





## FOREWORD

The present issue of "Economic Survey, Assam 1988-89" attempts to depict an objective account of the State's economy during the year along with a review of the trends in different sectors of the economy of the State over the last couple of years. While preparing the publication due care has been taken to incorporate up-to-date data as far as possible. The publication also contains statistical tables on various subjects which have been provided at the appendix.

Comments and suggestions for improvement of the future issues of the publication would be gratefully acknowledged.

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## CHAPTER—I

### ECONOMIC SITUATION

#### National Economy :

1.1.0. The national economy which had to suffer from the adverse impact of a severe drought during 1987-88, appears to have shown encouraging performance during the current year. Due to bountiful monsoon a grand recovery on the farm front is expected during 1988-89. The performance of industrial and key infrastructure sectors also continued to be buoyant during the year under reference. In the prices front, the rate of inflation during the year has been moderate. However, the balance of payments position continued to be under pressure. Against the above background, the national income (GDP) during 1988-89 is expected to register a much higher rate of growth than that of the previous year. The rate of growth of GNP during 1987-88 was 3.6 per cent in real term (1980-81 prices).

1.1.1. The overall production of food-grains during 1988-89 is likely to touch 170 million tonnes mark, an increase of 32 million tonnes over the previous year's harvest. High levels of production have also been expected in cotton, sugarcane and oilseeds. However, production of most of the pulses appears to have remained stagnant during the year.

1.1.2. The industrial sector showed satisfactory performance in output during 1988-89. Data available upto November 1988 suggest growth in industrial production by around 8 per cent during the current year. There have also been improvements in the performance of key infrastructure sector such as coal, steel, cement, fertilisers, railways and power generation.

1.1.3. The country's balance of payments situation remained difficult during the year due to spurt in the import bill. It is estimated that the rupee value of export increased by over 24 per cent during April-December 1988 compared to corresponding period in previous year. However, imports have grown by 27.4 per cent during the same period. The provisional trade deficit, thus, widened to Rs. 6601 crores in April-December 1988 which was Rs. 1688 crores more than the deficit recorded during the corresponding period of 1987.

1.1.4. Notwithstanding the strong inflationary pressures which were generated by the set back in agriculture in 1987-88, the inflation rate last year was contained at a reasonable level. The average level of wholesale prices was up by only 5 per cent from April to January 1988-89 on a point to point basis as against 10.2 per cent over the same period last year. On the other hand, the consumer price index displayed a significantly higher increase of 8.6 per cent over the period from April to December of 1988-89.

#### Assam's Economy :

1.2.0. For the third year in succession the economy of Assam suffered heavily from the adverse effects of floods. The State experienced one of the worst floods of recent time in 1988. As a consequence the economy of the State has had to pass through considerable constraints and handicaps during 1988-89. Agriculture was the most adversely affected sector from this natural calamity, as a result of which, the prospect in this sector during the year appears to be not so bright. However, in the industrial and mineral front, the overall production performance had been more or less satisfactory. In the infrastructure sector, the overall power supply position in the State during 1988-89 remained comparatively good than that of the earlier two years. On the prices front, the current year witnessed usual upward trend in both wholesale and consumer price indices.

1.2.1. As per quick estimates, the Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) or State Income of Assam in the new series (base 1980-81) showed a growth of 5.2 per cent in real term during 1987-88 as against the nominal growth of 1.6 per cent in the preceding year. In respect of per capita income, the growth in real term during 1987-88 was 2.8 per cent. In the earlier year i. e. in 1986-87 the per capita NSDP in real term showed a fall of the order of 0.6 per cent. In view of the widespread damage caused by natural calamities during 1988, the NSDP of Assam may not show any appreciable growth during the current year.

1.2.2. The year 1988-89 is not likely to be a promising agricultural year for the State as this sector has had to suffer heavily from the onslaught of several waves of high floods. As per preliminary estimates, the production of autumn paddy recorded only a marginal increase from 4.14 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 to 4.25 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. In case of winter paddy, its production during 1988-89 is likely to be around 19 lakh tonnes as per preliminary estimates as against the achievement of 22 lakh tonnes in the earlier year.

Production of jute and mesta during 1988-89 also remained well below the production level of previous year. The index of agricultural production (base triennium ending 1969-70=100) in Assam rose to 154 in 1987-88 from 144 in 1986-87 is likely to register some fall during 1988-89 due to adverse impact on production.

1.2.3. The industrial and mineral sector of the state maintained by and large a satisfactory performance in output during 1988-89. Production of items like sugar, fertilizers, jute textile, commercial paper, petroleum products, petroleum (crude), coal and limestone registered increase during 1988 when compared with the level achieved during 1987. However, some fall in production was also observed in case of items such as matches, cement and natural gas during the aforesaid period. The index of industrial production for the State (base 1970=100) showed a rise of 3.4 per cent in 1988 as against 4.7 per cent rise in 1987 over the previous year.

1.2.4. Compared to the situation in the earlier two years, the overall power supply position in the State during 1988-89 remained more or less satisfactory. The installed capacity of power (excluding standby capacity of stand by sets) in the State stood at 484.4 M. W. at the end of March 1988 as against 409.4 M. W. at the end of March, 1986. The generation of electricity during 1987-88 was higher by 16.5 per cent over 1986-87. The position is expected to improve further during 1988-89. The rural electrification programme has covered 17,897 villages of the State upto March 1988, accounting for 81 per cent coverage of the State's total inhabited villages as against the coverage of 72 per cent upto March 1987.

1.2.5. The State is experiencing steady increase in the availability of banking facilities in recent time. The number of scheduled commercial bank branches in the State which was 978 in December 1986 rose to 1006 in December 1987 and further to 1027 in June 1988. The volume of deposits and credit of scheduled commercial banks in the State registered growth of 7.7 per cent and 10.5 per cent respectively in June 1988 over December 1987. Notwithstanding that, the credit-deposit ratio of scheduled commercial banks in the State continued to remain below the all-India average, the same for Assam being only 53.1 per cent in June 1988 compared with 60.4 per cent for the country.

1.2.6. The general price level in the State continued to be under pressure as discernible from the movement of both wholesale and consumer price indices. During 1988 the average general wholesale price index for the State registered 6.9 per cent increase over the index for 1987. Similarly, the consumer price index number for working class in the State also displayed 6.9 per cent increase during 1988 over the previous year. As regard retail price behaviour of essential commodities of mass consumption, it is noticed that most of these commodities showed varying degrees of rise during the year under reference.

1.2.7. The total employment in the organised sector of the State (covering both public and private sectors) was higher by 3.7 per cent at the end of September, 1988 over the figure for September, 1987. The Employment Exchange statistics, however reveal an alarming situation of the State's unemployment problem. The number of jobseekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges of the State which was 8.15 lakhs at the end of 1986 rose to 8.54 lakhs at the end of 1987 and then to 8.78 lakhs at the end of September, 1988.



## CHAPTER—II

## POPULATION

2.1.0. Assam with a geographical area of 78,523 sq. kms. accounts for about 2.4 per cent of the country's total land area. In terms of area Assam ranks fourteenth among the States of India. The land mass of the State is characterised by its division into two distinct natural regions—(i) the plains area comprising 14 districts of the Brahmaputra valley and 2 districts of the Barak Valley with a total area of 63,301 sq. kms. and (ii) the hills area consisting of two hills districts with an area of 15,222 sq. kms.

2.1.1. The latest population census held in Assam was in the year 1971. The 1981 population census could not be conducted in the State due to mass movement on foreign nationals issue. As such, the actual size of the State's population for that year is not known. However, while releasing the 1981 census data for the country the Registrar General of India has adopted the projected population of 19.9 million in 1981 for the State of Assam. The 1971 census had recorded the population of the State at 14.6 million. As per estimates recently available from the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, the population of the State is estimated to have increased to 23.1 million in October 1987.

2.1.2. Over the past several decades Assam has been experiencing phenomenal growth rate in population. In every successive censuses conducted since 1901 population, growth rate in Assam has always turned out to be much higher than that of the country's (Reference table at Appendix I). It may be noted that while in 1981, population of the country increased by about three times over 1901 the same in Assam rose by about six times during this period. The increasing pressure of population in the State has its reflection on the density of population also. Upto 1961 the State had a lower density of population than the country's but the position showed reversal during the subsequent two decades. The average density of population per square kilometre in Assam works out to 186 in 1971 and 254 in 1981 compared with the all India average density of 177 in 1971 and 216 in 1981. Some important features of the population of Assam and India have been shown at Table-2.1.

TABLE—2.1

## CERTAIN POPULATION STATISTICS OF ASSAM AND INDIA

Head	Unit	1971 census		1981 census	
		Assam	India	Assam (Estimated)	India
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Population	Lakhs	146	5481	199	6852
2. Decadal growth rate	Percent	35.0	24.8	36.1	25.0
3. Density	Per sq. km	186	177	254	216
4. Sex-ratio	Females Per 1000 males	896	930	907	933
5. Literacy	Per cent	28.1	29.5	N.A.	36.2
6. P. c. of urban population	do	8.8	19.9	10.3	23.3
7. P. c. of rural population	do	91.2	80.1	89.7	76.7
8. P. c. of S/C population	do	6.2	14.6	N.A.	15.7
9. P. c. of S/T population	do	10.9	6.9	N.A.	7.8

N. A.—Not available.

Note : Assam's figures for 1981 are estimated.

### Birth and Death Rates :

2.2.0. Some idea about the trend in the birth and death rates in the State can be had from data available from the Sample Registration Bulletin as published by the Registrar General of India. According to this source, the birth and death rates in Assam during 1984-86 (based on three year moving average) were of the order of 34.7 and 13.0 per mille respectively as against the corresponding average of 33.1 and 11.8 per mille for all India. It is pertinent to mention here that over the last six year period (1980-86) both birth and death rates in Assam have been showing a steady increase which would be evident from Table—2.2.

TABLE—2.2

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

(per mille)

Year	Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Assam	India	Assam	India
1	2	3	4	5
1975-77	31.1	34.2	14.9	15.2
1980-81	33.0	33.8	11.9	12.3
1981-82	34.0	33.8	12.4	12.1
1982-83	34.7	33.8	12.6	12.1
1983-84	34.7	33.6	12.8	12.1
1984-85	34.7	33.1	13.0	11.8

Source :—Sample Registration Bulletin, December 1987 (R. G. I).

## CHAPTER—III

## STATE INCOME

3.1.0. The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) has introduced a new series of National Accounts Statistics with the constant base year 1980-81 during 1988 replacing thereby the earlier series with base year 1970-71. In pursuance of the national policy, this Directorate has also worked out a new series with constant base year 1980-81 replacing the earlier series with base 1970-71.

3.1.1. The provisional estimates of Net Domestic Product (NSDP) both at current and constant prices with base 1980-81 in Assam were Rs.2356.06 crores in 1980-81 and it increased to Rs.5977.80 crores (Quick) at current prices and to Rs.3568.06 crores at constant 1980-81 prices respectively in 1987-88. In percentage term the (NSDP) displayed an annual compound growth rate of 14.2% at current prices and 5.9% at constant prices respectively, in 1987-88 over 1980-81. The Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) registered annual growth rates of 8.3%, 7.0% and 9.2% at current prices for the three years from 1984-85 onwards while the corresponding growth rates at constant prices were 4.0%, 1.6% & 5.2% respectively.

3.1.2. The per capita Net SDP in real term (at constant 1980-81) prices were Rs.1516 in 1987-88 as against Rs.1474 in 1986-87 and Rs.1200 in 1980-81. The growth rates being 2.8 per cent in 1987-88 over the previous year and 3.4 per cent in 1987-88 over 1980-81. At current prices the per capita NSDP had risen by 6.7 per cent in 1987-88 from Rs.2420 in 1986-87 to Rs.2583.

3.1.3. The tables at appendices IV and V show the movement of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of Assam at factor cost by industry of origin alongwith per capita NSDP for Assam and that of India (per capita income only) both at current and constant (1980-81) prices from 1980-81 to 1987-88.

3.1.4. The divergence in per capita income at constant prices between this State and the national average appears to be marginally narrowed. In 1980-81 this gap was Rs.427 which stood at Rs.402 in 1987-88. This is because of the cumulative effects of a higher rate of population growth and sluggish growth in the State's economy. The per capita income of Assam in real term has grown by 3.4 per cent per annum in 1987-88 over 1980-81 while for the country as a whole the corresponding growth was 2.4 per cent per annum.

3.1.5. The tables at Appendix IV(A) and IV(B) shows the Net SDP at factor cost by industry of origin both at current and constant (1980-81) prices in Assam for the years 1980-81 to 1987-88. Appendices V(A), V(B) and V(C) show the trend and sectorwise contribution of NSDP at both current and constant prices from 1980-81 to 1987-88.

3.1.6. Sectorwise, at current prices, the contribution of agriculture has been dwindling from 50.2 per cent in 1980-81 to 41.2 per cent in 1987-88 and the same trend is noticed in case of estimates at constant prices. During the same period contribution of the sector Manufacturing increased from 6.9 per cent to 9.9 per cent; of Mining and Quarrying from negative to 7 per cent; of Transport, Storage and Communication from 2.4 per cent to 3.4 per cent; of Trade, Hotel and Restaurants from 11 per cent to 11.7 per cent and that of Public Administration rose from 3.6 per cent to 4.5 per cent at current prices. In real terms corresponding sectorwise contribution had underwent significant changes over the same period. The contribution of manufacturing increased from 6.9 per cent to 11.6 per cent; of Mining and quarrying from negative to 4.3 per cent of Transport storage and communication from 2.4 per cent to 3.0 per cent; of Trade Hotel and Restaurant from 11 per cent to 11.7 per cent and of Public Administration from 3.6 per cent to 4.0 per cent. Some of the sectors like Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling; Construction; Other Services; etc. had exhibited mixed behaviour during this period.

3.1.7. Agriculture at current prices registered an annual growth rate of 11.1 per cent in 1987-88 over 1980-81 and 6.1 per cent in 1987-88 over 1984-85 (the last year of the sixth plan) while in real terms corresponding growth rates were 2.7 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively. Estimates from Forestry and logging

sector, had risen by 10.2 per cent and 17.7 per cent respectively at current prices and 3.8 per cent and 8.3 per cent respectively at constant (1980-81) prices during the corresponding periods. As a whole primary producing sectors registered an annual growth rate of 113.5 per cent in 1987-88 over 1980-81 and 5.6 per cent in 1987-88 over 1984-85 at current prices while at constant prices corresponding growth rates were 4.2 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively. Estimates of Registered Manufacturing sector at current prices had grown by 25.2 per cent in 1987-88 over 1980-81 and 9.8 per cent in 1987-88 over 1984-85. At constant (1980-81) prices the corresponding growth rates were 18.6 per cent in 1987-88 over 1980-81 and 2.1 per cent in 1987-88 over 1984-85. Construction registered a rise of 14.2 per cent growth over 1980-81 and 3.9 per cent over 1984-85 in 1987-88 at current prices and corresponding growth rates at constant prices were 6.6 per cent and (-) 3.0 per cent respectively. So far the sectors like other services; Public Administration; Trade, Hotel and Restaurant and Real Estate, Ownership are concerned they registered increasing growth rates throughout 1980-81 to 1987-88 both at current and constant prices. It is to be noted that during the period 1980-81 to 1987-88, the services sector has shown a very impressive rise compared to that of commodity producing sectors, excluding registered manufacturing sector.

3.1.8. The share of agriculture in the SDP has declined to about 41 per cent in 1987-88 while that of secondary sector has gone up. However, share of tertiary sector has gone up rather faster compared to that of secondary sector.

## CHAPTER—IV

## AGRICULTURE

4.1.0. Assam is overwhelmingly an agricultural State. Nearly 90 per cent of the State's population live in rural surroundings and a vast majority of them depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The share of agriculture in the State Domestic Product of Assam is little over forty per cent. In view of such a crucial position of this sector in the State economy, agricultural programmes have always been assigned high priority in each successive five year plans. However, despite such efforts, the pace of development in this sector over the years has been found to be rather tardy due to continued existence of various impediments. Modernisation of agriculture which is indispensable for achieving increased agricultural production, is still at a very low ebb in Assam. In the following paragraphs a brief account of past trends and achievements in various aspects relating to agriculture in Assam alongwith the up-to-date position is given.

## Agricultural Production :

4.2.0. During the monsoon period of 1988 the State received heavy rainfall which resulted occurrence of several waves of widespread floods. The menace of floods left its most adverse impact on the State's agricultural activities. As a result, production performance of this sector during 1988-89 is not likely to be upto expectations. It may be mentioned here that during the previous two years also this sector suffered heavily not only from the calamities of floods but also from the drought like condition at the sowing stage, especially during 1986-87.

4.2.1. The total production of foodgrains in the State has been estimated at 28.99 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 as against the production of 25.88 lakh tonnes in 1986-87. However, compared with the record foodgrain output of 30.30 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 the output during both the years of 1986-87 and 1987-88 has remained at a much lower level, owing mainly to damages caused by floods. Production of rice, the most important cereal crop grown in the State, has been estimated at 27.16 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 which is about 3.31 lakh tonnes higher than the figure for 1986-87 (23.85 lakh tonnes). The production of pulses also recorded some increase during 1987-88 i.e. from 60.38 thousand tonnes in 1986-87 to 60.95 thousand tonnes in 1987-88. However, production of wheat showed some fall during 1987-88 when compared with the production level achieved during the previous year.

4.2.2. As regard production performance of the cash crops during 1987-88, a mixed picture could be seen. While production of jute recorded fall from 9.51 lakh bales in 1986-87 to 8.82 lakh bales in 1987-88, that of mesta increased from 43.66 thousand bales to 44.08 thousand bales over the same period. Sugarcane, another important cash crop of the State, also showed some decline in production during 1987-88. However the production of oilseeds during 1987-88 registered a significant rise of about 12 per cent over the production level of the previous year. Production of potato estimated at 3.29 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 was marginally lower than the estimated production of 3.38 lakh tonnes in 1986-87.

4.2.3. So far as the performance of this sector during 1988-89 is concerned, indications are that agricultural output during the year may show deviations from the level achieved in the preceding year. Preliminary data so far available reveal that production of autumn paddy has registered marginal increase from 4.14 lakh tonnes in 1987-88 to 4.25 lakh tonnes in 1988-89. However, in case of winter paddy the production may be lower at around 19 lakh tonnes during 1988-89 (as per preliminary estimates) as against 22 lakh tonnes achieved in the previous year. The production of jute also estimated to have gone down from 8.82 lakh bales in 1987-88 to 6.73 lakh bales in 1988-89. Similarly, production of mesta estimated at 38 thousand bales in 1988-89 remained well below the level of 44 thousand bales achieved in the earlier year. It may be noted that in order to compensate the loss sustained from the floods in the kharif season, the State Government undertook massive Rabi Crops programme in the flood-hit areas of the State, as a result of which, a better Rabi Crop output is expected during the current year. At Appendix VI production of some important crops in the State for the period from 1980-81 to 1987-88 may be seen.

## Index of Agricultural Production

4.3.0. The index number of agricultural production in Assam (Base triennium ending 1969-70=100) which reached the record height of 158 in 1985-86, recorded considerable decline to 144 in 1986-87. The decline of the index during 1986-87 was solely caused by sharp decline of food group index while in the case of non-food group, the index rather showed some increase during the year. However, during 1987-88 the index again rose to the level of 154 (for all crops) aided by positive increase in the indices of both food and

non-food groups over the previous year. It may be mentioned here that over the past several years the index for the State as well as for the country has been showing fluctuating trend as would be evident from Table—4.1.

Table—4.1

## Index of Agricultural Production in Assam and India

Base : Triennium ending 1969-70=100

Year	Assam			India			P. C. change over the previous year for all crops	
	Food	Non-food	All crops	Food	Non-food	All crops	Assam	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980-81	140	135	138	138	130	135	+21.0	+15.6
1981-82	125	141	131	141	148	143	-5.1	+5.6
1982-83	143	143	143	136	141	137	+9.2	-3.8
1983-84	141	149	144	161	146	156	+0.5	+13.7
1984-85	137	158	145	154	155	155	+0.9	-1.2
1985-86(p)	157	158	158	162	162	162	+8.6	+4.6
1986-87(p)	133	160	144	155	148	153	-8.8	-5.6
1987-88(p)	150	161	154	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	+7.3	N.A.

N.A.= Not available

## Area under crops :

4.4.0. Land utilisation statistics available upto the year 1981-82 reveal that during that year Assam had an estimated 34.60 lakh hectares of gross cropped area which accounted for about 44 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. The net area sown during the year was estimated at 27.06 lakh hectares while the area sown more than once stood at 7.54 lakh hectares. Thus, the ratio of area sown more than once to the net area sown was 28 per cent in 1981-82 as against 25 per cent in 1980-81 and 22 per cent in 1975-76.

4.4.1. Amongst the important crops in the State, the area under rice dominate the position sharing about 67 per cent of the gross cropped area. During 1987-88 the area under rice in the State was 23.36 lakh hectares. Compared with the area of 22.87 lakh hectares in 1986-87, the area under rice during 1987-88 was higher by about 2.1 per cent. The area under wheat, on the other hand, showed a substantial fall of about 18 per cent during 1987-88 i. e. from 1.20 lakh hectares in 1986-87 to 98.28 thousand hectares in 1987-88. Among the commercial crops, the area under jute and oilseeds were found to have registered some increase during 1987-88 over their area figures in the preceding year. But, in case of sugarcane and potato, there were decline in area by about 7.2 per cent and 4.0 per cent respectively during 1987-88 over 1986-87. At Appendix VII the areas under some important crops in the State have been furnished for the past few years.

**YIELD RATE :**

4.5.0. The productivity of important crops in the State showed mixed results during 1987-88. The yield rate of rice registered increase from 1056 kg. per hectare in 1986-87 to 1180 kg. per hectare in 1987-88. The yield rate of wheat estimated at 1076 kg. per hectare in 1987-88 was also higher than the average yield rate of the previous year (1048 kg. per hectare). Other important crops which showed increase in productivity during 1987-88 over 1986-87 were pulses, rape and mustard and potato. On the other hand, the yield rate of jute recorded significant fall to 1622 kg. per hectare in 1987-88 from 1770 kg. per hectare in 1986-87. Similarly, some decline in the yield rate of sugarcane could also be seen during 1987-88 i.e. from 45504 kg. per hectare in 1986-87 to 43628 kg. per hectare in 1987-88. The average yield rate of gram during 1987-88, however, remained almost at the previous year's level. It is pertinent to mention here that except jute productivity of most of the crops in the State continued to remain much below the all-India average. This would be evident from the table at Appendix VIII which shows yield rates of some important crops in Assam alongwith their all-India averages for the past few years.

**AGRICULTURAL CENSUS :**

4.6.0. According to Agricultural Census 1980-81 there were 22.98 lakh operational holdings in the State which covered an area of about 31.21 lakh hectares of land. Compared with the figures of the earlier census (1976-77), the number of operational holdings and operated area during 1980-81 were higher by 2.0 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively. The marginal holdings with less than 1 hectare of land accounted for 59.34 per cent of total holdings and 18.68 per cent of total operated area of the State in 1980-81. In case of small holdings with size class between 1-2 hectares, the share turned out to be 22.76 per cent of the total holdings and 23.98 per cent of the total operational area. On the other hand, the large holdings (10 hectares and above) which constituted only 0.25 per cent of the total number of operational holdings, accounted for as much as 14.18 per cent of the total operational area in the State. An important feature revealed by the 1980-81 agricultural census is that the average size of an operational holding in the State registered marginal decline from 1.97 hectares in 1976-77 to 1.84 hectares in 1980-81. At all-India level too the average size of holding found to have declined from 2.00 hectares to 1.84 hectares over the said period. Table 4.2 shows some important findings for the State as obtained from Agricultural censuses 1970-71, 1976-77 and 1980-81.

