

# **Transformation of Panchayati Raj Institution for Women Empowerment: An Analysis**

*Kalidas Sarma*

*Department of Geography, Kharupetia College*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Panchayati Raj Institution in India is the result of the natural groupism, association, chronic social anemia such as disparity in equality, gender differentiation, suppression and oppression and fears. India under the British rule was a centralized system leading to mass regional disparities. But after the Independence of India, the constituent took an initiative to setup two committees. Either of these two committees precisely has any access to the idea of Gandhi's Panchayati Raj Institution. First one to draw up the union constitution and second one is to provisional constitution. It was only by the initiative of Late K.Santhanam who plays an important role for economic development and decentralization of financial power. It has recommended for reservation of seat for women as an extended democracy of grass-root level to ensure the involvement of women and men equally in all governmental process irrespective of caste, creed, and religion in the development process. On the other hand, the Concept of women empowerment is a recent origin and has relevance in women's equality in power sharing and active participation in

---

decision making in political process at all levels for the achievement of the goal of women empowerment. This concept has its root in women movement throughout the world and particularly the third world families. It is since the mid 1980s that it becomes popular in the field of development especially with reference to women empowerment

India, with its total population of 1.21 billion out of which 83.3 crores rural and 37.7 crores urban population and have overall literacy rate of 74.04 percent where 67.77 percent rural and 84.11 percent in urban area in 2011. In respect of female literacy rate 57.93 percent in rural and 79.11 percent in urban area in 2011 reflects its slum population of 7.3 crores which share 24.23 percent of slum population to the total population of the country in the year 2011. In spite of having all quality, women in India, are facing serious gender inequality problem in all spheres. At present this is becoming a matter of concern at all level in India as well as worldwide. So, to give them justice for equality a historic "The 73rd constitution Amendment act has been passed in 1992 and given a new dimension towards the process of women empowerment. The seminal idea of the women empowerment was echoed during the freedom movement by the father of the Nation leading to Article 40 of Directive principles of state policy- "a unit of self government" not self governance. First Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation of the Panchayati Raj on Gandhi Jayanti on second oct. 1952 and it was only after a decade later Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi accorded constitutional status, sanction and sanctity to Panchayat Raj viewing the rural India to proceed further ahead for all round development. This amendment gave an exposure to the women to enter the

---

political arena to make Indian democracy more vibrant and meaningful. Half of the Indian population constitutes women, so the need of women's participation in policy and decision making is urgent to address social and economic issues. India, the largest democracy in the world and 2nd largest demographic scenario next to china comprise 71 percent rural population. At this juncture, the need of the hour is to transform the rural socio- economic scenario as a whole for all round development having no distinction between men and women.

Assam for the for the last three decades confronted by a series of social problems such as , influx of immigrants in the post independent period and the emergence of Bangladesh has created an explosive situation upsetting the demographic scenario of the state . This area has been seething with secessionism<sup>3</sup>, insurgency leading to economy of exploitation, extortion, misappropriation and also society of conflict, consequently socio- economic disparity in the region. This disparity reflected in different level of policy making and implementation, it may be between state to state, Zilla Pasishad to Zilla Parishad, Anchalik Panchayat to Anchalik Panchayat and Gaon Panchayat to Gaon Panchayat , resulting in gender inequality in the management and distribution of financial resources in the various level through Panchayati Raj Institution. So, it necessitates an analysis of Panchayati Raj Institution and its functioning toward women empowerment in India and Assam in particular as an urgent issue of time.

## **DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY**

Study is based on the secondary sources of data which

---

are available in different published Journal, statistical hand book, news paper, internet browsing literature in different form and books. Both historical perspective and time scale changing pattern of socio economic scenario of the society will be represented by statistical analysis. Explanation has been forwarded with the help of diagram and tables prepared from statistical resources available in by own.

### **OBJECTIVE:**

1. To find out the implication of Panchayati Raj Institution towards empowerment of women in India and Assam in particular.
  2. To analyze the women's participation in political horizon and their role in policy and decision making process for empowerment of women by mitigating poverty in rural area.
  3. To find out an policy alternative for reconciliation of this gender inequality menace from Indian society for our bright future existence.
1. PRI and political status of women towards women empowerment in India:

