

# Women's Conditions in ASSAM

Report on:  
**Survey of Women's conditions in Assam**  
with a focus on health and nutrition conditions, educational attainments,  
skills and employability and incidence of crimes against women



January, 2025



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January 2025

*A Study Conducted for*  
**Directorate of Economics and Statistics,  
Government of Assam**



**NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH**

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*Published by*

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The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Governing Body of NCAER.





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# Foreword

The necessity of empowering women and achieving gender equality through a variety of means has been steadily brought to light over the past few decades. Since only less than half of the data needed to track Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals is currently accessible, the SDGs Reports have been emphasizing the need for investment in gender statistics.

Realizing the importance of gender statistics at the state level, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES), Assam entrusted NCAER to conduct a study to Survey Women's Conditions in Assam under the Central Sector Scheme of "Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)", which has been funded by the National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

This study carried out by NCAER offers a unique data and information on a comprehensive list of indicators of women's condition under the broad dimensions of health and nutrition, educational attainments, skills and employability, and incidence of crimes against women. The survey was carried out in 31 districts of Assam.

The study suggests that only by comprehending the subtleties at the district level can one create focused interventions to meet the particular needs of women across the state. To empower women, policies should focus on the remoteness of the regions, health, education, and decent earning opportunities.

I, on behalf of the study team of NCAER, take this opportunity to thank DES Assam for giving us an opportunity to undertake this important study. I would like to commend the NCAER study team, led by Dr. Nijara Deka, for their diligence in conducting this study and producing this report within the stipulated time frame. Last, but certainly not the least, we would like to thank all our field staff who delivered the work assigned to them with full conviction and loyalty.

**New Delhi**  
January 2025

**Poonam Gupta**  
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# Acknowledgements

The study of “Survey of Women’s conditions in Assam with a focus on health and nutrition conditions, educational attainments, skills and employability, and incidence of crimes against women” is sponsored by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES), Assam, under the Central Sector Scheme of “Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS)” funded by the National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. While carrying out this study, we sincerely acknowledge the cooperation received from various officials from the DES, Assam. The most prominent of them are Smti Reena Mech, ACS, Secretary cum Director; Smti Nirupama Talukdar, Former Director; Shri Ajit Baruah, Former Director; Shri Amar Jyoti Goswami, Joint Director; Shri Diganta Thakuria, Joint Director; Shri Mukul Sarma, Senior Research Officer; Shri Pankaj Gogoi, Senior Research Officer; Shri Karmeswar Nath, Senior Research Officer; and Dr. Rajesh Mishra, Statistical Officer. We are thankful for the valuable inputs provided by the entire DES team at every stage of the study. We are also grateful to them for connecting us with the government officials at the state and district levels during the survey period.

Our heartfelt thanks to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee, Prof. Kalyan Das, and the esteemed members of the Advisory Committee, including Prof. Gautam Majumdar, Prof. Amit Choudhury, Prof. Raju Mandal, and Prof. Dibyojyoti Bhattacharjee. Their inputs and suggestions added great value at each and every stage of the study.

We would like to express our gratitude to the Director General of NCAER, Dr. Poonam Gupta, for reposing faith in the team for conducting this study and for providing full assistance/cooperation and valuable suggestions at every stage of the study period. Dr. Anil Kumar Sharma, Secretary and Operations Director at NCAER, also provided full administrative support for carrying out the study.

Our sincere gratitude goes out to our survey partner, the Scorpion, Guwahati, and their field staff, who helped us in data collection at the household level in all districts of Assam. Our thanks are also due to Go Usetech, a Uganda-based non-profit organization, for guiding us in preparing the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) in Kobotool Box.

Last but not the least, we express our heartfelt appreciation to the thousands of respondents who participated in the survey for generously giving us their valuable time and the patience and willingness with which they shared information, enabling us to complete the study in an efficient and timely manner.

We hope this study will prove to be a rich repository of data and knowledge for the state administrators in aiding them in undertaking programmatic decisions and implementation.

**Study Team**

National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER)





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# Abbreviations

CDS	Current Daily Status
CEB	Census Enumeration Block
CWS	Current Weekly Status
DE	Design Effect
EYS	Expected Years of Schooling
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGI	Gender Gap Index
GII	Gender Inequality Index
HCR	Head Count Ratio
HDR	Human Development Report
IPC	Indian Panel Code
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
KIRAN	Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement Through Nurturing
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
MYS	Mean Years of Schooling
NCAER	National Council of Applied Economic Research
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NER	North Eastern Region
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NSS	National Sample Survey



OBC	Other Backward Classes
OIL	Oil India Limited
OSC	One Stop Crisis Centre
PAS	Principal Activity Status
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PMSMA	Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritya Abhiyan
PMUY	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
PPFs	Public Provident Funds
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
RBA	Rashtriya Barh Ayog
RSE	Relative Standard Error
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGDP	State Gross Domestic Product
SRS	Simple Random Sampling
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SUMAN	Surakshit Matritya Ashwasan
UN	United Union
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UPS	Usual Principal Status
UR	Unemployment Rate
US	Usual Status
UTs	Union Territory
WCI	Women's Capability Index
WEF	World Economic Forum
WHO	World Health Organization





# Executive Summary

## Context and Background

A unique showcase of diversities in numerous forms, Assam is a 'landlocked' state, sharing its borders with Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh. With 2,276.3 kilometers (km) of interstate borders and 529 km of international borders, Assam's border areas are physically remote, offering limited connectivity and economic opportunities for its residents. The state is a mix of hills and plains, containing 31 administrative districts. The indigenous people of Assam are composed of a number of ethnic communities and tribes in the plains and the hills. Though traditionally marked by conservatism, Assamese society has been relatively free from many inhibitions, as found in other states of India. The absence of a dowry system and purdah system are some of the important features of Assamese society. Unlike other Indian states, Assamese widows are not subject to restrictions on their food, clothing, or other necessities. However, Assamese women, like women from other parts of the world, are not completely free from discrimination and exclusion.

Conceptualizing the role of women in Assamese society and how it has changed over time is dependent on having information that can begin to shed light on the diverse circumstances and experiences of the women. This study provides an unparalleled compilation of data related to women's family status, education, employment, economic well-being, unpaid work, health, and more. The objective of the study is to survey women's conditions in Assam with a focus on health and nutrition, educational attainments, skills and employability, and incidence of crimes against women.

## Sampling Methodology

The study covers all 31 districts of Assam. We adopt a two-stage stratified sampling design, with sample villages and urban Census Enumeration Blocks (CEBs) forming the first stage sample and households forming the second stage sample. Before determining the number of first-stage units, a district-wise representative sample number of households is calculated based on the scientific sampling design technique considering the latest secondary sources of NFHS, PLFS, and Census of India 2011. The final district-representative sample size is 6000 households at the state level.

At each first-stage unit, we randomly select a sample of 12 households. To survey 12 sample households from each first-stage unit, we must select a total of 500 first-stage units from all districts, thereby covering 6000 households. This is the sample number of first-stage units. The 500 sample number of first-stage units (first-stage units or villages/urban CEBs) are allocated to all the districts in proportion to the numbers of total sample households to be surveyed for each district, as calculated based on key variables.

The proportion of rural and urban populations within a district determines the number of villages and urban CEBs to survey. PPS (probability proportional to size) with replacement is used to select the first-stage units from each district. Before selecting the final sample households, listing is done in each place, taking 125-150 households. The listing sheet is used to collect information on the highest education level of the primary bread-earner of the household. All listed households are stratified into 4 groups, i.e., (a) illiterate and up to primary (up to class V); (b) secondary level (up to class X)/diploma; (c) senior secondary (up to class XII/diploma); (d) graduation



and above. The total sample size of 12 households is allocated to 4 strata in proportion to the number of households listed in the respective strata.

## Observations from the Primary Survey

Five major chapters divide the study: health, education, employment, crime, and human development.

The chapter on women's *health* highlights a life-course perspective on the physical and mental health of girls and women in Assam. Based on the self-rated health status of women, 43.52 percent of girls self-rated their overall health as excellent, and 54 percent of the girls rated their health as good. Around 22 percent of women aged 65 and above reported poor health status in Assam. The data clearly states that age is significantly associated with health status; as women age, they are less likely to rate their health highly.

The health care decisions of the ever-married women aged 18 to 49 are mostly taken by other family members of the household. Only about 9 percent of the ever-married women of age 18 to 49 take their own decisions about health care, which is higher in urban areas (11 percent) as compared to rural areas (8 percent). In urban areas, 62.64 percent of women use sanitary napkins, and in rural areas, 57.33 percent of women use sanitary napkins. The use of cloth is also prevalent among the women of Assam (23.23 percent), with 25 percent of the rural women and 18.55 percent of the urban women.

It is highly alarming that still 15 percent of women give birth at home. In West Karbi Anglong, 60 percent of the women responded that they deliver at home. Lakhimpur (51 percent), Cachar (48 percent), and Dhemaji (44 percent) of the women responded to non-institutional childbirth.

In Assam, 47 percent of women aged 65 and older feel close to their family through daily personal contact. However, it is lower in urban areas (37 percent) than in rural areas (53 percent). Yet, telephonic contact is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Further to these, the percentage of old women having no friends is 22 percent in urban areas

as compared to only 7 percent in rural areas.

The analysis related to *the education* of women includes enrollment characteristics and the employability of women in the state. In Assam, total illiteracy is 6.32 percent, with 5.21 percent male and 7.27 percent female illiteracy in Assam. Among the female labour force, 40.18 percent have secondary-level education, followed by 26.87 percent with primary education and 15 percent with higher secondary-level education. Among the graduate women, 38 percent are in labour force, while 80 percent of male graduates are in the labour force.

