	ii) At Constant Price(2011-12 Prices)	247819	278835 \$	300799 #
	Primary Sector (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	106347	140447 \$	154747 #
	ii) At Constant Price(2011-12 Prices)	58554	76664 \$	85759 #
	Secondary Sector (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	68091	83248 \$	89622 #
	ii) At Constant Price(2011-12 Prices)	61638	67694 \$	73098 #
	Service Sector (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	134530	152890 \$	201955 #
	ii) At Constant Price(2011-12 Prices)	96018	106989 \$	111231 #
5	Net State Domestic Product (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	303331	366359 \$	428072 #
	ii) At Constant Price(2011-12 Prices)	219593	246203 \$	264089 #
	Primary Sector (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	96025	125285 \$	136794 #
	ii) At Constant Price(2011-12 Prices)	51257	66405 \$	70986 #
	Secondary Sector (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	59026	72336 \$	78775 #
	ii) At Constant Price(2011-12 Prices)	54000	59214 \$	61007 #
	Service Sector (Rs. in crore)			
	i) At current Price	117445	133869 \$	165661 #
	ii) At Constant Price(2011-12 Prices)	82727	93097 \$	101385 #
	Per capita (in Rs.)			
	i) At current Price	86947	103964 \$	120336 #
	ii) At Constant Price(2011-12 Prices)	62944	69867 \$	74239 #

Assam at a Glance

Sl. No.	Item	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
6	Rainfall, Actual to Normal (in %)	111.6	76.25	107.17
7	Agriculture-(Area in "000 hect.)			
	i) Net area sown	2724	2749	-
	ii) Gross cropped area	3888	3872	-
8	Area under principal crops (in "000 hect.)			
	i) Rice	2360	2353	2308 @
	ii) Wheat	9	9	10 @
	iii) Maize	41	43	106 @
	iv) Rape & Mustard	286	289	319 @
	v) All cereals	2416	2410	2429 @
	vi) All pulses	142	144	153 @
	vii) All foodgrains	2558	2555	2583 @
	viii) Sugarcane area	30	30	29 @
	ix) Cotton	1	1	0.6 @
	x) Total Fruits & Vegetables	206	205	198 @
9	Production of principal crops (in "000 tonnes)			
	i) Rice	5214	4383	6045 @
	ii) Wheat	13	11	13 @
	iii) Maize	148	170	429 @
	iv) Rape & Mustard	185	186	251 @
	v) All cereals	5378	4567	6491 @
	vi) All pulses	109	111	121 @
	vii) All foodgrains	5487	4678	6612 @
	viii) Sugarcane (cane)	1093	1160	1299 @
	ix) Total Fruits & Vegetables	2471	2490	2680 @
10	Index number of agricultural production	144.22	133.79	163.57 @
11	Agriculture Census (as on 2015-16)			
	Number of operational landholding (in "000)		2741	
	Area of operational landholding (in "000)		2976	
	Average size of operational landholding (hect.)		1.09	
12	Livestock Census- 2019			
	i) Total livestock (in "000)		18077	
	ii) Total nos. of Fowls (in "000)		33106	
13	Forest (Reserved Forest) Area (sq.km.)	13590	13590	12930
14	i) Fish Production (in Lakh MT)	3.93	4.17	4.44
	ii) Per capita per annum Fish Consumption (in kg)	12	12	13.06
15	Electricity-			
	i) Gross Unit Generation under APGCL	1390	2005	2213
	ii) Total Consumption (MU)	7458	8520	9136
	iii) Industrial consumption (MU)	1012	1232	1509
	iv) Domestic consumption (MU)	4225	4718	4567

Assam at a Glance

Sl. No.	Item	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
16	Banking -(Scheduled Commercial)			
	i) Banking offices	2925	2962	2977
	ii) Banking office for rural population	477	477	472
	iii) Credit -Deposit ratio (%)	46.63	48.62	51.9
17	Education-			
	i) Lower Primary schools (in nos.)	36323	34482	34390
	ii) Enrolment in Lower Primary School (in"000)	2650	2711	2234
	iii) High and Higher Secondary schools (in nos.)	4301	4212	4272
18	Health-			
	i) Civil Hospital (including sub-divisional civil Hospital)	39	39	37
	ii) State Dispensaries	154	154	154
	iii) Beds per lakh population (Estimated population)	61	61	61
	iv) Birth rate (Per Thousand)	*** 20.8	N.A	-
	v) Death rate (")	*** 6.2	N.A	-
	vi) Infant Mortality Rate (")	*** 36	N.A	-
	vii) Meternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) (Per Lakh Live birth)	205 &&	195 ^^	-
19	Transport-			
	i) Railway route length (in Km.)	2520.1	2571.19	2571.19
	ii) Total road length (in km.)	58875	59261	65748
	iii) Motor vehicles on Road (in "000 Nos.)	4419	4808	4581
	iv) Motor vehicles per sq. km.	56.33	61.30	58.41
	v) Road Length per lakh of population (as per 2011 Census) (in Km)	188.67	189.90	210.69
	vi) Road Length per "00 sq. Km. of Area"	75.06	75.55	83.82
20	Number of Job Card Issued	3603949	3961115	6425926

* As per projected population 2024

Data for Quick Estimation

\$ Data for provisional Estimation

@ Data for the year 2022-23 (P)

^^ Data for the year 2018-20

&& Data for the year 2017-19

*** Data for the year 2020

CHAPTER – I

Assam Economy - An Overview

AREA AND POPULATION:

Assam, a state situated in the North-East region of India –bordering seven states namely-Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal and two countries' viz-Bhutan and Bangladesh. The geographical area of the state is 78,438 sq. km. of which 98.4 percent area is rural. Assam shares about 2.4% of the country's landmass, providing shelter to 2.6% of India's population as per Census, 2011. For administration and revenue purposes, the state has presently 35 districts with the creation of Biswanath, Hojai, Bajali & Tamulpur.

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

STATE INCOME:

The estimate of State Domestic Product reveals the extent and direction of changes in the levels of economic development of the state over a while. Assam is one of the potential states registering high growth in terms of GVA and GSDP.

Economic performance is measured by the pace at which economic activity is growing in a country or state. Assam by that measure, is one of the high-performing states in the country. Higher economic growth helps in making the lives of the people better. Assam is consistently performing better.

As per the advance estimates, the nominal GSDP for Assam at current prices for the FY 2023-24(AE) is likely to attain a level of ₹ 5,70,243 crore as against ₹ 4,93,167 crore in FY 2022-23 (QE) reflecting a growth of 15.6 percent over the preceding year. The real GSDP for Assam at constant prices for the FY 2023-24 is likely to attain a level of ₹3,18,559 crore as against ₹ 3,00,799 crore in FY 2022-23(QE) reflecting a growth of 5.9 percent over the preceding year.

As per the projected estimate, the state GDP at current prices for the year 2024-25 is expected to reach the level of ₹ 6,43,089 crore.

The nominal economic growth of Assam is estimated to be 19.9 percent in FY 2022-23(QE) as compared to 16.1 percent at the All India level and the real economic growth of Assam is projected to be attained at 7.9 percent in FY 2022-23(QE) as compared to 7.2 percent at All India level.

The state has improved its share in India's GDP at current prices, recording a rise from 1.65 percent in FY 2016-17 to 1.81 percent in FY 2022-23 (QE) and at constant

(2011-12) prices, the contribution of GSDP to GDP'S has increased from 1.64 percent in 2016-17 to 1.87 percent in 2022-23 (QE).

As per the quick estimates, the Per Capita Income of Assam at current prices for the FY 2023-24(AE) is estimated to be attained at ₹1,35,787 against ₹80,440 at constant (2011-12) prices.

STATE FINANCE:

The state expects to earn revenue receipts around ₹ 1, 14,085 crore in FY 2023-24(BE) against ₹ 89,742 crore in FY 2022-23 (RE) with an impressive growth of 27.12 percent. An amount of ₹ 37,013 crore is expected to be earned from the State's resources and ₹77,072 crore from the Centre in FY 2023-24 (BE). In FY 2021-22, the share of the State's tax and fund from the Centre to total revenue receipts was 28.33 percent and 71.67 percent. In FY 2023-24(BE), the share of the State's tax to total revenue receipts will enhance to 32.44 percent due to the positive effort of the State Govt.

Total revenue expenditure was ₹ 82,547.96 crore in FY 2021-22 and it is expected to increase to ₹111336.59 crore in FY 2023-24(BE) with annual growth of 17.44 percent. However; the major share of revenue expenditure of the State Government has to be incurred for payment of the salary and pension of the employees. During 2021-22, the total amount spent under salary head was ₹28,559.49 which accounted for 34.60 percent of total revenue expenditure and it is expected to increase more than 50 percent in 2023-24(BE). The share of the pension to total revenue expenditure was about 20.87 percent in FY 2021-22 and it is expected to decrease to 14.59 percent in FY 2023-24(BE).

AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture plays a vital role in the economy of the state. The Rice Production in the state for the year 2022-23(P.E.) is 6044899 tonnes with an average yield of 2652 Kg/Hectare as against the production of 4382698 tonnes with an average yield 1886 Kg/Hectare in the year 2021-22. During the year 2022-23 the rice production increased by 37.93 percent while average yield of Autumn Rice increased by 2.72 percent, Winter Rice increased by 44.38 percent and Summer Rice increased by 29.99 percent as compared to 2021-22. Similarly, Area under Autumn Rice is decreased by 26.85 percent. However Area under the winter Rice decreased by 1.28 percent and summer rice increased by 1.89 in 2022-23.

The total area coverage for autumn rice production is 0.79 lakh hectares, winter rice is 18.51 lakh hectares and summer rice is 3.78 hectares in the year 2022-23 as against 1.08 lakh hectares in autumn rice, 18.75 lakh hectares in winter rice and 3.70 lakh hectares in summer rice in 2021-22.

Area covered for total pulses is 1.53 lakh hectares, total food grains is 25.82 lakh hectares and total oilseeds(excluding coconut) is 3.62 lakh hectares in the year 2022-23(P) as against 1.44 lakh hectares in total pulses, 25.55 lakh hectares in total food grains and 3.32 lakh hectares in total oilseeds(excluding coconut) in the year 2021-22.

The total number of Kissan Credit Card issued was 482062 nos. and credit limit sanctioned was Rs.2589.18 crores during the year 2022-23.

The actual rainfall received in the state during the year 2022(January to December) was 2375.5 mm while the normal is 2216.5mm and deviation (%) was (+) 7.17% during the year 2022.

Contribution of Agriculture Sector to the state Domestic Product and growth rate of the sector vis a vis other sectors during 2022-23 is discussed in the chapter of State Income.

LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDARY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

The cattle population constitutes the largest group with more than ten million counts as per the 20th livestock census 2019. Out of the total cattle, indigenous /non-descript cattle comprises 1.10 Cr. while crossbred cattle population comprises 7.69 lakhs. In the census, 4.22 lakhs buffalo were found while sheep was counted to be 3.32 lakhs in numbers. Goat and pig comprised of about 43 lakhs and 21 lakhs numbers respectively during the 2019 livestock census.

The total production of milk in the state for the year 2022-23 (P) was estimated at 1070 million litres as against 1034 million litres in the previous year 2021-22 there by recorded growth rate of 3.48% in 2022-23(P).

The total egg production during the period 2022-23(P) for both (fowl and duck) was 559 (in Million numbers), which was 542 (in Million numbers) in the previous year 2021-22 showing an increase of egg production by 3.14% over the previous year.

The total meat production in 2022-23(p) was 57.78 (in '000'Tonnes) and 56.06 (in '000'Tonnes) in the year 2021-22 respectively and the increase of meat production is thus 3.07% in the year 2022-23(P) over the previous year.

The contribution of livestock sector to the state's gsdp at current price was rs. 1122220 for the year 2022-23 (QE) with a growth rate of 16.18 % over the previous year. Again, the contribution of the sector to the state's gsdp at constant price (2011-12 prices) was rs. 537169 for the year 2022-23 (QE) with a growth rate of 4.41 % over the previous year.

FORESTRY:

Assam is a rainbow state with blue rivers and green hills with a unique bio diversity treasure house of rare flora, fauna and forest. Forestry is a vital sector of the state. In the language of Ahom ruler Assam is the "Golden land". The total Recorded Forest Area in Assam is 26,836 square km. which is 34.21% of the total geographical area, As per India State Forest Report, 2021. Efforts to build a green economy in the state, 8 June, 2023 would be marked as a red-letter day since this day Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam announced to launch the "AmritBrikshaAndolon", 2023. To create a revolution among the people in respect of strengthening the economy through forest/ plantation of commercially viable trees, for plantation scientifically the focus has been laid on commercial tree species suitable for timber, plywood making, medicinal and some more valuable trees like Chandan, BagaChandan, and fruits which are abundantly grown in Assam. In this "AmritBikshyaAndolon" Assam has recorded to receive 9 Guinness records which is one of the milestones for create forest out site recorded forest areas. At present the world famous one horned Rhino Protection in Assam is one of the challenging tasks before the Government. But, for strong step of the Govt. the poaching of one horned Rhino in the state has magically decreased. In respect of revenue collection is concerned during 2022-23, total Rs. 451.49 crore revenue have been earned by forest department compare to Rs.401.20 crore during 2021-22. In State Compensatory Afforestation and Fund Management and Planning Authority (State CAMPA) forest department accelerates different activities for preservation of natural forest, management of wildlife, infrastructure development in the sector and allied works and recorded Rs. 3054.6 lakh financial achievement during 2022-23 as reported by PCCF cum Head of Forest Force, Assam. The contribution by Forestry and Logging sector toward GSDP Rs.7,65,222.00 lakh in 2022-23 (QE) against Rs.7,02,011.00 lakh in 2021-22 (PE) at current price registering a 9% growth.

INDUSTRY:

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

The introduction of several new schemes and active implementation of existing ones by the Assam government has enabled the state economy to be in a position from where it can rebound back to pre-pandemic levels of economic activity. Various initiatives pertaining to infrastructure, development of Startup Ecosystem, Tea, Tourism, Khadi, Handloom, Sericulture, etc. has been elaborated in the Industry Chapter. Contribution of the Industry and mining sector of the state Domestic Product and the growth rate of the sector vis a vis other sectors during 2022-23 are also discussed in this chapter.

The Index of Industrial Production for the State during 2021-22 (Base: 2011-12=100) in the manufacturing sector is calculated at 152.42 which indicates a growth rate of 15.25 percent over the previous figure of 132.25 reported in 2020-21.

It is projected that according to the advance estimates of 2023-24 at current prices, the contribution of industrial sector is 27.63 percent of the total gross state domestic product of Assam. For this year 2022-23 (Q.E) the contribution of the sector was 29.55 percent, a rise from the contribution reported for the year 2021-22 (P.E).

POWER:

Power has immense contribution to the economic up-liftmen of a state therefore augmentation of the Power Sector is directly related to the expansion of various economic activities of the state as well as the country.

The main entity of power sector of Assam are-

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

The core business the Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL) is to efficiently transport electrical power from electrical power bulk heads to the distribution company networks in the state of Assam. Its transmission capacity is 7826 MVA as on 31.03.2022.

The Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGCL) is constituted to look after the generation of power in the state sector with a responsibility for development of Hydro as well as Gas Power Projects to generate electricity and to meet the energy demands in the state to the possible extent. The Gross Electricity Generation 2213.45 Million Unit including Hydel and Gas.

The Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL) is to undertake distribution, trading and supply of electricity in the state of Assam in accordance with provisions of applicable law and all activities ancillary to it. The total consumer of Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL) of all categories is 6767864 nos. as on March, 2023.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION:

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

The road network in Assam comprising total of 65748.00 km including 3927.24 km national highways and 61820.76 km of roads under PWD in Assam as on 31.03.2023. Out of 61820.76 km of PWD roads State Highway comprises 2540.36 km, Major District road comprises 4309.93 km, urban road comprises 3182.10 km and rural road comprises 51788.37 km.

The number of motor vehicles on road has been increasing rapidly in past few years. The number of vehicle on road in the state is 4581330 during 2022-23 out of the total registered motor vehicle of 5155288. It is seen that the registration of motor vehicle is increased by 47.37% in one year.

The Assam Postal Circle has a network of 3997 post offices and 4408 letter boxes [as on 31st March 2023] out of which 3677 post offices are located in rural areas and 320 in urban areas.

Over the recent years, it was observed that wireless telephone and devices has been taken over the ubiquitous landline phones. As on March 2023, there are 24,993,855 Nos. of wireless telephone subscribers in the state.

BANKING:

According to the State level Banker's Committee Report, the number of reporting Bank Offices of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam has been increased to 3053 as on March 2023 from 2962 as on March 2022. With the increase in the bank networking, the dependence per bank offices in Assam has been considerably decreased over the years and reduced from 38.31 Sq.km as on March 2015 to 25.69 Sq.km as on March 2023. Average Population served by per bank branch in the State as on as on 31st March, 2023 is 10,221 against all-India average of 9122 persons per bank branch using 2011 census population and SLBC report /RBI data on number of all India bank branches.

The expansion of banking facilities in the State has augmented not only in respect of volume of deposits but also in respect of disbursement of credit. The aggregate deposit with Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam, which was Rs. 189530 Crore in March 2022, has increased to Rs. 211370 Crore in March 2023. The total volume of credit disbursed by the banks has been increased to Rs. 113840 Crore in March 2023 from Rs. 92145 Crore in March 2022, thereby, recorded a growth of 23.54 percent. Per capita deposit and credit at the end of March 2022 was Rs.67736 and Rs. 36481.33 which shows a growth of 11.52 percent using population census 2011.

The Credit-Deposit ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam has marginally increased to 53.88 percent at the end of March, 2023 compared to 48.62 percent during the year 2022. However, the State Level Banker's Committee Report (as on 31st March, 2023) reveals that out of the 33 districts in the State, only 18 districts has crossed the 60 percent benchmark thresholds fixed for CD Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks operating in the State while 13 districts has reached within 40-60 percent level, achievement in 2 districts were less than 40 percent. Therefore, there were altogether 15 nos. of poor performing districts and may need some special focus and intervention.

LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES:

The Labour is one of the basic factors in the process of production. In the State the total employment in the public and private sector establishments as per Employment Market Information (EMI) programme in 2022 was 11,22,266 Nos. (In public sector 4,87,138 Nos. and in private sector 6,35,128 nos.) whereas it was 11,00,355 Nos. (in public sector 4,85,577 nos. and in private sector 6,14,778 nos.) in 2021 which shows a overall 2% increase in employment in both the public sector & Private sector together comprising a 0.3% increase in public sector and 3.3% increase in private sector.

The manufacturing sector has played most significant role in employment generation. As reported by Chief Inspector of Factories till 2022-23, there were 8,138 number of factories in the state with 3,22,422 numbers of employment compared to 7,790 number of factories and 3,05,690 numbers of employment in 2021 showing an increase by 4.46 percent in nos. of factory and 5.47 per cent increase in the context of employment. Moreover, Handloom & Textile Industry also creates significant employment opportunities in the state economy. During the year 2021-22 this sector had 8,07,729 nos. of weavers as part time and 1,08,939 nos. whole time weavers which is a very remarkable performance of this sector. On the other hand 3,01,176 nos. of families were engaged in sericulture activities during 2022-23 compared to 2,99,936 nos. of families during the year 2020-21 in Assam.

In rural areas the unemployment rate is 7.69 percent whereas in urban areas the unemployment rate is 13.32 percent in Assam in Feb, 2023 whereas the unemployment rate at all India level is 2.4 in 2022-23 percent in rural area and 5.4 percent in urban area during the same period. The size of the educated job seekers is considerably high, which is a great challenge before the growing economy of the State. From the records of the live register of Employment Exchanges, the registered educated job seekers stood at 9,83,093 nos. including others in 2022 as against 1,37,865 nos. during 2021 thereby showing an increase over 2021. The number of educated job seekers has increased at all level of education in 2022 over 2021.

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

In addition to these during 2022 approximately 40,000 successful candidates were appointed in different departments of the Govt. of Assam. In May, 2023 the State Govt. distributed appointment letters to 44,703 successful candidates to be appointed in 53 different departments in the III and IV grade category selected by the State level Recruitment Commission on merit basis. Till Oct, 2023 total 87,782 candidates were appointed by the State Govt. and proceeds to fulfil its target to appoint one lakh unemployed youths as promised by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

The re-structured erstwhile IAY programme PMAY-G is implemented for providing shelter to the shelter-less/homeless people living below the poverty line (BPL). It is funded by the Centre and the State at the ratio of 9:1. A beneficiary gets Rs.1.30 lakhs under PMAY-G scheme from the year 2016-17. The fund is directly transferred to the beneficiary's Bank Account in three instalments. There are also some other mandatory provisions such as toilet facilities@12,000/ in convergence with State Public Health Engineering or SBM and benefit of 95 days wages @238/- under MGNREGA scheme, Gas connection etc. For the financial year, 2021-22, the amount of Rs. 2378.40 Cr. has been utilized against the fund receipt of Rs. 2524.33 Cr. For the financial year 2022-23 an amount of Rs. 2041.99 Cr. has been utilized against the fund receipt of Rs. 2252.58 Cr. till date. Also, for the financial year 2023-24 an amount of Rs. 1169.29 Cr. has been utilized against the fund receipt of Rs. 1292.53 Cr. till date.

In Assam, the DeendayalAntodayaYojana-NRLM (DAY-NRLM) is being implemented through Assam Rural Livelihood Mission, Assam (ARSLM) since 2012, working with a mission to reduce poverty by enabling the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. This has resulted in appreciable improvement in their livelihood building strong grassroots institutions of the poor. Till March 2023, a total of 37.66 Lakh rural households across all blocks and districts of Assam have been mobilized to promote a total of 3.37 Lakh Self-Help Groups (SHG) ever since its inception in 2011.

In order to empower women SHGs financially, the Government of Assam launched KanaklataMahilaSabalakaranAsoni on 1st April 2018 for promotion of 1 lakh women SHGs in the state and subsidy linked loan uptoRs. 5 lakhs for development of Women SHGs. Till march 2023, Rs. 443.62 Cr. has been granted as Revolving Fund to 2, 73,233 SHGs under the KankaklataMahilaSabalakaranAsoni since its launch. Further, Rs.445.65 Crore as Capital Subsidy (@Rs.50, 000 per SHG) has been released to 89,130 SHGs during FY 2020-21 under the Vistarista- KanaklataMahilaSabalakaranYojana.

SOCIAL SECTOR:

EDUCATION:

In Assam, the number of Government /Provincialised schools under department of Elementary in Lower Primary Schools is 33937 of which 32860 are in rural areas and 1077 are in urban areas .Likewise, the total number of Upper Primary Schools are 5815 of which 5512 are in rural areas while 303 are in urban areas, as per UDISE 2022-23.

As per ,UDISE 2022-23,the average annual Drop-out Rate in Lower Primary in the state during 2022-23 is 8.49 against 6.02 in 2021-22 which was 4.3 percent in 2019-20 and 3.1 percent in 2018-19.Likewise in the Upper Primary level, the drop-out rate is 10.33 in 2022-23 which was 8.81 in 2021-22 and 4.9 percent during the year 2020-21.The drop-out rate ,registered highest 22.52 percent in South Salmara followed by 12.47 percent in Nalbari District in the Lower Primary level while lowest 4.02% in Sibsagar District. Similarly, in the Upper Primary level, this rate is highest 17.15% in Karimganj and lowest 4.03% in Sibsagar District during the period 2022-23.The transition rate from Primary to Upper Primary in the state is 89.70.

Further, during 2022-23, the number of High, Higher Secondary Schools & Junior College from (Class IX to XII) was 4331 out of which 3304 in High School, 968 in Higher Secondary School and 59 Junior College.

HEALTH:

The status of health infrastructure in Assam has been improving over the years. At present, there are 12 Medical Colleges and Hospitals, 21 Civil Hospitals +MMCH(Annex Building of GMCH), 3 Tuberculosis Hospitals, 3 Leprosy Hospitals, 1 Cancer Hospital, 16 Sub-Divisional Civil Hospitals, 1009 PHCs, 13 FRUs, 206 CHCs, 154 State Dispensaries, 4728 Sub-Centres, 130 Mobile Medical Units (80 for Tea Gardens and 50 for Non-tea Gardens), 15 Boat clinic with 21807 numbers of total beds in the state at the end of 2022-23. A number of three nursing colleges in Guwahati, Dibrugarh & Silchar with 6 Para-medical institutions, 3 Dental Colleges, 279 Polyclinics and 488 Diagnostics Centres as of December 2023. Referral Hospitals inside the state is 7 and outside the state are 31. Under the Scheme Ayushman Bharat -Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), a total 2301 HWCs (1620 SHCs & 681 PHCs) are operationalised in the state as of 22nd Dec. 2021.

For sustainable health care facilities in the state, Government has concentrated on efforts toward the establishment of an efficient of health care and family welfare through effective planning. Department of Health & Family Welfare, Assam, along with National Health Mission have been implementing many health care schemes for improving Maternal Health and reducing MMR, IMR and under 5 Mortality Rate. There is an overall decline of MMR during the period from 2004 to 2020. However, the rate is still very high in Assam in comparison to All India rate due to some major factors like infections and anaemia during childbirth especially among rural women. There is a downfall of MMR at the All-India level from 130 in 2014-16 to 97 in 2018-20 per lakh birth. Likewise, at the state level, downfall in the MMR was from 229 to 205. During 2018-20 the MMR of the state is 205 from while it was 229 during 2015-17 against the All-India level the rate is 103 in 2017-19 and 122 in 2015-17.

CHAPTER – II POPULATION

Important Features:

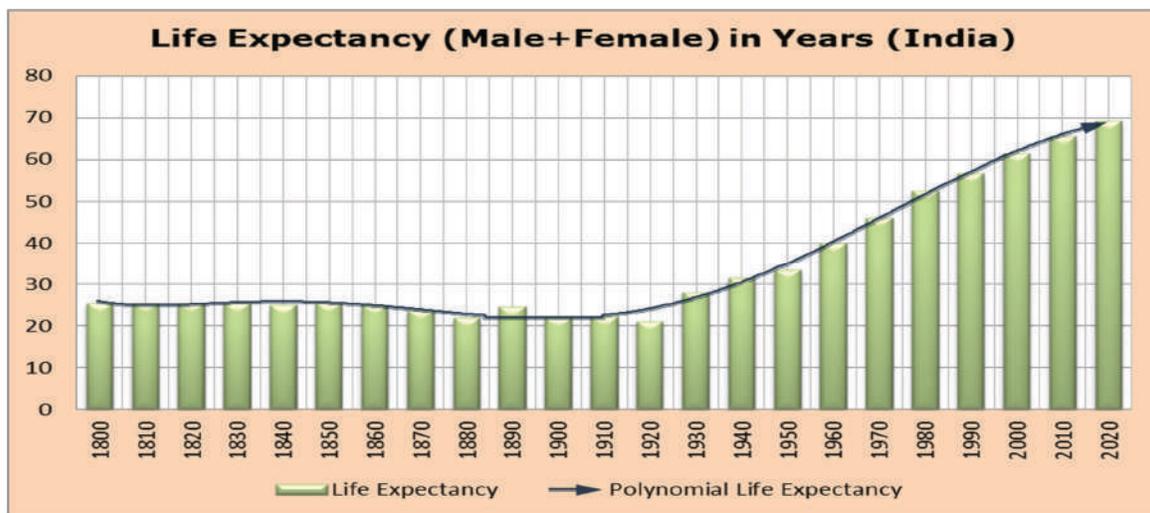
Assam, a state situated between 24008’N-27059’N latitude in the northeast region of India, is the gateway to the region, the premier, largest and the most vibrant of the eight states comprising the Northeast. It borders seven states namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal and two countries, namely Bhutan and Bangladesh. Its topographical asymmetry underscored by the Barail hill range sandwiched between two valleys – the Brahmaputra and the Barak, named after the two dominant rivers. Assam has a total geographical area of 78,438 sq. km (30285 sq. mile), occupying 2.4% of India’s landmass, providing shelter to 2.6% of India’s population. For administration and revenue purposes, the State has presently 35 districts with the creation of four newly created Districts viz- Biswanath, Hojai, Bajali & Tamulpur.

Life Expectancy at Birth:

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

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

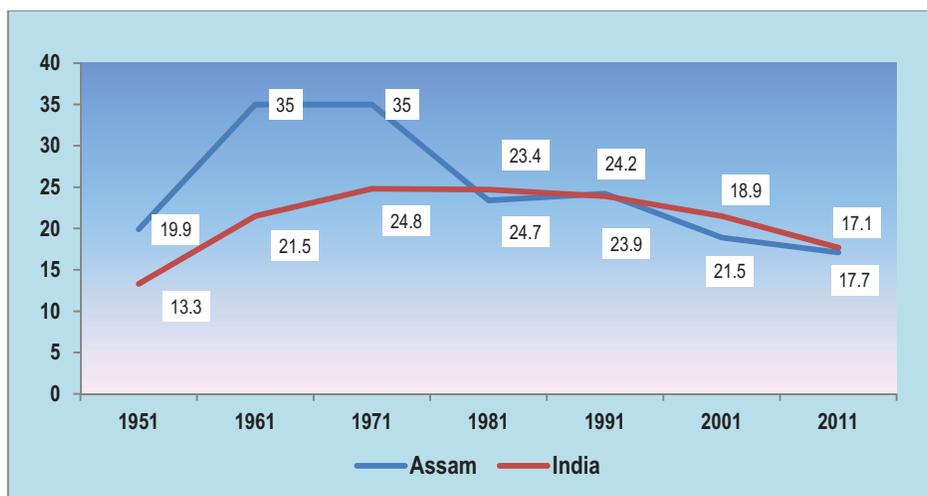
Life Expectancy in Years	Years																						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	25.44	25.44	25.44	25.44	24.91	25.44	24.95	23.66	21.98	24.54	22.01	22.15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



Decadal growth of population in India and Assam

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

Decadal Variation of Population Growth in Assam and India



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

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

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

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

Source: Census of India 2011

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

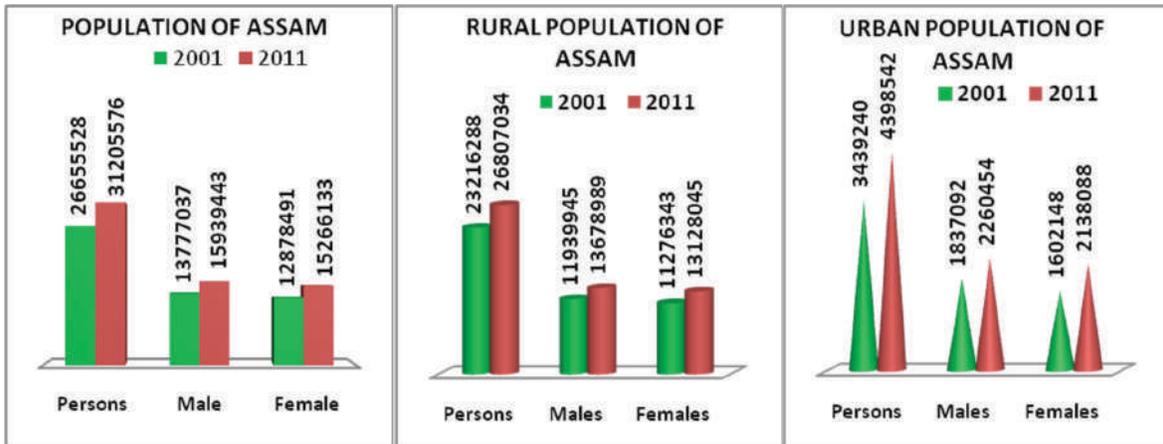
TABLE-2.2: Population Features at a Glance of Assam

Particulars	Unit	2001 Census	2011 Census
Population	Lakh	267	312
Decadal Growth	Percent	18.92	17.07
Change in percentage of decadal growth	Percent	(-) 5.32	(-)1.8
Density	Per Sq. Km.	340	398
Sex-Ratio	Females per 1000 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
SC Population	Percent	7.40	7.15
ST Population	Percent	12.83	12.45

Population: Rural and Urban

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

areas. The proportion of urban population in the State increased from 12.9 percent in 2001 to 14 percent in 2011.



Sex Ratio

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

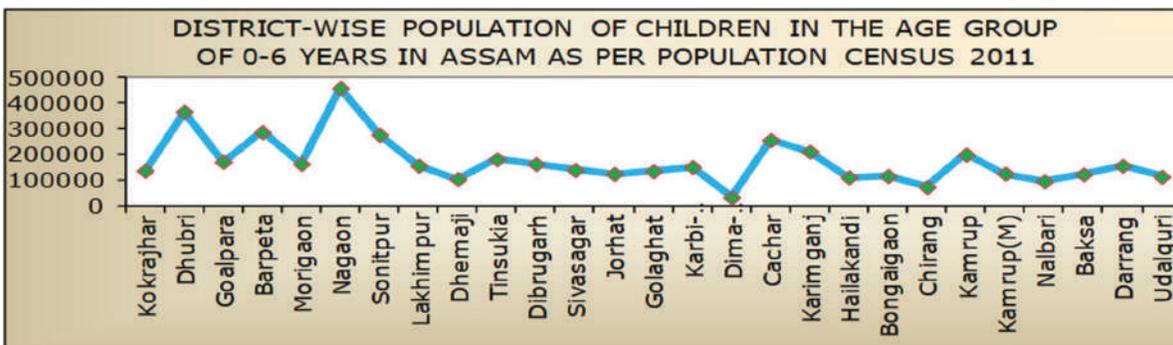
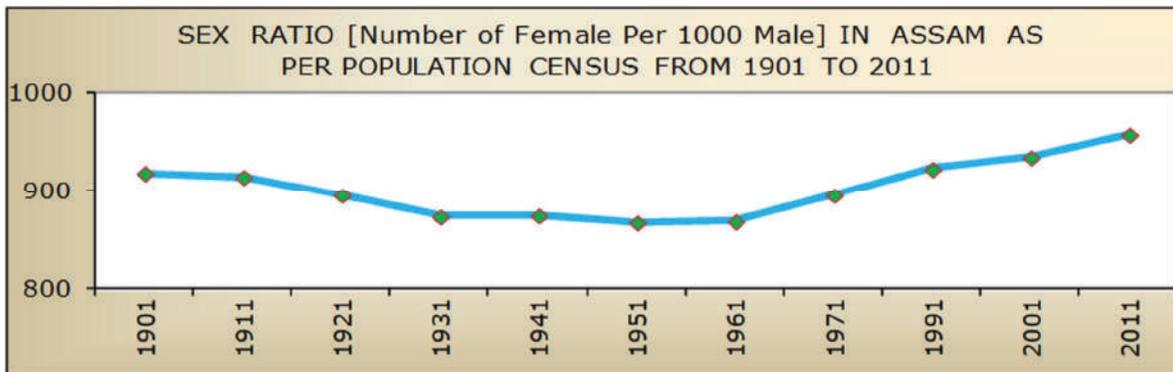


Table-2.3: Sex Ratios in Selected States

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

Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratios:

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

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

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

Table-2.4: Sex Child Ratios in Selected States

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

Literacy Rate

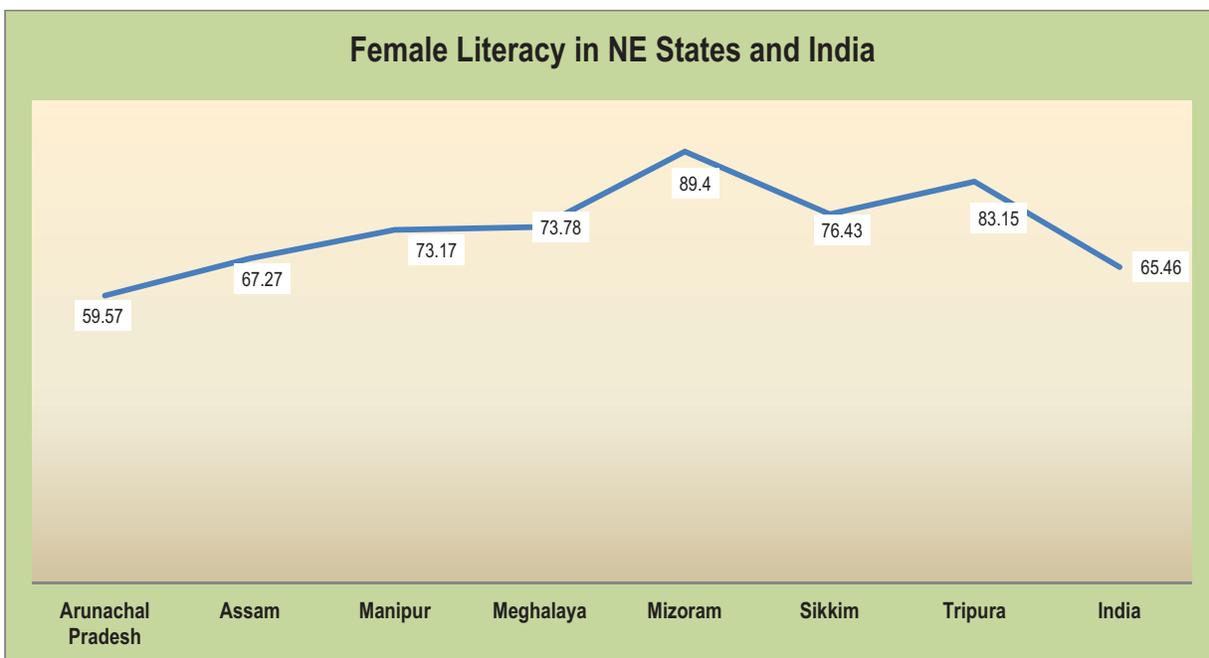
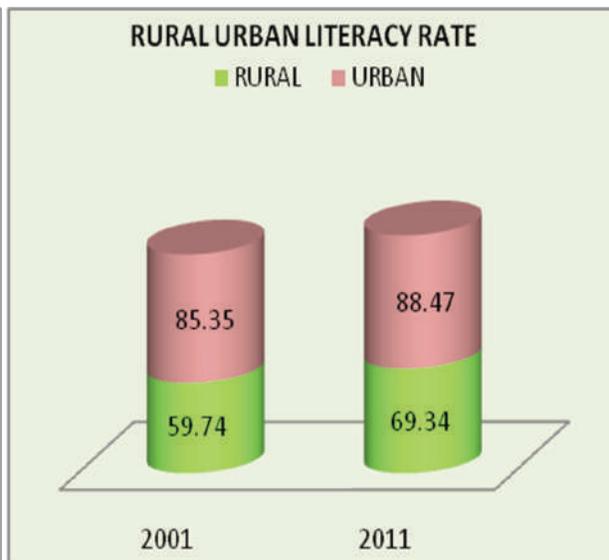
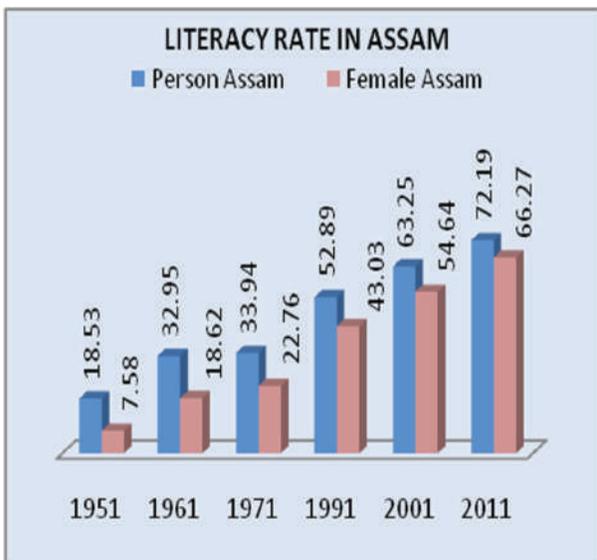
The growth of literacy in Assam has shown an encouraging sign. The literacy rate for Assam as per Census 2011 increased to 72.19 percent with 77.85 percent for males and 66.27 percent for females. The literacy rates for rural and urban areas were calculated at 69.34 percent and 88.47 percent respectively.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

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

(Figure in %)

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

Source: Registrar General of India



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

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

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

Source: Census of India.

Assam Highlights – 2011 census

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

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

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

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

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

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

SLUM POPULATION

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

LITERACY RATE OF SLUM POPULATION

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

CHAPTER-III

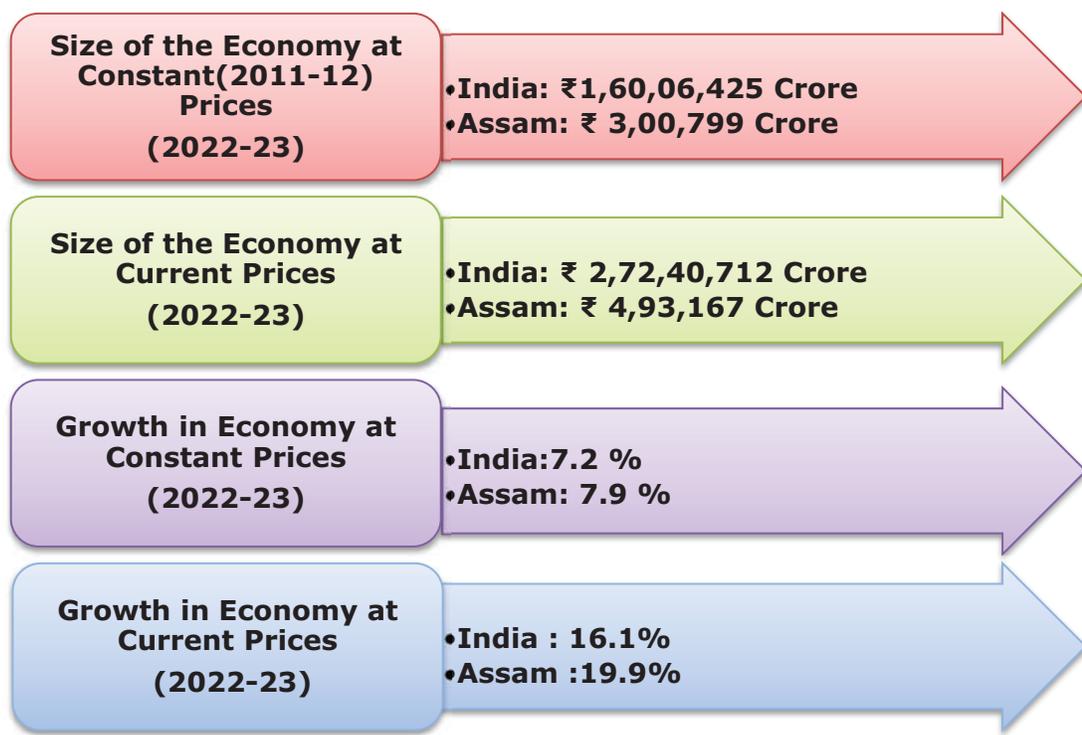
STATE INCOME

State Domestic Product (SDP) commonly known as State Income is one of the prime indicators to measure the economic development of the state. In the context of the planned economic development of the state, the SDP and Per Capita Income (PCI) play a vital role in the formulation of various plans and policies by state administrators, policymakers and planners. The estimate of the State Domestic Product reveals the extent and direction of changes in the levels of economic development of the state over a time of period. Assam is one of the potential states registering high growth in terms of GVA and GSDP.

Economic performance is measured by the pace at which economic activity is growing in a country or state. Assam by that measure, is one of the high-performing states in the country. Higher economic growth helps in making the lives of the people better. Assam is consistently performing better.

“State Domestic Product” is defined as the aggregate of the economic value of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of a state, counted without duplication during a specified period, usually a year.

ECONOMIC AT A GLANCE



ADVANCE ESTIMATES OF GSDP AND PCI -2023-24

Gross State Domestic Product(GSDP)	Per Capita Income (PCI)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Current Prices: ₹ 5.70 lakh crore • At Constant (2011-12) Prices: ₹ 3.19 lakh crore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At Current Prices: ₹135787 • At Constant (2011-12) Prices : ₹80440

As per the advance estimates, the nominal GSDP for Assam at current prices for the FY 2023-24(AE) is likely to attain a level of ₹ 5,70,243 crore as against ₹ 4,93,167 crore in FY 2022-23 (QE) reflecting a growth of 15.6 percent over the preceding year. The real GSDP for Assam at constant prices for the FY 2023-24 is likely to attain a level of ₹ 3,18,559 crore as against ₹ 3,00,799 crore in FY 2022-23(QE) reflecting a growth of 5.9 percent over the preceding year.

As per the advance estimates, the Per Capita Income of Assam at current prices for the FY 2023-24 is estimated to be ₹1,35,787 compared to ₹1,20,336 for the FY 2022-23 (QE) registering an increase of 12.84 percent

As per the projected estimate, the nominal GSDP at current prices for the year 2024-25 is expected to reach the level of ₹6,43,089 crore while the real GSDP at constant (2011-12) will be ₹3,41,652 crore.

The real economic growth of Assam at constant (2011-12) prices is projected to be achieved at 7.9 percent in FY 2022-23 (QE) as compared to 7.2 percent at the All India level. On the other hand, the nominal economic growth of Assam at current prices is projected to be attained at 19.9 percent in FY 2022-23(AE) as compared to 16.1 percent at the All India level.

Chart-1:: Economic Growth Rate of Assam and India for FY 2022-23 (QE)



The state has improved its share in India’s GDP at current prices , recording a rise from 1.65 percent in FY 2016-17 to 1.81 percent in FY 2022-23 (QE) and at constant (2011-12) prices, the contribution of GSDP to GDP’S has increased from 1.64 percent in 2016-17 to 1.87 percent in 2022-23 (QE).

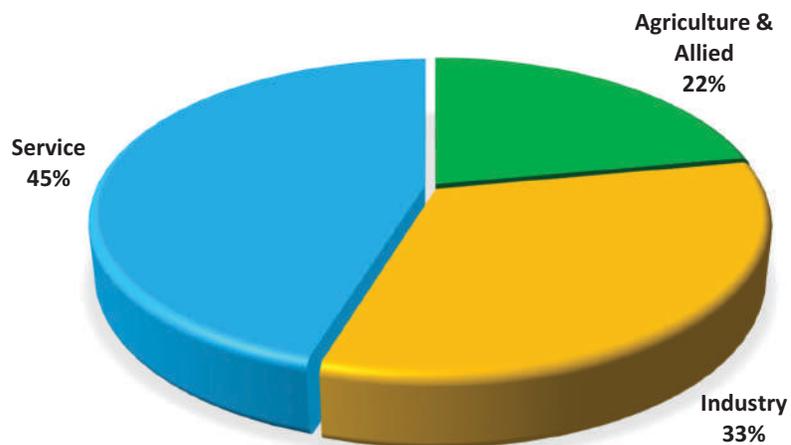
Chart-2:: Share of GSDP to GDP's at current and constant (2011-12) prices during FY 2016-17 to 2022-23(QE)



CHART-3 :: PER CAPITA INCOME GROWTH OF ASSAM AND INDIA IN FY 2022-23(QE)



CHART -4:: SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION OF GSDA OF ASSAM AT CURRENT PRICES FOR 2022-23 (QE)



3.1 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Assam at current prices

As per the quick estimates, the GSDP for Assam at current prices for the FY 2022-23 is estimated at ₹ 4.93 lakh crore as against ₹4.11 lakh crore showing an annual growth of 19.9 percent. As per the provisional estimates of Govt. of India, the GDP of the nation at current prices for the FY 2022-23 is estimated at ₹272.41 lakh crore showing an annual growth of 16.1 percent over the previous year. In the same year, Assam's nominal GSDP is estimated to contribute 1.81 percent to the nation's GDP.

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

Table 3.1

GSDP of Assam and GDP of All India at current prices						
₹ in crore						
Sl. No	Assam			All India		
	Year	GSDP of Assam	Growth Rate (In %)	Year	GDP of All India	Growth Rate (In %)
1	2016-17	2,54,382	11.6	2016-17	1,53,91,669	11.8
2	2017-18	2,83,165	11.3	2017-18	1,70,90,042	11.0
3	2018-19	3,09,336	9.2	2018-19	1,88,99,668	10.6
4	2019-20	3,46,851	12.1	2019-20	2,01,03,593	6.4
5	2020-21	3,39,803	-2.0	2020-21	1,98,29,927	-1.4
6	2021-22(PE)	4,11,454	21.1	2021-22 (1 st RE)	2,34,71,012	18.4
7	2022-23 (QE)	4,93,167	19.9	2022-23(PE)	2,72,40,712	16.1
8	2023-24(AE)	5,70,243	15.6	2023-24(FAE)	NA	NA

For Assam, PE: - Provisional Estimates, QE: - Quick Estimates and AE: - Advance Estimates

For All India-1st RE: - First Revised Estimates, PE: - Provisional Estimates, FAE:-First Advance Estimates

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

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

As per the advance estimates, the real GSDP for Assam at current prices for the FY 2023-24(AE) is likely to attain a level of ₹3.19 lakh crore as against ₹ 3.01 lakh crore in FY 2022-23(QE) reflecting a growth of 5.9 percent over the preceding year.

As per the quick estimates, the GSDP for Assam at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated at ₹ 3.01 lakh crore in FY 2022-23(QE) showing a growth of 7.9

percent over the previous financial year. As per the provisional estimates of Govt. of India, the GDP of the nation at constant (2011-12) prices for 2022-23(QE) is estimated at ₹ 160.06 lakh crore showing an annual growth of 7.2 percent over the previous financial year. The contribution of the GSDP of Assam to the nation's GDP at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated at 1.88 percent for the FY 2022-23(QE).

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

Table 3.2

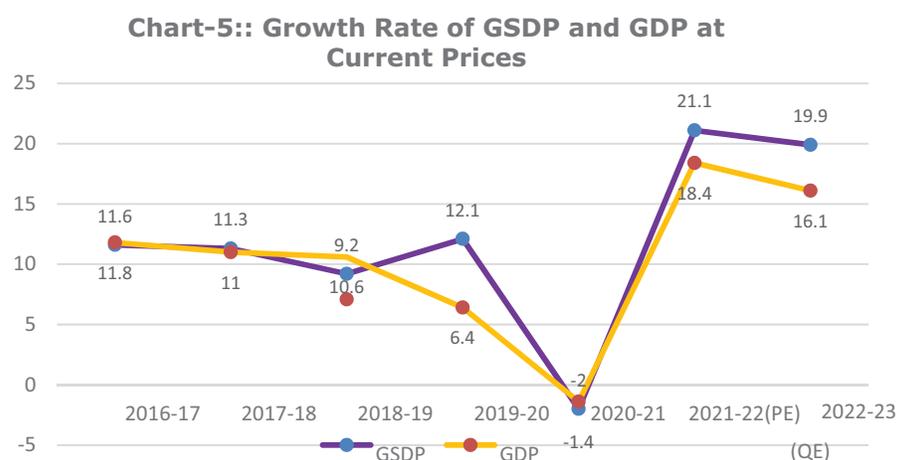
GSDP of Assam and GDP of All India at constant (2011-12) prices						
₹ in crore						
SI No	Assam			All India		
	Year	GSDP of Assam	Growth Rate (In %)	Year	GDP of All India	Growth Rate (In %)
1	2016-17	2,02,081	5.7	2016-17	1,23,08,193	8.3
2	2017-18	2,19,919	8.8	2017-18	1,31,44,582	6.8
3	2018-19	2,31,040	5.1	2018-19	1,39,92,914	6.5
4	2019-20	2,40,707	4.2	2019-20	1,45,34,,641	3.9
5	2020-21	2,47,819	3.0	2020-21	1,36,87,118	-5.8
6	2021-22(PE)	2,78,835	12.5	2021-22 (1st RE)	1,49,25,840	9.1
7	2022-23 (QE)	3,00,799	7.9	2022-23(PE)	1,60,06,425	7.2
8	2023-24 (AE)	3,18,559	5.9	2023-24(FAE)	NA	NA

For Assam, PE: - Provisional Estimates, QE: - Quick Estimates and AE: - Advance Estimates

For All India-1st RE: - First Revised Estimates, PE: - Provisional Estimates, FAE:-First Advance Estimates

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

The growth rate of the GSDP of Assam and the GDP of All India at current prices is depicted in **Chart-5**



3.3 NSDP of Assam at current prices

As per the quick estimates, the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Assam at current prices for the FY 2022-23(QE) is estimated to be attained at the level of ₹ 4.28 lakh crore showing a growth of 16.9 percent over the previous financial year.

3.4 NSDP of Assam at constant (2011-12) prices

As per the quick estimates, the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Assam at constant (2011-12) prices for the FY 2022-23(QE) is estimated to be attained at the level of ₹ 2.64 lakh crore showing a growth of 7.3 percent over the previous financial year.

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

Table 3.3

NSDP of Assam at Current and Constant (2011-12) Prices					
₹ in crore					
Sl No	Year	At Current Prices		At Constant(2011-12) Prices	
		NSDP	Growth Rate (In %)	NSDP	Growth Rate (In %)
1	2016-17	2,22,397	10.6	1,79,632	7.16
2	2017-18	2,53,726	14.1	1,95,262	8.70
3	2018-19	2,76,625	9.0	2,04,627	4.80
4	2019-20	3,11,031	12.4	2,12,315	3.76
5	2020-21	3,03,331	-2.4	2,19,592	3.4
6	2021-22(PE)	3,66,359	20.8	2,46,203	12.1
7	2022-23 (QE)	4,28,072	16.9	2,64,089	7.3
8	2023-24 (AE)	4,87,584	13.9	2,88,842	9.4

PE: - Provisional Estimates, QE: - Quick Estimates and AE: - Advance Estimates

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

The growth rate of NSDP at current and constant (2011-12) prices is depicted in **Chart-6**.

Chart-6:: Growth Rate of NSDP at current and constant (2011-12) prices



3.5 Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices

As per the quick estimates, the GSVA of Assam at Current Prices for the FY 2022-23(QE) is estimated to be attained at this level of ₹ 4.46 lakh crore as against ₹ 3.77 lakh crore in FY 2021-22 showing a growth of 18.5 percent over the previous year.

3.6 GSVA at constant (2011-12) Prices

As per the quick estimates, the GSVA of Assam at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the FY 2022-23(QE) is estimated to be reached at the level of ₹ 2.70 lakh crore as against ₹2.51 lakh crore in the FY 2021-22 showing a growth of 7.5 percent over the previous year.

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

Table: 3.4

Gross State Value Added(GSVA) of Assam					
Sl No	Year	₹ in crore			
		At Current Prices		At Constant(2011-12) Prices	
		GSVA	Growth Rate (In %)	GSVA	Growth Rate (In %)
1	2016-17	2,37,315	10.29	1,87,123	3.57
2	2017-18	2,62,706	10.70	2,06,807	10.52
3	2018-19	2,82,148	7.40	2,08,921	1.02
4	2019-20	3,18,971	13.05	2,19,129	4.89
5	2020-21	3,08,968	-3.1	2,16,211	-1.3
6	2021-22(PE)	3,76,585	21.9	2,51,348	16.3
7	2022-23 (QE)	4,46,324	18.5	2,70,087	7.5
8	2023-24(AE)	5,12,789	14.9	2,88,283	6.7

PE: - Provisional Estimates, QE: - Quick Estimates and AE: - Advance Estimates

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

3.7 Sectorial Composition of GSVA

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

The composition of Gross State Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at current prices from the year 2019-20 to 2023-24(AE) is shown in **Table: 3.5**

Table: 3.5

Composition of GSVA of Assam by broad sectors of the economy at current prices					
					₹ in Crore
Sector	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22(PE)	2022-23(QE)	2023-24(AE)
Agriculture & Allied	75,793	81,920	84,565	98,629	1,21,435
	(23.76%)	(26.51%)	(22.46%)	(22.10%)	(23.68%)
Industry	98,002	92,519	1,39,130	1,45,740	1,56,217
	(30.73%)	(29.94%)	(36.94%)	(32.65%)	(30.46%)
Service	1,45,176	1,34,530	1,52,890	2,01,955	2,35,137
	(45.51%)	(43.55%)	(40.60%)	(45.25%)	(45.85%)
GSVA	3,18,971	3,08,968	3,76,585	4,46,324	5,12,789

PE: - Provisional Estimates, QE: - Quick Estimates and AE: - Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

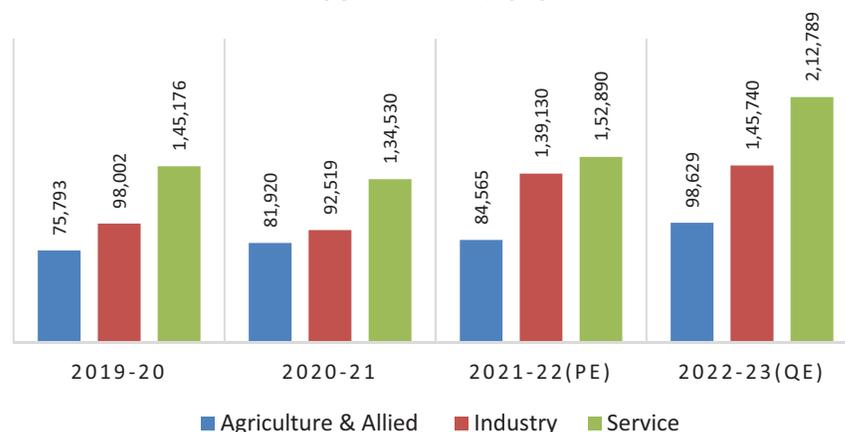
The contribution of the agriculture and allied sector which includes crops, livestock, forestry & logging and fishing sector is estimated to be 22.10 percent of total GSVA at current prices for the FY 2022-23(QE). The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹ 98,629 crore in the FY 2022-23(QE) showing a positive growth of 16.6 percent.

The contribution of the Industry Sector comprising Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services and Construction is estimated at 30.75 percent to the total GSVA at current prices for the FY 2022-23(QE). As per the quick estimates, the GSVA of the Industry sector is estimated to reach the level of ₹ 1,45,740 crore in FY 2022-23(QE) showing a marginal growth of 4.6 percent over the previous year.

The Service Sector, comprising Trade, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication, Financial Services, Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services, Public Administration, Railway and Other Services is the major contributor to the economy of the State and it is estimated to be 45.25 percent in the total GSVA at current prices for the FY 2022-23(QE). As per quick estimates, the GSVA of the Service sector is estimated to attain a level of ₹ 2,01,955 crore in FY 2022-23(QE) showing an optimum growth of 32.09 percent over the previous year.

The composition of GSVA by broad sectors of the economy at Current Prices is depicted in **Chart-7**

CHART-7::SECTORIAL COMPOSITION OF GSVA AT CURRENT PRICES



The composition of Gross State Value Added by broad sectors of the economy at constant (2011-12) prices from the year 2019-20 to 2023-24(AE) is shown in Table: 3.6.

Table: 3.6

Composition of GSVA by broad sectors of the economy at constant (2011-12) prices					
₹ in Crore					
Sector	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22(PE)	2022-23(QE)	2023-24(AE)
Agriculture & Allied	39,295 (17.93%)	38,675 (17.89%)	42,233 (16.80%)	45,126 (16.71%)	48,959 (16.98%)
Industry	87,662 (40.01%)	81,518 (37.70%)	1,02,126 (40.63%)	1,13,730 (42.11%)	1,22,812 (42.60%)
Service	92,171 (42.06%)	96,018 (44.41%)	1,06,989 (42.57%)	1,11,231 (41.18%)	1,16,512 (40.42%)
GSVA	2,19,128	2,16,211	2,51,348	2,70,087	2,88,283

PE: - Provisional Estimates, QE: - Quick Estimates and AE: - Advance Estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

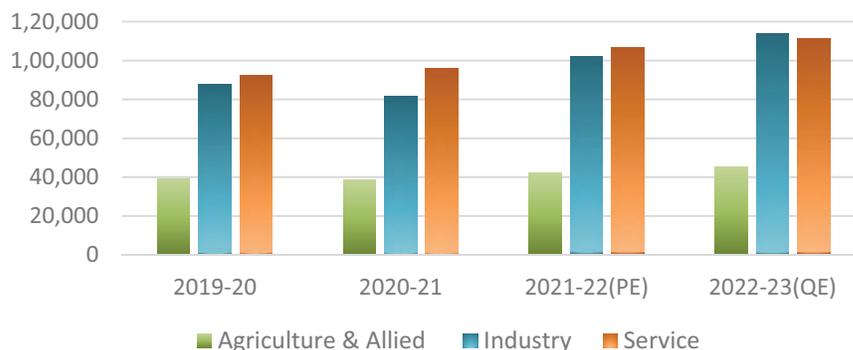
As per quick estimates, the GSVA at Constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2022-23(QE) is estimated to attain a level of ₹2,70,087 crore as against ₹ 2,51,348 crore for the year 2021-22 showing an increase of 7.46 percent. The contribution of the agriculture and allied sector is estimated to be 16.71 percent for the FY 2022-23(QE). The GSVA of this sector is likely to attain a level of ₹ 45,126 crore in the FY 2022-23(QE) showing a growth of 6.85 percent over the previous year.

The industry sector contributed 40.01 percent to the total GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices in the year 2019-20 and it slightly inclined to 42.11 percent in FY 2022-23(QE). As per quick estimates, the GSVA of the Industry sector at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to attain a level of ₹ 1,13,730 crore in 2022-23(QE) showing an impressive growth of 11.36 percent over the previous year.

The Service Sector contributed 42.06 percent to the total GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices during the FY 2019-20 and it slightly decreased to 41.18 percent during FY 2022-23(QE). As per quick estimates, the GSVA of the Service sector at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to attain a level of ₹.1,11,231 crore in the year 2022-23(QE) showing a growth of 3.96 percent over the previous year.

The composition of GSVA by broad sectors of the economy at Current Prices is depicted in Chart-8.

Chart-8::Sectorial composition of GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices



The growth rate of GSVA at current and constant (2011-12) prices is depicted in Chart 9.



Sectorial composition of GVA of All India and Assam at current prices for 2022-23(QE) is shown in **Table: 3.7**

Table: 3.7

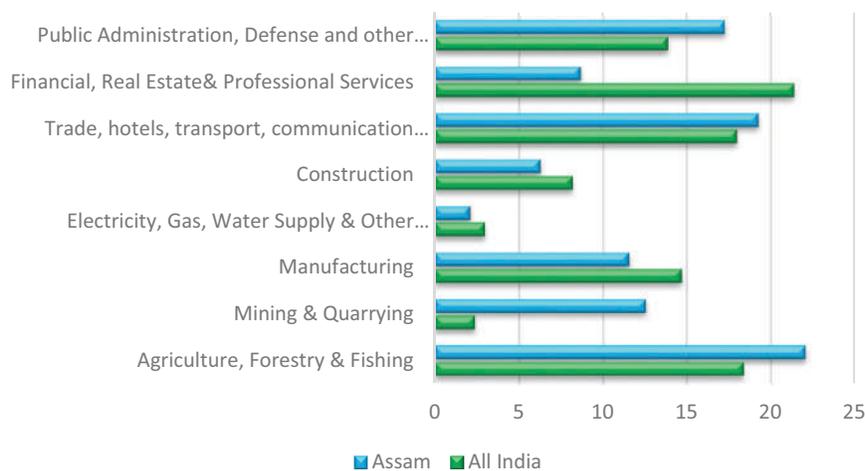
Sectorial composition of GVA of All India and GSVA of Assam at Current Prices for 2022-23					
Sl. No.	Sector	₹ in Crore			
		All India*		Assam**	
		GVA	Share (%)	GSVA	Share (%)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	45,57,599	18.4	98,629	22.1
2	Mining & Quarrying	5,83,535	2.4	56,118	12.6
3	Manufacturing	36,36,171	14.7	51,937	11.6
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	7,41,540	3.0	9,478	2.1
5	Construction	20,27,545	8.2	28,206	6.3
6	Trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting	44,48,156	18.0	86,071	19.3
7	Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	53,00,147	21.4	38,812	8.7
8	Public Administration, Defense and other Services	34,48,178	13.9	77,072	17.3
GVA at Basic Prices		2,47,42,871	100	4,46,324	100

NB. * Provisional Estimates ** Quick Estimates

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

The sectorial composition of GVA of All India and GSVA of Assam at current prices for 2022-23(QE) is depicted in Chart-10

Chart-10::Sectorial composition of GVA of India and GSVA of Assam at current prices for 2022-23(QE)



The share of contribution of GVA of All India and Assam at constant (2011-12) prices for 2022-23 (QE) is shown in **Table: 3.8**

Table: 3.8

Share of Contribution of GVA of All India and Assam at constant (2011-12) Prices					
Sl. No.	Sector	₹ in Crore			
		All India*		Assam**	
		GVA	Share (%)	GSVA	Share (%)
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	22,34,269	15.1	45,126	16.7
2	Mining & Quarrying	3,24,708	2.2	40,633	15.0
3	Manufacturing	26,17,059	17.7	41,343	15.3
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	3,44,418	2.3	5,067	1.9
5	Construction	12,42,354	8.4	26,687	9.9
6	Trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting	28,00,112	19.0	59,621	22.1
7	Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	33,20,305	22.5	17,362	6.4
8	Public Administration, Defense and other Services	18,81,615	12.7	34,247	12.7
GVA at Basic Prices		1,47,64,840	100	2,70,087	100

NB. * Provisional Estimates ** Quick Estimates

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

The sectorial composition of GVA of All India and GSVA of Assam at Constant (2011-12) Prices for 2022-23(QE) is depicted in **Chart-11**

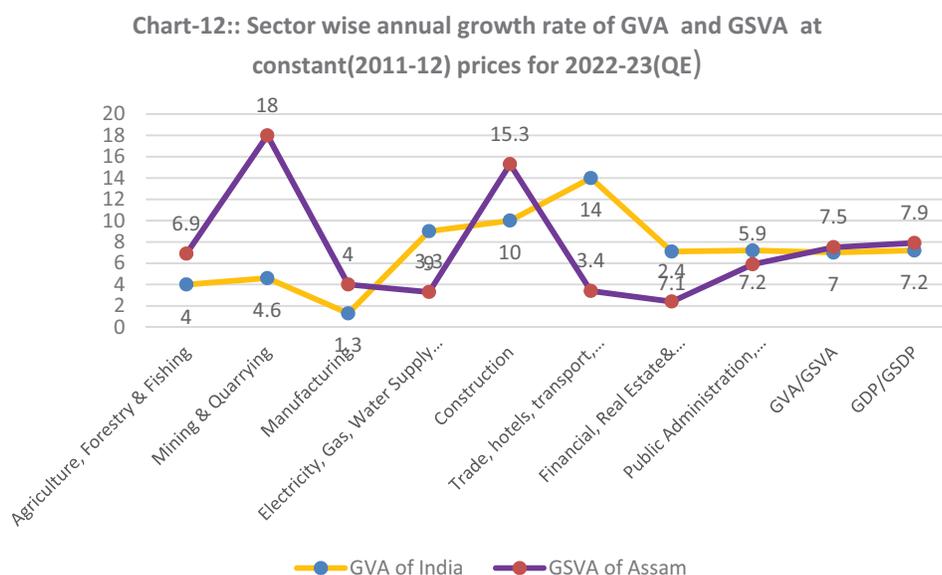


The sector-wise annual growth rate of GVA of All India and GSVA of Assam at constant (2011-12) prices for the FY 2022-23(QE) is presented in **Table 3.9**.

Table:3.9

The sector-wise annual growth rate of GVA of All India and GSVA of Assam at constant (2011-12) prices for the FY 2022-23(QE)		
	In %	
	GVA of India	GSVA of Assam
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	4.0	6.9
Mining & Quarrying	4.6	18.0
Manufacturing	1.3	4.0
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	9.0	3.3
Construction	10.0	15.3
Trade, hotels, transport, communication and services related to broadcasting	14.0	3.4
Financial, Real Estate& Professional Services	7.1	2.4
Public Administration, Defense and other Services	7.2	5.9
GVA/GSVA	7.0	7.5
GDP/GSDP	7.2	7.9

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



3.8. Per Capita Income

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

As per the quick estimates, the Per Capita Income of Assam at current prices for the FY 2022-23(QE) is estimated to be attained at Rs.1,20,336 against Rs.1,03,964 for the FY 2021-22 registering an increase of 15.74 percent.

As per the quick estimates, the Per Capita Income of the State at constant (2011-12) prices for the FY 2022-23 is estimated to be attained at Rs.74,239 as compared to Rs.69,867 for the FY 2021-22 showing a growth of 13.41 percent .

Table: 3.10

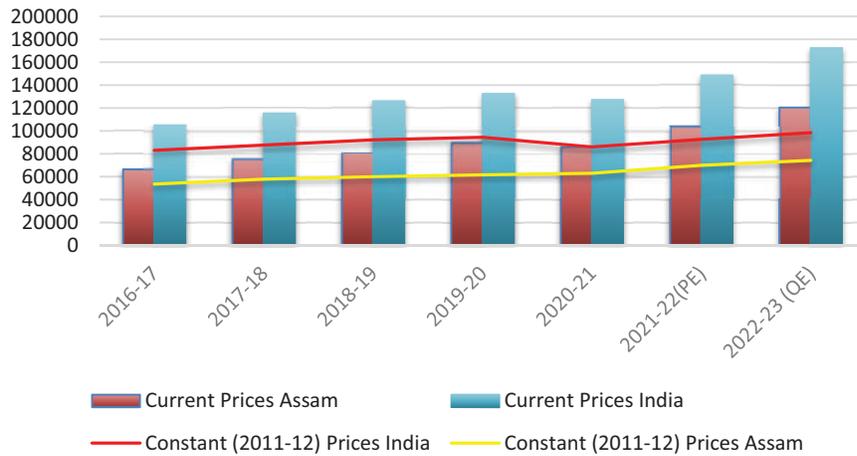
Per Capita Income of Assam and India						
Sl. No	Year	Current Prices		Year	Constant Prices (2011-12)	
		Assam	India		Assam	India
1	2016-17	66330	1,04,880	2016-17	53575	83,003
2	2017-18	75151	1,15,224	2017-18	57835	87,586
3	2018-19	81034	1,25,946	2018-19	59943	92,133
4	2019-20	90123	1,32,341	2019-20	61519	94,420
5	2020-21	86947	1,27,065	2020-21	62944	86,054
6	2021-22(PE)	103964	1,48,524	2021-22 (1 st RE)	69867	92,583
7	2022-23(QE)	120336	1,72,276	2022-23(PE)	74239	98,374
8	2023-24(AE)	135787	NA	2023-24(FAE)	80440	NA

For Assam, PE: - Provisional Estimates, QE: - Quick Estimates and AE: - Advance Estimates

For All India-1st RE: - First Revised Estimates, PE: - Provisional Estimates, FAE:-First Advance Estimates

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

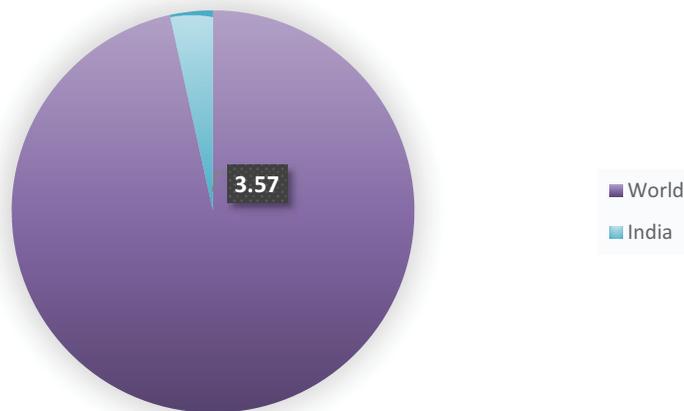
Chart-13::Per Capita Income of India and Assam at current and constant (2011-12) prices



3.9 India in Global Economy

As per The World Economic Outlook, 2023 by IMF and the World Bank, India is the fifth largest economy in terms of GDP with a share of 3.5 percent contribution in the global economy. With an estimated GDP of more than \$3.5 Trillion with a population of 1.4 Billion, India is among the highest population-based economies of the world.

Chart-14::India's Contribution in Global Economy



Despite the negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in the year 2020, the economy of India recovered exponentially afterward and reached a GDP of \$3.7 trillion in the year 2023. With the current growth rate, it is expected to hit the \$ 5 trillion mark by the end of 2027.

Chart-15::Growth of GDP at Current Prices for India (in \$ Trillion)

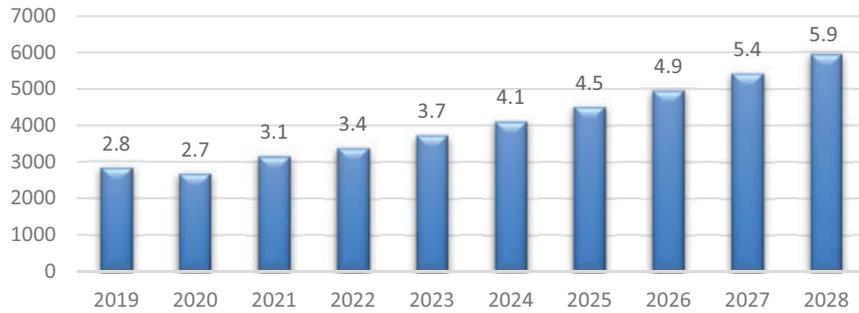
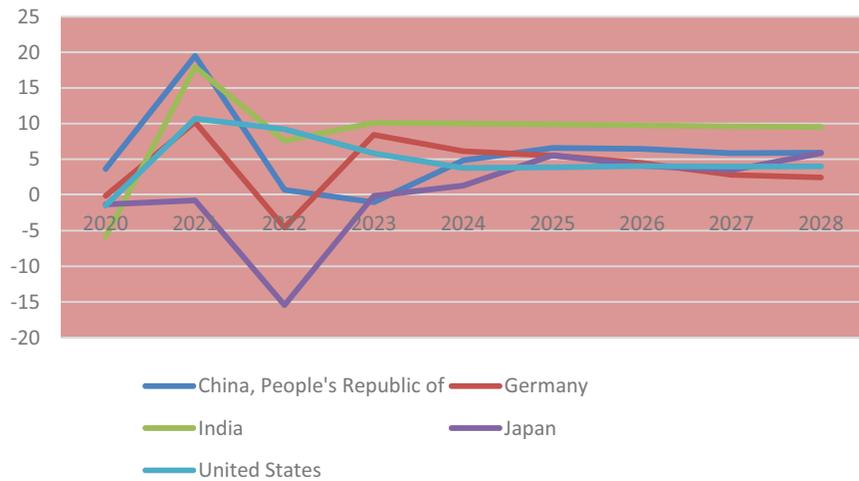


Chart-16::Projected Growth Rate of the Top Five World Economies



Source: World Economic Outlook, 2023

CHAPTER-IV

STATE FINANCE

The Government of Assam enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (AFRBM) Act in May 2005, which came into force from the 1st September'2005 to ensure fiscal stability, sustainability, improve efficiency and transparency in the management of public finances, enhance the availability of resources, remove the impediments for effective conduct of fiscal policy and prudent debt management for improving social and physical infrastructure and human development in the State.

A Medium Term Fiscal Policy (MTFP) 2020-2025 is also placed along with this Statement, which takes into cognizance the key challenges on revenue flows in the GST regime coupled with current economic scenario and the expenditure management

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

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

4. The State's Revenue

4.1 Revenue Receipts

The revenue receipts consist of (i) Tax revenue, (ii) Non-tax revenue, (iii) Share of Central taxes and (iv) Grants-in-aid from the Centre. Component wise Revenue receipts of the State is shown in **Table: 4.1**

Table: 4.1
Component-wise Revenue Receipts (₹ in crore)

Year	State's Own Resources		Transfer from the Centre		Total Revenue Receipts	Growth (%)
	Tax Revenue	Non-Tax Revenue	Share in Central Taxes	Grants		
2016-17	12079.56	4353.12	20188.64	12598.48	49219.81	15.93
2017-18	13215.52	4071.97	22301.54	14541.91	54130.94	9.98
2018-19	15924.85	8221.29	25215.85	14117.17	63479.16	17.26
2019-20	16528.69	5539.35	21721.44	20705.61	64495.09	1.60
2020-21	17133.61	2899.61	18629.32	27233.65	65896.19	2.17
2021-22	19533.10	3579.75	28150.55	30325.66	81589.06	23.81
2022-23(RE)	24502.02	5761.31	29694.26	29784.71	89742.30	9.99
2023-24 (BE)	30001.66	7010.84	31950.89	45121.31	114084.70	27.12

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

The state expects to earn revenue receipts around ₹ 1,14,085 crore in FY 2023-24(BE) against ₹ 89,742 crore in FY 2022-23 (RE) with an impressive growth of 27.12 per cent. An amount of ₹ 37,013 crore is expected to earn from State's own resources and ₹77,072 crore from the Centre in FY 2023-24 (BE). In FY 2021-22, the share of State's own tax and fund from Centre to total revenue receipts was 28.33 per cent and 71.67 per cent. In FY 2023-24(BE), the share of State's own tax to total revenue receipts is expected to be 32.44 percent.

Revenue Receipts (₹ in crore)

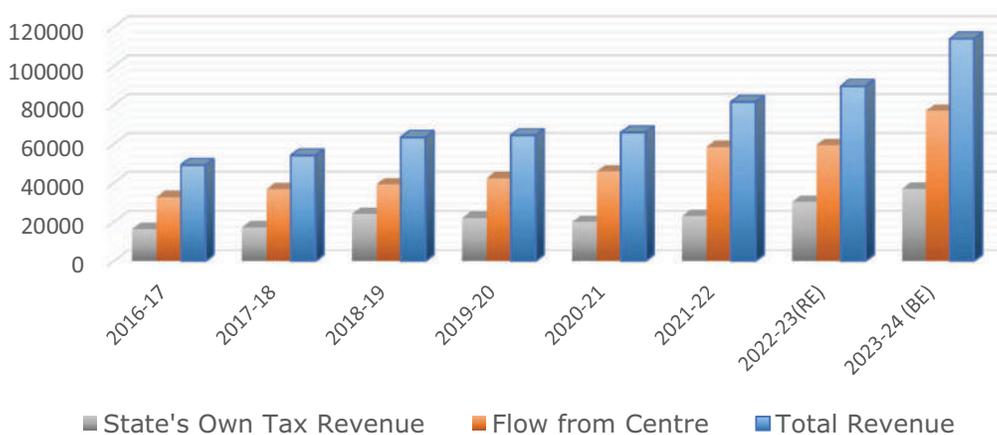


Chart: 01

Chart: 02

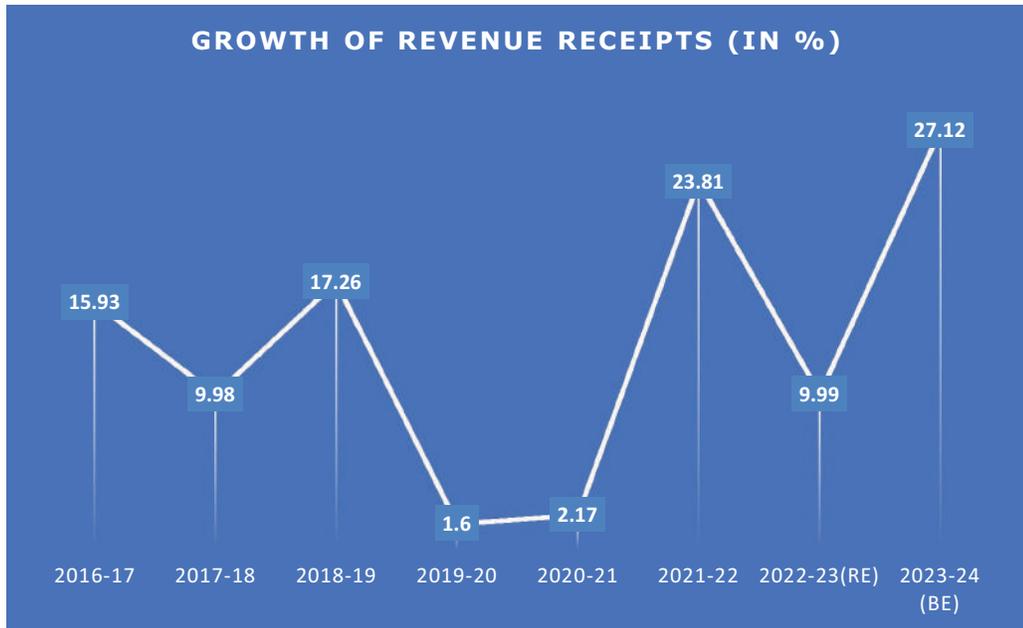


Chart-03

Component wise revenue receipts during FY 2023-24(BE)

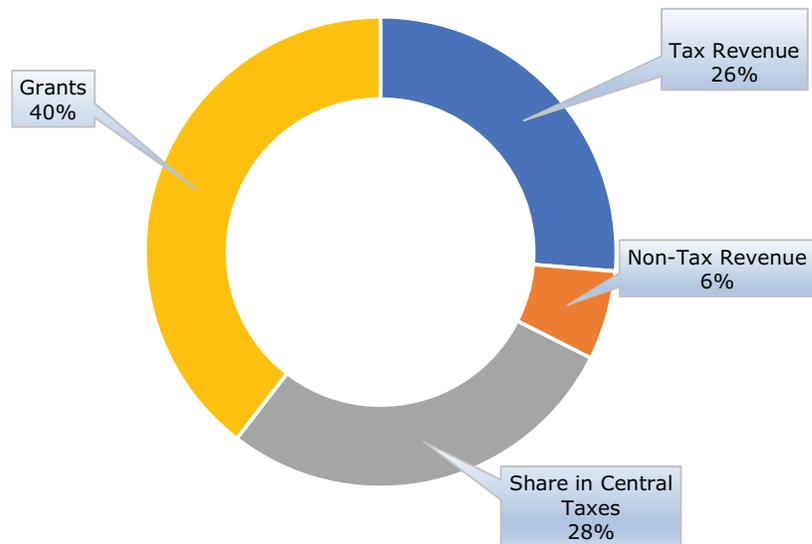
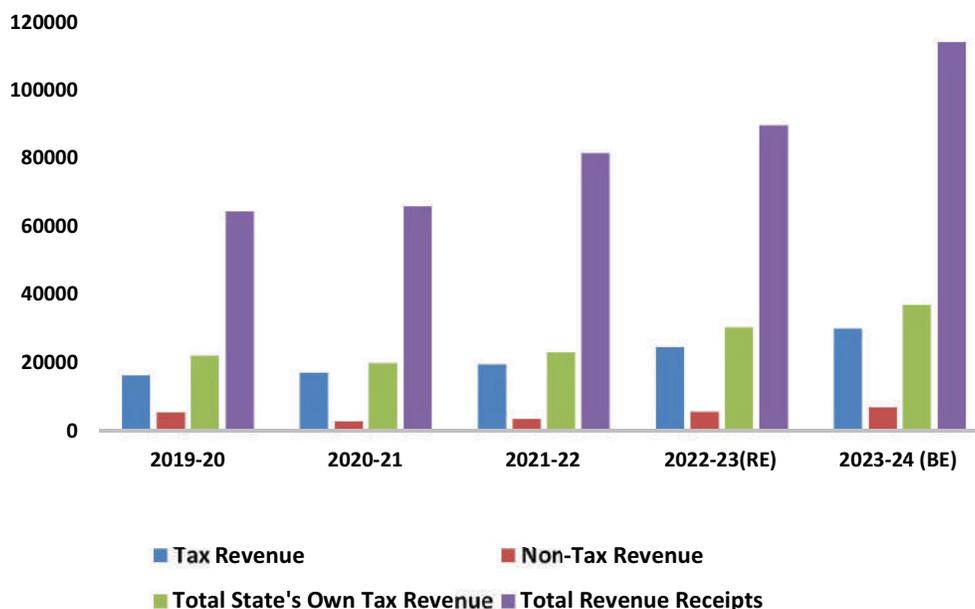


Chart-04

STATE'S OWN TAX REVENUE (₹ IN CRORE)



4.2 State's Own Resources

Table: 4.2

Year	State's Own Resources (₹ in crore)					
	Tax Revenue	Annual Growth Rate (In %)	Non-Tax Revenue	Annual Growth Rate (In %)	Total	Annual Growth Rate (In %)
2016-17	12079.56	19.52	4353.12	58.78	16432.68	27.90
2017-18	13215.52	9.40	4071.97	-6.46	17287.49	5.20
2018-19	15924.85	20.50	8221.29	101.90	24146.14	39.67
2019-20	16528.69	3.79	5539.35	-32.62	22068.03	-8.61
2020-21	17133.61	3.66	2899.61	-47.65	20033.22	-9.22
2021-22	19533.10	14.00	3579.75	23.46	23112.85	15.37
2022-23(RE)	24502.02	25.44	5761.31	60.94	30263.33	30.94
2023-24 (BE)	30001.66	22.45	7010.84	21.69	37012.50	22.30

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

The State's own resources consist of Tax revenue and Non-Tax revenue. The main components of the state's tax revenue are (i) Sales Tax, (ii) Agricultural Income Tax, (iii) Taxes on Profession, etc., (iv) Land Revenue including cess on Green Tea Leaf, (v) Stamp duty & Registration, (vi) State Excise Duties, (vii) Motor Vehicle Tax, (viii) Passengers & Goods Tax which includes Entry Tax (ix) Electricity Duty and (x) Entertainment Tax and GST.

It is expected that the state will earn tax revenue ₹ 30,001.66 crore in FY 2023-24(BE) with an impressive growth of 22.45 percent. The collection of Tax Revenue has shown significant improvement from FY 2020-21 to FY 2023-24 due to various measures taken by the Government for augmenting its own resources.

The major component of non-tax revenue is royalty on petroleum crude. Other items in this category are royalties on coal and gas, receipts from interest and dividends, and forest produce. It also includes departmental receipts like fees, fines user charges etc. The state expects to earn non-tax revenue ₹ 7,010.84 crore in FY 2023-24(BE) with a high growth rate of 21.69 percent. During the last three years, the collection of non-tax revenue has increased tremendously due to the collective effort of the State Government. The share of non-tax revenue to total revenue receipts was 4.40 percent in FY 2020-21 and it increased to 6.15 percent in FY 2023-24(BE).

4.3 Transfer from the Centre

The State's share of Central taxes is received against the collection of Income Tax, Corporate Tax, Wealth Tax, Union Excise Duty, Customs Duty and Service Tax collected by the Union Government. After the introduction of GST, the two major components viz. Central Goods & Services Tax (CGST) and Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) have been added to this Head. The share of Central Taxes was ₹ 28,150.55 crore in the FY 2021-22 and it is expected to increase to ₹ 31,950.89 crore in F.Y 2023-24(BE) with an annual increase of 6.50 percent. The amount of grants has increased from ₹ 30,325.66 crore in FY 2021-22 to ₹ 45,121.31 in FY 2023-24(BE) crore with a growth of 24.39 percent annually. The share of Central fund to total revenue receipts was 71.67 percent in FY 2021-22 and it is expected to receive 67.56 percent in FY 2023-24(BE).

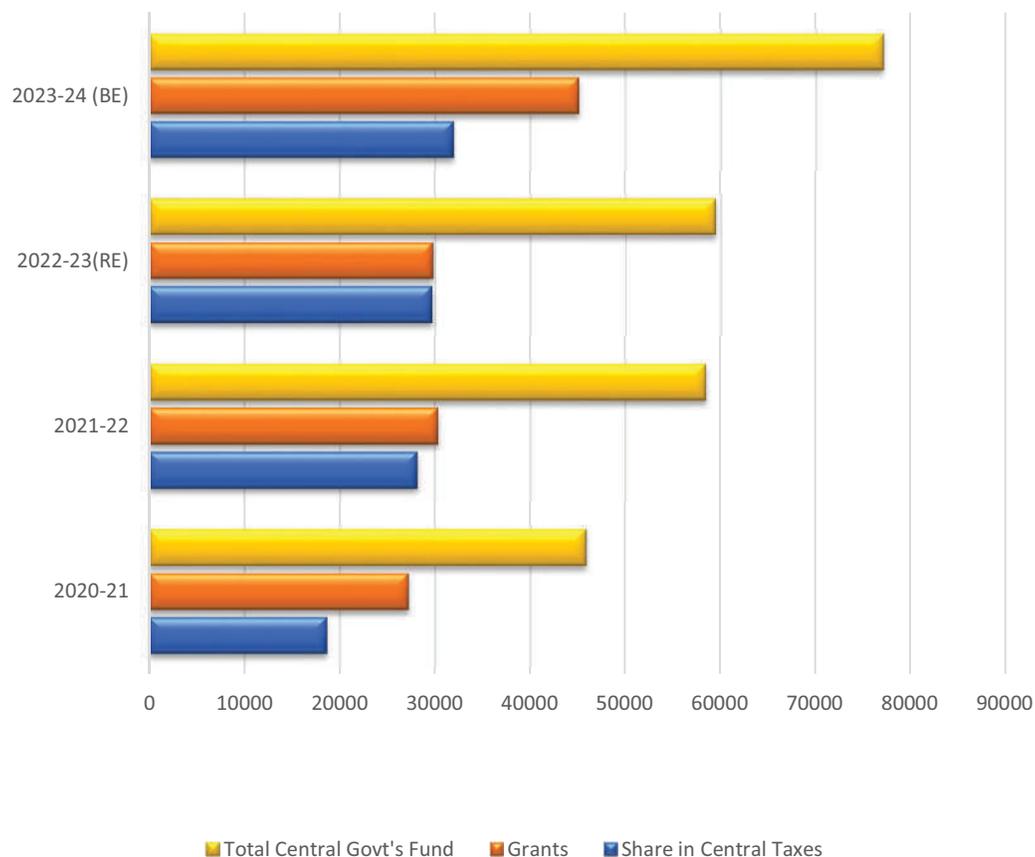
Table: 4.3

Year	Transfer from the Centre (₹ in crore)		
	Share in Central Taxes	Grants	Total
2016-17	20188.64	12598.48	32787.12
2017-18	22301.54	14541.91	36843.45
2018-19	25215.85	14117.17	39333.02
2019-20	21721.44	20705.61	42427.05
2020-21	18629.32	27233.65	45862.97
2021-22	28150.55	30325.66	58476.21
2022-23(RE)	29694.26	29784.71	59478.97
2023-24 (BE)	31950.89	45121.31	77072.20

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

Chart-05

Fund received from the Central Govt. (₹ in crore)



4.4 Revenue Expenditure

The main components of revenue expenditure of the State Government are - salary and pension of employees, interest payment on public debt, maintenance of law and order, out-go on account of Central and State Finance Commissions awards and other expenditures on General, Social and Economic Services. Component-wise revenue expenditure is shown in **Table: 4.4**.

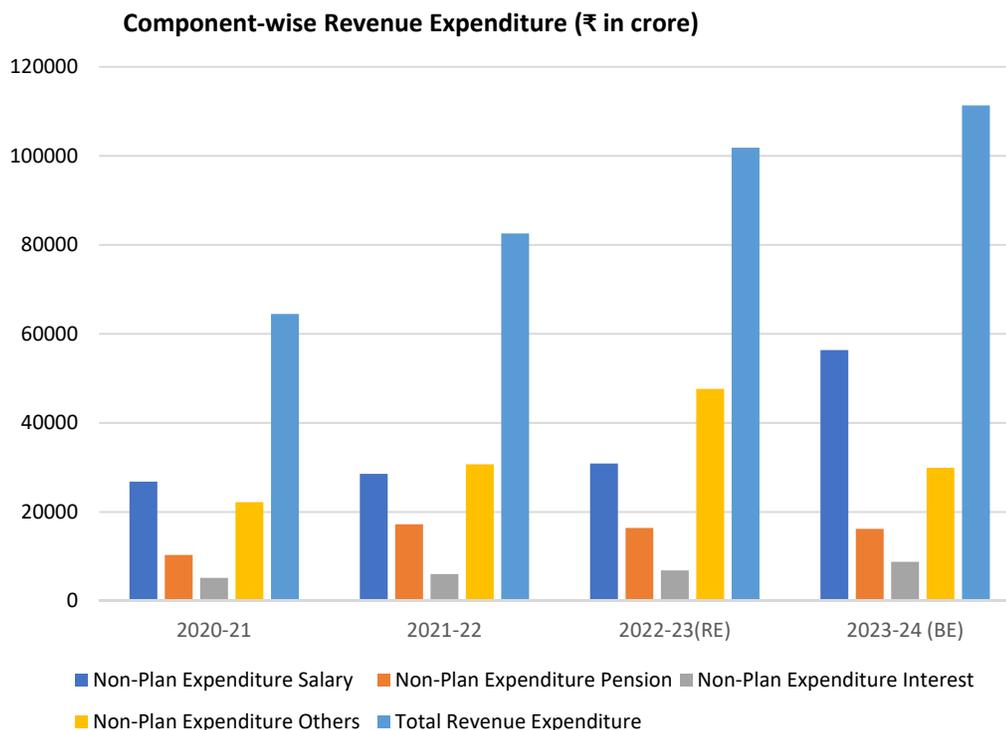
Total revenue expenditure was ₹ 82,547.96 crore in FY 2021-22 and it is expected to increase to ₹111336.59 crore in FY 2023-24(BE) with annual average growth of 17.44 percent. However; the major share of revenue expenditure of the State Government has to be incurred for payment of the salary and pension of the employees. During FY 2021-22, the total amount spent under salary head was ₹28,559.49 crore which accounted for 34.60 percent of total revenue expenditure and it is expected to increase more than 50 percent in 2023-24(BE). The share of the pension to total revenue expenditure was about 20.87 percent in FY 2021-22 and it is expected to decrease to 14.59 percent in FY 2023-24(BE).

Table: 4.4

Component-wise Revenue Expenditure (₹ in Crore)						
Year	Plan Expenditure	Non-Plan Expenditure				Total Revenue Expenditure
		Salary	Pension	Interest	Others	
2016-17	13433.82	17759.1	6564.64	2963.75	8641.42	49362.72
2017-18		25751.6	8287.34	3205.32	18236.7	55480.95
2018-19		26177.7	8112.26	3844.37	18764.6	56899
2019-20		27008.6	9609.02	4438.87	24760.8	65817.28
2020-21		26803.1	10329	5199.18	22188.3	64519.59
2021-22		28559.5	17223.7	6051.47	30713.3	82547.96
2022-23 (RE)		30868	16406.6	6874.97	47665	101814.64
2023-24 (BE)		56365.6	16208.9	8815.37	29946.7	111336.59

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

Chart-06

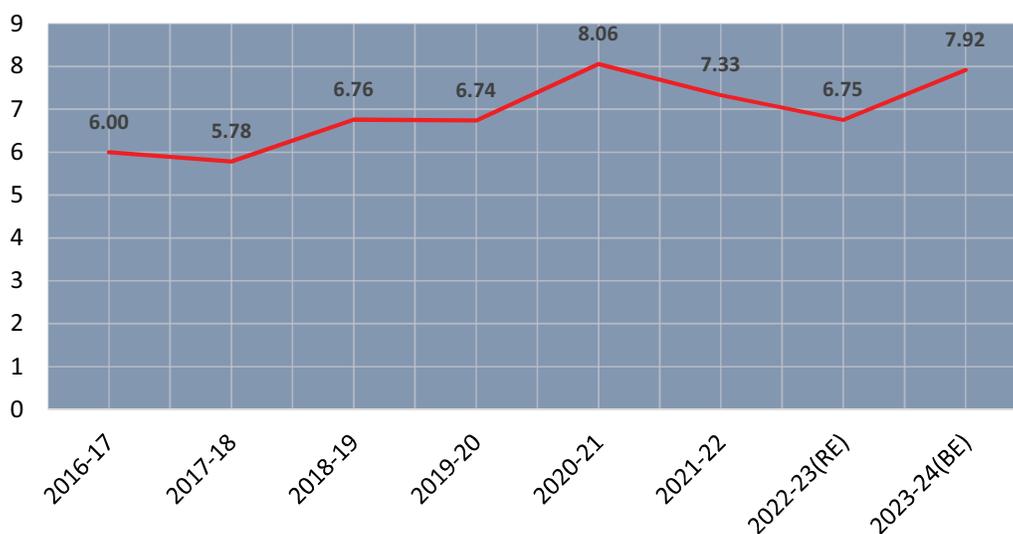


Another component of revenue expenditure is interest payment. Interest payment has been growing at an average annual growth rate of 7.36 during the period from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24(BE). The ratio of Interest Payment to Total Revenue Receipts is shown in Table: 4.5

Table: 4.5

The ratio of Interest Payment to Total Revenue Receipts			
Year	Total Revenue Receipts ₹ in crore	Interest Payment ₹ in crore	Interest Payment to Revenue Receipts Ratio (In %)
2016-17	49362.72	2963.75	6.00
2017-18	55480.95	3205.32	5.78
2018-19	56899.00	3844.37	6.76
2019-20	65817.28	4438.87	6.74
2020-21	64519.59	5199.18	8.06
2021-22	82547.96	6051.47	7.33
2022-23(RE)	101814.64	6874.97	6.75
2023-24(BE)	111336.59	8815.37	7.92

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

Chart-07**Interest Payment to Revenue Receipts Ratio (In %)**

4.6 Revenue Expenditure under Different Heads

Revenue expenditure under different heads is presented in **Table 4.6**. Out of the total revenue outlay for FY 2021-22, General Services accounted for 44.06 per cent, Social Services (40.20 per cent, , Economic Services (15.37 per cent) and Grants in Aid (0.37 per cent) respectively.

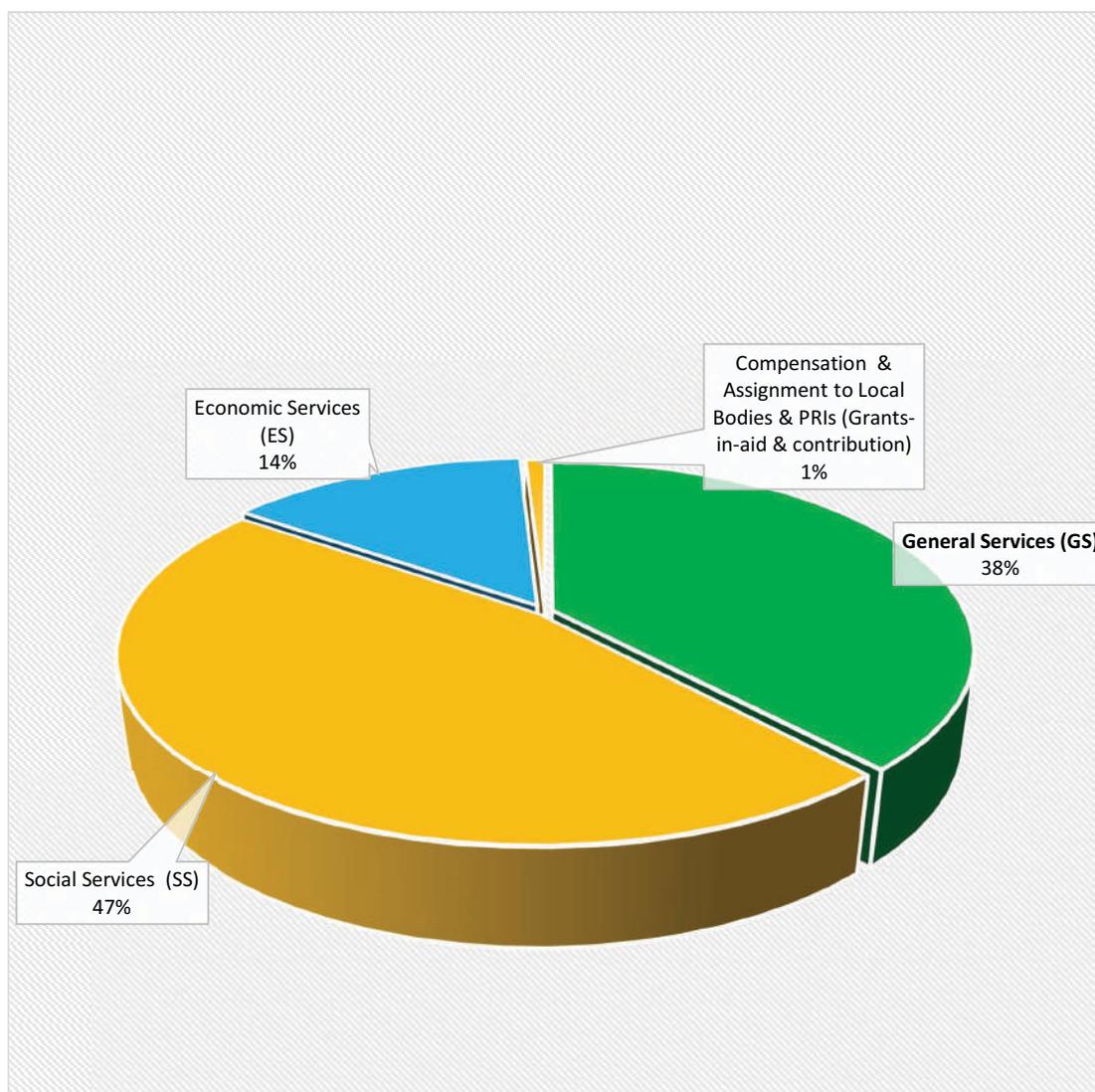
Table: 4.6

₹ in crore

Sources of Revenue	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23(RE)	2023-24(RE)
General Services (GS)	21058.64 (37.01%)	22350.35 (33.96%)	22829.34 (35.48%)	36368.53 (44.06%)	34483.17 (33.87%)	42690.32 (38.34%)
Social Services (SS)	25334.44 (44.53%)	29060.46 (44.15%)	29014.03 (44.97%)	33182.34 (40.20%)	51903.99 (50.98%)	51911.52 (46.63%)
Economic Services (ES)	10232.02 (17.98%)	14039.94 (21.33%)	12236.27 (18.97%)	12690.96 (15.37%)	14911.25 (14.64%)	15731.78 (14.13%)
Compensation & Assignment to Local Bodies & PRIs (Grants-in-aid & contribution)	273.89 (0.48%)	366.23 (0.56%)	376.95 (0.58%)	306.13 (0.37%)	516.23 (0.51%)	1002.97 (0.90%)
Total Expenditure	56898.99	65817.28	64519.59	82547.96	101814.64	111336.59

Chart-08

Revenue Expenditure under Different Heads for FY 2023-24(BE)



4.7 Trend of Revenue Expenditure

The trend of revenue expenditure is shown in **Table: 4.7**

The contribution of development expenditure to total revenue expenditure was 55.57 per cent in FY 2021-22 and it is estimated to grow-up to 65.62 per cent in FY 2022-23(RE). On the other hand, the share of non-development expenditure to total revenue was 40.06 per cent in FY 2021-22 and it is expected to come down to 33.87 per cent in FY 2022-23(RE). The share of Grants-in-Aid to total revenue expenditure is expected to rise from 0.37 percent in FY 2021-22 to 0.51 per cent in FY 2022-23 (RE). However, for each year, the ratio of Development Expenditure to Total Revenue Expenditure is more than the ratio of Non-Development expenditure to Total Revenue Expenditure.

Table: 4.7

The trend of Revenue Expenditure						
₹ in crore						
Year	Development Expenditure			Non-Development Expenditure	Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	Total
	Social Services	Economic Services	Total	General Services		
2016-17	22673.14 (45.93%)	8914.03 (18.06%)	31587.17 (63.99%)	17123.19 (34.69%)	652.36 (1.32%)	49362.72 (100.00%)
2017-18	21373.17 (38.52%)	11924.92 (21.49%)	33298.09 (60.01%)	22057.80 (39.76%)	125.05 (0.23%)	55480.94 (100%)
2018-19	25334.44 (44.53%)	10232.02 (17.98%)	35566.46 (62.51%)	21058.64 (37.01%)	273.89 (0.48%)	56898.99 (100%)
2019-20	29060.76 (44.15%)	14039.94 (21.33%)	43100.70 (65.48%)	22350.35 (33.96%)	366.23 (0.56%)	65817.28 (100%)
2020-21	29014.03 (44.97%)	12236.27 (18.97%)	41250.30 (63.94%)	22892.34 (35.48%)	376.95 (0.58%)	64519.59 (100%)
2021-22	33182.34 (40.20%)	12690.96 (15.37%)	45873.30 (55.57%)	36368.53 (44.06%)	306.13 (0.37%)	82547.96 (100%)
2022-23 (RE)	51903.99 (50.98%)	14911.25 (14.65%)	66815.24 (65.62%)	34483.17 (33.87%)	516.23 (0.51%)	101814.64 (100%)
2023-24(BE)	51911.52 (46.63%)	15731.78 (14.13%)	67643.30 (60.76%)	42690.32 (38.34%)	1002.97 (0.90%)	111336.59

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

Chart-09

Trend of Revenue Expenditure (₹ in crore)

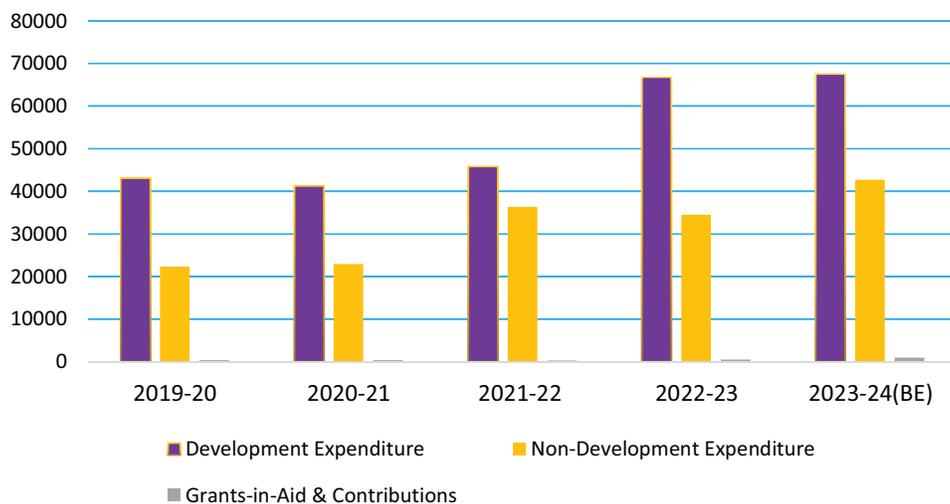
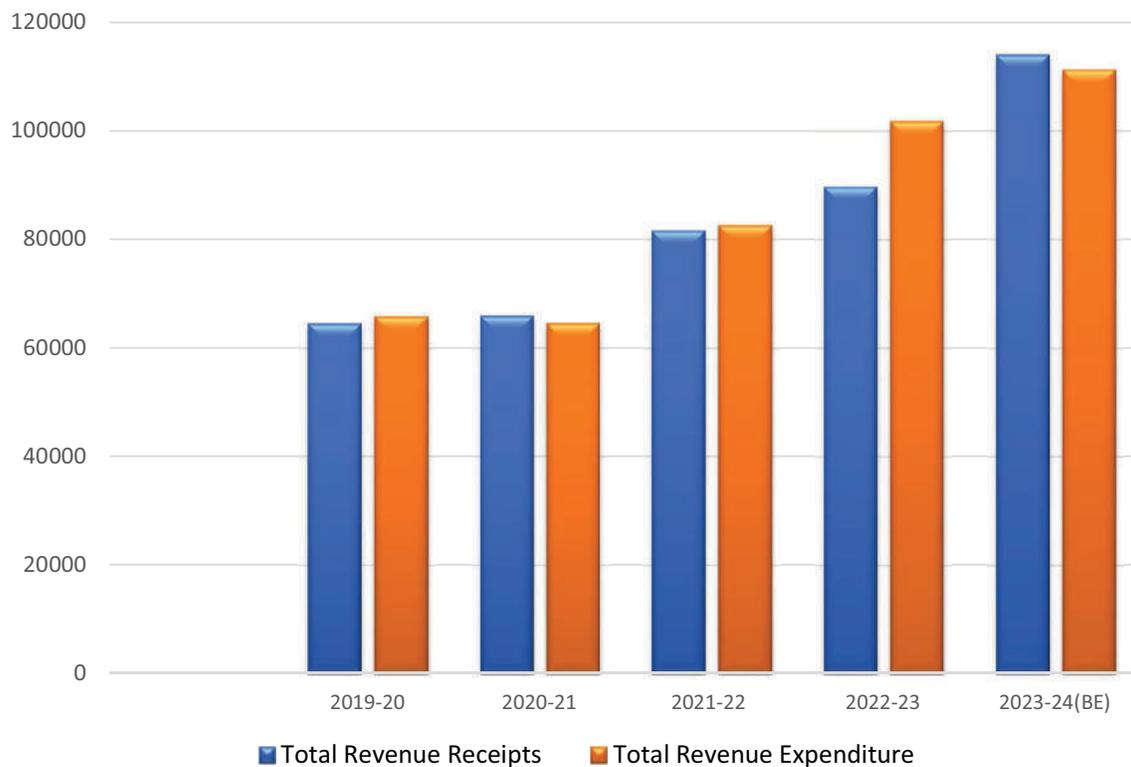


Chart-10

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure (₹ in crore)



4.8 Non-Debt Capital Expenditure:

Non-debt capital expenditure consists of capital outlay and lending. This excludes loan repayment. The trend of non-debt capital expenditure of the state is presented in **Table: 4.8**

Total Non-Debt Capital expenditure is expected to reach at the level of ₹ 18,137.55 crore in FY 2022-23(RE). In FY 2022-23 (RE), it is expected that Capital Outlay and Lending will reach ₹15,997.71crore and ₹339.84 crore respectively. The share of lending to the total capital expenditure has come down from 0.90 percent in FY 2016-17 to 0.51 percent in FY 2021-22 and it is expected to rise to 1.87 percent in FY 2022-23 (Pre Actual).