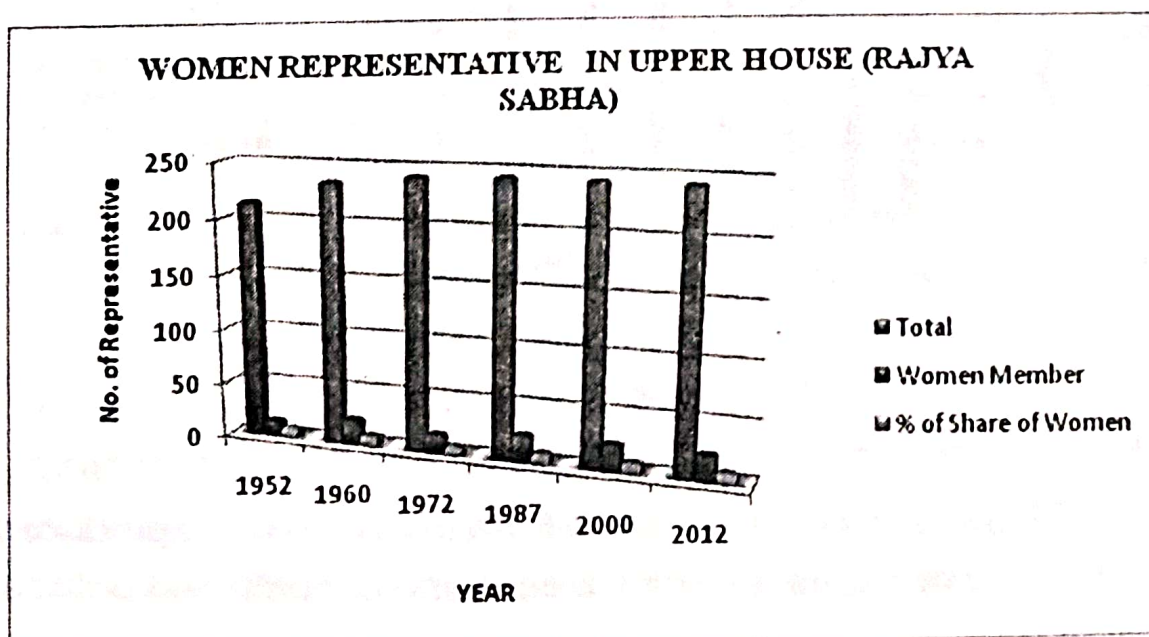
As one of the initiative to look in to the depth of Panchayati Raj Institution is to examine the level of participation of women in political horizon by which women gets an opportunity to enter in policy and decision making process at large in all the level of our democratic institutions. For transforming the social and political status of women is to build the moral of socially

betrayal women by involving them in the opportunity sharing process. It is a combined process to accommodate women at all level of policy and decision making process in the society to unite the nation in one unit by changing ideology and by building a feeling of inclusion in all the affairs of the Nation rather than exclusion. This inclusion by means of political representation is also one of the aspects to indicate the level of women empowerment in India and Assam in particular. A thorough analysis of political status of women has been carried out through combined political empowerment with the help of Bar Diagram. Here, four Level of analysis of political representation of women in India has been studied to identify the present status of the women in India as well as Assam such as- women representation in Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assembly, Zilla Parishad, Anchalik Panchayat and Gaon Panchayat are as follows:

## LEVEL OF POLITICAL REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN

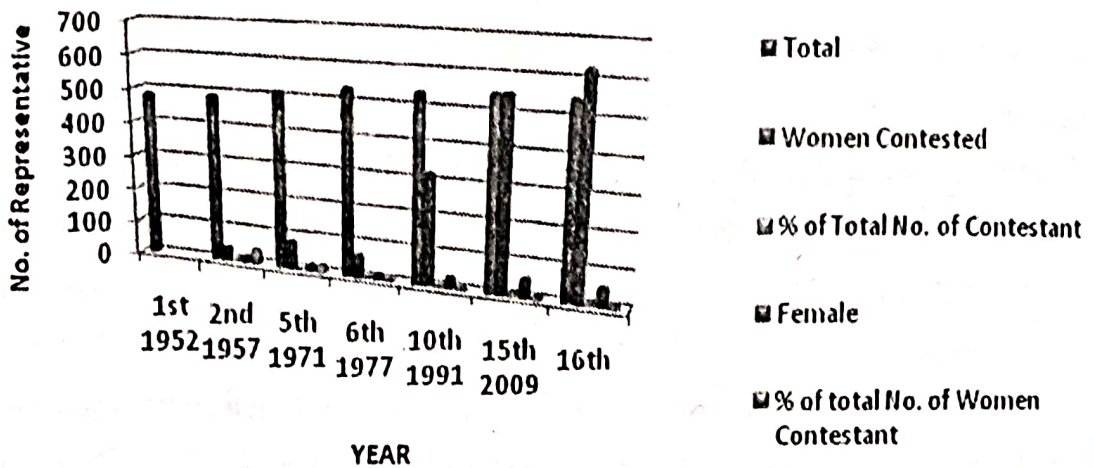
### LEVEL-I

(Fig. 1)



