

Keywords And Key Phrases

MOST IMPORTANT CONCEPTS FROM NATURAL RESOURCES OF ASSAM

1. Forests & Biodiversity
2. Water Resources
3. Soil Resources
4. Mineral Resources
5. Agricultural Resources
6. Forest-based Resources
7. Fisheries & Aquatic Resources
8. Challenges in Resource Management
9. Assam State Biodiversity Board (2003)
10. Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC)
11. One-Horned Rhino Vision 2020 (Indian Rhino Vision)
12. Assam Inland Water Transport Project (AIWTP)
13. Assam Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project (APART)

INDIA'S APPROACH TOWARDS NATURAL RESOURCES EXTRACTION

14. Forest Rights Act & CAMPA Fund
15. National Solar Mission (Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission)
16. National Green Hydrogen Mission (2023)

17. Bioenergy
18. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
19. Jal Jeevan Mission
20. Critical Minerals Policy (2023)
21. ROLE OF ADMINISTRATION IN TERMS OF NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION
22. NITI Aayog formulates long-term strategies like Green Hydrogen Mission, LiFE Mission.
23. District administration supervises execution of soil conservation, afforestation, irrigation, and anti-pollution measures.
24. Central ministries (MoEFCC, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Jal Shakti, MNRE) design policies, laws, and regulatory frameworks.
25. Joint Forest Management (JFM): Community + forest department partnership.
26. Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs): Maintain People's Biodiversity Registers under the Biodiversity Act, 2002.
27. Training for farmers in organic farming, water-use efficiency, soil health management.
28. Partnerships with NGOs, academia, and industry.

29. District Magistrates: Can invoke environmental protection laws in emergencies.

35. Human & Cultural Resources (Linked to Nature)

i. Ethnic groups and tribes

DIVERSE NATURAL RESOURCES FOUND IN ASSAM

29. Mineral Resources

i. Petroleum & Natural Gas

ii. Coal

iii. Limestone & Clay

30. Water Resources

i. River System

ii. Groundwater

iii. Wetlands & Beels

31. Forest Resources

i. Types of Forests

ii. Products

32. Agricultural Resources

i. Soil

ii. Crops

33. Fisheries & Aquatic Resources

34. Wildlife & Biodiversity

TECHNOLOGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

36. ONGC & OIL use Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) and Improved Oil Recovery (IOR) techniques.

37. Seismic surveys, 3D/4D imaging being used in Upper Assam basins to locate untapped reserves.

38. Oil India Limited has introduced AI-enabled drilling operations and real-time monitoring in Assam oilfields.

39. National Seismic Programme (NSP) for unexplored sedimentary basins.

40. Hydraulic fracturing (fracking) and horizontal drilling for unconventional reserves.

41. Assam's Numaligarh Refinery biorefinery produces ethanol from bamboo (green technology).

GLOBAL BEST PRACTICES AND FRAMEWORKS FOR EXTRACTING AND CONSERVING NATURAL RESOURCES.

42. Use of progressive rehabilitation – restoring mined land while mining continues in Australia.
43. In Canada-
- a. Indigenous rights-based resource management.
 - b. Mandatory revenue-sharing with local communities
44. Establishment of Sovereign Wealth Fund (Government Pension Fund Global) to reinvest oil wealth sustainably in Norway.
45. Adoption of water-efficient extraction technologies in arid zones in Chile in Copper mining.
46. Drip irrigation & wastewater recycling (80% of wastewater reused for agriculture) in Israel.

KEY LESSONS FOR INDIA AND ASSAM

47. Revenue Reinvestment: Norway-style sovereign wealth funds from oil & coal revenues.
48. Community Participation: Canada/Kenya model for indigenous/local stakeholder involvement.

49. Technology Integration: Brazil's satellite monitoring for Assam's forests & mining surveillance.

50. Water Efficiency: Israel/Singapore models relevant for Assam's flood-drought cycles.

51. Payment for Ecosystem Services: Costa Rica's PES can inspire Assam's wetland & forest conservation.

FODDER POINTS ON IMPORTANT SUB-TOPICS

47. INDIA'S APPROACH TOWARDS NATURAL RESOURCES EXTRACTION

Keywords- CAMPA Fund, Critical Minerals Policy, Jal Jeevan Mission, Naturenomics.