Table: 4.8

Non-Debt Capital Expenditure				
₹ in crore				
Year	Capital Outlay	Lending	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	Total Non-Debt Capital Expenditure
2016-17	5502.08	499.38	0.00	6001.46
2017-18	7692.84	254.07	0.00	7946.91
2018-19	11034.08	328.07	0.00	11362.15
2019-20	13185.42	316.16	100.00	13601.58
2020-21	12399.39	87.80	0.00	12487.19
2021-22	20125.83	104.01	0.00	20229.84
2022-23 (RE)	15997.71	339.84	1800.00	18137.55

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

4.9 Ratio of Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure

Trend relating to the share of revenue expenditure and share of capital expenditure in the total expenditure for the period from FY 2016-17 to FY 2023-24(BE) is indicated in Table: 4.9

Table: 4.9
The ratio of Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure

Year	Revenue Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	Total Non-Debt Capital Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)	% Share of Revenue Expenditure	% Share of Capital Expenditure	Capital Expenditure to GSDP at current prices (in %)
2016-17	49362.72	6001.46	55364.18	89.16	10.84	2.36
2017-18	55480.95	7946.91	63427.85	87.47	12.53	2.81
2018-19	56899.00	11362.15	68261.15	83.35	16.65	3.67
2019-20	65817.28	13601.58	79318.86	82.98	17.02	3.89
2020-21	64519.59	12487.19	77006.78	83.78	16.22	3.59
2021-22	82547.96	20229.84	102777.80	80.32	19.68	4.92
2022-23(RE)	101814.64	18137.55	119952.19	84.88	15.12	3.68
2023-24(BE)	111336.59	24011.59	135348.18	82.26	17.74	4.25

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

It is observed that the share of revenue expenditure has declined from 89.16 per cent in FY 2016-17 to 80.32 per cent during FY 2021-22 and it is expected to rise to 82.26 per cent in FY 2023-24(BE). On the other hand, the share of total non-debt capital expenditure to total expenditure was 10.84 per cent in FY 2016-17 and it increased to 19.68 per cent in FY 2021-22. The percentage of capital expenditures to GSDP at current prices has improved, registering 4.92 percent during FY 2021-22 against 3.59 per cent in 2020-21 and it is expected to reach at 4.25 per cent in FY 2023- 24 (BE).

Chart-11
A comparison between Revenue and Non-Debt Capital Expenditure (₹ in crore)

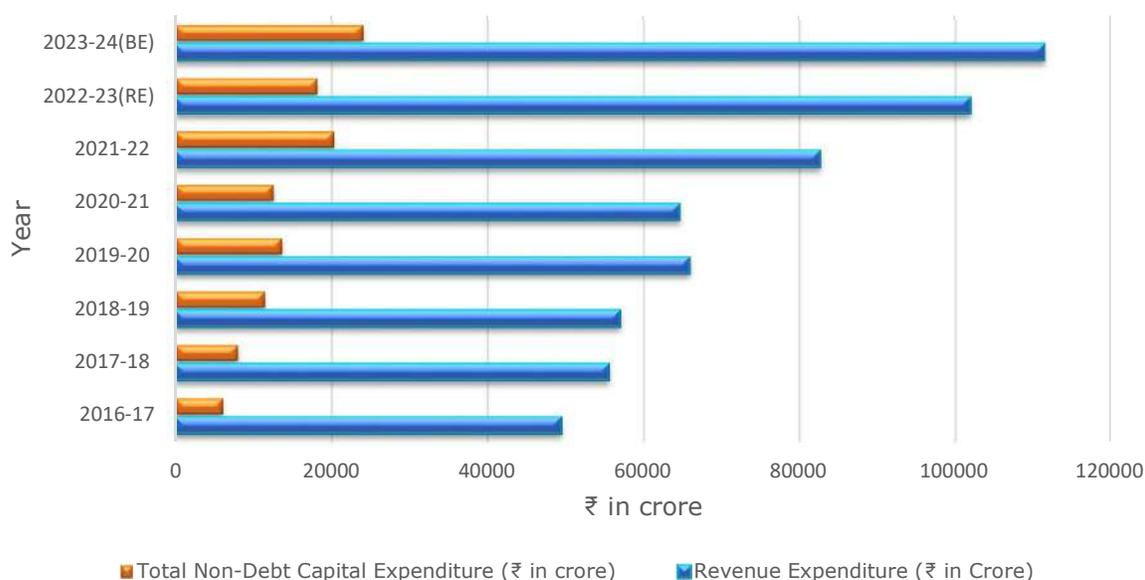


CHART-12
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF REVENUE AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE TO
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (IN %)

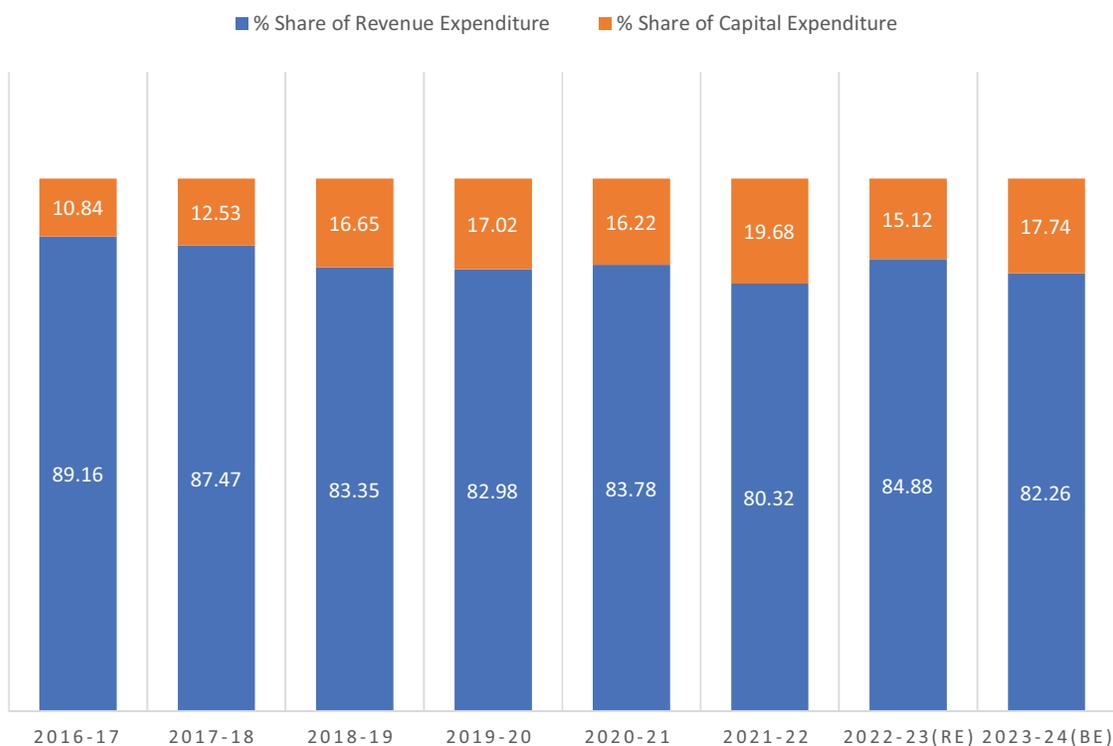
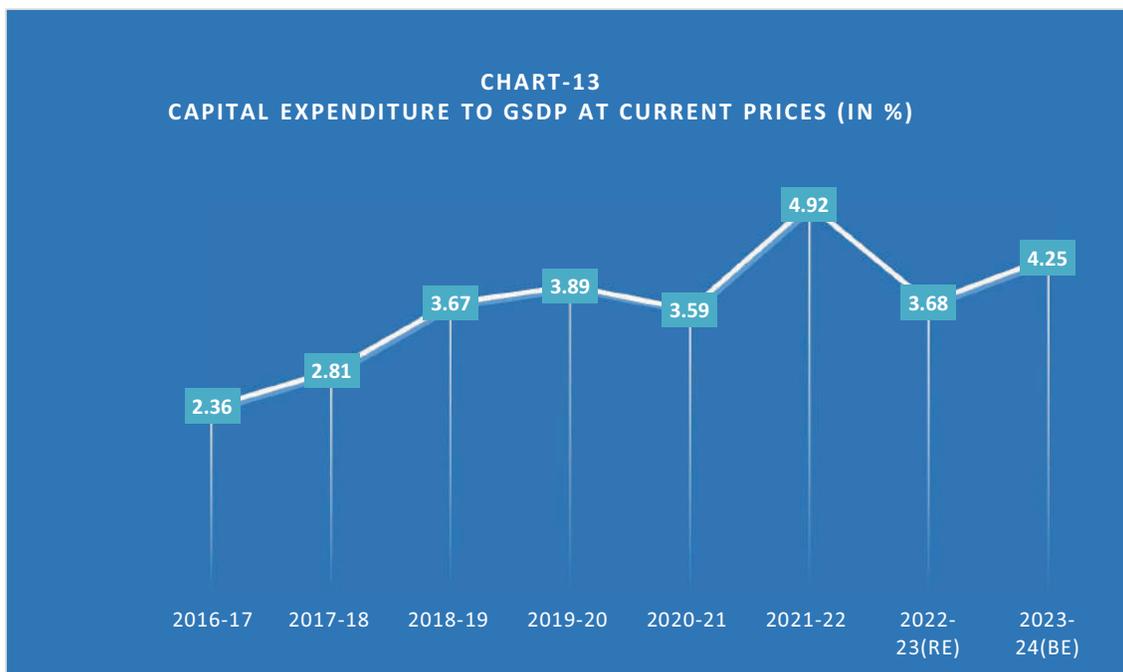


CHART-13
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE TO GSDP AT CURRENT PRICES (IN %)



4.10. Receipts and Expenditure on Capital Account

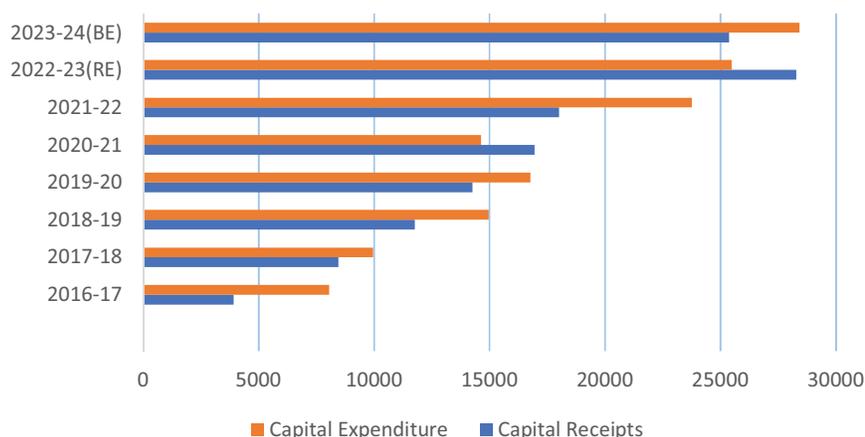
Total receipts and capital expenditure on Capital Account from FY 2016-17 to FY 2021-22(B.E) is shown in **Table: 4.10**

Table: 4.10

Receipts and Expenditure on Capital Account (₹ in crore)							
Year	Receipts		Expenditure				
	Total	Of which Internal Debt	Total	Of which			
				Capital Outlay	Disbursement of Loans and Advances	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	Repayment of Public Debt
2016-17	3920.31	3844.36	8044.09	5502.08	499.38	0.00	2042.63
2017-18	8451.78	8377.51	9955.51	7692.84	304.07	0.00	1958.60
2018-19	11757.58	11665.49	14951.51	11034.08	328.07	0.00	3589.36
2019-20	14257.60	14143.29	16770.85	13185.42	316.16	100.00	3169.27
2020-21	16948.74	16382.36	14635.17	12399.39	87.80	0.00	2147.98
2021-22	17995.77	14138.94	23756.73	20125.83	104.01	0.00	3526.89
2022-23(RE)	28275.09	23834.40	25468.41	15997.71	339.84	1800.00	7330.86
2023-24(BE)	25359.19	20468.58	28418.68	23822.47	189.12	0.00	4407.09

It is seen from Table: 4.9.1 that capital receipts increased from ₹ 3920.31 crore in F.Y 2016-17 to ₹ 17995.77 crore in F.Y 2021-22 with an impressive annual average growth of 71.81 percent and it is expected to increase at ₹ 25359.19 crore in F.Y 2023-24(BE). Capital expenditure increased from ₹ 8044.09 crore in F.Y 2016-17 to ₹ 23756.73 crore in F.Y 2021-22 with annual average growth of 39.07 percent and it is expected that capital expenditure to be reached at ₹28418.68 crore in F.Y 2023-24(BE).

Capital Receipts and Expenditure (₹ in crore)



4.11 Borrowings and Repayment

The status of borrowing, repayment and net loans of the state is shown in **Table: 4.10**

Table: 4.11

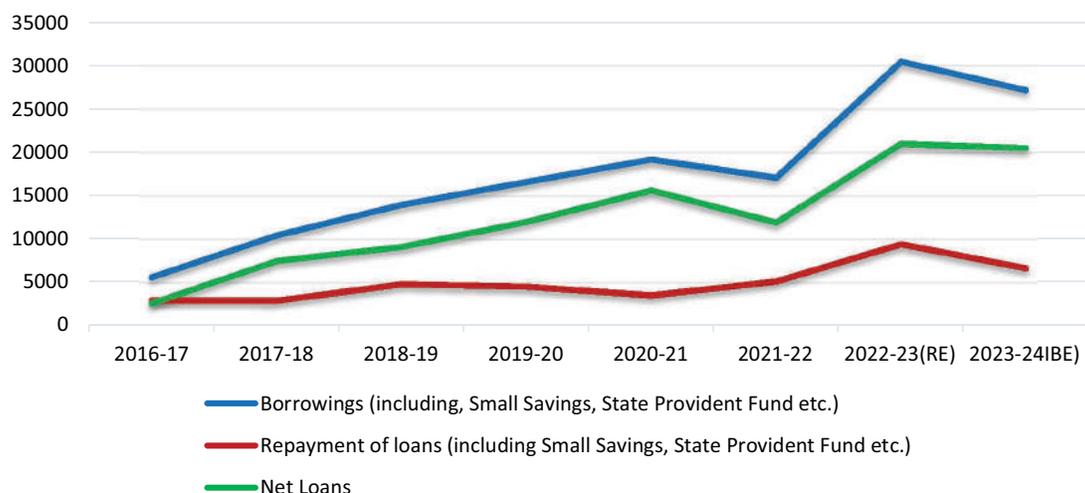
Borrowings and Repayment of Loans			
₹ in crore			
Year	Borrowings (including, Small Savings, State Provident Fund etc.)	Repayment of loans (including Small Savings, State Provident Fund etc.)	Net Loans
2016-17	5649.45	2993.91	2655.54
2017-18	10476.20	2960.07	7516.13
2018-19	14003.87	4857.53	9146.35
2019-20	16634.53	4588.75	12045.78
2020-21	19256.59	3569.54	15687.05
2021-22	17148.41	5177.49	11970.92
2022-23(RE)	30510.80	9471.47	21039.33
2023-24(IBE)	27215.03	6699.18	20515.85

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

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

Table: 4.10 shows that the borrowing of the state government was ₹5649.45 crore in FY 2016-17 and it increased to ₹17148.41 crore in F.Y 2021-22 with annual average growth of 40.71 per cent. On the other hand, repayment of loans was ₹2993.91 crore in FY 2016-17 and it increased to ₹5177.49 crore in F.Y 2021-22 with annual growth of 14.59 per cent. Net loans was ₹ 2655.54 crore in FY 2016-17 and it increased to ₹ 11970.92 crore in FY 2021-22 with an annual growth of 70.16 percent.

Borrowings , Repayment of Loans and Net Loans (₹ in crore)



4.12. Debt Stock and Interest Payment

The total debt stock and interest to total revenue receipts in terms of percentage are presented in **Table: 4.12**

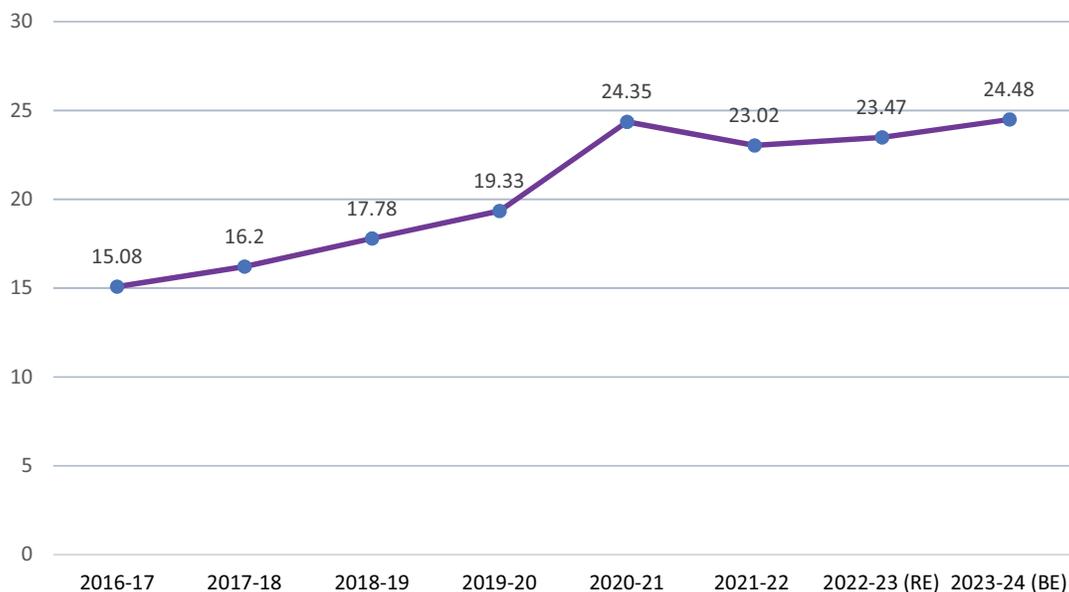
Table:4.11

Interest Payment to Revenue Receipts (₹ in crore)					
Year	Total Revenue Receipts	Debt Stock	Interest Payment	GSDP at current prices	Debt-GSDP Ratio (%)
2016-17	49219.81	38345.77	2963.75	2,54,321	15.08
2017-18	55130.94	45861.90	3205.32	2,83,165	16.20
2018-19	63479.16	55008.25	3844.37	3,09,336	17.78
2019-20	64495.08	67054.03	4438.87	3,46,851	19.33
2020-21	65896.19	82741.07	5199.18	3,39,803	24.35
2021-22	81589.06	94711.99	6051.47	4,11,454	23.02
2022-23(RE)	89742.30	115751.32	6874.97	4,93,167	23.47
2023-24(BE)	114084.70	138388.30	8815.37	5,65,401	24.48

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

It is seen from table-4.11 debt stock has been gradually growing from ₹ 38345.77 crore in F.Y 2016-17 to Rs.94711.99 crore in F.Y 2021-22 and it expected to rise to ₹ 138388.30 crore in F.Y 2023-24(B.E). Simultaneously interest payment has grown up from ₹2963.75 crore in FY 2016-17 to ₹ 6051.47 crore in 2021-22 and is expected to increase to ₹ 8815.37 crore in FY 2023-24(BE). The ratio of Debt Stock to GSDP at current prices was 15.08 per cent in F.Y 2016-17 and it increased to 23.02 per cent in F.Y 2021-22 and is expected to increase to 24.48 per cent in FY 2023-24(BE).

Debt-GSDP ratio at current prices



4.13. FISCAL SECNARIO OF THE STATE

The trend of fiscal parameters of the State is shown in Table: 4.13

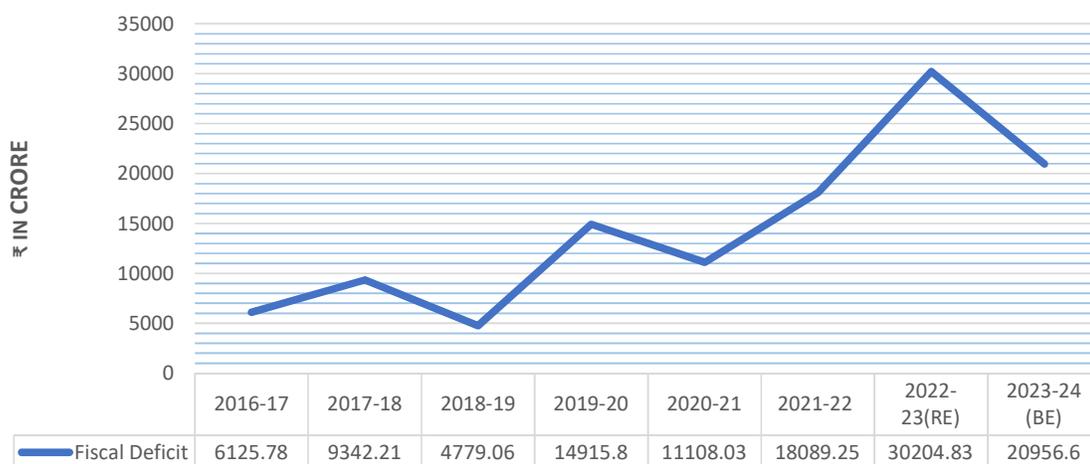
Table-4.13

The trend of fiscal parameters (₹ in crore)			
Year	Revenue Deficit(+)/ Surplus(-)	Fiscal Deficit(+)/ Surplus(-)	Primary Deficit(+)/ Surplus(-)
2016-17	(+)142.92	(+)6125.78	(+)3162.03
2017-18	(+)1350.01	(+)9342.21	(+)6136.89
2018-19	(-)6580.16	(+)4779.06	(+)9346.69
2019-20	(+)1322.19	(+)14915.80	(+)10476.93
2020-21	(-)1376.60	(+)11108.03	(+)5908.85
2021-22	(+)958.90	(+)18089.25	(+)12037.78
2022-23(RE)	(+) 12072.35	(+)30204.83	(+)23329.85
2023-24(BE)	(-) 2748.10	(+)20956.60	(+)12141.23

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

In the FY 2016-17, the state faced a revenue deficit of ₹ 142.92 crore and a fiscal deficit of ₹ 6125.78 crore. In FY 2021-22, the state attained a revenue deficit of ₹ 958.90 crore against a fiscal deficit of ₹ 18089.25 crore. It is expected that fiscal deficit will attain ₹ 20956.60 crore in FY 2023-24(BE) against ₹ 30204.83 crore in FY 2022-23(RE) with a negative growth of 30.62 per cent.

Fiscal Deficit



4.14. Fiscal Indicators

The long-term trends in major fiscal indicators of the State Government are presented in **Table-4.14**

Table: 4.14

(₹ in crore)

Major Fiscal Indicators						
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23(RE)	2023-24(BE)
Revenue Receipts	63479.16 (20.5)	64495.08 (18.6)	65896.19 (19.4)	81589.05 (19.8)	89742.30 (18.2)	114084.69 (20.2)
State's Tax Revenue	15924.85 (5.1)	16528.69 (4.8)	17133.61 (5.0)	19533.10 (4.7)	24502.02 (5.0)	30001.66 (5.3)
State's Non-Tax Revenue	8221.29 (2.7)	5539.34 (1.6)	2899.61 (0.9)	3579.75 (0.9)	5761.31 (1.2)	7010.84 (1.2)
Total State's Tax Revenue	24146.14 (7.8)	22068.03 (6.4)	20033.22 (5.9)	23112.85 (5.6)	30263.33 (6.1)	37012.50 (6.5)
Share in Central Taxes	25215.85 (8.2)	21721.44 (6.3)	18629.32 (5.5)	28150.55 (6.8)	29694.26 (6.0)	31950.89 (5.7)
Capital Receipts	11757.58 (3.8)	14267.60 (4.1)	16948.74 (5.0)	17995.77 (4.4)	28275.09 (5.7)	25359.19 (4.5)
Total Receipts	75236.74 (24.3)	78762.68 (22.7)	82844.93 (24.4)	99584.82 (30.4)	118017.39 (23.9)	139443.88 (24.7)
Revenue Expenditure	56899.00 (18.4)	65817.28 (19.0)	64519.59 (19.0)	82547.96 (24.2)	101814.64 (20.6)	111336.59 (19.7)

Major Fiscal Indicators						
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23(RE)	2023-24(BE)
Non-Debt Capital Expenditure	11362.15 (3.7)	13501.58 (3.9)	12487.19 (3.7)	20229.84 (4.9)	18137.55 (3.7)	24011.59 (4.2)
Total Expenditure	68261.15 (22.1)	79318.86 (22.9)	77006.78 (22.7)	102777.80 (25.0)	119952.19 (24.3)	135348.18 (24.0)
Fiscal Deficit(+)/ Surplus(-)	+4779.06 (+1.5)	+14915.80 (+4.3)	+11108.03 (+3.3)	+18089.25 (+4.4)	+30204.83 (+6.1)	+20956.60 (+3.7)
Revenue Deficit(+)/ Surplus(-)	-6580.16 (-2.1)	-1322.19 (-0.4)	-1376.60 (-0.4)	(+) 958.90 (+0.2)	(+)12072.35 +2.4)	-2748.10 (-0.5)
Primary Deficit(+)/ Surplus(-)	+9346.69 (+3.0)	+10476.93 (+3.0)	+5908.85 (+1.7)	(+)12037.78 (+2.9)	(+)23329.85 (+4.7)	(+)12141.23 (+2.1)
GSDP at the current price	309336.32	346850.68	339802.98	411453.80	493166.61	565400.58

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

4.15. Revenue collection and key achievement by the Commissionerate of Taxes, Assam during 2022-23

4.14.1. Total Revenue (GST+ Non-GST):

The Commissionerate of Taxes, Assam has been able to maintain its unique position as a nodal agency for the highest collection of Tax Revenue for the State. The Commissionerate of Taxes contributes nearly 80 per cent of the State's tax revenue. During fiscal 2022-23, the Commissionerate of Taxes has been able to collect an amount of ₹ 19,714.77 crore against the preceding year's collection of ₹ 16,387.16 crore with a growth of 20.31 per cent.

4.14.2. Revenue collection under GST:

During the F.Y. 2022-23, the Commissionerate of Taxes, Assam had collected ₹12,638.57 crore under GST as compared to ₹10,647.16 crore in the previous year 2021-22 with a growth of 18.71 per cent. Head wise and act wise tax collection is given in

Table-4.15

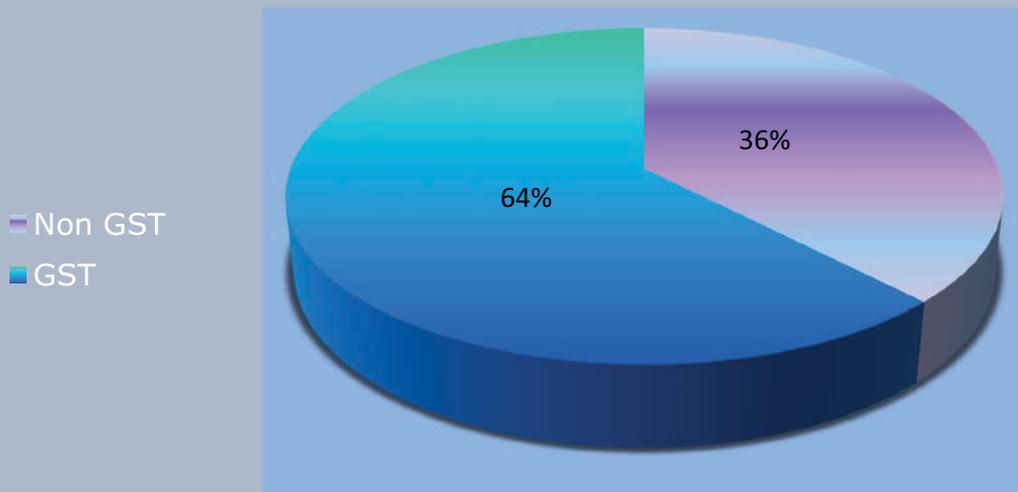
Table: 4.15

(₹in crore)

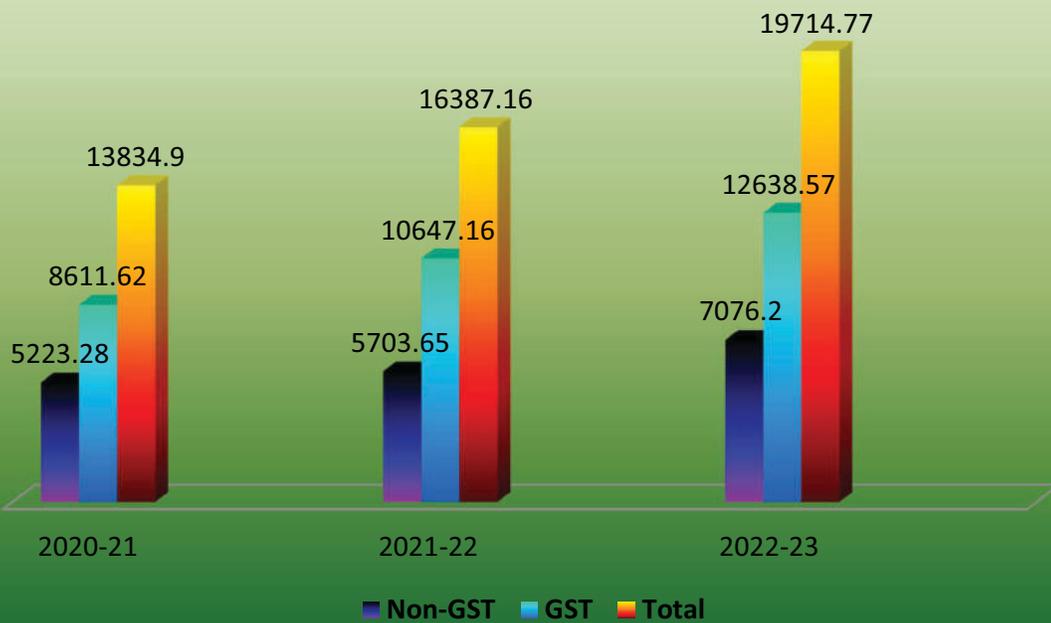
Sl. No	Head of Accounts and Act	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (Provisional)
1.	0022: Taxes on Agricultural Income	5.85	0.95	2.01
2.	0028: Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure Professional Tax)	188.38	206.81	212.79
3.	0029: Land Revenue –Cess on Specified Land, Coal & Tea	4.76	4.33	6.74
4.	0040: Sales Tax (a) 111-3298 Value Added Tax (VAT)	4658.95	4954.04	6476.24
	(b) 101-Central Sales Tax (CST)	163.07	196.67	287.75
	(c) 102-5653 Assam Health Infrastructure and Services Development Fund Act	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	0042: 106-3299 Assam Entry Tax (AET)	4.57	2.74	2.71
6.	0043: Taxes and Duties on Electricity	197.58	337.90	87.82
7.	0045: Other Taxes on Commodities and Services (a) 101 Amusement & Betting Tax	0.04	0.09	0.05
	(b) 105: Luxury Tax (Hotel and Lodging Houses)	0.08	0.12	0.09
Sub Total (1 to 7) Non-GST		5223.28	5703.65	7076.20
8	The Goods and Services Tax			
8.1	0006:State Goods and Service Tax Act,2017 (SGST)	3895.34	4638.30	5180.08
8.2	0006:Settlement of IGST to SGST	4148.37	5415.29	745.49
8.3	Adhoc Settlement of IGST	567.91	589.92	
Sub Total (of SGST and IGST)		8611.62	10647.16	12638.57
Total(GST+Non-GST)		13834.90	16387.16	19714.77

Source: Commissionerate of Taxes, Assam

Tax Collection during F.Y 2022-23



Collection of GST and Non-GST



CHAPTER-V AGRICULTURE

Agriculture and allied activities play a very important role in the socio-economic development of Assam. It is the backbone of the state's economy and holds the key to the overall development of the state. Agriculture significantly contributes to the state's economy and provides as a main source of occupation and livelihood support to 70 percent rural population. At present in Assam agriculture contributes about 23.02 percent revenue to the Gross State Domestic product (GSDP). The total number of farmer's family in Assam is 2741722 as per agriculture census 2015-16. The size of operational holdings on an average is 1.10 hectare and more than 85 percent farmers are either small or marginal with average land holding of just about 0.36 hectares. Agriculture Census data 2015-16 reveals that the total land under cultivation was 29.77 lakhs hectares i.e. 37.95 percent of total geographical land area of State. The data thus reveal that preponderance of small and fragmented land holdings along with insecure tenancy are the major reasons for under development of agriculture sector in the state. Government of Assam recognised the problems associated with agriculture sector of the state and made efforts to bring rapid changes to the sector and serve the cause of farmers. Assam declared 2015-16 as the year of agriculture and constituted a Task Force to achieve the objectives of development.

TABLE-5.1
CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR TO GSDP AT CURRENT AND CONSTANT PRICES FOR 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 AND 2023-24
(New base 2011-12 series) (In PC)

Sector	2020-21		2021-22 (PE)		2022-23 (QE)		2023-24(AE)	
	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant	Current	Constant
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	24.11	15.61	20.55	15.15	20.00	15.00	21.48	15.37
Crops	14.52	10.18	12.34	10.06	12.14	10.14	12.12	10.57
Livestock	2.67	1.94	2.35	1.85	2.28	1.79	2.70	1.79
Forestry & Logging	2.18	0.78	1.71	0.70	1.55	0.66	2.00	0.63
Fishing & Aquaculture	4.74	2.70	4.16	2.54	4.03	2.42	4.66	2.39

- PE – Provisional Estimates, QE-Quick Estimates, AE-Advance Estimates

The share of agriculture and its allied activities in GSDP at current prices had marginally come up from 19.89% in 2011-12 to 24.11% in 2020-21 at current prices. And in 2021-22(P.E.) it marginally increased to 20.55% and 20.00% in 2022-23 (Q.E.) at current prices. The GSDP at constant prices decreases from 15.61% in 2020-21 to 15.15% in 2021-22. There is a marginal decrease in GSDP in 2022-23 (Q.E) to 15.00% from 15.15% in 2021-22 at constant prices.

The contribution of Agriculture (**crop**) sector in the year 2020-21 at current prices was 14.52%. It decreases to 12.34% in current prices in 2021-22 (PE) and marginally decrease to 12.14% in the year 2022-23(QE). The contribution of Agriculture sector to the GSDP has been increased due to proper measure taken by the Agriculture Department in last few years.

TABLE-5.2
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR
BASE YEAR (2011-12) at CONSTANT PRICES

(Rs. in lakh)

SI No.	Industry sector	2020-21	2021-22(PE)	2022-23(Q.E)	2023-24(AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3867451	4223306	4512814	4895941
1.1	Crops	2522695	2803839	3048737	3366604
1.2	Livestock	480836	514484	537169	568635
1.3	Forestry & Logging	194351	195366	198675	200885
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	669569	709617	728033	759817
GSDP		24781923	27883516	30079867	31855859

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

TABLE-5.3
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCTS AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SECTOR AT
BASE YEAR (2011-12) CURRENT PRICES

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SI No.	Industry sector	2020-21	2021-22 (P.E)	2022-23(QE)	2023-24(AE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	8191966	8456532	9862926	12143493
1.1	Crops	4933169	5078937	5985765	6849992
1.2	Livestock	906627	965959	1122220	1524621
1.3	Forestry & Logging	740400	702011	765222	1131565
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1611770	1709625	1989719	2637315
GSDP		33980298	41145380	49316661	56540058

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

AGRICULTURE CREDIT:

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

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

Kisan Credit Cards (KCC):

The State Directorate of Agriculture, during the period 2001-02 to 2022-23 has issued 45.32877 lakhs Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) and sanctioned Rs. 20,924.21 crores as credit. The figures of KCC issued and sanctioned an amount of credit for the past four years are presented in Table 5.4.

TABLE – 5.4**Agriculture Credit Kissan Credit Cards (KCC) issued & financing**

SI No.	Year	No of KCC issued	Credit limit sanctioned(Rs. in crore)
1	2019-20	312618	1502.75
2	2020-21	304280	2164.66
3	2021-22	350815	2918.00
4	2022-23	482062	2569.18

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

SUPPORT SCHEMES FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT:

In addition to the provisioning of credit, to fulfil the dream of the Honourable Prime Minister for 'Harkhet Me Pani', the state government has prepared District Irrigation Plan, Annual Action Plan and State Irrigation Plan to develop irrigation facilities for the state in a holistic manner. Towards the mission to develop the Agriculture sector, Government of Assam have distributed 7663 numbers of tractors, 9708 nos. of Shallow Tube Wells (STW), no Rotovators and power tiller distributed in the year 2020-21, as against 6521 nos. of tractors, 3540 nos. of powertiller, 25028 nos. of Shallow Tube Wells (STW) and 74 nos. of rotovators distributed in the year 2019-20.

A) CSS-Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization(SMAM)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Govt.of India has launched this scheme in the year 2014-15 to promote the use of agricultural machineries/equipments and increase the average farm power availability to the small and marginal farmers.

PROVISION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (SUBSIDY):

1) Financial assistance@95%(max Rs.9.50 lakh) for procurement of agricultural machineries to establish village Level Farm Machinery Bank(VLFMB) by selected farmers' groups in order to custom hiring service of machinery to local farmers.

2) For individual farmers, a financial assistance @50% to procure single agricultural machinery

Under this subsidy scheme 736 nos.of VLFMB and 650 nos.of single machinery distributed during last three years with financial assistance Rs.51.77 crore.The following table reflect the physical and financial status of SMAM in last 3 years.

TABLE – 5.5

Scheme year	Implementing year	Physical achievement	Fund received(Rs.in lakh)			Fund Utilised (Rs.in lakh)
			C/S	S/S	Total	
SMAM 2017-18	2019-20,2020-21 & 2021-22	1.VLFMB :86 units 2. Tractor: 101 nos. 3. Power Tiller: 20nos. 4.Rotavator:109 nos 5.Paddy Thresher:41 nos 6.Reaper:13 nos.	1000.00	111.11	1111.11	1111.11
SMAM 2021-22	2021-22 & 2022-23	1.VLFMB:253 nos.	2225.00	247.22	2472.22	2472.22
SMAM 2022-23	2022-23	1. VLFMB: 397 nos. 2. Tractor: 90 nos. 3. Power Tiller: 124 nos. 4. Paddy Thresher: 46 nos. 5. Reaper: 61 nos. 6. Rotavator: 31 nos. 7.Paddy Transplanter:3 nos 8. Combine Harvester: 1 nos. 9. Reaper cum Binder: 5 nos. 10. Maize Sheller: 5 nos.	1434.38	259.38	1598.76	1593.76
Total			4659.38	517.71	5177.09	5177.09

The state government is also planning to build Majuli Island, the largest riverine island in the world as a hub of organic products with the trade mark in the name of "O Majuli". Productivity of most of the crops in the state is very low compared to the average of the productivity of the country. The reasons of low productivity are primarily due to erratic rainfalls and various other impediments like floods, soil erosion and sand deposition in agriculture fields, though Assam is endowed with very rich and diverse soil conditions conducive for agriculture. Despite all the constraints, the state Agriculture Department has been successful to give an impetus to increase the production of food grains by implementing various programmes. In recent times the state has seen increase in productivity of food grains and cropping intensity. The Department has taken steps to formulate State and District specific plans considering the agro-climatic conditions, growth potentials and specific requirements of the districts with due emphasis on use of quality seeds of high yielding crop varieties, adoption of multi-cropping, access to assured irrigation, use of improved farm mechanization, use of bio-fertilizers and bio-pesticides, adoption of organic farming practices, establishing market linkage and ultimately creation of employment opportunities and enhancement of income of the people. The agriculture sector in the hill districts of the State, namely East Karbi-Anglong, West Karbi-Anglong and Dima Hasao is constrained because of inadequate transport and communication facilities, infrastructure, extensive practice of traditional Jhum cultivation and non-availability of markets etc. To improve condition of agriculture in the hill districts, the state government has emphasized the promotion of cash on horticultural crops, particularly on pineapple and citrus fruits and on ginger and turmeric. Emphasis is also given to support settled agriculture in terrace lands, wherever it seems feasible in the hill areas.

B) Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

Shallow Tube well (STW) with Diesel, Electrical and Solar PV Operated pump set

NABARD has accorded sanction for installation STW projects namely 1)61100 STW Project under RIDF-XXI in the year2016-17 and 2)38900STW Project & 3)1000 Solar PV Project under RIDF=XXII IN 2017-18.The project envisage to enhance Irrigation potential in the state by providing Diesel,Solar and Electric operated STW To small and marginal farmers to achieve higher production and productivity of farm crops with subsidy 75% in Diesel pump set and Electric Motor and 85% subsidy in solar photo voltaic water pumping system

The Department has already installed and commissioned 59718 numbers of STW and pump sets against revised target of 74360 numbers.The following Table reflect, the year wise physical achievement of the components-

Year	Component	Physical Achievement (In Nos.)
2016-17 to 2020-23	Diesel STW	34581
	Solar PV STW	9076
	Electrical STW	2122
	Sub Total	45779
2021-22	Diesel STW	2
	Solar PV STW	88
	Electrical STW	0
	Sub Total	90
2022-23	Diesel STW	2279
	Solar PV STW	97
	Electrical STW	4905
	Sub Total	7281
2023-24(from April to August, 2023)	Diesel STW	1335
	Solar PV STW	1907
	Electrical STW	305
	Sub Total	3547
Grand Total		56697

WEATHER AND RAINFALL:

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

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

RAINFALL DURING 2017-2022:

TABLE - 5.6 (A)
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
2017	1983.5	2000.6	(-) 1	Normal	306.4	294.8	(-) 4	Normal	2289.9	2295.8	(-) 0.2	Normal
2018	2444.1	3309.8	(-) 26	Deficient	166.2	292.7	(-) 43	Deficient	2610.3	3602.5	(-) 28	Deficient
2019	2151.6	2195	(-)1.98	Deficient	15.6	48.1	(-) 67.6	Deficient	2251.7	2336.7	(-) 3.6	Deficient
2020	2449.5	2195.9	11.55	Normal	21.2	47.6	-55.46	Deficient	2652.7	2376.7	11.62	Normal
2021	2258.2	2978.5	-24.18	Deficient	24.5	46.2	-46.97	Deficient	2402.9	3151.4	-23.75	Deficient
2022	2153.5	2046	5.25	Normal	28.7	48.2	-40.46	Deficient	2375.5	2216.5	7.17	Normal

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

Table - 5.5 (A) shows that the State had received actual rainfall of 2153.5 mm during 2022 against normal rainfall of 2046 mm in the Kharif season. This deviation is '5.25%' (Zero) from the normal. In the Rabi season of 2022 the deviation of rainfall was (-40.46%), overall deviation of rainfall in the state for the year being (7.17%) from the normal.

TABLE - 5.6 (B)
SEASON-WISE RAINFALL PATTERN IN ASSAM

Season		2020	2021	2022
1		1	2	3
Winter (January & February)	Actual	33.0	13.9	75.4
	Normal	47.8	48.5	47.7
	Deviation (%)	-31%	-71.34%	58.07%
Summer (March to May)	Actual	555.4	323.2	761.1
	Normal	578.6	543.6	539.8
	Deviation (%)	-4.01%	-40.54%	40.99%
Monsoon (June to September)	Actual	1878.6	1932.2	1340.5
	Normal	1584.6	2402	1474.1
	Deviation (%)	19%	-19.56%	-9.06%
Post Monsoon (October to December)	Actual	185.8	133.6	198.5
	Normal	165.7	157.3	154.9
	Deviation (%)	12%	-15.07%	28.15%
All Season (January to December)	Actual	2652.8	2402.9	2375.5
	Normal	2376.7	3151.4	2216.5
	Deviation (%)	12%	-23.75%	7.17%

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

Above table -5.5(B) shows that in all season (January to December) in the year 2022 the actual rainfall pattern is 2375.5 mm as against 2402.9 mm in 2021. And Normal rainfall pattern is 2216.5 mm in 2022 as against 3151.4 mm in the previous year. The deviation is 7.17% during 2022 as against -23.75% in 2021.

TABLE - 5.6 (C)
MONTH-WISE RAINFALL PATTERN IN ASSAM DURING 2022

(in mm)

Month	Normal	Actual	Departure from normal	Status
1	2	3	4	5
January	15.8	23.5	50.64	Excess
February	32.1	51.9	61.68	Excess
March	75.4	44.3	-41.25	Deficient
April	181.5	317.6	74.99	Excess
May	282.9	399.2	41.11	Excess
June	416.5	669.2	60.77	Large
July	442.7	277.9	-37.23	Deficient
August	325.7	190.3	-41.57	Deficient
September	289.2	202.7	-29.91	Deficient
October	122.3	193.3	58.05	Excess
November	21.5	0	-100.00	No Rain
December	11.1	5.2	-53.15	Deficient
TOTAL	2216.5	2375.5	7.17	Normal

N.B. When Rainfall is a) > +60%-large excess, +20%-+59%-excess, -19%-+19%-Normal, -59%-(-)20%-deficient, -99%-(-)60% -large deficient

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

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

AREA UNDER CROPS:

In Assam, the soil, topography, rainfall and climate are very conducive for cultivation of paddy. Rice occupies the highest area under cultivation and this crop receives priority from the farmers as well as from the department of Agriculture. As per the final estimates, the total area under paddy cultivation during the year 2022-23 was 23.07 lakhs hectares. Total area under paddy shows a steady decline mainly due to decline in area under autumn rice (ahu rice). Area under Winter Rice and Summer Rice marginally declines. The area under autumn rice is 0.79 lakhs hectares, winter rice is 18.51 lakh hectares and Summer rice is 3.78 lakh hectares during the year 2022-23 (provisional). The total rice area decreases 1.95% in the year 2022-23 over the previous year 2021-22. On the other hand, marginal changes were registered in the area under wheat, pulses, total food grains and total oil seeds. This has been shown in the following table-5.6.

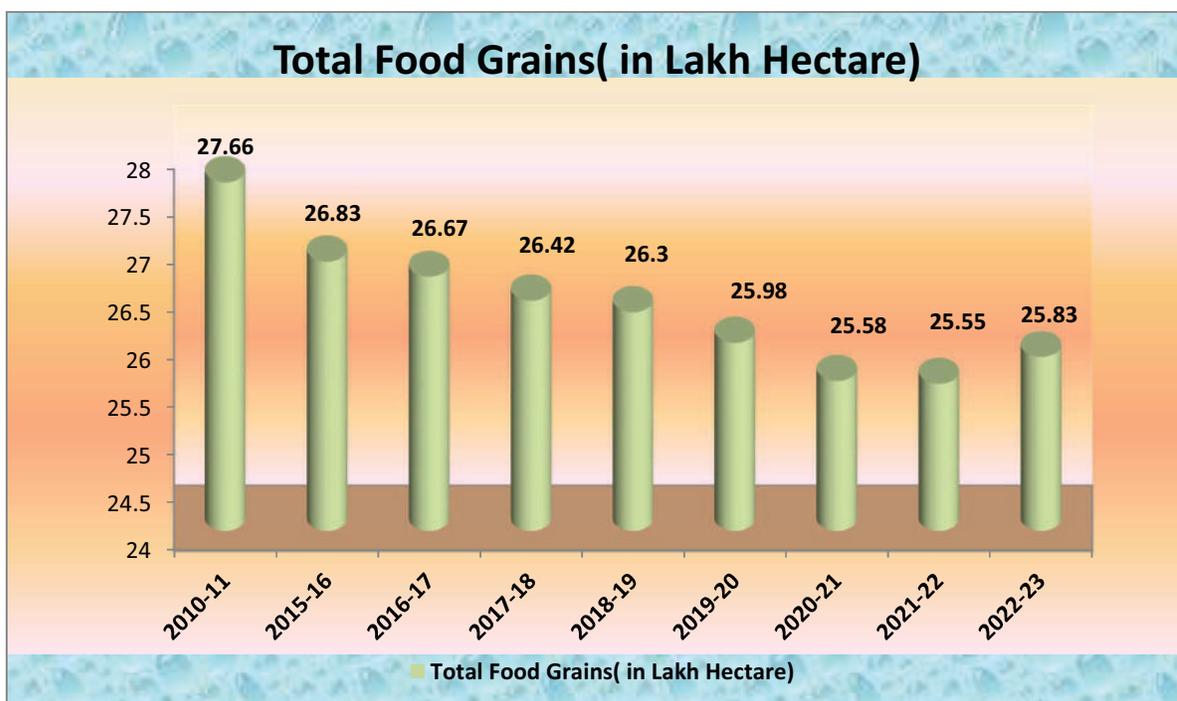
TABLE-5.7
AREA UNDER CROPS IN ASSAM DURING THE PERIOD 2010-11 and 2015-16 to 2022-23(P)

(In lakh hectares)

Year	Autumn Rice	Winter Rice	Summer Rice	Total Rice*	Wheat	Total Pulses	Total Food grains	Total Oilseeds (excl. Coconut)
2010-11	3.13	18.59	3.99	25.70	0.44	1.17	27.66	2.64
2015-16	1.91	18.89	4.05	24.85	0.21	1.42	26.83	3.11
2016-17	1.68	18.91	4.08	24.67	0.17	1.46	26.67	3.18
2017-18	1.54	18.79	4.01	24.34	0.18	1.54	26.42	3.14
2018-19	1.45	18.80	4.01	24.26	0.17	1.50	26.30	3.09
2019-20	1.27	18.78	3.96	24.01	0.11	1.44	25.98	3.11
2020-21	1.17	18.64	3.80	23.60	0.09	1.42	25.58	3.30
2021-22	1.08	18.75	3.70	23.53	0.09	1.44	25.55	3.32
2022-23	0.79	18.51	3.77	23.08	0.097	1.53	25.83	3.62

*Total may not be equal due to rounding off.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam



PRODUCTION:

Total food grain production in the state is showing a rising trend since 2011-12. The total food grains production was 4678 thousand tonnes in 2021-22. But marginal increases to 6611 thousand tonnes in the year 2022-23, i.e. 29.24 percent increases in the current year 2022-23 over the previous year 2021-22.

YIELD:

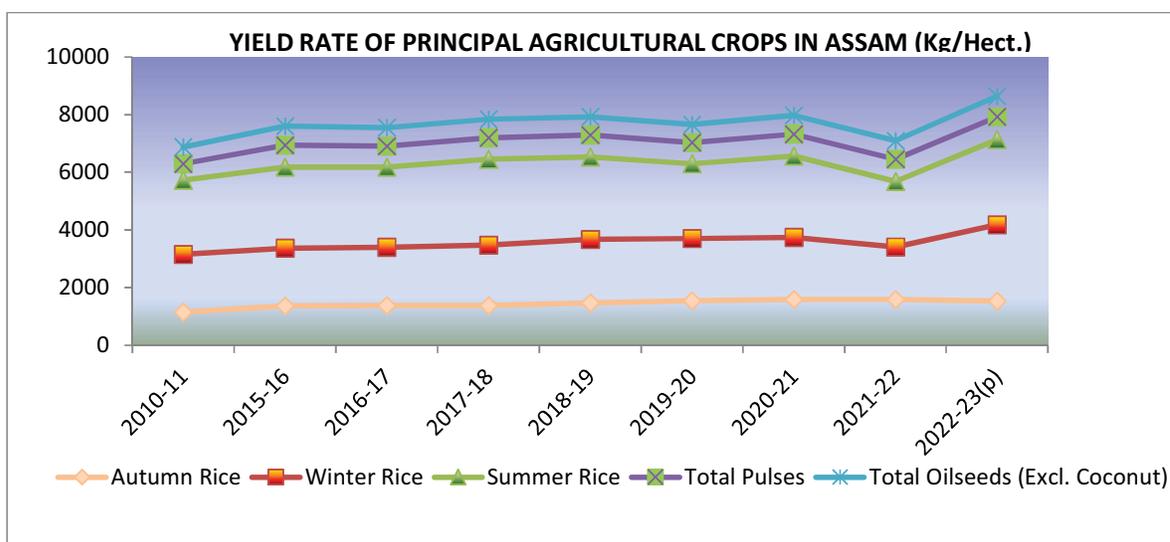
The Yield rate of rice shows oscillations during the years 2010-11 to 2022-23 for autumn and summer rice. The yield rate of autumn rice is 1582 Kg/Hect, winter rice is 1825 kg/hect and summer rice is 2281 kg/hect. In the year 2022-23 (p) as against 1539 kg/hect., 2635 kg/hect., 2963 kg/hect. In case of autumn rice, winter rice and summer rice for the previous year 2021-22 the yield rate for autumn rice is -2.79 percent decreases; winter rice 30.74 percent increases and summer rice 23.02 percent increases in 2022-23 over the previous year 2021-22. There observe an increase of 20.30 percent in total rice, 2.42 percent increase in total pulses and 10.07 percent increases in total oil seeds in 2022-23 over the previous year 2021-22. Table-5.7 represents the yield rate for last seven years.

TABLE-5.8
YIELD RATE OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS IN ASSAM

Kg./Hect.

Year	Autumn Rice	Winter Rice	Summer Rice	Total Pulses	Total Oilseeds (Excl. Coconut)
2010-11	1155	1993	2577	572	580
2015-16	1364	2003	2818	757	664
2016-17	1380	2023	2773	735	644
2017-18	1377	2098	2975	748	638
2018-19	1468	2205	2858	755	642
2019-20	1543	2160	2593	740	619
2020-21	1585	2157	2820	764	647
2021-22	1582	1825	2281	767	643
2022-23(p)	1539	2635	2963	786	715

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam



AREA UNDER HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES:

The state agriculture department focuses to raise productivity of the agriculture sector by adopting and distributing High Yielding Variety of seeds among the farmers at free of costs. At present the farmers of the state use Mala, IR-36, Lachit, Masuri, Joya, Ranjit, Ratna, China, Biplob, Krishna varieties of HYV seeds for rices. During the period 2016-17 to 2022-23 area under HYV seeds in case of autumn rice decreases from 1.07 lakh hectares to 0.45 lakh hectares, winter rice increases from 14.09 lakh hectares to 15.17 lakh hectares and summer rice decreases from 3.47 lakh hectares to 2.51 lakh hectares. This has been shown in the following table 5.8 for the last seven years

TABLE-5.9
AREA UNDER HIGH YIELDING VARIETY OF RICE

Area in Lakh hect.

Year	Autumn Rice	Winter Rice	Summer Rice	Total HYV Rice area
2016-17	1.07	14.09	3.47	19.18 (77.76)
2017-18	1.04	14.36	2.90	18.30 (75.18)
2018-19	1.19	14.30	3.84	19.33 (79.70)
2019-20	1.11	15.18	2.95	19.24 (79.32)
2020-21	0.93	15.49	1.86	18.28 (77.46)
2021-22	0.64	15.31	1.99	17.95(76.27)
2022-23	0.45	15.17	2.51	18.13

Total figure may be not be equal due to rounding off to nearest 0. Figure in bracket shows the percent of total Rice Area.

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

HYBRID RICE:

The state Agriculture Department since 2009-10 is putting special efforts to promote cultivation of hybrid varieties of rice on experimental basis considering the high yield potential of such varieties over the conventional high yielding varieties. The area under kharif rice (Autumn+winter) is 123.32 in thousand hectares and for Rabi (summer rice) is 150.90 thousand hectares in the year 2021-22. In the current year 2022-23 the area of kharif rice is decreased to 58.197 thousand hectares, Rabi rice is 125.964 thousand hectares. Total area under hybrid rice decreases 32.84% in 2022-23 over the previous year and total percent of hybrid rice area to total rice area is 7.83%. This has been presented in the following table-5.09

TABLE-5.10
AREA UNDER HYBRID RICE IN ASSAM

(Area in '000' hectare)

Year	Kharif Rice (Autumn+Winter)	Rabi Rice (Summer Rice)	Total Hybrid Rice area	% of Hybrid Rice area to total Rice area
2009-10	32.9	14.1	47.0	1.9
2018-19	91.149	100.676	191.825	7.91
2019-20	112.568	177.862	290.430	11.98
2020-21	99.29	175.00	274.29	11.26
2021-22	123.32	150.90	274.22	11.65
2022-23	58.197	125.964	184.161	7.83

N.A.: Not Available

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION:

The Index of Agricultural Production for all crops (Base triennium ending 2007-08=100) for the State stands at 163.57 in 2022-23(p) in all commodities as against 133.79 in 2021-22. Following table- 5.10 presented the index of Agricultural Production for last eight years.

TABLE-5.11
INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM AND INDIA

(Base: Triennium ending 2007-08=100)

Year	Assam			India		
	Food	Non-Food	All Commodities	Food	Non-Food	All Commodities
2015-16	154.54	127.98	142.72	115.2	122.0	116.0
2016-17	154.36	131.82	144.33	129.7	122.4	126.1
2017-18	159.37	134.17	148.15	136.8	142.1	139.4
2018-19	163.88	134.64	150.86	136.3	137.7	136.5
2019-20	157.67	134.85	147.51	139.8	151.3	145.5
2020-21	158.23	126.75	144.22	141.0	134.8	136.8
2021-22	134.92	132.38	133.79	144.2	142.9	143.3
2022-23(p)	190.68	129.76	163.57	156.4	171.2	163.7

N. B.: 1. The Agricultural indices for Assam are constructed on the basis of crops Covered by Crop Forecast.

2. Figure rounded to nearest zero.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

LAND UTILIZATION STATISTICS:

As per land utilization statistics for the year 2021-22, the total geographical area of the state is 78.44 lakh hectares. The total cropped/ gross cropped area is 38.72 lakh hectares and net area sown is 27.49 lakh hectares in the year 2021-22. Cropped intensity is the ratio of net area sown to the total cropped area multiplied by hundred. The gross cropped area, net area sown and crop intensity for the last five years are given below.

TABLE-5.12

Year	Gross cropped area in lakh hectare	Net area in lakh hectare	Intensity of crop %
2017-18	40.45	27.23	148.54
2018-19	40.04	27.23	147.04
2019-20	40.05	27.09	147.84
2020-21	38.88	27.24	142.77
2021-22	38.72	27.49	140.83

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

There is a marginal decrease in cropped intensity in 2021-22 is 1.36% over the previous year 2020-21.

HORTICULTURE:

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

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

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

The Directorate of Horticulture and Food Processing of Government of Assam has taken up some positive steps towards creation of self employment opportunities in the horticulture sector by helping 15,000 rural women to get themselves engaged by setting up of 350 small and 4 medium fruits processing units. Assam also export Assam Lemon to London, pineapple to Dubai, Ginger and Turmeric in Swaziland has been facilitated through APEDA accredited exporters. In the year 2022-23 (estimated), area under horticulture crops was 7.638 lakh hectares, production was 94.95 lakh MT and average yield was 49166 Kg/hectare which is shown in the following table-5.14.

TABLE-5.13

AREA PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF HORTICULTURAL CROPS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS 2010-11 TO 2022-23

Year	Fruitscrops			Tubercrops			Spicescrops			Vegetablecrops			Plantations crops		
	Area (In Lakh Hectare)	Produc- tion (In lakh MT)	Produc- tivity (In Kg/Ha)	Area (In Lakh Hectare)	Produc- tion (In lakh MT)	Produc- tivity (In Kg/Ha)	Area (In Lakh Hectare)	Produc- tion (In lakh MT)	Produc- tivity (In Kg/Ha)	Area (In Lakh Hectare)	Produc- tion (In lakh MT)	Produc- tivity (In Kg/Ha)	Area (In Lakh Hectare)	Produc- tion (In lakh MT)	Produc- tivity (In Kg/Ha)
2010-11	1.37	16.56	12485	-	-	-	1.01	2.3	2277	2.57	4.33	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	-	-	-	1.1	3.28	2970	3.86	60.34	27536	-	-	-
2013-14	1.42	20.25	14219	-	-	-	1.04	2.67	2578	3.65	53.3	24797	-	-	-
2014-15	1.44	20.12	13869	-	-	-	1.08	2.97	2749	3.91	134.8	25455	-	-	-
2015-16	1.44	20.56	-	-	-	-	1.09	3.58	-	2.8	516.3	-	-	-	-
2016-17	1.41	20.06	14144	-	-	-	1.11	3.77	3380	2.8	519.2	18485	-	-	-
2017-18	1.46	21.04	14390	1.11	7.79	7000	1.12	3.89	3458	2.87	54.24	18914	0.90	2.23	1569
2018-19	1.66	24.97	15041	1.25	12.43	9914	1.27	5.92	4652	2.9	54.99	18987	1.11	2.6	
2019-20	1.47	25.26	15099	1.13	8.14	7203	1.14	4.17	3644	2.89	55.00	18987	0.92	2.13	2322
2020-21	1.46	22.29	15264	1.11	8.17	7338	1.14	4.20	3689	2.93	55.84	19091	0.92	2.44	2642
2021-22	1.41	23.04	15477	1.09	7.92	7226	1.14	4.13	3623	2.96	57.58	19430	0.916	0.49	2400
2022-23 (estimated)	1.51	23.67	15699	1.09	8.34	7679	1.15	4.29	3720	2.97	58.13	19548	0.918	0.52	2520

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

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Assam.

INTEGRATED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT (INM):

FERTILIZER AND MANURE:

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

CONSUMPTION OF FERTILISER:

The consumption of fertilizer in Assam is low. Farmers are reluctant to invest on fertilizer because of the fear of loss caused by heavy rainfall and flood. Consumption of fertilizer during summer and Rabi seasons is low because of non-availability of water. The consumption of fertilizer in the state was 67.07 Kg./hectare in 2021-22 and 61.63 Kg./Hectare covering Gross Cropped Area 43,47,450 Hectare in 2022-23. Table-5.15 present the detail of consumption of fertilizer in Assam for last six years.

TABLE-5.14
CONSUMPTION OF (CHEMICAL) FERTILISERS

(Fig in '000 MT)

Fertilizer	YEARS					
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Nitrogen	156.78	148.12	182.05	190.10	178.46	177.98
Phosphorus	50.10	42.17	44.84	51.50	48.25	49.32
Potash	45.00	38.81	40.75	47.77	34.91	28.68
Consumption (kg/Ha)	60.01	56.05	66.84	67.51	67.07	61.63

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

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

TABLE-5.15
SEASON WISE CONSUMPTION OF FERTILIZER IN TERMS OF NUTRIENTS
FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS (IN MT)

Year	Seasonwise crops	NUTRIENT			
		N	P	K	TOTAL
2020-21	KHARIF	90692.62	23527.82	21938.47	136158.90
	RABI	99408.98	27981.05	25834.09	153224.10
	TOTAL	190101.60	51508.87	47772.56	289383.04
2021-22	KHARIF	88500.00	22740.00	21080.00	132320.00
	RABI	89960.00	25510.00	13830.00	129300.00
	TOTAL	178460.00	48250.00	34910.00	261620.00
2022-23	KHARIF	86931.00	19634.00	14317.00	119882.00
	RABI	92045.00	29682.00	14362.00	136089.00
	TOTAL	177976.00	49316.00	28679.00	255971.00

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT:

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

TABLE-5.16**SOIL SAMPLE TESTED AND SOIL HEALTH CARD ISSUED (Nos)**

2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2022-23	
Soil Sample Analyzed	Health card Issued						
278618	1295388	58203	63110	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM):

For sustainable agricultural production a key component is Integrated Pest Management (IPM). The humid sub-tropical climate and diverse eco-system of the state favour intensification of insect and pest attacks causing yield loss up to 30 percent. Excessive and injudicious use of chemical pesticides however results in many residual problems and negative externalities. To mitigate the externalities and sustain yield of agriculture fields, the department now has started to facilitate the availability of the Bio-Control Agent (BCA) for Bio-pesticide Intensive BPMI module, the thrust has been given to increase production of already established BCA and the newly introduced BCA in the State Bio-Control Laboratory (SBCL).

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

TABLE-5.17**CONSUMPTION OF PESTICIDES**

(Figure in MT in Technical Grade)

Pesticide Consumption	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi
Total Consumption	143.55	132.5	263.45	222	271.45	156.05	298.71	156.05
Consumption per hectare(gm)	120	65	140	85	142	90	145.00	90.00

N.B.-National Average of per Hectare Consumption of Chemical Pesticides during 2012-13 was 350gm.
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SEED SECTOR:

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

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

SEED REPLACEMENT RATE (SRR):

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

TABLE-5.18
SEED REPLACEMENT RATE (SRR) IN ASSAM

(Figure in %)

Crops	Seed Rate (Kg/Ha)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Paddy	40	44.37	42.7	38.59	39.1	39.88	42.65	43.80
Blackgram	25	33	32.43	--	31.8	32.02	35.39	32.07
Greengram	25	35.54	42.16	--	38.01	40.63	37.30	37.65
Lentil	30	57.01	38.1	--	--	--	--	--
Pea	..	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rape & Mustard	10	43	43.04	45.03	45.09	46.01	46.05	48.40
Sesamum	..	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
jute	6	54.21	65.87	52.43	52.39	52.40	52.40	..
Maize	..	--	--	--	--	--	92.5	90.49

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

SEED CERTIFICATION:

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

SYSTEM OF RICE INTENSIFICATION (SRI):

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

CROP DEVELOPMENT:

To motivate the farmers to adopt the practice of double/multiple cropping the government of Assam is taking up initiatives to facilitate cultivation of summer paddy, rabi pulses and oil seeds. The mission double cropping envisages additional coverage of 1.00 Lakh hectares presently under mono cropping and allocates Rs. 6,200.00 Lakh. The plan is further to add 3.0 lakh hectares to increase the cropping intensity of the state to 160.0 percent.

FARM MECHANIZATION AND IRRIGATION:

Several factors, particularly, fragmented and small land holdings, farmers’ poor economic conditions and nonavailability of situation specific prototypes of farm implements stand as serious hindrance to mechanization of agriculture of the state. However, has under taken serious efforts to boost farm mechanization. The State Agriculture Department, has taken up initiatives to procure farm equipment like tractors, power tillers and other farm machineries under externally aided, centrally sponsored and state plan schemes for the benefit of farmers, particularly the small and marginal farmers. Estimates show farm power available per hectare of land in the state is 1.04 HP in the year 2021-22 and 0.95 HP in the year 2022-23.

**TABLE-5.19
STATUS OF FARM MECHANISATION**

(Figure in Nos.)

Year	Tractors	Power Tillers	Shallow Tube Wells (STW)	Rotovators	Farm power available [HP per hectare]
2017-18	0	5207	40	160	1.05
2018-19	6582	3125	9515	0	1.11
2019-20	4296	4598	25028	74	1.12
2020-21	7663	0	9708	0	1.03
2021-22	126	4676	90	367	1.04
2022-23	162	3915	6522	137	0.95

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

IRRIGATION:

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

TABLE-5.20**IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE CREATED BY THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT**

Component of irrigation	Year				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Shallow Tube Wells (Nos)	4756	29715	11335	0	6522
Low Lift Pumps (Nos)	0	0	0	1976	0

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

In the year 2020-21 the area covered by irrigation potential was 5.12% of net cropped area and it came down to 5.06% in 2021-22, 2.36% in 2022-23 of net cropped area 18.74%. Following table 5.22 shows the irrigation potential created by the Agriculture Department for the last seven years.

TABLE-5.21**IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED BY AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT & UTILIZABLE IRRIGATION**

Year	Irrigation potential created during that year (Hectare)	Cumulative Irrigation Potential Created (lakh Hectare) (Considering 10 year running life of Pump set ie. From 2010-11 to 2019-20)
2016-17	5718	8.10 (28.92% of Net Cropped Area)
2017-18	84	7.88 (28.13% of Net Cropped Area)
2018-19	10270	7.39 (27.15% of Net Cropped Area)
2019-20	93438	7.46 (27.63% of Net Cropped Area)
2020-21	32654	5.12 (18.98% of Net Cropped Area)
2021-22	29460	5.06(18.74% of Net Cropped Area)
2022-23	20120	2.36(8.58% of Net Cropped Area)

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

CROP INSURANCE:

In Assam about 4.75 lakh hectares of land is chronically flood prone and about 0.94 lakh hectares of land is drought prone. To mitigate the distress of the farmers caused by crops loss/crop damage Crop Insurance is the vital policy adopted by the government. In addition to the floods and draught the farmers of the state also faced attack of pests in the agriculture fields. The Government of India had launched a Crop Insurance programme under the nomenclature "National Agricultural Insurance Scheme" (NAIS). All farmers who avail

loans from financial institutions are covered under the scheme and it is optional for non-loanee farmers. Under this scheme 50 percent of the premium amount is contributed as subsidy to small and marginal farmers which is shared equally by Government of India and State Government. This scheme is expected to be a critical instrument for development in the field of crop production by providing financial support to the farmers in the event of crop failure and help in maintaining flow of agricultural credit. This programme covers 8 (eight) crops - 3 crops in Kharif Season and 5 crops in Rabi season. The crops are-

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

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

MODIFIED NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE SCHEME (MNAIS):

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

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

WEATHER BASED CROP INSURANCE SCHEME (WBCIS):

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

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

PROCUREMENT OF PADDY AS A MEASURE OF PRICE SUPPORT:

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

AGRICULTURE MARKETING AND STORAGE:

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

TABLE -5.22

STORAGE CAPACITY CREATED BY DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS IN THE STATE

Organisations	Storage Capacity(in MT)			
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2022-23
Food Corporation of India	389976	385913	379969	No increase in capacity
Central Warehousing	72150	72983	73717	
State Warehousing	250838	242910	221407	
Assam State Agricultural	46775.00	46775.00	46775.00	
Total	759739.00	748581.00	721868.00	

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL MISSION ON OILSEEDS & OIL PALM:

The State is highly deficient in oil seed production. To achieve targeted area the Agriculture Department has been launching Mini-Mission-I-Development of cultivation of vegetable oilseeds crop, Mini-Mission-II-Development of cultivation of oil palm and Mini-Mission-III-Development of cultivation of tree borne oil seeds. The state has set a target of 3.75 lakh hectares under oil palm cultivation, while Patanjali Food Limited (PFL) has set a target of 60,000 hectare plantation by 2026 in Assam.

PRODUCTION AND ESTIMATED MARKETABLE SURPLUS OF MUSTARD SEED IN ASSAM :As per statistics of the Directorate of Agriculture, Assam, production of Mustard in Assam during the year 2020-21 was 1,85,175 MT. Out of the total estimated marketable surplus of 1,85,175 MT, it is proposed to procure 45,700 MT of Mustard under PSS in the state. In consideration of fund allocated in the budget for the financial year 2023-24, it is proposed to implement the scheme in 6 district for procurement of 5000 MT. The procurement centres as per the details given table below-

TABLE -5.23

Sl.No.	District	Production in 2020-21(MT)	Estimated marketable surplus(in MT)	Proposed procurement target(in MT)	Proposed procurement centre
1	Tinsukia	5911	3547	430	Tinsukia
2	Majuli	8013	4811	965	Majuli
3	KarbiAnglong	6169	3700	740	Langhin
4	Morigaon	8134	4880	975	Morigaon
5	Nalbari	5937	3562	715	Nalbari
6	Darrang	9778	5867	1175	Kharupetia
Total		43947	26367	5000	

Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MINI OIL MILL WITH PACKAGING UNIT:

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

WOMEN WELFARE SCHEME:

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

BRING GREEN REVOLUTION TO EASTERN INDIA INCLUDING ASSAM:

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

PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA: THE HIGHLIGHTS

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

STATUS OF PMFBY IN ASSAM:

The Assam Government rolled out the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana from the Rabi season of 2016-17 with an aim to benefit about 5.5 lakh farmers but later in 2021-22 it benefited 627869 farmers. In the year 2022, the scheme covered Kharif area of 170830 hectares and 262659 farmers. For effective rolling out of the scheme, the state plans to impart training to the officials of agriculture department and organise publicity-cum-awareness programmes among the farmers. Table- 5.24 show the status of implementation of the scheme in Assam.

TABLE-5.24
PRIME MINISTER FASAL BIMA YOJANA (PMFBY)

Season	Area covered (Ha)	Farmers covered (Number)	Sum Insured (Rs. in lakh)	Premium collected (Rs. in lakh)	Claims paid (Rs. in lakh)	Farmers benefited (Number)
Kharif2017	38519.50	50689	23308.32	1109.36	50.97	1440
Rabi2017-18	4328.08	5267	1160.58	46.69	56.97	478
Kharif2018	17920.35	25955	10041.71	397.2	9.28	428
Rabi2018-19	31399.8	87442	21176.45	925.09	1890.74	7651
Kharif 2019	225188	368555	13333.89	5509.89	1890.74	43167
Rabi 2019-20	200237	447834	1432.95	4819.82	4544.84	70346
Kharif 2020	378428	579976	2218.71	10537.17	4719.32	70341
Rabi 2020-21	548782	833909	4305.97	15763	3529.47	80828
Kharif 2021	309484	604478	183846.26	8642	0	0
Rabi 2021-22	396058	627869	270701.89	9881	0	0
Kharif 2022	170830	262659	112877.46	2161	Calculation is in Progress	
Rabi 2022-23	172542	266277	183209.97	0	Season is going on	

Note: 1) After receiving the central share, the implementing insurance agency will disburse the claim amount to the insured farmers.

2) The premium rate for most crops being 2% for Kharif crops and 1.5% for Rabi crops.

Source: Directorate of Agriculture.

SCHEME FOR MARKETING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:

TRANSPORT SUBSIDY SCHEME 2018-19:

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

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

The scheme had placed supplementary demand of Rs. 250 lakh under the budget head of other agriculture programmes (2435) on subsidy for transportation support for marketing offruits and vegetables for the year 2017-18. The physical target for transportation was approximately 20,500 MT.

OBJECTIVE OF THE SCHEME:

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

PROCEDURE FOR SALE:

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

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF JUTE GRADING AND BALING -

AIM AND OBJECTIVE:

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

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

Scheme of Jute Technology Mission (MM-III)

Name of the Scheme	Approved Cost(Rupes in lakh)	Present Status
1. Jute Market Yard at Kharupetia	100.00	in operation
2. Jute Market Yard at Baharihat	132.17	in operation
3. Jute Market Yard at Gauripur	100.00	in operation

MARKET INTELLIGENCE SCHEME (PLAN): OBJECTIVES

The scheme of market intelligence is in operation in Assam since November 1957. The scheme originally covered seven markets, now it covers 72 important markets and representative markets and 40 commodities to collect requisite information for formulation of economic policies. The scheme has importance for formulating price policy by the state and it provides necessary support to address problems of marketing. The activities under the market intelligence scheme is to collect and dissemination of daily and weekly wholesale and retail prices of market arrival of important agricultural commodities and live stock products from the selected markets and furnish the market information to the Economic and Statistical adviser of government of India, state government, public and private institutions and Army Head Quarter through various reports, bulletin and review. The All India Radio, Guwahati broadcasts the daily price bulletin of wholesale prices of selected agricultural commodities of important markets of Assam in the evening programme of "KRISHI JAGAT" for the best interest of growers, consumers and traders. This scheme has an annual operational budget of 150 lakh.

SCHEME FOR QUALITY CONTROL AND AGMARK GRADING (PLAN):

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

CHAPTER-VI

IRRIGATION

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

Its primary function is to supply water to crop fields according to the demands of the cultivators. Agriculture plays a crucial role in Assam's economy, and the availability of a reliable irrigation facility is undoubtedly the most significant prerequisite for sustainable development in the agricultural sector, as water is essential for the proper growth of crops. Some of the required water for crop growth is obtained through natural precipitation, while the rest needs to be provided artificially. Irrigation holds paramount importance in enhancing agricultural productivity by ensuring a consistent and controlled water supply, mitigating the impact of unpredictable weather conditions. It plays a pivotal role in reducing crop vulnerability to droughts and floods, thereby promoting food security. Additionally, irrigation facilitates crop diversification and allows for multiple cropping cycles, contributing significantly to the overall economic stability of the agricultural sector.

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

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

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

1. Surface Flow Irrigation Scheme: This type of irrigation scheme is done by constructing diversion weir across the river to convey water through canal system by surface gravity flow. This type of Schemes consists of Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes.
2. Surface Lift Irrigation Scheme: This type of irrigation scheme is also taken up on surface water sources by lifting of surface water by pump from river, lake or pond etc. and water is conveyed through canal system. This type of Schemes also consists of Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes.

3. Ground Water Lift Irrigation Schemes: This type of irrigation scheme is done by lifting ground water by installing Deep Tube wells or Medium Duty Tube wells or Shallow Tube wells and drawing water to the crop field through canal or through over ground flow or underground network of pipe.

Other than Irrigation Department, Agriculture Department, Panchayat & Rural Development Department and Soil conservation Department also have done some minor irrigation activities in the State of Assam. Irrigation Department has alone created an irrigation potential of 10.24 lakh hectare up to 31/03/2023.

IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE:

The category wise and status wise number of Government Irrigation Schemes executed by Irrigation Department up to 2022-23 is given at table: - 6.1

Table: - 6.1

Category	Number of Government Irrigation Schemes up to 2022-23		
	Major & Medium	Minor	Total
Surface Flow Irrigation Schemes	14	1796	1810
Surface Lift Irrigation Schemes	4	593	597
G W Lift Irrigation Schemes	N/A	1388	1388
Total Irrigation Schemes	18	3777	3795
PMKSY-HKPP-Tube well Points	N/A	9662	9662

Source: Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

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

Table: - 6.2

IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED UP TO THE YEAR, 2022-23

(Area in hectare)

Year	Irrigation potential created up to the year, 2022-23		
	Major & Medium Irrigation Sector	Minor Irrigation Sector	Total
2020-21	284921	756900	1041821
2021-22	273593	785953	1059546
2022-23	273936	750512	1024448

Source: Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

The irrigation potential of 2022-23 is decreased than that of 2021-22 due to removal of duplicate scheme/area namely in the district Karbi Anglong and West Karbi Anglong.

TILISATION OF IRRIGATION POTENTIAL

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

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

Table: - 6.3

Irrigation potential utilized during the year (out of the cumulative potential created through Government Irrigation Schemes)

(Area in Hectare)

Year	Kharif crops season			Rabi & pre-Kharif crops season			Total		
	M & M	Minor	Total	M & M	Minor	Total	M & M	Minor	Total
2020-21	64726	187655	252381	2279	36889	39168	67005	224544	291549
2021-22	63959	132929	196888	2838	40500	43338	66797	173429	240226
2022-23	76887	119573	196460	2508	35988	38496	79395	155561	234956

Source: Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

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

- 1) General wear and tear of the Irrigation Schemes and non- availability of fund for their repair in time.
- 2) Damage by natural calamities like flood, storm etc.
- 3) Erratic power supply in respect of the electrically operated Irrigation Schemes (Surface Lift and Ground Water Lift).
- 4) Damage of transformer, HTline and mechanical components at peak hours of requirement of water.
- 5) Change of river course in respect of Surface Flow and Surface Lift Irrigation Schemes.
- 6) Lack of demand from the cultivators for irrigation.
- 7) Reluctance of the cultivators to adopt multiple cropping systems in their crop field where assured irrigation is necessary.
- 8) Dependence of the cultivators on rain water.
- 9) Stealing of motors/ pumps and other accessories.
- 10) Imposition of Irrigation Service Charges for realization from the beneficiary cultivators. As the cultivators are poor, they are either incapable or reluctant to pay Irrigation Service Charges.

For better and efficient co-ordination among the Departments of Irrigation, Agriculture and other allied sectors, a State Level Co-ordination Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Additional Chief Secretary & Agriculture Production Commissioner, Assam and with the members from the concerned Departments. In addition to above a district Level Co-ordination Committee under Irrigation Department was constituted. Moreover, emphasis has been laid on Participatory Irrigation Management and as many as

2061 Water Users' Associations have been formed within the command areas of Irrigation Schemes.

(A) Information for the State for Minor irrigation (excluding 6th Scheduled area)

PMKSY- HKKP- Access to ground water, which is a part component of PMKSY, has Sanctioned for Ph-I as CA Rs. 22146.27Lakh and SS Rs. 2460.69 Lakh out of total 24606.96 lakh to for 4779 Nos. of Tube-Well points (2344 Solar and 2435 Electrical) during the year 2019-20 to create potential of 19116 hectare in 20 Districts (bifurcated district) and in Phase-II PMKSY-HKKP-GW, 4916 tube wells points have been sanctioned by Govt. of India where 1243 numbers are solar operated and 3673 numbers are electrically operated in 10 districts of Assam to create irrigation potential 19664 Ha. with CA RS. 26366.00 Lakh and State share Rs. 2929.00 lakh. Up to March 2022-23 a total of 4883 nos. tube well points have been installed for creating potential 19532 Hect. under PMKSY- HKKP-GW (Ph-II).

Under SOPD-G, 255 Nos. of schemes are taken up since 2018-19 to 2022-23 out of which 179 Nos. are having Ground water source while 76 nos. are of surface water source with approved cost Rs. 36486.00 Lakh with physical target 20175 Hect. A total of 4832 Ha. have been created from 53 Nos. of completed Schemes during 2022-23.

Under SOPD-TSP, 5 Nos. of schemes are taken up since 2019-20 to 2022-23 with approved cost Rs.580.382 Lakh with physical target 359 Hect. During 2022-23 an area of 175 Ha. have been created through 3 Nos. of Schemes.

Under SOPD-SCSP, 19 Nos. of schemes are taken up since 2019-20 to 2022-23 with approved cost Rs. 2295.030 Lakh with physical target 2240 Hect. During 2022-23 a total of 1450 Ha. have been created through 12 Nos. of Schemes.

Under the trench RIDF- NABARD (XXIV to XXVIII), 177 Nos. Schemes are taken up since 2018- 19, with approved cost of Rs. 19524.06830 Lakh with potential target of 10583 Ha. Up to March 2023, a total of 9538 Ha. Have been created from 173 Nos. of completed schemes.

Since 1996-97, Central assistance was taken from Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) in Major /Medium Irrigation Sector only with the allocation pattern 90:10 (Central Assistance: State Share). Subsequently Since 2000-01 the central assistance under AIBP received in respect of Minor Irrigation Sector. During FY 2018-19 out of 104 No's scheme with targeted potential 66808 hect., 10 No's schemes have been completed creating irrigation potential 4892. During FY 2019-20, a total 15 No's schemes have been completed creating a potential 4954 Hect. Further, during 2020-21, a total of 24 No's schemes have been completed creating potential 6595 Hect. During FY 2021-22, a total 14 No's schemes have been completed creating a potential 4612 Hect. During FY-2022-23 a total 14 Nos. of schemes have been completed creating a potential of 7942 Hect.

Table: - 6.4

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

Name of Scheme	Physical (Area in Hector)				Financial (In Lakh)			
	2021-22		2022-23		2021-22		2022-23	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Stat Plan (Normal Works)	4303	760	0	0	588	253.32	458	114.06
i)SOPD-G	755	0	20175	4832	9508	6101	13687	5274.34
ii)SOPD-TSP	309	0	359	175	337	329.33	250	250.00
iii) SOPD-SCSP	985	0	2240	1450	760	740.067	827	827
iv) AIBP short fall of AIBP 2007-08, 208-09, 2009-10 and					258	175.54	190	1900
v)Project ed State Share of CSS (AIBP)	42408	4612	10758	7942	0	0	0	0
vi) State Share of CSS (AIBP-SMI)					0	0	1568.48	660
CADWM under	Data shown against CSS/ CS							
SOPD					95	94.85	0	0

Source: Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

Table-6.5

Scheme wise Target and Achievement (both Financial & Physical) under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for last three years in the State (excluding 6th Scheduled area

Name of Scheme	Physical Target (Area in Hectore)				Financial Target (Rs.in Lakh)			
	2021-22		2022-23		2021-22		2022-23	
	Target	Achievem ent	Target	Achievem ent	Target	Achievem ent	Target	Achievem ent
1)Shortfal l of AIBP	Data shown against state plan				162000	857	0	0
2)RMIS: Minor Irrigation project					353	0	35383	291805
3)PMKSY HKKP								
i)Tube Well - Electrical	29256	20936	8320	8320	14957	8625	16086	16086
ii)Tube Well - Solar					934254	5231		
4)CADW M	25949	2000	23763	0	746	696	0	0

Source: Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

Table-6.6

Targets and Achievements of any other implemented schemes for the last three years the State (excluding 6th Scheduled area)

Name of Scheme	PHYSICAL (Area in Hectare)						FINANCIAL (Rs. in Lakh)					
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
LTIF under NABARD												
Dhansiri IP	21972	10972	10000	0	10000	10000	11602	0	9729	9585.30	3500	489.51
NABAR D RIDF a) –State Share							317.3	48.59	175	94.11	145	54.84
b) Loan Assistance	2472	686	1745	0	10583	5408	6028.61	3713.78	3316	3193	7110	2032.87

Source: Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

Information about the Schemes for 6th Scheduled Area

Table: - 6.7
Scheme wise Physical Targets & Achievements under State Plan for last three years

I) DimaHasao Autonomous Council

Name of Scheme	PHYSICAL (Area in Hectare)						FINANCIAL (Rs. in Lakh)					
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. Scheme wise Targets & Achievements (both Financial & Physical) under State Plan												
SOPD	249	222	294	268	372.5	344.5	311	311	272.09	272.09	422	422
2. Scheme wise Target and Achievement (both Financial & Physical) under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for last three years												
AIBP	242	240	230	226	103	102	0	0	140.92	140.92	0	0
3. Ongoing and proposed Schemes for 2023-24												
	Physical						Financial					
PMKSY- HKKP	8 Nos. PMKSY- HKKP (AIBP) ongoing SMI Schemes taken up during the nyear 2013-14 under West Dima Hasao Divn. Haflong						CA- Rs. 105.703 Lakh, SS- Rs.12.142 Lakh					
	13 Nos. PMKSY- HKKP proposed new schemes during the year 2023-24 with Potential 885 Ha.						Rs. 2524.00 Lakh					
	30 Nos. PMKSY – HKKP (AIBP) ongoing SMI schemes taken up during 2012-13 under East Dima Hasao Division , Maibong						CA- Rs. 896.93 Lakh , SS- Rs.103.00 Lakh					
	9 Nos. PMKSY- HKKP proposed new Schemes during the year 2023-24 with potential 864 Ha.						Rs. 2484.00 lakh					
NLCPR	1 No. NLCPR ongoing SMI schemes taken up during the year 2015-16 under West Dima Hasao Division, Haflong with Potential 200 Ha.						CA-Rs.61.28 Lakh SS-Rs. 0.12 Lakh					

Source: Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

Table: -6.8

II) KarbiAnglong Autonomous Council

Name of Scheme	PHYSICAL (Area in Hectare)						FINANCIAL (Rs. in Lakh)					
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. Scheme wise Target and Achievement (both Financial & Physical) under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for last three years												
PMKSY-HKKP	1800	128	1672	1576	96	96	2670.85	8.041	-	1611.58	-	860.81
2. Targets and Achievements of any other implemented schemes												
SOPD	459	451	280.4	270.40	837.51	771.50	1136.79	866.145	911.98	774.78	2132.82	933.07
3. Ongoing and proposed Schemes for 2023-24												
Target: 234.3 Hect.						Target Rs. 1108.32						
PMKSY-HKKP												
Target 3080 Hect.						Target Rs.12319.00						

Source: Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

Table: -6.9

III) Bodoland Territorial Council

Name of Scheme	PHYSICAL (Area in Hectare)						FINANCIAL (Rs. in Lakh)					
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1. Scheme wise Targets & Achievements (both Financial & Physical) under State Plan												
	550	550	710	710	830	830	1375	1375	1775	1775	1383	1383
2. Scheme wise Target and Achievement (both Financial & Physical) under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for last three years												
	38308	1927	36381	116	242	120	4583	4584	2710	2710	720	632
3. Targets and Achievements of any other implemented schemes (NABARD, SCSP, TSP, SOPD-G)												
	698	307	330	232	450	393	2084	313	1771	325	88.25	77
4. Ongoing and proposed Schemes for 2023-24												
	Physical						Financial					
SOPD BTC	47 Nos. of Schemes						Rs.1875.00Lakh					
CSS/AIBP	101Nos. Scheme/ Potential target 39981 Ha.						Rs. 76007.00 Lakh					
PMKSY- AIBP	Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) of Sukla Irrigation Project						Nil					
PMKSY-HKKP							CA - Rs. 11675.00 Lakh SS - Rs. 0.01 Lakh					
Any Other	5 Nos. of Schemes/ Potential target 150 Ha.						Rs. 562.5 Lakh					

Source: Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

Physical and Financial targets and estimates of the Schemes proposed to be undertaken during the financial year 2023-24

For the FY 2023-24, 5 Nos. of schemes under SOPD-G have been proposed amounting to Rs. 12.00 Crore with physical target 390 Hect. Another 284 schemes under SOPD-G (Maintenance & Repairing) amounting to Rs. 2715.46 Lakh have been proposed to revive a potential of 8859 Ha. There are 54 schemes have been approved under RIDF- NABARD (XXIX) amounting to Rs. 7536.32 lakh and a targeted potential of 2113 Ha.

Further, spill over works are in ongoing state and accordingly the targeted potential of 200 Ha. for SOPD- SCSP, 184 Hect. potential for SOPD -TSP and 9455 Hect. potential for SOPD-G has been taken up for the year 2022-23.

During 2023-24 total 2427 Hect. are proposed to create from 9 Nos. of schemes under PMKSY- HKKP-AIBP SMI with budget provision Rs.14000.39 Lakh.

Budget Provision of an amount Rs. 1350.00 Lakh kept for M&R (renovation, repairing, reconstruction etc.) of 5 nos. of Major & Medium Irrigation projects to revive a potential of 2615, Hect. and an amount of Rs. 198.99 Lakh for field survey etc. of proposed new Major & Medium Irrigation Projects (Sonai Rukni and Buroi) under SOPD.

Table-6.10
STATUS OF BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION FOR FY 2023-24 (CAPITAL ACCOUNTS)

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sl. No	Major Head	Head of Accounts	Description of Heads	Budget Provision
1	SOPD-4701	4701 - 04 - 800 - 6285 - 000 - 13 - 01	Old Major/Medium Schemes	1350
2		4701 - 04 - 800 - 3012 - 042 - 13 - 01	New Major/Medium Schemes	198.99
3		4701 - 80 - 001 - 0000 - 000 - 15 - 02	Tools & Plants	9
SOPD-4701			Sub-Total	1557.99
4	SOPD-4702	4702 - 00 - 101 - 0160 - 000 - 13 - 99	SOPD-FIS	3111.12
5		4702 - 00 - 101 - 0160 - 494 - 13 - 05	LA Payment	45
6		4702 - 00 - 101 - 1522 - 000 - 13 - 99	SOPD-LIS	2546.15
7		4702 - 00 - 101 - 4592 - 000 - 13 - 99	Innovation/Consultation & Pilot Project	720
8		4702 - 00 - 102 - 1523 - 000 - 13 - 99	SOPD-DTWS	2443.59
9		4702 - 00 - 102 - 1523 - 376 - 13 - 01	Hybrid Tube Well Schemes	900
10		4702 - 00 - 102 - 1523 - 567 - 13 - 99	Shortfall of AIBP	90
11		4702 - 00 - 102 - 1523 - 982 - 13 - 99	DTW Scheme with Solar System	897.75
12		4702 - 00 - 800 - 0800 - 603 - 13 - 99	Central Laboratory, Auditorium and Guest House at Koinadhora	360
SOPD-4702			Sub-Total	11113.61
13	SOPD-4705	4705 - 00 - 002 - 0000 - 000 - 04 - 06	OE-Furniture	30
14		4705 - 00 - 002 - 0000 - 000 - 99 - 01	IT-Software Development	7.53
15		4705 - 00 - 002 - 0000 - 000 - 99 - 02	IT -Purchase of Hardware	304.5
16		4705 - 00 - 002 - 0000 - 000 - 99 - 03	IT -Purchase of IT Consumable	3.6
17		4705 - 00 - 002 - 0000 - 000 - 99 - 04	IT -Purchase/Renewal of	3.6
			License of Software	
18	4705 - 00 - 002 - 0000 - 000 - 99 - 05	IT-Annual Maintenance Cost of the IT	3.6	
19	4705 - 00 - 002 - 0000 - 000 - 99 - 06	IT-Network or Bandwidth cost	3.6	
SOPD-4705 (IT)			Sub-Total	356.43

Sl. No	Major Head	Head of Accounts	Description of Heads	Budget Provision
20	LTIF	4701 - 80 - 800 - 5801 - 940 - 13 - 99	LTIF -Dhansiri Irrigation Project	711.9
LTIF			Sub-Total	711.9
21		4702 - 00 - 800 - 0800 - 604 - 13 - 99	RIDF (NABARD)-Loan Share	9449.1
22	RIDF	4702 - 00 - 800 - 0800 - 604 - 13 - 99	RIDF (NABARD)-State Share	881.1
RIDF			Sub-Total	10330.2
23	SCSP	4702 - 00 - 789 - 0000 - 000 - 13 - 99	Scheduled Caste Component Plan (SCSP)	1530
24	TSP	4702 - 00 - 796 - 0000 - 000 - 13 - 99	Tribal Area Sub-Plan (TSP)	540
SCSP-TSP			Sub-Total	2070
25		4702 - 00 - 102 - 1523 - 927 - 35 - 01	PMKSY-HKKP-GW-Central Share	1800
26		4702 - 00 - 102 - 6127 - 927 - 35 - 01	AIBP-SMI-Central Share-	12600
27	CSS-CA	4702 - 00 - 102 - 6126 - 927 - 35 - 01	MI Census-Central Share	212.39
28		4705 - 00 - 002 - 0000 - 927 - 35 - 01	CAD Central Share	0.01
CSS-Central Share			Sub-Total	14612.4
29		4702 - 00 - 102 - 1523 - 928 - 35 - 01	PMKSY-HKKP-GW-State Share	200
30		4702 - 00 - 102 - 6127 - 928 - 35 - 01	AIBP-SMI-State Share	1400.39
31	CSS-SS	4705 - 00 - 002 - 0000 - 928 - 35 - 01	CAD-State Share	0.01
CSS-State Share			Sub-Total	1600.4
			GRAND TOTAL	42352.93

Source: Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

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

Table-6.11

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

Source: Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

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

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

Table-6.12

Year	Irrigation Service Charges realised (In Rupees)
2020-2021	5,75,135.00
2021-2022	2,73,003.00
2022-2023	11,78,227.00

Source: Chief Engineer, irrigation Department, Assam

Towards the goal of increasing cropping intensity and raising crop yield provisioning of irrigation is a prime necessity. Considering the uncertainties faced in the production of Kharif crops due to floods, the state Agriculture Department has put emphasis on Rabi crops and assigns top priority to develop assured irrigation facilities through installation of pump sets and progress made during the last three years are given at Table No.- 6.13

TABLE-6.13

IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE CREATED BY THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Component of Irrigation	Year		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (Prov.)
Shallow Tube Wells (Nos.)	20773	90	NA
Low Lift Pumps (Nos.)	0	1976	7281

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

CHAPTER: VII

FLOOD AND FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES

Flood and Damages:

The State of Assam comprises of two valleys namely the Brahmaputra and the 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 the Barak Valley including 3 (Three) hill districts respectively.

The Brahmaputra Valley has an average width of about 80 Km. Brahmaputra, the main river of the valley, 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 the Bay of Bengal.

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

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

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

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

The severity of the flood problem in the state has been further aggravated by acute erosion on both banks of the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries. Study reveals

that an area of 4.27 Lakh Hectare of the state has been eroded by the rivers since 1950, which is 7.40 % of area of the state. The average annual rate of erosion is 8000.00 Ha.

FLOOD AND EROSION PROBLEM OF THE STATE:

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

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

In 1954, the country witnessed unprecedented flood following which Govt. of India announced a National Policy on Floods comprising of three phases viz.-

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

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

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

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

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

VISION:

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

MISSION:

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

Table: - 7.1
Physical achievement of the Water Resources Department

Nature of Work	Total up to 2020-21	Total upto 2021-22	During 2022-23		Total upto 2022-23
			Target	Achievement	
1	2	3	3	4	5
Construction of Embankments (km)	4486.44	4487.62	24,905	24.905	4512.525
Anti Erosion and Town Protection Works (nos)	1088	1170	49	49	1219
Construction of Major Sluice (nos)	106	114	5	5	119
Construction of Minor Sluice (nos)	545	545	0	0	545
Drainage Channel (km)	892.216	897.614	2.215	2.215	899.829
Raising & Strengthening of Embankment (km)	920.524	953.836	33.108	33.108	986.944

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

Flood management schemes taken up by W. R. Department during 2022-23:

Following flood and erosion management schemes had been sanctioned for Water Resources Department during the financial year 2022-23-

- 38 nos. of scheme under NABARD (RIDF-XXVIII) for Rs. 499.98Cr.
- 53 Nos. of Schemes under State Plan (SOPD-G) costing Rs.83.47 Cr.
- 22 Nos. of Scheme under SOPD-G for 'Closing of Breach' at total estimated cost of Rs.519.28 Cr.
- 177 Nos. of schemes under SDRF for Rs.123.44 Cr.

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

The Ministry of Jal Shakti, Govt. of India has approved one scheme at a cost of Rs. 115.945 Crores for erosion protection of the river Aie in Chirang District. The work is under progress.

Assam Integrated River Basin Management Programme (AIRBMP):

With the funding from the World Bank with a loan amount of \$500 M and counterpart funding of \$125 M, the Department has taken up "Assam Integrated River Basin Management Programme (AIRBMP)". Under this programme, two comprehensive flood management programmes, one at Buridehing river and the other at Manas-Beki river have been started as Phase-I fulfilling the 30% readiness criteria of DEA against the Civil works for loan signing. Subsequently, funding will be considered for other critical rivers like Jiabharali, Gainadi- Jiadhal, Bhogdoi, Singhla and Jatinga.

Brahmaputra Flood and Erosion Risk Management Project (BFERMP):

As per approved Preliminary Project Report (PPR) - 11129, the WRD has proposed "Brahmaputra Flood and Erosion Risk Management Project (BFERMP)" with ADB loan of \$200M and counterpart funding of \$55M for the first phase. The project is targeted for flood and erosion management in the main stream Brahmaputra and has been proposed in 4 zones viz. Dibrugarh, Kamrup, Morigaon and Goalpara. The scope of the the project will include bio engineering activities using nature based solution for embankment slope stabisation and bank protection work.

Breach/cuts of 2022:

A total of 41 breaches and 3 cuts occurred in 26 embankments of Water Resources Department during the flood of 2022. For closing the breaches, 25 schemes have been prepared for the year 2022-23 at a total cost of Rs. 574.54 Crores. All the breaches have already been closed for prevention of flood inundation.

CHAPTER VIII

LIVESTOCK, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services are of paramount importance for the overall well-being of the state, contributing significantly to both the agricultural and economic sectors. These services not only safeguard the health of livestock and poultry but also play a crucial role in ensuring food security, as they directly impact the production of meat, milk, and other essential animal products.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services not only prevent diseases and manage animal health but also enhance agricultural productivity. They support farmers by providing guidance on breeding, nutrition, and overall animal welfare, leading to improved yields of high-quality animal products and increased income. Additionally, these services play a vital role in the rural economy, generating employment and fostering entrepreneurship in animal-related ventures. Furthermore, they contribute to the conservation of indigenous animal breeds, biodiversity, and ecological balance, promoting long-term resilience in the agricultural ecosystem. Overall, prioritizing and investing in Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services are crucial for the holistic development of the state, addressing food security, economic growth, employment, and environmental sustainability.

LIVESTOCK POPULATION AS PER 20TH LIVESTOCK CENSUS:

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

Table 8.01
Livestock and Poultry in Assam as per 20th Livestock Census, 2019

Sl. No.	Livestock species	For the year 2019 (in lakh)
1	a.Total Cattle	109.09
	b.Crossbreed Cattle	07.69
	c.Indigenous Cattle	101.40
2	Buffaloes	04.22
3	Sheep	03.32
4	Goat	43.15
5	Pigs	20.99
6	Duck	120.19
7	Poultry	331.06
8	Horse and Ponies	0.127

Table 8.02
TREND OF LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS IN ASSAM

Item	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2021-22	2022-23 (P)
Milk (million litres)	857	873	888	904	925	945	975	1004	1034	1070
Egg (million nos)	472	473	474	477	495	501	514	525	542	559
Meat (in '000' tonnes)	38.34	42.6	44.81	46.86	48.43	50.42	52.96	54.36	56.06	57.78

Source: Integrated Sample Survey Repo

RELEVANCE OF THE SECTOR IN THE STATE ECONOMY:

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Livestock sector are shown below:

Figure Rs. in Lakh			
Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)			
Constant Price (2011-12 Prices)		Current Price	
2021-22(P)	2022-23 (Quick Estimation)	2021-22(P)	2022-23 (Quick Estimate)
514484	537169	965959	1122220
Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)			
Constant Price (2011-12 Prices)		Current Price	
2021-22 (P)	2022-23 (Quick Estimation)	2021-22 (P)	2022-23 (Quick Estimation)
506771	529456	954296	1061999

Source- Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Headquarter, Guwahati

The contribution of Livestock sector to the State's GSDP at current price was Rs. 1122220 for the year 2022-23 (QE) with a growth rate of 16.18 % over the previous year. Again, the contribution of the sector to the State's GSDP at constant price (2011-12 prices) was Rs. 537169 for the year 2022-23 (QE) with a growth rate of 4.41 % over the previous year.

ASSAM PROJECT ON AGRI-BUSINESS AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION (APART)

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

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

- i) Promoting investments in agri-enterprises,
- ii) reducing the business and transaction costs,
- iii) facilitating access to finance for agribusiness entrepreneurs, and, where appropriate, push for process, regulatory and/or policy change;
- iv) Supporting the development of a modern supply chain;
- v) improved information communication technologies (ICT) based farm information and intelligence services, and alternative marketing channels;
- vi) Improving producer's access to knowledge, technologies and infrastructure so that they are able to respond to market opportunities and climate variability.

Project Beneficiaries: Farmers, farmer producer organizations, and entrepreneurs especially in the MSME segment in the targeted districts are the beneficiaries of the project.

Apart Districts are:

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Kokrajhar | 2. Goalpara | 3. Dhubri | 4. Barpeta |
| 5. Nalbari | 6. Kamrup | 7. Nagaon | 8. Morigaon |
| 9. Karbi Anglong | 10. Cachar | 11. Darrang | 12. Sonitpur |
| 13. Lakhimpur | 14. Golaghat | 15. Jorhat | 16. Sivsagar |
| 17. Hailakandi | 18. Bongaigaon | 19. Dhemaji | |

The project broadly focuses on two components:

- A. PORK VALUE CHAIN (PVC) :To be implemented by Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department (AHVD)
- B. MILK VALUE CHAIN (MVC): Interventions by AHVD in the Cross Cutting areas under Formal Dairy Sector (by West Assam Milk Union Limited (WAMUL) and Informal Dairy Sector by Dairy Development Department (DDD)

APART STRATEGIES FOR THE PORK VALUE CHAIN ARE:

- i) Pig Sector Intervention to Increase production through genetic improvement of indigenous pigs through selective and crossbreeding - Induction of heterogeneous germplasm on cluster approach.
- ii) Address the issues related to feed shortage and improvement of nutrient utilization for enhancing pig production-Ration balancing of locally available feed materials and production area specific low cost concentrate feed and production quality improvement to meet the market requirement.
- iii) Development of integrated pig health management Programme
 - A. Pulse immunization of the pig herd against CSF & other diseases & regular deworming practices.
 - B. Post-harvest management and value addition of pork-Introduction of low cost slaughterhouses, linkages of production clusters with modern processing houses, modern pork vending outlets, and transformation of the vendors.
- iv) Promote environment friendly and climate resilient pig farming- Demonstration and adoption of climate resilient pig housing technology with improve manure management practices.

- v) Promoting entrepreneurial development in forward and backward front of pig production- Incentivizing the entrepreneurs to take up sectorial enterprises like feed production, meat processing & marketing, commercial pig breeding & fattening.
- vi) Knowledge, attitude & practice gap analysis of the all the value chain actors, customized designing of training content for capacity building and massive awareness programme on good production practices & food safety along the value chain.
- vii) Formation of Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) in production clusters to undertake the various activities in group basis and organized way which is difficult to perform by an individual farmer.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF PORK VALUE CHAIN ARE:

CLUSTER LEVEL MEETING: 384 nos of Cluster level meetings have been organized in different APART district successfully to create awareness among FIG members on scientific breeding, feeding, management, artificial insemination, emerging diseases and zoonotic diseases.

Feed Sample Collection for Ration Balancing: The Veterinary Officers from APART districts organized "Field Day" for collection of conventional and non-conventional feed samples to find out the nutritional status of feed staff. The collected feed sample 270 nos has been despatch to the National Research Centre on Pig (NRCP) for chemical analysis.

Training and Demo on Ration Balancing: Training and Demonstration programme for production of low cost pig ration with locally available material was organized at Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Darrang and Morigaon District. Till now 16 nos of program had been completed in which nearly 500 farmers are trained for the same.

Pig Bondhu: Pig Bondhu were selected from the Farmers Interest Group (FIG) of APART Districts and trained at NRC on Pig on the improvement of breeding, feeding, healthcare, management and advisory services with focus on delivery of AI services. Till now, 212 nos of Pig Bondhus were trained by NRCP out of which 150 male and 62 female.

Introduction of Exotic Germplasm: A total of 200 nos of Large White Yorkshire piglets were bought from the government farms of Punjab in two batches and kept in Morigaon farm for quarantine and distributed in four (4) nucleus farm of the Department (Diphu, ALPCo, Sonapur and Rani) with a view to develop multipliers and breeders to supply cross bred piglets to the farmers. Till now 613nos of Piglets produced and distributed to 95 nos of multipliers.

Satellite Liquid Boar Semen Processing Center along with Boar Sty for Exotic Germplasm: 3 nos of Boar Semen Processing Center are constructed at Jorhat, Sivasagar and Khanapara. Another 3 units of Boar Sty at Karbi Anglong, Kokrajhar & Biswanath is going to be implemented under AWP 23- 24.

Low cost slaughter house:

The main objective is to produce hygienic pork through scientific slaughtering of pigs. 3 numbers completed at Jorhat, Sivasagar and Lakhimpur. Another 2 units are under construction.

Development of demo of structured of meat vending cubicles:

Distributions of 55 nos. of meat vending cubicles are completed for hygienic sale of meat. The main objective is to help the retailer to sell clean and hygienic pork.

Bio-security measures for Nucleus Pig Breeding farm:

An intensive bio-security program for the five pig breeding farms at Sonapur, Rani, ALPCO, Khanapara and Diphu are completed for control of African Swine Fever (ASF) and other diseases.

115 nos of Veterinary Officers in 5 batches have been trained successfully at NRC on Pig to act as a master trainer: GAHP (Good Animal Husbandry Practices), pig production scenario in national & regional aspect, pig genetics resources and breeding strategies, pig farm management and nutrition, reproduction, pig diseases and their management, abattoir construction and hygienic pig slaughter, pork processing and value addition and pig byproduct utilization and abattoir waste management etc.

Training on Production of Value-added Pork Product: 25 nos of beneficiaries from 16 APART districts have been trained for 3 days for production of different types of value-added pork product. The training were organised at ICAR, Barapani and Meghalaya under the guidance of ALPCO, Khanapara.

Table-8.03
Vaccination completed and distributed for Pork Value Chain

Sl. No.	Item	Particulars
1	FMD Vaccine	2, 76,000 doses of vaccination completed. Presently dropped as it is covered under FMD-CP of Central Govt. scheme.
2	CYSVAX Vaccine	4, 76,000 doses of vaccination completed.
3	Iron Supplementation	2, 23,200 doses of injectable iron distributed.
4	Dewormer	14,45,000 doses of anthelmintics distributed
5	Classical Swine Fever Vaccine	7,83,000 doses of CSF distributed and vaccination completed

Source- Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam

PORK VALUE CHAIN (PVC) ACTIVITIES PROPOSAL ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- i) Food safety: Consumer awareness
- ii) Traceability: To bring about transparency along the entire chain of pork production training need assessment & Capacity Building of market actors
- iii) Transformation of vendors: Handholding in obtaining of license to Pork handlers, butchers, retailers/vendors and Structured meat shop Waste Disposal
- iv) Market Development: a. Identification of Livestock market hassle free transportation. B. Identification of cluster of minimum 100 families with 2- 3 pigs within 3 KM radius Market led Extension services judicial use of Feed

- staff: Estimation of nutritive value of the local conventional feed resource & ration balancing
- v) Rationalization of Breeding: Breeding activities at cluster level by community boar management and introduction of AI with heterogeneous germplasm. Operationalization of the newly constructed Pig breeding Farms of the AHVD as Nucleus farm for seed development with exotic germplasm. Strengthening of existing infrastructure of the AHVD centrally for large scale feed production.
 - vi) Formulation of policy for bulk procurement of Maize and other available raw materials at production site.
 - vii) Feed testing facilities: Activation of the existing laboratory under AHVD at Khanapara

FINANCIAL OUTLAY OF THE PROJECT:

Project Cost of the Pork Value Chain is Rs. 6893.72 lakh for the 13 numbers of Districts. Investments under this sub-component will cover production, aggregation, processing, value addition & marketing, food safety & public health issues in piggery sector covering 56 Blocks/Clusters under 13 Districts of the State.