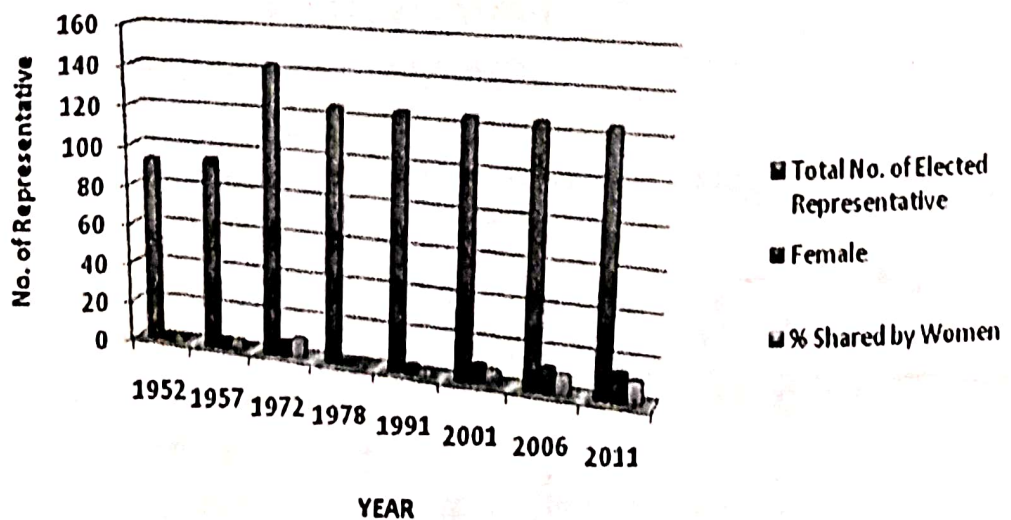
LEVEL -II  
( Fig.2)

WOMEN REPRESENTATIVE IN LOWER HOUSE (LOKA SABHA ELECTION)



LEVEL-III  
( Fig.3)

WOMEN REPRESENTATIVE IN ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



However as may be seen from the Bar chart reproduced in the above pages exhibits a scenario of combined political

status of women, as compared to man and their ratio of representation at all level of political decision making body. (See, Level-I, Level-II, Level-III and Level-VI. (See Appendix - I and Appendix-II for Level -IV) to highlight the true picture of women's representation in the decision making level. While analyzing the diagram, the representation in Upper House in the year of 1972 shows pathetic picture of women representation. Though there was an increase of 1 percent in the year of 1987 and 2000. In 2012, women's representation percentage has gone to 9.8 percent which is lower than the year of 2000 (10.2) percent<sup>4</sup>. Above Pie diagram i.e. (See appendix -1) clearly shows that there exist enough gap of representation of women in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Panchayati Raj act in the fulfillment of equal opportunity to the women. In the second Level of representation (Lok Sabha), in the first election 1952, women's representation shows nil as per data available. But in 1957 election, 45 numbers of women contested election in Lok Sabha, out of which 22 have won the election and represented. Women representation in Lower House of the Parliament shows a slightly increasing trend from 10th Lok Sabha election i.e. 7.10 percent in 1991, 10.82 percents in 15th Lok Sabha and 11 percent in 16th Lok Sabha. Presently, women's voting pattern has shifted from 44.9 percent to 45.81 percent in 2014, but women's representation showed gloomy picture as compared to women's voting pattern (see appendix-I). In the Legislative Assembly of Assam, there has been an increasing trends since 1991 to 2011 but showed gloomy picture in the year of 1978. Both in legislative Assembly, Zilla Parishad, Anchalik Panchayat and Gram Panchayat So, it indicates mismatch between the voting pattern and actual representation

---

of women. both in legislative Assembly, Zilla Parishad, Anchalik Panchayat and Gram Panchayat

It is a fact that though there is an increase in representation both the house of Parliament but it shows less representation of women .As per the report of IPU (Inter-Parliamentary Union) global average of women representation in political arena is not less than 21.3 percent where as we have only (9.8) percent in upper house and 11 percent in lower house of the parliament. It has indicates a grim picture of representation leading to absence of addressing the national issues relating to women resulting in to slow pace of all round development. As women share almost half of the Indian population and majority in rural house hold, at this juncture, percentage of women participation in decision making body indicate a dark future because most of the issues and schemes and project of development directly link to women in rural area. If we see the Global scenario, one can notice that even the conflict prone country Ruanda represent 56 percent of women in lower house and 38 percent in upper house in parliament followed by country of Andorra and Cuba whereas women representation in the Indian Parliament depicts a gloomy picture despite being a largest democracy in the world. These have resulted in failure of issues of women empowerment.

PRI's and indicators to address women empowerment in Assam:

An overall scenario of population of Assam is gloomy. In Assam, 73 percent adult rural female workers are in