Facts/Data

- i. From 2001 to 2024, India lost ~2.31 million hectares of tree cover ($\approx 7.1\%$ drop) since 2001.
- ii. Assam recorded the highest tree cover loss among Indian states: ~340,000 hectares lost between 2001-2024.
- iii. Loss of tree cover has contributed to CO₂ equivalent emissions; for instance, the 2.31 million ha loss corresponds to ~1.29 gigatonnes CO₂ emissions.

- iv. Tiger population in India has doubled over the past decade: from ~1,706 in 2010 to ~3,682 in 2022, attributed to anti-poaching, habitat protection, community involvement etc.
- v. National Critical Minerals Mission (NCMM) being planned to secure minerals needed for energy transition / green tech. Costs, auctions, exploration included.
- vi. India has been mapped to have the 5th largest reserves globally for rare earth elements (REEs)
- vii. India is ranked 176 out of 180 countries, with a score of 45.5/100 in Global Nature Conservation Index (NCI) 2024.
- 4. Assam achieved ~93.8% of afforestation targets (2019-20 to 2023-24).
- 5. Survival rate of plantations in Assam ~65-75%.
- 6. Afforestation under CAMPA (2020-21 to 2024-25): ~2,299 hectares.
- 7. Issues: under-utilisation of funds, poor plantation survival, local project failures (e.g. Doomdooma Hollong project with 95% sapling loss).

CAMPA FUND

- 1. Funds must be used only for afforestation and forest/wildlife management, not for general expenditure.
- 2. Annual Plans of Operation (APO) to be approved by State CAMPA.
- 3. Survival rate and monitoring of plantations are mandatory.

ANALYSIS- India's low-ranking signals that while resource extraction is happening, conservation (especially sustainable conservation) lags behind. Marine conservation is especially weak in India, which hurts conservation of marine minerals, marine biodiversity. Australia extracts large volumes, but better environmental regulation, rehabilitation, stricter mining laws.

EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICES BY INDIA- Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Jharkhand have used DMF (District Mineral Foundation) funds for health, education, and water security in mining areas.

CONCLUSION AND WAY AHEAD- India is attempting to balance resource security (energy transition, critical minerals, Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat) with sustainability (policies, funds, and monitoring frameworks). However, enforcement remains uneven across states, and Northeast India (esp. Assam, Meghalaya) faces challenges of illegal mining, deforestation, and weak regulatory capacity.

India has potential (rich reserves of REEs, lithium etc.), but turning potential into sustainable extraction + conservation depends on regulations, technology, governance.

SECURITY DIMENSIONS IN ASSAM

- 52. Border Security
- 53. Insurgency & Internal Security
- 54. Cybersecurity & Emerging Threats
- 55. INITIATIVES TOWARDS INTERNAL SECURITY IN ASSAM
- 56. Bodo Accord (2020):
- 57. Karbi Anglong Peace Accord (2021):
- 58. Dimas Accord (2022)
- 59. ULFA (I) Peace Talks (Ongoing)

- 60. Surrender & Rehabilitation Schemes
- 61. Strengthening Policing & Security Forces
- 62. Modernisation of Police Forces (MPF) Scheme
- 63. Smart Border Management
- 64. NIA & State Police coordination in terror financing, arms smuggling, cybercrime.
- 65. Socio-Economic & Developmental Measures
- 66. Special task forces for drug trafficking & organized crime.

FODDER POINTS ON IMPORTANT SUB-TOPICS

1. Peace Accords-

Keywords- “Insurgency to Integration” Approach, Role of Unified Command Structure, Link with Act East Policy, “From Guns to Governance”, Peace Accords as Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs).

- i. Bodo Accord (2020) – Integrated peace deal with Bodo groups.

ii. Karbi Anglong Agreement (2021) – For permanent peace with Karbi insurgent groups.

iii. Ongoing talks with ULFA (Pro-Talks Faction).

ANALYSIS- Peace accords in Assam have been instrumental in reducing insurgency and creating a framework for political dialogue and development.