According to the data, among the currently enrolled women, most of them responded to regularly attending the course, except for a marginal number of non-regular attendees. Among those under 10 years of age, transportation and roads are the two major reasons for not attending school regularly. However, with the increasing age of the females, the menstrual period has become a significant hindrance to regular attendance in educational institutions. Marriage is one of the major reasons for discontinuing study in both rural and urban areas of Assam. The reasons for never enrolling are, in most cases, not getting admission, the school being too far, the cost being too high, and getting married.

The economic participation of Assamese women and its drivers are examined in the chapter on *job scenarios and employment* status of women. According to NCAER's estimation for 2023–24, LFPR in Assam is 50 percent considering its usual principal activity status (PAS). LFPR is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Female LFPR is 28 percent, as against 73 percent for males in Assam. The unemployment rate is 6.06 percent, 8.71 percent for females and 4.95 percent for males. Around 27 percent of the labour force is regularly salaried. Among the male labour force, 28 percent and 23 percent of female labour are regular-salary employees. Self-employment is higher among females than among males. And casual labour is higher among males than that of females. Men dominate the government sector in Assam, where the disparity is most pronounced. Cooperatives are a rural and female-dominated sector in Assam.



In Assam, women required to spend time on domestic duties are higher in urban areas (23.65 percent) than in rural areas (18 percent). In most cases, staying and doing domestic duties are by preference. Around 36 percent of the working women individually decide how they will spend the money they earn. The working women in Assam are confident of finding a new job in case of a job loss. In urban areas, 91 percent of the women are confident of finding a job, compared to 67 percent of rural women. However, the women, who were not confident about finding a new job, stated that non-assistance is the major reason. Apart from this, child and other care activities are also hindrances in finding a new job.

The analysis related to *crime against women* clearly indicates unawareness and lack of knowledge about crime among the women in Assam. Among all types of fear, women feel most unsafe while travelling. Around 12 percent of the women responded that they feel unsafe while travelling in an auto, tempo, taxi, bus, local train, which is higher among rural women (14 percent) than that of urban women (7 percent). Among all kinds of violence, someone or a group of people followed in an undesirable way (2 percent), and someone or a group of people tried to contact the women by mobile phone in an undesirable way is high.

About 93 percent of the women reported not experiencing any domestic violence. However, 6 percent of the women didn't wish to answer. A marginal number of women responded to experiencing domestic violence, like being slapped, pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them and being kicked or dragged. Among the women who suffer any kind of domestic violence, 68 percent of the women didn't wish to answer whether, due to domestic violence, they suffer any injuries that require medical attention. In rural areas, 69 percent of the women didn't wish to answer about their injuries, as compared to 39 percent of the urban women. In urban areas, the percentage of women having injuries that need medical attention is 15 percent, compared to only 3 percent in rural areas. About 75 percent of the women didn't wish to answer what the reason was for the domestic violence they had suffered. A significant number of 10 percent of the women said alcohol

use is a reason for domestic violence, followed by 9 percent of the women saying it is routine behaviour of their husband or other family members of the husband. In urban areas, 6 percent of the women said they expressed their voice against violence many times, compared to 3 percent of the rural women expressing their voice. A marginal number of women responded to the psychological violence.

In the chapter on *human development*, the Gender Development Index (GDI), the Gender Inequality Index (GII), and the Gender Gap Index (GGI) are constructed along with a Women's Capability Index (WCI) to separate gender status from GDP by making use of a primary field survey in Assam and incorporating qualitative issues.

In this section, 31 districts in Assam are ranked in terms of GDI, GII, and GGI. Based on GDI, Kamrup Metropolitan District ranks first in GDI at the district level in Assam. Although Kamrup Metropolitan District is better in all three indicators of GDI, wage equality among genders is quite dominant in the GDI of the district. Similarly, Majuli ranks lowest in the GDI due to its significant wage gap. The other important index of gender development is GII. Gender inequality is highest in Dima Hasoa and Chirang districts. In GII, for different districts of Assam, gender differences in LFPR are dominant. In GGI, Sonitpur district tops at 83 percent parity, and the only remaining gap to close is now 17 percent. Karimganj has the lowest rank at 69 percent parity, which is mostly because of the disparity in economic participation and opportunities.

Based on the primary field survey, the WCI is constructed to demonstrate how women empowerment is constrained by limitations in the capability space. Empowerment, here, refers broadly to the expansion of freedom of choice and action to shape one's life. For measuring WCI, four dimensions of deprivations are chosen, which are further subdivided into 11 indicators. Based on the estimation, the WCI for Assam is 0.13, with 31 percent of the women deprived (H), and the intensity of their deprivation is 41 percent. The interpretation of WCI at 0.13 for Assam is that 13 percent of the deprivations deprived women experience are a share of





the possible deprivations that would be experienced if all women were deprived in all dimensions. Golaghat district has the lowest deprivation in terms of WCI, followed by Nagaon and Kamrup Metropolitan districts. Baksa has the highest level of women's deprivation in WCI. The decomposition is done in terms of education level and principal activity status. Education has a clear opposite relationship with deprivation in WCI. The deprivation is highest for unpaid family workers at WCI 0.22. Deprivation is lowest among self-employed employers at 0.03.

## **Key Takeaways**

The study has revealed that the government has introduced lots of schemes for women related to health. Based on the primary survey analysis, it was found that there are schemes available on paper, but awareness is poor. At the policy level, some initiatives should specifically focus on the women aging in the state. It is also worth highlighting that during the field survey, most aged women revealed that their sons are the primary caregivers during old age. Only a marginal number of women responded that their daughters are the primary caregivers during old age. This also needs to be highlighted at the policy level that the caregiving for old parents is not the sole responsibility of a son. Specific policy should also be framed that daughters are equally responsible for their aging parents, whether the family is having a son or not, and this should be supported by her in-laws and the society at large.

In Assam, most women in rural areas also revealed that transportation is an important factor due to which they cannot continue their education. Apart from transportation, marriage has also been a major reason why women cannot reach higher education. About 20 percent of the women reported that attending an educational institution on menstruation days is challenging. This issue needs awareness and policy implication for the empowerment of women in Assam.

The gender disparity in the job market is evident in Assam. However, at the same time, it is also evident that most women deliberately do not want to join work. In order to improve the labour force participation rate (LFPR) in the state, some policy changes are required. Most women said there is no assistance for job search, and due to their caregiving role, they are unable to enter the job market. Also, the women attending to domestic duties want to join any part-time job if some assistance is provided to them. Here it is extremely essential to highlight for policy that direct upliftment is essential for improving the female LFPR in the state. Caregiving is mostly gendered all over the world, which is a significant hindrance in the job market for women. This should be highlighted at the policy level in terms of both caregiving for children and the elderly.

It is quite evident that in Assam, women do not wish to talk about the violence they suffer. However, it is the primary requirement of the problem to be solved. Therefore, to solve the problem of crime and violence against women, awareness programmes are to be initiated so that women understand their rights and responsibilities to make a society free from violence. The One Stop Crisis Centre (OSC) scheme/Sakhi Centers is a scheme to help women who face any crime or violence. Only 16 percent of the households said they are aware of the scheme.

A capability index, i.e., WCI, is developed using Amartya Sen's capability approach. According to the WCI, women's empowerment and capability in Assam are positively and directly impacted by their work status and educational attainment. The districts like Baksa and Charaideo have comparatively lower capability, with a higher number of women being deprived in terms of freedom and empowerment, and their intensity of deprivation is also high. In order to make women empowered, policy should focus on the remoteness of the region and education and decent earning opportunities.



# Chapter – I

## Women in Assam: Benchmarking Determinants to Achieve Development

### I.1 Introduction

Assam, being the gateway to North-East India, has an age-old past with composite culture. Despite being rich in minerals and natural resources, it is mainly an agricultural state. The indigenous people of Assam are composed of a number of ethnic communities and tribes in the plains and the hills. In tribal areas, women enjoy more freedom of movement and socialisation in comparison to those in the plains. Though traditionally marked by conservatism, Assamese society has been relatively free from many inhibitions, as found in other states of India. The absence of a dowry system and purdah system are some of the important features of Assamese society. There is no restriction imposed on the life of a widow with regard to their food, clothes, etc., unlike what is seen in other states of India. However, along with women from other parts of the world, Assamese women are also not completely free from discrimination and exclusion.

Women's empowerment is a precondition to achieving the targets of several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), like poverty eradication, equality, good health and well-being for all, decent work, and economic growth, among others. Despite making up half of the total population on the globe, the voices, experiences, and contributions of women are often overlooked or undervalued. In the Indian context, the goal of achieving equality among all its citizens is also emphasised in the Constitution of India's powerful mandate for equality of women in its Preamble, as well as in the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy. Despite that, discrimination against women in India remains a deep-seated issue.

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022 reveals the fact that the world is not on track to achieve gender equality by 2030. Goal 5 of the SDGs, '*Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*,' acknowledges the interconnection between women's empowerment and a better future for all. Globally, women have fewer opportunities for economic participation than men, less access to basic and higher education, greater health and safety risks, and less political representation. Guaranteeing the rights of women and giving them opportunities to reach their full potential is critical not only for achieving gender equality but also for meeting a wide range of development goals. Empowered women and girls contribute to the health and productivity of their families, communities, and countries, creating a ripple effect that benefits everyone. Despite global commitment and action to accelerate progress through the promotion of laws, policies, budgets, and institutions that advance gender equality, the SDG report 2022 highlighted the urgency of investment in gender statistics, as only less than half of the data required to monitor Goal 5 is available.

Conceptualizing the role of women in Assamese society and how it has changed over time is dependent on having information that can begin to shed light on the diverse circumstances and experiences of the women. This study provides an unparalleled compilation of data related to women's family status, education, employment, economic well-being, unpaid work, health, and more. The report helps readers better understand the experiences of women compared to those of men in Assam. Acknowledging that women are not a homogenous entity and that different experiences vary not only between genders but also within them, this report provides an extensive statistical depiction of Assamese women, including



senior women, women in visible minorities, and women with limited participation and activity.