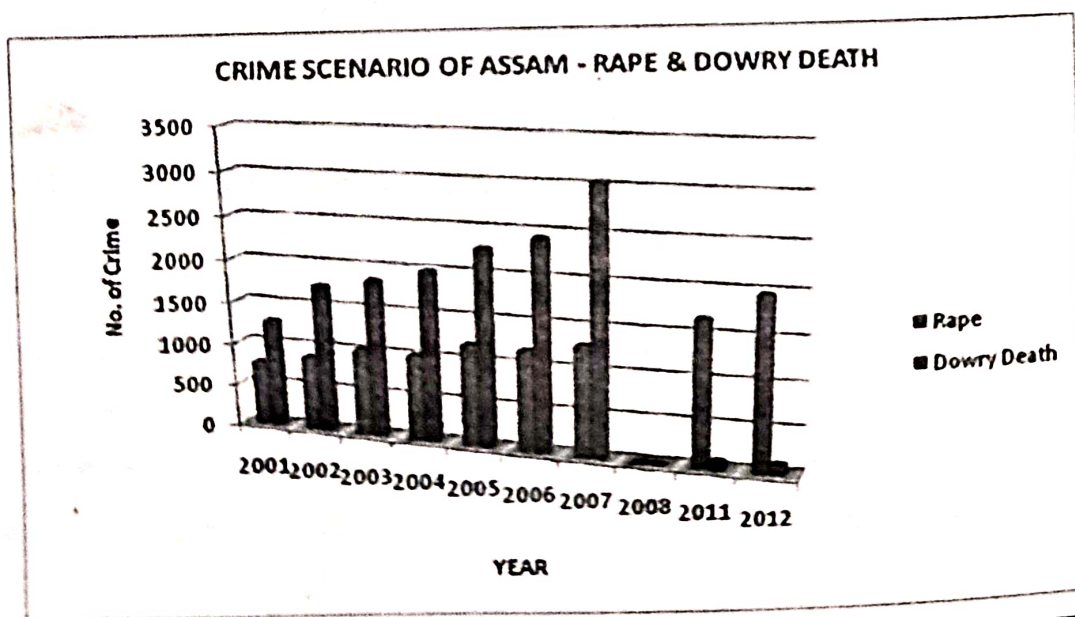
agricultural sector out of the total female workers. These have indicated that the priority should have to proceed towards rural area for up-liftman of rural economy linking to women empowerment. As part of development in the rural areas, an employment guarantee act was passed by the parliament in the year 2006,<sup>5</sup> for employment generation for at least 100 days ,such as- Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Indira Abash Yojana for rural housing , water-conservation, soil conservation and development and rural connectivity has been proposed under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)- to open the minds of the women at kitchen, Scheme such as- Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sasaktikaran Abhiyan under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) aiming at changing of rural scenario through maximum involvement of poor people in works. BRGF- Backward Region Grant, Self Helps Groups (SHG under the District Rural Development Agency ( DRDA) which are meant to be management at local level and all these scheme are implemented through PRIs at grass root level to reach poorest section. So, to address the issue towards right direction- four levels combined indicators analysis relating to women's empowerment has been carried out for batter understanding the issues of women's empowerment.

1. Level of combined political empowerment<sup>6</sup> towards women's empowerment. Present women's participation status of Assam in political field exhibits a pathetic picture both in legislative Assembly, Zilla Parishad, Anchalik Panchayat and Gram Panchayat. On the basis of the secondary data male domination in the political affairs relating to the decision making is observed. This is a complete violation of the spirit of the

article 325 and 326 of the Indian constitution in the matter of providing equal opportunity and justice to the women compared to their men counterpart. The (See Appendix-I and 11.) focuses on the level of participation of women in decision making body at the grass root level of development. In Assam, Percentage of women representatives to address the rural issue for the development of the state followed by nation is very neglected i.e. in Zilla Parishad 38.28 percent, Anchalik Panchayat 36.38 percent and in Gaon Panchayat 38.28 percent to the total women representatives at present. (Except six scheduled area). The PRI's should maintained proper co-ordination for implementing different schemes connecting to the women in the rural area by involving and motivating various schemes executing agencies and self help group for the sensitization of women for women's empowerment. But as reality stands, we come across a negative perspective in empowering women in Assam

## 2. Level Social violence as an indicator towards women empowerment:

Fig.4



Dowry and Rape women crime scenario of Assam -  
2001-2008

(Table-1)

year	Rape	Dowry death
2001	785	1307
2002	903	1764
2003	1049	1868
2004	1036	2019
2005	1217	2305
2006	1203	2457
2007	1311	3063
2008	505 up to 31st may	990 up to 31 <sup>st</sup> may 08
2011	1700	121
2012	1995	140