MILK VALUE CHAIN (MVC):

APART STRATEGIES FOR MILK VALUE CHAIN: The focus is productivity enhancement by organizing farmers into Milk Producers' Institutions (MPIs) that eventually will get registered as Dairy Cooperative Societies (DCS) and genetic up gradation of non-descript cows using AI, improved feeding through fodder production demonstrations, bulk supplements provision through DCS and by developing linkages with crop producers (e.g. maize, mustard, legumes for crop residue).

ACTIVITIES PROPOSAL FOR MILK VALUE CHAIN:

- a) Doorstep AI (Artificial Insemination) Delivery Services: To provide quality AI services, at farmers' door step using semen doses from high genetic merit bulls available in the country aimed at producing superior calves with higher productivity.
- b) Animal Health: The project proposes to cover animal health care services through animal health/ fertility camps, vaccinations and disease control activities.
- c) Animal Nutrition-Feed & Fodder : To focus on balanced intake of locally available animal feed and fodder as well as intake of processed feed and other feed supplements for the crossbred milch animals to enable them to achieve their full genetic potential of milk yield.
- d) Village Based Milk Procurement Systems: Collection of milk through MPIs (Milk Producers Institutions).
- e) Processing and Marketing of liquid milk and milk products: Value addition of milk through processing.
- f) Capacity Building: By imparting training programmes for milk producers, village level functionaries, BMC and plant operators, marketing supervisors and executives / managers engaged in various project activities.

Table-8.04
Vaccination completed and distributed for Milk Value Chain

Sl. No.	Item	Particulars
1	HS & BQ Vaccine	11, 90,250 doses of vaccination completed.
2	Brucella Vaccine	41,500 doses of vaccination completed. Presently dropped as it is covered under FMD-CP of Central Govt. scheme.
3	CMT (California Mastitis Test) Kit	1,250 nos for field Tests completed.
4	Mineral mixture support	8470 kgs distributed 11 nos of Deep Freezer distributed for storage of vaccine

Source- Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam

PIG DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES TAKEN BY THE A. H. & VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, ASSAM:

Assam is characterized by a high proportion of tribal people for whom pig keeping is integral in their way of life. The present population scenario of pig in Assam comprises of non-descript local varieties, exotic hybrids and genetically graded pigs. However, the large majority of the pig population in this part of the country belongs to the non-descript type.

The following schemes are in operation to develop pig in Assam:

- ❖ National Livestock Mission (NLM)
- ❖ Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojana (RKVY)
- ❖ Assam Agri-Business and Rural Transformation Project (APART)
- ❖ Assam Milk, Meat and Egg Mission Society (AMMEMS) under CMSGUY
- ❖ Different pig development schemes under SOPD-G, TSP, SCCP, etc.

Status of the Pig Farms: There are 19 Nos. of Government Pig Farms in the state. Out of these 13 numbers are functional, but with lower capacity. Four (4) numbers of farms have been re-started with sentinel pigs after ASF outbreak in those farms. Dirpai Pig Breeding Farm, Gogamukh, Dhemaji have been handed over to ICAR. Pig Farm Hallowating, Sivasagar have been occupied by CRPF. Govt. Pig Farm, Gargaon, Sivasagar have been damaged. The Sonaigaon Pig Breeding Farm and Udalguri have been leased out. The Pig Breeding Farm cum Demonstration Farm, Sonapur, Kamrup and Base Pig Breeding Farm, Rani Wing, Kamrup are non-functional due to ASF outbreak. The department is taking every possible step to make all the farms functional to its full strength with funds from different schemes like NLM, RKVY, APART, SOPD-G, IPDPNE, NEC, RIDF etc.

Pig Development Scheme for Farmers:

In common with other livestock species, piggery serves as a way of bringing additional income to rural families (principally the tribal communities) and requires little capital. The A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam has been emphasizing scientific pig rearing among the traditional rearers through introduction of exotic Boar, improved housing and management and health care which will require transfer of farmer-centric technologies and anthro-centric approach to the farmers. During last few years, the A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam has taken some farmer-centric approach for economic

upliftment and social safeguard of rural poor particularly the woman folk of the society. In coming years too, more farmer-centric approach has been proposed under NLM, RKVY, APART, SOPD-G, IPDPNE, NEC, Assam Milk, Meat and Egg Mission (AMMEMS) under CMSGUY, RIDF etc. where besides giving emphasis on production and productivity, more emphasis would be given for marketing of produce by organizing the pig rearers into organized and registered entity.

Table 8.05
Chief Minister's Flagship Programme of A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam Implemented through Assam Livestock and Poultry Corporation (ALPCO) during 2022-23

Sl. No.	Category	Units Supported	Subsidy disbursed (Rs. in Lakh)
A	Piggery Sector		
1	100+ 20 pig breeding unit with feed mill	2	200
2	25 sow +5 boar breeding unit with feed mill	12	300
3	2 sow breeding unit	410	131.20
4	2 pig fattening unit	291	46.56
	Total	715	677.76

Source- Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam

N.B: During 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 630.00 lakh has been approved again under Chief Minister's Flagship Programme of A. H. & Veterinary Department, Assam to be implemented through ALPCO.

POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

An Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam is encouraging backyard poultry rearing in the start for enhancing meat and egg production. As this sector generates employment and enhance rural income, a large number of people are directly engaged in poultry sector in the state (detail is in Annexure).

A. Infrastructure Available At Institute Of Veterinary Biologicals:

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

- i. Bacteriological wing Viral wing
- ii. Quality control wing Small animal farm Sterilization Unit
- iii. Storage and distribution wing

Institute of Veterinary Biologicals, Khanapara , Guwahati -22 has distributed 54800 doses of HS vaccine which is commonly used to protect primarily large animal species like cattle and buffalos against the disease and also distributed 43060 doses BQ vaccine to protect the said disease in livestock. By reducing the disease prevalence among animals has been result in reducing the farmer distress and realising the goals of doubling farmer's income. This in turn has reduced food inflation, hunger and helped poverty eradication. Thus, this has helped the country and the state to attain a robust economic growth and help the country to attain sustainable development goals.

B. Regional Chick Production Cum Demonstration Farm and Govt. Poultry Farm

There organized 12 numbers of day long training programme where 156 participants are involved in the "Regional chick production cum demonstration farm and govt. Poultry farm".

CATTLE BREEDING PROJECT (CCBP)

The Non-Descriptive Indigenous Cattle & Buffaloes are the main source of milk production with their very low production potentiality. So their genetic improvement has become the top priority. CCBP, (S.E) Phase- I was launched under NPCBB with the objective to produce Milch Cattle economically in large numbers for enhancement of milk production to be achieved through infusion of exotic inheritance, and also to combine productivity and adaptability to disease resistance including reasonable draught ability to meet the local requirements.

Table-8.06
Abstract of the year 2022-23

Sl. No.	Item	Particulars
1	Frozen Semen Production at Barapetta FSBS	3,96,315 Nos
2	Frozen Semen distributed	6,18,028 Nos
3	Liquid Nitrogen distributed	938882 Liter
4	Annual Target of NER AI programme	7,30,000 Nos
5	AI done	6,71,826 (4,80,055 by departmental AIT & 1,91,771 by WAMUL MAITs)
6	AI Target achievement	92.02%
7	Calf born	2,57,732(Including WAMUL)

Source- Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam

Table 8.7
Production and Distribution of Frozen Semen of Bull at Barapetta for the year 2022-23

Production of Frozen semen (in Number)					Distrttribution of Frozen Semen (in Number)				
Jersey	HF	Sahiwal	Gir	Murrah	Jersey	HF	Sahiwal	Gir	Murrah
19923	176277	68188	16998	42929	255228	169784	151769	41237	10

Source- Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam

National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP)

The overall aim of the National Animal Disease Control Programme is to control "Foot and Mouth Disease" (FMD) by 2025 with vaccination and its eventual eradication by 2030. This will result in increased domestic production and ultimately in increased exports of milk and livestock products. The National Animal Disease Control Programme for Brucellosis is envisaged for controlling Brucellosis which will result in effective management of the disease, in both animals and in human. An amount of Rs. 558.47 lakh has been released for the year 2022-23 for Livestock Health and Disease control Program (LHDCP), out of which Rs. 224.51 lakh has already utilized.

Major activities of NADCP-FMDCP:

- i) vaccinating the entire susceptible population of bovines, small ruminants (sheep and goats) and pigs at six-monthly intervals (mass vaccination against FMD)
- ii) Primary vaccination of bovine calves (4-5 months of age).
- iii) Deworming one month prior to vaccination publicity and mass awareness campaigns at national, state, block and village level including orientation of the state functionaries for implementation of the programme.
- iv) Identification of target animals by ear-tagging, registration and uploading the data in the animal health module of Information Network for Animal Productivity and Health (INAPH).
- v) Maintaining record of vaccination through Animal Health cards.
- vi) Serosurveillance/seromonitoring of animal population.
- vii) Procurement of cold cabinets (ice liners, refrigerators, etc.) and FMD vaccine.
- viii) Investigation and virus isolation and typing in case of outbreak.
- ix) Recording/regulation of animal movement through temporary quarantine/checkposts.
- x) Testing of pre-vaccination and post-vaccination samples.
- xi) Generation of data and regular monitoring including evaluation of impact of the programme.

Some major programme under NADCP:

Peste des Petits Ruminants Eradication Program (PPR-EP): This component will cover entire sheep and goat population in the country under carpet vaccination against Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), for 100% effective 8 of 47 coverage of the entire eligible small ruminant population. Migrants' flocks/animals will also be covered under the vaccination programme. The sole objective of having the eradication programme for 4 years is to establish adequate herd immunity and ensure that the country becomes free from PPR.

Classical Swine Fever Control Program (CSF-CP): CSF is enzootic in most of the pig producing States. The best possible remedial measure is vaccination of eligible animals. In view of the importance of the disease, causing huge loss to the piggery industry and small farmers, as well as the fact that piggery production has extended well beyond the NE Region, the dedicated control programme for control of CSF will be implemented as a national control programme to include all States/UTs for 100% effective coverage of the entire pig population under vaccination

Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD): It will have activities for vaccination against economically important diseases of livestock and backyard poultry duly prioritized by the State/UT as per the disease(s) prevalence and losses to the farmers. Due relevance shall also be given to vaccination against zoonotic diseases like anthrax and rabies for which assistance shall be given to the States/ UTs as per proposals received from them.

Establishment and Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) and Mobile Veterinary Units (MVU): In order to increase accessibility of veterinary services at farmer's doorsteps, funds for Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) will be provided to the States/UTs under this scheme for @ 1 MVU approximately for one lakh livestock population

Physical achievements of NERDDL & Animal Health Centre for the year 2022-2023:

The NERDDL established in Guwahati in 2023 with 100% assistance from Government of India as the Referral Laboratory for the North East States. It provided referral and consultancy services to the state diagnostic laboratories of the region for economically important livestock and poultry diseases, as and when needed. It is the only laboratory to diagnose exotic diseases like African swine fever (ASF), Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Avian Influenza, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) for NE States. It is also working with 2 (Two) collaborative project on "Diagnosis and control of zoonotic diseases" with integrated Diseases Surveillance Program (IDSP) of Rural Health Mission and Collaborative project under DBT on "Establishment of a Consortium for One Health to Address Zoonotic and Transboundary Disease in India including the North East Region" with Department of Bio- technology, Government of India.

Chief Minister Flagship Programme:

Chief Minister special intervention:

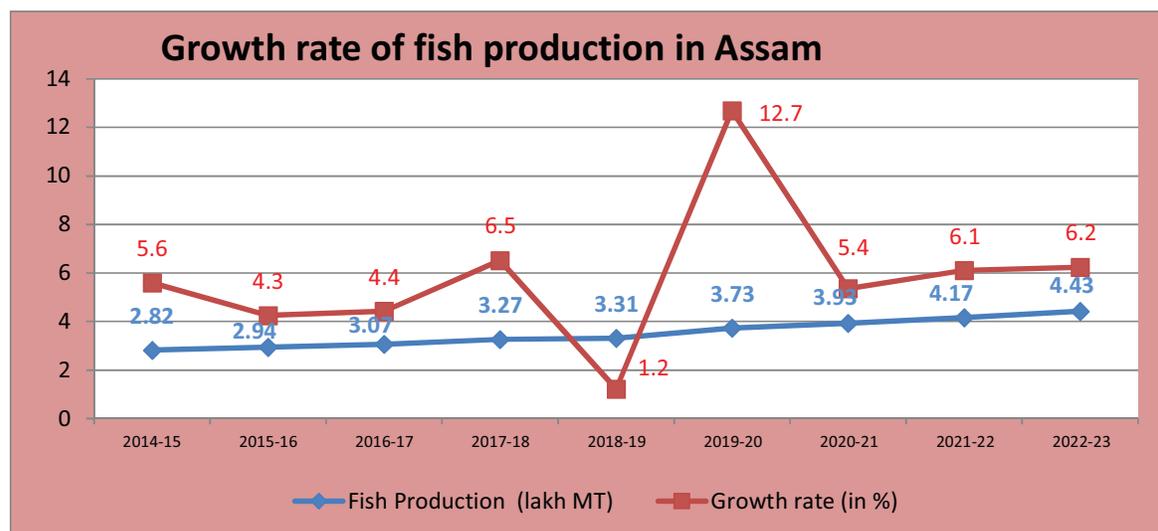
Piggery sector:-714 units of beneficiaries will be selected for making self- sufficiency across the state at an approved fund of Rs.789.00 Lakh

Poultry sector: - 125 units of beneficiaries will be selected for making self- sufficiency across the state at an approved fund of Rs.256.00 Lakh.

CHAPTER IX FISHERIES

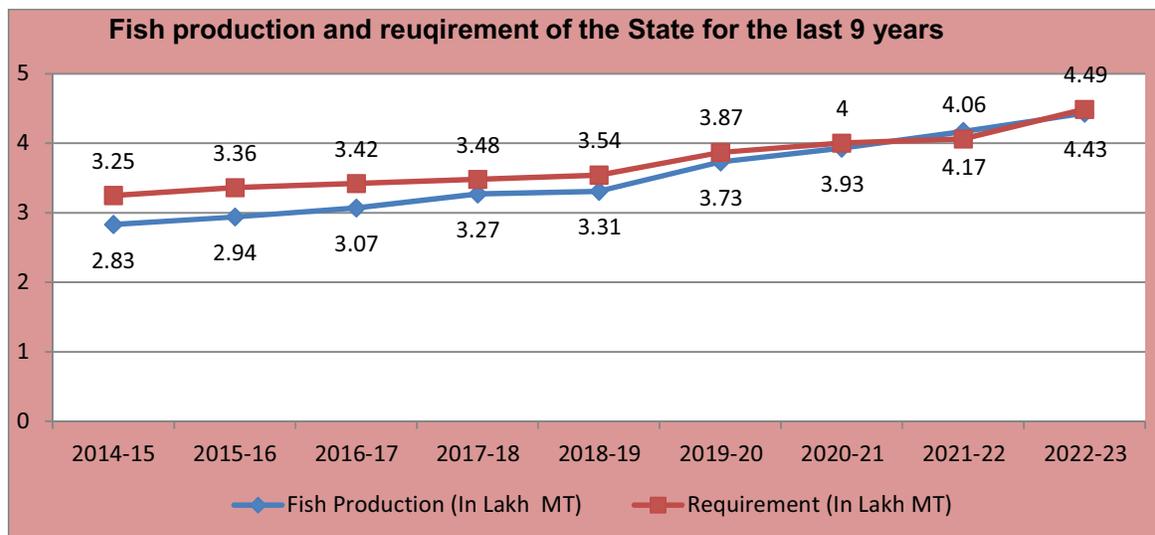
The Fishery sector has been emerging as one of the most potential sectors in the state with immense natural resources in the form of ponds, derelict water bodies and beels/ flood plain wetlands etc. covering 2.59 lakh hectares. Besides this, the two major river systems i.e. the Brahmaputra; Barak and its tributaries which spread up to 11304 KM as a riverine fishery. Thus, the entire water spread areas have immense opportunities to boost up the fish production and provide ample employment opportunities as well as livelihood to the society and nutrition to the individual's health.

Considering the socio-economic importance of the sector and untapped natural fishery resources of the State, both the Central and State Governments have given special thrust on this sector to make the state self-sufficient in fish production as well as to make the State, a hub of fish export to the neighboring states and to the countries. Accordingly, State Fisheries Department has been implementing a number of development schemes and programmes for sustainable development of the sector playing an important role in solving various issues of the fish farmer and fishery entrepreneur contributing technical backstopping as well as facilitating financial and material helps to them and thereby creating ample scope of employment opportunities.



Source: Department of Fisheries, Assam

The state has achieved fish production level of 4.43 lakh MT in 2022-23 with an increase of per capita consumption to 13.06 Kg from 12.18 Kg in the last year 2021-22. As more than 90% of the state population is fish consumers, there is a huge demand for fish throughout the year and there is an ever-increasing scope of harnessing the fish production potential to the optimum level in a sustainable manner.



Source: Department of Fisheries, Assam

RELEVANCE OF THE SECTOR IN THE STATE ECONOMY:

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Fishing and Aquaculture sector are shown below:

Figure Rs. in Lakh			
Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)			
Constant Price (2011-12 Prices)		Current Price	
2021-22 (Provisional Estimation)	2022-23 (Quick Estimation)	2021-22 (Provisional Estimation)	2022-23 (Quick Estimation)
709617	728033	1709625	1989719
Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)			
Constant Price (2011-12 Prices)		Current Price	
2021-22 (Provisional Estimation)	2022-23 (Quick Estimation)	2021-22 (Provisional Estimation)	2022-23 (Quick Estimation)
656653	701983	1641719	1841141

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

The contribution of Fishery and Aquaculture sector to the State's GSDP at current price was Rs. 1989719 lakh for the year 2022-23 (QE) with a growth rate of 16.38% over the previous year. Again, the contribution of the sector to the State's GSDP at constant price (2011-12 prices) was Rs. 728033 lakh for the year 2022-23 (QE) with a growth rate of 2.60% over the previous year.

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

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

PRESENT STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

Fish production in the state has reached a level of 4.43 lakh MT during the year 2022-23 against the estimated nutritional demand of 4.49 lakh MT considering per capita consumption of 13.06 Kg/yr. The Department has taken some fish production enhancing strategy such as horizontal expansion of fish culture area through creation of New Pond construction, New Rearing Tank construction, Reclamation and Renovation of existing areas for pisciculture and converting low lying area to Community Tank. Further, emphasis has been given on adoption of advanced technologies such as Recirculatory Aquaculture System (RAS), Biofloc, and Recreational Fishery etc. along-with diversification of culture technique.

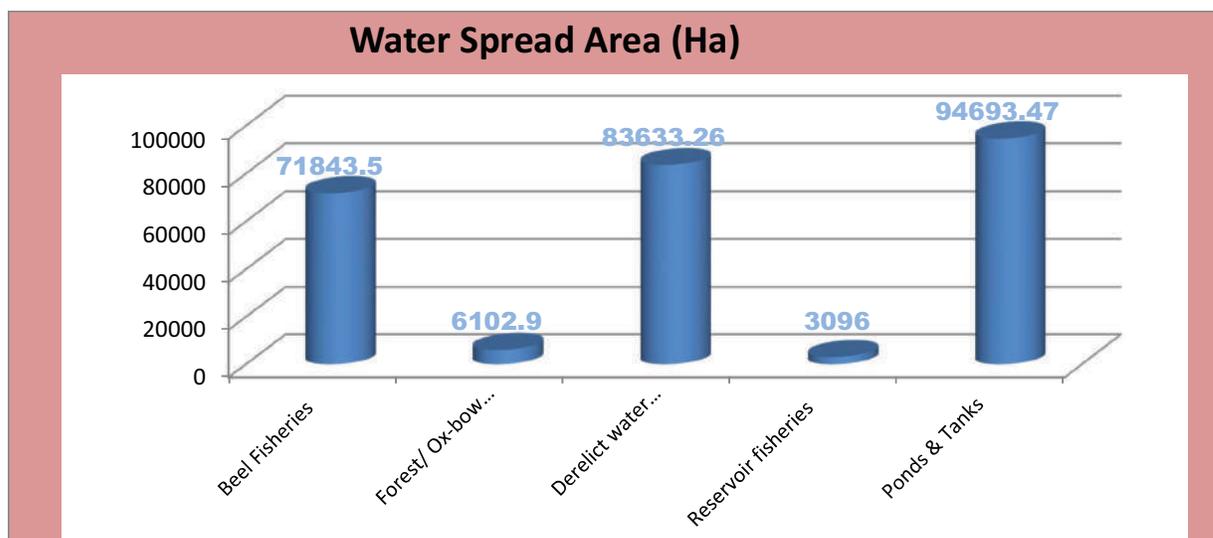
River ranching programme, fingerling stocking at wet land are also introduced as special activity under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for augmenting and enhancing the natural productivity of river and beel through release of quality fish seed. Simultaneously, the pen and cage culture activities are implemented under CMSGUY scheme in some beel and wet land

The revenue fisheries, i.e. rivers and beels are at present are under the control of Assam Fisheries Development Corporation Ltd; Fisheries Administrative Departments, Government of Assam; Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) and Panchayats through leasing out to individual /Co-operative societies. Moreover, few farms and low-lying areas are managing by FISHFED by itself or through leasing.

Table-9.1
FISHERY RESOURCES

Sl.	Resources	Number	Water Spread Area
1	River Fisheries	Main River 2, Tributaries-53	11304.5 KM
2	Beel Fisheries	1) Registered: 447 2) Unregistered: 1625 Total: 2072	1) 30444.67 Ha 2) 41398.70 Ha Total: 71843.50 Ha
3	Forest/ Ox-bow lakes	349	6102.90 Ha
4	Derelict water bodies/swamps/low-lying	6022	83633.26 Ha
5	Reservoir fisheries	4	3096 Ha
6	Ponds & Tanks	552607	94693.47 Ha

Source: Department of Fisheries, Assam



MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE OF FISHERY SECTOR

ECO-HATCHERIES & OTHER INFRASTRUCTURES:

(A) DEPARTMENTAL : 26 (F-14, NF-12)

(B) PRIVATE : 582 (F-460, NF- 122)

ACTIVE DEPARTMENTAL FARMS

TOTAL FARM : 98

FUNCTIONAL : 38

LEASED FARM : 60

FISHERIES TRAINING CENTRE : 9 NOS.

FISH FEED MILL : 64 NOS. (RIDF:15 NOS.

; PMMSY: 37 NOS.

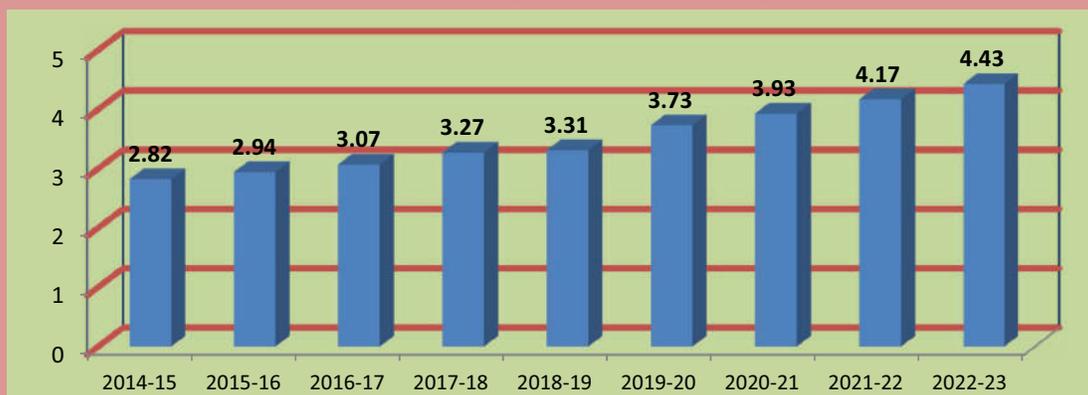
& PRIOR TO BLUE REVOLUTION: 12 NOS.)

FISH & FISH SEED PRODUCTION FOR LAST THREE YEARS:

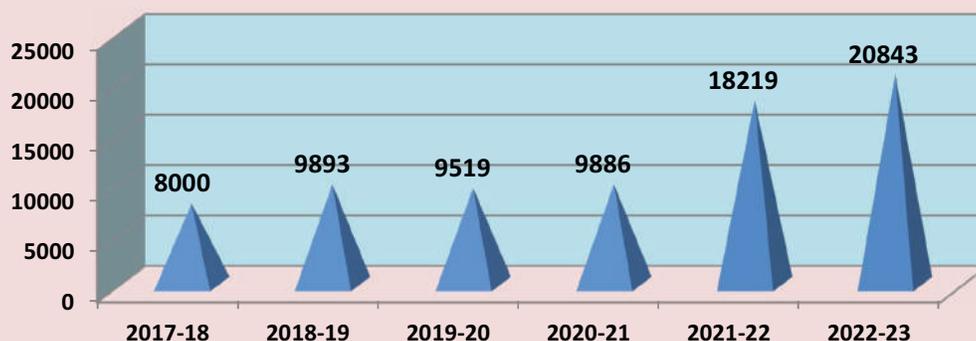
Year	Fish (lakh MT)	Fish Seed (Fry) (Million Nos.)	Fingerling (Million Nos.)
2020-21	3.93	9886	6555
2021-22	4.17	18219	11450
2022-23	4.43	20843	11618

Source: Department of Fisheries, Assam

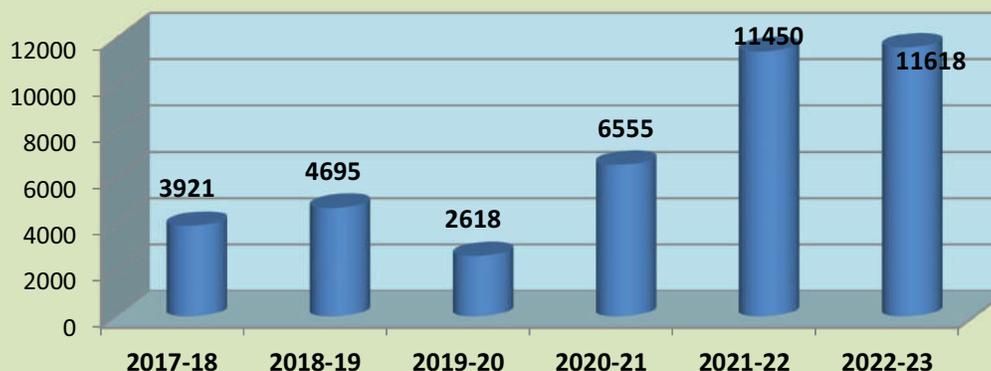
Fish Production for last 9 years (lakh MT)



Fish seed production (Fry) (Million Nos.)



Fingerling production (Million Nos.)



Source: Department of Fisheries, Assam

ACTS AND RULES OF THE DEPARTMENT

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

**FINANCIAL ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS
(2020-21 to 2022-23)**

Rs in Lakh

Sl. No	Category	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Allo.	Exp.	Allo.	Exp.	Allo.	Exp.
1	SOPD-(G & ODS) including SCSP	1451.96	379.92	997.93	914.25	1120.03	764.13
2	CSS- (Blue Revolution)						
	Central Share	2716.90	2716.90	4076.44	4076.44	4000.00	3857.91
	State share	300.68	0.00	851.06	851.06	444.46	444.46
3	RIDF						
	Loan Share	5289.30	870.5182	1736.00	1735.99	2500.00	683.30
	State Share			91.00	90.9655	131.58	95.10
Total		9758.84	3967.338	7752.43	7668.7055	8196.0	5844.90
			2			7	

Brief descriptions of the schemes/programmes implemented by the Fishery Department in the last three years are:

A. State Owned Priority development (SOPD) schemes

1. Fish & Fish Seed Farming:

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

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

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

2. Marketing and transport of fish

Marketing of fish in hygienic condition is one of the important aspects for consumer's safety as well as to encourage more and more people to take up fisheries as livelihood. Development of fish marketing infrastructure in the form of hygienic fish markets and retail outlets has been taken up under this scheme.

B. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF):

Department of Fisheries, Assam has been implementing different fishery related infrastructure development programmes under NABARD instituted Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), contributing towards agricultural growth, rural connectivity and other social sector development. Under RIDF-XXVI, 3 major projects have been implemented and under different stages of achievement. The schemes are (I) 4-Wheelers refrigerated Fish Carrying Vehicles with physical target of 70 vehicles (II) Establishment of 44 Mini Fish Feed Plant and 5 Medium Fish Feed Plant and (III) 3-Wheelers fish carrying vehicles with insulated Ice Boxes.

In addition to the NABARD has accorded sanction for development of 23 departmental existing fish farms under RIDF-XXVIII with approved fund provision of Rs. 6024.10 lakh. The scheme will be implemented from the month of October/ 2023.

C. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

I. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY): The PMMSY is an umbrella scheme with two separate components namely (a) Central Sector Scheme and (b) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) component is further segregated into non-beneficiary oriented and beneficiary oriented scheme. Non-beneficiary-oriented component to be implemented by the State Government, the entire project cost will be shared between centre and state as 90% central share and 10% state share. In beneficiary-oriented components, the fund sharing pattern is 60:40 (Beneficiary share: Govt. share) for general category and for SC/ST/Women category fund sharing pattern is 40:60 (Beneficiary share: Govt. share). The following are the main components implemented under PMMSY:

- a. Construction of new pond under NEH
- b. Construction of New Rearing Pond
- c. Establishment of fish seed hatchery
- d. Establishment of Fish Feed Mill/ Plant
- e. Inputs for fish farming
- f. Fingerling stocking in wetlands
- g. Construction of Backyard/ Integrated Ornamental unit
- h. Livelihood support to fishers

II. NATIONAL WELFARE FUND FOR FISHERMEN

Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) Under PRADHAN MANTRI MATSYA SAMPADA YOJANA (PMMSY)

Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS) is now a sub-component of Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) from 2020-21 and its implementing authority is National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) which was earlier implemented by FISHCOPFED. Fishermen, fish workers, fish farmers and any other categories of persons directly involved in fishing and fisheries related allied activities collectively called "Fishers" are covered under Group Accident Insurance Scheme (GAIS). Men or women fishers who are in the age group from 18 years to 70 years as identified by State/UT fisheries department are insured under the scheme in two Policies i.e Group Janata Personal Accident Insurance (GJPA) and Special Contingency Policy. Under GJPA the fishers shall be eligible for insurance coverage upto Rs.5.00 lakh for "Death" or "Permanent total disability". Under Special Contingency Policy it up to Rs. 2.50 lakh for "Permanent partial

disability” and Rs. 25,000 for “Accidental hospitalization”. The premium for both the policies is free for the insurers. The premium will be borne by and shared between the Central and State Government in the ratio 90:10 for North Eastern and Himalayan States. The Insurance cover will be for a period of 12 months and premium shall be paid annually.

D. FISHERY MISSION SOCIETY UNDER CMSGUY

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

Ongoing Projects under FMS-CMSGUY

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

E. ASSAM AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT (APART)

Sub-Component: Fisheries Value Chain

The fish value chain is to be implemented by the Department of Fisheries and the district ATMA, in collaboration with World Fish Centre (WFC) and private sector partners. This sub-component will focus on: (i) improving the quality of the inputs such as fish seed and feed for aquaculture, (ii) increasing the fish productivity and production from the pond/tank aquaculture systems, (iii) increasing fish production through culture-cum-capture fisheries activities in the beels, (iv) promoting diversification of fish species – particularly genetically improved strains – in combination with Indian major carps in the culture systems, (v) improved post-harvest management, value addition and marketing of produce by setting up fish farmer common service centres (CSCs.).

F. Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to Fish Farmers: The Union Government, in the budget of 2018-19 had announced their decision to extend the facility of KCC to the farmers of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries to help them acquiring loan from commercial bank, RRBs, Small Finance Banks and Cooperatives for readily purchasing pisciculture inputs such as fish seed, fish feed, lime, medicines, net, boat, vessels, bicycle/tricycle with vessels for fish harvest and for fish marketing purposes. The District level machinery of Fishery Department facilitates guide the fish farmers, fishers and fish traders to obtain KCC and to submit application to the banks in a holistic approach.

Achievements under the Schemes/Programmes implemented during 2022-23 are as follows:

SOPD: Under SOPD, the project "Gene Bank for Indigenous Fish" is being implemented through college of fisheries, Raha, under Assam Agriculture University aiming at scientific conservation for indigenous fish. Ongoing works of 6 nos Wholesale cum Retail Fish Market have been completed in the districts viz. Barpeta, Dhubri, Goalpara, Dhemaji, Morigaon and Bongaigaon. Department has been taking initiative for establishment of a state-of-the-art aquarium house in Guwahati and work order has already been issued to the contractor for preparation of the DPR during the year 2023-24. Development of few departmental fish farms in a phased manner along with cost for procurement of inputs and material supply for fish and fish seed production with 100% Government share has been done during 2022-23 and also planned for the year 2023-24. Initiatives have already been taken for development of need-based infrastructure in Fisheries Sector in Gorukhuti Bohumukhi Krishi Prakalpa, Darrang to be developed in phased manner and supply of fish culture input & material amounting to Rs. 8.00 lakhs for the ponds and tanks which have already developed under this Prakalpa. 75 nos youth engaged temporarily as Matsya Mitras to provide extension support to fish farmers.

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY): PMMSY is the important flagships programme of the Government of India implemented by Fishery department and the State has been implementing this scheme since 2020-21. Under this programme, the major activities already completed are:

- i) 47 nos. of fish seed hatcheries;
- ii) construction of 384 Ha of new pond and 227 ha of rearing pond;
- iii) establishment of 35 nos. backyard ornamental fish unit;
- iv) 3 nos. integrated ornamental fish unit;
- v) 33 nos. Mini Feed Mill;
- vi) 3 nos. Medium Feed Mill;
- vii) 1 no. Large Feed Mill; 18 nos. of fish KIOSK;
- viii) Fingerling Stocking in wetland covering water area of 491 ha;
- ix) Establishment of 3 nos. Matsya Seva Kendra and distribution of 48 nos. of Boat and Net.
- x) Moreover, 20,314 active fishers belonging to the weaker section of the society have been provided with livelihood support under this flagship programme.

APART: Under this World Bank funded project input and material support have been provided in 100.60 ha of existing pond covering 345 beneficiaries through demonstration of polyculture technology of fish and 235 ha of beel fisheries have been developed for enhancing productivity of the beel covering about 945 community members by technology demonstration in beel fisheries. Under Fishery Value Chain, a total of 25 numbers Farmers Producer Company (FPC) are registered with the shareholders of 10836 farmers where main thrust of the FPC is on production and management of quality fish seed, production of fish feed by using local ingredients and the production and marketing of fish value added products. Moreover, Climate Resilient Paddy cum Fish Culture has been practiced in 100 ha. The project achieved 150 ha high yielding varieties seed rearing unit which helping the beneficiaries for producing quality fish seed.

RIDF: Aiming for making available of locally produced fish feed, out of 44 mini fish feed mills and 5 medium fish feed mills, 15 mini fish feed mills are installed so far. Similarly, out of 351 three-wheeler vehicles with insulated ice-box targeted for distribution to the beneficiaries from various districts, 167 vehicles so far distributed. It is to be noted that

already 70 refrigerated 4 wheelers vehicles distributed to the beneficiaries under RIDF-XXVI.

KCC: KCC in fisheries sector provided to 9343 fishers amounting to Rs. 50.9020272 Crores since inception on 2020 February till date. The special drive to provide KCC is going on.

GROUP ACCIDENT INSURANCE SCHEME (GAIS): 155000 nos. of fishers were insured during 2022-23 including renewal of previously insured. 1 accidental death claim (Kamrup Metro) settled for Rs. 5.00 lakhs and 1 accidental injury claim (Hojai) settled for Rs. 23,746.00.

SCHEMES /ACTIVITIES PROPOSED FOR THE YEAR 2023-24

Major activates proposed under various schemes are as follows:

State Own Priority Development (SOPD) schemes:

A. Fish and Fish Seed Farming (Gen): Activities include establishment of one State Aquarium at Guwahati; upgradation and renovation of three departmental farms; supply of input and material for fish seed production to 7 departmental farm; fisheries development in Gorukhuti Bohumukhi Krishi Prakalpa, Darrang and implementation of ongoing project 'Gene Bank- Scientific Conservation Programme for Indigenous Fishes (SCoPIF)'. Moreover, under Tribal Sub Plan Fish culture inputs in 14 ha existing pond have been proposed.

B. Fishery Extension Service: Continuation of the extension support system through engagement of 75 Matsya Mitras.

C. Marketing & Transport: Construction of two wholesale fish markets under NFDB.

D. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY): Under PMMSY state action plan has already been submitted to Govt. of India for 2023-24 for which sanction approval is received for the following major development activities:

- a) Construction of New Pond: Proposed area- 470 ha
- b) Construction of New Rearing Pond: Proposed area-300 ha
- c) Establishment of New Fresh Water Fin Fish hatchery: 30 nos.
- d) Stocking of fingerling in wet land: 140 ha
- e) Pen culture in open water bodies: 50 ha
- f) Mini Feed Mill (2 ton/ day capacity): 20 nos.
- g) Construction of Fish KIOSK: 25 nos.
- h) Livelihood Support to Fishermen; 21000 nos.
- i) Live fish vending centre: 2 nos.
- j) Three-wheeler with ice-box (e-Rickshaw for fish vending): 80 nos.

E. APART: The major activities for the year 2023-24 under the World Bank funded APART are:

- a) Demonstration of polyculture technology of fish: 120 ha covering 388 beneficiaries
- b) Technology Demonstration in Beel Fisheries: 300 ha
- c) Climate Resilient Paddy cum Fish Culture: 294 ha covering 595 beneficiaries
- d) Fresh Water Prawn Demo: 43 ha covering 136 beneficiaries

- e) High yielding varieties seed rearing unit: 100 ha covering 353 beneficiaries

However, one Externally Aided Projects namely "Sustainable Wetlands & Integrated Fisheries Transformation" (SWIFT) project under Asian Development Bank is in pipeline which is expected to be grounded shortly.

ABOUT THE SWIFT PROJECT:

The Sustainable Wetland and Integrate Fisheries Transformation (SWIFT) project is an externally aided pipeline project proposed to be assisted by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for infrastructure development in 4000 ha of Assam beel fisheries with an estimated project cost of Rs. 851.88 Crores which includes loan credit (80%) of Rs. 681.50 crores and state share/ beneficiary share (20%) of Rs. 170.34 crores.

Under this project, it is proposed to rejuvenate 4000 Ha natural beel fisheries through development of need based infrastructures followed by its scientific conservation & management which will ensure additional carp fish production of 4800 MT and 800 MT small indigenous fishes each year and will contribute in overall states fish production.

Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India posed the instant proposal to ADB dated 8th December, 2022. Till dates; two missions i.e. 1st mission on 5th July, 2022 and 2nd mission on 17th to 21st Jan, 2023 have already been done by the ADB experts. The 3rd mission is scheduled from 21st Nov to 1st December, 2023 where the experts of ADB will give efforts for grounding of the project.

Till dates, following progress on pre-project activities has been made along with anticipated project status:

- ✓ Using ADB's Screening Matrix, 191 beels covering 6500 has been identified for the project.
- ✓ Geo-mapping of 152 beels have been completed.
- ✓ Appointment of Project Director and formation of PMU Cell completed
- ✓ Electroveen Engineering Private limited, New Delhi has been selected as the consultancy agency for conducting feasibility study and submission of feasibility report along with completion of DPR preparation within March 2024.
- ✓ Additionally, ADB has also engaged 4 consultants covering the field of livelihood, structural engineering, environment and resource management to assist the Department engaged consultant for timely completion of feasibility study and DPR preparation.
- ✓ It is also anticipated that negotiations with the ADB for project funding will be made by July 2024 and Board approval for loan sanction by the ADB will be done by Sept 2024. Thus, it is anticipated that by October, 2024, the project execution will be started.

CHAPTER-X

FORESTRY

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

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

Conservation of forest was given importance since the times of earliest rulers. The state of Assam is one of the most well-known sites in the world for unique wildlife. The conservation of various species of endangered wildlife is always a challenging task. Assam is harbouring the big mammals – like Rhino, Tiger, Genetic River Dolphin, Asiatic Buffalo etc. The state of Assam is enriched with extensive forest area and wealth like valuable forest products and also rich with different species and strains of flora and faunas. People of Assam from time immemorial have also depended upon the forest to meet their daily needs. The government of India enacted Schedule Tribes and other forest dwellers (Recognition of forest rights) Act 2005, for recognition of rights of Schedule Tribes and other forest dwellers living in forest fringe villages from centuries on their rights to use forest resources.

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

Table- 10.1
Plants and Animals and their species in Assam

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

Source: PCCF & Head of Forest Force, Assam

RECORDED FOREST AREA:

Recorded Forest Area included all area recorded as forest in Govt. records. Both Forest cover and Recorded Forest Area (RFA) describe the extent of forest but have different meanings. The 'Forest Cover' refers to all tree patches that have canopy density of more than 10% and area of one hectare or more in size, irrespective of land use, legal status and ownership. It may include orchards, bamboo, and palms etc. The total recorded forest area in Assam is 26,836 square km. which is 34.21% of the total geographical area of Assam. As per ISFR 2021, out of total recorded forest area, total reserved forest area of the state is 17,864 square km. and Un-classed State Forest constitutes 8,972 square km which is 34.21% to total Geographical Area of the state compare to 23.58% of the country total. It is significant that as per ISFR 2021 assessment entire North Eastern states have lost their Forest cover. The lost area of forest of these states were (1) Arunachal Pradesh -257 Sq km, (2) Assam -15 Sq. km, (3) Meghalaya -73 Sq. km, (4) Manipur -249 Sq km (5) Mizoram -186 Sq. km, (6) Tripura -4 Sq. km, (7) Nagaland-235 Sq.km and (8) Sikkim-1 Sq. km. Assam has witnessed in increase of Dense Forest, Open Forest and Tree Cover as per assessment in 2021 by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun over its previous year ISFR 2019.

Some key statistics of Assam Forest

Total Recorded Forest Area (RFA) in Assam	: 26,836 (34.21% of State Geo. Area)
To nos. of reserved Forest	: 328 Nos.
First Reserved Forest created in the state	: Year.1878
Proposed reserved forest (PRF)	: 135 Nos.
Un-classed forests	: 8972 sq. km.
National Parks	: 7 nos.
Wild life sanctuaries	: 17 nos. & 2+.nos. proposed WLS
Total area of national parks	: 5195.42sq. km. (6.62% state Geographical area)

Source: PCCF & Head of Forest Force, Assam

FOREST AND TREE COVER:

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

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

Recorded Forest Areas (RFA)	: 26,836 Sq. km.
Area of tree cover (outside RFA)	: 1,630 Sq.km
Recorded Forest Area cover to Geographical area:	34.21%
Forest Cover to total geographical area (RFA+ tree cover):	36.29%.
Reserve Forest area	: 1292964.26 ha.
Encroachment area	: 340747.79 ha.
No. of encroacher (Household)	:198387 Nos.
Area under Very Dense Forest Cover	: 3,017 Sq. km.
Area under Moderately Dense Forest Cover	: 9991 Sq. km.
Area under Open Forest	: 15,304 Sq .km.
Scrub	: 228 Sq.km.

Source: PCCF & India state forest report, 2021.

The State has witnessed significant change in composition of its forest cover during last few assessments made on biennial basis. For the sake of comparison, the area under different forest cover type assessed during 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 Table No. 10.2 may be referred. As per the assessment of 2021, very Dense Forest was increased to be 222 Sq. km. and Open Forest was 51 sq. km. a marginal increase compared to 2019 ISFR assessment.

Table -10.2

TREND OF FOREST COVER IN ASSAM

(Area in square km.)

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

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

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

Figure-I

Forest Cover in Assam (in % to total Geographical Area)

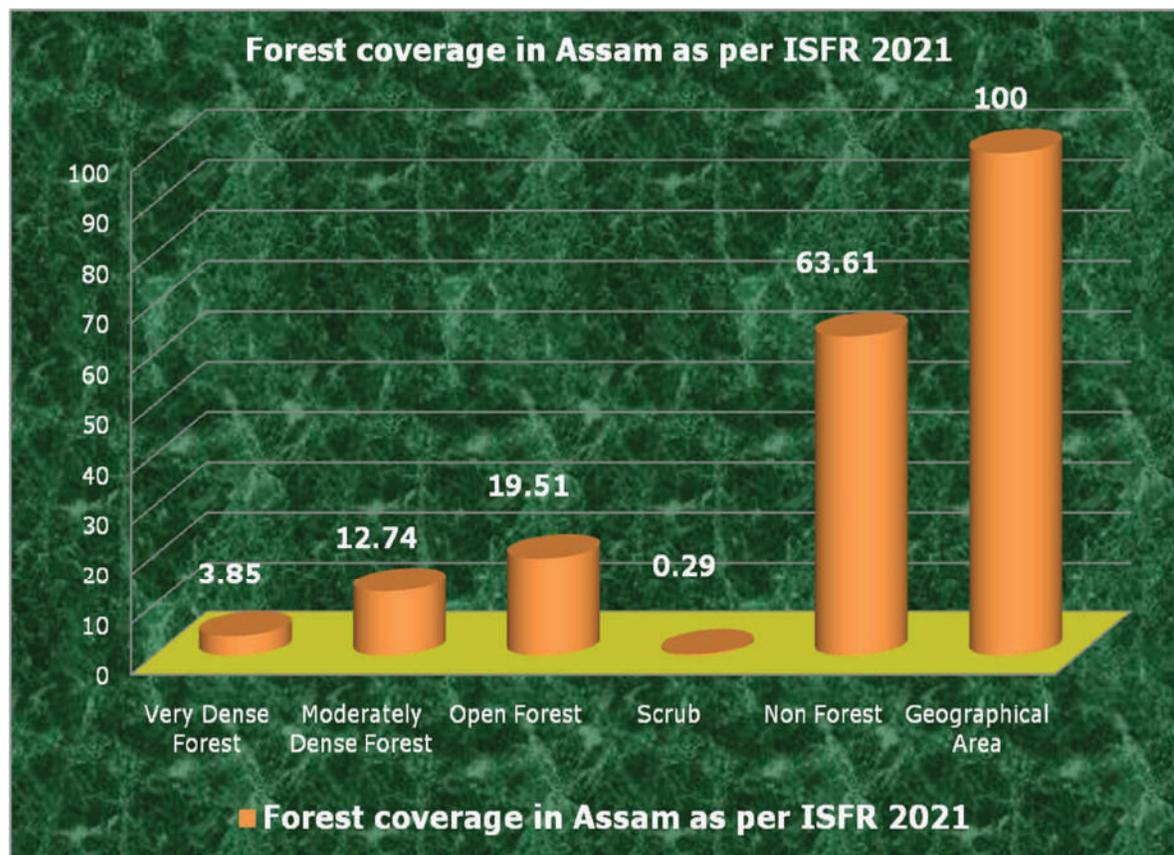


Table -10.3

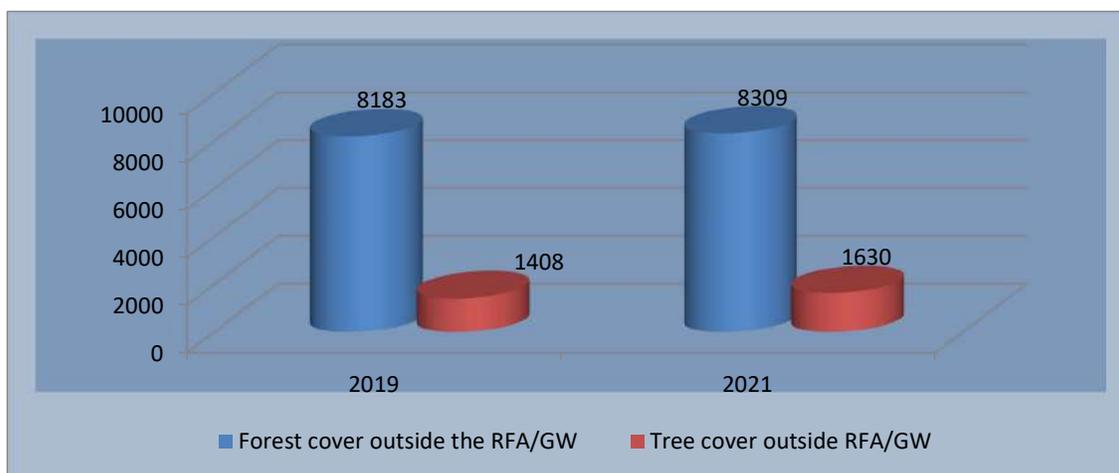
Forest and Tree cover outside recorded forest area (in sq. km.)

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

Source: India State Forest Report, 2021

Figure-II

Forest and Tree cover outside recorded forest area (in sq. km.)



Tree Outside Forest in India (TOFI) a new initiative of the Government toward forest cover:

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

Amrit Briksha Andolon, 2023. A new initiative toward green economy of Assam.

In Assam's efforts to build a green economy, 8 June, 2023 would be marked as a red-letter day as Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam announced to launch the "Amrit Briksha Andolon", 2023 on that day. To create a revolution among the people in respect of strengthening the economy through forest/ plantation of commercially viable trees, for plantation scientifically the focus has been laid on commercial tree species suitable for timber, plywood making, medicinal and some more valuable trees like Chandan, Baga Chandan, and fruits which are abundantly grown in Assam, the Chief Minister of Assam emphasises to create a sustainable plantation base green economy in the state by planting through public participation. Due to his innovative mind, he tried to start a revolution in plantation and accordingly "Amrit Briksha Andolon" was successfully carried out with "Jana bhagidary" model where Self-help Group, ASHA worker, Anganawadi Worker, Mahila Samitee, Educational institution, Tea Garden worker and Government official were involved actively to success more than 1 crore plantation within 24 hours. And records to receive of 9 Guinness World Records on **1)** Longest line of potted sapling total 3,22,444nos.) **2)** Largest numbers of sapling distributed (total 322444nos) at one venue in 24 hours, **3)** Highest numbers of trees planted by a team (total 921730 nos.) in 24 hours, **4)** most tree planted by a team (total 331929 nos.) in one hour. **5)** Largest potted sapling mosaic (this is a new category in Guinness world Record), **6)** Most people planting trees simultaneously (total 1229 nos. Agar seedlings simultaneously in just 58 seconds), **7)** Most viewers of and environmental sustainability lesson live stream on You Tube, **8)** Largest photo album of people planting trees (total 7182358 nos. unique image with unique faces with planting have been uploading in Amrit Briksha Andolon portal) and lastly **9)** a new Guinness World Record received on most pledges received (47,28,898nos.) for an environmental sustainability campaign. It is expected that such type of plantation would help the common people of the state to meet their future need.

GROWING STOCK IN ASSAM STATE FOREST:

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

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

(In million Cum.)

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

Source: India State Forest Report, 2021.

Wetlands in Reserved Forest and its influence in state economy:

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

Bio-diversity of forest in Assam:

Forest biological diversity refers to the diversity within forests at three level. It includes all species of plants, animals and microbes occurring in the forest, not just the tree species. If we take an over view of Assam's Forest diversity then we witness the following diversity i.e., Orchid diversity, medical plant diversity, Cane diversity, Aquatic plant diversity, the rich Faunal diversity, Mammalian diversity, Primate diversity, Avian diversity, Reptilian diversity, Fish diversity, Molluscan diversity and many more. In short, we may mention that there are 293 nos. orchid, 38 nos. naturally growing bamboo, 14 nos. of cane, 952 nos. of medicinal plants, 193 nos. species of mammalian, 100 nos. aquatic species are found in the forest of Assam. Moreover, out of 15 Indian primate species 9 are found in Assam. Besides these, the Molluscan diversity is one of the most beautiful creatures on the earth. The IUCN has identified NE Zone as a rich zone of Swallowtail butterfly under "Swallowtail conservation action Plan". In spite of having such glorious rich diversity in forest resources, presently it is facing some threatened like Extinct and Endangers. As per reported by the IUCN there are 284 species of plants are to be critically endangered, 149 species as endangered, 58 species as vulnerable and 13 species are nearby threatened. So, Biodiversity of the state which need to rebuild again.

In this respect the state forest department has identified few thrust areas and initiated the following actions:

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

BAMBOO RESOURCES IN THE FOREST OF ASSAM:

Bamboo the most versatile group of plants in the grass family belongs to the sub-family bambusoideae of the family of Poaseae (Gramineae). Bamboos are one of the fastest growing perennial plants in the world. The North East region of India has the highest concentration of bamboo, accounting for more than 60% of the total bamboo resources of the country as a whole. Assam is rich in bamboo resources and most of its forest is richly stocked with bamboo and cane of various species. Assam bearing only 7.13 % of total country's bearing area. There are no exclusive bamboo forests in the plains of Assam. Pure bamboo forest occurred in N.C. Hills and Karbi Anglong district. Total bamboo bearing tree area in the country is 1,49,443 Sq. km. as per 2021 ISFR report, compared to 1,60,037 Sq. km. in 2019 as per ISFR, decrease of 10,594 Sq. km. However, the bamboo bearing area in Assam increasing to 10,659 Sq. km. in 2021 against 10,525 Sq. km. in 2019. Due to versatile character of bamboo it's capable of providing ecological, economic and livelihood security to the people. It is an integral part of the lifestyle and economy of Assam. There are 38 numbers of Bamboo species found in the Assam Forest area as reported by the forest department. If we see the bamboo bearing area under different classes in Recorded Forest Area of Assam, it is found that there are 449 Sq. km of Pure Bamboo bearing area, 2300 Sq.km. Dense and 7,798 Sq.km. Scattered bearing area in Assam as per ISFR 2021. For promotion of bamboo sector in the government of India and government of Assam taken many initiatives to further develop its potentiality. Assam has become the first country's state of the art Bamboo Technology Park to boost cultivation in the state and the region. Recently to boost the Rural economy of Assam, Govt. has initiated to establish Bamboo Industrial Park in the state with collaboration of the DoNER Ministry G.O.I. which will help the local entrepreneur to establish MSME for their sustainable development. Bamboo contributes to subsistence need of about 2.5 billion people around the world. Mambuosa Jaintiana and Melocanna arundiana are the species reported only from Assam. Bamboos are cultivated in every household of Assam and people of rural area typically depend on bamboo to meet their recurring micro needs. The following Table-10.5 shows the growing stock of bamboo inside the recorded forest areas which includes culms of one year of age. It is very clear that Assam is in a significant position in respect of area of bearing trees and production also.

Table- 10.5
Growing stock of bamboo in Assam

Growing Stock (GS),2021		% of country's GS of Bamboo.	
Bamboo bearing area inside RFA (in sq.km.)	(in	10,659	7.12 %
Total No. of culms (in million)		5,656	10.60%
Total green weight (in "000" tonnes)		38,600	9.60%

Source: ISFR 2021.

FOREST ROADS:

The state forest department is entrusted the task of maintenance and management of forest, forest product and wildlife in the state. For the purpose of patrolling inside the forest area of Assam, to harvest the forest produces, and for both improvement, development, and creation of infrastructure, the existence of proper roads in the forests are very essential. Accordingly, the state forest department has given special thrust to development of forest roads. The government of Assam has improved roads and culverts and proposed to continue the improvement of forest roads with culvert and drainage systems under the component of development of forest Village. The National Highway 37 acts as a boundary to the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, also for one horned rhino. The forest department of Assam has given special emphasis on this matter, and proposed to improve the road connectivity for better protection and conservation of forest biodiversity and wildlife. Till 2022 there are 1825 km. surfaced, 24779 km. unsurfaced, 12513 km. motorable and 10947 km. non-motor able forest road in Assam.

OUT TURN OF FOREST PRODUCE & REVENUE:

Forests are sources of natural resources to be used for various manufacturing activities. In the context of conservation, forests are however not seen as a revenue generation source. The forests are, however, source of livelihood of people living in forest fringe villages. The forests produce in the state are being harvested following the laid the principles of working plan of forest to ensure sustainability. Major forest produces in the state include industrial wood or timber namely Teak, Shisam, Sal, Chir, Kait, Hollong, Makai, etc. and other products like pulp, match wood, round wood and fuel wood, minor forest products including bamboo, Agar etc. At present, however, the major sources of forest revenue are sand, gravel, stone, silt, clay, thatch etc. this out turns of forest have been contributing to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), so it is very essential to estimate their growing value. During 2022-23 the total out turn of Forest Department is Rs.16899.11 crore. The out turns of various forests produces in the state are presented in Table 10.6 and revenue generated from forests sources in the state are shown in Table 10.7. The Assam Govt. has now given importance to increasing the plantation area of Agarwood and Medicinal plants, and commercial wood in the state, and expecting that from these high-valued Agar oil medicinal plant will help to boost the income especially at the microeconomic level to contribute to the state economy. The state forest department has initiated many programs to promote medicinal and Agar wood plantations in the state and commercial exploitation and conservation of bio resources.

Table- 10.6

Out turn/average price and value of forest products in Assam, 2022-23

Sl. No.	Name of Product	Unit	Total Out turn	Average Price (in Rs.)	Out turn value (Rs. in crore) 2022-23
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	Teak	m3	128122.04	88000.00	1127.47
2	Shisham	m3	180965.61	77000.00	1393.44
3	Sal	m3	326293.82	105000.00	3426.09
4	Other non-sal	m3	71909.17	15000.00	107.86
5	Round wood	m3	1422.16	500.00	0.07
6	Tree Out Side Forest (TOF)	m3	10000.00	35000.00	35.00
7	Fire wood (Excluding charcoal)	m3	3700.00	300.00	0.11
8	Charcoral wood	m3	5000.00	400.00	.02
9	Bamboo	MTAD	763486.00	2200.00	167.97
10	Broom Grass	Kg	3158.50	110.00	0.03
11	Agardust	Kg	108483.00	10000.00	108.48
12	Agarwood Chips	Kg	50000.00	100000.00	500.00
13	Agar Oil	Ltr	100.00	450000.00	4.50
14	Biri Leaves	Kg	3158.50	180.00	0.057
15	Others	Kg	68233.00	150.00	1.02
16	Sand	m3	10851366.86	1700.00	1844.73
17	Stone	m3	16896157.37	2100.00	3548.19
18	Stone Graval	m3	2365001.37	2100.00	496.65
19	Silt/Clay	m3	2898538.05	200.00	57.97
20	Others ordinary earth & clay	m3	40792612.00	1000.00	4079.26
	TOTAL				16899.10

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

TABLE- 10.7

Revenue earned by Forest Department from different sources,

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2021-22	2022-23
1	Timber	16.00	18.80
2	Social and Farm forestry	19.79	16.95
3	Minor minerals	186.44	261.88
4	Others	96.00	93.91
5	Revolving Fund	9.30	00
6	Others (wild life)	19.02	12.05
7	Zoological Park	0.00	0.00
8	Directly deposited to Treasury.	54.65	0.00
9	Online deposited to Treasury	-	47.90
	Total	401.20	451.49

Source: PCCF & Head of Forest Force., Assam

Figure-III

Revenue Earned by Forest Department from some major sources, 2022-23 (Rs. In crore)

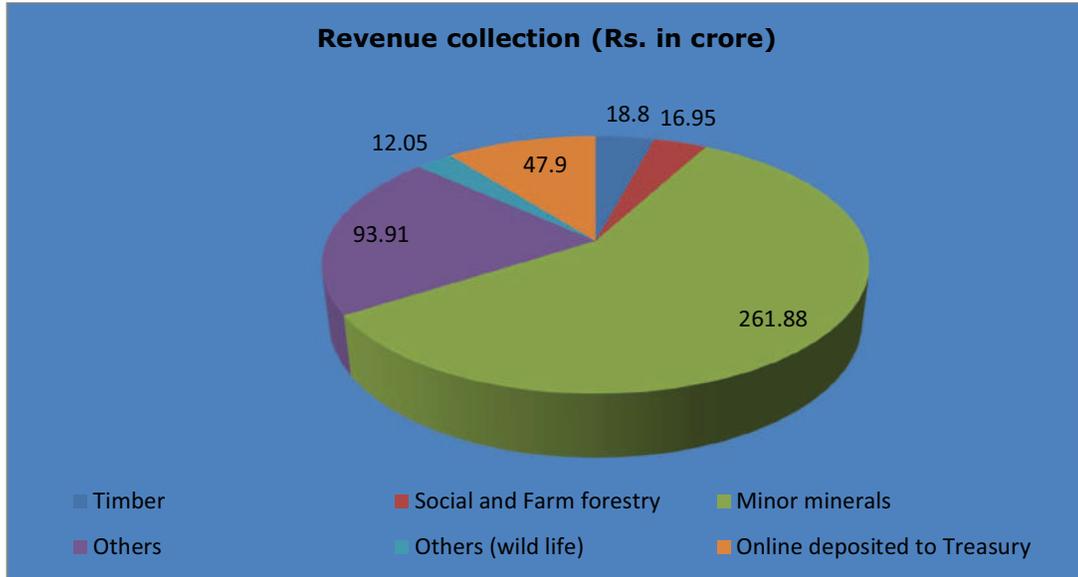


Table-10.8

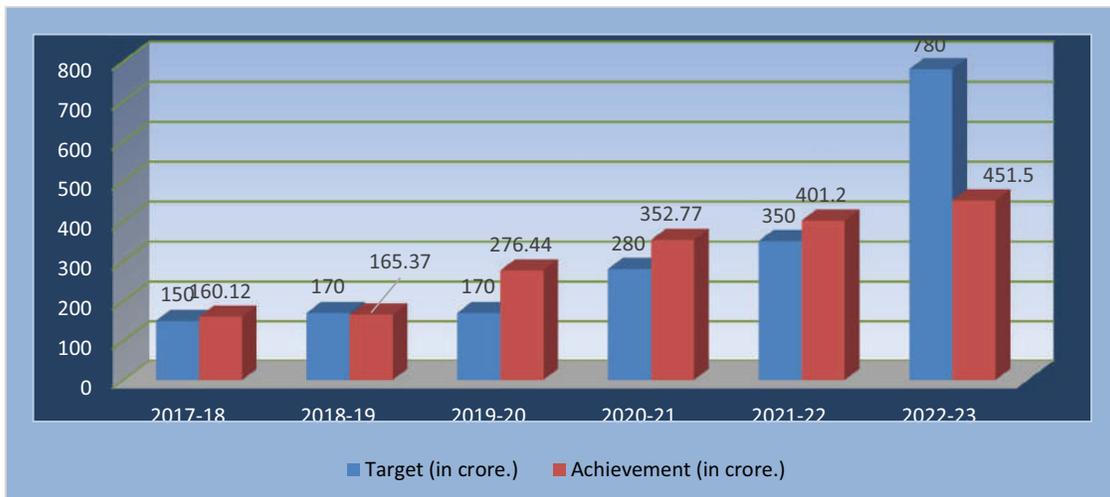
Target and Achievement of revenue collection of Forest Department, Assam.

Sl. No.	Year	Target (in crore.)	Achievement (in crore.)
1	2017-18	150	160.12
2	2018-19	170	165.37
3	2019-20	170	276.44
4	2020-21	280	352.77
5	2021-22	350	401.2
6	2022-23	780	451.50

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

Figure-IV

Target and Achievement of revenue collection of Forest Department.



FOREST COVER AND ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY OF FOREST FRINGE VILLAGES:

In India the rural population is about 68% of the country's total population and significant part of it is dependent on the forest for meeting the needs of fodder, small timber, bamboo etc. Forest cover plays an important role in the socio-cultural and economic life of the Hills and Tribal peoples in the region. It is therefore important to monitor and analyse the forest cover situation in these districts. As reported by forest Department there are 4810s. of Forest villages in the state excluding Tangia village. As reported by PCCF the highest 165 nos. of forest village are located in BTAD forest Circle in the state regarding dependency on forest, as per ISFR 2019, it was estimated that average per capita removal of Fuel wood is 0.218 tonnes, Fodder 3.751 tonnes, Small Timber 0.005 Cum and Bamboo 0.007 tonnes for their daily livelihood. Scope of women empowerment and forest is an interrelated subject. The schemes implemented by the forest department for over all development of forest and wild life are mostly labour oriented and these labourers are engaged from the forest dwellers. The nurseries plantation, maintenance of plantation by weeding, cutting of forest climbers etc. are done by women of nearest forest dwellers. Therefore, these women folk from forest fringe villages get the opportunity for their employment and livelihood.

FOREST AND INDUSTRY:

Forest is not only providing invaluable ecological services to the nation, but also providing invaluable ecological services for the environment's security to the nation, forest also contribute significantly to economy specially that of rural and marginalised strata of the society. Forest and trees outside forests are rich sources of timber, small timber, firewood, bamboos, at the same time they provide the opportunity to establish forest base industry like sawmills, plywood and veneer industrial units, small scale industries like building materials unit, furniture houses, cane and Sital Pati enterprises on commercial basis where large numbers of youth is directly and indirectly engaged in these economic activities. Moreover, Govt has emphasised to plant Agar and Chandan sapling to encourage the common people for their economic development in the state. In addition of these, forest tourism like tourist spot of different National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries also create opportunity of employment to unemployed youth as a Safari provider to local and foreign Tourists. After all, forest sector is playing a vital role in the state economy, yet in spite of large potentiality of this sector Government should take more initiatives to uplift this sector.

PROTECTED AREA - NATIONAL PARK AND SANCTUARIES:

The Protected Area Network (PAN) of Assam includes 7 National parks and 17 wildlife sanctuaries covering an area about 5195.42 sq.km. constituting approximate 6.62 percent of the total geographical area of the state. Presently there are four Tiger reserves in Assam. The wildlife sanctuaries in Assam are a heterogeneous mixture of a variety of landscapes, plants, birds and animals. Suitable climatic conditions, geographical location and vast forest reserves have made Assam a favourable habitat for birds, animals and natural vegetation. The wildlife sanctuaries and national parks of the state are the breeding ground for some of the rarest global species. Many wildlife sanctuaries of Assam are home to large number of precious wildlife species from the golden languor to

the one horned rhinoceros. Two national parks of the state are designated as world heritage sites by the UNESCO in 1985. Category wise wildlife protected areas of the state is presented in the following table.

Table-10.09
Area of the National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries in Assam.

A	Name of the National Park/Tiger project and Wildlife Sanctuaries	Area in sq. km.
1	Kaziranga National Park& Tiger reserve and wildlife sancturies	946.75
2	Manas National Park& Tiger reserve	850.00
3	Orang Rajiv Gandhi National Park& Tiger reserve	279.13
4	Nameri National Park& Tiger reserve	200.00
5	Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	340.00
6	Raimana National Park	422
7	DihingPatkaiNatal Park	234.26
8	Bherjan-Borajan-Padumoni WLS	7.21
9	PanidehingBird sanctuary	33.93
10	Hollongpar Gibbon WLS	20.98
11	Nambor-Doigurung WLS	97.15
12	Garampani WLS	6.05
13	Nambor WLS	37.00
14	East Karbi Anlong-WLS	221.18
15	Marat Longri WLS	451.00
16	Burhachapori WLS	239.06
17	Laokhowa WLS	70.13
18	Pabitora WLS	38.81
19	Sonai-Rupai WLS	220.00
20	Barnadi WLS	26.22
21	Chakrasila WLS	45.58
22	Barail WLS	326.24
23	Amchang WLS	78.64
24	DeeporBeel Wildlife Sanctuary	4.10
		5195.42

Source: PCCF & Head of Forest Force.

CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE: THE SEVEN NATIONAL PARKS OF ASSAM:

At present there are seven national parks in the state and out of these two national parks Kaziranga and Manas of the state are recognised by the UNESCO as world heritage sites. The brief notes on these National Parks are as below:

1. Kaziranga National Park:

The Kaziranga National Park spread across the floodplains of the Brahmaputra River. Its forests, wetlands and grasslands are home to deer, tiger, elephant and one horned Rhinoceros. It also has the world's largest population of Asiatic Wild Buffalo and nearly 500 species of birds. It is known by world as one of the one horned Rhinoceroses home. Not just this, it's a vibrant and beautiful Tiger Reserve that hold some special and significant position in the wild life map of India. In every year large number of tourist from home country and abroad visited to this National Park and enjoys their natural beauty. But it very sad that during 2020-21 due to Covid-19 pandemic situation in the Country and rest of the world, this tourist visit to this site is badly hampered, but in spite of this adverse situation due to continuous effort of present Govt. the tourist sector of the state is recovering speedily and occupy a good position compare to other state in 2022. During 2021-22 Total 305566 Nos. of Domestic and 9236 Nos. Foreign tourist visited to Kaziranga National Park.

2. Manas National Park:

Manas National Park was declared as world heritage site by UNESCO in 1985. MNP is also declared as project tiger reserve, elephant reserve and a biosphere reserve. The Park is located in the Himalayan foothills and is contiguous with the Royal Manas National Park in Bhutan, covering an area of about 850sq km. The Park is known for its rare and endangered endemic wild life such as the Assam roofed turtle, hispid hare, golden langur and pygmy hog. During 2021-22 Total 54720 Nos. tourist visited to Manas National Park

3. Orang Rajiv Gandhi National Park:

The Orang National Park is also known as Rajiv Gandhi National Park. The park is located on the north bank of the river Brahmaputra in the Darrang and Sonitpur districts of Assam. It covers an area of 279.13 sq km. The landscape, flora and fauna of Orang National Park are similar to the Kaziranga National Park. It was established as a sanctuary in 1985 and declared a National Park on 8 April 1999. The Park has a rich of flora fauna, including the great Indian one horned rhinoceros, pygmy hog, elephants, wild buffalos, and tiger.

4. Nameri National Park:

The Nameri National Park is in the foot hills of the eastern Himalayas in the Sonitpur district of Assam, and about 35 km from Tezpur town. The Park covers an area of 200 sq. km. The Park is the second tiger reserve of Assam and is also important for the commutation of elephants. Apart from 30 species of mammals recorded in this area, the rich wildlife includes tiger, black bear, elephant, leopard, clouded leopard, pangolin, Indian wild dog, deer, civet cat, capped langur, jackals etc. various species of birds such as endangered white winged, wood duck, four species of hornbill, butterflies and reptiles are also found in the park. A large number of tourists visited to this park in every year.

5. Dibru-Saikhowa National Park:

Dibru-Saikhowa National Park is located in Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts. It was designated a Biosphere reserve in 1995 with an area of 340 sq. km. The Park mainly consists of moist semi evergreen forest, canebrakes and grass lands. It is the longest swamp forest in North Eastern India, with a tropical monsoon climate with a hot and wet summer and cool usually dry winter. It is heaven for many endangered species and rich

in fish diversity. Animal life to be viewed in their natural habitat includes Royal Bengal Tiger, Hollock Gibbons and Leopard. It is also home to some restricted range of Bird species.

6. Raimona National Park:

In the year of 2021 Government of Assam declared the State's Six National Park Called Raimona National Park named after the historical Capital of Bijni estate, Raimona. It is spreading over 422 Sq. Km. in the Kokrajhar District under Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR) combining part of Ripu Chirang Reserve Forest. Raimona is a home of legendary elephant and rare butterfly, and also Gee's Golden Langur, the one of the most endangered Primates of the world. Conservationists expect that the declaration of Raimona to boost transboundary wild life management in the greater Manas landscape.

7. Dihing Patkai National Park:

Dihing Patkai National Park as 7th National Park of the state declared by Govt of Assam in the month of June 2021. After declaration of this parks Assam becomes the second state having highest National Park in country followed by 12 in Madhya Pradesh. The area of this park is around 234.26 Sq. Km. Located in the district of Dibrugarh and Tinsukia. It is believed to be the last remaining contiguous patch of lowland rainforest in Assam. The Dihing Patkai National Park is famous for major elephant habitat and 310 species of butterflies and tiger and clouded leopard.

NATIONAL RHINO VISION:

Indian Rhino Vision (IRV) 2020 is a joint program of Assam Forest Department It is a multi-partner program where Govt. has joined hands with the international agencies and local communities.

Rhino protection in Assam:

At present the world famous one horned Rhino Protection in Assam is one of the challenging tasks before the Government. Kaziranga is the home land of this world famous one horned Rhinos in Assam. Success of Rhino conservation can be illustrated by example of the Kaziranga National Park. Significant that for more than 85% of one horned Rhino's the save shelter is Kaziranga. After formation of the present Govt., it has taken strong steps against the rhino poachers in the state and significantly state has seen the positive results of its efforts. Government has adopted the zero tolerance in respect of wild life crime. To conserve the Rhino, Govt. has initiated some strong steps like constituting of Fast Track Courts, Formation of Anti Rhino Poaching Task Force, Deployment of Additional Forces, Used Unmanned Arial Aircraft (Drone), Modernisation of Arms and Ammunitions and creation Special Rhino Protection Force. For this strong step of the Govt. the poaching of one horned Rhino in the state has decreased in magically. Data reveals that during 2016 it was 18, 2017 it was 6, 2018 it was 7, in 2019 it was 3, in 2020 it was 2 and in 2021 it was only 1. Govt. has expected that if the protection mechanism will do their work perfectly the rhino poaching in near future could be controlled which is also a big dream of the state Govt. as well as the mass people of the state.

Assam State Zoo and Botanical Garden:

Assam State Zoo and Botanical Garden was established in the year 1957 with an area of 175 hect. In heart of Guwahati metro city. Presently, Assam State exhibits an impressive collection of 526 mammals, 576 birds, 78 reptiles belonging to 112 species both indigenous and exotic. From the revenue point of view, this zoo has a great potential in future. The following table shows the trend of visitors and revenue collection of this Zoo and Botanical Garden. The trend of visitors due to Covid-19 pandemic period had sharply decreased but due to initiative of present Govt. it is recovered gradually and the revenue collection also increase in right direction.

Table-10.10

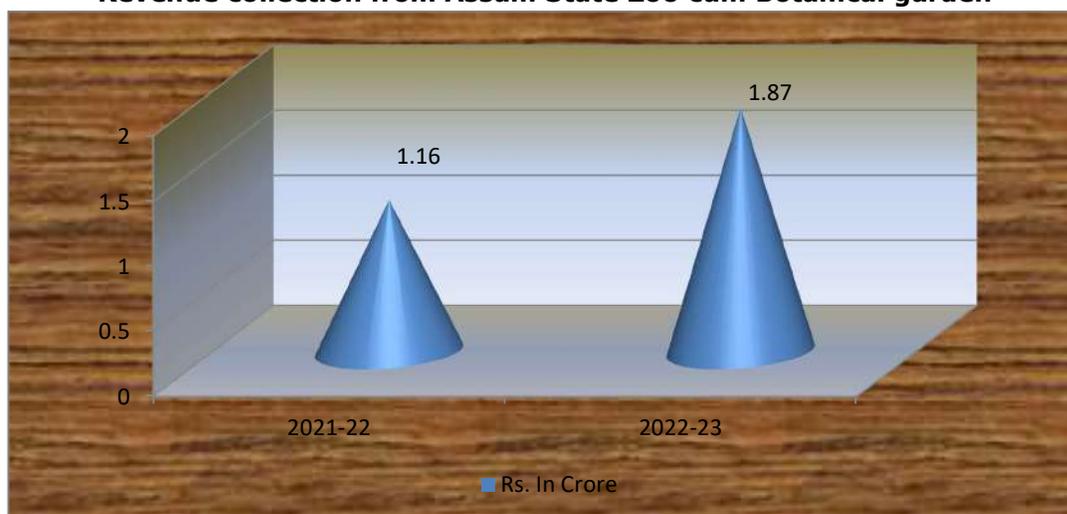
Visitors and revenue collection, Assam State Zoo cum Botanical garden

Year	No. of Visitors			Revenue collection(in Rs)
	Indian	Foreigner	Total	
2017-18	279945	89	280034	2,12,26,923
2018-19	751065	306	751371	2,21,97,791
2019-20	719998	294	720292	2,23,23,327
2020-21	193327	90	193417	49,67,220
2021-22	346298	279	346577	1,16,27,672
2022-23	677947	564	678511	1,87,55,432

Source: PCCF & Head Forest Force, Assam.

Figure-V

Revenue collection from Assam State Zoo cum Botanical garden



PROJECTS ON CONSERVATION OF FORESTS AND WILDLIFE:

Centre for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation:

It is known to all that in every year like human illness, animals also suffering from different morbidities and faces endangered situation. To rehabilitate and conserve of this wildlife, in 2002 Govt. has established Centre for Wildlife Rehabilitation and Conservation (CWRC) through and MoU between Assam Forest Department and wildlife Trust of India to provide emergency care, treatment, and rehabilitation of indigenous wild animals.

The Pigmy Hog Conservation Program (PHCP):

Pigmy hog (*Porculasaluania*) (local Assamese name is NalGahari) is the smallest species of wild pig extremely rare in the wild. It is found only in the Manas tiger Project in Assam. It's at most weight is about 8 kg. (Adult one) and their life span is only 8-10 years. For conservation of this endangered species the Assam Forest department in collaboration with Durrel wildlife Conservation Trust, IUCN/SSC wild pig specialist group. Ministry of Environment & forest -Govt. of India, Eco-systems India started the Pigmy Hog conservation programme with breeding of pigmy Hog in the year 1996 and able to see the positive result.

Project Tiger:

Assam has four tiger reserves namely Orang, Kaziranga, Manas and Nameri. The first country wide tiger census was conducted in 1972 and estimated about 1800 tiger population. The tiger conservation programme, Project Tiger was launched in 1st April 1973 by the government of India. The project aims at ensuring a viable population of Bengal tigers in their natural habitats, protecting them from extinction and preserving area of biological importance as a natural heritage forever represented as close as possible the diversity of ecosystems across the tiger distributions in the country. The Government has taken up necessary action for intensive protection of tiger areas and stopping poaching.

Project Elephant:

There are 32 No. of notified Elephant Reserve in the Country spreading 15 states. As per Ministry of Environment and, Forest and Climate Change there are 5 Nos. Project Elephant in the State they are Sonitpur, DihingPatkai, Kaziranga, Dhanshiri, Lamding and ChirangRipu. Project elephant was launched in 1992 by the government of India to provide financial and technical support of wildlife management efforts by states for their free ranging population of wild Asian elephants. The project aims to ensure long term survival of viable conservation resilient population of elephant in their natural habitats and migration corridors. Other goals of Project Elephant are supporting research of the ecology and management of elephant, creating consecration awareness among local people, providing improved veterinary care for captive elephants. But, in spite of Government's initiative there are huge efforts to be done to save & survive elephant in the state.

Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC):

Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society (APFBCS) was constituted by government of Assam and registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The Society has the mandate for planning and implementation, monitoring, coordination and management of all the activities proposed in conservation contexts under the project. The activities of the project put special emphasis on creating sustainable livelihood opportunities for forest dependent communities with a view to promote sustainable forest management and restore forest ecosystems. The society came into existence on 28th June 2012. To achieve the goals APFBC adopts participatory micro planning by forming Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) and Eco Development Committee (EDC) among the forest dependent communities. At present there are 185 EDC in different protected areas in the state and doing their works for conservation of forest.

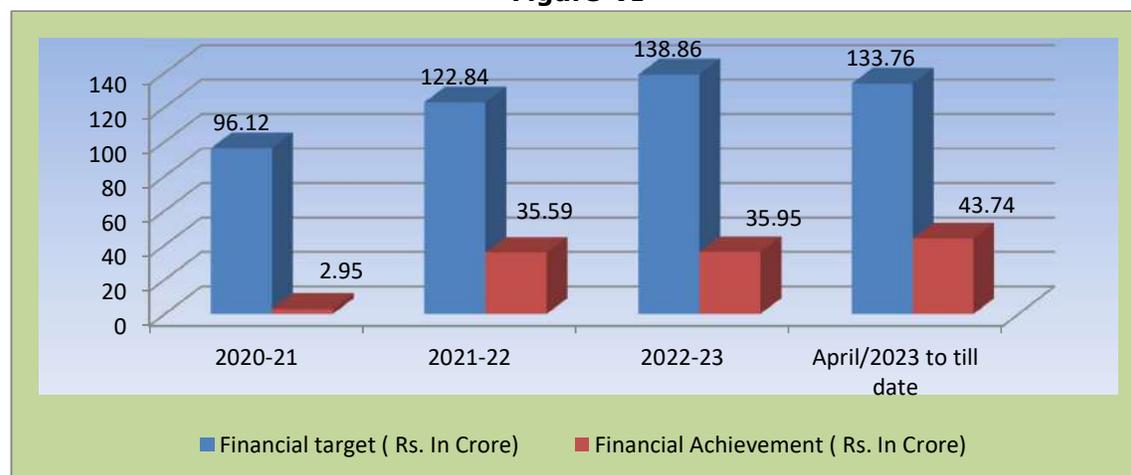
TABLE-10.12
Target and Achievement for Foreign Funding Scheme, Forest Department, Assam.

Name of Scheme	Year	Financial target (Rs. In Crore)	Financial Achievement (Rs. In Crore)
Assam Project on Forest and Bio-diversity Conservator Society phase-II	2020-21	96.12	2.95
	2021-22	122.84	24.23
	2022-23	138.86	35.95
	April/2023 up to Dec/23	133.76	43.74

Source: PCCF & Head Forest Force, Assam.

Target and Achievement for Foreign Funding Scheme, Forest Department, Assam

Figure-VI



Participation of NGOs and People in National Afforestation Program:

The state views NGO's as not only as agencies that will help the Govt. to implement the programs but also as agencies who will bring transformation in conservation strategies of the government. NGOs are now playing an important role in framing the environmental policy, mobilizing public support for environmental conservation and protecting be endangered species of forest and animals. Some of the NGOs have played an active role in the conservation and preservation of wild life. Wild life protection society of India collaborates with state government to monitor illegal wild life trade. The NAP has able to ensure participation of villagers by forming Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) Eco Development Committees (EDCs) to become part of the conservation drive. At present there are more than 1140 nos. Joint Forest Management Committees, 185 nos. of Eco Development Committee actively working for conservation and sustainable development of forest Bio-diversity.

Man-Animal conflict Scenario of the State:

Though the Assam Forest department has taken many steps for over all development of forest sector, yet the man-animal conflict at present state scenario can't be ignored. This has emerged as one of the most challenging problems for wild life management and conservation in recent time. Human elephant conflict has attained an alarming height in the recent years followed by men-leopard conflict and men-monkey conflict. The human elephant conflict creates considerable economic hardship for the effective farmers by way of crop and property damage. Due to elephant troubledness at present scenario of the state most of the cultivators of the forest side area have left their valuable crop field to do paddy or other cultivation moreover due to disturb of monkeys, cultivators have left to do vegetable cultivation for household and commercial use and so on. So, there is an urgent need of estimation of different crop lost due to disturbance of animals. Besides this, Human death due to encounter with elephants are also a serious concern and vice versa. The principal reasons for such conflicts are fragmentation of elephant corridors, loss of habitats, food crisis in forest area etc. Observing this increasing man-elephant conflict an immediate reasonable and acceptable solution is urgently required.

OTHER NEW INITIATIVES IN CONSERVATION CONTEXT:

Protection of forest is one of the main mottos of the present government. Government is very concerned about the encroachment of forest land, specially the Reserved forest Protected areas. To protect the reserved forest area Govt has taken a drastic step to recovery the loss forest land for maintain the sustainable ecological balance of the state. Pertaining to this matter as govt has already evicted some area from the hand encroacher and conserve. Restoration of open forest areas, enhancing of human and infrastructural capacity of the state Forest Department along with the need to provide livelihood opportunities and alternatives to forest dependent communities, requires infusion of various funds, at a very large scale and forms.

STATE CAMPA and its achievement during 2022-23:

State Compensatory Afforestation and Fund Management and Planning Authority (State CAMPA) is intended as an instrument to accelerate activities for preservation of natural forest, management of wildlife, infrastructure development in the sector and allied works. On the basis of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act,2016 and Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rule, 2018 The government of Assam has constituted State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF), Assam on 11th Feb,2019 and carries various activities under State CAMPA. During 2022-23 the activities of State CAMPA and their achievement is depicted in the following Table.

Table-10.13

Financial Achievement of and activity carried out under State CAMPA, Assam during 2022-23.

Sl. No.	Activities	Financial achievement during 2022-23 (creation & maintenance) Rs. In lakh	Remarks
1	Site specific Plantation	890.31	Site nurseries 1046.95 ha. created
2	Aided natural regeneration	918.67	
3	Afforestation	4619.46	Site nurseries 4581 ha. created
4	Sal copiece management	95.91	Site nurseries for 25 ha. has been created.
5	ApurugiyaBriksha plantation 10 ha. For 2 nos.	47.93	
6	1.5 ha. for 27 nos.	208.58	Maintainance
7	3.0 ha. for 5 nos.	81.14	Maintainance
8	Establishment of bio diversity parks 24 nos.	57.98	
9	Infrastructre development	426.52	
10	Staff amenities	21.32	
11	soil oisture conservation	134.3	
12	Publicity & awareness	43.22	
13	Monitoring & overhead	12.69	
14	Development of Medicinal & aromatic plant	0.73	
15	capacity development	63.6	
16	Nature learning centre cum Interpretation centre	10	
17	Financial assistance for updation of 26 Zila Parishad PBRs	24	
18	Land compensation at Kaziranga National Park	5315.85	
19	Others	82.39	
	Total	13054.6	

Source: PCCF & Head Forest Force, Assam

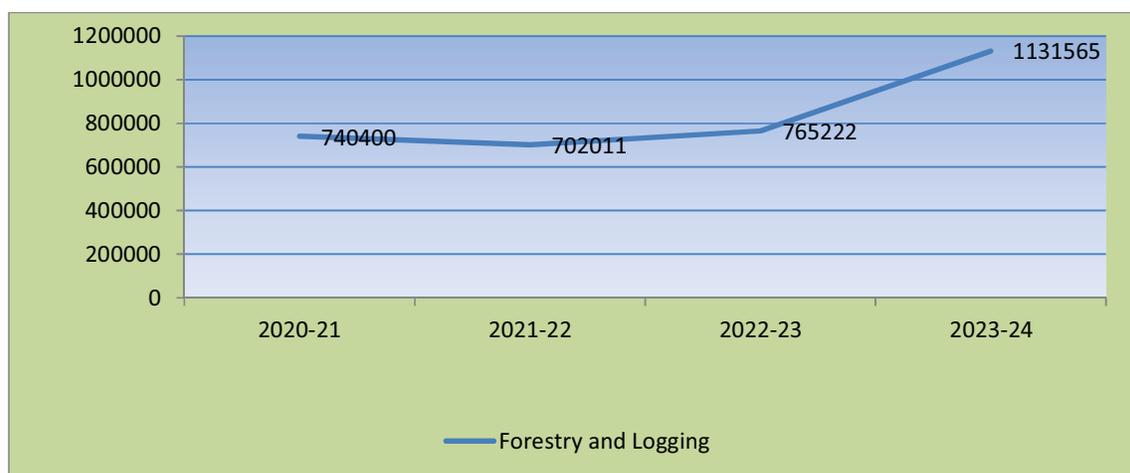
State Forest and its contribution to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

Contribution of Forest sector which is come under Primary sector of State Domestic Product (SDP) has a vital role. Forestry and logging is one of the main component of Primary sector. As per estimate, the contribution of Forestry and Logging sector to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) during 2020-21at current price on new base year

2011-12 was Rs. 7,40,400.00 lakh and at constant price it was 194351.00lakh. As per Provisional Estimate (PE) during 2021-22 the GSDP at current price of this sector was Rs. 7,02,011.00 lakh which indicates a decreasing trend due to covid-19 pandemic situation in the country. Further, during 2022-23 as per Quick Estimate (QE) the GSDP of Forestry and Logging sector increases to Rs. 7,65,222.00 lakh at current price with a growth rate of 9% compared to 2021-22 (PE) and as per Advance Estimate (AE) during 2023-24 the contribution of forestry and logging sector to the GSDP at current price is expected to increase Rs.1,13,15,65.00 lakh.

Contribution of Forestry and Logging to Gross State Domestic Product at current price (Rs.in lakh)

Figure-VII



CHAPTER – XI

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND MINING

Industrialization in Assam dates back to the days of first commercial plantation of tea and then commissioning of Digboi Refinery on 11th December 1901. Digboi Refinery is the India’s oldest operating refinery and one of the oldest operating refineries in the world. The historic Digboi Refinery has been termed as the “Gangotri of the Indian Hydrocarbon sector”. Apart from pioneering in tea and refining there are huge onshore oil & gas productions. Lucrative location of the State in the NE region of India bordering East & South-East Asian economies and presence of banks and financial bodies, communication, power and rapidly developing transportation sector is leveraging further the attractiveness of the State to attract manufacturing and trading businesses from the mainland well complemented by the “Look East” policy of Government Of India. The state has a modest yet growing industrial base covering segments like petrochemicals, fertilisers, textiles, cement, plastic, traditional handlooms & handicrafts and tourism that offer gainful employment to thousands. Oil and natural gas, apart from tea estates, bring in most of the industrial revenues to Assam.

CONTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR TO STATE ECONOMY:

In the State Income Estimation, the Industry sector covers the mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services and construction sub sectors. As per quick estimates for 2022-23 at constant prices (2011-12), annual growth rate in industry sector is estimated at 11.36%; while the growth rate being 4.75% at current prices. The contributions of sub sectors of industry sector at constant price during 2022-23(Q.E) was estimated at 13.51%, 13.74%, 1.68%, 8.87% for the (i) mining-quarrying, (ii) manufacturing, (iii) electricity-gas-water supply-other utility services and (iv) construction sector respectively, while, growth rate of this sector were 18.01%, 3.98%, 5.79% and 15.32% respectively during that period. The contribution of industry sector to state’s GDP was 29.55% at current prices during 2022-23(Q.E) while it was 33.81 % in the year 2021-22(P.E). At Constant Prices, the contribution of industry sector to State Domestic Product is projected to be at 38.55% in 2023-24(A.E.), while it was 37.81% in 2022-23(Q.E).

Fig 11.1

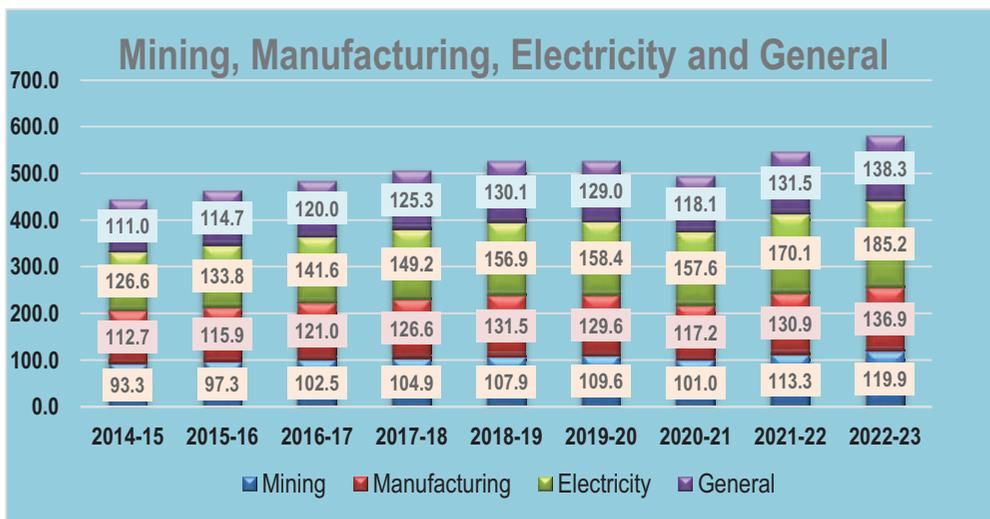


SOURCE: DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, GUWAHATI

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION [IIP] (Base: 2011-12=100):

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is an index which shows the growth rates in different industry groups of the economy in a stipulated period of time. The IIP covers three broad sectors, namely Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity and annualised compilation is done based on the computed IIPs on month to month. Along with all strata of the economy, the three sectors of IIP compilation were also adversely affected by the pandemic situation prevailing in the country. That situation also greatly hindered timely data collection mechanism of both at the States and at Union Government level. A diagrammatic presentation of the movement of IIP in India for the last nine years from 2014-15 to 2022-23 is given below:

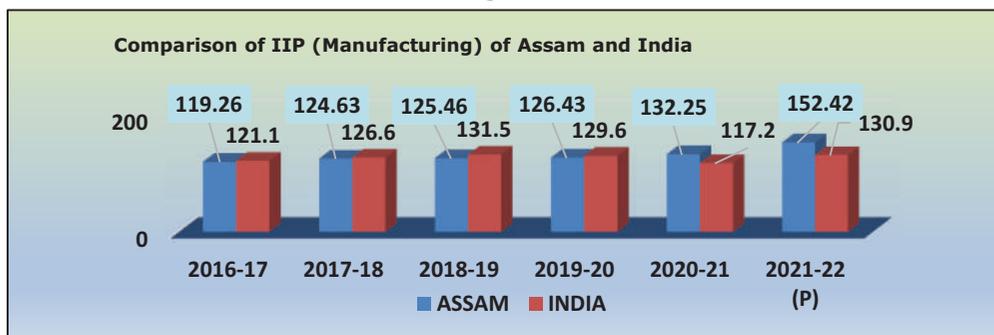
Figure -11.2



Source: National Statistics Office (NSO)

Manufacturing Sector in Assam has shown a steady increase over the last few years. Barring the Pandemic period, the growth in the state’s manufacturing sector coupled with rising capacity utilization and investment in manufacturing underscores businesses’ optimism regarding future demand. The IIP of Assam vis-à-vis India for the last six years upto 2021-22 is graphically represented below in Fig 11.3.

Fig - 11.3



Source: MOSPI, GoI and DES, Assam

ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES (ASI):

ASI is the major source of industrial statistics providing estimates of various aggregates like input, output, capital, employment, value added etc. pertaining to registered manufacturing sector. ASI covers all factories registered under the section 2m (i) and 2m (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948. In terms of Net Value Added with a share of 1.25 percent at All-India level, the State is in the 19th position out of 36 states & union territories whereon ASI was conducted and reported in the ASI 2019-20. However, in terms of number of factories, Assam ranks 13th rank across all states & union territories and it is at the 16th position in respect of number of workers engaged in the sector. Further, Selected characteristics of industries in Assam vis-a-vis All-India based on ASI 2019-20 are given at Table-11.1.

Table-11.1

Characteristics of industries in Assam vis-a-vis All-India:ASI 2019-20		
<i>(Value figures in Rs. Lakh& Others in Number)</i>		
Characteristics	ASSAM	ALL-INDIA
No of Factories	5,196	2,46,504
Workers	2,19,176	1,30,58,156
Total Input	59,92,796	749755617
Total Output	77,48,672	89,83,30,129
Net Value Added	15,21,363	12,12,64,771

Source: MOSPI, GOI

MINING SECTOR:

Table-11.2 shows the trend of production of some major minerals in Assam during the last ten years.

Table-11.2
MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM

Year	Coal ('000 Tonnes)	Natural Gas (Utilised) MCM	Petroleum (Crude) Oil ('000 Tonnes)	Lime Stone ('000 Tonnes)	Sulphur (Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2012-13	605	2681	4861	292	3706
2013-14	665	2655	4718	208	5334
2014-15	797	2726	4447	681	5794
2015-16	397	2903	4513	442	4322
2016-17	600	2907	4202	1597	6571
2017-18	782	3034	4345	1432	8339
2018-19	783	3083	4222	1651	6956
2019-20	596	2931	4093	1552	5955
2020-21	40	2818	3922	1488	6545
2021-22	28	3126	3988	1680	6545
2022-23 (P)	132	2474	3119	1017	5809

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

The trend shows that during the year 2022-23, production in Coal and Natural Gas has increased while production of Petroleum (Crude), Lime Stone and Sulphur has decreased. However, the data of last quarter of 2022-23 (Jan-Mar) has not yet released while preparing this report and thus figures are provisional for 2022-23. The colliery wise data received from the Directorate of Geology and Mining; Assam have reported a total production of 200 thousand M.T of coal in Assam during 2022-23. The Directorate has also reported an earning of Rs.24.62 Crore as revenue from the extracted coal. Moreover, total revenue earned by the State from extracted crude oil, natural gas, coal and limestone was Rs 4112.84 Crore.

Industrial infrastructural facilities in Assam:

Creation of environment for industrialization by setting up Industrial infrastructure in the perspective of industrial development and attract investment through proper planning is the prime objective of the State Government. To achieve the goal, the department of Industries, Commerce and Public Enterprise is creating a good number of infrastructural facilities as well as upgrading the existing ones located in different districts of the state. With a view to provide infrastructure facilities to the Prospective Entrepreneurs/ Investors Assam Industrial Development Corporation (AIDC) and Assam Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (AIIDC) are continuously engaged in creation & development of new Industrial parks by procuring more land in the State. Statement showing the number of UAM/UDYAM (MSME) units' setup in Assam during 2022-23 is given at Annexure-11.1 and Industrial Estates and Other Infrastructure in the State may be seen at Annexure-11.2

Major Schemes/ Policies implemented by Industries, Commerce & Public Enterprise Department:

Industries, Commerce & Public Enterprise Department are implementing various schemes of Government of Assam & Government of India to support and catalyse industrialisation in the state

A. Government of Assam:

Name of some important Schemes and features

1. Industrial and Investment Policy 2019

Applicability

- A. All manufacturing Units except industries falling under Negative List.
- B. Service Sector:
 - Hotels/Resorts (3 Star and above)
 - River cruise
 - Generation of power through Green Technology

Validity

Effective from 1st September 2019 and valid up to 5 years

Highlights of the Scheme

- Power subsidy @ Rs.2 per unit for a period of 5 years subject to a maximum of Rs.50 lakh per annum.

- Reimbursement of 100% SGST paid through debit in electronic cash, ledger account as per the following scale:

Category	Limit of Tax Reimbursement	
	For units set up in areas other than special parks (specified in next column)	For units set up in Plastic Park, Bamboo Park, Food Park, Tea Park and other parks developed by or in collaboration with state/central government
Micro enterprises	15 years subject to maximum of 200% of Fixed Capital Investment	15 years subject to maximum of 250% of Fixed Capital Investment
Small enterprises	15 years subject to maximum of 150% of Fixed Capital Investment	15 years subject to maximum of 180% of Fixed Capital Investment
Medium and Large enterprises	15 years subject to maximum of 150% of Fixed Capital Investment	15 years subject to maximum of 150% of Fixed Capital Investment

- Incentive for private sector Infrastructure developer @30% of the cost of creation of Industrial Infrastructure (excluding value of land) subject to a ceiling of Rs.3 crore over minimum land area of 30 acres.
- Incentives of Rs.10, 000 to the units against each local youth employed by the units.
- 50% generating set subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs.20 lakh.
- 2% interest subsidy on working capital loan for 5 years subject to a ceiling of Rs.50 lakh.
- 100 % stamp duty reimbursement subject to a ceiling of Rs.25 lakh.
- 75% subsidy on technology transfer subject to a ceiling of Rs.10 lakh per unit.
- Financial Assistance to MSME @ 30% of the cost of public issue expenses subject to a ceiling of Rs.5 lakh for getting listed in Stock Exchange.
- Financial assistance for Environmental Compliances @50% of the capital cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.25 lakh.

2. Industrial and Investment Policy (Amendment) Assam 2023

Applicability

All new units in manufacturing and services.

Highlights of the Scheme:

Customized Incentives for Mega Projects:

- Mega Project Units (Minimum Investment of Rs 100 Crore and 200 numbers of permanent employment) may seek for customized incentives for implementation of their project(s) along the following contours:
- Capital Investment/ Production Linked Subsidy
- Subsidy on Power Tariff
- Subsidy on Land
- Subsidy on Drawl of Power Lines
- Stamp Duty Reimbursement
- Employment/Payroll Subsidy

Any other incentive including government assistance for Road Connectivity, Power line installation and providing utility

The customized Incentives for Mega Projects will also be subject to the following conditions:

1. The minimum initial investment must be Rs. 100 Crore;
2. The minimum requirement of 200 employments which may be relaxed by the Empowered Committee in case of special nature of the Industry Service;
3. 90% of the grade III/IV and non-skilled employment shall be reserved for the candidates of the state.

3. Export & Logistic Policy of Assam, 2019: The Export & Logistic Policy of Assam, 2019 is announced for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 01-11-2019. The Policy aims at boosting exports where Assam has competitive advantage through increased market penetration as well as to explore new markets for the products of Assam.

- i. Enhancing ease of doing exports through creation of simple, effective and efficient institutional mechanisms, simplified processes and efficient organization and coordination with the stake holders
- ii. Strengthen the export infrastructures of the state such as Inland Container Depots (ICDs), Border Trade Centres, Common Facility Centres, Integrated Cold Chain, Logistic Park, River ports and material handling facilities, Air Cargo facilities, quality testing labs, connectivity to ports, Integrated Cold Chain, etc.
- iii. Establishing a product specific park viz. - Tea Parks, Bamboo Parks, Food Park, Pharmaceutical parks, Plastic parks, etc.
- iv. Transforming of small business and artisans through cross border e-commerce. Under the policy following benefits are available.

Infrastructural Support:

- i. The State shall encourage projects for development of exports undertaken under the Trade Infrastructure & Export Scheme (TIES) or any other central or State funded scheme s.
- ii. Setting up or upgradation of export related infrastructure and logistics like state-of-art Multi Modal Logistic Parks (MMLP), Logistic Park, Spices Park, Inland Container

Depots (ICD), Container Freight Stations (CFS), Air Cargo facilities, Common Facility Centers, Pack houses, Integrated Cold Chain Facilities, Vapour Heat Treatment (VHT) facilities, Export Products exhibition Centers, Quality Testing Centers and Trade facilitation centers, Product specific Industrial Parks, etc.

- iii. Ensuring supply and availability of quality power, high speed internet, facility etc. at Land Customs Stations (LCS) and other infrastructures created for Export & Logistic support.
- iv. The state shall endeavor to improve the road connectivity to Border Trade Centers, LCSs, River ports, Industrial parks, Railway stations etc.
- v. Improve the LCS Infrastructure
- vi. Creating Towns of Export Excellence (TEE)
- vii. Development of Quality management infrastructure
- viii. Information dissemination: The Government shall make efforts to increase the availability and access of information regarding the existing infrastructure facilities for exporters to increase efficiency.

Institutional support for export promotion:

- i. Formation of Assam State Export Council (ASEPC)
- ii. Develop Export Promotion Portal
- iii. Skill Development and Capacity Building

Incentives:

State Government proposes to provide following subsidies/incentives for development of export from the State. These are:

- i. Capital Investment Subsidy: @30% of the eligible fixed capital Investment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 (ten) Crore for creation of Export Infrastructure like MMLP, ICD, CFS, IQF etc.
- ii. Capital Investment Subsidy for refer vehicle, etc: Capital investment subsidy in form of reimbursement shall be available for purchase of insulated, reefer transport/mobile pre cooling units @ 30% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 (one) Crore.
- iii. Capacity Subsidy for setting up of Primary Productions Centers: Capital subsidy in form of reimbursement shall be available for the setting up of Primary Processing Centers (PPC) for Agri-horticultures produces @30% subject to limit of Rs.1 (one) Crore.
- iv. Subsidy for obtaining Quality Certification: Subsidy in form of reimbursement shall be Organic certification, Quality Certification, ISO, etc @50 % Subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 (fifty) lakhs.
- v. Freight Subsidy: @20% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 50 Lakh only per annum as per unit on Air freight from the Airport of Assam to Foreign destination for the Agro-Horticultures Products, Food Processing etc.

4. The Assam Bamboo and Cane Policy, 2019: The policy aims at sustainable development and utilization of bamboo and Cane resources of the State through scientific management and stakeholders' participation. It is valid for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 01-01-2020. Under the policy any eligible unit can have following additional benefits availed from other Policies as indicated in the policy document.

- i. Capital Investment Subsidy: @50% on eligible Plant & Machinery and Internal Electrical Installations subject to a ceiling limit of Rs.5.00 Crore
- ii. For Start-ups in Bamboo & Cane sector, a grant of upto Rs.5.00 lakh will be provided for innovative ideas.
- iii. Distribution of Tools and Machineries for the artisans in Bamboo & Cane sector.
- iv. 100% sponsorship of training in ITI & Skill Development Centres
- v. 50% Subsidy on Fixed Capital Investment including Civil Works for establishment of "Souvenir shops" for bamboo and Cane products in the places of tourist attraction with a maximum ceiling of Rs.5.00 Lakh whichever is lower.
- vi. 50% Subsidy on the cost of development of Online portal for marketing of bamboo and Cane products with a maximum ceiling of Rs.5.00 Lakh whichever is lower.

5. Assam Ethanol Production Promotion Policy, 2021: This policy aims to achieve the following objectives for the overall growth and development of green-field new 100% ethanol manufacturing industrial units in the State with a goal of providing remunerative returns to investors, farmers and all other stakeholders. Under the policy an eligible 100% green-field standalone Ethanol Manufacturing Units in Assam will be entitled to avail the following financial incentive:

- i. Power Subsidy: @ Rs.1.00 per unit, in addition to Power Subsidy offered under Industrial and Investment Policy of Assam 2019, for a period of 5 years with an upper ceiling of Rs.75.00 lakh per annum.
- ii. Interest Subvention Incentive: @ 5% interest subsidy on working capital loan for 5 years subject with a ceiling of Rs.50.00 lakh per annum in addition to interest subsidy offered under Industrial and Investment Policy of Assam 2019 & NEIDS 2017.
- iii. Tax-Related Incentives: 100% SGST reimbursement for a period of 5 years, upper limit being 250% of Fixed Capital Investment in addition to the reimbursement of the central share of the CGST, IGST and Income Tax offered under NEIDS 2017.
- iv. Exemption of Land Conversion Fees: 100% exemption of fees for conversion of class of land to industrial land.
- v. Employment Cost Subsidy: 50% reimbursement (in case of male workers) and 100% reimbursement (in case of female workers) of expenditure on account of contribution toward ESI and EPF scheme for a period of 5 years for new units for those employees who are permanent residents of Assam; subject to a maximum limit of Rs.1000.00 per month per employee in addition to the Employment Incentive offered under NEIDS 2017.

- vi. Skill Development Subsidy: 20% of the cost of Plant and Machinery, with maximum Rs.5.00 Cr. in addition to 30% Capital Subsidy offered under NEIDS 2017.

During 2021-22, Assam has attracted 15 private sector investments in the State amounting to over 2350 KLD of Ethanol output daily. 7 of the investors have already been shortlisted as vendors/suppliers by a consortium of Oil Manufacturing Companies. The proposed annual capacity of these 7 units is 970 KLD which will generate direct employment for 925 people. Facilitation of grounding of the 7 ethanol projects is being supported by the APART investment facilitation cell which is under different stages of completion.

6. The Assam Ethanol Production Promotion Policy (Amendment), 2022

To strengthen the ethanol production in Assam and further to facilitate the upcoming ethanol units in the State, it has been found expedient to amend the Assam Ethanol Production Promotion Policy, 2021 as "The Assam Ethanol, Production Promotion Policy (Amendment), 2022".

Objectives:

- This policy aims to achieve the following objectives for the overall growth and development of green-field new 100% ethanol manufacturing industrial units in the State with a goal of providing remunerative returns to investors, farmers and all other stakeholders:
- To allow production of Ethanol from all feedstocks permitted under National Policy on Biofuels, 2018 and by the National Biofuel Coordination Committee.
- To offer fiscal benefits and provide an enabling environment in Assam for the promotion of, and investment in, fuel-grade standalone new or green-field ethanol manufacturing units by facilitating and financially incentivizing potential investors.
- To increase incomes of farmers producing feed-stock/ raw material which may be used for Ethanol manufacturing.
- To create local employment opportunities through promotion of new Ethanol industries.

Eligibility for type of Units:

Eligibility for type of Units Only green-field standalone distilleries (single feed or dual feed) producing and supplying Ethanol to Oil Manufacturing Companies (OMCs) under Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) of Government of India, shall be eligible for incentive under this Policy.

In case of production capacity proposed by the proponent exceeds production output approved by OMCs in procurement agreement under EBP, such ethanol manufacturing units shall be allowed to sell ethanol to buyers other than OMCs provided the entity does not violate any clauses procurement contract under Ethanol Blending Programme.

Incentives to Ethanol Manufacturing Units:

The Policy recognizes the need for providing additional incentives to eligible units in the ethanol manufacturing sector in order to engender further improvement in the investment prospects of that sunrise sector in the State.