## **I.2 Objectives of the Study**

The objective of the study is to survey women's conditions in Assam with a focus on health and nutrition, educational attainments, skills and employability, and incidence of crimes against women.

The detailed scope of work are as follows:

- Conceptualization of women's conditions in Assam.
- Identification of a comprehensive list of indicators of women's condition under the broad dimensions of health and nutrition conditions, educational attainments, skills and employability, and incidence of crimes against women. Here, the indicators are nationally and internationally comparable with accepted norms.
- Primary field survey to collect data on the list of indicators identified for women's conditions in Assam.
- Both the conceptualization of women's conditions in Assam and the identification of indicators for different dimensions specifically consider internationally comparable indices, like the gender inequality and development index of the UNDP.
- Unique state-specific indicators of women's conditions, like women's working conditions, child marriage, etc., are considered in the conceptualization and data collection.
- Intra-Assam district-wise perspectives and comparisons are analyzed for women's conditions and are compared with national and international matrices.

## **I.3 State Profile**

A unique showcase of diversities in numerous forms, Assam is a 'landlocked' state, sharing its borders with Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Bhutan,

and Bangladesh. Having 2,276.3 kilometers (km) of interstate and 529 km of international borders marks the physical remoteness of the border areas, with limited connectivity and economic opportunities for the people living in these areas. The state is a mix of hills and plains, containing 31 administrative districts. The three hill districts of Karbi-Anglong, West Karbi-Anglong, and Dima Hasao comprise 20 percent of the total geographical area and 4 percent of the total population of the state. The plains of the remaining 28 districts are divided into two valleys: the Brahmaputra and the Barak Valley. The Brahmaputra Valley is further divided into two banks—southern and northern—and, with respect to the course of the river Brahmaputra, the valley is divided as 'upper' and 'lower' Assam. The Brahmaputra valley covers two-thirds of the state's land area and is home to the state's largest cities, including Guwahati, Tezpur, and Dibrugarh. The Barak Valley is located in the southern part of the state and is known for its tea plantations and natural beauty.

## **Demography of Assam**

The state has a population of 3.12 crore (as per the 2011 Census). The population density of the state is 397.83 per sq. km, which is higher than the national average of 382 per sq. km. The total work participation rate in the state is 38.36 percent, which is lower than the national average of 39.8 percent. Of the total population, women comprise 49 percent (Census, 2011). The sex ratio is 958 females per 1000 males. The state has a high literacy rate of 72.19 percent, with 77.85 percent male and 66.2 percent female literacy rates. Having a diverse population with many different ethnic groups and languages, the majority of the population is of Assamese origin, but there is also a significant population of Bengalis, Bodos, Karbis, and other ethnic groups.

## **Economy**

The economy of Assam is primarily dependent on agriculture, with rice being the main crop. Other crops grown in the state include tea, jute, mustard, and pulses. Agriculture makes the highest contribution to its domestic sectors, accounting for more than





a third of Assam's income and employing about 69 percent of the workforce. Assam has the single largest tea-growing area in the world, constituting around one-seventh of the global tea production. The state accounts for over 50 percent of the country's overall tea production. Assam is also home to several industries, including oil and gas, tea processing, and plywood manufacturing. The state has significant natural resources, including oil, coal, limestone, and natural gas. It is also the third largest producer of crude oil in India after Rajasthan and Gujarat. Other minor minerals include magnetic quartzite, kaolin, sillimanites, iron ore, clay, feldspar, etc. Oil India Limited (OIL) is the second-largest Indian public-sector hydrocarbon exploration and production company, with its operational headquarters in Duliajan, Assam, India, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Tourism is also an important contributor to the state's economy, with many visitors attracted to the state's natural beauty, wildlife, and cultural heritage. Assam has wildlife sanctuaries, the most prominent of which are two UNESCO World Heritage Sites: the Kaziranga National Park and the Manas Wildlife Sanctuary. There are five other national parks in Assam, namely Dibru Saikhowa National Park, Nameri National Park, Orang National Park, Dehing Patkai National Park, and Raimona National Park.

### **Climate**

The climate of Assam is typically "Tropical Monsoon Rainforest Climate", with high levels of humidity and heavy rainfall. People here enjoy a moderate climate all throughout the year, with warm summers and mild winters. Spring (March–April) and autumn (September–October) are usually pleasant with moderate rainfall and temperatures.

### **Natural Resources**

Assam is rich in natural resources. The natural resources of Assam may be classified under the following headings: mineral, forest, water, and agricultural resources. The state is one of the richest biodiversity zones in the world and consists of tropical rainforests, deciduous forests, riverine grasslands, bamboo orchards, and numerous wetland ecosystems.

Assam is famous for its abundant forest resources. A large part of Assam is covered by hills and forests. These hills and forests contain valuable trees in large numbers. The *Dipterocarpus macrocarpus*, locally known as the Hollong tree, is recognised as the State Tree of Assam. Assam is remarkably rich in orchid species, and the foxtail orchid (*Rhynchostylis retusa*), also known as the *Kopou Phul*, is the state flower of Assam. The recently established Kaziranga National Orchid and Biodiversity Park boasts more than 500 of the estimated 1,314 orchid species found in India. Assam, with its vast area of hills and forests, is home to a variety of medicinal herbs and plants. About 300 types of medicinal herbs and plants are found in abundance in the state, with the Brahmaputra Valley alone having 150 varieties of herbs and plants of commercial value. Assam has wildlife sanctuaries, the most prominent of which are two UNESCO World Heritage sites—the Kaziranga National Park and the Manas Wildlife Sanctuary. Kaziranga is home to the fast-disappearing Indian one-horned rhinoceros, which has also been recognized as the State Animal of Assam. The state bird of Assam is the white-winged wood duck. Assam has abundant mineral resources; coal, petroleum, limestone, and natural gas are the principal mineral resources. It is also the largest producer of crude oil in India. Other minor minerals include magnetic quartzite, kaolin, sillimanites, iron ore, clay, feldspar, etc.

### **Culture**

Assam is the meeting ground of diverse cultures. The people of the enchanting state of Assam are an intermixture of various racial stocks, such as Mongoloid, Indo-Burmese, Indo-Iranian, and Aryan. The Assamese culture is a rich and exotic tapestry of all these races that evolved through a long assimilation process. Diverse tribes like Bodo, Kachari, Karbi, Miri, Mishimi, Rabha, etc., coexist in Assam; most tribes have their own languages, though Assamese is the principal language of the state. A majority of the Assamese are Vaishnavas (a sect of Hinduism). The Vaishnavas do not believe in idol worship and perform 'Naamkirtana', where the glory of Lord Vishnu is recited. Other religions, such as Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, etc., are



also practiced in Assam. The state festival of Assam is the Bihu, which is celebrated in three parts during a year with great pomp and grandeur by all Assamese, irrespective of caste, creed, or religion.

## Challenges

Due to the landlock and the uneven terrain, the state in general faces some distinctive challenges. The transport bottlenecks and the challenging topography of the entire North Eastern Region (NER), including Assam, separated this space from easy access, even to the adjoining areas. Seasonal floods due to the mighty three-thousand-mile-long river Brahmaputra, which moves along the length and breadth of this space, not only restrains the movement of the people largely but also limits the scope for navigation immensely.

Ethnic tensions, with several different ethnic groups fighting for power and resources, have also been a challenge for the state. Environmental issues are another concern, with deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution affecting the state's natural resources. Apart from this, unemployment, poverty, illegal immigration, and related violence are major problems in the state. Another major challenge is the crime against women in various parts of the state. According to the latest National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Assam tops in the crime rate against women for the fifth consecutive year among all the states in India in 2021. However, there is a fall in the crime rate against women in 2022, and the state has reached the rank of 9th among all states and union territories in India.

## I.4 Methodology

### I.4.1 Sampling Methodology

#### Sample Size Calculation

Based on our study objectives, various existing literature, national and international indices, and various national-level data sources have been reviewed. To calculate the minimum sample size needed for

any particular study, several factors are considered, including the acceptable relative standard error of the key estimate, the design effect, and the proportion of the population possessing the characteristic of interest. For this study, various related variables have been considered from the latest surveys, including the National Sample Survey (NSS), the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), etc. Some of the key indicators (only for sample size calculation) considered are the district-level literacy rate of the women, the percentage of women aged 15–49 who are anaemic, the percentage of women having ownership of assets, and the percentage of women having a bank account for their personal use. The district-wise required sample size is calculated for all the respective key indicators. However, the highest of these sample sizes for each district is considered for calculating the final sample size for the state. Finally, the required sample size of 6950 women at the state level has been arrived. The following formula has been used to estimate the required sample size at the district level for the key indicators:

$$n = \frac{Dq}{pr^2}$$

Where,

$n$  is the required sample size, expressed as number of women, for the key indicator;  $D$  is the design effect (DE)<sup>1</sup>, assumed to be 1.5;

$p$  is the proportion of the total population possessing the characteristic of interest (i.e. the proportion of the subpopulation group);

$q$  is  $(1-p)$ ; and

$r$  is acceptable relative standard error (RSE) of the estimate ( $p$ ).

Based on the above formula, the calculated sample size at the state level is 6950 women. After that, average district-level female household members aged 15–49 from National Family Health Survey (NFHS) -5 (2019–21) unit level data are used to calculate the required number of sample households

<sup>1</sup>DE is an adjustment made to find a survey sample size due to adoption of a multi-stage sampling method (e.g. cluster sampling, or stratified multi-stage sampling) resulting in larger sample sizes than one would expect with uni-stage simple random sampling (SRS).



to be surveyed to cover the sample number of women. The required number of district representative sample households is 5615. However, in some districts, the calculated representative sample household number is very low. Therefore, in those districts where the representative sample household number is found to be less than 150, a minimum is assumed to be 150 in order to better represent the district. After assuming a minimum of 150 sample households for each district, the final district representative number of sample households at the state level works out to be about 6,000. The details of the sample size calculation are given in Appendix 1.1.