TABLE—4.2

**NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS IN ASSAM.**

Head	1970-71	1976-77	1980-81
1	2	3	4
1. Number of holdings	19,64,376	22,53,654	22,97,588
2. Total operated area (in thousand hectares)	2882	3079	3121
3. Average size of holdings (in hectares)	1.47	1.37	11.36

**AGRICULTURAL FINANCE :**

4.7.0. In Assam several institutions such as Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Land Development Banks, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), various scheduled commercial banks etc. are associated with agricultural finance in the State. However, the quantum in the flow of agricultural finance in the State being very low, the impact generated so far by it on the State's agricultural sector may be said to be very insignificant. In fact, inadequate availability of agricultural credit is often cited as one of the reasons for slow pace of Assam's march towards modernisation of agriculture.

4.7.1. The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (including LAMPS) with a membership of about 222 lakhs in the State provided loans/advances to the tune of Rs. 3.59 crores during 1983-84 as against Rs. 1.91 crores during 1982-83. It is reported that more than three lakh borrowers availed loan facilities during 1983-84. The Primary Land Development Banks, numbering 21 in the State, advanced long-term loans amounting to Rs. 1.50 crores during 1983-84 which was slightly higher than the amount of Rs. 1.22 crores advanced during the preceding year.

4.7.2. The total number of schemes sanctioned by NABARD in favour of Assam was 425 at the end of March 1987 which involved commitment amounting to Rs. 128.81 crores. However, actual disbursement by NABARD as on the same date stood at Rs. 70.42 crores. The number of schemes sanctioned, amount committed and amount disbursed by NABARD in the State as at the end of June 1986 were of the order of 374 schemes, Rs. 112.66 crores and Rs. 62.74 crores respectively,

4.7.3. So far as scheduled commercial bank's advances to agricultural sector is concerned, a steady uptrend in its flow in the State could be seen over the recent few years. The volume of scheduled commercial bank's advances to the agricultural sector of the State totalled Rs. 64.36 crores during 1985 as against Rs. 43.31 crores during 1984. Of the total amount advanced, direct finance to farmers amounted to Rs. 48.69 crores (or 75.7 per cent) during 1985 and Rs. 31.33 crores (or 72.3 per cent) during 1984. The share of other type of advances during 1985 were as follows: (i) finance for distribution of fertilizers and other inputs (Rs. 2.07 crores or 3.2 per cent) and (ii) other type of indirect finance (Rs. 13.60 crores or 21.1 per cent).

#### Special Production Programmes :

4.8.0. In order to boost up agricultural production in the State a number of special production programmes have been launched in the State during the recent few years. The special Rice Production Programme has been introduced in the State since April, 1985. The scheme, presently covering 37 Blocks of the State, aims at raising rice production by 8—12 per cent during the current plan period. With a view to increase production of pulses, the National Pulses Development Project was launched in the districts of Barpeta, Sonitpur and Kamrup during the year 1986-87. The scheme proposed to cover two more districts viz., Nalbari and Jorhat during 1987-88. Another Centrally sponsored scheme viz., the National Oilseed Development Project was also introduced in 12 districts of the State so as to enhance production of edible oil.

#### Area under HYV Paddy :

4.9.0. Increase in HYV paddy coverage is another important step aimed at stepping up productivity of paddy in the State. In Assam the use of HYV seeds, particularly in respect of paddy, is steadily gaining popularity. During the year 1986-87 the area under HYV paddy in the State was about 2.48 lakh hectares under autumn paddy and about 7.14 lakh hectares under winter paddy. As against this, the total HYV paddy coverage was only 5.5 lakh hectares in the State during 1980-81.

#### Fertilizer Consumption .

4.10.0. Fertilizer consumption in the State's agricultural sector is very poor. The average consumption of fertilizer per hectare of cropped area in the State has been worked out at 6.5 kg. only during 1987-88 as against the all India average of 50 kg. during the same year. During 1984-85 the average was 4.0 kg. per hectare in Assam as against 46.3 kg. per hectare for the country. State-wise data available for the year 1984-85 reveal that fertilizer consumption in Assam is one of the lowest in the country. This would be evident from Table—4.3.

TABLE—4.3

Average consumption of Fertilizer during 1984-85

State / Country	Fertilizer consumption per hectare of cropped area (in kg.)
1	2
Punjab	151.2
Tamil Nadu	100.0
Andhra Pradesh	75.0
Uttar Pradesh	65.1
Haryana	57.7
West Bengal	54.8
Karnataka	52.0
Gujrat	46.3
Kerala	43.9
Assam	4.0
All—India	46.3



4.10.1. Over the recent few years fertilizer consumption in Assam has been showing a slow but steady increase. According to data available from the State Agriculture Department the total consumption of NPK fertilizer in the State was 23.8 thousand tonnes during 1987-88 as against 16.8 thousand tonnes in 1986-87. Table 4.4 shows the trend in consumption of fertilizer in the State over the past four years.

TABLE—4.4

## Fertilizer Consumption in Assam

Year	Fertilizer Consumption (in M. T)			Total
	N	P	K	
1	2	3	4	5
1984-85	7538	2837	3423	13798
1985-86	9352	3634	3754	16740
1986-87	8724	3161	4914	16799
1987-88	12325	5815	5636	23776

Source :—Department of Agriculture, Assam.

## Irrigation :

4.11.0. Agriculture in Assam is heavily dependant on rainfall which, however, is far from even over the seasons. While heavy rainfall during monsoon causes floods, long dry spell also occur at times, even during the monsoon. Hence, if the development of agriculture in the State is to be pushed forward, it is of utmost importance to bring more and more areas under assured and controlled water supply. This is also necessary to induce the farmers to change their existing cropping pattern and to go for a second crop in the dry winter. Although over the recent few years Assam has made some progress in the sphere of creation of additional irrigation potential, much more still remains to be done to bring the situation to a satisfactory level.

4.11.1. Out of the total estimated gross cropped area of about 33 lakh hectares, the ultimate irrigation potential of Assam has been assessed at about 27 lakh hectares. It has been reported that up to the end of 1987-88 the State could achieve creation of a gross irrigation potential of nearly 4.94 lakh hectares, comprising 1.39 lakh hectares under major/medium irrigation schemes, 2.58 lakh hectares under minor irrigation schemes and 0.97 lakh hectares under private irrigation schemes. The private irrigation schemes are promoted through the Assam State Minor Irrigation Development Corporation by channelising institutional finance. It has, thus been observed that till the end of 1987-88 about 18.3 per cent of the total irrigable area of the State has been brought under coverage. The achievement up to the end of the Sixth Plan was about 13.3 per cent. The efforts currently being made in this regard are to cover atleast 40 per cent by the end of the Seventh Plan.

4.11.2. During 1987-88 additional irrigation potential created in the State was 46.5 thousand hectares against creation of 55.8 thousand hectares during 1986-87 and 34.1 thousand hectares during 1985-86.

Table below shows target and achievement of creation of additional potential under different irrigation schemes in the State during each of the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

TABLE—4.5

Creation of additional irrigation potential in Assam (Potential/Area in hectares)

Sector	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor—						
(i) Government	21000	15695	15700	14390	15750	12722
(ii) Private	9000	10752	15000	20685	22500	23205
Sub-total	30000	26447	30700	35075	38250	35927
Major/Medium— (Govt.)	13800	7661	16387	20692	18500	10553
Grand total (Minor+Major/ Medium)	43800	34108	47087	55767	56750	46481

Source : Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Assam.

#### CROP INSURANCE :

4.12.0. The Crop Insurance Scheme has been introduced in the State from the 1986-87 agricultural year. The basic objective of the scheme is to give relief to the farmers in the event of crop failure due to natural calamities. The scheme has covered all farmers availing crop loans for raising rice, wheat, mustard and Pulses. Provision has also been made to extend the coverage of the scheme to other important crops of the State in course of time. Information available from the State Agriculture Department reveal that during the Rabi season 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 1.90 crores was insured for wheat, mustard and summer rice covering a total of 7300 farmers. Compensation for crop-loss was assessed at Rs. 3.97 lakhs for Rabi-crops 1986-87. The sum insured for Kharif season covering ahlu and sali rice was about Rs. 1.27 crores. The assessment of indemnity was reported to be under progress by the General Insurance Corporation of India.

## CHAPTER—V

## LIVESTOCK, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FISHERIES

5.1.0. According to the latest quinquennial Livestock Census 1982, Assam had a total livestock population of 96.77 lakhs as against 95.84 lakhs as per 1979 livestock census. Thus, there had been only a marginal increase (less than 1 per cent) in the State's livestock population over the aforesaid period. The cattle population numbering about 67.50 lakhs formed the biggest group (70 per cent of the total) in 1982 followed by goats (18 per cent) and pigs and buffaloes (6 per cent each). The 1982 Livestock census indicates a positive growth in the population of species like cattle, goats and pigs over the figures of the previous census, while in respect of species like buffaloes, sheeps, horses and ponies the growth in their population had been found to be rather negative. Table below shows livestock population in Assam by species as revealed by the two censuses.

TABLE—5.1

## LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN ASSAM

(In thousand heads)

Livestock Species	1979	1982	Percentage variation in 1982 over 1979
1	2	3	4
1. Cattle	6604	6750	+ 2.21
2. Buffaloes	732	558	— 23.78
3. Goats	1657	1729	+ 4.34
4. Pigs	514	578	+ 12.45
5. Horses and ponies	18	16	— 11.12
6. Sheep	59	46	— 22.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>9584</b>	<b>9677</b>	<b>+ 0.97</b>

Source—Livestock Census, Assam 1979 and 1982.

5.1.1. Out of the 67.50 lakhs of cattle population in 1982, male cattle of over 3 years used for work numbered 16.29 lakhs, while female cattle of over 3 years in milk numbered 12.10 lakhs during the year. In case of buffaloes, it had been revealed that the number of male buffaloes of over 3 years used for work was 1.43 lakhs during 1982 and the number of female buffaloes of over 3 years in milk stood at 95.7 thousand during the same year.

5.1.2. Assam also had an estimated 104.9 lakh poultry population as per 1982 Livestock Census as against 104.5 lakhs in 1979, thereby revealing very insignificant increase in their population over the period. Category-wise, their population during 1982 were as follows: Fowls—75.66 lakhs, Ducks—28.87 lakhs, and others 37.40 thousand

## LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS:

5.2.0. The productivity of livestock is very poor in Assam in comparison to its productivity in many other states as its population mostly belong to the indigenous non-descript type. It is, however, encouraging to observe that of late, the popularity of improved breeds of cattle such as Jersey, Hariyana, Holstein, Friesian etc. are on increase in the State. As per information made available by the Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Assam, the average productivity of milk per day of a cross-breed Cow stands at about 3.8 litres while in case of the local cow the same stands at a very low level, being only 1 litre during 1986-87. As regard local buffaloes, the average productivity has been estimated at roughly 2 litres per day.

5.2.1. Production on milk, egg and meat is gradually rising in the State. According to estimates prepared by the State Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, the production of milk in 1987-88 was 559 million litres as against 539 million litres in 1986-87 and about 526 million litres in 1985-86. Similarly, the production of egg in 1987 has been estimated at 352 million numbers as against about 351 million numbers 1986-87 and about 347 million numbers in 1985-86. So far as production of meat is concerned, the State is reported to have produced 14,106 tonnes of meat in 1987-88 as against 13,501 tonnes in 1986-87. The production of milk, egg and meat in the State for each of the years from 1985-86 to 1987-88 are shown in the table below:-

TABLE-5.2  
PRODUCTION OF MILK, EGG AND MEAT IN ASSAM (E)

Item	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4
1. Milk Production (in million litres)	526	539	559
2. Egg Production (in million number)	347	351	352
3. Meat Production (in tonnes)	12,924	13,501	14,106

E—Estimated :

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

## LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND VETERINARY FACILITIES:

5.3.0. Livestock occupies an important place in the agrarian economy of the State and therefore needs special attention for its development. Various efforts concerning breeding, feeding, disease control and dairy development continues to be undertaken in the State under the five year plan programmes. Another important aspect of the State's livestock development programmes is to provide gainful employment through its dairy, poultry and piggery schemes.

5.3.1. Under the five year plan various livestock development programmes are being implemented in the State which include establishment of I.C.D.P. (Intensive Cattle Development Project), Frozen Semen Bank, Stockman Centres, Key village Centres

livestock farms, Veterinary dispensaries, Poultry and duck farms etc. During 1987-88 there were 29 Regional Artificial Insemination Centres (R.A.I.) in the State besides 345 stockman centres (reference year 1985-86) under I.C.D.P. scheme. The number of key village centres under the key village scheme stood at 49 during 1985-86.

5.3.2. For providing animal health care a wide network of Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries are functioning in the State. The total number of Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in 1987-88 stood at 474 as against 462 in 1986-87. A total of 19.47 lakhs number of livestock and 7.45 lakhs number of poultries were treated through these institutions during 1986-87 as against 22.56 lakh number of livestock and 6.04 lakh number of poultries treated during 1984-85. Moreover, 15.60 lakh number livestock and about 13 lakh number of poultries were vaccinated during the year 1986-87 as against 16.56 lakhs livestock and 13.80 lakhs poultries vaccinated during 1984-85. The number of livestock castrated during 1986-87 was about 1.88 lakhs.

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:

5.4.0. Agricultural implements used in the State mainly comprise of ploughs, carts sugarcane crushers, power tillers, tractors etc. According to the 1982 livestock census the State had altogether 15.47 lakh number of ploughs (comprising 15.28 lakh wooden ploughs and 19 thousand iron ploughs) during the year. In the previous census (1979) the same was reported at 20.8 lakhs. Other agricultural implements in the State as reported by the 1982 livestock census include tractors, power tillers, seed drillers, sprayers, diesel engine pump sets, sugarcane crushers, animal drawn carts etc. Table 5.3 shows number of various agricultural implements in the State as revealed by the 1982 livestock census.

TABLE-5.3

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN ASSAM

Item	Units	1982.
1	2	3
1. Ploughs (wooden and iron)	In lakh number	15.47
2. Animal drawn carts	In lakh number	1.16
3. Sugarcane crushers	Number	12,071
4. Power tillers for Agri. purpose	"	451
5. Tractors for Agri. Purpose	"	289
6. Diesel engine pumpsets	"	1,292
7. Electric pump sets	"	158
8. Sprayers including power operated sprayers	"	2,130
9. Seed drillers	"	1,374
10. Disc harrows	In lakh number	1.45
11. Earth levellers	"	2.86
12. Wet land paddlers	Number	45,426
13. Dusters	Number	13,674
14. Maize shellers	Number	16

Source :-Livestock Census, 1982.

**FISHERY:**

5.5.0. Assam is not self sufficient in fish production though a large number of beels, ponds and rivers are there in the State. The total fish production in the State for the year 1987-88 has been estimated at about 54 thousand tonnes as against about 52 thousand tonnes in 1986-87. Since production within the State cannot meet the growing internal consumption demand for fish, a considerable part of this demand is met through supplies from sources outside the State. The production of fry and fingerlings had been estimated at 56 million numbers in 1987-88 as against about 34 million number in 1986-87 and about 25 million number in 1985-86.

5.5.1. At present there are 395 registered beel fisheries and 173 registered river fisheries in the State. With a view to meet the increasing demand for fish various piscicultural development programmes are being implemented in the State under Tribal Sub-plan and Scheduled Caste component plan. It is reported by the State Directorate of Fisheries that piscicultural development programmes under Tribal Sub-plan had benefitted 2542 number of families during 1987-88 as against 2556 number of families during 1986-87. As regards achievement under Scheduled Caste Component plan, 6285 number of families were reported to have been benefitted during 1987-88 as against 2296 number of families benefitted during 1986-87.

## CHAPTER--VI

## FLOOD AND FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES

6.1.0. Frequent and widespread floods have become a regular phenomenon in Assam. But the floods that visited Assam during the last few years happened to be not only more frequent but also more widespread and of greater intensity. The damage caused by this menace is so staggering that almost every year the economy of the State is subjected to considerable strain. In addition to the recurrence of floods, the State is also subjected to the fury of some other natural calamities such as large scale erosion of soil, occurrence of hailstorm, cyclone, drought, earthquake etc.

## FLOODS DURING 1986:

6.2.0. Assam witnessed two unprecedented natural calamities during 1986. From mid-April to mid-August 1986 the State was hit first by a prolonged dry spell, a phenomenon which was quite unknown to the State and immediately thereafter by a devastating flood that spread over several districts of the State. The occurrence of these two natural calamities in quick succession led to severe set-back in the State's economy, particularly in the agricultural sector.

6.2.1. A notable aspect of flood that occurred in the State during 1986 was that it lasted up to the middle of October 1986. The adverse impact of that flood was more severely felt in the districts of Nagaon, Jorhat, Cachar and Karimganj. Other affected districts were Kamrup, Dhubri, Goalpara, Karbi-Anglong and N. C. Hills. An area of about 4.26 lakh hectares and a population of about 23 lakhs were affected by the floods of 1986. The crop area affected totalled about 3.2 lakh hectares while the value of crops damaged was estimated at about Rs. 98 crores. The 1986 flood also took a toll of 15 human lives and more than two thousand heads of cattle.

## FLOODS DURING 1987:

6.3.0. During the year 1987 Assam had to witness another series of floods which turned out to be more devastating than the flood of the earlier year. As many as five consecutive waves of floods of very severe magnitude gripped the State during the year which not only took a heavy toll of human and cattle lives but also caused staggering damage to crops, houses and properties. The first and second waves of flood occurred during the month of July which badly affected seven districts of the State. The third wave, occurring during the first half of August, adversely affected almost all the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley. The last two waves of flood i.e. the fourth and the fifth waves occurred during the month of September which also left adverse impacts in several districts of the State.

6.3.1. Information relating to flood damage, as available for the first four waves, reveal staggering loss in various sectors of the State economy. Taking into account the first four waves of flood together, the area inundated was about 23 lakh hectares while population affected numbered more than 9 million. The total crop area affected was estimated at about 9 lakh hectares. Nearly 4 lakh number of houses had been reported as damaged during the first four waves of flood. The 1987 flood also claimed 119 human lives besides resulting loss of more than one lakh number of livestock. Moreover, damage done to public properties such as roads, bridges, flood control and irrigation works etc. had been very extensive. During the flood period, movement of food-stuff and other commodities to the State also remained virtually stopped for some time owing to disruption of surface communication with the rest of the country. The magnitude of damage caused by floods during 1986 as well as during each of the first four waves of floods that occurred in the State during 1987 (information on damages caused during the fifth wave being not available) may be observed from the table furnished below.

TABLE--6.1  
DAMAGES CAUSED BY FLOODS IN ASSAM

Item	Unit	During 1986	During 1987			
			1st wave	2nd wave	3rd wave	4th wave
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Area affected	Lakh Hect.	4.26	8.12	7.92	10.73	2.21
2. Population affected	Lakh number	23.45	25.56	21.36	43.91	7.21
3. Crop area affected	Lakh Hect.	3.22	1.77	2.33	4.22	0.92
4. Houses damaged	Thousand Numbers	322.32	46.30	37.49	257.72	51.94
5. Human lives lost	Number	15	12	39	57	1
6. Loss of livestock	Number	2420	1146	13794	93953	—

## FLOOD CONTROL MEASURE :

6.4.0. The problem of flood in Assam is very big and complex in character. Hence, its complete control is beyond the resources of the State Government. Due to limitation of resources, the efforts so far made by the State Government towards countering this calamity have not been successful to the desired extent.

6.4.1. To tackle the problem of flood a large number of flood control and anti-erosion schemes such as construction of new dykes, raising and strengthening of existing dykes, construction of drainage channel and sluices, bank protection works etc. continued to be undertaken in the flood prone areas of the State. In the table below physical achievements under different flood control schemes, made available by the State Flood Control Department, have been shown for each of the years from 1985-86 to 1987-88 alongwith cumulative achievement up to the end of 1987-88.

TABLE—6.2  
ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER VARIOUS FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES IN ASSAM

Head	During			Cumulative upto 1987-88
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Brahmaputra dyke (in K. M.)	1.90	1.00	1.40	938.30
2. Tributary dyke (in K. M.)	23.00	17.00	11.80	3291.56
3. Retirement of dyke (in K. M.)	6.50	10.00	4.50	21.00
4. Raising & strengthening of dyke (in K. M.)	72.00	35.00	26.00	1439.89
5. Drainage channel (in K. M.)	10.00	37.00	15.00	598.69
6. Anti-erosion schemes (Number)	48	48	52	471
7. Sluices (in number)	5	3	3	80

Note : The above data relate to flood control schemes undertaken in the Brahmaputra Valley, Barak Valley and Hill Areas.

Source : Chief Engineer, Flood Control Department, Assam.



## CHAPTER—VII

## FORESTRY

7.1.0. Assam is known for her rich forest wealth. The luxuriant, evergreen and deciduous forests of the State abound with variety of valuable timber species. In certain parts of the State extensive bamboo forests also exist. Assam also occupies a place of pride in the wild-life map of the county for her rich, varied and rare wild-life species.

7.1.1. At the end of 1988 Assam had around 17.4 thousand sq. kms. of area under reserved forests and about 3.3 thousand sq. kms. of area under proposed reserved forests. The area under reserved forest, thus, constituted about 22 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. The forests in the plains districts are under the management of the State Forest Department while the two District Councils manage the forests in their respective hills districts.

7.1.2. Various forest products extracted from the forests of the State are—industrial timber, fuelwood, bamboo, stone, thatch, cane, sand etc. Table 7.1 shows the magnitude in the outturn of different forest products in the State for each of the years from 1983-84 to 1985-86 as made available by the State Forest Department.

TABLE—7.1

Outturn of various forest products in Assam

Forest Product	Unit	1983-84	1984-85 (P)	1985-86 (P)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Industrial timber	'000'	328	340	276
2. Fuelwood	cu. m. '000' st.	167	115	114
3. Bamboo	cu. m. '000' nos.	826	665	300 (E)
4. Stone, sand earth and clay	'000'	669	1075	889
5. Thatch	cu. m. '000'	5537	5006	1049
6. Patidoi	Bdls	20841	3000	79978
7. Cane	Bdls	10174	921	N. A.

(P)—Provisional; (E)—Estimated; N.A.—Not available.

Source :—Chief Conservator of Forests, Assam.

7.1.3. The State Government earns every year a considerable volume of revenue from its various forest products. However, a gradual decline in the volume of revenue from this source could be seen over the recent years. For the year 1987-88 the revenue earned from forest products has been provisionally estimated at about Rs. 17.2 crores. In the previous year it was estimated at Rs. 15.9 crores while during 1985-86 and 1984-85 the same stood at Rs. 21.6 crores and Rs. 25.2 crores respectively.

7.1.4. Since importance of forestry lies not only with its productivity but also with its capacity to provide cover for prevention of soil erosion and maintain ecological balance, the State Government has duly emphasised the need for proper management and development of this sector. Accordingly, various forest development programmes such as afforestation and social forestry, wildlife management, improvement of infra-

structural facilities etc. continued to be undertaken in the State. The achievements made in respect of different forestry development programmes in the State during each of the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 along with their 7th plan target have been shown in the table below.