Incentives under this Policy:

100% SGST reimbursement for a period of 5 years, upper limit being 250% of Fixed Capital Investment for ethanol sold to OMCs under contract agreement. [N.B. The upper limit under Industrial and Investment Policy of Assam, 2019 is 150% of Fixed Capital Investment for a period of 15 years]. Available provision of incentives and its quantum under the the Assam Ethanol Production Promotion Policy (Amendment), 2022 are as below:

Sl. No.	Type of Incentive	Quantum of incentive
1.	Power Subsidy	Eligible entities can claim power subsidy proposed under Industrial and Investment Policy of Assam 2019 or its future amendments.
2.	Interest Subvention Incentive	5% interest subsidy on working capital loan for 5 years subject to an overall ceiling of INR 50 lakhs per annum; in addition to the 2% interest subsidy offered under Industrial and Investment Policy of Assam 2019 as per the ceiling mentioned in the policy.
3.	Tax-Related Incentives	100% SGST reimbursement for a period of 5 years, upper limit being 250% of Fixed Capital Investment. [N.B. The upper limit under Industrial and Investment Policy of Assam 2019 is 150% of Fixed Capital Investment for a period of 15 years.
4.	Exemption of Land Conversion Fees	100% exemption of fees for conversion of other class of land to industrial land.
5.	Employment Cost Subsidy	50% reimbursement (in case of male workers) and 100% reimbursement (in case of female workers) of expenditure on account of contribution toward ESI and EPF scheme for a period of 5 years for new units for those employees who are permanent residents of Assam; subject to a maximum limit of INR 1000/- per month per employee
6.	Skill Development Subsidy	Skill Development Subsidy of INR 20,000 per employee or ASDM rates, whichever is lower. This incentive will be applicable only for training of employees who are permanent residents of the State.
7.	Capital Subsidy	Capital subsidy at 20% of the cost of Plant and Machinery, with maximum INR 8.75 crores.

Period of Validity of Policy:

This Policy will come into effect from the date of issue of this notification and will remain in operation till 31st March 2026.

7. Electric Vehicle Policy of Assam, 2021: The policy aims to a material improvement in Assam's air quality by bringing down emissions from transport sector, create robust infrastructure for electric vehicles, a pool of skilled workforce for the EV industry etc. GoA has announced Electric Vehicle Policy of Assam, 2021 for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 04-09-2021.

- i. The incentives for all types of electric vehicles shall be based on the electric vehicle battery capacity with an upper ceiling of 40% of the ex-factory price of the vehicle.
- ii. Exemption of registration charges and road tax on 2, 3 & 4-Wheeler Electric Vehicles for 5 years.
- iii. 100% Waiver on parking charges for Electric Vehicles for 5 years.
- iv. Retro-fitment incentive @ 15% up to Rs.15, 000.00 for 3-Seater auto rickshaws.

8. Assam Startup Policy (Amendment) 2018: To create an ecosystem for start-ups in Assam and establish Assam as the entrepreneurial hub of Northeast India, GoA has announced Assam Startup Policy, 2017 which is further amended in the year 2018.

9. The Assam Agarwood Promotion Policy, 2020: To Promote cultivation of the scented wood on commercial scale and generate employment avenues and livelihood opportunities in the State, GoA had declared the "The Assam Agarwood Promotion Policy, 2020" for a period of 5 years w.e.f. 01-01-2021. Under this policy the following fiscal incentives are available :

- i. Incentives for Nursery creation
- ii. Incentives for cultivation
- iii. Incentives for the artificial induction of Agarwood
- iv. Incentives for Harvesting
- v. Incentives for processing of Agarwood
- vi. Incentives for Research
- vii. Support to training
- viii. Marketing support

Recent initiatives of the department to facilitate setting up of new industrial units:

10. Assam Logistics & Warehousing Policy of Assam 2022

- Capital Subsidy upto 30% for Multi Modal Logistics, Logistics Park, Warehouse, Cold Storage Infrastructure, Primary Processing Centers, Refrigerated Vehicles, Centre of Excellence for Logistics and Warehousing
- Reimbursement of 100% of Stamp Duty
- Reimbursement to logistics and warehousing units on technical training cost of the worker (mainly in operational, frontline, supervisory roles) subject to a maximum of 50% of the training cost for male workers and 60% for female workers
- Purchase incentive of 30% of the Maximum Retail Price

- Viability Gap Fund for incentivising cargo vessel movement between Jogighopa and Nimati Ghat in NW-2

11. Assam Agribusiness & Rural Transformation Project (APART):

The Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project (APART) is implemented in the 18 (undivided) prioritized districts of Assam. The APART project aims to “add value and improve resilience of selected agriculture value chains focusing on small holding farmers and agro-entrepreneurs in targeted districts of Assam.”

Enhance state capacity to attract private investment:

- 42 investors have been facilitated till date with investment potential of Rs 3003.21 Crs, which are under various stages of implementation.
- Also repair and renovation have been completed for 14 DI&CC along with construction of one physical interface at the Commissionerate of Industries and Commerce.
- Moreover, 49 number of departmental officials have been sent for exposure visit to Maharashtra and Telangana.

Assam Agribusiness Growth Lab (AAGL)

Consulting Agency CIIE.CO from Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad has been on-boarded for technical advisory support to the entrepreneurship development program under EDPF. Under this, it is planned to graduate 100 entrepreneurs including start ups in four batches of 25 each.

Co-hort 1: 23 enterprises completed incubation process out of 25 selected.

Co-hort-2: 26 enterprises have completed the incubation process out of 29 selected.

Co-hort- 3: comprising of 26 enterprises is announced in August 2023.

1. Boot camp: A two-day boot camp for Cohort 3.0 was organized at the end of August 2023. This business orientation exercise featured the representation of the 26 agri-startups by their founders.

2. Diagnostic Panel: In order to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the startups, 26 diagnostic panels were conducted. Technical experts in respective areas constituted the panel.

3. Mentoring Clinics: 15 mentoring clinics were organized wherein one to one personalized guidance by mentors on specific topic is provided.

4. Access to finance: AAGL helps the start ups in raising fund through assistance such as business modeling and pitch enhancement. One start up under cohort 3 has raised 50 lakhs from NEDFi Venture Fund. Another 3 enterprises have been shortlisted for government grants.

5. Technical Assistance: AAGL identified various technologies from esteemed institutions such as CSIR, NRDC, NIFTEM, and AAU, enabling the cohort members to adopt these technologies in their business operations.

6. Food quality improvement: Samples were collected and sent for nutritional parameters testing and other specialized testing from 14 food startups. The testing agency is Bureau Veritas.

7. E commerce mentoring: 8 Mentoring sessions on e-commerce platforms to develop and implement comprehensive Digital Marketing Strategies. Another 6 mentoring sessions are scheduled for the coming days

8. Branding and Social Media Presence: Branding AAGL and partner organization in social media and events through feature story and news.

9. Go-to-market strategy by Google: A virtual session on GTM strategies by Search Engine Expert of Google for Startups was arranged.

10. Events and Exposure visit: In the shortly concluded India International Trade Fair, two enterprises from Cohort 3 have participated with the support of AAGL.

Kshyamata:

The Project has an in house program on entrepreneurship development called Kshyamata. This program aims to contribute opportunity towards designing and establishing agri and allied sector enterprises, by providing hand-holding support services through numerous trainings camp; capacity building/entrepreneurship development programs, providing business development support, etc.

In this initiative, 1878 enrollments have been completed so far; Light touchup support has been provided to 611 nos; Business Development Support (BDS) has been provided to 1508 nos and Access to Finance has been facilitated for 916 nos.

Kshyamata (July – November 2023)

Districts	No. of enrollment	BDS extended to	No. of trainings organized	Access to Finance
Barpeta	15	15	2	10
Cachar	62	62	18	19
Golaghat	36	35	3	34
Goalpara	54	54	08	22
Karbi Anglong	58	58	17	16
Kokrajhar	30	18	12	16
Jorhat	20	20	3	20
Lakhimpur	70	52	4	48
Nalbari	37	37	0	28
Kamrup M	20	69	7	40
Kamrup R	28	28	0	5
Sonitpur	123	43	4	45

Source: Industry and Commerce, Assam

*BDS support includes UDYAM registration, FSSAI registration, GST registration, preparation of DPR for loan application

*Access to finance includes facilitating loan application and availing subsidy under PMFME, PMEGP, MUDRA, KCC etc.

* Other than the regular district level trainings and workshops, various exposure visits cum entrepreneurship development programs (EDPs) were organized on commodities/value chain within the project. To name a few well oriented would be Processing and Value addition of Millets in Bangalore, Greenhouse management in Pune, Mushroom Spawn production in Guwahati, etc.

* Trainings for the entrepreneurs organized at various national level institutes viz- *National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM-T) - Thanjavur, ICAR-National Research Centre on Meat at Hyderabad, Telangana, National Institute of Post Harvest Technology, Dr. B.V Rao Institute of Poultry Management & Technology at Pune, Ornamental Fisheries Training & Research Institute, Udaipur and Assocom Institute of Bakery Technology & Management (AIBTM), Greater Noida.*

Formation of Cluster Level Industry Associations:

- Baseline survey for identification of about **5000** agro based enterprises successfully completed in the 18 prioritized districts and **2637** agro based enterprises mobilized into these Industry Associations (IAs)
- **18** cluster based vibrant industry associations and **18** Agro Industrial Development Plans (AIDPs) prepared by the Industry Association submitted to GM DI&CC and the same has been approved by the project.
- The DPRs for **12** Common Facility Centers (CFCs) endorsed by the Industry Associations have been approved by the project and the procurement to grant contract of civil works for establishment of CFCs along with procurement of plant and machineries is under progress.

12. Mukhya Mantrir Tholuwa Udyog Bikash Asoni (MMTUBA)

Mukhya Mantrir Tholuwa Udyog Bikash Asoni (MMTUBA) was introduced in the year 2019 (Jan/2019) to provide an overall framework within which financial support is provided to the identified handicraft clusters in all districts of Assam to promote the livelihood of artisans and to boost their activities with new technology and design.

The basic objective of the scheme Mukhya Mantrir Tholuwa Udyog Bikash Asoni is to provide assistance to the Handicraft Industries & Clusters which are registered with Co-operative Deptt, Govt. of Assam. It aims to promote the livelihood of artisans and boost their activities with new technology and design.

The activities identified for promotion are Bell Metal Craft, Brass Metal Craft, Fire works Craft, Jute diversified products, Cane & Bamboo, Sital Patti, Water Hyacinth Jewellery, Pottery & Terracota, Wood Carving, Decorative textile, Black smithy, Gold & Silver Smithy, Masks, Japi Craft etc.

The Scheme is being implemented by the Department of Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Assam during the year **2019-20** and to an amount of Rs. 244.50 lakh was spent to

provide financial assistance to 2015 nos. of artisans in 13 districts. And in the financial year **2021-22** an amount of Rs. 79, 99,934.00 was utilized to provide financial assistance to 526 artisans in 6 districts. In the financial year **2022-23** an amount of Rs. 152 Lakh was utilized to provide 1261 artisans in 11 districts.

Performance report of the Mukhya Mantrir Thaluwa Udyog Bikash Asoni (MMTUBA) for the last three years are as below:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Societies	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Total disbursement
1	2019 -20	13	2015	24450000.00
2	2021-22	8	526	Rs. 79,99,934.00
			102 (for S.C. Category)	Rs. 7,99,986.00
3	2022-23	11	1261	Rs. 1,51,99,292.00
Total		32	3904	Rs. 4,84,49,212.00

Under the scheme, following incentives are available for Handicraft Artisans/Industries of Assam

- a. Fund for Raw Material Bank
- b. Training
- c. Supply of tools and Equipment for improvement of finished products @ Rs. 20,000/- per artisans (Maximum limit).
- d. Marketing assistance
- e. Infrastructure grant
- f. Award scheme.

The Current budget of Promotion of traditional Craft through financial assistance including crafts of Sarthebari is Rs. 450 Lakh.

13. NORTH EASTERN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED (NEDFi)

NEDFi, since its inception has been playing a crucial role in catalyzing the development of economy of the State of Assam. NEDFi, till the end of March 2023, has provided financial assistance to 4,608 projects for an amount of ₹4574.09 crore in Assam. The sectors assisted are agriculture and allied activities, agro food processing, bamboo & wood based construction, educational & training institutes, handloom & handicraft, hospitals & nursing homes, tourism & hospitality, etc.

The status of loan sanctioned and disbursed during the financial year 2022-23 is given below.

(in ₹ Crore)

Year	No. of Project	PFD + MSE		Micro Finance	
		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
2022-23	2176	490.68	432.19	32.00	30.50

ASSAM EXPORTS

Assam's strategic geographical location serves as a key gateway for exports to East and Southeast Asian nations, as well as countries within the SAARC and BIMSTEC regions. The state is seamlessly connected to Asian Highway No. 1, which links India with Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Furthermore, Assam boasts an extensive broad-gauge railway network spanning approximately 2,434 kilometers, ensuring connectivity with major cities across India.

In the fiscal year 2022-23, Assam successfully exported wicker handicrafts and agricultural products worth around Rs 4,000 crore, despite a lack of export infrastructure within the state. These exports are expected to surpass Rs 10,000 crore by 2026-27, according to the Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO). Wicker handicrafts, crafted from materials like bamboo, cane, and rattan abundant in Assam, are a significant contributor. Agricultural products, including fruits, vegetables, spices, rice, honey, and pork, also played a vital role.

Assam's participation in the ODOP initiative has been remarkable, with key achievements including successful exports of Assam tea (inclusive of orthodox, CTC, etc.) worth Rs 1984.00 crores and silk (including raw silk, silk apparels, worth Rs 2.24 crores in the fiscal year 2022-23 (source: DGCIS). Both these products hold GI tags and find prominent markets globally. Assam boasts of 11 items with geographical indication (GI) tags, such as Assam tea, Assam silk, Joha rice, Assam Lemon, Karbi Anglong ginger, etc.

Statistics of Export from the state of Assam:

FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
₹ 3,357.63 crores	₹ 4,004.03 crores	₹ 1681.71 crores

Focused Exportable Items:

Notable products with international acclaim include Tea, spices, the ghost pepper (bhoot jalakia), pumpkin, jackfruit, litchi, pineapple, ginger, turmeric, aromatic joharice, black rice, red rice, and more. Assam boasts 11 items with geographical indication (GI) tags, such as Assam tea, Muga silk, Joha rice, and Karbi Anglong ginger etc. along with Muga silk, Coal, coke and Briquettes, cosmetics, etc., jute items, etc

Key Export Destinations:

- Middle East, the UK, the US, various Southeast Asian nations, and Bangladesh.

State Policies w.r.t. Export:

- Assam Logistics and Warehousing policy, 2022 which deals with

Initiatives taken by Industries and Commerce Department for boosting Exports from Assam:

- The creation of an Export Assistance Cell, as stipulated in the memorandum of understanding (MoU) between IIFT Kolkata and the Industries and Commerce

Department of Assam, plays a crucial role in disseminating knowledge and handholding support in promoting exports from the state of Assam. An amount of ₹19.00 lakhs has been accorded financial approval for FY 2022-23.

- Organizing Stakeholders Meet for identifying and resolving problems of entrepreneurs dealing with Export.
- Organizing Buyer-Seller Meets in association with Government Agencies such as APEDA.
- Border Trade awareness programs organized at Dhubri, Karimganj and Udalguri. Similar programmes to follow in Bhutan- Bangladesh border situated districts viz. Dhubri, South Salmara, Cachar, Baksa, Chirang
- Showcasing Handicraft & handloom items under ODOP in Indian Crafts Bazaar organized by Ministry of External affairs, Govt. of India during G20 Leaders Summit, 2023, which has garnered huge attention and sale of Handcrafted items such as small cane & bamboo furniture, gamosa (GI tagged) and garments made of Muga Silk.

Assam shares 263 km of land border and 103 km of riverine border with Bangladesh. Assam hosts 13 Land Customs Stations (LCS), with notable functional LCS including Sutarkandi (Karimganj), Karimganj Steamer ghat (Karimganj), and Mankachar (Dhubri). In contrast, non-functional LCS includes Mahisasan Railway station (Karimganj), Silchar RMS (Cachar), and Karimganj Rly Station (Karimganj), among others. Assam also shares 267 km of land border with Bhutan. There are two LCSs in Assam for trade with Bhutan: Darranga (Baksa) and Bhalukpong (Sonitpur). Darrang is connected to Samdrup-Thankar in Bhutan by a motorable road. Bhalukpong is connected to Phuentsholing in Bhutan by a railway line. These LCSs play a crucial role in facilitating trade by providing essential services such as customs clearance, warehousing, parking, and security etc.

These accomplishments underscore Assam's ability to leverage its rich resources and cultural heritage to create high-quality products with international appeal, contributing to the state's economic growth and development.

B. Government of India:

Following schemes/ policies of Govt. of India are implemented by Industries, Commerce & Public Enterprise Department

Schemes of Central Government being implemented by Industries and Commerce Department:

1. Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

Name of the website: www.kviconline.gov.in

2. Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME)

Name of the Website: <https://pmfme.mofpi.gov.in/>

3. Schemes under MSME, Government of India.

Name of the website: <https://dashboard.msme.gov.in/>

INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES:

Altogether 348 new factories were registered with the office of the Inspector of Factories in 2022 under factories Act 1948. With this addition total number of registered factories in the state reached 8138 which is an increase of 4.47 percent over the previous year. The number of daily workers engaged in the factories in 2022 was 322422 which was 305690 in 2021 and 294692 in 2020 showing a healthy increase over the years. The average number of daily workers engaged is about 40 per factory.

Table -11.4**Registered Factories in Assam**

Year	Number of Factories	Number of Daily Workers	Average no. of workers per Factory
2017	6729	269276	40
2018	6945	279246	40
2019	7225	285821	40
2020	7512	294692	39
2021	7790	305690	40
2022	8138	322422	40

Source: Chief Inspector of Factories, Assam

SOME MAJOR INDUSTRIES IN ASSAM:**TEA INDUSTRY:**

The Tea industry occupies an important place in Assam's economy. The first Indian tea produced in Assam was sent to United Kingdom for public sale in the year 1838. Although the tea cultivation was extended to other parts of the country in the 50's and 60's of the last century, as of today, Assam Tea has maintained its international reputation and commands significant share in the World Tea Market. The total area under tea cultivation in Assam accounts for more than half of the country's total area under tea. In addition to the existing tea estates owned by reputed Indian as well as multinational Companies, common people of the state also ventured into the profession of tea plantation establishing small tea gardens. As per the Tea Board database, tea industry of the state *consisting of around 762 tea estates* provides about seven lakh daily employment which is more than 60 percent of the total daily employment generated by this sector in the country.

Assam has witnessed a spurt in the growth of small tea holdings during the last three decades and there are 1.26 lakh small holdings as on 31.08.2023 accounting for about 189.82 million kg of made tea. Most of the Small Tea Growers (STGs) are first generation young and educated entrepreneurs who have started contributing immensely towards transformation of socio-economic life in rural Assam. As per Tea Board of India, upto Aug 2023, there are 125548 nos. registered Small Tea Growers (with an area up to 10.12 hectares of land) in Assam covering a total area of 117635.76 ha of land. The Small Tea Growers have produced 328.99 million Kgs. of tea during 2022 and up to Aug 2023, the production was 189.82 million kgs. The number of big grower tea estates (i.e. with holding

above 10.12 hectares) as per the Tea Board, in the state is 762 covering a geographical area of 232962 ha and they have produced 359.71 million kgs tea during 2022 and tea production up to Aug 2023, was 202.09 million kgs. The total production of tea in Assam was 688.70 million kg during 2022 and total tea production up to Aug 2023, was 391.91 million kgs. Year wise no of gardens, area, production and average yield of tea in the State is given in the Table-11.5

Table -11.5
TEA STATISTICS OF ASSAM

Year	No. of Gardens including Small Tea Growers	Area under Tea ('000 hectares)	Production ('000 kg.)	Average yield (kg/Hect.)
2018	101850	338	691910	2047
2019	108136	337	716490	2126
2020	122440	347	618200	1781
2021	122440	347	667730	1923
2022	123241	348	688700	1822
2023 (up to Aug)	126310	351	391910	916

Note: Area, Production and Average yield have been estimated and subject to revision.

Source: Tea Board of India.

Figure-11.4



Source: Tea Board, Assam

Visualizing the need to increase the margin of the tea sector and to ensure long term financial sustainability of the Tea Industry by routing existing CTC production to orthodox and specialty tea manufacturing. It is envisaged that successful intervention in this line will stop the over-supply of CTC tea which in turn will increase the prices of CTC tea in the long run. Accordingly, Assam is implementing four components of benefits under Assam Tea Industries Special Incentives Scheme (ATISIS), 2020 to increase the production of

Orthodox and specialty tea [Green tea/White tea/Oolong tea/Singpho tea/Purple Tea/Yellow tea or other Specialty tea (not manufactured through CTC (Crush, Tear, Curl)] viz.- Interest Subvention on Working Capital, Orthodox or Specialty Tea Production Subsidy, Subsidy for Orthodox & Specialty Tea Unit for Plant & Machinery & Agricultural Income Tax Holiday. The scheme has four components:

1. **Component-I : Interest Subvention on Working Capital Loan :** An interest subvention of 3% p.a., maximum 20 lakhs per annum, will be provided on Working Capital Loan.
2. **Component-II: Subsidy on Orthodox or Specialty Tea Production:** An industrial unit manufacturing Orthodox tea/ Green tea / White tea / Oolong tea / Singpho Tea / Purple Tea / Yellow tea or other Specialty tea (not manufactured through CTC (Crush, Tear, Curl) process will be eligible for a subsidy of Rs. 7 per kg against such tea manufactured in a financial year. This subsidy has been increased from Rs.7/- per KG to Rs.10/- per KG till the end of this scheme. In view of completion of 200 years of Assam Tea, Government has decided to increase the production subsidy to Rs.12/- for the financial year 2023-24.
3. **Component-III: Subsidy for Orthodox & Specialty Tea Unit for Plant & Machinery:** A subsidy of 25% of the cost of Plant & Machinery of orthodox or any other Specialty tea will be provided.
4. **Component-IV: Agricultural Income Tax Holiday:** Six year agricultural income tax holiday starting from Financial Year 2019-20 to 2024-25.

The State Government has announced extension of the Scheme for another 5 years i.e. till the financial year 2027-28. So far, an amount of ₹ 109.94 Cr. has been disbursed to 647 Tea Estates under ATISIS Scheme. The status of achievement under the ATISIS for 2022-23 is given below:

Table: 11.6
Status of Achievement under the ATISIS

Component	Budget Provision	Physical Achievement (No. of T.E.)	Financial Achievement (Rs. in lakh)
Component I	71.25	253	2730.00
Component II		86	3152.00
Component III		31	524.00
Total	71.25	370	6405.00

Source: Finance (IF) Department, Assam

Guwahati Tea Auction Centre (GTA):

Since its establishment in 1970 the GTA has been actively taking part in trading of the tea produced in the states of North-eastern region of India. Table-11.6 presents the statistics of quantity and average price of tea since 2017 sold in the GTA.

Table -11.6
QUANTITY AND AVERAGE PRICE OF TEA SOLD

Year	Leaf				Dust			
	CTC		Orthodox		CTC		Orthodox	
	Quantity (Million Kg.)	Average Price (Rs. per Kg.)						
2017	116.43	136.01	1.47	186.36	47.76	151.02	Nil	Nil
2018	115.06	130.00	1.36	170.93	50.59	141.30	Nil	Nil
2019	115.66	136.11	4.24	167.29	51.24	145.64	.0004	58.33
2020	108.31	194.63	112.27	221.64	49.72	207.75	0.121	171.41
2021	117.66	183.03	3.33	219.81	30.86	178.61	0.09	107.17
2022	100.58	189.87	2.802	267.52	39.10	191.128	0.111	105.40
2023	46.51	191.93	1.20	218.11	17.953	188.30	0.05	100.40

Source: Guwahati Tea Auction Centre

RUBBER PLANTATION:

The rubber plantation has gained popularity in Assam due to congenial agro-climatic condition in the state. The Rubber Board has identified Assam as a "Potential state" from the "productivity" point of view as the state has ample scope for expansion of rubber plantation.

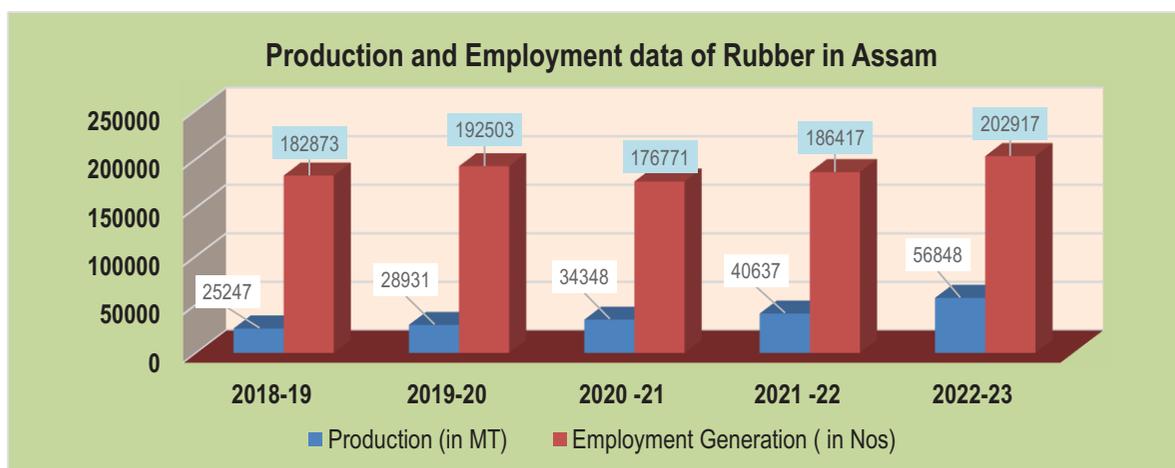
The area under rubber cultivation has grown from 16.5 thousand hectares in 2006-07 to 65.04 thousand hectares in 2022-23. The tapping area as well as production of rubber has also increased considerably during the same period. In 2022-23 the production of rubber shows a robust 39.89 % increase in production over the previous year. The data on growth of area, production and employment generation in the rubber plantation sector is presented in the Table-11.7. Considering the growth of plantation areas and production trend of rubber, there is vast potential for setting up of industries to add value to the rubber cultivated and produced in the state.

Table -11.7
Area and Production of Rubber in Assam

Year	Area (in hect)	Production (in MT)	Tapping Area (in hectare)	Employment Generation (innos)
1	2	3	4	5
2018-19	58120	25247	20859	182873
2019-20	58129	28931	26659	192503
2020 -21	58897	34348	29052	176771
2021 -22	59750	40637	36528	186417
2022-23	65037	56848	43295	202917

Source: The Rubber Board, Zonal Office, Guwahati

Figure 11.5



SOUREC: *The Rubber Board, Zonal Office, Guwahati*

COFFEE PLANTATION:

Coffee was first introduced in the Cachar district of Assam during 1953. The expansion of Coffee cultivation in the state was primarily aimed at putting an end to the destructive *Jhum* cultivation, thereby preventing the denudation of precious forest cover and to provide sustainable livelihood, employment and to improve the socio-economic status of the tribal farmers. Presently, Coffee in Assam is mainly cultivated in (a) Dima Hasao District (b) Karbi Anglong District including West Karbi Anglong and (c) Bijni Area under Chirang District and some parts of Kokrajhar, Baksa, Goalpara and Kamrup Rural District. The total planted area under Coffee in Assam is 513.55 ha covering 9.09% of total planted area of North Eastern Region. The Bearing area of 225.48 ha covering 14.54% of the total bearing area of the North Eastern Region and having a production of 32.00MT clean coffee being 25.36% of the current N.E production of 126.15 M.T. Out of total 1222 Coffee holdings, 99% were small farmers having < 10 ha area and all the holdings belong to tribal farmers.

Trends of Area under coffee plantation, production, average price (As per the Indian Coffee Trade Association-ICTA) and employment generation for the last three years may be seen under Table 11.8.

Table -11.8

AREA, PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT UNDER COFFEE PLANTATION

Year	Area (in Hect.)	Production (in MT)	Price (Rs. /Kg.)		Employment Generation (Nos.)
			Arabica	Robusta	
1	2	3	4	5	6
2020-21	415.45	37.50	122.00	126.00	992
2021-22	428.50	37.61	205.74	145.30	1032
2022-23	513.55	32.00	201.00	140.00	1223

*Price /Kg is quoted as per average price realized on ICTA,

Source: Coffee Board N.E. Region, Guwahati.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRY (KVI):

With a view to generate rural employment and upliftment of the rural economy, various Khadi and Village Industries are being promoted in the state by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board since their establishment. The value of production produced under AKVI Board was Rs. 28.19 Crore in 2022-23 which is less by 10% of production over Rs.31.32 Crore in 2021-22. The total earning from sales is estimated at Rs. 33.91 crores in 2022-23. Total person engaged through AKVI Board was 61754 during 2022-23, 68616 in 2021-22. Total value of production reported by KVI Commission during 2022-23 was 1200.63 lakhs in Khadi & Polyvastra and employment generated in this sector was 6091. The Khadi & Polyvastra sector sales value during 2022-23 was Rs 1534.46 lakhs. Moreover, during 2022-23, 2587 nos. of village industries were funded through PMEGP and 20696 Nos. of employment was generated under PMEGP during the year. Table 11.9 outlined the status of Khadi and Village Industries in Assam during 2022-23. Employment generated in this sector was 67854 nos. The reason behind low performance in respect of production & sales is acute shortage of staff in the establishment of AKVI Board in the field level and the HQ level as well.

Table -11.9

STATUS OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN ASSAM DURING 2022-23

Agency	Value of Production (Rs. in Lakh)	Sales (Rs. In Lakh)	Employment (in Nos)
A. KVIC	1200.63	1534.46	6091
B. KVIB	2819.10	3390.87	61754
Total: A+B	4019.73	4925.33	67854

Source: KVI Commission & KVI Board, Assam

SERICULTURE:

Traditionally, sericulture has been a major cottage industry of the state. Sericulture is practiced in Assam from time immemorial and continues to be an important farm based labour-intensive activity providing gainful employment to more than 3 lakh families in rural and semi-urban areas of the state. Moreover, sericulture has been able to create sustainable forward linkages with establishment of value adding yarn reeling and weaving activities primarily in the rural household sector of the state. These activities require relatively lower investments but yield higher returns.

The Muga (the golden silk) yarn is unique to the state; and received geographical identity for the same. In addition to the traditional Muga; Eri and Mulberry are other two important natural yarns produced in the state. The state has also been producing Oak Tassar in the two hill districts. The state accounts for more than 95 percent of global Muga Silk production. The state is also a Major producer of Eri Silk (about 62 percent) of the country.

The recent introduction of new technology in the vanya silk sector (Eri and Muga) in the form of package and practices, motorized reeling and spinning machines, waste processing unit and use of improved certified looms have vastly increased the prospect of commercialization with better quality, increased productivity and high end product.

The sector has huge export potential with large domestic market. Ready consumer and product diversifications are the strength of this industry which can help to earn additional income for upliftment of economic condition of poor people, especially women. Of the total Sericulture farmers engaged, 65% are women, which makes it an excellent example of women employment.

Sericulture is also emerging as an avenue for eco-tourism with all the activities being eco-friendly and contributing towards conservation of nature through raising of nursery and food plantation.

Table-11.10 provides the detail on the variety of raw silk produced in the state during past four years.

Table -11.10
Production of Raw Silk/Yarn in Assam (in MT)

Silk / Yarn	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Muga	194.12	197.29	240.46	210.50	211.127
Eri	4764.52	5048.8	5275.74	5420.00	5487.815
Mullberry	70.20	68.70	33.41	24.60	22.114
Total	5028.84	5314.79	5549.61	5655.1	5721.056

Source: Directorate of Sericulture, Assam

The sericulture industry has undergone changes with respect to loom, fabric, design and technology. Muga silk in particular and the other natural silks in general have been closely associated with the rituals and traditions of Assam and thus, silk production and its usage has been an important household activity in the State. Muga Silk and Eri Silk have good demand in the national and international market. Rearing of Eri, Muga and Mulberry silkworm are playing an important role in the economic development of a large section of rural population of the state. The engagement of villages and families in sericulture activities however have declined. The total production of silk yarn in the state however has increased from 5655.1 MT in 2021-22 to 5721.056 in 2022-23 recording a growth of 1.167 percent. The performance of sericulture sector is presented at Table-11.11

Table -11.11
SERICULTURE ACTIVITIES IN ASSAM

ITEMS	UNIT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
SERICULTURE VILLAGES	Nos.	11411	11281	11281	9935	8726	8726	8642	8640	8627	8722
NO. OF FAMILIES ENGAGED	Nos.	282073	652406	496901	319405	310582	307877	309530	331857	299936	301176
AREA UNDER SILKWORM FOODPLANTS	Hect	33790	15417	11434	15983	11585	11537	43608	47113.6	44278.5	44412.154
ERI	Hect	15796	6601	5510	7176	5936	27000	30319.5	33252.7	29096	29116.034
MUGA	Hect	10371	5995	4383	5931.58	4369	8600	10762.5	12891	12557	12661.64
MULBERRY	Hect	7623	2821	1541	2875	1280	2370	2526.34	2569.9	2624	2634.48
YIELD OF COCOONS											
ERI-CUT COCOONS	MT.	3182	3050	3317	4350.58	6300	6133	6311	6574	6769.96	6847.9
MUGA COCOONS	Lakh Nos.	6361	6528	6864	6480	7865	10496	9865	9533	10511.6	10439.94
MULBERRY REELING COCOONS	MT.	340.5	268	328	439.05	576	597	584.89	234.84	217.52	298.44
PRODUCTION OF SILK YARN	MT.	2700	2497.4	2712.8	3647.5	4866.5	5009.8	5314.8	5549.6	5655.95	5721.199
ERI RAW SILK	MT.	2545.6	2345	2555	3468.25	4650	4733	5048.8	5275.74	5420	5487.815
MUGA RAW SILK	MT.	127.2	126	127	129.6	156.96	193.22	197.29	240.46	210.495	211.27
MULBERRY RAW SILK	MT.	27.24	26.4	31.02	49.64	59.5	52	68.7	33.4	24.6	22.114

Source: Directorate of Sericulture, Assam

HANDLOOM:

Handloom weaving is a part of generational legacy and has been kept alive by the skilled weavers engaged in the age-old tradition since antiquity in Assam. In Assam, handloom weaving is inexorably linked with the State's culture and heritage. In the handloom sector women are involved in significant number, primarily with subsidiary capacity. The sector continues to play very important role in terms of employment generation and socio-economic development of Assam. The sector has gradually grown to meet market demand with commercial production. The state had an estimated number of 108939 full time weavers and 807729 nos. of part time weavers during 2022-23. There were 4986 handloom demonstration circles in the state covering 20157 villages. In the year 2022-23, 33 nos. of Yarn Banks were functioning under the Directorate of Handloom and Textiles providing yarn at subsidised rates under the state sponsored scheme to overcome the constraints faced by the weavers on availability of quality yarn at reasonable price. A

total number of 1,28,260 weavers were benefitted from the Yarn Banks. In 2022-23 there were 102 Handloom Training Centres in the state accommodating 1550 trainees. Combined Handloom production during the year 2022-23 in the weaver's extension service units and handloom production centres of the Directorate was 3,90,838.2 Meters.

An initiative under the Directorate of Handloom & Textiles, Assam to directly procure handloom items from the indigenous weavers of the State through a dedicated online portal under the State flagship scheme, "SWANIRBHAR NAARI (SNN)" without involving any middlemen. The total no. of approved registered weavers under this Scheme during FY-2022-23 was 4,80,080. Presently, arrangements are being in the pipeline for commencement of the 2nd phase of SNN Scheme.

The Handloom Research and Designing Centre (HRDC) under the Directorate is continuously providing assistance in design, pattern, weaving and dying with special emphasis on eco-friendly natural dye and has developed 84 nos of new designs and 15 nos of natural dyes in the year 2022-23. It may also be noted that a three-tier Cooperative system is in operation in the State with the basic objective of development of the handloom sector in an organised way with one Apex Cooperative Federation, eight regional/district level Cooperative societies and 2442 nos. of Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies at the bottom tier.

TOURISM:

Tourism in Assam is based on wildlife, natural beauty, unique flora & fauna, holy shrines, lush green tea gardens, turbulent rivers, vibrant and colorful cultural festivals. Eco-tourism is one of the fastest growing segments of the tourism sector and therefore the Government of Assam has given thrust on this sector. In Assam the ideal time to visit for Tourism is October to May. To make Assam as 365 days tourist destination and to boost the Tourism sector in the State, Government has made endeavours to promote all season Tourism. A campaign has been undertaken both in national and international forum to promote the tourist destinations in the state.

Tourism Department is the nodal agency in framing policies and programmes for the development and promotion of Tourism in Assam, Tourism Department has made investments in infrastructure as well as in creation of other facilities over the years with financial assistance from the Central Government, State Government and the NEC

The Department endeavors to make Assam as one of the most prominent tourist destination of the country, and had taken numerous steps in this regard. The most recent addition to the tourism calendar of the state is the "Brahmaputra River Carnival", organized on a floating sand bar. This carnival provided for a novel way to experience the mighty Brahmaputra and the unique culture of Assam. Tea being an integral part of the landscape of Assam, is also being promoted by the Department, as a major Tourism product. The Department also provides for Guide training, aimed at providing better service to the tourists. Year wise number of domestic and foreign tourist visiting the State is given in the table below:

Table -11.12
NUMBER OF INDIAN AND FOREIGN TOURIST TO ASSAM

Year	Domestic Tourist	Foreign Tourist
2017-18	5934791	31739
2018-19	6027002	41209
2019-20	5146307	18594
2020-21	1351690	347
2021-22	20,49,509	1231
2022-23	96,86,109	18974

Source: 1. Directorate of Tourism, Assam 2. DFO, Assam State Zoo Division

The trend of tourist footfall recorded during the last six years may be seen in the following graph.

Figure 11.6



Key Highlights of "Tourism Policy of Assam, 2022"

The Assam Tourism Policy, 2022 is a part of Assam's strategy to enable rapid growth in the Tourism sector. This policy provides a comprehensive framework for the state's tourism sector to grow in an inclusive and sustainable manner. The policy's goals are to improve the state's tourism development framework, promote tourism related industries, and strengthen tourism support services.

Assam's tourism policy has been developed to closely align with the National Tourism policy and highlights areas where collaboration will be sought from the Ministry of Tourism. This policy will replace the five-year Tourism Policy of Assam, 2017.

The key strategic objectives of the Policy are:

- To enhance the contribution of tourism in Assam's economy by increasing tourism footfalls, duration of stay, and revenue earned per tourism (by targeting high-yield tourists both from India and overseas).
- Promote different types of tourism during different times of the year to ensure round the year footfall of tourists to develop Assam into an all-season tourist destination.
- To spread tourist visitation/expenditure to lesser-known destinations.
- To work in close coordination with National and International Tour Operators and International Travel Trade Bodies and Associations.
- To help in creation of business opportunities and employment in the tourism sector. To provide capacity building opportunities to ensure and create a skilled work force working for the sector.
- To facilitate enhancement of infrastructure at par with international standards in sectors with potential like River Tourism, Tea Tourism and Golf Tourism.
- To preserve the cultural and natural resources of the State and to integrate traditional cultural festivals of the state and develop new tourism oriented products.
- To focus on benefits for the local communities, women and youth from tourism.
- To create an enabling environment for investment.

Table-11.13 shows the trend of number of tourists visited the National Parks in Assam during the last three years

Table -11.13
NUMBER OF TOURIST VISITED NATIONAL PARKS IN ASSAM

Name of Park	Domestic Tourist					Foreign Tourist				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Kaziranga N. Parks	655277	130937	123561	202125	302763	7965	6073	278	654	9183
Nameri N. Parks	66737	5044	0	3132	8180	2445	97	9	25	662
Orang N. Parks	14048	992	0	1592	4080	102	14	0	81	32
Manash N. Parks	10025	18233	55272	26582	52978	1787	98	7	24	808
Dibru Saikhuwa N. Parks	22666	601	461	769	1404	58	4	0	1	13
Pobitora N. Parks	219066	11514	14900	15960	40354	625	218	2	36	619
Raimona N.P.	-	-	-	-	2234	-	-	-	-	10
Chakrasila N.P.	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	2
Dihing Patkai N.P.	-	-	-	-	786	-	-	-	-	71

Source: Directorate of Tourism, Assam

ASSAM SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT COUNCIL (ASTECC):

The Assam Science Technology and Environment Council under Science, Technology and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Assam is an autonomous organisation constituted in 1986-87 for implementing various centrally and state government sponsored schemes through its two divisions i.e. Science and Technology Division and Environment Division. The main objectives of the council is to initiate, support, promote and co-ordinate research and development projects as well as human resources of the state through institutions of the state and with national bodies and socio-economic objectives of the state and to tackle the problems of unemployment and poverty in rural areas and the under privileged sections of the society by infusing science & technology.

Along with the central sectors schemes such as Environment Education Programme (EEP), Environmental Information Awareness capacity Building & Livelihood Programme (EIACP), National Children's Science Congress and Patent Information Centre, the council is implementing various state govt. schemes such as Research & Development(R&D) Programme, Students' Science Project, Aryabhata Science Centres (ASC), Innovation, Technology Generation & Awareness, S&T Institutional and Human Capacity Building, Instrument Development and Service Centre (IDSC), Radio Astronomy Centre, Science & Mathematics Facilitators for the schools of Assam, Establishment and Development of Assam Bio-Resource Centre (ABRC), Climate Cell, Establishment of District Science Centres and Planetarium in Assam, Outreach Programme by College in Rural Schools, School Plant Diversity Centre, NSD & State Science Awards, Mukhyamantrir Bigyan Darshan, Drive Against Superstition, Mass propagation and conservation of RET and medicinal plants, Sadou Asom Maina Parijat Awareness and Sensitization Programme, Chief Minister's Climate Resilient Village Fellowship programmes etc.

Patent Information Centre (PIC):

The Patent Information Centre is scheme of the Department of Science & Technology, Govt. of India to assists researchers and business owners by offering proper guidance on IPR registration, as well as on matters relating to patents, trademarks, logos, geographic indications, and other intellectual property rights. During the financial year 2020-2021 a total number of 126 Innovators were supported, 35 IPR support received, Patent filed/granted 4/2, Patent searches 19, 1 Patent Hearing, Trademark filed/granted 2/2, Trademark searches 5, Copyright filed/granted 4/7 and 4 Copyright FER resolved. In F.Y. 2021-2022 a total number of 4 Patents was filed, Patent granted 5, Trademarks applied 2, Trademarks registered 1, Copyrights and Related rights registered 2 and Geographical Indications applied 1. Again, in F.Y. 2022-2023 received 3 IPR grant: Patent (1), Trademark (1), Copyright (1), Filed 4 IPR: Patent (2), Design (1), Copyright (1) and Searched analysed 8 Patent applications are the major achievements of the scheme.

CHAPTER –XII

POWER

Power here means the energy which is an important factor of the economic infrastructure of a state which requires for overall growth and development of the economy. Electricity is a key input in the core sectors of the economy viz. Agriculture, Industry, Irrigation, and Transport & Communication. It has immense contribution to the economic progress of a state therefore augmentation of the Power Sector is directly related to the expansion of various economic activities of the state as well as the country.

Positive growth of power sector has an impact to enhance and accelerate the larger objectives of the economic sector in the State which extend supports to flowering achievement of the societies in different magnitudes. Electricity consumption is one of the most important indices that reflect the development level of a Nation. The growth and development of a particular region is determined to a large extent by energy availability and per capita consumption of energy.

In Assam the entire power industry of the State was managed by "Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB)" up to 10th December, 2004. After that it was divided into following three separate entities to meet the power requirements of the State.

1. The Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL)
2. The Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGCL)
3. The Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL)

1. The Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL):

Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited, a vibrant growth oriented Public Sector Company registered under 'Company Act, 1956'. It was formed by restructuring Assam State Electricity Board in 2003 and was notified as the State Transmission Utility (STU). Its core business is to efficiently transport electrical power from electrical power bulk heads to the distribution company networks in the state of Assam. Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited inherited 3862 Circuit Kilometres of Extra High Voltage (EHV) lines above 66 KV voltage class and 38 numbers of EHV sub-stations having a total transformation capacity of 1636.50 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) at its year of formation in 2003.

After 2003 with the inclusion of new sub stations and transmission lines its transmission capacity has been increased up to 7826 MVA, line length 5248.68 Circuit Kilometres and 73 nos. of substation which includes 1 no. 400 KV (Kilovolt), 12 nos. Of 220 KV, 60 nos. of 132 KV stations as on October, 2022.

Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Limited (AEGCL) is playing a strategic role as it the largest "STU" in the North Eastern Region. It also understands its responsibility towards the entire North East India and is always extending a helping hand by way of transporting a fair share of power to the other sister States of the region.

AEGCL has consistently maintained the transmission system availability at over 99% which is at par with other National Transmission Utilities.

AEGCL vows to ever strive till all transmission bottlenecks get eradicated. It pledges to deliver unrelenting brilliance in performance, deliver power efficiently but economically, so high safety standers and is committed to respecting environmental and heritage issues.

Table -12.1: Voltage Level Existing Transformation Capacity (in MVA) as on 17.10.2022

Sl. No.	Substation Transformation ratio	Nos.	Transformation Capacity (in MVA)
1	400/220/132/33 kV	1	630
2	220/132/33kV	10	2840
3	220/132/66/33kV	1	16
4	220/33kV	1	100
5	132/66/33KV	1	40
6	132/33KV	58	4168
7	132/11KV	1	32
Total		73	7826

Table-12.2: Voltage Level Existing Transmission Lines (in Circuit KM) as on 17.10.2022

Sl. No.	Voltage Level	Transmission Line length (in Circuit KM)
1	66 KV	326.00
2	132 KV	3140.96
3	220 KV	1775.27
4	400 KV	6.46
Total		5248.68

2. The Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGCL):

Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGCL), a company wholly owned by Govt. of Assam, is a profit-making state GENCO incorporated in the year 2003. The present installed capacity of APGCL stands at 425.66 MW.

Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) Ltd. has rated APGCL as A++ out of 26 States GENCO, only 5 GENCO got A++ rating in the year 2022-23. Power Finance Corporation (PFC) also rated APGCL as A++ in the year 2022-23. Further, as a result of energy efficiency measure, APGCL has received Energy Saving Certificate(s) of 27,386 nos. for PAT cycle-II from Bureau of Energy Efficiency.

The vision of APGCL's is to achieve generation expansion up to 2000 MW by the year 2030 including power generation from renewable energy sources such as hydro and solar etc. to cope with the growing energy demand and to accelerate economic growth in the state.

To provide environment friendly, quality and reliable power to all sections of the society, by creating a value based, customer centric, employee-oriented organization, with an aim to enhance the standard of life of the society in which the organization operates. The major objectives of APGCL are-

- Adequate availability of power by developing new Power Projects.
- Human Resources Development /Management -Reduction of Establishment cost.
- To avoid cost and time overruns on the schemes under execution through effective monitoring systems.
- Best practices for Repair & Maintenance (R&M) of Power Houses & Electrical Infrastructure to improve quality and reliability of power

Table- 12.3: Installed Capacity of Generation Plant (MW)

Type of Plant	Name of Plant	Year		
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Hydel	KLHEP	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Myntriang SHEP Stage-I	6.00	9.00	9.00
	Myntriang SHEP, Stage-II	4.50	4.50	4.50
Natural Gas Based Power Station	LTPS	60.00	60.00	60.00
	LRPP	69.75	69.76	69.76
	NTPS	42.00	42.00	34.47
	NRPP	0.00	62.25	62.25
Waste Heat Recovery Unit	LTPS WHRU	37.20	37.20	37.20
	NTPS WHRU	22.50	22.50	12.33
	NRPP WHRU	0.00	36.15	36.15
Total		341.96	443.36	425.66

[Source: CGM (Generation), APGCL, Guwahati-1]

Table-12.4: Gross Electricity Generation [Million Unit-(MU)]

Type of Plant	Name of Plant	Year		
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Hydel	KLHEP	202.62	407.25	475.78
	Myntriang SHEP Stage-I	19.29	18.27	34.34
	Myntriang SHEP, Stage-II	11.96	14.83	22.31
Gas	LTPS	447.57	406.52	540.52
	LRPP	477.07	510.11	505.41
	NTPS	231.08	157.10	192.86
	NRPP	0.00	490.56	442.23
Total		1389.59	2004.65	2213.45

Table-12.5: Auxiliary Energy Consumption (MU)

Type of Plant	Name of Plant	Year		
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Hydel	KLHEP	0.57	2.04	2.38
	Myntriang SHEP Stage-I	0.19	0.18	0.34
	Myntriang SHEP, Stage-II	0.12	0.15	0.22
Gas	LTPS	36.96	38.31	41.70
	LRPP	9.67	11.32	8.01
	NTPS	12.35	8.94	10.96
	NRPP	0.00	22.29	14.82
Total		59.86	83.23	78.43

Table-12.6: Net Electricity Generation (MU)

Net Unit Generation (MU)				
Type of Plant	Name of Plant	Year		
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Hydel	KLHEP	202.06	405.22	473.40
	Myntriang SHEP Stage-I	19.09	18.09	33.99
	Myntriang SHEP, Stage-II	11.84	14.68	22.09
Gas	LTPS	410.61	368.21	498.82
	LRPP	467.41	498.79	497.40
	NTPS	218.73	148.16	181.90
	NRPP	N.A.	468.08	427.41
Total		1329.74	1921.23	2135.01

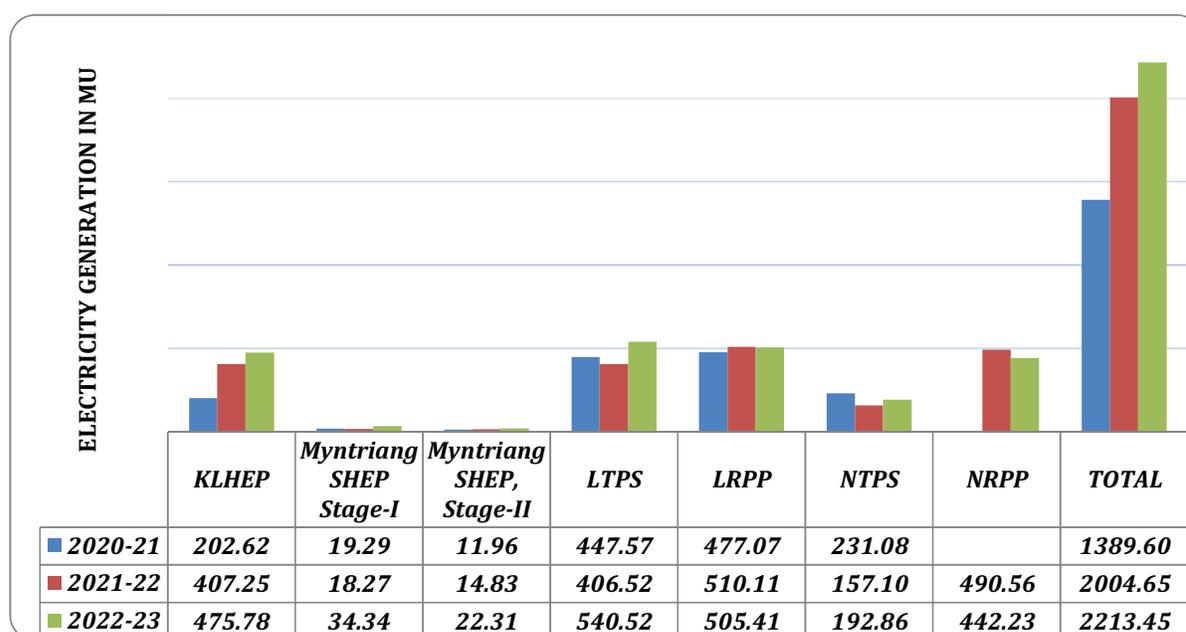


Fig.-12.01. Gross Electricity Generation

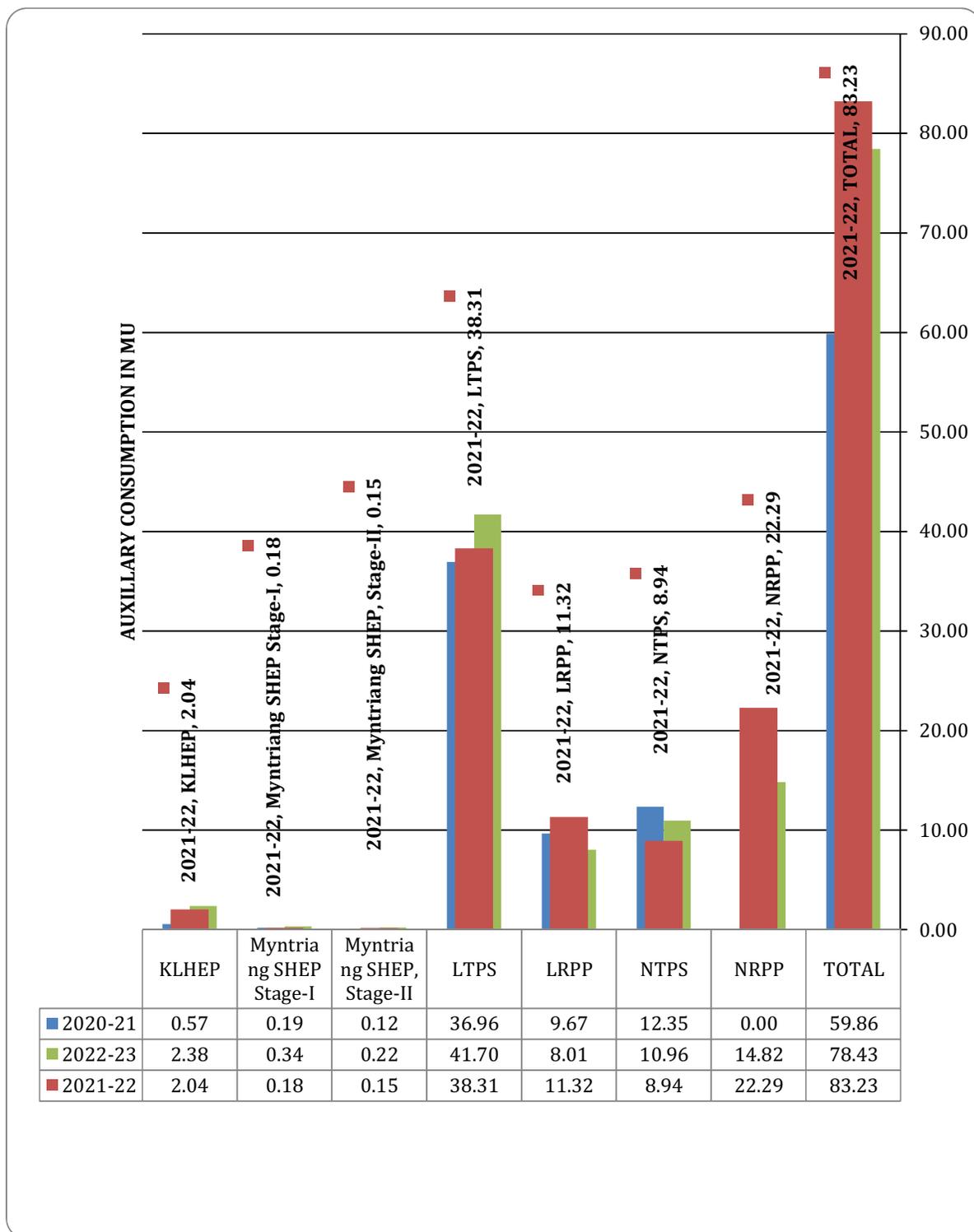


Fig.-12.02. Year wise Auxiliary Energy Generation

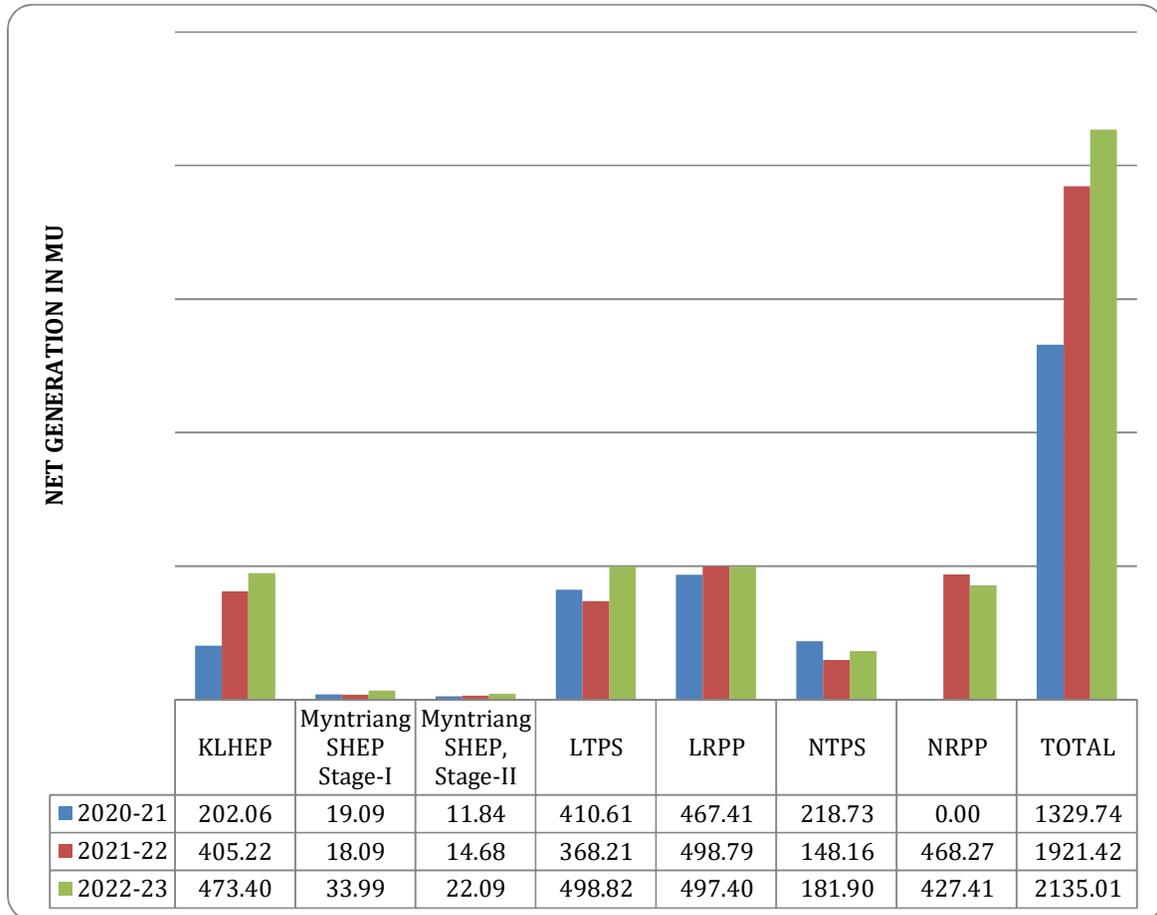


Fig.-12.03. Year wise Net Electricity Generation

Table-12.7. Year wise Electricity Generation Portfolio

YEARWISE ELECTRICITY GENERATION PORTFOLIO				
Type of Power Plant	Electricity Generated (MU)			Present Change in 2022-23 over 2021-22
	2020-2021	2021-22	2022-23	
Thermal Power Plant (Natural Gas based)	1155.73	1564.29	1681.01	7.46
Hydro Power Plant	233.87	440.35	532.42	20.91

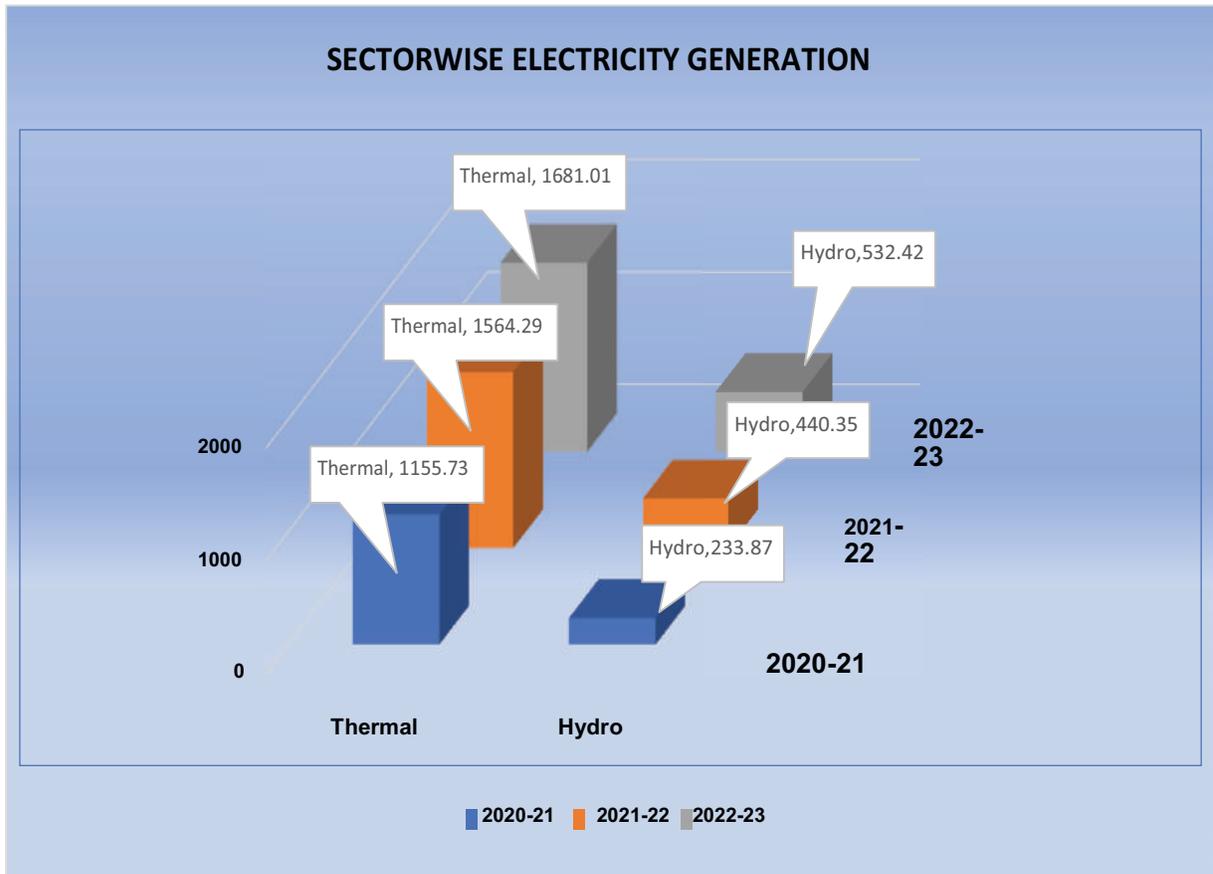


Fig.-12.04. Year wise Electricity Generation Portfolio

3. The Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL):

Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL) is to undertake distribution, trading and supply of electricity in the state of Assam in accordance with provisions of applicable law and all activities ancillary to it. It has the mandate to develop, maintain and operate the power distribution system in the state of Assam by carrying out the business of power supply to every part of the state.

The Assam Power Distribution Company Limited has a vision to be the catalyst for holistic growth of the state by powering agriculture and industry: lighting homes – rural and urban, and generating internal resources for continually improving technology and delivery systems to induce customers’ delight”.

(A) Power Supply Position:

Energy requirement in Assam was worked out at 11460 MU (Million Units) for the year 2022-23. The power requirement was 10844 MU and 10192 MU for the year 2021-22 and 2020-21 respectively. At the same time the peak demand of electricity in the state has been increased from 2165 MW in 2021-22 to 2426 MW in 2022-23. The shortfall of power during these periods was approximately 3% as per available records. The requirement and shortage of electricity in Assam is shown in table 12.4

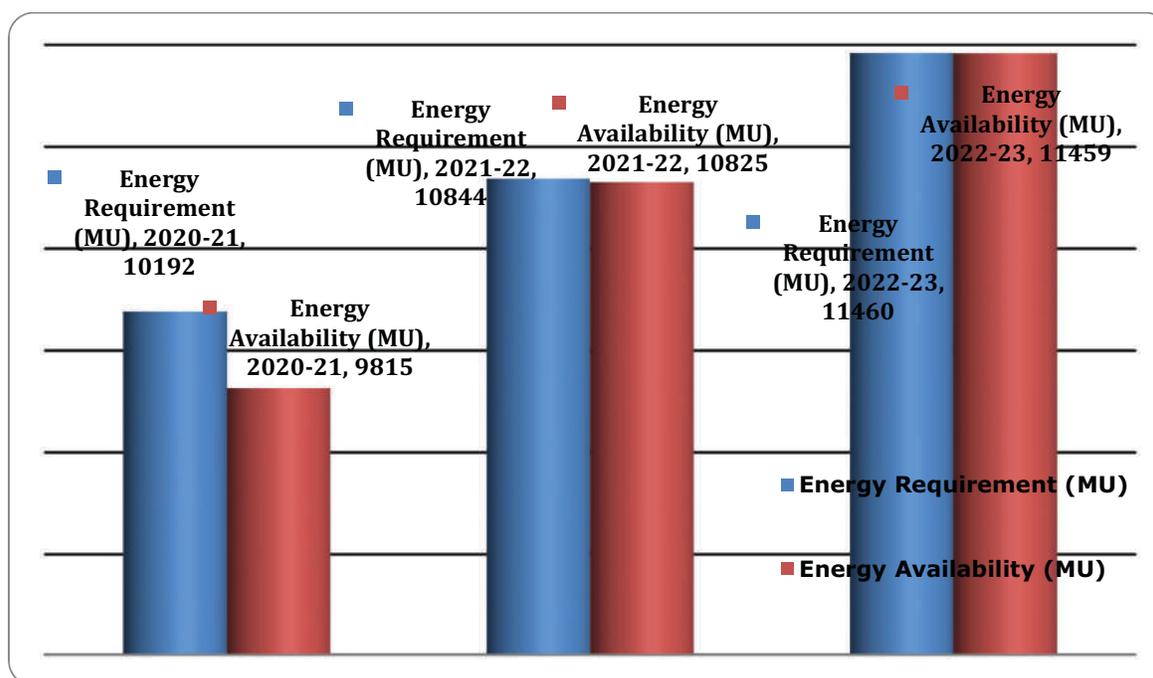
Table- 12.8. Requirement and Shortage of Electricity in Assam of last 3 years-

Item	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Energy Requirement (MU)	10192	10844	11460
Energy Availability (MU)	9815	10825	11459
Shortage (MU)	377	19	1
Peak demand (MW)	2051	2165	2426
Peak Demand Met (MW)	1990	2120	2357
Shortage (MW)	61	45	69
Shortage (in %)	2.97%	2.08%	2.84%

(Source: APDCL (Comm. & EE))

Diagrammatic representation of energy requirement and availability of Electricity in Assam from 2020-21 to 2021-22 and 2022-23 is given at Figure- 12.01

Fig.-12.05: Energy requirement and availability of Electricity in Assam from 2020-21 to 2022-23.



In order to meet the shortage of electricity generated from its own sources and also to meet the growing demand of consumers in the state, the power distribution company of the state purchases electricity from different sources and agencies. Table – 12.8 shows the amount of energy purchased in Assam during the last five years (the figure also includes purchase from its sister concern, i.e. AEGCL)

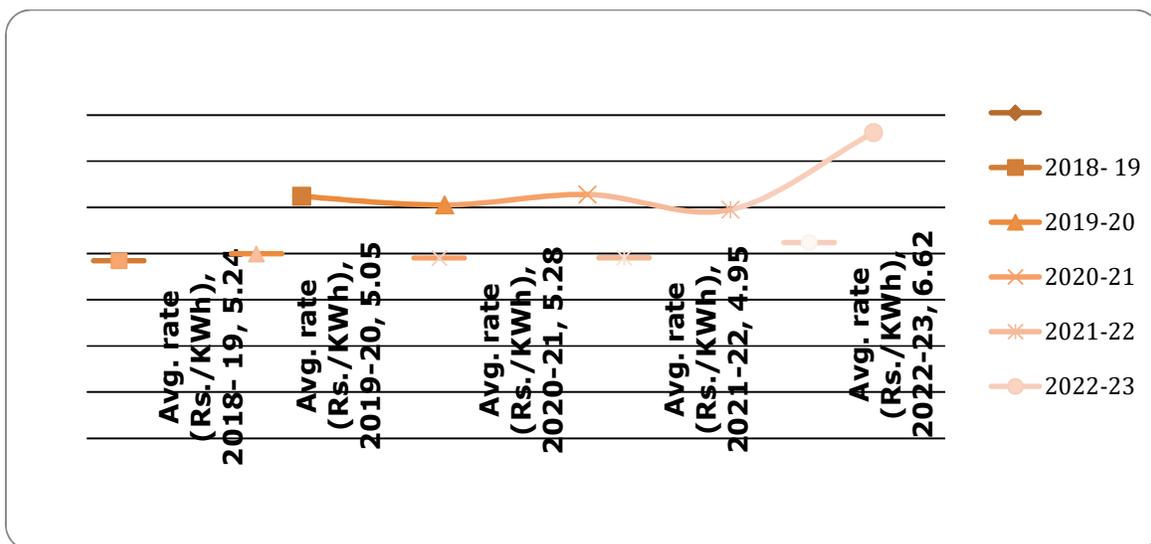
Table: 12.9. ELECTRICITY PURCHASED, ASSAM

Year	MU purchased/generated (ex-bus)	All charges total (Rs. in Crore)	Avg. rate (Rs./KWh)
2018- 19	9730.24	5100.59	5.24
2019-20	10940.85	5530.19	5.05
2020-21	11003.64	5807.24	5.28
2021-22	11952.58	5917.01	4.95
2022-23	12813.04	8478.85	6.62

(Source: Chief General Manager (Com & EE), APDCL, Bijulee Bhawan, Guwahati)

The graphic representation of average energy purchased rate of last three years is at Figure 12.03

Fig.-12.06. Average Energy Purchased rate of last four years



(B) Number of Electricity Consumers:

The domestic categories of consumers include Jeevan Dhara, LT (Dom A, Dom B) and HT (Dom) categories, while commercial categories include LT (Com) & HT (Com) categories. The total number of consumers in Assam is shown in Tables-12.6

Table- 12.10. Total number of Electricity Consumers in Assam

YEAR	DOMESTIC	COMMERCIAL	Industrial	Agriculture	Traction	Public Water Works & Sewage pumping	Street Lighting	Miscellaneous & Others	Total
2019-20	5501833	282682	22038	33340	NA	4679	2036	55120	5901728
2020-21	5905888	294900	22727	36159	0	5084	3938	62539	6331235
2021-22	6099774	349599	23575	41451	3	6510	3292	81128	6605333
2022-23	6235032	345375	26962	42039	5	9763	4019	104669	6767864

[Source: Assam Power Distribution Company Ltd.]

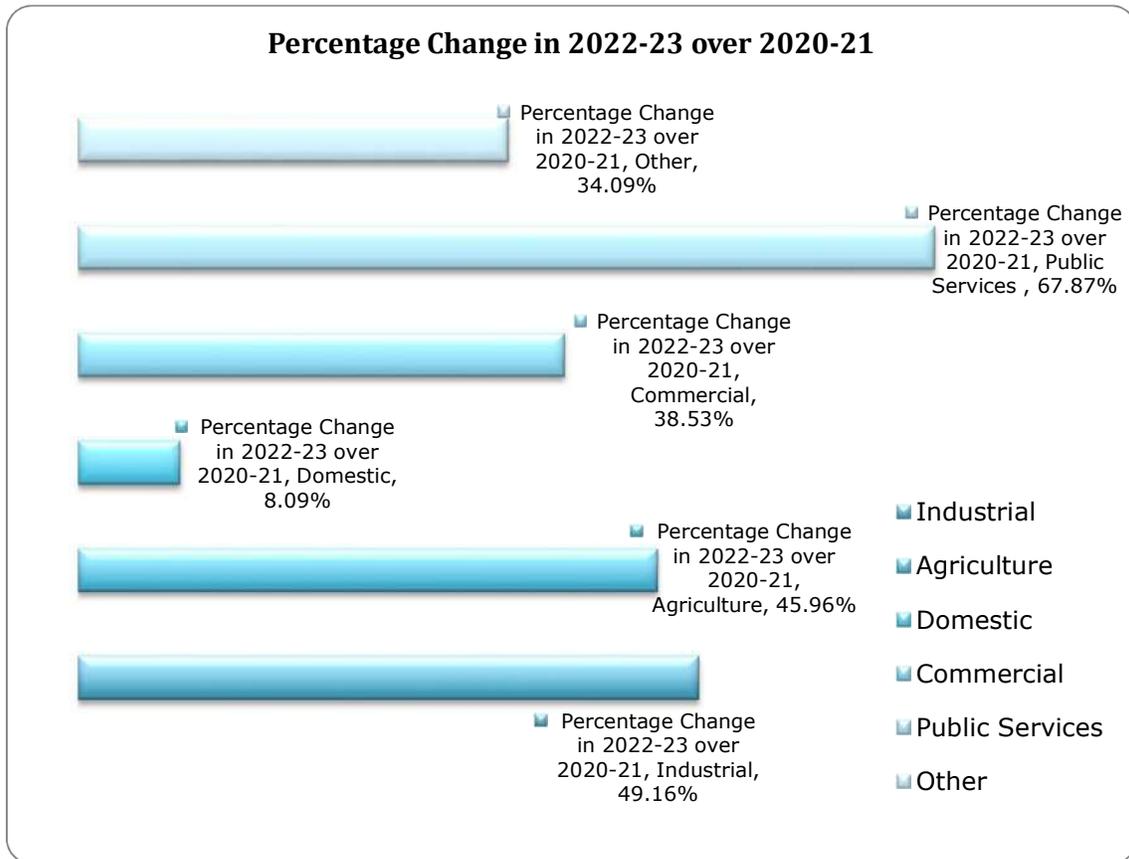
(C) Sector wise electricity consumption in Assam is shown in Table-12.11

Table- 12.11 Sector Wise Electricity Consumption in Assam in MU

Sector	Period			Percentage Change in 2022-23 over 2020-21
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	
Industrial	1011.56	1232.00	1508.80	49.16%
Agriculture	37.27	48.00	54.40	45.96%
Domestic	4224.86	4718.00	4566.80	8.09%
Commercial	987.22	1152.00	1367.60	38.53%
Public Services (Public Lighting and water Supply Works)	99.72	119.00	167.40	67.87%
Other	1097.20	1251.00	1471.20	34.09%

Sector wise electricity consumption in Assam during the year 2022-23 in comparison of 2020-21 is reflected in Fig-12.02 in percentage.

Fig.-12.07. Sector-wise % of Electricity Consumers in Assam during 2022-23



(D) REGULATORY MEASURES AND ELECTRICITY TARIFFS:

Assam Electricity Regulatory Commission was established as per the Electricity Act, 2003 with the responsibility to determine tariff for generation, supply and transmission of electricity, regulating price of electricity procurement, facilitating intra-state transmission, issue licences for such activity and act as an adjudicator upon disputes between parties. The activities of the Commission are guided by the National Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan and tariff policy published under section 3. The Commission issued a number of important directives for compliance by the utilities within specified time frames. Assam Electricity Regulatory Commission has revised the schedule of tariff for all the category of consumers of APDCL with effect from 1st April 2023. The revised schedule of tariff is given at 12.12.

Table-12.12. Category wise Tariff for APDCL's Consumer applicable with effect from April'2023

i) LT Category

SL NO	CONSUMER CATEGORY	Fixed charges (Rs/kw/mth)	Energy charges (Rs. per KWh)			
			Base Rate	Govt. Subsidy	FPPPA	Effective Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LT-1	Jeevan Dhara 0.5 kw and 1.5 kwh/day	40.00	5.05	1.00	0.30	4.35
LT-II	Domestic A- above 0.5 kw to 5 kw					
	0 to 120 units per month	70.00	5.70	0.75	0.30	5.25
	121 to 240 units per month	70.00	7.00	0.00	0.30	7.30
	Balance units	70.00	7.90	0.00	0.30	8.20
LT-III	Domestic –B above 5 KW to 30 KW	70.00	7.45	0.00	0.70	8.15
LT-IV	Commercial Load above 0.5 kw and up to 30 kw	150.00	7.90	0.00	0.70	8.60
LT-V	General Purpose Supply up to 30 kw				0.70	
A	Non-commercial and Non-domestic users	165.00	6.95	0.00	0.70	7.65
B	Government primary and Secondary / Higher Secondary Schools	90.00	6.85	0.00	0.70	7.55
LT-VI	public lighting	140.00	6.90	0.00	0.70	7.60
LT-VII	Agriculture up to 30 kw	65.00	5.05	0.00	0.70	5.75
LT- VIII (i)	Small Industries Rural up to 30 kw	70.00	5.55	0.00	0.70	6.25

SL NO	CONSUMER CATEGORY	Fixed charges (Rs/kw/mth)	Energy charges (Rs. per KWh)			
			Base Rate	Govt. Subsidy	FPPPA	Effective Rate
LT- VIII (ii)	Small Industries urban up to 30 kw	80.00	5.80	0.00	0.70	6.50
LT-IX	Temporary Supply					
	Domestic	105.00	9.89	0.00	0.70	10.59
	Non- domestic non Agriculture	155.00	11.99	0.00	0.70	12.69
	Agriculture	65.00	5.15	0.00	0.70	5.85
LT-X	LT- Electric Vehicle Charging Station	150.00	5.90	0.00	0.70	6.60

ii) HT Category:

SL NO	CONSUMER CATEGORY	Fixed charges (Rs/kVA/mth)	Energy charges (Rs. per KWh)		
			4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6
HT-I	HT Domestic 30 kw (35kVA)	70.00	7.60	0.70	8.30
HT-II	HT commercial 30 kw (35 kVA)	210.00	8.00	0.70	8.70
HT-III	public water works	155.00	6.75	0.70	7.45
HT-IV	Bulk supply 30 kw and above				
HT-IV (i)	Educational Institutions	150.00	7.15	0.70	7.85
HT IV(ii)	others	210.00	8.10	0.70	8.80
HT - V(A)	HT small industries above 30 kw (35 kvA and up to 50kvA	90.00	6.25	0.70	6.95
HT- V(B)	HT Industries-1 (50 kVA to 150KVA)	200.00	6.65	0.70	7.35
HT V (C	HT Industries-II above 150 KVA (option 1)	280.00	7.05	0.70	7.75

SL NO	CONSUMER CATEGORY	Fixed charges (Rs/kw/mth)	Energy charges (Rs. per KWh)			
			Base Rate	Govt. Subsidy	FPPPA	Effective Rate
LT- VIII (ii)	Small Industries urban up to 30 kw	80.00	5.80	0.00	0.70	6.50
LT-IX	Temporary Supply					
	Domestic	105.00	9.89	0.00	0.70	10.59
	Non- domestic non Agriculture	155.00	11.99	0.00	0.70	12.69
	Agriculture	65.00	5.15	0.00	0.70	5.85
LT-X	LT- Electric Vehicle Charging Station	150.00	5.90	0.00	0.70	6.60

ii) HT Category:

SL NO	CONSUMER CATEGORY	Fixed charges (Rs/kVA/mth)	Energy charges (Rs. per KWh)		
			4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6
HT-I	HT Domestic 30 kw (35kVA)	70.00	7.60	0.70	8.30
HT-II	HT commercial 30 kw (35 kVA)	210.00	8.00	0.70	8.70
HT-III	public water works	155.00	6.75	0.70	7.45
HT-IV	Bulk supply 30 kw and above				
HT-IV (i)	Educational Institutions	150.00	7.15	0.70	7.85
HT IV(ii)	others	210.00	8.10	0.70	8.80
HT - V(A)	HT small industries above 30 kw (35 kvA and up to 50kvA	90.00	6.25	0.70	6.95
HT- V(B)	HT Industries-1 (50 kVA to 150KVA)	200.00	6.65	0.70	7.35
HT V (C	HT Industries-II above 150 KVA (option 1)	280.00	7.05	0.70	7.75

The figures of transmission, distribution and commercial losses in the state are presented in Table - 12.6.

Table-12.13. Transmission, Distribution and Commercial losses of energy

Item	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Energy Input (MUS) (At APDCL end)	9156.10	10259.40	10984.00
Energy Billed (MUS)	7457.80	8520.10	9202.55
T & D Losses (MUS) (in %)	18.55%	16.95%	16.22%
Amount Billed (Rs. in crore)	5283.65	6017.48	7300.86
Amount realised (Rs. in Crore)	4990.98	6303.82	7343.86
Collection Efficiency (in %)	94.46%	104.76%	100.59%
Aggregate Transmission and Commercial Losses (%)	23.06%	13.00%	15.73%

(Source: APDCL. T&D losses: Transmission and Distribution losses)

(F) APDCL-RE (RURAL ELECTRIFICATION):

The Power Department has taken up a number of initiatives for electrifying the rural areas of the State under the flagship programme of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGVY), Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana-SAUBHAGYA.

Financial Status of last 3 years under DDUGJY-RE (XII Plan), DDUGJY, SAUBHAGYA and DDUGJY-New (Addl. HH) Schemes is given at Table 12.14

Table 12.14: Fund Received and Expenditure

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of Scheme	FY 2020-21		FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23	
	Fund Received	Expenditure	Fund Received	Expenditure	Fund Received	Expenditure
DDUGJY-RE (XII Plan)	115.48	131.67	94.50	116.57	2.75	71.06
DDUGJY	2.75	158.53	90.76	111.5	18.11	122.62
Saubhagya /Addl. Infra	476.92	431.3	157.89	233.72	0.00	68.97
DDUGJY-New (Addl. HH)	-	-	-	-	164.48	137.12
Total	595.15	721.5	343.15	461.79	185.34	399.77

(G) Strategies of APDCL for Capacity Enhancement

The following strategies are taken up as mission of APDCL for its capacity development –

- Planning in advance for procurement of sufficient quantity of power to meet demands.
- Mobilizing sufficient resources to undertake capacity enhancement of distribution substations and lines.
- Extension of network to make electricity available to all villages & hamlets.
- Awareness of customers on consumption & utilization of power.
- Installation of Smart Meters in all households
- Accurate monthly billing, 100% revenue collection & Energy audit.
- Appointment of franchisees for incrementing service efficiency.
- Detection of unauthorized use of power through vigilance cell.
- Training of Employees on customer centric behaviour.
- Consumer Indexing & Modernization of Complaint booths
- Strong financial discipline Generating Customer confidence
- Master plan for HT/LT ratio
- Reduction of AT&C loss by phase conversion
- Replacement of overhead lines with underground cables
- Massive disconnections drives for non-payment of electricity dues and anti-thefts drives are being taken
- Try to reduce the Govt. arrears as far as possible.
- Stress upon Artificial intelligence (AI) based metering and billing to reduce human intervention as far as possible
- Request has been made to State Govt. to enhance the outstanding loan and grant to equity
- Stress upon strengthening of Distribution Network of APDCL from AIIB/ADB funding
- Re-conducting of 33 KV,11 KV and LT lines under Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme (RDSS)
- Efforts have been made to procure sufficient numbers of transformers with Govt. funding
- Conducting Quarterly Energy Accounting of all energy inflows at various level in the distribution periphery of the network and Annual Energy Audit as per the regulations “ (Manner and Intervals for Conducting of Energy Audit in electricity distribution company)” notified by Bureau of Energy Efficiency(BEE) through Ministry of Power, Govt. of India.
- To identify areas of high loss and pilferage, and thereby focus efforts to necessary corrective action

INITIATIVES ON SOLAR POWER GENERATION IN ASSAM:

The current energy scenario and the deteriorating environmental plight even threatening extinction of humanity have compelled nations to embrace Renewable Energy research & development. Economic development of a state resembles the overall growth in various sectors. Consumption of electricity in Assam is increasing at a steady pace every year hence to reduce the conventional energy consumption growth in renewable energy field is extremely crucial.

Assam Energy Development Agency (AEDA)

- The Assam Energy Development Agency (AEDA) will ensure the convergence in the areas of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) for the State of Assam by disseminating information to initiate, promote, support and co-ordinate all activities in the field of Renewable Energy Sources with other stakeholders and by concerted efforts of governments, local institutions, NGOs, the private sector as well as the international community towards the promotion of different DRE technologies.
- As a technical entity in new and renewable energy sources within the state, the organisation is responsible for exploring and promotion of various renewable energy technologies through different decentralized power generation models to achieve SDG7.
- The previous data pursuance of different NRSE projects may be helpful for the baseline assessment and implementation of DRE project

Power sector in India has been thriving steadily since Independence and is predicted to witness massive development in the field of renewable energy in the near future. Energy sector plays a key role in the economic growth of the country.

AEDA is implementing various types of renewable projects in the solar field, viz. Rooftop SPV, Solar Street Lights, Floating Solar Power plants since inception.

Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Plants:

Rooftop Solar plants has become quite ubiquitous in Assam from the last few years, as this is the optimum way of utilising the free unused space on the top of the roof for minimising the electricity consumption from the utility. Physical performance of renewal energy is given in Table-12.7A & 12.7B.

Table-12.15.various Schemes undertaken by New Renewable Energy (NER), APDCL during the year 2021-22 & 2022-23

(I) Year: 2021-22

SI. No.	Name of Scheme	Total allotment in nos.	Solar Plant Capacity (MW)	Status
1	Smart Street Lighting Systems in identified Urban Areas under State Budgetary Support, Govt. of Assam	372	-	Completed
2	Off Grid Solar Power Plants at Primary Health Centres (PHC) located in remote villages under State Budgetary Support, Govt. of Assam	94	470	Completed

3	Grid Connected Rooftop Solar PV Power Plants at different locations including Govt. buildings, Institutional sectors etc. under Integrated Power Development Schemes (IPDS), Govt. of India	24	604	Completed
4	MW Generation Grid Connected Solar Power Plants under Build-Own-Operate (BOO) mode with PPA for 25 years between APDCL & M/s Azure Power Forty Pvt. Ltd.	25 MW X 3 + 15 MW X 1	90	Commissioned
5	MW Generation Grid Connected Solar Power Plants under Build-Own-Operate (BOO) mode with PPA for 25 years between APDCL & M/s Maheswari Mining and Energy Pvt. Ltd.	10 MW X 1	10	Commissioned
6	Off Grid Floating Solar Power Plant including 20 nos. of LED based Street Lighting System installed at Jor Pukhuri, Guwahati, Assam with own funding Support by APDCL.		0.015	Commissioned

(II) Year: 2022-23

SI. No.	Name of Scheme	Total allotment in nos.	Solar Plant Capacity (MW)	Status
7	Implementation of Semi integrated LED based Solar Street Lighting Systems at different locations of Sualkuchi in Kamrup district of Assam.	500	-	Completed
8	Implementation of Semi integrated LED based Solar Street Lighting Systems at Assam-Nagaland Border under Amguri Electrical Sub Division, Amguri, Assam	20	-	Completed

SI. No.	Name of Scheme	Total allotment in nos.	Solar Plant Capacity (MW)	Status
9	Implementation of 70 MW Solar Power Plant at Khudigaon Pt-II, Bilasipara, in Dhubri District of Assam under BOO mode	-	70	LOA already issued & PPA signing with SJVN Green Energy Ltd. is in process.
10	Implementation of 50 MW Solar Power Plant at no. 3 Sitalmari Village under Borsola Revenue Circle, Dhekiajuli, Sonitpur District of Assam under BOO mode	-	50	LOA already issued & PPA signing with SJVN Green Energy Ltd. is in process.
11	Implementation of 200 MW Solar Power Plant anywhere in Assam under BOO mode	-	200	LOA already issued & PPA signing with SJVN Green Energy Ltd. is in process.
12	Development of 1000 MW Solar Power Projects by formation of JV between APDCL and NLC India Ltd.	-	1000	MoU signed between APDCL and NLC India Ltd. on 09.08.2022 for formation of Joint Venture Company (JVC) JVC formation is under process.
13	Setting up of Battery Storage System by formation of JVC between APDCL and ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd	-	250	Cabinet Approval was granted on 07.12.2022, MoU was signed between APDCL and OTPC on 11.01.2023. JVA Agreement signed between the parties on 01/06/2023 for formation of JVC.
14	Development of 1000 MW Solar Power Projects by formation of JV between APDCL and SJVN Green Energy Ltd.	-	1000	MoU signed between APDCL and SJVN Green Energy Ltd. on 17.10.2022 for formation of Joint Venture Company (JVC). JVC formation is under process.
15	Implementation of 1000 MW Solar Power Plant at Lahorijan, Diphu, Karbi Anglongin Assam under Mukhya Mantri Sauro Shakti Prokolpo.	-	1000	Draft DPR submitted to Asian Development Bank (ADB) in September'2023

SI. No.	Name of Scheme	Total allotment in nos.	Solar Plant Capacity (MW)	Status
16	Implementation of Semi integrated LED based Solar Street Lighting Systems at Chanaka VILLAGE, Morigaon dist.	25	-	Completed
17	Electrification of left-out Households in Remote villages through Solar PV Standalone System under DDUGJY-New Scheme	49365	14.81	Completed
18	Electrification of Anganwadi Centres & Primary Schools under Xonali Xaishab Bikashit Axom	830	830	In Process
19	Implementation of High Mast Solar Street Lighting Systems at Hajo urban Cluster Region in Kamrup dist. Of Assam.	55		Completed

Table-12.16. Renewable Energy Physical Performance of APDCL during 2021-22

SI. No.	Name of District	Implementation of LED based Solar Street Lighting Systems at different locations in the State of Assam under State Budgetary Support, Govt. of Assam	Smart Solar Street Lighting Systems in identified Urban Areas under State Budgetary Support, Govt. of Assam	Off Grid Solar Power Plants at different historical locations, religious places like Satra etc in the State of Assam under State Budgetary Support, Govt. of Assam		Off-Grid Solar Power Plants at Primary Health Centres (PHC) located in remote villages under State Budgetary Support, Govt. of Assam		Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar PV Power Plants with battery backup at different Govt. buildings under State Budgetary Support, Govt. of Assam	Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar PV Power Plants at different locations including Govt. Buildings, Institutional sectors etc under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Govt. of India
		Qty.	Qty.	No. of Locations	Plant Capacity (KW)	No. of Rural PHCs	Plant capacity (KW)	Plant capacity (KW)	Plant Capacity (KW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kokrajhar	0	11	2	10	5	25	0	17
2	Dhubri	0	10	1	5	4	20	29	0
3	Goalpara	0	16	1	5	4	20	2	0
4	Barpeta	44	27	7	45	5	25	105	65
5	Morigaon	25	4	2	10	4	20	0	0
6	Nagaon	10	16	3	20	7	35	18	37
7	Sonitpur	32	20	3	15	5	25	18	0
8	Lakhimpur	0	6	2	10	2	10	10	0
9	Dhemaji	0	14	0	0	2	10	20	0
10	Tinsukia	14	20	2	10	2	10	38	60
11	Dibrugarh	0	21	1	5	3	15	0	40
12	Sivasagar	30	21	3	15	5	25	10	0
13	Jorhat	0	20	2	10	4	20	0	63
14	Golaghat	0	20	3	15	4	20	0	17
15	KarbiAnglong	6	0	1	5	4	20	15	40
16	DimaHasao	0	0	3	15	1	5	0	0
17	Cachar	16	14	2	10	3	15	0	0
18	Karimganj	0	12	0	0	3	15	0	0
19	Hailakandi	0	2	1	5	1	5	0	0
20	Bongaigaon	0	6	1	5	2	10	0	0
21	Chirang	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0
22	Kamrup	4	25	5	25	7	35	32	20
23	Kamrup (M)	83	23	2	10	3	15	250	216
24	Nalbari	0	13	6	30	4	20	5	0
25	Baksa	0	11	1	5	3	15	10	0
26	Darrang	0	16	2	10	3	15	2	29

SI. No.	Name of District	Implementation of LED based Solar Street Lighting Systems at different locations in the State of Assam under State Budgetary Support, Govt. of Assam	Smart Solar Street Lighting Systems in identified Urban Areas under State Budgetary Support, Govt. of Assam	Off Grid Solar Power Plants at different historical locations, religious places like Satra etc in the State of Assam under State Budgetary Support, Govt. of Assam		Off-Grid Solar Power Plants at Primary Health Centres (PHC) located in remote villages under State Budgetary Support, Govt. of Assam		Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar PV Power Plants with battery backup at different Govt. buildings under State Budgetary Support, Govt. of Assam	Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar PV Power Plants at different locations including Govt. Buildings, Institutional sectors etc under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), Govt. of India
		Qty.	Qty.	No. of Locations	Plant Capacity (KW)	No. of Rural PHCs	Plant capacity (KW)	Plant capacity (KW)	Plant Capacity (KW)
27	Udalguri	0	2	1	5	2	10	0	0
28	Biswanath	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Charaideo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Hojai	0	22	0	0	0	0	11	0
31	Majuli	58	0	12	65	0	0	0	0
32	South Salmara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	W.K Anglong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Bajali	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
35	Tamulpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Assam	322	372	69	365	94	470	589	604

* The Renewable Projects developed by private parties & other agencies are not included.

Source: APDCL

CHAPTER -XIII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Transport and Communication plays a vital role for development of the economy of a state or a country. Transport and Communication sector has a significant role particularly the surface transport sector to facilitate speedier economic development of the entire region.

The status, role and contribution of transport sector in Assam is given below-

(A) ROADS:

The road network in Assam comprises of total 65748.00 km consisting of 3927.24 km national highways and 61820.76 km of roads under PWD in Assam as on 31.03.2023. Out of 61820.76 km of PWD roads State Highway comprises 2540.36 km, Major District road comprises 4309.93 km, urban road comprises 3182.10 km and rural road comprises 51788.37 km.

Out of the total 65748.00 km road length in the State including National Highway 51482.00 km surfaced roads and 14266.00 km is un-surfaced. Government has always given thrust to enhance the road network in Assam. Table 13.1 reflects the different categories of road network in Assam. 45554/48336

Table- 13.1: Road Network in Assam (in Km)

Items	Year					
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
National Highway	3900.44	3890.00	3893.00	3882.98	3882.88	3927.24
State Highway	2530.00	2530.00	2530.00	2530.00	2540.36	2540.36
Major District Road	4379.00	4379.00	4379.00	4379.00	4309.93	4309.93
Rural Road	40367.00	45336.00	46344.00	46344.00	46789.50	51788.37
Urban Road	1714.00	1714.00	1739.00	1739.00	1738.50	3182.10
Surfaced Road*	28480.00	30048.00	31493.00	32605.00	46980.13	51482.00
Un Surfaced Road	18917.00	20784.00	17284.00	16020.00	12281.04	14266.00

[Source: Office of the Chief Engineer PWD (Roads), Assam]

Over the last six years from 2017, surfaced road length has increased by 80%. It is expected to increase surface road length around 10% during the financial year 2023-24.

The following road construction works have been completed under the Central Flagship Programme PMGSY from the financial year 2019-20 till date. The figure shown at

Table- 13.2

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Road completed in No.	Road completed in KM
1	Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana -I	8303	26737.00
2	Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana-II	233	1716.00
3	Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana-III	338	2744.00
	Total	8874	31197.00
Further 569 Km of construction of road under process of sanction by Govt of India			

[Source: Office of the Chief Engineer PWD (Roads), Assam]

The following projects are being implemented under loan assistance from different external funding authorities-

Assam Bridge Project: Under the Assam Bridge Project the following construction of 6-Lane Extra dosed PSC Bridge over River Brahmaputra connecting Guwahati and North-Guwahati including viaduct and Approaches, etc).

The road construction under New Development Bank (NDB) has been taken up and its overall progress is 74%. Component wise progresses is given at table no.13.3-

Table: 13.3

Sl. No.	Name of component	Progress in percentage
1	South Bank Elevated Corridor	91
2	South Bank Ramp Portion	61
3	Main Bridge	88
4	North Bank Viaduct	87

[Source: Office of the Chief Engineer PWD (Roads), Assam]

Assam Secondary Road Improvement Project (ASRIP): The project has been funded by Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank with the cost of Rs. 3519.27 crore. The road/bridge constructs under the project are- i) Historic Dhodor Ali, ii) Major Bridges over the Subansiri at Dhunaguri and Luit to provide connectivity to Majuli from Lakhimpur side. And iii) Sarthebari Pathsala Road

Assam South Asia Sub regional Economic Corporation corridor Connectivity Project: The Project is funded by Asian Development Bank with a project cost of Rs. 3994.00 crore to ensure the uniform road development. The road constructs under this project are -i) Major Roads in Dima Hasao District, ii) Major Roads in Karbi Anglong District, iii) Major Roads in West Karbi Anglong District, iv) Major Roads in Bodoland Territorial Region and v) Major Roads in Barak Valley Region.

Assam Resilient Rural Bridge Programme: The project is funded by World Bank with a project cost of Rs. 4359.00 crore. The works under this project are- i) Maintenance of Existing RCC Bridges, ii) Replacement of old RCC/Steel Bridges , iii) Widening of Existing Narrow RCC Bridges to 2 lane, iv) Replacement of Timber Bridges with RCC bridges, v) New construction of RCC bridges in missing Links/Gaps and vi) Replacement of Damaged/Washed out bridges with RCC bridges

The Assam Disaster Resilient Rural Bridge has been taken up with funding from the World Bank for construction, widening, rehabilitation of 1085 nos. of RCC Bridges is given at table 13.4

Table 13.4

Sl. No.	Particulars	Tentative Bridges (in No.)
1	Existing RCC Bridge requiring maintenance /repair	29
2	Old RCC /Steel Bridge which needs for replacement with new RCC bridge	93
3	Existing Narrow RCC Bridge required to be widened to 2 lane	99
4	Existing Timber/SPT/Wooden Bridges to be converted/ replaced with new RCC Bridges	670 (PWRD=557 & Non PWRD=113)
5	New 2 lane RCC Bridges proposed for Construction in Missing Link/Bridge Gap	194
	Total	1085

Assam Bridge Project-II: The project has been taken up for "Construction of 4 lane extradosed PSC bridge over river Brahmaputra connecting Palashbari and Sualkuchi including via-duct , approaches and river training works, etc . The project is funded by New Development Bank and its estimated cost of Rs. 3197.20 crore

Government of Assam has allocated fund of Rs. 17752.00 crore from the financial year 2018-19 to 2023-24 under State Priority Scheme under SOPD-G. Moreover the Government has provided fund for implementation of the following schemes- I) ASOM MALA, II) Flyover and ROB Schemes, III) Mukhya Mantrir Paki Path Nirman Achani, IV) Mukhya Mantrir Unnoto Paki Path Nirman Achani, V) Mukhya Mantrir Path Nabi Karan Achani, VI) Mukhya Mantrir Mothauri Paki Karan Achani covering all districts of Assam.

Govt. has also taken up for improvement/construction of 3664 KM of roads and 62 nos. of bridges under RIDF-XXVII, RIDF-XXVIII and RIDF-XXIX with the estimated cost of Rs. 5267.00 crore. A good number of foot over bridges with escalators and lift has been constructed in different location of Guwahati City, Dibrugarh Town to facilitate safe crossing of pedestrians. Two numbers elevated roads over RG Baruah Road and at Maligaon have been completed and opened to traffic in 2023.

In view of the anticipated increase in traffic after opening of the new terminal building of the Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi (LGB) International Airport at Guwahati, the approach roads connecting the Airport from both the VIP Point and Dharapur Junction plans to be improved.

Government of Assam has taken up for construction of the following roads given at table 13.5 under NIDA of NABARD

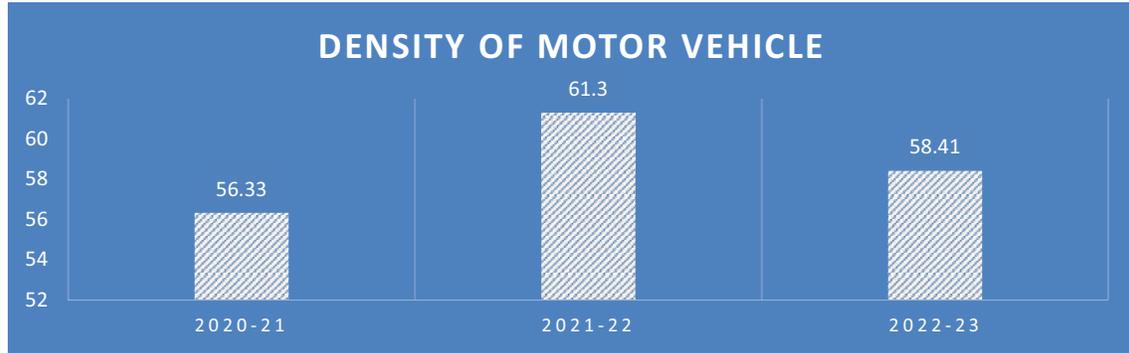
Table: 13.5

Sl. No.	Name of Project
1	Kokrajhar to Rupsi Airport (Kokrajhar bypass)
2	Rowta Missamari Road
3	Dirakgate to Pengeree Road
4	Gohpur Dholpur Road
5	Dergaon Golaghat Road

(B) MOTOR VEHICLES:

The number of motor vehicles on road has been increasing rapidly in past few years. The number of vehicle on road in the state is 4581330 during 2022-23 out of the total registered motor vehicle of 5155288. The registration of motor vehicle only in the year 2022-23 is 573958 nos. which was 389467 in 2021-22. It is seen that the registration of motor vehicle is increased by 47.37% in one year. Following figure 13.1 shows density of Motor vehicle in last three years-

Fig: 13.1 Density of Motor Vehicle in Assam



Source: Office of commissioner of Transport

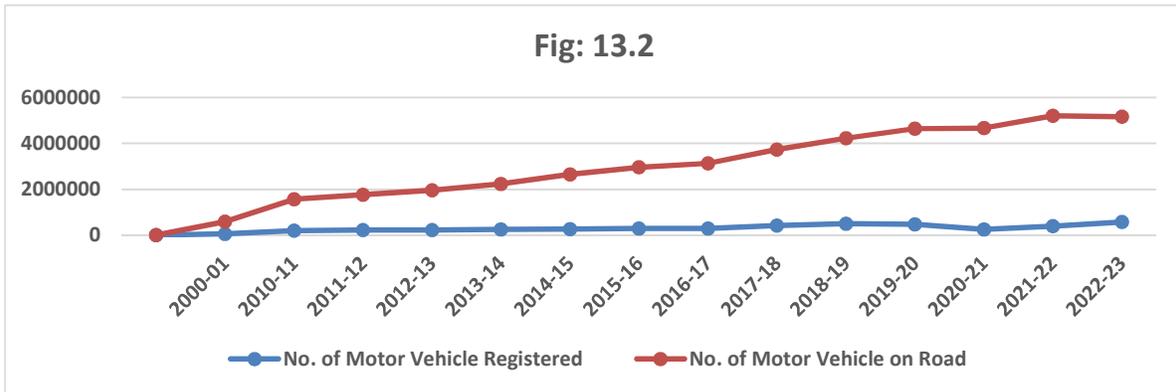
Following Table 13.5 shows number of Motor Vehicle Registered, No of motor vehicle on roads per 100 Sq.km.

Table-13.5. Number of motor vehicles registered and motor vehicle on road in Assam

Year	No. of Motor Vehicle Registered	No. of Motor Vehicle Registered per		No. of Motor Vehicle on Road	No. of Motor Vehicle on Road per	
		100 Sq. km	Lakh of Population		100 Sq. km	Lakh of Population
2000-01	52518	67	198	534885	682	2017
2010-11	199076	253	655	1363625	1738	4484
2011-12	226010	288	725	1528269	1948	4903
2012-13	227367	290	729	1725222	2199	5528
2013-14	249564	318	799	1984880	2530	6360
2014-15	267900	341	858	2384576	3040	7641
2015-16	290874	370	932	2666589	3400	8545
2016-17	292980	374	939	2837829	3618	9094
2017-18	416726	530	1335	3309551	4219	10606
2018-19	502525	640	1565	3725529	4749	11603
2019-20	473668	604	1610	4167346	5313	13354
2020-21	251214	320	805	4418715	5633	14160
2021-22	389467	497	1248	4808182	6130	15408
2022-23	573958	732	1839	4581330	5841	14681

Source: Office of commissioner of Transport

Fig 13.2 below shows the increase in the number of motor vehicles registered and the numbers of vehicles on road which shows significant increase over the year-



The total revenue collected by the Commissionerate of Transport, Assam is Rs. 1368.25 crore during the year 2022-23.

Transport Department of Assam has collected revenue of Rs. 1361.23 crore during the financial year 2022-23 which contributed a handsome amount to State Revenue. District wise revenue collection by the Transport Department is as follows-

Table13.6: District wise revenue collection by the Transport Department

Sl. No.	Name of District	Revenue Collected (Rs. in Crore)
1	Kamrup Metropolitan (including R & L, RTA, Enf.)	364.95
2	Kamrup (Rural)	55.59
3	Barpeta	35.87
4	Nalbari	21.70
5	Goalpara	24.46
6	Dhubri	27.46
7	Sonitpur	55.34
8	Darrang	23.00
9	Lakhimpur	43.32
10	Dibrugarh	70.11
11	Tinsukia	63.64
12	Dhemaji	18.00
13	Sivasagar	55.01
14	Jorhat	63.25
15	Golaghat	40.59
16	Nagaon	66.52
17	Morigaon	17.13
18	Dima Hasao	5.18
19	Karbi-Anglong	24.14
20	Karimganj	18.37
21	Hailakandi	13.52
22	Cachar	61.06
23	Kokrajhar	23.86
24	Bongaigaon	33.14
25	State Transport Authority	36.54
26	Udalguri	15.99
27	Chirang	19.56
28	Baksa	13.43
29	Hojai	18.29
30	Biswanath	16.38
31	Majuli	3.02
32	Charaideo	9.43
33	South Salmara	3.40
	Total	1361.23

ASSAM STATE TRANSPORT CORPORATION:

Assam State Transport Corporation (ASTC) is a state government owned Road Transport Corporation of Assam which provides reliable, safe, dependable and comfortable passenger bus services within Assam and adjoining states. Assam State Transport was started as a State Government Department with two buses to run between Guwahati and Nagaon. Gradually the transport network of the department expanded throughout the state of Assam. The state transport department was converted to a corporation on 31st March 1970.

ASTC Bus Services covers rural and hilly roads, highways as well as city roads across the state of Assam. Besides, it provides Interstate Transport Services to the neighboring states as well. ASTC operates a fleet of buses including Hi-Tech Luxury (AC/ Non AC) buses for long distances and Hi-Tech semi and mini deluxe bus services for city and rural areas in addition to many private buses operating under ASTC. In 2013, the corporation mooted a proposal to implement a Global Positioning System (GPS) -based tracking system to ensure efficient city services.

As a step towards improvement of passenger amenities, ASTC has initiated major infrastructure development projects like the Construction of ISBT at Khanapara in Guwahati, Construction of ISBT at Tezpur and development of station building at Majuli.

Table 13.7: Status of Assam State Transport Corporation in the year 2021-22 & 2022-23

Particulars	Unit	2021-22	2022-23
1	2	3	4
Average No. of Vehicles held*	No.	822	863
Average No. of Vehicles on Road	No.	443	377
Fleet Utilization	Percent	53.89	43.68
Total Effective K. M. Operated during the Year	Lakh K.M.	139.48	141.71
Monthly average Gross Income	Rs. in Lakh	504.26	449.49
Monthly average Net Income	Rs. in Lakh	254.78	108.86
Earning per K.M.	Rs.	43.38	33.88
Cost per kilometer (other than pay & allowance Depreciation & interest)	Rs.	21.46	25.99
Load factor i.c. Occupancy Ratio	Percent	82.61	76.63
Kilometer per Liter (KPL)	KM/Ltr.	4.68	4.23
Total No. of Staff (including Officer as on 31st March)	No.	1078	904
Total no of contractual Employee as on 31st March	No.	2264	2150
Staff Bus Ratio	No.	4.06:01	0.17
Average monthly Gross Salary	Rs. in Lakh	886.95	711.32
No. of Private Buses Operated under ASTC (on Road)	No.	1234	1160
Monthly Average earning from Private Buses	Rs. in Lakh	84.47	122.89
No. of Stations and Sub-Stations	No.	133	133
No. of Electric Bus	No.	15	15

Source: Assam State Transport Corporation

Fig.-13.1. TREND OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF OWN VEHICLE HELD & AVERAGE NUMBER OF OWN VEHICLE ON ROAD

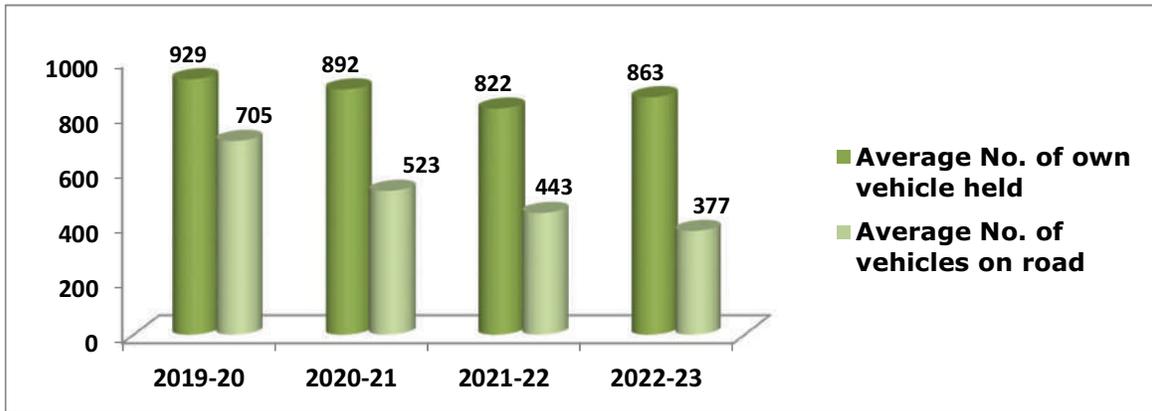
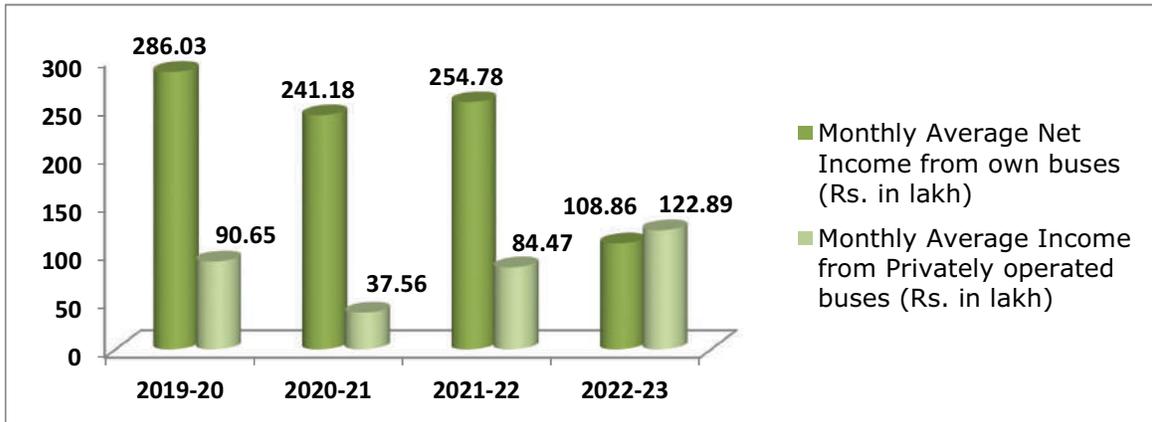


Fig.-13.2. Trend of Monthly Average Net Income of ASTC Owned Bus & Privately operational Bus



RAILWAYS:

The development of rail infrastructure in North Eastern Region is one of the priority areas of the Ministry of Railways. The endeavour of the Government is to provide rail connectivity to all the sister states in the region and thereafter, extend the same to the capital cities. Out of 8 States of North Eastern Region, rail network connectivity now exists in 7 States. Sikkim is being connected with the new line project Sivok-Rangpo (44 km).