### **Sample Selection and Design**

A two-stage stratified sample design is adopted for the survey to generate representative samples. All 31 districts of Assam are covered for the survey. Sample villages/urban Census Enumeration Block (CEB) and households form the first and second stage sampling units, respectively, for the selection of the rural/urban sample. After calculating the required number of district representative sample households, i.e., 6000, a sample number of 12 households are randomly selected from each first stage unit (village/CEB). Considering 12 households from each first stage unit, 500 first stage units are required to cover a total of 6,000 households.

The total number of first stage units (villages and CEBs taken together) for any district is calculated by dividing the total number of required sample households for the district by 12, with due rounding off. After that, the required number of sample villages and sample urban CEBs to be surveyed in a district is calculated on the basis of the proportion of rural

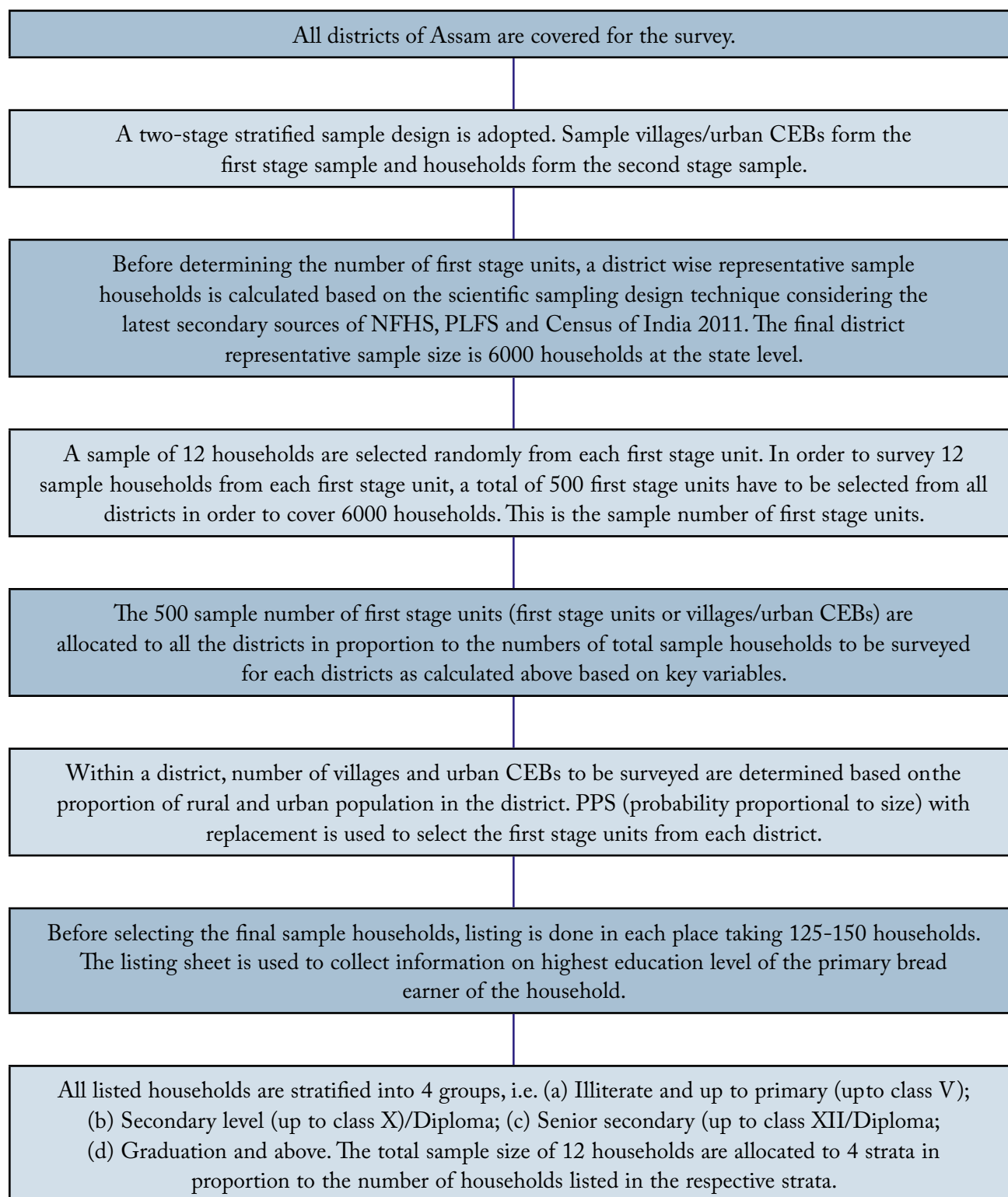
and urban population in the respective district, with a minimum of at least three first stage units in the rural and urban sectors. From each district, the required numbers of first stage units are selected using PPS (probability proportional to size) with replacement method by using population of the village/CEB as per Census 2011 as the size measure. In the second stage, 12 sample households are selected randomly from each first stage unit. Before selecting the final sample households, listing is done in each first stage unit, taking 125–150 households with at least one-woman family member of age 18 or older. The listing sheet is designed to collect data in rural and urban areas for drawing a representative sample for data collection in the women questionnaire. Final samples are drawn from all the listed households in the listing exercise after due stratification of the listed households.

The listing includes information on the education level of the primary breadwinner in the household. All listed households are stratified into 4 strata based on predefined education level of the primary bread earner in the households: (a) illiterate and up to primary (up to class V); (b) secondary level (up to class X)/diploma; (c) senior secondary (up to class XII/diploma); (d) graduation and above. Altogether, 12 households are selected from a village or urban CEBs. The total sample size of 12 households are allocated to 4 strata in proportion to the number of households listed in the respective strata with a minimum allocation of 2 households to each stratum. If we find any stratum to be empty or not have the required number of households, the shortfall is compensated from the other stratum / strata with pre-specified priority rule, such that 12 households are selected from the first stage unit.





**Chart 1: Broad Sampling Strategy**



### 1.4.2 Survey Multiplier Generation

The multiplier is used to estimate the aggregate/proportion for each indicator, both in rural and urban areas. The procedure and method of calculating the

multiplier are given below. It may be mentioned that before the selection of households from any sample village/CEB, all the households listed were arranged into four strata based on the highest education level



of the primary bread earner, as mentioned in Section 1.4.1. Also, only households containing at least one woman of age 18 or older are considered for listing. At the time of data collection, for operational convenience, entire CEB/village could not be considered for listing households. The fieldwork/listing exercise was carried out in only a maximum of around 120 households. A due adjustment is made for arriving at the CEB/village level estimate utilizing the information on the approximate number of households in the entire CEB/village, as ascertained from the knowledgeable persons of the respective sample places. The district-level estimates of aggregates separately for rural and urban sector have been derived using the following formula:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{P}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{y_i}{P_i}$$

Where,

Y= Study variable

n= No. of sample villages or CEBs in a district

$P_i$ = Population (Census 2011) of  $i^{th}$  village or CEB

P= Total Population of the district (Rural or Urban as the case may be)

$$y_i = \frac{R_i}{r_i} \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{H_{ij}}{h_{ij}} \sum_{K=1}^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk}$$

$H_{ij}$ = No of households listed in  $j^{th}$  stratum of  $i^{th}$  village

$j$ = Second Stage stratum, i.e. household level ( $j=1,2,3,4$ )

$h_{ij}$ = No of households surveyed in  $j^{th}$  stratum of the  $i^{th}$  village

K= Sample Household

$R_i$ = Present total number of eligible households in the village (equals approximate numbers of households in the entire village /CEB multiplied by the ratio of numbers of eligible household listed and the total numbers of households listed).

$r_i$ =No of eligible (having at least one women of 18 years or more) households listed in the village

Finally,

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{P}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{P_i} \frac{R_i}{r_i} \sum_{j=1}^4 \frac{H_{ij}}{h_{ij}} \sum_{K=1}^{h_{ij}} y_{ijk}$$

Thus, Population Multiplier is given by

$$M_{ij} = \frac{P}{n} \frac{1}{P_i} \frac{R_i}{r_i} \frac{H_{ij}}{h_{ij}}$$

R= Ratios (of the form Y/X) are estimated at the district/state level at the last stage

$$\text{as } \hat{R} = \hat{Y} / \hat{X}$$

### 1.4.3 Data Collection Tools

For the present study, Kobo Toolbox has been used for the household survey. Kobo is an international nonprofit organization that hosts and maintains the Kobo Toolbox. It is registered in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the United States. Kobo Toolbox is a data collection, management, and visualization platform used globally for research and social good. Kobo Toolbox was founded in 2005 by Phuong Pham and Patrick Vinck, faculty at the Harvard T. H. Chan School of Public Health. In 2010, UNDP became the first major international organization to adopt the Kobo Toolbox. UNDP used Kobo Toolbox to systematically collect all data related to disarming and reintegrating members of former armed groups in the Central African Republic. Presently, more than 14,000 non-governmental and international organizations use Kobo tools to create data-driven social impact across the world.

### 1.4.4 Structure of the Report

This report is organized into eight chapters. The first chapter is the introduction of the study, with the background, objectives, brief conceptualization of women's conditions, and methodology. This chapter also provides a brief state profile of Assam. Chapter 2 deals with the female population in Assam. This gives an analysis of selected socio-demographic and economic characteristics of the female population in Assam and its districts. Chapter 3 presents the health and nutritional conditions of women. This is based on different existing secondary data sources, and a detailed analysis is done based on the primary field survey. Chapter 4 presents the education and skills



of the women in Assam with a detailed analysis of primary field survey data for all the districts. Chapter 5 is about women and the economy. This will provide information on the state of the job and employability of Assamese women. Chapter 6 presents a brief overview of the crimes against women in Assam. Chapter 7 describes the human development

characteristics of women in Assam and presents several topics related to their well-being. Some of the major topics to be covered in the chapter are different indices of UNDP and a capability index based on the primary field survey. The last chapter includes a summary of the findings and a policy suggestion.





