



**ECONOMIC
SURVEY
ASSAM
1981-82**

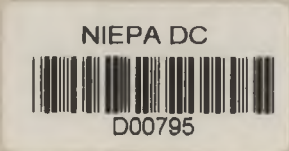
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DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

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Sub. Proj. Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, SriAurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
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FOREWORD

The "Economic Survey, Assam" is an annual publication of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Assam. The present issue i.e. "Economic Survey, Assam 1981-82" has been prepared with a view to presenting an account of the State's economy during 1981-82 alongwith a review of the developments and trends in different sectors of the State's economy in the recent past, incorporating the latest available data. The Publication is further supported by a number of statistical tables on important economic sectors provided at the appendices.

In the preparation of the present study, various Departments and Organisations have extended their helping hand by making available statistical data and other relevant information. This Directorate expresses its gratefulness to them for all such help. Comments and suggestions for improvement of the future issues of the series will be gratefully received.

Gauhati
May, 1982

J. N. SARMA,
Director of Economics and Statistics,
Assam : Gauhati—3

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CHAPTER—I

ECONOMIC SITUATION

National Economy :

1.1.0. The national economy has shown considerable resilience during the year 1981-82 despite the deterioration in the external environment. Available evidence suggest that during the year performance in agricultural and industrial fronts have been satisfactory. Improvements in infrastructural performance has contributed substantially to the higher industrial output in 1981-82. The rate of inflation has shown marked deceleration in 1981-82 compared with 1980-81. As against these gratifying features, the balance of payments position during the year, however, remained under acute pressure. Despite the drawal of first instalment of IMF credit, there have been a steep decline in foreign exchange reserves. The Gross National Product in real terms is expected to record a 4.5 percent rise in 1981-82 compared with the higher growth rate of 7.5 percent recorded in 1980-81.

1.1.1. After an increase of 15.4 percent in 1980-81, agricultural production is expected to increase further by about 3 percent in 1981-82. The kharif foodgrains production is likely to be about 80 million tonnes as against the previous year's production of 77.4 million tonnes. In view of timely winter rains, the prospects of rabi crops appears bright. Thus, it is expected that total foodgrains production may reach a new peak level of 134 million tonnes in 1981-82, which is about 2 million tonnes higher than the previous record of 132 million tonnes achieved in 1978-79. The prospects of cash crops like sugarcane, pulses, oilseeds and cotton are also good.

1.1.2. The increase in industrial production during 1981-82 is expected to be around 8 percent compared with 4 percent in 1980-81 and a decline of 1.4 percent in 1979-80. Although this improvement reflects the recovery from a depressed base, notable increase in production is expected in a large number of key industries such as steel, crude oil and petroleum products, cement, fertiliser, sugar etc., production of which are likely to exceed the previous peak levels. Production in the decentralised sector including small scale and cottage industries have also shown improvement. Improvement in infrastructure and labour relations have been the two important factors of higher industrial production in 1981-82.

1.1.3. During 1981-82, the performance in the infrastructure sectors, particularly coal production and power generations have been satisfactory. Due to notable growth in thermal power generation, the total power generation is expected to increase by about 10 percent during the year, compared with an increase of 5.9 percent in the preceding year. Production of coal, which increased from 104 million

tonnes in 1979-80 to 114 million tonnes in 1980-81⁹ is expected to go up to the targetted level of 121 million tonnes in 1981-82.

1.1.4. There has been a considerable decline in inflationary pressures during 1981-82. The annual rate of inflation on a point to point basis, as measured by the wholesale price index, came down to 4.9 percent at the end of January, 1982 from 15.9 percent at the end of January, 1981 and 23.3 percent at the end of January, 1980. The deceleration is also reflected in the consumer price index though at a lower rate. The annual rate of inflation as measured by the consumer price index, which peaked to 14.4 percent in August, 1981 decelerated to 12.7 percent in December, 1981. It may, however, be noted that despite deceleration of inflationary pressures, prices of several commodities have continued to rule firm.

1.1.5: Employment in the organised sector at the end of March, 1981 stood at 229.18 lakhs as against 223.17 lakh a year ago. The number of job seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges rose from 15.95 million at the end of October, 1980 to 17.42 million at the end of October, 1981 i.e. a rise by 9.2 percent.

Economy of the State :

1.2.0. The momentum that was generated in the economy of the state during 1980-81 helped by a bumper harvest and normalisation of the overall situation, was carried forward during 1981-82 in spite adverse weather affecting agriculture. The year 1981-82 witnessed a deceleration of the mounting inflationary pressure, considerable improvement in the installed power capacity and improvement in the performance of industry and mining. Nevertheless, the inflationary pressure and unemployment continued to loom large.

1.2.1. The State Domestic Product (SDP) of Assam is likely to register a marginal increase in 1981-82 despite a fall in agricultural output in 1981-82 over 1980-81 because of substantial improvement in the industrial front. At current prices the State Domestic Product (SDP) rose by 18 p.c. and at constant prices by 14 p.c. in 1980-81 over 1979-80. The rise in the three year period 1978-81 at constant prices was 12.8 p.c. The per capita income at current prices displayed a rise of 14.7 p.c. in 1980-81 over 1979-80 while at constant (1970-71) prices it rose by 10.7 p.c. during the period.

1.2.2. During 1981-82, the absence of timely rain and occurrence of floods over large chunks of the cropped area adversely affected the kharif food crops. As a result total rice production during the year is likely to be lower than the production in 1980-81. Production of jute during the year has been encouragingly high and the prospect of oil seeds and pulses appear to be good. The index of agricultural production (base triennium ending 1969-79=100) which was 114 in 1979-80 rose to 138 in 1980-81 showing a rise of 14 p. c. Groupwise food group registered an increase of 33 p. c. and non food group 5 p. c. in 1980-81 over 1979-80.

1.2.3. During 1981 production of tea in the State is likely to register a marginal fall over the previous year. Tea crop estimate as available for the first eleven months of 1981 indicate a shortfall of about 1.3 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. It may be mentioned that at all India level production of tea during the same period is reported to have declined by about 1.5 per cent. The volume of sales through the Tea Auction Centre, Gauhati and the average price fetched per kg. in these sales were moderately higher in 1981 than in 1980.

1.2.4. Available statistics for 1981 reveal that manufacturing industry has recovered from the set back received in the previous two years i.e. in 1979 and 1980. Production of fertiliser, cement, paper, matches and jute textiles have registered an increase while that of tea and sugar registered decline in 1981. The mining sector, which showed a dismal performance in 1980, showed significant recovery in 1981. Production of petroleum (crude), coal, natural gas (utilised) and limestone were much higher in 1981 compared with the production in 1980.

1.2.5. In spite of considerable efforts for development of power, there still exists a big gap between availability and demand for power in Assam. The position however improved to some extent during the year 1981-82 with the commissioning of the second unit of Bongaigaon Thermal Power Station (60MW), the Lakwa Gas Turbine Unit-2 (2x15MW) and pressing into service seven mobile gas turbines in upper Assam with an installed capacity of 3MW each. In respect of rural electrification, the proportion of electrified villages to total inhabited villages of the state went up from 25 per cent at the end of 1980-81 to 30 per cent at the end of 1981-82.

1.2.6. The rising trend of prices since 1979 continued its sway during 1981-82 though the rate of rise has somewhat decelerated as the year rang out. The wholesale price index (annual average) registered a rise of 6.7 per cent in 1981 over 1980 as against the rise of 17.2 per cent in 1980 over 1979. Commodity wise price of rice though showed a reasonable degree of stability during 1981, it has risen considerably. Prices of most of the must items have risen during 1981 and that of the construction materials too increased considerably.

1.2.7. The employment data for the state, as available from the Employment Market Information Programme of the Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam, indicate that the employment in the organised sector at the end of September, 1981 was 0.2 P.C. higher than at the end of September, 1980. However, the unemployment problem in Assam continued to be acute because of widening gap between gainful employment opportunities and fast growing labour force. The number of job seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges rose from 3.5 lakhs in December 1980 to 3.7 lakhs in December 1981.

CHAPTER—II

POPULATION

2.1.0. Assam having an area of 78,523 sq. km. account for about 2.4 per cent of the total land area of the country. It has two distinct natural regions viz., the plains area of the Brahmaputra and Barak valleys comprising eight districts and the hills area consisting of two districts. The State accomodates about 2.9 per cent of the country's population as per 1981 census. *estimate*

2.1.1. Population of Assam has been growing at a phenomenal rate since the beginning of this century. In fact, the State continues to record highest decadal growth rate of population among the Indian States in every census years. The rate of growth is about 10 per cent higher than the country as a whole. While between 1901 and 1971 the population of the country recorded a little over two fold increase, it recorded more than four fold increase in Assam during the same period.

2.1.2. The 1981 population census was not conducted in Assam due to the prevailing situation. Therefore, the actual size of the population of the State for the year 1981 is not precisely known. However, while releasing the provisional 1981 census data for India, the Registrar General has adopted the projected population of 19.9 millions for the State, as determined by the Expert Committee on Population Projection set up by the Planning Commission, for arriving at all India total. Thus, the decennial growth rate in Assam during 1971-81 based on these projections, works out at 36.09 per cent compared with 34.95 per cent during 1961-71 and 24.75 per cent for India during 1971-81. The table below shows the population trend in Assam vis-a-vis the country since 1901.

TABLE—2 1

| Year | Population (in lakhs) | | P. C. decade variation | |
|------|-----------------------|-------|------------------------|--------|
| | Assam | India | Assam | India |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1901 | 33 | 2,388 | — | — |
| 1911 | 38 | 2,520 | + 17.0 | + 5.8 |
| 1921 | 46 | 2,512 | + 20.5 | — 0.3 |
| 1931 | 56 | 2,789 | + 19.9 | + 11.0 |
| 1941 | 67 | 3,185 | + 20.4 | + 14.2 |
| 1951 | 80 | 3,610 | + 19.9 | + 13.3 |
| 1961 | 108 | 4,391 | + 35.0 | + 21.6 |
| 1971 | 146 | 5,471 | + 35.0 | + 24.8 |
| 1981 | 199 (a) | 6,838 | + 36.1 (a) | + 24.8 |

(a)—Estimated

2.1.3 The density of population in Assam as 1981 Census has been worked out at 254 persons per sq. km. which is higher than the all India density of 221 persons per sq. km. In 1971 density of population in the State was 186 persons per sq. km. as against 177 persons per km. for the country.

2.1.4. The size of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of the State is not known for

the year 1981 due to the reasons already stated earlier. According to 1971 census, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes population of the State were 9.73 lakhs and 16.07 lakh respectively and accounted for 6.2 per cent and 10.6 per cent respectively of the total population of the state. The corresponding ratio for the country as a whole were 1.46 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively. Appendix I shows various demographic statistics of these two groups of population as per 1971 census.

2.1.5. According to 1971 census nearly 91 per cent of the population of the State lives in villages. The total number of inhabited villages in the State was 21,995 in 1971. The literacy rate during the year was 28.1 per cent as against 29.5 per cent for the country. In 1981, the literacy rate for the country as a whole has been reported as 36.2 per cent. As per 1971 census, the sex ratio (i. e. the number of females per thousand males) in Assam was 896 compared with 930 for the country. The total working population as per 1971 census was 40.9 lakhs which formed 28 per cent of the total population of the State. Of the total working force nearly 77 per cent were engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The dependancy ratio in Assam as per the 1971 census was 107 which is substantially higher than the corresponding ratio of 92 for the country as a whole. District-wise

population, sex ratio literacy rate, in Assam as per 1971 census are given in the table at Appendix II.

2.1.6. Over the past few years there have been a steady decline of birth and death rates in the State. Improvement of medical and public health facilities, spread of education and impact of family planning have resulted in the decline of these rates. Data available from Sample Registration Bulletin reveal that in Assam birth rate declined from 37.9 per mille in 1970-72 (based on three year moving average) to 31.0 per mille in 1977-79 and the death rate from 17.3 to 12.5 during the same period. The table below shows the estimated live birth and death rates in Assam and India as obtained from Registrar General of India over the past few years.

TABLE—2.2

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

(Per mille)

| State/Country | Birth rate | | | Death rate | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------|----------------|------------|---------|----------------|
| | 1970-72 | 1975-77 | 1977-79 (P) | 1970-72 | 1975-77 | 1977-79 (P) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. ASSAM : | | | | | | |
| (i) Rural | 38.7 | 31.9 | 31.7 | 18.0 | 15.6 | 12.9 |
| (ii) Urban | 30.2 | 23.5 | 23.7 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 7.4 |
| (iii) Combined | 37.9 | 31.1 | 31.0 | 17.3 | 14.9 | 12.5 |
| 2. INDIA : | | | | | | |
| (i) Rural | 38.7 | 35.6 | 34.4 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 15.1 |
| (ii) Urban | 30.2 | 28.5 | 27.8 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 9.1 |
| (iii) Combined | 37.2 | 34.2 | 33.1 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 13.9 |

(P)—Provisional

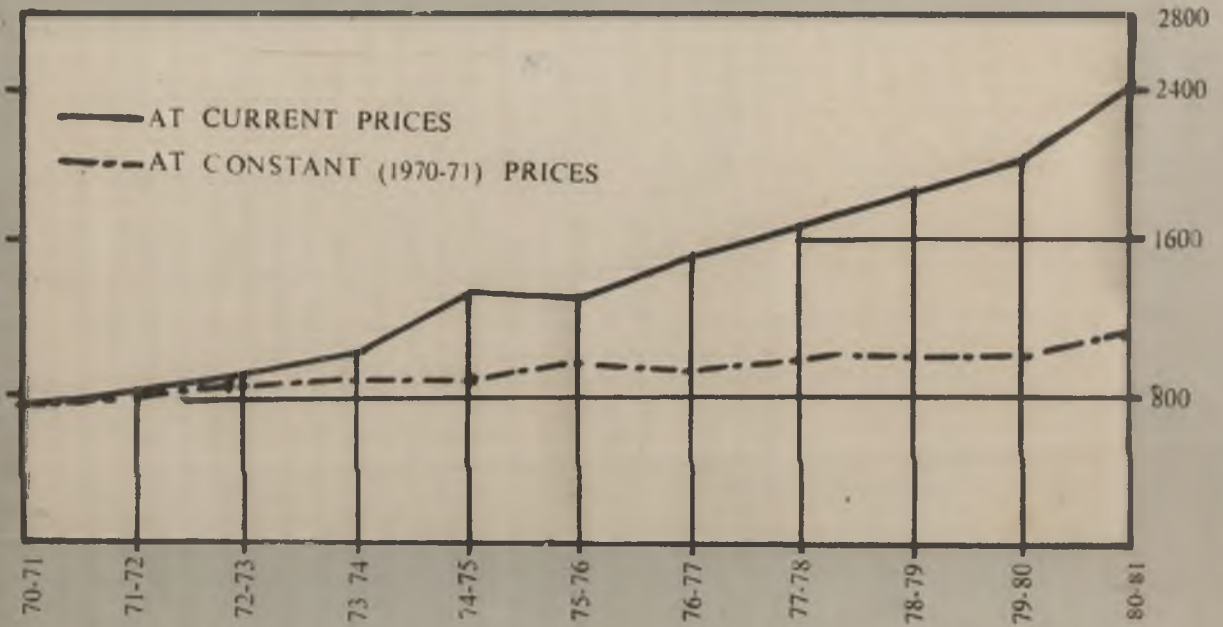
Note ;—The aggregated estimates for India exclude Bihar and West Bengal.

Source ;—Sample Registration Bulletin, December 1980, Registrar General of India.

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Rs. crores

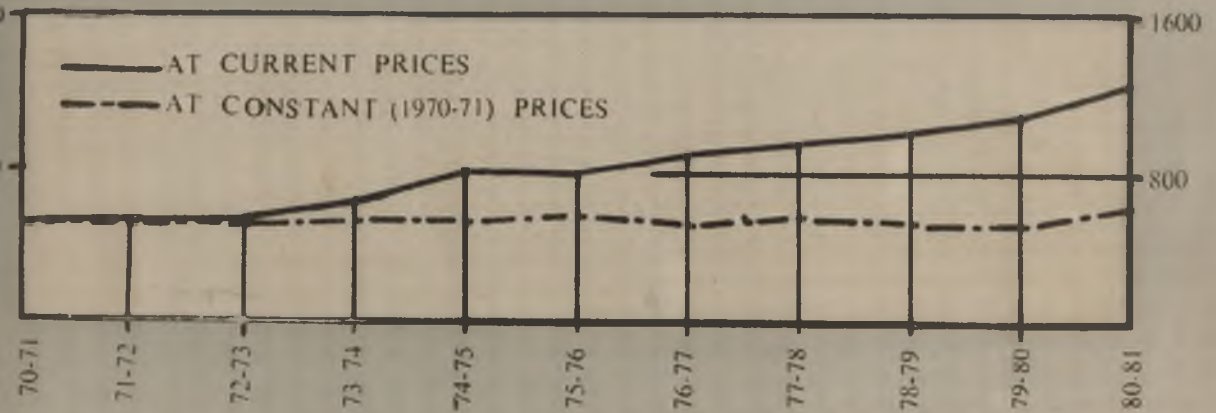
Rs. crores



PER CAPITA STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Rupees

Rupees



CHAPTER—III

STATE INCOME

3.1.0. The quick estimates of State Domestic Product (SDP) of Assam at current prices stood at Rs. 2406 crores in 1980-81 as against Rs. 2037 crores in 1979-80 (Provisional estimates) showing a rise of 18.2 per cent over 1979-80. This upward trend in the estimates at current prices has been observed since 1976-77.

3.1.1. SDP at constant (1970-71) prices stood at Rs. 1142 crores in 1980-81 as against Rs. 1002 crores in 1979-80 showing a rise of 14.0 per cent over 1979-80. A declining trend in SDP at constant prices has been observed from 1977-78 to 1979-80. It may be noted that the national income of India in 1980-81 recorded a rise of 7.7 per cent at constant (70-71) prices over 1979-80 as against the fall of 5.4 per cent in 1979-80 over 1978-79.

3.1.2. Per capita SDP at current prices in 1980-81 rose to Rs. 1242 from Rs. 1083 in 1979-80 showing a rise of 14.7 per cent as against 6.3 per cent rise in 1979-80 over 1978-79.

3.1.3. Per capita SDP at constant prices in 1980-81 was Rs. 590 against Rs. 533 in 1979-80 displaying a rise of 10.7 per cent as against a fall of 4.0 per cent in 1979-80 over the preceding year.

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

3.1.5. An examination of the industrial break down of SDP will reveal that income from agri-

culture at current prices, which constituted 54 per cent of total SDP, recorded a rise of the order of 31 per cent in 1980-81 over 1979-80 compared with a rise of about 12 per cent in 1979-80 over 1978-79. Except for 'Mining and Quarrying' and 'Electricity, Gas and Water supply' rise in income in 1980-81 over 1979-80 was discernible in all other industries at the following rates: 15 per cent in 'Forestry and Logging,' 22 per cent in 'Fishing,' 6.9 per cent in 'Manufacturing,' 13.4 per cent in 'Construction,' 7.9 per cent in 'Transport, Communication and Trade,' 6 per cent in 'Finance and Real Estate' and 14.4 per cent in 'Other services,' the fall in income from 'Mining & Quarrying' and 'Electricity, Gas and Water Supply' at current prices during the year was of the order of 42 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

3.1.6. At constant (1970-71) prices decline in income in 1980-81 over 1979-80 was noticeable in 'Mining and Quarrying' (47 per cent), 'Manufacturing' (6 per cent), 'Construction' (2 per cent) and 'Electricity, Gas and Water Supply' (2 per cent) while in the rest of the industries rise in income ranged from 1 per cent in 'Forestry and Logging' to 26 per cent in 'Agriculture'.

3.1.7. The table at Appendix IV shows the net SDP of Assam by industry of origin at current and constant (70-71) prices for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81. Appendix V shows the net SDP by industry of origin at constant (70-71) prices for the years from 1970-71 to 1980-81.

TABLE—3.1

State Domestic Product at Factor cost : Assam.

| Year | Net SDP (Rs. crores) | | Per capita SDP (Rupees) | |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| | At current prices | At constant (1970-71) prices | At current prices | At constant (1970-71) prices |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1970-71 | 773.5 | 773.5 | 538.6 | 538.6 |
| 1971-72 | 816.0 | 808.8 | 549.7 | 544.8 |
| 1972-73 | 882.7 | 844.7 | 577.3 | 552.5 |
| 1973-74 | 1023.8 | 866.3 | 650.1 | 550.1 |
| 1974-75 | 1340.7 | 865.3 | 826.5 | 533.4 |
| 1975-76 | 1318.5 | 952.2 | 789.2 | 569.9 |
| 1976-77 | 1521.9 | 936.5 | 884.4 | 544.2 |
| 1977-78 (P) | 1682.1 | 1016.5 | 949.0 | 573.5 |
| 1978-79 (P) | 1859.7 | 1012.6 | 1018.6 | 554.6 |
| 1979-80 (P) | 2036.8 | 1001.5 | 1083.2 | 532.6 |
| 1980-81 (Q) | 2406.0 | 1142.4 | 1242.3 | 589.8 |

(P)=Provisional estimates, (Q)=Quick estimates.

CHAPTER—IV

AGRICULTURE

4.1.0 The economy of Assam is preponderantly agrarian in character since nearly 77 per cent of the State's total working force are engaged in agriculture and allied activities (as per 1971 census) and the income from agriculture sector accounts for about 50 per cent of the total State Domestic Product. Therefore, the prosperity of the State is closely associated with the rapid and scientific development of agriculture. But unfortunately, the pace of agricultural development towards modernisation has been rather slow in the State. In fact, the agriculture in Assam continues to be characterised by many inhibitory factors such as small and uneconomic holding, low crop intensity, low productivity, low level technology, meagre irrigational facilities, inadequate credit facilities etc. On top of these the occurrence of recurring floods and at times drought also very badly affect large chunks of area under crops in the State causing colossal losses almost every year. The trend and achievements in the agricultural sector of the State over the past few years alongwith the position for the year 1981-82 are enumerated in the following paragraphs.

Agricultural Production :

4.2.0. After two consecutive years of set-back (i. e. in 1978-79 and 1979-80) the agricultural production in the State during 1980-81 recovered significantly recording an all time high in foodgrains production. But the position during 1981-82 appeared to be none-too-happy as the absence of timely rain and occurrence of flood over large areas have adversely affected the kharif food crops. Production of rice, the most important cereal crop grown in the State, which achieved the highest ever production of 25.2 lakh tonnes in 1980-81, is likely to be less than 23 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. During 1981-82 production of wheat also declined to 115.6 thousand tonnes from the record production of 118.3 thousand tonnes in the previous year. Production of maize during 1981-82 stood at 11.6 thousand tonnes which also fell short of the production of 13.4 thousand tonnes achieved in 1980-81. However, production of jute, mesta, sugarcane (gur)

potato and rape and mustard registered some increase in 1981-82 over 1980-81. As against the production of 9.1 lakh bales of jute, 48.8 thousand bales of mesta, 1.7 lakh tonnes of sugarcane (gur), 2.2 lakh tonnes of potato and 99 thousand tonnes of rape and mustard in 1980-81, the production during 1981-82 went up to 9.5 lakh bales of jute, 51.7 thousand bales of mesta, 2.0 lakh tonnes of sugarcane (gur), 2.8 lakh tonnes of potato and 102.7 thousand tonnes of rape and mustard. Production of cotton remained more or less at the previous year's level of 2.0 thousand bales. The table at Appendix VI shows production statistics of some important crops grown in the State over the past few years.

Index of Agricultural Production :

4.3.0. The index of agricultural production (base: triennium ending 1969-70=100) reveals that over the last one decade the agricultural production in the state has been experiencing many ups and downs. For instance, the index of agricultural production which increased from 105 in 1970-71 to 119 in 1975-76 declined to 117 in 1976-77. The index then rose to a new height of 123 in 1977-78 but in the subsequent two years i. e. in 1978-79 and 1979-80 the index again declined to 122 and 114 respectively. However, the index scaled the highest ever peak level of 138 in 1980-81. Thus in 1980-81 the index displayed a significant rise of 21 per cent over the index of the previous years. The rise was more marked in case of food groups (33 p.c.) than in the case of non-food groups (5 p.c.). It may be noted that for the country as a whole the index for all crops, after a decline of 15.5 percent in 1979-80 over 1978-79, recorded an increase of 15.4 percent in 1980-81 over 1979-80. Available indications suggest that the index for all crops (particularly in food groups) in Assam during 1981-82 may register some fall.

4.3.1. An idea about the trend of agricultural production in Assam as well as in the country may be had from the following table over the past few years.

TABLE—4.1

Index of Agricultural Production in Assam and India.
(Base: Triennium ending 1969-70=100)

| Year | Assam | | | India | | | P.C. change over previous year (for all crops) | |
|---------|-------|----------|-----------|-------|----------|-----------|------------------------------------------------|----------|
| | Food | Non-food | All crops | Food | Non-food | All crops | Assam | India |
| (1) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1970-71 | 107 | 101 | 105 | 113 | 109 | 112 | — | — |
| 1975-76 | 123 | 113 | 119 | 127 | 121 | 125 | (+) 5.7 | (+) 15.3 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|----------|----------|
| 1976-77 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 116 | 118 | 117 | (—) 1.7 | (—) 6.7 |
| 1977-78 | 127 | 117 | 123 | 133 | 133 | 133 | (+) 2.4 | (+) 13.3 |
| 1978-79 (P) | 119 | 126 | 122 | 139 | 135 | 138 | (—) 0.7 | (+) 3.9 |
| 1979-80 (P) | 105 | 129 | 114 | 114 | 122 | 117 | (—) 6.4 | (—) 15.5 |
| 1980-81 (P) | 140 | 135 | 138 | N.A. | N.A. | 135 | (+) 21.0 | (+) 15.4 |

(P)—Provisional, (+)=Increase, (—)=Decrease, N.A.=Not available

Area under crops :

4.4.0. With a total cropped area of about 2.69 lakh hectares in 1977-78, the area under crops in Assam constitute roughly 42 percent of the total geographical area of the State. This however, seems to be much below the all-India coverage which is reported to be nearly 50 percent. Since a good part of the land of the State is covered by forests, hills, rivers and other water logged areas, the scope for extension of area under crops is very much limited. It is significant to note that in spite of such limitation the area under crops is gradually increasing over the past few years. During 1970-71, Assam had a gross cropped area of 27.9 lakh hectares which steadily increased to 31.8 lakh hectares in 1975-76 and further to 32.7 lakh hectares in 1977-78.

4.4.1 The area under rice crops account for nearly 69 percent of the total cropped area of the State. Its area, which was 21.3 lakh hectares in 1979-80, increased to 22.8 lakh hectares in 1980-81. But in 1981-82 it declined marginally to 22.6 lakh hectares. In respect of area under wheat, there seems to be an encouraging increase in its area over the past few years. From only 48.5 thousand hectares in 1975-76 it increased to a very high level of 102.2 thousand hectares in 1980-81 thus recording an increase of about 110.7 percent over the period. In 1981-82, its area, however, remained at the previous year's level. The area under sugarcane stood at 49.4 thousand hectares in 1981-82 against 48.1 thousand hectares in 1980-81 and 7.4 thousand hectares in 1979-80. Area under jute, on the other hand, had been displaying very encouraging trend since the past few years. Its area stood at 95.9 thousand hectares in 1975-76 which increased to 115.0 thousand hectares in 1979-80 but declined to 112.3 thousand hectares in 1980-81 and then further to 110.3 thousand hectares in 1981-82. The table at Appendix VII shows the area under some important food and non-food crops in the State over the past few years.

Yield Rate :

4.5.0. The estimates of yield rates of almost all crops of the State shows fluctuating trend from

year to year. Nevertheless, the average yield rate per hectare of a large majority of crops in 1980-81 is substantially higher than the yield rate at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. But the fact remains that the average yield rate of most of the crops of the state is much below the average in many of the states in the country. The Report of the Central Task Force on Agricultural Economy of Assam (March, 1980) cited the following major constraints for the present state of low agricultural productivity in the State:— i) low coverage of area under high yielding varieties, (ii) low utilisation of fertilisers and plant protection chemicals, (iii) lack of irrigation facilities, (iv) inadequate credit, (v) insufficient extension/training services, (vi) coordination among the concerned agencies such as agriculture, irrigation, cooperation etc., (vii) floods and (viii) environmental constraints.

4.5.1. The yield rate of rice in the state which was 1038 kg. per hectare in 1975-76 declined to 896 kg. per hectare in 1979-80 but it rose substantially to reach 1126 kg. per hectare in 1980-81. The yield rate of 1158 kg. of wheat in 1980-81 was higher in comparison to the yield rate in previous four years. During 1980-81 yield rate of jute, sugarcane (cane) and rape and mustard increased in varying proportions over 1979-80 while the yield rate of gram remained at the level of the previous year. Appendix VIII shows the yield rate of certain important crops in Assam and India over the past few years.

Agricultural Census :

4.6.0. The 'Agricultural Census, 1976-77' reveal that during the year, Assam had a total of 22.5 lakh operational holdings, of which 22.0 lakh holdings were in the plains district and 50 thousand in the hills districts. Thus, there had been an increase of about 15 percent in the number of operational holdings in the state in 1976-77 over 1970-71 when the total number of operational holdings stood at 19.6 lakh—19.2 lakhs in the plains districts and 44 thousand in the hills districts. In spite of increase in operated area from 28.8 lakh hectares in 1970-71 to 30.8 lakh hectares in 1976-77, the average size of operational holdings in the state, however, declined to 1.37 hectares in 1976-77 from 1.47

hectares in 1970-71. This is indicative of fragmentation and sub-division of cultivable land into very small and uneconomic holdings which is one of the obstacles to the use of mechanised farming. The table at Appendix IX shows the districtwise number of holdings, total area operated and average size of holdings in the state as obtained from the Agricultural census, 1970-71 and 1976-77.