Assam at present has total railway route length 2571.19 km and the running track kilometre of Railways under broad gauge railway is 2967.64 kms as on 31.03.2023

AIR TRANSPORT:

Assam is well connected with the rest of the country through Air Transport. The state has seven operational civil airports located at Guwahati, Tezpur, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, North Lakhimpur, Dhubri and Silchar. All major airlines including private commercial airlines viz., Indigo, Go-air, Air Asia, Spice jet, Vistara etc. are operating their flights to and from Guwahati to different locations of the country and an international flight to Thailand from Guwahati. In addition to these civil airports, small private airstrips in the interior areas are also present to address the need of the corporate houses.

The Lokapriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport, Guwahati is the only International Airport in the North-East region of India.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT:

Inland water transport is generally accepted as the most efficient mode of transportation from the point of energy consumption. It is also considered as the cheapest mode of transportation as well as labour intensive and environment friendly.

Assam is a riverine state and as such 32 percent of the water resource of the country flow down through the river Brahmaputra, Barak and their tributaries weave a vast network of waterways in the State.

The Brahmaputra has 891 km navigable length of waterways from Sadiya to Dhubri as National Waterway No.2 while the river Barak has 121 km length of navigable waterways between Lakhimpur and Bhanga as National Waterways No.6 for unified development of the waterways for shipping and navigation and transportation of cargo to the North Eastern Region particularly in the states of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh.

The Government of Assam launched a project to transform the quality of Inland Water Transport (IWT) services and integrate high quality passenger and vehicle ferry services into Assam's wider transport network system with the financial assistance from the World Bank.

The World Bank has sanctioned an amount of Rs 770 crore towards realising this goal to Assam Inland Water Transport Development Society (AIWTDS), an autonomous society registered under Transport Department, Government of India.

The government of Assam is implementing a World Bank funded "Assam Inland Water Transport Project" through which a comprehensive River Information System (RIS) will be set up for real-time monitoring of all boats/vessels operating on the River Brahmaputra with an Integrated Command Control Centre (ICCC). Furthermore, the National Technology Centre for Ports, Waterways and Coasts (NTCWPC) has been engaged to help implementation of Night Navigation facilities on Brahmaputra. Further an incentive based scheme of the IWT named "Jibondinga" is being set up for an efficient and sustainable ferry service system in the State.

Directorate of Inland Water Transport is operating 94 nos. of ferry services in Brahmaputra (NW-2) and Barak (NW-16) and other tributaries for transportation of passengers. The feasibility of running river transport in 12 newly notified national waterways has been established to develop the last mile inter-connectivity in NE region.

Besides these state owned organisations, large number of private owners conducted ferry services to transport goods and passengers to the remotest hinterlands under un-organised sector by maintaining high level security measures.

The total number of passengers carried by the waterways was 4385952 in 2021-22, 1979198 in 2020-21 compared to 6585905 in 2019-20 and to 14,899,522 in 2018-19. Further the total amount of goods carried was 165389 quintals in 2021-22, 42030 quintals in 2020-21 and was 69313 quintals in 2019-20 again a decline of 39 percent. The revenue earned by the IWT was Rs. 2.08 crore during 2021-22 and Rs. 1.6 crore in 2020-21.

Table –13.8: Division wise passengers and goods carried by Inland Water Transport Vessels in Assam, 2022-23

Sl. No.	Name of the ferry Division	Revenue (in Rs.)	Passengers (in Nos.)	Goods (in Qtls)	Motor vehicle (No)	Motor Cycle (No)	Bicycle (No.)	Animal (No.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Guwahati Division	310.46	2090899	49318.00	58	860510	140093	7071
2	Silchar Division	61.35	3073585	4771.00	4081	323378	464904	6661
3	Dibrugarh Division	273.54	769841	13880.38	17897	261276	29181	2111
	Grand Total	645.35	5934325	67969.38	22036	1445164	634178	15843

Source : Directorate of Inland Water Transport, Assam

COMMUNICATION:

POSTAL COMMUNICATION:

The Assam Postal Circle has a network of 3997 post offices and 4408 letter boxes [as on 31st March 2023] out of which 3677 post offices are located in rural areas and 320 in urban areas. The following table shows district wise details of post offices and letter boxes.

Table –13.8: Number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes in Assam, 2022-23

District	No. of Post Offices			No. of Modernized and Computerized Post Office	No. of Letter Boxes		
	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	9	11	12	13
Kokrajhar	101	13	114	114	104	13	117
Dhubri	121	4	125	125	111	21	132
Goalpara	102	2	104	104	112	9	121
Barpeta	155	12	167	167	155	12	167
Morigaon	92	10	102	102	92	10	102
Nagaon	202	13	215	215	202	31	233
Sonitpur	110	8	118	118	113	28	141
Lakhimpur	163	17	180	180	164	24	188
Dhemaji	82	2	84	84	86	7	93
Tinsukia	125	21	146	146	38	122	160
Dibrugarh	198	16	214	214	194	18	212
Sivasagar	180	7	187	187	180	21	201
Jorhat	150	19	169	169	150	33	183
Golaghat	144	8	152	152	144	19	163
Karbi Anglong	83	8	91	91	83	17	100
Dima Hasao	63	11	74	74	63	11	74
Cachar	262	18	280	280	262	18	280
Karimganj	139	14	153	153	139	15	154
Hailakandi	93	8	101	101	93	9	102
Bongaigaon	60	4	64	64	78	7	85
Chirang	54	3	57	57	64	4	68
Kamrup	20	58	78	78	170	119	289
Kamrup Metro	210	16	226	226	236	0	236
Nalbari	135	8	143	143	135	8	143
Baksa	128	0	128	128	127	0	127
Darrang	86	2	88	88	86	7	93
Udalguri	84	2	86	86	84	2	86
Biswanath	97	1	98	98	97	3	100
Charaido	71	3	74	74	71	3	74
Hojai	68	7	75	76	68	8	76
Majuli	49	0	49	49	49	0	49
S Salmara	26	1	27	26	29	2	31
W K Anglong	24	4	28	28	24	4	28
Bajali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamulpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	3677	320	3997	3997	3803	605	4408

Source: Office of the Chief Postmaster General, Assam Circle

Telecommunication:

The major Telecom Services which provides comprehensive range of telecom services in the State are

Table – 13.9 Number of Telecom subscriber in Assam

Service Provider	Upto 31st March 2022	Upto 31st March 2023	Net Addition	Growth Rate (%)
1	2	3	4	5
A. Wireless Subscriber				
1.Bharti Airtel	10043796	11006187	962,391	8.74
2.Vodafone Idea	2501259	2002622	-498,637	-24.90
3.BSNL	3210135	3184184	-25,951	-0.81
4.Reliance Jio	8290308	8800862	510,554	5.80
TOTAL	24,045,498	24,993,855	948,357	3.79
B. Wireline Subscriber				
2.Vodafone Idea	2820	2640	-180	-6.82
3.BSNL	103782	110813	7,031	6.34
4.Reliance Jio	102291	151238	48,947	32.36
TOTAL	208893	264691	55,798	21.08
Proportion of VLR on the date of Peak VLR in the month of March, 2023 (%)				
1.Bharti Airtel				97.20
2.Vodafone Idea				94.47
3.BSNL				42.27
4.Reliance Jio				97.45
Tele-density as on 31st March, 2023 (%)				70.72
VLR= Visitor Location Register				
Source: - Website of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).				

CHAPTER -XIV INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

Institutional Finance is playing an important role in economic development of the State by mobilization of deposits and disbursement of credit to various sectors of the economy. The Government has taken initiative to tap institutional finance from banks and other term lending institutions for financing various development programmes in Assam as a supplement plan of financing and in this regard Banks/Financial Institutions are playing an important role. These institutions cater to credit needs of all sections of the society as well infrastructure projects. Scheduled commercial banks and nationalised banks are actively engaged in providing credit to rural areas. Non-banking financial institutions are financial intermediaries playing an important role in capital formation. These institutions cater to increasing financial needs of all strata of the society from the tiny household micro finance to the corporate sector.

Banking Institution:

Commercial banks are the biggest financial intermediaries. They include both scheduled and non-scheduled banks. The Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) comprises of Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRB), Small Finance Banks, Private Banks, Cooperative Banks and Foreign Banks. As per the SLBC (State level bankers committee report) Report, 2023 there are 12 public sector banks, 13 private banks, 6 small finance bank, 1 regional rural bank, 1 cooperative bank and 1 post payment bank operating in the state. As per the SLBC Report, about two percent of the total banking offices in India numbering 3053 branch offices of SCB were functioning in the State As on 31st March, 2023. Of which 49.13 percent were in rural areas, 28.56 percent were in semi-urban areas and 22.3 percent in urban areas. The Credit-Deposit Ratio (CDR) of the SCB in the State as on 31st March 2023 was 53.88 percent as per the SLBC Report, as against 75.6 percent at all India level. The facility of onsite Automated Teller Machine (ATM) in the State was 4087 as against 123613 at All India Level as on 31st March, 2023. Growth of SCB in the State and status of deposits and credit since 2013 are given in table- 14.1 and district wise status of CD Ratio in respect of all SCBs and of RRB (AGVB) are given at Annexure 14.1 and 14.2.

**Table- 14.1 Growth of scheduled commercial banks in Assam & India
(At the end of March, 2023)**

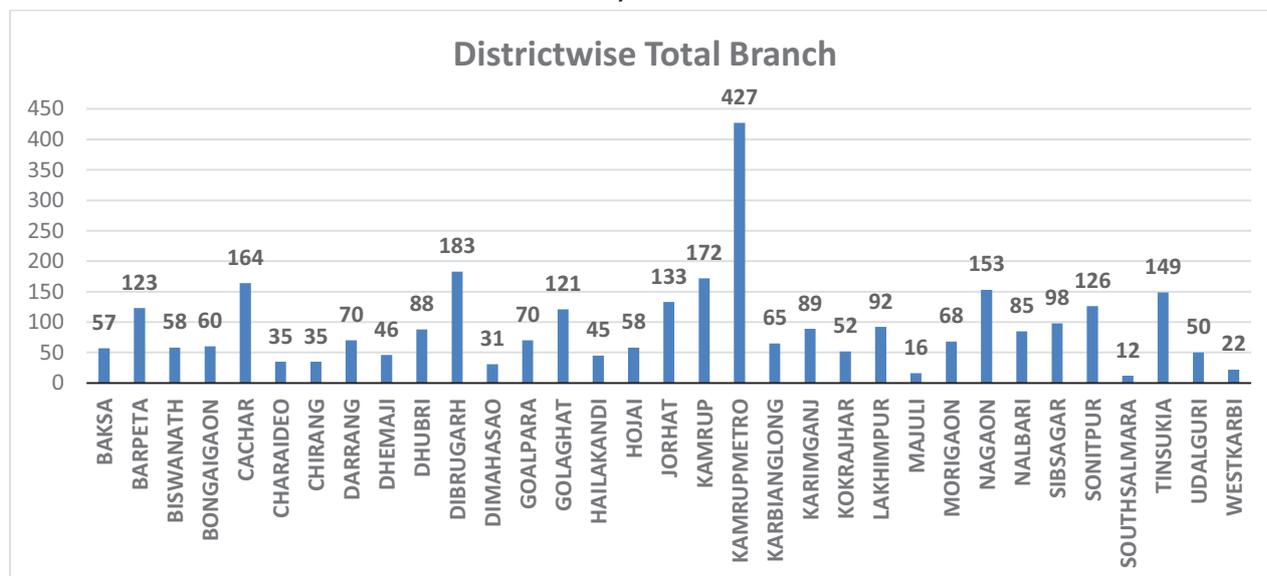
Year	Number of		Deposits (Rs. in		Credit (Rs. in	
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
2013	1682	104647	77730	7051332	28576	5506496
2014	1861	115822	85069	8028220	31713	6264290
2015	2047	125863	97378	8900111	35911	6878472
2016	2177	132587	103794	9659968	42671	7520929
2017	2276	137770	122307	10751439	48776	7927003
2018	2289	139240	134643	10750614	57307	7825359
2019	2348	141756	147203	12558671	65070	9818367
2020	2889	148904	166270	13750146	70658	10449562
2021	2925	150207	175579	15439970	81870	11035347
2022	2962	151320	189530	17015931	92145	12229297
2023*	3053	132736	211370	18145238	113840	13719694

Source: RBI-Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of SCBs and *Reports of State Level Bankers Committee, Assam

In Assam, there were a total of 3053 Scheduled Commercial Bank (SCB) branches (Reporting offices only) in the State as per SLBC Report as on 31st March, 2023. The share of SCB branches in Assam is 2.6 percent of the total SCB branches at all-India level and this indicates the low coverage of banking services. However, as seen from the Table- 14.1 over the period from 2013 to 2023 the compound annual growth of bank branches in Assam has been 5.57 percent which is higher than the all-India growth of 2.18 percent. Similarly, for credit compound annual growth in Assam (13.39 percent) had been higher than the all-India level (8.65), but the credit share of the State against all-India total was only 0.83 percent. This clearly indicates the low rate of deposit mobilization as well as credit absorption in the State compared to the all-India level. During 2023, the State's credit-deposit ratio was 54 percent which is well below the national credit-deposit ratio of 75.61% approximately.

The distribution of bank branches (as on 31.3.2023) across the districts shows that only ten districts in the State have more than 100 numbers of bank branches. In other words, banking network coverage is not up to the mark in the State.

Fig.- 14.1 District wise Number of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam: March, 2023



Source: Reports of State Level Bankers Committee, Assam

As shown from the above Fig. 14.1 Kamrup (M) has the highest number (427) of bank branches among the districts and South Salmarah has the lowest number (12) of bank branches.

Further, as on 31.03.2023 out of the total 3053 bank branches in the state, 1428 are Public Sector Banks, 864 are Private Sector Banks, 468 Regional Rural banks, 200 small finance banks, 67 Cooperative banks and 26 payment banks. Number of SCB branches in rural areas is 1500, and in semi-urban and urban areas is 872 and 681 respectively. The low banking services in Assam is reflected by high population coverage per bank branch. Average Population served by per bank branch in the State as on as on 31st March, 2023 is 10,221 against all-India average of 9122 persons per bank branch using 2011 census population and SLBC report /RBI data on number of all India bank branches. Overall, it may be seen that bank branches in Assam has to serve larger population than the all India average. In Kamrup Metro the bank coverage is best developed and population served per bank is while districts like South salmara and Majuli the condition of the bank branches is not satisfactory.

Credit-Deposit of Scheduled Commercial Banks:

Of the total 3053 bank branches as on 31st March 2023, about 49 percent are in rural areas, 29 percent are in semi-urban areas and 22 percent are in urban areas of the State. Table -14.2 shows Deposit and Credit of SCBs in the State (excluding NEDFi, RIDF and Credit utilise figures).

Table-14.2 Credit & Deposit of scheduled commercial banks in Assam

Item	Rural				Semi-Urban				Urban			
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023
No. of Reporting offices	1404	1432	1453	1500	824	837	845	872	661	656	664	681
Deposits (Rs. in Crore)	34659	39220	40227	45435	45410	48488	51241	56700	86201	87871	98062	109139
Credit (Rs. in Crore)	18702	22271	23540	26292	21536	24812	27177	34120	30419	34786	41428	53429
C-D Ratio (in %)	54	56.78	58.51	57.87	47	51.17	53.03	60.14	35	39.59	42.24	48.95

Source: Reports of State Level Bankers Committee, Assam

Although the rural areas have higher share of bank branches, the share of deposit and credit is higher for the semi urban and urban bank branches.

During 2022-23 aggregate credits and deposit (including rural, semi-urban and urban) were Rs. 1,13,841 Crore and Rs. 2,11,274 Crore respectively.

For credit disbursement, the share of rural branches was 23.1 %, with semi-urban and urban branches sharing 29.97 % and 46.9% respectively as of March 31, 2023. This is because of capacity to save and invest in rural areas of the state continues to be highly limited.

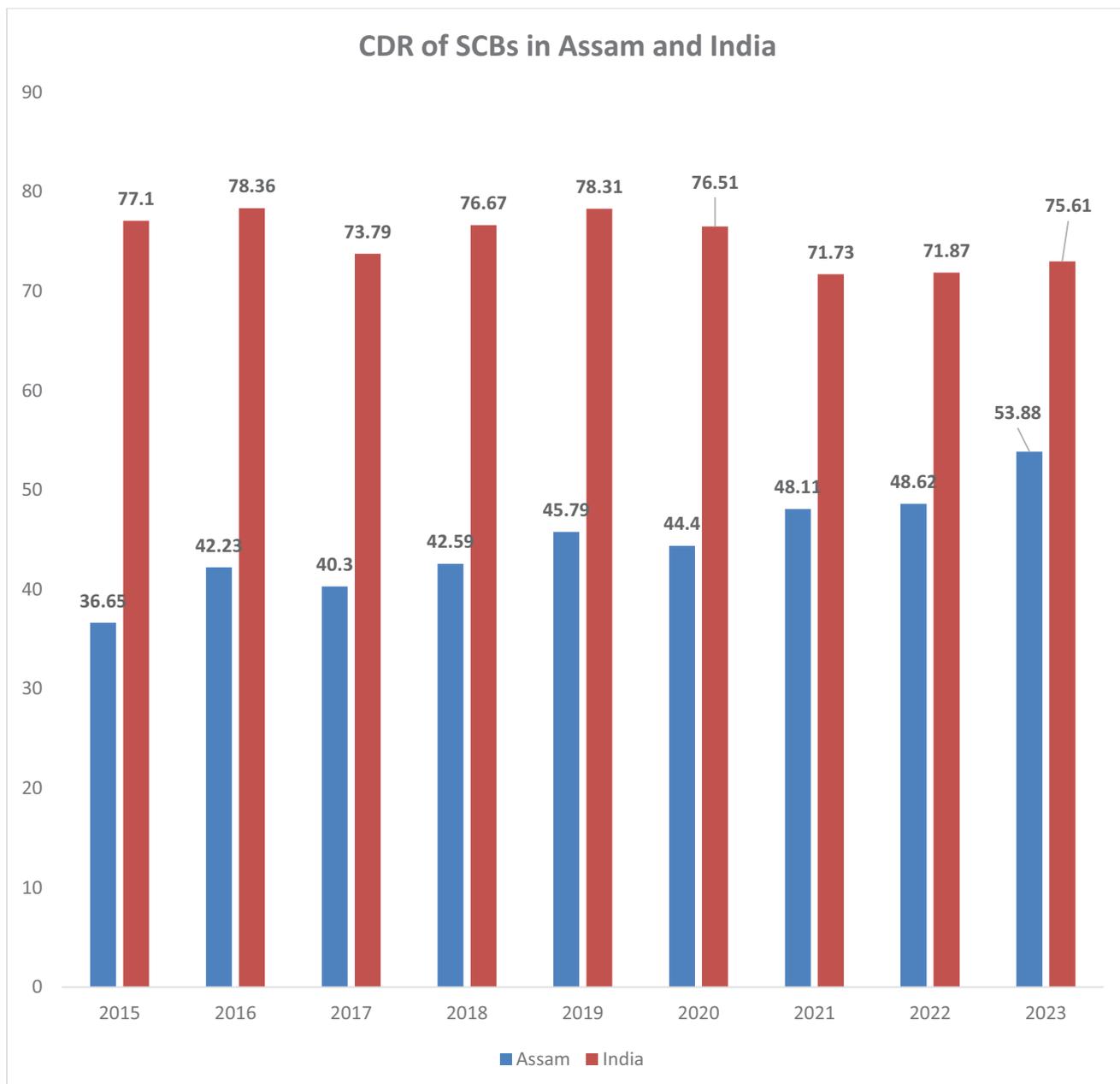
The trend of Credit-Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam has been less than the stipulated benchmark of 60 percent as per the RBI guideline. The SCBs could achieve the target of only 54% credit against deposit in the state as of March 31, 2023. However, this represents a slight improvement from the previous year. The share of aggregate deposits as on 31-03-2023 of Private Sector Banks in Assam was 20 percent and of Public Sector Banks was 71 percent respectively. Table -14.3 shows bank group wise deposits and credit of SCBs excluding Payments Banks, NEDFi and RIDF.

Table- 14.3 Bank group wise deposit and credit of schedule commercial bank in Assam (As on 31st March 2023)

Bank group	No of reporting offices		Deposit (Rs. in Crore)		Credit (Rs. in Crore)		Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) (in %)	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Private Sector Banks including payment banks	842	864	33769	41546	23993	31646	71	76.2
Public Sector Banks	1442	1428	142478	151286	61231	72779	42.9	48.1
Regional Rural Banks	481	468	11816	12388	5047	5949	42.71	48
Small Finance Bank/ Co-operative Banks	196	200+67	1305	6032	1864	3464	142.8	57.43
All Bank groups	2961	3053	189530	211252	92145	113838	48.62	54

Source: Reports of State Level Bankers Committee, Assam

Fig.-14.2 Trends of CDR of SCBs in Assam and India



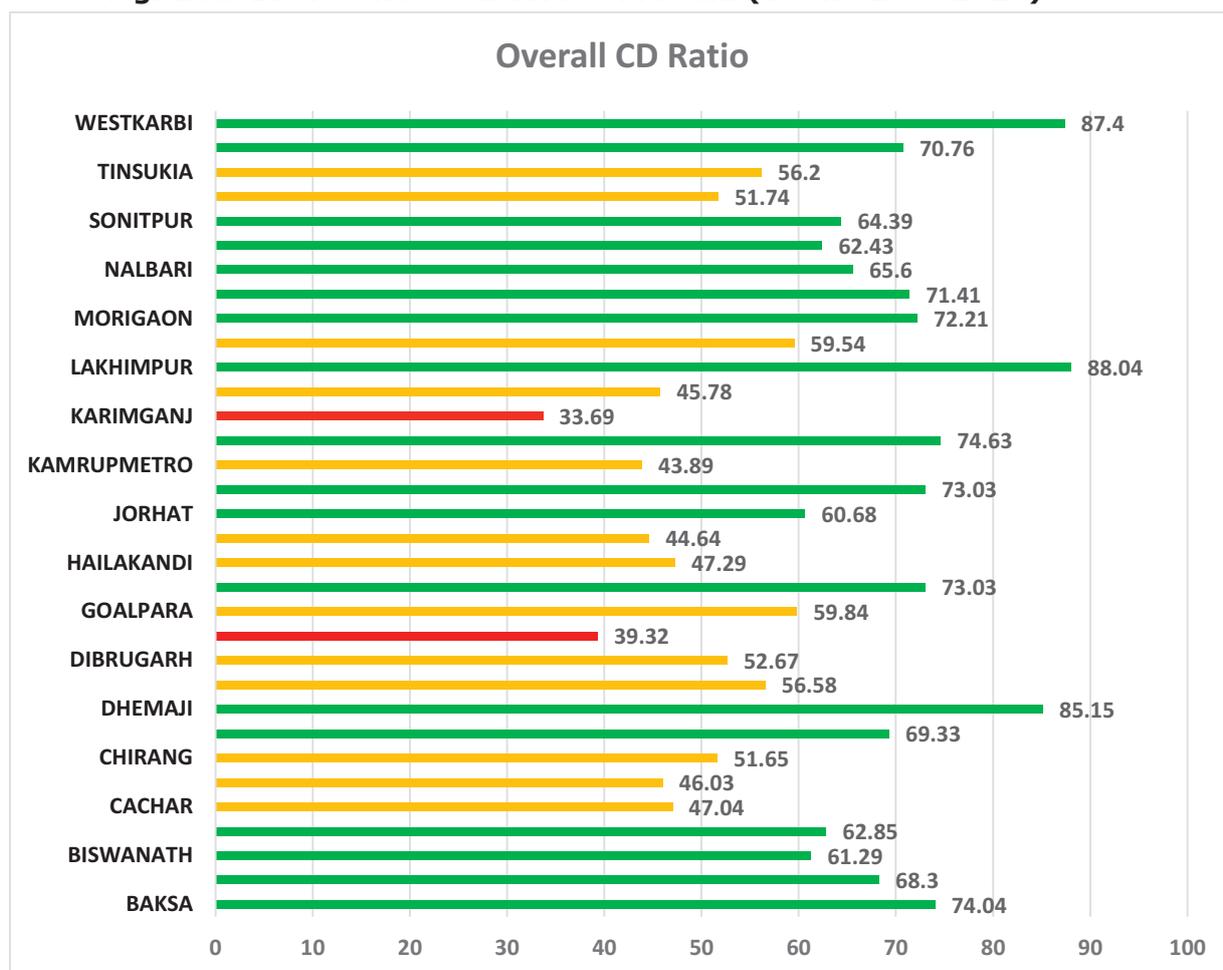
Source: Quarterly statistics, RBI

District wise C-D Ratio of Assam:

As shown in the following figure 14.3 out of the 33 districts in the State, only 17 districts has crossed the 60 percent benchmark thresholds fixed for CD Ratio while 14 districts has reached within 40-60 percent level, achievement & in 2 districts the ratios were less than 40 percent. In total, there were 16 low-performing districts justifying special attention and intervention.

The graph presented below shows district wise status of CD Ratio as on 31.03.2023. Even though private sector banks are functioning in Assam, the public sector banks remain the backbone of financial infrastructure in the State.

Fig.-14.3 District wise C-D Ratio of Assam (as on 31-03-2023)



Source: Reports of State Level Bankers Committee, Assam

Deposit of Commercial Bank:

The deposit accounts of banks shows that 51.53 percent of the accounts are savings deposit and 39 percent are term deposits. Only 7.4 percent deposits were current account type. In rural and semi urban areas of Assam, 64.9 percent and 56.9 percent were savings deposit while 30.06 percent and 35.75 percent were term deposits respectively. However, in urban areas, 39 percent deposits of the banks were term deposits accounts. Lower proportion of term deposits in rural and semi urban areas also shows lower long term saving capacity in those areas and also denotes less disposable fund within the banking system for long term investment through credit creation. Table-14.4 below shows type wise deposits of SCBs in Assam.

Table- 14.4 Deposit of SCBs in the state by type of account (31st March, 2023)

Type of Account	Deposit (Rs. in crore)								% Increase in 2022 over 2023
	2022				2023				
	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Total	
Current	2236	3680	10554	16470	2266	4084	9004	15354	-7
Savings	25938	29504	42207	97649	28975	31529	50464	110968	14
Term	12025	18017	45323	75364	13429	19816	47745	80990	7.5
Total	40199	51201	98083	18948	44670	55429	107213	207311	9

Source: RBI, Guwahati

Credit Support

The public sector banks are the major supplier of credit requirements in the State. The share of credit for Private Sector Banks in Assam was approximately 27.8 percent while the same for Public Sector Banks was approximately 64 percent. (Slbc page 10)

In order to ensure availability of credit to agriculture, weaker section of the population and other small scale sectors, the banks have to ensure at least 40 percent of the credit to these priority sectors of the economy. More than 54 percent of the loans from banks are made available to priority sectors in Assam as on 31st March, 2023.

A trend of priority and non-priority sector advances in Assam for the last three years is at table-14.5.

**Table -14.5 Priority and non-priority sector advances in Assam
(As on 31st march)**

Type of Advance (in %)	Public			Private			RRB (AGVB)			Assam Co-op Apex Bank		
	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021	2023	2022	2021
PSA to Total Adv	50	55	52	43	50	56	87	86	86	90	95	86
WSA to PSA	41	47	50	44	54	54	106	104	99	9	7	2
WSA to Total Adv	21	26	26	19	27	30	93	90	85	8	6	2

Source: Reports of State Level Bankers Committee, Assam

NB: PSA=Priority Sector Advance; WSA=Weaker Section Advance

The Annual Credit Plan of the Banks in Assam for the year 2022-23 shows that against a target of Rs. 10460Crore credits to Agriculture and allied sector, achievement was 78.94 percent. Of the target achieved, 43.26 percent was under Crop Loan. The achievement was more than the target achieved for the previous financial year (2021-22), where, achievement under Agriculture and Allied Sector was 34.61 percent. Crop loan is one of the most important means of short-term advance extended to the farmers and agriculturists by banks and co-operative societies and has increased by 24.47% over the previous year. The loan amount can be used to purchase improved seeds, fertilizers, machinery etc. The crop loans are usually repaid in single installment after the harvest.

On the other hand, the high target achievement under MSME is largely due to the programmes implemented under various government schemes.

The Table -14.6 shows Annual Credit Plan performance during 2021-22 to 2022-23.

Table-14.6 Sector-wise summary under annual credit plan (Rs. in crore)

Sector	2021-22			2022-23		
	Target	Achieved	Achievement (in %)	Target	Achieved	Achievement (in %)
Agri Priority Sector	16744	5795	34.61	10460	8265	78.94
Crop Loan	10066	1891	18.79	5187	2245	43.26
MSME	10790	10755	99.68	11208	20866	186.35
Other Priority	3618	3515	97.17	3528	2844	80.56
Total Priority	31153	20067	64.41	25197	31975	126.90

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Assam Report

It is observed that MSME sector is a dominant one in the state's economy. The achievement of MSME sector is 186.35% in 2022-23 in comparison to other sector, which may be seen from the Table- 14.6 above while Table 14.7 & 14.8 below shows Bank group wise PSA and Total Advance to PSA and WSA as on 31st March, 2023 excluding Small Finance Bank, NEDFi and RIDF.

Table-14.7

Bank Group-Wise Priority Sector Advance (Rs. in Crore)				
Bank Group	2021	2022	2023	% increase
Public	30742	34266	36896	7.68
Private	16168	14529	13605	-6.36
RRBs	3780	4354	5181	18.99
Co-operative	1223	1346	1296	-3.79
Total	51913	60568	66158	9.23

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Assam Report

Table-14.8

Table- 14.8 Bank Group-Wise Total Advance to PSA & WSA

Bank Group-Wise Total Advance to PSA & WSA(Rs. in Lakh)					
(as on 31.03.2023)					
Bank Group	Total Advance	PSA Advance	Weaker Section Advance (WSA)	WSA to PSA (%)	PSA to Total Adv (%)
Public	73458	36896	15289	41	50
Private	31911	13605	6027	44	43
RRBs	5949	5181	5513	106	87
Co-operative	1445	1296	120	9	90
Total	112763	66158	27749	41.94	54.12

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Assam Report

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Assam Report

Besides, crop loan there are also Kishan Credit Card (KCC) holders in the State which provide credit support to needy farmers. Kishan Credit Card scheme has facilitated augmenting credit flow towards agricultural activities. The scope of the KCC has been

broad-based to include term credit and consumption needs. A total of 10, 95,900 KCC cards were issued in Assam till the end of 2022-23 as shown in the following Table- 14.9

Table-14.9 Bank wise progress under Kisan Credit Card report of Assam during FY-2021-2022 & o/s (as on date 31-03-2023) (amount in Rs.Lakh)

Bank Group	No. of KCC issued(including renewal)	Current Year Disbursed Amount	Total Outstanding (O/S)	Total O/S Amount.
Public	107906	69943.51	594113	403334.13
Private	33205	20153.52	205818	91680.51
RRB	2562	1604.08	287072	148655.2
Co-operative	324	1579.73	8897	5245.11
Grand Total	143997	93281	1095900	648915

Source: Reports of State Level Bankers Committee, Assam

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS:

The two RRBs in the State, Assam GraminVikash Bank [AGVB] and LangpiDehangi Rural Bank [LDRB] operating in the Brahmaputra Valley and Barak Valley have been amalgamated with effect from 1st April, 2019 as Assam GrameenVikash Bank covering entire geographical area of the State through its network of 468 branches. Further, after amalgamation of United Bank of India (sponsor bank of AGVB) with the Punjab National Bank, the sponsorship of the bank has gone to Punjab National Bank w.e.f 1st April, 2020. District wise deposit and credit status of RRB is given at Annexure 14.2.

As per data from RBI, Guwahati, aggregate deposit of RRBs was Rs.12388 Crore at the end of March, 2023 compared to Rs. 11816 Crore on 31st March, 2022 registering an increase of about 4.84 percent in 2023 over the previous year. As on 31st March, 2023, the aggregate volume of credit was Rs.5946 Crore compared to Rs. 5047 Crore on 2022 showing a rise of 17.8 percent. The C-D Ratio of RRBs was 48 percent at the end of March, 2023.

THE ASSAM CO-OPERATIVE APEX BANK LTD:

The Assam Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd was established as a State Cooperative Bank under the short-term Cooperative Credit Structure of the State in 1948. The Bank with a network of 67 (sixty-seven) branches and 6(six) zonal offices spread throughout the state extending all financial services including loans & advances, issuing of Kisan Credit Cards to small & marginal farmers of the state for seasonal Agricultural operation and other activities allied to agriculture and other Term Loan through the primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and also directly to farmers/SHG/JLGs/Individuals/firms & companies & others. Out of 774 registered PACS (Gaon Panchayat Level Samabai Samittee) at bottom of the structure operating in the state, the Bank has adopted 543 number of PACS for economic development of farmers of which only 290 PACS has availed Credit from the Bank. CD Ratio of the Bank was estimated at 40.46 % as on 31-03-2023 as against 41.76% as on 31-03-2022. Share of the Bank's Credit flow to priority sector as on 31.03.2023 stood at 89.68% as against 85.79% for the corresponding period as on 31-03-2022 which includes credit participation for food procurement through Food Credit Consortium.

There are various important government Schemes/Projects under implementation in the State for upliftment of the poor as well as women and unemployed youth. Some of the flagship Schemes/Projects and their outcome is presented at Table 14.10

Table-14.10. Bank group wise government sponsored scheme status as on 31.03.2023(Rs. In Lakh)

Bank Group	NRLM		NULM		PMEGP		SHG		SUI	
	o/s No.	o/s Amt.	o/s No.	o/s Amt.	o/s No.	o/s Amt	o/s No.	o/s Amt.	o/s No.	o/s Amt.
Public	65272	95975.95	4622	6314.65	22490	39313.67	76091	105044.35	1503	21634.98
Private	18721	25680.15	1147	1498.06	305	658.08	20180	26829.90	268	3305.31
RRB (AGVB)	87259	160970.66	2519	6091.42	7075	11599.75	112410	182029.76	31	455.67
Co-op Apex	3080	2754.44	32	36.85	32	110.91	5006	3193.31	0	0
Total	174332	285381.20	8320	13940.98	29902	51682.41	213687	317097.32	1802	25395.96

Source: State Level Banker's Committee Report, Assam

NRLM/NULM: National Rural/Urban Livelihood Mission, PMEGP: Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, SUI: Stand Up India, O/S: Outstanding

On April 5th, 2016, the Government of India launched the "Stand Up India Scheme" for promoting entrepreneurship amongst SC and ST categories and women who have been facing difficulties in accessing credit and also delays in getting access to any credit facility for income-generating work. Disbursements achieved under Stand-Up India (SUI) during the FY-2021-22 are as below:

Table-14.11 Achievement under stand-up India (SUI) as on 31.03.2023

(Among women, SC&STcategory) (Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Bank Group	No. of Female A/c	Disbursement	SC Male A/c	Disbursement	ST Male A/c	Disbursement
Public	387	6667.33	62	1259.20	41	887.45
Private	29	877.4	8	166.29	6	154

Source: State level Bankers committee Report, Assam

Financial Inclusion:

The basic objective of financial inclusion is to provision of banking services to underprivileged section and to unbank and under-banked regions in the country. The Government initiated the National Mission for Financial Inclusion (NMFI), namely, Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojana (PMJDY) in August, 2014 to provide universal banking services for every unbanked household, based on the guiding principles of banking the unbanked, securing the unsecured, funding the unfunded and serving unserved and underserved areas.

As on 25/10/2023 total numbers of beneficiary in the country under PMJDY was 50.81crore and out of this, 28.20 Crore of the accounts were opened by Rural-Urban Female Beneficiaries. Further, 34.51 Crore nos of PMJDY Accounts were issued RuPay cards.

Following table-14.12 shows the status of **PMJDY** in the state as on 31.03.2023

Table-14.12 Status of PMJDY in Assam (Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Bank Group	Total PMJDY No.	Female No	No of RuPay Card Issued	No of Aadhar Seeded
Public	15838530	8804751	10473509	2896775
Private	140795	81763	113742	8883
RRB	5764313	3590053	369795	1580148
Total	21743638	12476567	10957046	4485806

Source: State Level Banker's Committee Report, Assam.

An important aspect of financial inclusion is enabling the flow of credit to small businesses. In pursuance of the announcement in the Union Budget 2015-16, the Micro Units Development finance Agency (MUDRA) was set-up and the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) launched on 8th April, 2015. For achieving sustained expansion in the flow of credit to the non-corporate small business sector, loans up to Rs. 10 lakh without collateral are extended to borrowers under PMMY. These loans are extended through partner Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) – such as Scheduled Commercial Banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs). In turn, MUDRA Ltd. offers refinance to MLIs for PMMY loans extended by them. Status of beneficiaries under MUDRA in the State as on 31.03.2022 is given in Table-14.16.

Table-14.13 PMMY (MUDRA) status in Assam (as on 31st March, 2023)

Category	Outstanding Number			Outstanding Amount (Rs. in Crore)		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Sishu	447180	437768	620619	922	897.3	1618
Kishore	228394	366032	658694	2467	3525.8	5440
Tarun	20892	33555	35981	1092	1449.8	1910
Total Mudra	696466	837355	1315294	4481	5872.9	8968

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Assam Report

As a part of financial inclusion "ASSAM MICRO FINANCE INCENTIVES AND RELIEF SCHEME (AMFIRS), 2021" was formulated with the objective to give incentive and relief

to the borrowers, who availed small loans from different Microfinance lending institutions in the State of Assam.

The objectives of the scheme are as follows:

- a. Incentivizing borrowers for making regular repayments and maintaining good credit discipline.
- b. Providing relief to stressed borrowers to encourage and help them to regularise their repayments.
- c. Providing partial/ full relief from repaying loans to stressed, destitute borrowers with no capacity to repay.

Accordingly, the mode of disbursement of benefit has been categorised as given below:

- i. **Category-1:** Borrowers who have been repaying regularly with zero Days Past Due, will be provided one-time incentive to the extent of their outstanding balance, subject to a cap of Rs.25,000/-. This is proposed as an incentive to continue maintaining good credit discipline.
- ii. **Category-2:** Borrowers whose payments are overdue by 1-89 days but not NPA will be considered under this category. Government will pay the overdue amount to encourage the borrowers to make timely installment payments so that their accounts remain standard and credit culture is reinforced. To incentivize such credit discipline, the Government will make onetime incentive payment of Rs.20,000/- or equal to the outstanding balance, whichever is lower.
- iii. **Category-3:** Relief up to cumulative outstanding amount of Rs.25,000/- against NPA loan account of borrowers not exceeding 3 (three) lenders as on 31st May, 2021.

Year	Budget Provision	Financial Achievement	No. of beneficiaries	Remarks
2021-22	253000.00	170661.00	8,72,739	Released under Category-I of AMFIRS,2021
2022-23	250000.00	18978.00	97,938	Released under Category-II of AMFIRS,2021
2023-24	50000.00	29088.00	2,22,949	Released under Category-III of AMFIRS,2021

Table - 14.14- Implementation of AMFIRS, 2021 (Rs. in lakh)

Source: Finance (IF) Department, Assam

Assam Tea Industries Special Incentive Scheme (ATISIS), 2020

The ATISIS Scheme was launched in the year 2020 to incentivize the tea manufacturers on production of Orthodox and other specialty tea by providing subsidy to the manufacturer on working capital loan, orthodox and specialty tea production and purchasing of plant and machinery. This scheme will help in upliftment of the tea markets in Assam. The scheme has four components:

1. **Component-I : Interest Subvention on Working Capital Loan :** An interest subvention of 3% p.a., maximum 20 lakhs per annum, will be provided on Working Capital Loan.
2. **Component-II: Subsidy on Orthodox or Specialty Tea Production:** An industrial unit manufacturing Orthodox tea/ Green tea / White tea / Oolong tea / Singhpo Tea / Purple Tea / Yellow tea or other Speciality tea (not manufactured through CTC (Crush, Tear, Curl) process will be eligible for a subsidy of Rs. 7 per kg against such tea manufactured in a financial year. This subsidy has been increased from Rs.7/- per KG to Rs.10/- per KG till the end of this scheme. In view

of completion of 200 years of Assam Tea, Government has decided to increase the production subsidy to Rs.12/- for the financial year 2023-24.

3. **Component-III: Subsidy for Orthodox & Specialty Tea Unit for Plant & Machinery:** A subsidy of 25% of the cost of Plant & Machinery of orthodox or any other Speciality tea will be provided.
4. **Component-IV: Agricultural Income Tax Holiday:** Six year agricultural income tax holiday starting from Financial Year 2019-20 to 2024-25.

The State Government has announced that the ATISIS scheme will be extended for another 5 years i.e. till the financial year 2027-28. So far, an amount of ₹ 109.94 Cr. has been disbursed to 647 Tea Estates under ATISIS Scheme. The Financial Year wise status is given below:

Table 14.15 - Achievement during 2021-22 (Rs. in lakh)

Component	Budget Provision	Physical Achievement (No. of T.E.)	Financial Achievement
Component I	100	162	1474.00
Component II		109	3073.00
Component III		6	43.00
Total	100	277	4589.00

Source: Finance (IF) Department, Assam

Table: 14.16 Achievement during 2022-23

(Rs. in lakh)

Component	Budget Provision	Physical Achievement (No. of T.E.)	Financial Achievement
Component I	71.25	253	2730.00
Component II		86	3152.00
Component III		31	524.00
Total	71.25	370	6405.00

Source: Finance (IF) Department, Assam

Orunodoi Scheme

To bring wholesome socio-economic development, the Government of Assam announced the 'Orunodoi Scheme' during the year 2020-21 for the families who are still facing daily challenges to make their both ends meet by giving assistance for a healthy and nutritional meal.

In 2022-23, Orunodoi 2.0 has been launched and under it, apart from Antyodaya women of the State, Transgenders and Divyangjan, the existing beneficiaries of Deen Dayal Divyangjan Pension Scheme and Indira Miri Universal Widow Pension Scheme are covered under its ambit. This subsuming has removed around 1.2 lakh dual scheme benefitted beneficiaries. To fulfil the commitment to SDG i.e. for an end to poverty, Government has undertaken to add new beneficiaries under Orunodoi 2.0, taking the total number of beneficiaries to 27 lakhs. These beneficiaries would start receiving their

monthly entitlements from November, 2023. Financial year wise disbursement status is given in the Table below:

Table 14.17- Financial year wise disbursement status

Financial Year	No. of Beneficiaries		Monthly amount disbursed (Rs. In Crore)		Total amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
2020-21	1735784	1734353	144.07	143.95	85022.25
2021-22	1874866	1863294	187.49	186.33	182553.80
2022-23	1706927	1685795	213.36	210.72	250104.00
2023-24 in November, 2023	2761000	2432191	345.12	305.85	197778.37

Source: Finance (IF) Department, Assam

RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (RIDF):

To meet the infrastructure gaps "Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)" was created in NABARD during the financial year 1995-96 with a corpus of Rs.2000 crore. The corpus under RIDF is announced every year by GoI/RBI. Rs.14427.22 crore has been sanctioned to Govt. of Assam up to FY 2022-23 under RIDF for 6890 Nos. of different infrastructure projects such as roads & bridges, irrigation, agriculture, rural drinking water, infrastructure for rural education etc. The amount sanctioned during 2022-23 is Rs. 2988.54 Crore, i.e, 42% over the sanctioned amount of 2021-22 and number of Projects taken up under RIDF has increased from 5410 to 6890 during the period. As against the total amount of loan sanctioned, the state has so far availed an amount of Rs.10856.14 crore. Of the total sanctions, approximately 60 % of the sanctioned amount has been towards rural connectivity (roads and bridges) while next three major activities are Flood Control, Infrastructure for Rural Education and Agriculture.

Table-14.18 RIDF projects sanctioned to govt. of Assam (Rs. in crore)

Activity	No. of projects sanctioned	Loan Amount Sanctioned	Cumulative Disbursements (as on 31.03.2023)
1. Rural Roads	1138	5356.69	3487.27
2. Rural Bridges	1898	3296.08	2938.68
3. Irrigation	414	486.43	400.77
4. Agriculture	136	1033.89	941.24
5. Flood Control	386	1831.39	1330.37
6. Small Hydel Projects	2	46.14	46.14
7. Fisheries	410	224.23	158.67
8. Pay & Use Toilet	21	8.30	2.49
9. Animal Husbandry & Veterinary	460	285.02	214.67
10. Marketing Infrastructure	6	33.99	30.94
11. Revitalisation of Sericulture Farm	40	23.03	20.97
12. Rural Godown	247	100.36	92.97
13. Cattle Feed Plant	1	5.29	5.02
14. Soil Conservation Projects	195	168.10	126.15
15. Infrastructure for Rural Education	313	1195.73	919.48
16. Rural drinking Water	3	59.25	58.05
17. Aanganwadi Centers	1220	273.30	81.99
Total	6890	14427.22	10856.14

Source: NABARD, Assam Regional Office

NABARD INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (NIDA):

RIDF is Government driven wherein limited resources are provided at concessional rate of interest with shorter repayment period to State Governments. The limited flexibility of terms and conditions and limited borrowing power of State Governments warranted opening of additional opportunity to State Governments including the well managed State Government entities to access the financial resources. Accordingly, a new window of support, NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA) was designed to directly fund the State Governments/State owned institutions/ Corporations on both on-budget as well as off-budget for creation of rural infrastructure outside the ambit of RIDF borrowing. As on 31.03.2023, Rs. 5329.20 crore has been sanctioned to GoA through Assam Infrastructure Financing Authority (AIFA) for various infrastructure projects such as medical & engineering colleges, model colleges, roads tourism etc. Out of the total sanctions Rs. 1028.83 crore has been drawn as on 31.03.2023.

AIFA (Assam Infrastructure Financing Authority)

AIFA was formed in 2009 to take up major infrastructure projects not covered under NLCPR, EAP, State Plan, RIDF or any other schemes. The aim and objective of the society is to take up projects of critical infrastructure for speedy over all economic and social development of the state. To keep the momentum of infrastructure going, AIFA has further taken up projects in diverse sector with tangible and quantifiable benefits in this financial year also. The projects sanctioned and taken up under NABARD Infrastructure Development Assistance (NIDA) in the financial year 2022-23 are as follows:-

Table-14.19 Projects sanctioned and taken up under NIDA in the financial year 2022-23

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Total project cost (Amount in Crore)
1	3 Nos. of Engineering College	164.15
2	6 Nos of Model College	103.73
3	9 Nos. of Model womwn college	207.51
4	Aganwadi Centre under NIDA	500.00
5	Biswanath Medical College	564.42
6	Bongaigoan Medical College	500.00
7	Charaideu Medical College	557.00
8	Dhemaji Medical College	500.00
9	Golaghat Medical College	500.00
10	JangalBalahuKhtra	50.00
11	Jorhat Sericulture University	22.41
12	Morigoan Medical College	500.00
13	Tamulpur Medical College	500.00

Source: Assam Infrastructure Financing Authority

For ensuing smooth connectivity and transportation within the state, AIFA is presently funding the implementation of various roads projects as mentioned below which was taken up under NIDA in the financial year 2022-23:

Table-14.20 Funding of AIFA for various road projects in Assam

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Total project cost (Amount in Crore)
1	Improvement and Up gradation of Dergaon Chariali to Padumoni Road	93.63
2	Improvement & Up gradation of Dirakghat-Pengree Road	208.85
3	Improvement & Up gradation of Gohpur to Dholpur Road	89.71
4	Improvement & Up gradation of Kokrajhar to Rupsi Airport Road	84.97
5	Improvement & Up gradation of Padumoni to Rangajan Road	126.97
6	Improvement & Up gradation of Rowta-Knkta- Phulogri Road	456.11
7	Improvement & Up gradation of Rowta-Misamari- kanakata Road	191.90

Source: Assam Infrastructure Financing Authority

AIFA is also funding projects with Grant-in-Aid from the Government of Assam. The details of such projects are as follows:

Table 14.21 AIFA Projects

SL No.	Name of the project	Total Project Cost (Amount in Cr.)
1	Tinsukia Medical College	614.93
2	Construction of integrated office cum Residence Building at Majuli	50.00
3	Assam House, Dwarka	21.76
4	Integrated Directorate Complex at Betkuchi 808.4	
5	Construction of 132/133 KV 2x50 MVA Nathkuchi Substation	68.84
6	Assam House New Delhi (Completed)	56.45
7	Myntriang Small Hydro Electric Project in Karbi Anglong (Completed)	35.91

Source: Assam Infrastructure Financing Authority

Further, many important projects in diverse sectors are being undertaken by AIFA (Grant-in-Aid & NIDA) which would reduce the urban-rural gap and pave way towards a holistic development of the rural area and the state.

NORTH EASTERN DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION LTD. [NEDFi]:

NEDFi till the end of March, 2023 has provided financial assistance to 4608 numbers of projects for an amount of Rs.4574.09 crore in Assam. The sectors assisted are agriculture and allied activities, agro food processing, bamboo & wood based construction, educational & training institutes, handloom & handicraft, hospitals & nursing homes, tourism & hospitality, etc. As on March 2023, NEDFi has extended financial assistance of Rs. 618.57 crore in Assam. More than 95% of the beneficiaries under the NEDFi Micro Finance Scheme are women which enable them to improve their economic status and

move up above the poverty line. Further, as on 31st March 2023 direct funding to 1976 numbers of borrowres was made involving an amount of Rs.23.77 crore under NEDFi Micro Landing Scheme.

Status of loan sanctioned and disbursed during the last four years may be seen at Table-14.22

Table - 14.22 Loan sanction and disbursement by NEDFi (Rs. In crore)

Year	No. of Project	PFD+MSE		Micro Finance		Total Sanctioned	Total Disbursed
		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed		
2018-19	123	121.12	93.98	67.7	61.2	188.82	155.18
2019-20	144	209.05	121.94	64.25	46.25	273.30	168.19
2020-21	204	227.7	162.9	8.15	33.65	235.85	196.46
2021-22	351	472.45	257.33	31.17	15.17	503.62	272.50
2022-23	2176	490.68	432.19	32.00	30.50	522.68	462.69

Source: Annual Report of NEDFi

North East Venture Fund (NEVF)

NEDFi, jointly with the Ministry of DoNER, had set up the North East Venture Fund (NEVF) with a corpus of 100 crores. As on March 31, 2023, the Fund had provided, in-principle, commitment of 68.71 crores for 43 startups in the state of Assam in sectors such as Agriculture & Food Processing, Health care, Biotechnology, IT& ITES, Tourism, Food Processing, Industrial products etc.

Disbursement of Central Subsidies

The Corporation is the Nodal Agency for disbursement of Central Subsidies under North East Industrial Policy (NEIP) 1997, North East Industrial & Investment Promotion & Policy (NEIIPP) 2007 and North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) 2017 which is administered by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. The Corporation facilitates disbursement of subsidies to industrial units of all the eight NE States under the Transport Subsidy Scheme, Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, Central Interest Subsidy Scheme, Freight Subsidy Scheme, Central Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy Scheme & Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit of NEIDS, 2017.

As on March 31, 2023, an amount of ₹5031.63 crore was released under various Central Subsidy Schemes in the State of Assam. The details of disbursements under various schemes are given below-

Table - 14.23 Scheme wise disbursement of subsidies byNEDFi (Rs. in Crore)

Scheme	2021-22	2022-23	Cumulative as on March 31,2023
Transport Subsidy (TS)	34.08	0.24	2294.22
Central Capital Investment Subsidy	100.83	32.29	1726.25
Central Interest Subsidy	18.37	12.53	1726.25
Central Comprehensive Insurance Subsidy	18.37	12.53	314.45
Freight Subsidy	16.94	23.72	102.28
CCIIAC OF NEIDS-2017	35.84	96.02	131.86
Total	355.16	278.11	5031.63

Source: Annual Report, NEDFi

ASSAM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (AFC):

Assam Financial Corporation (AFC) was established on 19th April, 1954 under State Financial Corporation's Act, 1951 with a view to provide financial assistance to micro, small and medium scale industries with the main objectives of accelerating the industrial growth of the region, promotion of self-employment etc. AFC has active presence throughout the state with 11 Branch Offices including one Microfinance Branch and the head office located in Vittiya Bhaban, Md. Shah Road, Paltan Bazar, Guwahati-8.

During FY:2022-23 the Corporation dealt with 25 no. of applications in MSME and CRE sector and sanctioned an amount of Rs 740.60 lakhs to 22 no. of applicants as against sanction of Rs 340.45 lakhs to 15 no. of applicants in the previous financial year. During FY: 2022-23, the Corporation sanctioned Rs 195.00 lakhs to 4 no of entrepreneurs for setting up of various processing & manufacturing projects in MSME sector. On the other hand, the Corporation sanctioned Rs 545.60 lakhs to 18 no of entrepreneurs for setting up of various service sector projects both in MSME and CRE sector. In respect of disbursement of loan, against the previous year's disbursement of Rs 547.61 lakhs the Corporation's disbursement amount increased to Rs 624.05 lakhs during the year in MSME and CRE sector. In microfinance sector, the Corporation sanctioned Rs 1170.00 lakhs to 6 nos. NBFC-MFIs for on-lending to woman microfinance beneficiaries of the state for carrying out various income generating activities for livelihood support against the previous year's sanction of Rs 604.00 lakhs to 5 nos. NBFC-MFIs in the sector. In respect of disbursement, during the year the Corporation disbursed Rs 1774.00 lakhs against no disbursement in the sector in the previous year. Overall, the Corporation has sanctioned and disbursed Rs 1910.60 lakhs and Rs 2398.05 lakhs against the previous year's sanction and disbursement amount of Rs 944.45 lakhs and Rs 547.61 lakhs respectively.

The highlights of the Corporation's performance for the FY: 2022-23 is as below-

- Sanction amount was Rs1910.60 lakhs during FY: 2022-23 as against Rs 944.45 lakhs in FY: 2021-22 and Rs635.25 lakhs in FY: 2020-21. The Corporation has been able to make significant growth of more than 100% in respect of sanction of loan after the impact of COVID-19.
- Disbursement position stood at Rs.2398.05 lakhs during FY: 2022-23 as against Rs.547.61 lakhs in FY: 2021-22 and Rs.509.04 lakhs in FY: 2021-22. The Corporation has been able to make significant growth of more than 300% in respect of disbursement of loan after the impact of COVID-19.

- Total recovery of loan stood at Rs 2036.11 lakhs during FY: 2022-23 as against Rs 1798.58 lakhs in FY: 2021-22 and Rs 1410.02 lakhs in FY: 2020-21 registering a growth of 13.21%.

Table -14.24 Performance highlight of AFC in FY: 2021-22(in lakh)

Sl no	Sectors	Loan sanction	Loan disbursement	Loan Recovery
1	MSME	740.60	624.05	1508.09
2	Micro Finance	1170.00	1774.00	528.02

Source: Assam Financial Corporation

ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS OF ASSAM:

The Aspirational District Program (ADP), launched in January 2018 by NITI Aayog, GoI, represents a pioneering initiative to catalyze comprehensive development in regions grappling with various socio economic challenges identifying 115 districts nationwide for targeted intervention, the program introduces an innovative element of competition. Each month, districts engage in a dynamic process of assessment through delta ranking, fostering a sense of competition and urgency for progress.

ADP goes beyond its immediate objectives, aligning with the broader agenda of sustainable development. With 49 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) spanning five crucial themes- health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development and basic infrastructure.

Over the past five years, the seven aspirational districts of Assam, i.e. Baksa, Barpeta, Darrang, Dhuburi, Goalpara, Hailakandi and Udalguri have been actively engaged in the program under the nodal department of Transformation and Development. During the period from 2020 to 2023, the seven aspirational districts has demonstrated a noteworthy increase in improvement of percentages across various key performance indicators. Table 14.25 provided insights into the overall improvement of the aspirational districts in the state-

Table-14.25 Performance of the Aspirational Districts

District Names	% of improvement	
	2020	2023
Baksa	22.33	30.13
Barpeta	28.47	34.74
Darrang	35.38	41.42
Dhuburi	21.95	28.03
Goalpara	29.65	37.66
Hailakandi	21.63	24.19
Udalguri	23.82	28.45

Source: Transformation and Development department, Assam

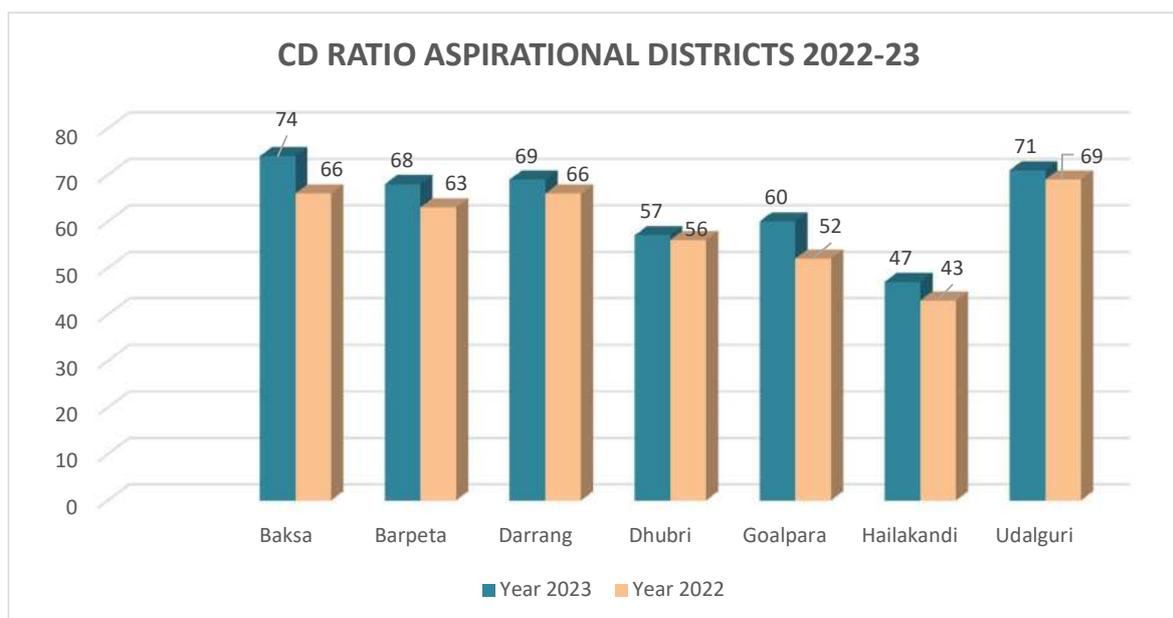
Table -14.26 Banking in the Aspirational districts of Assam (Rs. in crore)

District Name	Total Bank Branch			Total Deposit			Total Credit		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Baksa	54	53	57	1563	1259	1397	1018	835	1034
Barpeta	115	121	123	4302	5125	5634	2612	3216	3847
Darrang	71	70	70	2283	2543	2912	1536	1671	2019
Dhubri	82	83	88	3265	3424	3796	1877	1913	2148
Goalpara	69	67	70	2231	2539	2724	1155	1313	1630
Hailakandi	44	44	45	1669	1886	2020	697	810	955
Udalguri	46	46	50	1488	1600	1822	1035	1100	1289
Assam Total	2992	2964	3053	176408	192150	211273	86939	97076	113840

Source: State Level Bankers' Committee, Assam Report

The graph below shows the credit-Deposit ratio of the Aspirational Districts at the end of the year 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Fig.-14.4 CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO OF ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS



CHAPTER-XV

CO-OPERATION

Co-operation means the system of voluntarily associated working together in term of equality to eliminate their economic exploitation. International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) has defined it co-operation as a non-profit system of production and trade based upon voluntary and mutual self-help and organised in the interest of whole community. Now, Co-operative society is not synonymous with Co-operation. That is, in present economic scenario co-operative societies are undividable part of the economic system to overcome different micro needs of societies, specially in rural economy .Co-operative revolution are spurting through the socialist ideologies "all for each and each for all". The Co-operative form of organisation is an indispensable instrument of planned economic action in a democracy. A Co-operative is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise. Co-operatives are now playing a very significant role in the socio-economic development of our state especially the rural area of Assam. All Co-operative Societies in Assam are registered under the Assam Co-operative Societies Act, 1949 (Since repealed and enactment of the Assam Cooperative Society Act, 2007) are under the administrative control of the Co-operation Department. Mandates of the Co-operation Department are registration, supervision, assistance counselling audit of co-operative societies in the State. During the current year, there are 12857 Nos. of different Co-operative Societies including (State Level) in the State covering almost all economic sector viz. Agriculture, dairy, fishery, pisciculture, primary housing, consumer, Processing and Marketing, banking, healthcare, education and other agricultural and allied sectors. (**List in Annexure –I**). These societies have contributed a lot to the state economy by providing employment opportunity and controlling market price as well as empowering women in socially and economically. These 12857 nos. of Cooperative Societies include 1991 nos. of GPSS/LAMPS, 2867 nos. of GPBMSS, 01 State Level Apex Bank for short term agricultural cooperative credit, 01 State Level Housing Federation (HOUSEFED), 01 State level Fishery Co-operative Federation (FISHFED), 01 State level Co-operative Jute Mill (Assam Cooperative Jute Mill Ltd., Silghat), 8 nos. of urban co-operative banks and various types of other Co-operative Societies.

PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

The Gaon Panchayat Level Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (GPSS) and large size multipurpose cooperative society in Assam are known as Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS). These societies have been playing vital role in flow of Cooperative agricultural credit to the farmers. These societies in addition to flow of agricultural credit have been successfully doing as a handling agent of Public Distribution System (PDS) under poverty elevation scheme of Govt. of India and mid- day meal scheme. At present there are 1898 nos. of GPSS and PACS in the State. These societies need to be reoriented for dealing in fertilizer, pesticides, farm mechanism, agricultural credit through KCC, supply of quality seeds and to provide forward backward scheme for micro- finance. These societies can play an important role as a financial institution for rural poor who are unable to take the benefit of institutional finance.

GAON PANCHAYAT LEVEL WOMEN MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY:

There are 2867 nos. of Gaon Panchayat Level Women Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (GPBMSS) in the state for Socio- economic development of women of rural areas, with a view to upgrade Self Help Groups (SHGs) under NRLM, 680 Village Organisations were registered under the Assam Cooperative Societies Act.

These societies are doing some activities like handloom, knitting, embroidery, pickle making for economic upliftment of women members. Some of the societies are doing PDS business as an agent of GPSS of their respective area of operation. The Government have taken scheme in the name and style of "Samannita Mahila Samabai Sabalikaran" and "Samabai Biponi" for the betterment of the society. During the year 2017-18 and 2018-19.

ASSAM STATE CO-OPERATIVE APEX BANK LTD.:

Assam has two tier short terms Agricultural Cooperative Credit Structure, the Assam Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd. At the top and primary level agricultural credit cooperative societies at the grass root level. GPSS and LAMPS were entrusted with the responsibility to disburse agricultural credit to the farmer members. The Assam Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd. is managed by an elected Board of Directors and a professional Chief Executive. Presently, it has 68 branches and it adopted core banking solution successfully. The bank has provided all types advance facilities to the customer to access advantage like others Nationalised Bank like ATM facilities to its customers for smooth running of the banking business. The performances of the Assam State Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd. for the last consecutive six years are given below.

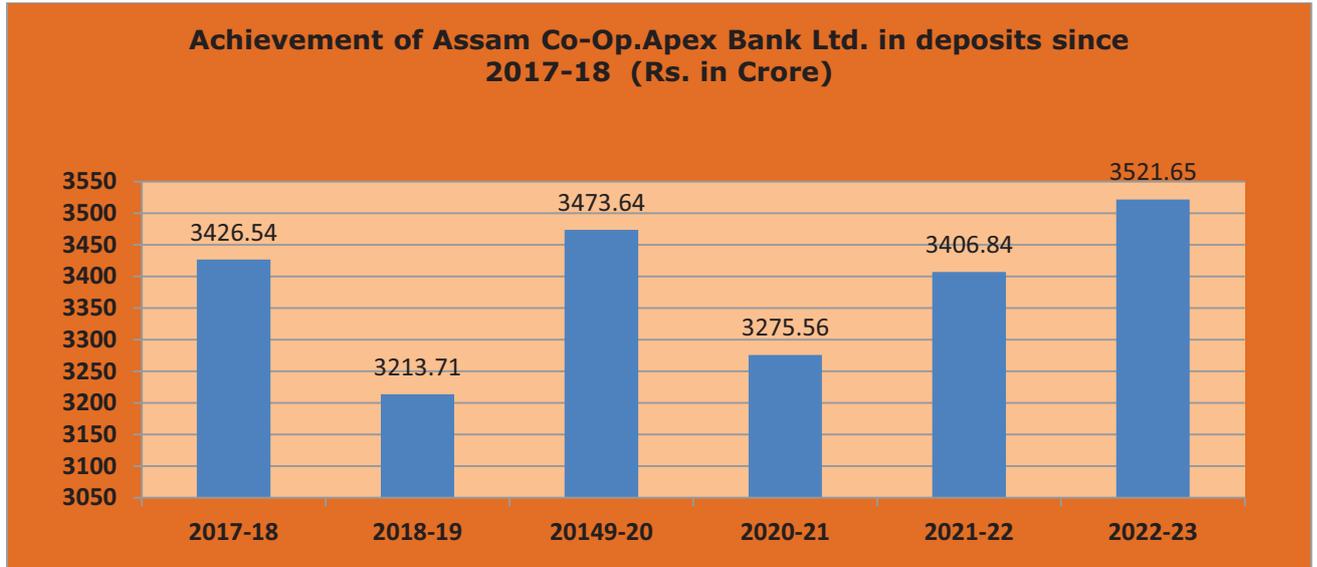
Table -15.1

Performance of the Assam State Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd. Since 2017-18.

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Bank Branches (Nos.)	68	67	67	67	67	67
Members (Unit. 000)	94	3054	105	107	107	383.08
Paid of share Capital (in Crore)	14.86	15.27	16.34	16.71	17.08	19.15
Reserved (Rs. in Crore)	84.10	85.64	90.87	109.69	47.55	126.13
Deposits (Rs. in Crore)	3426.54	3213.71	3473.64	3275.56	3406.84	3521.65
Working Capital (Rs. in lakh)	3136.59	3464.53	3804.65	3811.09	3.94	3857.51
Borrowing Outstanding (Rs. in crore)	28.89	21.88	39.60	34.62	37.07	33.89
Investment (Rs. in crore)	1557.36	1790.95	2027.14	1668.57	186.03	1942.99
Loan Advances (Rs.in crore)	154.48	496.75	179.83	1427.59	1419.87	226.43
Loan Outstanding (Rs. in crore)	884.29	1234.81	1436.33	NA	37.07	1443.09
Loan overdue (Rs. in crore)	71.90	88.72	98.05	105.81	NA	110.36

Source: Registrar of Co-operative societies.

Figure-I



From the above diagram and data table it is revealed that the performance of Apex Bank Ltd. In deposit of this Bank after post covid period is very significant. The increasing of deposit from Rs. 3275.56 crore in the year 2020-21 to Rs.3521.65 crore in 2022-23 generally shows that the confidence of general public in respect of awareness in banking savings in co-operative bank is increasing, which is also creating a positive revolution in Co-operative movement. Like this, in investment also the Co-Operative Apex Bank Ltd. has overcome its trap and put its track in upward trend.

JUTE & ASSAM COOPERATIVE JUTE MILL LTD.:

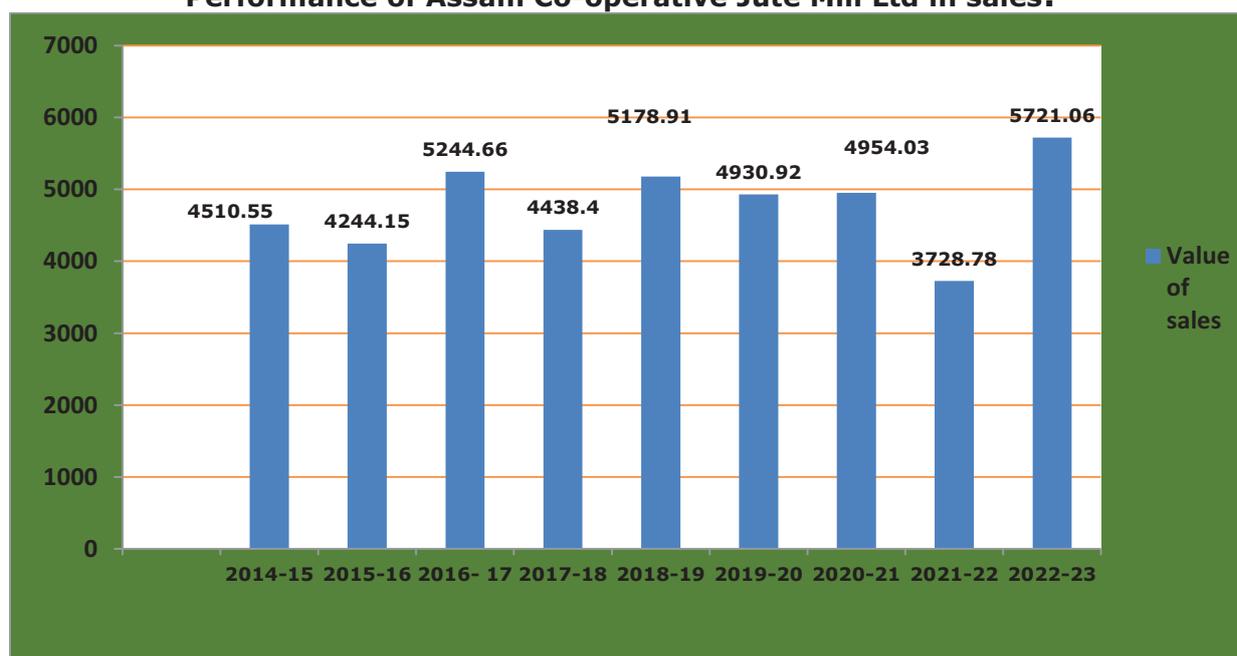
At present scenario of continuous degradation of environment not only politician, government or the scientist all around the world are very much concerned but common men also get worry to this situation. The time has come for us to adopt smarter and more sustainable method. So, the concept of green marketing has been popularised. Jute being a green product is one of the perfect ways to forward. India is the largest Jute producer in the world, forwarding to one step more; we can feel proud that Assam is the second highest jute producer state in the country. Subject to availability of Jute as raw materials, the Assam Cooperative Jute Mills Ltd. at Silghat was registered under the co-operative act 1959 and come into existence in 1970-71 in Nagaon District is one of the most successful Cooperative Industries in Assam. This Industry is earning profit continuously and has been awarded with ISO certificate. The society has taken initiative to expand one unit of Assam Cooperative Jute Mills Ltd. at Bihdubi with Rs. 47.00 crores from NDC in 2017-18. The central Government had provided Rs.240.60 as grant-in aid. The state Govt. had also written off accumulated tax liabilities of pre closure period to the tune of Rs. 90.00 lakhs & Rs. 46.39 lakhs. But at present due to good financial position the Mill had liquidated most of the old liabilities and also acquired some assets out of those funds. Following are some key statistics about the said Jute mill of Assam. If we observe the performance of this enterprise we find that the working capital of this enterprise has increased from Rs.2849.05 Lakh in 2021-22 to Rs. 4640.83 lakh in 2022-23 as reported by Registrar of Co-Operative Society. Accordingly, the sale of jute product also increased to Rs.5721.06 lakh in 2022-23 from Rs. 3728.78 Lakh in 2021-22.

Table -15.2
Performance of Assam Co-operative Jute Mill Ltd.

Year	No of Societies	No of members	Paid up share capital	Paid up working capital	Value of sales
					Rs. in Lakh
2014-15	1	659	323.93	929.34	4510.55
2015-16	1	659	323.93	942.38	4244.15
2016- 17	1	659	323.93	926.65	5244.66
2017-18	1	659	323.93	957.82	4438.40
2018-19	1	659	323.93	165.73	5178.91
2019-20	1	659	323.93	139.25	4930.92
2020-21	1	659	323.86	392.73	4954.03
2021-22	1	659	3992.68	2849.05	3728.78
2022-23	1	658	3238.63	4640.83	5721.06

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies

Figure-II
Performance of Assam Co-operative Jute Mill Ltd in sales.



URBAN COOPERATIVE BANK:

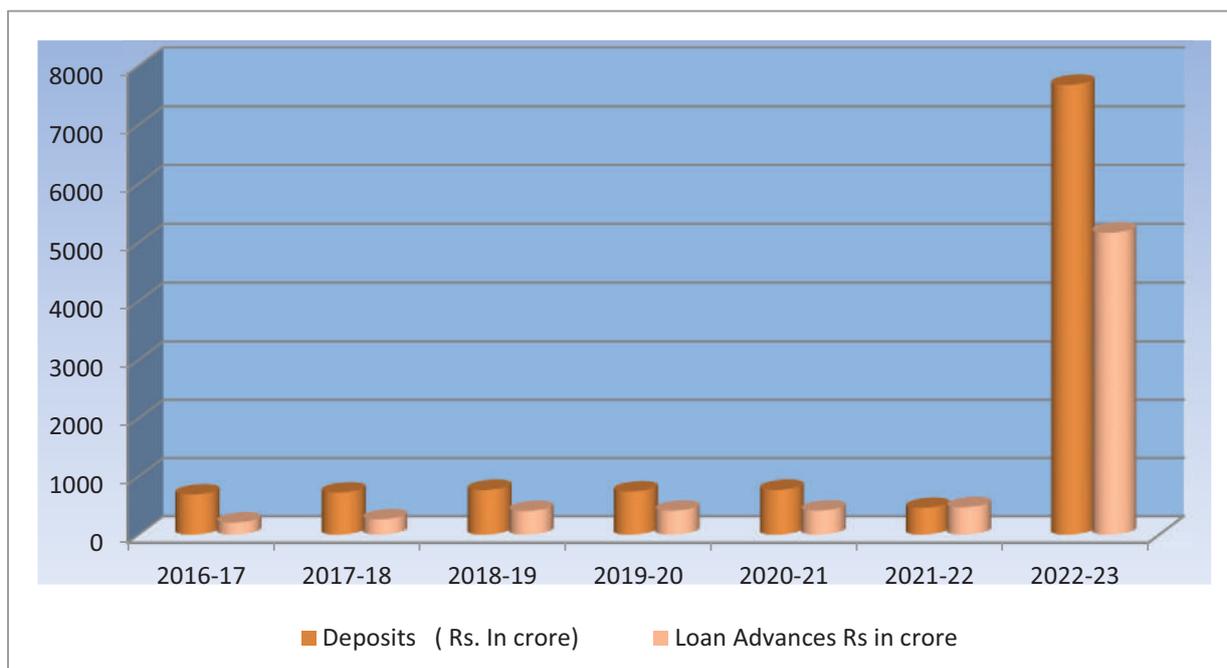
The state has at present 8 numbers of functioning urban cooperative banks (UCBS) with 25 branches as per available report total membership of the functioning UCBS 96000 in 2021-22 against 30000 in 2014-15. Similarly paid-up share Capital has also increased to Rs. 119.85 crore in 2022-23 from Rs. 17.74 crore in 2017-18. Loan and Advances has increased to Rs. 5167.25 crore in 2022-23 from Rs. 471.4 crore in 2021-22. In case of deposit, the Urban Co-operative Bank has shown a galloping trend. As reported by Registrar of Co-operative Society during 2020-21 the total deposit of this Bank was Rs.769.98 crore, in 2021-22 it was decreased to Rs.460.12 crore, this lower trend may be due to covid-19 pandemic period. But due to effort of banking policies the deposit of bank during 2022-23 it was recorded Rs. 7682.27 crore. Like this, the working capital of the Bank has increased to Rs 8676.89 lakh and loan advances also increased to Rs.5167.25 crore during 2022-23 as reported by Registrar of Co-Operative Societies, which is indicated a positive sign of the bank. Following Table has depicted the performance of Urban Co-operative Bank in Assam.

Table-15.3**STATISTICS RELATED TO PERFORMANCE OF URBAN COOPERATIVE BANKS.**

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Bank Branches (Nos.)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Members (Unit. 000)	40	62	88	90	93	96	8341
Paid up share Capital (Rs.in Crore)	15.93	17.74	20.25	21.50	22.50	101.23	119.85
Working Capital (Rs. in lakh)	773.10	600.27	828.6	831.17	834.19	114.85	8676.89
Deposits (Rs.in crore)	690.29	724.22	767.97	742.12	769.98	460.12	7682.27
Loan Advances (Rs. in crore)	207.85	264.00	405.28	410.69	412.70	471.4	5167.25
Loan Outstanding (Rs. in crore)	194.82	272.07	390.38	393.51	394.51	8.85	15.10
Loan overdue (Rs. in crore)	23.06	30.65	36.85	50.28	50.28	8.85	2.41

Source: Registrar of Co-operative societies

Figure-III
TRENDS OF URBAN COOPERATIVE BANKS IN DEPOSIT AND LOAN ADVANCES



DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES:

Milk is a whole some food for human body. Milk and milk bye product are very essential for their nutritional value. Increasing of population in the country also increases demand of milk and milk bye product along with others commodities. Therefore, it is very essential to increase the production of milk to meet the ever increasing demand. In this regard Govt. has prepared seven years (2017-2024) Dairy Development Agenda, wherein it is targeted to form cumulative No. of Dairy Co-operative Societies to 3269 Nos. from the present stage. As per Assam Co-operative Department report, there are 991 numbers of primary dairy co-operatives societies in active mode and three number of regional level milk union, namely 1) West Assam Milk Producers Ltd. (WAMUL), 2) East Assam Milk Producers Cooperative Union (EAMUL), 3) Cachar and Karimganj District Milk Producer Cooperative Union Ltd. (CAMUL). Though there is vast potential in the dairy sector, the growth of the dairy co-operative societies is not satisfactory. A number of primary cooperative societies like Sitajakhala Dugdha Samabai Samiti Ltd. (SJDUSS), Kamdhenu Dairy Cooperative Society, Sundar pukhuri Dairy Cooperative Society etc. are performing well. The management of WAMUL, EAMUL and CAMUL were handed over to the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) new Delhi few years back with a view to revive those weak organisations towards a successful dairy co-operative in the line of AMUL model. For the development of dairy co-operatives, government has been providing financial assistance from time to time to these co-operative in a phase manner. Govt. has already developed infrastructure in different dist. for dairy sector to uplift the productivity and qualitative maintenance of milk production. Relating to this sector the SDG-1: End of poverty in all forms the Dairy development sector is one of the best sector for alleviation poor specially in rural area.

HOUSING CO-OPERATIVES:

There are more than 200 numbers of Primary Housing Co-operatives with one apex level society, HOUSEFED, Assam is rendering service to its members. This federation has provided housing facilities to the Central and State Government employees and loan for dwelling houses to the low- and middle-income people in the urban and rural areas.

PROCESSING CO-OPERATIVES:

A large number of processing units have been setup in the state under cooperative sector comprising of Rice and Oil Mill, Spinning Mill, Mustard oil Mill, Jute Mill etc. The Eastern Agro Processing and Tea Warehousing Cooperative Society Ltd. (EAPTWCs). The Assam Polyester Cooperative Society Ltd (APOL) are the prestigious organisations under the cooperative sector in the state. Due to financial constraints APOL remained non-functional for some time. The EAPTWCs is functioning without any financial assistance from the government and is performing well and earning continuous profit.

Table-15.4**Performance of Eastern Agro Processing and Tea Warehousing Co-operative Society Ltd. (EAPTWCs)**

Year	Nos. of Societies	Nos. of member	Paid up share capital	Paid up working capital	Value of sales
			Rupees in lakh		
2014-15	1	504	98.08	1850.00	1611.00
2015-16	1	503	98.13	2107.00	1384.00
2016-17	1	504	98.15	2459.65	1314.03
2017-18	1	503	97.90	1972.55	1321.21
2018-19	1	505	97.92	2158.00	1210.00
2019-20	1	504	97.92	2078.00	1306.00
2020-21	3	514	98.00	2009.00	1568.00
2021-22	3	520	98.00	2021.00	1579.00
2022-23	3	514	98.09	3506.00	1357.00

Source: Registrar of Co-operative societies

CONSUMER COOPERATIVE:

Consumer Co-operative is enterprise owned by consumers and managed democratically, whose objective are to fulfil the needs and aspirations of their members. There are 38 types of Urban Consumer Store with more than 372 affiliated Primary Consumer Store in the state. This Cooperative society extends service to the urban people and in maintaining the price line. The Wholesale Consumer Co-operative Societies are involved in procuring and selling of essential commodities and other products subsidised rate. These procured essential item required scientific storage for their proper preservation for long period.

Karimganj Wholesale Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., Mahabhairav Consumer Cooperative Store Ltd. of Tezpur, NRL Employees Consumer Cooperative Societies Ltd. of Golaghat are the best performing Consumer Cooperative Societies of the state.

OTHER CO-OPERATIVES:

There is a large number of Cooperative like poultry, piggery, duckery, goatery, pisciculture, cane and bamboo industries, brick industry, transport and communication, rickshaw puller, bee keeping, blacksmith, bell metal, utensil manufacturing, tourism etc. in the state. The financial assistance to these societies will go a long way in enabling economically weaker section of the society to achieve their economic upliftment.

ASSAM STATE CO-OPERATIVE UNION (ASCU):

The Assam State Cooperative Union (ASCU) is an apex level cooperative organisation for promotion of cooperative education, training, publicity and propaganda activities in the state of Assam. It was registered vide registration no. ASCU-29/2055 - 56, dated 12/09/1955.

The State Co-operation Department has taken initiative to boosting of rural storage infrastructure by construction of rural go downs in various Gaon Panchayat Samabai Samity (GPSS), Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) and other Co-operative societies with the help of the NABARD sponsored RIDF scheme. In 2022-23 financial year Govt. has allocated fund to this sector subject to its positive role in rural and urban economy. During this period Govt. has sanctioned Total Rs. 5517.25 Lakh in different scheme for development of the co-operative societies out of these Total Rs. 4835.75 lakh has been utilised for development of i.e. Assistance to Women Co-ops, Assistance to ACJM Ltd. Dairy Co-ops. and so on (ANNEXURE-II) . Role of Co-operative sector is very important in the state economy for poverty alleviation and upliftment of rural micro economy in the state.

CHAPTER – XVI**PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

The economic activities as well as the purchasing power of the people of a country are greatly influenced by the changes in commodity prices. Rising prices leads to increase in income inequality and also affects the income groups of a country. It is crucial to have a continuous watch on the price behavior to regulate economic policies. Price Index is a Statistical device to measure the relative change in price level with reference to time/geographical location and other characteristics. A barometer of economic activities. The State of Assam in particular and the country as a whole is experiencing price rise in varying degree in the last few years. Consequently the country is going through high inflation. In short more money is required to buy a given amount of goods and services.

PRICE SITUATION IN ASSAM:

The increase or decrease of retail prices affects the purchasing power of people that in turn affects the living condition of the people. Retail Price is defined as the price paid by the consumer which includes all taxes excluding discount. With a view to studying the ups and downs of price level, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam collect retail prices of 28 essential commodities from 27 urban and 26 rural centres of Assam on a weekly basis.

PRICE INDICES:

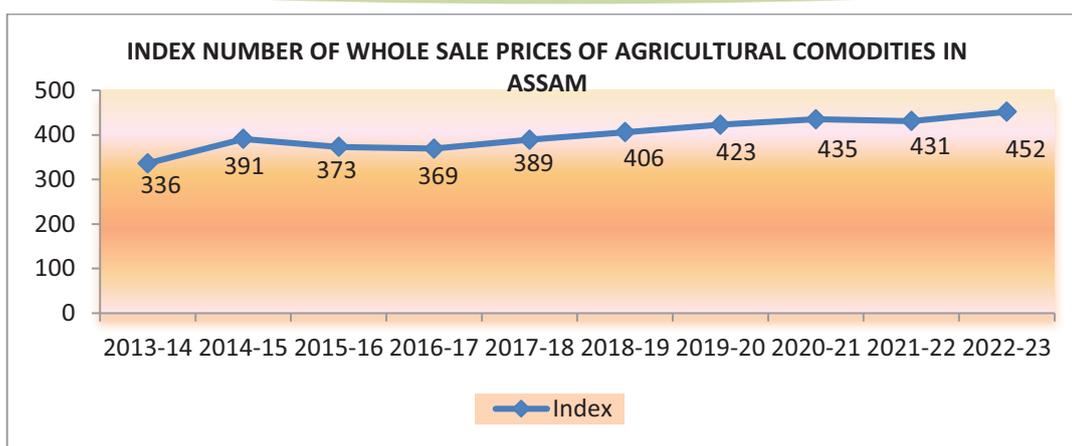
Inflation is measured by taking into account of the wholesale Price Index (WPI) based on the prices in the Wholesale markets and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) based on the Prices of the Consumer purchases from the retail trade market.

WPI OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES WITH BASE 1993-94 IN ASSAM:

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics compile the WPI of agricultural commodities with base 1993-94=100. The table below depicts WPI of Agricultural commodities in Assam for last ten years. Index Number of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Commodities for last ten years.

TABLE-16.1
INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL
COMMODITIES IN ASSAM FOR LAST TEN YEARS

Year	Index	Percentage Variation
2013-14	336	13.51
2014-15	391	16.37
2015-16	373	(-) 4.60
2016-17	369	(-) 1.07
2017-18	389	5.42
2018-19	406	4.37
2019-20	423	4.19
2020-21	435	2.84
2021-22	431	-3.75
2022-23	452	4.81



Index of Wholesale Price has increased by 4.81 percent in 2022-23 as against -3.75 percent in 2021-22. The month to month trend of WPI of agricultural commodities in Assam is depicted through the Table given below:

TABLE NO-16.2

MONTH TO MONTH TRENDS OF WPI OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES IN ASSAM

Year 2021-22, Base 1993-94=100		Year 2022-23, Base 1993-94=100		Percentage increase in 2022-23 over 2021-22
Month	Index	Month	Index	
April' 2021	427	April' 2022	445	4.22
May' 2021	428	May' 2022	447	4.43
June' 2021	429	June' 2022	449	4.66
July' 2021	429	July' 2022	450	4.90
Aug.' 2021	432	Aug.' 2022	452	4.63
Sept.' 2021	434	Sept.' 2022	453	4.38
Oct.' 2021	436	Oct.' 2022	454	4.13
Nov.' 2021	436	Nov.' 2022	453	3.90
Dec.' 2021	437	Dec.' 2022	455	4.12
Jan.' 2022	443	Jan.' 2023	455	2.71
Feb.' 2022	445	Feb.' 2023	456	2.47
March' 2022	447	March' 2023	457	2.24

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS:

The Consumer Price Index numbers are intended to represent the average changes over time in the prices paid by the ultimate consumer for a fixed basket of goods and services. The analyses of different types of Consumer Price Indices are presented in the paragraph given below:

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER (GENERAL) FOR RURAL, URBAN & COMBINED:

The National Statistics Office (N.S.O.), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, G.O.I. has introduced a new series of Price Indices with base year 2012 for all India and States/UTs separately for Rural, Urban and combined. The annual average consumer price Index Number (with base 2012=100) in Assam for Rural, Urban and Combined for the year 2022 is calculated as **176.65**, **172.77** and **175.85** against the All India annual average indices **173.13**, **171.03** and **172.15** respectively. The increase in general Indices for Rural, Urban and Combined in Assam during 2022 over 2021 are 7.06%, 5.16% and 7.23% respectively. The table below shows the month wise Consumer Price Index (General) for Rural, Urban and Combined in Assam and All India for the year 2022 and 2023 with base 2012=100.

TABLE NO - 16.3

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (GENERAL) FOR RURAL, URBAN AND COMBINED FOR 2022 AND 2023, (Base 2012=100)

Month	ASSAM			ALL INDIA		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
January'22	169.4	167	168.9	166.4	165	165.7
February'22	168.6	167.1	168.3	166.7	165.5	166.1
March'22	171	168	170.4	168.7	166.5	167.7
April'22	173.4	170.8	172.9	170.8	169.2	170.1
May'22	175.5	172.6	174.9	172.5	170.8	171.7
June'22	178	173.1	177	173.6	171.4	172.6
July'22	179.9	174.8	178.8	174.3	172.3	173.4
Auguat'22	180.7	176	179.7	175.3	173.1	174.3
Sept.'22	181.1	175.1	179.9	176.4	174.1	175.3
Oct.'22	181.2	176.3	180.2	177.9	175.3	176.7
Nov.'22	181	177.1	180.2	177.8	175	176.5
December'22	180	175.3	179	177.1	174.1	175.7
Annual average'22	176.65	172.77	175.85	173.13	171.03	172.15
January'23	179.3	175.1	178.4	177.8	174.9	176.5
February'23	178.3	174.7	177.6	177.9	175.6	176.8
March'23	178.4	175.2	177.7	173	176.3	177.2
April'23	179.5	177.1	179	170.8	169.2	170.1
May'23	181	179.2	180.6	179.8	178.2	179.1
June'23	182	179.4	181.5	181.9	179.9	181
July'23	186.4	183.4	185.8	187.6	184.7	186.3
Auguat'23	187.4	184.8	186.9	187.6	184.5	186.2
Sept.'23	188.4	185.4	187.5	185.8	182.2	184.1
Oct.'23	189.5	186.7	188.9	187	183.4	185.3
Ten month average'23	183.02	180.1	182.39	180.92	178.89	180.26

YEAR -ON- YEAR INFLATION RATE (%) OF ASSAM FOR RURAL, URBAN AND COMBINED FOR 2023(P), (Base 2012=100)

Month	ASSAM			ALL INDIA		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
January'23	5.84	4.85	5.62	6.85	6.00	6.52
February'23	5.69	4.55	5.47	6.72	6.10	6.44
March'23	4.50	4.29	4.46	5.51	5.89	5.66
April'23	3.52	3.69	3.53	4.68	4.85	4.70
May'23	3.42	3.88	3.49	4.17	4.27	4.25
June'23	2.25	3.52	2.48	4.72	4.96	4.81
July'23	3.67	4.81	3.91	7.63	7.20	7.44
August'23	4.03	5.88	4.39	5.33	4.65	5.02
Sept.'23	4.03	5.88	4.39	5.33	4.05	5.02
Oct.'23	4.58	5.90	4.83	5.12	4.62	4.87
Ten month av. Inflation'23	4.15	4.73	4.26	5.61	5.26	5.47

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (CPI-IW):

This Index is the oldest among the CPI indices as its dissemination started as early as 1946. Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial workers measure a change over time in prices of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by industrial workers.

CPI-IW is mainly used for the determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) and Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) being paid to millions of public sector employees besides fixation and revision of minimum wages in scheduled private sector employees respectively. It is also used for measuring inflammatory trend for policy formulation in the country. Since its inception in 1946, labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India has been compiling and maintaining CPI for Industrial Workers. The 2001 index is a more representative in collecting prices for approximately 392 consumption items from 289 market of 78 centres of the country. In Assam, the CPI for Industrial workers with new base 2001=100 and in old base 1982=100 are constructed and compiled by taking weighted average of the indices for the Six centres namely, Guwahati, Biswanath Chariali, Doomdooma (Tinsukia), Labac (Silchar), Numaligarh (Golaghat) and Sibsagar.

TABLE-16.4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN SIX CENTRES OF ASSAM

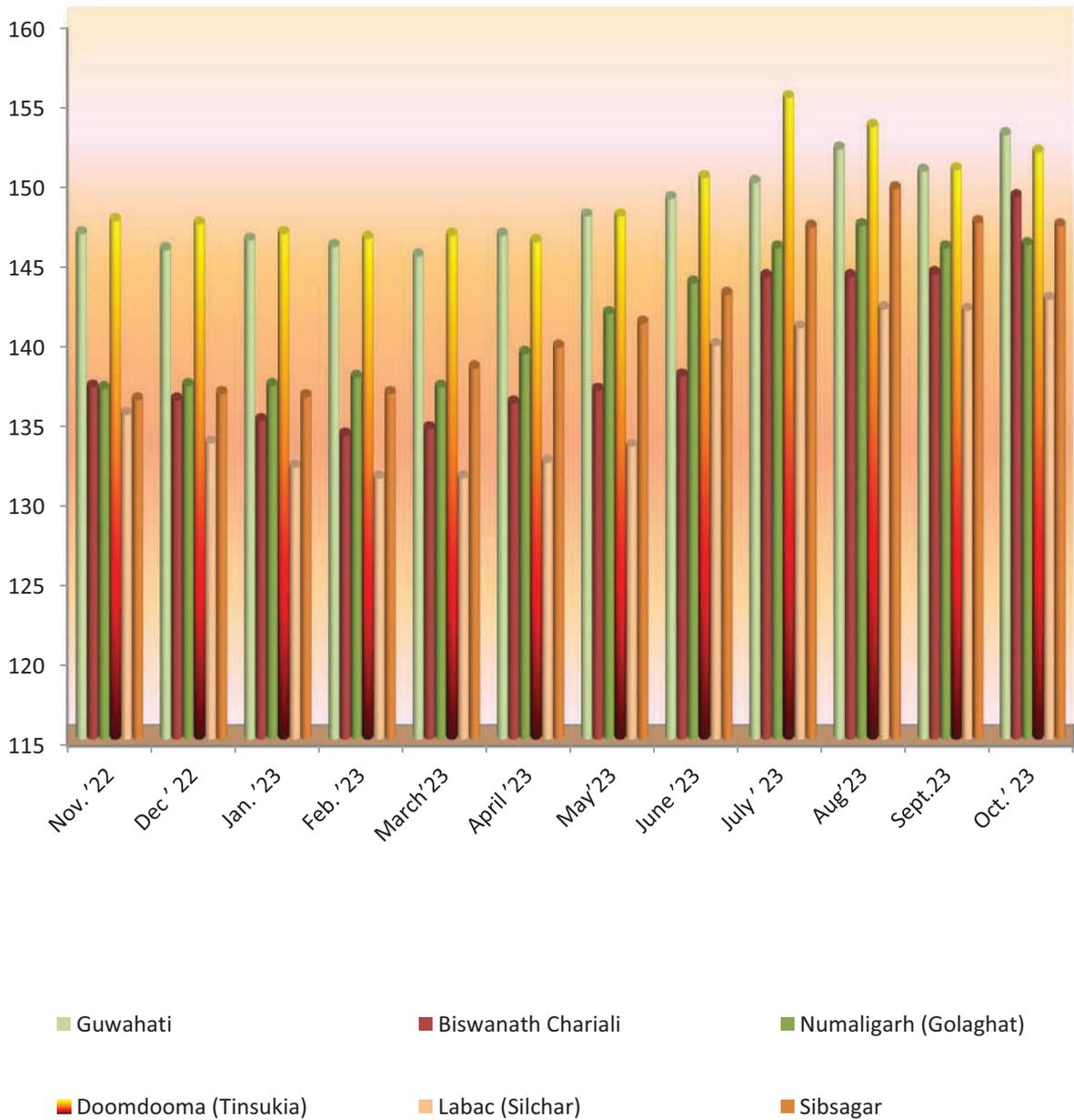
(Base 2016 = 100)

Sl. No.	Period	Guwahat i	Biswanath Chariali	Numaligarh (Golaghat)	Doomdooma (Tinsukia)	Labac (Silchar)	Sibsagar	Assam	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Nov. '22	146.7	137.1	137.0	147.5	135.4	136.3	140.0	132.5
2	Dec '22	145.7	136.3	137.2	147.3	133.6	136.7	139.5	132.3
3	Jan. '23	146.3	135.0	137.2	146.7	132.1	136.5	139.0	132.8
4	Feb. '23	145.9	134.1	137.7	146.4	131.4	136.7	138.7	132.7
5	March'23	145.3	134.5	137.1	146.6	131.4	138.3	138.8	133.3
6	April '23	146.6	136.1	139.2	146.2	132.4	139.6	140.0	134.2
7	May'23	147.8	136.9	141.7	147.8	133.4	141.1	141.5	134.7
8	June '23	148.9	137.8	143.6	150.2	139.7	142.9	148.9	136.4
9	July '23	149.9	144.0	145.8	155.2	140.8	147.1	147.1	139.7
10	Aug'23	152.0	144.0	147.2	153.4	142.0	149.5	148.0	139.2
11	Sept.23	150.6	144.2	145.8	150.7	141.9	147.4	146.8	137.5
12	Oct.' 23	152.9	149.0	146.0	151.8	142.6	147.2	148.3	138.4
2022(Annual Av)		143.4	135.2	130.0	144.2	128.3	132.9	135.8	129.2
2023(Ten Month Av.)		148.6	139.6	142.1	149.5	136.8	142.6	143.7	135.9

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKER IN SIX CENTRES OF ASSAM

(Base 2016=100)



ANNUAL AVERAGE TREND IN CPI-IW:

The annual average CPI of five centres of Assam and All India are depicted in the following table:

TABLE NO – 16.5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS (GENERAL)

CPI-IW (General), Base 2001=100

Sl. No.	Period	Base 2001 = 100				
		Guwahati	Doom-Dooma	Labac	Assam	All India
1	2	3	4	5	8	9
2.	2014	214	213	243	220	247
3.	2015	239	241	253	244	268
4.	2016	243	246	257	245	274
5.	2017	247	259	258	249	281
6.	2018	252	263	260	253	292
7.	2019	277	278	277	269	313
8.	2020	295	304	286	286	331
9.	2021	322.0	315.9	292.2	312.0	351.4
10	2022	346.99	343.12	320.6	336.98	370.33

During the year 2022, the CPI (IW) in Assam increased to 336.98 from 312.0 in 2021i.e. an increase of 8.01 percent against 5.39 percent increase in all India CPI to 370.33.

The rate of increase of the index point in different centres in 2022 over the previous year was recorded highest in Guwahati by 5.76 percent whereas CPI for Labac was lowest with an increase of 2.16%.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS POPULATION IN ASSAM WITH BASE 2001=100:

The CPI for Working Class Population for the State is compiled by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam taking into account the weighted average of the indices of the three centres viz. Guwahati, Silchar and Tinsukia.

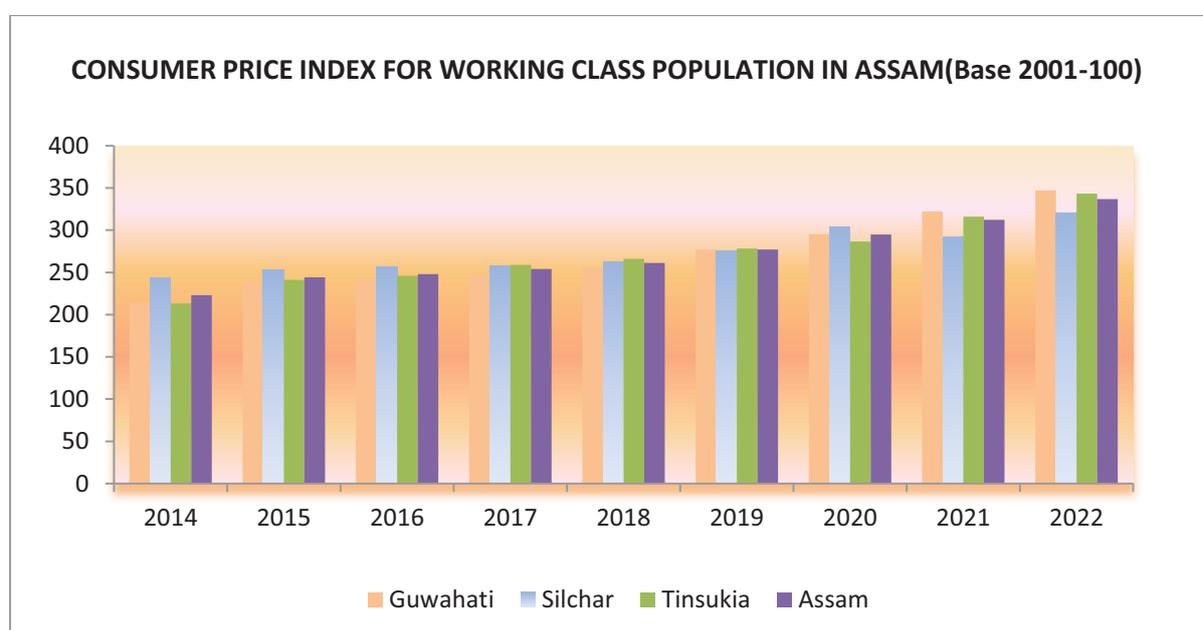
The index no. on old base 1982=100 is obtained by multiplying the index no. on new base 2001=100 by the linking factors provided by the Labour Bureau. Most of the private agencies use these indices for calculation of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) while

computing the minimum rate of wages. The following table depicts the CPI for working class ` population with base 2001=100 from 2014 to 2022.

TABLE NO – 16.6
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS POPULATION IN ASSAM (Base 2001 = 100)

Sl. No.	Period	Guwahati	Silchar	Tinsukia	Assam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	2014	214 (10.88)	243 (16.83)	213 (12.11)	223 (13.20)
2	2015	239 (11.68)	253 (4.12)	241(13.15)	244 (9.42)
3	2016	242 (1.26)	257 (1.58)	246 (2.07)	248 (1.64)
4	2017	247 (2.07)	258 (0.39)	259 (5.28)	254 (2.42)
5	2018	255(3.24)	262(1.55)	266(2.70)	261(2.76)
6	2019	277 (8.63)	275 (4.96)	278 (4.51)	277 (6.13)
7	2020	295.3(6.5)	303.5(10.4)	286.3(2.61)	294.9(6.45)
8	2021	322.00(9.04)	292.21(-3.72)	315.9(10.44)	312.05(5.82)
9	2022	346.99(7.76)	320.62(9.72)	343.12(8.62)	336.9(7.96)

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.



The annual average consumer Price Index Number for Working Class population with base 2001=100 in Assam increased by 7.96% to 336.9 in 2022 from 312.05 in 2021. In the last ten years highest increase was 13.20% in 2014 as 223 over 197 in 2013 and lowest increase was 1.64 in 2016.

Among 3 centres of working class population Tinsukia centre recorded highest increase by 27.22 points i. e. an increase of 7.97 percent in the year 2022 over 2021.

TABLE NO – 16.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS POPULATION IN
ASSAM (Base 2016 = 100)

Sl. No.	Period	Guwahati	Silchar(Labac)	Tinsukia(Doo mdooma)	Assam	All India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	2021Annual Av.	133.1	117.8	132.7	127.9	122.0
2	2022Annual Av.	143.4	129.3	144.2	138.9	129.2
3	Jan'23	146.3	132.1	146.7	141.7	132.8
4	Feb'23	145.9	131.4	146.4	141.23	132.7
5	March'23	145.3	131.4	146.6	140.7	133.3
6	April'23	146.6	132.4	146.2	141.73	134.2
7	May'23	147.8	133.4	147.8	148.53	134.7
8	June'23	148.9	139.7	150.2	149.13	138.4
9	July'23	149.9	140.8	155.2	147.73	139.7
10	Auguat'23	152.0	142.0	153.4	148.02	139.3
11	Sept.'23	150.6	141.9	150.7	146.77	139.2
12	Oct.'23	152.9	142.6	151.8	148.1	138.4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (CPI-AL):

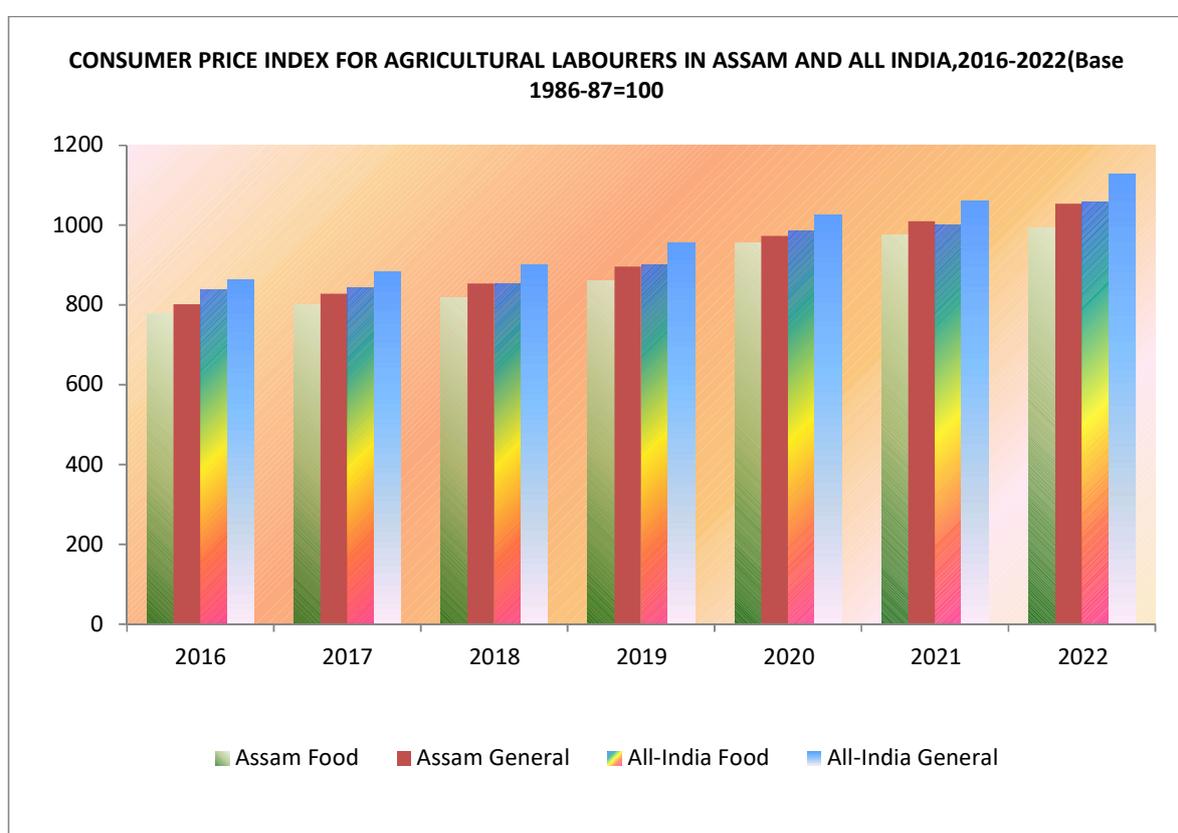
The Labour Bureau, Shimla has been compiling CPI numbers for Agricultural Labourers for 20 states including Assam with the base year 1986-87. CPI-AL is being utilized for fixation and revision of wages engaged in agricultural occupation under Minimum Wages Act, 1948. At all India level from 20 states 600 villages have been selected for the purpose of collecting the retail prices and this data is being utilized for the computation of index numbers. The collection of retail prices in the selected villages have been entrusted to Field Operations Division (FOD) of NSSO, Govt. of India.