## Chapter – II

# Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the State Population

### II.1 Introduction

Assam is a unique showcase of diversities. As a 'landlocked' state, it is enormously diverse in terms of its geographical and socio-economic features. In this chapter, we analyze the population characteristics, socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the state.

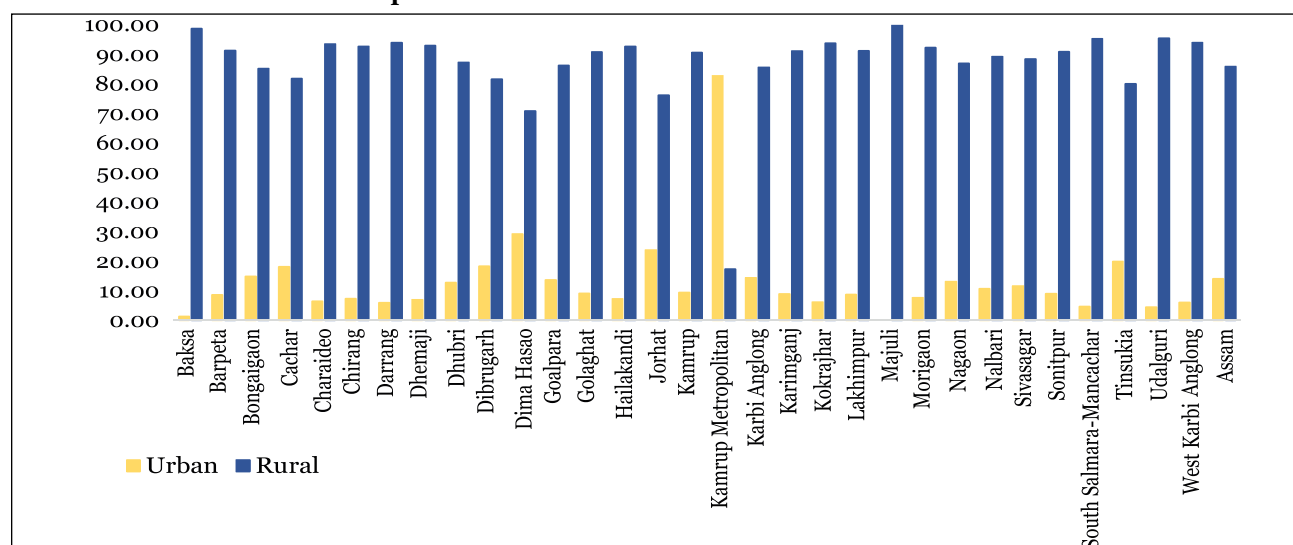
### II.2 Population

The geographical area of Assam is 78,438 sq. km., of which 98.4 percent is rural. Assam is a state of heterogeneous population with socio-cultural and ethnic diversity. According to the Census of India, 2011, the population of Assam was 312.05 lakh, of which 159.39 lakh were male and 152.66 lakh were female. The projected population (released by the Census of India) of Assam in 2022 is found to be 354.90 lakh, of which 180.06 lakh are male and 174.29 lakh are female. The decadal growth rate for the state population during 2001–2011 was 17.07 percent, which is below the all-India average of

17.68 percent. The decadal growth rate of the female population has been recorded as 18.14 percent against the male population growth at 15.81 percent. Out of all districts in 2011, the highest growth of population has been observed in Dhubri district. Dhubri's decadal growth rate was found to be 24.4 percent, closely followed by Morigaon and Goalpara. Whereas, the lowest rate of population growth was seen in Kokrajhar in lower Assam with only 5.19 percent growth. The density of population in Assam has increased from 340 persons per sq. km. in 2001 to 398 persons in the 2011 census. Thus, on average, 58 more people inhabit every square kilometer in the state. At the all-India level, the population density is 368 persons per sq. km., thus showing a significant increase in the state of Assam.

As per Census 2011, out of the total population of the state, 86 percent live in rural areas and only 14 percent resides in urban areas. The percentage of rural population is higher than all India average of 69 percent.<sup>2</sup>

**Chart 2.1 Population Distribution in Rural and Urban in Assam 2011**

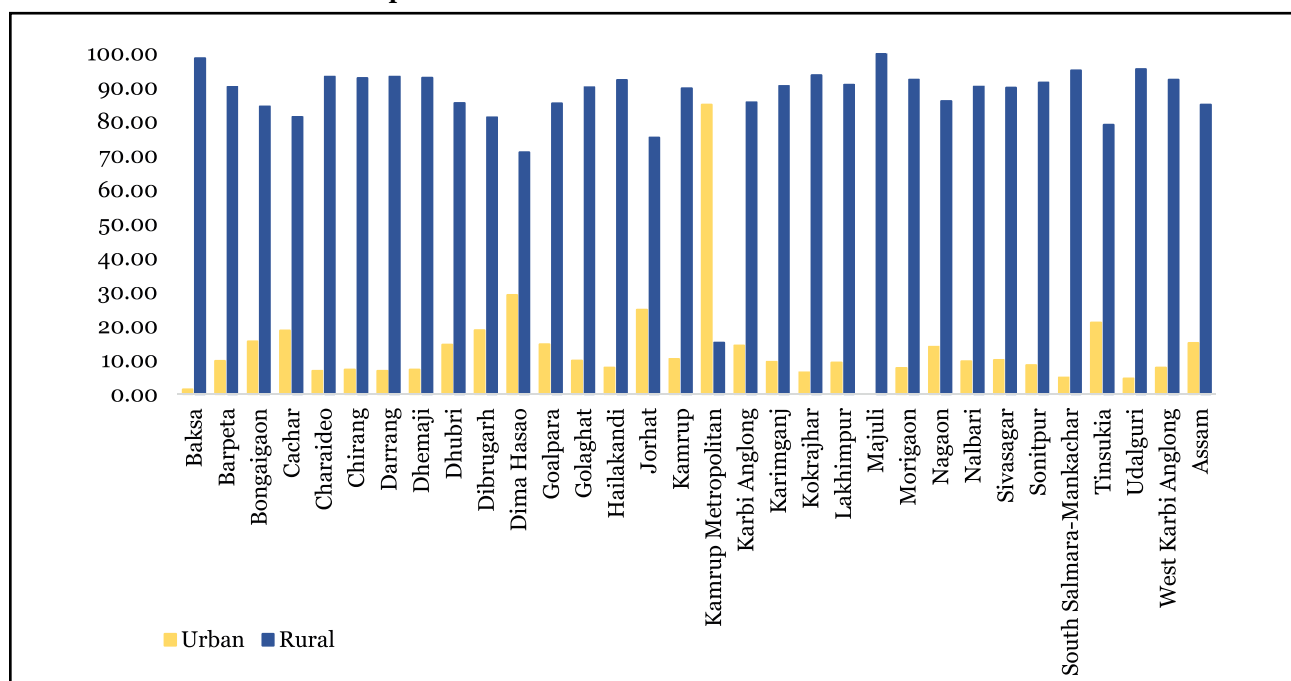


Source: Census of India, 2011.

<sup>2</sup><https://des.assam.gov.in/information-services/economic-survey-assam>



Chart 2.2 Population Distribution in Rural and Urban in Assam 2023



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

The majority of the population in different districts of Assam live in rural area. In many of the districts like Charaideo, Chirang, Darrang, Hailakandi, Kokrajhar, Morigaon, etc., more than 90 percent of the population resides in rural area. In Majuli, 100 percent, and in Baksa district, 99 percent of the population are living in a rural area. The only exception in the state is the district of Kamrup Metropolitan, where 85 percent of the population are residing in urban area.

### II.3 Socio-Economic Conditions

Socio-economic factors are important tools for human development measurement. It is a measure of the economic and social position of an individual, a family, or a group of people based on education, income, health, and employment. According to Dutton and Levine (1989), socio-economic status is 'a composite measure that incorporates economic status, measured by income that in turn can be estimated by expenditure; social status measured by

education; and work status measured by occupation.' The lifestyle of an individual typically depends on their economic status.

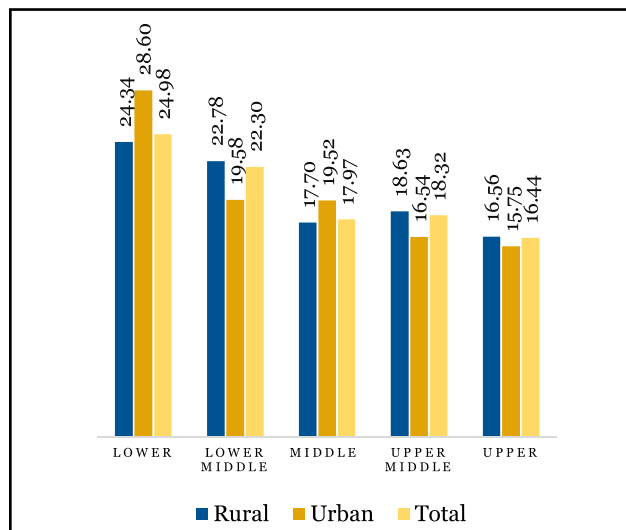
In rural Assam, 'agriculture' is the principal activity; however, in urban areas, no such principal activity can be determined. The highest concentration can be noted in public administration, while other areas, education and commercial services, trade, hotels, restaurants, and transport, are also found to be equally significant.