CONCLUSION- Peace accords should not be seen as end-points, but as starting points for long-term reconciliation, integration, and sustainable peace in Assam and the Northeast.

2. Surrender & Rehabilitation-

Keywords- Mass Surrender Ceremonies, Weapon Deposition, From Militancy to Mainstreaming, Trust-Building Symbolism, Security Dividend.

i. Large number of insurgents laid down arms in recent years.

ii. Skill training, financial assistance, housing & livelihood support provided to former militants.

ANALYSIS- Internal security in India and Assam has undergone significant transformation, moving from a conflict-centric approach.

CONCLUSION- A people-centric security model, blending technology, trust-building, effective peace accord implementation, and capacity-building of local forces, is crucial.

3. Institutional Framework-

Keywords- SAMADHAN Doctrine, Multi-agency coordination, Rehabilitation-centric approach, Community policing.

i. Assam Police Cyber Crime Cell

ii. State Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (S4C)

iii. Cyber Forensic Lab in Assam

ANALYSIS- While India's frameworks are broad and national-security centric, Assam's are localized, insurgency- and migration-specific, but heavily dependent on central support.

CONCLUSION- India's institutional frameworks – MHA, NSC, NIA, CAPFs, cyber institutions – create a multi-layered internal security architecture, covering insurgency, terrorism, cyber threats, and border security.

FACTS/ DATA

- i.Example: "Operation Black Forest" in Chhattisgarh-Telangana border (2025) reported as a major anti-Naxal offensive with many cadres killed or captured.
- ii.The government has announced a Demographic Security Mission to address issues related to infiltration, fake documents, etc.
- iii.In 2024, India recorded ~369 million malware detections across ~8.44 million endpoints.
- iv.The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) got an allocation of ~₹2.33 lakh crore in Budget 2025-26, with large shares going to central police forces.
- v."Operation Abhyaas", a nationwide civil defence mock drill, held in May

2025 across 244 districts by NDMA & MHA to sharpen preparedness for emergencies/threats.

OVERALL ANALYSIS

1. Surrenders & peace accords reduce violence and allow reintegration, which helps in long-term stability.
2. Removing AFSPA from many areas indicates that ground security has improved enough to reconsider heavy security measures.
3. STF's increased operations and arrests show enhanced capacity of law enforcement.
4. From March 2023 to Dec 2024, the Assam STF carried out ~150 operations, arrested over 230 individuals in serious crime/illicit activity cases, and seized substantial quantities of narcotics, fake currency, etc.

EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICES IN INDIA

1. Community Policing Initiatives- 'Aparajitha' Women Safety Initiative & Pratidhwani (citizen–police interaction).
2. Janamaithri Suraksha Project (Kerala) – improves trust between police & citizens.
3. Smart fencing under BOLD-QIT project along India–Bangladesh border.
4. Reduction in insurgency incidents (over 80% decline in NE since 2014).
5. Aspirational Districts Programme: Tackling underdevelopment as root cause of unrest.

CONCLUSION AND WAY AHEAD-

Internal security in Assam and India has entered a phase of consolidation—marked by reduced insurgency but challenged by new-age threats like cybercrime, organised smuggling, and environmental vulnerabilities.

The way forward lies in a balanced approach that combines technology, development, diplomacy, and people-

centric governance to ensure lasting peace and stability.”

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ISSUES IN ASSAM

66. Floods & Erosion
67. Earthquakes
68. Landslides
69. Cyclones & Storms
70. Encroachment on Floodplains
71. Man-Made Disasters

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

72. Disaster Management Act, 2005
73. National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)
74. National Policy on Disaster Management (2009)
75. Sendai Framework (2015–2030)
76. National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) & State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

77. Assam Infrastructure Financing Authority (AIFA)

78. Mock drills & awareness programs in schools, panchayats, urban local bodies.

FLOODS IN ASSAM

Keywords- Integrated River Basin Management, Climate adaptation strategies, Sustainable embankment management, Climate-resilient agriculture promotion, Urban floods.