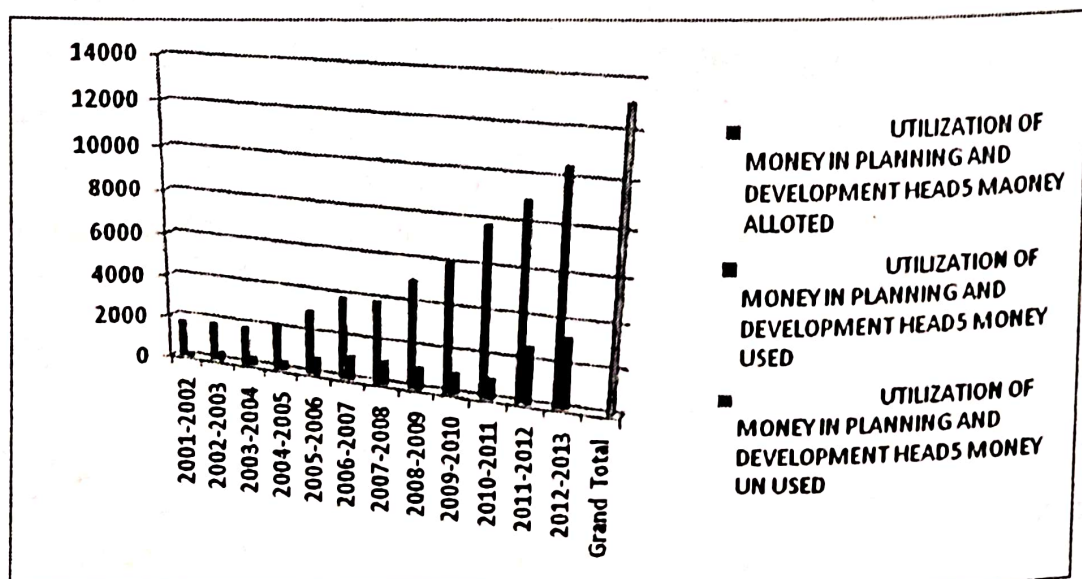
Source: Amar Assam News paper "women Crime" dated 6th Sep. 2008 and Economics and statistic of Assam 2013-14, pp.292-298

Crime is as old as human society. It is a social phenomenon. This suggests that with favorable socio-economic and political relation it can be brought to manageable level. Spatio-temporal changes in the incidence of crime are an indicator of social and economic health of a society. Changes spatio-temporal variation of crime such as Rape and Dowry Death indicates and influence the socio-economic relation in an area. Besides these, other aspect such as higher regionalism, communalism, disparity in income and wealth, society's conflicts, disparities in the level of education unemployment groupism etc. affects the pattern and level of women empowerment. Crime as an indicator towards the study of level of women empowerment through PRIs, it has been observed that Assam stands 2nd position<sup>7</sup> with the

highest reports on crime against women i.e. Dowry death and Rape. Main reason for that is to domestic violence such as Rape, kidnapping and molestation which falls under 498 of Indian Panel Code (IPC). However as may be seen from the above Bar chart, reproduced from Rape and Dowry death statistic of Assam that dowry death and Rape are increasing trend except in the year of 2008 but in 2011 and 2012, Rape cases in the state increases and dowry death decreased. Since 2001 to 2008 women crime in the state are increasing by 77.97 percent. It is a striking feature that from 2001 to 2007 sharp shift of women's crime has been notice. While looking at the year of 2011 and 2012 crime statistics of Assam it shows up sweeps indicating lacks in addressing of socio- economic problems in the society resulting in to back foot to women empowerment as there exists a sound co-operation between the crime and the women's empowerment. The moment crime goes up, it affects the process of all developmental activities and empowerment comes down and viz.

### 3. Level of vulnerability in planning and development as an indicator to women empowerment in Assam:

(Fig.5)



Level of development as an indicators plays important role towards women's empowerment above bar diagram (See Fig.5 and Appendix-IV) clearly highlighted that process of economic development is slow PRI'S as an agent to implement various developmental policies and programmes in the state rest on its financial use. If any development in the grass root level is linked to the district and state how far it has used the resource allocated to be use in the area. But on the contrary prime resource for development i.e. financial use shows negative direction. Instead of fully use allocated money allotted to state are being left unutilized. It indicated that there has been a sufficient grant for development but left unused. As states grants are linked to rural area where 71 percent population of the states live in. So, unutilization of money indicates non channelization of funds in rural development, where many schemes for rural women are not implemented. So, it indicates that state is left out from major policy decision like planning and monitoring was left unaddressed. Assam we have 24 Lakh of households 65 percent of the total registered MGNREGA card holders in the state of Assam)) did not get job in entire 2010-2011 under MGNREGA 5 and 611,032 household got Job for less than 15 days and this is too directly link to the man and women in rural area9,.

#### 4. Level of Socio-Economic scenario and employment of the state as an indicator of women's empowerment:

Assam is rich in culture, ethnic groups, languages/ dialects spoken and literature to which we can also call HY- bride culture which could accommodate malty-layers of community in one umbrella from the historic past to present,

resulting into growth of population in Assam has experienced a very high trajectory since the mid-decades of the 20th century. In Assam among all the productive sectors, agriculture makes the highest contribution to its domestic sectors, accounting for more than a third of Assam's income and employs 69% of workforce. In Assam, as many as 2208169 persons engaged in unorganized sectors out of which 1442854 persons were in rural establishment and 765315 people in urban establishment. Here out of the total 44.9 percent workers found to be working in establishment operating in rural area and 57.1 percent in urban areas. While adult female workers account for 11.6 person of the total person employed. On the contrary in the agricultural sector rural adult female worker constitute 73.5 percent of the total adult female working force.<sup>10</sup> The Adult female participation rate is only 8.89 percent compared to the male worker. This has shows a gloomy scenario towards the empowerment of women in Assam. In case of employment in public and private sector establishment, total employment in the public and private sector establishment reported under "Employment Market Information Programmed" (EMIP) in 2008 was 10.8 lakh i.e. (in public sector 5.3 lakh and in private sector 5.5 lakh) which is 7.7 percent less than that of 2007, in these sectors female employment was 32.5 percent of the total employment, which is not up to the satisfactory marks on the part of women<sup>11</sup>.