Women are found to be highly concentrated in agriculture and also found to be working as traders, running hotels, or running restaurants in rural areas. Whereas, in urban areas they are more concentrated in public administration, education, and commercial services.

For rural areas the most dominant livelihood strategy is self-employment, and more than half the number of households are self-employed in agriculture.



**Chart 2.3: Household Expenditure Quintile Groups in Assam (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

The estimated monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) helps to understand the economic circumstances of the households from which these women belong. According to MPCE, households are divided into five quintile groups with the lowest expenditure quintile group represents the poorest group in terms of expenditure, and the highest or upper quintile group represents the richest class of the state.

**Table 2.1 Average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure in Each Quintile Group (in Rs.)**

Quintiles	Rural	Urban	Total
Lower	961.85	1236.58	1009.05
Lower Middle	1668.04	1791.44	1684.30
Middle	1900.25	2738.05	2036.79
Upper Middle	2408.33	3678.64	2580.46
Upper	3560.77	4749.53	3731.73
Total	1988.54	2595.73	2079.64

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

As in Chart 2.3, economic inequality is higher in urban area than that in the rural area, which is also visible in Table 2.1. Around 24 percent of the population belong to the poorest quintile group in rural area and around 16.56 percent of the population belong to the richest quintile group in rural area. However, in urban area 29 percent of the population belong to the poorest expenditure quintile group,

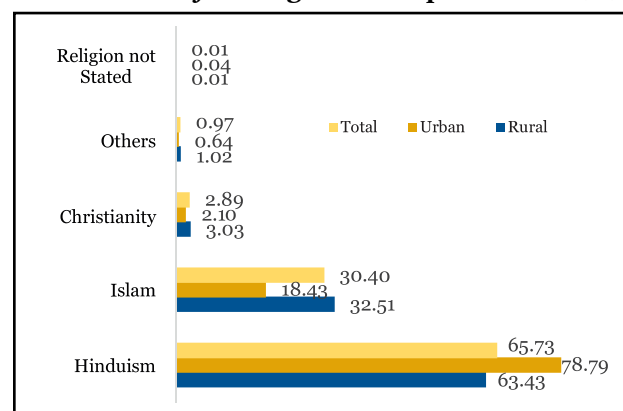
and 16 percent belong to the richest quintile group. Upper middle class and lower middle class are both lower in urban area than in the rural area.

Table 2.1 highlights average monthly per capita expenditure of each quintile group in rural and urban area of the state. The upper quintile group's average monthly per capita expenditure in Assam is Rs. 3731.73, and the lower quintile group is Rs. 1009.05. Whereas in urban area it is Rs. 4749.53 for the upper quintile group and Rs. 1236.58 for the lower quintile group, and in rural area it is Rs. 3560.77 for the upper class and Rs. 961.85 for the lower quintile group. However, it has to be mentioned here that the value does not include the long-term non-durable expenditure of the households, as the households were asked to state only monthly lumpsum food and non-food expenditure of the household based on the last 30 days recall period.

### II.3.1 Religious and Social Groups in Assam

Almost all major religions of the world are practiced in Assam. It represents the religious diversity to the fullest. Besides the major religions, there are some tribes that follow animism, and worship nature in its various manifestations. Hindus constitute the majority population and practice various disciplines of Hinduism. The second most followed religion in the state is Islam, with Muslims constituting the second largest majority in the state. Then there are scattered populations of Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains in different parts of the state.

**Chart 2.4 Major Religious Groups in Assam (%)**

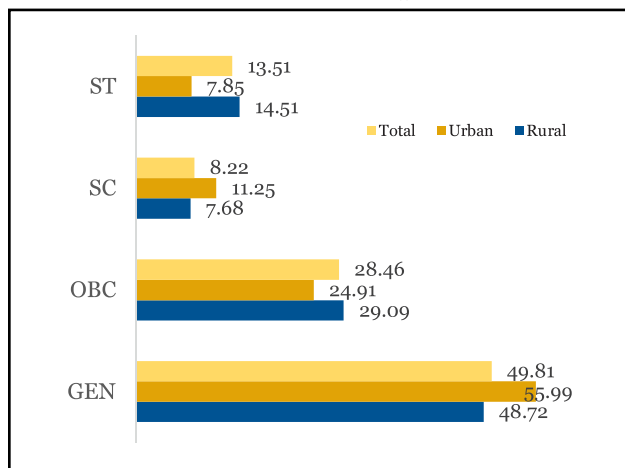


Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



The Hindus are majorly concentrated in districts like Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Sivasagar, etc. While the Muslim population is majorly concentrated in districts like Cachar, Nalbari, Kamrup, Kokrajhar, and Chirang.

**Chart 2.5 Major Social Groups in Assam (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

The people of Assam can be broadly divided into tribal and non-tribal categories. The non-tribal category is classified into 3 major groups, like General Caste, Scheduled Caste (SC), and the Other Backward Classes (OBC).

In Assam, two types of SCs are found: one is original inhabitants of Assam, while the other is non-Assamese SCs who have migrated to Assam in the 19<sup>th</sup> century from Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, or Odisha. The original inhabitants are agriculturists,

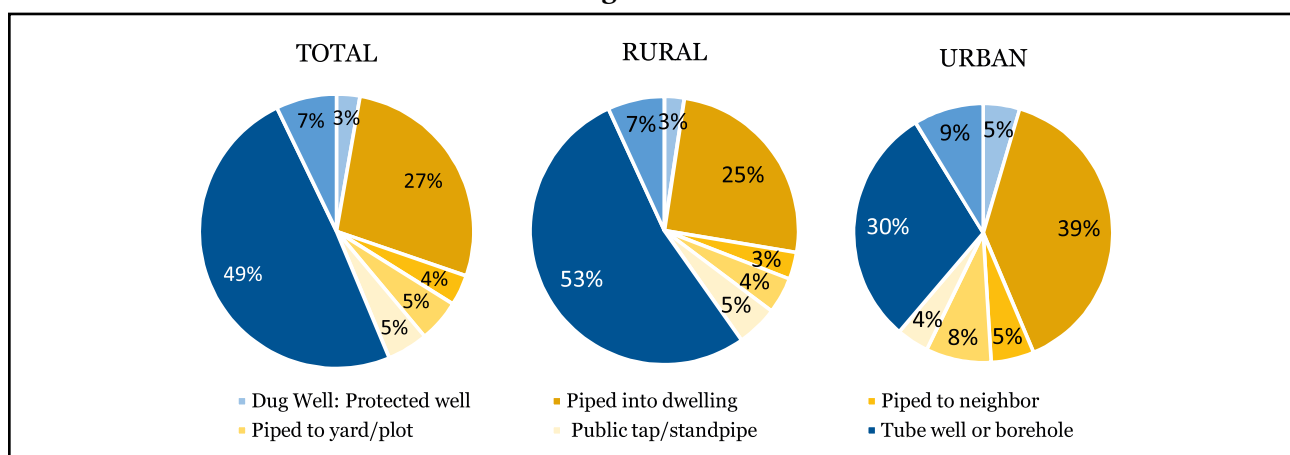
while the ones who migrated are non-agriculturists, as they do not have land. The major distinguishing characteristic between the two is the language. The non-agriculturists often work as labourers or take up activities in the industry and service sectors.

In Assam there are many tribes, and each shows a high degree of diversity in their socio-cultural traits and stage of evolution. One thing that is common to all is their tendency to cluster and concentrate in a few enclaves in the hilly and forested parts of the state. They are spread throughout the state, but in certain districts like Dima Hasao, Karbi Anglong, Dhemaji, Baksa, Chirang, Udalguri, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, and Goalpara, tribal predominance is significantly high. The problems faced by tribes in Assam are multifaceted. Though the tribes of Assam are better off than their counterparts in other Indian states, however, the benefits are restricted to a few people only. Although the literacy rate is high, in reality, the number of technical experts, industrialists, businessmen, and professionally qualified persons is very low. Witch hunting and unequal status for women are also some of the problems faced by tribes. They also do not have access to basic facilities, such as safe drinking water, toilets, and electricity.

## II.4 Basic Infrastructure Facilities

To understand the accessibility of the Assamese population to basic life requirements, like access to piped drinking water, access to latrines, etc., questions were asked in the survey.

**Chart 2.6 Drinking Water Facilities in Assam**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





It can be seen that in the urban areas, the majority of the households have piped water lines in their households, providing them with the portable water. However, in the rural areas the majority of households are getting their portable water from tube wells or boreholes that are the most traditional sources of drinking water. Even in the urban areas 30 percent of the households reported using water from the tube well or borehole for drinking purposes. In districts like Bongaigaon, Tinsukia, Darrang, etc., up to 95 percent of the households in rural areas are getting their water from tube wells. In both urban and rural areas, the other major sources of portable water had been bottled water, carts with small tanks, tanker trucks, or community RO plants.

Since the Indian government has been giving a major push to the Swachh Bharat Mission, the objective of which is to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management in India. To understand how well it has been implemented and adopted by the Assamese population few questions were asked like what type of bathroom facility do they use and where it is located; what kind of latrine do they use; whether they share it with other households or not, etc.