The CPI Numbers for Agricultural Labourers for the State of Assam and All India with Food and General Index for the years 2016 to 2022 are presented in Table given below-

TABLE NO-16.8
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN
ASSAM AND ALL INDIA FOR THE YEAR 2016 TO 2022(Base :1986-87=100)

Sl. No	Year	Assam		All-India	
		Food	General	Food	General
1	2016	777	802	837	864
		(-0.38)	(0.75)	(5.01)	(4.73)
2	2017	800	828	845	883
		(2.96)	(3.24)	(0.96)	(2.20)
3	2018	819	854	854	900
		(2.37)	(3.14)	(1.06)	(1.93)
	2019	861	896	901	956

Sl. No	Year	Assam		All-India	
		Food	General	Food	General
4		(5.12)	(4.91)	(5.50)	(6.22)
5	2020	955	973	986	1027
		(10.92)	(8.59)	(9.43)	(7.43)
6	2021	975	1010	1002	1060
		(2.09)	(3.80)	(1.62)	(3.21)
7	2022	994.33	1053.83	1059	1129
		(1.98)	(4.34)	(5.69)	(6.51)



It can be observed from the above table-16.7 that during the Seven years period highest increase in Food Index for the State was observed in 2020 by 10.92 over 2019, lowest -0.38 in 2016 and at present in 2022 it is 1.98. Highest increase in Food Index is also observed in All India level during 2020 over 2019 period. Highest increase in General Index in Assam has been observed in 2020 by 8.59% over 2019 and at all India level during 2020 by 7.43% over 2019.

TABLE NO-16.9

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR RURAL LABOURERS IN ASSAM AND ALL INDIA FOR THE YEAR 2021 TO 2023(Base :1986-87=100)

Sl. No	Year	Assam		India	
		Food	General	Food	General
1	2021Annual Average	1001	1024	1068	1009
2	2022Annual Average	1021.5	1072	1141	1066
3	January,2023	1019	1077	1096	1181
4	February,2023	1007	1070	1102	1182
5	March,2023	1007	1073	1105	1186
6	April'2023	1013	1078	1111	1192
7	May'2023	1005	1077	1118	1197
8	June'2023	NA	NA	1131	1207
9	July'2023	NA	NA	1158	1226
10	August'2023	1054	1118	1170	1234
11	Sept.'2023	1060	1123	1171	1237
12	Oct.'2023	1073	1136	1190	1251

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:

Public Distribution System is a major instrument of the Government's economic policy for ensuring availability of food grains at affordable prices as well as to provide food security to the poor. It is an important component for poverty eradication and is intended to serve the poor who are nutritionally at risk. Public Distribution System in India is perhaps the largest distribution system of its type in the world. Public Distribution System is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State governments. The Central Government has taken the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of food grains etc. The responsibility of distribution food articles to the consumers through the network of fair price shop rests with the State governments. In Assam, the Food and Civil Supplies Department looks after the allocation and distribution of food grains, identification of families below poverty line, issue of ration cards and supervision and monitoring of stock position and distribution of food articles etc. by the fair price shops. The department is also entrusted with the responsibility of procurement of paddy and rice under 'Minimum Support Price' scheme under the 'The Food Management Policy' of the Ministry of Food and Public Distribution of Govt. of India to ensure remunerative price to the producers for their agricultural produce and to provide the procured food grains to the consumers fairly at reasonable and affordable price.

1) Scheme wise Targets and Achievements (Both financial and physical) under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the last three years.

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT 2013 (NFSA'13):

The National Food Security Act, 2013 was launched in the month of December, 2015 throughout the State of Assam. Total targeted population under NFSA in the State is 2,52,18,001. Total Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) families to be covered 7,04,000 nos.

The target was fixed by the Government @84.17% in respect of Rural Areas and 60.35% in respect of urban areas on the Census population of 2011 census report.

A total of 4921592 numbers of **PH**(Priority Household) families covering 17048344 numbers of population have been selected (Grand total PH and AAY families 5593246 numbers and population 19111778 numbers) as per RCMS(Ration Card Management System) as on RCMS as on 31/10/2023. The sub allocation of NFSA Rice is made online.

The despatch of fund in respect of transportation and commissioned cost of Rice under NFSA Rice in last four years are as follows (both Central and State Share).

YEAR	TRANSPORTATION COST (In Rs.)	COMMISSION (In Rs.)
2018-19	279,45,40,903	237,03,73,225
2019-20	140,67,78,853	135,69,80,011
2020-21	187,80,89,160	226,77,82,840
2021-22	217,29,37,316	233,17,43,975
2022-23	227,68,07,715	373,81,07,466

Pradhan Mantrir Ujjwala Yojana Scheme: Under the Scheme free LPG connections has been provided to the BPL households on the basis of the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC data base exercise initiated in the year of 2011. Oil Marketing Companies are the Nodal Agencies for implementation of the Scheme through the State of Assam. The Government of Assam implemented the Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana in the month of May, 2017. The women under below poverty line were the beneficiaries of the said scheme.

Financial Year	Target	Achievement against Target	Fund released to OMCs (In Rs.)
2017-18	10,65,603	11,28,137	100,59,46,920/-
2018-19	1552525	1425537	141,12,81,630/-
2019-20	1430000	991719	98,18,01,810/-
2020-21	Nil	Nil	Nil
2021-22	Nil	Nil	Nil
2022-23	Nil	178906	Nil

As per Government's letter vide No.FSA.80/2016/Pt-II/3 dated 16/06/2017, the Government of Assam has paid to the Oil Marketing Companies against their bills @Rs.990.00 per beneficiary. The beneficiaries for the scheme have been selected on the basis of Socio Economic Caste Census, 2011.

Further, the Government of India and the Government of Assam have given subsidy as under:

1. Government of India :
 - i) Security Deposit for per cylinder : Rs. 1250.00
 - ii) Security of PR (Pressure Regulator) : Rs. 150.00
 - iii) Suraksha Hose 1.2 M : Rs. 100.00
 - iv) DGCC : Rs. 25.00
 - v) Inspection/Installation/Demonstration: Rs. 75.00

Total : Rs. 1600.00
2. Government of Assam :
 - i) Per beneficiary : Rs. 990.00

Pradhan Mantrir Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana(PMGKAY) : The Pradhan Mantrir Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana(PMGKAY) scheme was launched in the month April,2020.Through this scheme,the Govt.of India is providing free rice@ 5kg.per person per month for both AAY and Priority Household card holder families covered under NFSA till December,2022

PMGKAY is fully centrally sponsored scheme and there is no financial involvement of the State Govt.The dispatch of fund in respect of Transportation and Commission cost of Rice under PMGKAY in last two years are as follows-

Year	Transportation Cost(In Rs.)	Commission(In Rs.)
2020-21	12,26,00,000	12,26,00,000
2021-22	162,52,67,276	162,42,95,580
2022-23	132,37,59,152	257,73,60,888

ONE NATION ONE RATION CARD(ONORC):

This programme was headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 30th June,2020 across the country.The main objective of the scheme is to allow all NFSA beneficiaries particularly migrant beneficiaries to claim either full or part foodgrains from any Fair Price Shop(FPS).

There are two Major components of ONORC Scheme

- 1) Installation of Epos Devices at Fair Price Shops.
- 2) AADHAR SEEDING OF NFSA beneficiaries.

As an objective of ONORC scheme, a total of 34,300 nos. of ePOS devices have been installed in the FPS across the state of Assam from Nov'2021 to March'2022 as part of FPS automation project. As per online distribution of foodgrains ,it increased from 1.01% in January'2022 to 95.84% in Nov.2023.Under this programme the release of fund is as follows-

Financial Year	Fund release
2022-23	Rs.42,88,47,036/-

2) Scheme wise Targets and Achievements (both Financial and Physical) under State Sector for the last 3 (three) years.

AMAR DUKAN: For the price hike and to give partial relief from the burden to the poor consumers on the Essential Commodities, the Government of Assam has taken an innovative scheme, namely "Aamar Dukan". The Fair Price shops Holder (Licensee) are

eligible for the scheme of "Aamar Dukan". The Deputy Commissioner / Council Head are the authorities to select the Fair Price Shop (Licensee) holder for the above scheme. A total of 5713 nos. of Fair Price Shop Holder(Licensee) are functioning in the State of Assam. The Members of the "Aamar Dukan" Scheme are dealing in 23 numbers of selected Essential Commodities. Out of Which, 22 nos. are non-PDS Commodities and 1 (One) is PDS Iodised Salt. The Consumers can purchase their required items from the "Aamar Dukan" at a price lesser than that of open market.

Financial Year	Target	Achievement against Target	Fund released (In Rs.)
2018-19	830	768	5,08,60,800/-
2019-20	788	287	1,90,06,575/-
2020-21	788	236	1,56,29,100/-
2021-22	241	90	59,60,250/-
2022-23	229	153	1,01,32,000/-

❖ **The items distributed through AAMAR DUKAN :**

(i) Rice, (ii) Branded / premium rice, (iii) Sugar, (iv) Gur, (v) Pulses (Masur Dal) (vi) Pulses (Moong Dal), (vii) Packaged iodised Salt (Tata, Nirma, Captain Cook etc.), (viii) Biscuit and Confectionary, (ix) Packaged Atta, (x) Packaged Maida, (xi) Packaged Suji, (xii) Tooth Paste, (xiii) Soaps (bathing and washing), (xiv) Packaged tea (Tata, Golaghat, Nameri etc.), (xv) Spices (MDH, Sona, etc. age marked / FPO Products) (xvi) Packaged Ghee, (xvii) Packaged Butter, (xviii) Chana (Gota), (xix) Moong (Gota), (xx) Potato, (xxi) Onion, (xxii) Edible Oils (Mustered, Soya, Dalda, Vegetable, Refined etc.), (xxiii) PDS iodised Salt.

AAMAR DUKAN ON WHEELS:

For employment of educated un-employed youth as well as to prevent the price hike on the Essential Commodities, the Government of Assam has taken up another innovative scheme namely "Aamar Dukan on Wheels" in the year of 2017-18. The Government of Assam has fixed a Target of 200 numbers of "Aamar Dukan on Wheels" in the Financial Year of 2017-18. The Government of Assam has also proposed for dealing 23 numbers of Essential Commodities, Out of which, 22 Nos. are non PDS Commodities and 1 (one) PDS Iodized salt by the "Aamar Dukan on Wheels" and the Government has proposed to increase the items upto 36 numbers.

Financial Year	Target	Achievement against Target	Fund released (In Rs.)
2017-18	200	145	72,50,000/-
2018-19	220	192	96,00,000/-
2020-21	220	Nil	Nil
2021-22	Nil	Nil	Nil
2022-23	Nil	Nil	Nil

CONSTRUCTION OF GODOWN:

The GOI had sanctioned an amount of Rs.957.00 lakhs to the Govt.of Assam during the 2017-18 for construction of 16000MT Food Storage Godowns under Central Sector Scheme in 6(six) locations (Gauripur 5000MT, Howly 2000MT, Simaluguri1000MT, Bongalimara 2000MT, Dhekiajuli 5000MT and Majuli 1000MT). The construction works of 6 numbers are completed.

The physical and financial achievements of the scheme in the last three years are shown below:

Name of the Scheme	Financial year	Financial achievement		Physical achievement	
		Budget provision (Rs.in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)	Target	Achievement
Construction of Godown	2018-19	957.00	29.72	6 nos. of Godowns	5 nos.are under progress
	2019-20	957.00	631.11/-	6 nos. of Godowns	1 no.of Godown completed 100% and 4 nos.are in progress
	2020-21	1005.51	17.12/-	6 nos. of Godowns	2 nos.of Godown completed 100% and 4 others are under progress
	2021-22	257.00	150.26/-	6 nos. of Godowns	5 nos.of Godown completed 100% and 1 nos. Godown in work under progress
	2022-23	879.21	166.06/-	6 nos.of Godown	6nos. Godown completed 100%

It is to be noted that there are 66 nos. of Godowns under Assam State Agriculture Marketing Board with storage capacity4775MT. and 43 nos under Assam State Warehousing Corporation with storage capacity 4775MT and 116662 MT respectively. Apart from this there are 38 nos. of godown under Food Corporation of India are functional.

AFFORDABLE NUTRITION AND NOURISHMENT ASSISTANCE SCHEME: ANNA

scheme was launched on April/2019 to provide Rice at free of cost to the tea garden beneficiaries and @Rs.1/-per kg to other than Tea Garden beneficiaries covered under NFSA, initially from the month of May,2019 to March,2020 the Tea Garden Beneficiary was provided rice at free of cost under the scheme and the beneficiary of other than Tea Garden area was provided rice @Rs.1/-per kg.Later on from the month of April,2020 onwards the Govt.has decided to provide free rice to all the beneficiary covered under NFSA and are being provided rice to the beneficiaries at free of cost.

Financial year	Fund Release
2019-20	Rs.59,40,00,000/-
2020-21	Rs.524,11,75,000/-
2021-22	Rs.529,26,65,000/-
2022-23	Rs.244,21,65,000/-

SAMABAI SABALIKARAN YOJANA: Government of Assam, Food and Public Distribution Department introduce a new Scheme "SAMABAI SABALIKARAN YOJANA" from 1st April, 2021 for granting of financial assistance to GPSS/WCCS/LAMPS of the State for service rendered by them in the supply chain management of food grains (NFSA Rice) @ Rs.26.35/- per qtl.

Financial year	Fund Release
2021-22	Rs.24,95,03,000/-
2022-23	Rs.34,62,99,454/-

CHAPTER – XVII

LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

Labour is one of the basic factors in the process of production. It necessitates a relationship between employees and employer which in other terms is called employment, where the labourers render the services in exchange for wages from employers. The employers can be large corporate houses, NGOs or other businesses, or the Government. With the passage of economic development, more and more employment opportunities are created. In earlier days workers and employees had not been much respected over the years. The employers were to some extent, unscrupulous. But those days have gone and nowadays the welfare part of the employees has been merged with the creation of employment opportunities. These days the relationship between employers and employees has been enriched with the concept of value judgment, mutual respect, and trust. On the other hand, the Government has also implemented some laws to protect the employees from unscrupulous behaviors of the employer class. Economic growth always results in the generation of employment opportunities which in turn results in poverty alleviation. In the context of employment, there arise two aspects i.e. labour supply and Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR). LFPR refers to the proportion of a country's working-age population meaning the working or seeking work in the labour market at the prevailing wage rate. The working age population refers to people aged 15 to 64 Years. This indicator is split by age as well as sex group. The Ministry of Labour and Employment of the Govt. of India has been emphasizing the matter of improvement of life and dignity to protect the interest and welfare aspects and to ensure social security of the labour force both in organized and unorganized sectors by enacting various Labour Laws. These laws regulate the terms and conditions of service and employment of workers. The State Governments are also competent to enact legislation, as labor is a subject in the Concurrent List under the Constitution of India.

PERIODIC LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (PLFS):

The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) is conducted regularly every year by the National Statistical Office (NSO). It includes studies and analyses on various aspects such as Households and Population, Labour Force, Workforce, Employment in the Informal Sector and conditions of employment, Earnings from employment, Hours worked Unemployment, Technical education, vocational/technical training, and number of years in formal education, Employment status among social groups, Employment status among major religious groups, etc. The National Statistical Office (NSO) conducted the last Periodic Labour Force Survey from July 2022 to June 2023. Out of the total number of 12,714 FSUs (6982 villages and 5732 UFS blocks) allotted for the survey at the all-India level, the number of households surveyed was 1, 01,655 (55844 in rural areas and 45811 in urban areas) and the number of persons surveyed was 4, 19,512 (2, 43,971 in rural areas and 1, 75,541 in urban areas). Estimates of the labour force indicators are based on the usual status i.e. Primary Status and Subsidiary Status (ps+ss) approach and current weekly status approach for classification of the population by activity statuses. The reference period for the usual status i.e. ps+ss approach is for 1 year and for the current weekly status approach, it is for 1 week.

Labour Force Participation Rate:

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force among the persons in the population. The result of the PLFS Report 2022-23 reveals that the Labour Force Participation rate in respect of the age group 15

years and above according to the usual status approach in Assam is 55.5 percent in rural areas, 52.40 percent in urban areas and 55.40 percent taking urban and rural areas as a whole against the all India rate of 56 percent. The Table17.1 given below shows the Labour Force Participation Rate for persons aged 15 years and above in the State.

Table-17.1
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (IN PERCENT)
ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (ps+ss) 2022-23, (Age group 15Yr.and above)
(Fig. in percentage)

Type	Category	2022-23	
		Assam	India
Rural	Male	90.80	80.2
	Female	19.80	41.5
	Person	55.50	60.8
Urban	Male	75.60	74.5
	Female	29	25.4
	Person	52.40	50.4
Rural + Urban	Male	90.10	78.5
	Female	20.30	37
	Person	55.40	57.9

Source: Annual Report PLFS 2022-23, MoSPI, GoI.

Fig.17.1

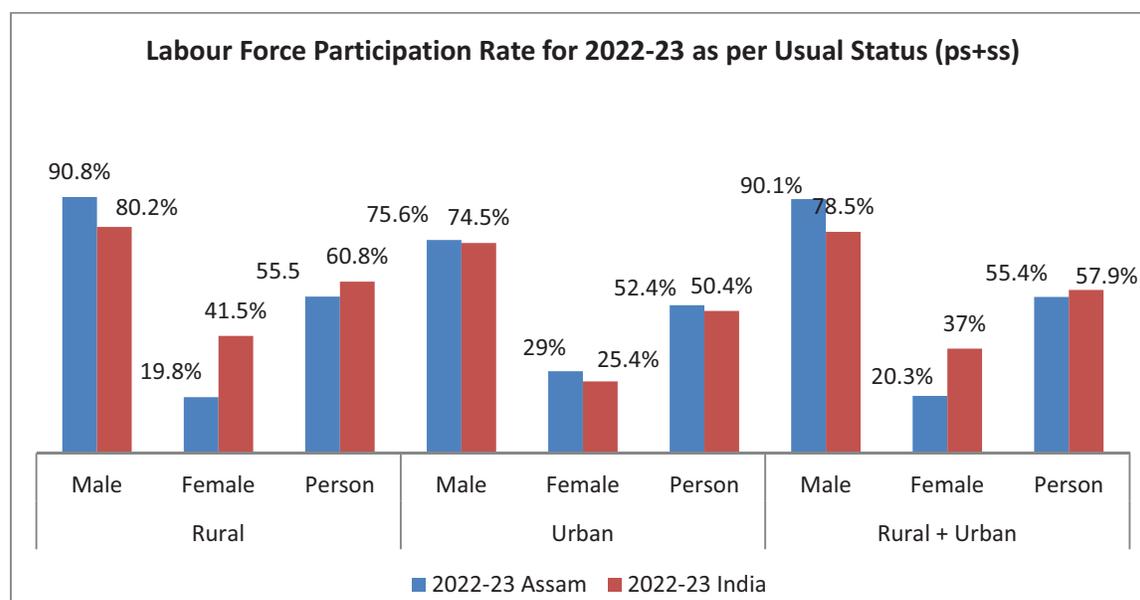


Figure 17.1 is consistent with Table 17.2, where it has been observed that LFPR in Assam according to usual status (ps+ss) is high among rural males which is 90.8% compared to urban

male counterparts with 75.6% in the year 2022-23. A reverse situation has been observed for females as well, where LFPR in rural areas is 19.8% and 29% in urban areas during the same period. It is observed that female LFPR was higher (29%) in rural areas than in urban areas (22.5%) during 2021-22 which has shown a reversed situation during 2022-23 in Table 17.2. The Table 17.2 given below shows the trend of the Labour Force Participation Rate for persons aged 15 years and above in the State as well as All India Level from 2020-21 to 2022-23.

Table-17.2
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (IN PERCENT)
ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (ps+ss) since 2020-21 to 2022-23,
(Age group 15Yr.and above) (Fig.in percentage)

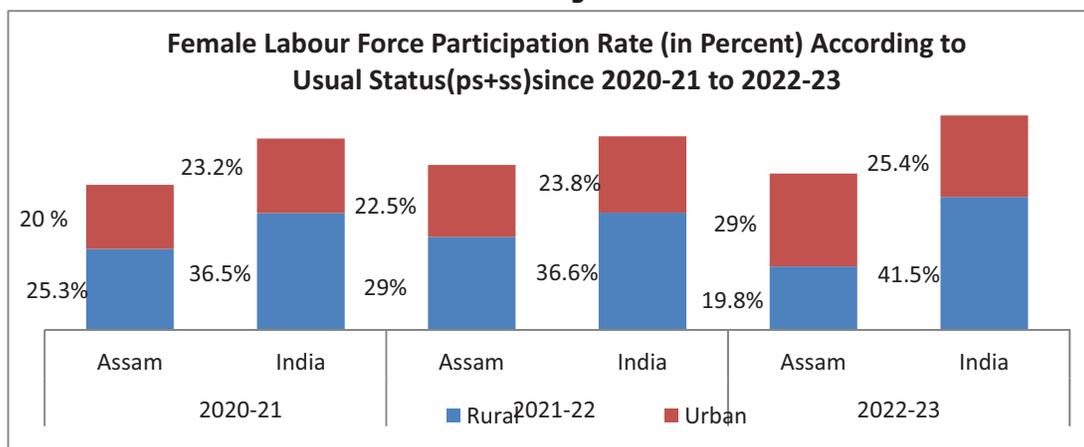
Block Type	Category	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
Rural	Male	79.6	78.1	80.1	78.2	90.80	80.2
	Female	25.3	36.5	29	36.6	19.80	41.5
	Person	53.3	57.4	54.9	57.5	55.5	60.8
Urban	Male	76.3	74.6	74.9	74.7	75.6	74.5
	Female	20	23.2	22.5	23.8	29	25.4
	Person	48.9	49.1	48.9	49.7	52.4	50.4
Rural + Urban	Male	79.2	77	79.5	77.2	90.1	78.5
	Female	24.6	32.5	28.2	32.8	20.3	37
	Person	52.7	54.9	54.2	55.2	55.4	57.9

Source: Annual Report PLFS 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, MoSPI

Female Labour Force Participation in Assam

The labor force participation rate shows the gender gap present in employment opportunities. It is calculated as the labor force divided by the total working-age population. Female LFPR not only shows the extent of women’s willingness to work but also its increasing trend reflects elimination of social and institutional bottlenecks present concerning women’s participation in the labor force, especially in a country like India. As shown in Figure-17.2 although the female LFPR in Assam has always been below the national rate, the rate of increase of the same is more (14% in rural) in Assam as compared to that of India (0.27 % in rural); 2.8% in urban) during the period from 2020-21 to 2021-22. Of course it shows a decreasing trend during the period 2021-22 to 2022-23 in the context of the State. On the other hand it has recorded a higher rate (45% in Urban) as compared to national rate (9.48% in urban) during the same period.

Fig.17.2



Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

The worker population ratio is one of the major estimates of the employed persons. Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is the percentage of persons employed among the persons in the population. In other words, it is the ratio of total number of workers to the total population in a country and expressed in terms of percentage. Worker population Ratio reflects the proportion of the population engaged in the production process which also tells us about the employment situation in an economy. Higher WPR usually reflects a higher proportion of the population engaged in production activities and vice-versa. It is very important to have a high WPR which will boost the economy in the process of growth and in further cases development. The Table 17.3 shows the Worker Population Ratio (WPR) for both Rural and Urban areas from 2020-21 to 2022-23.

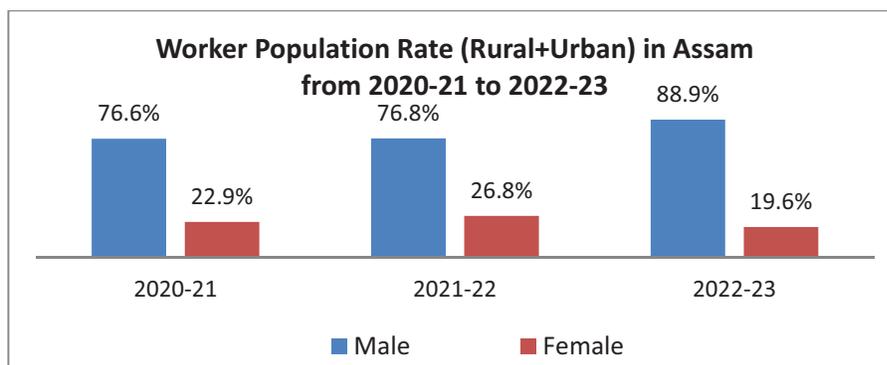
Table-17.3
WORKER POPULATION RATIO (RURAL + URBAN) IN ASSAM FROM 2017-18 TO 2020-21
ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS) SINCE 2020-21 to 2022-23.
(Age group 15Yr.and above)

(Fig. in Percentage)				
Year	Assam		India	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2020-21	76.6	22.9	73.5	31.4
2021-22	76.8	26.8	73.4	31.7
2022-23	88.9	19.6	76	35.9

Sources: Periodic labor Force Survey Reports, MoSPI

In comparison to overall Indian parameters of WPR, that of Assam is poorer in female participation ratio. In 2020-21, the female WPR of Assam was 22.9% compared to the national percentage of 31.4%. It is also observed that the female WPR vis-à-vis male WPR, the difference is wider in the case of Assam (53.7%) in comparison to overall India (42.1%) in 2020-21 which are 69.3% (Assam) and 40.1% (India) respectively in 2022-23.

Fig.-17.3



The Table 17.4 shows gender wise Worker Population Ratio both in rural and urban areas in the context of Assam as well as All India level during the period from 2020-21 to 2022-23.

Table-17.4
WORKER POPULATION RATIO (RURAL AND URBAN) IN ASSAM FROM 2020-21 TO 2022-23
ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS)
(Age group 15 Yr.and above)

(Fig. in Percentage)

Block	Category	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
Rural	Male	77.2	75.1	77.6	75.3	89.7	78
	Female	23.8	35.8	27.9	35.8	19.3	40.7
Urban	Male	72.1	70	70.1	70.4	72.9	71
	Female	20	21.2	18.1	21.9	25.3	23.5

Sources: Periodic labor Force Survey Reports, MoSPI.

Female Worker Population Ratio

The Table-17.5 shows the Female Worker Population Ratio in Assam from the year 2020-21 to 2022-23 for both rural and urban. In the context of the Female Worker Population Ratio (FWPR), it is observed that there is quite a discrepancy which also questions gender equality in terms of its contribution to the economy. It is shown that the WPR of females shares inequality in terms of their participation in the total Workforce. The figure shows that the rate of growth of female WPF in Assam is different for both rural as well as in urban areas. In rural areas, female WPR increased by 17.23% during the period 2020-21 but it decreased by 18.91% during the period from 2020-21 to 2022-23 while in urban areas the rate shows a decreasing trend (-9.5 %) during 2020-21 and 2021-22 but has recorded an increasing trend by 26.5 % from 2020-21 to 2022-23.

Table-17.5
FEMALE WORKER POPULATION RATIO (RURAL AND URBAN)
IN ASSAM FROM 2017-18 to 2020-21
ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS)
(Age group 15 Yrs .and above)

(Fig in Percentage)

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
2020-21	23.8	20	22.9
2021-22	27.9	18.1	26.8
2022-23	19.3	25.3	19.6

Sources: Periodic labor Force Survey Reports, MoSPI.

It is observed that the rate of growth of female WPF in Assam is different for both rural as well as in urban areas.

Table-17.6
FEMALE WORKER POPULATION RATIO (RURAL AND URBAN) BOTH IN ASSAM AND INDIA
FROM 2020-21 TO 2022-23
ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS)
(Age group 15 Yrs .and above)

(Fig. in Percentage)

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
2020-21	23.8	35.8	20	21.2	22.9	31.4
2021-22	27.9	35.8	18.1	21.9	26.8	31.7
2022-23	19.3	40.7	25.3	23.5	19.6	35.9

Sources: Periodic labor Force Survey Reports, 2020-21, 201-22, 2022-23, MoSPI.

The Table-17.6 shows that in India's female Worker population ratio in rural areas has increased from 35.8% to 40.7% from the year 2020-21 to 2022-23. While in Urban areas Worker population ratio has increased marginally from 21.2% in 2020-21 to 23.5% in 2022-23. It is observed that while comparing Assam with national-level data, female WPR is quite discouraging which we can correlate with variables like literacy rate, sex ratio, etc. However, the rate of increase is quite negative in Assam i.e. 19.6% in 2022-23 against 22.9% in 2020-21 as compared to India-level female WPR which has increased from 31.4% to 35.9% during the same period. On the contrary, female WPR in urban areas in Assam has recorded an increasing trend during the period.

Most of this growth in female WPR can be attributed to rural areas where it has grown from a meager 23.8% in 2020-21 to 27.9% in 2021-22. Although in urban areas it has not been growing consistently over the last three years, the rate of increase has been more satisfactory compared to the national rate which is clear from the table-17.6.

Increasing female WPR in Assam is not only a good sign for the economy but also represents that more females are coming out to show their participation in the production process. Such acts can be seen as an improvement in the economy in terms of its socio-economic condition which can be expected to improve further with proper implementation of employment opportunities.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate gives us the number of unemployed persons in the total labor force. It is calculated as the percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labor force. The Unemployment Rate among the persons aged 15 years and above who were available for work but could not get work during the reference period is shown in the Table-17.7 below. In rural areas, the unemployment rate is 1.5 percent whereas in urban areas the unemployment rate is 6.1 percent in Assam during the year 2022-23 whereas the unemployment rate at all India level is 2.4 percent in rural areas and 5.4 percent in urban area during the same period. According to the usual status i.e. Primary Status and Subsidiary Status (ps+ss) approach as seen in the graph Figure 17.4. The female unemployment rate in Assam is 6.8 percent which is far higher than the male rate of

3.3 percent during the year 2020-21, and similar is the matter as male rate of 1.3 percent and female rate of 3.4 percent in the year 2022-23 as shown in the Table-17.8.

Table-17.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF MALE AND FEMALE (RURAL AND URBAN)
BOTH IN ASSAM AND INDIA FROM 2019-20 TO 2022-23
ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS)
(Age group 15 Yrs .and above)

(Fig. in Percentage)

Block	Category	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
Rural	Male	6.8	4.5	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.8	1.2	2.8
	Female	12.8	2.6	5.7	2.1	3.5	2.1	2.7	1.8
	Person	7.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	1.5	2.4
Urban	Male	6.3	6.4	5.6	6.1	6.4	5.8	3.6	4.7
	Female	18.3	8.9	16.9	8.6	19.6	7.9	12.7	7.5
	Person	8.7	6.9	7.8	6.7	9.4	6.3	6.1	5.4
Rural + Urban	Male	6.7	5	3.3	4.5	3.5	4.4	1.3	3.3
	Female	13.6	4.2	6.8	3.5	5	3.3	3.4	2.9
	Person	7.9	4.8	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	1.7	3.2

Sources: Periodic labor Force Survey Reports, 2019-20,2020-21,2021-22, 2022-23MoSPI.

The study reveals that the female unemployment rate in urban areas of the State during the reference period is 12.7 percent which is significantly higher than the unemployment rate of 2.7 percent in rural areas as seen in Table 17.9. It is also clear from the data in Table 17.8 that the Female unemployment rate in Assam as a whole is higher at 6.8 percent in comparison to the all-India figure of 3.5 percent during the year 2020-21 which has decreased to 3.4 percent and 2.9 percent respectively recording a good scenario of decreasing female unemployment in the State. But Assam is still on the back foot in the case of women's empowerment and participation in employment in different sectors.

Table-17.8
Unemployment Rate from 2019-20 to 2022-23
Assam and India (Rural+Urban)
ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS) (Age group 15 Yrs .and above)
(Fig. in Percentage)

Year	Assam		India	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2019-20	6.7	13.6	5	4.2
2020-21	3.3	6.8	4.5	3.5
2021-22	3.5	5.0	4.4	3.3
2022-23	1.3	3.4	3.3	2.9

Sources: Periodic labor Force Survey Reports, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 MoSPI.

Of course, the decline in both male as well as female unemployment rate in Assam has been steeper than the Indian rate in the duration 2019-20 to 2022-23. While male unemployment rate in Assam has come down to 1.3% in 2022-23 from 6.7% in 2019-20, female unemployment rate has fallen to 3.4% from 13.6% in the same time period. It is observed that female unemployment rate in the state has been undergoing heavy fluctuations. However, fluctuations can be observed in both male and female unemployment rates in the state, although the male unemployment rate hasn't witnessed peaks and troughs as sharp as the female unemployment rate.

Most of these fluctuations can be attributed to the rural sector. Urban areas of Assam witnessed a decreasing trend in female unemployment rate (18.3% to 12.7%) during the period from 2019-20 to 2022-23 but it has fluctuated in nature. The same for rural males declined steadily from 6.8 % to 1.2 % from 2019-20 to 2022-23 as shown in Table 17.7. Similarly, the rate for urban males has recorded a decreasing trend during the same period. In most of the years, the unemployment rate in Assam has been hovering above the national rate. Most of it can be attributed to the high female unemployment rate. However, the rates have come down below the national level (1.7% in Assam against a national rate of 3.2%) in the year 2022-23. This is primarily due to a sharp fall in both male (6.8% to 1.2%) and female (12.8 % to 2.7%) unemployment rates in the rural areas as shown in the Table 17.7 and 17.9 as well.

Table:-17.9
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE in 2022-23
ACCORDING TO USUAL STATUS (PS+SS) (Age group 15 Yrs .and above)

(figure in percent)

State	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Assam	1.2	2.7	1.5	3.6	12.7	6.1	1.3	3.4	1.7
India	2.7	1.8	2.4	4.7	7.5	5.4	3.3	2.9	3.2

Source: Annual Report PLFS 2020-21, MoSPI

Female Unemployment Rate

If we look at the All India average, the rate of female unemployment has reduced from 4.2% in the year 2019-20 to 2.9% in the year 2022-23. In Rural areas, the rate of female unemployment has reduced from 2.6% to 1.8% during the period 2019-20 to 2022-23. However, in urban areas, the rate of reduction in female unemployment rate is 9.1% April-June, 2023 compared to 9.5 in the same quarter of the previous year. The unemployment scenario of females in the context of India is shown below in Table 17.9 and Figure- 17.4 respectively.

In the context of Assam, the scenario is overwhelming. Comparative study shows that the rate of female unemployment is higher in Assam than the national average. Total female unemployment has decreased from 13.6% to 3.4% during the period from 2019-20 to 2022-23 and a similar receding trend has been observed in the case of rural female unemployment, from 12.8% to 2.7% during the same period. However, the trend is the opposite in the case of urban female

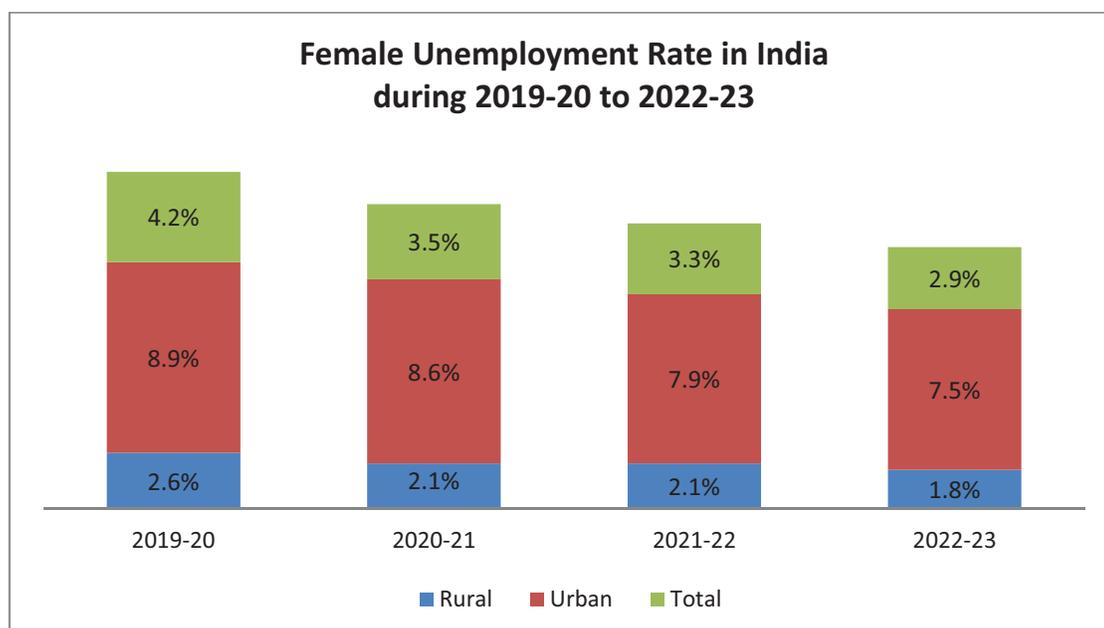
unemployment. In urban areas, the female unemployment rate is observed to have increased from 18.3% in the year 2019-20 to 19.6% in the year 2021-22 shown in table 17.7. Of course, the rate has shown a decreasing trend till the year 2022-23 recording a rate of 12.7%. The rate has recorded a very fluctuating path during the period from 2019-20 to 2022-23. Further Table 17.9 and Figure 17.4 show the trend of the female unemployment rate at all India levels.

Table-17.10
Female Unemployment Rate (Rural and Urban)
of India From 2019-20 To 2022-23
According To Usual Status (ps+ss) (Age Group 15 Yrs and Above)
(Fig. in Percentage)

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Rural	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.8
Urban	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.5
Total	4.2	3.5	3.3	2.9

Source: Annual Report PLFS 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, MoSPI

Figure- 17.4



Employment Market Information:

Employment market information (EMI) is an important unit of Employment Exchanges that deals with the collection of all sorts of labor market information. This unit is solely responsible for the timely collection of Employment market information on manpower for both the public as well as private sector. Data collected through the EMI programme is reported through an 'Establishment Reporting system'. There are 31 districts of Employment Exchange in the state. The main objectives of the EMI Programme are as follows:

- A) To provide information about the structure of Estimated Employment in the Public as well as Private Sector Establishment.
- B) Occupational-cum-educational profile of employees in the Public and Private Sector on regular intervals.
- C) Identify an occupation that has characteristics of a given industry.
- D) To assess Manpower shortage in the Organized Sector.
- E) Implementation of "Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification Vacancies) (CNV) Act, 1959".

EMI programme is not free from demerits. One of the major drawbacks of the EMI programme is that it does not cover Employment in the unorganized sector. Apart from that self-employment, part-time employment, defense employment, and employment in household works and non-agricultural establishments employing less than 10 workers in the private sector do not fall under the arena of such a programme.

Employment in the Public and Private Sector in Assam:

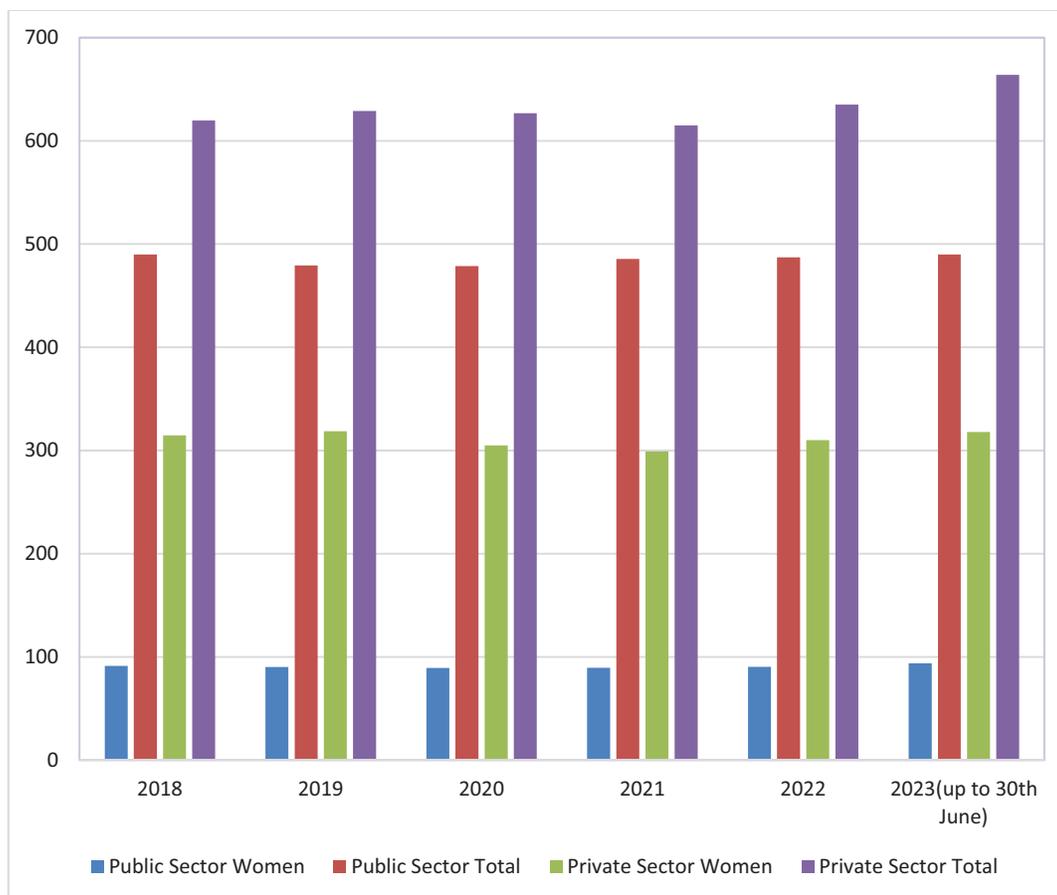
The total employment in the public and private sector establishments under the EMI programme in 2022 was 11,22,266 Nos. (In public sector 4, 87,138 Nos. and in private sector 6, 35, 128 nos.) where it was 11,00,355 Nos. (In the public sector 4,85,577 Nos. and the private sector 6,14,778 Nos.) in 2021 which shows a slight increase in the public sector & substantial increase in the Private sector. The increase in employment in the public sector is attributed to the various employment-generating schemes taken by the State Government.

During 2022 female employment in the Public sector was 90396 nos. and in the Private sector was 310016 nos. Whereas in 2021 the female employment in the public sector was 89,522 nos. and in the Private sector 2,99,046 nos. The male employment during 2022 in both Public-sector 3, 96,742 nos. and the Private sector was 3, 25,112no. In the year 2022 which shows an increasing trend in female employment compared to the year 2021.

The trend of employment in public and private sectors from 2018 to 2023 as per data collected through Employment Market Information Programme is shown in Fig-17.5 below

**EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR IN ASSAM (IN '000' NOS.)
DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2018 TO 2023**

Fig.-17.5



Women Employment in Organized Sector:

The following table reveals that the employment of women in organized sector in the State was 388.6 thousand in 2021 as against 394.4 thousand during 2020 which is 35.3 percent of the total. It is felt that to step to become a developed economy women empowerment is very essential in the present scenario. Employment in 2021 shows a downward trend since 2019. The main cause for this inverse effect is due to the prevailing COVID-19 pandemic situation in the state and the rest of the country. During the coronavirus-linked lockdown, more than 100 million jobs were lost and Assam was no exception. Moreover, the decline in the female workforce may be attributed to aspects like culture. As the National economy grows the economic conditions of the families show economic betterment that could afford to keep women at home which is the most consistent in urban areas. On the other hand, the females who are at the lowest rungs of society are still seen as potential earners. But they tend to work menial or unpaid jobs far from the formal economy. Similarly, migration of the families from rural areas to urban areas is one of the causes of the decline in the employment of the female population.

Table – 17.11
Employment of Women in Organized Sector
in Assam since 2018 to 2023

(in Thousands)

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Public and Private Sector		Percentage share of women in organized sector
	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	
2018	91.4	489.9	314.7	619.7	406.2	1109.7	36.6
2019	90.2	479.2	318.7	628.9	408.9	1108.1	36.9
2020	89.4	478.7	305.0	626.7	394.4	1105.4	35.6
2021	89.5	485.6	299.1	614.8	388.6	1100.4	35.3
2022	90.4	487.1	310.0	635.1	400.0	1122.2	35.6
2023 (up to 30 th June)	93.9	490.0	317.8	664.0	411.8	1154.0	35.68

Source: Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam

Fig.-17.6

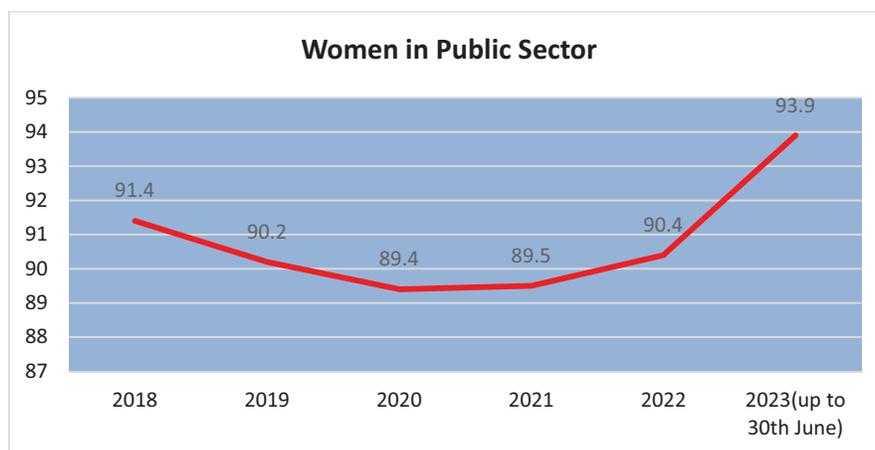


Fig.-17.7

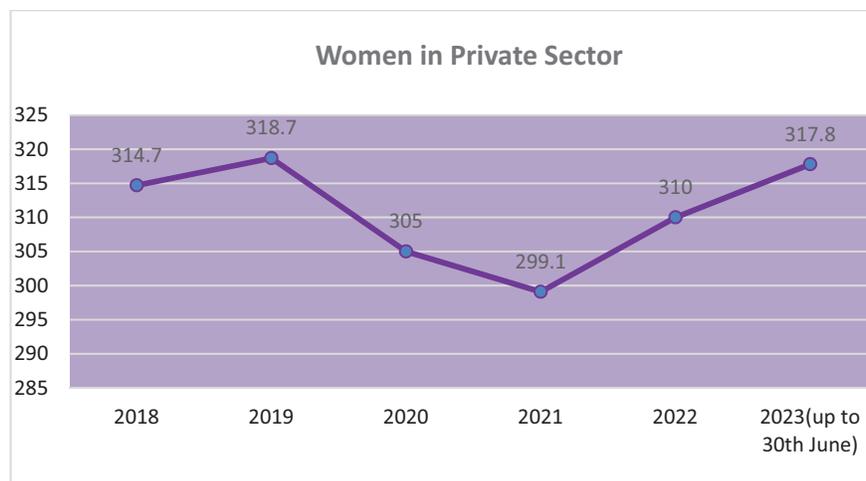
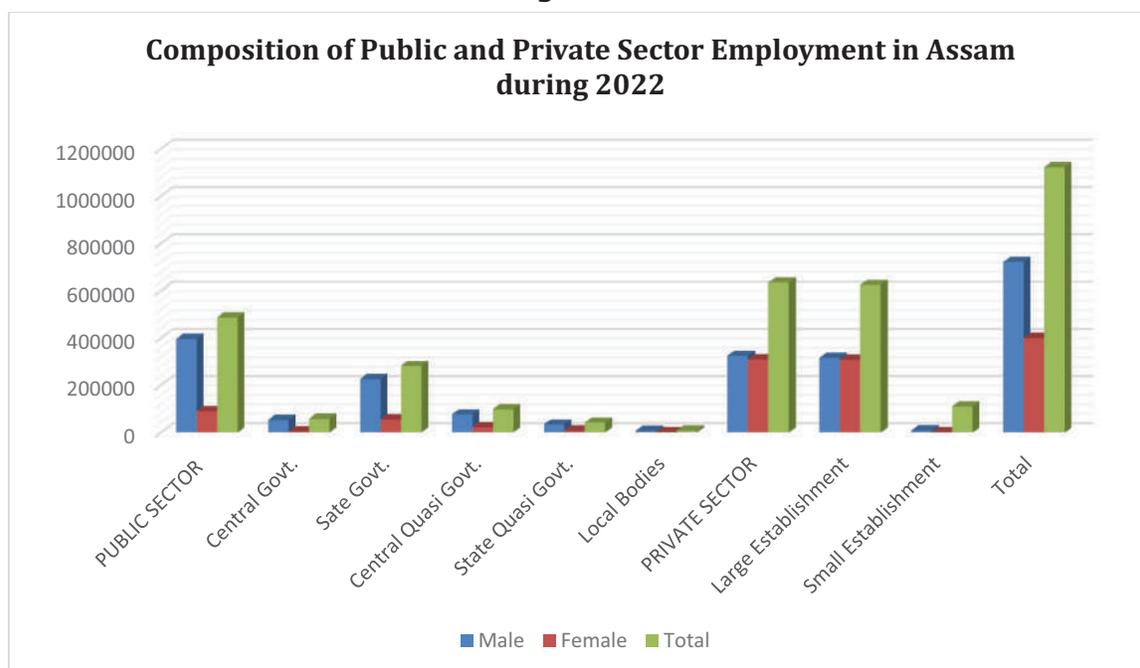


Table-17.12
Composition of Public and Private sector Employment in Assam,
as on 31st Dec, 2022

Sector	Male	Female	Total
PUBLIC SECTOR	396742	90396	487138
Central Govt.	53478	4190	57668
State Govt.	226541	55305	281846
Central Quasi Govt.	76125	21798	97923
State Quasi Govt.	33586	8028	41614
Local Bodies	7012	1075	8087
PRIVATE SECTOR	325112	310016	635128
Large Establishment	316277	308589	624866
Small Establishment	8835	1427	110262
Total	721854	400412	1122266

Source: Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam

Fig.-17.8



Un-Employment Scenario in the State:

The State has Employment Exchanges comprising establishments of 47 general, 1(one) special 1(one) for unskilled applicants, 1 (one) for professional and executive office, Guwahati and 3 Employment Information and Guidance Bureau. Moreover, there are 29 Employment Information

and Assistance Bureau to guide the unemployed youths for employment. The Districts of BTAD, Baksa, Chirang and new districts have no Employment Exchange at present.

The size of the educated job seekers is considerably high, which is a great challenge before the growing economy of the State. From the records of the live register of Employment Exchanges, the registered educated job seekers stood at **9,83,093** Nos. including others in 2022 as against **1,37,865** nos. during 2021 thereby showing an increase over 2021. The number of educated job seekers has increased at all level of education in 2022. The detail distributions of the educated job seekers are shown in the Table -17.14.

Observing the burning problem of unemployment in the State the Government of Assam has taken some positive initiative to decrease the burden. Pertaining this initiative, Govt. has decided to capture the actual nos. of unemployment youths in the State, Govt. has launched an online portal for live registration of educated unemployment youth in the Dist. Employment Exchange Offices. State Govt. also started different employment orientated economic programme/schemes to engaged more unemployment youth in full time or part time and create opportunities for their self-employment.

Table – 17.13
EMPLOYMENT THROUGH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Year	No. on Live Register	Vacancy Notified (in nos.)	Placement against vacancies(in nos.)
2014	1746520	2829	1099
2015	1915886	2672	1028
2016	2010603	2147	582
2017	1963376	2395	1023
2018	2024446	833	985
2019	2047195	557	97
2020	2080767	231	84
2021	2200125	294	111
2022(Cumulative)	3234738	2021	1373

Source: Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam

The size of the educated job seekers is considerably high, which is a great challenge before the growing economy of the State. From the records of the live register of Employment Exchanges, the registered educated job seekers stood at 18,05,441 Nos. including others in 2021 as against 17, 46,671 nos. during 2020 thereby showing an increase of 3.36 percent over 2020. The number of educated job seekers has increased at all level of education in 2021 over 2020.

Table – 17.14
Distribution of Registration of Educated Job-Seekers In Assam as Per Educational Background from 2020 to 2022.

Category	Nos. Registered during 2020	Nos. Registered during 2021	Nos. Registered during 2022	Total nos. of Educated Job Seekers, 2021	Total nos. of Educated Job Seekers, 2022
Engineering Graduate	1221	634	9003	8410	NA
Medical Graduate	88	80	1508	894	NA
Agriculture Graduate	65	27	194	309	NA
Veterinary Graduate	39	31	235	357	NA
Post Graduate	1436	1375	2765	17893	NA
Graduate	54329	26316	26466	344647	NA
Passed out ITI Trainees	1395	1332	69068	17482	NA
Diploma Holder	1759	768	439926	9841	NA
H.S.S.L.C.	124621	56527	423787	740473	NA
H.S.L.C.	54780	46958	5105	615210	NA
Others	3482	3817	5036	49925	NA
Total	243215	137865	983093	1805441	NA

Source: Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam

Observing the burning problem of unemployment in the State the Government of Assam has taken some positive initiative to decrease the burden. Pertaining this initiative Govt. has decided to capture the actual nos. of unemployment youths in the State Govt. has launched an online portal for live registration of educated unemployment youth in the Dist. Employment Exchange Offices. Moreover, Govt. has started to engage 100,000 nos. (One Lakh) unemployment youth in the Government job in different Departments which will make dynamic the Government works for further economic development. State Govt. also started different employment orientated programme/schemes to engaged more unemployment youth in full time or part time and create opportunities for their self-employment. More over during 2020-21 Directorate of Employment Craftsman & Training has organized 3 job fair one in Nalbari, Silchar and Karimgange and offered job to 113 unemployment youths.

Distribution of appointment in Assam in the Year 2022 and 2023

Owing to the promise of 1 lakh employment to the youths of Assam, the first step towards fulfilling the dream started in the beginning of the year on 14th of May, 2022; when the honorable Chief Minister of Assam, gave appointment to 22,958 successful candidates in a ceremonial distribution in Khanapara Veterinary Field. The second ceremonial distribution was given on 23rd of September, 2022, when 11,202 additional successful candidates got the appointment and by this date already 27,737 candidates got their appointment in different departments. The third ceremonial distribution was conducted on 29th of October, 2022 when 655 successful candidates were given appointments in different departments adding to meanwhile appointed 39019 candidates. The total appointment in different departments includes the appointments given in ceremonial distribution as well as those given in different departments. In May, 2023 the State

Govt. distributed appointment letters to 44,703 successful candidates to be appointed in 53 different departments in the III and IV grade categories selected by State Level Recruitment Commission on a merit basis. In the year 2023, approximately 45,000 successful candidates were appointed in different departments of the Govt. of Assam. Till October, 2023 total 87,782 candidates were appointed by the govt. of Assam and proceeds to fulfil its target to appoint 1 lakh unemployed youths as promised by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam.

Table-17.15
Distribution of Department Wise Appointment in Assam
During the Year (2022)

(in nos.)

Department	Date of Ceremonial Distribution			
	14th May, 2022	23rd September, 2022	29th October, 2022	7 th November 2022 (Departmental Distribution)
Home	8867	5335	69	
Personnel			120	
Finance			33	
Education	11063	3811		
Higher Education		927		
Public Health Engineering	330	4		
Water Resource	105	3		
Social Welfare	69			
Health	2419	299		
Agriculture	55			
Industry and Public Enterprise		1		
Industry and commerce			10	
Environment and Forest	23	33		
PWD	8			
Mines and minerals	2			
Labour Welfare	17		18	
Higher Education				
Panchayat and Rural Development		277	33	
Public Works		304		
Tourism		6		
Irrigation		137	325	
Transport		3	5	
DoHUA		1		
Women and child development		4		
Sports and Youth Welfare		13		
Handloom and textiles		6		
Transformation and development Department		11	45 (Departmental Distribution)	45
Cooperation		2		
Excise			7	
Skill and Employment and Entrepreneurship		24	4	
Information and public relation		1		
Revenue and Disaster management			31	
Total appointment through ceremonial distribution	22958	11202	655	
Total appointments	22958	11202	700	45

Source: Directorate of Information & Public Relations.

Average Daily Wage Rate in Rural Areas:

As per data collected by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam, the Average Daily Wage Rate of skilled, unskilled and other agricultural labours shows a more or less steady upward trend. The wage rate in rural areas shows that both skilled and un-skilled labour, wage rate of male ploughman and reaper and harvester are in increasing trend. The following Table-17.16 shows the trend of average wage rate in rural area in Assam.

Table-17.16
Average daily Wage Rate in Rural Areas in Assam. (In Rs.)

Year	Skilled Labour Wage		Un-skilled Labour Wage				Other Agricultural labour	
	Carpenter	Black Smith	Plough Man	Herdsmen	Reaper and harvester			
	Man	Man	Man	Man	Man	Women	Man	Women
2015-16	325	283	260	203	241	198	239	196
2017-18	369	313	284	267	285	239	293	239
2018-19	369	322	295	249	292	233	289	229
2019-20	422	401	318	300	319	255	305	240
2020-21	426	406	360	296	376	300	340	302
2021-22	450	418	380	340	385	328	363	335
2022-23	518	468	423	419	406	362	391	382

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

Employment Generation Programme:

Our economy is developing at a fast pace but still a major part of the population who are poverty ridden, illiterate and lacking requisite skill needs support to earn. Keeping this in mind the Central Government and the State Government has initiated and implemented many programmes for self and wage employment generation as well as for creation of production of assets through various organizations like, the Panchayat and Rural Development Department, Directorate of Industries and Commerce, Agriculture Department, etc. The achievements of some of these programmes are briefly discussed as follows:

RE-SVAYEM:

Assam Government has launched a scheme 'Swami Vivekananda Assam Youth Empowerment' (SVAYEM) at Amingaon, Guwahati on February 2017. Under this scheme 1 lakh youths of Assam were provided suitable credit support for taking up income generating enterprises. This scheme was re launched as RE-SVAYEM 2020 with the objective of providing financial assistant of Rs. 50000 each to 2 lakh skilled & talented youths of the state. This scheme was designed to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas through setting up of new ventures as well as growing existing ventures and to provide financial assistance to micro and small business entities engaged in the manufacturing, trading, and services sector.

Moreover, financial assistance would be provided for enhancement of income level of traditional artisans ensuring sustainable growth. The list of activities that are included under **SVAYEM** scheme are Manufacturing, Processing, Service Sector, Trading, Rural Transport Service, Tourism, Shops, Repairing centers, Handicrafts and Cottage industries etc.. Benefits of this scheme

can be availed by the permanent residents of Assam with age less than 40 years and who is also a member of SHG or joint liability group etc. before 1st of September, 2020. Under Renewed Swami Vivekananda Assam Youth Empowerment Yojana (RE-SVAYEM), Rs. 50, 000 will be provided as seed money to each individual. While, the group with five members would be entitled to Rs. 2.5 lakh, and group with 10 members with Rs. 5 lakh each and so on with maximum members in a group being 20. The total budget of the scheme was Rs. 1000 Crore, funded by the Government.

Kanaklata Mahila Sabolikaran Yojana (KAMS):

Kanaklata Mahila Sabolikaran Yojana (KAMS) was announced in 2017 by the Govt. of Assam to promote the sustainable development of the state and also support the Self-Help group and was launched on the first day of April 2018. The main aim was to reduce poverty and strengthen the SHGs and their network by providing financial support in order to meet the credit requirements of the rural poor. The scheme aspires to boost the confidence of rural women for joining SHGs and to take up micro industries for their upliftment and strengthen their position in the society. The scheme was renamed on **11th of November, 2020** as **Vistarita Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikaran Yojana (KAMS-V)** which was implemented in the FY 2020-21.. This scheme is implemented in the following manner.

Stages	Financial Implementation
II	200 crore INR implement in FY-2018-19
III	300 crore INR implement in FY-2019-20
IV	600 crore INR implement in FY-2020-21
V	1250 crore INR implement in FY-2022-23

TABLE-17.17:
Status of Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikaran Yojana(KAMS)
Revolving Fund Disbursemen Since 2019 till March ,2023

Sl. No.	Financial Year	₹ 10000	₹ 25000	Total SHG that received KAMS amount	Amount Released (₹ in Cr)
1	FY 18-2019	109883	43904	153787	219.64
2	FY 19-2020	30749	13866	44615	65.41
3	FY 20-2021	4088	4236	8324	14.67
4	FY 21-2022	14139	43858	57997	123.78
5	FY 22-2023	770	7740	8510	20.12
Total		159629	113604	273233	443.62

Source: Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission

Till March 2023, Rs. 443.62 Cr. has been granted as Revolving Fund to 2,73,233 SHGs under the Kankaklata Mahila Sabalakaran Asoni since its launch. Further, Rs. 445.65 Crore as Capital Subsidy (@Rs. 50,000 per SHG) has been released to 89,130 SHGs during FY 2020-21 under the Vistarista- Kanaklata Mahila Sabalakaran Yojana.

ASSAM STATE RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION SOCIETY (ASRLMS)

ASRLMS is implementing the DAY-NRLM in the State since 11th of November, 2011, with the objective of enhancing the social and economic empowerment of the rural poor in Assam. It has been designed as a multipronged approach to strengthen livelihoods of the rural poor by promoting SHGs, providing skill development and placement for youth for wage-based occupations in different private/business organizations and imparting self-employment-oriented training. ASRLMS has undergone various phases of learning and has demonstrated significant successes till date in terms of formation of quality Self Help Groups, their financial assistance and sustainability. Attention has been given on the assessment of the status of SHG movement in the state, bringing good SHGs into Village Organization and Cluster Level Federation fold, further support and facilitation required, on bank linkages to SHGs and on how the programme is to be implemented in a mission mode in a phased manner. The Mission envisages empowering rural women Self Help Groups (SHGs) with capacity building, credit linkage and market support. All products produced by these SHGs are sold under the brand name 'ASOMI'. Where the word itself is an amalgamation of alphabets A-Atmo, SO- Sohayok, M- Mahila Gootor, I- Identity Porichoy. ASOMI also evokes the identity of Assamese people. Till March, 2023, total SHGs under NRLM is about 8427 and the cumulative progress in the state is **3,37,227**. These SHG are further organized to higher level federations like Village Organization (VO) and Cluster Level Federation (CLF) to provide a common platform for collective action for socio economic development. A total 18,989 VO and 747 CLF have been promoted under ASRLM since its inception.

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is the Skill Training and placement program of the Ministry of Rural Development Govt. of India. It is uniquely focused on Rural Youth between 18-35 years from poor families with a vision to transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce and provide them with jobs having regular monthly wages and emphasis on their sustainable employment. It is a part of the National Rural livelihood Mission (NRLM-The mission for poverty reduction and promoting rural livelihoods), As on 31st March, 2023 total 70,179 have been trained and out of these 36,881 youths have been placed.

Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

The Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Programme was introduced during the 11th five year Plan for giving wage employment opportunities to the rural poor during the lean agricultural season when they require wage employment for boosting their purchasing power to supplement their income requirement for livelihood. The other objective of the Act is to create

durable community assets for development of rural infrastructure for upliftment of quality of the rural people.

Table-17.18
Mandays generated by MGNREGA in Assam
since 2019-20 to 2023-24

Year	Approved Labour Budget (In Lakh Mandays)	Actually Generated (In lakh mandays)	Nos. of Works completed	Women Participation Rate (in Percentage)	Nos. of Households completing 100 days works	Fund Received (Rs. in Crore)	Fund Utilized (Rs. in Crore)
2019-20	615	623.08	77344	41.77	29979	1476.24	1476.29
2020-21	900	913.11	131779	44.08	71699	2877.38	2525.27
2021-22	730	916.62	126946	47.55	52202	2524.33	2378.40
2022-23	550	472.65	147474	47.13	21567	1358.4	1227.63
2023-24	600	418.99	237943	49.64	994	1292.53	1169.29

The Table-17.18 the labour budget and man-days generated, nos. of works completed, women participation rate in the MGNREGA, nos. of household completing 100 days as well as fund received and utilized under the scheme during the year from 2019-20 to 2023-24. The figures for the year 2023-24 are likely to increase till the end of the session.

Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):

Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Program is a credit linked subsidy scheme merging two scheme Pradhan mantra Rojgar Yojana and Rural employment generation Programme. The scheme was launched back in 2008 by MSME for providing financial assistant to set up new enterprises. The maximum admissible cost of the project/unit is 25 lakhs for manufacturing sector and 10 lakhs for business sector. During the first five month of the financial year 2021-22, the approval of projects under the PMEGP has increased to 59.61%.The KVIC is the nodal agency for implementing the PMEGP scheme at the national level and at the State level the scheme is implemented by the state KVIC Directorate, State KVIB and the District Industries and Commerce Centers and Banks. The Government subsidy under the scheme is being routed through the KVIC to the identified Banks.

Khadi & Village Industries Commission:

Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) established under the Khadi and Village. Industries Commission Act, 1956, is a statutory organization under the aegis of the Ministry of MSME. The main objectives of KVIC include:-

- The social objective providing employment in rural areas;
- The economic objective of producing saleable articles; and
- The wider objective of creating self-reliance amongst people and building up a strong rural community spirit.

The performance (target and achievement) under PMEGP for the year 2021-22 is reflected in the Table-17.19 below.

Table-17.19
Summary of Agency wise performance of PMEGP for the year 2021-22

Name of Agency	Physical performance (in nos.)		Financial performance (Rs. In lakh)		Employment performance (in nos.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
DICC	2363	2435	5907.50	4336.30	18904	19480
KVIC	1737	372	4341.54	686.19	13896	2976
AKVIB	1736	672	4340.00	1272.38	13888	5563
TOTAL	5836	3479	14589	6294.87	46688	27832

Source: Khadi and Village Industries Commission, GOI.

Apart from PMEGP, with a view to generate rural employment various Khadi and Village Industries are being promoted in the state by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board since their establishment. The total number of employment engaged through KVI Board was 68,616 in 2021-22, 65,938 in 2020-21 and 79,737 in 2018-19. The number of employment generated in this sector was 5563 during 2021-22. Total number of persons engaged in this sector including PMEGP was 72,316 in 2021-22.

Besides above, Govt. has also been implementing some employment oriented programmes also i.e. Rural Self Employment Training Institute for self-employment and establishment of small enterprises, Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP) under NRLM for helping SHG and their family members to set up enterprises in non-farm sector to increase the radius of employment opportunities and overall upliftment of Rural economy as well as state economy as a whole.

Small Scale Industries/Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME):

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. It contributes significantly in the economic and social development of the country by fostering entrepreneurship and generating largest employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost, next only to agriculture. The small scale industries sectors have a major contribution towards creating employment in the State. Presently the small-scale industries have been sub-divided into Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act 2006. A Number of statutory and non-statutory bodies work under the aegis of the Ministry of MSME which include the Khadi Village Industries Commission (KVIC), the Coir Board of India and National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC). Government of India Scheme envisages financial assistance to State Governments for setting up new and modernizes existing Mini Technology Centres. During 2021-22 there were total 91,434 Nos. of Micro, 2,675 Nos. of Small and total 178 Nos. of Medium Enterprises unit have been registered under UAM/UDAYAM in the state. The following Table-17.20 shows the trend of MSME unit set up in the state.

Table-17.20
District Wise MSME Registered in the Year,2022-23 in UDYAM Portal,GOI
(As on20-11-2023), Assam

Sl. No.	Name of District	Total (in Nos.)	Sl. No.	Name of District	Total (in Nos.)
1	Bajali	1040	19	Kamrup	22024
2	Baksa	6244	20	Kamrup(M)	36321
3	Barpeta	16409	21	West Karbianglong	4080
4	Biswanath	5841	22	Karimganj	9977
5	Bongaigaon	6400	23	Kokrajhar	7225
6	Cachar	24978	24	Lakhimpur	12100
7	Charaideo	3770	25	Majuli	1482
8	Chirang	3782	26	Morigaon	8312
9	Darrang	12517	27	Nagaon	17579
10	Dhemaji	8287	28	Nalbari	15978
11	Dhubri	10405	29	Sivasagar	11178
12	Dibrugarh	16218	30	Sonitpur	14106
13	Dima Hasao	1517	31	South Salmora	1072
14	Goalpara	8404	32	Tinsukia	15965
15	Golaghat	10999	33	Udalguri	7115
16	Hailakandi	6445	34	West Karbi Anglong	723
17	Hojai	6979	35	Tamulpur	450
18	Jorhat	12037		Assam	348135

Factory Employment:

Manufacturing generates more economic activities than other sector .Establishment of factory is more important in the state for speedy development in the production and employment perspective. As reported by Chief Inspector of Factories till 2022-23 there were 8138 Nos. of factories in the state with 322422 Nos. of employment compared to 7790 Nos. of factories and 3,05,690 Nos. of employment in the year 2021-22showing 4.46percent increase in the number of factories and 5.47% increase in the context of employment.

Handloom & Textile Industry and Employment Opportunity:

Handloom & Textile Industry plays an important role in the socio-economic life of the people of Assam particularly in rural areas. It is one of the major ways of earning livelihood next to agriculture of the people of Assam. As such the Govt. of Assam is paying more importance for upliftment of weavers and other workers by launching various schemes relating to handloom & textile industry. Handloom & Textile Industry also plays a significant role in employment generation of the state economy. During the year 2021-22 this sector has 8,07,729 nos. of weavers as part time an1,08,939 nos. as whole time weavers which is a very remarkable performance of this sector.

Sericulture and Employment Generation:

The Sericulture industry of Assam has evolved a unique world identity of the state. It includes four endemic silk producing insects viz. Eri, Muga, Mulberry and Tasar. Although sericulture activities are commonly practiced in some other states of N. E. Region, Assam ranked highest among all in terms of production of different varieties of silk. Assam has tremendous potentiality of producing these silkworms whereas the state has already occupied the lion's share i.e. 85% of total Muga silk produced in the country. The following Table-17.21 shows the nos. of villages and families engaged in the sericulture activities in Assam.

Table-17.21
Nos. of Villages and Family engaged in Sericulture Activities
in Assam since 2019-20 to 2022-23

Year	Nos. of Villages	Nos. of Family Engaged
2019-20	8642	309530
2020-21	8640	331857
2021-22	8627	299936
2022-23	8722	301176

Source: Directorate of Sericulture, Assam

CHAPTER –XVIII

PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Panchayat and Rural Development Department

Panchayat & Rural Development (P&RD) Department, Assam is responsible for alleviation of rural poverty, enhancement of rural livelihood by creation of self-employment to the people living below the poverty line through implementation of various schemes and programmes and to strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs). The Department is concerned for empowering the PRIs to enable them to increase the capacity of the rural poor through self employment generation programmes and by developing critical infrastructure in the rural areas. With this mandate, the P&RD department has been implementing different schemes for development of rural infrastructure and upliftment of the quality of life of rural people. The schemes implemented by department are broadly classified into three categories:

- (i) Generation of avenues for self-employment;
- (ii) Generation of avenues for waged employment; and
- (iii) Welfare of the disabled, widows & other down trodden people living below the poverty line.

SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE PANCHAYAT & RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT:

1. MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
2. MAS: Mission Amrit Sarovar.
3. PMAY-G: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin.
4. Central Finance Commission Grant.
5. State Finance Commission Grant.
6. NSAP: National Social Assistance Programme.
7. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rural Mission.

MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA)

Implementation of MGNREGA has led to beginning of a new era in providing employment opportunities to the rural poor during their lean agricultural season when they require wage employment for enhancing their purchasing power. Under this programme, willing unskilled labourers of rural area are given job cards with guarantee to provide 100 days employment to a family in a fiscal year. The Govt. of India bears 100% burden of wage expenditure for the job card holders. For the expenditure of material part, Govt. of India Pays 75% and the rest 25% is borne by the State Government. The wage material ratio is 60:40 under MGNREGA scheme, present labour wage rate in Assam is Rs 238/- per day.

During the financial year 2019-20 against the approved labour budget of 615.00 lakh mandays 623.08 lakhs mandays were generated. Like-wise 913.11 lakh mandays were generated against the approved labour budget of 900 lakh mandays during 2020-21. For the financial year 2021-22, 916.62 lakh mandays were generated against the approved labour budget 730 lakhs mandays due to increase in demand of work. For the financial year 2022-23 against the approved labour budget of 792.00 lakh persondays, 789.72 lakh mandays have been generated. Similarly, for the financial year 2023-24 against the approved labour budget of 600.00 lakh person days, 418.99 lakh mandays have been generated till date. Under this programme no. of works completed for the financial year 2019-20 was 77732 nos. whereas no. of

works completed in the financial year 2020-21 was 131884. In the financial year 2021-22, no. of works completed was 127708 where 264424 no. of works has been completed during the financial year 2022-23. In 2023-24, 237943 no of works have been completed till date. The women participation rate in MGNREGA in Assam is on the increase beyond its mandatory 33%. The women participation rate in MGNREGA was 41.77% in 2019-20, 44.08% in 2020-21, 47.55% in 2021-22, 47.5% in 2022-23 and 49.64% in 2023-24 till date. Moreover, 29979 no. of households completed 100 days' work in 2019-20 while it was 71699 nos. of household in 2020-21. In 2021-22, 52202 no of households completed 100 days works. In 2022-23, 21,567 households have completed 100days works. During the year 2023-24, 994 households have completed 100days work till date.

As regards the financial achievement, during the financial year 2019-20, the utilization position was Rs. 1476.29 Cr. against fund receipt of Rs 1476.24 Cr. During the financial year 2020-21, state received an amount of Rs 2877.38 Cr. and out of which an amount of Rs. 2525.27 Cr. has been utilized. For the financial year, 2021-22, the amount of Rs. 2378.40 Cr. has been utilized against the fund receipt of Rs. 2524.33 Cr. For the financial year 2022-23 an amount of Rs. 2041.99 Cr. has been utilized against the fund receipt of Rs. 2252.58 Cr. till date. Also, for the financial year 2023-24 an amount of Rs. 1169.29 Cr. has been utilized against the fund receipt of Rs. 1292.53 Cr. till date.

As per direction of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India, all the assets created under MGNREGA are now being geo tagged with the help of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) which is reflected in Bhuvan GeoMGNREGA. Till date, 95.73% of assets have been geotagged i.e 364644 assets out of total 380883 assets for the state which have been shared with National Remote Sensing Centre.

TABLE- 18.1: Year wise Labour Budget approved and Mandays Generated under 'MGNREGA'

SI. No	Financial Year	Approved labour budget	Mandays Generated
1	2019-20	615.00 lakh	623.00 lakh
2	2020-21	900.00 lakh	900.11 lakh
3	2021-22	730.00 lakh	916.62 lakh
4	2022-23	792.00 lakh	789.72 lakh
5	2023-24	600.00 lakh	418.99 lakh

Source: Commissionerate of Panchayat & Rural Development, Assam

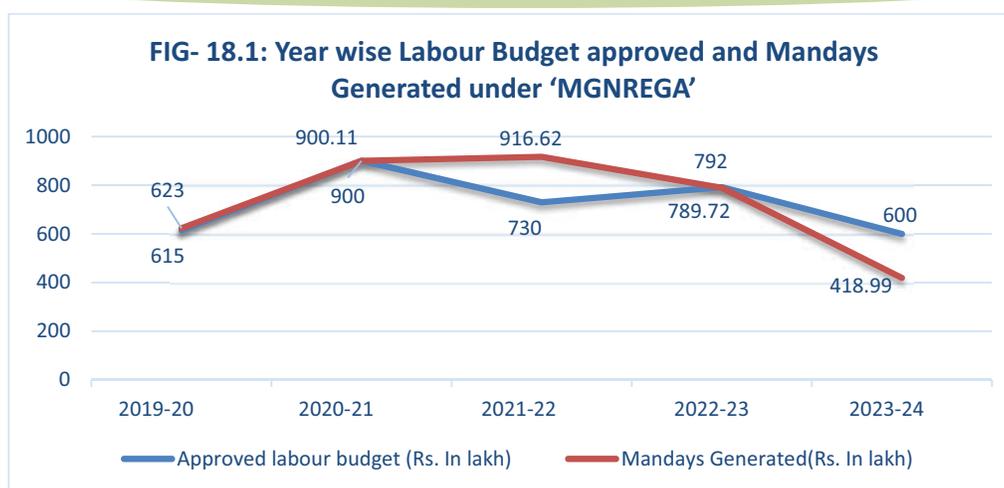


TABLE- 18.2: Year wise No. of works completed under 'MGNREGA'

Sl. No	Financial Year	No. of Works Completed
1	2019-20	77,732
2	2020-21	1,31,884
3	2021-22	1,27,708
4	2022-23	2,64,424
5	2023-24	2,37,943

Source: Commissionerate of Panchayat & Rural Development, Assam

TABLE- 18.3: Year wise Rate of Women participation against mandatory 33% under 'MGNREGA'

Sl. No	Financial Year	Rate of Women Participation
1	2019-20	41'77%
2	2020-21	44'08%
3	2021-22	47'55%
4	2022-23	47'50%
5	2023-24	49'64%

Source: Commissionerate of Panchayat & Rural Development, Assam

TABLE- 18.4: Year wise No. of Households built in 100 days' work under 'MGNREGA'

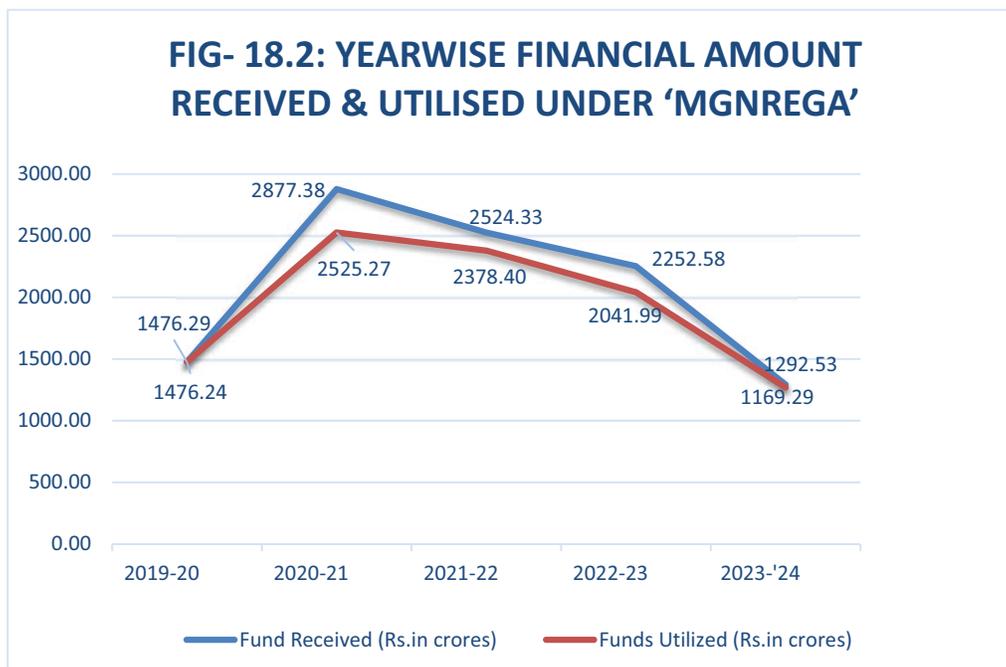
Sl. No	Financial Year	No of households built
1	2019-20	29,979
2	2020-21	71,699
3	2021-22	52,202
4	2022-23	21,567
5	2023-24	994

Source: Commissionerate of Panchayat & Rural Development, Assam

TABLE- 18.5: Year wise financial amount received and utilized under 'MGNREGA' (Rs.in crores)

Sl. No	Financial Year	Funds Received	Funds Utilized
1	2019-20	1,476'29	1,476'24
2	2020-21	2,877'38	2,525' 27
3	2021-22	2,524'33	2,378'40
4	2022-23	2,252'58	2,041'99
5	2023-24	1,292'53	1,169'29

Source: Commissionerate of Panchayat & Rural Development, Assam



Govt. of Assam has also taken following new initiatives under MGNREGA:

- “Development of Fisheries with Plantation in Community, Religious & Educational Institutions under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA” to promote Aquaculture integrating with Horticulture Plantation.
- In the tea garden areas of Assam it is seen that only 30% of the population are getting employment from Tea Industry on the other hand 70% remains unemployed. An initiative has been taken up by State for “Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in the Tea Gardens of Assam” under Panchayat & Rural Development Dept. aiming at providing a strong social safety net for inclusive development, where proactive steps would be taken to register demand and provide work to needy households in Tea Garden areas of Assam during lean season (November to February) and to enhance livelihood security by creating Community/ Individual durable assets like Fish Farming Pond, Play Ground with Plantation, Land Development activities in Fallow or Waste Lands with Plantation, Nutri-Garden, Storm Water Drain, Infrastructure for promotion of livestock, etc.
- For maintaining the biodiversity and to combat issues like deforestation and soil erosion, preservation of forest & upgradation of ecological balance, State of Assam has proposed to
- take up the additional activity namely plantation of Chandan, Agar and Som in large scale in common land and in individual land which will be beneficial both environmentally as well as economically since it will create new avenues for the rural livelihood and pave the way for socio-economic upliftment of the rural masses.

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAAS YOJANA GRAMIN (PMAY-G)

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin is one of the flagship programs of Govt of India. PMAY-G aims to provide pucca houses with basic amenities to all eligible houseless households and households living in Kutcha and dilapidated houses in rural areas by 2024. Along with the pucca house, the beneficiaries are also offered assistance for the construction of toilets through the convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin, LPG connection through Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, water connection from Jal Jeevan Mission and electricity connection through Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramya Jyoti/Saubhagya scheme by Ministry of Power.

The minimum house size of a PMAY-G house is 25 sq. meter, including a dedicated area for hygienic cooking. The scheme grants Rs. 1.30 lakh to eligible beneficiaries to build a pucca house in Assam. The money is offered in three instalments and the beneficiary is also entitled to 90/95 person days of unskilled labour from MGNREGS.

Since its inception in 2016, 19,09,530 PMAY-G houses have been sanctioned under the Socio-Economic and Caste Census, 2011 and Awaas+. As of 4.08.2023, 12,91,529 houses have been completed and out of this, 8,87,221 houses have been completed since 10/5/2021. The remaining 6, 18,001 ongoing houses are targeted to be completed by March 2024.

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

It is a certainly sponsored programme to promote social security through financial support to families living below the poverty line. Under NSAP, there are four schemes being implemented in the state namely- i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), ii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme

(IGNWPS), iii) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) and iv) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS).

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME (IGNOAPS):

This old age pension is for beneficiaries aged 60 years and above belonging to a BPL family. The quantum of assistance is Rs. 250/- (Rs. 200/- from Central Government and Rs. 50/- from the State Government) per month for the beneficiaries in the age group 60-79 years and Rs. 550/- per month for the beneficiaries in the age group 80 years and above. Under this programme, no. of the beneficiaries who have received pension during 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 were 705328, 674286 and 681988 respectively against the utilization of funds of Rs.32699.69 lakh, Rs. 29169.278 lakh and Rs.27030.061 lakh in the corresponding years. During the year 2023-24, the pension has been disbursed to 633798 beneficiaries utilizing Rs. 13516.662 lakh till date.

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL WIDOW PENSION SCHEME (IGNWPS):

This widow pension scheme is for the widow aged 40 years and above belonging to a BPL family. The quantum of assistance is Rs. 300/- per month for the beneficiaries in the age group 40-79 years and Rs. 500/- per month for the beneficiaries in the age group 80 years and above. Under this programme, no. of the beneficiaries who have received pension during 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 were 112282, 109858 and 116167 respectively against the utilization of funds of Rs. 5016.189 lakh, Rs. 4034.751 lakh and Rs.4152.186 lakh in the corresponding years. During the year 2023-24, the pension has been disbursed to 114518 beneficiaries utilizing Rs.1856.66 lakh till date.

INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL DISABILITY PENSION SCHEME (IGNDPS):

This scheme is for beneficiaries in the age group 18 years and above belonging to a BPL family. The quantum of assistance is Rs. 300/- per month for the beneficiaries in the age group 18-79 years and Rs. 500/- per month for the beneficiaries in the age group 80 years and above. Under this programme, no. of the beneficiaries who have received pension during 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 were 35612, 33947 and 33481 respectively against the utilization of funds of Rs. 1579.515 lakh, Rs. 1243.743 lakh and Rs.1203.294 lakh in the corresponding years. During the year 2023-24, the pension has been disbursed to 32738 beneficiaries utilizing Rs. 534.114 lakh till date.

NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME (NFBS):

This scheme is implemented with the objective to provide financial assistance to a BPL family whose breadwinner has died. The quantum of assistance is Rs. 20,000/-, however Govt. of Assam has added a top-up amount of Rs. 5000/- for those whose breadwinner has died on or after 1st April, 2019. Till date, the number of such beneficiaries who have received benefits under this scheme is 2274 and the amount utilized is Rs. 454.80 lakh.

STATE SPONSORED SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME:

SWAHID KUSHAL KONWAR SARBAJANIN BRIDDHA PENSION ACHONI (SKKSBPA):

In the year 2018-19, Govt. of Assam launched this universal Old Age pension scheme basically to cover the deprived beneficiaries from the IGNOAPS. The quantum of monthly assistance is Rs. 250/-. Under this programme, no. of the beneficiaries received pension during 2020-21, 2021-22 & 2022-23 were 1263563, 1273450 and 1271315 respectively against the utilization of funds of Rs. 41825.254 lakh, Rs. 38296.019 lakh and 36975.14 lakh in the corresponding years. During the year 2023-24, the pension has been disbursed to 1191817 beneficiaries utilizing Rs. 15384.504 lakh till date.

INDIRA MIRI UNIVERSAL WIDOW PENSION SCHEME (IMUWPS):

This scheme was launched in the year 2019-20, for the widows in the age group 18-59 years. The quantum of monthly assistance is Rs. 300/-. There is also a component of one-time financial assistance of Rs. 25,000/- to all the widows who loses her husband within the age of 45 years. Under this programme, no. of the beneficiaries received pension during 2020-21 and 2021-22 were 170034 and 192950 respectively against the utilization of funds of Rs.6217.935 lakh and Rs. 7037.463 lakh in the corresponding years. During the year 2022-23, 199756 nos. of beneficiaries have received pension against the fund utilization of Rs.8695.758 lakh. From FY 2023-24, this scheme is already subsumed with Orunodoi 2.0

CENTRAL FINANCE COMMISSION GRANT:

The Fifteenth Finance Commission Grant (15th FC) has been recommended for all the ZillaParishads, Anchalik Panchayats and Gaon Panchayats and the recommended Grants are disbursed to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in two Componentsi.e- Tied &UntiedComponents.

The 15th Finance Commission has been effective for the period from 2020-21 to 2025-26. Unlike 14th Finance Commission Grant, which was only for Gaon Panchayats, the 15th Finance Commission Grants have also been allocated to the Zilla Parishads, Anchalik Panchayats and Gaon Panchayats in the ratio of 15:15:70 respectively. Under 15th Finance Commission Grant funds are allocated to Sixth Schedule Districts also. The Untied Grant can be used by the Rural Local Bodies for location specific felt need, except for salary or other Establishment expenditure. The Tied Grants are to be used for basic services of sanitation and maintenance of open defecation free status supply of drinking water, rainwater harvesting and water recycling.

Under Untied Component an amount of Rs.1473.4 Crore has been transferred to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) during the period 2020-21to 2022-23 to utilize by the PRIs for location specific felt need, except for salary or other establishment expenditure. Till now an amount of Rs.834.33 Crore have been utilized by the PRIs in activities like – Renovation and repairing of existing GP Office Buildings, Govt. School buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Health Centres& Sub Centres, Other Govt. Health institutions, Veterinary Dispensary, creation of community ponds, Open field & stage for sports & cultural activities, Creation of Park & Gymnasium, Roads etc. located in GP areas.

And under the Tied Component an amount of Rs. 1876.00Crore have been transferred to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and are utilized for basic services of sanitation and maintenance of open defecation free status, supply of drinking water, rain water harvesting and water recycling in convergence with PHE department. Till now amount of Rs. 737.88Crore have been utilized by the PRIs in activities like –Operation & maintenance of Pipe water supply (PWS) to every household, Schools, Angnawadi Centres, PHCs/CHCs, Community Centres, wellness centres, etc. on long term and regular basis, Grey water management, solid waste management, maintenance of open defecation free status and improved sanitation in the village.

TABLE- 18.6: Tier Wise utilization in drinking water supply under Panchayati Raj Institutions

Tier	Untied Grant		Tied		Total Received (Tied/ Untied)	Total Utilized (Tied / Untied)
	Received	Utilized	Received	Utilized		
ZP	221.0	140.86	281.4	128.84	491.03	269.69
AP	221.0	134.52	281.4	124.88	488.85	259.40
GP	1031.4	558.96	1313.2	484.16	2291.48	1043.12
Total	1473.4	834.33	1876	737.88	3349.4	1572.21

Source: Commissionerate of Panchayat & Rural Development, Assam

TABLE- 18.7: Physical Progress under Tier Wise utilization:

Tier	Number of Activities Taken Up	Ongoing	Completed
ZP	7357	5674	644
AP	14319	9949	736
GP	116482	58804	5481
Total	138158	74427	6861

Source: Commissionerate of Panchayat & Rural Development, Assam

AMRIT SAROVAR:

The objective of construction/development of Mission Amrit Sarovar is to ensure ground water recharge and availability of water for irrigation purpose for the farmers. It will also act as an income generating asset through pisciculture, horticulture and commercial plantation. It has been targeted to complete atleast 75 nos of Amrit Sarovars in every district of Assam

In the Assam model, the Amrit Sarovar will be constructed on at least 1 hectare pondage area with a water holding capacity of at least 10,000 cubic meters. The Assam model of Amrit Sarovar is conceptualized with minimum 1 Hectare of pondage area, 3 layers of commercial plantation, chain link fencing, flag hoisting platform, working shed for user groups and solar lighting. Mission Amrit Sarovar in Assam is on convergence mode with Fisheries Department and Chief Minister Samagra Gramya Unnayan Yojana by Panchayat and Rural Development Department, Assam. The MORD, Govt of India has given 2625 targets of Amrit Sarovars to Assam. Assam has started excavation of 3046 Amrit Sarovars out of which construction of 2816

have been completed as per BISAG-N report as on 09-08-2023.

In order to ensure sustainability, the completed Amrit Sarovars in the government land will be handed over to ClusterLevel Federations under ASRLM which will be treated as user group which will lead to livelihood generation for rural women and lead to their empowerment. The Amrit Sarovars in the Forest lands, Government Departmental lands, Educational institutes and Tea Gardens will be handed over to the respective departments for maintenance.

SHYAMA PRASAD MUKHERJI RURBAN MISSION (SPMRM):

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is a flagship programme of the Government of India launched in 2016. This scheme aims to stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters.

There are 9 Rurban Clusters in Assam out of which there are 4 Non-Tribal Clusters and 5 Tribal Cluster.

Sl. No	Name of the Rurban Clusters	Districts	Tribal/Non-Tribal Cluster
1	Phuloni	KarbiAnglong	Tribal
2	Diphu	KarbiAnglong	Tribal
3	Bokajan	KarbiAnglong	Tribal
4	Dhakuwakhana	Lakhimpur	Tribal
5	Tamulpur	Baksa	Tribal
6	Hajo	Kamrup	Non-Tribal
7	Bihpuria	Lakhimpur	Non-Tribal
8	Chandrapur	Kamrup Metro	Non-Tribal
9	Kalain	Cachar	Non-Tribal

Source: Commissionerate of Panchayat & Rural Development, Assam

A total no of 582 schemes is approved for Rurban in Assam out of which 457 schemes are ongoing and 125 schemes are completed. A fund of Rs 130.41 Cr has been allocated for this scheme in Assam and out that Rs 84.87 Cr has been utilized within the 9 clusters.

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission, Assam received an amount of Rs 58.50 crore from financial year 2017-18 to financial year 2021-22 and expenditure incurred during that period was Rs. 34.17 crore. Also, the scheme received an amount of Rs 71.91 crore in financial year 2022-23 and expenditure incurred during 2022-23 & 2023-24 (till date) is Rs. 50.70 crore.

ASSAM STATE RURAL LIVELIHOODS MISSION**(A) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)**

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) which is being implemented by Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission (ASRLM), in the State of Assam have crossed several milestones. Till March 2023, a total of 37.66 Lakh rural households across all blocks and districts of Assam have been mobilized to promote a total of 3.37 Lakh Self-Help Groups (SHG) ever since its inception in 2011. These SHGs are being organized further to higher level federations like Village Organizations (VO) and Cluster Level Federations (CLF) to provide a common platform for collective action for socio-economic development. A total of 18,989 Village Organizations and 747 Cluster Level Federations have been promoted under ASRLMS since inception.

TABLE-18.8: ASRLM in a Nutshell

ASRLM in a Nutshell	
No. of Districts covered	35
No. of Blocks covered	219
No. of GPs and VDCs covered	2697
No. of Villages covered	24,831
No. of house-holds covered	37,66,015
No. of SHGs formed	3,37,227
No. of VOs formed	18,989
No of CLFs formed	747

Source: Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission

Community Funds/ Credit Linkages	
Number of Revolving Fund (RF) Provided	3,19,493 SHGs
Amount of RF Provided (In Cr)	Rs. 510.20
Number of Community Investment Fund (CIF) Provided	1,90,145 SHGs
Amount of CIF Provided (In Cr)	Rs.973.84
Credit Linkage provided to SHGs	4,36,905
Amount of Loan Sanctioned during Credit Linkage (In Cr)	7175.39

Source: Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission

SHG Members covered under Insurance Packages	
Health	27.88LakhSHG members
PMSBY	25.18LakhSHG members
PMJJBY	22.08LakhSHG members
APY	3.74 LakhSHG members

Source: Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission

These Community Based Organization (SHGs, VOs and CLFs) are provided with various grants like, Revolving Fund (RF), Community Investment Fund (CIF), etc. An amount of Rs.15000/- per SHG is provided to the eligible SHGs as RF to inculcate the habit of thrift and accumulate their own funds towards meeting their credit needs in the long-run and immediate consumption needs in the short-run. Till March 2023, a total of 3,19,493 SHGs have been provided Revolving Fund amounting to a total of Rs. 510.20 Cr. Community Investment Fund of Rs. 50,000/- per SHG is also provided to the SHGs in order to facilitate them to initiate a sustainable livelihood practice. Till March 2023, a total of 1,90,145 SHGs have been provided Community Investment Fund amounting to a total of Rs. 973.84 Cr.

Further, the SHGs promoted under ASRLM are also linked for credit with various banks. Till March,23, there are total 4,36,905 nos. loans have been availed by the SHGs from different banks amounting to Rs. 7175.39 crore and approximately 68% of total SHGs have availed at least one dose of bank credit since inception. The figure is in increasing trend and ASRLM is targeting 100% SHGs should get at least one dose of Bank Loans in the coming 2-3 years. A total of 1860 nos. of trained Bank Sakhis are engaged by the Mission to handhold the SHGs in Bank Linkage and other day to day banking activities.

The SHG members are also covered under various Health and Life insurance Schemes. ASRLM has engaged 723 nos. of Bima Sakhis to assist SHG members to enroll under different insurance and pension schemes and settlement of claims. Till March 2023, a total of 22.08 Lakh SHG members are enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), 25.18 lakh SHG members are enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and 27.88 Lakh SHG members are covered under Health Insurance schemes. Under Atal Pension Yojana (APY), a total of 3.74 Lakh of SHG members have been enrolled themselves till March 2023. During FY 2014-15, Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission (ASRLM) partnered with Kerala State Poverty Eradication Mission, Kudumbashree - NRO for implementing PRI CBO (Panchayati Raj Institutions - Community Based Organisations) Convergence Pilot Project in Assam in 36 GPs of two Blocks viz. Laharighat (Morigaon District) and Bajigaon (Nagaon District). Subsequently, ASRLM scaled up the project to 4 new blocks i.e. Barhampur (Nagaon District), Laokhowa (Nagaon District), Dhekiajuli (Sonitpur District) and Borsala (Sonitpur District) in the first phase from FY 2017-18 and then in second phase to 19 blocks across 11 Districts including the Sixth scheduled District Karbi Anglong from FY 19-20 onwards. During 2021-22. The PRI CBO convergence Project was further taken forward to 15 more blocks covering 6 districts. ASRLM is now into universalization of PRI-CBO Convergence Project across 219 blocks of Assam. The main objective of the programme is to create an effective convergence between PRI bodies and CBO networks, leading to sustainable and better implementation of NRLM. In the long run, it is envisaged to result in the creation of a robust institutional structure of the poor that is closely linked to local governance and development.

Mohila Kisans under ASRLM are engaged in various innovative farm activities apart from normal agricultural activities to earn their daily livelihood. To provide sustainable source of livelihood to the SHG members ASRLM has started intervention of Integrated Farming Cluster (IFC) promotion in 150 Cluster with 45,300 numbers of farmers. ASRLMS has supported 63000 Numbers of house hold for adoption of Organic farming under Organic village cluster in 140 numbers of blocks. ASRLM also gives importance in

intervention of subsector like Bamboo, -Onion-Potato, Moringa, High value Horticulture, Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, Eri, Spice and other vegetables which helps them to earn a good profit without much investment. Mushroom Cultivation is also being practiced by the farmers under ASRLM with the provision of Common Facility Centre.

ASRLM has made it mandatory to rear at least one livestock like Piggery, Poultry, Duckery, Fishery etc as a secondary livelihood measure by the SHG member by the Promotion of Livestock Cluster. ASRLM also gives importance to Apiculture or Bee Keeping. A project named "Empowerment of Women through Beekeeping" under National Beekeeping and Honey will cover 46 numbers of Blocks under 23 District of Assam which will cover 106 Number of Producer Groups.

ASRLM has promoted 4976 Women Producer Groups and 1 numbers of Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs) under Value Chain Intervention associating more than 314234 Mahila Kisans in multiple commodities such as paddy, poultry, pig farming, goatery, dairy production, Horticulture crops etc. ASRLM is also engaged in the development of large scale Farmers Producers Company in convergence with Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare under Formation & Promotion of 10k FPO. ASRLM has facilitated various capacity building workshops in convergence with various departments, agencies, NGO's etc. for production and market linkages. Further, ASRLM has developed more than 250 Numbers of Custom Hiring Centers.

To provide sustainable source of livelihood to the SHG members, ASRLM has taken up various interventions under non-farm sector such as Promotion of SHG craft clusters in Handloom, Water Hyacinth, Cane & Bamboo, Sital Pati Pottery etc., Prime Minister Formalization of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) scheme, Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana (AGEY), Start Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP), promotion of micro enterprises, incubation support for promotion of growth enterprises, Promotion of Rural Homestay in 20 locations. Also organizing ASOMI SARAS Mela to provide marketing platform to the SHG members to exhibit and sell their products along with onboarding of SHG products in various online marketing platform like GEM, Flipkart, and Amazon etc.

The Mission is also doing an ample number of Convergence Projects with different Govt. Departments as well as with different Non-Governmental Institutions. Social Inclusion and Social Development is the key strategy under Assam State Rural Livelihood which is supported through identification and mobilization of left out vulnerable households and communities, comprehensive development of PwDs, elderly as well as Gender Sensitization and development in key indicators of FNHW (Food Nutrition, Heath & WASH) of the rural women to facilitate BCC((Behavioral Change Communication.) As a part of Social Inclusion and Social Development approach, 1411 Number of Elderly SHGs, has been formed out of which 505 SHGs has received RF of Rs 25,000/- each, 13 Nos. of Special SHGs have been formed which include PwDs and Transgender, A total of 11,625 number of VOs have been supported with Vulnerability Funds of Rs 15734.16 Lakh till date.

78 Dev. Blocks have been identified as FNHW Immersion site whereas 19 Blocks have already initiated activities as Gender Immersion Site, Around 430 CLFs have formed Naari Xurakha Kokh(NXK), within this one year period and 3 Gender Resource Centre(GRC) are functional which will address issues related to Right, Entitlements and Gender Based Violence of our rural women. Almost 1021 Master Trainers has been developed on Gender & FNHW who will subsequently train all the 39 Lakhs SHG women.

Other special initiatives are signing of MoU(Memorandum of Understanding) with WCD (Women & Child Development Department) on strengthening of the Naari Xurakha Kokh and capacity building of the cadres as well as awareness generation on One Stop Centre(OSC), Similarly with UNICEF on Awareness Generation on FNHW activities and development of Immersion site, Development of "Pustinidhi", a comprehensive module and operational guideline on FNHW, A MoU was also signed this year with State Tobacco Control Cell(STCC) for awareness generation and promotion of Tobacco Free Village in selected blocks under the state.

(B) Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikiran Asoni (KAMS)

The Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikiran Asoni (KAMS) a flagship programme of the Govt of Assam announced in the Budget 2017-18 and launched on the 1st of April 2018 with Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission (ASRLM) as the nodal agency. It envisages to reduce the level of poverty by strengthening of SHGs and their network financial inclusion etc. by way of providing financial support to meet the credit requirement and creating an enabling environment for enhancing productivity and reducing vulnerability in rural households.

A financial grant of Rs.25000/- as Revolving Fund is being provided to each woman SHG. However, Rs. 10,000/ is provided as additional Revolving fund to each woman SHG which have already received Rs.15000/- as Revolving Fund under DAY-NRLM. In case where the SHGS have already received Revolving Fund (RF) of Rs. 10,000/- under SGSY/NRLM and Rs. 5000/- under NRLM fund, an amount of Rs. 10,000/- are being provided under KAMS. Overall, the amount provided to an SHG cannot exceed Rs. 25000/-.

In FY 2020-21, the scheme has been extended further as Vistarita Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikiran Yojana with the provision of Capital Subsidy. SHGS who have availed loans from banks or whose loan proposals are pending are being provided Capital Subsidy @Rs. 50,000/- per SHG.

Initially amounts of Rs. 250 crores were earmarked under the Scheme. Later, another amount of Rs.65 Cr. was granted under the scheme realizing the need of the rural masses and its successful implementation. Till march 2023, Rs. 443.62 Cr. has been granted as Revolving Fund to 2,73,233 SHGs under the Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikiran Asoni since its launch. Further, Rs.445.65 Crore as Capital Subsidy (@Rs.50,000 per SHG) has been released to 89,130 SHGs during FY 2020-21 under the Vistarita-Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikiran Yojana.

TABLE- 18.9: Status of Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikiran Yojana (KAMS) Revolving Fund Disbursement- Since 2019 till Mar 2023

Sl. No.	Financial Year	₹ 10000	₹ 25000	Total SHG that received KAMS amount	Amount Released (₹ in Cr)
1	FY 18-2019	109883	43904	153787	219.64
2	FY 19-2020	30749	13866	44615	65.41
3	FY 20-2021	4088	4236	8324	14.67
4	FY 21-2022	14139	43858	57997	123.78
5	FY 22-2023	770	7740	8510	20.12
Total		159629	113604	273233	443.62

Source: Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission

TABLE- 18.10: Status of Kanaklata Mahila Sabalikiran Yojana (KAMS) Capital Subsidy Disbursement – Since 2020 till Mar 2022.

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total SHG that received KAMS amount	Amount Released (₹ in Cr)
1	FY 20-2021	50,541	252.7
2	FY 21-2022	38,589	192.95
Total		89,130	445.65

Source: Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission

(C) National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP)

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Govt. of India, has signed an agreement with the World Bank for National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) that aims to help women in rural households shift to a new generation of economic initiatives by developing viable enterprises for Farm and Non-Farm products. ASRLM is implementing the project since 2019.

The project will support enterprise development programs for rural poor women by creating a platform to access finance including start-up financing options to build their individual or collectively owned and managed enterprise. The project will involve developing financial products using digital financial services to help small producer collectives to scale up and engage with the market.

In Assam, the NRETP Project is being implemented in 5 Districts and 20 Blocks, The Districts are Tinsukia, Dhemaji, Hailakandi, Nagaon, and Udalguri. The 20 NRETP Blocks are Itakhuli, Sadiya, Kakopathar, Guijan, Dhemaji, Sissiborgaon, Murkongselek, Machkhowa, Lala, Hailakandi, Algapur, Katlicherra, Udalguri, Bhergaon, Mazbat Rowta, Raha, Barhampur, Dolongghat, and Laokhowa. Under the project, major initiatives taken up by ASRLM are as follows:

1. Development of 20 Model Cluster Level Federation (MCLF) of SHG members. The Model CLFs have been provided an amount of Rs.2.5 Lakh per CLF as Infrastructure Development Fund.
2. These MCLs have been channelized Community Funds, CBO Start-Up Funds, Credit Linkages and Insurance facilities with more emphasis.
3. Organizing various capacity building programmes at all levels for Mission Staff, Cadres and SHG Members
4. Three Community Managed Training Center (CMTC) have been developed under the MCLFs for which an amount of Rs.7.50 lakh per CLF has been released.
5. Additional Funding in terms of Viability Gap Fund (VGF) amounted of Rs.2.56 Cr has been released as 1st tranche amongst the 20 MCLFs.
6. Development of designated cadres like Business Development Service Providers (BDSP), Udyog Sakhi, Banking Correspondent, Digi-Pay Sakhi etc.
7. Up-scaling and capacity building of the cadres with the help of institutions like RSETi, KVK, IIE etc.
8. Setting up of One Stop Facility (OSF) Centers, Custom Hiring Centers (CHC).
9. Community Enterprise Fund (CEF) of Rs.50.00 Lakh per Block has also been released.
10. Dual Authentication provisioning of the CBO Accounts have been initiated so that two office bearers (President/Secretary) can do transaction of the CBO account through biometric authentication at business correspondent agent points of the respective banks and at their doorstep.

11. Producer Groups, Producer Enterprises/ Farmers' producers companies, Organic Cluster's, etc. have been promoted for production enhancement and value chain development.
12. Further, promotion of 20 numbers of Integrated Farming Cluster (IFC)s in 20 NRETP Blocks have also been completed, and promotion of 130 new IFCs has been started.
13. Under One Stop Facility Center (OSF) component of the project, financial assistance in the form of Community Enterprise Fund (CEF) have been released to 20 nos. of MCLFs at Rs. 50 Lakh per MCLF so that SHG members can be supported for promotion of enterprises. Till March 23, a total of 6912 enterprises have been supported amounting to total of Rs. 24.95 Cr. under this initiative.
14. Under the Incubator component of NRETP, 150 potential enterprises belonging to the manufacturing and service sector have been supported.

TABLE- 18.11: Achievements of 'NRETP'

Sl. No	Particulars	Achievement (Till March'23)
1	No of Model Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) identified	20
2	No of SHG Members working as BC Agents	3402
3	No. of Producer Groups formed	4409
4	No. of Mahila Kisans covered under Organic Cultivation	20986

Source: Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission

(D) Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP)

SVEP, the sub-scheme under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) has the objective of helping SHG and their family members to set-up small enterprises in the non-farm sector. The programme aims to develop an eco-system for entrepreneurship development in the identified blocks.

Under SVEP, an eco-system for enterprise development is to be developed through:

- a) Community Enterprise Fund (CEF), a dedicated fund for providing loans to entrepreneurs.
- b) Business Support Services for enterprise development through identifying business ideas, preparation of business plans, accessing loans from banks, maintaining accounts and supporting in marketing etc.
- c) The services are provided through a cadre of Community Resource Persons- Enterprise Promotion (CRP-EP) in each block.
- d) Dedicated center called the Block Resource Centre (BRC) is set up for providing all information required for entrepreneurs.

The project has been started in the month of July 2019 for a period of 4 years. The project is being implemented in 3 blocks, viz Hajo (Kamrup District), Pub Mangaldai, (Darrang District), & Sidli chirang (Chirang District).

A total of 3624 enterprises will be supported under this project. Till March 2023, 3646 enterprises have been supported under three blocks namely Hajo (Kamrup) 1307 Nos., Pub Mangaldoi (Darrang) 1199 Nos. and SidliChirang (Chirang) 1140 Nos.

Moreover, new five blocks have been approved by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Govt. of India namely Pachim Nalbari (Nalbari), Pub Chaiduar (Biswanath), North West Jorhat (Jorhat), Demow (Sivasagar) and Sapekhati (Charaideo) for implementation of SVEP under ASRLM.

(E) DeenDayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, (DDU-GKY)

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), tasked with the dual objectives of adding

diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and catering to the career aspirations of rural youth. DDU-GKY is uniquely focused on rural youth between the ages of 18 and 35 years from poor families. Vision of DDUGKY programme is to “Transform rural poor youth into an economically independent and globally relevant workforce”.

DDU-GKY programme is being implemented in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode through various Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). As on 31st March 2023, total 70,179 youth have been trained. Amongst which, 36,881 youths have already completed minimum three months period in the provided jobs. Indicative trades where training is being offered are BPO Voice/Non-Voice, Assistant Fashion Sales and Showroom Representative, Electrician Domestic, Food and Beverage Service-Steward, Sewing Machine Operator, Solar lighting technician, optical Fiber technician etc.

TABLE- 18.12: Performance of DDU-GKY AS OF MARCH 2023

DDU-GKY in a Nutshell	
No. of youth Trained	70179
No. of youth Placed	36,881

Source: Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission

(F) Rural Self-employment training Institutes (RSETIs)

The primary focus of the programme is skill development and skill up-gradation for self-employment & entrepreneurship development. In Assam, ASRLM has been implementing RSETI (Rural Self Employment Training Institute) program with 100% financial assistance from MoRD, Govt. of India. RSETI programme was first rolled out in Assam in 2009-2010. As on 31st March, 2023, there are 26 RSETIs operating in 26 districts of the State. Indicative trades where training are being offered are Homemade Agarbatti Maker, Dairy Farming, Vermi Composting Making, Paper Cover Envelop & File Making, Soft Toys Maker and Seller, Goat Rearing, Poultry, Mushroom Cultivation, Piggery, Bee Keeping etc. Till 31st March, 2023, a total of 1,30,153 candidates have been trained out of which, 97,979 are Rural Poor trained under various skill development trades.

The programme is being sponsored through six Nationalized Banks in Assam as follows.