TABLE-7.2

Achievements under various forestry programmes in Assam (In hectares)

Programme	7th Plan target	Achievement during		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1. Regeneration	11215	2158	2243	2050
2. Plywood	9475	1835	1915	1775
3. Matchwood	4925	885	977	965
4. Teak plant	9535	1917	1917	1747
5. R. D. F.	5850	985	1170	1280
6. Quick growing species	18775	3040	3200	3490
7. Social forestry :-				
(i) General	23250	3100	5667	6474(a)
(ii) TSP	5000	1082	2073	3436(a)
(iii) SCP		71	170	1215(a)
8. Rural fuelwood	26000	5200	5216	3400(a)

(a)=Anticipated achievement.

Source :- Chief Conservator of Forests, Assam.

7.1.5. As a part of new strategy for afforestation programme, distribution of 50 million seedlings and plantation of 149 million trees have been targetted for the 7th Plan period. The anticipated achievement during 1987-88 in respect of seedlings distributed was 13 million number and in respect of trees planted it was 56 million number as against the achievement of 12 million and 45 million number respectively in 1986-87.

## WILD-LIFE

7.1.6. One of the most attractive features of the State's forestry sector is its colourful wild-life comprising a variety of animals, reptiles, birds and fishes. In order to protect and preserve the rare wildlife species one national park (the Kaziranga National Park) and seven wildlife sanctuaries (viz., Manas, Laokhowa, Orang, Sonai-Rupai, Garampani and Pabitara) have been located in the State. Assam is particularly known for the habitation of the world famous great one-horned rhinos. The Kaziranga National Park alone shelters nearly 1000 rhinos in addition to various other rare animals and birds. "Project Tiger" a central sector scheme aimed at preservation of Tiger, has also been located at the Manas wildlife sanctuary. Following the implementation of this project, the tiger population in the sanctuary is reported to have increased considerably over the past few years. Other attractive wildlife species viz., elephants (over 4000 in number), buffaloes, tigers, deer, wild pigs etc. are also common in different sanctuaries of the State.

7.1.7. Recently Assam Government has proposed to develop Pobitara wildlife Sanctuary in Nagaon district for conservation of the brow-antler deer, commonly known as Sanghai, an endangered species of Manipur. The total number of such deer in the wild at present has been estimated at around 50.

## CHAPTER—VIII

## PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

8.1.0. Under the Assam Panchayat Raj Act 1972 a two—tier Panchayati Raj system viz, Mahkuma Parishad at the top and the Gaon Panchayat at the bottom is now functioning as local self-Government bodies in rural areas of the plain districts of the State. In the two hills districts of the State i.e., Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills district, such function is performed by their respective district council. These two District Councils function as autonomous local self government bodies as per provision under the Constitution of the country.

8.1.1. During 1987-88, the set up of Panchayati Raj System in the plains districts of the State consisted of 32 Mahkuma Parishads and 714 Gaon Panchayats. These institutions receive annual allotment of funds and grants-in-aid from the State Government to undertake certain administrative and developmental activities. A brief discussion on the financial position of these institutions has been presented at chapter—XVI(B).

8.1.2. Community development programmes in Assam are being carried out through a net-work of 135 C. D. Blocks in the rural areas of the State. Out of 135 C. D. Blocks in 1987-88, 121 were in the plains districts and the rest 14 (including 5 ITDP) were in the hills districts. The above mentioned 135 Blocks also included 22 Tribal Development Blocks comprising all the 14 Blocks of the hills districts and 8 Blocks of the plains districts. The districts-wise number of Mahkuma Parishads, Community Development Blocks and Gaon Panchayats in the State for the year 1987-88 may be seen in the table at Appendix XII.

## Achievements under Community Development Programmes :

8.2.0. The functions undertaken through the Community development programmes at Block level embrace many important aspects of development in the rural community such as, distribution of improved seeds, pesticides and fertilizers, distribution of improved animals & birds, construction of roads, drinking water wells and removal of illiteracy among adults etc. The task accomplished in a few fields of activities during 1985-86 and 1986-87 may be seen at the table given below. A detailed table showing principal physical achievements under different Community development programmes has also been furnished at Appendix XIII.

Table- 8.1

## Achievements under Community development programmes in Assam during 1985-86 and 1986-87

Sl. No.	Heads	Unit	1985-86	1986-87
1		2	3	4
1.	Improved seeds distributed	'000' kg.	2439	3255
2.	Chemical fertilizers distributed	"	9	7
3.	Chemical pesticides distributed			
(a)	Solid pesticides	'000' kg.	52	403
(b)	Liquid "	'000' litres	35	26
4.	Improved animals supplied	Number	1428	4074
5.	Improved birds supplied	"	10679	20973
6.	Adults made literate	"	133668	13202
7.	Rural latrines constructed	"	7	611
8.	Wells constructed	"	245	3403
9.	New Katcha roads constructed	Km.	533	632
10.	Culverts constructed	Number	526	564

Note : The above data relate to reporting Community development Blocks only. The number of reporting C. D. Blocks being 103 during 1985-86 and 88 in 1986-87 out of the total of 135 C.D. Blocks in the State.

### Rural Development Programmes :

8.3.0 A number of special programmes of rural development are being implemented in the State with a view to improving the conditions of the rural poor. The programmes are : (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), (iii) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), (iv) Special Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural Production (PasmaFAP), (v) Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) and (vi) National programme of Bio-Gas Development (NPBD). Targets and achievements under some of these programmes are briefly discussed in the following paragraphs on the basis of available data.

8.3.1. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) started functioning in Assam from the later part of 1978-79. The main objective of the Programme is to assist the target group families among the rural poor with a view to ensuring them a threshold income through a package of viable economic schemes. During 1987-88 the achievement under IRDP was by and large satisfactory. As against the target of assisting 27,956 new families under the programme, a total of 46,246 families (including 3,395 S. C. families and 9,645 S. T. families) could be assisted during the year thereby recording an achievement of about 165 percent. However, in case of old families the achievement was not satisfactory as only 19,898 families out of the targetted 53,300 old families could be provided assistance during 1987-88. In the previous year i. e. in 1986-87 the target was to assist 46,000 new families and 19,750 old families under the programme. As against this, the achievement during the year was coverage of 65,670 new and 3,517 old families, the percentages of achievement being 143 percent and 18 percent respectively. As regard achievement under the programme during the current year, it has been reported that the number of assisted beneficiaries totalled 27,412 during 1988-89 (upto November 1988) which included 2,199 scheduled castes and 6,922 Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries. The volume of credit mobilised through different financial institutions for implementation of programmes under IRDP amounted to Rs. 13.07 crores during 1988-89 (upto December 1988) as against Rs. 24.41 crores in 1987-88 and Rs. 23.13 crores in 1986-87. Table 8.2 shows the progress made under IRDP in Assam over the period from 1980-81 to 1988-89

Table-8.2

#### Achievements under IRDP in Assam

Year	Target (No. of families)	Achievement (No. of families)	Credit mobilised (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4
1980-81	80,400	20,285	1.44
1981-82	80,400	22,171	3.07
1982-83	80,400	49,183	8.30
1983-84	80,400	70,469	14.16
1984-85	80,400	1,69,680	36.32
1985-86	48,000	51,843	14.97
1986-87*	65,750	69,187	23.13
1987-88*	81,256	56,144	24.41
1988-89*	69,690	27,412(a)	13.07(b)

\* Includes both new and old families

(a) Upto November 1988

(b) Upto December 1988

Source : Directorate of Rural Development, Assam.

8.3.2 The achievement under NREP during 1987-88 was more or less satisfactory. During the year a total of 33.82 lakh mandays of employment was generated in the State as against the target of generation of 40.56 lakh mandays of employment thereby showing an achievement of about 83% during the year. However, the achievement was more impressive in the preceding year. During 1986-87 it was possible to generate 51.35 lakh mandays of employment as against the target for generation of 35 lakh mandays of employment, the achievement being nearly 147%. During 1988-89 (upto November 1988) the achievement under the programme confined to generation of 13.03 lakh mandays of employment.

8.3.3 The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) was introduced in the State in November 1983. Employment created under this programme totalled 35.81 lakh mandays during 1987-88 as against creation of 42.42 lakh mandays during 1986-87. The achievement during 1987-88 was about 94% of the target laid for the year while during 1986-87 it was about 112% of the target. During 1988-89 (upto November 1988) altogether 8.34 lakh mandays of employment could be created under the programme.

8.3.4 Under the National Project for Bio-gas Development (NPBD), a target for installing 2000 number of bio-gas plants was fixed for the year 1987-88, against which 1825 such plants were installed during the year. The target and achievement under this programme during 1986-87 were of the order of 1000 and 731 respectively. The number of such plants installed during March-November, 1988 totalled 280.

8.3.5 As regard the achievement under the programme of TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment), altogether 4409 youths (including 472 S. C. and 1267 S. T. youths) of the State were trained in various trades and vocations during 1986-87. However, of the 4409 youths trained only 2467 youths were reported as self-employed. The number of youths trained and self-employed during 1987-88 stood at 4865 and 1132 respectively.

## CHAPTER—IX

## CO-OPERATION

9.1.0. Co-operative movement in Assam is as old as in the rest of the country. Ever since official launching of the movement in 1904, it has been passing through many stresses and strains. The economy of Assam being predominantly rural in character, an extensive net work of sound and viable co-operatives can be of tremendous help in achieving the objectives of economic growth and social changes in this area. Although co-operative movement in the State has made considerable stride over the years, much more still remains to be done in this field so as to achieve the desired goal. In fact, the increasing incidence of uneconomic and dormant co-operatives still continued to be a disturbing feature in the way of its progress in the State. As per available information, nearly 39 per cent off the co-operative societies in the State were reported non-functioning during 1984-85.

9.1.1. By the end of the year 1985-86 there were altogether 9,285 co-operative societies of various types (comprising both credit and non-credit societies) in the State as against 9,143 at the end of 1984-85. The total membership of these societies stood at 35 lakh during 1985-86 which was marginally higher than the membership of 34.98 lakh during 1984-85. The volume of working capital of these societies also showed only a nominal rise over the year i. e. from Rs.225.82 crores in 1984-85 to Rs.225.90 crores in 1985-86. The growth of co-operative societies in the State over the past few years along with their membership, share capital and working capital may be seen at the table furnished below.

TABLE—9.1

## GROWTH OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN ASSAM

Year	Number of Societies	Membership (in thousand)	Share capital (Rs. crores)	Working capital (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	7356	3140	28.32	163.57
1981-82	7291	3073	21.49	169.97
1982-83	7263	3027	23.53	192.14
1983-84	7102	2967	26.17	218.30
1984-85	9143	3498	32.88	225.82
1985-86	9285	3506	32.89	225.90

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

### State Co-operative Apex Bank :

9.2.0. The Assam State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., which has completed 40 years of its existence since its establishment in the year 1948, is a pioneer co-operative institution of the State. The Apex Bank has been playing a pivotal role in channelising credit for agricultural operations and development of rural economy besides financing the wholesale trade through co-operative channel. As on 30th June 1987 it had a total membership of 7,670 comprising 6,024 individuals and 1,646 co-operative societies. The working capital of the Bank stood at Rs.146.57 crores as on 30th June 1987 as against Rs. 100.3 crores a year before. The volume of deposits with the bank which was only Rs. 38.19 crores at the end of June 1986 increased substantially to Rs.76.88crores at the end of June 1986 and then to Rs.104.65 crores at the end of June 1987. The total volume of loans and advances issued by the Bank during 1986-87 was, however, lower a Rs. 54.65 crores compared with Rs.67.66 crores issued during 1985-86. As on 30th June 1987, loans outstanding with the Bank aggregated Rs.58.47 crores while a year before the same stood at Rs.48.32 crores. As regard loans overdue, there was a decline in its volume from Rs. 16.91 crores at the end of June 1986 to Rs.9.00 crores at the end of June 1987. As a result, percentage of loans overdue to loans outstanding showed a fall from 35 per cent in the former year to about 15 per cent in the latter year.

### Central Co-operative Bank :

9.3.0. At present only one Central Co-operative Bank is functioning in the State. The membership of the Bank consisted of 545 co-operative societies and 3,172 individuals at the end of June 1987. The Bank with a working capital of Rs. 7.28 crores as on the same date issued loans and advances to the tune of Rs.4.06 crores during 1986-87 as against Rs.3.57 crores issued during 1985-86. Loans outstanding as on 30th June 1987 amounted to Rs.5.46 crores as against the outstanding amount of Rs.4.54 crores a year before. In the sphere of mobilisation of deposits, the performance of the Bank during 1986-87 was satisfactory as the same increased from Rs.3.87 crores in 1985-86 to Rs.5.93 crores in 1986-87, showing a rise of the order of 53 per cent over the year.

### Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank:

9.4.0. The Assam Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank had a total membership of 40 during 1986-87. The working capital of the Bank stood at Rs. 12.68 crores as at the end of June 1987. The volume of deposits with the Bank increased from Rs.1.27 crores at the end of June 1986 to Rs.1.40 crores at the end of June 1987. The Bank advanced long-term loans amounting to Rs.46 lakhs only during 1986-87 which were much smaller than the amount of Rs.1.50 crores advance during 1985-86. However, loans outstanding at the end of June 1987 was higher at Rs.8.25 crores, compared with the outstanding amount of Rs.8.07 crores at the end of June 1986. On the other hand, loans overdue shot up from only Rs.84 lakhs at the end of June 1986 to a very high figure of Rs. 2.84 crores at the end of June 1987. Thus, the percentage of loans overdue to loans outstanding which worked out to be only 10 p. c. at the end of 1985-86, shot up to 34 p. c. at the end of 1986-87. The volume of borrowings by the Bank also registered a sharp increase over the years as it rose from a mere Rs. 36 lakhs in 1982-83 to Rs. 7.85 crores in 1985-86 and further to Rs. 8.74 crores in 1986-87.

### PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES :

9.5.0. There were 2,158 Primary agricultural credit societies in the state during 1984-85 as against 2,332 during 1983-84. These societies had a total membership of 22.18 lakh during 1983-84. A disturbing feature observed in respect of primary agricultural credit societies in the State has been that a large majority of these societies have been lying dormant and only a few including 701 Gaon Panchayat Level Samabay Samities (GPSS) and 38 Large Size Multipurpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) are currently functioning.

9.5.1. Gaon Panchayat Level Samabay Samitees were organised in the plains districts of Assam in 1973 for rendering package of services including supply of agricultural credit, consumption credit, inputs, distribution of essential consumer articles, marketing of agricultural produce etc. During 1986-87 there were 701 number of GPSS in the State as against 698 during 1983-84 and 671 during 1980-81. The total membership of GPSS stood at 20.36 lakh at the end of June, 1987 as against 19.67 lakh at the end of June 1986. As GPSS in Plain districts, 38 Large size Multipurpose Co-operative Societies, commonly known as LAMPS, were functioning in the two hills districts of Assam during 1986-87. The total membership of these societies numbered 51 thousand during 1986-87 as against 29 thousand during 1985-86.

9.5.2 The volume of loans advanced by GPSS during 1986-87 was Rs. 4.61 crores, slightly higher than Rs. 4.48 crores advanced during 1985-86. However, in case of LAMPS, the volume of loans advanced by it fell from Rs. 10 lakhs in 1985-86 to Rs. 2 lakhs in 1986-87. Nevertheless, sales turnover of both GPSS and LAMPS were encouraging during 1985-86 as well as during 1986-87. This would be evident from data furnished at table-9.2 which shows performance and financial position of both GPSS and LAMPS for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Table—9.2

Statistics relating to GPSS and LAMPS in Assam.

Head	Unit	GPSS		LAMPS	
		1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. No. of Societies	Number	701	701	36	38
2. Membership	In thousand	1967	2036	29	51
3. Share capital	Rs. lakhs	784	876	117	159
4. Working capital	"	3297	4470	345	398
5. Loans advanced	"	448	461	10	2
6. Loan outstanding	"	1788	2058	33	40
7. SALES TURN-OVER :					
(a) Agril. produce	"	174	222	85	4
(b) Consumer goods	"	6270	9220	194	364
(c) Others	"	56	69	—	—

GPSS—Gaon Panchayat Level Samabay Samitees.

LAMPS—Large Size Multipurpose Co-operative Societies.

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

#### PRIMARY NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES :

9.6.0. The number of Primary non-agricultural credit societies in the State was 547 as at the end of June 1985 as against 506 at the end of June 1984. These societies had a total membership of 43 thousand at the end of June 1984. Data on financial position and performance of these societies are available only upto the year 1983-84. The working capital of these societies stood at Rs. 5.40 crores at the end of June 1984. During 1983-84 these societies issued loans and advances amounting to Rs. 1.62 crores. Loans outstanding and loans overdue were of the order of Rs. 3.47 crores and Rs. 1.71 crores respectively at the end of June 1984.

#### NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES:—

9.7.0. Non-credit societies includes various categories of societies with activities in many diverse fields such as marketing, farming, weaving, fishery, milk supply, consumer co-operatives etc. The number of a few different categories of non-credit societies in the State during 1984-85 were as follows: Primary Marketing societies (58), fisheries societies (4779), farming societies (439), milk societies (213), housing societies (48), poultry and livestock societies (67). The number of wholesale consumer co-operatives was 31 during 1986-87 while primary consumer co-operatives numbered 303 during the same year.



9.7.1. Besides the privately sponsored co-operative societies, a number of State Government sponsored State level societies/federations have also been promoted in the State over the years. These are: STATFED, HOUSEFED, FISHFED, ARTFED etc. Moreover, there are also a few big sized processing co-operatives in the State which include co-operative sugar mill, jute mill, spinning mill, vanaspati plant, fruit processing units etc. Table 9.3 shows the working and financial position in brief of a few non-credit co-operative societies of the State.

Table—9.3

Statistics relating to a few Non-Credit co-operative societies in Assam.

Name of societies	Ref. year	No. of societies	No. of members	Working capital (Rs. lakh)	Business turn-over (Rs. lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Assam Co-operative Jute Mill.	1986-87	1	8277	176	196
2. Diphu Co-operative Cotton Ginning Mill.	"	1	284	41	1
3. Wholesale Consumer's Co-operatives	"	31	44000	440	3712
4. Primary Consumer's Co-operatives	"	303	122000	372	2715
5. STATFED	"	1	553	10283	10371
6. HOUSEFED	"	1	149	375(a)	18(b)
7. FISHFED	"	1	174	80	0.84(c)
8. ARTFED	1984-85	1	674	246	128

(a) relate to the year 1984-85

(b) relate to loan disbursed during the year,

(c) relate to fish sold during the year.

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

## CHAPTER—X

## TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TOURISM

10.1.0. Assam is served by all these modern means of transportation viz. railways, roads, water-ways and airways. However, the existing availability of transport and communication facilities in the State cannot be said to be adequate and this fact still stands as a major constraint in the development process of the State. Since Assam also serves as a gateway to the other States of the North-Eastern Region, the development of this sector, therefore, undoubtedly deserve topmost attention so as to meet the growing demands from the entire region. The position in regard to the existing means of transport and communication in the State is briefly discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

## Railways:

10.2.0. At the end of 1987-88 Assam had a total railway route length of 2337.51 kilometres. However, of the State's total railway route length, only 262.09 kilometres or 11 per cent of the total comprised broad gauge route length and the rest 22075.42 kilometres or 89 per cent comprised metre gauge route length. As against this, the all-India proportion of broad gauge route length to total railway route length had been found to be as high as about 50 per cent. Assam is, however, favourably placed in respect of position relating to railway route length per 10000 sq. km. of geographical area which worked out to be about 29 km. in the State as against about 19 k.m. in the country as a whole at the end of 1985-86.

10.2.1. An important development in the railway sector in the State is the opening of a Dry Port (Inland Container Depot) at Amingaon near Guwahati during the latter part of 1985 so as to cater to the special requirements of export of tea from Assam areas. During the year 1986-87 a total of 861 containers carrying 10177 tonnes of tea were despatched from the Dry Port. Another important railway project under implementation in the State is the construction of a rail-cum-road bridge, across the river Brahmaputra, connecting Jogighopa and Pancharatma in the Goalpara district alongwith connecting rail link on the south bank from Jogighopa to Guwahati. If this project get materialised, it would meet a long-felt demand of the people of the State.

10.2.2 Certain statistics like gross/net earnings, passengers carried, freight carried, number of stations etc. of the N. F. Railway (major length of which runs through, Assam) during 1985-86 and 1986-87 have been furnished at the table at Appendix—XIV.

## Roads:

10.3.0. At the end of 1985-86 Assam had 26,772 kilometres of roads under P. W. D. (including National Highways) as against 26,353 kilometres at the end of 1984-85. The length of National Highways in the State stood at 2,023 kilometres at the end of 1985-86. Of the total P. W. D. road lengths of 26,772 kilometres at the end of 1985-86, only 5,928 kilometres (or about 23 per cent of the total) constituted surfaced roads. Assam thus, presents a very low proportion of surfaced roads when compared with the position in the country as a whole, the proportion at national level being as high as about 47 per cent at the end of 1981-82. The growth of P. W. D. road lengths in Assam over the period of last one and a half decade may be observed at the table furnished below.

TABLE 10-1  
LENGTH OF ROADS UNDER P.W.D. IN ASSAM  
(including National Highways)

Year	SuSurfaced	Unsurfaced	Total
1	2	3	4
1970-71	3 3,683	13,347	17,030
1975-76	4 4,212	15,937	20,149
1980-81	5 5,369	18,305	23,674
1981-82	5 5,142	19,026	24,168
1982-83	5 5,409	18,823	24,232
1984-85	5 5,773	20,580	26,353
1985-86	5 5,928	20,844	26,772

Source:—Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (Roads), Assam.

## Road Transport:—

10.4.0. Road Transport plays a most vital role in the movement of goods and passenger traffic in the State. Both public and private sectors are important participants in this system of transport. The Assam State Road Transport Corporation, which is a State Government undertaking, is mainly concerned with movement of passenger traffic on the nationalised routes of the State. On the other hand, the road transport net-work under the private sector extends to almost every nook and corner of the State and carry out both goods and passenger traffic. A good deal of the volume of inter-state State and intra-state goods traffic is handled by private sector road transport operators.

10.4.1. As already mentioned, the Assam State Road Transport Corporation (ASRTC) operate passenger transport services on the nationalised routes only. Over the recent few years the operation of the Corporation has shown considerable expansion. During 1980-81 the road route-length covered by the ASRTC services in the State was only 5,586 kilometres. Later, the coverage increased to 8,013 kilometres during 1986-87 and further to 8,130 kilometres during 1987-88. In other words, nationalised road route-length recorded 1.5 per cent increase in 1987-88 over 1986-87 while over 1980-81 the rate of increase was as high as 45.5 per cent. The Corporation had a total fleet strength of 9153 during 1987-88 as against 947 during 1986-87 and 771 during 1985-86. The fleet strength during 1987-88 comprised of 859 buses, 23 trucks, 28 cars and 5 jeeps. The average number of passengers carried daily by the vehicles of the ASRTC was about 1.48 lakhs during 1987-88 as against the daily average of 1.42 lakh passengers during 1986-87 and 72 thousand passengers during 1980-81.

## Motor Vehicles:—

10.5.0. In recent years there has been considerable increase in the number of motor vehicles on road in Assam. The number of different types of vehicles on road in the State was 82.4 thousand at the end of 1980 which nearly doubled to 1.59 lakhs at the end of 1986 and further rose to 1.81 lakhs at the end of 1987. Of the total vehicles on road at the end of 1987, about 44 per cent were two-wheeler and about 18 per cent were motor car, jeep and taxi cabs. However, taking into account the position relating to number of motor vehicles per lakh of population, Assam compares very unfavourably with the All Indian average, the same for Assam being only 512 as against 1165 for the country as a whole at the end of March 1985. During the year 1986 altogether 20,649 vehicles were registered in the State while in the previous year the figure stood at 17,154. The growth in the number of motor vehicles on road in the State over the recent few years may be seen at Table-10.2.