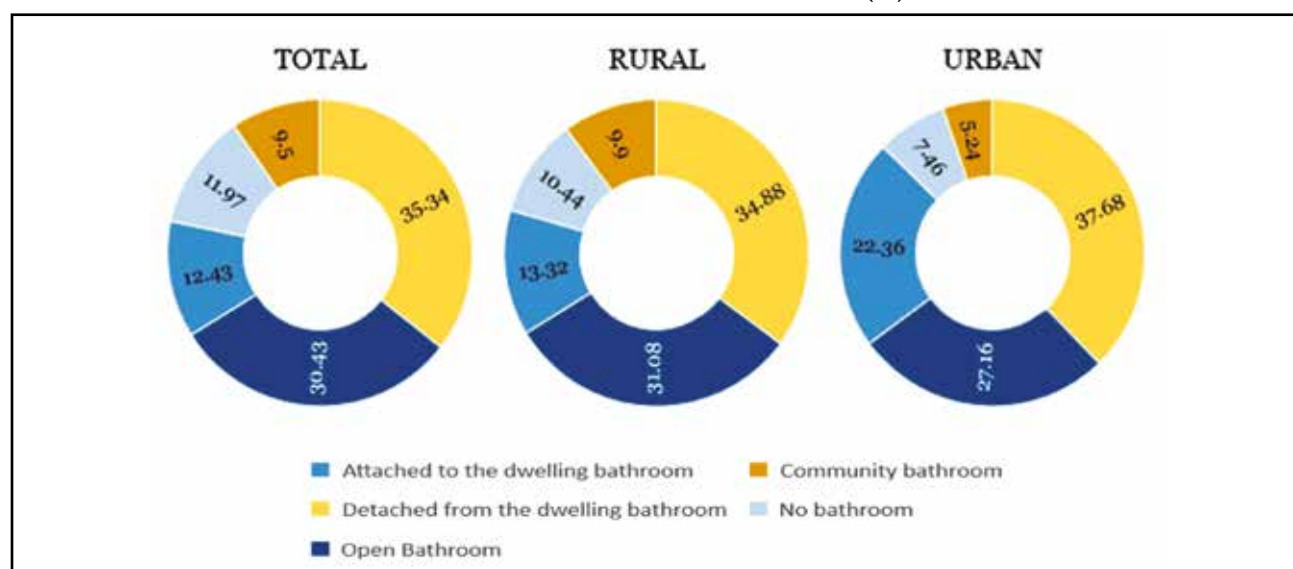
When questioned regarding the type of bathroom facility used, it was found that 35 percent of the households use bathrooms that are detached

from the dwelling unit, while 30 percent are using open bathrooms. Only 12.43 percent reported having an attached bathroom to the dwelling unit, and 12 percent reported having no bathroom.

In the rural and urban areas, it can be seen that 35 and 38 percent of the households are using bathrooms that are detached from the dwelling unit. Though it is widely felt that this percentage should be lower for urban areas as compared to rural areas, as there is scarcity of space in urban areas, in Assam this scenario can be seen more in urban areas. This can be attributed to the fact that though there has been urbanization but still the majority of the population is holding on to the feudal beliefs of purity-impurity dichotomy. However, in urban areas the percentage of households with bathrooms attached to the dwelling unit was significantly higher than that prevalent in rural areas. In both the rural and urban areas, the percentage of open bathrooms is significantly high. In rural areas the percentage of households with no bathroom is higher than when compared to urban areas. While community toilets are also more in the rural areas as compared to urban areas.

When questioned regarding the location of bathroom facilities, it was found that in the majority of the households in Assam, the bathroom facility is present outside the dwelling unit but within the premises of the household. The second most common

Chart 2.7: Location of the Bathroom (%)



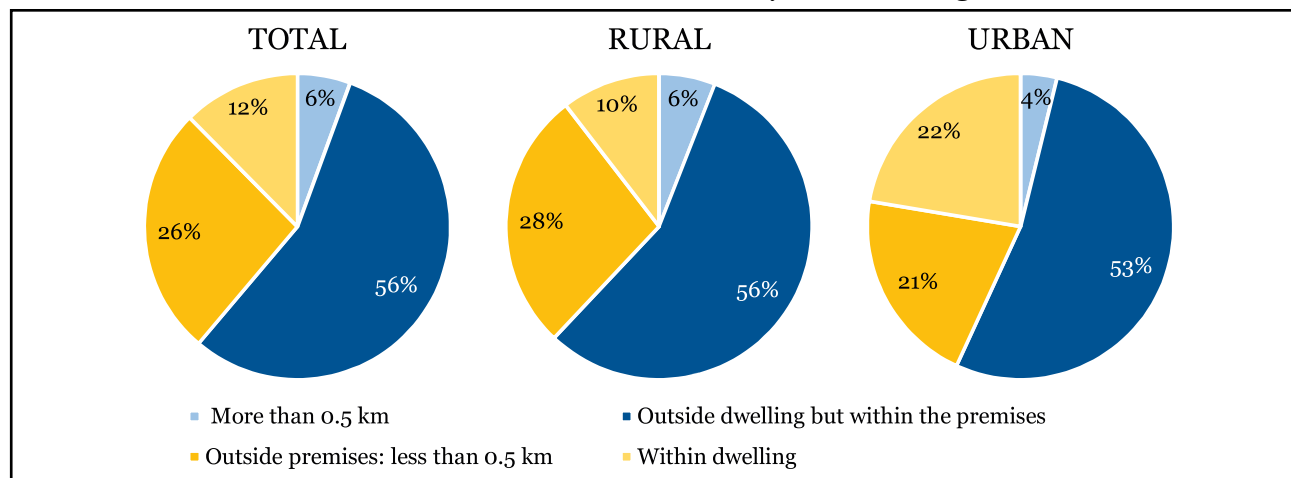
Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



location of a bathroom was outside the dwelling unit but with the distance between the two less than 0.5 km. Only 6 percent reported that their bathroom was

at a distance greater than 0.5 km, and 12 percent reported a bathroom within the dwelling unit.

**Chart 2.8: Distance of Bathroom Facility from Dwelling Unit**



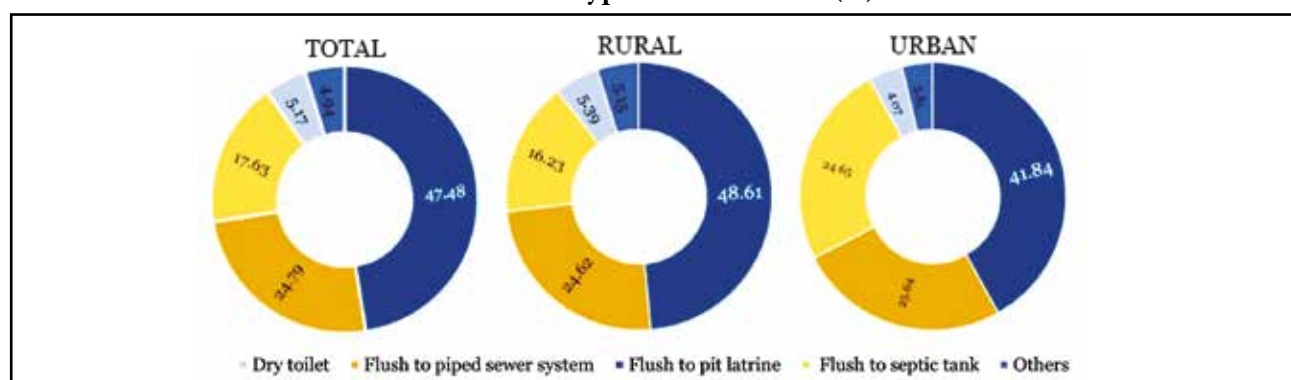
Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In both the rural and urban areas of Assam, the majority has bathrooms outside the dwelling unit but within the premises. The significant difference can be seen in bathrooms within the dwelling units between the rural and urban areas. In the rural areas it is preferred that bathrooms remain outside the dwelling unit. This is because of cultural beliefs of purity and pollution.

To understand the living standard of people of Assam, the questions were asked regarding the type of latrines used by the households and whether these are shared with other households or used exclusively. These are important indicators of living a healthy and safe life. The use of the flush latrines connected to the piped sewer system shows an improved standard of living. This shows that the government has been

able to provide basic necessities of life to people. When asked about the type of latrine used, we can see that the majority of households have pit latrines (47 percent), followed by latrines attached to a piped sewer system (25 percent), latrines flushing into septic tanks (18 percent), followed by dry toilets (5 percent). The most desirable latrine is the one that directly flushes into the sewer system, as the fecal waste is directly flushed into the sewer, and from there directly goes to the sewer treatment plant. Thus, the danger of contaminating the environment reduces. But in other latrines like pit, septic tank and dry latrines the waste matter needs to be removed and carried. This is usually done by manual scavengers, thus infringing on their rights, and it can also harm the environment if the waste is not disposed of properly.

**Chart 2.9: Type of Latrine Used (%)**



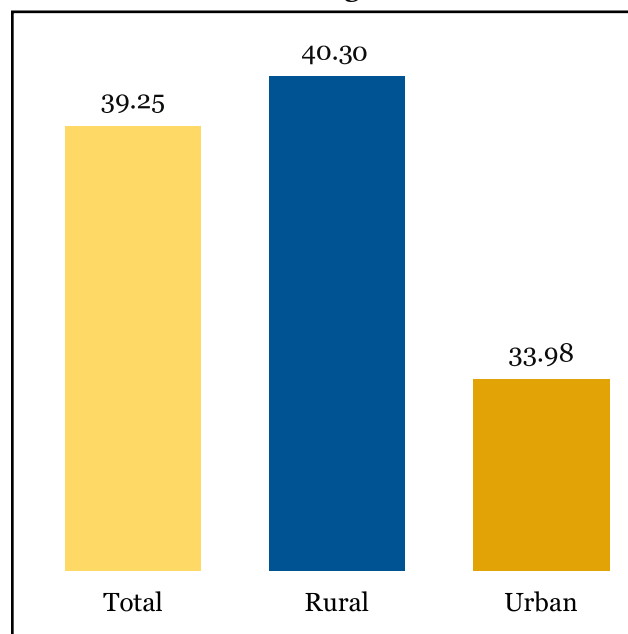
Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





In rural areas the percentage of pit latrines, septic tanks, and dry latrines is higher as compared to urban areas. Whereas in the urban areas more latrines are found that are connected to the piped sewer system.