79. Urban floods in Assam-

80. Urban Flood Management Cell (under GMDA)- Focused on Guwahati's flood issues.

81. Integration with NDMA's National Urban Flood Mitigation guidelines.

82. Deepor Beel conservation initiatives to restore natural flood buffer capacity.

83. Construction of stormwater drains under Guwahati Smart City Mission.

FACTS/DATA ON ASSAM/INDIAN FLOODS

1. In June 2025, over 5.15 lakh people across 22 districts were affected by floods.
2. In 2025, about 12,610 hectares of crop area were inundated.
3. Relief camps operational (~133) with many displaced; crop losses continue (~12,659 hectares inundated). Rivers like Brahmaputra, Barak, Kopili above danger levels at some points.
4. Sribhumi seems to be consistently the worst-affected district.
5. Displacement & relief work have been significant, with thousands in camps and many villages underwater.

MACRO OVERVIEW OF ASSAM'S ECONOMY

Keywords- Fragmented land holdings, Vision Assam 2030, Capital deficiency, Marketing problems, Research and development (R&D), Land reform, Natural calamities.

84. Key Economic Indicators

85. Agriculture & Allied (Primary Sector)- GVA~32%

86. Industry (Secondary Sector): ~23%

87. Services (Tertiary Sector): ~45%

88. Trade & Connectivity

89. Development and Planning in Assam

90. Development Priorities in Assam

91. Agriculture & Rural Development

92. Industrial Development

93. Infrastructure & Connectivity

FACTS-

1. A GSDP (2023–24 at current prices): ~₹5.7 lakh crore (advance estimates).
2. Real GSDP Growth Rate (2023–24): ~6.8% (higher than national average of ~6.5%).
3. Per Capita Income (2023–24): ~₹1.45 lakh (lower than India's average ~₹1.85 lakh).
4. Contribution to National GDP: ~1.5%.
5. Services (Tertiary Sector): ~45%
6. Assam = India's tea capital (50%+ share).
7. 13% of crude oil and 10%+ of natural gas production of India.
8. 32% economy = agriculture, 45% = services.
9. GSDP ~₹5.7 lakh crore; growth rate ~6.8% (2023–24).
10. Per capita income ~₹1.45 lakh (below India's ~₹1.85 lakh).

FODDER POINTS ON KEY SUB-TOPICS-

ON AGRICULTURE IN ASSAM

Keywords- Organic Farming, Horticulture, Sericulture, FPOs promotion, crop diversification, strong farmer collectives, inclusive rural development and long-term economic stability.

1. Backbone of Assam's economy → employs ~53% of workforce (2021–22).
2. Contributes ~20% to State GSDP.
3. Mainly subsistence + traditional farming, but undergoing modernization.
4. Rice Bowl of NE India → 3 rice crops annually.
5. Tea: Assam produces over 50% of India's tea.
6. Sericulture & Muga Silk: Exclusive to Assam, GI-tagged.
7. Organic farming: Rising in Majuli, Karbi Anglong.

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

1. Chief Minister Samagra Gramya Unnayan Yojana (CMSGUY): Doubling farm income.
2. Assam Agribusiness & Rural Transformation Project (APART): World Bank supported.
3. Orunodoi Scheme: Cash support for nutritional security.
4. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY): Irrigation.
5. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for NE (MOVCD-NER).
6. Tinsukia and Khetri: The Epicentre of Change
7. The Israeli Tech Advantage.

ANALYSIS- Supports food security, exports (tea, silk), rural livelihood, Agricultural development problems and economic development problems go hand-in-hand in Assam.

BEST PRACTICES IN AGRICULTURE-

Assam promotes organic cultivation of ginger, turmeric, black rice, Joha rice, and horticultural crops, Horticulture Mission for NE & Himalayan States (HMNEH), Farmers' Producer Companies (FPCs) and SHGs supported under APART & NRLM.

CONCLUSION- With technological adoption, infrastructure support, crop diversification, and strong farmer collectives, Assam can transform its agriculture into a resilient, market-oriented, and climate-smart sector, ensuring inclusive rural development and long-term economic stability.