Development Efforts :

(i) High Yielding Varieties (HYV) :—

4.7.0. Nearly one fourth of the total area under paddy of the state have so far been brought under the coverage of HYV while the remaining three fourths of the area continues to be under traditional varieties. It is however, encouraging that farmers, of late, have been showing increasing tendency towards use of improved seeds as a result of which the area under HYV paddy is increasing steadily from year to year. From a coverage of 3.5 lakh hectares of area under HYV paddy in 1979-80 it increased to 5.5 lakh hectares in 1980-81. Its coverage reported to have further gone upto 6.5 lakh hectares in 1981-82. The State Government distributed about 16 thousand quintals of HYV paddy seeds among the farmers of the state during 1981-82.

Irrigation :

4.8.0. In the absence of adequate and assured irrigation facilities the agrarian economy of the State largely depends on the vagaries of weather. Over the past few years rainfall in the state has been showing erratic behaviours. Sometimes heavy rainfall during monsoon causes floods while precipitation during the remaining period of the year often prove insufficient to meet the requirement of alu and rabi crops. Moreover, at times long dry spell occur even during the monsoon. Therefore, 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.

4.8.1. The irrigation programme being undertaken in the state consists of (i) major/medium irrigation programme and (ii) Minor irrigation programme. Upto the end of 1980-81, a total of 3.58 lakh hectares of irrigation potential (about 95 thousand hectares under major/medium and about 2.63 lakh hectares under minor irrigation) have been created in the state. The irrigation potential created upto the end of 1981-82 is likely to be around 4 lakh hectares. Thus, the irrigation potential created in the State so far, covers roughly 10 per cent of the total cropped area of the State which is quite disappointing when compared with the position of many of her counterparts in the rest of the country. Besides, the actual utilisation of potential created also continues to be very low being only 39 per cent in 1979-80. Absence of field channels, assured supply of electricity, reluctance

of cultivators to adopt the envisaged cropping pattern etc. are stated to be the main constraints for the present state of low level utilisation. State Government is, however, initiating many steps to minimise these constraints such as formation of subdivision level co-ordination committees, gear up rural electrification programme, construction of field channels, special extension measures, steps to improve institutional credit flow etc.

4.8.2. The table at Appendix X shows districtwise irrigation potential created in the state upto the end of March, 1980.

Land Reforms :

4.9.0. Various land reform measures so far initiated in the state are basically directed towards (i) providing security of tenancy right to the tenants, (ii) protecting tenants from undue and unfair exploitation by landowner, (iii) establishment of direct nexus between the tenants and the Government and (iv) fixation of ceiling on land holdings etc. The achievements in respect of acquisition and distribution of ceiling surplus land (as provided in the Assam Fixation of Ceiling of Land Holdings Act, 1956 and again amended in 1976) in the state as on December, 1981 is shown below :

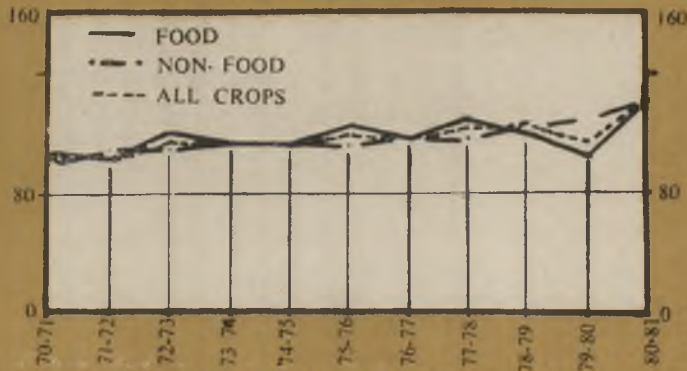
| | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|
| (i) Area declared surplus— | 5.82 lakh ac |
| (ii) Area taken possession of— | 5.07 lakh ac |
| (iii) Area distributed | —3.19 " " |
| (iv) Total no. of families benefitted— | 22.57 lakh |
| (a) Sch. Caste | " " —4.23 " " |
| (b) Sch. Tribe | " " —0.19 " " |
| (v) Land distribution to institutions— | 0.06 lakh ac |
| (vi) No. of institutions benefitted— | 740 |

Source: "20-Point Programme in Assam" by P & Department, Assam.

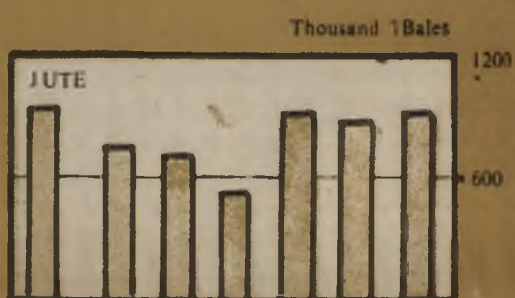
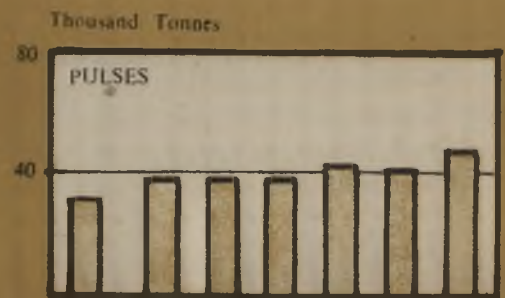
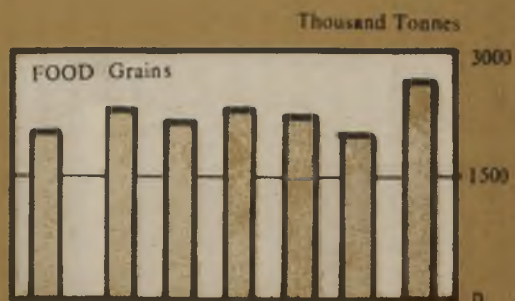
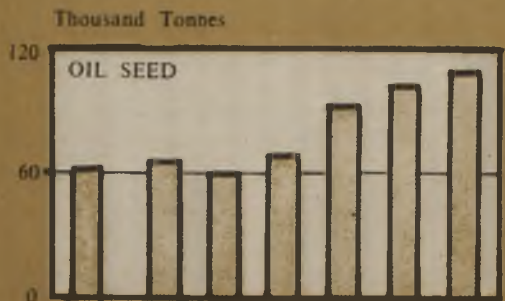
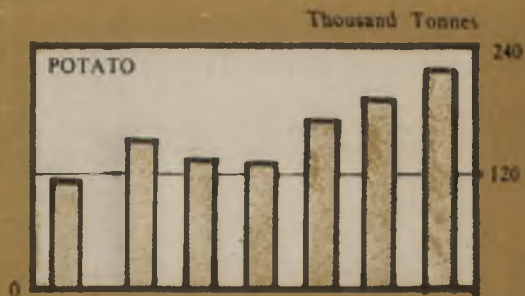
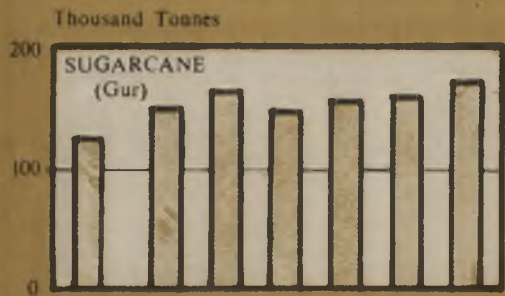
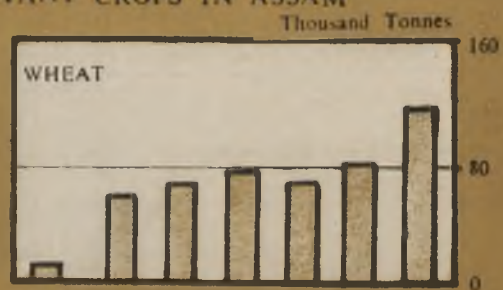
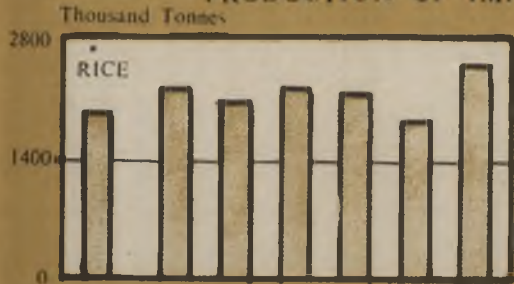
4.9.1. In respect of preparation of record of right as provided under the Assam (Partly Settled Area) Tenancy Act, 1971, so far 2.51 lakh persons have been recorded as tenants which, however, excludes 1.82 lakh tenants who have acquired the status of landowner through settlement of acquired ceiling surplus land.

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM

(Base-Triennium ending 1964-70=100)



PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN ASSAM



Agricultural Finance facilities:—

4.100. Inadequate credit facilities is one of the reasons of agricultural backwardness of the State as stated earlier. Although several institutions such as State co-operative Banks, Land Development Banks, Commercial Banks, Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) etc are associated with the development of agriculture in the State, still the impact created by these institutions so far seems to be not much encouraging. The outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks to the agriculture sector of the State stood

at Rs. 50.47 crores in December, 1980 which accounted for nearly 22 per cent of the total outstanding credit of these banks. This is no doubt encouraging, but its impact on the development of agriculture in the state is yet to be seen. At the end of June, 1981 A.R.D.C.'s (Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation) commitment to Assam was Rs. 67.85 crores, of which disbursement was to the tune of Rs. 16.13 crores only. This is much below the level achieved in many other states of the country as will be evident from the table below.

TABLE—4.2

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

(at the end of June, 1981)

(Amount in Rs. crores)

| State/Country | No. of schemes | Total financial assistance | A. R. D. C. s commitment | Disbursement * |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Assam | 253 | 78.9 | 67.9 | 16.1 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2224 | 601.2 | 498.9 | 297.4 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 2143 | 748.4 | 626.4 | 334.8 |
| Karnataka | 1293 | 301.2 | 248.7 | 135.9 |
| Maharashtra | 1901 | 405.1 | 331.1 | 219.9 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1869 | 456.7 | 393.5 | 178.9 |
| All India | 16574 | 4629.2 | 3860.1 | 2223.1 |

* Relate to loans drawn from and debentures subscribed by A. R. D. C.

Source:—Report on Currency and Finance, 1980r81, Vol-II (RBI)

oil Conservation:—

4.11.0. Due to climatic and topographical reasons Assam has been experiencing every year soil erosion. To counter this menace, various soil conservation measures are being undertaken in the State which are aimed at protecting agricultural land from gully erosion in the plains and the

protection of hilly terrains where shifting or jhum cultivation is widely practised. The activities being undertaken for soil conservation programme in the State consists of protective afforestation, gully control, contour bunding, terracing, land reclamation etc. The table below shows the progress in different fields of soil conservation measures in the State for the years 1979-80 and 1980-81.

TABLE—4.3

Soil Conservation activities in Assam

| Item of work | | 1979-80 | | 1980-831 | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | | General areas | Hill areas | General areas | Hill areas |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Protective afforestation (hectares): | C | 979 | 1500 | 979 | 68 |
| | M | 3058 | 3633 | 4525 | 474 |
| 2. Protection of riverine land (running metre): | C | 300 | — | 11463 | |
| | M | 40 | — | 2119 | |
| 3. Gully control (hectares): | C | 1631 | — | 8322 | |
| | M | 9291 | — | 4262 | |
| 4. Land improvement, contour bunding, terracing etc. (hectares): | C | 1225 | 2872 | 11217 | 4 |
| | M | 20 | — | 330 | |
| 5. Cash crop development (hectares): | C | 28 | 41 | — | |
| | M | 119 | 114 | 34 | 1 |
| 6. Fodder farm (hectares): | C | — | — | — | |
| | M | 25 | — | — | |

C=Creation, M=Maintenance

Source:—Directorate of Soil Conservation, Assam.

CHAPTER—V

LIVESTOCK, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FISHERIES

5.1.0. According to Livestock Census, 1979 Assam had a total livestock population of 95.8 lakh in 1979 which was about 20 per cent higher than the livestock population of 1972 (80.0 lakhs). The cattle population numbering about 66 lakhs in 1979 formed the biggest group (69 per cent) followed by goats (17 per cent), buffaloes (8 per cent) and pigs (5 per cent).

5.1.1. The cattle population of the State recorded an increase of about 14 per cent in 1979 over 1972 as against the decline of about 5 per cent in 1972 over 1966. The number of buffaloes went up by as much as 50 per cent in 1979 over 1972 in contrast to a decline of about 10 per cent in 1972 over 1966. The rates of increase in respect of goats and pigs were 32 per cent and 29 per cent respectively in 1979 over 1972. Table below shows the number of different livestock species in the State during the years 1972 and 1979.

TABLE—5.1
Livestock population in Assam

| Heads | (in thousand number) | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------|
| | 1972 | 1979 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Cattle | 5796 | 6604 |
| 2. Buffaloes | 489 | 732 |
| 3. Goats | 1258 | 1657 |
| 4. Pigs | 397 | 514 |
| 5. Horses and ponies | 10 | 18 |
| 6. Sheep | 51 | 59 |
| Total livestock | 8001 | 9584 |

Source—Livestock census, Assam, 1972 and 1979

5.1.2. The 1979 Livestock census revealed that nearly 69 per cent of the cattle population were above 3 years. The number of male and female cattle of over 3 years stood at 25 lakhs and 21 lakhs respectively. Out of 21 lakhs female of over 3 years, about 12 lakhs or 59 per cent were in milk during the year. Thus, in 1979 there were 62 cattle in milk per 1000 population of the State. The number of male cattle used for work rose from 22 lakhs in 1972 to about 25 lakhs in 1979. For every 1000 ploughs there were thus 1181 male cattle (used for work) in the State during the year 1979.

5.1.3. The number of male and female buffaloes of over 3 years were of the order of 3 lakhs and 2 lakhs respectively in 1979. About 1.4 lakhs or about 56 per cent of the female buffaloes were in milk during 1979. Thus, during the year there were 5 buffaloes in milk per 1000 population of the State.

5.1.4. The poultry population of the State which was 88.8 lakhs in 1972 went up to 104.5 lakhs in 1979 registering an increase of about 18 per cent over the period. The number of fowls and ducks during 1979 stood at 73.4 lakhs and 28.7 lakhs respectively as against 61.5 lakhs and 24.0 lakhs respectively in 1972.

Livestock development and veterinary facilities—

5.2.0. As a part of the livestock development programme, various efforts concerning breeding, feeding, disease control and dairy development continues to be undertaken in the State. For the development of cattle, schemes like Intensive Cattle Development project (ICDP) and Key village scheme are in operation in the State. The key village scheme is in operation since the first plan period while the ICDP scheme has continued to operate since the fourth plan period. Under these schemes the state had 19 R. A. I. centres, 256 stockman centres and 21 key village centres during 1979-80. There are also three numbers of frozen semen bank in the State. It is reported that upto the end of 1981-82 a total of 1.40 lakh cows were inseminated. During 1979-80, there were 7 livestock farms, 13 poultry and duck farms, 4 pig farms and 1 each of sheep breeding, bull rearing, goat and cattle development farm in the State. Recently, a Poultry Corporation has been formed to supply feed to the farmers as well as to market their produce. The livestock development programme of Assam also include distribution of improved breed of bulls and cows, poultry, duck etc.

5.2.1. For general improvement of livestock wealth, there is a wide net work of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries spreading all throughout the State. During 1979-80, Assam had a total of 341 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries as against 294 in 1978-79. The number of livestock and poultry treated stood at 14.7 lakhs and 4.3 lakhs respectively at the end of 1979-80. The number of animals castrated were 2.8 lakhs at the end of 1979-80.

Agricultural implements :

5.3.0. Agricultural implements used in Assam are by and large of traditional type. However, with the introduction of modern method of cultivation, though in a limited scale, the use of modern tools and implements is increasing gradually. Ploughs, carts, sugarcane crushers, power tillers, tractors etc., are the agricultural implements being used in the State. According to Livestock census 1979, there

were about 20.8 lakh ploguhs (both wood iron) in the State as against 14.0 lakhs in 1972. During 1979, the number of animal draw were lower at 104 thousand compared with 114 thousand in 1972. The number of sugarcane crushers which was 6 thousands in 1972 rose to 10 thousand in 1979. The number of tractors (single row crawler tractors, hand tractor of power and four wheeled tractors) in the State stood at 907 in 1979 as against 684 tractors and 54 tillers in 1972. The number of other agricultural implements as reported by the 1979 livestock census were as follows: Sprayers and dusters (36688), Pumps for irrigation (1086), blade harrows (5.5 lakh), and paddlers (32 thousand), earth levelle (1.2 lakh), seed drillers (820) and maize seeders (1.2 lakh).

Fishery :

5.4.0. Even with a large number of ponds and rivers providing scope for development of pisciculture Assam is still not self-sufficient in fish production. During 1979-80, a total of 103 registered beel fisheries and 173 registered river fisheries were there in the State. The production of fish spawn in the fish mahals of the State has been estimated at 85.6 million number in 1979-80 against 66.8 million number in 1978-79. Similarly, the production of fry and fingerlings has been estimated at 7.6 million number in 1979-80 against 10.2 million number a year before.

5.4.1. In order to meet the growing demand for fish various efforts such as intensification of fish seeds production through expansion of hatchery facilities, provision of assistance in cash and kind to private pisciculturists as a part of composite culture scheme, extension of departmental nurseries etc., are under implementation in the State. Under the composite fish culture programme, covering both departmental and private sector, the target is to achieve per hectare production of 11500 kg of fish annually which is about 4/5 times more than the production achieved through the traditional method.

5.4.2. According to Livestock census, 1979, there were 967 mechanised fishing crafts (comprising 291 gill nets, 671 trawlers and 5 liners), 111.8 thousand non-mechanised fishing crafts and about 1.2 lakh fishing gears in the State.

CHAPTER—VI

FLOOD AND FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES

6.1.0. Almost every year floods of varying intensity causing extensive damages occur in one part or the other of the Brahmaputra and Barak Valleys of the State. The two big rivers of the State viz. Brahmaputra and the Barak with their forty major tributaries, have considerable hill catchment areas which receive, on an average, rainfalls of 290 cm. annually. As a result, a vast portion of the area of plain districts are prone to floods during the four monsoon months. The Central Task Force on Agricultural Economy of Assam has estimated the area prone to floods in Assam at 3.15 million hectares. In addition to recurrence of floods, the State is also subjected to large scale erosion of soil.

6.1.1. During 1981 three successive waves of floods, the first during the months of June/July, the second during the months of July/August and the

third during the month of September, caused extensive damages to crops, houses and public utilities of the State. A total of 4.57 lakh hectares of area were affected by the floods of 1981, besides affecting a population of about 13.6 lakhs. It also damaged more than ten thousand houses. In terms of area affected, the flood havoc was more pronounced in the Silchar, Majuli and Jonai Sub-divisions in the first wave, Majuli, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar Sub-divisions in the second wave, and Golaghat Sub-division in the third wave. The total value of damages to crops, houses, public utilities etc., by the floods of 1981 has been estimated at Rs. 7.4 crores as against Rs. 39.8 crores in 1980 and Rs. 28.2 crores in 1979. The floods of 1981 also resulted in the loss of 22 human lives besides causing loss of 991 cattle. The table below shows the damages caused by floods in Assam during the past few years.

TABLE—6.1

Damages caused by floods in Assam.

| Item | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Area affected (Lakh hect.) | 14.19 | 10.24 | 3.06 | 6.73 | 11.60 | 4.57 |
| 2. Population affected (Lakh) | 14.63 | 45.49 | 9.17 | 23.51 | 33.59 | 13.58 |
| 3. Human lives lost (No.) | ... | 70 | 2 | 29 | 57 | 22 |
| 4. Cattle lost (No.) | ... | 26,707 | 144 | 6,062 | 9,155 | 991 |
| 5. Value of crops damaged (Rs. crores) | 8.65 | 26.64 | 3.93 | 26.14 | 32.37 | 7.01 |
| 6. Total loss (Rs. crores) | 11.98 | 31.08 | 4.27 | 28.16 | 39.80 | 7.40 |

Source:—Revenue Department, Government of Assam.

6.1.2. The extent of damages caused by floods in different Sub-divisions of the State during the year 1981 may be seen in the table at Appendix XI.

Flood Control measures.—

6.2.0. The problem of flood is one of the most vital problems confronting the State. Prior to 1950-51 flood control activities in the State was very much limited. It was only after the great earthquake of 1950 that a real beginning in this direction was made to counter the menace of recurring floods. Since then extensive protection works, construction of dykes and embankments had been done. But in spite of such measures, flood problem in the State continued to be big and complex in character. As the task of complete control of flood is beyond the resources of the State Government, the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission (BFCC) was created in July, 1970 at the instance of the Central Government. The Commission, since then, have undertaken a large number of flood control and anti-erosion schemes such as construction of new embankments, strengthening of existing embankments, channelisation of rivers, bank protection works

etc. The Central Government recently constituted a new body under the name of the Brahmaputra River Board to take up survey and construction of major flood control works in the State.

6.2.1. During the year 1981-82 the following flood control works in the Brahmaputra valley taken up for which the Central Government provided a tentative loan assistance of Rs. 16 crores. These were: 39 Nos. of bank protection and anti-erosion works, 7 Nos. of town protection works and 7 Nos. of construction of sluices. All these works were expected to benefit an area of about 1.9 lakh hectares. In the Barak valley the anticipated achievements under various flood control works under-taken during 1981-82 were as follows: 10 Kms. of embankment, 5 Kms. of retirement works, 2 Kms. of R/s, 2 existing embankments, 5 Kms. drainage channel, 3 Nos. of sluices and 8 Nos. of bank and town protection works. The flood control works taken up in the hill areas during 1981-82 included construction of embankment and anti-erosion works. Five Nos. of protection works taken up during 1981-82 is expected to benefit an area of 200 hectares in the hill areas.

CHAPTER—VII

FORESTRY

7.1.0. During 1979-80 Assam had 17,209 sq. km. of area under reserved forests which accounted for about 22 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. With a proposal to cover another 3543 sq. km. of forest areas under the category of reserved forests, the total reserved forest area of the state is expected to be well above 20 thousand sq. km. It may, however, be noted that the State also possesses a sizeable forest area categorised as unclassified State forests in addition to the area under reserved forests. But due to non-availability of authentic data the area under this category of forests could not be presented here. A large proportion (about 40 per cent) of the forest areas of Assam are concentrated in the two hills districts viz., Larbi Anglong and N. C. Hills.

7.1.1. The management of forests in the State rests with two agencies viz., The State Forest Department and the District Councils. 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 districts.

7.1.2. Assam is known for her forest wealth. There are evergreen and deciduous forests with

timber species like holong, nahar, bonsom, sal, simul, gamari, bogipoma, etc. Extensive bamboo forests also occur in different parts of the State. Forestry activity in the state have been stepped up during the past few years. The revenue earned by the State Government from various forest products such as timber, fuelwood, bamboo and others amounted to Rs. 12.21 crores (provisional) in 1980-81 as against Rs. 11.35 crores in 1979-80 and 11.24 crores in 1978-79.

7.1.3. The bulk of the forest produce of the State is processed by a number of forest based industries located in different parts of the State. During 1981 the State had 52 plywood factories, 433 saw mills, 4 match/match splint factories and 2 paper mills. The State Government during 1980-81 supplied 65 thousand cu.m. of timber to plywood factories, 13 thousand cu.m. of timber to match/match splint factories, 80 lakh tonnes of bamboo (dry) to paper mill besides supplying 60 thousand cu.m. of sleepers, 342 cu.m. of sawn timber, 1401 cu.m. of logs, 87 cu.m. of bridge piles and 21.8 thousand number of e.t. poles to different agencies. Table below shows some statistics of certain forest based factories in the State for the year 1981.

TABLE—7.1
Number, production and employment in forest-based factories in Assam in 1981 (p)

| Factory | No. | Employment (Average worker) | Production |
|----------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Saw mill | 433 | 3,631 | 247 thousand cu.m. |
| 2. Plywood factory | 52 | 5,614 | 30,585 thousand sq.m. |
| 3. Match factory (a) | 4 | 1,062 | 5,408 thousand gross boxes. |
| 4. Paper mills | 2 | 418 | 14,141 tonnes (b). |

(P)—Provisional

(a) Only one factory produce match boxes. Remaining factories produce only match splint, box etc.

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

7.1.4. Development of forest is essential not only for productive purpose but also for providing cover for prevention of soil erosion and for maintaining ecological balance. The programme of forest development in the State includes stepping up of afforestation and social forestry, forest protection measure and improvement of infrastructural facilities particularly road construction in the reserved forest areas as well as in wildlife sanctuaries. upto 1980-

81, the area brought under plantation totalled roughly 74 thousand hectares which include about 20 thousand hectares under fast growing species, about 16 thousand hectares under teakwood and about 15 thousand hectares under regeneration. Table below shows the area brought under different plantation scheme in the State upto the year 1980-81.

TABLE--7.2

Area brought under different schemes of plantation in Assam upto 1980-81.

| Plantation scheme | Area (in hectare) |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. Fast growing species | 19,569 |
| 2. Teakwood | 15,748 |
| 3. Regeneration | 14,840 |
| 4. Reforestation/Rehabilitation of degraded forests | 8,267 |
| 5. Plyood | 7,319 |
| 6. Matchwood | 7,221 |
| 7. Social forestry | 826 |
| 8. Fuelwood | 175 |
| 9. Khoir | 127 |
| 10. Minor forest product | 10 |
| Total | 74,102 |

Source : Chief Conservator of Forests, Assam.

7.1.5. Under infrastructural programme, the road length in the forest areas increased from 3955 km. at the end of 1977-78 to 4201 km. at the end of 1978-79 and further to 4435 km. at the end of 1979-80.

7.1.6. Assam is famous for her rich and varied wildlife comprising various animals, reptiles, birds and fishes some of which are considered to be rare species. The State has the largest concentration of one horned rhinos. The Kaziranga National Park (about 430 sq. km. in area) alone shelters

about 1000 rhinos in addition to various other rare animals and birds. There are seven other wildlife sanctuaries in the State viz. Manas, Laokhowa, Orang, Sonai-Rupai, Garampani and Pavitara. The Kaziranga National Park and the seven wildlife sanctuaries together cover an area of about 1200 sq. km. constituting about 7 percent of the total reserved forest area of the State. In order to counter the menace of poaching and also to protect and preserve the rare wildlife species various measures are being implemented by the State Government.

CHAPTER—VIII

PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

8.1.0. As in other parts of the Country, Community Development programme was started in Assam in 1952. Since then, the State has been covered by 130 community Development Blocks-121 in the plains districts and 9 in the hills districts. All the 9 blocks in the hill districts and 8 other blocks in the plains districts are Tribal Development Blocks. In addition to 9 main blocks, there are also 4 sub-blocks in the hill districts-3 in Karbi-Anglong and 1 in N.C. Hills district.

8.1.1. A two-tier Panchayati Raj system-Mahkuma Parishad at the top and Gaon Panchayats at the bottom functions in the rural areas of the plains districts of Assam. There are 20 Mahkuma Parishads and 714 Gaon Panchayats. Table below shows the number of Mahkuma Parishads, Community Development Blocks and Gaon Panchayats.

TABLE 8.1
Districtwise distribution of Mahkuma Parishad, Blocks and Gaon Panchayats in Assam, 1981-82

| District | No. of Mahkuma Parishads | No. of Blocks | No. of Gaon Panchayats |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Goalpara | 3 | 20 | 115 |
| 2. Kamrup | 3 | 25 | 129 |
| 3. Darrang | 2 | 13 | 84 |
| 4. Nowgong | 2 | 13 | 88 |
| 5. Dibrugarh | 2 | 10 | 68 |
| 6. Sibsagar | 3 | 17 | 100 |
| 7. Lakhimpur | 2 | 8 | 42 |
| 8. Cachar | 3 | 15 | 88 |
| 9. Karbi-Anglong | — | 7 | — |
| 10. N. C. Hills | — | 2 | — |
| Total | 20 | 130 | 714 |

Source : Directorate of Panchayat and Community Development, Assam.

Physical achievement :

8.2.0. The activities of Community Development programme embraces many important aspects of development in rural community. The principal activities undertaken at the Block level are in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, health and rural sanitation, education and provision of other basic amenities such as communication and rural water supply etc. During 1979-80, 35 thousand quintals of improved seeds, 6 thousand tonnes of chemical fertilisers and about 1 lakh kilogram of solid chemical pesticides were distributed under the C.D. pro-

gramme. During the same year more than 3 thousand improved animals and a little over 20 thousand improved birds were also supplied through Blocks. Besides installation of 846 hand pumps, a total of 600 drinking water wells were constructed during the year. Under the programme of communication, 762 kilometres of new katcha roads and 112 number of culverts were constructed in addition to improvement of 1745 kilometres of existing katcha roads.

8.2.1. Under the programme of health and rural sanitation a total of 457 rural latrines were constructed during the year besides installation of 455 smokeless chullas. In the sphere of social education 2612 literacy centres were functioning during the year, of which 65 were in hills districts. As many as 36,166 adults were made literate through these centres. The table at Appendix XIII shows the achievements made under Community Development Programme in the sphere of different fields for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Nutrition Programme :

8.3.0. The nutrition programmes are being implemented through two Government departments viz. the Social Welfare Department and the Panchayat and Community Development Department. Under the programme nutritive foods are distributed amongst the under-nourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers through the numerous feeding centres. During 1980-81, the Special Nutrition programme under the Social Welfare Department benefited nearly 46 thousand children and 19 thousand pregnant and lactating mothers. The programme under the Panchayat and Community Development Department covered 14,700 children during the year 1980-81. This included 4,200 beneficiaries under Tribal Sub-Plan and 1400 beneficiaries under Scheduled Caste Plan.