TABLE-10.2.

## NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN ASSAM

Year	Number of Vehicles
1	2
1980	82,370
1981	87,644
1982	99,565
1983	1,00,439
1984	1,19,030
1985	1,37,322
1986 (p)	1,59,286
1987 (p)	1,80,936

(P) — Provisional

Source:—Commissioner of Transport, Assam.

### INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

10.6.0. The Brahmaputra and the Barak are the two most important navigable rivers of Assam. Moreover, there are also quite a good number of tributaries of these two rivers which are navigable by country boats. At present two public sector organisations viz. the State Directorate of Inland Water Transport (IWT) and the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation (CIWTC) are operating river services in the State on commercial basis. The operating area of the former organisation is the State of Assam while the latter operates between Assam and Calcutta via, Bangladesh.

10.6.1. Information relating to the volume of cargo and passengers carried through waterways of the State is currently available only in respect of operations of the State Directorate of Inland Water Transport Corporation. During the year 1986-87 the total volume of cargo and passengers handled by ferries of this organisation at different points on the bank of Brahmaputra were of the order of 55.92 thousand tonnes of cargo and 31.10 lakh passengers as against 1.33 lakh tonnes of cargo and 29.44 lakh passengers handled during 1985-86. Besides the above, the State IWT services also handled 27.7 thousand vehicles, 3.16 lakh cycles and 31 thousand animals through its operations during 1986-87. The fleet strength of the Directorate in 1986-87 comprised of 19 modern steel vessels, 4 ramp powered light vessels, 2 pantoon, 12 mar boats, 11 relief boats and 31 single boats.

### AIR TRANSPORT

10.7.0. Air transport is another important mode of transport system in the State. The Indian Airlines operates regular air transport services connecting six civil airports of the State. The six civil airports located in the State are : Guwahati (Borjhar), Tezpur (Saloni Bari), Jorhat (Rowrah), Dibrugarh (Mohanbari), Lakhimpur (Lilabari), and Silchar (Kumbhirgram). The State is connected by air services with both Calcutta and Delhi.

### POSTAL AND TELE-COMMUNICATION SERVICES :

10.8.0. A steady growth could be seen in the availability of Postal and tele-communication facilities in the State over the recent years. The total number of post offices in the State stood at 4,345 at the end of 1987-88 as against 4,319 at the end of 1986-87 and 3,115 at the end of 1980-81. The number of new post offices opened in the State during 1987-88 was 26. It is reported that there is a proposal for opening 230 branch post offices and 4 sub-post offices in the State in near future. The growth of post offices in Assam over the past few years may be seen at Table 10.3.

TABLE—10.3

#### Growth of Post Offices in Assam

Year	No. of Post offices	No. of Letter boxes.
1	2	3
1980-81	3115	13442
1981-82	3178	13527
1982-83	3178	14304
1983-84	3205	14323
1984-85	3312	12524
1985-86	4319	12330
1986-87	4319	12316
1987-88	4345	12342

Source : (i) Post Master General, N. E. Circle, Shillong for figures upto 1983-84.  
(ii) Director of Postal Services, Assam Region, Guwahati for 1984-85.  
(iii) Post Master General, Assam Circle, Guwahati for 1985-86 to 1987-88.

10.8.1. As regard availability of telecommunication facilities, the position as obtained from the Department of Telecommunication, Assam Telecom Circle, Guwahati is as follows. The number of telephone exchanges in the State stood at 191 at the end of March, 1988 which included 168 automatic exchanges and 23 manual exchanges as against 173 (covering 150 automatic and 23 manual exchanges) at the end of March, 1987. The total number of working telephone connections (both under automatic and manual exchange systems) which were 29,136 at the end of March, 1987 increased to 32,647 at the end of March, 1988 registering a rise of 12 per cent over the year. In addition to the above, there were also 108 number of Private Branch Exchange (PBX) with 939 connections and 29 Private Automatic Branch Exchange (PABX) with 1632 connections in the State as at the end of March, 1988. As on the same date the number of Trunk Exchanges and the number of Telex Exchanges stood at 45 and 5 respectively as against 3 and 5 respectively a year before. The number of electronic exchanges functioning in the State at the end of 1987-88 are five and these are operating at Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Jorhat, Silchar and Haflong.

10.8.2. It may be noted that the Assam Telecom Circle with Headquarter at Guwahati was created on 20th January, 1987 with Assam as its jurisdiction after bifurcation of the North Eastern Telecom Circle. A few highlights on development of telecom services in Assam during 1987-88 as respected by the Assam Telecom Circle are :—

- (i) New exchanges commissioned—18
- (ii) Expansion of local exchanges—4285 lines.
- (iii) I.S.T.D. service opened—15
- (iv) STD / NSD service opened on routes—13
- (v) New long Distance Public call Offices (LDPCO) opened—205

#### TOURISM :

10.9.0. There exist very bright prospect for development of tourism in Assam. Apart from her scenic beauty, she is fortunate in having a large number of historical monuments, pilgrim centres and wildlife sanctuaries. A proper development of this sector can turn the State into an unique place of tourist attraction. Realising the need for exploitation of the State's vast tourism potential, the State Government, of late, is found to have been taking keen interest in the development of this sector. Another important step recently taken by the Government is the declaration of tourism as industry which is expected to be a great inducement to the private entrepreneurs in the field of tourism activities.

10.9.1. The main thrust in the State's tourism sector has been to provide infra-structural facilities to the tourists by way of tourist lodges, pilgrim lodges and transport facilities. During the recent past a picnic cottage at Chandubi, two tourist lodges (one each at Silchar and Diphu) and a pilgrim cottage at Belsor have already been completed. In addition to the above, a good number of tourist lodges and pilgrim cottages are reported to be under construction at various places of tourist interest of the State. Other important schemes proposed to be taken up are beautification of Guwahati, rope way in between Guwahati and Umananda, Botanical garden at Guwahati, Bird Sanctuary at Desangmukh (Sibsagar), beautification of Sibsagar tank and installation of sound and light spectacles, provision of wayside amenities like hotels, Restaurants, Rest camps, etc,

10.9.2. So far as tourist Traffic in the State is concerned a gradual uptrend could be seen over the recent few years, particularly in respect of flow of Indian tourists. However, due to certain restrictions imposed by the central Government, the inflow of foreign tourists to Assam have gone down considerably, especially since the year 1981. In order to boost up the flow of tourists to Assam, the State Government is reported to have moved the Government of India for relaxation in respect of Restricted area permit. The volume of tourist traffic and the magnitude of revenue earnings there

from in the State over the period from 1980 to 1987 may be seen at the table furnished below.

Table—10.4

## TOURIST TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS IN ASSAM

Year	Number of tourists		Total	Revenue earnings (in Rs. lakhs)
	Indian	Foreign		
1	2	3	4	5
1980	5190	1000	6190	2.46
1981	8686	50	8736	4.81
1982	10177	132	10309	5.32
1983	7028	31	7059	6.74
1984	8416	23	8439	8.15
1985	10383	40	10423	7.00
1986	14777	149	14926	19.00
1987	18722	430	19152	N.A.

Note:—(I) The figures on number of tourist pertain to those only who stayed at tourist lodges of the State Tourism Department and therefore, exclude those who might have travelled the State without contacting the State Tourism Department.

(II) The figures on revenue earnings for each of the years from 1980 to 1986, relate to the financial years 1980—81, 1981—82, 1983—84, 1984—85, 1985—86 and 1986—87 respectively.

Source—(I) Directorate of Tourism, Assam.

(II) "Tourist Statistics, 1986" by the Directorate of Tourism, Assam.

## CHAPTER—XI

## POWER

## INSTALLED CAPACITY AND GENERATION.

11.1.0. At the end of 1985-86 the total installed capacity of power in the State was 409.4 M.w. (excluding the capacity of stand-by diesel generating sets). With the Commissioning of the fourth unit of 60 M.W. at Bongaigaon thermal Power Station in October 1986 and the fourth unit of 15 M.W. at Lakwa Thermal Power Station Extension in November, 1986 the total installed capacity of power increased to 484.4 M.W. at the end of 1986-87. During 1987-88 there was no addition to the State's installed power capacity and hence the total installed capacity continued to remain at 484.4 M.W. at the end of the said year.

11.1.1. The generation of power in the State which recorded some decline during both the years of 1984-85 and 1985-86, showed considerable step-up during the subsequent two years. The total units of power generated during 1987-88 stood at 1162.21 million kwh as against generation of 997.7 million kwh during 1986-87 and 845.1 million kwh during 1985-86. In percentage term the power generation during 1987-88 was higher by 16.5 per cent over 1986-87 while it was 18.0 per cent in 1986-87 over 1985-86. The position is expected to improve further during 1988-89. Table 11.1 shows the trend in the growth of installed capacity and generation of power in the State over the period from 1981-82 to 1987-88.

Table-11.1

## Installed capacity and generation of electricity in Assam

Year	Installed capacity (in M M)	Total units generated (in million kwh)
1	2	3
1981-82	310.0	726.6
1982-83	326.4	896.2
1983-84	326.4	967.7
1984-85	349.4	852.3
1985-86	409.4	845.1
1986-87	484.4	997.7
1987-88	484.4	1162.2

Note:—Installed capacity is excluding the capacity of stand-by diesel generating sets.

Source:—Assam State Electricity Board.

Power Supply Position :

11.2.0. During 1986-87, particularly during the first half of the year, the State had to experience severe power shortage due to reasons like technical difficulties in some of its power projects, non-availability of gas for gas units, inadequate supply of power from neighbouring State etc. However, the position improved to some extent during the latter half of the year. During the few initial months of 1987-88 also the State had to face some difficulties in the generation and availability of power on account of shut-down of Bongaigaon TPS and one unit of Numrup TPS. However, as a result of recommissioning of three of the four units of Bongaigaon TPS, the overall position showed some improvement

during the latter part of the year. It may be mentioned here that though there were no notified power cuts/restrictions in the State, load shedding was resorted to on day-to-day basis depending upon availability of power. During the current year i.e. during 1988-89 the overall power supply position in the State remained more or less satisfactory.

11.2.1. Since Assam is yet to attain self-sufficiency in power generation, a part of the growing domestic demand is met by importing power from Meghalaya and from regional projects like Kopili Hydro Electric Project and Loktak Hydro Electric Project. The total units of power purchased by the State from other sources stood at 495.7 million kwh during 1987-88 as against 490.8 million kwh during 1986-87. It was 586.6 million kwh during 1985-86 and 516.7 million kwh during 1984-85.

#### Transmission and Distribution Net-work :

11.3.0. In order to transmit power to the load centres and to distribute the same to the consumers, an extensive net-work of transmission and distribution lines have been developed in the State over the years. The total length of transmission and distribution lines in the State which was 25,879 ckt. kms. at the end of March 1981 increased to 29,098 ckt. kms. at the end of March 1984 and further to 39,928 ckt. kms. at the end of March 1985.

#### Power Consumption :

11.4.0. The consumption of electricity in the State registered 12.9 per cent increase during 1987-88 over the previous year i.e., from 1115.55 million kwh in 1986-87 to 1260.30 million kwh in 1987-88. So far as the pattern of power consumption in the State is concerned, it has been observed that the industrial sector (excluding tea gardens) continued to be the biggest consumer of power in the State. Of the total electricity consumed in 1987-88, this sector alone shared nearly 40 per cent followed by tea garden consumption (15 per cent). An idea about the pattern of power consumption in the State during 1986-87 and 1987-88 may be had from the table furnished below.

TABLE—11.2  
Consumption of power by type in Assam

(In million kwh)

Type of Consumption	1986—87	1987—88 (P)
1	2	3
1. Domestic	121.66	138.30
2. Commercial	105.22	92.00
3. Industrial (High voltage)	359.03	374.00
4. Industrial (Low voltage)	70.81	135.00
5. Tea garden	182.15	192.00
6. Public lighting	4.24	7.00
7. Extra state	114.23	150.00
8. Free supply	10.00	10.00
9. Irrigation & Agricultural Watering	10.98	11.00
10. Bulk Supply	115.63	122.00
11. Others (including rural industry and Public Water works).	21.60	29.00
<b>Total—</b>	<b>1115.55</b>	<b>1260.30</b>

(P)—Provisional.

Source :—Assam State Electricity Board.



11.4.1. Although consumption of power in the State has increased in absolute term over the recent years, the average per capita consumption, however, continued to remain at a very low level in Assam, the same for the State being only 51.15 kwh (utilities+non-utilities) during 1986-87 compared with the all India average 190.99 kwh during the same year.

#### Rural Electrification :

11.5.0. The programme of rural electrification has shown considerable headway in Assam over the recent years. The total number of electrified villages in the State which was 11,806 at the end of March 1985 rose to 13,648 at the end of March 1986, to 15,729 at the end of March 1987 and further to 17,897 at the end of March 1988. Thus, 81 p.c. of the total inhabited villages of the State had been brought under the coverage of this programme upto the end of March 1988 compared with the coverage of 72 p.c. upto March 1987 and 62 p.c. upto March 1986. Altogether 2168 villages of the State were electrified during 1987-88 as against electrification of 2081 villages during 1986-87.

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## CHAPTER—XII

## INDUSTRY AND MINING

12.1.0. Assam is known to have possessed enough potential for development of her industrial sector. However, due to absence of adequate infrastructural facilities and tardy pace of investment in this sector, the industrial base of the State continues to be small. According to Annual Survey of Industries 1984-85, the number of registered factories in Assam constitute only 1.8 per cent of the total factories in the country. It is, however, encouraging to observe that, of late, vigorous efforts are being made to create a favourable industrial climate in the State. In this connection, mention may be made of provision of various growth inducing factors as enunciated under the new industrial policy announced by the State Government during the later part of 1986. As a result of these efforts, a positive industrial scenario is gradually emerging in the State.

## REGISTERED FACTORIES :

12.2.0. The total number of registered factories (i.e. factories registered under the Factories Act. 1948) in Assam which was 2462 in 1985 increased to 2541 in 1986. However, the average number of workers employed in the registered factories recorded a marginal decline from 99,047 in 1985 to 98,754 in 1986. The growth of registered factories and their employment in Assam over the past few years may be seen at Table—12.1 below.

TABLE—12.1

Number of registered factories and their employment in Assam

Year	Number of factories	Average number of workers employed daily.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980	1897	87,695
1981	2090	90,977
1982	2261	89,368
1983	2258	93,342
1984	2361	93,438
1985	2462	99,047
1986	2541	98,754

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, Assam.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION :

12.3.0 The manufacturing and processing sector of the State showed a relatively good performance in output during 1987 as compared to its performance in the previous year. The index of industrial production (base 1970=100) which declined marginally to 169 in 1986 from 172 in 1985, rose to 177 in 1987 and further to 183 in 1988. In percentage term the index registered 3.4 per cent rise during 1988 over 1987 as against 4.7 per cent rise during 1987 over the previous year.

12.3.1. The notable industrial items which showed satisfactory improvement in output during 1987 over the level of the previous year included tea, petroleum products, sugar, match and fertilizers. On the other hand,

some fall in output were observed in respect of items such as plywood and cement during the year. The trend in output of a few important industries of the State over the recent few years may be observed at Table 12.2.

TABLE—12.2

## Production of some important industries in Assam

Item	Unit	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988(F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Tea	Million kg.	301	335	352	336	369	372
2. Plywood (*)	Million sq. m.	16	43	42	43	32	32
3. Match	'000 Gross Boxes	5004	5046	4976	4696	4794	4668
4. Sugar	'000' M. T.	7	6	3	2	5	7
5. Fertilizer	"	55	225	187	200	222	324
6. Refinery products	"	943	1898	1910	2081	2289	2490
7. Cement	"	129	183	169	167	160	152

(P) = Provisional.

(\*) Includes commercial, decorative and tea chest plywood, flush door and black boards.

## ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES :

12.4.0. The latest data on Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), carried out by the Government of India covering the registered factory sector, is presently available for the year 1985-86. The results available from the aforesaid Survey reveals a none-too-encouraging position of Assam in the Industrial map of the country. According to ASI, 1985-86, Assam had 1885 registered factories during the year which accounted for a mere 1.9 per cent of the total factories in the Country. The number of employees in the state's factory sector stood at 1.17 lakhs (or 1.6 per cent of the country's) during 1985-86. The value of output and net value added during the year were of the order of Rs. 1786.7 crores (or 1.5 per cent of the Country's) and Rs. 458.7 crores (or 2.0 per cent of the Country's) respectively. Some important characteristics of ASI pertaining to the State of Assam have been furnished at the table below for the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.

TABLE—12.3

## Principal Characteristics of Annual Survey of Industries, Assam, 1983-84 and 1984-85 (Factory Sector)

Item	Unit	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
1. Factories ... ..	Number	1736	1721	1885
2. Fixed capital ... ..	Rs. Crores	312	482	485
3. Productive capital ... ..	Rs. Crores	518	731	885
4. Persons engaged ... ..	Number	120245	114234	117280
5. Gross output ... ..	Rs. Crores	992	1314	1786
6. Net value added ... ..	Rs. Crores	249	343	459
7. Net fixed capital formation ... ..	Rs. Crores	15	52	149
8. Net income ... ..	Rs. Crores	219	311	413

Source:—Annual Survey of Industries, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.

Summary Results for Factory Sector (by C. S. O.).

12.4.1. The relatively poor Industrial position of Assam vis-a-vis the Country as a whole, as discernible from certain indicators obtained from the Annual Survey of Industries, 1985-86, may be observed at Table 12.4.

TABLE--12.4

Structural Ratios on ASI, 1985-86

Structural Ratio	Unit	1980-81		1985-86	
		Assam	India	Assam	India
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Productive capital per Factory	Rs. lakhs	36.87	44.68	46.95	87.22
2. Employees per factory	Number	79	80	62	74
3. Value of output per factory	Rs. lakhs	40.85	63.30	94.78	118.95

## TEA INDUSTRY :

12.5.0. Tea Industry is the largest single industrial Sector of the State. The State produces more than half of the country's total tea production. Besides playing a dominant role in the economy of the State, it also acts as a major foreign exchange earner for the Country. During the year 1985 Assam had a total of 844 tea estates which covered an area of about 2.16 lakh hectares. The average number of labourers employed daily in the State's tea industry stood at about 4.84 lakhs during 1985.

12.5.1. The year 1988 turned out to be the most buoyant year for the State's Tea Sector. During the year the State achieved an all time high production level of 372 million kilograms of Tea, surpassing the previous record production of 369 million kilograms achieved in 1987. During 1986 the production stood at 336 million kilogram. The country's total tea production during 1988 was 701 million kilogram of which, Assam alone shared 372 million kilogram or 53.1 per cent of the total. The relative position of Assam in the country's tea industry may be observed from the data provided, at table 12.5.

Table--12.5

Tea industry in Assam and India

Head	State/Country	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. No. of tea estates	Assam	777	793	802	808	844	N.A.
	India	13410	13428	13473	13473	13536	13546
2. Area under tea (in '000' hectares)	Assam	203	211	213	215	216	225
	India	384	395	396	398	400	412
3. Production of tea (in million kg.)	Assam	305	303	322	335	352	336
	India	560	565	581	645	657	621
4. Average yield per kg. per hectare.	Assam	1503	1415	1510	1576	1631	1493
	India	1458	1420	1468	1606	1641	1508

(P)= Provisional N.A.= Not available

Source:,, Tea Statistics, by the Tea Board of India.

12.5.2. The progress of sale of tea through the State's only tea auction centre at Guwahati was encouraging during 1987. In fact, the Guwahati Tea Auction Centre has, of late, emerged as one of the most prominent Tea Auction Centres in the world. During the year 1987 (January–December) a total of 147.6 million kg. of tea was sold through the centre as against sale of 136.2 million kg. during 1986 and 120.2 million kg. during 1985. A steady increase was also observed in respect of average price fetched per kilogram of tea at the Centre which went up to Rs. 24.83 during the sales of 1987 from Rs. 24.15 during the sales of 1986. It was Rs. 22.85 per kg. during 1985. As per available statistics, the volume of tea sales through the centre during the first ten months of 1988 was lower at 104.8 million kg. compared with the sales of 118.6 million kg. during the same period of 1987. Similarly average price fetched per kilogram also recorded fall from Rs.25.14 to Rs. 24.54 over the aforesaid period.

#### Small Industries, khadi and village Industries:

12.6.0. In pursuance of State Government's Industrial Policy of 1986, higher priority continued to be accorded for establishment of village, Small and medium industries through local entrepreneur. As a step towards this end industrial campaign-cum-workshops have been organised in all the District and Sub-divisional headquarters of the State. These efforts have yielded encouraging results leading to setting up of a large number of small—Scale and tiny units in the State over the last two years.

12.6.1. As per information available from the Directorate of Industries Assam, a total of 1653 SSI units were registered with the Directorate during 1987 as against 1127 SSI units registered during 1986. An idea about the type of units registered with the Directorate of Industries, Assam during each of the years 1986 and 1987 may be had from the information furnished at Table 12.6

Table—12.6

Number of SSI units registered with the State Directorate of Industries by type.

Type of units	1986	1987
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Agro Base	201	218
2. Forest Base	128	183
3. Textile Base	89	73
4. Chemical Base	101	114
5. Engg. Base	309	474
6. Misc. Base	240	543
7. Electronic Base	19	14
8. Mineral Base	39	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>1127</b>	<b>1653</b>

Note : The reference years relate to the period January to December.

12.6.2. Under the Khadi and Village Industries programmes a large number of village and tiny industrial units have been developed throughout the State. According to information available from the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Assam, the State had

a total of 56 bee keeping centres, 483 village oil industries, 1690 pottery industries, 1720 gur and khandsari units, 38 khadi and Sub-khadi production centres, 995 carpentry and blacksmithy units, 17 non-edible oil and soap making units, 3 cottage match factories, 1 handmade paper unit, 352 cane and bamboo units, 40 fruit processing units, 5 medicinal plants, 27 fibre units, 1 dyeing and printing unit and 184 village leather industries during 1987-88. The total value of articles produced by the above mentioned units of the Board has been reported at Rs.9.16 crores during 1987-88 as against Rs.10.01 crores during 1985-86. The number of persons provided with employment by these units totalled 92.36 thousand during 1987-88 compared with employment of 84.43 thousand persons during 1985-86.

### Sericulture and Weaving ;

12.7.0. Sericulture and Weaving play an important role in the State's socio-economic life, particularly in rural areas. So far as sericulture is concerned, it is reported that under the supervision of the State Directorate of Sericulture and Weaving there were 6994 sericultural villages in the State during 1985-86. A total of about 1.35 lakh families were engaged in sericultural activities (comprising activities relating to eri, muga and pat) during the year. The yield of cocoons during 1985-86 were as follows: eri cocoon 2.95 lakh kg, muga cocoon-2.70 lakh numbers and pat cocoon-1.52 lakh kg. Similarly, the production of silkyarn during the year had been reported at 2.20 lakh kg. in respect of eri, 52 thousand kg. in respect of muga and 15 thousand kg. in respect of pat.