INDUSTRIES IN ASSAM

Keywords- Agro-based Industries, Industrial Infrastructure, multi-modal logistics hubs, connectivity with ASEAN, co-friendly river transport, public-private partnership (PPP).

1. Assam is the industrial hub of Northeast India.
2. Contributes ~15% to State GSDP (2022–23).

3. Dominated by oil, gas, tea, petrochemicals, handloom, and tourism.

4. Oil & Natural Gas

5. Tea Industry

6. Handloom & Sericulture

FACTS AND GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES IN ASSAM

1. Assam = first place in Asia where oil was discovered (Digboi, 1889).

2. Major oilfields: Digboi, Duliajan, Moran, Sivasagar.

3. Refineries: Digboi, Numaligarh (NRL), Guwahati, Bongaigaon.

4. Assam accounts for ~12% of India's crude oil and ~11% of natural gas production.

5. Tea Industry

6. ~18 lakh weavers engaged in Muga, Eri and Silk production in Assam.

ANALYSIS- FDI inflows in Assam and NE: Increasing, especially in oil & gas, telecom, and services, Assam Startup – The Nest: Providing incubation and entrepreneurial support, Bamboo & Cane industries: Supported under National Bamboo Mission.

BEST PRACTICES-

- Germany (Industrie 4.0): Integration of automation, IoT, and big data in industries,
- USA (Silicon Valley): Innovation-led industrial growth via startups and R&D hubs,
- Italy: Family-owned small industries (“SMEs clusters”) produce world-class textiles, ceramics, and food products.
- Kenya: Agro-industries based on coffee, tea, and floriculture → community-oriented industrial models.

CONCLUSION- By adopting global best practices and focusing on inclusive, sustainable, and disaster-resilient connectivity, Assam can transform from a landlocked periphery into a land-linked growth engine for India’s Northeast and the broader Indo-Pacific region.

TRADE AND CONNECTIVITY IN ASSAM

Keywords- Strategic role in Act East Policy and India’s Look East vision, Bharatmala Pariyojana, Border Haats (with Meghalaya & Bangladesh, planned with Bhutan), BBIN (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal) Motor Vehicle Agreement.

FACTS AND GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

1. National Waterway-2 (NW-2, Brahmaputra River): 891 km Dhubri–Sadiya stretch, India’s longest waterway.
2. Numaligarh Refinery exports petroleum to Bangladesh via waterways.
3. Tea exports: Guwahati Tea Auction Centre = one of world’s busiest, with exports to 30+ countries.
4. Air Connectivity: Guwahati airport → proposed international hub; 7 regional airports operational under UDAN.
5. Indo-Bangladesh Protocol Routes → connect Assam to Chittagong & Mongla ports.

ANALYSIS- Difficult terrain + limited connectivity raise costs compared to mainland India, Security & Border Issues, Smuggling, insurgency (declining but still relevant in some areas), and porous borders impact trade, Low Value Addition, Raw material export dominates, while processing industries remain underdeveloped.

BEST PRACTICES-

- EU – Single Digital Gateway for cross-border trade documentation.
- USA – Port automation, blockchain in supply chains to reduce transaction times.
- Germany – Industrial regions linked by autobahns, rail, and inland ports to reduce logistics cost.

CONCLUSION- With sustained investments in logistics, border trade, multimodal hubs, and agro-industries, Assam can emerge as the commercial hub of Northeast India and a vital bridge to Southeast Asia.

ASSAM GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES/SCHEMES FOR SC/ST/OBC-

Keywords- Inclusive growth, educational empowerment, social justice, Skill development, Economic upliftment, Targeted welfare, Loan–subsidy support.

For Scheduled Castes (SCs)

1. Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students – To encourage education among SC students from Class IX & X.
2. Post-Matric Scholarship for SC Students – Financial aid for higher education in colleges/universities.
3. Assam SC Development Corporation (ASCARDCL) Schemes – Soft loans for self-employment, skill development, and micro-enterprises.
4. Hostel Facilities for SC Students – Support for residential schooling and higher education.