Special Programme for Rural Development :

8.4.0. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) was introduced in Assam in the later part of 1978-79. The Programme aims at evolving a package of viable economic activities to be financed by banks and supported by administrative and extension agencies of the Government and supervised through the agency of the Blocks, with a view to ensuring a threshold income to the rural poor. Initially, the IRDP was started in 54 selected blocks of the state. Since October 1980 all the blocks have been brought under the coverage of IRDP. The

SFDA Programme which was in operation in four districts of the state since 1971-72, had been merged with the IRDP in 1980-81. In order to implement the objectives of IRDP, District Rural Development Agencies have been set up in all the districts.

8.4.1. In addition to IRDP, two other rural development programme viz., the National Rural Employment programme (NREP) and National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for self employment (TRYSEM) are also under implementation in the State. The basic objective of NREP is to provide employment avenues to the rural people by creating durable community assets at the same time. The schemes under NREP thus include construction of village roads, construction of embankments, fisheries, horticulture, flood protection measures etc. in which the villagers themselves would work for their own development. The schemes under TRYSEM aims at imparting training to rural youths in various trades and vocations as a step towards self employment and, thus helping to ease the growing un-employment problem.

8.4.2. During 1980-81, the various schemes of IRDP benefited a total of 20,285 families. For implementation of these schemes a total of Rs. 1.44 crores were mobilised as bank credit while subsidy utilised amounted to Rs. 1.25 crores during the year. During 1981-82, 9332 families were reported to have been benefited upto the end of December, 1981. The amount of subsidy utilised totalled Rs. 1.62 crores upto that date. The NREP was in operation in the state from the latter part of 1980-81. During 1981-82, the scheme under NREP is expected to generate seasonal employment to the tune of 4.5 lakh mandays, for which a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs was allocated for that year. Under the programme of TRYSEM, 816 youths completed training in various trades and vocations during 1980-81, out of whom 109 were self-employed. During 1981-82, 3171 youths were trained of whom 646 were self employed upto the end of December, 1981.

CHAPTER—IX

CO-OPERATION

9.1.0. Although the co-operative movement reached Assam nearly 80 years back and efforts have been made over successive Plan periods for growth and strengthening of the co-operatives, the overall performance of the co-operative sector in Assam had not been encouraging.

9.1.1. The total number of co-operative societies (both credit and non-credit) in Assam, which

was 7954 in 1978-79, declined to 7,520 in 1979-80. The membership of these societies also came down from the record level of 33 lakhs in 1978-79 to 31.4 lakhs in 1979-80. However, share capital and working capital increased from Rs.15.3 crores and Rs.114.7 crores respectively in 1978-79 to Rs.16.7 crores and Rs.126.1 crores respectively in 1979-80. The table below shows the growth of co-operative societies (both credit and non-credit) in Assam over the past few years.

TABLE--9.1

GROWTH OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN ASSAM

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

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

9.1.2. During 1979-80, the State had 3148 credit societies as against 3442 in 1978-79. The number of non-credit societies during 1979-80 stood at 4372 as against 4512 in 1978-79. The organisational set up and working of various types of co-operative credit and non-credit societies in the State for the year 1979-80 has been shown in the table at Appendix XIV. In the following paragraphs the working of a number of credit and non-credit societies are discussed in brief.

State Co-operative Apex Bank :

9.2.0. The Assam State Co-operative Apex Bank Limited is a pioneer co-operative venture in the State. It had 42 branch offices during 1981-82 as against 41 branches during the previous year spread all over the State. The Bank had a total membership of 3765 in 1979-80 as against 3422 in 1978-79. The total paid-up capital of the Bank increased from Rs.1.66 crores in 1978-79 to Rs.1.77 crores in 1979-80. Its working capital also went up from Rs.51.12 crores in 1978-79 to Rs.53.67

crores in 1979-80. Loans advanced during 1979-80 amounted to Rs.29.81 crores as against Rs.27.32 crores in 1978-79. The amount of loans outstanding stood at Rs.25.12 crores at the end of 1979-80 as against Rs.23.55 crores at the end 1978-79. In respect of loans overdue, the amount rose from Rs.12.56 crores in 1978-79 to Rs.13.51 crores in 1979-80. The deposits with the Bank increased marginally to Rs.38.19 crores at the end of June 1980 from Rs.38.14 crores at the end of June, 1979. It may be noted that in addition to normal banking activities, the Apex Bank also continues to play an active role in the co-operative movement of the State in so far as its linking with various co-operative activities in the state as well as financing of major co-operative ventures (such as STATEDF, co-operative sugar mill, co-operative Jute mill etc.,) are concerned. It also finances a large number of tea gardens of the state. Due to their poor functioning, six of the seven Central co-operative Banks operating in the State have since been merged with the Assam State Co-operative Apex Bank Limited in the year 1978-79.

Central Co-operative Bank :

9.3.0. Following the amalgamation of 6 Central Co-operative Banks with the Assam State Co-operative Apex Bank Limited in 1978-79, only one Central Co-operative Bank continued to function in the State during 1979-80. The total membership of this Bank which was 887 in 1978-79 increased to 1134 in 1979-80. Its working capital stood at Rs.1.43 crores in 1979-80 as against Rs.1.19 crores in the preceding year. Loans advanced during 1979-80 was lower at Rs.75.89 lakhs compared with Rs.92.50 lakhs a year before. Loans outstanding amounted to Rs.96.15 lakhs in 1979-80 as against Rs.81.16 lakhs in 1978-79. One of the disturbing features of the Bank is the alarming proportion of loans overdue. During 1977-78, the percentage of overdues to total loans and advances outstanding was as high as 63 per cent in Assam as against 15 per cent each in Kerela and Tamilnadu and 36 per cent for the country as a whole. The proportion in the State, however, declined to 55 per cent in 1978-79 and further to 45 per cent in 1979-80.

Primary Agricultural Credit Societies :

9.4.0. Over the past few years, there had been a continuous decline in the number of Primary Agricultural credit societies in the State. From a total of 3239 societies of various types in 1977-78, it declined to 3019 in 1978-79 and further to 2733 in 1979-80. The decline was more particularly marked in respect of ordinary type Primary Agricultural credit societies whose number declined from 2574 in 1977-78 to 2334 in 1978-79 and then to 2045 in 1979-80. The number of Gaon Panchayat level co-operative societies remained at 665 in 1979-80 as in the preceding year, while the number of large size multipurpose co-operative societies (located in hill areas) increased from 20 in 1978-79 to 23 in 1979-80. It is pertinent to note that a substantial proportion of Primary Agricultural Credit societies in the State continued to remain dormant which stood at 2019 in 1979-80 as against 2309 in 1978-79. Thus, only a few including the 665 Gaon Panchayat level co-operative societies were functioning in the state during the year.

9.4.1. During 1979-80, the total membership of all types of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies declined to 21 lakhs from 23 lakhs in 1978-79. Its working capital, however, increased from Rs. 15.87 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 17.73 crores in 1979-80. The amount of loans advanced during 1979-80 came down to Rs. 1.26 crores from Rs. 1.34 crores in 1978-79. Loans outstanding at the end of 1979-80 stood at Rs. 7.46 crores as against Rs. 7.67 crores at the end of the previous year. The loans overdues totalled Rs. 6.10 crores in 1979-80 compared with Rs. 5.73 crores in 1978-79. The percentage of loans over dues to total outstanding loans, thus, went up from 75 per cent in 1978-79 to 82 per cent in 1979-80.

9.4.2. The Gaon Panchayat level cooperative societies were organised in the State in 1973-74 with the objective of distribution of essential commodities in rural areas besides catering to credit requirement and rendering help in procurement of paddy. Simultaneously, large size multipurpose co-operative societies were also organised in the State. During 1979-80, the number of Gaon Panchayat level cooperative societies and large sized multipurpose cooperative societies stood at 665 and 23 respectively. While the membership of Gaon Panchayat level cooperative societies declined from 22 lakh 1978-79 to 21 lakh in 1979-80, the membership of large sized multipurpose cooperative societies increased from 7 thousand to 13 thousand over the year. Loans outstanding and loans overdue of the former stood at Rs. 3.2 crores and Rs. 1.9 crores respectively in 1979-80 while for the latter the same stood at Rs. 1.77 lakhs and Rs. 76 thousand respectively. Value of consumer goods sold by Gaon Panchayat level cooperative societies went up from Rs. 17.3 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 21.3 crores in 1979-80. In respect of large sized multipurpose cooperative societies also the value of consumer goods sold went up Rs. 63 lakhs in 1978-79 to Rs. 106 lakhs in 1979-80. The table below shows the working and financial position of Gaon Panchayat level cooperative societies and large sized multipurpose cooperative societies of the State for the year 1978-79 and 1979-80.

TABLE—9.2

POSITION OF GAON PANCHAYAT LEVEL AND MULTIPURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN ASSAM

| Item | Unit | Gaon Panchayat level societies | | Multipurpose cooperative societies | |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|
| | | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. No. of societies | Number | 665 | 665 | 20 | 23 |
| 2. Total members | Thousand | 2205 | 2094 | 7 | 13 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------|------|-----|-----|
| 3. Paid-up capital | Rs. lakh | 354 | 376 | 22 | 51 |
| 4. Working capital | " | 798 | 1012 | 89 | 155 |
| 5. Loans advanced during the year | " | 134 | 120 | 0.2 | 6 |
| 6. Loans Outstanding | " | 260 | 323 | 0.3 | 2 |
| 7. Loans overdue | " | 68 | 192 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| 8. Value of consumer goods sold. | " | 1926 | 2133 | 63 | 106 |

Source:—Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Assam.

Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies:

9.5.0. The number of Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies in the State was 392 with a membership of 32 thousand in 1979-80 as against 401 societies with 34 thousand membership in 1978-79. It has been seen that out of 392 societies in 1979-80 the number of dormant societies was as high as 144 (or 37 per cent). Loans advanced by the Primary Non-Agricultural Credit Societies stood at Rs. 95 lakhs in 1979-80 as against Rs. 96 lakhs in 1978-79. The amount of loans overdue of these societies came down marginally from Rs. 1.38 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 1.33 crores in 1979-80. During the year 1979-80, the value of consumer goods sold by these societies rose to Rs. 89 lakhs from Rs. 68 lakhs in 1978-79.

Land Development Banks :

9.6.0. There was only one Central Land Development Bank in the State with a membership of 34 in 1979-80. The Bank had a working capital of Rs. 51 lakhs in 1970-71 which increased to Rs. 313.8 lakhs in 1978-79 and further to Rs. 399.3 lakhs in 1979-80. During 1979-80, the amount of loans advanced was of the order of Rs. 19.9 lakhs which was, however, lower than the previous year's amount of Rs. 38.4 lakhs. Loans outstanding and loans overdue were Rs. 224.8 lakhs and Rs. 29.6 lakhs respectively in 1979-80 as against Rs. 212.3 lakhs and Rs. 7.9 lakhs respectively in 1978-79. The deposits with the Bank increased from Rs. 60.1 lakhs in 1978-79 to Rs. 68.6 lakhs in 1979-80.

9.6.1. The number of Primary Land Development Bank which was 17 in 1978-79 increased to 18 in 1979-80. The membership of these banks also increased marginally from 15.2 thousand to 15.4 thousand over the year. The working capital stood at Rs. 2.95 crores in 1979-80 as against Rs. 2.54 crores in the previous year. The amount of loans advanced during 1979-80 was considerably lower at Rs. 25.7 lakhs compared with Rs. 40.6 lakhs in 1978-79 and Rs. 79.6 lakhs in 1977-78. On the other hand, loans outstanding and loans overdue went up from Rs. 2.05 crores and Rs. 12.88 lakhs respectively in 1978-79 to Rs. 2.23 crores and Rs. 42.17 lakhs respectively in 1979-80.

Non-credit Societies :

9.7.0 Non-credit Societies accounted for about 58 per cent of the total cooperative societies in the State in 1979-80. The number of such societies in the State, however declined from 4512 in 1978-79 to 4372 in 1979-80. These societies deal in many diverse fields which can be categorized as marketing, farming, weaving, fishery milk supply, transport, housing, consumer cooperatives, production cooperatives etc. During 1979-80, Assam had 60 primary milk societies, 398 farming societies, 93 district and primary marketing societies, 1255 central and primary weavers societies, 483 fishery societies, 19 transport societies, 19 housing societies, 457 primary consumers cooperatives and 2 sugar processing societies. In addition, there were also a good number of poultry and livestock societies, industrial societies, labour contract and construction societies etc. Some of the leading cooperative ventures in the State are : Assam Co-operative Sugar Mill Limited at Barua Bamungaon, the Assam Co-operative Jute Mill Limited at Silghat, the Rice bran-based solvent extraction plant at Rowta, the fruit processing unit at Howley, STAFED, HOUSEFED, FISHFED, the Assam Apex Weaving Co-operative Society etc. A few more cooperative sugar mills and polyester fibre processing cooperatives are being setup in the State.

Assam State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation :

9.8.0, The Assam state cooperative Marketing and consumers' Federation (STATFED) came into being on August 1975 following reorganisation of the erstwhile Assam Co-operative Apex Marketing Societies Limited. Since then its volume of business and area of operation continued to grow significantly. The STATFED, with its 164 existing retail outlets, spreading throughout the State, deals with the distribution of essential food articles, agro-inputs and consumer articles etc. During 1979-80, the STATFED had a working capital of Rs. 20.1 crores as against Rs. 16.4 crores in 1978-79. The value of sales through STATFED during 1979-80 were as follows.

- (i) Agricultural produce = Rs. 4.8 crores.
- (ii) Agricultural requisites = Rs. 2.7 crores.
- (iii) Consumer goods = Rs. 10.6 crores.

9.8.1. The STATED is also associated with the paddy procurement operation in the State. During 1980 it procured 2.51 lakh quintals of paddy as against 2.45 lakh quintals procured in 1979.

Farming Societies :

9.9.0. During 1979-80, Assam had 121 Joint farming Societies and 277 collective farming societies. But nearly half of these Societies (81 under joint farming and 132 under collective farming) remained dormant during the year. The working capital stood at Rs. 12.8 lakhs in case of joint farming societies and Rs 21.7 lakhs in case of collective

farming societies. Net area sown by these societies were of the order of 2102 hectares under joint farming societies and 5528 hectares under collective farming societies. Value of production during 1979-80 stood at Rs. 10.4 lakhs in respect of joint farming societies and Rs. 18.0 lakhs in respect of collective farming societies as against Rs. 8.7 lakhs and Rs. 16.7 lakhs respectively in 1978-79. The value of sales of joint and collective farming societies went up from Rs. 8.2 lakhs and Rs. 18.0 lakhs respectively in 1978-79 to Rs. 9.9 lakhs and Rs. 19.2 lakhs respectively in 1979-80.

CHAPTER-X

TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TOURISM.

10.1.0. A well-knit transport and communication system is of vital importance for economic advancement of a country or of a region. The position of Assam and her counterparts in the North Eastern Region, is not enviable in this respect. Inadequate transport and communication facilities still continues to act as an impediment to the economic development of the State. The State Government is, however, quite alive to the problem and has put forth considerable efforts to ameliorate the situation through the five year plans. The North Eastern Council, through its own projects, has also lent support. However, much more remains to be done to improve the situation to a satisfactory level.

Railways :

10.2.0. The existing railway net work of Assam consists of 105 kilometres under broadgauge and 2088 kilometres under metregauge lines. Thus, the total railway route length in the State now stands at 2193 kilometres. Uptill now, there is no electrified route in the N. F. Railway. Railways serve as the main communication link between Assam and the rest of India. As only a small fraction (5 percent) of the railway route length of Assam consist of broadgauge lines, the transportation of essential commodities, construction materials and heavy machinaries into the State has been affected very badly.

10.2.1. The work on conversion of existing metregauge line into broadgauge line of the New Bongaigaon-Gauhati section is in progress and is expected to be completed within the year 1982-83. It is also reported that as a part of the proposal for the conversion of Gauhati Dibrugarh metre-

gauge line into broadgauge line, the final location survey is in progress. When this project is completed, railway facilities in the State would, no doubt, improve considerably.

10.2.2. The table at Appendix XVI shows the movement of goods wagons originating in the State to stations outside the State during the year 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Roads :

10.3.0. The existing road net-work of Assam is fairly extensive. It plays a pivotal role in the field of intra-State and inter-State traffic. But the present road system of the state suffers from many drawbacks too. Many of the roads are small in width besides having weak and narrow bridges and culverts. Due to to topographical situation of the State, most of the roads are subjected to the ravages of floods. Therefore, there is urgent need for improving the roads to proper standard so as to be suited to the weather of the State.

10.3.1. In 1979-80, Assam had a total of 20,693 kilometres of P.W.D. road length (including National highways) as against 20,225 kilometres in 1978-79 and 17,030 kilometres in 1970-71. Out of the total of 20,693 kilometres of P.W.D. road length in 1979-80, only 4,777 kilometres were surfaced and the rest 15,916 kilometres were unsurfaced. P.W.D. road length per lakh of population and per 100 square kilometres of area in the State works out to be 107 kilometres and 26 kilometres respectively in 1979-80. The table below shows the length of P.W.D. roads in Assam over the past few years.

TABLE—10.1

Length of roads under Public Works Department in Assam (Including National Highways).

(In kilometres)

| Year | Surfaced | Unsurfaced | Total |
|---------|----------|------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1970-71 | 3,683 | 13,347 | 17,030 |
| 1675-76 | 4,212 | 15,937 | 20,149 |
| 1976-77 | 4,276 | 16,045 | 20,321 |
| 1977-78 | 4,497 | 15,728 | 20,225 |
| 1979-80 | 4,777 | 15,916 | 20,693 |

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

10.3.2. The length of National Highways was 1339 kilometres in 1979-80. Few more roads touching Assam are proposed to be converted into National Highways. These include—Silchar—Aizawl—Lungleh, Badarpur—Silchar—Imphal, Baihata—Chariali—Tezpur—Lakhimpur—Pasighat—Tezu—Saikhowaghat, the portion connecting Galgalia—Bagdoglaun in North Bengal with Bijni via Sidli etc. The construction work of the road bridge over the Brahmaputra connecting Silghat and Tezpur is in progress. Another road-cum-rail bridge over Brahmaputra connecting Jogighopa and Pancharatna in Goalpara district is proposed to be constructed. In addition to the general road development programmes, there are special programmes under MNP, Tribal Sub-Plan and Scheduled Caste Plan which are under implementation in the State.

Road Transport :

10.4.0. In Assam transport services are provided by both public and private sector organisations. The Assam State Road Transport Corporation (ASRTC), which is the only public sector organisations operating in the State, provide both goods and passenger traffic in the selected routes. During 1950-51, the operation of the corporation covered a route length of 550 kilometres only. This increased by about ten times to reach 5540 kilometres in 1979-80 and then 5586 kilometres in 1980-81. The fleet strength of the Corporation in 1980-81 consisted of 686 buses, 26 trucks and 24 cars as against 783 buses, 29 trucks and 22 cars in 1979-80. On an average about 72 thousand passengers travelled daily through the vehicles of ASRTC in 1980-81 compared with about 75 thousand passengers travelled daily in the previous year. The average quantum of goods carried daily by the Cor-

poration was also on decrease over the past few years which stood at 34 tonnes in 1980-81 as against 35 tonnes in 1979-80 and 38 tonnes in 1978-79. During the year 1981-82, the Corporation proposed to cover 409 kilometres of additional route in the general areas and 65 kilometres in the hill areas, mostly connecting rural areas with the Sub-divisional headquarters. Moreover, sub-urban bus services connecting Gauhati with Sonapur, Baihata chariali and Vijoynagar were also introduced during the year.

10.4.1. Road transport net work under the private sector extends to almost every nook and corner of the State. The private sector road transport services plays a crucial role in the the movement of passengers and goods traffic in the State. Under the National Permit system, a large number of private sector carriage agencies also deals with considerable volume of inter-state goods traffic to and from Assam.

10.4.2. There has been a considerable expansion in the number of motor vehicles on road over the past few years. From a total of 41,303 motor vehicles on road in 1970, it went up to 68,274 in 1979 and further to 82,370 in 1980. Thus, in 1980 there were about 105 motor vehicles on road per 100 Sq. kilometres of area and about 420 motor vehicles per lakh of population of the State. As many as 4752 motor vehicles were registered during 1980, of which 1937 were scooter and motor cycles. 959 public and private carriers, 462 motor car and taxi cabs, 484 Government vehicles, 268 jeeps, 166 tractors and 77 buses. The district of Kamrup with a total of 29,935 vehicles on road in 1980 occupy the top position among the districts of the State. The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on road in Assam over the past few years.

TABLE - 10.2
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN ASSAM.

| Year | No. of vehicles on road |
|------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1970 | 41,303 |
| 1975 | 53,921 |
| 1976 | 59,549 |
| 1977 | 64,707 |
| 1979 | 68,274 |
| 1980 | 82,370 |

Source : Commissioner of Transport, Assam.

10.4.3. The number of different kinds of motor vehicles on road during the year 1979 and 1980 may be seen at the table at Appendix XVII.

Inland Water Transport :—

10.5.0. Out of about 9600 kilometres of inland waterways in the State, about 2599 kilometres are navigable by large country boats, 4098 kilometres by small country boats, 594 kilometres by powered river vessels and 724 kilometres by powered feeder vessels. The State, thus, have considerable scope for the development of navigational facilities. Two public sector organisations viz. the State Directorate of Inland Water Transport and the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation are presently operating on commercial basis.

10.5.1. During 1980-81, navigational services under the State Directorate of Inland Water Transport, were in operation in 14 routes covering a gross route distance of about 289 kilometres. A total of 19.9 lakh passengers and 1.6 lakh quintals of goods were carried by its services during 1980-81 as against 21.5 lakh passengers and 3.1 lakh quintals of goods carried during 1979-80. The number of vehicles carried by it stood at 21,605 in 1980-81 as against 21,638 in the preceding year. The Directorate had a fleet of 75 different crafts with a total capacity of 802 tonnes in 1980-81 as against 73 crafts with a total capacity 771 tonnes in 1979-80. Out of a total fleet of 75 in 1980-81, 20 were modern steel vessels, 4 ramp powered lighter vessels, 11 marboats, 4 pantoon and 13 relief boats.

Air Transport :—

10.6.0. Air transport is another important means of transport system of Assam. The Indian Airlines (IA) operates regular air services from six civil airports of the State. The airports are, Gauhati (Borjhar), Tezpur (Salonibari), Jorhat (Rowrah), Dibrugarh (Mohanbari), Lakhimpur (Lilabari)

and Silchar (Kumbhirgram). In addition to the regular direct flights to and from Calcutta, the IA has also introduced a direct Air service between Gauhati and Delhi with effect from January, 1981. Moreover, neighbouring States and Union Territories such as Tripura, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh are connected with Assam through air transport system.

10.6.1. A new chapter in the history of civil aviation of the country has been opened in the north eastern region with the introduction of a third level air service christened as "Vayudeot" with effect from 26th January, 1981. This airline aims at catering exclusively to the transport needs of the hilly and inaccessible places of the North Eastern region. The following places of the region are connected by this new third level air service: (i) Gauhati-Rupsi (Assam), (ii) Gauhati-Barapani (Meghalaya), (iii) Gauhati-Kamalpur (Tripura), (iv) Chabua-Tezu (Arunachal Pradesh).

Postal and Telecommunication Services:—

10.7.0. Over the last two and a half decade, postal, telegraphic and telecommunication services in the entire North Eastern region have expanded considerably. The region had only 1365 post offices in 1955-56 which increased to 3386 in 1970-71 and further to 5383 in 1981-82. The number of post offices located in Assam account for about 59 per cent of the total post offices of the entire region. The total number of post offices in Assam stood at 3178 in 1981-82 as against 3115 in 1980-81 and 3056 in 1979-80. The average area served by post office in the State was 24.7 square kilometre in 1981-82 as against 24.5 square kilometre for the country as a whole in 1978-79. During 1981-82, a post office on an average served about 6.4 thousand people in Assam compared with 4.2 thousand at all India level in 1978-79. The table below shows the number of post offices in the North Eastern region and in Assam over the past few years.

TABLE—10.3

Number of post offices in the North Eastern Region and in Assam.

| Year | N. E. Region | Assam |
|---------|--------------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1975-76 | 3,812 | 2,461 |
| 1978-79 | 4,853 | 2,904 |
| 1979-80 | 5,159 | 3,056 |
| 1980-81 | 5,276 | 3,115 |
| 1981-82 | 5,383 | 3,178 |

Source : Post Muster General, North Eastern Circle, Shillong.

10.7.1. Out of 21 head post offices in the region, 14 head post offices are located in Assam alone. The number of letter boxes in the State went up from 11,607 in 1979-80 to 13,442 in 1980-81 and further to 13,527 in 1981-82. The number of post boxes remained constant at 507 all throughout the three years.

10.7.2. The number of telephone exchanges in the State stood at 147 in 1979-80 as against 132 in 1976. A new automatic telephone exchange with 20 lines capacity was opened at Umrangsu in the North Cachar Hills district on 3rd September, 1981. The number of telex exchanges in the State was only 3.

Tourism :

10.8.0. Assam apparently possesses enough potential for development of tourism. Apart from her scenic beauty, she is fortunate in having numerous historical monuments, pilgrim centres and game sanctuaries, which, if properly developed, can turn the State into a tourist paradise. But unfortunately, tourism facilities in the State have not yet been developed to the desired extent. At present the Department of Tourism of the State Government, established in 1958, is looking after the promotional and developmental activities of tourism and tourist traffic in the State. An idea about the volume of tourist traffic and magnitude of revenue earnings therefrom in the State for the past few years may be had from the table given below.

TABLE—10.4
Tourist Traffic and Earnings in Assam.

| Year | Tourists (nos) | | Earnings (in Rs. lakhs) |
|---------|----------------|--------|----------------------------|
| | Foreign | Indian | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1971-72 | 929 | 8,668 | 1.25 |
| 1975-76 | 4,500 | 14,000 | 3.04 |
| 1976-77 | 2,880 | 10,794 | 3.55 |
| 1977-78 | 2,717 | 13,012 | 3.26 |
| 1978-79 | 1,202 | 13,534 | 3.72 |
| 1979 | 2,320 | 9,782 | 3.11 |
| 1980 | 1,689 | 5,379 | 2.46 |
| 1981 | 290 | 9,108 | 4.81 |

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

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

Source :—Directorate of Tourism, Assam.

10.8.1. For the development and promotion of tourism in the State various steps are being taken. In addition to the existing tourist lodges, five more tourist lodges one each at Tezpur, Silchar, Orang, Nowgong and Gauhati have been proposed to be started during 1981-82. Other programmes include construction of a rest house

at Hajo and a picnic cottage at Chandubi, besides a floating restaurant on the river Brahmaputra at Gauhati. The Indian Tourism Development Corporation (I.T.D.C.) has also taken up construction of a 3 star hotel at Gauhati in collaboration with the Government of Assam.

CHAPTER—XI

POWER

1.1.1.0 In spite of her power potential based of hydel, natural gas, oil and coal resources, Assam lags behind the rest of the country in respect of generation and consumption of power. At present, Assam accounts for a little over 1 per cent of the country's total installed power capacity. In 1980-81, the average per capita consumption of power was a meagre 33 units compared to 130 units for the country as a whole. Similarly, in respect of rural electrification only 30 Per cent of the villages was electrified upto the end of 1981-82.

Installed Capacity

1.1.2.0. At the end of 1979-80, Assam had a total installed power capacity of 141.5 M.W. only (111.5 M. W. from Namrup Thermal project and 30 M.W. from Chandrapur Thermal Project). This increased to 201.5 M.W. at the end of 1980-81 following the commissioning of the first unit of Bongaigaon Thermal Power Station (60 M. W.) with effect from 26th February, 1981. It was during 1981-82 that the power position in the State improved considerably with the addition of a total installed capacity of 111 M. W. and thus, bringing the total installed capacity to 312.5 M. W. at the end of March, 1982. The additional installed capacity of 111 M. W. came from the following projects : Second unit of Bongaigaon Thermal Power Station (60 M. W.), two units of Lakwa Thermal Power Station (2x15 M. W.), three units of Mobile gas Turbine sets (3x3 M. W.) at Geleky and four units of Mobile gas Turbine sets (3x4 M. W.) at Kathalguri in upper Assam. It is worth mentioning here that the installation of mobile gas turbine sets in Assam is the first of its kind in the country.

1.1.2.1. Even though the installed capacity of power in the state went up considerably over the last two years, the gap between availability and demand for power is still very wide. As against the estimated load demand of 462 M. W. in 1981-82, the generation capacity during the year was 312.5 M. W. The sixth Plan target is to raise the generating installed capacity to 501.5 M. W. and if this target can be achieved, the average per capita consumption is likely to be around 90 units by the end of the Plan. Some of the on-going power schemes in the state are : extension of Bongaigaon Thermni Power Station (2x60 M. W.), Namrup Waste Heat Power Project, the first of its kind in the country (22 M. W.), extension of Chandrapur Thermal Power Station (30 M. W.,) Karbi Longpi Hydro-Electric Project (2x50 M. W.) etc. In addition, the Kopili Hydro-Electric Project (250 M. W.) undertaken by the NEEPCO (North Eastern Electric Power Corporation) is nearing its completion and is expected to improve the power supply position in the State to a great extent in the near future.

Power Generation :

1.1.3.0. The generation of electricity in Assam which showed decline for two successive years i. e. in 1979-80 and 1980-81, however, increased substantially in 1981-82. The total generation was 728 million kwh in 1981-82 as against 465 million kwh in 1980-81 and 513 million kwh in 1979-80. The generation during 1981-82 would have been much higher but for the breakdown of the Chandrapur Thermal Power Station for about a year. The following table shows the generation of electricity in Assam over the past few years.