- 1) Assam Grameen Vikash Bank (Kamrup (M), Kamrup, Sonitpur, Jorhat & Bongaigaon),
- 2) Canara Bank (Nagaon),
- 3) Central Bank of India (Tinsukia),
- 4) State Bank of India (Dima Hasao, Baksa, Chirang, Udalguri, Diphu),
- 5) Punjab National Bank (Morigaon, Dibrugarh, Dhemaji, Lakhimpur, Cachar, Sivsagar, Karimganj & Golaghat)
- 6) UCO Bank (Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Barpeta, Darrang, Nalbari and Dhubri).

TABLE- 18.13: Performance of 'RSETI' AS OF MARCH 2023

RSETI in a nutshell	
NO. OF RSETIS	26
TOTAL NO OF YOUTH TRAINED	1,30,153
TOTAL NO OF RURAL POOR YOUTH TRAINED	99,979

Source: Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING FOR PRI'S, OFFICIALS AND OTHERS:

The State Institute of Panchayat and Rural Development was established as one of the core distinguished institution of Assam with the objective of becoming a premier training institute in the field of conducting training programmes and rural development.

The Institute was registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 during the month of April, 1998 and thereafter, administrative and financial autonomy was conferred by the Government. The Institute organizes various training programmes under the aegis of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Rural Development and Government of Assam for the elected representatives of three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions, different courses for officials of Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, front line workers of Line Department, representatives of CBOs, NGOs, SHGs and rural people through its vast network of 2 (Two) Head Quarter campuses at Guwahati, 1(One) no. State Panchayat Resource Centre, 12 (Twelve) nos. of Extension Training Centres and 11(Eleven) nos. of District Panchayat Resource Centres located in different parts of Assam wherein SIPRD do not have any Extension Training Centres.

The mission of the State Institute of Panchayat and Rural Development is to focus on the qualitative development in the ongoing rural development programmes and sensitize the elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions to be proactive through capacity building activities. Capacity building is considered to be the fundamental part in the development efforts through which the delivery system can be made more effective. The community and rural development plays an important role in the process of accelerating the socio-economic development of rural areas with a view to increasing the income level and quality of life of the rural people.

As envisaged by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India, the SIPRD, Assam has given special thrust on localizing Sustainable Development Goals through capacity building and training. The institute has been regularly organizing training programmes on localizing SDGs in a decentralized manner on the 9 (nine) thematic areas that have been identified by the Ministry. The institute has been organizing the training programmes for the elected representatives of PRIs, officials, SHG members jointly on localizing SDGs in a saturation mode. In each theme, the institute targeted to cover 5000 members of Gaon Panchayats in every year. During the year 2022 – 23, the institute has imparted training on localising SDGs to more than 45000 elected representatives of PRIs. Focus has been given on synchronizing GPDP with SDGs. GPDP is the entry point in the villages for localising different thematic areas of SDGs. SIPRD has already been working in the field to create the base for meaningful GPDP in the last couple of years and from this localising SDGs will take off. The institute has already deputed the Faculties of SIPRD and its District Centres to adopt at least five GPs so that they can provide the handhold support to the GPs for attainment of SDGs in two to three identified themes in a phase manner. The SIPRD, Assam has been since last couple of years have been organizing training on the following Sustainable Development Goals:

- Theme 1: Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods Village.
- Theme 2: Healthy Village.
- Theme 3: Child-Friendly Village.
- Theme 4: Water Sufficient Village.

- Theme 5: Clean and Green Village.
- Theme 6: Village with Self-sufficient Infrastructure
- Theme 7: Socially Just & Socially Secured Village
- Theme 8: Village with Good Governance.
- Theme 9: Women Friendly Village.

The SIPRD has already signed MoU with Central University, Tezpur, Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar. The institute has also tie up with Assam Agriculture University and its colleges, KVks, TISS, Guwahati. Different colleges have been coming up to sign MoU with the SIPRD for various training programmes of their students.

UNICEF, Assam field office has already set up a Resource Centre in the SIPRD for development women and children in the villages. The UNICEF has also been coordinating with the institute for development of women and child friendly GPs in the state. The Institute has taken up a planned approach towards building the capacity of the elected representatives of panchayats in the light of devolution of functions, functionaries and funds to Panchayati Raj Institutions in the State.

Capacity building and training has now become very important aspect of proper planning, implementation and monitoring of various rural development programmes for the welfare of the people living in the rural areas. Strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions through capacity building and training is also an important aspect for decentralization of the governance and for socio-economic development of the rural areas. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Ministry of Rural Development, other Ministries and State Government has given special thrust to building the capacity of the elected representatives of PRIs, functionaries and other stakeholders for strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions and proper planning, implementation of rural development programmes. Considering these, the State Institute of Panchayat and Rural Development supposed to impart training to a large number of stakeholders. During the year 2022-23, the Institute prepared a comprehensive annual training action plan to impart training to 214150 persons on different training programme, covering various subjects. In 2022-23, the Institute organised 4951 courses and cover 237453 persons of various clientele groups on different subjects.

The Institute has been playing its role with a sense of commitment and facilitates in bringing about qualitative changes in programme implementation through a process of training and information dissemination.

TABLE- 18.13: TRAINING PERFORMANCE OF SIPRD DURING 2020-21 TO 2022-23

Sl. No	Year	No. of Courses targeted	No. of Participants targeted	No. of Courses conducted	No. of Participants covered
1	2020-21	6665	339942	3008	142371
2	2021-22	6125	270000	3889	132179
3	2022-23	5354	214150	4951	237453

Source: The State Institute of Rural Development

CHAPTER-XIX

SOCIAL SECTOR

Social Sector Development is one of the most rewarding investments available to promote national development. With this view, the State Government has been making all possible efforts to develop social sector in the state, according to desired priorities. Development of social activities like education, health, family welfare, safe drinking water, sanitation, welfare programme for women, children, SC & ST sub sectors, development of marginalized groups and backward regions etc. have assumed fairly important. The Government is committed towards overall development of all sections of society.

EDUCATION:

Education is one of the key inputs for balanced social & economic development. Education empowers people with skills & knowledge which ultimately help to boost economic growth. A number of schemes have been initiated by the Government for encouraging development of education among various sections of the population in the State. Development in these sectors can build up strong edifice of a stimulating economy in terms of rising income and employment opportunities, productivity, technology advancement and finally enhanced quality of life in the State. Education may be both formal and informal. Formal education consists of Pre-school, Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary to Senior Secondary, Technical or non-technical or may be Vocational in form.

PRIMARY & UPPER PRIMARY EDUCATION:

In Assam, the number of Government/Provincialised Schools/Institutes under department of Elementary in Lower Primary schools is 33937 of which 32860 are in rural areas and 1077 are in urban areas. Likewise, the total number of Upper Primary schools is 5815 of which 5511 are in rural areas and 294 are in urban areas, as per DISE 2022-23.

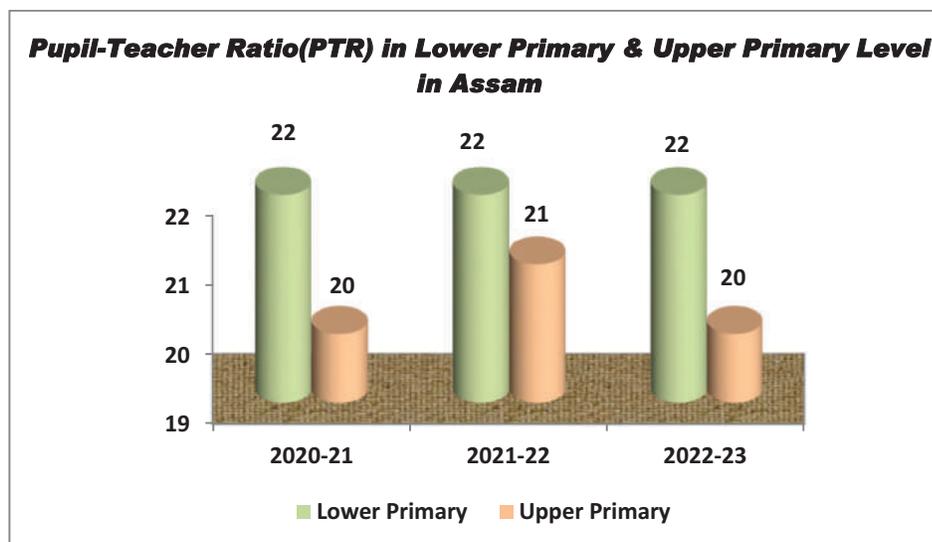
DROP-OUT RATE:

As per, DISE 2022-23, the average annual Drop-out Rate in Lower Primary in the State during 2022-23 is 8.49 against 6.02 in 2021-22, while this rate was 4.3 percent in 2019-20 and 3.1 percent in 2018-19. Likewise in the Upper Primary level, the drop-out rate is 10.33 in 2022-23 and it was 8.81 in 2021-22. The drop-out rate, registered highest 22.52 percent in South Salmara followed by 14.54 in Karimganj in the Lower Primary level while lowest is 4.02 in Sibsagar. Similarly, in the upper Primary Level, this rate is highest 32.29 in South Salmara and the lowest 4.03 in Sibsagar during the period 2022-23. The Transition Rate from primary to upper primary in the state is 89.7.

PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO:

The Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) or Student-Teacher Ratio is the number of students who attend a school or university divided by the number of teachers in the institutions. The Pupil-Teacher Ratio in the Lower Primary level of the State during the year 2022-23 has been remain the same at 22 as it was during 2021-23. Similarly, in the Upper Primary level the PTR during the period is 20 in 2022-23 which was 21 in 2021-22 against 20 in 2019-20. The graph below shows the PTR of Lower Primary and Upper Primary in the State during 2022-23 and 2021-22, as per U-DISE 2022-23.

Fig.:-19.1. PTR IN LOWER PRIMARY & UPPER PRIMARY LEVEL IN ASSAM



(Source: U-DISE, 2022-23)

GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO (GER):

Gross Enrolment Ratio or Gross Enrolment Index is a statistical measure used in the educational sector and by the UN in its Education Index to determine the number of students enrolled in school at several grade levels (like elementary, middle school and high school).

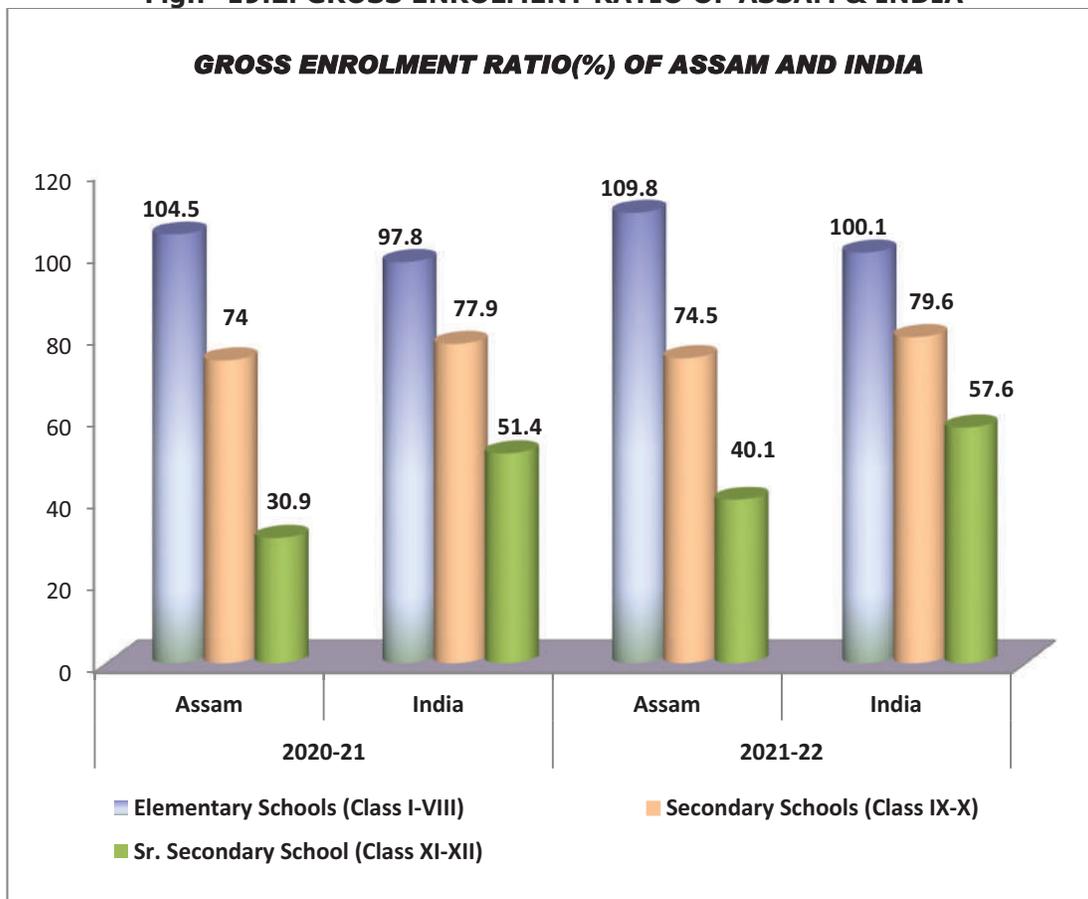
Table: - 19.1. GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO (%) OF ASSAM & INDIA

Category	2020-21		2021-22	
	Assam	India	Assam	India
Elementary Schools (Class I-VIII)	104.5	97.8	109.8	100.1
Secondary Schools (Class IX-X)	74.0	77.9	74.5	79.6
Sr. Secondary School (Class XI-XII)	30.9	51.4	40.1	57.6

(Source: U-DISE+, Ministry of Education GOI, 2021-22)

The above Table shows that the Gross Enrolment Ratio at Elementary schools (Class I-VIII) during 2021-22 was 109.8 and in 2020-21 was 104.5 while it was 107.4 during 2019-20, showing a rise in Assam. In Secondary School (Class IX-X), the GER during 2021-22 was 74.5 and in 2020-21 it was 74.0 and is same in 2019-20 (74.0). However, the Gross Enrolment Ratio at Sr. Secondary School is quite low, i.e. during 2020-21; it was 30.9 and has increased to 40.1 during 2021-22, as per U-DISE+ 2020-21, Ministry of Education GOI and RBI publications.

Fig.:- 19.2. GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO OF ASSAM & INDIA



(Source: U-DISE+ 2021-22, Ministry of Education GOI)

Samagra Shikha:

Under Samagra Shikha Abhijan the different activities undertaken by the government for elementary and secondary levels as follows-

Elementary Level:

The activities undertaken in the elementary level of schools during 2022-23 by the government are--

a. Distribution of Free Textbooks: Free Textbooks has been distributed to 41, 51,498 learners from class I to VIIIs in the Academic Year 2022. Total 46,69,501 students were provided FTBs before the commencement of the academic year 2023-24.

b. Initiatives taken under NIPUN AXOM (FLN): Considering the importance of foundational literacy and numeracy skills, the Government of Assam has also undertaken various initiatives for Foundational Literacy and Numeracy based on the National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) in the name of NIPUN AXOM.

b. Utilization of Library Grants: Books distributed to all Govt. /Provincialised schools (elementary and secondary) from the Govt. organizations viz. Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), AsomPrakashanParishad (APP), Children Literary Trust of Assam (CLTA), SahityaAkademi (SA), National Book Trust (NBT) and SCERT-Assam.

c. "Learning to Learn" Programme: "Learning to Learn", an initiative is implemented to bridge the gap between the home language of Tea Community.

d. School's Bio-diversity Register (SBR): This innovative activity has been initiated in 2021-22. Youth and Eco Club with special focus on maintenance of Biodiversity Register at school level.

e. Teachers Training (through NISHTHA-3.0):

- Training is conducted through online mode
- NCERT Modules (12 Nos.) have been translated and adopted by SCERT for the state of Assam.

a. Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA):

- An interactive discussion of Hon'ble Minister, Education, Assam with 100 selected Science and Mathematics teachers of Assam was held on 19th December, 2021.

b. Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP):

- A study on learning loss during Covid-19 was conducted by SCERT, Assam.
- The academic package (self -learning material) had been prepared by SCERT, Assam (State Academic Authority) for class-I to VIII.
- Science Activity Book and Maths Activity Book for Class VI to VIII were provided as a part of learning enhancement programme
- Upper Primary Science and Maths Kit were provided to 4950 schools.

c. School Safety & Security:

- **Training of Teachers:** A 4-day online teachers' orientation cum training programme has been conducted for 41,429 Government/ Provincialized Elementary schools Head teachers on various domain areas viz. Child Rights & Child Protection, Human Trafficking, Basic First Aid, Health and Hygiene etc.
- **Assessment Test Booklet:** An Assessment Test book has been designed for the teachers of 41,429 Government/ Provincialized Elementary schools (one of each) and provided to evaluate and assess safety measures within school premises.
- **Fire Extinguisher's** the outcome of supplying fire extinguisher to all the schools was to secure the schools from fire hazards specially the mid-day meal kitchen.

d. NIPUN ---Activities implemented under NIPUN Axom:

Considering the importance of foundational literacy and numeracy skills, the Government of Assam has also undertaken various initiatives for Foundational Literacy and Numeracy based on the National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) in the name of NIPUN AXOM.

▪ **Awareness:**

- The mission was launched on 16th November, 2021 by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam.
- Development and sharing of Video of HMRs message on FLN mission, Theme song, message by LovlinaBuragohain.

- **Curricular/Academic areas (materials):**
 - Review of existing curriculum according to NCERT document of Learning Outcomes and NIPUN Bharat Guidelines.
 - Alignment/mapping (term-wise) of Learning Outcomes as per guidelines of NIPUN BHARAT.
 - Development/adaptation/modification of Learning Materials (Charts, cards, Teachers' Manual, Readiness Package, grids, conversation charts etc. of class-I to III in seven mediums.
 - Development of Learning Recovery Package.
 - VidyaPravesh Package (3-month Play based package)
 - Worksheet for children of Balvatika and Teachers' Handbook.

INCLUSIVE EDUCATION:

Under Inclusive Education component of SSA, different activities are conducted where all the field level functionaries play a vital role, to create public awareness, to provide physical and academic support in school and home base situation and provide remedial teaching programme etc.

SamagraShiksha - the Integrated Scheme on School Education envisages the 'school 'as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to Senior Secondary levels. The Scheme covers all children with Special needs with one or more disabilities as mentioned in the scheduled of disabilities of Right of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 studying in Government, Government Aided and local body School. The vision of the Scheme is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for Education.

SamagraShiksha Assam focuses on increasing access to education, enrolment and retention of all children in school as well as improving the quality of education.

Target Group/beneficiary of the scheme:

The scheme covers all children from pre nursery to senior secondary stage studying in Government, local body and government-aided schools, with one or more disabilities as defined under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (2016) namely:

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV): Kasturaba GandhiBalikaVidyalaya (Type-II & III) are residential school for girls for facilitating out of school children belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority category and children of families of below poverty line. A total of 81 KGBVs are functioning in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) and in one town. Out of 81 KGBVs functioning 14 KGBVs are type-II (classes from VI-X) and 67 KGBVs are type-III (VI-XII).

During 2022-23:

- A total of 81 KGBVs sanctioned with seat capacity of 11,450 children.
- Out of the total target, all 81 KGBVs operationalised with coverage 8101 children.
- Out of the total sanctioned KGBVs (81) in 67 KGBVs classes up to XII approved.

Type wise kgbv, Seat capacity and enrolment:

KGBV Type-II			KGBV Type-III			Total(KGBV Type-II&III)		
Number	Capacity	Enrolment	Number	Capacity	Enrolment	Number	Capacity	Enrolment
14	1400	1057	67	10050	7044	81	11450	8101

Social Category wise coverage of children:

Category	SC	ST	OBC	Minority	General(BPL)	Total
No.of Children	459	2879	1577	2711	475	8101
% of coverage	5.67%	35.54%	19.47%	33.47%	5.86%	

Type of Girls enrolled:

Drop out children	Never enrolled	Total
8041	60	8101

Activities conducted:

- During the academic session 2022-23, was a challenge in KGBVs as the children came back to KGBVs in the month of Sept & Oct.2021 after long vacation due to COVID-19 pandemic situation. During this closure period of KGBV virtual classes conducted by the teacher wherever possible. Learning materials along with necessary instructions given to children at their home with the help of teacher and staff of KGBV, CRCCs and members of School Managing Committee of the locality of the children's home delivery of Mid-Day Meal. The KGBVs reopened in the month of September, 2021 for Classes: IX & X and in the month of October, 2021 for other classes. It was ensured that all the children attend KGBV after reopening. During the closure period of KGBV Teaching Learning Materials, Stipend and Food Security Allowances under PM- POSHAN provided to all children.
- Necessary materials like bedding materials, dress materials, learning materials and other arrangement like health checkup, cleanliness and regular sanitization, vaccination etc. arranged in all KGBV.

All the scheduled activities like extra-curricular, skill development and other initiative undertaken to enhance the confidence level of the girls, Specific Skill training, Self Defence/Martial Art Training, Sports and Recreational activities, Adolescent Stage & Adolescent Health & Hygiene (Special focus on MHM, Parent Teacher Meet (PTM).

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalaya (NSCBAV) (Boys):

NSCBAV for boys has been set up for covering of children in the urban areas who are deprived,homeless,street children and children in difficult circumstances without adult protection ,who require not merely day schooling facilities with lodging and boarding facilities.At present three NSCBAVs were setup at Silchar,Guwahati and Majuli with 100 seat capacity in each.Another 10 new NSCBAVs has approved for set up under AWP&B during 2022-23 which are operationalised in the month of March,2023.In these 13 NSCBAV schools total 1133 students were enrolled out of total capacity 1300.

**Table:-19.2 Community Participation and Special Focus Group:
During 2022-23**

Sl. No.	Activities	Achievement (physical)
1	School Management Committee Members Training	A 3day (1+1+1) cluster level SMC training (5 members from each SMC) was conducted. A total of 1,91,140 SMC members of 40,182 schools were trained in 2022-23
2	Conduct of Monthly SMC and Focus on Quarterly SMC Meeting:	Quarterly SMC meeting was conducted in the state in 41,485 Govt./ Provincialised schools.
3	Felicitation of Best SMC/Mothers' Group (MG)	On Republic Day, 2023, total 4,609 selected SMCs/MGs were awarded.
4	UtsavVidyarambha:	An enrolment drive programme, was organized in elementary schools w.e.f. 15th March, 2023 to 1st April, 2023 (1st day of new academic year) with the help of SMCs,MGs, teachers, parents, students, alumni, community members etc.
5	Social Audit	During the year, 2022-23, as per MoE guidelines, Social Audit Society, Assam was engaged for conducting Social Audit. Social Audit. A total of 2,530 schools were covered under the programme.
6	Community Festivals:	This programme was organized in selected clusters especially in Tea Garden areas, char areas, hilly areas, minority centred areas etc. In 2022-23 a total of 1,580 clusters were covered under the programme.
7	Release of Composite Grant	In 2022-23, Composite Grants under AWP & B was released to the respective SMCs of all eligible schools. A total amount of Rs. 11296.40 (L) against 41,398 schools as composite school grant was released based on the enrolment figure of the schools including 10% grant for Swachhta Action Plan.
8	Sports & Physical Education	Under the Sports and Physical Education Samagra Shiksha, Assam has released the sports grant @Rs.0.05 (L) per LPS against 35,736 schools and Rs.0.1(L) per UPS against 5,662 schools. Guideline also provided to all Govt./ Prov. Schools of the state to purchase sports equipment as per MHRD's guideline.
9	Swachhatautsav	Swachhatautsav a programme to increase awareness and understanding about the importance of hand washing with soap and to prevent diseases and save lives was organized in all schools on October 15, the Global Hand Washing Day.
10	Vidyanjali 2.0	It is an initiative to strengthen school through voluntary support of individual, retired professionals, government employees, NGOs, CSOs, CSR and community in the contribution of services/ activity/assets/materials of their choice. Assam is among the leading state in volunteer's registration and in assets/materials contribution. 98.53% (43,929) Govt./ Provincialised schools and 52,585 (highest in the country) have registered under Vidyanjali Portal. Under Vidyanjali, community has contributed a total of 1,01,009 ceiling fans, 5,992 exhaust fans, 19,706 other equipments including ACR, boundary wall etc., 1,073 services

SECONDARY LEVEL:

The activities undertaken in the secondary level of schools during 2022-23 by the government are—

1. Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan(RAA): Samagra Shiksha, Assam has signed MoU with IIT, Guwahati for collaboration to conduct various activities viz-Quiz Competition, Science/Maths clubs, School Mentoring by Higher Institution, Children Science Congress and creation of the RAA portal (assamraa.org).

2. Science Exhibition and study Trips for Students:The National Science Exhibition has organised in Guwahati, Assam. Students from different districts have take part on this Exhibition. Detail of the key intervention are as follows:

a) Quiz Competition

- Total 330 schools having ICT facility with working internet connection across 33 districts in Assam were participated.
- Conducted in hybrid mode with online mock tests and qualification rounds.
- The final round took place at IIT, Guwahati on March, 13th, 2023 where top 3 teams emerged as winners.

b) Science/Maths Olympiad

- Total 330 schools having ICT facility with working internet connection across 33 districts in Assam were participated.
- Conducted online including awareness sessions and mock tests.
- Final competition was conducted online on March, 12th, 2023, where 33 students, one from each district emerged as "District topper".

c) Formation of Science and Maths Clubs:

- Total 330 schools across 33 districts in Assam were chosen for formation of Science and Maths Clubs.
- Trainer of IIT, Guwahati have visited all 330 schools across 33 districts to set up Science and Maths Club.
- Customised kits were provided to all 330 schools for conducting various activities.
- Trainers of IIT, Guwahati have conducted training session in each school and assisting students to establish clubs in their respective schools.

d) School Mentoring by Higher Institutions:

- Total 330 schools across 33 districts in Assam were chosen for mentoring by Higher Institutions.
- Facilities, project students and PhD scholars of IIT, Guwahati were visited all 330 schools and providing mentoring support for improvement of teaching learning process and promoting Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM).

e) Children Science Congress:

- Total 330 schools across 33 districts in Assam were chosen for children Science Congress.
- Conducted in 10 districts, with plans to cover all 33 districts.
- Trainer of IIT, Guwahati have organised central science meet in each district.
- Students from participating schools showcase innovative projects created during workshops and online mentoring sessions.

These initiatives aim to promote practical learning scientific thinking and knowledge exchange among students in Assam.

Capacity Building of Science Teachers:

The importance of effective science teacher training in Indian schools cannot be overstated. Well-prepared teachers play a pivotal role in shaping the quality of science education. Their ability to inspire students, nurture a profound understanding of scientific principles, encourage critical thinking and problem solving skills is paramount. To address this need, SamagraShiksha, Assam has taken significant steps by signing MoU with two esteemed institutions viz-IIT-Guwahati and Dibrugarh University.

Under these agreements, a five-day, in-service residential science teacher training program has been initiated. This program was conducted in multiple batches to accommodate a total of 1400 science teachers at the secondary level. The program was hosted at IIT, Guwahati for 1000 teachers, while another 400 teachers are benefiting from training at Dibrugarh University. The training was provided by faculties of different departments of IIT-Guwahati and Dibrugarh University on teaching methodology of Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Mathematics and general English. These initiatives aim to enhance the capabilities of science teachers, ultimately ensuring a brighter future for students and the nation as a whole.

Pre-Primary Education:

With the amendment to the Indian Constitution which made primary education a fundamental right for every child. The launch of **Samagra Siksha Abhiyan (SSA)** by the Govt. Of India aimed at universalization of the primary education in India.

There are primarily three learning goals highlighted in the **NIPUN Bharat guidelines** as well as the NCERT Preschool Curriculum which correspond to the various domains of development -

Goal 1 – **Children maintain good health and well-being** corresponds to physical development (gross and fine motor skills) creative and aesthetic development as well as social and emotional development.

Goal 2 – **Children are effective communicators**

Goal 3 – **Children become involved learners and connect to their immediate environment.**

Activities conducted in Convergence with SCERT –Assam:

- a. Development of Workbook for the students of KaShreni.
- b. Development of "Hand book for Teachers" and "Theme based activity book for Teacher" of pre-primary in 9 medium of instruction for KaShreni.
- c. Development of VidyaPravesh - a three-month school readiness module for children in class – I
- d. Development of Teacher Instruction and Worksheet for three-month readiness package for Grade I students
- e. Training completed for 12033 teachers on ECCE on face-to-face mode.

Functioning of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Type –IV: The "Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) type –IV" is a 100 bedded Girl Hostel for free boarding & lodging of SC/ST/OBC/ Minority girls and girls from weaker sections of the society at Secondary level covering class-IX to XII under SamagraShiksha. The hostels are being

constructed with the unit cost Rs. 155.35 lakh in the Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB) with a financial pattern of 90:10 share between Centre and State. Out of total 81 EBBs, construction initiated for 78 EBBs against which construction completed for 50 hostels. Construction is in progress for 28 hostels covering 4006 students of SC/ST/OBC/Minority and BPL category.

In addition to the allocated Project cost, Govt. of Assam is allocating Rs. 20 Lakh each for construction of boundary walls, night guard quarter, external electricity and security measures etc.

The KGBVs-IV are being operationalized since 2015-16 and total 50 Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya –IV (KGBV) were made functional as girls hostels with 4006 girls at secondary level in various districts till 2022-23.

The target inmates are from the categories of SC/ST/OBC/ Minority and other weaker sections in the age group of 14-18 years. Provision of recruitment of Warden, Head Cook, Night Chowkidar, Assistant Cooks (2) against each hostel is kept under the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) of SamagraShiksha in addition to cost for food & other management issues like water/ electricity, medical, maintenance, stipend etc.

3. Girls Hostel:

Activities Conducted:

- a. Martial Art (self-defence) training conducted for the Children.
- b. Specific Skill (Vocational) training like sewing, weaving, craft activities, knitting, screen printing, embroidery, doll making etc. arranged in the hostel.
- c. Co-curricular activities like- song, dance, poetry, drama, games, drawing, painting, kitchen gardening etc. organised.
- d. Health Hygiene education including Menstrual Hygiene education to all the learners provided.
- e. Educational materials, stationary, Teaching Learning Materials provided to all children.
- f. Health check- up of all children done regularly and health profile maintained.
- g. Stipend provided to all children for fulfilling their need based on requirements.

4. Equity:

A) Activity: Rani Laxmibai Atma Raksha Prashikshan Self Defence Training: The programme Rani Laxmibai Atma Raksha Prashikshan– Self Defence Training is conducted for girls studying in Classes VI to XII The training is given to girls by certified instructors from recognized Martial Art Institutes like Karate, Kung-fu, Tae Kwon Do, Judo, Muay Thai etc through qualified Instructors. In 2022-23, total 11,05,616 girls in 9196 Upper Primary Schools and 4,45,504 girls from 4325 Secondary Schools were covered.

B) Activity: Adolescent Programme for Girls Students: For holistic development of adolescents and mitigate various issues affecting adolescents' various programmes were carried out for the Adolescent girls and boys studying in class IX to XII in Govt./Provincialized Schools in 33 districts of Assam. The following topics were covered:

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) and Reproductive Health, Life Skill Education, Prevention of Drugs and Substance Abuse among Children and Illicit Trafficking.

C) Activity: Career Guidance Programme: Career Guidance Programme was conducted to create the awareness and give proper and timely guidance to Girls' as well as Boys. The activities conducted under the programme in every school (IX to XII) are: Training of one Nodal teacher, Career Guidance Workshop with expert Resource Persons from Universities /Govt. colleges/ organizations/ departments in every district, career portal, YouTube live Webinar, Career Chart, latest books, information, modules etc in the Career Guidance Cell. Total 8,16,955 adolescents girls and boys from 4325 secondary schools having girls enrolment (IX to XII) were covered in 2022-23

D)SC/ST oriented activities: The programme ""Special Focus on SC&ST"" was implemented in the focused SC/ST dominated blocks for enhancing access, retention, addressing gender in-equality, awareness on various educational schemes and programmes etc.In 33 Districts with focus on 89 SC,ST dominated blocks were covered which touch 576 secondary schools.

E) Prevention of Early Child Marriage: This special initiative in undertaken by Samagra Shiksha, Assam since the year 2021-22 in all 33 districts. The activities under the programme include: Formation of District Level committee (DLC) along with Block, Village/Ward, GP level committees to prepare plan of action for prevention of Child marriage and monitor child marriage incidences. Sensitization programme involving Children, teachers/ SMC members/ Mothers groups/IE Resource Persons collaboration with District Administration, SCPCR, Police, Social Welfare Department, UNICEF etc,

F)Sanitary Pad Vending Machine & Incinerator Machine installed in selected elementary (3371) and secondary (2322) schools in phase manner as approved during the PAB, 2021-22.

ICT@School Scheme &MIS:-ICT and Digital Initiatives:

It is a centrally sponsored scheme. ICT sets to achieve not only to provide IT literacy to all the schools children of the State but also help in building a new generation of talent.

Tele Education under State Fund, Govt. of Assam:

Tele-Education is a remote technology aided instruction platform which provides remote teaching using e-content from the broadcasting studio by chosen experts.

STEM: STEM refers to educating students in four specific disciplines- Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics in a practical and applied approach. It involves enhancing 21stCentury Skills like team work, innovation, imagination, creativity and critical thinking.

The major activities under the STEM have done:

- STEM kits have been provided for the practical demonstration of STEM in 206 schools.
- Details content for STEM has been provided to the schools.
- Two teachers of each school have trained online on STEM, so that they will teach their students.
- Part time expert on STEM was engaged through third party to teach the teachers and students.
- Online classes on STEM have been carried out for students.

Tinkering Lab (TL):

- Tinkering Lab (TL) is a work space where young minds can give shape to their ideas through hands on do-it-yourself mode and learn / develop innovation skills.
- Tinkering lab has been set up in 153 Secondary and Higher Secondary schools in Assam in the year 2020-21 and 2021-22.
- The equipment and kits (more than 200 kits) were supplied in the Tinkering Lab as per NITI Aayug designed for ATL.
- Training has been conducted for teachers through online mode and now, physical training is going on at schools.

E-Office: SamagraShiksha, Assam has been on process to implement the e-office at Office of the Mission Director, SS, Assam. The scanning of files has been started and imparted training to officers & staffs for implementing e-office.

Vocational Education under NSQF:

- a. Vocational Education under National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) has been implemented in Assam from the academic session 2016 with 57 schools with two trades/sectors (IT/ITeS and Retail) in each school.
- b. Total seven (07) Training Management Partners (TMPs) Viz. Assam Downtown Charity Trust, Educative, SIBIN Group, Centum Work Skills, Indus Edu train Pvt Ltd., Skill Tree Consulting Pvt. Ltd. and ValeurFabtexPvt. Ltd. are engaged for implementation of Vocational Education in Assam.

In 2022-23, Vocational Education implemented another 187 schools (two trades/sectors in each school) with 06 trades viz. IT/ITeS, Agriculture, Electronics & Hardware, Automotive, Tourism & Hospitality and Beauty & Wellness and implemented from the academic session 2022-23 along with earlier 495 schools. In 2020-21, Healthcare trade was also approved but due to technical issues from MoE, Govt. of India, in 87 schools Health care trade was not implemented.

At present, vocational education under NSQF has been implemented in 708 schools (two trades in each school) with enrolment of 67549 from classes IX to XII.

Vidya Samiksha Kendra (VSK):

- Space for establishing VSK has been identified and initiated for renovation through state PWD Department.
- Order for set-up of call centre has been issued to BSNL.
- Identification of technical PMU through NICS has been completed.
- Dashboard of VSK, Assam through CIET, NCERT, New Delhi is created and hosted at <https://vsk-ssa.assam.gov.in> with state specific applications like daily attendance of teacher & students, periodic assessment test, civil works will be done once technical PMU is placed by NICS.
- Procurement of hardware has been initiated through GeM portal.

UDISE Plus 2022-23:

The UDISE Plus 2022-23 data collection was started as per the National Calendar. Government of Assam has been emphasised on complete validation and authentication

of UDISE Plus 2022-23 during January, 2023. The verification at different levels was done as mentioned below-

- Cluster level-100% schools
- Block level -50% of schools
- District level-25% of schools

Teacher Resource Package: As per approval of Ministry of Education, Govt.of India, Samagra Shiksha, Assam has procured and distributed 51,789 Tablets for the teachers in 44,536 Schools. The apps are already developed and pre-installed in the Tablets, so that teacher can upload the activities of schools including daily attendance.

Implementation of Digital Initiatives:

- **On-line Teacher Transfer & Posting:** Government of Assam has introduced 'The Assam Elementary & Secondary School Teachers' (Regulation of posting and Transfer), Act 2020'on 15th May 2020 for maintain PTR (People Teacher Ratio) of schools as per the norms of RTE Act of elementary and subject specificPTR in secondary schools. The act allows three type of transfer-mutual transfer, inter district transfer and within district transfer for single teacher. A total of 2,488 lakh teachers of elementary and secondary level has registered in the system.
- **Siksha Setu App:** Artificial intelligence based school monitoring system and integration of Student Database Management Information System (SDMIS) along with Teacher Database Management Information System (TDMIS) to implement the recommendation of NEP 2020, Government of Assam launched it on 25th Dec, 2022 with artificial intelligence based facial recognition technology. It is a comprehensive school monitoring system for monitoring critical indicators of the school education. The system is hosted at state data centre at <https://sikhasetu.assam.gov.in>
- **Comprehensive Platform for tracking and inspection of Civil Work:** There are various construction activities are being undertaken by SSA and RMSA since 2010-11 and over the years, Assam has remarkably completed most of the construction works at elementary and secondary Schools. In this system it tracks all the activities sanctioned under SSA and RMSA through the mobile app and junior engineer and school will update the progress of the sanctioned construction activities. At present 49,258 civil works activities are uploaded and status of 17,126 activities has been uploaded. Out of 17,126 activities, 16272 are completed, 788 are in progress and 66 are delayed as on 31st March,2023.

Civil Works:

Elementary level: The civil works component creates to conducive physical environment for learning in school as per provision of RTE Act-2009. A massive programme was undertaken for providing toilet in toilet less schools and completed. In the financial year 2022-23, drinking water facilities were also provided in Govt./Provincialised schools based on PAB (Project Approval Board) approval. The PAB 2022-23 has approved 212 ACRs amounting to Rs.1802.00 Lakh, 451 boys toilet amounting to Rs.1217.70 lakh, 324 girls toilet amounting to Rs.874.80 lakh, 468 ramp & hand rail amounting to Rs.187.00 lakh, 1246 repair of dysfunctional girls toilet amounting Rs.872.20 lakh, supply of desk cum bencj against 12,738 students amounting to Rs.806.69 lakh and construction of 10 KGBVs (type-II) building

amounting to Rs.1939.20 lakh in fresh work under AWP & B, 2022-23. The expenditure of spilled over civil work activities was Rs.1549.04946 lakh against approved spilled over amount of Rs.2801.55741 lakh. Overall 55.29% fund has been utilised against approved budget of Rs.2801.55741 lakh under civil work component. Again, the expenditure of fresh civil work activities was Rs.3973.70 lakh against approved amount of Rs.5760.39 lakh. Total 68.90% fund has been utilised against approved budget of Rs.5760.39 lakh under civil work component.

In addition, the Project Approval Board (PAB) has approved Rs.1939.20 lakh for construction facility for class IX & X in spilled over work under AWP & B, 2022-23. The expenditure amounting to Rs.176.71 lakh was made up to 31st March, 2023 from approved spilled over amount of Rs.1939.20 lakh. Overall 9.11% fund has been utilised against approved budget of Rs.1939.20 lakh under civil work of KGBV component.

Conducting of Social Audit: Assam was the 1st state to conduct social audit in school. With the objective of ensuring transparency, accountability and participation of community in school development activities, this programme was organised in 2010-11. During the year 2022-23, Social Audit Society, Assam was engaged for conducting audit in the schools of Assam as per guidelines of Ministry of Education, Govt. of India. A total of 2530 schools were covered under the programme.

Statement of financial performance (un-audited) of Samagra Siksha, Assam during the Financial year 2022-23 (As on 31st March, 2023)

(Rs.in Crore)

Financial Year	Name of Scheme/ component	Approved outlay (PAB)	Opening Balance	Fund Receipts		Other Receipts	Expenditure for 2022-23	% Exp. on approved outlay
				GOI	State			
2022-23	Elementary(ssa)	2418.78	249.92	1725.66	111.57	11.68	1526.57	63%
	Secondary(RMSA)	747.08	63.48	309.22	33.69	-	266.78	36%
	Teachers Education	56.41	0.00	45.97	2.79	-	26.62	47%
	Total	3222.27	313.41	2080.85	148.04	11.68	1839.97	56%

HIGHER EDUCATION:

The Higher Education Department in Government of Assam has been playing an important role for expansion and quality development of Higher Education sector through the Universities and Colleges. The State Government has been providing adequate fund for infrastructure development of these institutions as well as establishing new Universities, Colleges and introducing additional streams to existing colleges to enhance

access to Higher Education. Govt. has also launched some new schemes under Higher Education in the interest and benefits of the students in the state.

The numbers of Higher Educational institutions in Assam is given in Table 19.5 below:

Table :-19.5. NO. OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN ASSAM AS ON 2022-23

Institutions	Numbers
Universities (Including Private and Deemed University)	20
Government Colleges	5
Government Model Colleges	11
Provincialised Colleges	321
Non-Government Colleges	92
Literary & Voluntary Organization	25
Government Law College	1
Non-Government Law Colleges	26

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION DURING LAST THREE YEARS:

1. Fee Waiver Scheme:

Govt. has introduced Fee Waiver Scheme for reimbursement of admission fees /Tuition fees for poor and BPL students admitted in colleges and universities whose parental annual income is Rs.2.00 lakh or below. The fund released and numbers of beneficiaries under the scheme for last three years as below:

Table:- 19.4. AMOUNT OF RELEASED FUND AGAINST BENEFICIARIES UNDER FEE WAIVER SCHEME

Year	Amount released	No. of Beneficiaries
2018-19	Rs. 9173.30 lakh	278729
2019-20	Rs. 7723.13 lakh	189434
2020-21	Rs.16192.61 lakh	407581
2021-22	Rs 8171.46 lakh	357903
2022-23	Rs.12708.84 lakh	329612

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

2. Distribution of Scooters to Girl Students:

Govt. has introduced the scheme for providing scooters to girl students who secured 1st Division and boy's student who secured 75% and above marks in HSSLC in HSSLC Examination conducted by AHSEC.

Table:- 19.5. DISTRIBUTION OF SCOOTERS TO GIRL STUDENTS

Year	Amount released	No. of Beneficiaries
2017-18	Rs. 500.00 lakh	1000 numbers of girl students
2020-21	Rs.13286.86 lakh	22245 numbers of girl students as Banikanta Kakati Award under Pragyan Bharati
2018-19 & 2019-20 (Being provided during 2021)	Rs.9020.96 lakh	15160 numbers of girl students as Banikanta Kakati Award under Pragyan Bharati
2022-23	Rs.25741 lakh	35800 nos. Girls with 1 st Div.and boys scoring 75% and above as Banikanta Kakati Award under Pragyan Bharati
2023-24	Rs.25954.28 lakh	Do

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

3. Mobility Grant:

During the financial year 2022-23 State Govt.has introduced the scheme for providing mobility grant to Girls students studying in State Universities,Autonomous Colleges and State Colleges.For this purpose an amount of Rs.772.30 lakh has been released and a total number of 7723 Girlsstudents has benefitted in this scheme.In 2023-24 a provision of Rs.720.00 lakh allotted for implementation of the scheme.

4. Mess Dues Waiver:

During the Financial year 2022-23, an amount of Rs.1199.89 lakhhas been released for the schemes Mess dues waiver of which a total number 16763 nos. ofstudents in Govt. Provincialised Colleges and State Universities has been benefitted under the scheme. For the year 2023-24 budget provision of Rs. 1080.00 lakh has been taken for implementation of the scheme.

5. Book Grants to Students:

During 2019, book grants have been provided to UG level students of Rs.1000/- each. During the year 2020-21, the grants enhanced to Rs.1500/- each. While during the year 2021-22 year grant was Rs 1000/ to each. The numbers of students benefitted is shown in the Table below:

Table:- 19.6. NO. OF STUDENTS RECEIVING BOOK GRANTS

Year	Amount released(Rs.)	No. of Students
2019-20	675.31 lakh	67531
2020-21	4433.63 lakh	295575
2021-22	3543.41 lakh	354341
2022-23	4954.11 lakh	341663

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

6. Introduction of Additional Stream:

For benefit of the student communities in the state, the Government introduced additional stream in the existing Colleges. The year wise number of additional stream introduced are as follows-

Year	Science	Commerce
2020-21	16	-
2021-22	1	-
2022-23	8	2

7. Bhasa Gaurav Achoni:

Govt. has introduced Bhasa Gaurav Achoni to preserve and promote vernacular languages and cultural traditions of the State for making corpus fund and financial assistance Indegenious Sahitya Sabha of the State.

Table:- 19.7. NO. OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER "BHASHA GAURAV ACHONI"

Year	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries
2020-21	4320.00 lakh	21 numbers Sahitya Sabhas
2021-22	Nil	Nil
2022-23	2736.00 lakh	21 numbers Sahitya Sabhas

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

b. Scholarship:

1. COMBINED MERIT SCHOLARSHIP:

This scholarship is provided by this Directorate to the students of Assam studying in 1st Semester Degree course and Master Degree course in any recognized Colleges/Universities in the State and other States of the country who have uniformly good Academic records and obtained at least 60% marks in the last qualifying examinations. The statement for the year 2019*20, 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 are given below-

Year	Name of course	No. of student benefitted	Rate per student	Amount sanctioned (In Rs.)
2019-20	Degree	400	Rs.300/-p.m.	14,40,000/-
	Master Degree	258	Rs.500/-p.m.	15,48,000/-
2020-21	Degree	505	Rs.300/-p.m.	18,18,000/-
	Master Degree	30	Rs.500/-p.m.	1,80,000/-
2021-22	Degree	350	Rs.450/-p.m.	18,90,000/-
	Master Degree	175	Rs.500/-p.m.	10,50,000/-
2022-23	Degree	231	Rs.450/-p.m.	12,47,400/-
	Master Degree	274	Rs.500/-p.m.	16,44,000/-

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

2. P.G. RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIP: This scholarship is provided by this Directorate to the students of Assam pursuing M.Phil, PhD and LLM degree courses in any recognized Colleges/Universities in the state and other states of the country who have good academic records and obtained 55% marks in the last qualifying examinations. The statement for the year 2019*20, 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 are given below-

Year	Name of course	No. of student benefitted	Rate per student	Amount sanctioned (In Rs.)
2021-22	PhD	40	Rs.1000/-p.m.	Rs.4,80,000/-
	M.Phil	21	Rs.750/-p.m.	Rs.1,89,000/-
	LLM	4	Rs.500/-p.m.	Rs.24,000/-
	PhD(Renew)	3	Rs.1000/-p.m.	Rs.36,000/-
2022-23	PhD	43	Rs.1000/-p.m.	Rs.5,16,000/-
	PhD (Renew)	7	Rs.1000/-p.m.	Rs.36,000/-

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

4. Scholarship Belonging To Minority Community : This scholarship is provided to the Girl's students of Assam belonging to minority community studying in 1st Semester Degree course and Master Degree course in any recognized Colleges/Universities in the State and other States of the country, who have good academic records and obtained at least 50% marks in the last qualifying examinations. The statement for the year 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 are given below-

Year	Name of course	No. of student benefitted	Rate per student	Amount sanctioned (In Rs.)
2019-20	Degree	289	Rs.6000/-p.a.	17,34,000/-
	Master Degree	13	Rs.10,000/-p.a.	1,30,000/-
2020-21	Degree	31	Rs.6000/-p.a.	1,86,000/-
	Master Degree	1	Rs.10,000/-p.a.	10,000/-
2021-22	Degree	235	Rs.6000/-p.a.	14,10,000/-
	Master Degree	13	Rs.10,000/-p.a.	1,30,000/-
2022-23	Degree	103	Rs.6000/-p.a.	6,18,000/-
	Master Degree	11	Rs.10,000/-p.a.	1,10,000/-

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

5. Literary Pension:

Literary Pension are given to reputed Writer/Author of the state who have outstanding contribution in the literary field of Assam at a rate of Rs.8000/- per month.

The year wise number of pensioners are as below-

Year	Number of Pensioner
2020-21	43
2021-22	22
2022-23	23

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

6. During the year 2023-24 number of post created are 126 in 5 numbers of Govt.Model Colleges and 2 nos.of Model Women Colleges of Assam.

Appointment of Teaching & Non-Teaching Employees:

Table:- 19.8. No. Of Appointments in Teaching & Non-Teaching Staff of Colleges

Year	Category of Posts	No. of Incumbents
2020-21	Teaching & Non-Teaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1626 numbers in 33 provincialised new Colleges and addl. Posts of 134 in provincialised Colleges • 36 numbers in Govt. Model College, Kaziranga.
2021-22	Teaching & Non-Teaching	934
2022-23	Teaching & Non-Teaching	976

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

District Wise Number of Colleges in Assam, 2022-23

Sl.No.	District	Govt.College	Model College	Provincialised College	Private College	Commerce College
1	Kokrajhar	1		8	3	1
2	Dhubri			13		1
3	Goalpara		1	9	3	
4	Barpeta			16	2	1
5	Morigaon			7	3	1
6	Nagaon			21	3	3
7	Sonitpur			7	3	2
8	Lakhimpur			17	5	2
9	Dhemaji			15	8	2
10	Tinsukia		2	9	5	5
11	Dibrugarh			15	4	6
12	Sivasagar			15	1	3
13	Jorhat			16		4
14	Golaghat			15	1	4
15	Karbi-Anglong	1	1	3	8	1
16	Dima Hasao	1		1	2	1

Sl.No.	District	Govt.College	Model College	Provincialised College	Private College	Commerce College
17	Cachar		1	13	8	2
18	Karimganj		1	7	3	2
19	Hailakandi		1	6		1
20	Bongaigaon		1	8		2
21	Chirang			4	2	
22	Kamrup			26	2	3
23	Kamrup Metro	2		20	8	6
24	Nalbari			10	1	1
25	Baksa			5	6	
26	Darrang		1	5	1	1
27	Udalguri			5	4	
28	Biswanath		1	4	1	1
29	Charaideo			4		2
30	Hojai			4		
31	Majuli			5	1	
32	S Salmara			3		
33	W.Karbi-Anglong			1	3	
34	Tamulpur					
35	Bajali			4		
Assam		5	11	321	92	59

(Source: Directorate of Higher Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

Number of Institution in Assam as on 2022-23

Sl. No.	Institution	Number
1	University (Including Private and Deemed University)	22 (Central University=2, State University=13 & Private University=7)
2	Arts, Science and Commerce College	428
3	Govt. Law College, Non-Govt. Law College, Literacy & Voluntary Organisation	52

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

Technical education in Assam started with the establishment of Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering and Technology at Jorhat before independence in 1927. It was followed by Assam Engineering Institute and Assam Engineering College in Guwahati in 1948 and 1956 respectively. At present, there are 7 Govt. Engineering Colleges and 27 Polytechnic Institutions in Assam. Besides the state-run technical institutes, there are two national level institutes, the National Institute of Technology (NIT), Silchar and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati.

The following Tables (19.9 and 19.10) depict the enrolment statistics of students in these government run engineering and polytechnic institutions in Assam.

Table:- 19.9. ENROLMENT STATISTICS OF THE STATE GOVT. ENGINEERING COLLEGES IN ASSAM FOR THE YEAR 2023-24

Sl. No.	Institution	Total Intake	Total		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes		Schedule Tribe (Hills)	
			Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
1	Assam Engineering College, Guwahati	462	117	449	8	31	15	42	13	25
2	Jorhat Engineering College, Jorhat	347	80	335	7	23	11	33	10	19
3	Jorhat Institute of Science & Technology, Jorhat	264	72	232	5	13	6	24	0	2
4	Bineswar Brahma Engineering College, Kokrajhar	264	67	225	3	15	12	28	0	2
5	Barak Valley Engineering College, Karimganj	264	39	194	03	15	5	21	0	2
6	Golaghat Engineering College, Golaghat	198	55	177	6	14	8	19	0	0
7	Dhemaji Engineering College, Dhemaji	198	48	152	4	8	5	16	0	0

(Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

Table:- 19.10. ENROLMENT STATISTICS OF THE STATE GOVT. POLYTECHNIC IN ASSAM FOR THE YEAR 2023-24

Sl. No.	Institution	Total Intake	Total		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes		ST HILLS	
			Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
1	Assam Engineering Institute, Guwahati	315	65	601	3	25	9	30	6	16
2	Diphu Polytechnic, Diphu	67	10	127	1	3	0	6	3	17
3	Prince of Wales Institute of Engineering & Technology, Jorhat	290	70	570	4	20	6	26	5	12
4	Assam Textile Institute, Guwahati	78	20	115	0	1	4	8	1	3
5	Dibrugarh Polytechnic, Dibrugarh	155	40	296	5	13	7	18	3	7
6	Bongaigaon Polytechnic, Bongaigaon	133	22	247	1	7	3	13	0	5
7	Nowgong Polytechnic, Nagaon	189	35	370	6	16	4	18	3	10
8	Girls Polytechnic, Guwahati	132	107	239	8	8	16	16	5	5
9	Silchar Polytechnic, Silchar	244	42	469	2	24	5	20	2	12
10	Baksa Polytechnic, Baksa	200	32	349	7	18	9	29	1	3
11	Barpeta Polytechnic, Barpeta	200	35	363	5	14	4	19	2	8
12	Dhemaji Polytechnic, Dhemaji	200	48	372	4	16	11	33	2	2
13	Lakhimpur Polytechnic, Lakhimpur	200	50	374	4	15	9	36	3	3
14	Karimganj Polytechnic, Karimganj	200	13	339	3	16	0	11	0	5
15	Golaghat polytechnic, Furkating	200	49	389	2	15	4	18	3	7
16	Goalpara Polytechnic,	199	27	362	3	14	5	21	0	1

Sl. No.	Institution	Total Intake	Total		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes		ST HILLS	
	Goalpara									
17	Nalbari Polytechnic, Nalbari	200	30	349	4	13	3	19	0	0
18	Kamrup Polytechnic, BaihataChariali	199	14	352	1	18	0	21	1	4
19	Sibsagar Polytechnic, Sibsaagar	200	51	392	3	14	4	22	3	8
20	Sonitpur Polytechnic, Sonitpur	200	44	383	2	16	5	22	1	7
21	Regional GirlsPolytechnic, Golaghat	67	47	114	3	3	10	10	2	2
22	Morigaon Polytechnic, Morigaon	198	47	350	5	13	9	21	2	7
23	Tinsukia Polytechnic, Tinsukia	198	63	375	9	16	5	23	1	1
24	Chirang Polytechnic, Chirang	199	54	379	6	14	17	45	1	2
25	Udalguri Polytechnic, Udalguri	198	38	338	1	10	17	49	0	1
26	Hailakandi Polytechnic, Hailakandi	198	19	324	3	12	2	9	0	1
TOTAL		4859	1072	8938	95	354	168	563	50	149

(Source: Directorate of Technical Education, Assam, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19)

MEDICAL EDUCATION:

The Directorate of Medical Education, Assam is entrusted with the task of generating human resources like Doctors, Nurses, Technicians, Physiotherapists, Pharmacists and other Health personnel to meet the growing needs of not only the State but the entire North Eastern region. The government of Assam proposes to establish five new medical colleges in Glaghat,Dhemaji, Morigacn, Bongaigaon and Tamulpur Medical Colleges. The new AIIMS being established near Guwahati with the active support of the Government of India, will start its operations soon giving an impetus to the medical education in Assam.

The Table below shows that in eleven (11) numbers of educational institutions under the Directorate of Medical education in Assam, the total enrolment is 1076, of which 427are female and total number of teachers was 1897 in 2021.

Table:- 19.11. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL EDUCATION ASSAM, 2022

Sl. No.	Institution	No. of Institution	Intake Capacity (MBBS/BDS)	Enrolment		No. of Teachers	
				Female	Total	Female	Total
1	Gauhati Medical College, Guwahati	1	200	45	200	184	468
2	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	1	200	55	200	136	359
3	Silchar Medical College, Silchar	1	125	30	125	55	290
4	Jorhat Medical College, Jorhat	1	125	30	125	59	162
5	F.A.A. Medical College, Barpeta	1	125	33	125	46	152

Sl. No.	Institution	No. of Institution	Intake Capacity (MBBS/BDS)	Enrolment		No. of Teachers	
				Female	Total	Female	Total
6	Tezpur Medical College, Tezpur	1	125	38	125	61	168
7	Diphu Medical College Diphu	1	100	25	100	30	122
8	Lakhimpur Medical College	1	100	37	100	35	130
9	Regional Dental College, Guwahati	1	50	10	50	18	41
10	Government Dental College, Dibrugarh	1	63	15	63	2	6
11	Government Dental College, Silchar	1	63	18	63	2	5
	Total	11	1276	336	1276	628	1903

(Source: Directorate of Medical Education)

Table:- 19.12. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL EDUCATION ASSAM, 2022

Sl. No.	Institution	No. of Institution	Intake Capacity (State)	Enrolment		No. of Teachers	
				Female	Total	Female	Total
1	Regional Nursing College, Guwahati	1	75	75	75	26	26
2	B.Sc. Nursing College, Dibrugarh	1	75	75	75	14	14
3	B.Sc. Nursing College, Silchar	1	75	75	75	9	9
4	Institute of Pharmacy attached to GMC	1	75	30	75	3	10
5	Institute of Pharmacy attached to AMC	1	125	40	125	1	12
6	Institute of Pharmacy attached to SMC	1	50	15	50	1	8

(Source: Directorate of Medical Education)

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE:

Health care performance in Assam exhibits sustained improvements over the years. These improvements are the outcomes of concentrated and continued efforts of the Government towards establishing an efficient system of health care and family welfare through effective planning, financing, human and resources management, and infrastructure and supply chain management. The State Government has taken consistent initiatives to reduce prevailing regional disparities and gaps in the access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, public and private health care infrastructure rural infrastructure, and access to preventive and medical care, public hygiene, information system on health care and nutrition and skilled manpower.

The TFR has reduced from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.2 in 2018. As per NFHS 5 report, the total unmet need in the State is reported as 11%, while the unmet need for spacing is

4.1% (NFHS 5). Kamrup district reported the highest total unmet need (17.6%), while Biswanath reported the lowest (5.3%). Approximately 60.8% of married women reported to avail any modern method of family planning in the State (NFHS 5); with sterilization acceptance being 9% among females and 0.1% among males.

NATIONAL HEALTH MISSION (NHM):

Government of India launched the National Health Mission (NHM) to carry out necessary architectural correction in the basic health care, delivery system. The Mission's approach is relating health to determinants of good health viz. segments of nutrition, sanitation, hygiene and safe drinking water. It also aims at mainstreaming the Indian systems of medicine to facilitate health care. Various measures were taken by National Health Mission (NHM) for child and mother's health.

The National Health Mission encompasses its two Sub- Missions, The Nation Rural Health Mission and the National Urban Health Mission. The main Programmatic components include health systems strengthening in rural and urban areas, Reproductive –Maternal- Neonatal Child and Adolescent health and communicable and non-communicable diseases. The core public health mandate of the National Health Mission is to provide equitable, affordable and quality health care services to the people of Assam.

The State Government along with National Health Mission has taken up schemes to strengthen existing health facilities and also to build new public health infrastructure in Rural, Hilly, Char, and Tribal and Tea Garden areas to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR) in the state.

STATUS OF HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN ASSAM:

The status of health infrastructure in Assam has been improving over the years.

- At present, there are 12 Medical Colleges and Hospitals, 21 Civil Hospitals + MMCH (Annex Building of GMCH), 3 Tuberculosis Hospitals, 3 Leprosy Hospitals, 1 Cancer Hospital, 16 Sub-district Hospitals, 1009 PHCs, 14 FRUs, 201 CHCs, 154 State Dispensaries 4728 Sub-centres, 130 Mobile Medical Units (80 for Tea gardens and 50 for non-tea gardens), 15 Boat Clinic with 21475 numbers of total beds in the state at the end of 2022-23.
- 3 Nursing Colleges in Guwahati, Dibrugarh and Silchar with 6 Para-medical institutions, 3 Dental Colleges, 275 Polyclinics and 563 Diagnostics Centres as of December 2021.
- Referral Hospitals inside the state is 7 and outside the state are 31.
- Under the recently introduced Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), a total of 2301 HWCs (1620 SHCs & 681 PHCs) are operationalized in the State as of 22nd December 2021.

AIFA:

Assam Infrastructure Financing Authority (AIFA) was formed in 2009 to take up major infrastructure projects not covered under EAP state plan, RIDF or any other schemes. To keep the momentum of infrastructure going. AIFA has further taken up projects in diverse sectors with tangible and quantifiable benefits in this financial year. The projects sanctioned and taken up under NIDA in the financial year 2022-2023 are as follows-

Table:- 19.12 Projects sanctioned for the financial year 2022-23

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Total project cost (Amount in Crore)
1	Construction of Tamulpur Medical College & Hospital	500.00
2	Construction of Dhemaji Medical College & Hospital	500.00
3	Construction of Golaghat Medical College & Hospital	500.00
4	Construction of Bongaigaon Medical College & Hospital	500.00
5	Construction of Morigaon Medical College & Hospital	500.00
6	Construction of 2000 Aanganwadi Centres in Various districts across the state.	500.00
7	Construction of Jongal Balahu Khetra at Jongal Balahu Archaeological Site.	50.00
8	Establishment of College of Sericulture, Titabor, Jorhat	22.41

HEALTH INDICATORS IN ASSAM, 2020:

The health indicators released by Registrar General of India (RGI) shows that the under the Five-Year Mortality Rate in Assam is still high than the all-India rate. The neo natal mortality is also higher than that of India.

The Table below shows a comparison of some health indicators of Assam and India.

TABLE:- 19.13. TRENDS IN SELECTED HEALTH INDICATORS, 2020

Activity	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	20.8	19.5	21.9	21.1	14.3	16.1
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.4	5.4	5.1
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	36	28	39	31	17	19
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	19	20	20	42.5	10	28.5
Under 5 Mortality Rate	43	41.9	42	82	19	52

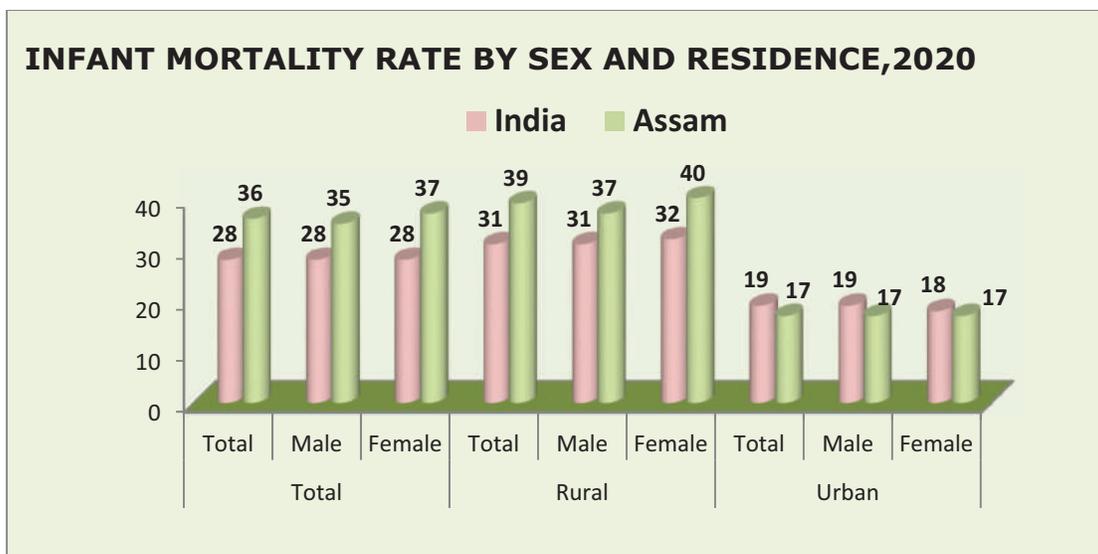
(Source: SRS Bulletin October 2021, NFHS-5 2019-20)

Table:- 19.14. INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY SEX AND RESIDENCE, 2020

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
India	28	28	28	31	31	32	19	19	18
Assam	36	35	37	39	37	40	17	17	17

(Source: SRS Bulletin 2020)

Fig.-19.3. Infant Mortality Rate, 2020



(Source: SRS Bulletin 2020)

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of Assam since last five years are given below in the Table:

Table:- 19.15. CBR, CDR, IMR & TFR OF ASSAM, 2020

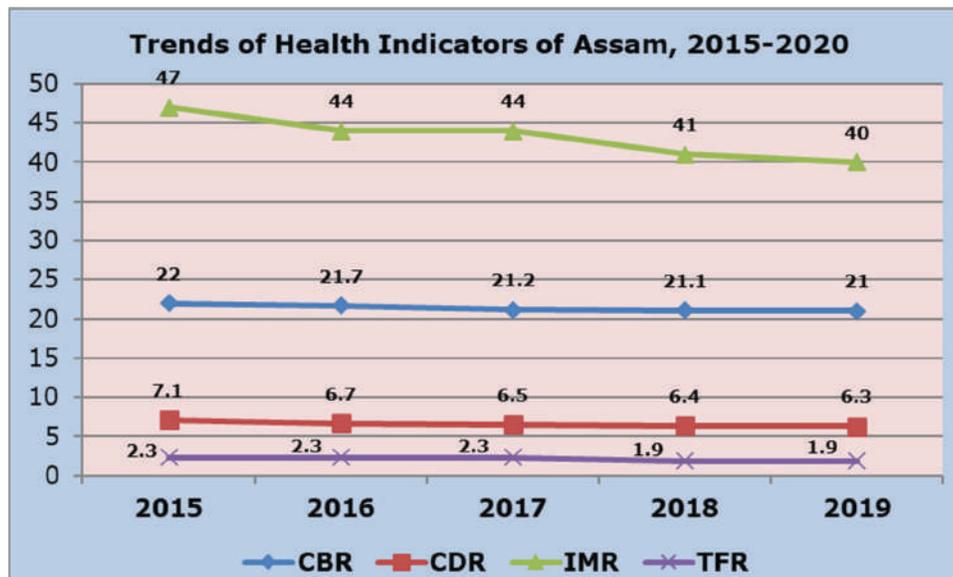
Year	CBR	CDR	IMR	TFR
2015	22.0	7.1	47	2.3
2016	21.7	6.7	44	2.3
2017	21.2	6.5	44	2.3
2018	21.1	6.4	41	1.9
2019	21.0	6.3	40	1.9
2020	20.8	6.2	36	2.1

(Source: SRS Bulletin 2020)

In 2020, the birth rate for Assam was 20.8 births per 1000 inhabitants. Birth Rate in Assam fell gradually from 22 births per 1000 inhabitants in 2015 to 20.8 births per 1000 inhabitants in 2020. Similarly, Crude Death Rate has also shown a declining trend from 7.1 deaths in 2015 to 6.4 in 2018 to 6.2 deaths per 1000 inhabitants in 2020. Likewise, Infant Mortality Rate of the state is falling significantly due to various health related measures taken up by Government of Assam. The IMR of the state in 2020 is 36 deaths per 1000 live births, while it was 47 in 2015 and 41 in 2018. In India, IMR in 2020 is 28 deaths per 1000 live births. Similarly, the Total fertility Rate has come down from 2.3 in 2015 to 2.0 in 2020, which is below the replacement level of 2.1.

The following graph reveals the trend of Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Assam since 2015 to 2019:

Fig.-:19.4. TRENDS OF HEALTH INDICATORS OF ASSAM, 2015-2020



LIFE EXPECTANCY:

The World Health Organisation (WHO) defined life expectancy as the average number of years that a person expects to live in full health. Life expectancy varies by geographical area and by era. Life Expectancy of a person or population group depends on several variables such as their life style, access to health care, diet, economic status and the relevant mortality and morbidity data. However, as life expectancy is calculated based on averages, a person may live for many years more or less than expected. According to the latest data published in 2020 life Expectancy in India is: Male 67.4, Female 70.3 and total Life Expectancy is 69.42 which gives India a World Life Expectancy ranking of 125.

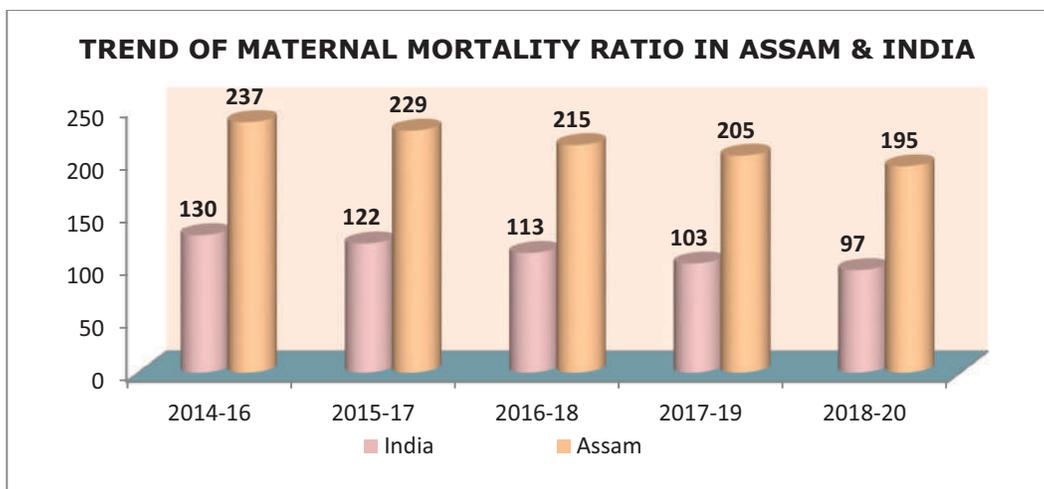
The data available from Sample Registration Survey (SRS), 2014-18 that Kerala has the highest life expectancy at birth (75.3) and lowest in Assam (66.9). Among the countries in the world, the highest life expectancy is Hong-Kong ranked first with 85.29 years followed by Japan with 85.03 years. (Source: WHO Report)

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR):

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is the Annual number of Female deaths per 100,000 live births from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management. The Maternal Mortality Ratio of Assam and India from 2004-06 to 2018-20 is presented through the graph given below:

Fig.-: 19.5. TREND OF MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO IN ASSAM & INDIA

Period	India	Assam
2014-16	130	237
2015-17	122	229
2016-18	113	215
2017-19	103	205
2018-20	97	195



(Source: SRS Bulletin, Registrar General of India)

The above graph depicts that there is an overall decline of the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) during the period from 2004 to 2019. However, the rate is still very high in Assam in comparison to All India rate due to some major factors like infections and anaemia during childbirth especially among rural women. There is a downfall of MMR at the All-India level from 130 in 2014-16 to 97 in 2018-20. Likewise, at the state level, downfall in the MMR was from 229 to 195. During 2017-19 the MMR of the state is 205 from while it was 229 during 2015-17 against the all-India level the rate is 97 in 2018-20 and 122 in 2015-17. Factors responsible for downfall in MMR includes increase in institutional deliveries, involving private doctors to provide free health check-ups to the pregnant women at government hospitals, decline in child marriage, reduction in teenage pregnancies etc. Moreover, a facility in public hospitals and health centres, free drugs and diagnostics among other incentives to pregnant women has led to the increase in admission for delivery in Government hospital. Among the Indian states Kerala has lowest MMR of 43 followed by Maharashtra 46 in 2016-2018.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SANITATION & DRINKING WATER):

The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India, is the Nodal Ministry for the overall policy, planning, funding and coordination of two flagship programmes of the Government of India, namely, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for rural drinking water supply and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM (G)] for sanitation in the country.

1) Swachh Bharat Mission:

In Assam, **SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (G)** has aimed at to provide Individual House Hold Latrin (IHHL) facility to every household in Assam. More than 32 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) have been constructed and almost 4 lakh dysfunctional toilets have been converted to functional toilets. In the year 2022-23, the physical target and achievement in case of household toilet was 320734 target

and 115589 constructed respectively. Whereas the public toilet target was need based and constructed was 360.

2) Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):

JJM is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India. The programme will also implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements; The JalJeevan Mission will be based on a community approach to water and will include extensive Information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission. JJM looks to create a Jan Andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority. With the launch of JJM, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project for low-income states (RWSS-LIS) stands subsumed into JJM.

Table:- 19.16. PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM)

State	Total Rural Household		Households covered with Functional Household Tape Connection (FHTC)		Households covered without FHTC	
	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
Assam	67,62,091	68,46,359	23,19,741	31,98,442	35,63,649	31,13,216

Source: PHE(W), Assam, Hengerabari, Guwahati-36]

Table:- 19.17. FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER JAL JEEVAN MISSION (JJM)

District	Total Release FY 2022-23(Rs.in lakh)	Total Expenditure FY 2022-23(Rs.in lakh)	Percentage of financial achievement
Assam	445049.84	440270.35	99%

SOCIAL WELFARE:

The Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Assam has been divided into two separate departments namely Women and Child development and Directorate of Social Justice and Empowerment. The contribution of women and child developments implementing various schemes for the welfare of the Persons with Disabilities so as to bring them equally to the mainstream of the society to live with honour and dignity. In pursuance of the Persons with Disability Act, 1995 (now RPwD Act,2016) and through various welfare measures, necessary efforts have been made to give them an empowerment in the fields, such as, Health, Education, Employment, Self-employment, Sports and other all activities. The schemes are as follows:

Women and Child Development

The Women and Child Development, Government of Assam since inception of ICDS in 1975 has been focusing on improving the nutritional status of Women, Adolescent girls and Children in the age group of 0-6 years and providing non-formal preschool education for children of age group 3 to 6 years in the AnganwadiCentres across the state.

The Women and Child Development Department, Govt. of Assam has been implementing various schemes. The schemes are as follows: -

Saksham Anganwadi & Mission POSHAN 2.0

A) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme:

Integrated Child Development Services is World’s largest community-based programme and is centrally –sponsored scheme and will provide the following six services to the beneficiaries.

1. Supplementary Nutrition (SNP)
2. Health& Nutrition Check-up
3. Immunization
4. Non-Formal Education for Children in Pre-School
5. Health& Nutrition Education
6. Referral Services

This services are provided from Anganwadi Centres and staff with frontline workers.The Scheme is implemented through 61736 nos.Anganwadi Centres(AWC) In the State.It is funded by Central and State Government in the ratio 90:10 for general assistance and 90:10 for supplementary nutrition for all states of NE region.

Table.19.18

Physical and financial achievements for the last three years under the Scheme:

(Rs.in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Year	Budget Head	Physical Achievement		Financial Achievement	
			Target	Achievement	Budget Provision	Expenditure
1.	2020-21	Central Share	230 ICDS Project	230 ICDS Project	95449.88	77917.65
		State Share			11559.74	10205.39
2.	2021-22	Central Share	230 ICDS Project	230 ICDS Project	94439.34	77728.64
		State Share			9791.29	7723.96
3.	2022-23	Central Share	230 ICDS Project	230 ICDS Project	135116.48	104693.61
		State Share			16797.77	12747.22

Source: Women & Child Development, Assam

B) Supplementary Nutrition Programme:

Under this scheme nutrition foods are provided to the the target groups for mal nutrition elimination of micro nutrient defeciency relating to Iron,Iodine,Vitamin A etc.and reduction of chronic energy deficiency.Under this programme the following provisions are available-

Take Home Ration: Inthis provision Rice and Mix Pulses, fortified food, DalKhichri, Multigrain Suji Halwa etc. are distributed to the beneficiary of the state.The following statement shows the number of beneficiaries for the programme-

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| i) Pregnant Women | 2,95,733 |
| ii) Lactating Mother | 3,08,495 |
| iii) Children in the age –group of 6 month to 3years | 15,26,740 |
| iv) Pre-School Children of the age 3-6 years | 16,01,684 |

v) Severely malnourished children 7,890

Hot Cook Meal: The state has provided Hot Cooked Meal to the children of age group 3 years to 6 years at the Anganwadi Centres through management committees providing 5 numbers of recipes in hot cooked meal and Take Home Ration to meet the nutritional requirement of the children. Rice procured from FCI under Wheat Based Nutrition Programme, for micro nutrient's fortified rice is procured from FCI and provided to the children 6 months to 6 years, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Department of Women & Child Development, Assam has taken initiative to introduce millet based food items in the supplementary nutrition programme as 2023 is declared as 'International Millet Year'. Accordingly Govt. of Assam approved it for introduction of millet based food items to the targeted beneficiaries.

Table-19.19

Physical and Financial Achievements for the last three years under Hot Cook Meal Scheme:

(Rs. In lakh)

Year	Budget Head	Physical Achievement(In No)		Financial Achievement	
		Target	Achievement	Budget Provision	Expenditure
2020-21	Central Share	36,91,423	36,91,423	74495.86	50996.03
	State Share			231.32	214.46
2021-22	Central Share	38,16,767	38,16,767	62495.86	57977.54
	State Share			6943.98	5940.08
2022-23	Central Share	37,40,542	37,40,542	104010.38	81630.13
	State Share			11556.70	7144.94

Source: Women & Child Development, Assam

C. Mission Poshan 2.0

In this scheme initiative were taken towards building a healthy nation and a shared goal of malnutrition free Assam, "SwasthaBalakBalikaSpardha" –Healthy Child award programme was held across the State which awarded 306 children from each Parliamentary Constituency. Similarly, during POSHAN Pakhwada -2023, total 690 children from Block level and 5 children from state level were awarded as Healthy Child.

For malnutrition children under 5 years of age in Assam, intersectoral convergence has been strengthened for referring severely acute malnourish (SAM) children to nutrition rehabilitation centres (NRCs) across Assam. To encourage and develop awareness, a Nutrition kit @ Rs.1000/- has been provided to 600 children at the time of discharge from rehabilitation centres till date. A vehicle named "PUSHTIRATH" were also provided to send them safely to their respective homes during POSHAN month, 2022.

In order to encourage Jan Bhgidari a web portal has been launched to adopt Anganwadi Centres by Citizens/NGOs/Schools/Colleges etc. to strengthen the Anganwadi Centres and its services in Assam. A total of 8171 individuals /organisations have registered online till date for adoption of AWCs.

Multi departmental convergence action plan has been prepared to reduce Anemia burden among adolescent girls in Assam. Initially, a pilot programme in Morigaon District was done covering 7500 adolescent girls. Similarly, an initiative has been taken in Udalguri District to combat anaemia, improve beneficiary coverage and consumption of IFA tablets amongst all beneficiaries through interdepartmental convergence with Health & Education.

Table-19.20

Physical & Financial achievement for last three years under the scheme –

(Rs.in Lakh)

Year	Budget Head	Physical Achievement		Financial Achievement	
		Target	Achievement	Budget Provision	Expenditure
2020-21	Central Share	36,91,423	36,91,423	15187.74	14170.95
	State Share			855.00	746.84
2021-22	Central Share	38,16,767	38,16,767	3645.00	1016.79
	State Share			360.00	0.00
2022-23	Central Share	37,40,542	37,40,542	3046.00	0.01
	State Share			160.25	0.01

Source: Women & Child Development, Assam

D.Scheme for Adolescence Girls

As per new guidelines of Govt.ofIndia,the scheme for adolescence girls has been implemented in 7 aspirational districts only in Assam covering 14-18 years of girls focussing on both nutrition and non-nutrition component .

Nutrition Component-Improving health, nutritional status.

Non-nutrition components-1)IFA supplementation,2)Health Check-up,Referral Services,3) Nutrition & Health Education(NHE) & 4) Vocational Training

Table-19.21

Physical & Financial achievement for last three years under the scheme –

(Rs.in Lakh)

Year	Budget Head	Physical Achievement		Financial Achievement	
		Target	Achievement	Budget Provision	Expenditure
2020-21	Central Share	36,91,423	36,91,423	1890.00	52.33
	State Share			189.00	52.33
2021-22	Central Share	38,16,767	38,16,767	1676.00	1660.65
	State Share			165.00	161.65
2022-23	Central Share	37,40,542	37,40,542	1500.00	112.07
	State Share			166.67	10.97

Source: Women & Child Development, Assam

(ii)MISSION SHAKTI: Ministry of Women and Child development have introduced Mission Shakti, a concerned effort in a mission mode to ensure gender equality, women empowerment and to strengthen women safety and security. The Mission has two component–Sambal & Samarthya. Under Sambal Scheme it takes care of the safety and security of women and Samarthya scheme takes care of the empowerment of women.

Efforts under Mission Shakti to ensure safety and security of women-

- Convergence with Government and Non-Government entities collaboration with Health and Family welfare, Education, Home & Political, Skill, Employment and Entrepreneurship development, Panchayat & Rural Development. UN Organisation, NGOs (CINI, En-Gender Health) and Academic Institution etc.
- Campaign on ending violence against women and girls: A 16 days campaign organised focussing on –
 - Engaging with Men and Boys for gender equality

- Awareness of government services ,programme,schemes
- Promotion of non-traditional skills
- Engaging with women collectives for social and economic empowerment

Activities held at different levels: Rallies, Streetplays, oathtaking, signature campaigns, multistakeholder workshops to identify gaps and challenges -Department of Education, Health, Home, Panchayat & Rural Development, eal participated along with NGOs working for women and children at the project and District Level.

Action towards Innovation and Inclusion:

- Matri-KishoriMela: It focuses on information dissemination camp for women and girl on issues related to protection rights of women and adolescents, rights to health and nutrition and right to economic empowerment through skill building etc.
- **SPECIAL GRAM SABHA FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS:**The main objective of organizing the Special Gram Sabhas were to create avenues for dialogue at the local governance about the rights of children and women

Efforts under Mission Shakti to ensure empowerment of women:

- Development of Training Module on Menstrual Health Management (MHM): A module was developed and finalised in collaboration with Samagra Siksha Abhiyaan, Swachha Bharat Mission, National Health Mission, ASDMA, UNICEF, P&RD. A pool of master trainers on the subject has been created.
- Research and Publications on domestic violence cases and self initiated child marriages in Assam. These have helped in identifying the key areas of interventions for Gender based Violence cases.
- As part of Capacity building, a pool of master trainers has been created among functionaries of District Hub for Empowerment, One Stop Centres and Shakti Sadan.
- **Initiatives towards economic empowerment of women survivors of violence:** A Livelihood Project has been started with Assam Start up Organisation in State Home for Women, Jalukbari. The purpose of the project is skill development of the selected 30 women inmates of the State Home for Women of the Women and Child Development Department of the Government of Assam. The project will be aimed at training the participants on production of water hyacinth handicraft products, and helping them develop sustainable skill sets thus leading to women empowerment through livelihood generation.
- Initiatives have been taken for Physical and mental well-being of women and girls and also for self defense trainings for adolescent girls.

State Initiative for intervention in prohibition of Child Marriage:

The Chief Minister of Assam has taken a serious note on to address the issues of child marriage in the State which is one of the major cause of increasing MMR & IMR in the state. In view of the above, Hon'ble CM, Assam has given prime responsibility to WCD Department for implementing a "Mission on Eradication of Child Marriage". Accordingly, the department has prepared an Action Plan which includes Guidelines, Standard Operating Procedures, Budget Planning and Implementation Strategy to be implemented the same with a budget provision of Rs. 200 Crore in the current Financial Year. Under the Mission, a collaborative initiative has been taken by covering Police Administration, Legal Authority, Health & Family Welfare Department, Education Department and NGOs.

Success Stories of 181 Women Helpline, Assam

Case-1

In the present context crimes are increasing at an alarming rate, scores of women are subjected to violence and endure it silently. In one such case, 181 WHL received a call from an Anganwadi worker who informed that a 75 years old lady, working as a domestic helper, was assaulted by her owner. After getting harassed, the lady attempted suicide. After receiving a call 181 WHL immediately informed 108 for medical assistance along with Polibur Police Station and asked them to rescue the survivor. Accordingly, the victim was rescued and was admitted to Jorhat Medical College for better treatment. 181WHL arranged a shelter for the survivor at SwadharGreh, Jorhat.

Case – 2

Being abandoned by one's loved one is a very traumatic and stressful. In this regard 181 WHL, received a call where an informed that he identified a lady aged 50 years or above with poor health condition. So, he asked 181 WHL to arrange a shelter for her. After getting the information 181 WHL immediately got in touch with Basistha Police Station and informed the matter. Then Police officials along with 108 team rescued the lady and admitted her to GMCH for her medical treatment. A few days later 181 WHL received a call from a person who identified himself as the relative of the survivor and 181WHL through its proper procedures and its resources help the survivor to reconnect with her relative. This was possible only due to good teamwork and proper rapport between the allied departments.

SUCCESS STORY, SAKHI (ONE STOP CENTRE), ASSAM

A case was registered at Jagiroad Police Station, where a 32 year old women, a resident of Baroni Begusarai Bihar, was rescued. The police took her to One Stop Centre Morigaon for shelter where she was identified with mental illness by the Psycho social counsellor.

This case belongs to Smti XX. She was about 32 years old married woman and resident of Baroni Begusarai Bihar. On 7th June 2022 Jagiroad Police brought her to One Stop Centre Morigaon for shelter. When Psycho social counsellor of One Stop Centre wanted to provide counselling to the survivor she came to know that the survivor was not mentally stable. Based on the Psycho Social Counsellor observations, she was referred to Morigaon Civil's Hospital's Psychaitric Department for medical assistance. She was further referred to LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health for her advance treatment. After couple of days she showed improvement and the medical team declared her fit for discharge and she was reunited with her family at Begusarai, Bihar.

(i) Mission Vatsalya :

Mission Vatsalya focuses on child protection priorities emphasizing mainly on Rehabilitation of Children in Need of Care & Protection and Children in Conflict with Law. It is a roadmap to achieve the development and child protection priorities aligned with the SDGs. It lays emphasis on child rights, advocacy and awareness along with strengthening the juvenile justice care and protection system with the motto to 'leave no child behind'. Mission Vatsalya is the main scheme which provides the financial resources

for implementing various child protection laws, including the JJ Act, 2015 and POCSO Act, 2012.

Activities under Mission Vatsalya:

- Under Mission Vatsalya the State Child Protection Society, Assam has been able to provide Care & Protection to CNCP and CCL. 509 children are benefited under Sponsorship and 106 are enrolled under After Care Services.
- In 16 districts Child Friendly Environment have been created in Special Courts under POCSO Act, 2012
- Three Children from Children Home Nagaon is sent to ECHO-Centre for Juvenile Justice, Bangalore to pursue one year Hotel Management course, in order to make them independent after they leave the Children Home.
- District Child Protection Unit, Bongaigaon and transgender community are working together along with GRP to prevent Child trafficking via train
- Display of IEC materials in train boggies travelling across Assam on Child Protection Issues and mobile van campaign was conducted in some vulnerable pockets to create Awareness against Illegal Adoption and abandoning of children in unsafe locations.

Present Status of Mission Vatsalya:

- In 32 districts District Child Protection Units are functional, District Child Protection Committees (DCPCs) are functional notified in 33 districts and CWCs are functional in 32 districts.
- JJBs are functional in 32 districts, 4 numbers of Government run Children Home 5 Observation Homes, 32 NGO run Children Homes, 5 Open Shelters, 17 Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) ,one Special Unit and one Place of Safety are currently running in the state of Assam.
- Apart from these there are 42 CCIs operated by NGOs which are registered under the JJ Act.

CHAPTER-XX

ANNEXURE - 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

ANNEXURE -2.2
DISTRICT-WISE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ASSAM, 2011 CENSUS

Sl. No.	District	Area in Sq. Km.	Population	Rural Population	Urban Population	Population Density per Sq. Km.
1	Dhubri*	1511	1394144	1190443	203701	923
2	Bongaigaon	1093	738804	628994	109810	676
3	Kokrajhar	3296	887142	832201	54941	269
4	Chirang	1923	482162	446825	35337	251
5	Baksa	2457	950075	937833	12242	387
6	Goalpara	1824	1008183	870121	138062	553
7	Barpeta	2282	1693622	1546269	147353	742
8	Nalbari	1052	771639	688909	82730	733
9	Kamrup (M)	955	1253938	216927	1037011	1313
10	Kamrup (R)	3105	1517542	1375148	142394	489
11	Darrang	1585	928500	873006	55494	586
12	Udalguri	2012	831668	794094	37574	413
13	Sonitpur*	3409	1533660	1403641	130019	385
14	Lakhimpur	2277	1042137	950804	91333	458
15	Dhemaji	3237	686133	637848	48285	212
16	Morigaon	1551	957423	884125	73298	617
17	Nagaon*	2550	1774798	1523016	251782	742
18	Golaghat	3502	1066888	969152	97736	305
19	Jorhat*	1758	924952	704418	220534	526
20	Sivasagar*	1581	664823	582339	82484	728
21	Dibrugarh	3381	1326335	1082605	243730	392
22	Tinsukia	3790	1327929	1063186	264743	350
23	Karbi-Anglong*	7366	643140	547989	95151	130
24	Dima Hasao	4888	214102	151613	62489	44
25	Karimganj	1809	1228686	1118986	109700	679
26	Hailakandi	1327	659296	611156	48140	497
27	Cachar	3786	1736617	1421153	315464	459
28	Biswanath*	1796	390450	346624	43826	341
29	Majuli*	1093	167304	167304	0	153
30	Charaideo*	1087	486227	458615	27612	422
31	West Karbi Anglong*	3068	313173	295358	17815	96
32	South Salmara*	665	555114	555114	0	835
33	Hojai*	1422	1048970	931218	117752	655
ASSAM		78438	31205576	26807034	4398542	398

Source: Census of India, 2011

**ANNEXURE – 2.3
DECADAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN POPULATION OF ASSAM**

District	1901-11	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1971-91	1991-01	2001-11
Dhubri*	28.73	12.74	43.74	43.26	45.65	22.97	24.44
Bongaigaon*	28.69	12.88	36.27	35.81	38.77	22.09	20.59
Kokrajhar*	28.73	17.11	55.41	54.89	61.96	14.49	5.21
Chirang*	5.02	18.18	40.32	57.37	103.33	(-) 0.08	11.34
Baksa*	18.36	33.68	60.52	66.67	73.65	12.51	10.74
Goalpara	29.97	9.25	37.10	45.88	54.12	23.03	22.64
Barpeta*	18.65	16.62	34.39	33.91	40.97	19.62	21.43
Nalbari*	15.24	35.15	33.56	31.79	75.78	14.21	11.99
Kamrup(M)*	6.59	2.39	13.30	19.99	20.77	45.91	18.34
Kamrup *	10.01	17.01	45.12	44.48	81.53	14.97	15.69
Darrang*	22.72	18.58	40.94	36.05	89.77	22.18	22.19
Udalguri *	45.60	29.13	54.04	37.85	43.03	10.02	9.61
Sonitpur*	23.67	22.02	41.99	33.17	68.08	18.11	15.55
Lakhimpur	26.29	17.94	50.46	43.39	56.29	18.30	17.22
Dhemaji	26.29	17.94	75.21	103.42	107.50	19.45	19.97
Morigaon	15.84	36.63	37.89	37.51	50.90	21.35	23.34
Nagaon	15.84	36.65	35.91	38.99	51.26	22.26	22.00
Golaghat	16.55	19.76	26.04	30.85	58.12	14.27	12.75
Jorhat	16.90	14.87	24.17	17.47	33.10	14.69	9.31
Sivasagar	13.41	15.98	23.36	19.47	38.76	15.83	9.44
Dibrugarh	26.29	17.94	30.64	22.93	37.78	13.68	11.92
Tinsukia	26.29	17.94	35.92	31.02	47.03	19.51	15.47
Karbi Anglong	-	30.96	79.21	68.28	74.72	22.72	17.58
Dima Hasao	(-)33.12	6.16	36.95	40.00	98.30	24.72	13.84
Karimganj	12.94	29.87	22.96	25.13	42.08	21.87	21.90
Hailakandi	16.09	17.48	27.23	23.61	45.94	20.89	21.45
Cachar	12.33	23.92	22.60	23.96	47.59	18.89	20.19
ASSAM	16.99	19.93	34.98	34.95	53.26	18.92	17.07

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

**ANNEXURE -2.4
DISTRICTWISE POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
IN ASSAM**

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Kokrajhar	29570	15386	14184	278665	139579	139086
2	Dhubri*	62628	32362	30266	2300	1144	1156
3	Goalpara	45094	22999	22095	231570	116013	115557
4	Barpeta	95320	49165	46155	27344	13530	13814
5	Morigaon	117841	60194	57647	136777	68382	68395
6	Nagaon*	156913	79655	77258	86422	43119	43303
7	Sonitpur*	65367	33474	31893	139033	70335	68698
8	Lakhimpur	81840	41689	40151	249426	126716	122710
9	Dhemaji	4225	23006	21219	325560	165449	160111
10	Tinsukia	37688	19443	18245	82066	41769	40297
11	Dibrugarh	58876	30517	28359	102871	51835	51036
12	Sivasagar*	34847	17753	17094	37334	19099	18235
13	Jorhat*	64787	32931	31856	62368	31467	30901
14	Golaghat	62298	31807	30491	111765	56420	55345
15	Karbi Anglong*	33523	17502	16021	345220	174557	170663
16	Dima-Hasao	4337	2340	1997	151843	76520	75323
17	Cachar	264897	136051	128846	17569	8736	8833
18	Karimganj	157890	81384	76506	1940	994	946
19	Hailakandi	70659	36369	34290	691	354	337
20	Bongaigaon	82784	42513	40271	18835	9377	9458
21	Chirang	35135	18105	17030	178688	89273	89415
22	Kamrup	107827	55237	52590	182038	92094	89944
23	Kamrup(M)	101789	52106	49683	75121	37902	37219
24	Nalbari	60216	30654	29562	23364	11692	11672
25	Baksa	73083	37534	35549	331007	165634	165373
26	Darrang	40260	20566	19694	8419	4300	4119
27	Udalguri	37844	19402	18442	267372	133550	133822
28	Biswanath*	43763	22343	21420	93174	47350	45824
29	Majuli*	23878	12263	11615	77603	39328	38275
30	Charaideo*	7500	3815	3685	11705	5890	5815
31	W.Karbi- Anglong*	11438	5934	5504	193518	97903	95615
32	South Salmara*	7767	3997	3770	4032	2054	1978
33	Hojai*	109437	56818	52619	28731	14640	14091
	ASSAM	2231321	1145314	1086007	3884371	1957005	1927366

**APPENDIX-2.5:
POPULATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AGE GROUP OF 0-6 YEARS IN ASSAM
(2011 Census)**

District	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total
Kokrajhar	70085	66839	131397	5527	136924
Dhubri*	127251	122314	230424	19141	249565
Goalpara	87457	84200	152141	19516	171657
Barpeta	146777	141052	273296	14533	287829
Morigaon	83746	80073	155116	8703	163819
Nagaon*	157143	151066	287622	20587	308209
Sonitpur*	96365	93044	175651	13758	189409
Lakhimpur	80016	76723	146289	10450	156739
Dhemaji	53457	50790	98352	5895	104247
Tinsukia	92777	89049	155228	26598	181826
Dibrugarh	83168	80042	140283	22927	163210
Sivasagar*	40097	38394	70527	7964	78491
Jorhat*	52104	50428	81332	21200	102532
Golaghat	68662	66131	125120	9673	134793
Karbi-Anglong*	50925	48621	88914	10632	99546
Dima-Hasao	16480	15934	25067	7347	32414
Cachar	131417	125357	222673	34101	256774
Karimganj	107638	104322	200334	11626	211960
Hailakandi	56936	54342	106617	4661	111278
Bongaigaon	59099	57293	105251	11141	116392
Chirang	37201	36014	69176	4039	73215
Kamrup	101716	98345	186844	13217	200061
Kamrup(M)	64444	60942	27333	98053	125386
Nalbari	48458	46875	87759	7574	95333
Baksa	62498	60374	121332	1540	122872
Darrang	79437	76971	150916	5492	156408
Udalguri	57410	55864	109653	3621	113274
Biswanath*	44988	43465	85313	3140	88453
Majuli*	11324	10738	22062	0	22062
Charaideo*	31005	29884	57762	3127	60889
West KarbiAnglong*	26503	25632	49493	2642	52135
South Salmara*	59841	58856	114855	3842	118697
Hojai*	77060	74671	133191	18540	151731
Assam	2363485	2274645	4187323	450807	4638130

**ANNEXURE -2.6:
COMPARATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD POPULATION (0-6 YEARS) IN ASSAM**

Sl. No.	District	2001	2011	Percentage to total Population		Sex Ratio	
				2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Kokrajhar	151366	136924	17.95	15.43	955	959
2	Dhubri	326754	368262	20.86	18.89	964	953
3	Goalpara	159133	171657	19.36	17.03	974	964
4	Barpeta	265146	287829	19.01	16.99	961	953
5	Morigaon	148758	163819	19.16	17.11	966	967
6	Nagaon	426280	459940	18.42	16.29	975	962
7	Sonitpur	270419	277862	16.24	14.44	974	956
8	Lakhimpur	150312	156739	16.91	15.04	967	968
9	Dhemaji	99545	104247	17.40	15.19	970	953
10	Tinsukia	184845	181826	16.07	13.69	958	952
11	Dibrugarh	172631	163210	14.57	12.31	962	961
12	Sivasagar	149098	139380	14.18	12.11	968	954
13	Jorhat	133888	124594	13.40	11.41	967	962
14	Golaghat	142970	134793	15.11	12.63	963	964
15	Karbi-Anglong	150230	151681	18.47	15.86	974	951
16	Dima-Hasao	30807	32414	16.38	15.14	955	932
17	Cachar	229219	256774	15.86	11.79	961	959
18	Karimganj	177431	211960	17.60	17.25	965	963
19	Hailakandi	100976	111278	18.60	16.88	927	951
20	Bongaigaon	110835	116392	18.09	15.75	972	966
21	Chirang	79037	73215	18.25	15.18	958	969
22	Kamrup	204757	200061	15.61	13.18	963	949
23	Kamrup(M)	125033	125386	11.80	10.00	943	936
24	Nalbari	97847	95333	14.20	12.35	961	949
25	Baksa	138906	122872	16.19	12.93	961	974
26	Darrang	146808	156408	19.32	16.85	977	954
27	Udalguri	125044	113274	16.48	13.62	975	973
28	ASSAM	4498075	4638130	16.87	14.86	965	958

ANNEXURE -2.7
POPULATION OF CHILDREN IN THE AGE GROUP OF 0-6 YEARS IN INDIA (2011 Census)

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

ANNEXURE – 2.8
STATEWISE POPULATION, SEX RATIO, POPULATION DENSITY,
LITERACY RATE AND PERCENTAGE DECADAL GROWTH IN INDIA

Sl. No.	India, States, Union Territories	Population 2011	Sex Ratio 2011	Population Density Per sq. km. 2011	Literacy rate 2011	Percentage decadal growth	
						1991-2001	2001-2011
	India	1210854977	943	368	72.99	21.54	17.68
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	12541302	889	56	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	2855794	992	115	79.21	24.86	12.05
15.	Mizoram	1097206	976	52	91.33	28.82	23.48
16.	Tripura	3673917	960	350	87.22	16.03	14.84
17.	Meghalaya	2966889	989	132	74.43	30.65	27.95
18.	Assam	31205576	958	398	72.19	18.92	17.07
19.	West Bengal	91276115	950	1028	76.26	17.77	13.84
20.	Jharkhand	32988134	948	414	66.41	23.36	22.42
21.	Orissa	41974218	979	270	72.87	16.25	14.05
22.	Chhatisgarh	25545198	991	189	70.28	18.27	22.61
23.	Madhya 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.	Maharastra	112374333	929	365	82.34	22.73	15.99
28.	Andhra Pradesh	84580777	993	308	67.02	14.59	10.98
29.	Karnataka	61095297	973	319	75.36	17.51	15.60
30.	Goa	1458545	973	394	88.70	15.21	8.23
31.	Lakshadweep	64473	946	2149	91.85	17.30	6.30
32.	Kerala	33406061	1084	860	94.00	9.43	4.91
33.	Tamil Nadu	72147030	996	555	80.09	11.72	15.61
34.	Puducherry	1247953	1037	2547	85.85	20.62	28.08
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	380581	876	46	86.63	26.90	6.86

Source: Census of India, 2011.

**ANNEXURE – 2.9
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN ASSAM**

YEAR	BIRTH RATE			DEATH RATE		
	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban
2001	26.8	27.8	15.5	9.5	9.8	6.6
2002	26.6	27.5	18.3	9.2	9.6	6.0
2003	26.3	27.2	18.0	9.1	9.5	5.9
2004	25.1	27.0	14.3	8.8	9.3	5.5
2005	25.0	26.6	15.3	8.7	9.2	5.6
2006	24.6	26.1	15.4	8.7	9.2	5.8
2007	24.3	25.7	15.5	8.6	9.1	5.7
2008	23.9	25.3	15.7	8.6	9.0	5.6
2009	23.6	24.9	15.9	8.4	8.8	5.9
2010	23.2	24.4	15.8	8.2	8.6	5.8
2011	22.8	24.0	15.5	8.0	8.4	5.6
2012	22.5	23.7	15.6	7.9	8.3	5.6
2013	22.4	23.5	15.4	7.8	8.2	5.6
2014	22.4	23.6	15.5	7.2	7.6	5.3
2015	22.0	23.2	15.3	7.1	7.4	5.1
2016	21.7	22.8	15.0	6.7	7.1	4.9
2017	21.2	22.4	14.7	6.5	6.7	5.3
2018	21.1	22.2	14.6	6.4	6.6	5.1
2019	21.0	22.1	14.5	6.3	6.4	5.2
2020	20.8	21.9	14.3	6.2	6.4	5.4

Source: Registrar General of India.

**ANNEXURE – 2.10
INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN ASSAM AND INDIA**

SECTOR	ASSAM/ INDIA	YEARS											
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Rural	Assam	64	60	58	58	56	52	50	46	46	44	42	39
	India	55	51	48	46	44	43	41	38	37	36	34	31
Urban	Assam	37	36	34	33	32	27	25	22	21	20	19	17
	India	34	31	29	28	27	26	25	23	23	23	20	19
Total	Assam	61	58	55	55	54	49	47	44	44	41	40	36
	India	50	47	44	42	40	39	37	34	33	32	30	28

Source: Registrar General of India.

**ANNEXURE – 2.11
INFANT MORTALITY RATE BY SEX IN ASSAM AND INDIA**

SECTOR	ASSAM/ INDIA	YEARS											
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Male	Assam	58	56	55	54	53	49	47	43	41	40	38	35
	India	49	46	43	41	39	37	35	33	32	32	30	28
Female	Assam	65	64	60	56	57	55	49	47	45	46	44	37
	India	55	52	49	46	44	42	40	39	36	34	33	28
Total	Assam	64	61	58	55	55	54	49	47	44	44	41	36
	India	53	50	47	44	42	40	39	37	34	33	32	28

Source: SRS Bulletin, Registrar General of India.

ANNEXURE – 2.12
DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES, GAON PANCHAYAT, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK, ANCHALIK PANCHAYAT AND ZILA PARISHADS IN ASSAM

Sl. No.	District	Number of Villages (As per 2011 Census)	Number of Gaon Panchayat (as on 2011)	Number of Community Development Block (as on 2011)	Number of Anchalik Panchayat (as on 2011)	Number of Zila Parishad(as on 2011)
1.	Dhubri	777	133	11	11	1
2.	Kokrajhar	1068	-	5	-	-
3.	Bongaigaon	563	65	5	5	1
4.	Goalpara	829	81	8	8	1
5.	Barpeta	835	129	11	11	1
6.	Nalbari	456	65	7	7	1
7.	Kamrup	1068	139	16	16	1
8.	Darrang	561	75	6	6	1
9.	Sonitpur	1044	102	7	7	1
10.	Lakhimpur	1184	81	9	9	1
11.	Dhemaji	1319	65	5	5	1
12.	Morigaon	632	85	5	7	1
13.	Nagaon	1012	172	13	13	1
14.	Golaghat	1125	102	8	8	1
15.	Jorhat	600	91	6	6	1
16.	Sivasagar	531	79	4	4	1
17.	Dibrugarh	1348	93	7	7	1
18.	Tinsukia	1168	85	7	7	1
19.	Karbi Anglong	2353	-	7	7	-
20.	Dima Hasao	695	-	5	5	-
21.	Karimganj	936	96	7	7	1
22.	Hailakandi	331	62	5	5	1
23.	Cachar	1040	163	15	15	1
24.	Chirang *	508	-	2	-	-
25.	Baksa *	690	-	7	-	-
26.	Kamrup (M)*	216	21	3	3	1
27.	Udalguri *	800	-	6	-	-
28.	Biswanath*	832	56	7	7	1
29.	Majuli*	248	19	2	2	1
30.	Charaideo*	344	39	5	5	1
31.	West Karbi-Anglong*	568	-	4	4	-
32.	South Salmara*	314	35	3	3	1
33.	Hojai*	400	67	5	5	1
	Assam	26395	2200	219	189	26

N. B * Indicates newly created Districts.

ANNEXURE – 2.13
PROJECTED TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX AS ON 1st MARCH -2011-2036: INDIA
AND ASSAM ('000)

Year	INDIA			ASSAM		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2011	12,10,855	6,23,270	5,87,585	31,206	15,939	15,266
2012	12,26,731	6,31,285	5,95,446	31,598	16,135	15,464
2013	12,42,607	6,39,301	6,03,306	31,991	16,330	15,661
2014	12,58,483	6,47,316	6,11,167	32,383	16,525	15,858
2015	12,74,359	6,55,331	6,19,028	32,776	16,720	16,056
2016	12,90,235	6,63,346	6,26,889	33,168	16,915	16,253
2017	13,04,457	6,70,469	6,33,988	33,543	17,100	16,443
2018	13,18,678	6,77,591	6,41,087	33,918	17,286	16,632
2019	13,32,900	6,84,714	6,48,186	34,293	17,472	16,822
2020	13,47,121	6,91,836	6,55,285	34,668	17,657	17,011
2021	13,61,343	6,98,959	6,62,384	35,043	17,843	17,200
2022	13,73,761	7,05,088	6,68,673	35,378	18,006	17,371
2023	13,86,180	7,11,217	6,74,963	35,713	18,170	17,543
2024	13,98,598	7,17,346	6,81,252	36,047	18,334	17,714
2025	14,11,016	7,23,475	6,87,541	36,382	18,497	17,885
2026	14,23,435	7,29,604	6,93,831	36,717	18,661	18,056
2027	14,33,852	7,34,662	6,99,190	37,012	18,803	18,209
2028	14,44,268	7,39,720	7,04,549	37,308	18,945	18,363
2029	14,54,685	7,44,777	7,09,908	37,604	19,088	18,517
2030	14,65,102	7,49,835	7,15,267	37,900	19,230	18,671
2031	14,75,519	7,54,893	7,20,626	38,196	19,372	18,824
2032	14,84,073	7,59,055	7,25,018	38,437	19,485	18,952
2033	14,92,627	7,63,217	7,29,410	38,677	19,597	19,080
2034	15,01,181	7,67,379	7,33,802	38,918	19,710	19,208
2035	15,09,734	7,71,540	7,38,194	39,158	19,823	19,336
2036	15,18,288	7,75,702	7,42,586	39,399	19,935	19,464

Source: Census of India, 2011

ANNEXURE – 2.14
PROJECTED TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX AS ON 1st MARCH -2011-
2021: ASSAM ('000)

Age Group	2011			2021		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-1	699	355	345	621	323	298
1-4	3,404	1,727	1,676	3,024	1,575	1,449
5-9	3,450	1,760	1,690	3,001	1,570	1,430
10-14	3,401	1,746	1,655	3,323	1,687	1,637
15-19	3,136	1,600	1,536	3,390	1,730	1,660
20-24	2,927	1,456	1,472	3,307	1,701	1,606
25-29	2,719	1,345	1,374	3,040	1,549	1,491
30-34	2,435	1,225	1,211	2,848	1,407	1,440
35-39	2,172	1,112	1,059	2,643	1,299	1,344
40-44	1,881	983	897	2,354	1,176	1,179
45-49	1,554	825	729	2,068	1,049	1,019
50-54	1,210	648	562	1,751	908	842
55-59	921	489	432	1,406	738	668
60-64	728	376	353	1,051	547	504
65-69	542	275	267	744	383	362
70-74	422	214	208	515	256	258
75-79	189	103	86	320	150	170
80+	113	55	57	258	117	141
Total	31,206	15,939	15,266	35,043	17,843	17,200

Source: Census of India, 2011

**ANNEXURE – 2.15
DISTRICT WISE ESTIMATED POPULATION**

Sl. No.	District	Population As per 2011 Census	Estimated Population in 2021
1.	Baksa	950,075	1,096,007
2.	Barpeta	1,693,622	1,953,762
3.	Bongaigaon	738,804	852,284
4.	Cachar	1,736,617	2,003,361
5.	Chirang	482,162	556,222
6.	Darrang	928,500	1,071,118
7.	Dhemaji	686,133	791,523
8.	Dhubri	1,949,258	2,248,664
9.	Dibrugarh	1,326,335	1,530,060
10.	Dima Hasao	214,102	246,988
11.	Goalpara	1,008,183	1,163,040
12.	Golaghat	1,066,888	1,230,762
13.	Hailakandi	659,296	760,564
14.	Jorhat	1,092,256	1,260,027
15.	Kamrup	1,517,542	1,750,636
16.	Kamrup Metropolitan	1,253,938	1,446,543
17.	Karbi Anglong	956,313	1,103,203
18.	Karimganj	1,228,686	1,417,412
19.	Kokrajhar	887,142	1,023,407
20.	Lakhimpur	1,042,137	1,202,209
21.	Morigaon	957,423	1,104,483
22.	Nagaon	2,823,768	3,257,499
23.	Nalbari	771,639	890,163
24.	Sivasagar	1,151,050	1,327,851
25.	Sonitpur	1,924,110	2,219,653
26.	Tinsukia	1,327,929	1,531,899
27.	Udalguri	831,668	959,412

Source: Census India

ANNEXURE – 2.16
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT ON PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE

Sl. No.	State	Using TENDULKAR Methodology (Poverty Headcount Ratio)								
		2004-05			2009-10			2011-12		
		Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	Andhra 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.