For Scheduled Tribes (STs)

1. Pre-Matric & Post-Matric Scholarships for ST Students – Central + State funded, covering tuition fees and allowances.
2. Special Financial Assistance for ST Students in Higher Studies – For pursuing professional/technical courses.
3. Assam Tribal Development Authority Initiatives – Livelihood programs, infrastructure support, and skill training.
4. Hostel Facilities for ST Boys & Girls – Particularly in backward and hill areas.
5. Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) – Quality education for ST students (supported by MoTA, but implemented in Assam).

Other Backward Classes (OBCs) & MOBCs (Minorities and OBCs)

1. Pre-Matric & Post-Matric Scholarships for OBC Students – Direct benefit transfer of scholarships.
2. National Fellowship for OBC Students (State support) – Assistance for research and higher education.
3. Assam OBC and MOBC Development Corporation Schemes – Loan/subsidy schemes for self-employment, small businesses, and entrepreneurship.
4. Coaching & Training Programs for OBC/MOBC Students – For competitive exams and employability.

Cross-Cutting Schemes Benefiting SC/ST/OBC

- Chief Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme – For economically weaker SC/ST/OBC students.

- Skill Development & Employment Generation Programs – Under Assam Skill Development Mission.
- Financial Assistance for Self-Help Groups (SHGs) – Under *Assam State Rural Livelihood Mission (ASRLM)* with focus on SC/ST/OBC women.
- Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (State-linked in Assam) – Support for ST livelihood and entrepreneurship.

For Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

1. Deen Dayal Divyangjan Pension Scheme (DDDPS)

- Target: All persons with $\geq 40\%$ disability.
- Benefit: Monthly pension for livelihood support.
- Implementing Agency: Department of Social Welfare, Assam.

2. Chief Minister's Inclusive Education Initiative

- Focus: Providing assistive devices, learning aids, and inclusive schooling.

- Benefit: Scholarships, special educators, accessible classrooms.

3. Skill Development & Livelihood Programs

- Conducted under Assam Skill Development Mission (ASDM).
- Training in tailoring, IT, handicrafts, and small enterprises for PwDs.

4. Aids & Appliances Distribution

- Free wheelchairs, hearing aids, prosthetics to PwDs under State schemes & ADIP (Govt. of India, implemented in Assam).

5. Reservation in Jobs & Education

- 4% reservation for PwDs in Assam Government jobs and higher education (in line with RPwD Act, 2016)

Schemes for Minorities

1. Assam Minorities Development Board Initiatives

- Financial assistance for entrepreneurship, self-employment, and small businesses.

2. Skill Development & Training Programs

- Vocational training for unemployed minority youths under Assam Minority Development Department.

Major Assam Government Schemes for Women-

Keywords- Women Empowerment, Maternal & Child Health, Education & Mobility, Entrepreneurship & Self-reliance.

1. Orunodoi Scheme (2020–present)

- Implementing Dept.: Finance Department, Assam.
- Target: Economically weaker families, with priority to women beneficiaries.

- Benefit: Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of ₹1,250/month (earlier ₹830).

- Focus Areas: Food, medicine, and household expenses → financial independence for women.

2. Swahid Dayal Das Panika Swaniyojan Achoni (Women Entrepreneurship Scheme)

- Target: Rural and urban women entrepreneurs.
- Benefit: Financial assistance for self-employment ventures, especially for micro-businesses.
- Aim: Women's economic empowerment

3. Kanaklata Mahila Sabalakaran Yojana

- Implementing Dept.: Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission (ASRLM).
- Target: Women Self Help Groups (SHGs).

- Benefit: Seed capital & revolving fund for SHGs to undertake income-generating activities.
- Focus: Strengthening women's collectives.

4. Mamoni Scheme

- Target: Pregnant women from economically weaker sections.
- Benefit: ₹500 for antenatal checkups and nutrition.
- Objective: Safe motherhood & reduction of maternal mortality.

5. Majoni Scheme

- Target: Girl child born in registered institutions.
- Benefit: Fixed deposit of ₹5,000 for each girl child.
- Objective: Promote girl child welfare & discourage female foeticide.

6. Nijut Moina Scheme

Objective:

- To promote higher education among girls.
- To reduce early marriages by incentivizing continued education.
- To ensure financial support for girls' education from Class XI up to Post-Graduation.