TABLE No.—11.1

Generation of Electricity in Assam

| Year | Generation (in million kwh) |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) | (2) |
| 1975—76 | 449.37 |
| 1976—77 | 586.00 |
| 1977—78 | 588.65 |
| 1978—79 | 658.52 |
| 1979—80 | 512.99 |
| 1980—81 | 464.68 |
| 1981—82 (P) | 728.05 |

(P) = Provisional

Source—Assam State Electricity Board.

11.3.1. During 1981-82, Assam purchased about 350 million units of power as against 247 million units in 1980-81 and 269 millions units in 1979-80. It is pertinent to note that although the State continued to receive power from outside sources (Meghalaya), the Assam State Electricity Board also supplies power to Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Bhutan.

Power supply position in 1981-82 :

11.4.0. The power supply position in the State during 1981-82 was not much comfortable. Peak load restrictions and power cut ranging from 10 percent to 20 percent were in force almost

throughout the year. The position deteriorated further during December, 1981 when the Assam State Electricity Board had to resort to severe load shedding in the lower Assam area as a result of depletion in supply of power from Meghalaya.

Pattern of power consumption :

11.5.0. In Assam, the industrial sector (including tea factories) accounts for the major portion of total consumption of power. During 1981-82 this sector utilised about 61 percent of the State's total power consumption. The pattern of consumption of electricity for the past few years is shown in the table 11.2.

TABLE—11.2

Consumption of Electricity in Assam

| Sector | 1975-76 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 (P) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Domestic light and fan. | 40.53 | 57.70 | 65.00 | 69.00 |
| 2. Domestic heat and small power. | 4.10 | | | |
| 3. Commercial heat & small power | 4.30 | 28.60 | 30.00 | 36.00 |
| 4. Commercial light & fan. | 16.60 | | | |
| 5. Industrial power at low and medium voltage | 53.65 | 60.20 | 61.00 | 67.00 |
| 6. Industrial power at high voltage. | 165.31 | 276.90 | 245.00 | 322.29 |
| 7. Public lighting | 2.23 | 7.30 | 8.00 | 12.00 |
| 8. Irrigation & agril. watering | 5.00 | 2.90 | 4.00 | 8.00 |
| 9. Public water works and sewage pumping | 10.21 | 14.40 | 15.00 | 20.00 |
| 10. Tea garden etc. | 76.86 | 95.40 | 99.71 | 120.00 |
| 11. Bulk supply including defence licencess and free supply to Board's employees. | 91.12 | 105.60 | 110.29 | 98.00 |

P—Provisional

Source : Assam State Electricity Board.

Rural Electrification :

11.6.0. Although the position of Assam in respect of rural electrification is very poor when compared with many other parts of the country, still, it is making steady progress over the last few years. Between 1971-72 to 1977-78 (i.e. in 7 years) the number of villages electrified in the State was only 2,176 while in the subsequent three years (i.e. between 1978-79 to 1980-81) a total of 3,450 villages were electrified. During 1981-82, as against the

target of electrification of 1260 villages, 1047 villages were electrified. Thus, the total number of electrified villages in the state went up from 5626 at the end of 1980-81 to 6673 at the end of 1981-82. About 30 percent of the State's total inhabited villages have, thus, been covered under the programme of rural electrification up to the end of 1981-82. The target during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) is to electrify 6 thousand villages at an outlay of Rs. 57.9 crores.

CHAPTER—XII

INDUSTRY AND MINING

12.1.0. In spite of being blessed with a high potential for development of resource-based and demand-based industries in the State, the pace of industrialisation of Assam had not been satisfactory. Uptill now, only a fraction of the industrial potential of the State, have been harnessed, and that too is confined to a few selected sectors like petroleum, coal, tea and forests. The slow and lopsided progress is believed to have been caused by a variety of inhibitory factors such as inadequate economic and basic infrastructural facilities, dearth of entrepreneurial motivation on the part of local people, shyness in the flow of outside private capital, low level of central sector investment etc. It is, however, encouraging to observe that over the past few years persistent efforts are being made for increasing and improving the various infrastructural facilities in the State.

12.1.1. The State Government, besides patronising establishment of industries in the private sector, is also being increasingly involved in undertaking many industrial ventures of its own. As a result of these efforts, a few important resource and demand based industries have come up in the State in the recent past and a few more are in the offing. Nevertheless, much more is yet to be done for accelerating the pace of industrial development to ensure rapid economic growth. In the following paragraphs, various facets of the industrial sector

of the State as prevailed during 1981 as well as in the previous few years are enumerated.

Registered Factories :

12.2.0. Over the past few years there have been a steady increase in the number of registered factories (i. e. factories registered under the Factories Act) in the State. From a total of 1604 in 1971, the number of registered factories increased to 1897 in 1980 and then to 2099 in 1981. During 1981 a total of 202 new factories were registered in the State. The average number of workers employed daily in the registered factories also went up from 75.5 thousand in 1971 to 67.7 thousand in 1980 and further to 101.2 thousand in 1981. There are very few large scale employment oriented industries in the State. At present, only 4 factories are there in the State which employ 1000 or more workers. Tea factories numbering 575 account for the highest number of registered factories in the State in 1980 followed by saw mills and plywood factories (461) and rice/flour/oil mills (419). Districtwise, Dibrugarh district had the largest number of registered factories (537) in 1981 followed by Sibsagar (438) and Kamrup (349) districts. The number of factories in the former two districts are high because of the location of large number of tea factories there. The table below shows the growth of registered factories in Assam over the past few years.

TABLE—12:1

NUMBER OF REGISTERED FACTORIES AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED DAILY IN ASSAM.

| Year | Number of factories | Average number of workers |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1971 | 1604 | 75,462 |
| 1975 | 1715 | 79,780 |
| 1976 | 1742 | 80,646 |
| 1977 | 1783 | 82,996 |
| 1978 | 1823 | 84,566 |
| 1979 | 1864 | 85,455 |
| 1980 | 1897 | 87,695 |
| 1981 (P) | 2099 | 1,01,230 |

(P)—Provisional

Source:—Chief Inspector of Factories, Assam.

Industrial Production:

12.3.0. Production performance in the manufacturing sector of the State which suffered a slowing down in the previous two years i.e. in 1979 and 1980 has regained the lost ground in the year 1981. The index of industrial production (base: 1970=100) in Assam reveal that the index was lower by 7.5 per cent in 1980 over 1979 and 8.9 per cent in 1979 over 1978. Available Statistics suggest that the index is likely to record some increase in 1981. The table at Appendix XVIII shows the index of industrial production in Assam

for the period from 1971 to 1980. It is evident from available data that during 1981 production of fertiliser, refinery products, jute textiles, plywood, cement and paper has increased in varying proportions as compared with the preceding year. The production of tea, however, showed a marginal decline in 1981 over 1980. Production of sugar also displayed some fall during the year while that of match remained at the previous year's level. An idea about the trend of production of some important industries of Assam over the past few years may be had from the following table.

TABLE-12.2

PRODUCTION OF SOME IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES IN ASSAM

| Item | Unit | Production in | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|------|------|---------|--------------------|
| | | 1975 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 (P) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Tea | Million kg. | 263 | 299 | 278 | 305 | 297 (up to Nov/81) |
| 2. Sugar | '000' M.T. | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| 3. Jute textile | " " | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 4. Fertiliser | " " | 141 | 285 | 274 | 55 | 207 |
| 5. Refinery products | " " | 1295 | 1294 | 1390 | 943 (P) | 1566 |
| 6. Plywood* | Million Sq. metre | 23 | 23 | 25 | 16 | 30 |
| 7. Match | Million gross boxes | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 8. Cement | "000" M.T. | — | 110 | 152 | 129 | 196 |
| 9. Paper | " " | — | 17 | 12 | 11 | 14 |

(P)—Provisional, *-Includes commercial, decorative and teacheat plywood, flush door, black boards.

Annual Survey of Industries (A.S.I.)

12.4.0. The data provided by Annual survey of Industries indicate a none-too-happy industrial position of Assam when compared with the country

as a whole. This is evident from the following indicators (Table 12.3) as obtained from the summary results of ASI for the years from 1976-77 to 1978-79.

TABLE 12.3

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

(Amounts in Rs. thousand)

| Head | Assam | | | India | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Average wage per worker | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| 2. Total input per worker | 38 | 42 | 44 | 49 | 54 | 59 |
| 3. Total output per worker | 55 | 63 | 63 | 65 | 70 | 78 |
| 4. Value added per worker | 15 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 17 |

Source:— (i) ASI, Summary results for Factory sector (C.S.O.)

(ii) Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam.

Tea Industry

12.5.0. As already noted, tea industry is the largest single industrial sector of the State. In addition to playing a dominant role in her economy, it also acts as a major foreign exchange earner of the country. Assam produces more than 50 per cent of country's total tea production. Moreover, 769 tea gardens of the State (in 1979) provide direct employment to about 4.5 lakh persons. Tea crop estimates as available for the first elev-

enmonths of 1981 reveal that during this period Assam produced 297 million kilograms of tea as against the record production of 305 million kilograms in the whole year of 1980. However, there is indication that tea production in the whole year of 1981 may register a marginal fall over the previous year. The table below shows some important statistics pertaining to the tea industry in Assam over the past few years.

TABLE—12.4

SOME STATISTICS OF TEA INDUSTRY IN ASSAM

| Head | 1970 | 1975 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 (P) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. No. of tea gardens | 751 | 756 | 756 | 763 | 769 |
| 2. No. of tea factories | 587 | 589 | 579 | 576 | 576 |
| 3. Area under tea cultivation (in thousand hectares) * | 180 | 189 | 191 | 192 | 195 |
| 4. Production of tea (in million kg.) | 212 | 263 | 294 | 297 | 284 |
| 5. Average yield per hectare (in kg) | 1178 | 1393 | 1541 | 1544 | 1452 |
| 6. Daily average number of labour employed (in '000') | 394 | 402 | 410 | 421 | N. A. |
| 7. Average price fetched per kg. at the Gauhati Tea Auction Centre (Rs.) ** | N. A. | 9.84 | 13.22 | 11.92 | 13.58 |

N. A.—Not available, (P)—Provisional.

* As on 31st March of the year.

** Relate to financial year 1975-76, 77-78, 78-79 and 79-80.

Source :—(i) Tea Board of India.

(ii) Chief Inspector of Factories, Assam.

12.5.1. The volume of sales through the Tea Auction Centre, Gauhati (the only tea auction centre in the State which was commissioned in September, 1970) increased from 62.56 million kg. in 1980 to 64.97 million kg. in 1981. However, the volume of sales during 1981 was still lower than those of 1979 (73.33 million kg) and 1978 (74.85 million kg). The average price fetched per kilogram of tea at the centre during 1981 was Rs.13.29 for leaf tea and Rs.13.09 of dust tea as against Rs.13.04 and Rs.12.20 respectively during 1980.

Small Industries/Khadi and Village Industries :

12.6.0. The total number of small scale industries registered with the Directorate of Industries, Assam stood at 5,107 units at the end of March, 1980. These include industries engaged in manufacturing various products like tea machinery, commercial and tea chest plywood, building materials, chemicals etc., A little more than 40 thousand persons were employed in these units. In order to provide infrastructural facilities to local entrepreneurs nine Industrial Estates-one each at Gauhati, Nalbari, New-Bongaigaon, Dhekiajuli, Nowgong, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Tinsukia and Badarpur were set up. These industrial estates have provided a total of 229 sheds for setting up small scale units, out of which 215 sheds were in occupation till March, 1980. However, only 161 factory sheds were functioning upto that date. The State Government has proposed to construct one commercial estate in each ITDP areas of the State under the Tribal Sub-plan. Besides, a number of growth centres have been identified and schemes have been formulated to develop these centres which aim at reduction or elimination of time lag between the date of completion of factory shed and coming up of an industrial unit through provision of infrastructural facilities like road, power etc.

12.6.1. Assam is known for her variety of handloom and handicraft products such as eri/muga/silk fabrics, bamboo and cane products, bell metal and brass metal products etc. In respect of handloom, almost every household in the rural areas of the State are connected with the weaving industry. The total number of operating looms, estimated at 6.94 lakhs in 1975-76, is large, but very few of them are operated on commercial lines. The production of raw silk and silk yarn in the State during 1979-80 was as follows :

i. Raw Silk :

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------|----------------|----|----|
| (i) Mulberry | 8 thousand Kg. | | |
| (ii) Non-mulberry | | | |
| (a) Eri-cut ^{COTTON} (loom) ... | 191 | .. | .. |
| (b) Muga | 45 | .. | .. |

2. Silk Yarn

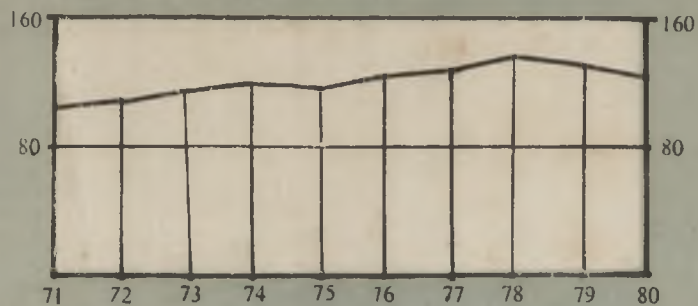
| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|
| (i) Spun Silk | 20 | .. | .. |
| (ii) Noil Silk | 16 | .. | .. |
| (iii) Hand Spun... .. . | 126 | .. | .. |

12.6.2. For the development of handloom sector a number of schemes have been taken up by the State Government which aim at providing avenues for production of quality fabrics, modernisation of looms, creation of commercial motivation amongst the weavers, extension of training facilities, development of textile designs etc. During 1979-80, the Directorate of Sericulture and Weaving, Assam distributed 2450 handlooms. Under the supervision of this Directorate a total of 206 weaving demonstration circles covering 413 villages and 2.15 lakh weavers were in operation in 1979-80.

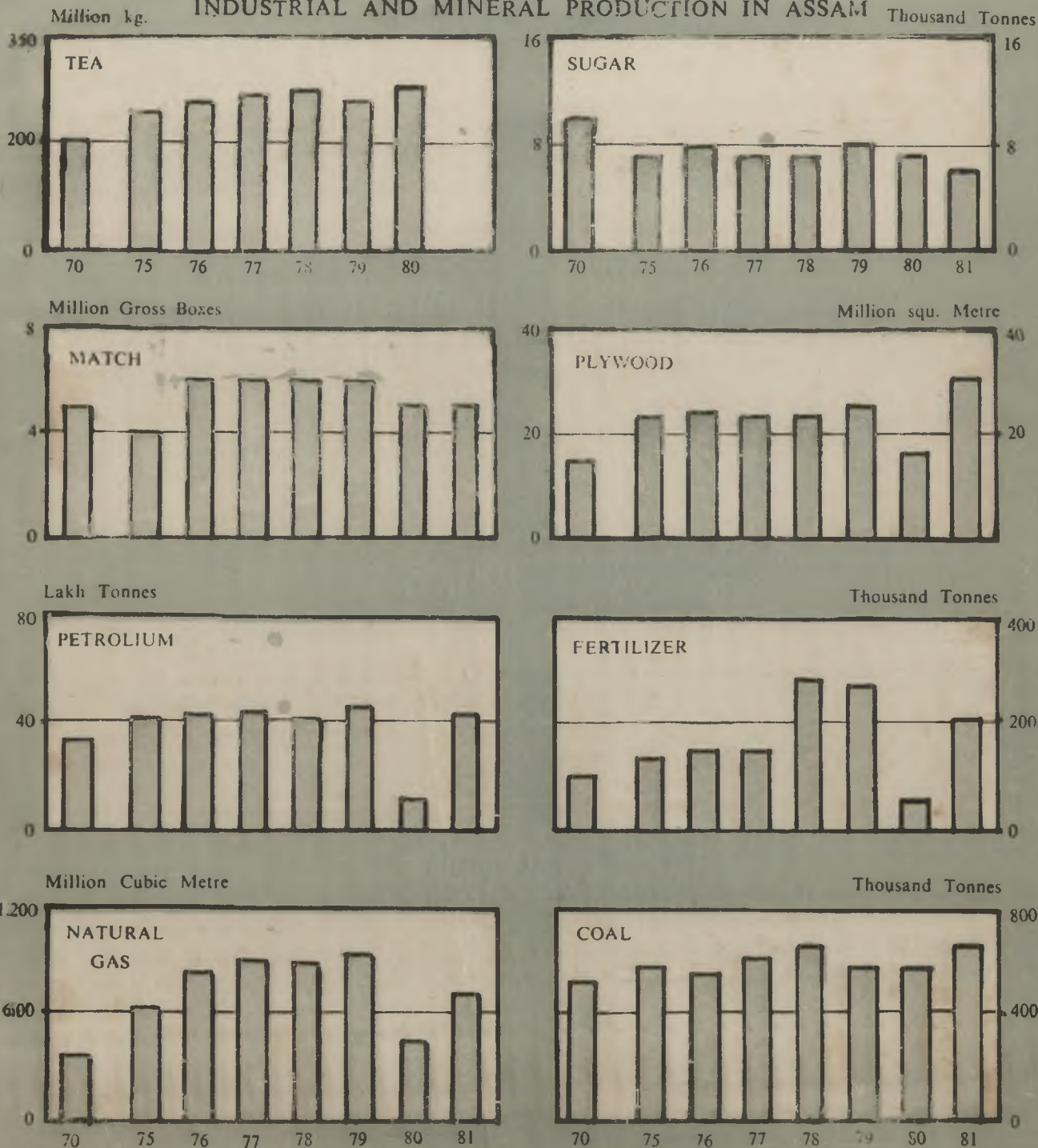
12.6.3 In order to improve the quality of handicraft products and also to assist the handicraft artisans "Common Facility Service Centres" have been started at Barpeta, Hazo, Diphu and Haflong. Another such centre is also being set up at Sarthebari. Under the District Industries Centre Programme 8 districts of the State have been covered upto the end of 1981-82. A number of Departments/organisations are associated with the development of handloom, handicrafts, village and small scale industries. These include : Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board, Directorate of Sericulture and Weaving, Directorate of Industries Assam Government Marketing Corporation, Small Industries Service Institute etc.

12.6.4. The schemes under khadi and village industries extends to all the districts of the State. According to information made available by the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Assam a total of 56 bee keeping centres, 59 oil extraction centres, 175 pottery centres, 140 handpounding (rice producing) centres, 6 gur and khandsari centres, 71 khadi production centres, 86 carpentry and black smithy centres, 6 soap making centres, 3 cottage match factories, 1 foot wear unit, 1 hand made paper unit, 46 cane and bamboo centres, 1 dyeing and painting unit and 4 fibre industries were in operation in the State during 1979-80. Nearly 6 thousand persons are employed in these units. The total value of production, sales and earning under the khadi and village Industries in the State stood at Rs. 4.49 crores, Rs. 5.08 crores and Rs. 1.19 crores respectively in 1980-81. During the year 48 production-cum-sales centres and 25 sales depots were functioning in the State under the supervision of khadi and Village Industries Board Assam. The table at Appendix XX shows statistical value of production, sales, earnings and employment under the khadi and village Industries for the year 1980-81

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM



INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM



Developmental efforts :

12.7.0. With a view to accelerate the process of industrial development of the State a host of organisations have been set up by the State Government viz., the Assam Industrial Development Corporation, the Assam Small Industries Development Corporation, the Assam Hills Small Industries Development Corporation etc. During 1980 a new organisation under the name of the Assam Industrial Promotion and Infrastructure Corporation has been set up for providing infrastructural facilities. Another organisation viz, the Assam State Textile Corporation Ltd. has recently been incorporated as a Govt. company for promoting textile industries based largely on polyester staple fibre which may be available from the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemical Ltd.

12.7.1. The Assam Industrial Development Corporation is taking up the following industrial projects in the State : (i) Spinning mill (ii) Phthalic Anhydride project, (iii) Methanol Expansion Project, (iv) Drug formulation Unit (v) Cigarette Project (vi) Expansion of Assam Gas Company etc. The Task Force set up by Government of India in October, 1980 identified a number of projects based on down stream products of BRPL. The Task Force suggested establishments of 20 spinning mills in the state exclusively for producing blended yarn and also for full use of 30 thousand tonnes per annum of polyester staple fibre to be produced at BRPL. If these projects materialise the process of industrialisation in Assam is expected to get a boost besides generating employment avenues for about 1.5 lakh persons. It is understood that the work for setting up a number of spinning mills both in the public and co-operative sectors in the State is in progress.

12.7.2 The Assam Small Industries Development Corporation is actively engaged in building up small scale industrial base in the state. In addition to the existing three industrial units under its management (viz., the Bijni Match Splint Factory, Assam Ayurvedic Products Ltd and one Plastic Unit), the corporation recently set up one Electronic Laboratory at the Industrial Estate, Gauhati for production of electronic goods. The various activities of the corporation as performed during 1980-81 were as follow :

- (i) Seed Money Assistance Scheme : Disbursed Rs. 2.89 lakhs to 7 SSI units.
- (ii) Sch. Caste Dev. Scheme : Assisted 24 entrepreneurs by investing Rs. 1.10 lakhs.
- (iii) Sch. Tribe Dev. Scheme : Assisted 32 Tribal boys and girls for self-employment by investing Rs. 1.66 lakhs.

- (iv) Special Incentive Scheme for Tribal Dev : Disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 4.61 lakhs (in cash and kind) to 35 Tribal entrepreneurs.
- (v) Marketing Assistance Scheme : Assisted 16 number of SSI units by investing Rs. 10.99 lakhs.
- (vi) Raw Materials Assistance Scheme : Assisted 5 number of SSI units by investing Rs. 1.64 lakhs.
- (vii) Stipendary Training Programme : Provided training facilities to 17 educated boys and girls.

Institutional Assistance :

12.8.0 At the end of December, 1979 outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks to the industry sector of the state stood at Rs. 75.4 crores only of which Rs. 18.3 crores were meant for small scale industry sector. Thus, industry sector shared nearly 40 per cent of the total outstanding bank credit. Still, this compares very unfavourably with Rs. 2442 crores (58 p.c) in Maharashtra, Rs. 1334 crores (70 p.c) in West Bengal, Rs. 815 crores (66 p.c) in Gujrat, Rs. 979 crores (57 p.c) in Tamilnadu, Rs. 295 crores (55 p.c) in Haryana, Rs. 638 crores (47 p.c) in Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 9863 crores (48 p.c) for all India. In order to serve the needs of north eastern region, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI) opened a development office at Gauhati in February, 1982. The ICICI has so far assisted 18 industrial projects of the region including 14 projects in Assam.

12.8.1. The position of Assam vis-a-vis some other States of country in respect of amounts sanctioned and disbursed by various all India financial institutions (covering IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, LIC, UTI, and GIC) may be seen in the table 12.5.

12.8.2. The Assam Financial Corporation (AFC) besides serving Assam also cater to the needs of Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram. During 1980-81, the corporation sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 36 lakhs within its jurisdiction against Rs. 169 lakhs in 1979-80 and Rs. 175 lakhs in 1978-79. The amount of loans disbursed during 1980-81 stood at Rs. 65 lakhs compared with Rs. 86 lakhs each in the year 1979-80 and 1978-79. Loans outstanding as at the end of March, 1981 amounted Rs. 888 lakhs as against Rs. 896 lakhs at the end of March, 1980 and Rs. 913 lakhs at the end of March, 1979.

Economic Census :

12.9.0. According to Economic Census, 1977 Assam had a total of 1.02 lakh non-agricultural establishments employing one or more hired workers 71.18 thousand in rural areas and 30.78 thousand in urban areas. These non-agricultural establishments covered mining, quarrying manufacture, trade, construction, transport and services sectors. Own account enterprises utilising family labour only were, however, excluded from the coverage. The census also revealed that during 1977 the number of establishments engaged in manufacture and repair services in the State which employed at least one hired worker on regular basis was 13,864. Out of these, a total of 3794 establishments (or 27.4 percent) employing more than 5 workers and/or having annual turnover/receipt of Rs. one lakh or more were classified

as directory establishments. It is significant to note that about 52 percent of both types of establishments are located in rural areas.

12.9.1. Among the districts, the highest number of manufacturing establishments were reported to be in Kamrup district (20.6 p.c.) followed by Sibsagar (17.6 p.c.) and Dibrugarh (14.3 p.c.) while the lowest proportion was in North Cachar Hills district (0.2 p.c.). In respect of rural sector, the concentration of Directory manufacturing establishments was highest in the district of Sibsagar (23.8 p.c.) while in respect of urban areas the concentration was the highest in the district of Kamrup (35 p.c.)

TABLE—12.5

Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by All-India Financial Institutions.

(Amount in Rs. crores)

| States | Sanctioned | | Disbursed | |
|---------------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| | 1980-81 | Cumulative up-to end March-1981 | 1980-81 | Cumulative up-to end March 1981 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Assam | 7.23 | 86.12 | 4.87 | 75.91 |
| Maharashtra | 453.88 | 2143.90 | 338.61 | 1529.56 |
| Gujarat | 216.29 | 1338.57 | 173.60 | 917.51 |
| Karnataka | 196.93 | 779.52 | 124.79 | 556.81 |
| Tamil Nadu | 186.38 | 965.79 | 154.63 | 706.11 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 127.84 | 750.26 | 110.25 | 508.91 |
| West Bengal | 88.45 | 698.29 | 94.48 | 501.45 |
| Rajasthan | 162.12 | 439.25 | 77.28 | 262.89 |
| All India | 2142.39 | 10003.04 | 1463.64 | 6914.30 |

Source : "Operational Statistics, 1980-81" by Industrial Development Bank of India.

Mining :

12.10.0. The important minerals so far exploited in the state are petroleum, natural gas, coal and limestone. The mining sector, which showed a dismal performance in output during 1980, recovered significantly in the year 1981. The production of petroleum (crude) which dwindled to a very low level of 10.55 lakh tonnes in 1980 from 45.65 lakh tonnes in 1979, reached the level of

43.86 lakh tonnes in 1981. The volume of natural gas (utilised) increased from 455 million cubic metres in 1980 to 869 million cubic metres in 1981. This was, however, lower than the 942 millions cubic metres produced during 1979. The table below shows the trend in the production of petroleum (crude) and natural gas (utilised) in Assam and India over the past few years.

TABLE—12.6.

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

| Year | Petroleum (lakh tonne) | | Natural Gas utilised (million cubic metres) | |
|----------|------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------|-------|
| | Assam | India | Assam | India |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1971 | 35.4 | 71.8 | 375 | 754 |
| 1975 | 41.9 | 82.8 | 621 | 1253 |
| 1976 | 42.9 | 86.6 | 848 | 1514 |
| 1977 | 45.1 | 101.9 | 902 | 1631 |
| 1978 | 40.8 | 112.7 | 889 | 1731 |
| 1979 | 45.7 | 128.4 | 942 | 1925 |
| 1980 | 10.6 | 49.0 94.0 | 455 | 1462 |
| 1981 (P) | 43.9 | N. A. | 869 | N. A. |

(P)—Provisional

N. A.—Not available

Source :— (i) Indian Bureau of Mines,
(ii) Bulletin of Mineral Statistics of Information, IBM,
(iii) Indian Mineral Industry at a Glance, 1980 (IBM)

12.10.1. The volume of output of the Refineries of the State reached an all-time high at 15.66 lakh tonnes in 1981 as against 9.43 lakh

tonnes in 1980 and 13.90 lakh tonnes in 1979. The following table shows the volume of output of the refineries of the State for the past few years'

TABLE—12.7.

Output of Refinery Products in Assam

| Year | Output (in '000' tonnes) |
|----------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1971 | 1074 |
| 1975 | 1258 |
| 1976 | 1274 |
| 1977 | 1296 |
| 1978 | 1294 |
| 1979 | 1390 |
| 1980 (P) | 943 |
| 1981 (P) | 1566 |

(P)—Provisional

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

12.10.2. During 1981 there had been a significant increase in production of coal. It stood at 6.51 lakh tonnes in 1981 as against 5.75 lakh tonnes in 1980. The rate of increase was 13 per

cent in 1981 over 1980 and 11 per cent over 1979. The trend of production of coal in Assam over the past few years can be seen from the table given below.

TABLE—12.8.
Production of Coal in Assam

| Year | Production (in '000' tonnes) |
|----------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1971 | 578 |
| 1975 | 582 |
| 1976 | 558 |
| 1977 | 610 |
| 1978 | 649 |
| 1979 | 584 |
| 1980 | 575 |
| 1981 (P) | 651 |

(P)—Provisional

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

12.10.3. Limestone deposits in Assam are mainly concentrated in the district of Karbi Anglong. Based on the limestone deposits available in the district a cement factory belonging to the Cement Corporation of India had been located at Bokajan

which started producing cement in 1978. The production of limestone in the State was 269 thousand tonnes in 1981 as against 196 thousand tonnes in 1980 and 289 thousand tonnes in 1979.

CHAPTER—XIII

LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AND WAGES

13.1.0. According to 1971 census, Assam had a total working population of 41 lakhs (37 lakhs in rural areas and 4 lakhs in urban areas) which formed about 28 per cent of the total population of the State. Female workers numbering about 3 lakhs constituted only 7 per cent of the State's total working force. Districtwise, Kamrup had the highest number of working population (7.4 lakhs) while it was the lowest in the district of N. C. Hills (only 32 thousand). Of the total working population of the State, about 77 per cent were engaged in agriculture and allied activities.