In case of growth of Gross domestic product (GDP) in 11th plan period Agriculture and industry shows stagnation i.e. Assam in Agriculture (0.63 percent as against India's 3.7 percent, Industry-Assam 4.27 percent and India 7.2 percent.

In respect of health care, birth rate in Assam 22.5 percent as against 21.6 percent in India. Death Rate 7.9 percent in Assam whereas India it is 7.5 percent. If we see health scenario, Assam exhibit highest Infant mortality under 5(Five) year was 55 percent as against India's 42 percent in the year 2012. It depicts entire societal wheel to analyze the reality. (See Appendix-III)

Assam, at present indicates a slow growth of its economy. Major policy decisions like planning and monitoring of the developmental scheme are in question. Population in Assam has experienced a very high contrasting sight since the mid decades of the 20th century but at the same time process of development taking place in Assam is stagnant by which it could not keep pace with the situation prevailing in to fulfill the need of the common people of the state. PRIs developmental activities are on stands still. The process of decentralization of power through Panchayat Raj seems to be in vacuum. Assam having an agricultural economy (productive sector), shares highest contribution to its domestic sector, accounting for more than a third of Assam's income and employment 69% of work force. In regards to the growth of GDP of Assam during 10th and 11th year plan period, Assam in Agriculture shows growth rate of 0.63 percent against 3.7 percent in India, industry in Assam 4.27 percent and India (see Appendix-III) 7.25 percent which is a negative impact for overall development co-incised with employment, unemployment and women empowerment as it has direct relation with women in man and rural area of Assam12.

In the (Table-3) employment from the entire Establishment under public and private Sector having 10 or more worker under reporting system. under Employment Reporting System The employment Market Information units under (EMI), it has reveals the fact that the employment of women in organized sector of the state was 380.7 thousand accounting only 34.0 percent of the total employment. But in the Public sectors women percentage share is very low. In the public sectors out of 519.7 thousand only 81.8 thousand are employed which exhibits the sad picture.

(Fig.6)