12.7.1. As regard developmental aspect of the State's handloom sector, it is looked after by the State Directorate of Handloom and Textile. According to an estimate there are about 6.8 lakh looms with about 7.8 lakh weavers in the State. However, barring a fraction, most of the looms are operated mainly for meeting domestic/personal need by the womenfolk. In order to revamp this vital cottage industry sector various programmes are under implementation in the State. During 1985-86 there were 241 Weaving Demonstration Circles covering about 7145 villages in the State. The number of Weavers engaged through this Programme totalled about 2.51 lakhs (comprising 2.29 lakh part-time Weavers and 22.5 thousand whole time weavers) during 1985-86 as against engagement of 2.40 lakh weavers (2.19 lakh part-time and 20.6 thousand whole-time) during 1984-85. As a part of handloom development programme a total of 3156 looms were distributed in the State during 1985-86 as against 1629 looms distributed during the previous year. Of the 3156 looms distributed during 1985-86, 950 looms were distributed under General Areas scheme, 985 looms under Schedule Caste Scheme and 1221 looms under T. S. P. scheme.

### New Industrial Policy :

12.8.0. Keeping in view the need of speedy industrial development of the State as well as generation of adequate self employment opportunities in the industrial sector, the State Government announced during the later part of 1986 the New Industrial Policy of 1986 together with specific incentive schemes. The new policy aims at encouraging growth and promotion of all industries based on local resources, local demand, local scarcity conditions and local environment. The policy guidelines of the new policy are indicated below.—

- (i) The main objective of the new Industrial policy is to ensure balanced regional development through rapid promotion of a host of Khadi and village, artisan, tiny, small-scale and ancillary industries throughout the State.

- (ii) Medium and large industries would be set-up and promoted in the State/Joint/Co-operative/Assisted and private sectors, using the advantage of availability of petroleum, natural gas, coal, limestone, agricultural raw materials and selected forest-based raw materials within the State.
- (iii) High priority would be accorded for the development of basic infrastructures such as development of transport and communication facilities, power industrial areas, industrial estates; commercial estates etc., besides development of human resources.
- (iv) To ensure that there is proper development of local skills and entrepreneurship through intensive publicity motivation and training programmes.
- (v) State incentives scheme shall be made available to those units which promote and protect the interests of the local people.
- (vi) Local entrepreneurship would be given preference in setting up medium and large industrial units under the refinance scheme of IDBI as well as under the newly started "Assisted sector scheme."
- (vii) The traditional artisan and handicraft sector will be encouraged by providing common facilities service centres, raw materials, technical supports etc.
- (viii) The "No Industry and the Hill Districts" would receive special attention in developing the industrial infrastructures and establishment of major and medium projects.
- (ix) High priority to power generation so as to ensure un-interrupted supply of electricity for industrial purpose.
- (x) To extend all possible assistance for shifting of the Head offices of the Tea Board, Tea Companies etc., to Assam for growth of tea industry and for creation of additional employment avenues.
- (xi) Single window clearance agency called "Udyog Sahayaka" will be provided at each District Industries Centre for the small sector and at AIDC for the medium and large sector.
- (xii) To stop misuse of scarce Government land allotted for industrial purpose.
- (xiii) Viable sick units will be identified and package of assistance would be provided for their revival.

12.8.1. With such a policy framework in perspective, the Government have formulated the "State Incentive Schemes 1986" to be effective from January, 1987. The salient features of the new incentive scheme are—provision of subsidy for infrastructure development, financial incentive for manpower development, equity participation in the assisted sector, considerable exemption of stamp duty for tiny and SSI sector, power subsidy, remission of Assam Finance Tax, sales tax exemption on purchase of raw materials and sales of finished products, interest subsidy for small scale and sick units, etc.

12.8.2. Since the formulation of the new industrial policy guidelines, Assam has made some progress towards industrialisation not only in the SSI sector but also in the large and

medium sectors. During the past two years more than 12 industries in the medium and large sectors have gone into production. These includes three polyester spinning mills, two paper mill projects, one co-operative sugar mill, one woolen mill, one liquid oxygen unit, two mini steel Plants for alloys and a few rerolling mills. Moreover, in the year 1987-88, against a target of 1500 SSI units under the 20-Point Programme, the State could set up 2138 villages and small scale units. In the previous year the number of such units set up in the State was 1358 as against the target of setting up of 1200 units for the year.

### Institutional Finance to Industry :

12.9.0. Inadequate availability of institutional finance facilities is often cited as one of the basic reasons for tardy pace of industrialisation of the State. Both commercial Banks and term-lending institutions are therefore, required to play a more active role if Assam is to keep pace with the development in the rest of the country.

12.9.1. Data available from the IDBI "Report on Development Banking in India 1986-87" reveal a none-too-encouraging position of Assam in respect of assistance sanctioned and disbursed by all-India financial institutions when compared with the position in some other States as well as the country as a whole. For instance, at the end of March 1987 the cumulative average per capita assistance sanctioned and disbursed by all-India financial institutions (viz., IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, LIC, SFC, etc.) turned out to be only Rs. 151.92 and Rs. 132.48 respectively in Assam compared with Rs. 574.97 and Rs. 425.41 respectively at all-India level. During 1986-87 these institutions sanctioned assistance to the tune of Rs.55.54 crores while disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 48.91 crores. In the previous year i.e. in 1985-86 the volume of assistance sanctioned and disbursed were of the order of Rs. 24.75 crores and Rs. 48.16 crores respectively. The total cumulative assistance sanctioned and disbursed by all financial institutions in favour of Assam stood at Rs. 302.33 crores and Rs.263.65 crores respectively upto the end of March 1987 which constituted even less than one per cent of the total volume of assistance sanctioned and disbursed in the country as a whole up to that date.

12.9.2. As regard the role of commercial banks in the State's industrial sector, a gradual improvement in its operations in the State could be seen over the recent few years. The volume of outstanding bank credit to the industry sector of the State totalled Rs.288.13 crores (including Rs.49.04 crores to the small industry sector) at the end of June, 1984 as against Rs.154.10 crores outstanding at the end of December, 1982. The share of industry sector in the total bank credit, thus, worked out to be 47.2 per cent at the end of June, 1984 compared with the share of 45.8 per cent at the end of December, 1982. Amongst the industrial sectors of the State, tea processing had been found to be the largest recipient of bank credit which alone accounted for Rs.77.48 crores or about 27 per cent of the total industrial credit at the end of June, 1984.

### MINING :—

12.10.0. The important minerals so far exploited in Assam are petroleum (crude), natural gas, coal and limestone. The performance of the State's mining sector during 1988 was by and large encouraging as output of most of the mineral items showed varying degrees of rise during the first three quarters of the year as compared to the achievements during the same period of the previous year. During the year 1987 too, the overall performance of this sector was more or less satisfactory. Except a marginal decline in the utilisation of Natural gas, other minerals viz. Petroleum (crude), coal, and limestone registered increase in production during 1988 over the level achieved in 1987.



12.10.1. The production of petroleum (crude) which recorded 6.6 per cent increase during 1986, showed a marginal decline of 2.7 per cent during 1987 but registered a rise of 2.8 per cent in 1988. Its production stood at 51.1 lakh tonnes in 1988 as against 49.7 lakh tonnes in 1987 and 51.1 lakh tonnes in 1986. The volume of natural gas (utilised), on the other hand went up from 843 million cubic metre in 1986 to 1003 million cubic metre in 1987 but marginally declined to 965 cubic metre in 1988. In percentage term, it recorded a decline of 3.8 per cent in 1988 over 1987 as against 19.0 per cent increase witnessed in 1987 over 1986. As regard coal, its output at 1000 lakh tonnes in 1988 was higher by 8.5 per cent over the level of 843 lakh tonnes achieved in 1987. So far as production of limestone is concerned, it went up from 1.93 lakh tonnes in 1986 to 2.10 lakh tonnes in 1987 and further to 2.12 lakh tonnes in 1988. The trend in Production of important minerals of the State over the recent few years may be seen in the table 12.7 below.

TABLE - 12.7

## MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM

Year	Petroleum (crude) (in lakh tonnes)	Natural gas (utilised) (in million cu.m.)	Coal (in '000' tonnes)	Limestone (in '000' tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
1980	10.6	455	575	196
1981	43.9	869	651	269
1982	51.1	875	688	232
1983	50.2	733	751	201
1984	48.9	771	840	209
1985	47.9	751	835	168
1986	51.1	843	864	193
1987	49.7	1003	912	210
1988 (P)	51.1	965	1000	212

(P) - Provisional

12.10.2. At present there are three refineries in the State. These are: (i) I O C Refinery at Digboi (capacity 0.50 million tonnes per annum). (ii) the I O C Refinery at Guwahati (capacity 0.85 million tonnes) and (iii) the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd (capacity 1.35 million tonnes). The production performance of these three refineries of the State were very encouraging during 1987. During the year the total volume of output of these refineries reached a new height of 22.89 lakh tonnes from the level of 20.81 lakh tonnes in 1986. In the earlier two years i.e. in 1985 and 1984, the output of refinery products in the State were of the order of 19.10 lakh tonnes and 18.98 lakh tonnes respectively.

## CHAPTER—XIII

## LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AND WAGES.

13.1.0. According to 1971 census there were 40.88 lakh working population in the State which constituted nearly 28 per cent of the total population of the State. As the 1981 census could not be conducted in the State, the exact size of the State's working population for that year is not known. At all-India level, the proportion of workers to total population of the country has been reported at about 37 per cent by the 1981 census (excluding Assam). Of the State's total working population of 40.88 lakh in 1971, 76.6 per cent were engaged in agriculture and allied activities, 0.4 per cent engaged in mining and quarrying, 4.1 per cent in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing, 1.0 per cent in construction, 5.7 per cent in trade and commerce, 2.5 per cent in communication and 9.7 per cent in other services.

## EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS :

13.2.0. Data collected under Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme provide information relating to employment in the organised sector. This study covers all establishments in the public sector irrespective of size of employment and those non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more workers. Data available from the EMI study reveal that employment in the organised sector of the State has been recording a slow but steady growth over the recent few years. The total employment in the organised sector of the State (public and private sectors together) stood at 9.65 lakhs at the end of March 1988 as against 9.30 lakhs at the end of March 1987 and 9.04 lakhs at the end of March 1986. Thus, employment in March 1988 was higher by 3.76 per cent over March 1987. Sectorwise, employment rose by 2.62 per cent under public sector and by 4.71 per cent under private sector over the said period. Table 13.1 shows employment trend in the State over the period from March 1980 to March 1988.

TABLE—13.1

Employment in Public and Private Sectors in Assam

(Figures in lakhs)

Quarter ending/Year	Public sector	Private sector	Total
1	2	3	4
March, 1980	3.47	4.88	8.35
March, 1981	3.58	4.98	8.56
March, 1982	3.85	4.74	8.59
March, 1983	3.97	4.65	8.62
March, 1984	4.04	4.64	8.68
March, 1985	4.15	4.78	8.93
March, 1986	4.33	4.71	9.04
March, 1987	4.45	4.85	9.30
March, 1988 (P)	4.57	5.08	9.65

(P)—Provisional

Note:—The above employment data does not cover:

- (a) employment in agriculture proper, (b) all self-employed persons including those employed in household industries, (c) defence forces and (d) small establishments in the private sector employing less than ten workers.

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

13.2.1. The number of women employees totalled 2.85 lakhs at the end of March 1988 which accounted for about 29.5 per cent of the total employment in the organised sector of the State. Compared with the position in the corresponding period of the previous year (2.69 lakh women employees at the end of March 1987), the number of women employees at the end of March 1988 was higher by about 5.7 per cent.

## Census of Assam Government Employees :

13.3.0. As per data available from the census of State Government Employees, the total number of Assam Government employees stood at 1.95 lakhs (including 12940 estimated number of employees for non-reporting offices) at the end of March, 1982 as against

1.84 lakhs at the end of March 1979. Thus the number of State Government employees registered an increase of about 6 per cent over the aforesaid period. Of the total employees of 1.95 lakh at the end of March 1982, 72,368 employees or about 37 per cent of the total were from provincialised educational institutions. Gazetted officers constituted about 4 per cent of the total employees of the reporting offices, the rest (about 96 per cent) being accounted for by employees belonging to non-gazetted rank (including Grade IV staff). The number of female employees were 16,672 which constituted about 9 per cent of the total employees of reporting offices. Employees belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (hills and plains) accounted for 6.6 per cent and 8.6 per cent respectively of the total employees of reporting offices in the State. In case of employees belonging to other backward classes the share was about 31 per cent of the total.

#### Employment in Registered Factories :

13.4.0. The average number of workers employed daily in the registered factory sector of the State was 96.81 thousand (provisional) during 1986 which was, however, lower by 2.2 per cent over the figure for the previous year (99.05 thousand during 1985). Nevertheless, compared with the average daily employment of 93.44 thousand during 1984, the average employment during 1986 remained at a higher level.

#### Employment Exchange Statistics :

13.5.0. An idea about the trend and dimension of the problem of growing unemployment in the State can be had from data available from the State's employment exchanges. It has been observed that despite creation of additional employment opportunities over the years, the number of jobseekers through employment exchanges of the State have been rising alarmingly. The total number jobseekers on the live register of employment exchanges which was only 3.48 lakhs at the end of 1980 increased rapidly to 6.04 lakhs at the end of 1985, to 8.15 lakhs at the end of 1986 and further to 8.54 lakhs at the end of 1987. In percentage terms, the number of jobseekers recorded 4.8 per cent increase in 1987 over 1986 while it was 35.1 per cent in 1986 over 1985. As per latest available data, the number of jobseekers recorded further increase to 8.78 lakhs at the end of September, 1988.

13.5.1. The number of applicants placed in employment through employment exchanges of the State totalled 5538 during 1987 as against placement of 5241 during 1986 and 6279 during 1985. The placement in employment during 1987 included 333 persons belonging to scheduled castes, 540 persons belonging to scheduled Tribes and 16 physically handicapped persons. Between January and September, 1988 to number of placements stood at 4154. The increasing trend of jobseekers over the past few years along with their placement in the State may be seen at the table placed below.

TABLE—13.2

Number of jobseekers and their placement in Assam.

Year	No. of applicants on the live register	Number of Placements
1	2	3
1980	3,47,567	6297
1981	3,73,035	6722
1982	4,09,113	6606
1983	4,76,760	4260
1984	4,89,046	6484
1985	6,03,552	6279
1986	8,15,251	5241
1987	8,54,415	5538
1988 (upto September)	8,78,212	4154

Source:- Directorate of Employment & Craftsmen Training, Assam.

13.5.2. A disturbing aspect in the State's growing unemployment problem has been the continuous increase in the number of educated jobseekers. The number of educated jobseekers on the live register which was 3.19 lakhs in 1985 rose to 4.49 lakhs in 1986, to 4.67 lakhs in 1987 and then to 4.84 lakhs in September, 1988. Educated jobseekers thus, accounted for about 55 per cent of total jobseekers during September, 1988. Amongst the educated jobseekers in the State during 1988 nearly 65 per cent were matriculate / HSLC passed, about 19 per cent were PU/HSSLC passed and about 11 per cent were general graduates. The number of educated jobseekers according to Educational qualifications as obtained from the live register of employment exchanges of the State have been shown at table 13.3 for the last four years.

TABLE—13.3

Distribution of jobseekers on live register according to education qualifications

Educational qualification	Number of jobseekers on live Register.			
	1985	1986	1987	1988 (September)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Engg. graduates	249	731	1038	1186
2. Medical graduates	165	240	294	242
3. Agril. graduates	37	37	12	61
4. I. T. I. Passed	8613	10642	12264	12640
5. Graduates	37540	50401	52459	52542
6. Post Graduates	1292	4215	3237	3495
7. HSSLC/PU	64361	86294	91008	94888
8. Matriculates/HSLC	205307	294086	304240	315626
9. Diploma holders (Engg.)	1621	2036	2573	3071
Total—	319185	448682	467125	483751

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

13.5.3. The employment exchange data also reveal that of the 8.54 lakh jobseekers on the live register in 1987, nearly 1.47 lakhs were women jobseekers. During the same year scheduled caste and scheduled tribes jobseekers numbered 45543 and 73800 respectively. There were also 2696 physically handicapped jobseekers and 3030 ex-servicemen jobseekers on the live register during the year.

### Craftsmen and Apprenticeship Training :

13.6.0. A number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) have been set up in the State over the recent years for imparting training in various trades and crafts. The number of such I.T-Is which was 11 at the end of March, 1986 increased to 21 at the end of January 1988. Against the total seating capacity of 4156, the number of trainees on roll in these institutes stood at 3877 at the end of January 1988. Altogether 1802 trainees came out successful as on the same date.

13.6.1. Under the Apprenticeship Act, 1961, apprenticeship training continued to be provided by a good number of establishments in the State. The total number of establishments brought under the purview of this Act was 470 at the end of August 1987. However, of these establishments, only 268 had training facilities. Since the introduction of this Act, altogether 2633 trainees had been engaged upto the end of August, 1987. The number of apprentices currently undergoing training have been reported at 320 at the end of August, 1987.

### Employment Programme through TRYSEM/NREP etc. :

13.7.0. With a view to expanding employment avenues, various schemes such as TRYSEM, NREP, RLEGP etc., continued to be under implementation in the State. Under the programme of TRYSEM altogether 4865 youths were trained in various trades and vocations during 1987-88, of which 1132 youths were reported as self-employed and 115 youths as wage-employed. The generation of employment under NREP and RLEGP were also more or less satisfactory during the last three years as would be evident from table below.

Table—13.4

#### Generation of employment under TRYSEM, NREP and RLEGP in Assam

Head	1985—86	1986—87	1987—88
1	2	3	4
<b>TRYSEM—</b>			
(i) Youths trained (number)	4435	4409	4865
(ii) Youths self-employed (number)	2475	2467	1132
<b>NREP—</b>			
(i) Target (in lakh mandays)	40.8	35.0	40.6
(ii) Employment generated (in lakh mandays)	25.8	51.4	33.8
<b>RLEGP—</b>			
(i) Target (in lakh mandays)	42.5	38.0	38.2
(ii) Mandays created (in lakh mandays)	22.3	42.4	35.8

Source :—Directorate of Rural Development, Assam.

### Average Daily Wage Rate in Rural Areas :

13.8.0. Since the past several years the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics have been collecting data on most commonly paid daily wage rate of a few category of workers in the rural areas of the State from selected centres. Data collected under

this study covers five categories of workers viz., carpenter, blacksmith, field labour, herds- men and other agricultural labour (man). It has been observed that the average daily wage rate of these workers have been showing a slow but steady increase over the years. This would be evident from data furnished at Table—13.5.

Table—13.5

Average daily wage rate in rural areas of Assam.

( In Rupees )

Year	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Field labour	Herdsman	Other agricultural labour (man)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1970	6.8	6.3	3.7	3.3	4.2
1975	9.2	7.9	5.4	4.0	4.9
1980	13.8	11.9	6.4	4.6	6.5
1981	15.1	12.9	7.1	4.9	7.1
1982	17.5	14.0	8.6	6.2	8.7
1983	20.4	15.1	10.1	7.4	10.2
1984	23.6	16.5	11.8	8.2	11.7
1985	25.3	19.2	13.2	10.4	12.8
1986	29.0	22.2	14.1	11.5	14.4
1987	31.9	25.1	16.2	13.2	16.6

Source :—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

Range of Minimum Wages :

13.9.0. An idea about the range of minimum wages for lowest daily paid unskilled workers can be had from State-wise data provided by the Labour Bureau of Government of India. As per this source the range of minimum wages per day of such workers in Assam have been found to lie between the minimum of Rs. 6.00 and the maximum of Rs. 15.00 as on 30th September 1986. States like Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh etc. however, presents a better picture in this respect than that of Assam. The range of minimum wages as on the same date in these States were as follows: Haryana (minimum Rs.13.00 and maximum Rs.17.86), Punjab (Rs. 13.00 and Rs. 17.40 and Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 7.00) and Rs. 18.50).

Industrial Relation:-

13.10.0. During 1987 industrial relations in the State remained more or less peaceful. Altogether 10 industrial units were involved in the disputes that occurred in the State during that year as against involvement of 5 units during 1986 and 11 units during 1985. Although, compared with 1986, more units were found to be involved in disputes during 1987, the resultant mandays lost, wages lost and production lost during 1987 were much lesser than in the previous two years. The number of mandays lost as a result of these disputes totalled 8514 only during 1987 compared with loss of 14854 mandays during 1986 and 10978 mandays during 1985. Similarly, the value of production loss during 1987 had been estimated at Rs. 3.82 lakhs which turned out to be much lower than the estimated loss of Rs. 9.72 lakhs during 1986 and Rs. 18.5 lakhs during 1985. As regard resultant loss of wages, the same amounted to about Rs. 97 thousands only during 1987 as against a high amount of Rs. 1.51 lakhs in 1986 and Rs. 1.15 lakhs in 1985.

## CHAPTER XIV

## PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

14.1.0. The behaviour of prices continued to be a matter of concern for the economy of the State. So far as the situation during 1987-88 was concerned, it was particularly disturbing during the period of floods. However, it showed some sign of relief as the year rang out. During 1988-89 also the upward trend of prices persisted as discernible from the movement of both wholesale and consumer price indices. During 1988 the wholesale price index and the consumer price index for the working class in Assam registered an identical rise of 6.9% when compared with the indices of the previous year. As regard retail price behaviour of essential commodities of mass consumption, it was noticed that most of the commodities showed varying degrees of rise during 1988-89. A brief analysis on the trend of prices in the State as discernible from the movement of various price indices alongwith the situation in retail price movement of essential commodities is presented in the following paragraphs.

Retail prices of essential commodities:

14.2.0. As already stated, retail prices of most of the essential commodities displayed rising trends during 1988-89. This would be evident from data available on monthly average retail prices of these commodities. A comparison of prices prevailing during the month of March, 1989 with those at the corresponding month of the previous year indicate that over the period the rate of rise was moderate (ranging from 1.2 per cent to 9.6 per cent) in respect of commodities like kerosin oil, fish (small), vanaspati, onion, medium quantity dhuti, saree, eggs, gur and washing soap while it was very sharp (ranging from 10.8 per cent to 61.5 per cent) in case of commodities such as rice, atta, pulses, sugar, potato, salt, meat, etc. On the other hand, some decline in prices over the period was noticed in respect of arhardal and M. oil. Table below provides data on retail prices of some selected commodities as stood during March, 1988 and March, 1989 alongwith percentage variation in their prices over the period.

Table-14.1

Average retail prices of some selected commodities in Assam.

Commodity	Unit	Prices (Rs) (during		P. C. variation in March '89 over March 1988
		March, 88	March, 89	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rice (Medium)	kg.	4.37	5.03	+ 15.10
2. Atta	"	3.19	4.31	+ 35.11
3. Masurdal	"	7.18	9.71	+ 35.24
4. Moongdal	"	10.22	11.54	+ 12.92
5. Sugar	"	7.10	7.69	+ 11.13
6. Salt	"	1.16	1.73	+ 49.14
7. M. oil	Litre	24.90	21.07	+ 16.22
8. K. oil	"	2.60	2.63	+ 1.15
9. Milk	"	5.55	6.36	+ 14.59
10. Vanaspati (loose)	Kg.	26.92	27.68	+ 2.82
11. Potato	"	2.29	2.93	+ 27.95
12. Onion	"	4.23	4.52	+ 6.86
13. Meat (goat)	"	32.14	41.00	+ 27.57
14. Fish (small)	"	20.61	21.95	+ 6.30
15. Egg (duck)	Pair	2.80	2.80	+ 3.21

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam

#### Wholesale price index :

14.3.0. The General index number of wholesale prices in Assam (base 1953=100) stood at 1014 for the year 1988 as against the annual average of 948 in 1987. The index, thus, registered a rise 6.9% during 1988 over 1987 compared with a moderate rise of 2.3% in 1987 over 1986.