Rural/Agricultural Labour :

13.2.0. The "Rural Labour Enquiry 1974-75" conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation and prepared and brought out by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India reveals that during 1974-75 Assam had an estimated 476 thousand rural labour households (including 142 thousand Scheduled Caste and 33 thousand Scheduled Tribe rural labour households) as against 274 thousand a decade before (i. e. in 1964-65). Thus, over the 10 year period, the number of rural labour households in Assam recorded an increase of 74 per cent as against only 39 per cent for India as a whole. In respect of agricultural labour households, it went up from 93 thousand in 1964-65 to 282 thousand in 1974-75, and thus displayed a phenomenal rise of 203 per cent for the State as against a meagre 36 per cent rise for the country. It is pertinent to note that the proportion of agricultural labour households to total rural labour households in Assam increased from 34 per cent in 1964-65 to 59 per cent in 1974-75 reflecting the heavy pressure on land in the State. The "Enquiry" also reveals that the number of agricultural labourers in all agricultural labour households in Assam which was estimated at 150 thousand in 1964-65 rose substantially to 477 thousand in 1974-75 (or by 218 per cent) and that of non-agricultural labourers rose from 5 thousand to 11 thousand over the period (or by 120 per cent). The rate of rise for the country as a whole, during the above period, was 49 per cent for agricultural labourers and 42 per cent for non-agricultural labourers.

13.2.1. During 1974-75 about 44 per cent of the total agricultural labour households of the State were "without land" as against the proportion of about 43 per cent in 1964-65. The proportion of scheduled caste agricultural labour households "without land" to total scheduled caste agricultural labour households declined from 57 per cent in 1964-65 to 38 per cent in 1974-75 while the ratio of scheduled tribe agricultural labour households "without land" to total scheduled tribe agricultural labour households increased from 30 per cent to 47 per cent during the same period. Appendix

xxii shows the estimated number of rural and agricultural labour households "with land" and "without land" in Assam and India during 1964-65 and 1974-75.

13.2.2. The average number of wage earners (i. e. one who reported "agricultural labourer" or nonagricultural labourer" as his usual occupation) in agricultural labour households of the State remained practically steady, 1.72 in 1964-65 and 1.73 in 1974-75, as compared with the all-India rise from 2.04 to 2.24 during the period. In case of scheduled caste agricultural labour households, the average number of wage earners increased from 0.69 in 1964-65 to 1.74 in 1974-75 while for scheduled tribe agricultural labour households there was a decline from 1.91 to 1.68 over the period.

Employment and unemployment of Rural/Agricultural Labour households :—

13.3.0. The Rural Labour Enquiry, 1974-75 also provide some information relating to the number of days of employment and unemployment in respect of workers belonging to rural labour households and agricultural labour households. It has been found that in Assam a wage-paid man worker belonging to rural labour households, on an average was at work for about 290 days during 1974-75 as against 289 days in 1964-65. Compared with the all India figures, which recorded decline from 235 days in 1964-65 to 212 days in 1974-75, the position of the State, thus, appeared to be better. Similarly, in respect of wage paid woman and child workers, the average number of days at work increased from 267 and 145 days respectively in 1964-65 to 278 and 283 days respectively in 1974-75 as against the declining trend for both the categories of workers at all-India level.

13.3.1. The duration of employment of workers belonging to agricultural labour households of the State displays more or less the same trend as observed in respect of workers belonging to all rural labour households. During 1974-75, the average number of days worked in wage-paid employments (belonging to agricultural labour households) stood at 307 for a man worker, 274 for a woman worker and 291 days for a child worker as against 295, 235 and 141 days respectively in 1964-65. However, at all-India level there had been a decline in the number of such days between the two periods for all category of workers.

13.3.2. In respect of duration of unemployment, whether due to non-availability of work or non-availability of person for work, it has been observed that in Assam, the average annual number of days of unemployment of usually occupied men and children belonging to rural labour house-

holds declined from 49 and 124 days respectively in 1964-65 to 43 and 47 days respectively in 1974-75 while in case of usually occupied women the duration of unemployment went up from 67 to 77 days over the ten year period. It is worth-while to mention here that out of 43, 77 and 47 days of unemployment respectively for usually occupied men, women and children in 1974-75, 36, 68 and 42 days respectively were on account of 'non-availability of work' and the remaining days were ascribed to 'not available for work' due to reasons such as sickness, bad weather, festivals, marriage etc.

13.3.3. The duration of days "not worked" in respect of usually occupied men and children belonging to all agricultural labour households in the State showed appreciable decline in 1974-75 as compared to 1964-65 as the same declined from 57 to 37 days for men and from 188 to 43 days for children. But in the case of women, there was an increase from 73 to 81 days over the period. During 1974-75, the duration of unemployment due to 'Want of work' was reported as 32 days for men, 43 days for women and 39 days for children. It is pertinent to note that except in the case of women, the duration of unemployment in Assam

recorded decline in both rural and agricultural households over the decade, while at all-India level there had been increase in such duration for a category of usually occupied persons.

Employment in Public and Private Sectors :

13.4.0. The Employment data for the State as available from the Employment Market Information Programme of the Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam indicate the total employment in the organised sector (i. e. under public and private sectors together) at the end of September, 1981 stood at 9.27 lakhs which was 0.2 per cent higher than the comparable figure for September, 1980 (9.15 lakhs). It may, however, be noted that over the period September, 1980 to September, 1981, employment in the public sector of the State recorded an increase of 5.8 per cent while in the private sector (i. e., in establishments employing 10 or more persons) it recorded a decline of 3.2 per cent. The trend of employment under public and private sectors of the State over the past few years may be seen from the table given below.

TABLE—13.1

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT IN ASSAM

(Figure in '000)

| Quarter, Year | Sector | | Total |
|-----------------|--------|---------|-------|
| | Public | Private | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| September, 1978 | 311.5 | 545.7 | 857.2 |
| September, 1979 | 326.5 | 556.1 | 882.6 |
| September, 1980 | 350.6 | 574.5 | 925.1 |
| September, 1981 | 371.0 | 556.3 | 927.3 |

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

13.4.1. Women employees form an important segment of total employment of the State. At the end of September, 1981, the employment of women (under public and private sectors together) accounted for about 36 percent of the State's total employment as against about 32 percent at the end of September, 1980. In absolute numbers, women employees increased from 2.97 lakhs at the end of September, 1980 to 3.30 lakhs at the end of September, 1981, as such recording a rise of 11 percent over the period. It is, however, pertinent to note that the employment position of women is more impressive under the private sector (more than 40 percent) than under the public sector (around 9 percent), due mainly to large scale employment of women in tea plantations.

Industry-wise Employment:

13.5.0. Industry-wise employment data, as obtained from the Directorate of Employment and Craftsman Training, Assam shows that at the end of quarter ending March, 1981 the major share of employment under public sector was provided by the services group (52 percent) and under the private sector by agriculture, forestry and plantation group (90 percent).

13.5.1. Table 13.2. shows industry-wise employment in both public and private sectors in Assam as at the end of March, 1981.

TABLE—13.2.

Industry-wise employment under public and private sector in Assam in March, 1981.

| Division | (Figure in thousand) | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | Public sector | Private Sector |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Agriculture, Forestry, Plantation etc. | 26.69 (7.5) | 450.83 (90.4) |
| 2. Mining and Quarrying | 11.81 (3.3) | 4.78 (1.0) |
| 3. Manufacturing | 10.45 (2.9) | 23.59 (4.7) |
| 4. Electricity | 13.83 (3.9) | 0.10 (N) |
| 5. Construction | 32.09 (9.0) | 0.78 (0.2) |
| 6. Trade and Commerce | 4.46 (1.2) | 2.36 (0.5) |
| 7. Transportation and Communication | 62.04 (17.3) | 0.73 (0.1) |
| 8. Insurance, Banking etc. | 9.89 (2.8) | 1.01 (0.2) |
| 9. Services | 186.31 (52.1) | 14.35 (2.9) |
| Total | 357.57 (100.0) | 498.53 (100.0) |

(N)—Negligible

Note:—Figure within brackets indicates percentage to total.

Source:—Directorate of Employment and Craftsman Training, Assam

Employment in establishments engaged in non-agricultural activities:

13.6.0. The "Economic Census, 1977" conducted by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam reveal that during the year 1977 Assam had a total of 1.02 lakh non-agricultural establishments having one or more hired workers. These establishments employed about 8.14 lakh people

of whom about 7.27 lakh (or 89.3 percent) were hired workers. Nearly 69.8 percent of the establishments were located in rural areas and they accounted for 66.1 percent of the total employment. The districts of Kamrup, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh each had around 1.5 lakh persons engaged in these establishments (see table at Appendix X×III).

Employment in Registered Factories;

13.7.0. There has been a slow but steady growth of employment in registered factories in Assam. The average number of workers employed daily in registered factories (Registered under the Factories Act) in Assam which was 84.6 thousand in 1978 increased to 85.5 thousand in 1979 and further to 87.7 thousand in 1980. The same for the year 1981 has been estimated at 101.2 thousand (provisional). During 1981, Dibrugarh district had the highest number of factory workers (37.3 thousand) followed by the district of Sibsagar (22.0 thousand) and Darrang (11.8 thousand) due mainly to location of large number of tea factories in these districts.

Census of Assam Government Employees :

13.8.0. The total number of Assam Government employees which was 1.01 lakhs in March, 1975 increased to 1.55 lakhs in March, 1977. The substantial rise of employment under State Government in 1977 was due to the fact that the 1977 census covered about 43 thousand teachers of the provincialised L. P. and M. V. Schools also who were excluded in the 1975 census as these schools were not provincialised at that time. Table below shows the number of Assam Government employees by sex and status as on 31st March, 1977.

TABLE—13.3

Number of Assam Government Employees by Sex and status. (As on 31st March, 1977)

| Name of office | Sex | | Status | | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | Male | Female | Gazetted | Non-Gazetted | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Secretariat | 2,263 | 141 | 310 | 2,094 | 2,404 |
| 2. Heads of Department | 5,308 | 363 | 471 | 5,200 | 5,671 |
| 3 Other offices | 99,222 | 4,925 | 5,656 | 98,491 | 1,04,147 |
| Sub-Total | 1,06,793 | 5,429 | 6,437 | 1,05,785 | 1,12,222 |
| 4. Teachers of provincialised L. P. and M. V. Schools | 34,679 | 8,527 | — | 43,206 | 43,206 |
| Grand total | 1,41,472 | 13,956 | 6,437 | 1,48,991 | 1,55,428 |

Source.—Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam—

13.8.1. With an employment of 13,956, female employees constituted about 9 per cent of the State Government employees in 1977. The Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes (Plains) and Scheduled Tribes (Hills) employees under the State Government accounted for 6.7 per cent, 6.1 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively of the total employees as on March, 1977.

Unemployment :

13.9.0 Against the back-drop of increasing poverty, slow pace of economic development and

a very high rate of population growth, the unemployment problem has assumed a chronic and complex character in Assam. The problem has further been accentuated with the joining of technical personnel in the rank of unemployed. Notwithstanding efforts made through successive State plans for generation of greater employment potential, the gap between gainful employment opportunities and fast growing labour force has, in fact, continued to widen. The incidence of unemployment is more pronounced in the rural areas since it is characterised by under-employment or seasonal unemployment.

13.9.1. The magnitude of unemployment in the State is not precisely known. However, an idea about the trend and dimension of the problem can be had from the number of jobseekers registered with the Employment Exchanges, notwithstanding the limitations arising from the fact that all unemployed persons do not and cannot register themselves with Employment Exchange. Data available from the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the State reveal that the number of job-seeker which was 1.9 lakhs in December, 1975

rose to 3.5 lakhs in December, 1980 and further to 3.7 lakhs in December 1981. Thus, the number of job-seekers went up by 83.8 per cent in December 1980 over December, 1975 and by 7.6 per cent, in December, 1981 over December, 1980. Between January-December, 1981 a total 12021 vacancies were notified to the Employment Exchanges of the State against which 6722 were placed in employment. Table below shows the number of applicants on the Live Register and placement over the past few years in Assam.

TABLE—13.4

No. of applicants on the Live Register and no. of placements in Assam.

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

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

13.9.2. A very disturbing factor of unemployment problem in the State is the growing number of educated job-seekers from year to year. At the end of 1981 a total of 1.50 lakh educated job seekers were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges of the State as against 1.45 lakh in 1980, 1.35 lakh in 1979 and 85 thousand in 1975. Thus, in 1981 educated job seekers constituted about

40 per cent of the total job seekers on Live Register. Among the educated job seekers in 1981 about 64 per cent were matriculates, 17 per cent were Higher Secondary/Pre-University/Intermediate passed and about 15 per cent were graduates. The number of job seekers with professional and technical qualification were also on increase as evident from the table given below.

TABLE—13.5

Number of educated job Seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Assam.

| Qualification | 1975 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Engineering Graduates. | 56 | 106 | 35 | 25 |
| 2. Medical " | 110 | 253 | 238 | 142 |
| 3. Agricultural " | 61 | 51 | 14 | 46 |
| 4. Veterinary " | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 5. L T. I. Passed | 2,644 | 4,518 | 4,039 | 4,270 |
| 6. Graduates | 11,112 | 18,257 | 20,337 | 22,632 |
| 7. Post Graduates | 505 | 898 | 658 | 514 |
| 8. H. S. S. L. C./P. U ₁ /IA etc. | 16,509 | 30,414 | 30,508 | 24,853 |
| 9. Matriculates | 53,965 | 79,462 | 88,368 | 96,585 |
| 10. Diploma Holders (Engg) | 401 | 725 | 603 | 732 |
| Total | 85,368 | 1,34,645 | 1,44,800 | 1,49,799 |

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

13.9.3: Of the total 3.73 lakh applicants on the Live Register in 1981, women applicants accounted for about 12 per cent, Scheduled caste applicants about 5 per cent and Scheduled tribes applicants about 6 per cent. During 1981 (January-December) 992 women applicants, 493 Scheduled caste applicants and 1134 Scheduled Tribes applicants were placed in employment through the Employment Exchanges.

Employment Programme through TRYSEM:

13.10.0. The National Scheme of Training of Rural youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) has been in operation in the State since 1979-80. The scheme aims at imparting training to the rural youths in various trades and vocations. During 1980-81 (i.e. upto 31st March 1981) altogether 5695 trainees underwent training in various trades out of whom 816 completed the same and 109 got self-employed. The target for the year 1981-82 is to train up 5360 rural youths under the programme. It is reported that upto November, 1981,

3039 youths have almost completed the training course in different trades and skills while 434 have been self-employed.

Craftsmen and Apprenticeship Training :

13.11.10. Assam has at present, 10 Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) located in different parts of the State for imparting training in different crafts. With a total seating capacity of 3408, these institutions had 2738 trainees on roll as on December, 1981.

13.11.1. The Apprenticeship Training Programme was started in the State towards the end of 1976. At the end of 1981 there were 1231 establishments (both under public and private sector) coming under the purview of Apprenticeship training Act, out of which only 316 had training facilities. Since the introduction of the programme, 1899 apprentices were engaged and 1245 were undergoing training at the end of 1981.

Minimum wages

12.0.—As per provision of the Minimum Wage Act 1948, minimum wages were fixed for the first time in Assam in the year 1952 for workers in tea plantations, motor transport, and rice and oil mills. The provision of the Act was subsequently extended to cover some other category of workers such as agricultural labourers, workers engaged in stone breaking/crushing, certain categories of employees in cinema houses, workers in bidi factories and workers under P. W. D. and various local authorities.

13.12.1. The minimum rates of wages in respect of employment in agriculture in Assam which were earlier revised in October, 1974 was further revised in January, 1982. The new rates are as follows: For all operations connected with paddy cultivation (except transplanting, harvesting, carrying and threshing) and cultivation of other crops (except sugarcane, horticulture, poultry and dairy farming), the minimum daily wage rate have been fixed at Rs. 8.00 per day (or Rs. 7.00 per day if meal is provided) while the monthly wage for persons, if employed for more than three months, have been fixed at Rs. 240.00 per month or Rs. 165.00 per month plus food, shelter and clothing. In respect of persons employed on yearly basis the wage rate have been fixed at Rs. 1800.00 per year if paid in advance plus food, shelter and clothing or Rs. 2000.00 per year if not paid in advance plus food, shelter and clothing. For other operations like transplanting, harvesting etc. and operations connected with jute, sugarcane etc., the minimum wage rate have been fixed at Rs. 9.00 per

day. For persons working on monthly basis (if employed for more than three months) the rate would be Rs. 270.00 per month or Rs. 210.00 per month plus food, shelter and clothing while on yearly basis the rate would be Rs. 2330.00 per year if paid in advance plus food, shelter and clothing or Rs. 2500.00 per year if not paid in advance plus food, shelter and clothing.

13.12.2. The minimum rates of wages for PWD workers (road and building construction, stone breaking and crushing) in Assam as revised in October 1980 is Rs. 240.00 per month or Rs. 8.00 per day for unskilled workers and Rs. 300.00 per month or Rs. 10.00 per day for skilled workers. In addition, with effect from April, 1979, the workers are also entitled to variable dearness allowance linked with the all India average consumer Price Index for industrial workers (base 1960=100) subject to a maximum of 20 points per annum.

13.12.3. The daily wage for tea plantation workers in Assam was enhanced with effect from 1st February, 1980 which benefited about 4 lakh workers in Assam valley and about 50,000 workers in the Cachar valley. In the Assam valley, the enhancement was 92 paise per day for adult workers and 46 paise per day for child workers while in the Cachar valley the enhancement was 70 paise per day.

13.12.4. The average daily wage rate for certain categories of workers in rural areas of Assam has shown a steady increase over the past few years. The trend may be observed from the table given below.

TABLE—13.6

Average daily wage rate in Assam.

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

Source—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

Industrial Disputes.

13.13.0. A total of 25 factories were involved in the industrial disputes that occurred in the State during 1981. Total mandays lost as a result of these disputes stood at 49,724 as against 77,905 in

the previous year. The value of production loss was estimated at Rs. 53.1 lakhs in 1981 which was somewhat lower than the previous year's estimated loss of about Rs 55.7 lakhs. Besides, the disputes in 1981 also resulted in the loss of wages to the tune of about Rs. 4.7 lakhs.

CHAPTER—XIV

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

14.1.0. The upward trend of prices in the previous two years continued to exert pressure in 1981 too. However, there had been a considerable deceleration in the rate of rise in price level during 1981 as compared to the strong upward surge witnessed in 1980. This is evident from the movement in the wholesale price index (base 1953=100) which displayed a moderate rise of 6.7 per cent in 1981 over 1980 in contrast to a sharp rise of 17.2 per cent in 1980 over 1979. Similarly, in respect of movement of retail prices in 1981, the rate of rise was not as alarming as in the previous year when prices of most of the essential consumer items rose by nearly 25 per cent. Commodity wise, price of rice during 1981 showed a reasonable degree of stability while those of salt and potato declined by 2 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. However, prices of many other consumer items registered increase of varying proportions. For instance, the rate of increase was 24 per cent for masur dal, 5 per cent for atta, 6 per cent for sugar 9 per cent each for varaspati, mustard oil and kerosine, 14 per cent for fish (small), 24 per cent for goat meat, 0.5 per cent for writing paper and 7 per cent for washing soap.

14.1.1. In general, the price situation in Assam reflects more or less faithfully the all India phenomenon. However, it sometimes happens to be more sensitive and uncertain in this part of the country due to a variety of factors like bottlenecks in the transport sector, fast expansion of demand, diverging trend in agricultural production, heavy dependence on outside sources for supply of most of the essential consumer goods etc. Price situation in Assam, therefore, requires constant vigilance in the shape of maintenance of uninterrupted supply of essential commodities, effective check on malpractices like hoarding and gearing up of the public distribution system.

14.1.2. In the following paragraphs the trend in the movement of different price indices in the State during 1981 are discussed in some detail.

Wholesale Price Index :

14.2.0. The annual average wholesale price index of all commodities in Assam (base 1953=100) recorded a rise of 6.7 per cent in 1981 over 1980 compared to a higher rate of rise of 17.2 per cent in 1980 over 1979. The index stood at 559 in 1981 as against 524 in 1980 and 447 in 1979. Unlike the year 1980 when the index for food and non-food groups rose by as much as 21.3 per cent and 8.6 per cent respectively over the preceding year, the index for these groups during 1981 registered rise of only 6.6 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively. The index for food group rose from 558 in 1980 to 595 in 1981 while in respect of non food group it rose from 456 to 485 over the same period. Monthwise, the wholesale price index which

was 551 in December, 1980 showed consecutive decline during the first two months of 1981 (545 in January and 535 in February). The index then recorded some increase in March (543) which again declined marginally in the month of April (542). Since May (558) the index rose continuously till reaching the peak level of 576 in August, after which it again started to decline gradually and rested at 564 during the last two months of the year. The trend in the movement of wholesale price index in Assam over the past few years as well as during the different months of 1981 is furnished in Appendix xxv.

Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class in Assam :

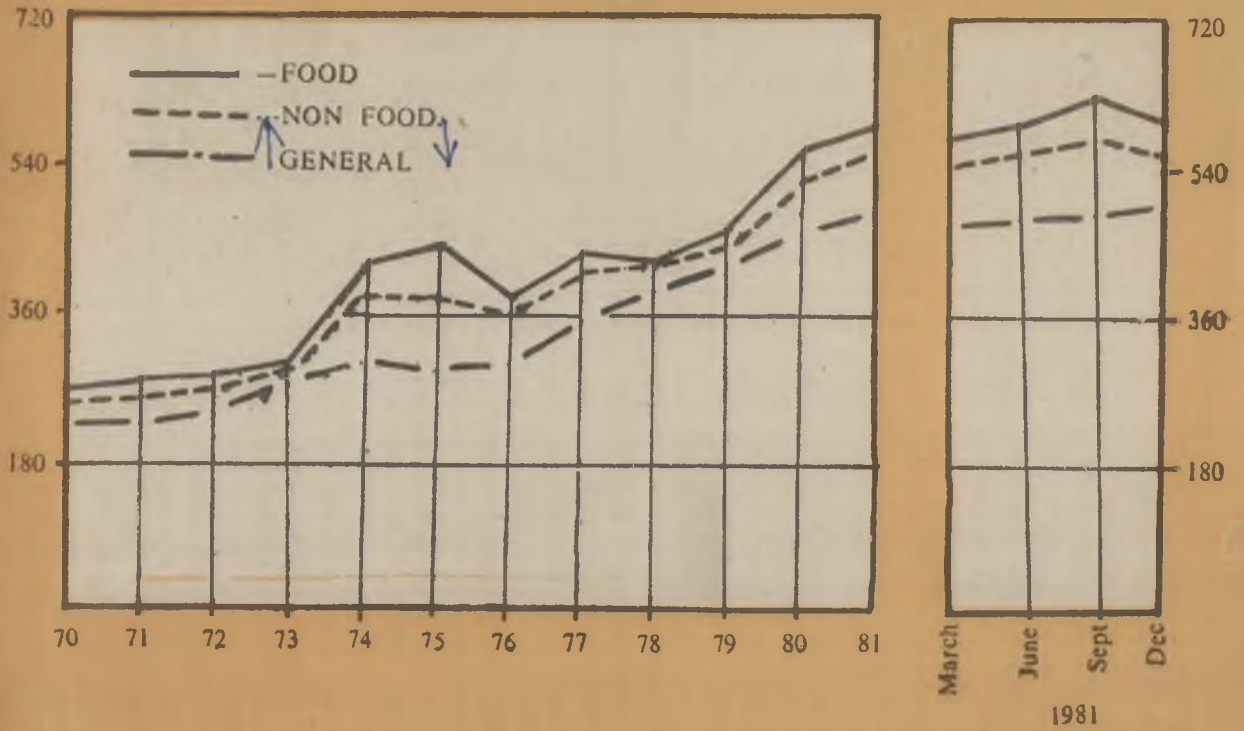
14.3.0. A rough idea about the trend in the cost of living of the working class population of the State may be had from the consumer price index number for working class (base 1949=100) compiled for three selected centres of the State viz. Gauhati, Silchar and Tinsukia. The average index for Assam which is a weighted average of the indices for the three centres was 230 in 1970 which rose to 386 in 1975, to 494 in 1980 and then to 516 in 1981. Thus, the index in 1981 was higher by 4.5 per cent over 1980 and 124.3 per cent over 1970. It is pertinent to note that during 1980 the index displayed a much higher rate of increase (17.1 per cent) over 1979. The trend in the month-wise indices during 1981 was as follows : it started with 524 in January, took a zig zag course in the subsequent months with the minimum of 501 in April and maximum of 533 in November, and ultimately rested at 515 in the month of December. Centewise, the rate of increase in 1981 over 1980 was highest in the Silchar centre (9 per cent), closely followed by the Gauhati centre (8 per cent), while it was the lowest in the Tinsukia centre (2 per cent). The table at Appendix xxvi shows the trend in the consumer price index number for working class in Assam over the past few years as well as during the different months of 1981.

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

14.4.0. The indices for this series are compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Government of India. In Assam, Gauhati is the only centre covered under this series. The index for this centre (base 1960=100) stood at 380 in 1981 as against 337 in 1980 and 300 in 1979. The rate of increase in 1981 was 12.7 per cent over 1980 as compared to the all-India increase of 12.2 per cent over the same period. The consumer price index number for urban non-manual employees for the Gauhati centre along with its all-India indices for the past few years are given in Appendix xxvii.

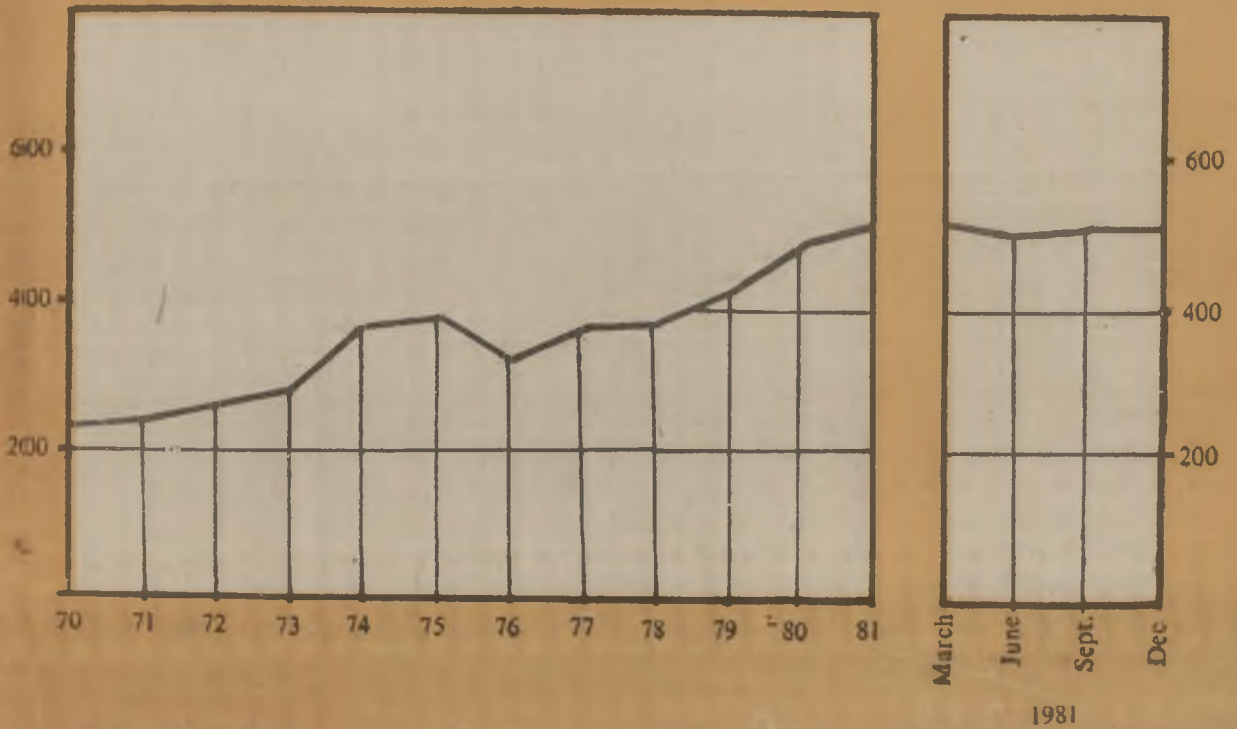
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ASSAM

(Base 1953=100)



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR WORKING CLASS IN ASSAM

(Base 1949=100)



Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers :

14.5.0. The labour Bureau of the Government of India compiles this series for industrial workers in 50 selected centres spread throughout the country. In Assam, the series covers five such selected centres viz, Digboi, Mariani, Doomdooma, Labac and Rangapara. Except the Labac centre, all the remaining centres displayed rise of varying proportions in 1981 over 1980. The rate of rise was 8.2 per cent in Digboi, 5.9 per cent in Mariani, 5.0 per cent in Doomdooma and 3.7 per cent in Rangapara while in Labac there was no change and remained at the previous year's level. The annual all-India index (base 1960=100) stood at 441 in 1981 as against 390 in 1980 thereby recording a rise of 13.1 per cent over the year. Appendix xxviii shows the

consumer price index number for industrial workers pertaining to five selected centres of Assam alongwith the all India average for the years from 1975 to 1981.

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

14.6.0. This series compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam pertain to rural areas of the plain districts of the State. The annual average index for this series (base 1944=100) which was 288 in 1970 went up to 469 in 1975 and further to 665 in 1980. It again shot up to 694 in 1981 displaying an increase of 4.4 per cent over the previous year. The indices of this series for the past few year are shows in Appendix xxix.

CHAPTER—XV

BANKING AND COMMERCE

Growth of Bank Offices :

15.1.0. Over the past few years, there had been a rapid expansion in the number of bank offices in Assam as in other parts of the country. The total number of offices of scheduled Commercial banks in Assam, which was only 74 in June, 1969 increased rapidly to 466 in June, 1980 and further to 507 in June, 1981. Thus, as at the end of June, 1981 there was one bank office for every 39 thousand persons in the State as against 188 thousand as at the end of June, 1969. During 1980-81 (July, 1980 to June, 1981) a total

of 41 new bank offices were opened in the of which 33 were at unbanked centres. The number of bank offices located in rural area the State stood at 283 at the end of June

15.1.1. Although banks' branch expansion programme made rapid strides, Assam continue to be a relatively underbanked State. This is evident from the table below which shows the relative position of Assam vis-a-vis few other states in the country as a whole during June, 1969, 1980 and June 1981.