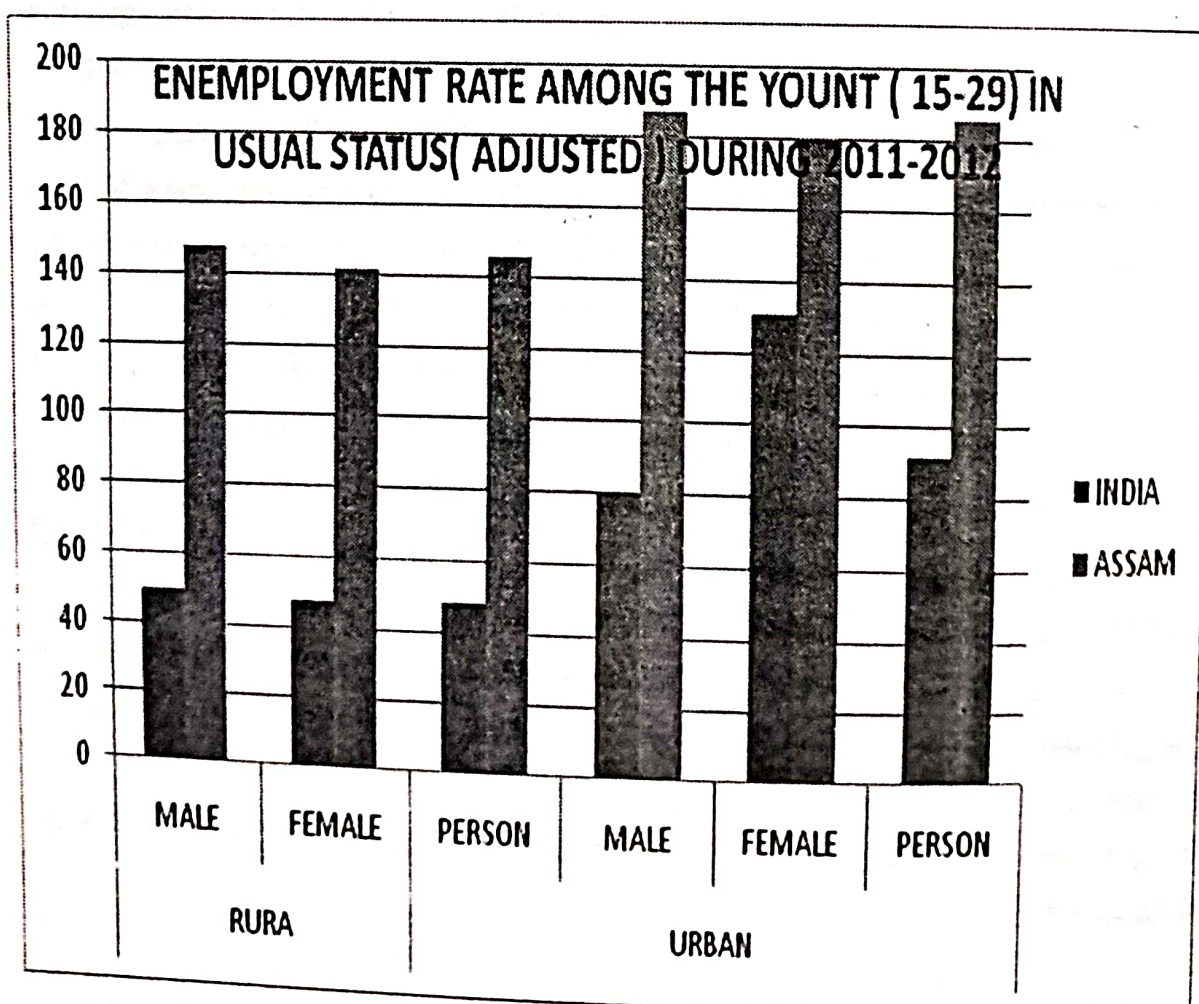




Table-2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AMONG THE YOUTH (15-29 YEARS), PER 1000) ACCOUNTING TO USUAL STATUS (ADJUSTED) DURING 2011-2012

	RURA		URBAN			
	MALE	FEMALE	PERSON	MALE	FEMALE	PERSON
ASSAM	148	142	146	187	180	186
INDIA	50	48	49	81	131	92

Source: Economic Survey, Assam 2013-14

Table -3

Year	PUBLIC			PRIVATE SECTOR			PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR			% SHARE OF ORGANISED SECTOR
	TOTAL	MAN	WOMEN	TOTAL	MAN	WOMEN	TOTAL	MAN	WOMEN	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2003	528	450.6	77.4	551.1	310	241.1	1079.2	760.7	318.5	30
2004	525.1	447.8	77.3	572	316.4	255.6	1097.2	764.3	332.9	30
2005	524.5	443	81.5	605.2	336.8	268.4	1140	790	350	30.7
2006	519.7	437.9	81.8	599.7	300.7	299	1119.4	738.7	380.7	34
2007	527	442.1	84.9	640.5	329.7	310.8	1167.5	771.8	395.7	33.9
2008	527.3	441.8	85.5	554.6	288.1	266.5	1081.9	728.3	352.7	32.5

Source: Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen training, Assam, PP.84-151, Report-2007-08 and 2009- 2010.

### CONCLUSION:

The above analysis has confirmed the fact that the state of Assam being burdened with series social problems such

---

as insurgency and crime presents a different picture of development. There is a significant variation in rural and urban population in respect of literacy rate, health care, birth rate and death rate, Infant mortality, unemployment in women work force, Non- utilization of allocated financial resources link to rural areas development. This indicates the level of transformation of Panchayat Raj Institution towards women empowerment. The truth is a PRI's and schemes that are implemented for women empowerment is not operational in true sense and decentralization of power is still a myth. The fact is that distribution and allocation of essential medical infrastructure for better health care of women in rural areas seems to be lacking in sensitization of women through Panchayat Raj Institution to address the need of women by involving various rural developmental agencies and NGOs working at grass root level. Apart from these, there has been a massive increase of fund for rural area development aiming at to improve the quality of life mainly for women but above indicator clearly depicts the sorry picture. It is clear from the above observed that status of women in political horizon also proved negligible. From the above observation one can come to conclusion that PRI's could not able to transform the provision laid down in the constitution for women empowerment and to improve the quality of women as expected.

Therefore it's the need of hour to draw a contour of development by devolution of Panchayat Raj Institution at all level to address the reality of the state. There is urgent need to secure reservation for women at all levels of political

participation by exponentially increasing the numbers of elected representative with a view to bridging the gaps between man and women, between elected and electorate to address basic requirement of women at lower level so as to fully involve them in the management of the community affairs leading to empowerment of women. There is an urgent need to create favorable political atmosphere of the state for mobilization of resources for rural development leading to improvement of rural life targeting to women empowerment. There should be provision to stop the central financial grant in case of failure to implement the act of Panchayat Raj. Extensive awareness programmes to make people understand the basic of Panchayat Raj Institution is required. An attempt also should be taken to improve the socio-economic condition of poverty prone people through literacy campaign by involving PRI's to sensitize rural masses This initiative ultimately Leads to all round development. Hence forth it will push forward transformation of Panchayat Raj Institution for women's empowerment.