The movement of wholesale price index in Assam over the past few years may be seen at the table at Appendix—XVIII.

#### Consumer Price Index for Working Class in Assam :

14.4.0. The consumer price index number for working class in Assam (base 1949=100) is compiled by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The average index for the State is arrived at by taking into account the weighted average of the indices of three centres viz. Guwahati, Silchar and Tinsukia. look at the movement of the index reveals that during 1988 the annual average index registered 6.9% increase over the previous year which was lower than 8.8% increase recorded in 1987 over 1986. The index stood at 910 in 1988 as against 851 in 1987 and 782 in 1986. Centrewise, the highest increase in the index during 1988 over 1987 was recorded at Tinsukia (7.5%) followed by Guwahati (6.4%) and Silchar (3.6%). On a point to point basis the index during February 1989, the latest available index was higher by 10.7% over the index for February, 1988. (Reference Appendix—XIX)

#### Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers :

14.5.0. The Labour Bureau of the Government of India has been compiling this series of index numbers for the country as a whole. Digboi, Mariani, Doomdooma, Labac, and Rangapara are the five centres of Assam which are covered in the compilation of the series. However, the Labour Bureau has discontinued compilation of Index numbers for Industrial workers with base 1960=100 since October, 1988, and introduced a new series of CPI numbers with base 1982=100. In respect of Assam, in the new series of CPI, the coverage of the old centres has been extended—Doomdooma to Tinsukia, Labac to Silchar, Mariani to Jorhat and Rangapara to Tezpur while replacing Digboi by Guwahati. However, the Labour Bureau continued to compile the CPI numbers for Digboi with the old base 1960=100. The Labour Bureau worked out the "linking factors"—for connecting the CPI numbers for the different centres and all India of the new series (with base 1982=100) to the earlier series (with 1960=100). During 1988 the index (base 1960=100) recorded varying degrees of rise in the aforesaid centres of the State. The rate of rise of the Index during 1988 over 1987 was 9.2% at Digboi, 6.0% at Mariani, 9.3% at Doomdooma, 7.5% at Labac and 8.0% at Rangapara. At all India level the general index displayed a rise of about 9.4% over the same period. The trend of the index over the period from 1970 to September, 1988 (upto March 1989 in case of Digboi) in the five centres of Assam as well as in the country as a whole in respect of the old series (with base 1960=100) and from October, 1988 to March, 1989 in respect of the Guwahati and the extended centres—Mariani-Jorhat, Doomdooma-Tinsukia, Labac-Silchar and Rangapara-Tezpur in respect of the new series with base 1982=100, may be seen at Appendix—XX.

#### Consumer Price Index for Rural Population :

14.6.0. The consumer price index numbers for rural population in Assam (Plains districts) are compiled by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The annual average index of this series (base 1944=100) stood at 1192 in 1988 as against 1091 in 1987 and 1023 in 1986. In percentage terms, the index registered 9.2% increase in 1988 over 1987 as against a comparatively lesser increase of 6.6% in 1987 over 1986. Monthwise, the index moved up steadily from 1129 in January 1988 to 1274 in December 1988 and then to 1306 in March 1989. (Reference table at Appendix—XXI). The index recorded and a rise of 12.3% in March 1989 over the index of March, 1987.

#### Parity Index :

14.7.0. The index numbers of parity between prices received and prices paid by the farmers in the State with 1944 as the base year is compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam. From the Movement of index numbers of this series it has been noticed that during 1988 the prices received by the farmers in the State recorded a rise of 5.8 per cent over the previous year as against 7.1 per cent increase in the prices paid by the farmers over the same year. In the previous year (i. e. 1987) prices received by the farmers showed a fall of the order of 2.5 per cent while prices paid by the farmers increased by 2.5 per cent. As a result, the index of parity between prices received and prices paid by the farmers displayed 1.8 per cent decline between 1987 and 1988 and 5.1 per cent decline between 1986 and 1987. The movement of the parity of the Indices past few years may be seen at table 14.2 below.



TABLE—14.2

## INDEX OF PARITY BETWEEN PRICES RECEIVED AND PRICES PAID BY THE FARMERS IN ASSAM.

( Base 1944=700 )

Year	Index of Prices received	Index of Prices Paid	Parity index
1	2	3	4
1980	663	594	112
1981	674	623	108
1982	706	646	110
1983	791	707	112
1984	981	811	121
1985	1125	908	124
1986	1092	918	119
1987	1065	941	113
1988	1127	1008	111

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

## CHAPTER—XV

## BANKING AND COMMERCE

## Growth of Bank Offices :

15.1.0. The State saw, during the recent few years, a considerable expansion in the network of scheduled commercial banks. From a total of only 466 number of scheduled commercial bank branches in the State in June 1980, the number increased to 975 in June 1986 and then to 1006 in December 1987, thereby registering a more than two-fold increase between 1980 and 1987. Despite such expansion the State, however, still continued to be a relatively underbanked State when compared with many other States as well as the country as a whole. The current branch licensing policy 1985-90 of the Reserve Bank of India has stipulated a norm of providing one bank office for an average population of 12,000. As against this, Assam has one bank office for every 20 thousand population as on December, 1987 while the national average stands at one bank office for every 13 thousand population as on the same date. Hence, if Assam is to attain the stipulated national target, more than 900 additional branches shall have to be opened in the State by 1990. As per available information the number of bank branches in the State is reported to have gone up further to 1027 at the end of June 1988.

15.1.1. Out of 1027 bank branches in the State in June 1988, the number of bank branches located in rural areas was 703, which accounted for about 68 per cent of the total. The rest 324 branches were located either in semi-urban or urban areas. Table 15.1 shows the growth of bank offices in Assam and in the country for the period from 1975 to 1987 alongwith coverage of population per bank office during the said period.

TABLE—15.1

## GROWTH OF BANK OFFICES IN ASSAM AND INDIA

Year (As on June)	Number of offices		Population per Bank office (in '000')	
	Assam	India	Assam	India
1	2	3	4	5
1975	214	18730	68	29
1980	466	32419	31	17
1981	507	35707	39	19
1982	562	39180	35	17
1983	653	42079	30	16
1984	723	45332	28	15
1985	852	51385	23	13
1986	975	53265	21	13
1987 (as on December)	1006	54431	20	13

Note : The average population per bank office is based on 1971 census for the years 1975 and 1980 and on 1981 census for the years from 1981 to 1987.

Source : Various publications of the Reserve Bank of India.

## Growth of Deposits and Credit :

15.2.0. Consequent upon expansion of banking network in the State, the volume of deposits with and deployment of credit by scheduled commercial banks in the State have shown considerable growth over the last couple of years. The aggregate deposits with scheduled commercial banks stood at Rs. 1382.37 crores in December, 1987 as against Rs. 1172.80 crores in December, 1986 which meant an increase of about 18 per cent over the year. It may also be mentioned here that while the number of bank offices in the State has registered two-fold increase between 1980 and 1987, the volume of deposits recorded nearly four-fold increase over the same period. As at the end of June, 1988 the volume of deposits aggregated Rs. 1487.99 crores.

15.2.1. The growth in deployment of Bank Credit in the State has followed more or less the same trend as witnessed in the case of Bank deposits. The gross Bank Credit by Scheduled Commercial Banks amounted to Rs. 713.84 crores at the end of December 1987 which was higher by about 18 per cent over the figure for December, 1986. The amount is reported to have risen further to Rs. 789.48 crores at the end of June 1988. However, if we judge the performance by taking into account the credit-deposit ratio, the position of the State hardly appears encouraging. As per information available from the R.B.I., "Report on Currency and finance, 1986-87". The Credit-deposit ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks stood at only 51.4 per cent for Assam as against 63.0 per cent for the country in December, 1986. The trend in deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks of the State over the period from 1975 to 1988 may be observed at Table 15.2.

Table-15.2

## DEPOSITS AND CREDIT OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN ASSAM

Year (As on December)	No. of offices	Deposits (Rs. Crores)	Credit (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4
1975	241	123.78	55.91
1980	491	350.29	186.67
1981	542	442.39	192.01
1982	625	590.85	243.05
1983	696	689.63	291.84
1984	767	817.07	411.95
1985	942	968.93	507.31
1986	978	1172.80	602.66
1987	1006	1382.37	713.84
1988 (as on June)	1027	1487.99	789.48

Source : Various publications of Reserve Bank of India

## Sectoral development of credit :

15.3.0. Data relating to distribution of outstanding credit by sectors is presently available upto June 1984. The total amount of outstanding credit with scheduled commercial banks in the State stood at Rs.610.50 crores at the end of June 1984 as against Rs.336.31 crores at the end of December 1982. Sectorwise, the industry sector with an outstanding credit of Rs.288.13 crores in June 1984 occupied the top position, which alone shared about 47 percent of the total followed by trade (Rs.112.59 crores or 18 percent), agriculture (Rs.82.70 crores or 14 percent) and transport operators (Rs.65.16 crores or 11 percent). Table 15.3 shows sectoral deployment of outstanding credit by scheduled commercial bank in the State as stood at the end of December 1982 and June 1984.

TABLE—15.3

## DISTRIBUTION OF OUTSTANDING CREDIT BY SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN ASSAM

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Sector	December 1982		June 1984	
	Outstanding	P. c. to total	Outstanding	P. c. to total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	69.52	20.7	82.70	13.6
2. Industry	154.10	45.8	288.13	47.2
Of which :				
(i) Small scale industry	27.50	8.2	49.04	8.0
(ii) Tea processing	69.62	20.7	77.48	12.7
3. Transport operators	28.33	8.4	65.16	10.7
4. Personal loans and professional services.	14.96	4.4	26.54	4.3
5. Trade	57.88	17.2	112.59	18.4
6. All others	11.52	3.5	35.38	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>336.31</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>610.50</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source :—(i) Banking Statistics, Summary Results, December, 1981 and 1982 (R.B.I.).

(ii) Banking Statistics, Basic Statistical Returns, Volume—13 [R. B. I.].

### Regional Rural Banks:

15.4.0. Of the total 1006 scheduled commercial bank branches in the State in December 1987, the branches of regional rural banks numbered 332. In the previous year i. e. in December 1986 the number of regional rural bank branches in the State was 322. The volume of deposits with and credit by these banks have shown considerable step-up during the last three years. The aggregate deposit rose from Rs.30.85 crores in December 1985 to Rs.43.20 crores in December 1986 and then to Rs.55.91 crores in December 1987, the rate of rise in December 1987 being about 29 percent over December 1986 and about 81 percent over December 1985. Similarly, gross bank credit by these banks also went up to Rs.47.07 crores in December 1987 from Rs.33.79 crores in 1986. It was Rs.22.87 crores in December 1985. In terms of percentage, bank credit registered 39 percent growth in December 1987 over December 1986.

### Public Distribution System and Supply Position of Essential commodities:

15.5.0. Assam has a fairly well developed public distribution system comprising co-operatives and fair price shops. Under this system a wide network of distribution centres, spread all over the State, continued to supply essential commodities like rice, wheat, levy sugar, salt, controlled cloth etc., to the consumers of the State. During the year 1987 the network of public distribution system in the plain districts of the State comprised of 701 Gaon Panchayat level Samabay Samities with 19742 retail outlets and 657 Primary Co-operative stores in the rural areas and 27 wholesale Co-operative Societies, 144 primary Co-operative stores and 2206 fair price shops in the urban areas. In the hills districts the network consisted of 35 Large Area Multipurpose Co-operative societies with 713 fair price shops including 65 primary Co-operative stores. Besides the above, the STATED is also maintaining 23 branches and 102 retail outlets in various places of the State for sale of a variety of essential consumer items at reasonable rates.

15.5.1. During the year 1987 a total of 480.2 thousand tonnes of rice, 353.3 thousand tonnes of wheat and 107.1 thousand tonnes of sugar were released for public distribution system in the State as against a total of 395.2, 251.9 and 103.2 thousand tonnes respectively of rice, wheat and sugar during 1986. The quantum of rice, wheat and sugar released for public distribution in the State over the recent few years may be seen at the table placed below.

TABLE—15.4

Release of rice, wheat and sugar for public distribution system in Assam.

(In thousand M.T.)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Sugar
1	2	3	4
1982	247.0	219.8	85.2
1983	227.9	289.6	85.4
1984	220.8	332.6	94.7
1985	302.3	370.4	101.9
1986	395.2	251.9	103.2
1987	480.2	353.3	107.1

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

15.5.2. Since Assam is mostly a consuming state, bulk of her requirement of essential commodities are to be procured from supply sources located outside the State. Some essential items like rice, wheat, levy sugar, edible oil, cement etc. are received by the State Government as per monthly allocation made by the Government of India from its central pool. It is pertinent to mention here that the regular flow of essential commodities in the State depends to a great extent on the availability of adequate support from the transportation system. However, disruption of surface communication at times, particularly during the period of floods, result some shortages of these items, as happened during the 1987 flood period.

15.5.3. During the year 1987 the allocation of central pool rice in favour of the State was 40 thousand M.T. per month upto April and 45 thousand M.T. per month during the remaining period of the year. However, the delivery position during the first half of the year was not satisfactory and it was only from July 1987 that the position showed some improvement. The monthly allocation of central pool wheat in favour of the State was 36 thousand M.T. during 1987 but its actual delivery by the FCI during the first eleven months of the year was around 80 per cent of the allocation.

15.5.4. The allocation of levy sugar (meant for public distribution system) to the State was 9617 M.T. per month during 1987 against which the F.C.I. could deliver about 80 per cent of the allocation. The availability position of levy-free sugar in the State market was by and large satisfactory and was reasonably priced. The year also saw a more or less satisfactory supply position in respect of commodities like pulses and salt. However, occasional short supply occurred in case of few other items such as Onion, kerosine, L.P.G. and M. oil. While the availability position of levy-free cement in the State remained more or less satisfactory during 1987-88, in case of levy cement it was not so as its allocation to the State was quite inadequate to meet the needed requirements.

#### Procurement of Paddy:

15.6.0. Two organisations viz., the Assam State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers Federation Ltd. (STAFFED) and the Food Corporation of India (FCI) are entrusted with the task of procurement of paddy and levy rice respectively in the State. While the STAFFED procure paddy under price support measures, the FCI collect levy rice from the millers and dealers in the form of rice only throughout the State on Central pool accounts. During the year 1987 procurement of both paddy and rice in the State was not satisfactory when compared with the performance in the previous year. As against procurement of 15,503 M.T. of paddy and 17,381 M. T. of rice during 1986, it was possible to procure only 2,382 M. T. of paddy and 11,812 M. T. of rice during 1987. During 1985 the procurement of paddy and rice in the State were of the order of 65,80 M. T. and 15,420 M. T. respectively.

#### Small Savings:

15.7.0. Assam has been showing progressive performance in the sphere of mobilisation of small savings. Between 1980-81 and 1987-88 net collection under small savings schemes in the State recorded more than two-fold increase. The total net small savings collection stood at Rs. 86.71 crores during 1987-88 which was higher by 10.3 per cent than that of the collection of Rs. 78.63 crores during 1986-87. During the year 1980-81 the achievement in this respect was only Rs.34.40 crores. It may however, be noted that despite progressive increase in net collection, the achievements during both 1986-87 and 1987-88 fell far short of the net target laid for the respective year. In fact, achievement in this respect confined to 74 per cent of the target during 1986-87 and only 48 per cent of the target during 1987-88. Table 15.5 shows year-wise collection of small savings in Assam for the period from 1980-81 to 1987-88

TABLE—15.5

#### Collection of Small Savings in Assam

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Year	Gross	Net	Net target
1	2	3	4
1980-81	68.29	34.40	30.00
1981-82	87.39	38.61	35.00
1982-83	95.48	31.94	43.00
1983-84	110.30	52.70	50.00
1984-85	129.87	61.59	65.00
1985-86	145.93	75.07	75.00
1986-87	160.07	78.63	105.50
1987-88	179.00	86.71	180.00

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

15.7.1. The pattern of collection under different modes of savings reveals that in Assam Post Office Time Deposits (POTD) and MIC-VI issue have emerged as the two most popularly accepted modes of savings. During 1987-88 these two modes of saving alone accounted for 43 per cent and 41 per cent respectively of the total net savings collection of the year. The next in importance was Indira Vikash Patra (IVP) which shared 9 per cent of the total. The table at Appendix XXIII shows small savings in Assam by type during 1986-87 and 1987-88.

#### Life Insurance:

15.8.0. In Assam life insurance business has been gaining increasing popularity as evident from the trend of its growth over the years. The number of new policies issued during 1986-87 was 63,230 as against 57,875 policies issued during 1985-86. The sums proposed against these policies stood at Rs. 171.87 crores during 1986-87 while the same was Rs. 149.00 crores during 1985-86. As regard performance in the sphere of completed business, the number of policies involved and sums assured under this item were of the order of 63,022 policies and Rs. 170.14 crores respectively during 1986-87 as against involvement of 57,345 policies with Rs. 148.12 crores as sums assured during 1985-86. Table 15.6 below shows the trend in the growth of LIC business in Assam over the period from 1980-81 to 1986-87.

Table—15.6

#### Business performance of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in Assam

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Year	New Business		Completed Business	
	No of Proposal	Sums Proposed	No. of policies	Sums assured
1	2	3	4	5
1980-81	38168	49.58	37353	47.70
1981-82	39910	59.85	39186	58.37
1982-83	48009	78.96	47348	76.90
1983-84	52244	97.64	50978	93.98
1984-85	63310	138.83	63467	137.45
1985-86	57875	149.00	57345	148.12
1986-87	63230	171.87	63022	170.14

Source : Life Insurance Corporation of India, Divisional Office, Guwahati and Silchar.

15.8.1. In addition to the normal insurance activities, the LIC I is also engaged in investing and extending loans of a sizeable amount in the State of Assam. The position regarding such investment loan in the State as stood during 1986-87 may be seen at the table placed below.

Table--15-7

## Investment of LIC Fund in Assam

(Amount in Rs.lakhs)

Head	1986-87
1	2
<b>Investment :</b>	
1. State Government securities ... ..	1525.92
2. Debentures of land Development Banks ... ..	36.14
3. State Financial/Industrial Development Investment Corporation/ICICI Bonds&shares ... ..	29.40
4. State Electricity Board Bonds .. ..	2912.06
<b>Loans to :</b>	
5. State Government for Social Housing Schemes ... ..	629.99
6. Apex Co-operative Housing Societies/Boards etc, ... ..	336.25
7. State Government/Municipality/Zilla Parishads for water Supply Schemes .. ..	227.59
8. State Electricity Board ... ..	2646.71
9. State Road Transport Corporation ... ..	420.00
10. Shares, Debentures and loan to companies (Public, Co-operative and private sector) ... ..	702.12

Source : LICI, Guwahati and Silchar Divisional Office.

Assam Government Participation in the shares of Corporations etc.

15.9.0. Every year a sizeable amount is invested by the Government of Assam in the shares of various Statutory Corporation, Co-operative Institutions, Joint Stock Companies etc. The total volume of such investment which was only Rs. 56.41 crores upto the end of 1980-81 rose substantially to the end of 1986-87. It has, thus, been noticed that the volume of investment registered more than two-fold increase between 1980-81 and 1986-87. The growth of Assam Government investment in the shares of corporations, co-operatives etc. for the period from 1980-81 to 1986-87 may be seen at the table placed below.



TABLE—15.8

Amount Invested by the Government of Assam in the Shares of Corporations, Co-operatives.

Reference period					Total amount invested (Rs. crores)
1					2
Upto	1980-81	...	..	...	56.41
„	1981-82	..	..	..	60.45
„	1982-83	...	...	..	68.29
„	1983-84	..	..	..	90.53
„	1984-85	..	..	..	98.22
„	1985-86	...	..	...	115.04
„	1986-87	..	...	..	131.26

Source :—Finance Department, Government of Assam.

## CHAPTER—XVI

## PUBLIC FINANCE

16.1.0. As a result of the Government machinery being involved more and more in the task of discharging its administrative and socio-economic responsibilities, the size of the state Government Budget has registered consideration step up from year to year. During the period 1950-51 to 1987-88, the size of the Assam Government Budget has swelled from less than Rs. 10.00 crores to a much larger amount of more than Rs. 2300.00 crores. However, over the years the growth in domestic revenues has not been commensurate with the increased expenditure, a fact which has compelled the state Government to resort to other means like borrowing, central assistance etc. almost every year. In the following paragraphs a brief account of the receipts and expenditure of the Government of Assam for the budgeted year 1987-88 as well as earlier few years is presented.

16.1.1. The Budget Estimates as presented by the Government of Assam for the year 1987-88 have placed the total receipts at Rs. 2278.41 crores and total expenditure at Rs. 2312.43 crores under the consolidated fund thereby showing an overall deficit Rs. 34.02 crores, when compared with the revised estimates for 1986-87 the total receipts and expenditure during 1987-88 registered increases by Rs 76.49 crores and 75.62 crores respectively. The revised estimates for 1986-87 have shown a deficit of Rs. 34.89 crores.

16.1.2. An analysis of the state Government Budgets for the past few years reveals that the receipts under revenue account with the exception of a considerable fall in 1981-82 continued to grow steadily from year to year. It has decreased from Rs 436.16 crores in 1980-81 to Rs.362.18 crores in 1981-82 but thereafter increased steadily to reach Rs. 1152.80 crores in 1986-87 (R.E.) and Rs. 1256.42 crores in 1987-88 (B.E.). In respect of receipts under capital account, the growth has shown a fluctuating trend. The total capital receipts have been placed at Rs. 1021.99 crores in 1987-88 (B.E.) as against Rs. 1049.12 crores in 1986-87 (R.E.) and Rs. 344.50 crores in 1980-81. Over the said period the expenditures under revenue accounts have shown a steadily growing tendency, that under capital account have shown a flop tendency. The expenditure under revenue account stands at Rs. 1259.59 crores in 1987-88 (B.E.) as against Rs. 1170.60 crores in 1986-87 (R.E.) and Rs. 349.99 crores in 1980-81. However, the expenditure under capital account is estimated at Rs. 1052.84 crores in 1987-88 (B.E.) as against Rs. 1066.21 crores in 1986-87 (R.E.) and Rs. 560.70 crores in 1980-81. The table at appendix XXIV shows the total receipts expenditure under revenue and capital accounts together with surpluses and deficits under the consolidated fund for each of the years from 1985-86 (Actual) to 1987-88 (B.E.).

16.1.3. The sources of revenue of the State Government broadly comprise the following; the (a) State taxes (b) Share of Central taxes (c) Non-tax revenue and grants in aid from the Central Government, of the total estimated revenue receipts of Rs. 1256.42 crores in 1987-88 (B.E.), the highest share has been accounted for by grants-in-aid with Rs. 467.01 crores (37.2 per cent.) followed by the shares of Central taxes Rs. 529.40 crores (26.2 per cent), State taxes Rs. 32.83 crores (18.5 per cent) and State non-tax revenue Rs. 227.18 crores, (18.1 per cent). The revised estimates for 1986-87 reflected a slight changes in the relative positions so far as shares of different sources of revenue receipts are concerned. Appendix—XXV indicates the trend in the growth of revenue receipts of the Government of Assam under different heads for the period from 1985-86 to 1987-88 (B. E.).

## ECONOMIC AND PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION

16.2.0. The impact of Government budgetary operation on generation of savings and capital formation and the purposes for which Government activities are carried on are not directly discernible from the budget documents placed in the legislative Assembly. The budgetary transaction are therefore, to be reclassified and regrouped under economically significant categories as well as purposes. Some of the major findings of economic and purpose classification of Assam Government Budget, 1987-88, as prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam are presented in the following paragraphs.

## ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION :

16.3.0. The total expenditure of the State Government excluding operating expenses of departmental commercial undertakings and repayment of public debts and loans has been steadily rising from Rs.1064.84 crores in 1985-86 to Rs.1505.60 crores in 1986-87 (R.E.) and further to Rs.1584.23 crores in 1987-88 (B.E.). Out of the total expenditure of Rs.1584.23 crores budgetted for the year 1987-88, Rs.1079.54 crores (68.1 percent) constitute final outlays of Assam Government which represent the State Government's direct demand for goods and services for consumption and capital formation. The rest of the expenditure amounting to Rs.504.69 crores (31.9 percent) constitutes disbursement by way of transfer payment, financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy, that are intended to supplement current and capital receipt of the sectors. Appendix XXVI shows the distribution of total expenditure of the Government of Assam by major types for the years 1985-86 (actual) 1986-87 (R.E.) and 1987-88 (B.E.).

16.3.1. The State Government provides financial assistance to the rest of the economy for capital formation through grants, loans and investment in shares such assistances have shown marked step up from Rs. 26.72 crores in 1985-86 to 161.30 crores in 1986-87 (R.E.) and then to Rs. 126.04 crores in 1987-88 (B.E.). The gross capital formation out of budgetary resources of the Government of Assam has been estimated at Rs. 385.07 crores in 1987-88 (B.E.) as against Rs. 367.11 crores in 1986-87 (R.E.) and Rs. 138.09 crores in 1985-86. Details are Presented in Appendix XXVII and XXVIII.

16.3.2. The economic classification of Assam Government budget also provides estimates of savings of the State Government as well as contribution of State Government towards State Domestic Product (SDP). The net savings of the Government of Assam has been estimated at (-) Rs. 44.38 crores in 1987-88 (B.E.) as against (-) Rs. 97.04 crores in 1986-87 (R.E.) and (-) Rs. 84.70 crores in 1985-86. So far as aggregate contribution to SDP is concerned, during 1987-88 the income expected to be generated is of the order of Rs. 425.69 crores as against Rs. 446.8 crores in 1986-87 (R.E.) and Rs. 397.10 crores in 1985-86. The breakup of estimates of savings and income generation for each of the year from 1985-86 to 1987-88 (B.E.) is shown in the tables at Appendix XXIX and XXX.

## PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION :

16.4.0. The purpose classification is designed to group the expenditure of the State Government according to the Purposes for which these are incurred. For purpose classification the activities of the Government have been divided into nine major categories with a number of sub groups under some of the major categories. It is seen that the biggest share of the State Government's expenditure during 1987-88 (B.E.) is accounted for by the group "other purposes" with a share 31.2 percent of the total followed by economic services 24.4 percent, General Government services 17.1 percent, education 14.6 percent and social security and welfare services with 2.7 Percent. It has further been noticed that the share of expenditure under economic services increased gradually from 12.1 percent in 1986-86 to 24.3 percent in 1986-87 (R.E.) and to 44.4 percent in 1987-88 (B.E.).

16.4.1. The share of expenditure under General Government Services declined from 17.6 percent in 1985-86 to 15.9 percent in 1986-87 (R.E.) and again increased to 7.1 percent in 1987-88 (B.E.). Similarly the share of expenditure under education services declined from 16.2 percent in 1985-86 to 13.7 percent in 1986-87 (R.E.) and again increased to 14.6 percent in 1987-88 (B.E.). The magnitudes of State Government's expenditures under different categories along with their percentage shares to the total for each of the years from 1985-86 to 1987-88 (B.E.) may be seen in Appendix XXXI.

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## APPENDIX-I

## POPULATION TREND IN ASSAM AND INDIA

Year	Population (in lakh)		P. C. Decade Variation		Density (Persons per sq. k. ms)	
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	199 (a)	6852	+ 36.1 (a)	+ 25.0	254 (a)	216

(a)=Estimated.

Source :—Census of India, 1981.

## APPENDIX—II

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ASSAM BY DISTRICT (1971 CENSUS)

District	Area (sq. km.)	Population (in '000')	S. G. Population (in '000')	S. T. Population (in '000')	Workers (in '000')	Sex ratio	P. C. of Literacy	Den- sity per sq. km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Dhubri	2746	851	36	21	233	930	20.0	310
2. Kokrajhar	4717	710	35	204	192	921	21.3	150
3. Goalpara	2844	664	49	84	174	931	25.3	233
4. Barpeta	3307	972	51	77	249	912	23.3	294
5. Nalbari (P)	1941	681	33	98	171	924	27.8	351
6. Kamrup (P)	4734	1207	82	123	330	855	33.8	256
7. Nagaon (P)	5535	1676	165	124	454	899	28.9	302
8. Darrang	3465	884	35	128	233	906	20.0	241
9. Sonitpur	5255	902	42	57	272	871	25.3	171
10. Lakhimpur	5646	712	41	205	192	888	28.9	126
11. Dibrugarh	7024	1411	37	81	426	859	30.5	201
12. Sibsagar	2603	654	19	23	181	887	39.1	251
13. Jorhat	2859	646	41	63	184	886	37.0	226
14. Golaghat	3541	537	26	40	158	884	33.2	152
15. Cachar	5102	1131	128	15	328	919	30.6	221
16. Karimganj	1839	582	81	1	165	930	29.8	316
17. Karbi-Anglong	10332	379	10	210	118	874	19.2	37
18. N. C. Hills	4890	76	1	53	32	841	27.2	16
<b>ASSAM</b>	<b>78523 (a)</b>	<b>14625</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1607</b>	<b>4088</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>186</b>

((P)—Provisional

((a)—District total will not add up to State total because the area figures for some of the districts are according to the village papers.

## APPENDIX—III

Estimated mid-year population and density by districts in Assam,  
(as on 1st October, 1988.)

Districts	Estimated population (in thousand)	Density per sq. km.
1	2	3
1. Dhubri	1378	502
2. Kokrajhar	1150	244
3. Goalpara	1075	378
4. Barpeta	1573	476
5. Nalbari	1102	568
6. Kamrup	1954	413
7. Darrang	1351	390
8. Sonitpur	1460	278
9. Lakhimpur	1152	204
10. Dibrugarh	2285	325
11. Sibanga	1050	305
12. Jorhat	1046	366
13. Golaghat	869	245
14. Nagaon	2713	490
15. Cachar	1831	359
16. Karimganj	942	512
17. Karbi-Anglong	614	59
18. N. C. Hills	123	25
<b>ASSAM</b>	<b>23677</b>	<b>302</b>



## APPENDIX—IV (A)

Net State Domestic Product at factor cost by Industry of Origin (At current prices)  
STATE : ASSAM

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88(Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture ... ..	118372	118423	143886	150497	206216	216692	223103	246556
2	Forestry & Logging ... ..	3467	4527	5147	4584	4192	6598	68 <sup>n</sup> 3	6842
3	Fishing .. ..	5409	6253	7174	8531	10632	11659	10670	12862
4	Mining & Quarrying ... ..	(-) 369	40901	42112	41658	40914	39806	42158	42022
5	Manufacturing :—(Total) ... ..	16341	19337	21099	29866	46155	53774	55577	59215
	5.1 Registered ... ..	10137	12380	13802	23265	37015	44464	46117	49022
	5.2 Unregistered ... ..	6204	6957	7297	6601	9140	9310	9460	10193
6	Construction ... ..	10284	14620	13619	17795	23723	23920	26951	26111
7	Electricity, Gas & Water supply..	1082	1843	1626	2026	2089	2288	2770	3178
8	Transport, Storage & Communication (Total)	5630	7367	9219	11010	11875	14491	17850	20272
	8.1 Railways .. ..	1235	1587	2358	2777	2768	3741	4200	4320
	8.2 Storage .. ..	153	197	196	190	213	238	284	325
	8.3 Transport by other means ..	3375	4483	5297	6447	7498	9011	10627	13178
	8.4 Communication ... ..	867	1100	1368	1596	1396	1501	2739	2449
9	Trade, Hotel and Restaurants ..	25973	29551	34342	39845	47583	55031	63321	69819
10	Banking and Insurance ... ..	3165	3905	5230	6199	6883	8849	10268	13040
1.1	Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings and business.	23338	25604	27687	29102	32623	35042	38505	41661
12	Public Administration .. ..	8430	10125	11518	14588	16368	17852	21911	27097
1.3	Other services .. ..	14484	15326	17215	20865	23254	25762	27666	29095
14	Total—Net State Domestic Product	235606	297782	339824	376566	472507	511764	547553	597780
15	Per Capita State Domestic Product	1200	1474	1641	1777	2182	2313	2420	2583

Note—(1) Upto 1986-87 provisional. (2) Q=Quick Estimate.

## APPENDIX—IV (B)

Net Domestic Product at Factor cost by Industry of Origin. (At constant (1980-81) prices)  
STATE : ASSAM

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Industry	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88(Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture ..	118372	116380	120801	126360	130214	135456	133827	142618
2	Forestry & Logging ...	3467	4110	4343	4122	3551	4748	4362	4511
3	Fishing ..	5409	5371	5546	6285	6681	6678	5227	6570
4	Mining & Quarrying...	(- )369	15240	15327	14467	14258	14325	-5107	15002
5	Manufacturing (Total)	16341	19076	20097	27958	38885	39591	38991	40831
	5.1 Registered ...	10137	12376	13382	22357	31419	32338	31821	33484
	5.2 Unregistered ..	6204	6700	6715	5601	7466	7253	7170	7347
6	Construction ..	10284	13836	11900	13354	17437	15739	17507	15945
7	Electricity, gas & Water Supply	1082	1821	1572	1870	1863	2011	2447	2798
8	Transport, Storage & Communication (Total)	5630	6887	7039	7256	7892	8975	9815	10697
	8.1 Railways ..	1235	1539	1679	1420	1439	1900	2288	2052
	8.2 Storage ...	153	169	168	167	179	184	189	201
	8.3 Transport by other means	3375	4231	4264	4613	5088	5712	6112	7162
	8.4 Communication ...	867	948	928	1056	1186	1179	1226	1282
9	Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	25973	29031	31880	32138	34644	37555	39995	40926
10	Banking & Insurance...	3165	3487	4464	4794	5391	6447	7229	8750
11	Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & business.	23338	24683	25513	25998	26883	27960	28806	29893
12	Public Administration..	8430	82997	9516	10695	11337	11595	12568	13935
13	Other Services ...	14484	15119	15149	16066	16510	17110	17706	18330
14	Total—Net State Domestic Product.	235606	264038	283147	291363	315546	328190	333587	350806
15	Per Capita State Domestic Product.	1200	1307	1367	1375	1457	1483	1474	1516

\*Note—Up to 1986-87 provisional.

## APPENDIX—V (A)

Net Domestic Product at factor cost by Industry of origin at current and constant prices of Assam during 1980-81, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

(Rs. in Crores)

Industry	At current prices				At constant prices		
	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Agriculture	1183.72	2166.92	2231.03	2465.66	1354.56	1338.27	1426.18
2. Forestry and logging	34.67	65.98	68.03	68.42	47.48	43.62	45.11
3. Fishing	54.09	116.59	106.70	128.62	66.78	52.27	65.70
4. Mining and quarrying	(-)-3.69	398.06	421.55	420.22	143.25	151.07	150.02
<b>Sub-total :—Primary</b>	<b>1268.79</b>	<b>2747.55</b>	<b>2827.34</b>	<b>3082.92</b>	<b>1612.07</b>	<b>1585.23</b>	<b>1687.01</b>
5. Manufacturing	163.41	537.74	555.77	592.15	395.91	389.91	408.31
(i) Registered	101.37	444.64	461.17	490.22	323.38	318.21	334.84
(ii) Un-registered	62.04	93.10	94.60	101.93	72.53	71.70	73.47
6. Construction	102.84	239.20	269.51	261.11	157.39	175.07	159.45
7. Electricity, Gas and water supply.	10.82	22.88	27.70	31.78	20.11	24.47	27.98
<b>Sub-total :—Secondary</b>	<b>277.07</b>	<b>799.82</b>	<b>852.98</b>	<b>885.04</b>	<b>573.41</b>	<b>589.45</b>	<b>595.74</b>
8. Transport, storage and communication.	56.30	144.91	178.50	202.72	89.75	98.15	106.97
(i) Railways	12.35	37.41	42.00	43.20	19.00	22.88	20.52
(ii) Transport by other means and storage	35.28	92.49	109.11	135.03	58.96	63.01	73.63
(iii) Communication	8.67	15.01	27.39	24.49	11.79	12.26	12.82
9. Trade, Hotel and Restaurants	259.73	550.81	633.21	698.19	375.55	399.95	409.26
<b>Sub-Total :—Transport, Communication and trade</b>	<b>316.03</b>	<b>695.22</b>	<b>811.71</b>	<b>900.91</b>	<b>465.30</b>	<b>498.10</b>	<b>516.23</b>
10. Banking and Insurance	31.65	88.49	102.68	130.40	64.47	72.29	87.50
11. Real estate, ownership of dwelling and business Services	233.38	350.42	385.05	416.61	279.60	288.06	298.53
<b>Sub-Total :—Finance and Real estate.</b>	<b>265.03</b>	<b>438.91</b>	<b>487.73</b>	<b>547.01</b>	<b>344.07</b>	<b>360.35</b>	<b>386.43</b>
12. Public Administration	84.30	178.52	219.11	270.97	115.95	125.68	139.35
13. Other services	144.84	257.62	276.66	290.95	171.10	177.06	183.30
<b>Sub-total :—Community and Personal Services.</b>	<b>229.14</b>	<b>436.14</b>	<b>495.77</b>	<b>561.92</b>	<b>287.05</b>	<b>302.74</b>	<b>322.65</b>
<b>14. Total Net Domestic Product at factor cost.</b>	<b>2356.06</b>	<b>5117.64</b>	<b>5475.53</b>	<b>5977.80</b>	<b>3281.90</b>	<b>3335.87</b>	<b>3508.06</b>
15. Per capita Net Domestic Product (in Rupees.)	1200	2313	2420	2583	1483	1474	1516
16. Per Capita N. D.P. (INDIA) in Rs.	1627.2	2734.0	2974.2	3284.2	1862.9	1891.9	1918.1

## APPENDIX-V (B)

NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN AT  
CONSTANT (1980-81) PRICES OF ASSAM

(Rs. in Crores).

Industry Group	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Logging, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying.	1268.8 (54)	1411.0 (53)	1560.2 (55)	1512.4 (52)	1547.0 (49)	1612.1 (49)	1585.2 (49)	1667.0 (48)
2. Manufacturing, construction, Electricity, Gas and water supply.	277.1 (12)	347.3 (13)	335.7 (12)	431.8 (15)	581.9 (18)	573.4 (17)	589.5 (18)	598.7 (17)
3. Transport, Storage and Communication, Trade, Hotel and Restaurant.	316.0 (13)	359.2 (14)	389.2 (14)	393.9 (13)	425.4 (14)	463.3 (14)	498.1 (14)	516.2 (15)
4. Banking and Insurance, real estate and ownership of dwelling and business services.	265.0 (11)	281.7 (11)	299.8 (10)	307.9 (11)	322.7 (10)	344.1 (11)	360.4 (10)	386.5 (11)
5. Public administration and other services	229.2 (10)	241.2 (9)	246.6 (9)	267.6 (9)	278.5 (9)	287.0 (9)	302.7 (9)	322.7 (9)
6. Net domestic product at factor cost.	2356.1 (100)	2640.4 (100)	2831.5 (100)	2913.6 (100)	3155.5 (100)	3281.9 (100)	3335.9 (100)	3508.1 (100)
7. Per capita (Rs.)	1200	1307	1367	1375	1457	1483	1474	1516

Note:—(1) Estimates for 1987-88 Quick and those upto 1986-87 Provisional.

(2) Figures in brackets are P.c. to Column total.

## APPENDIX—V (C)

## Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin at Current Prices of Assam

(Rs crores)

Industry Group	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88(Q)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Logging Fishing, Mining and Quarrying	1268.8 (54)	1701.0 (57)	1982.7 (58)	2052.7 (55)	2619.5 (56)	2747.6 (54)	2827.3 (52)	3082.9 (52)
2. Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity Gas and Water supply	277.1 (12)	358.0 (12)	363.4 (11)	496.9 (13)	719.7 (15)	799.8 (16)	853.0 (15)	885.1 (15)
3. Transport, Storage and Communi- cation Trade, Hotel and Restaurants	316.0 (13)	369.2 (12)	435.6 (13)	508.6 (14)	594.6 (13)	695.2 (14)	811.7 (15)	900.9 (15)
4. Banking and Insurance, Real State and Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services	265.0 (11)	295.1 (10)	329.2 (10)	353.0 (9)	395.1 (8)	438.9 (8)	487.7 (9)	547.0 (9)
5. Public administration and other Services	229.2 (10)	254.5 (9)	287.9 (8)	354.5 (9)	396.2 (8)	436.1 (8)	495.8 (9)	561.9 (9)
6. Net Domestic Product at Factor Cost	2356.1 (100)	2977.8 (100)	3398.2 (100)	3765.7 (100)	4725.1 (100)	5117.6 (100)	5475.5 (100)	5977.8 (100)
7. Per capita (Rs) (NSDP)	1200.0	1474.0	1641.0	1777.0	2182.0	2313.0	2426.0	2583.0

\*Note:—Figure with brackets are Percentage to Total.

## APPENDIX—VI

## PRODUCTION OF SOME IMPORTANT CROPS IN ASSAM

Crop	Unit	1980-81 (P)	1981-82 (P)	1982-83 (P)	1983-84 (P)	1984-85 (P)	1985-86 (P)	1986-87 (P)	1987-88 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Rice	Thousand Tonnes.	2522.8	2235.6	2583.2	2532.3	2438.0	2846.5	2385.3	2715.8
2. Wheat	„	118.3	115.6	121.0	127.9	154.8	100.5	125.8	105.8
3. Maize	„	13.4	11.6	12.2	10.9	12.0	12.1	11.3	11.3
4. Other cereals	„	4.1	4.1	4.0	5.0	6.2	5.1	5.1	5.3
5. All Cereals	„	2658.6	2366.8	2720.5	2676.1	2611.0	2964.2	2527.4	2838.2
6. Total Pulses	„	47.1	52.1	52.8	54.5	59.4	66.3	60.4	60.9
7. Total Food- grains	„	2705.7	2418.9	2773.2	2730.6	2670.4	3030.5	2587.8	2899.1
8. Oil seeds (excluding coconut).	„	111.8	112.0	135.3	153.2	137.0	150.1	160.5	179.9
FIBRES :									
9. Jute	Thousand Bales	912.6	951.1	955.2	853.9	827.0	1178.2	951.1	882.3
10. Mesta	„	48.8	51.7	51.0	51.5	55.4	53.4	43.7	44.1
11. Cotton	„	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4
MISCELLANEOUS:									
12. Sugarcane (Gur)	Thousand Tonnes.	173.7	200.0	215.1	208.4	258.5	187.4	222.7	184.9
13. Potato	„	223.8	282.9	265.0	319.9	325.2	308.8	337.7	328.8
14. Sweet Potato	„	33.2	31.9	31.5	28.4	34.5	27.4	28.6	27.4
15. Tobacco	„	4.1	5.7	3.3	5.6	3.5	2.9	2.4	2.1

(P) - Provisional

Source :—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

## APPENDIX—VII

## AREA UNDER IMPORTANT CROPS IN ASSAM

(Area in thousand hectares)

Crops	1980-81 (P)	1981-82 (P)	1982-83 (P)	1983-84 (P)	1984-85 (P)	1985-86 (P)	1986-87 (P)	1987-88 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Rice	2275.0	2258.5	2301.7	2322.2	2324.8	2464.1	2287.1	2336.0
2. Wheat	102.2	102.3	105.3	99.2	149.6	92.9	120.0	98.3
3. Maize	22.6	19.1	20.2	18.1	19.6	19.5	18.4	18.3
4. Other cereals and Millets.	8.4	8.1	8.1	9.7	12.0	9.9	10.0	10.1
5. Total cereals and Millets	2408.2	2388.0	2435.3	2449.3	2506.0	2586.4	2435.5	2462.8
6. Total pulses	113.1	117.2	126.4	130.6	138.2	140.5	144.5	131.9
7. Total Foodgrains	2521.3	2505.1	2561.8	2579.9	2644.3	2726.9	2580.0	2594.7
8. Sugarcane	48.1	49.4	49.4	49.2	52.9	47.8	46.5	43.1
9. Potato	38.2	40.8	43.3	44.1	48.8	54.0	56.2	54.0
0. Tea (a)	200.6	203.0	211.0	213.0	215.0	216.0	N.A.	N.A.
1. Jute	112.3	110.3	116.5	100.8	108.5	129.6	96.7	97.9
2. Rape and Mustard	213.0	224.0	267.8	286.1	319.8	290.9	309.6	337.5

N. A.—Not available (P)—Provisional (a) Data relate to calendar year.

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

\*(ii) Tea Board of India.

## APPENDIX—VIII

## YIELD RATE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN ASSAM AND INDIA

Crops	1980-81 (P)		1983-84 (P)		1984-85 (P)		1985-86 (P)		1986-87 (P)		1987-88 (P)
	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam	India	Assam
1. Rice	1126	1336	1145	1457	1069	1417	1173	1552	1056	1482	1180
2. Maize	593	1159	603	1532	613	1456	618	1146	615	1270	614
3. Wheat	1158	1630	1289	1844	1049	1870	1082	2046	1048	1998	1707
4. Gram	476	657	463	663	473	661	482	682	456	659	456
5. Tea (a)	1499	1491	1510	1468	1576	1606	1631	1641	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
6. Total pulses	418	473	418	548	426	526	471	547	418	508	462
7. All food-grains	1088	1025	1109	1162	1028	1149	1126	1175	1007	1142	1133
8. Jute	1463	1245	1525	1417	1371	1411	1636	1710	1770	1641	1622
9. Sugarcane Tonnes/hect.	36	58	44	56	51	58	41	60	46	60	44
10. Rape and Mustard	481	560	498	674	386	771	472	686	481	714	496
11. Potato Tonnes/hect.	6	13	7	15	7	15	6	12	6	15	6

(P)—Provisional, N.A.—Not available, (a)—Data relate to calendar year.

Source—1. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

2. Economic Survey, 1987-88, Government of India.

3. For tea "Tea Board of India",



75  
1988  
APPENDIX—IX

NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS IN ASSAM

Serial No.	Size class (in hect.)	Number of holdings		Operated Area (in hect.)		Average size of holding (in hect.)	
		1976-77	1980-81	1976-77	1980-81	1976-77	1980-81
1.	Below 0.5	813500	815302	204894	199124	0.25	0.24
2.	0.5—1.0	530192	548038	388688	383631	0.73	0.70
3.	1.0—2.0	509820	522974	718065	748395	1.41	1.43
4.	2.0—3.0	203683	216266	490955	528870	2.41	2.44
5.	3.0—4.0	92325	97296	317389	331117	3.44	3.40
6.	4.0—5.0	45898	47312	203534	207294	4.43	4.38
7.	5.0—7.5	41245	37589	246354	220118	5.97	5.86
8.	7.5—10.0	9236	7118	78206	59656	8.47	8.38
9.	10.0—20.0	5240	3330	66579	42602	12.71	12.79
10.	20.0—30.0	668	497	15932	12258	23.85	24.66
11.	30.0—40.0	279	273	9775	9534	35.04	34.92
12.	40.0—50.0	188	175	8342	7672	44.37	43.84
13.	50.0 & above	1416	1418	330535	370236	233.43	261.10
	All size	2253690	2297588	3079248	3120507	1.37	1.36

Source — Agricultural Census 1976-77 and 1980-81.