TABLE—15.1.

Distribution of Bank offices and population covered per Bank office.

| State/Country | Number of bank office | | | Population per bank office (in thousand) | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | June 1969 | June 1980 | June 1981 | June 1969 | June 1980 | June 1981 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Assam | 74 | 466 | 507 | 188 | 43 | 39 |
| 2. Maharashtra | 1,118 | 3,320 | 3,631 | 44 | 18 | 17 |
| 3. Tamil Nadu | 1,060 | 2,814 | 3,016 | 37 | 17 | 16 |
| 4. Gujarat | 752 | 2,243 | 2,363 | 34 | 15 | 14 |
| 5. Karnataka | 756 | 2,636 | 2,792 | 38 | 13 | 13 |
| 6. Uttar Pradesh | 747 | 3,740 | 4,128 | 119 | 28 | 27 |
| 7. Kerala | 601 | 2,191 | 2,340 | 35 | 12 | 11 |
| 8. West Bengal | 504 | 2,040 | 2,233 | 87 | 27 | 24 |
| 9. All India | 8,262 | 32,419 | 35,706 | 65 | 20 | 19 |

Note: The average population per bank office is based on:

- (i) 1961 census for June, 1969.
- (ii) Estimates of mid-year population for June, 1980 and
- (iii) 1981 Census for June, 1981.

Source: Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India. 1980-81 (RB1).

Growth of deposits and expansion of credit :

15.2.0. The impact of increasing banking activities in Assam is discernible from the gradual rising trend of deposits and advances of scheduled commercial banks. The deposits with the scheduled commercial banks which was only Rs. 37 crores in December, 1970 increased to Rs. 124 crores in December, 1975 and further to Rs. 350

crores in December, 1980. Likewise, advances of credit by these banks also went up from a mere Rs. 16 crores in December, 1970 Rs. 56 crores in December, 1975 and then to Rs. 187 crores in December, 1980. The trend of deposits and advances of scheduled commercial banks in Assam over the past few years may be observed from the table given below.

TABLE—15.2.

Deposits and Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Assam.

| Year (As on December) | No. of offices | Deposits (Rs. crores) | Advances (Rs. crores) |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1970 | 111 (*) | 37.17 (*) | 15.78 |
| 1975 | 241 | 123.78 | 55.91 |
| 1976 | 339 | 165.39 | 82.01 |
| 1977 | 386 | 212.92 | 92.48 |
| 1978 | 437 | 256.56 | 115.77 |
| 1979 | 465 | 312.37 | 130.33 |
| 1980 | 491 | 350.29 | 186.67 |

(*)—Including Mizoram

Source: (i) "Banking statistics, Basic Statistical Returns", December, 1980 (R. B. I.).
(ii) Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 1979 (RBI).

15.2.1. In spite of increase in Deposits and advances over the years, as evident from the table above, the position of Assam in respect of per capita deposits and per capita advances continued to be much below the all India average. For instance, as against the all India average per capita deposits of Rs. 538 and average per capita bank credit of Rs. 360 in December 1980, the corresponding figures were only Rs. 178 and Rs. 95 respectively in Assam. The credit-deposit ratio of scheduled commercial banks (including regional banks) as available upto December, 1980 also reveal a none-too-encouraging position of the State. It was only 46.0 per cent for Assam as compared with 66.9 per cent for the country as

a whole. State-wise credit-deposit ratios (as on June, 1980) are furnished in the table at Appendix XXX.

15.2.2. Data available on sectoral deployment of credit in the State indicate the domination of industry sector in sharing bank credits followed by agriculture sector. As on December, 1980 the share of industry sector accounted for about 46 per cent of the total outstanding bank credit of the scheduled commercial banks while the agricultural sector shared about 22 per cent over the same period. The table below shows the sector-wise deployment of bank credit in Assam and India as on December, 1980.

TABLE—15.3.

Occupation-wise classification of outstanding credit of scheduled commercial Banks in Assam and India. (as on December, 1980)

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

| Occupation | Assam | | India | |
|----------------|--------|------------|---------|------------|
| | Amount | % to total | Amount | % to total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. Agriculture | 5047 | 22.4 | 372232 | 15.7 |
| 2. Industry | 10466 | 46.5 | 1155509 | 48.8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| (2) (a) of which small scale industry | 2127 | 9.5 | 284416 | 12.0 |
| 3. Transport Operators | 1118 | 5.0 | 107808 | 4.6 |
| 4. Personal and professional services | 472 | 2.1 | 52684 | 2.2 |
| 5. Trade | 3893 | 17.3 | 465333 | 19.7 |
| 6. Personal loans (including consumer durables) | 529 | 2.4 | 81006 | 3.4 |
| 7. All others | 975 | 4.3 | 132785 | 5.6 |
| Total bank credit :— | 22500 | 100.0 | 2367357 | 100.0 |

Source : Banking Statistics, Basic Statistical Returns, December, 1980 (R. B. I.).

Regional Rural Banks :

15.3.0. In the recent past, regional rural banks have been set up all over the country with the objective of meeting the credit needs of the under-privileged sections of the society, residing in rural areas. Upto June 1981 a total of 102 such banks with 3598 branches, covering 17.2 districts, had been opened in the country. In Assam number of such banks opened upto that date was only 3, namely, the Pragjyotish Gaonlia Bank, the Lakhimi Gaonlia Bank and the Cachar Gramin Bank, which had altogether 63 Branches spread over 6 districts. During January, 1982 another regional rural bank under the name of "Karbi N.C. Rural Bank" was

opened with headquarters at Diphu which would cater to the credit needs of rural areas of the two hills districts of Assam. Thus, out of five regional rural banks proposed for the State, four such banks covering eight districts have started functioning at the close of 1981-82.

15.3.1. As at the end of December, 1980 the total deposits with the regional rural banks in Assam stood at Rs. 2.18 crores while the amount of outstanding advances of these banks was Rs. 1.45 crores. The table below shows certain statistics like number of branches, deposits, advances outstanding and overdues of Regional Rural Banks in Assam and India as available upto December, 1980.

TABLE—15.4

Number of branches, deposits, advances outstanding and overdues of Regional Rural Banks in Assam and India (As at the end of December, 1980)

| Heads | Assam | India |
|---------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Number of branches | 55 | 3,279 |
| 2. Number of districts covered | 5 | 144 |
| 3. Deposits (Rs. lakhs) | 218 | 19,983 |
| 4. Advances outstanding (Rs. lakhs) : | | |
| (i) Direct | 89 | 22,661 |
| (ii) Indirect | 56 | 1,678 |
| (iii) Total | 145 | 24,338 |
| 5. Advances overdue (Rs. lakhs) | 45 | 4,147 |

Source : Report on Currency and Finance 1980-81, Vol-11 (R.B.I.)

Joint Stock Companies :

and 665 were private limited companies. The growth of joint stock companies in the State which has been recording steady rise over the past few years, may be seen from the table given below.

15.4.0. As on 31st March, 1982 there were a total of 789 joint stock companies at work in Assam, of which 124 were public limited companies

TABLE—15.5

Growth of Joint Stock Companies in Assam

| Year | Public limited | Private limited | total |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1970-71 | 96 | 327 | 423 |
| 1975-76 | 107 | 528 | 635 |
| 1976-77 | 115 | 543 | 658 |
| 1977-78 | 123 | 566 | 689 |
| 1978-79 | 124 | 586 | 710 |
| 1979-80 (P) | 116 | 592 | 708 |
| 1980-81 | 123 | 632 | 755 |
| 1981-82 | 124 | 665 | 789 |

(P) — Provisional

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

15.4.1. During the year 1981-82 a total of 37 new companies (2 public limited and 35 private limited) were registered in the State. Total authorised and paid-up capital of the companies registered during 1981-82 (public and private limited together) amounted to Rs. 838 lakhs and Rs. 1.67 lakhs

respectively in comparison to Rs. 1175.5 lakhs and Rs. 209.3 lakhs respectively for the companies registered during 1980-81. Table below shows the authorised and paid-up capital of the joint stock companies registered in Assam during each of the years from 1977-78 to 1981-82.

TABLE—15.6

Authorised and Paid-up Capital of companies registered in Assam during 1977-88 to 1981-82.

(Amount in Rs. lakhs.)

| Head | During | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Authorised capital, | | | | | |
| (a) Public limited | 3.5 | 25.0 | 600.0 | 699.0 | 7.0 |
| (b) Private limited | 90.0 | 88.2 | 341.0 | 476.5 | 831.0 |
| Sub-total | 93.5 | 113.2 | 341.0 | 1175.5 | 838.0 |
| 2. Paid-up capital | | | | | |
| (a) Public limited | (N) | (N) | N.A. | 109.5 | 0.6 |
| (b) Private limited | 0.2 | 6.2 | N.A. | 99.8 | 1.1 |
| Sub-total | 0.2 | 6.2 | N.A. | 209.3 | 1.7 |

N—Negligible

N.A.—Not available

Source : Registrar of companies, Government of India, Shillong.

Procurement of paddy :

15.5.0. In Assam, two agencies, namely the Assam State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers Federation (Statfed) and Food Corporation of India (FCI) have been entrusted with the task of procurement of paddy in the State. The statfed procures paddy under price support measure as well as collection of levy from dealers in the form of paddy on State Government account while the

FCI collect levy from millers in the form of rice only throughout the State on central Pool account. A target to procure 32 lakh quintals of paddy have been fixed for the Kharif year 1981-82 against which Statfed and FCI procured 4.37 lakh quintals and 1.5 lakh quintals respectively upto 20th January 1982. The table below shows the volume of paddy procured in Assam by FCI and Statfed over the past few years.

TABLE-15.7

Procurement of paddy in Assam

(in lakh quintals)

| Year | FCI | STATFED | Total |
|--------------------------------------|------|---------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1976 | 13.8 | 24.8 | 38.6 |
| 1977 | 8.1 | 16.5 | 24.6 |
| 1978 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| 1979 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 4.8 |
| 1980 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 3.9 |
| 1981-82 (upto 20th January, 1982) | 4.4 | 1.5 | 5.9 |

Note : FCI figures relate to the period from November to October of each reference Kharif year.
Source : (i) Statfed and Food Corporation of India
(ii) Director of Food and Civil Supplies, Assam (for the reference year 1981-82)

Public distribution system and supply position of essential commodities :

15.6.0. The existing public distribution system was introduced in the State in August, 1975 so as to ensure effective distribution of essential commodities to the consumers in rural and urban areas. Under this system essential commodities like rice, wheat products, levy sugar, Salt, controlled cloth etc. are continued to be distributed through the net work of 665 gaon panchayat level Co-operative societies and their 15,821 retail outlets in the rural areas and 17 Wholesale Co-operative Societies, 130 consumers Co-operative Store and 2196 individual

shops in the urban areas of the plains districts of the State. In the hill areas, these are being distributed through 21 large sized agricultural multi-purpose co-operative societies (LAMPS) and their 349 retail outlets. Besides, the Assam State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers Federation (Statfed) is also engaged in distribution of essential commodities such as food articles, agro-inputs, consumer articles, etc. through 164 retail outlets located in different parts of the State. Table 15.8 shows data on release of rice and wheat for public distribution system and other (civil) in Assam by FCI and Statfed over the past few years.

TABLE—15.8

Release of rice and wheat for P. D. system and other (civil) in Assam by FCI and Statfed (combined).

(In '000' tonnes)

| Year | Rice | Wheat |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | |
| 1976 | 91.5 | 28.4 |
| 1977 | 94.1 | 56.0 |
| 1978 | 132.9 | 65.8 |
| 1979 | 191.0 | 134.2 |
| 1980 | 232.4 | 226.3 |

Source - Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of Assam.

15.6.1. During 1981, the delivery position of rice and wheat from the central pool showed some improvement, and the actual delivery by FCI was about 52 per cent and 90 per cent respectively against the monthly allotment made by the Government of India. The total allotment of rice and wheat from the central pool during 1981 (January to December) were 4.80 lakh tonnes and 2.45 lakh tonnes respectively against which the actual delivery by the FCI in Assam were of the order of 2.50 lakh tonnes and 2.25 lakh tonnes respectively. The availability of edible oils, pulses, salt and sugar in the State was more or less satisfactory, but the actual delivery of levy sugar by FCI fell short by about 15 per cent against Central Government's monthly allocation. Out of the total allotment of 90.5 thousand tonnes of levy sugar for the State during 1981, the actual delivery by FCI stood at 77.3 thousand tonnes. The supply position of cement in the State continued to be difficult as the quarterly allotment of cement by the Central Government was far short of the growing demand. Except for the months of October and November, supply

position of kerosine oil in the State during the year 1981 was more or less comfortable. The supply of rice through fair price shops was not adequate, though the position improved considerably as compared with the previous year. Actual allocation as percentage of entitlement was also not uniform all over the State.

Small Savings :

15.7.0. Over the past few years Assam has made significant progress in respect of small savings collection. The net collection of small savings in the State which was only Rs. 6.5 crores in 1970-71 went up to Rs. 24.5 crores in 1979-80 and then to Rs. 34.4 crores in 1980-81. During the year 1981-82 the total net collection further went upto Rs. 40.4 crores (approx) as against the envisaged target of Rs. 35 crores for the year. The trend in the growth of small savings collection (both gross and net) in Assam as well as the net target for the past few years may be observed from the table given below.

TABLE—15.9

Collection of Small Savings in Assam.

(Rs. Crores)

| Year | Gross | Net | Net target |
|---------|-------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1970-71 | 22.64 | 6.55 | .. |
| 1975-76 | 33.16 | 10.55 | .. |
| 1976-77 | 33.82 | 7.41 | .. |
| 1977-78 | 51.54 | 18.04 | 12.25 |
| 1978-79 | 57.42 | 22.80 | 21.00 |
| 1979-80 | 55.95 | 24.46 | 25.00 |
| 1980-81 | 68.29 | 34.40 | 30.00 |
| 1981-82 | 85.34 | 40.35 (*) | 35.00 |

(*) Approximate

Source.—Regional Director, National Savings, Government of India, Assam
Regional office, Gauhati.

15.7.1. Amongst the different schemes of small savings collection, Post Office Time Deposit has emerged as the most popularly accepted mode of savings in the State. Out of the total net collection of Rs. 34.4 crores in 1980-81 it alone amounted to Rs. 28.2 crores or about 81 per cent of the total collection. This is followed by collection under N. S. C. V (Rs. 4.4 crores) and Post Office Savings Bank (Rs. 4.3 crores). The table at Appendix XXXI shows the collection of small savings in Assam by type during 1980-81 as also during the month of March, 1981.

Survey of Traders and Transport Operators :

15.8.0. According to the "Survey of Traders and Transport Operators" conducted by the Reserve Bank of India during 1979-80, there were 12,784 bank assisted retail traders and 479 bank assisted wholesale traders in Assam as against 5,28,792 and 59,259 respectively for the country as a whole. The number of bank assisted transport operators in Assam during the same year was 3,611 as against 2,01,182 for the country. The Survey reveals that the per unit average amount owed to all credit

agencies during 1979-80 stood at Rs. 6030 for retail traders, Rs. 2,10,461 for wholesale traders and Rs. 36,687 for transport operators in Assam. Corresponding all India averages during the same year stood at Rs. 14,973, Rs. 2,61,65 and Rs. 20,45 respectively. Appendix—XXXII shows some of the important findings of the survey such as per unit average of net fixed assets formation, net value added, number of persons working, purchases, sales etc. of the bank assisted traders and transport operators in Assam as well as in the country as a whole for the year 1979-80.

Life Insurance :

15.9.0. During 1981-82 the Gauhati Division of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, which covers all the five States and two union territories of the North Eastern Region, made satisfactory performance in respect of business introduced and business completed. The table below shows the performance of the Gauhati Division of L. I. C. during 1981-82 as well as for the preceding few years.

TABLE—15.10

Business performance of the Gauhati Division of Life Insurance Corporation of India.

(Amount in Rs. crores)

| Year | Business introduced | | Business Completed | |
|---------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | No. of Proposals | Sums Proposed | No. of Policies | Sums assured. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1975-76 | 56,532 | 44.83 | 55,417 | 43.50 |
| 1976-77 | 64,605 | 53.99 | 63,504 | 52.38 |
| 1977-78 | 55,927 | 50.36 | 54,971 | 48.95 |
| 1978-79 | 54,996 | 55.89 | 54,360 | 54.72 |
| 1979-80 | 51,754 | 58.38 | 50,822 | 57.01 |
| 1980-81 | 38,168 | 49.58 | 37,353 | 47.70 |
| 1981-82 | 39,910 | 59.85 | 39,186 | 58.37 |

Source:—Divisional Manager, LIC, Gauhati Divisional Office.

15.9.1. In addition to the normal insurance activities, the Gauhati Division of LIC has also invested a sizeable amount in the State of Assam. Upto the end of 1980-81 the Gauhati Division invested Rs. 22.30 crores in the State Electricity Board, Rs. 19.60 crores in the State Government

Securities and Rs. 5.84 crores in the housing scheme of the State Government. The investment of the Corporation under various heads in the State stood at the end of 1979-80 and 1980-81 as furnished in the following table.

TABLE—15.11

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

| Head | (In lakhs of rupees) | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. State Electricity Board | 1430.83 | 2230.13 |
| 2. State Government for housing schemes | 461.53 | 584.33 |
| 3. Municipal committees and to State Government for Urban water supply scheme | 48.00 | 82.00 |
| 4. State Road Transport Corporation | 150.00 | 350.00 |
| 5. Companies and Industrial Cooperative societies | 251.00 | 251.00 |
| 6. State Government Securities | 2096.33 | 1959.75 |
| 7. Other approved securities | 1952.40 | 2285.30 |
| 8. Debentures and shares of Companies | 83.63 | 83.83 |

Source : Divisional Manager, LIC, Gauhati Divisional office

State Government participation in the shares of Corporations, Cooperative etc. :—

15.10.0. A total of Rs. 56,40.69 lakhs have been invested by the Government of Assam upto the end of 1980-81 in the form of shares of statu-

tory corporations, cooperative institutions, joint stock companies, etc. In the following table names of a few corporations/cooperative institutions/ companies receiving the major share of investments from the State Government are furnished.

TABLE 15.12

Investments by the Government of Assam (up to the end of 1980-81)

| Name of corporations/ Institutions / companies | Amount invested (Rs. lakhs) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. Assam State Transport Corporation | 727.93 |
| 2. Assam Industrial Development Corporation | 559.00 |
| 3. Assam Plantation Crops Development Corporation | 348.72 |
| 4. The Assam Gas Company Limited | 330.77 |
| 5. Ashok Paper Mills Limited | 381.29 |
| 6. The Assam Government Marketing Corporation Limited | 148.68 |
| 7. Processing cooperatives | 220.02 |
| 8. Warehousing and marketing cooperatives | 187.35 |
| 9. Other credit Cooperatives | 554.85 |
| 10. Assam Cooperative Jute Mills | 97.56 |
| 11. Assam Cooperative Sugar Mills Limited (including Uttar Assam Samabay Chetkol Limited) | 40.60 |
| 12. The Indian refineries Limited | 91.83 |
| 13. M/S Assam Spun Silk Mills Limited | 81.67 |
| 14. M/S India Carbon Limited | 10.00 |
| 15. Other Corporations/Cooperative Institutions/ Joint stock companies etc. | 1860.42 |
| Grand total | 5640.69 |

Source : Finance Department, Government of Assam (Quoted from the "Assam Gazette, Extraordinary" July 5, 1982)

CHAPTER—XVI

PUBLIC FINANCE

16.1.0. A study of the Assam Government budget from 1971-72 onward (Appendix XXXII) reveals two fold increase in Government expenditure over the past decade. From Rs. 308 crores in 1971-72 the expenditure under consolidated fund rose to Rs. 614 crores in 1981-82 (B. E.). This reflects both increase in governmental activities as well as inflationary effects on government expenditure.

16.1.1. The total receipt of Assam Government under consolidated fund, which rose from Rs. 310 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 392 crores in 1979-80 and then further to Rs. 573 crores in 1980-81 (RE), decreased marginally to Rs. 572 crores in 1981-82 (BE). The sudden rise in the receipts in 1980-81 is attributable to the rise in receipts under Revenue account to the tune of Rs. 33 crores over the year 1979-80 mainly as a result of increase in Grants-in-aid from the Central Government. The Grants-in-aid increased from Rs. 65 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 106 crores in 1980-81 (RE), but came down marginally to Rs. 103 crores in 1981-82 (BE). A picture of chequered trend is observed in the case of total receipt under capital account which comprise of loans from Central Government, other sources (including inter state settlement and appropriation to contingency fund) and recovery of loans etc. It decreased from Rs. 191 crores in 1971-72 to Rs. 123 crores in 1979-80 and then rose significantly to Rs. 271 crores in 1980-81 followed by a decline to Rs. 221 crores in 1981-82. The fluctuations in the trend is attributable to the variation in the amount of loans and advances from the Central Government.

16.1.2. More detailed study of the budgets for the last three years reveals that the expenditure under Revenue Account rose from Rs. 310 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 369 crores in 1980-81 (RE) and then further to Rs. 386 crores in 1981-82 (BE) showing a rise of the order of 24 per cent during the period of three years. A fluctuating trend is noticeable in the case of expenditure under capital account, which rose from Rs. 159 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 256 crores in 1980-81 (RE) and then declined to Rs. 229 crores in 1981-82 (BE).

16.1.3. The sources of revenue of the State Government comprise the share of central taxes, state taxes, non-tax revenue and grants-in-aid from the Central Government (Appendix—XXXIII). The share of Central taxes rose consistently from Rs. 88 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 110 crores in 1981-82 (BE). As percentage of total revenue the share of central taxes remained around 33 per cent in each of the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 and then came down to 31 per cent in 1981-82 (BE). The State tax revenue, which increased from Rs. 72 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 90 crores in 1981-82 declined to

Rs. 68 crores in 1980-81 due mainly to fall in the revenue from sales tax during the year. The share of revenue from state taxes in total revenue stands at 26 per cent in 1981-82 (BE) compared with 22 per cent in 1980-81 (BE), and 27 per cent in 1979-80. The non-tax revenue (State) which decreased from Rs. 44 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 31 crores in 1980-81 (RE) recovered considerably to Rs. 48 crores in 1981-82 (BE) showing a rise of 56 per cent over the preceding year. The receipt under grants-in-aid stood at Rs. 65 crores in 1979-80, Rs. 106 crores in 1980-81 (RE) and Rs. 103 crores in 1981-82 (BE). The proportion of revenue from grants-in-aid to total revenue rose from 24 per cent in 1979-80 to 35 per cent in 1980-81 (RE) and then declined to 29 per cent in 1981-82 (BE).

16.1.4. The consolidated fund of Assam Government displayed deficits in all the past three years although the extent of deficit showed a downward movement. From Rs. 77 crores in 1979-80 the deficit in consolidated fund came down to Rs. 51 crores in 1980-81 and then further to Rs. 43 crores in 1981-82.

16.1.5. Out of the total budget provision of Rs. 614 crores for the year 1981-82 (BE) the expenditure under State Plan Scheme amounted to Rs. 237 crores (excluding Public Sector Contribution) as compared with Rs. 67 crores in 1976-77 showing a significant rise to the extent of 253 per cent during the period of five years. The expenditure under revenue and capital account of plan schemes stood at Rs. 108 crores and Rs. 129 crores respectively as against the corresponding sum of Rs. 31 crores and Rs. 37 crores in 1976-77. The percentage share of plan expenditure to total expenditure increased sharply from 26 in 1976-77 to 39 in 1981-82.

16.1.6. The non-plan revenue expenditure rose from Rs. 159 crores in 1976-77 (BE) to Rs. 27 crores in 1981-82 (BE) showing a rise of 75 per cent in five years. The non-plan capital expenditure rose from Rs. 36 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 100 crores in 1981-82.

Economic and functional classification of Assam Government Budget :

16.2.0. The impact of Government budgetary operations on generation of income, savings and capital formation and the purpose for which Government activities are carried on are not directly discernible from the budget documents placed in the Legislative Assembly. The budgetary transactions are, therefore, to be reclassified and regrouped under economically significant categories as well as function. Some of the major findings of Economic and Functional classification of Assam Government Budget, 1981-82 as prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Economic Classification :

16.3.0. The total expenditure of the State Government (Appendix XXXIV) excluding operating expenses of Departmental Commercial Undertakings and repayment of public debts and loans increased from Rs. 415 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 498 crores in 1980-81 (RE) and further to Rs. 507 crores in 1981-82 (BE). Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 507 crores budgeted for the year 1981-82, Rs. 342 crores or about 67 per cent constitutes final outlays of Assam Government. The expenditure represents State Government's direct demands for goods and services for consumption and capital formation. The gross capital formation of the State Government is seen to have gone up from Rs. 59 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 81 crores in 1980-81 (RE) and further to Rs. 88 crores in 1981-82 (BE). The rest of the expenditure amounting to Rs. 165 crores or 33 per cent constitutes disbursements by way of transfer payments, financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy that are intended to supplement current and capital receipts of other sectors.

16.3.1. The State Government also provides financial assistance to the rest of the economy for capital formation through grants, loans and investments in shares. The sum total of such assistance (Appendix XXXV) increased from Rs. 57 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 67 crores in 1980-81 (RE) and then to Rs. 68 crores in 1981-82 (BE). Thus the State Government in total provided Rs. 156 crores towards capital formation out of its budgetary resources during 1981-82 (BE) as against Rs. 149 crores in 1980-81 (RE) and Rs. 116 crores in 1979-80 (Appendix XXXVI).

16.3.2. The net saving of the Government of Assam has been estimated at (-) Rs. 43 crores in 1981-82 (BE) as compared with (-) Rs. 83 crores in 1980-81 (RE) and (-) Rs. 54 crores in 1979-80 (Appendix XXXVII).

16.3.3. The magnitude of generation of income by the State Government can also be had from the findings of the economic classification (Appendix XXXVIII). It will, thus, be seen that the total income generated by the State Government increased from Rs. 129 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 135 crores in 1980-81 (RE) and further to Rs. 158 crores in 1981-82 (BE).

Functional Classification :

16.4.0. The functional classification is designed to group the expenditure of Assam Government budget according to the purpose for which it is spent. For functional classification, the activities of the Government have been classified under nine major categories (Appendix XXXIX). Function-wise, economic services with an expenditure of Rs. 220 crores shared the highest proportion of expenditure (37 per cent) to the total expenditure during 1981-82 (BE). In the previous two years also this group shared the highest proportion of expenditure constituting respectively 36 per cent and 40 per cent of the total expenditure during 1980-81 (RE) and 1979-80. During the year 1981-82 (BE) the expenditure on Education with Rs. 105 crores (18 per cent) and general services with Rs. 101 crores (17 per cent) occupied respectively the second and third places.

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APPENDIX—I

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

| District | SCHEDULED CASTE | | | | SCHEDULED TRIBE | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| | Total Population in 1971 | P. C. to district total | Growth over 1961 (P. C.) | P. C. of Literacy | Total population in 1971 | P. C. to district Total | Growth over 1961 (P. C.) | P. C. of Literacy |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. Goalpara | 1,20,006 | 5.39 | 53.61 | 20.45 | 3,08,287 | 13.85 | 36.12 | 23.02 |
| 2. Kamrup | 1,64,762 | 5.77 | 39.26 | 22.04 | 2,98,090 | 10.44 | 34.04 | 19.02 |
| 3. Darrang | 77,104 | 4.44 | 22.80 | 23.17 | 1,85,640 | 10.69 | 32.32 | 16.74 |
| 4. Nowgong | 1,67,263 | 9.95 | 64.96 | 27.21 | 1,25,115 | 7.44 | 42.93 | 21.52 |
| 5. Sibsagar | 86,120 | 4.69 | 8.39 | 33.25 | 1,25,511 | 6.82 | 30.53 | 22.90 |
| 6. Lakhimpur | 41,089 | 5.77 | 0.67(*) | 28.82(*) | 2,04,811 | 28.78 | 71.93(*) | 33.24(*) |
| 7. Dibrugarh | 36,700 | 2.60 | | | 81,489 | 5.77 | | |
| 8. Karbi Anglong | 9,820 | 2.59 | 57.68 | 20.18 | 2,10,039 | 55.37 | 24.93 | 14.68 |
| 9. N. C. Hills | 8.26 | 1.09 | 47.24 | 41.77 | 52,583 | 69.15 | 21.71 | 21.73 |
| 10. Cachar | 2,08,867 | 12.19 | 8.33 | 27.64 | 15,283 | 0.89 | 8.57 | 30.53 |
| ASSAM | 9,12,557 | 6.24(**) | 24.75 | 25.79(**) | 16,06,648 | 10.98(**) | 37.95 | 20.67(**) |

*Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh District combined; (**) P. C. to state's total population.

Source—Census of India, 1971.

APPENDIX—II

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

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

* Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur district combined.

Source—Census of India, 1971.

APPENDIX—III

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

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

* Including Sikkim.

Source—Census of India, 1971.

APPENDIX IV

NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN
AT CURRENT & CONSTANT (70-71) PRICES OF ASSAM DURING 1979-80 & 1980-81.