Key Features:

- Eligibility: Girls from government schools/colleges.
- Financial Incentives:
 - Class XI–XII → ₹10,000 per year.
 - Graduation → ₹12,500 per year.
 - Post-Graduation → ₹15,000 per year.
- Coverage: Nearly 10 lakh girls to be benefitted in the initial phase.
- Long-term Vision: To delay child marriage and empower women through education and employment.
- Implementing Agency: Education Department, Assam.

For Old Age People

1. Kushal Konwar Briddha Pension Scheme
2. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
3. Atal Pension Yojana (APY)

For Farmers and laborers

1. Mukhya Mantri Krishi Sa Sajuli Yojana (MMKSSY)
2. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
3. Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs) under APART
4. Xamahar – Assam AgriFin Fund (under APART)
5. Price Support Scheme (PSS)

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF ASSAM

Political System of Assam

Constitutional Status

- Assam is a State of India (Article 1, Constitution of India).
- It has a unicameral legislature → Assam Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha).

Legislature

- Assam Legislative Assembly
- Total members: 126 MLAs (directly elected).
- Term: 5 years.
- Special seats reserved for SC/ST communities.
- Legislative powers → state list, concurrent list subjects (per 7th Schedule).

Governor of Assam

- Constitutional Head, appointed by the President of India.
- Acts on aid & advice of the Council of Ministers.

Chief Minister & Council of Ministers

- Executive head of the state.
- Responsible for policy-making and administration.

CITIZEN CHARTER IN ASSAM

1. Rooted in Good Governance initiatives and RTI Act, 2005.
2. Part of Sevottam Model of the Government of India (public service delivery & accountability).
3. Assam adopted Citizen Charters to improve transparency, efficiency, and citizen satisfaction.

Assam Right to Public Services Act, 2012 (ARTPS Act)

1. Lok Sewa Kendras
2. Assam was among the first North-Eastern states to pass a Public Services Act.

3. Over 100 services are notified under ARTPS.

OBSERVATION AND CONCLUSION+

- The Citizen Charter and ARTPS Act mark a paradigm shift in governance in Assam by empowering citizens and redefining the relationship between the administration and the people

Administrative System of Assam

1. State Executive

- Governor – Nominal head.
- Chief Minister – Real executive authority.
- Council of Ministers – Manages various portfolios (finance, home, education, etc.).

2. Bureaucracy / State Administration

- Chief Secretary of Assam → head of state bureaucracy.
- State Civil Services → Assam Civil Service (ACS), Assam Police Service (APS).

- District Administration → led by Deputy Commissioner (DC), who looks after revenue, law & order, disaster management, elections, and welfare schemes.

3.State Legislature

- Assam has a unicameral legislature (only one House).
- Comprises the Governor and the Assam Legislative Assembly
- Total strength: 126 Members (MLAs).
- Tenure: 5 years (unless dissolved earlier).
- Representation: Directly elected by the people of Assam.
- Reserved Seats: For SCs and STs as per constitutional provisions.
- Legislative Powers
- Financial Powers
- Control over Executive

Assam State Commissions

1.Assam State Human Rights Commission (ASHRC)

Keywords- Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, Reports & Recommendations.

- Established under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
- Inquires into human rights
- Advisory role only
- Can inquire into human rights violations by public servants in Assam.
- Cannot investigate cases older than 1 year.

Legal Rights & Citizen Charter in Assam

- a. Constitutional Legal Rights-Fundamental Rights (Part III, Indian Constitution)
- b. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32 & 226)

State-Specific Legal Rights (Assam)

- a. Right to Public Services Act, 2012 (ARTPS Act)
- b. Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005

2. Assam State Election Commission

Keywords- Article 243K, Assam State Election Commission Act, 1994, Model Code of Conduct (MCC), Grassroots democracy.

- Constitutional Provision → Established under Article 243K of the Constitution of India.
- State Election Commission Act → Functions as per the Assam State Election Commission Act, 1994.

Composition

- State Election Commissioner → Appointed by the Governor of Assam.
- Tenure and service conditions are also determined by the Governor (but cannot be altered to their disadvantage).