ANNEXURE -2.17
STATE- WISE INFORMATION ON SLUM POPULATION IN INDIA-CENSUS 2011

Sl. No.	Area Name	Towns report-tings Slum	Total No. of House-holds	Slum Population			% of Total slum population to urban population	Slum Population(0-6yrs)		
				Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female
	INDIA	2613	13920191	65494604	33968203	31526401	17.4	8082743	4204451	3878292
1	Andhra Pradesh	125	2431474	10186934	5103377	5083557	36.1	1149779	593145	556634
2	Arunachal Pradesh	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	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

Sl. No.	Area Name	Towns report-tings Slum	Total No. of House-holds	Slum Population			% of Total slum population to urban population	Slum Population(0-6yrs)		
				Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female
10	Himachal Pradesh	22	14385	61312	32555	28757	8.9	6509	3493	3016
11	Jammu & Kashmir	40	103633	662062	342422	319640	19.3	94204	50649	43555
12	Jharkhand	31	72544	372999	192908	180091	4.7	53465	27703	25762
13	Karnataka	206	707662	3291434	1650724	1640710	13.9	418295	212928	205367
14	Kerala	19	45417	202048	97429	104619	1.3	20327	10271	10056
15	Madhya Pradesh	303	11117764	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

Sl. No.	Area Name	Towns report-tings Slum	Total No. of House-holds	Slum Population			% of Total slum population to urban population	Slum Population(0-6yrs)		
				Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female
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	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

Sl. No.	Area Name	Towns report-tings Slum	Total No. of House-holds	Slum Population			% of Total slum population to urban population	Slum Population(0-6yrs)		
				Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female
26	Uttar Pradesh	293	1066363	6239965	3298339	2941626	14	863392	457036	406356
27	Uttarakhand	31	93911	487741	257624	230117	16	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	16002	8222	7780

ANNEXURE -2.18
STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR INDIVIDUAL SCHEDULED TRIBES, ASSAM
(As per Census 2011)

ST Name	Total	Number of HHs with at least one ST member	Total Population(including institutional and houseless population)		
			Population	Male population	Female population
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Schedule Tribes	Total	7,94,768	38,84,371	19,57,005	19,27,366
Chakma	Total	430	2,032	1,043	989
Dimasa, Kachari	Total	28,211	1,22,663	61,570	61,093
Garo	Total	30,544	1,61,392	81,278	80,114
Hajong	Total	7,868	34,689	17,608	17,081
Hmar	Total	2,794	15,745	7,964	7,781
Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam	Total	3,426	15,936	7,916	8,020
Any Kuki Tribes, including:**	Total	6,223	33,399	17,220	16,179
Lakher	Total	36	37	20	17
Man (Tai speaking)	Total	324	1,269	644	625
Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	Total	222	880	419	461
Karbi	Total	78,588	4,30,452	2,17,758	2,12,694
Any Naga tribes	Total	5,390	29,767	14,905	14,862
Pawi	Total	3	3	1	2
Syntheng	Total	5	5	2	3
Lalung	Total	41,298	2,00,915	1,00,468	1,00,447
Barmans in Cachar	Total	2,405	6,716	3,398	3,318
Boro, Borokachari	Total	2,90,517	13,61,735	6,82,931	6,78,804
Deori	Total	8,612	43,750	21,938	21,812
Hojai	Total	134	642	327	315
Kachari, Sonwal	Total	60,002	2,53,344	1,27,692	1,25,652
Mech	Total	2,380	9,883	4,968	4,915
Miri	Total	1,17,825	6,80,424	3,45,786	3,34,638
Rabha	Total	65,611	2,96,189	1,48,887	1,47,302
Singhpho	Total	533	2,342	1,175	1,167
Khampti	Total	251	1,106	566	540
Notes:-(i) ST communities returned with zero population in 2011 Census are not shown.					
(ii) All Scheduled Tribes includes figures for Generic Tribes, i.e. those who returned as Anusuchit jan-jati, Girijan, Adivasi, etc. ,iii) any kuki tribes including **					

**Biate, Biete, Changsan, Chongloi, Doungel, Gamalhou, Gangte, Guite, Hanneng, Haokip, Hauptit, Haolai, Hengna, Hongsungh, Hrangkhwal, Rangkhoh, Jongbe, Khawchung, Khawthlang, Khothalong, Khelma, Kholhou, Kipgen, Kuki, Lengthang, Lhangum, Lhoujem, Lhouvun, Lupheng, Mangjel, Misao, Riang, Sairhem, Selnam, Singson, Sitthou, Sukte, Thado, Thangngeu, Uibuh, Vaiphei

ANNEXURE -2.19

**STATE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT FOR INDIVIDUAL SCHEDULED CASTE,
ASSAM, 2011 CENSUS**

SC Name	TOTAL	Number of HHs with at least one sc member	Total Population(including institutional and houseless population)		
			Population	Male population	Female population
1	2	3	4	5	6
All Schedule Castes	Total	4,95,475	22,31,321	11,45,314	10,86,007
Bansphor	Total	3,343	16,359	8,189	8,170
Bhuinmali, Mali	Total	15,738	69,535	35,621	33,914
Brittial Bania, Bania	Total	11,733	50,598	25,777	24,821
Dhupi, Dhobi	Total	11,910	52,431	27,029	25,402
Dugla, Dholi	Total	2,050	7,991	4,091	3,900
Hira	Total	12,829	55,300	27,860	27,440
Jalkeot	Total	5,598	24,774	12,626	12,148
Jhalo, Malo, Jhalo- Malo	Total	17,385	80,376	41,620	38,756
Kaibartta, Jaliya	Total	1,53,413	6,93,219	3,53,177	3,40,042
Lalbegi	Total	333	790	404	386
Mahara	Total	414	1,822	1,020	802
Mehtar, Bhangi	Total	2,111	8,835	4,489	4,346
Muchi, Rishi	Total	18,651	77,643	39,875	37,768
Namasudra	Total	1,33,858	6,31,542	3,26,753	3,04,789
Patni	Total	41,491	1,81,904	93,599	88,305
Sutradhar	Total	14,764	66,303	34,121	32,182

Notes :- (i) SC communities returned with zero population in 2011 Census are not shown.

(ii) II Scheduled Castes includes figures for Generic Castes, i.e. those who returned as Anusuchit jati, Harijan, etc.

ANNEXURE - 3.1

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCTS OF ASSAM AT CURRENT PRICES						
New base (2011-12) series						
(₹ in Lakhs)						
Sl. No	Industry Sector	2020-21	2021-22_PE	2022-23_QE	2023-24_AE	2024-25_Proj
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	8191966	8456532	9862926	12143493	14496382
1.1	Crops	4933169	5078937	5985765	6849992	7534991
1.2	Livestock	906627	965959	1122220	1524621	1818873
1.3	Forestry & Logging	740400	702011	765222	1131565	2079541
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	1611770	1709625	1989719	2637315	3062977
2	Mining & Quarrying	2442722	5588180	5611820	5727608	5745721
A	Primary	10634688	14044712	15474746	17871101	20242103
3	Manufacturing	4028446	4693797	5193670	5946844	6660465
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and other utility services	613962	860523	947838	1065719	1218923
5	Construction	2166735	2770490	2820649	2881523	3152747
B	Secondary	6809143	8324810	8962157	9894086	11032135
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	3778776	4237243	5575146	5984965	6540819
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and services related to broadcasting	1915364	2421693	3031995	3584844	4248521
8	Financial Services	1014591	1067733	1442152	1646008	1868219
9	Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	1731168	1841281	2439124	2803047	3191456
10	Public Administration	1941718	2206446	2985858	3722626	4336181
11	Other Services	3071384	3514586	4721267	5772246	6537809
C	Tertiary	13453001	15288982	20195542	23513736	26723005
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	30896832	37658504	44632445	51278923	57997243
13	Taxes on Products	3822543	4558786	5348467	6580021	7435423
14	Subsidies on Products	739077	1071910	664251	834683	1123789
15	Gross State Domestic Product	33980298	41145380	49316661	57024261	64308877
16	Population (in '00)	348870	352390	355730	359080	362420
17	Per Capita (in ₹)	97401	116761	138635	158807	177443
D	Agriculture	8191966	8456532	9862926	12143493	14496382
E	Industry Sector	9251865	13912990	14573977	15621694	16777856
F	Service Sector	13453001	15288982	20195542	23513736	26268424
G	Taxes on Products -Subsidies on Products	3083466	3486876	4684216	5745338	6311634
GSDP		33980298	41145380	49316661	57024261	64308877

ANNEXURE - 3.2

GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCTS OF ASSAM AT CONSTANT PRICES						
New base (2011-12) series						
(₹ in Lakhs)						
SI No	Industry Sector	2020-21	2021-22_PE	2022-23_QE	2023-24_AE	2024-25_Proj
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3867451	4223306	4512614	4895941	5175759
1.1	Crops	2522695	2803839	3048737	3366604	3600610
1.2	Livestock	480836	514484	537169	568635	590842
1.3	Forestry & Logging	194351	195366	198675	200885	202375
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	669569	709617	728033	759817	781932
2	Mining & Quarrying	1987997	3443118	4063269	4748297	5522851
A	Primary	5855448	7666424	8575883	9644238	10698610
3	Manufacturing	3961311	3976229	4134346	4224643	4286155
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and other utility services	379140	478977	506714	594252	663706
5	Construction	1823309	2314232	2668703	2713981	2982105
B	Secondary	6163760	6769438	7309763	7532876	7931966
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	3778776	4237243	4242542	4360551	4522402
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and services related to broadcasting	1251098	1530115	1719614	1804261	1980485
8	Financial Services	590222	615054	631825	638473	649868
9	Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	1065496	1081583	1104437	1124619	1138320
10	Public Administration	1129563	1270994	1338559	1462392	1552584
11	Other Services	1786688	1963931	2086109	2260909	2387206
C	Tertiary	9601843	10698920	11123086	11651205	12230865
12	Total GSVA at Basic Prices	21621051	25134782	27008732	28828319	30861441
13	Taxes on Products	3752251	3122293	3644717	3592491	3862994
14	Subsidies on Products	591379	373559	573582	564951	559284
15	Gross State Domestic Product	24781923	27883516	30079867	31855859	34165151
16	Population (in '00)	348870	352390	355730	359080	362420
17	Per Capita (in ₹)	71035	79127	84558	88715	94269
D	Agriculture	3867451	4223306	4512614	4895941	5175759
E	Industry Sector	8151757	10212556	11373032	12281173	13454817
F	Service Sector	9601843	10698920	11123086	11651205	12230865
G	Taxes on Products -Subsidies on Products	3160872	2748734	3071135	3027540	3303710
GSDP		24781923	27883516	30079867	31855859	34165151

ANNEXURE - 3.3

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCTS (NSDP) OF ASSAM AT CURRENT PRICES						
New base (2011-12) series						
(₹ in Lakhs)						
SI No	Industry Sector	2020-21	2021-22 PE	2022-23 QE	2023-24 AE	2024-25 Proj
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7681804	7889364	8968642	9728897	10281814
1.1	Crops	4500050	4597151	5316304	5798460	6149050
1.2	Livestock	896526	954296	1061999	1160006	1231374
1.3	Forestry & Logging	735553	696198	749198	756147	760823
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	1549675	1641719	1841141	2014284	2140567
2	Mining & Quarrying	1920713	4639088	4710748	5079716	5158183
A	Primary	9602517	12528452	13679390	14808613	15439997
3	Manufacturing	3512731	4103550	4661449	5423633	6014837
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and other utility services	412688	579857	612850	712779	813848
5	Construction	1977177	2550206	2603232	2815377	2943641
B	Secondary	5902595	7233613	7877531	8951789	9772326
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	3580434	4005814	5148910	5800487	6448350
6.2	Hotel and restaurants	63087	106688	136864	223505	260562
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and services related to broadcasting	1287422	1750547	1975284	2221024	2422748
8	Financial Services	988229	1039254	1243169	1403523	1524215
9	Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	1352002	1410197	1701222	1920933	2086325
10	Public Administration	1617617	1839937	2216353	2626527	2950584
11	Other Services	2918830	3341168	4281138	5280208	6101686
C	Tertiary	11744533	13386917	16566076	19252702	21533908
12	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	27249645	33148982	38122997	43013104	46746231
13	Taxes on Products	3822543	4558786	5348467	6580021	7435423
14	Subsidies on Products	739077	1071910	664251	834683	1123789
15	Net State Domestic Product	30333111	36635858	42807213	48758442	53057865
16	Population (in '00)	348870	352390	355730	359080	362420
17	Per Capita (in ₹)	86947	103964	120336	135787	146399
D	Agriculture	7681804	7889364	8968642	9728897	10281814
E	Industry Sector	7823308	11872701	12588279	14031505	14930509
F	Service Sector	11744533	13386917	16566076	19252702	21533908
G	Taxes on Products -Subsidies on Products	3083466	3486876	4684216	5745338	6311634
NSDP		30333111	36635858	42807213	48758442	53057865

ANNEXURE - 3.4
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCTS (NSDP) OF ASSAM AT CONSTANT PRICES
New base (2011-12) series
(₹ in Lakhs)

SI No	Industry Sector	2020-21	2021-22_PE	2022-23_QE	2023-24_AE	2024-25_Proj
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3518384	3855913	4291098	4762233	5094261
1.1	Crops	2236038	2500975	2861452	3261622	3565711
1.2	Livestock	473248	506771	529456	560898	583104
1.3	Forestry & Logging	190751	191514	198207	200762	201798
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	618347	656653	701983	738951	743648
2	Mining & Quarrying	1607294	2784558	2807516	3634188	4463411
A	Primary	5125678	6640471	7098614	8396421	9557672
3	Manufacturing	3537689	3534393	3551272	3583251	3621299
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and other utility services	213634	264962	382277	481450	588034
5	Construction	1648633	2122068	2167124	2507902	2770811
B	Secondary	5399956	5921423	6100673	6572603	6980144
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	3623764	4058810	4067598	4261802	4362258
6.2	Hotel and restaurants	66474	112284	117214	120819	131305
7	Transport, Storage, Communication and services related to broadcasting	760171	1029749	1240466	1323539	1549856
8	Financial Services	569156	593427	621066	638095	648965
9	Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	788308	793996	913767	986480	1038813
10	Public Administration	864185	994492	1253219	1448481	1511180
11	Other Services	1667164	1839236	2042404	2229265	2331666
C	Tertiary	8272748	9309710	10138520	10887662	11442738
12	Total NSVA at Basic Prices	18798382	21871604	23337807	25856686	27980554
13	Taxes on Products	3752251	3122293	3644717	3592491	3862994
14	Subsidies on Products	591379	373559	573582	564951	559284
15	Net State Domestic Product	21959254	24620338	26408942	28884226	31284264
16	Population (in '00)	348870	352390	355730	359080	362420
17	Per Capita (in ₹)	62944	69867	74239	80440	86320
D	Agriculture	3518384	3855913	4291098	4762233	5094261
E	Industry Sector	7007250	8705981	8908189	10206791	11443555
F	Service Sector	8272748	9309710	10138520	10887662	11442738
G	Taxes on Products -Subsidies on Products	3160872	2748734	3071135	3027540	3303710
	NSDP	21959254	24620338	26408942	28884226	31284264

Annexure – 5.1

Scheme wise target and achievement of different schemes for the last 3 years

Year	Name of scheme	Types of scheme	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Financial Target	Financial Achievement	Remarks
2019-20	Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY)	CSS	220 Cluster	220 Cluster	Rs.1437.05 lakh	Rs.1437.05	
2020-21			220 Cluster	220 Cluster	Rs.1113.17756	Rs.1105.64282	
2021-22			220 Cluster	220 Cluster	Rs.643.46898	Nil	Fund not received till date

Year	Name of scheme	Types of scheme	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Financial Target	Financial Achievement	Remarks
2019-20	Majuli as Organic Hub	SOPD-G	25 Cluster	25 Cluster	Rs.1,80,43,500	Nil	Fund not received till date
2020-21			25 Cluster	25 Cluster	Rs.1,35,91,750	Nil	
2021-22			25 Cluster	25 Cluster	Rs.83,64,750	Nil	

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

Annexure – 5.2

Area, Production and Average Yield of some Major Horticultural Crops of Assam for the year 2021-22 and 2022-23

Sl. No.	Name of Crops	2021-22 (Final)			2022-23		
		Area in Hectare	Production in M. T.	Average Yield in Kg./Hect	Area in Hectare	Production in M. T.	Average Yield in Kg./Hect
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. FRUIT CROPS							
1	Banana	50292	950697	18904	50300	956435	18998
2	Pineapple	16314	311331	19083	17214	344263	19999
3	Orange	12630	175415	13889	12680	179168	14130
4	Papaya	8328	172076	20662	8571	177523	20712
5	Assam Lemon	15899	157320	9895	16058	160339	9985
6	Gauva	5882	129345	21990	5922	130225	21990
7	Litchi	6125	60576	9890	6223	61601	9899
8	Jackfruit	22511	212160	9425	22586	217051	9610
9	Mango	4832	63631	9425	4856	63983	13176
10	Mousambi	185	2906	15708	385	6065	15731
11	Other Fruits	4902	48995	9995	4922	49811	10120
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS		148910	2304667	15477	150793	2367226	15699
B. TUBER							
1	Potato	101244	731287	7223	103640	773369	7462
2	Sweet Potato	4985	27714	5559	5078	28081	5530
3	Tapeoca	3376	33057	9791	0	33386	9857
Total Tuber Crops		109605	792058	7226	108718	834836	7679
C. SPICES CROPS							
1	Dry Chillies	20524	20470	997	20657	21070	1020
2	Dry Turmeric	16855	21459	1273	16927	23529	1390
3	Onion	7950	88149	11088	8343	92774	11120
4	Ginger(Fresh)	17499	163209	9327	18096	169921	9390

5	Garlic	10805	69422	6425	10913	71316	6535
6	Coriander	30893	33827	1095	31003	34041	1098
7	Black Pepper	3658	8200	2242	3754	8630	2299
8	Other Spices	5708	7905	1385	5765	8215	1425
TOTAL SPICES		113892	412641	3623	115458	429498	3720
D. VEGETABLE CROPSS							
1	Kharif Vegetables	90904	1784627	19632	90993	1808395	19874
2	Rabi Vegetables	205426	3972928	19340	206397	4004927	19404
TOTAL VEGETABLES		296330	5757565	19430	297390	5813322	19548
E. PLANTATION CROPS							
1	Areca Nut	67053	96959	1446	67479	102433	1518
3	Copra	20723	49735	2400	20819	52464	2520
Total Plantation		87776	146694	3846	88298	154897	4038
F.Flowers		5307	35592	6707	6329	35669	5636
G.Aromatic & Medicinal Plants		4620	179	38.74	4625	182	39.35

Production of Arecanut is in "000" nuts, average yield of Arecanut and copra is nos. per bearing tree

Source : Directorate of Horticulture & Food Processing, Assam

ANNEXUIRE-5.3

PROCUREMENT OF MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

(Rs. Per quintal)

Commodity	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Paddy (Common)	1470.00	1550.00	1750.00	1815.00	1868.00	1940.00	2040
Paddy (Grade-A)	1510.00	1590.00	1770.00	1835.00	1888.00	1960.00	2060
Wheat	1625.00	1735.00	1840.00	1925.00	--	2015.00	2125
Maize	1365.00	1425.00	1700.00	1760.00	1850.00	1870.00	1962
Arahar	5050.00	5450.00#	5675.00	5800.00	6000.00	6300.00	6600
Greengram	5228.00	5575.00#	6975.00	7050.00	7196.00	7196.00	7755
Blackgram	5000.00	5400.00#	5600.00	5700.00	6000.00	--	--
Lentil(Masur)	3525.00	4250.00*	4475.00	4800.00	--	5500.00	6000
Gram	3675.00	4400.00	4620.00	4875.00	--	5230.00	5335
Rape & Mustard	3600.00	4000.00*	4200.00	4425.00	--	5050.00	5450
Sesamum	5000.00	5300.00*	6249.00	6485.00	6855.00	7307.00	7830
Jute (TD-5)	3000.00	3700.00	3700.00	3950.00	--	4500.00	4750
Sugarcane	250.00	255.00	275.00	275.00	285.00	290.00	305.00

#including Bonus of Rs.200 per quintal,* including bonus of Rs.100 per quintal

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam and Farmers Portal,GoI

ANNEXURE-5.4

STATUS OF PROCUREMENT OF PADDY IN ASSAM AT MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE

Procurement Agency	Procured(In MT)						
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (1 st crop)
AFCSCCL	NA	NA	NA	NA	239370.5	348883.29	10748.72
FCI	53087.00	43181.00	39122.00	81862.00	242759	194265.8	66.36
ASAMB	10130.70	16632.806	5261.68	6665.92	5450	4461.28	174.25
NAFED	Nil	3377.00	3712.40	18407.46	53464	38993.87	666.46
NACOF	Nil	4328.00	419.52	NA	16669	5614.3	Nil
NCCF	Nil	2220.244	4194.40	12363.70	7926	5908.45	Nil
TOTAL	63217.70	69739.05	52710	119299.08	565638.5	598126.99	11655.80

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

ANNEXURE-5.5

AREA, PRODUCTION AND AVERAGE YIELD UNDER FOOD AND NON- FOOD CROPS COVERED BY CROP FORECAST IN ASSAM 2022-23(PROVISIONAL)

SI No	Name of Crop	Area (in Hect)	Production (In Tonnes)	Average Yield (Kg/Hect)
1	Autumn Rice	79074	119750	1539
2	Winter Rice	1851352	4805794	2635
3	Summer Rice	377566	1119355	2965
	TOTAL RICE	2307992	6044899	2652
4	Maize	105722	429003	4058
5	Wheat	9680	12614	1303
6	Other Cereals and Small Millets	5885	4589	779
	TOTAL CEREALS	2429279	6491105	2704
7	Gram	2568	1964	763
8	Tur (Arhar)	6052	5244	866
9	Rabi Pulses	144688	113379	784
	TOTAL PULSES	153308	120587	786
	TOTAL FOOD GRAINS	2582587	6611692	2589
10	Sesamum	12336	8606	698
11	Rape & Mustard	319451	250815	785
12	Linseed	4378	2695	616
13	Castor	736	371	495
14	Nizer	5179	3080	595

SI No	Name of Crop	Area (in Hect)	Production (In Tonnes)	Average Yield (Kg/Hect)
15	Coconut (2020-21)	20214	156651	61
	TOTAL OIL SEEDS	362294	265567	776
16	Cotton (b)	616	316	87
17	Jute (c)	56557	671320	2137
18	Mesta (c)	2943	20580	1259
	TOTAL FIBRES	60116	692216	2073
19	Banana	48868	922986	18886
20	Pineapple	15108	293989	19459
21	Orange	11252	161426	14346
22	Papaya	8431	187552	22246
23	Potato	99029	965654	9751
24	Sweet Potato	4540	26273	5788
25	Topeoca	2858	29906	10465
26	Onion	7999	91793	11475
	TOTAL FRUITS & VEGETABLES	198085	2679579	13527
27	Arecanut (2021-22)	67353	41851	112
28	Chillies	21536	22270	1034
29	Turmeric	17558	23333	1329
30	Sugercane	29148	1299006	44566
31	Tobacco	65	45	665
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS CROPS	135660	1386505	10220

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam

ANNEXURE-5.6

INDEX NO.OF AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY FOR FOOD AND NON-FOOD CROPS AND ALL COMMODITIES

(Base Triennium ending 2007-08=100)

Year	Type of Index	Food Grains	Non-Food Grains	All Commodities
2019-20	Area	102.47	115.94	107.26
	Production	157.67	134.85	147.51
	Productivity	153.86	116.32	137.52
2020-21	Area	100.89	114.99	106.49
	Production	158.23	126.75	144.22
	Productivity	156.83	110.23	135.42
2021-22	Area	100.68	114.52	106.60
	Production	134.32	132.38	133.79
	Productivity	134.00	115.59	125.51
2022-23(P)	Area	101.61	112.66	108.48
	Production	190.68	129.76	163.57
	Productivity	187.67	115.18	150.78

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

Annexure: 6.1

DISTRICT WISE AND SEASON WISE INFORMATION ON AREA IRRIGATED IN ASSAM THROUGH BARGE

(Through Govt. Surface Lift Irrigation Schemes)

(Area in Hect.)					
SI No.	District	Area irrigated during 2021-22		Area irrigated during 2022-23	
		Kharif	Rabi & Pre-kharif	Kharif	Rabi & Pre-kharif
	1	4	5	6	7
1	Kokrajhar	355	110	565	58
2	Dhubri	121	258	136	190
3	Goalpara	23	35	66	32
4	Barpeta	72	422	399	199
5	Morigaon	208	54	113	228
6	Nagaon	635	500	730	233
7	Sonitpur	11	19	344	401
8	Lakhimpur	Nil	Nil	8	0
9	Dhemaji	2	Nil	50	0
10	Tinsukia	10	Nil	35	0
11	Dibrugarh	102	10	83	10
12	Sivasagar		6	41	0
13	Jorhat	270	13	120	16
14	Golaghat	282	14	155	20
15	Karbi Anglong	Nil	194	267	0
16	DimaHasao	60	Nil	0	0
17	Cachar	15	41	947	20
18	Karimganj	Nil	65	0	0
19	Hailakandi	Nil	Nil	50	20
20	Bongaigaon	150	1	30	39
21	Chirang		Nil	0	0
22	Kamrup	141	578	827	280
23	Kamrup (M)	610	1320	840	1390
24	Nalbari	17	32	450	28
25	Baksa	1	Nil	120	10
26	Darrang	11	Nil	0	0
27	Udalguri	Nil	Nil	0	0
28	Biswanath Charali	463	5	Data merged with Sonitpur	Nil
29	Charaideo	40	Nil	60	5
30	Hojai	135	62	Data merged with Nagaon	Nil
31	Majuli	117	Nil	0	0
32	S. Salmara	Nil	25	20	40
33	W. Karbi Anglong	659	662	Data merged with Karbi	Nil
34	Bajali	196	30	Data merged with Barpeta	Nil
35	Tamulpur	Nil	Nil	Data merged with Baksa	Nil
Total: Assam		4706	4456	6456	3219

Annexure: 6.2

**DISTRICT-WISE & CATEGORY-WISE MAJOR & MEDIUM IRRIGATION POTENTIAL
CREATED THROUGH GOVT. IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN ASSAM, 2022-23**

(Area in Hect.)				
Sl. No.	District	Surface Flow	Surface Lift	Total
	1	2	3	4
1	Kokrajhar	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Dhubri	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Goalpara	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Barpeta	8336	Nil	8336
5	Morigaon	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Nagaon	Nil	37267	37267
7	Sonitpur	21681	Nil	21681
8	Lakhimpur	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Dhemaji	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Tinsukia	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Dibrugarh	Nil	4158	4158
12	Sivasagar	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Jorhat	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Golaghat	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	KarbiAnglong	4960	Nil	4960
16	DimaHasao	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Cachar	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Karimganj	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Hailakandi	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Bongaigaon	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Chirang	23504	Nil	23504
22	Kamrup	Nil	Nil	Nil
23	Kamrup (M)	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Nalbari	Nil	Nil	Nil
25	Baksa	8690	Nil	8690
26	Darrang	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Udalguri	77230	Nil	77230
28	BiswanathCharali	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Charaideo	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	Hojai	41014	Nil	41014
31	Majuli	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	S. Salmara	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	W. KarbiAnglong	0	2430	2430
34	Bajali	19850	Nil	19850
35	Tamulpur	24816	Nil	24816
Total Assam		230081	43855	273936

Annexure: 6.3

DISTRICT-WISE & CATEGORY-WISE MINOR IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED THROUGH GOVT. IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN ASSAM, 2022-23

(Area in Hect.)							
Sl. No.	District	Surface Flow	Surface Lift	Deep Tube Well	Shallow Tube Well	PMKSY-HKPP Tube Well	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kokrajhar	26909	4067	969	130	2252	34327
2	Dhubri	180	6040	1267	696	700	8883
3	Goalpara	8792	3515	3648	292	420	16667
4	Barpeta	3120	10539	1520	369	3008	18556
5	Morigaon	2536	11858	1100	604	3120	19218
6	Nagaon	3531	10783	2633	770	2504	20221
7	Sonitpur	8203	4501	4185	261	2852	20002
8	Lakhimpur	2499	1796	6140	7152	3240	20827
9	Dhemaji	1425	2312	926	2807	1680	9150
10	Tinsukia	806	2539	2563	1259	4620	11787
11	Dibrugarh	0	10092	3470	6279	1995	21836
12	Sivasagar	580	11830	2835	412	1650	17307
13	Jorhat	3920	1984	5124	474	2167	13669
14	Golaghat	2308	4548	4339	1036	1204	13435
15	Karbi Anglong	62386	2455	857	848	2400	68946
16	Dima Hasao	13698	584	0	0	0	14282
17	Cachar	14354	2704	242	118	5528	22946
18	Karimganj	9806	2290	832	24	3108	16060
19	Hailakandi	2103	2573	706	0	1012	6394
20	Bongaigaon	1320	1522	1420	597	1200	6059
21	Chirang	34277	1271	920	0	480	36948
22	Kamrup	20730	7875	2901	1383	3220	36109
23	Kamrup (M)	3827	3109	0	0	554	7490
24	Nalbari	0	3785	2848	1740	3600	11973
25	Baksa	30737	2540	420	182	840	34719
26	Darrang	17516	2008	2928	845	1175	24472
27	Udalguri	63538	360	1214	266	0	65378
28	Biswanath	11320	4474	1978	1571	2752	22095
29	Charaideo	662	2905	1035	131	1200	5933
30	Hojai	5102	11628	1187	0	240	18157
31	Majuli	1380	971	0	7552	1128	11031
32	S.Salmara	965	2819	1350	214	544	5892
33	W.Karbi Anglong	60610	3140	0	0	1200	64950
34	Bajali	2706	2690	152	196	0	5744
35	Tamulpur	18258	575	190	26	0	19049
Total: Assam		440104	148682	61899	38234	61593	750512

Annexure: 6.4

SECTOR WISE IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED IN ASSAM 2022-23 (CUMULATIVE)

Sl. No.	District	Irrigation potential created upto 31st March, 2023			
		Minor Irrigation	PMKSY- HKKP Tube wells Ph-I & II (Solar & electrical) (Completed)	Major/ Medium Irrigation	Total
		1	2	3	4
1	Kokrajhar	32075	2252	Nil	34327
2	Dhubri	8183	700	Nil	8883
3	Goalpara	16247	420	Nil	16667
4	Barpeta	15548	3008	8336	26892
5	Morigaon	16098	3120	Nil	19218
6	Nagaon	17717	2504	37267	57488
7	Sonitpur	17150	2852	21681	41683
8	Lakhimpur	17587	3240	Nil	20827
9	Dhemaji	7470	1680	Nil	9150
10	Tinsukia	7167	4620	Nil	11787
11	Dibrugarh	19841	1995	4158	25994
12	Sivasagar	15657	1650	Nil	17307
13	Jorhat	11502	2167	Nil	13669
14	Golaghat	12231	1204	Nil	13435
15	KarbiAnglong	66546	2400	4960	73906
16	DimaHasao	14282	0	Nil	14282
17	Cachar	17418	5528	Nil	22946
18	Karimganj	12952	3108	Nil	16060
19	Hailakandi	5382	1012	Nil	6394
20	Bongaigaon	4859	1200	Nil	6059
21	Chirang	36468	480	23504	60452
22	Kamrup	6936	3220	Nil	10156
23	Kamrup (M)	32889	554	Nil	33443
24	Nalbari	8373	3600	Nil	11973
25	Baksa	33879	840	8690	43409
26	Darrang	23297	1175	Nil	24472
27	Udalguri	65378	0	77230	142608
28	Biswanath Charali	19343	2752	Nil	22095
29	Charaideo	4733	1200	Nil	5933
30	Hojai	17917	240	41014	59171
31	Majuli	9903	1128	Nil	11031
32	S. Salmara	5348	544	Nil	5892
33	W. KarbiAnglong	63750	1200	2430	67380
34	Bajali	5744	0	19854	25598
35	Tamulpur	19049	0	24816	43865
Total: Assam		688919	61593	273936	1024448

Annexure: 6.5

**RENEWABLE ENERGY RELATED DISTRICTWISE PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE
OF IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, ASSAM**

SL No.	Name of District	Installation of Solar PV Pump set (In Nos.)					
		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		During	Functioning	During	Functioning	During	Functioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kokrajhar	102	102	46	145	Nil	126
2	Dhubri	20	20	28	48	Nil	43
3	Goalpara	30	30	25	55	Nil	44
4	Barpeta	75	75	105	180	2	138
5	Morigaon	Nil	Nil	2		102	91
6	Nagaon	226	226	6	232	6	183
7	Sonitpur	230	230	149	379	Nil	178
8	Lakhimpur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	129	127
9	Dhemaji	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	77	75
10	Tinsukia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	175	163
11	Dibrugarh	154	154	10	156	4	147
12	Sivasagar	45	45	85	130	Nil	130
13	Jorhat	148	148		148	4	138
14	Golaghat	57	57	39	96	Nil	92
15	KarbiAnglong	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	114	65
16	DimaHasao	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
17	Cachar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	247	201
18	Karimganj	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	145	106
19	Hailakandi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	69	69
20	Bongaigaon	1	1	82	83	Nil	73
21	Chirang	Nil	Nil	35	35	Nil	29
22	Kamrup	221	221	114	335	32	289
23	Kamrup (M)	72	72	24	72	Nil	42
24	Nalbari	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	157	127
25	Baksa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	104
26	Darrang	72	72	3	75	Nil	68
27	Udalguri	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
28	BiswanathCharali	Nil	Nil	175	175	Nil	148
29	Charaideo	Nil	Nil	94	94	Nil	94
30	Hojai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24
31	Majuli	Nil	Nil	66	66	18	63
32	S. Salmara	Nil	Nil	48	48	Nil	48
33	W. KarbiAnglong	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	32
34	Bajali	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
35	Tamulpur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0
Total: Assam		1453	1453	1050	1050	1283	3257

Annexure - 6.6

**RENEWABLE ENERGY RELATED PERFORMANCE OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT
(DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL PROGRESS)**

Installation of Solar PV pump set under RIDF

Sl. No.	District	Progress (no.)		Progress (no.)		Progress (no.)		Progress (no.)	
		During 2019-20	Cumulative	During 2020-21	Cumulative	During 2021-22	Cumulative	During 2022-23	Cumulative
1	Baksa	105	105	82	187	180	367	188	0
2	Barpeta	580	703	340	1043	289	1332	385	0
3	Biswanath	100	120	84	204	126	330	176	0
4	Bongaigaon	157	168	106	274	178	452	263	0
5	Cachar	44	44	61	105	0	105	0	0
6	Chirang	90	90	34	124	174	298	214	0
7	Charaideo	48	50	15	65	9	74	9	0
8	Darrang	632	683	474	1157	59	1216	99	0
9	Dhemaji	107	143	3	146	136	282	152	0
10	Dhubri	263	305	21	326	191	517	191	0
11	Dibrugarh	39	39	15	54	6	60	6	0
12	Dima Hasao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Goalpara	369	379	199	578	338	916	525	0
14	Golaghat	89	109	14	123	52	175	52	0
15	Hailakandi	12	12	20	32	0	32	0	0
16	Hojai	174	304	259	563	522	1085	509	0
17	Jorhat	21	27	23	50	6	56	6	0
18	Kamrup (M)	9	11	3	14	0	14	3	0
19	Kamrup (R)	55	57	79	136	50	186	84	0
20	KarbiAnglong	13	13	127	140	24	164	24	0
21	Karimganj	6	6	13	19	0	19	0	0
22	Kokrajhar	350	350	119	469	228	697	248	0
23	Lakhimpur	76	76	17	93	108	201	121	0
24	Morigaon	305	520	202	722	643	1365	790	0
25	Majuli	28	31	12	43	0	43	0	0
26	Nagaon	512	569	206	775	298	1073	318	0
27	Nalbari	39	41	63	104	76	180	94	0
28	Sivasagar	39	40	6	46	31	77	31	0
29	Sonitpur	52	52	56	108	43	151	43	0
30	Tinisukia	122	137	22	159	8	167	8	0
31	Udalguri	504	511	185	696	198	894	222	0
32	South Salmara	339	351	153	504	100	604	144	0
33	West Karbi Anglong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam		5279	6046	3013	9059	4073	13132	4905	0

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Assam

Annexure: 7.1

LOSS DUE TO DISASTER IN ASSAM DURING 2023

Sl. No.	District	Human live lost (In Nos.)					Livestock lost in flood		Livestock lost in flood (Rs. In Lakh)	Agricultural lost in Flood (Rs. in lakh)	Property lost (House damaged) (Rs. in lakh)
		Flood	Storm/Thunderstorm	Lightning	Land Slide	Others	Cattle	Poultry			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Kokrajhar	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	-	7.99	1.24
2	Dhubri	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
3	Goalpara	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	-	134.73	-
4	Barpeta	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	64.18	0.44
5	Morigaon	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	16.24	-
6	Nagaon	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	-	8.76	-
7	Sonitpur	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	-	65.79	-
8	Lakhimpur	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.04	10.12	20.93
9	Dhemaji	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	-	133.03	34.92
10	Tinsukia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
11	Dibrugarh	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	-	71.32	1.20
12	Sivasagar	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	-	88.33	11.36
13	Jorhat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	19.98	0.16
14	Golaghat	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	54.23	2.88
15	Karbi Anglong	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
16	Dima Hasao	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	39.23
17	Cachar	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
18	Karimganj	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
19	Hailakandi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
20	Bongaigaon	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	-	11.56	-
21	Chirang	0	1	3	0	0	10	80	0.48	16.24	87.40
22	Kamrup	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	315.78	0.52
23	Kamrup Metro	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-
24	Nalbari	2	0	0	0	0	27	600	2.35	51.68	72.51
25	Baksa	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0.40	2.72	12.64
26	Darrang	1	0	2	0	0	37	130	1.77	636.19	53.84
27	Udalguri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
28	Biswanath	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	-	78.88	0.04
29	Charaideo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	12.07	-
30	Hojai	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
31	W K Anglong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
32	Majuli	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	0.04
33	South Salmara	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
34	Bajali	0	0	0	0	0	0	764	0.76	-	14.77
35	Tamulpur	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	28.73
Assam		18	14	38	1	0	85	1574	5.80	1799.82	382.85

Source: Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA)

Annexure 8.01
FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF AWP FOR THREE YEARS
(Rs. In Lakh)

DETAILS	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
AWP Allocation	384	3867	4267
S&FRP submitted to PCU	274	634	1900
Fund released by PCU	173	360	228
Expenditure incurred	173	210	148
UC submitted	173	210	148

Annexure 8.02
PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER PFMS UNDER RKVY RAFTAAR (1ST INSTALLMENT)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the component	Financial (In Lakhs)		Remarks
			Target		
1	2020-21	Skill Development Programme at RILEM-Assam (on going project)	80	32.89861	Completed
2	2021-22	Mobile Veterinary Clinic/Animal Ambulatory Clinic	70.00	47.97	completed
3	2021-22	Guwahati emergency and referral veterinary service (A Super Speciality 24x7 hospital)	275.00	0.00	As the project is a mega project so it has been proposed under RIDF XXVIII so, to prevent duplicacy the amount has not been spent.
4	2021-22	Medical Microwave Waste Disinfection System	68.00	68.00	Completed
5	2021-22	Animal Health Sub-Scheme (Rabies vaccination in Canines)	23.33	13.12903	38500 doses of rabies vaccine already procured and distributed to 27 districts of Assam. Another 31000 doses of vaccine are to be procured for greater interest of the public.
6	2021-22	Administrative Cost	8.00	0.9968	Work under progress.

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veretinary Department, Assam

**Annexure 8.03
PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER PFMS UNDER RKVY RAFTAAR (2ND
INSTALLMENT)**

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the component	Financial (in Lakh)		Remarks
			Target	Achievement	
1	2020-21	Strengthening of Assam Veterinary Council (On going Project)	60	57.81247	Completed
2	2020-21	Rural Sale Outlets/ Farmers Service Centers (PPP Mode)	60	60	Completed
3	2021-22	Mobile Veterinary Clinic/Animal Ambulatory Clinic	5.00	0.00	As it was the working capital per vehicle for 1 year only for 3 vehicles. But as the MVU are to be run under ESVD-MVU scheme LH and DCP of GOI, so the amount has not been utilized.
4	2021-22	Strengthening of School of Veterinary Science, Ghungoor, Silchar	110.00	82.95228	Civil work has been completed. Furniture logistics procurement yet to be done.
5	2021-22	Guwahati emergency and referral veterinary service (A Super Speciality 24x7 hospital)	90.00	0.00	As the project is a mega project so it has been proposed under RIDF XXVIII so, to prevent duplicacy the amount has not been spent.
6	2021-22	Medical Microwave Waste Disinfection System	17.00	10.90	Completed
7	2021-22	Administrative Cost	4.82	0.00	Work under progress.
		Total	346.82	211.66	

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veretinary Department, Assam

**Annexure 8.04
PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS FOR POULTRY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE
PERIOD FROM 2020-21 TO 2022-23**

Name of the Scheme	Financial						Physical		
	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement
100% Assistance to State poultry farm under CSS	---	---	---	---	---	---	Egg Production: 4,15,319Nos.	Egg Production: 4,40,215Nos.	Egg Production: 4,80,555 Nos.
	---	---	---	---	---	---	Day Old Chicks (DOC): 69,890 Nos.	DOC: 71,560 Nos.	DOC:70,580 Nos.
	---	---	---	---	---	---	Farmers Benefited: 4,725 Nos.	Farmers Benefited: 5,205 Nos.	Farmers Benefited: 5,001 Nos.
LIT Chick Distribution Programme	---	---	31.30 Lakh	100%	24.00 Lakh	100%	---	---	---
Broiler Chick Distribution Programme	95.00 Lakh	100%	32.00 Lakh	100%	24.00 Lakh	100%	Meat Production- 3.18 L Kg	Meat Production- 2.32 Lakh Kg	Meat Production- 2.90 Lakh Kg
Duckling Distribution Programme	---	---	---	---	20.00 Lakh	100%	---	---	---

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam

Annexure 8.05
ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MISSION

Sl. No.	Year	Sector	Action Plan Implemented	Fund utilized	
1	2020-21	Livestock Insurance	A total of 22264 Nos. of animals were insured under the scheme covering 10104 Nos. of beneficiaries with a Claim settlement rate of above 94%.	290.565 lakhs	
2		Poultry	65800 Nos. of LIT birds were distributed to 1645 beneficiaries 109800 Nos of Broiler chicks were distributed to 183 beneficiaries	299.06 lakhs	
3		Goat	Civil works were completed and the Goat Semen Station is under the process of acquiring logistics	229.32 lakhs	
4		Pig	Under this component Repairing, Renovation and Extension works were completed in 5 Departmental Pig Farms and Civil works of Boar Liquid Semen Lab Station in Khanapara was accomplished	186.77 lakhs	
5		Fodder	Fodder production in 22 hec. of Govt. land Establishment of Demo Fodder Plot at Govt. Livestock Farm Campus, Khanapara 1950 bighas of fodder cultivation in beneficiary land in 6 districts Total 8 nos. of silo pit in 8 nos. of Govt. farms Establishment of "High capacity Fodder Block Making Unit" by Jagial Dugdha Utpadak Somobai Samity Limited, Jagialgaon, Nagaon	166.47 lakhs	
8		Training	Training held for 3666 nos. Farmers	100.61 lakhs	
9		2021-22	-	No fund received	-
10		2022-23	Poultry	Distribution of 72,800 LIT Birds and 1,20,000 Broiler Chicks	Ongoing
11	Goat		Distribution of 2860 Goat	Ongoing	
12	Pig		No fund received	-	
13	Fodder		Fodder cultivation of perennial fodder in 5400 Bighas Moringa Cultivation in 33 hectares Distribution of 1050 nos. of chaff cutters Training of 330 DCS members and 3300 farmers	Ongoing	
14	Training	Training held for 2970 farmers each regarding poultry, piggery and goatery farming	Ongoing		

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veretinary Department, Assam

**Annexure 8.06
PRODUCTION STATUS OF DEPARTMENTAL FODDER FARM**

Sl. No.	Name of Fodder Farm	Year of Production	Green grass in Quintal	Roots in Nos.	Amount deposited in Govt. Head
1	Fodder Demonstration Farm Barbarijhar, Barpeta	2020-21	17	----	3400
		2021-22	15	2000	3500
		2022-23	20	-----	4000
2	Fodder Demonstration Farm Sonapur, Kamrup (M)	2020-21	20	4200	6100
		2021-22	15	1000	3500
		2022-23	18	3000	6000
3	Fodder Demonstration Farm Sariahtoli, Nalbari	2020-21	5	1000	150
		2021-22	35	-----	7000
		2022-23	14	-----	2800
4	Head Quarter (under F.O.D.)	2020-21	35	8000	11000
		2021-22	16	9800	8000
		2022-23	47	6500	12650
5	Regional Seed Farm Matia, Dist. Goalpara	2020-21	20	2000	6000
		2021-22	25	2000	7000
		2022-23	20	1000	5000

Annexure 8.07
ACHIEVEMENT OF AI FOR THE YEAR 2022-23

SI No	District	Annual AI Target	AI done	Target Achievement %	Calf born Hard Copy	WAMUL CALF BORN	TOTAL CALF BORN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hojai	25440	38862	152.76	5074	10972	16046
2	Lakhimpur	11295	17139	151.74	4940	3545	8485
3	Morigaon	31902	47619	149.27	7354	9917	17271
4	Majuli	1567	2275	145.18	118	481	599
5	Goalpara	19179	26954	140.54	5226	4219	9445
6	Barpeta	72121	89414	123.98	15988	14283	30271
7	Kamrup	43037	52190	121.27	7907	12522	20429
8	Jorhat	15438	16351	105.91	3687	3202	6889
9	Nagaon	61720	59381	96.21	9118	13154	22272
10	South Salmara	6717	6369	94.82	2730	0	2730
11	Baksa	12986	11798	90.85	3451		3451
12	Nalbari	37251	33814	90.77	9936	3242	13178
13	Sibsagar	9439	8562	90.71	3278	1813	5091
14	Bongaigaon	40224	34289	85.25	12930	0	12930
15	Kokrajhar	11410	9565	83.83	2154	0	2154
16	DARRANG	45196	37084	82.05	12432	2857	15289
17	Udalguri	13035	10582	81.18	3770	0	3770
18	Golaghat	15508	12233	78.88	3846	1807	5653
19	Chirang	12445	9281	74.58	3314	0	3314
20	West KarbiAnglong	3343	2399	71.76	1171	0	1171
21	Karimganj	10796	7531	69.76	3637	0	3637
22	DHUBRI	28379	19726	69.51	7018	0	7018
23	Kamrup (M)	27635	18656	67.51	5082	0	5082
24	Dibrugarh	12303	8189	66.56	3737	0	3737
25	Hailakandi	17556	11293	64.33	4496	0	4496
26	Tinsukia	18030	11313	62.75	3537	0	3537
27	Sonitpur	60937	37435	61.43	12040	4820	16860
28	Cachar	23007	13896	60.40	5499	0	5499
29	KarbiAnglong	9007	4387	48.71	1556	0	1556
30	Biswanath	19346	8799	45.48	4827	0	4827
31	Soraideu	4137	1761	42.57	487	0	487
32	DHEMAJI	5845	2386	40.82	519	0	519
33	DimaHasao	3719	293	7.8	39	0	39
	Total	729950	671826	92.03	170898	86834	257732

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veretinary Department, Assam

Annexure 8.08
Physical Status of Livestock Health and Disease Control Program (LHDCP)

A. Animal Tagging & Registration (As per Mid Term Survey Report 2021-22)		
Target Population	Ear-Tagged (Actually done on field)	Field Achievement %
66,78,567	68,46,839	102.52

B. FMD Vaccination (Rd-2) (As per Mid Term Survey Report 2021-22)		
Target Population	Actual vaccination done on field	Field Vaccination Achievement %
66,78,567	62,55,889	93.67

C. Brucella Vaccination (Rd-1) (As per Mid Term Survey Report 2021-22)		
Target Population	Actual vaccination done on field	Field Vaccination Achievement %
6,85,780	5,66,983	82.68

D. CSF Vaccination (Rd-1) (As per Mid Term Survey Report 2022-23)		
Target Population	Actual vaccination done on field	Field Vaccination Achievement %
6,00,000	5,79,167	96.53

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam

Annexure - 8.09

Vaccine Production Status of Biological Production Unit in Previous Years

Previous Year Vaccine Production at IVB							
Year	RD-R2B	RD-F1	DP	CSF	BQ	HS	Anthrax
2020-2021	38400	0	191500	25830	29560	25320	25400
2021-2022	0	0	41750	3820	42520	54150	0
2022-2023	137000	0	210000	21700	30140	35480	0

Previous Year Vaccine Distribution at IVB							
Year	RD-R2B	RD-F1	DP	CSF	BQ	HS	Anthrax
2021-2022	0	0	78600	4880	44940	33680	1750
2022-2023	25900	0	107200	25170	43060	54800	0

Production and distribution of Vaccine for the year 2023-2024 as on July 2023

Name of the vaccine	Brought forward	Total production	Total Stock	Distribution
HS Vaccine	5220	12380	17600	15960
BQ Vaccine	1180	19420	20600	11000
Anthrax Spore	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
FD Duck Plague	102400	0	102400	59600
Lap. Swine Fever	5910	0	5910	3520
RD FI	Nil	25750	25750	24200
RD R2B	46400	13000	59400	49400
TOTAL	161110	70550	231660	163680

Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Department, Assam

Annexure -8.10
REGIONAL CHICK PRODUCTION CUM DEMONSTRATION FARM AND GOVT. POULTRY FARM
 PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE BIRUBARI FOR THE YEAR 2022-23

Sl. No.	Particulars	physical		Financial		Remarks
		Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	
1	Day Long Training Programme	24 Nos.	12 Nos.	Nil	Nil	Lack of beneficiary Availability
2	Nos. Of Participants (Approx. 12 Participants in each batch)	288 Nos.	156 Nos.	Nil	Nil	

Annexure - 8.11

INSTITUTE OF FARM MANAGEMENT, RANI:

Sl. No.	Year and name of Schemes/programmes State/ Central Sector	State Sector				Central Sector				Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Remarks
		Physical		Financial		Physical		Financial			
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
1	2020-21 Holding of Farmers Training & extension Programme (State Sector)	320 trainees to be trained	320 trained	29.90L	29.90L	320 trainees to be trained	320 trained	99.99L	99.99L	NIL	
2	2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The financial achievement for State Sector during the year 2020-21 was achieved in 2021- 22 due to Covid- 19 pandemic.
3	2022-23 Holding A.I. technicians training programme (MAITRI) under Rastriya Gokul Mission (Central Sector) for the State Meghalaya, Shillong	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	75 trainees to be trained	48 trained	12.5L	12.5L	NIL	
	Farmers training under SOPD	120 trainees to be trained	120 trained	15.50L	15.50L						Ongoing
	Vety. Field Assistant 1 year Diploma in Elementary Knowledge of A.H. & Vety. Sc.	200 trainees to be trained									

Annexure - 8.12

FODDER SECTOR:-

Detail activities relevant to your establishment for the year 2020-20, 2021-22 and 2022-23

Sl. No.	Financial year	Banner		Name of activities	Financial			Physical Achievement (Nos.)					Total District	Remarks	
		Central Govt.	State Govt.		Total fund received			Beneficiaries (Nos.)			Units				
					CS	SS	Total (Rs. In lakh)	GEN	SCS	PTSP	Total	Units/Beneficiary			Total Unit
1	2020-21	1	NLM	Pilot Project for Moringa Cultivation (Individual Farmer/Beneficiary)	8.91	0.99	9.90	33	0	0	33	Perennial fodder of 1 Ha/District	33 ha	33	
				Conservation of Fodder through Post Harvest Technologies	55.14	6.12	61.26	735	210	105	1050	50 nos./districts	1050	21	
				Refresher training Programme on feed & fodder	18.00	2.00	20.00	330	0	0	330	10 nos./districts	330	33	
				Exposure training programme to Dairy Farmers	27.00	3.00	30.00	330	0	0	330	10 nos./districts	330	33	
				Awareness Workshop & introductory Training to Marginal Farmers Youth of Rural Areas	45.00	5.00	50.00	3300	0	0	3300	100 nos./districts	3300	33	

Economic Survey, Assam, 2023-24

Sl. No.	Financial year	Banner		Name of activities	Financial			Physical Achievement (Nos.)					Total District	Remarks	
		Central Govt.	State Govt.		Total fund received			Beneficiaries (Nos.)		Units					
					CS	SS	Total (Rs. In lakh)	GEN	SCSP	TSP	Total	Units/ Beneficiary			Total Unit
2				Fodder production from non-forest wasteland (SCSP)	194.40	21.60	216.00	0	3780	1620	5400	200 bigha in each district	5400 Bigha	27	
		2. SOPD	Total	348.45	38.71	387.16									
				Seed distribution for progressive Dairy Farmers in Assam including Government Farms under SOPD 2020-21			47.50				3550	20 districts + FOD govt. Fodder and Dairy Department	3550	20	Completed
3	2021-22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	2022-23		1. SOPD	Fodder Seeds and Fertilizers distribution among progressive dairy farmers under SOPD-G (2022-23)			44.46				4811	23 districts +FDO govt. Fodder Farms and Dairy Dept.	4811	23	Ongoing

Annexure- 9.1
SCHEME WISE PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER STATE SECTOR FOR THE
LAST THREE YEARS (2020-21 TO 2022-23)

SI No	Item	Unit	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
			Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.
	General							
1	Fish production	lakh ton	3.94	3.93	4.32	4.17	4.55	4.43
2	Seed production	million nos	9995	8668	10831	18219	25534	20843
	Fish & Fish Seed farming							
	Input and Material for fish and fish seed production in departmental farm	No of farms	15	16	5	5	16	8
	Beneficiaries	Nos	-	-	-	-		
	Development of water bodies under co-operative societies (SCSP)	Ha	14.00	7.50	14.00	12.83	-	-
		SHGs/ Societies	14	7	11	11	-	-
3	Fishery Eco-tourism Development (GNB tank, Guwahati)	Unit	-	-	Completed During 2021-22		-	-
	Upgradation and renovation of Departmental Farms (Boalia Farm, Dhubri and Upohupara Farm, Darrang)	Nos					4	2
	Fish Culture input support for Gorukhuti Bohumukhi Krishi Prakalpa, Darrang						9.5	9.5
	SOPD-TSP							
4	Fish culture input in exsiting pond	Ha			96	-	-	-
	Grants in Aid to AFDC	No. of beel	17	-	-	-	-	-
	Fishery Extension Service							
5	Celebration of fish farmers day	Events	-	15	-	-	-	-
	Honorarium of Matsya Mitra as support extension workers	Nos of matsya Mitra	77	77	75	75	75	75

6	Marketing & Transport							
	Establishment of Fish Retail Outlet	Nos	3	2	1	1	-	-
	Wholesale Fish Market (NFDB State Share)	Nos (under construction since 2016-17)	4	-	-	-	-	3
	Hygienic fish market (State Plan)		3	-	-	-	-	3
7	FFDA Salary							
	Salary for FFDA staff	Nos. of employees	-	-	40	40	39	39
8	Rural Infrastructure Devt. Fund (RIDF)							
	Development of Departmental Farm, RIDF-XXI (Total Target-5)	Nos	-	-	-	2	-	-
	Construction of new individual ponds- (General and ST/SC): RIDF-XXIII	Ha	892.50		945.80		-	-
	Beneficiary	Nos	9090	6442.00	-	-	-	-
	Construction of village Community tank under RIDF-XXIII	Ha	327.25		378.00		-	-
	Beneficiary	Community	385	290	-	365	-	-
	Mini Fish Feed Mill	Nos	-	-	-	-	44	44
	Medium Fish Feed Mill	Nos	-	-	-	-	5	5
	3-wheelers vehicles with insulated ice-box	Nos	-	-	-	-	351	351
	4-wheelers vehicles with insulated ice-box	Nos	-	-	-	-	70	70

Source: Department of Fisheries, Assam

Annexure- 9.2
COMPONENT WISE PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES"PRIME MINISTER MATSYA SAMPADA
YOJANA-PMMSY" FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS (2020-21 TO 2022-23)

Item	Unit	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.
Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)							
<i>PMMSY / Blue Revolution - Integrated Development & Management of Fishes</i>							
Construction of New Pond under NEH	Ha	205	204	100	99	400	383.75
Construction of new rearing area	Ha	100	98.32	100	98.09	240	226.74
Construction of fin fish hatcheries	No.	10	10	16	15	50	47
Fingerling stocking in wetland/ Beels	Ha.	1580	691.5	280	128	550	491
Matsya Seva Kendra	No.	-	-	-	-	3	3
Recirculatory Aquaculture System (RAS)- Gen	Unit	10	9	4	2	-	-
beneficiary	No.	10	8	-	-	-	-
Establishment of Medium RAS	Unit	10	9	15	10	-	-
beneficiary	No.	10	9	-	-	-	-
Medium Biofloc culture system	Unit	7	7	25	20	-	-
Small Biofloc culture system	Unit	33	32	150	141	-	-
Installation of Cage	No.	150	20	-	-	-	-
Pen culture	Ha	60	38	60	39.75	90	72.9
Cold Storage (10 ton)	No.	-	-	4	2	-	-
Ice Plant (10 ton)	No.	-	-	5	3	-	-
Refrigerated Vehicles	No.	10	4	-	-	-	-
Insulated Vehicles	No.	5	3	-	-	-	-

Annexure- 9.2
COMPONENT WISE PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES "PRIME MINISTER MATSYA SAMPADA YOJANA-PMMSY" FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS (2020-21 TO 2022-23)

Item	Unit	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.
Motor cycle with Ice box	No.	100	95	100	92	-	-
Cycle with Ice Boxes	No.	500	394	437	321	-	-
E-rickshaw with Ice box	No.	135	115	50	48	-	-
Live fish vending center	No.	10	6	-	-	-	-
Mini Fish Feed Mills (2 ton per day)	No.	15	14	34	29	35	33
Medium Fish Feed Mills (8 ton per day)	No.	-	-	-	-	3	3
Large Fish Feed Mills (20 ton per day)	No.	-	-	-	-	1	1
Fish Feed Plants	No.	4					
Fish KIOSK	No.	22	13	22	22	20	18
Boats and Nets for Fishermen	No.	61	46	-	-	50	48
Livelihood support for Fishers	No.	20000	17467	21000	11074	21000	20314
Fingerling stocking in beels	Ha	1580	641.5	-	-		
Input for Integrated Farming	Ha	200	168.95	-	-	225	194.55
Integrated Ornamental Unit	Unit			5	5	3	3
Recreational Fishery	No.			14	13		
Backyard Ornamental Unit				80	58	40	35
Ornamental Fish Rearing Unit	No.	20	16	-	-		
Inputs for Freshwater Aquaculture	Ha	205	204	100	99	400	277.25
National welfare fund for Fishermen (NWFF) / PMSBY-GAIS							
Fishermen Insurance	Nos. of fishers	-	-	154987	154987	-	155000
Kishan Credit Card (KCC)	Nos.	-	-	250000	7174	-	7601

Source: Department of Fisheries, Assam

**Annexure- 9.3
PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ESTIMATES OF THE SCHEMES PROPOSED TO BE
UNDERTAKEN DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2023-24**

SI No	Item	Unit	Tentative Target
1	Fish Production	Lakh ton	4.73
2	Fish Seed Production	Million nos	21472
3	Fish and Fish Seed Farming- General (SOPD)		
	Upgradation and Renovation of Departmental Farm	Nos. of Farm	3
	Inputs and materials for Fish and Fish Seed Production in Departmental Farm	Nos. of Farm	7
	Fisheries development in Gorukhuti Bohumukhi Krishi Prakalpa, Darrang	Nos. of Farm	1
	Establishment of a mini GIS cell and file record roon in the Directortae of Fisheries, Assam	No	1
4	Fishery Extension Service		
	Honararium to Matsya Mitra as support extension workers	nos. of Matsya Mitra	75
5	Marketing and Transport of Fish		
	NFDB wholesale fish market (State share)	nos.	2
6	Centrally sponsored Scheme- Component of the "Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)		
	Fin Fish Hatchery	nos	30
	New Rearing Pond	Ha	300
	Fingerling stocking in wetlands	Ha	140
	Pen culture	Ha	50
	Three wheeler with Ice box	Nos	80
	Mini Feed Mill (2 ton/day)	Nos	20
	Fish KIOSK	Nos	25
	Fresh Watr Pearl Farming	Ha	300
	Livelihood support to fishers	Nos	21000
	Inputs for Fish Farming	Ha	470
7	Rural Infrastructure Devt. Fund (RIDF)		
	Mini fish feed mill	nos	12
	3 wheeler vehicles with insulated ice box	nos	185
	4 wheeler vehicles with insulated ice box	nos	70
8	Assam Agri Business and Rural Transformation Project (APART)		
	Demonstration of polyculture technology of fish (including paddy fish demo)	Ha	120
	Climate Resilient Paddy cum Fish Culture	Ha	294
	Technology Demonstration in Beel Fisheries	Ha	300
	Fresh Water Prawn Demo	Ha	43
	High Yielding Varities Seed Rearing Unit	Ha	100

Source: Department of Fisheries, Assam

Annexure- 9.4
SCHEME WISE FINANCIAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT UNDER STATE SECTOR
FOR LAST THREE YEARS (2020-21 TO 2022-23)

(Rs. in Lakh)

SI No.	Name of the major Scheme	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.	Target	Achv.
General Areas							
1	Head quarter Administration	194.26	0.00	8.00	2.99602	-	-
2	Fish & fish seed farming (Gen)	142.50	9.10	154.01	153.96	350.65	147.29
3	Fishery Extention Service	69.86	46.64	83.58	79.4897	128.25	116.77
4	Marketing & Transport	162.58	25.00	385.85	385.84	306.85	270.45
5	FFDA Salary (SOPD ODS)	270.00	269.28	214.45	214.45	246.28	229.63
6	Grants in Aid to AFDC	475.00	0.00	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (General)		1314.20	350.02	845.89	836.74	1032.03	764.132
SCSP							
7	Fish Seed Farming	-	-	79.99	77.51	-	-
8	Development of low-lying area/wetlands	-	-	-	-	50	-
Sub-total (SCSP)				79.99	77.51	50	0
Rural Infrastructure Devt. Fund (RIDF)							
9	Loan share (NABARD)	5036.1	870.52	1737	1737	2500	683.31
	State share	53.2	0.00	914	91	131.58	95.10
Sub Total		5089.3	870.52	2651	1828	2631.58	778.41
Grand Total		6403.50	1220.54	3576.88	2742.25	3713.61	1542.54

Source: Department of Fisheries, Assam

Annexure- 9.5

Financial targets and estimates of the schemes proposed to be undertaken during the financial year 2023-24

SI.NO	Name of Schemes	Target (Rs. in Lakh)
A	Fish and Fish Seed Farming- General (SOPD)	
1	Establishment of State Aquarium at Guwahati	80.00
2	Upgradation and Renovation of Departmental Farm	47.70
3	Inputs and materials for Fish and Fish Seed Production in Departmental Farm	13.5
4	Gene Bank for protection and Scientific Conservation Programme for Indigenous Fish Species in Assam	84.60
5	Fisheries Development in Gorukhuti Bohumukhi Krishi Prkalpa, Darrang	36.00
6	Establishment of a Mini GIS cell and File record room in the Directortae of Fisheries, Assam	2.14
7	Upgradation of Fish Farm at Guwahati University Campus	10.00
8	Fishery Extension Service	
	Honararium to Matsya Matsya Mitra as support extension workers	67.50
	Observation of National/ International important days/ Fish Festivals etc.	0.90
	Advertising and publicity expenses	4.76
	Engagement of professional organization for preparation of DPRs	90.00
9	Marketing and Transport of Fish	
	Grants in Aid to FISHFED for salary	111.60
	Grants in Aid to FISHFED for non- salary	8.46
	State Share against NFDB wholesale fish market	45.00
10	SOPD-ODS	
	Grants in Aid General (Salary)-Salary for FFDA staff	232.22
11	SOPD-TSP	
	Fish Culture inputs in existing ponds	9.45
12	Centrally Sponsored Scheme- Component of the "Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	
	Total project cost for beneficiary oriented scheme	11010.75
	Central share	5479.222
	State Share	678.803
	Beneficiary share	4852.724
13	Rural Infrastructre Development Fund (RIDF)	
	NABARD Loan share	4500.00
	State share	37.12
14	World Bank Financed APART	38.40
	(7 years project, project duration: 2018-19 to 2024-25)	(including beneficiary share)

Source: Department of Fisheries, Assam

ANNEXURE-10.1

Area of the National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries in Assam.

A	Name of the National Park/Tiger project and Wildlife Sanctuaries	Area in sq. km.
1	Kaziranga National Park& Tiger reserve and wildlife sancturies	946.75
2	Manas National Park& Tiger reserve	850.00
3	Orang Rajiv Gandhi National Park& Tiger reserve	279.13
4	Nameri National Park& Tiger reserve	200.00
5	Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	340.00
6	Raimana National Park	422
7	DihingPatkaiNatinal Park	234.26
8	Bherjan-Borajan-Padumoni WLS	7.21
9	PanidehingBird sanctuary	33.93
10	Hollongpar Gibbon WLS	20.98
11	Nambor-Doigurung WLS	97.15
12	Garampani WLS	6.05
13	Nambor WLS	37.00
14	East Karbi Anlong-WLS	221.18
15	Marat Longri WLS	451.00
16	Burhachapori WLS	239.06
17	Laokhowa WLS	70.13
18	Pabitora WLS	38.81
19	Sonai-Rupai WLS	220.00
20	Barnadi WLS	26.22
21	Chakrasila WLS	45.58
22	Barail WLS	326.24
23	Amchang WLS	78.64
24	DeeporBeel Wildlife Sanctuary	4.10
	TOTAL AREA.	5195.42
Proposed Wildlife Sanctuaries		
1	Bordoibum-Beelmukh	30.07
2	North Karbi Anglong	27.07

Source: PCCF & Head of Forest Force, Assam.

ANNEXURE-10.2
DISTRICT WISE REGISTRATION IN "AMRIT BRIKSHYA ANDOLAN" 2023

Sl. No.	Name of District	Total Registration
1	Dhuburi	315694
2	Nagaon	276045
3	Kamrup	251220
4	Barpeta	212048
5	Baksha	200168
6	Lakhimpur	180360
7	Golaghat	179986
8	Goalpara	173710
9	Cachar	170344
10	Sonitpur	169865
11	Kokrajhar	159255
12	Darang	158858
13	Udalguri	152854
14	Dibrugarh	151928
15	Sivsagar	145966
16	Nalbari	144804
17	Jorhat	144707
18	Marigaon	140670
19	Biswanath	138898
20	Tinsukia	134428
21	Dhemaji	133697
22	Karimganj	122579
23	Hojai	121619
24	Bongaigaon	113763
25	Karbi Anglong	102827
26	Charaidew	84571
27	Chirang	84106
28	Hailakandi	83659
29	South Salmara	64871
30	Bajali	51092
31	West Karbi Anglong	49156
32	Kamrup Metro	45532
33	Majuli	45147
34	Dimahasao	30038
	TOTAL	4734465

Source: PCCF & Head of Forest Force, Assam.

Annexure 11.1
STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF UAM/UDYAM UNIT SET UP IN THE STATE OF ASSAM FOR
THE YEAR 2022-23

DISTRICT WISE MSME REGISTERED IN THE YEAR 2022-2023				
District	No. Unit Registered			
	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Kamrup Metro	33704	2327	290	36321
Cachar	24601	354	23	24978
Kamrup	21534	448	42	22024
Nagoan	17235	327	17	17579
Barpeta	16198	203	8	16409
Dibrugarh	15796	406	16	16218
Nalbari	15540	426	12	15978
Tinsukia	15856	105	4	15965
Sonitpur	13852	235	19	14106
Darrang	12517	168	5	12690
Lakhimpur	11914	173	13	12100
Jorhat	11666	348	23	12037
Sivasagar	10939	229	10	11178
Golaghat	10783	210	6	10999
Dhubri	10249	149	7	10405
Karimganj	9808	166	3	9977
Goalpara	8274	125	5	8404
Morigaon	8224	86	2	8312
Dhemaji	8195	91	1	8287
Kokrajhar	7134	85	6	7225
Udalguri	7036	79	0	7115
Hojai	6861	115	3	6979
Hailakandi	6391	51	3	6445
Bongaigaon	6254	137	9	6400
Baksa	6205	36	3	6244
Biswanath Chariali	5763	76	2	5841
Karbi-Anglong	4014	64	2	4080
Chirang	3711	66	5	3782
Charaidew	3719	49	2	3770
Dimahasao	1500	16	1	1517
Majuli	1475	7	0	1482
South Salmara	1058	14	0	1072
Bajali	1033	7	0	1040
West Karbi-Anglong	722	1	0	723
Tamulpur	450	3	0	453
Assam Total	340211	7382	542	348135
N.B. Above figures are based on online report generated through UDYAM, a self registered portal for MSMEs by Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India.				

ANNEXURE- 11.2
INDUSTRIAL ESTATES AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE IN ASSAM, 2022-23

(A) Industrial Estate

District	Name of Industrial Estate	Total Area (in Bigha)	Total No. of Sheds constructed	No. of Sheds Allotted	Open Area Allotted (In Sq.Mtr.)	No. of Units Functioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dhubri	Industrial Estate, Gauripur.	10B-16L				
Kamrup(M)	Industrial Estate, Bamunimadian	56B-4K-10L	65.00	65.00	64423.76	96.00
Baksa	Industrial Estate, Belkuthi	100B				
Sonitpur	Industrial Estate, Dhekiajuli	30B	7.00	7.00	38660.41	9.00
Morigaon	Industrial Estate, Dolbari	10B			12547.19	2.00
Jorhat	industrial Estate, Jorhat	25B-2K-6L	16.00	16.00	31781.60	23.00
Tinsukia	Industrial Estate, Lahowal	16B-2K	4.00	4.00	20167.32	12.00
Nalbari	Industrial Estate, Nalbari	46B-2K-15L	19.00	19.00	58162.08	19.00
Bongaigaon	Industrial Estate, New Bongaigaon.	29B	33.00	33.00	33070.12	41.00
Lakhimpur	Industrial Estate, Rajbari	35B	2.00	1.00	37684.73	3.00
Nagoan	Industrial Estate, Senchowa	20B-4K-16L	17.00	17.00	24688.39	25.00
Sivasagar	Industrial Estate, Sivasagar	29B-4K-19L	22.00	22.00	35661.59	47.00
Tinsukia	Industrial Estate, Tinsukia	111B-3K-16L	41.00	41.00	142106.88	63.00
Tinsukia	Industrial Estate, Uluppathar Margherita	127B				
Barpeta	IDP, Patsala	100B			13106.80	
Nalbari	Industrial Estate, Nathkuchi	68B-3K			51006.00	3.00
Nalbari	IP, Jabjakuchi	46B-4K-7L			41548.10	
Nagaon	Industrial Estate, Dhing	100B				
Bongaigaon	Industrial Estate, Noapara	235B			177757.70	1.00
Darrang	Industrial Estate, Sipajhar	241B-1K-15L			240804.00	
Nalbari	IP, Banekuchi	164B-1K-16L			178863.86	
Golaghat	Agar park Dabidubi	111B-4K-9L			2000.00	
Nagoan	IPAL, Dhing	354B-11L			261693.93	
Kamrup	Industrial Estate, Bonda	9B-3K-13L	25.00	25(3464.59) SQM	9493.30	42.00
Karimganj	Industrial Estate, Badarpurghat	22B	28.00	28(5009.20) SQM	5943.30	60.00
Tinsukia	Industrial Estate, Tinsukia	15B			20074.35	9.00
Total:		2116B-9L	279.00	278	1501245.41	455
B-Bigha , K-Katha, L-Lecha						

(B) Industrial Area

District	Name of Industrial Area	Total Area	Total No. of Sheds constructed	No. of Sheds Allotted (In Sq.Mtr.)	Open Area Allotted (In Sq.Mtr.)	No. of Units Functioning
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dibrugarh	Industrial Area, Beheating	25B	8.00	8.00	31676.23	17.00
Lakhimpur	Industrial Area, Bochagaon	9B				
Sonitpur	Industrial Area, Dolabari, Tezpur	48B	5.00	5.00	62665.21	33.00
Tinsukia	Industrial Area, Doomdooma	56B-1K-17L			75436.96	1.00
Sonitpur	Industrial Area, Gotlong	7B			9367.73	4.00
Golaghat	Industrial Area, Junakinagar	54B-2K-1L			72817.64	21.00
Kamrup(M)	Industrial Area, Kalapahar	10B-2K-10L	12.00	12.00	11861.98	30.00
Goalpara	Industrial Area, Kothakuthi, Rangjuli	5B-2K				
Sonitpur	Industrial Area, Kunderbari	36B	3.00	3.00	48093.24	8.00
Darrang	Industrial Area, Mangaldoi	47B-1K-13L	18.00	18.00	58277.46	21.00
Kamrup	Industrial Area, Rani	62B	21.00	21.00	75674.82	44.00
Biswanath Chariali	Industrial Area, Sadharu	12B-0K-04L	1.00	1.00	8291.00	1.00
Morigaon	Micro Industrial Park, Jagiroad	18B-1K-1L			24370.26	22.00
Kamrup(M)	CITI Complex, Kalapahar	17B-2K-13L	16.00	16.00	14895.17	16.00
Kamrup	Industrial Area, Bamunimadian	110B	33.00	33(9667.28) SQM	16468.77	57.00
Total		518B-3K-9L	117.00	117	509896.47	275.00

B= Bigha, K= Katha, L=Lecha

ANNEXURE 14.1

District wise Distribution of Aggregate Deposit and Bank Credit of Scheduled Commercial Bank in Assam (As on March, 2023)

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

SI No.	District Name	No. of Reporting offices	Total Deposit	Total Advances	Overall CD Ratio
1	BAKSA	57	139718.66	103452.96	74.04
2	BARPETA	123	563416.91	384790	68.3
3	BISWANATH	58	205363.73	125873.17	61.29
4	BONGAIGAON	60	370620.01	232925.51	62.85
5	CACHAR	164	1041074.29	489718.79	47.04
6	CHARAIDEO	35	139370.75	64157.19	46.03
7	CHIRANG	35	167007.24	86251.91	51.65
8	DARRANG	70	291272.69	201949.37	69.33
9	DHEMAJI	46	187434.18	159603.31	85.15
10	DHUBRI	88	379666.09	214812.89	56.58
11	DIBRUGARH	183	1246564.53	656559.72	52.67
12	DIMAHASAO	31	125828.27	49478.35	39.32
13	GOALPARA	70	272443.18	163020.74	59.84
14	GOLAGHAT	121	433014.91	316247.32	73.03
15	HAILAKANDI	45	202016.72	95527.2	47.29
16	HOJAI	58	322532.68	143975.65	44.64
17	JORHAT	133	846146.08	513446.74	60.68
18	KAMRUP	172	755333.59	551629.4	73.03
19	KAMRUPMETRO	427	8371708.13	3674628.29	43.89
20	KARBIANGLONG	65	226534.19	169057.6	74.63
21	KARIMGANJ	89	463335.53	156116.66	33.69
22	KOKRAJHAR	52	382250.48	174985.83	45.78
23	LAKHIMPUR	92	343544.02	302449.96	88.04
24	MAJULI	16	58381.45	34762.12	59.54
25	MORIGAON	68	217417.07	156993.99	72.21
26	NAGAON	153	687566.47	491011.69	71.41
27	NALBARI	85	362345.42	237709.36	65.6
28	SIBSAGAR	98	564399.34	352345.13	62.43
29	SONITPUR	126	666032.28	428851.42	64.39
30	SOUTHSALMARA	12	37584.1	19447.56	51.74
31	TINSUKIA	149	838449.51	471208.84	56.2
32	UDALGURI	50	182289.48	128994.24	70.76
33	WESTKARBI	22	36683.72	32061.49	87.4
Grand	Total	3053	21127345.7	11384044.4	53.88

Source: State Level Bankers committee Report

ANNEXURE: 14.2

District wise number of reporting offices, Aggregate Deposit and Bank Credit of Regional Rural Bank (RGVN) in Assam

(Amount in Rs. Crore) (As on March, 2023)

District Name	All RRBs			
	No. of reporting Offices	Deposit	Credit	C-D Ratio
1	2	3	4	5
Bajali	5	190	52	27.6
Baksa	13	309	185	60.0
Barpeta	14	484	223	46.0
Biswanath	11	270	132	49.0
Bongaigaon	9	308	110	35.8
Cachar	21	698	182	26.1
Charaideo	10	242	122	50.2
Chirang	7	188	102	54.5
Darrang	15	422	197	46.7
Dhemaji	9	296	150	50.7
Dhubri	12	390	143	36.6
Dibrugarh	16	315	191	60.6
Dima Hasao	10	192	107	55.5
Goalpara	12	346	161	46.6
Golaghat	25	555	261	47.0
Hailakandi	9	238	82	34.7
Hojai	3	61	24	39.4
Jorhat	15	365	210	57.6
Kamrup	19	591	295	49.9
Kamrup Metropolitan	15	916	240	26.3
Karbi Anglong	30	547	554	101.2
Karimganj	17	440	114	25.9
Kokrajhar	11	312	135	43.3
Lakhimpur	20	408	255	62.4
Majuli				
Morigaon	12	288	164	56.9
Nagaon	35	869	377	43.4
Nalbari	17	522	235	45.0
Sibsagar	13	340	148	43.6
Sonitpur	26	611	309	50.5
South Salmara-Mankachar	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tinsukia	14	242	148	61.3
Udalguri	12	275	170	62.0
West Karbi Anglong	15	160	168	104.9
Assam	472	12388	5946	48.0

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Guwahati

Annexure-14.3
District wise Priority Sector Advances Achieved for the year 2022-23
(Amount in Rs. Lakhs) (As on March, 2023)

SI No.	District Name	Agri (PS) Target Amount	Agri (PS) Achieved Amount	Crop Loan Achieved Amount	MSME (PS) Achieved Amount	Other PS Achieved Amount	Total (PS) Achieved No.	Total (PS) Achieved Amount	Total(PS) Achv% Amount
1	BAKSA	13616	16271	4523	11821	4530	22046	32622	164.53
2	BARPETA	118203	35101	11444	50554	11986	55095	97641	56.94
3	BISWANATH	24069	18414	4890	15727	11545	32383	45686	113.83
4	BONGAIGAON	10145	18135	5475	35039	7470	24484	60644	128.79
5	CACHAR	44269	27509	11583	80930	21194	61151	129633	103.87
6	CHARAIDEO	34359	10115	2428	7316	1623	8567	19054	36.54
7	CHIRANG	9520	12066	3657	8893	1052	11112	22010	108.69
8	DARRANG	16448	21647	5854	28385	6026	30394	56058	136.33
9	DHEMAJI	17962	17375	5712	16003	4278	25572	37656	107.56
10	DHUBRI	64477	22980	6775	24256	9063	30702	56299	54.22
11	DIBRUGARH	60515	59408	15956	119641	14325	73417	193374	154.19
12	DIMAHASAO	11388	1862	250	3047	3793	3630	8702	61.9
13	GOALPARA	19350	20780	5705	20026	5763	27678	46569	119.84
14	GOLAGHAT	28267	43962	11256	34949	8377	50738	87288	136.14
15	HAILAKANDI	16326	6772	2309	14646	3701	13432	25119	107.43
16	HOJAI	9896	13501	6895	30334	5290	25198	49124	156.33
17	JORHAT	63872	57022	7706	100098	10615	46546	167735	153.31
18	KAMRUP	36213	43235	12453	63928	16546	81061	123709	101.11
19	KAMRUPMETRO	50343	89017	9381	970336	40844	51577	1100196	204.46
20	KARBIANGLONG	66857	22489	6467	10408	9356	27214	42253	47.11
21	KARIMGANJ	18741	11002	3555	29222	10985	31835	51209	133.21
22	KOKRAJHAR	18581	17178	8288	11973	6750	25300	35901	87.34
23	LAKHIMPUR	32065	24882	10985	36312	7742	46869	68936	109.63
24	MAJULI	8772	5622	3414	3231	1455	4609	10309	86.26
25	MORIGAON	28947	16214	6250	18117	4589	28918	38921	76.19
26	NAGAON	46599	41376	12588	63014	13290	64260	117680	100.9
27	NALBARI	17580	19082	5028	23241	6981	32306	49304	119.73
28	SIBSAGAR	32478	25125	6176	62731	5897	38755	93753	180.27
29	SONITPUR	33907	37505	7991	62005	13518	44826	113028	108.91
30	SOUTHSALMARA	1958	1718	587	2042	922	1131	4682	118.25
31	TINSUKIA	43085	51411	14544	120273	9658	49387	181342	160
32	UDALGURI	10352	12852	3465	7440	3458	16548	23750	105.93
33	WESTKARBI	36170	4871	945	641	1786	4618	7298	16.2
Grand Total		1045330	826498	224536	2086580	284406	1091359	3197485	127.07

Source: State Level Bankers Committee Report

ANNEXURE-15.1

NO. OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES BY TYPES OF COOPERATIVE IN ASSAM IN 2021-22

Sl. No.	Types of Cooperative Society	No. of Societies (2021-22)
I	II	III
1	State Level Cooperative Societies	61
2	Gaon Panchyat Samabay Samity (GPSS) Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS)	1898
3	Large Area Multipurpose Cooperative Societies	93
4	Village Council Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (VCMCS) BTC	47
5	Wholesale and Consumer Society	306
6	Women Multipurpose	2867
7	Primary Dairy	911
8	Thrift and Credit	1007
9	Poultry and Duckery	42
10	Agriculture/ Krishipam/ Farming	644
11	Primary Fishery	600
12	Primary Housing	133
13	Industrial	617
14	Marketing & Processing	243
15	Labour/ Contract/ Transport	175
16	Other Cooperative	799
17	Cooperative Bank & Branches	94
18	Livestock	844
19	SHG Federation/ Area Level Federation (ALF)	439
20	Trading	156
21	Village Organisation	155
22	Agro Producer Cooperative	51
23	Horticulture	8
24	Sericulture and Weaving	18
25	Cooperative Union	8
26	Multipurpose	464
27	Piggery	177
	Total	12857

ANNEXURE-15.2

**ALLOCATION OF FUND UNDER SOPD UNDER VARIOUS SCHEMES
FOR 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount earmarked	Amount proposed	Status of sanction	Ceiling Received
1	Major works	475.00	11.80	11.80	11.80
2	Incentive to best performing Cooperative Societies	38.00	38.00	Nil	Nil
3	Training	0.01	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Publicity	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Assistance to Other Coops	285.00	280.00	30.00	30.00
6	WIF	3755.00	811.98	811.98	811.98
7	ARGUCOM	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	RIDF (XXI &XXIII)	1116.99	814.12	814.12	392.62
9	WIF	--	--	--	--
10	Assistance to Women Coops:	15.20	15.00	15.00	15.00
11	Dairy Cooperatives	14.25	14.24	14.24	14.24
12	Software development	47.50	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Assistance to GPSS	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00
14	Assistance to ACJM Ltd. (NCDC)	1000.02	999.38	999.38	999.38
15	Share capital contribution	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00
16	Multi Commodity Building construction at Paschim Boragaon in Kamrup (Metro)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	AMC for IT	2.79	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Network bandwidth cost	2.85	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	12438.34	6345.25	5517.25	4835.75

Annexure- 16.01
MONTHLY ALLOCATION OF PDS ITEMS IN ASSAM, 2023
(DURING THE PERIOD January 2023 onwards to latest Month available)

Month	NFSA Rice (in MT)		Wheat	SK Oil
	AAY Rice	PH Rice	(in MT)	(in KL)
1	2	3	4	5
January/2023	23320.815	85356.601	5516.00	8280
February/2023	23342.165	85689.568	5516.00	8304
March/2023	23369.045	85878.505	5516.00	8304
April/2023	23395.155	85978.740	5516.00	4140
May/2023	23415.245	86119.645	5516.00	4152
June/2023	23423.260	86297.905	5516.00	4152
July/2023	23434.460	86234.995	5516.00	4152
August/2023	23386.685	85972.70	5516.00	4152
September/2023	23393.335	85604.635	5516.00	4140
October/2023	23507.890	85240.20	5516.00	4152
November/2023	Nil	Nil	5516.00	4152
December/2023	Nil	Nil	Nil	4140
Assam Total	2,33,988.055	8,58,373.494	60,676.00	62,220

AAY= Antrodoya Anna Yojona; PH= Priority Household; NFSA= National Food Security Act.

Annexure- 16.02

DISTRICT WISE FAIR PRICE SHOP HOLDER OF "AMAR DUKAN" IN ASSAM, 2022-23

District	Nos. of "Aamar Dukan"	Nos.of Fair Price Shop
1	2	3
Kokrajhar	Nil	1173
Dhubri	7	1538
Goalpara	7	1019
Barpeta	7	1621
Morigaon	6	1165
Nagaon	7	1957
Sonitpur	7	1051
Lakhimpur	7	1819
Dhemaji	7	1156
Tinsukia	6	1575
Dibrugarh	7	1662
Sivasagar	7	1225
Jorhat	7	1275
Golaghat	7	2004
Karbi Anglong	Nil	510
Dima Hasao	6	246
Cachar	Nil	2034
Karimganj	7	1155
Hailakandi	7	898
Bongaigaon	Nil	706
Chirang	Nil	522
Kamrup	7	1750
Kamrup Metro	7	776
Nalbari	Nil	785
Baksa	6	461
Darrang	Nil	1014
Udalguri	Nil	1189
South Salmara	6	433
Biswanath	6	944
Charaideo	Nil	702
Hojai	Nil	895
Majuli	6	315
West Karbi-Anglong	Nil	270
Bajali	6	345
Tamulpur	Nil	390
Assam	90	36580

ANNEXURE-16.03

DISTRICT WISE AAY, PHH AND TOTAL NUMBER OF RATION CARD AND MEMBERS AS PER ONLINE ALLOCATION AS PER ERCMS AS ON OCTOBER,2023

District	AAY Rice(In MT)	PHH Rice(In MT)	Total Cards	AAY Members (Nos.)	PHH Members (Nos.)	Total Members (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kokrajhar	813.82	2960.115	187375	73293	592023	665316
Dhubri	1055.565	4714.955	267298	111581	942991	1054572
Goalpara	615.195	2659.30	159170	60595	531860	592455
Barpeta	1052.435	4424.60	254205	101760	884920	986680
Morigaon	708.75	3047.425	186429	63939	609485	673424
Nagaon	1338.75	5786.87	308163	144326	1157374	1301700
Sonitpur	724.71	2757.13	222107	51660	551426	603086
Lakhimpur	848.75	2913.80	198520	73523	582760	656283
Dhemaji	593.11	2075.67	137445	51726	415134	466860
Tinsukia	1007.685	3077.82	241677	72536	615564	688100
Dibrugarh	953.735	3031.995	227974	71995	606703	678698
Sivasagar	661.955	1639.655	133170	49205	327931	377136
Jorhat	803.845	2205.905	178161	62847	441181	504028
Golaghat	990.395	2737.27	210769	77247	547454	624701
Karbi Anglong	353.675	1469.91	95808	30619	293982	324601
Dima Hasao	162.715	375.50	26973	13462	75100	88562
Cachar	1286.005	4869.06	308718	116262	973812	1090074
Karimganj	766.115	3638.245	224349	68008	727649	795657
Hailakandi	524.965	2095.825	126421	45070	419165	464235
Bongaigaon	558.88	2125.69	129501	56674	425138	481812
Chirang	504.07	1368.025	95549	37836	273605	311441
Kamrup	1435.455	4169.665	292219	125945	833933	959878
Kamrup (M)	245.455	2043.495	144062	19738	408699	428437
Nalbari	772.80	2143.07	157189	69234	428614	497848
Baksa	447.23	1534.44	102469	40533	306888	347421
Darrang	623.91	2892.57	166278	56751	578514	635265
Udalguri	834.89	2431.305	165797	69908	486261	556169
Bajali	259.42	709.09	50263	22486	141818	164304
South Salmara	247.695	1316.01	75468	23512	263202	286714
West Karbi Anglong	82.46	611.42	38179	5368	122284	127652
Majuli	229.635	486.39	34282	21718	97278	118996
Hojai	643.265	2669.35	126846	63802	533870	597672
Charaideo	366.695	1144.82	88150	28724	228964	257688
Biswanath	661.605	2116.25	148060	57493	423250	480743
Tamulpur	333.20	997.56	84201	24058	199512	223570
Assam	23507.89	85240.2	5593246	2063434	17048344	19111778

ANNEXURE - 16.04
ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO FPS UNDER NFSA

Year	RICE (in MT)			WHEAT (in MT)		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GOA	Distribution to FPS	GOA	Off-take by GOA	Distribution to FPS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2017	1625751.96	1600147.007	1561633.22	69379.32	69379.32	67138.38
2019	1625751.96	1613321.72	1478742.21	69372	69372	63591
2021	1626130.92	1625133.773	1378811.4168	67518	67518	67518
2022	1628984.9	1552045.480	1544574.74	69372	69372	69372
2023(Till Oct.2023)	1357445.75	1092361.549	1087347.006	60676	60676	60676

Source: Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Assam

ANNEXURE - 16.05

Number of LPG and PMUY Consumers in Assam

Item	Unit	Annual Figure(As on 1 st April)					
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Active LPG Domestic Consumers	Nos.	3290532	4626873	6380250	7114327	7368622	7932550
Prime Minister Ujjala Yojana Connections	Nos.	2	1128139	2835940	3484901	3474326	3979854

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Economics and Statistics Division, GOI.

Annexure 18.1
DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER MGNREGA IN ASSAM
DURING 2022-23

District	Employment Generated (Mandays) in Nos.				
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kokrajhar	45622	1414196	2172873	3632691	1841237
Dhubri	11856	3039	3229759	3244654	1474712
Goalpara	51568	394880	2403824	2850272	1354983
Barpeta	72772	11158	4554866	4638796	1955010
Morigaon	294274	302029	2762130	3358433	1588903
Nagaon	171893	94536	5039102	5305531	2354770
Sonitpur	91462	155005	3241698	3488165	1759173
Lakhimpur	159439	710906	2310700	3181045	1637218
Dhemaji	116472	910330	1104754	2131556	1147039
Tinsukia	25409	112546	1598323	1736278	892690
Dibrugarh	69225	197079	1539723	1806027	939563
Sivasagar	99037	170561	1395123	1664721	816921
Jorhat	93640	152485	1395258	1641383	825185
Golaghat	129018	275331	2179399	2583748	1268172
Karbi Anglong	87531	1824560	337679	2249770	1291344
Dima Hasao	6667	285705	22446	314818	126453
Cachar	159608	27471	2665357	2852436	923188
Karimganj	178564	12840	1520098	1711502	640157
Hailakandi	117832	11570	2181487	2310889	790386
Bongaigaon	96483	20787	2083698	2200968	997455
Chirang	102123	772654	977865	1852642	931856
Kamrup	169586	294618	3048653	3512857	1642701
Kamrup Metro	65482	63091	133905	262478	130472
Nalbari	78358	43849	2378315	2500522	1161205
Baksa	54074	581157	756022	1391253	755937
Darrang	71479	11600	4239841	4322920	2065394
Udalguri	98438	1072686	1414724	2585848	1364536
Biswanath	177269	410040	2042196	2629505	1394844
Charaideo	15657	11713	644176	671546	316848
Hojai	207866	40822	1990343	2239031	999113
Majuli	64817	284015	267341	616173	280828
South Salmara	7592	23463	1487295	1518350	844580
West Karbi Anglong	7198	151078	66723	224999	117641
Bajali	21993	26494	735681	784168	370665
Tamulpur	129950	358937	449510	938397	509737
Assam	3350254	11233231	64370887	78954372	37510916
Source: Commissionerate of Panchyat & Rurul Development, Assam.					

Annexure 18.2
DISTRICT WISE JOB CARDS ISSUED AND EMPLOYMENT PROVIDED
IN ASSAM DURING 2022-23

(in Nos.)

District	Job card Issued (Active)	Household Demanded Employment	Household Provided Employment	Household Provided 100 days Employment	Disabled Persons Provided Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kokrajhar	237780	102994	98123	859	220
Dhubri	313307	92153	86408	122	93
Goalpara	193199	73267	68493	502	162
Barpeta	315842	131398	124055	544	2498
Morigaon	220001	90065	84130	288	87
Nagaon	342474	154351	145523	1291	332
Sonitpur	238504	108836	99745	1327	70
Lakhimpur	241413	99675	95871	1374	165
Dhemaji	182159	87403	63732	521	183
Tinsukia	219051	79225	70986	434	60
Dibrugarh	212324	78053	68261	870	127
Sivasagar	131903	58610	55118	1053	172
Jorhat	173682	61012	54525	537	76
Golaghat	211986	81104	76098	1665	150
Karbi Anglong	135323	58718	55651	2052	60
Dima Hasao	36281	10858	9001	54	4
Cachar	322328	89430	78122	189	42
Karimganj	274709	67342	60444	307	69
Hailakandi	152927	73380	67722	188	84
Bongaigaon	147611	62799	57000	668	110
Chirang	132402	52393	50055	299	35
Kamrup	335429	104452	97743	627	125
Kamrup Metro	50104	8032	7217	152	8
Nalbari	188595	85847	79518	347	33
Baksa	164568	60599	57609	89	97
Darrang	222171	101393	95232	1533	147
Udalguri	213806	91169	85336	336	86
Biswanath	177416	81594	76261	1815	504
Charaideo	81710	24963	22775	715	39
Hojai	152774	70835	65290	251	380
Majuli	34118	22695	21633	241	23
South Salmara	148932	68960	59546	23	379
West Karbi Anglong	52865	10928	9444	9	8
Bajali	60293	22749	20652	163	238
Tamulpur	107939	39713	35782	67	15
Assam	6425926	2506995	2303101	21512	6881

Source: Commissionerate of Panchyat & Rural Development, Assam.

Annexure 18.3

**DISTRICT WISE TARGET, PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT AND EXPENDITURE
DETAILS UNDER PMAY-G IN ASSAM, 2022-23**

District	Annual Target (No. of houses)	Houses completed	Sanctioned during FY 2022-23	% of achievement against target	Utilisation of Funds (Amount in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	5
Kokrajhar	NA	18164	38212	NA	42945.05
Dhubri		30696	51410		51701.07
Goalpara		24450	39907		47821.54
Barpeta		67775	66602		93171.52
Morigaon		22507	51854		54984.74
Nagaon		29453	65692		68394.50
Sonitpur		8887	28377		26832.46
Lakhimpur		12488	35589		31419.18
Dhemaji		2123	26816		17205.18
Tinsukia		4324	15324		13171.54
Dibrugarh		6149	20527		21595.76
Sivasagar		2807	15563		14141.60
Jorhat		4754	17883		18560.33
Golaghat		8985	33849		31785.42
Karbi Anglong		5910	24319		18165.62
Dima Hasao		1105	3293		4850.53
Cachar		30435	47642		51116.94
Karimganj		19337	34444		39211.71
Hailakandi		14071	24707		25436.03
Bongaigaon		7603	45688		49846.23
Chirang		5793	22482		26830.73
Kamrup		16461	51600		50796.43
Kamrup Metro		1067	4800		3848.46
Nalbari		6346	31081		31251.06
Baksa		5305	58609		42690.90
Darrang		24377	46007		52292.60
Udalguri		7941	49867		40303.41
Biswanath		6328	25505		21416.62
Charaideo		2286	6440		6622.98
Hojai		22530	33649		34982.94
Majuli		1560	5145		5251.84
South Salmara		25831	34921		45068.63
ASSAM		447848	1057804		1083713.55

Note 1: There is no target allocated for the State, Assam under PMAY-G for the FY 2022-23. However the State has sanctioned 10.57.804 and completed 4,47,848 houses from the target of previous years during the FY 2022-23.

Note 2: MIS report available for 32 Districts during the FY 2022-23.

Note 3: Districtwise fund utilisation status data as on 30.08.2023

Annexure 18.4

DISTRICT WISE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER NATIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN ASSAM DURING 2022-23

District	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
1	2	3	4
Kokrajhar	23183	3770	1385
Dhubri	29651	7555	2091
Goalpara	21466	4553	1315
Barpeta	21002	6070	912
Morigaon	26973	4454	1515
Nagaon	53367	6360	2328
Sonitpur	25519	4145	1497
Lakhimpur	23515	3956	1528
Dhemaji	16149	2627	804
Tinsukia	23755	4367	1562
Dibrugarh	23146	3602	136
Sivasagar	18697	4054	1310
Jorhat	28824	3001	681
Golaghat	22850	3882	1255
Karbi Anglong	12319	2935	608
Dima Hasao	3553	510	95
Cachar	31051	6247	2143
Karimganj	21396	5366	1730
Hailakandi	15407	2559	849
Bongaigaon	13946	2644	690
Chirang	8942	1972	605
Kamrup	50080	4752	840
Kamrup Metro	7097	764	108
Nalbari	30813	3123	694
Baksa	23975	3866	1305
Darrang	19728	3741	1034
Udalguri	16686	4955	1412
Biswanath	24622	2539	894
Charaideo	9258	1974	564
Hojai	20229	3126	697
Majuli	6868	528	243
South Salmara	7921	2170	512
Bajali	5747	1407	139
Assam	687735	117574	33481

Source: Commissionerate of Panchyat & Rurul Development, Assam.

Annexure 18.5

DISTRICT WISE FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME IN ASSAM, 2022-23

(Rs. In Lakhs)

District	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme
1	2	3	4
Kokrajhar	829.18	132.09	48.59
Dhubri	1139.21	258.57	72.42
Goalpara	954.87	159.95	46.09
Barpeta	830.20	177.26	37.22
Morigaon	1054.46	155.80	52.91
Nagaon	2582.50	238.55	86.36
Sonitpur	959.00	145.16	53.48
Lakhimpur	1020.14	137.02	53.03
Dhemaji	712.83	89.78	27.31
Tinsukia	887.98	142.43	53.54
Dibrugarh	761.95	139.49	11.17
Sivasagar	819.62	146.91	46.59
Jorhat	1046.23	108.98	24.25
Golaghat	836.01	146.33	44.62
Karbi Anglong	490.56	103.34	21.41
Dima Hasao	127.56	18.96	3.43
Cachar	1316.04	220.07	76.08
Karimganj	926.77	185.66	60.32
Hailakandi	759.55	104.28	32.42
Bongaigaon	486.91	93.71	24.64
Chirang	381.58	71.72	21.59
Kamrup	2486.19	192.33	30.24
Kamrup Metro	340.96	29.06	4.03
Nalbari	1088.83	108.68	25.07
Baksa	1000.39	142.50	47.34
Darrang	812.42	134.02	40.71
Udalguri	641.44	173.35	48.73
Biswanath	905.35	99.99	31.26
Charaideo	394.88	71.02	20.08
Hojai	929.99	115.27	25.04
Majuli	292.29	18.64	8.07
South Salmara	445.62	83.42	18.54
Bajali	177.30	36.70	3.85
Assam	28438.81	4181.04	1200.43

Source: Commissionerate of Panchyat & Rurul Development, Assam.

Annexure 18.6

DISTRICT WISE TRAINING PROGRAMME CONDUCTED BY STATE INSTITUTE OF PANCHAYAT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SIPRD), ASSAM, 2022-23

District	Target (In Nos.)		Achievement (in Nos.)	
	Programme	Participant	Programme	Participant
1	2	3	4	5
Kokrajhar	159	6363	70	3919
Dhubri	254	10158	326	14143
Goalpara	161	6449	109	9462
Barpeta	177	7086	175	8126
Morigaon	178	7132	212	9580
Nagaon	356	14238	369	16094
Sonitpur	164	6578	169	7889
Lakhimpur	168	6720	279	12271
Dhemaji	124	4978	123	6043
Tinsukia	171	6830	196	8963
Dibrugarh	190	7598	199	9066
Sivasagar	220	8797	204	9292
Jorhat	257	10288	201	9145
Golaghat	229	8752	221	9975
Karbi Anglong	62	2475	58	2325
Dima Hasao	94	3749	3	120
Cachar	274	10966	158	8554
Karimganj	220	8812	106	5394
Hailakandi	148	5910	66	3533
Bongaigaon	144	5760	138	7290
Chirang	85	3410	108	5426
Kamrup	293	11738	379	17406
Kamrup Metro	44	1777	40	1604
Nalbari	134	5367	100	5519
Baksa	103	4104	195	8088
Darrang	147	5895	150	7187
Udalguri	105	4215	144	6895
Biswanath	160	6410	152	7740
Charaideo	100	3995	88	4242
Hojai	140	5586	90	4654
Majuli	85	3412	29	1975
South Salmara	108	4310	39	2749
West Karbi Anglong	27	1072	23	721
Bajali	81	3220	32	2063
Assam	5354	214150	4951	237453

Source: State Institute of Panchayat & Rural Development, Assam

Annexure -19.1
District wise Government and Provincialized Primary & Upper Primary Schools having Facilities, 2022-23

District	Primary School				Upper Primary			
	No.of School	Drinking Water	Boys Toilet	Girls Toilet	No.of School	Drinking Water	Boys Toilet	Girls Toilet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baksa	1280	1271	1203	1242	246	246	232	242
Barpeta	1527	1527	1479	1494	379	379	367	377
Biswanath	866	865	860	862	60	60	60	60
Bongaigaon	677	677	656	658	205	205	202	203
Cachar	1739	1686	1684	1714	255	252	249	254
Charaideo	591	589	581	591	84	84	83	84
Chirang	775	768	691	743	88	88	81	86
Darrang	973	973	947	948	79	78	76	79
Dhemaji	1136	1136	1133	1123	133	133	130	133
Dhubri	1469	1468	1406	1428	323	322	311	316
Dibrugarh	1192	1192	1155	1184	180	180	173	179
DimaHasao	689	458	650	619	136	119	129	131
Goalpara	1226	1226	1155	1207	279	279	272	276
Golaghat	1100	1098	1064	1094	180	179	175	180
Hailakandi	971	971	956	968	278	277	276	278
Hojai	746	746	746	746	122	122	119	122
Jorhat	887	887	887	887	163	163	162	163
Kamrup Metro	431	398	424	428	66	63	65	66
Kamrup	1637	1637	1546	1634	220	220	212	219
KarbiAnglong	1102	965	1018	1044	149	145	142	142
Karimganj	1499	1470	1456	1461	245	242	239	243
Kokrajhar	1296	1296	1272	1288	220	220	220	220
Lakhimpur	1447	1447	1426	1429	334	333	330	333
Majuli	404	404	395	402	63	63	59	62
Morigaon	1045	1045	965	989	235	235	223	231
Nagaon	1582	1581	1568	1570	285	285	281	284
Nalbari	813	813	769	778	129	129	125	126
Sibsagar	944	938	915	938	173	172	172	173
Sonitpur	902	902	889	897	66	66	64	66
S Salmara	315	313	288	276	56	56	53	51
Tinsukia	1000	1000	976	995	135	135	129	138
Udalguri	1064	1052	1014	1053	156	156	149	156
W KarbiAnglong	613	474	587	595	93	82	86	92
Assam	33937	33273	32761	33285	5816	5788	5646	5760

Source UDISE+2022-23

Annexure -19.2
District wise Government and Provincialized High & Higher Secondary Schools
having Facilities, 2022-23

District	High School& Higher Secondary School									
	No. of School	Drinking Water	Boundary wall /Fencing	Functional Girls Toilet	ICT Lab	Ramp	Play Ground	Library	Electricity Connection	Integrated Science Lab
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Baksa	195	195	119	180	26	190	177	193	195	46
Barpeta	304	304	185	293	72	270	236	226	304	91
Biswanath	99	99	76	90	21	99	85	98	99	33
Bongaigaon	79	79	47	78	15	79	68	51	79	33
Cachar	166	165	99	152	41	163	114	154	165	64
Charaideo	62	61	52	59	17	61	55	51	62	22
Chirang	52	52	40	50	12	51	49	42	52	27
Darrang	140	140	120	135	24	137	121	134	140	44
Dhemaji	159	159	151	155	30	156	151	156	159	56
Dhubri	159	158	99	157	48	151	135	118	159	50
Dibrugarh	158	158	123	151	32	150	129	139	158	67
DimaHasao	46	35	28	37	5	39	26	43	43	14
Goalpara	121	121	90	114	31	119	111	119	121	68
Golaghat	175	175	140	170	36	175	144	158	175	64
Hailakandi	55	55	42	51	17	55	34	55	55	30
Hojai	73	73	53	73	24	73	62	67	73	26
Jorhat	183	183	151	175	22	179	135	160	183	64
Kamrup Metro	118	116	104	115	24	117	82	104	118	54
Kamrup	276	276	186	273	45	275	244	276	276	62
KarbiAnglong	89	86	82	79	22	82	71	79	89	44
Karimganj	110	108	72	99	33	108	71	87	110	26
Kokrajhar	94	94	76	94	18	92	87	76	94	33
Lakhimpur	295	295	161	287	41	275	241	270	294	89
Majuli	74	74	41	70	7	72	64	53	74	10
Morigaon	119	119	90	112	18	116	97	94	119	61
Nagaon	225	224	165	217	58	218	177	208	225	61
Nalbari	172	172	132	168	28	157	126	166	172	62
Sibsagar	151	151	116	137	31	150	109	122	151	58
Sonitpur	110	110	79	105	25	106	88	101	110	41
S Salmara	32	32	12	31	14	29	24	27	32	16
Tinsukia	107	107	81	104	27	109	83	89	107	54
Udalguri	92	92	72	92	26	90	83	66	92	23
WestK.Anglong	42	39	33	37	11	39	39	41	42	23
Assam	4331	4307	3117	4141	901	4174	3518	3823	4327	1516

Source UDISE+2022-23

Annexure -19.3
District wise Status of Classrooms in Govt. /Provincialized Primary & Upper Primary Schools, 2022-23

District	Primary Schools		Upper Primary		Average Student Classroom Ratio	
	No.of Schools	Average No.of Classroom	No.of School	Average No.of Classroom	Primary	Upper Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baksa	1280	2.4	246	4.6	16	19
Barpeta	1527	3.0	379	4.9	25	30
Biswanath	865	3.0	60	5.7	19	31
Bongaigaon	677	3.0	205	5.3	25	33
Cachar	1739	2.4	255	4.7	31	39
Charaideo	591	3.1	84	5.4	16	22
Chirang	775	2.4	88	5.5	19	27
Darrang	973	3.3	79	5.8	26	36
Dhemaji	1136	2.3	133	4.3	19	22
Dhubri	1469	3.2	323	5.7	32	39
Dibrugarh	1192	2.7	180	5.3	18	22
Dima Hasao	689	2.1	136	3.0	8	7
Goalpara	1226	2.6	279	4.8	25	34
Golaghat	1100	2.7	180	5.6	20	21
Hailakandi	971	1.9	278	3.5	33	32
Hojai	746	2.9	122	5.4	34	42
Jorhat	887	2.9	163	4.8	16	19
Kamrup Metro	431	3.7	66	6.7	22	22
Kamrup	1637	3.0	220	5.2	19	23
Karbi Anglong	1102	3.3	149	3.8	13	19
Karimganj	1499	2.1	245	3.5	39	46
Kokrajhar	1296	2.5	220	5.5	18	24
Lakhimpur	1447	2.7	334	3.9	19	20
Majuli	404	2.1	63	3.8	14	14
Morigaon	1045	2.8	235	4.8	29	36
Nagaon	1582	3.3	285	5.5	29	33
Nalbari	813	2.8	129	5.0	20	18
Sibsagar	944	2.9	173	5.0	13	16
Sonitpur	902	3.3	66	6.4	24	35
S Salmara	315	3.1	56	5.9	37	44
Tinsukia	1000	3.3	135	6.1	20	30
Udalguri	1064	2.6	156	5.1	16	24
W KarbiAnglong	613	2.8	93	3.5	15	20
Assam	33937	2.8	5815	4.8	23	28

Source UDISE+2022-23