(Rs. crores)

| Industry | At Current Prices | | | At Constant (70-71) Prices | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------|
| | 1979-80 (P) | 1980-81 (Q) | P. c. Change in 1980-81 over 1979-80 | 1979-80 (P) | 1980-81 (Q) | P. c. Change in 1980-81 over 1979-80 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Agriculture | 990.5 | 1298.6 | (+) 31.1 | 532.1 | 672.6 | (+) 26.4 |
| 2. Forestry and logging | 41.4 | 47.6 | (+) 15.0 | 21.2 | 21.3 | (+) 0.5 |
| 3. Fishing | 50.6 | 61.7 | (+) 21.9 | 25.1 | 25.7 | (+) 2.4 |
| 4. Mining & quarrying | 74.5 | 43.4 | (-) 41.6 | 22.0 | 11.6 | (-) 47.3 |
| Sub-Total: Primary | 1157.0 | 1451.3 | (+) 25.4 | 600.4 | 731.2 | (+) 21.8 |
| 5. Manufacturing | 307.4 | 328.5 | (+) 6.9 | 97.8 | 92.0 | (-) 5.9 |
| (i) Registered | 243.7 | 262.4 | (+) 7.7 | 56.1 | 51.9 | (-) 7.5 |
| (ii) Un-registered | 63.7 | 66.1 | (+) 3.8 | 41.7 | 40.1 | (-) 3.8 |
| 6. Construction | 57.5 | 65.2 | (+) 13.4 | 25.9 | 25.4 | (-) 1.9 |
| 7. Electricity, gas and water supply | 14.7 | 13.2 | (-) 10.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | (-) 2.4 |
| Sub-Total: Secondary | 379.6 | 406.9 | (+) 7.2 | 127.9 | 121.5 | (-) 5.0 |
| 8. Transport, Storage & Communication | 72.8 | 78.8 | (+) 8.2 | 41.6 | 43.2 | (+) 3.8 |
| (i) Railways | 24.5 | 26.5 | (+) 8.2 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 0.0 |
| (ii) Transport by other means and storage | 39.1 | 42.6 | (+) 8.9 | 17.9 | 19.2 | (+) 7.3 |
| (iii) Communication | 9.2 | 9.7 | (+) 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.5 | (+) 5.8 |
| 9. Trade, Hotel & Restaurant | 191.5 | 206.4 | (+) 7.8 | 98.0 | 104.7 | (+) 6.8 |
| Sub-Total; Transport Communication & Trade | 264.3 | 285.2 | (+) 7.9 | 139.6 | 147.9 | (+) 5.9 |
| 10. Banking and Insurance | 27.2 | 27.5 | (+) 1.1 | 17.6 | 17.2 | (-) 2.3 |
| 11. Real estate, owner-ship of dwellings and business services | 18.4 | 20.6 | (+) 11.9 | 14.5 | 16.0 | (+) 10.3 |
| Sub-Total: Finance and Real estate | 45.6 | 48.1 | (+) 5.5 | 32.1 | 33.2 | (+) 3.4 |
| 12. Public Administration | 72.2 | 79.4 | (+) 10.4 | 49.4 | 54.3 | (+) 9.9 |
| 13. Other Services | 118.1 | 135.1 | (+) 14.4 | 52.1 | 54.3 | (+) 4.2 |
| Sub-Total: Community and personal Services | 190.3 | 214.5 | (+) 12.7 | 101.5 | 108.6 | (+) 7.0 |
| 14. Total Net Domestic Product at factor cost | 2036.8 | 2406.0 | (+) 18.1 | 1001.5 | 1142.4 | (+) 14.1 |

(P)=Provisional estimates, (Q)=Quick estimates
Source—Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—V

NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

[At constant (1970-71) Prices]

(Rs. crores)

| INDUSTRY GROUP | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 | 1973-74 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 (P) | 1978-79 (P) | 1979-80 (P) | 1980-81 (Q) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. Agriculture, Forestry and logging, Fishing, Mining and quarrying | 494.9 | 516.2 | 543.7 | 557.7 | 548.4 | 615.7 | 590.7 | 638.6 | 624.0 | 600.4 | 731.2 |
| 2. Manufacturing, construction, Electricity, gas and water supply | 108.0 | 113.1 | 109.6 | 108.7 | 110.8 | 116.6 | 121.0 | 130.0 | 136.6 | 127.9 | 121.5 |
| 3. Transport, storage and communi- cation, Trade, Hotel and Restaurant | 101.7 | 104.4 | 112.0 | 111.8 | 114.0 | 121.5 | 127.1 | 132.4 | 135.2 | 139.6 | 147.9 |
| 4. Banking and Insurance, real estate and ownership of dwelling and business services | 15.2 | 16.0 | 16.9 | 17.5 | 18.3 | 19.2 | 23.2 | 26.3 | 29.7 | 32.1 | 33.2 |
| 5. Public administration and other services | 53.7 | 59.1 | 62.5 | 70.6 | 73.8 | 79.2 | 74.5 | 89.3 | 87.1 | 101.5 | 108.6 |
| 6. Net domestic product at factor cost | 773.5 | 808.8 | 844.7 | 866.3 | 865.3 | 952.2 | 936.5 | 1016.5 | 1012.5 | 1001.5 | 1142.4 |
| 7. Per capita (Rs.) | 538.6 | 544.8 | 552.5 | 550.1 | 533.4 | 569.9 | 544.2 | 573.5 | 554.6 | 532.6 | 589.8 |

(P)—Provisional estimates, (Q)—Quick estimates

Source— Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—VI

PRODUCTION OF SOME IMPORTANT CROPS IN ASSAM

| Crop | Unit | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 (P) | 1978-79 (P) | 1979-80 (P) | 1980-81 (Q) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| RICE | Thousand tonnes | 2249.0 | 2067.0 | 2248.2 | 2172.3 | 1880.8 | 2522.8 |
| Wheat | „ | 58.2 | 67.2 | 75.4 | 69.1 | 82.3 | 118.3 |
| Maize | „ | 10.9 | 10.6 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 13.4 |
| Other cereals | „ | 10.7 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| All cereal | „ | 2328.8 | 2153.3 | 2344.8 | 2259.5 | 1990.7 | 2658.7 |
| Total pulses | „ | 37.2 | 37.6 | 38.0 | 42.4 | 41.1 | 47.1 |
| Total food grains | „ | 2366.1 | 2190.9 | 2382.8 | 2301.9 | 2031.8 | 2705.8 |
| Oil seeds (excluding coconut) | „ | 67.0 | 61.3 | 69.9 | 94.3 | 104.7 | 111.8 |
| FIBRES | | | | | | | |
| Jute | Thousand bales | 738.1 | 711.4 | 554.7 | 899.0 | 885.3 | 912.6 |
| Mesta | „ | 44.6 | 49.0 | 43.7 | 47.9 | 52.4 | 48.8 |
| Cotton | „ | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | | |
| Sugarcane (gur) | Thousand tonnes | 153.5 | 165.2 | 147.7 | 160.2 | 157.5 | 173.7 |
| Potato | „ | 154.7 | 133.3 | 129.0 | 176.8 | 189.0 | 223.8 |
| Sweet potato | „ | 30.8 | 31.3 | 30.5 | 28.1 | 28.2 | 33.2 |
| Tobacco | „ | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.0 |

(P) = Provisional estimates
(Q) = Quick estimates
Source :— Directorate of Economics & statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—VII

AREA UNDER IMPORTANT CROPS IN ASSAM

(Area in thousand hectares)

| Crops | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980.81 (P) |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Rice | 2199.0 | 2219.3 | 2215.4 | 2241.3 | 2130.7 | 2275.0 |
| 2. Wheat | 48.5 | 61.0 | 65.8 | 68.1 | 82.3 | 102.2 |
| 3. Maize | 18.9 | 18.8 | 21.4 | 22.8 | 22.7 | 22.6 |
| 4. Other Cereals and Millets | 22.5 | 17.6 | 18.4 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.4 |
| 5. Total Cereals and Millets | 2288.9 | 2316.7 | 2321.0 | 2341.0 | 2244.4 | 2408.2 |
| 6. Total pulses | 94.4 | 94.6 | 99.7 | 103.5 | 102.6 | 113.1 |
| 7. Total food grains | 2383.3 | 2411.3 | 2420.7 | 2444.5 | 2347.0 | 2521.3 |
| 8. Sugarcane | 40.0 | 45.7 | 46.0 | 47.9 | 47.4 | 48.1 |
| 9. Potato | 26.4 | 27.8 | 31.4 | 34.8 | 36.2 | 38.2 |
| 10. Total food crops | 2666.0 | 2713.4 | 2728.8 | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| 11. Tea | 188.5 | 189.1 | 192.8 | 192.4 | N.A | N.A |
| 12. Jute | 95.9 | 106.2 | 101.8 | 114.9 | 115.0 | 112.3 |
| 13. Rape and Mustard | 145.1 | 150.7 | 161.3 | 196.4 | 210.0 | 213.0 |
| 14. Total non-food crops | 510.5 | 529.7 | 540.4 | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| 15. All crops | 3176.5 | 3243.1 | 3269.2 | N.A | N.A | N.A |

N.A — Not available

(P) — Provisional

Source — Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—VIII

YIELD RATE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN ASSAM AND INDIA

(In Kg. per hectare)

| Crops | 1975-76 | | 1977-78 | | 1978-79 | | 1979-80 (P) | | 1980-81 (P) | |
|----------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | Assam | India | Assam | India | Assam | India | Assam | India | Assam | India |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Rice | 1038 | 1235 | 1042 | 1308 | 984 | 1328 | 896 | 1082 | 1126 | N. A |
| 2. Maize | 579 | 1203 | 598 | 1651 | 601 | 1076 | 588 | 970 | 593 | N.A |
| 3. Wheat | 1200 | 1410 | 1154 | 1480 | 1015 | 1568 | 1122 | 1437 | 1158 | N.A |
| 4. Gram | 509 | 707 | 470 | 678 | 471 | 744 | 476 | 480 | 476 | N.A. |
| 5. Tea | 1393 | 1341 | 1541 | 1519 | 1555 | 1548 | N.A | N.A | N.A | N.A |
| 6. Total pulses | 393 | 533 | 381 | 509 | 410 | 515 | 400 | 385 | N.A | N.A |
| 7. All food grains | 1007 | 944 | 1012 | 991 | 955 | 1022 | 878 | 878 | N.A. | N.A |
| 8. Jute | 1385 | 1367 | 985 | 1210 | 1405 | 1317 | 1385 | 1308 | 1463 | N.A |
| 9. Sugarcane (Cane) | 36849 | 50903 | 31489 | 56160 | 34621 | 50160 | 35698 | N.A | 35833 | N.A |
| 10. Rape and Mustard | 405 | 580 | 400 | 460 | 437 | 525 | 455 | 412 | 481 | N.A |
| 11. Potato | 5863 | 11738 | 4076 | 12228 | 5087 | 12555 | 5204 | 11984 | 5853 | N.A |

(P)—Provisional;

N.A.—Not available;

Source : (1) Economic Survey, 1980-81, Govt. of India.

(2) For tea 'Tea Statistics' Tea Board of India.

(3) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX IX

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

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

Source:—Agricultural Census, 1970-71 and 1976-77.

APPENDIX X

DISTRICTWISE IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED UPTO 1979-80 in ASSAM

(Area in hectares)

| District | Irrigation Classification/ Irrigation category | Net command area | Irrigation potential created upto March/80 | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | | | Kharif | Rabi | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. Goalpara | (i) Minor Irrigation | .. 29640 | 27068 | 11251 | 38319 |
| | (ii) Medium Irrigation | .. 7500 | 7000 | 6160 | 13160 |
| | Total— | .. 37140 | 34068 | 17411 | 51479 |
| 2. Kamrup | (i) Minor Irrigation | .. 34702 | 29895 | 15298 | 45193 |
| | (ii) Medium Irrigation | .. 21480 | 19000 | 16500 | 35500 |
| | Total | .. 56182 | 48595 | 31798 | 80693 |
| 3. Nowgong | (i) Minor Irrigation | .. 13998 | 11102 | 11283 | 22385 |
| | (ii) Medium Irrigation | .. 33500 | 29245 | 11000 | 40245 |
| | Total— | .. 47498 | 40347 | 22283 | 63630 |
| 4. Darrang | (i) Minor Irrigation | ... 51922 | 49460 | 14122 | 63582 |
| | (ii) Medium Irrigation | .. — | — | — | — |
| | Total | .. 51922 | 49460 | 14122 | 63582 |
| 5. Lakhimpur | (i) Minor Irrigation | .. 3097 | 3054 | 2896 | 5950 |
| | (ii) Medium Irrigation | ... — | — | — | — |
| | Total | ... 3097 | 3054 | 2896 | 5950 |
| 6. Sibsagar | (i) Minor Irrigation | .. 23367 | 16699 | 13716 | 30415 |
| | (ii) Medium Irrigation | ... — | — | — | — |
| | Total | .. 23367 | 16699 | 13716 | 30415 |
| 7. Dibrugarh | (i) Minor Irrigation | .. 4935 | 4262 | 3063 | 7325 |
| | (ii) Medium Irrigation | ... — | — | — | — |
| | Total— | ... 4935 | 4262 | 3063 | 7325 |
| 8. Cachar | (i) Minor Irrigation | ... 10113 | 9545 | 7037 | 16582 |
| | (ii) Medium Irrigation | ... — | — | — | — |
| | Total | .. 10113 | 9545 | 7037 | 16582 |
| 9. Karbi Anglong | (i) Minor Irrigation | .. 5077 | 4756 | 1597 | 6353 |
| | (ii) Medium Irrigation | .. 6268 | 4350 | 700 | 5050 |
| | Total | .. 11345 | 9106 | 2297 | 11403 |
| 10. N. C. Hills | (i) Minor Irrigation | ... 3566 | 3410 | 14 | 3424 |
| | (ii) Medium Irrigation | .. — | — | — | — |
| | Total | ... 3566 | 3410 | 14 | 3424 |
| 11. | Private/Institutionally finance Shallow Tube wells (Minor Irrigation) | ... N.A. | 10384 | 5192 | 15576 |
| 12. Grand Total | (i) Minor Irrigation | .. 180417 | 169635 | 85469 | 255104 |
| | (ii) Medium Irrigation | .. 68748 | 59595 | 34360 | 93955 |
| | Total— | ... 249165 | 229230 | 119829 | 349059 |

N.A.—Not Available

Source—Irrigation Department, Assam, Gauhati.

APPENDIX—XI

DAMAGES CAUSED BY FLOODS IN ASSAM DURING 1981 (Sub-division wise)

| Name of Sub-division | Area affected (thousand hectares) | Population affected (in thousand) | Cropped area affected (in hectares) | Human lives lost (No.) | Cattle lost (No.) | Total value of damages (Rs. Lakhs) |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Goalpara | 13 | 20 | 1,222 | 2 | ... | 1.18 |
| 2. Kokrajhar | 6 | 7 | 16 | ... | .. | 0.12 |
| 3. Gauhati | 6 | 22 | 6,069 | ... | .. | 1.00 |
| 4. Nalbari | 1 | 5 | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| 5. Barpeta | 27 | 50 | 31 | .. | .. | N. A. |
| 6. Tezpur | 8 | 15 | 405 | ... | .. | 5.04 |
| 7. Mangaldoi | 19 | 42 | 3,700 | 3 | .. | 42.14 |
| 8. Nowgong | 4 | 63 | 1,800 | 1 | 6 | 28.24 |
| 9. Morigaon | 3 | 6 | 2,806 | 2 | ... | 2.80 |
| 10. Jorhat | 17 | 33 | 4,662 | 1 | ... | 1.46 |
| 11. Sibsagar | 34 | 207 | 6,925 | 6 | 260 | 83.72 |
| 12. Golaghat | 61 | 155 | 3,344 | .. | 36 | 85.21 |
| 13. Majuli | 75 | 42 | 108 | ... | .. | 0.08 |
| 14. Dibrugarh | 45 | 279 | 12,230 | 5 | 407 | 173.96 |
| 15. Sadiya | 2 | 14 | 96 | .. | 6 | 2.20 |
| 16. North Lakhimpur | 20 | 182 | 12,140 | .. | 52 | 13.90 |
| 17. Dhemaji | 10 | 33 | 3,797 | 2 | 52 | 3.54 |
| 18. Jonai | 53 | 43 | 1,748 | ... | 172 | 13.18 |
| 19. Silchar | 52 | 129 | 11,825 | .. | ... | 265.76 |
| 20. Hailakandi | 1 | 10 | N. A. | .. | .. | 16.25 |
| Total | 457 | 1357 | 72,924 | 22 | 991 | 739.78 |

N. A.—Not available

Source.—Revenue Department, Govt. of Assam.

APPENDIX—XII

AREA UNDER FOREST IN ASSAM, 1979-80 (PROVISIONAL)

(In Sq. Km.)

| Forest Division | | Reserved Forest | Proposed Reserved Forest | Total Forest (Excluding unclassified State Forest) |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Goalpara | 215.14 | 83.08 | 298.22 |
| 2. | Dhubri | 336.77 | 212.53 | 549.30 |
| 3. | Kachugaon | 819.73 | 4.45 | 824.18 |
| 4. | Haltugaon | 595.27 | 380.78 | 976.05 |
| 5. | Aie Valley | 445.68 | 62.29 | 507.97 |
| 6. | Kamrup West | 419.84 | 271.86 | 691.64 |
| 7. | Kamrup East | 282.94 | 245.05 | 527.99 |
| 8. | North Kamrup | 674.28 | 30.50 | 704.78 |
| 9. | Darrang West | 786.60 | 33.50 | 820.10 |
| 10. | Darrang East | 725.29 | 31.95 | 757.24 |
| 11. | Nowgong | 841.64 | 34.34 | 875.98 |
| 12. | Golaghat | 1045.21 | 4.39 | 1049.60 |
| 13. | Sibsagar | 535.60 | 57.95 | 593.55 |
| 14. | Lakhimpur | 853.41 | 94.00 | 947.41 |
| 15. | Dibrugarh | 458.36 | 0.60 | 458.96 |
| 16. | Doom Dooma | 360.39 | 56.86 | 417.25 |
| 17. | Digboi | 553.55 | 84.45 | 638.00 |
| 18. | Karbi Anglong West | 1233.11 | ... | 1233.11 |
| 19. | Karbi Anglong East | 706.26 | ... | 706.26 |
| 20. | N. C. Hills | 633.58 | ... | 633.58 |
| 21. | Silchar | 1761.78 | ... | 1761.78 |
| 22. | Karimganj | 606.86 | 27.56 | 634.42 |
| 23. | Western Assam wild Life | 588.72 | ... | 588.72 |
| 24. | Eastern Assam wild life Bokakhat | 576.89 | .. | 576.89 |
| 25. | District Council | 1153.00 | 1827.32 | 2980.32 |
| Total— | | 17209.90 | 3543.40 | 20753.30 |

Source.—Chief Conservator of Forest, Assam, Gauhati.

APPENDIX—XIII

PRINCIPAL PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME IN ASSAM DURING 1978-79 AND 1979-80.

| Heads | Unit | 1978-79 | | | 1979-80 | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| | | Plains | Hills | Total | Plains | Hills | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| I—AGRICULTURE | | | | | | | |
| 1. Improved seeds distributed | Quintal | 29571 | 1589 | 31160 | 33843 | 1377 | 35220 |
| 2. Oil seeds distributed | „ | 666 | 112 | 778 | 1967 | 429 | 2326 |
| 3. Vegetable seeds distributed | kg. | 3654 | 658 | 4312 | 6211 | 108 | 6319 |
| 4. Chemical fertilizers distributed | Tonne | 5513 | 57 | 5570 | 5385 | 787 | 6173 |
| 5. Green manure seeds distributed | kg. | 4897 | ... | 489 | 8877 | 3300 | 12177 |
| 6. Chemical pesticides distributed | | | | | | | |
| (a) Solid | kg. | 154555 | 3918 | 158473 | 123509 | 3596 | 127105 |
| (b) Liquid | Litre | 14711 | 2301 | 17012 | 1220 | 290 | 12510 |
| II—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY | | | | | | | |
| 1. Improved animal supplied | No. | 722 | 1 | 723 | 2930 | 125 | 3055 |
| 2. Improved birds supplied | No. | 10984 | 1644 | 12628 | 19961 | 372 | 20333 |
| 3. Animal castrated | No. | 28034 | 9602 | 289949 | 160531 | 6751 | 167282 |
| 4. Animal artificially inseminated | No. | 37865 | ... | 37865 | 31248 | ... | 31248 |
| III—RECLAMATION | | | | | | | |
| 1. Land reclaimed | Hectare | 481 | 373 | 854 | 153 | 173 | 326 |
| IV—EDUCATION | | | | | | | |
| 1. Literary centre started | No. | 922 | 20 | 942 | 2547 | 65 | 2612 |
| 2. Adult made literate | No. | 20374 | 719 | 21093 | 35651 | 515 | 36166 |
| V—HEALTH AND RURAL SANITATION | | | | | | | |
| 1. Rural latrines constructed | No. | 453 | 14 | 467 | 447 | 10 | 457 |
| 2. Smokeless Chullas installed | No. | 269 | ... | 269 | 453 | 2 | 455 |
| VII—DRINKING WATER FACILITIES PROVIDED | | | | | | | |
| 1. Wells constructed | No. | 197 | 7 | 204 | 590 | 10 | 600 |
| 2. Wells renovated | No. | 160 | 12 | 172 | 266 | ... | 266 |
| 3. Hand pump installed | No. | 310 | ... | 310 | 845 | 1 | 846 |
| VII—COMMUNICATION | | | | | | | |
| 1. New katcha road constructed | km. | 363 | 48 | 411 | 753 | 9 | 762 |
| 2. Existing katcha road improved | km. | 1183 | 87 | 1270 | 1693 | 46 | 1745 |
| 3. Culvert constructed | No. | 136 | ... | 136 | 112 | ... | 112 |
| 4. Culvert repaired | No. | 86 | 1 | 87 | 96 | ... | 96 |

APPENDIX—XIV

ORGANISATION AND WORKING OF VARIOUS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES
IN ASSAM IN 1979-80

(Amount in thousand rupees)

| Type of Societies | Number of Societies | Number of members | Working capital | Paid-up capital | Loan advanced | Loan out-standing | Loan overdue |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. Co-operative Apex Bank | 1 | 3765 | 536739 | 17701 | 298119 | 251192 | 135100 |
| 2. Central Co-operative Bank | 1 | 1134 | 14382 | 1712 | 7589 | 9615 | 4289 |
| 3. Primary Land Mortgage Bank | 18 | 15402 | 29532 | 2873 | 2569 | 22254 | 4217 |
| 4. Central Land Mortgage Bank | 1 | 34 | 39984 | 7255 | 1985 | 22476 | 2955 |
| 5. Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (all) | 2733 | 2367000 | 177337 | 50614 | 12563 | 74554 | 61009 |
| (i) of which : Gaon Panchayat Samabay Samitees | 665 | 2094000 | 101559 | 37604 | 11978 | 32250 | 19245 |
| 6. Primary Non-agricultural Credit Societies (all) | 392 | 32000 | 85062(*) | 2584 | 9501 | 49996(*) | 13288 |
| 7. Primary Marketing Societies | 93 | 24345 | 18531 | 9204 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Assam State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers Federation. | 1 | 595 | 200942 | 11450 | ... | ... | ... |

* Figure relate to the year 1978-79.

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

APPENDIX—XV

STATISTICAL PROFILE OF N. F. RAILWAY

| Particulars | Unit | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| (A) Financial | | | | |
| | Rs. Crores | | | |
| (i) Gross earnings | " | 64.44 | 67.59 | |
| (ii) Working expense | " | 101.67 | 121.40 | |
| (iii) Net earnings | " | (-) 37.24 | (-) 54.40 | |
| (B) Passenger | | | | |
| (i) Passenger originating | Million | 54.7 | 55.2 | |
| (ii) Passenger Carried | " | 56.67 | 56.97 | |
| (iii) Passenger Kilometres | " | 4934.6 | 4714.00 | |
| (iv) Earning from passenger | Crores | 21.46 | 22.40 | |
| (v) Average earning per passenger Kilometre | Paise | 4.60 | 4.93 | |
| (vi) Average length of passenger journey | K. M. | 87.3 | 88.9 | |
| (C) Freight | | | | |
| (i) Freight originating | Million tonnes | 3.02 | 2.50 | |
| (ii) Freight carried | " | 6.32 | 6.34 | |
| (iii) Freight tonne kilometres | Million | 3377.71 | 3105.65 | |
| (iv) Earning from goods carried | Rs. Crores | 35.22 | 35.99 | |
| (v) Average earning per freight tonne kilometre. | Paise | 10.43 | 11.59 | |
| (D) Train | | | | |
| (i) Train kilometre | (a) Passenger (b) Goods | Thousand Kms. " | 9250 6860 | 9148 6286 |
| (ii) Gross earning Per train Kms. | (a) Passenger— | B G | Rs. 6.32 | 6.60 |
| | | M G | " 32.60 | 39.13 |
| | (b) Goods— | B G | Rs. 73.12 | 81.40 |
| | | M G | " 48.17 | 51.91 |
| (iii) Working expenses per train kms. | (a) Passenger— | B G | Rs. 40.66 | 51.80 |
| | | M G | " 57.77 | 74.05 |
| | (b) Goods | B G | Rs. 85.70 | 111.61 |
| | | M G | " 93.04 | 116.04 |
| (iv) Net earnings per train kms. | (a) Passenger— | B G | Rs. (-) 34.34 | (-) 45.20 |
| | | M G | " (-) 25.17 | (-) 34.92 |
| | (b) Goods | B G | Rs. (-) 12.58 | (-) 30.21 |
| | | M G | " (-) 44.87 | (-) 64.13 |
| (E) Staff and Stations | | | | |
| (i) No. of Staff | | Number | 88,142 | 89,059 |
| (ii) No. of Stations | | " | 468 | 468 |
| (iii) Route Kms | | KM | 3,628.13 | 3,628.13 |

APPENDIX—XVI

MOVEMENT OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES BY RAILWAYS AS BOOKED FROM
DIFFERENT STATIONS IN ASSAM

(Figures in No. of Wagons)

| Commodities | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Rice and Paddy | 6917 | 2726 |
| 2. Wheat and its Products | 3948 | 2954 |
| 3. Other grains and pulses | 3813 | 2559 |
| 4. Oil seeds | 542 | 349 |
| 5. Cotton raw | 196 | 266 |
| 6. Jute raw | 13522 | 10267 |
| 7. Fodder | 1382 | 1270 |
| 8. Coal and coke (pub) | 10411 | 10407 |
| 9. Mineral oil | 38355 | 34609 |
| 10. Bamboo | 10737 | 10371 |
| 11. Timber (others) | 21111 | 20507 |
| 12. Tea and coffee | 6564 | 5985 |
| 13. Chemical manure | 13410 | 12885 |
| 14. Perishable other than sugarcane | 45 | 14 |
| 15. Marble and other stones | 5422 | 2948 |

Source :—N. F. Railway. Maligaon. Gauhati.

APPENDIX—XVII

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN ASSAM

| Sl. No. | Type of Vehicles | 1979 | 1980 |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Bus | 2745 | 2712 |
| 2 | Private carrier | 6454 | 7723 |
| 3 | Public Carrier | 10213 | 13684 |
| 4 | Motor Car | 14874 | 14386 |
| 5 | Jeep | 2355 | 3906 |
| 6 | Taxi Cab | 1341 | 1598 |
| 7 | Motor Cycle and Scooter | 10221 | 13423 |
| 8 | Tractor | 3716 | 3943 |
| 9 | Trailer | 3819 | 3613 |
| 10 | Autorickshaw | 699 | 923 |
| 11 | Government Vehicle | 4842 | 4849 |
| 12 | Others | 6905 | 11610 |
| | Total | 68274 | 82370 |

Source :—Commissioner of Transport, Assam.

APPENDIX—XVIII

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM

(Base 1970=100)

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

(P)—Provisional
Source—Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam

APPENDIX—XIX

ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES (Factory Sector—summary results) IN ASSAM;
1970-71, 1974-75 to 1977-78

| Item | 1970-71 | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Number of Factories | 1484 | 1946 | 1603 | 1569 | 1679 |
| Number of persons employed (000) | 89.9 | 106.8 | 120.3 | 121.1 | 131.9 |
| Productive capital (Rs. in million) | 2608.3 | 2319.2 | 4027.7 | 4316.1 | 5747.43 |
| Value added by manufacture (Rs. in million) | 437.5 | 1093.6 | 1178.1 | 1493.1 | 1854.0 |
| Salaries, wages and benefits (Rs. in million) | 188.8 | 234.7 | 298.8 | 350.8 | 394.8 |
| Capital employed per person engaged. (Rs.) | 29,013 | 21,715 | 33,480 | 35,641 | 43,570 |
| Wages and salaries per person engaged (Rs.) | 2,100 | 2,197 | 2,484 | 2,897 | 2,993 |
| Value added by manufacture per person engaged (Rs.) | 4,867 | 10,239 | 9,796 | 12,329 | 14,055 |
| Value added by manufacture per Rupee capital employed (Rs.) | 0.17 | 0.47 | 0.29 | 0.35 | 0.32 |

Source— A. S. I. summary results for factory sector C. S. O., Government of India, and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—XX

STATE-WISE PRODUCTION, SALES, EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF KHADI
AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN 1980-81

| States and Union Territories | Value of Production (Rs. in Lakhs) | Value of Sales (Rs. Lakhs) | Employment (Lakh Persons) | Earnings (Rs. Lakhs) |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| I States | | | | |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 3,379.71 | 3,306.06 | 2.60 | 984.12 |
| 2. Assam | 449.35 | 508.45 | 0.60 | 119.16 |
| 3. Bihar | 3,664.15 | 3,677.54 | 2.76 | 829.79 |
| 4. Gujarat | 4,753.38 | 4,189.13 | 1.00 | 957.13 |
| 5. Haryana | 1,895.77 | 1,880.11 | 0.51 | 447.97 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 659.43 | 827.12 | 0.28 | 206.77 |
| 7. Jammu and Kashmir | 687.62 | 597.95 | 0.35 | 187.60 |
| 8. Karnataka | 3,179.88 | 2,968.42 | 1.20 | 713.73 |
| 9. Kerala | 2,146.18 | 2,860.86 | 1.51 | 1,084.56 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 769.89 | 1,101.73 | 0.54 | 291.53 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 5,364.18 | 6,624.24 | 2.07 | 1,379.01 |
| 12. Manipur | 298.10 | 329.76 | 0.14 | 64.30 |
| 13. Meghalaya | 82.86 | 97.08 | 0.02 | 22.22 |
| 14. Nagaland | 24.62 | 34.98 | 0.02 | 7.79 |
| 15. Orissa | 733.50 | 838.62 | 1.08 | 258.15 |
| 16. Punjab | 2,201.30 | 2,169.50 | 0.86 | 561.95 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 3,534.19 | 3,442.98 | 1.64 | 907.30 |
| 18. Sikkim | 2.45 | 2.38 | × | 1.29 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 9,192.60 | 9,151.36 | 5.42 | 3,177.20 |
| 20. Tripura | 283.87 | 323.98 | 0.09 | 83.15 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 10,796.41 | 11,848.90 | 6.21 | 2,599.85 |
| 22. West Bengal | 1,371.35 | 1,043.50 | 1.22 | 448.74 |
| Total—I | 55,470.79 | 57,318.65 | 30.12 | 15,333.31 |
| II Union Territories | | | | |
| 1. Andaman & Nicobar Island | — | 1.77 | × | 0.10 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | — | 0.30 | × | 0.21 |
| 3. Chandigarh | 165.85 | 187.29 | × | 17.20 |
| 4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 1.05 | 1.73 | × | 0.80 |
| 5. Delhi | 69.55 | 537.76 | 0.02 | 25.14 |
| 6. Goa, Daman and Diu. | 24.10 | 22.53 | 0.01 | 7.06 |
| 7. Pondichery | 17.87 | 13.89 | 0.01 | 5.43 |
| Total—II | 278.42 | 765.27 | 0.04 | 55.94 |
| III Miscellaneous | | | | |
| 1. Departmental | 59.31 | 593.76 | × | 5.98 |
| 2. Other Schemes | — | — | — | — |
| Total—III | 59.31 | 593.66 | × | 5.98 |
| Total—I+II+III | 55,808.52 | 58,677.58 | 30.16 | 15,395.23 |

APPENDIX—XXI

INDEX OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ASSAM

(Base 1970=100)

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

(P)—Provisional

Source—Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—XXII

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR
HOUSEHOLDS "WITH LAND" AND "WITHOUT LAND" IN 1964-65 AND 1974-75
IN ASSAM AND INDIA.