3. State Information Commission

Keywords- RTI Act, 2005, Civil Court powers, Citizen empowerment.

Legal Basis

- Constituted under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005.

Composition

- State Chief Information Commissioner (SCIC) + up to 10 State Information Commissioners (SICs).
- Appointed by the Governor of Assam on the recommendation of a committee:
 - Chief Minister (Chairperson)
 - Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly
 - A State Cabinet Minister nominated by the CM

SIXTH SCHEDULE AUTONOMOUS COUNCILS IN ASSAM

Keywords- self-governance for tribal areas, Bridge between state government & tribal communities, Preservation of culture, land, identity;

1. Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)
2. Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council (KAAC)

3. Dima Hasao Autonomous Council (DHAC)

OBSERVATION- The creation of such councils is closely tied to peace accords (e.g., 2003 Bodo Accord, 2021 Karbi Accord), aimed at resolving long-standing ethnic and insurgency issues.

They have been crucial in reducing insurgency and providing platforms for tribal self-governance, yet governance gaps persist.

• ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION-

- Promote inclusive development so that non-tribal populations in Sixth Schedule areas also feel represented.
- Encourage councils to align with state and central development programs for synergy.

BROAD PHYSICAL FEATURES OF ASSAM

Keywords- Brahmaputra Valley, Hills and Plateaus, Rivers, Floodplains and Alluvium, Valleys, Himalayan Foothills extension.

1. Physiographic Divisions-

- a. The Brahmaputra Valley
- b. Hills & Plateaus
- c. Barak Valley

2. River Systems

- a. Brahmaputra River System
- b. Barak River System
- c. Smaller Rivers

3. Climate & Soil

FODDER POINTS ON THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF ASSAM

1. Fertile alluvial plain formed by Brahmaputra and its tributaries.
2. Loamy and alluvial soils, highly suitable for rice cultivation and tea plantations.

3. Prone to annual floods due to heavy rainfall and river siltation.
4. Undulating terrain with hill ranges and valleys.
5. Dense tropical forests and biodiversity hotspots.
6. Alluvial (fertile) in Brahmaputra and Barak valleys.
7. Red and laterite soils in hill regions.
- generation and fertiliser production.
3. Raw material for cement and construction industries.
4. Assam contributes significantly to India's crude oil and natural gas production.
5. Minerals support cement, glass, ceramics, and construction industries.

Mines and Minerals of Assam

1. Oil and Natural Gas
2. Coal
3. Limestone
4. Other Minerals

FODDER POINTS ON MINES AND MINERALS OF ASSAM

1. Assam is India's oldest oil-producing state. Digboi refinery (est. 1901) is Asia's first. Oil used for domestic and industrial purposes.
2. Natural Gas extracted mainly by ONGC and OIL. Used in power

Natural Vegetation, Forests and Wildlife of Assam-

Keywords- Natural Vegetation

FODDER POINTS

1. Assam is home to 2 UNESCO World Heritage Sites:
 - Kaziranga National Park – One-horned rhinoceros.
 - Manas National Park – Tiger reserve, biodiversity hotspot.
2. Total Forest Cover: ~28,327 sq. km (35.83% of Assam's geographical area).
3. Types (recorded forests):
 - Reserved Forests – 314 notified areas.

-Protected Forests – smaller but regulated use.

-Unclassified Forests – community-managed, encroachment issues.

4. Ecological role: Maintains climate, soil fertility, biodiversity.

5. Economic role: Forest-based industries (timber, bamboo, medicinal plants).

6. Cultural role: Forests and wildlife are integral to Assamese folklore and identity.

7. Tourism: Eco-tourism and wildlife tourism generate revenue.

CONCLUSION- the way forward lies in adopting sustainable conservation practices, climate-resilient strategies, stricter law enforcement, and active community participation.

OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS-

Assam's biodiversity is not only of ecological value but also of economic and cultural significance—forests support rural livelihoods (bamboo, medicinal plants) and wildlife tourism contributes to revenue. However, development vs. conservation conflict remains a major challenge. Expanding oil exploration, mining, and infrastructure projects often overlap with ecologically sensitive zones.