N. D. Hill

## APPENDIX-X

DISTRICT WISE AREA UNDER HYV/IMPROVED VARIETY PADDY IN ASSAM  
DURING 1986-87

(Area in Hect.)

District	Autumn	Winter	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Goalpara	19000	28200	47200
2. Dhubri	8300	19500	27800
3. Kokrajhar	21250	37600	58850
4. Barpeta	11550	27500	39050
5. Nalbari	17840	40000	57840
6. Kamrup	15000	39040	54040
7. Darrang	26880	35540	62420
8. Sonitpur	11000	52000	63000
9. Nagaon	38800	95300	134100
10. Jorhat (*)	16300	66400	82900
11. Sibsagar	4200	41100	45300
12. Lakhimpur	22500	50300	72800
13. Dibrugarh	13100	55700	68800
14. Cachar	7400	62000	69400
15. Karimganj	6000	18000	24000
16. Karbi-Anglong	6300	42700	49000
17. N. C. Hills	2500	3000	5500
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,48,120</b>	<b>7,13,880</b>	<b>9,62,000</b>

(\*) Includes figures for newly created Golaghat District.

Source:— Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

## APPENDIX—XI

## DISTRICT-WISE FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION IN ASSAM DURING THE YEAR 1987-88

(Figures in tonnes)

District	N.	P 0 2 5	K 0 2	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Goalpara	565	298	230	1093
2. Dhubri	714	507	311	1532
3. Kokrajhar	465	330	269	1064
4. Barpeta	486	283	285	1054
5. Nalbari	508	435	207	1150
6. Kamrup	708	482	327	1517
7. Nagaon	1511	624	604	2739
8. Darrang	882	484	721	2087
9. Sonitpur	523	317	330	1170
10. Lakhimpur	302	231	223	756
11. Jorhat	2575	865	775	3815
12. Sibsagar	443	264	262	969
13. Dibrugarh	808	470	671	1949
14. Cachar	1433	201	287	1921
15. Karimganj	393	84	96	573
16. Karbi-Anglong	178	95	25	298
17. N. C. Hills	31	21	13	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>12325</b>	<b>5815</b>	<b>5636</b>	<b>23776</b>

\* Includes figures for newly created Golaghat District.

Source:— Directorate of Agriculture, Assam.

## APPENDIX—XII

## DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MAHKUMA PARISHADS

C.D. Blocks and Gaon Panchayats in Assam during the year 1987-88

Sl. No.	District	No. of Mahkuma Parishads	No. of Blocks	No. of Gaon Panchayats
1	2	3	4	5
1	Kamrup	2	10(2)	45
2	Nalbari	1	7	38
3	Barpeta	1	8	46
4	Goalpara	2	6(1)	34
5	Dhubri	2	7	43
6	Kokrajhar	2	7(2)	38
7	Nagaon	3	13	88
8	Sonitpur	2	7	42
9	Darrang	2	6(1)	42
10	Sibsagar	2	6	35
11	Jorhat	3	11	65
12	Dibrugarh	3	10(1)	68
13	Lakhimpur	3	8(1)	42
14	Cachar	2	10	55
15	Karimganj	2	5	33
16	Karbi-Anglong	...	10*	...
17	N. C. Hills	...	4*	...
Total—		32	135	714

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

Note :—Figures within bracket indicate number of Tribal Development Blocks in the Plains districts of the State. All the 14 Blocks in the two hills districts also comes under the category of T.D. Blocks.

## APPENDIX—XIII

## Principal physical Achievements under Community Development Programme during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87

Sl No	Item	Unit	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
<b>AGRICULTURE:</b>				
1	Improved seeds distributed	Kg.	2439503	3255255
2	Oil seeds distributed	Kg.	258206	92366
3	Chemical Fertilizers distributed	Kg.	9116	7305
4	Vegetable seeds distributed	Kg.	21825	69026
5	Green manure seeds distributed	Kg.	1300	1200
6	Chemical pesticides distributed			
	(a) Solid pesticides	Kg.	52479	102846
	(b) Liquid pesticides	Litre	34723	25672
<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :</b>				
1	Improved animals supplied	No.	1428	4674
2	Improved birds supplied	No.	10679	20973
3	Animal artificially inseminated	No.	46261	66731
4	Animal Castrated	No.	1036	4097
<b>RECLAMATION :</b>				
1	Land reclaimed	Hect.	5	286
<b>EDUCATION (Social) :</b>				
1	Literacy Centres started	No.	7574	4392
2	Adults made literate	No.	133668	113202
<b>HEALTH &amp; RURAL SANITATION :</b>				
1	Rural latrine constructed	No.	7	611
2	Smokeless chullas installed	"	12	Nil
<b>DRINKING WATER FACILITIES PROVIDED :</b>				
1	Wells constructed	"	245	403
2	Wells renovated	"	190	14
3	Hand pump installed	"	780	974
<b>COMMUNICATION :</b>				
*1	New Katcha Road constructed	No.	533	632
2	Existing Katcha Road improved	Km.	787	501
3	Culverts constructed	No.	526	564
4	Culvert Repaired	No.	73	50

Note:—Data for 1985-86 relate to only 103 reporting C.D. Blocks while for 1986-87 it relate to only 88 reporting C. D. Blocks.

## APPENDIX—XIV

## Statistical Profile of N. E. Railway, 1985-86 and 1986-87

Particulars	Unit	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
<b>(A) FINANCIAL :</b>			
(i) Gross earnings	Rs. crores	145.30	185.41
(ii) Working expenses	"	284.48	350.87
(iii) Net earnings	"	(—)139.19	(—)165.45
<b>(B) PASSENGER :</b>			
(i) Passenger originating	Millions	31.4	33.4
(ii) Passengers carried	"	33.1	35.2
(iii) Passenger kilometres	"	4661.2	5457.7
(iv) Earning from Passengers	Rs. crores	39.76	50.59
(v) Average earning per passenger kms.	Paise	8.53	9.27
(vi) Average length of passenger journey	K. Ms.	140.9	155.1
<b>(C) FREIGHT :</b>			
(i) Freight originating	Million tonnes	4.6	5.09
(ii) Freight carried	"	9.0	9.89
(iii) Freight tonne kilometres	Million K. Ms.	4597.3	5300.1
(iv) Earning from goods carried	Rs. crores	91.58	114.35
(v) Average earning per freight tonne Kilometres.	Paise	19.9	21.6
<b>(D) TRAIN :</b>			
(i) Train Kilometres	Thousand K. M.	173.82	184.70
(ii) Gross earning per train k. m.	Rs.	83.59	100.38
(iii) Working expenses per train k. m.	"	163.66	189.97
(iv) Net earnings per train k. m.	"	(—)80.08	(—)89.58
<b>(E) STAFF AND STATIONS :</b>			
(i) No. of staff as on 31st March	Number	83508	83002
(ii) No. of Stations as on 31st March	"	467	468
(iii) Route Kms. as on 31st March	K. Ms.	3763.01	3763.01

Source.—Annual Report, 1986-87, N. E. Railway, Maligaon.

## APPENDIX—XV

## NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN ASSAM

Serial No	Type of Vehicle	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bus	2595	2917	3297	3700	4032
2.	Private Carrier	6158	5830	6325	9585	9093
3.	Public Carrier	16873	18262	20162	23600	26893
4.	Motor Car	15437	14914	18885	18427	18779
5.	Jeep	7026	7048	7468	6368	8428
6.	Taxi, cab	1460	1684	2203	2381	2486
7.	Motorcycle & Scooter	26290	30356	39754	48530	64846
8.	Tractor	5387	5015	6425	6798	6898
9.	Trailer	5296	5004	5020	5711	6094
10.	Auto Rickshaw	919	968	1013	1212	1654
11.	Govt. Vehicles	6276	6340	6582	6861	7846
12.	Others	1847	2121	1905	2149	2345
13.	Total	95564	100459	119039	135322	159396

Source:—Commissioner of Transport, Assam.

## APPENDIX—XVI

## District—Wise number of villages electrified in Assam

District	Number of villages Electrified upto:—	
	1986—87	1987—88
1	2	3
1. Goalpara	743	920
2. Kokrajnar	974	1138
3. Dhubri	859	984
4. Kamrup	906	1047
5. Nalbari	660	748
6. Barpeta	758	843
7. Darrang	875	996
8. Sonitpur	1108	1227
9. Nagaon	1880	1968
10. Sibsagar	850	850
11. Jorhat	1210 (*)	781
12. Golaghat	—	389
13. Lakhimpur	441	619
14. Dibrugarh	1841	2101
15. Cachar	1139	1263
16. Karimganj	635	848
17. Karbi-Anglong	675	768
18. North Cachar Hills	175	207
Total	15,729	17,897

(\*) Includes figures of newly created Golaghat District.



## APPENDIX -XVII

## Index of Industrial production in Assam

(Base—1970=100)

Industry group	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988(p)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Grain mill product	65	64	56	82	86	134	107	120	91
2. Manufacture and refining of Sugar	67	54	112	77	55	28	20	46	65
3. Manufacture of other edible oil and fats	86	76	102	116	88	171	110	152	186
4. Tea processing	144	145	143	151	160	166	158	174	175
5. Manufacture of cotton textiles	87	119	136	138	111	119	74	76	119
6. Manufacture of jute textiles	237	275	157	147	14	24	32	241	248
7. Manufacture of veneer Ply-wood and their products.	141	315	325	321	449	435	456	330	337
8. Sawing and planing of wood (other than Plywood).	112	152	157	137	162	183	169	125	140
9. Petroleum refineries	82	136	153	157	162	163	174	191	205
10. Manufacture of products of petroleum not else-where classified.	42	36	38	23	36	45	49	50	68
11. Manufacture of fertilizers and pesticides	65	362	548	350	428	370	399	452	664
12. Manufacture of matches	93	100	102	94	93	92	87	89	86
13. Aluminium manufacturing	125	198	181	182	186	195	164	168	152
All Industries	123	144	149	154	166	173	169	177	183

(P)—Provisional

Source—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

## APPENDIX—XVIII

## INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE STATE OF ASSAM

(Base 1953=100)

Period	Food	Non-Food	General
1	2	3	4
1960 (Annual Average)	129	186	131
1965	177	176	176
1970	266	219	250
1975	329	291	283
1976	384	296	355
1977	439	350	409
1978	439	391	423
1979	460	420	447
1980	550	456	524
1981	595	485	559
1982	612	548	591
1983	683	618	660
1984	816	698	776
1985	827	856	875
1986 (R)	967	854	927
1987 (R)	986	872	948
1988	1052	973	1014
1988			
January	1011	909	977
February	1011	898	973
March	1016	906	979
April	1026	917	989
May	1039	923	1000
June	1040	930	1003
July	1068	933	1023
August	1067	958	1031
September	1086	942	1038
October	1095	982	1058
November	1095	974	1055
December	1069	974	1037

(R) Revised

## APPENDIX—XIX

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS IN ASSAM

(Base 1949=100)

Year/Month	Guwahati	Silchar	Tinsukia	Assam
1	2	3	4	5
1960 (Annual Average)	102	109	118	111
1965	134	249	159	148
1970	216	231	240	230
1975	349	387	415	386
1976	309	325	348	330
1977	343	375	385	367
1978	359	399	396	380
1979	389	446	446	422
1980	450	491	528	494
1981	488	537	588	516
1982	530	567	578	554
1983	584	654	639	616
1984	636	775	713	682
1985	681	838	756	726
1986	729	978	815	782
1987	788	1044	890	851
1988	839	1082	957	910
1988	818	1016	924	879
January	808	1033	926	878
February	819	1062	930	886
March	814	1055	930	887
April	815	1111	948	895
May	816	1104	946	894
June	820	1128	951	899
July				
August	841	1046	952	907
September	854	1114	957	917
October	873	1135	1015	957
November	896	1109	1015	966
December	897	1076	988	951
1989				
January	909	1094	1009	968
February	912	1113	1013	972

The Assam index is worked out by taking weighted average for the indices for the three Centres, the weights being.

\* 1. Guwahati—42.82

\* 2. Silchar—2.61

\* 3. Tinsukia—54.57

## APPENDIX- XX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN ASSAM  
AND ALL INDIA INDEX COMPILED BY THE LABOUR  
BUREAU, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(Base 1960=100)

Year/Months	Digboi	Mariani	Doomdooma	Labac	Rangapara	All India	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1961 (Annual Average)	104	99	102	102	105	..	
1965	135	132	131	125	132	..	
1970	188	127	164	182	177	..	
1975	320	272	278	276	266	321	
1976	307	243	284	246	241	296	
1977	331	272	282	266	286	321	
1978	388	286	284	278	293	329	
1979	357	312	304	314	319	350	
1980	404	338	339	348	354	390	
1981	437	358	356	348	367	441	
1982	446	383	382	389	392	475	
1983	510	445	440	430	438	532	
1984	581	501	473	460	500	576	
1985	606	519	493	487	501	608	
1986	650	525	515	491	518	661	
1987	703	565	550	536	591	719	
1988	768	599	601	577	638	787	
1988	April	725	570	574	551	594	763
	May	752	606	594	565	633	771
	June	771	606	598	573	637	782
	July	799	606	606	582	644	795
	August	832	604	617	592	655	800
	September	827	610	625	585	666	806

Base 1960=100

Base 1982 - 100

	Digboi	Guwahati	Doomdooma Tinsukia	Labac- Silchar	Mariani- Jorhat	Rangapara Tezpur	All India	
			L. F. (4.05)	L. F. (3.96)	(3.96)	(4.29)	(4.93)	
1988	October	789	169	156	157	153	158	167
	November	793	173	159	162	159	159	168
	December	803	171	156	159	158	159	166
1989	January	814	170	156	156	160	159	165
	February	802	171	156	156	162	162	165
	March	814	173	157	157	164	163	166

Figures on old base can be obtained by multiplying the Index Numbers on new base by the linking factor given and rounding off the result to nearest whole number.

## APPENDIX—XXI

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR RURAL POPULATION IN ASSAM (Plains Districts)

(Base=1944=100)

Period	Consumer price Index numbers	Period	Consumer price Index numbers
1	2	3	4
1966 (Annual Average)	299	...	...
1967 ..	269	...	...
1968 ..	278	1988 January	1129
1969 ..	277	February	1140
1970 ..	288	March	1163
1971 ..	304	April	1149
1972 ..	326	May	1165
1973 ..	356	June	1171
1974 ..	451	July	1183
1975 ..	469	August	1206
1976 ..	454	September	1226
1977 ..	520	October	1240
1978 ..	551	November	1261
1979 ..	584	December	1274
1980 ..	665		
1981 ..	694	1989 January	1278
1982 ..	709	February	1287
1983 ..	790	March	1306
1984 ..	907		
1985 ..	978		
1986 ..	1023	...	...
1987 ..	1091	...	...
1988 ..	1192		

## APPENDIX--XXII

District-wise distribution of the number of Reporting offices, "aggregate deposits" and "Gross Bank Credit" of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam

(December-1987)

(Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

District	Reporting offices	Deposits	Credit
1	2	3	4
1. Goalpara	45	5,58	18,66
2. Kokrajhar	43	31,34	13,55
3. Dhubri	39	24,18	9,70
4. Kamrup	133	486,34	275,72
5. Barpeta	47	25,34	17,45
6. Nalbari	40	19,75	13,60
7. Darrang	46	52,22	13,52
8. Sonitpur	60	62,90	21,42
9. Nagaon	102	87,52	48,26
10. Sibsagar	40	55,29	22,82
11. Jorhat	79	110,67	51,74
12. Lakhimpur	55	31,13	18,29
13. Dibrugarh	107	240,52	127,04
14. Cachar	70	85,03	34,21
15. Karimganj	38	30,15	14,18
16. Karbi-Anglong	47	18,97	10,63
17. North Cachar Hills	15	12,45	2,65
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1382,37</b>	<b>723,84</b>

Note :—Figures of Jorhat district also includes figures for newly created Golaghat district.

Source:—Banking Statistics, Handout, December, 1987 (RBI)

## APPENDIX—XXIII

## SECURITY-WISE COLLECTION UNDER SMALL SAVINGS SCHEMES IN ASSAM

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Type of Account/ Security	1986-87		1987-88	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	2	3	4	5
1. P. O. S. B.	35.55	0.76	41.37	3.83
2. P. O. R. D.	9.31	1.44	10.83	3.06
3. C. f. D.	3.73	0.79	3.47	0.25
4. O. T. D.	69.12	36.65	67.34	37.65
5. N. S. C. VI	36.31	36.90	43.97	36.01
6. N. S. C. VII	1.19	0.94	0.97	0.18
7. S. S. C.	...	..	0.01	..
8. N. S. C. II	0.34	0.16	0.50	0.23
9. I. V. P.	4.51	4.51	8.04	8.04
10. Old certificate encashment	...	(-) 3.53	...	(-) 4.06
11. M. I. S.	..	...	1.11	1.11
12. N. S. S. A.	..	..	0.37	0.37

.....=Less than Rs. one Lakh.

Source :—Regional Director, National Savings, Government of India, Guwahati—24.

## APPENDIX - XXIV

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF  
ASSAM GOVERNMENT BUDGET

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Receipt			Expenditure			Surplus(+) / Deficit (-)
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1985-86	93752	88215	181967	94311	69073	163384	(+)18583
1986-87(RE)	115280	104912	220192	117060	106621	223681	(-) 3489
1987-88(BE)	125642	102199	227841	125959	105284	231243	(-) 3402

RE :—Revised Estimates.

BE :—Budget Estimates.

## APPENDIX--XXV

## REVENUE RECEIPTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	State taxes	Share of central taxes	Non-tax Revenue (State)	Grants-in-aid	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1985-86	23157 (24.7)	26899 (28.7)	9022 (9.6)	34674 (37.0)	93752 (100)
1986-87 (RE)	20734 (18.0)	30302 (26.3)	21279 (18.4)	42965 (37.3)	115280 (100)
1987-88 (BE)	23283 (18.5)	32940 (26.2)	22718 (18.1)	46701 (37.2)	125642 (100)

RE :—Revised Estimates.

BE :—Budget Estimates.

Note :—Figures Within Brackets indicate Percentages to Revenue Receipts

Source :—Assam Budget in Brief 1987-88.

## APPENDIX—XXVI

## DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM BY MAJOR TYPES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88(BE)
1	2	3	4
1. Final out lays	80247	100618	107954
(a) Government consumption expenditure.	69110	80037	82051
(b) Gross Capital formation	11137	20581	25903
(i) Gross fixed Capital formation	10646	18855	24950
(ii) Increase in inventories	491	1726	953
2. Transfer payments of the rest of the economy.	21963	32330	35926
(a) Current transfers *	21850	32308	34501
(b) Capital transfers	113	22	1425
3. Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy.	4274	17612	14543
<b>Total expenditures (1+2+3)</b>	<b>106484</b>	<b>150560</b>	<b>158423</b>

\* Including subsidies and interest.



## APPENDIX—XXVII

## Financial Assistance Provided by Assam Government for Capital Formation

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Item	1985—86	1986—87(RE)	1987—88(BE)
1	2	3	4
1. Grants for Capital Formation	113	22	1425
(a) Local Bodies	..	...	...
(b) Others	113	22	1425
2. Investment in shares ( Net )	1960	1957	2747
3. Loans and Advances for Capital Formation	599	11651	8432
4. Total Financial Assistance for Capital Formation ( 1+2+3 )	2672	13630	12604

## APPENDIX—XXVIII

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

(Rs in Lakhs)

Item	1985—86	1986—87(RE)	1987—88(BE)
1	3	4	
1. Gross Capital Formation by Government of Assam.	11137	20581	25903
2. Financial Assistance for Capital Formation to the rest of the Economy.	2672	13630	12604
3. Gross Capital Formation out of Budgetary Resources of Assam Government ( 1+2 )	13809	34211	38507

## APPENDIX—XXIX

## Savings of the Government of Assam

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1985-86	1986-87 (R.E)	1987-88 (B.E)
1	2	3	4
1. Savings of Government Administration	(—)8475	(—)9708	( )4442
2. Depreciation provision of Government Administration and Departmental commercial undertakings.	5	4	4
3. Gross savings by Government of Assam	(—)8470	(—)9704	(—)4438
4. Expenditure on Renewal and Replacement of Administration and Departmental commercial undertakings.	—	—	—
5. Net Savings by the Government of Assam(3—4)	(—)8470	(—)9704	(—)4438

## APPENDIX XXX

## Contribution of Government of Assam towards S. D. P.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Item	1985-86	1986-87 (R.E)	1987-88 (B.E)
1	2	3	4
1. Compensation of Employees including pensions of Administration.	38736	44225	41618
2. Net outout of De artmental commercial undertakings.	974	455	951
(a) Salaries and wages	2248	2301	2531
(b) Operating surplus	(—)1274	(—)1846	(—)1580
<b>Total (1 + 2)</b>	<b>39710</b>	<b>44680</b>	<b>42569</b>


 Date 11/5/91
   
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## APPENDIX—XXXI

## PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION OF ASSAM GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakh)

Services	1985-86 (Actual)	1986-87 (R.E.)	1987-88 (B.E.)
1	2	3	4
1. General Government Services	27693 (17.6)	34418 (15.9)	38238 (17.1)
1.1. General Administration, External Affairs, Public Order and safety.	27693 (17.6)	34418 (15.9)	38238 (17.1)
1.2. General Research	—	—	—
2. Civil Defence	508 (0.3)	582 (0.3)	773 (0.3)
3. Education	25362 (16.2)	29606 (13.7)	32574 (14.6)
3.1. Administration, Regulation and Research	268 (0.2)	289 (0.1)	406 (0.2)
3.2. School, Universities Institution including subsidiary services.	25094 (16.0)	29317 (13.6)	32168 (14.4)
4. Health	8394 (5.4)	11687 (5.4)	12243 (5.5)
4.1. Administration, Regulation and Research	111 (0.1)	122 (0.1)	142 (0.1)
4.2. Hospitals, Clinics and Individual Health Services.	8283 (5.3)	11565 (5.3)	12101 (5.4)
5. Social Security and Welfare Services	3838 (2.4)	5981 (2.8)	6018 (2.7)
6. Housing and other community Amenities Services.	5903 (3.8)	7519 (3.5)	8354 (3.8)
7. Cultural, Recreational and other Religious Services	687 (0.4)	755 (0.3)	925 (0.4)
8. Economics Services	28418 (18.1)	52434 (24.3)	54354 (24.4)
8.1. General Administration Regulation and Research	3110 (2.0)	4137 (1.9)	5295 (2.4)
8.2. Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	7116 (4.5)	8622 (4.0)	9828 (4.4)
8.3. Mining, Manufacturing and Construction	3686 (2.4)	5346 (2.5)	8843 (4.0)
8.4. Electricity, Gas, Steams and Water	6980 (4.4)	19693 (9.1)	15414 (6.9)
8.5. Transport and Communication	6295 (4.0)	10891 (5.1)	11816 (5.3)
8.6. Other Economic Services	1231 (0.8)	3745 (1.7)	3158 (1.4)
9. Other Purposes	56262 (35.8)	73056 (33.8)	69544 (31.2)
9.1. Relief on Calamities	2887 (1.8)	3934 (1.8)	725 (0.3)
9.2. Other Miscellaneous Services	53375 (34.0)	69122 (32.0)	68819 (30.9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>157065 (100.0)</b>	<b>216038 (100.0)</b>	<b>223023 (100.0)</b>