(In thousand)

| Category | 1964-65 | | 1974-75 | | Increase over 1964-65 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| | Assam | India | Assam | India | Assam | India |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Rural household | 1885 | 70385 | 2159 | 82083 | 14.5% | 16.6% |
| 2. Rural Labour households | | | | | | |
| (I) Total | 274 | 17843 | 476 | 24835 | 73.7% | 39.0% |
| (II) with land | 119 | 7755 | 261 | 12112 | 119.3% | 56.1% |
| (III) without land | 155 | 10089 | 215 | 12723 | 38.0% | 26.0% |
| 3. Agricultural labour households | | | | | | |
| (I) Total | 93 | 15289 | 282 | 20739 | 203.0% | 36.0% |
| (II) with land | 53 | 6715 | 157 | 10207 | 196.2% | 52.0% |
| (III) without land | 40 | 8574 | 125 | 10532 | 212.5% | 23.0% |
| 4. Sch. Caste Agrl. labour households | | | | | | |
| (I) Total | 23 | 6226 | 100 | 8074 | 334.8% | 30.0% |
| (II) with land | 10 | 2673 | 62 | 3633 | 520.0% | 35.9% |
| (III) without land | 13 | 3553 | 38 | 4441 | 192.3% | 25.0% |
| 5. Sch. tribe Agrl. labour households | | | | | | |
| Total | 14 | 1504 | 27 | 2058 | 92.8% | 37.0% |
| (II) with land | 10 | 690 | 14 | 1030 | 40.0% | 49.3% |
| (III) without land | 4 | 814 | 12 | 1028 | 200.0% | 26.0% |

Source—Rural Labour Enquiry, Final Report (1974-75)

APPENDIX—XXIII

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF NON-AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN ASSAM AND PERSONS WORKING IN SUCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1977. (Economic Census, 1977)

| District | Number of establishments | Number of persons usually employed | Number of hired workers |
|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Goalpara | 13,531 | 76,356 | 66,775 |
| 2. Kamrup | 22,599 | 1,52,861 | 1,31,626 |
| 3. Darrang | 9,439 | 77,407 | 66,116 |
| 4. Nowgong | 10,842 | 57,377 | 47,883 |
| 5. Sibsagar | 13,447 | 1,45,652 | 1,33,650 |
| 6. Dibrugarh | 11,141 | 1,53,831 | 1,42,945 |
| 7. Lakhimpur | 5,669 | 36,644 | 32,163 |
| 8. Karbi Anglong | 2,516 | 17,513 | 15,914 |
| 9. N. C. Hills | 891 | 8,551 | 8,368 |
| 10. Cachar | 11,887 | 87,709 | 81,391 |
| Assam | 1,01,962 | 8,13,901 | 7,26,831 |

Note: The non-agricultural establishments include mining and Quarrying, manufacture, trade, construction, transport and services which employed one or more hired workers on a regular basis. Own account enterprises utilising family labour are not included here.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX —XXIV

PERCENTAGE VARIATION (ANNUAL) OF WHOLESALE
PRICES IN ASSAM

| Item | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| All Commodities | +1.7 | -7.2 | +15.2 | +3.4 | +5.7 | +17.2 | + 6.7 |
| A. Food articles | +2.7 | -10.5 | +14.3 | -2.0 | + 7.0 | +21.3 | + 6.6 |
| 1. Cereals | +1.8 | -20.0 | + 6.1 | -2.7 | +12.4 | +11.7 | - 1.1 |
| 2. Pulses | +4.6 | -15.8 | +34.3 | +27.9 | + 3.0 | + 9.8 | +14.5 |
| 3. Edible oil | -18.0 | -9.1 | +41.7 | -3.1 | -2.3 | +28.0 | +15.9 |
| 4. Sugar and gur | +10.2 | -7.2 | + 1.1 | -22.8 | +10.0 | +105.4 | + 4.2 |
| B. Non Food articles | -1.1 | +1.8 | +18.2 | +11.7 | + 7.4 | + 8.6 | + 6.4 |
| 1. Liquor and tobacco | +6.9 | + 3.0 | + 9.3 | +15.8 | + 3.3 | -10.4 | - 6.8 |
| C. Industrial | | | | | | | |
| 1. Raw materials | +0.5 | -1.3 | +28.8 | + 3.8 | -7.1 | + 9.8 | +12.6 |
| 2. Finished products | +0.8 | +8.5 | +11.3 | +22.6 | +26.1 | +13.4 | + 2.0 |

Note : (+) = Increase, (-) = Decrease

Source :- Directorate of Economics and statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—XXV

MOVEMENT OF WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ASSAM

(Base 1953=100)

| Year/month | Food | Non-food | General |
|--------------|------|----------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1960 | 129 | 136 | 131 |
| 1965 | 177 | 176 | 176 |
| 1970 | 266 | 219 | 250 |
| 1975 | 429 | 241 | 383 |
| 1976 | 384 | 296 | 355 |
| 1977 | 439 | 350 | 409 |
| 1978 | 430 | 391 | 423 |
| 1979 | 460 | 420 | 447 |
| 1980 | 558 | 456 | 524 |
| 1981 | 595 | 485 | 559 |
| 1981 January | 576 | 484 | 545 |
| February | 568 | 470 | 585 |
| March | 578 | 472 | 543 |
| April | 575 | 477 | 542 |
| May | 594 | 486 | 558 |
| June | 600 | 480 | 560 |
| July | 609 | 484 | 568 |
| August | 622 | 484 | 576 |
| September | 619 | 485 | 575 |
| October | 615 | 492 | 574 |
| November | 595 | 500 | 564 |
| December | 592 | 507 | 564 |

APPENDIX—XXVI

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR WORKING CLASS IN ASSAM.

(Base : 1949=100)

| Year/month | Gauhati | Silchar | Tinsukia | Assam |
|--------------|---------|---------|----------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1960 | 102 | 109 | 118 | 111 |
| 1970 | 216 | 231 | 240 | 230 |
| 1975 | 349 | 387 | 415 | 386 |
| 1976 | 309 | 325 | 348 | 330 |
| 1977 | 343 | 375 | 385 | 367 |
| 1978 | 359 | 399 | 396 | 380 |
| 1979 | 389 | 446 | 446 | 422 |
| 1980 | 450 | 491 | 528 | 494 |
| 1981 | 488 | 537 | 538 | 516 |
| 1981 January | 478 | 498 | 562 | 524 |
| February | 486 | 515 | 558 | 526 |
| March | 482 | 541 | 544 | 517 |
| April | 482 | 534 | 515 | 501 |
| May | 484 | 556 | 524 | 508 |
| June | 478 | 535 | 520 | 502 |
| July | 481 | 531 | 528 | 508 |
| August | 482 | 547 | 555 | 524 |
| September | 495 | 551 | 524 | 512 |
| October | 504 | 551 | 544 | 527 |
| November | 505 | 555 | 544 | 533 |
| December | 504 | 527 | 523 | 515 |

Source—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Assam.

APPENDIX—XXVII

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

| Year/month | Gauhati | All India |
|--------------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1971 | 178 | 178 |
| 1975 | 267 | 279 |
| 1976 | 260 | 273 |
| 1977 | 279 | 292 |
| 1978 | 281 | 304 |
| 1979 | 300 | 321 |
| 1980 | 337 | 359 |
| 1981 | 380 | 403 |
| 1981 January | 361 | 378 |
| February | 361 | 382 |
| March | 364 | 385 |
| April | 364 | 391 |
| May | 371 | 396 |
| June | 384 | 401 |
| July | 394 | 411 |
| August | 393 | 417 |
| September | 394 | 418 |
| October | 396 | 420 |
| November | 388 | 421 |
| December | 385 | 420 |

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

APPENDIX—XXVIII

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN ASSAM (Base 1960=100)

| Year/month | Digboi | Mariani | Doomdooma | Labac | Rangapara | All India |
|--------------|--------|---------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1975 | 320 | 272 | 278 | 276 | 266 | 321 |
| 1976 | 307 | 243 | 246 | 246 | 241 | 296 |
| 1977 | 331 | 272 | 282 | 266 | 286 | 321 |
| 1978 | 338 | 286 | 284 | 278 | 293 | 329 |
| 1879 | 357 | 312 | 305 | 314 | 319 | 350 |
| 1980 | 404 | 338 | 339 | 348 | 354 | 390 |
| 1981 | 437 | 358 | 356 | 348 | 367 | 441 |
| 1981 January | 416 | 357 | 349 | 338 | 351 | 411 |
| February | 420 | 354 | 346 | 336 | 358 | 418 |
| March | 421 | 349 | 347 | 342 | 354 | 420 |
| April | 423 | 356 | 353 | 342 | 351 | 427 |
| May | 436 | 353 | 354 | 349 | 358 | 433 |
| June | 441 | 353 | 355 | 352 | 365 | 439 |
| July | 446 | 359 | 359 | 353 | 377 | 447 |
| August | 449 | 365 | 366 | 346 | 385 | 454 |
| September | 447 | 362 | 365 | 352 | 382 | 456 |
| October | 447 | 362 | 362 | 352 | 384 | 460 |
| November | 452 | 366 | 357 | 354 | 381 | 462 |
| December | 446 | 363 | 353 | 360 | 361 | 460 |

Source:—Labour Bureau, Govt. of India

APPENDIX—XXIX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBER FOR RURAL POPULATION IN ASSAM
(PLAIN DISTRICTS)

(Base : 1944=100)

| Period | Consumer Price Index Numbers |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1970 (Annual Average) | 288 |
| 1975 " | 469 |
| 1976 " | 454 |
| 1977 " | 520 |
| 1978 " | 551 |
| 1979 " | 584 |
| 1980 " | 665 |
| 1981 " | 694 |
| 1981 April | 690 |
| " May | 692 |
| " June | 694 |
| " July | 699 |
| " August | 701 |
| " September | 702 |
| " October | 702 |
| " November | 690 |
| " December | 695 |
| 1982 January | 692 |
| " February | 692 |

APPENDIX—XXX

BANK FACILITIES IN INDIA (STATE-WISE)

| State/Union Territory | No. of offices (June, 1981) | Population per bank office in June, 1981 (in thousands) | Credit-Deposit Ratio* (June, 1980) | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | | | As Per Sanction | As per Utilisation | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Andhra Pradesh | ... | 2,762 | 19 | 71.5 | 72.9 |
| Assam | ... | 507 | 39 | 40.6 | 58.7 |
| Bihar | ... | 2,394 | 29 | 41.8 | 47.2 |
| Gujarat | ... | 2,363 | 14 | 51.9 | 55.4 |
| Haryana | ... | 810 | 16 | 66.1 | 98.3 |
| Himachal Pradesh | .. | 369 | 11 | 28.6 | 29.0 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | ... | 459 | 13 | 31.5 | 27.2 |
| Karnataka | ... | 2,792 | 13 | 77.8 | 79.3 |
| Kerala | ... | 2,340 | 11 | 67.5 | 69.0 |
| Madhya Pradesh | ... | 2,177 | 24 | 52.0 | 54.7 |
| Maharashtra | ... | 3,631 | 17 | 79.2 | 74.4 |
| Manipur | ... | 37 | 39 | 25.1 | 29.0 |
| Meghalaya | ... | 59 | 23 | 14.1 | 14.9 |
| Nagaland | ... | 40 | 19 | 23.7 | 28.9 |
| Orissa | ... | 968 | 27 | 61.1 | 67.3 |
| Punjab | .. | 1,592 | 10 | 38.6 | 65.6 |
| Rajasthan | .. | 1,638 | 21 | 65.9 | 70.9 |
| Sikkim | ... | 2 | 158 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Tamil Nadu | ... | 3,016 | 16 | 88.0 | 87.7 |
| Tripura | ... | 85 | 24 | 51.3 | 54.1 |
| Uttar Pradesh | ... | 4,128 | 27 | 43.5 | 47.3 |
| West Bengal | ... | 2,233 | 24 | 61.0 | 57.5 |
| Andaman & Nicobar Island | ... | 12 | 16 | 25.1 | 29.8 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | .. | 22 | 29 | 9.2 | 20.9 |
| Chandigarh | ... | 80 | 6 | 250.2 | 49.4 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli | ... | 6 | 17 | 116.5 | 144.9 |
| Delhi | .. | 872 | 7 | 93.1 | 87.1 |
| Goa, Daman & Diu | ... | 244 | 4 | 37.2 | 48.3 |
| Lakshadweep | .. | 5 | 8 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Mizoram | ... | 12 | 41 | 6.0 | 9.7 |
| Pondicherry | .. | 51 | 12 | 61.6 | 68.1 |
| All India | ... | 35,706 | 19 | 67.2 | 67.2 |

* Provisional

Source:—Report on Trend & Progress of Banking in India, 1980-81 (R. B. I.).

APPENDIX—XXXI

COLLECTION OF SMALL SAVINGS SCHEME ACCOUNTS AND SECURITIES IN ASSAM, 1980-81

| Accounts/Securities | Unit | During March/81 | | Progressive total from April/80—March/81 | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Gross Collection | Net Collection | Gross Collection | Net Collection |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. P. O. S. B. | Rs. in thousand | 3,68,04 | 2,98,17 | 25,12,63 | 4,32,17 |
| 2. C. T. D. | " | (—) 3,82 | (—) 3,43 | 2,35,65 | 1,15,90 |
| 3. P. O. R. D. | " | 17,52 | 10,18 | 2,91,84 | 1,41,55 |
| 4. P. O. T. D. (including CMPF & NEEPF) | " | 21,31 | 1,88 | 32,45,32 | 28,17,85 |
| 5. F. D. | " | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. N. S. C II and Bank Series | " | 62 | (—) 7 | 63,72 | (—) 4,38,83 |
| 7. N. S. C III and Bank Series | " | 15 | 15 | (—) 1,48 | (—) 2,10 |
| 8. N. S. C IV and Bank Series | " | 43 | (—) 44 | 4,86 | (—) 26,92 |
| 9. N. S. C. V | " | 15,58 | 14,44 | 4,81,27 | 4,44,29 |
| 10. N. S. A, As | " | .. | (—) 4 | (—) 91 | 61 |
| 11. N. D. Bonds (Pos & Bank) | " | 5 | 5 | 93 | 93 |
| 12. P. P. F. (P. O.) | " | 48 | 48 | 1,44 | 1,44 |
| 13. N. D. C. S. etc. | " | .. | (—) 1,46 | (—) 8,01 | (—) 49,18 |
| 14. D. D. C. and A. Cs | " | .. | .. | .. | (—) 4 |
| Total | | 4,20,18 | 3,19,91 | 68,28,88 | 34,39,67 |

Source:—Regional Director, National Savings, Government of India, Assam Regional Office, Gauhati.

APPENDIX--XXXII

CERTAIN STATISTICS OF BANK ASSISTED TRADERS AND TRANSPORT OPERATORS
IN ASSAM AND INDIA DURING 1979-80

| Item | Unit | Assam | | | India | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | Retail Traders | Whole sale Traders | Transport Operators | Retail Traders | Whole sale Traders | Transport Operators |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. No of assisted traders and operators | No. | 12,784 | 479 | 3,611 | 5,28,792 | 59,259 | 2,01,182 |
| 2. Market value of fixed assets owned (average per unit) | Rs. | 8,394 | 42,470 | 68,996 | 10,626 | 54,910 | 48,465 |
| 3. Gross Fixed assets formation (average per unit) | Rs. | 477 | 740 | 1,311 | 538 | 4,252 | 6,407 |
| 4. Net fixed assets formation (average per unit) | Rs. | 66 | (—)495 | (—)5932 | 127 | 1,355 | 1,117 |
| 5. Purchases (average per unit) | Rs. | 48,248 | 18,74,461 | — | 1,68,104 | 34,21,011 | — |
| 6. Sales (average per unit) | Rs. | 54,911 | 20,16,136 | — | 1,82,744 | 36,10,606 | — |
| 7. Gross value added (average per unit) | Rs. | 6,801 | 1,03,327 | 28,279 | 13,865 | 1,18,900 | 22,222 |
| 8. Net value added (average per unit) | Rs. | 6,391 | 1,02,098 | 21,046 | 13,454 | 1,15,996 | 17,008 |
| 9. No. of persons working (average per unit) | No. | 1.89 | 6.58 | 2.76 | 2.41 | 7.84 | 2.18 |
| 10. Amount owed to all credit agencies (average per unit) | Rs. | 6,030 | 2,10,461 | 36,687 | 14,973 | 2,61,650 | 20,457 |

Source—Survey of Traders and Transport operators, 1979-80, Statistical Report, Vol. 1, (R. B. I.)

APPENDIX—XXXIII

RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE FROM THE CONSOLIDATED FUND OF ASSAM
GOVT. BUDGET

(Rs. Lakhs)

| year | Receipts | | | Expenditure | | | Surplus (+) Deficit (—) |
|---------------|----------|---------|-------|-------------|---------|-------|----------------------------|
| | Revenue | Capital | Total | Revenue | Capital | Total | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1971-72 | 11891 | 19143 | 31034 | 14367 | 16457 | 30824 | (+) 210 |
| 1972-73 | 12030 | 16178 | 28208 | 12935 | 16090 | 29025 | (—) 817 |
| 1973-74 | 11556 | 10816 | 22372 | 15206 | 8908 | 24114 | (—) 1742 |
| 1974-75 | 16969 | 8026 | 24995 | 15652 | 8859 | 24511 | (+) 484 |
| 1975-76 | 20201 | 5106 | 25307 | 17936 | 5500 | 23436 | (+) 1871 |
| 1976-77 | 21956 | 5516 | 27472 | 18861 | 7465 | 26326 | (+) 1146 |
| 1977-78 | 27077 | 8051 | 35128 | 25100 | 11136 | 36236 | (—) 1108 |
| 1978-79 | 30605 | 11322 | 41927 | 27154 | 14037 | 41231 | (+) 696 |
| 1979-80 | 26929 | 12281 | 39210 | 30993 | 15940 | 46933 | (—) 7723 |
| 1980-81 (R.E) | 30227 | 27106 | 57333 | 36909 | 25566 | 62475 | (—) 5142 |
| 1981-82 (B.E) | 35086 | 22079 | 57165 | 38567 | 22877 | 61444 | (—) 4279 |

R.E—Revised Estimate

B.E—Budget Estimate

Source : — Assam Budget in Brief, 1961-82.

APPENDIX—XXXIV

REVENUE RECEIPT OF THE GOVT. OF ASSAM UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS

(Rs. lakhs)

| Year | State taxes | Share of central taxes | Non-tax revenue (State) | Grants-in-aid | Total |
|--------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1976-77 | 6320 (28.8) | 4404 (20.1) | 2686 (12.2) | 8546 (38.9) | 21956 (100.00) |
| 1977-78 | 7864 (29.1) | 4686 (17.3) | 4098 (15.1) | 10429 (38.5) | 27077 (100.00) |
| 1978-79 | 8862 (28.9) | 5108 (16.7) | 4305 (14.1) | 12330 (40.3) | 30605 (100.00) |
| 1979-80 | 7206 (26.8) | 8808 (32.7) | 4373 (16.3) | 6542 (24.2) | 26929 (100.00) |
| 1980-81 (RE) | 6754 (22.3) | 9826 (32.6) | 3088 (10.2) | 10550 (34.9) | 30227 (100.00) |
| 1981-82 (BE) | 8966 (25.6) | 10974 (31.2) | 4812 (13.7) | 10334 (29.5) | 35086 (100.00) |

RE : Revised Estimate.

BE : Budget Estimate.

Note : Figures within bracket indicate percentage of total revenue receipt.

Source ; Assam Budget in Brief, 1981-82.

APPENDIX—XXXV

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVT. OF ASSAM BY MAJOR TYPES

(Rs. lakhs)

| Item | 1979-80 actual | 1980-81 revised | 1981-82 budget |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Final outlays | 27228 | 33963 | 34170 |
| (a) Govt. consumption expenditure (Account I) | 21352 | 25825 | 25366 |
| (b) Gross capital formation | 5876 | 8138 | 8804 |
| (i) Gross fixed capital formation | 5595 | 8103 | 8367 |
| (ii) Increase in inventories | 281 | 35 | 437 |
| 2. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy | 7896 | 8722 | 9527 |
| (a) Current transfers (Account I) | 7871 | 8720 | 9475 |
| (b) Capital transfers (Account III) | 25 | 2 | 52 |
| 3. Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy (Account IV) | 6411 | 7145 | 6966 |
| 4. Total expenditure (1+2+3) | 41535 | 49830 | 50683 |

APPENDIX—XXXVI

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY ASSAM GOVT. FOR CAPITAL FORMATION

(Rs lakhs)

| Item | 1979-80 actual | 1980-81 revised | 1981-82 budget |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Grants for capital formation to | 25 | 2 | 52 |
| (a) Local bodies (Account III item 2.1 (a)) | — | — | — |
| (b) Educational institutions (Account III item 2.1 (b)) | — | — | 30 |
| (c) Others (Account III item 2.1 (c) and 2.2)) | 25 | 2 | 22 |
| 2. Investment in shares (net) | 339 | 461 | 661 |
| (a) Govt. concerns (non-departmental) (Account iv item 1.1) | — | 3 | 333 |
| (b) Cooperatives (Account iv item 1.2) | 254 | 238 | 148 |
| (c) Others (Account iv item 1.3) | 85 | 220 | 180 |
| 3. Loans and advances for capital formation (Account iv item 2.1) | 5362 | 6256 | 6094 |
| 4. Total financial assistance for capital formation (1+2+3) | 5726 | 6719 | 6807 |

APPENDIX—XXXVII

GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION OUT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES OF THE GOVT. OF ASSAM

(Rs. lakhs)

| Item | 1979-80 actual | 1980-81 revised | 1981-82 budget |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Gross capital formation by Government of Assam (Account III) | 5876 | 8138 | 8804 |
| 2. Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of the economy | 5726 | 6719 | 6807 |
| 3. Gross capital formation out of the budgetary resources of Assam Govt. | 11602 | 14857 | 15611 |

APPENDIX—XXXVIII

SAVINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

(RS. lakhs)

| Item | 1979-80 actual | 1980-81 revised | 1981-82 budget |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Savings of govt. Administration (Account-I) | (—)5437 | (—)8327 | (—)4325 |
| 2. Depreciation provision of govt. administration and departmental commercial undertaking (Accounts-II) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3. Gross saving by the Govt. of Assam | (—)5435 | (—)8325 | (—)4323 |
| 4. Expenditure on renewal and replacement of administration and departmental commercial undertakings (1.1. (b)+1.2(b) from Account III) | — | — | — |
| 5. Net savings by the Govt. of Assam (3—4) | (—)5435 | (—)8325 | (—)4323 |

APPENDIX—XXXIX

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

(Rs. lakhs)

| Item | 1979-80 actual | 1980-81 revised | 1981-82 budget |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. Compensation of employees including pensions of administration (Account—I) | 10411 | 11102 | 12237 |
| 2. Net output of departmental commercial undertakings | 1011 | 530 | 1064 |
| a) Salaries and wages | 698 | 747 | 899 |
| b) Operating surplus | 313 | (—)217 | 165 |
| 3. Salaries and wages component of construction outlay (a) | 1500 | 1912 | 2461 |
| 4. Total (1+2+3) | 12922 | 13544 | 15762 |

(a) 33.3 per cent of total expenditure on construction shown in Account III.

APPENDIX—XXXX

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF ASSAM GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

(Rs. lakhs)

| Services | | 1979-80 actual | 1980-81 revised | 1981-82 budget |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | General Government Services | 9196(21.6) | 9588(15.9) | 10077(17.0) |
| 1.1 | General Administration, external affairs, public order and safety. | 9196(21.6) | 9588(15.9) | 10077(17.0) |
| 1.2 | General Research | ... | .. | ... |
| 2. | Civil Defence | 104(0.2) | 119(0.2) | 166(0.3) |
| 3. | Education | 8948(21.0) | 9720(16.1) | 10536(17.8) |
| 3.1 | Administration, regulation and research | 74(0.2) | 73(0.1) | 87(0.2) |
| 3.2 | Schools, Universities, Institutions includ- ing subsidiary services, | 8874(20.8) | 9647(16.0) | 10449(17.6) |
| 4. | Health | 2476(5.8) | 3320(6.5) | 4021(6.8) |
| 4.1 | Administration, regulation and research | 152(0.4) | 238(0.4) | 262(0.8) |
| 4.2 | Hospitals, clinics and individual health services. | 2324(5.4) | 3682(6.1) | 3759(6.0) |
| 5. | Social Security and Welfare services | 1231(2.9) | 1351(2.2) | 1105(1.9) |
| 6. | Housing and other community amenities | 531(1.3) | 965(1.6) | 1060(1.8) |
| 7. | Cultural, recreational and other religious services. | 49(0.1) | 80(0.1) | 61(0.1) |
| 8. | Economic services | 16818(39.5) | 21524(35.6) | 22049(37.3) |
| 8.1 | General Administration, Regulation and Research. | 2553(6.0) | 2973(4.9) | 3185(5.4) |
| 8.2 | Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and hunting | 3640(8.6) | 5367(8.9) | 6619(11.2) |
| 8.3 | Mining, Manufacturing and construction | 848(2.0) | 6568(10.9) | 1390(2.4) |
| 8.4 | Electricity, gas, steam and water | 7004(16.4) | 3191(5.3) | 7642(12.9) |
| 8.5 | Transport and communications | 2773(6.5) | 3425(5.6) | 3213(5.4) |
| 8.6 | Other economic services | ... | .. | ... |
| 9. | Other purposes | 3216(7.6) | 13169(21.8) | 10042(17.0) |
| 9.1 | Relief on calamities | 944(2.2) | 1370(2.3) | 345(0.6) |
| 9.2 | Other miscellaneous purposes | 2272(5.4) | 11799(19.5) | 9697(16.4) |
| 9.3 | Public works | ... | .. | ... |
| 10. | Total | 42569(100.0) | 60436(100.0) | 59117(100.0) |

CORRIGENDUM

| Chapter | Page No. | No. of Table/Para | Line/column(s) and Row (R) | For | To be read |
|---------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| I | 2 | 1.2.4. | 12 | n | in |
| 1 | 2 | 1.2.7. | 4 | to at | total |
| II | 3 | 2.1.2. | 9 | Protection | Projection |
| IV | 6 | 4.2.0. | 16 | 11.5 | 11.6 |
| IV | 8 | 4.9.0. | 21 | 2.740 | 740 |
| V | 11 | 5.1.2. | 5 | female | female cattle |
| VI | 13 | 6.1 | C-7, R-4 | 9.91 | 991 |
| VIII | 18 | 8.4.1. | 16 | case | ease |
| XII | 31 | 12.4 | C-6, R-7 | 13.58 | 13.68 |
| XII | 32 | 12.6.1. | 15 | Eri-cut (loom) | Eri-cut (cocoon) |
| XII | 35 | 12.6 | C-3, R-7 | 49.0 | 94.0 |
| XII | 36 | 12.10.2. | 3 | 9.51 | 6.51 |
| XIII | 39 | 13.4.1. | 15 | 1 | 9 |
| XIII | 43 | 13.12.1. | 23 | (| (if |
| XIV | 45 | 14.6.0. | 7 | 64 | 694 |
| XVI | 54 | 16.1.6. | 2 | 27 | 278 |
| A-I | 58 | — | C-2, R-9 | 8.26 | 826 |
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Sub-Regional Systems Unit,
 National Institute of Educational
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 17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
 DOC. No. D-79.5
 Date..... 21/5/02

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