## REFERENCES:

1. 5th Economic Census Report, Directorate of Economic and statistic, Economic Survey, Assam, 2009-10, pp148-151
2. "Towards Holistic Panchayati Raj", Twentieth Anniversary Report of expert committee, Vol.1, Policy issue. 24 April, 2013

3. Sarma. K. (2010), Geography of Crime, Assam, EBH, Publisher, Panbazar, Guwahati-11
4. Political Statistical Pocket book, p.18, Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Assam.
5. Bhattacharjee .S. (2014), "Rural employment in Assam", The Assam Tribune, Sunday August 31, 2014, pp-95. Directorate of Economics and Statistic, Assam, Economic Survey Assam 2013-14
6. Ibid
7. Tineshovdri Devi. M (2013), "Women Status in Assam", Journal of Business management and Social Science Research, VOL.2, NO.1
8. Amar Assam news paper, (2008), "Women crime Rape" dated 5th and 6th Sept.2008 (Staff reporter), PP-2
9. Pratidin daily dated 27th August 2014.
10. Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training, Assam, p.84-151, report on -200708 and 2009-10.
11. Directorete of Economics and statistic Assam, Economic survey, Assam 2009-2010, p.149.
12. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Assam, Central Statistical Office (MOSPI), Govt. of India, Base year-1999-2000/\*\*Base year 2004-05  
 \*\*\* Not's: Some information of same publication and same author has been added in different heading with same reference number in research paper.

## APPENDIX - I

UPPER HOUSE REPRESENTATIVE (RAJYA SABHA) LEVEL-I				LOWER HOUSE REPRESENTATIVE (LOKA SABHA) LEVEL-II					ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LEVEL-III				
YEAR OF ELECTION	TOTAL	WOMEN MEMBER	% SHARE OF WOMEN	YEAR OF ELECTION	TOTAL	Women contested	% of total number of contestant.	FEMALE	% of total number of women contestant	YEAR OF ELECTION	Total number of elected representative	FEMALE	% SHARED BY WOMEN
1952	216	15	9.2	1st 1952	485		-	-	-	1952	94	2	2.3
1960	236	24	10.2	2 <sup>nd</sup> 1957	494	45	4.45	22	42.45	1957	95	5	5.2
1972	243	18	7.4	5 <sup>th</sup> 1971	518	86	4.05	21	24.05	1972	114	8	10.31
1987 TILL DATE	245	25	10.2	6 <sup>th</sup> 1977	542	70	3.50	19	3.50	1978	126	1	0.79
2000	245	25	10.2	10 <sup>th</sup> 1991	543	326	7.10	37	7.10	1991	126	5	3.17
2012	245	24	9.8	15 <sup>th</sup> 2009	552	556	10.82	59	10.82	2001	126	10	7.94
				16th	552	631	11	61	12	2006	126	13	10.32
										2011	126	15	11.90

source: Table prepared by researcher from the information of election commission of India, [www.ec.nic.in:16.6.2011](http://www.ec.nic.in:16.6.2011),

political Statistical pocket book and Economic Survey of Assam 2013-14

- Women representative in upper house and lower house in India and legislative Assembly in Assam.
- It is to be noted that in Rwanda 56% Representative in Lower House and 38% in Rajya Sabha.
- Andorra and Cuba stands 2<sup>nd</sup> in this regards.

APPENDIX-II  
LEVEL-IV

NAME OF THE PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTION	No of Elected Representative										
	General	%	SC	%	ST.	%	WOMEN	%	MAN	%	TOTAL
GAON PANCHAYAT	20862	93.28	1254	3.8	782	3.34	8977	38.28	14476	61.72	23453
ANCHALIK PANCHAYAT	1982	92.27	80	3.73	86	4.0	791	36.83	1357	63.18	2148
ZILLA PARISHAD	362	92.82	10	2.56	18	4.62	135	34.62	255	65.38	390

Source: From internet browsing.

**APPENDIX-III**  
**THE GROWTH OF GDP OF ASSAM AND INDIA DURING**  
**10TH AND 11TH PLAN PERIOD**

Item	10 <sup>th</sup> Plan Period: (Year 2002-07)		11 <sup>th</sup> Plan Period (Year:2007-12)	
	ASSAM*	INDIA**	ASSAM*	INDIA**
Average annual growth rate of GDP	5.33	8.74	6.41	8.0
	0.63	4.50	3.86	3.7
	7.90	9.82	4.27	7.2
	7.20	9.86	8.50	9.7

SOURCE: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Assam, Central statistical office (MOSPI), Govt of India. \*Base year 1999-2000/\*\* Base Year- 2004-05

**APPENDIX-IV**

UTILIZATION OF MONEY IN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT HEAD <sup>3</sup>			
YEAR	MAONEY ALLOTTED	MONEY USED	MONEY UN USED
2001-2002	1710.00	81.79	
2002-2003	1770.00	387.83	
2003-2004	1797.00	340.66	
2004-2005	2175.08	380.82	
2005-2006	3007.09	774.56	
2006-2007	3853.84	1095.87	
2007-2008	3895.00	1095.87	
2008-2009	5040.77	1025.15	
2009-2010	6000.00	976.91	
2010-2011	7799.68	939.36	
2011-2012	9000.00	2649.59	
2012-2013	10500.00	3254.25	
Grand Total			13,092.71

Source: Economic survey of Assam 2013-14