**Chart 2.10: Sharing of Toilets (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

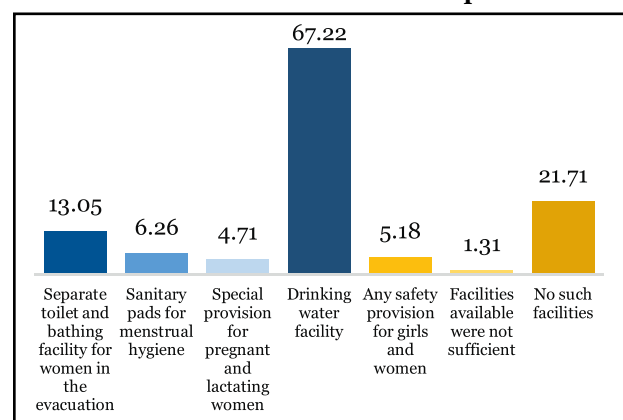
When questioned regarding the sharing of toilets between households, it was found that sharing of toilets between households is significantly more common in rural Assam as compared to the urban areas.

## II.5 Flood Conditions in Assam and Situation of Evacuation/Rescue Camps

Assam, with its network of rivers, is prone to natural disasters like floods. The Brahmaputra and Barak rivers, with more than 50 tributaries, cause flood devastation in the monsoon period each year. According to the Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA), 39.58 percent of the total land area remains prone to floods, which is 9.4 percent of the total flood-prone area of the country. The floods of Assam are different from other states as far as the extent and duration of flooding are concerned and are most acute and unique in the country. These refugee camps for flood victims are common in the state of Assam.

So, survey was undertaken regarding the basic facilities ensured by the government in these camps. During the survey conducted by NCAER, the majority of people from Baksa, Barpeta, Chirang, and Nalbari reported having shifted to evacuation/rescue camps during floods. When questioned regarding the basic amenities in these camps, the majority (67.22 percent) reported that clean drinking water was present in these camps. Some reported that facilities like separate bathing and toilet facilities were present; few agreed that facilities like sanitary pads for females and special provisions for pregnant and lactating females were in place. However, 22 percent of those interviewed denied having such facilities in their evacuation/rescue camps.

**Chart 2.11: Facilities Available in Flood Evacuation/Rescue Camps**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

## II.6 Summing Up

The purpose of the foregoing analysis is to know the basic quality of life of the people living in different parts of the state. When we talk of infrastructure facilities, including water, sanitation, and bathroom facilities, all these have a direct impact on the daily life of the women in the households. Moreover, the recurring flood and the facilities available in the evacuation or rescue camps are also important for women's health and well-being. As in Chart 2.11, except for drinking water facilities, all other facilities are poor in the camps. It was also observed from the primary field survey that in most of the camps, facilities were available, but no facilities were sufficient.





# Chapter – III

## Healthy Women Make the State Healthier

*A better life for me is to be healthy, peaceful and to live in love without hunger.*

–(Narayan et al. 2000:22)

### III.1 Introduction

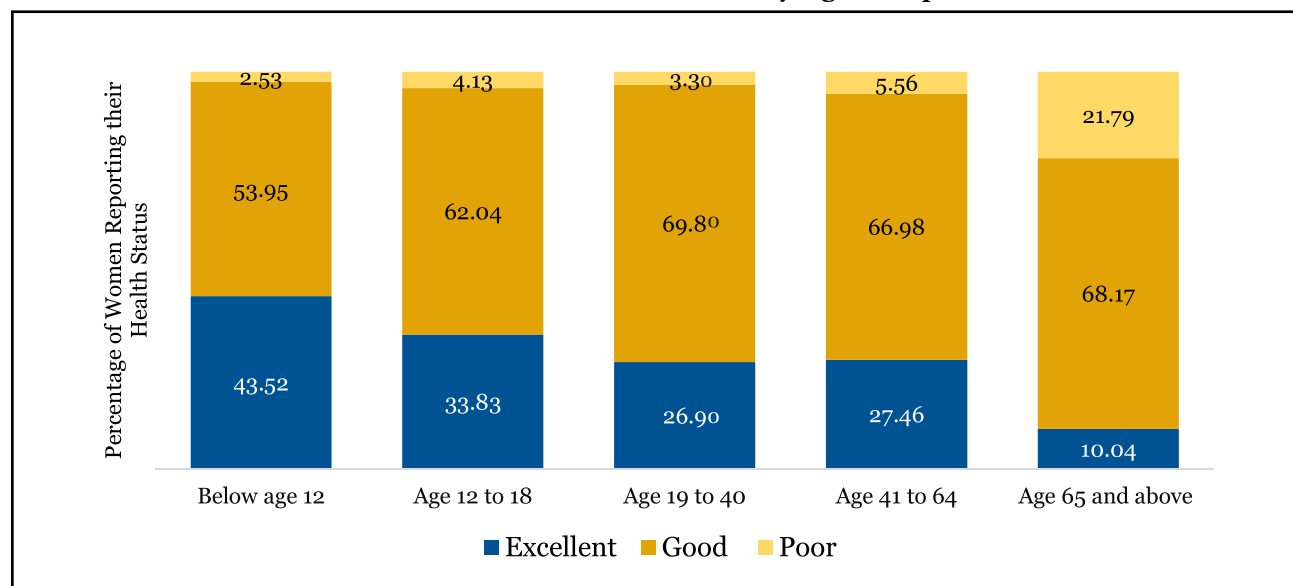
Multiple burdens of production and reproduction borne by women make their health complex and dependent on a host of factors. The dynamic interplay of social and environmental factors has profound and multifaceted implications for women's health. The circumstances of women's lives shape their health in more ways than one. The factors that influence health, as well as individual health status, vary over a woman's lifetime. This chapter highlights a life-course perspective on the physical and mental health of girls and women in Assam. The objective is to provide exhaustive information on various aspects of women's health based on the primary field survey in all districts of Assam, different secondary data, and findings from published reports.

The analysis done in this chapter is primarily based on data from primary field survey. However, a few indicators that are beyond the scope of the field survey but seem very significant to explain women's health conditions in Assam are analyzed based on NFHS unit-level data.

### III.2 Overview of Female Health in Assam

Self-perceived health is an indicator of overall health status. In Chart 3.1, which highlights the self-rated health status of women, 43.52 percent of girls self-rated their overall health as excellent, and 54 percent of the girls rated their health as good (for minor girls, reporting was done according to the adult female respondent of the household).

**Chart 3.1 Self-rated Health Status of Women by Age Groups in Assam (%)**



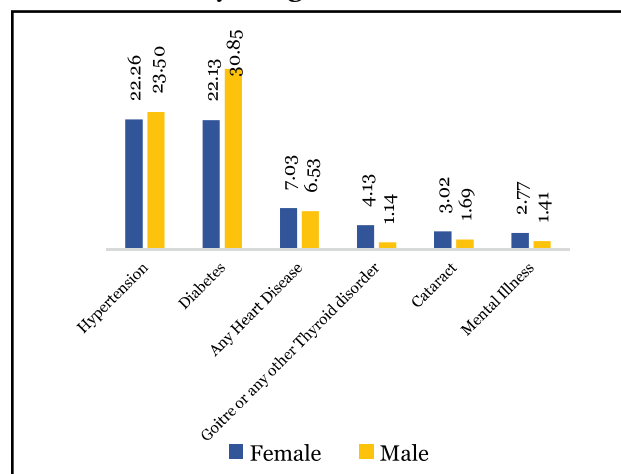
Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



Chart 3.1 clearly states that age is significantly associated with health status; as women age, they are less likely to rate their health highly. The percentage of women reporting excellent health is decreasing with age, and the percentage reporting poor health is increasing with age. Around 22 percent of women aged 65 and above reported poor health status in Assam. At the district level, Cachar, 26.34 percent and Nalbari, 28.72 percent of the women reported poor health status. Except in these two districts, the percentage of women reporting poor health is moderate. The district-level percentage of women reporting different health statuses are given in Appendix 3.1.

In Assam, diabetes, hypertension, and thyroid issues are prevalent among men and women. Thyroid is more prevalent among women than men. Diabetes is more prevalent among males than females. Table 3.1 highlights the prevalence of different diseases in different age groups. District-wise disease prevalence is given in Appendices 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.

**Chart 3.2 Men and Women Currently Suffering from any Long-term Disease (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

As highlighted in Table 3.1, up to age 49 years, diabetes, hypertension, thyroid, and heart disease are very significant among both males and females. However, thyroid and heart disease are more prevalent among females as compared to males. After age 50 and onwards, cataracts are also significant among females in Assam. At the age above 90 years, diabetes and heart disease are very common among Assamese females.

**Table 3.1: Age Groups and Gender-wise Prevalence of Different Diseases in Assam (%)**

	Less than 18 Years		Age 18 to 29 Years		Age 30 to 49 Years		Age 50 to 64 Years		Age 65 to 89 Years		Age 90 Years above	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Diabetes	2.89	1.55	6.76	2.86	16.84	23.85	34.49	44.51	35.61	39.21	33.33	16.67
Hypertension	2.89	2.33	8.11	4.29	25.46	23.46	29.5	28.04	29.14	29.27	16.67	33.33
Cataract	0.41	0.78	1.35	1.43	1.64	0.58	4.34	0.98	6.47	3.75	0	0
Goitre or any other Thyroid disorder	0.83	0	3.38	1.43	5.75	1.35	4.56	0.98	3.96	1.31	0	0
Any Heart Disease	3.31	3.1	3.38	5	9.65	4.04	6.29	5.69	8.27	10.88	33.33	16.67
Mental Illness	10.74	1.55	3.38	7.86	2.05	0.77	0.22	0.98	1.08	0.75	0	0
Other	78.93	90.69	73.64	77.13	38.61	45.95	20.6	18.82	15.47	14.83	16.67	33.33

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



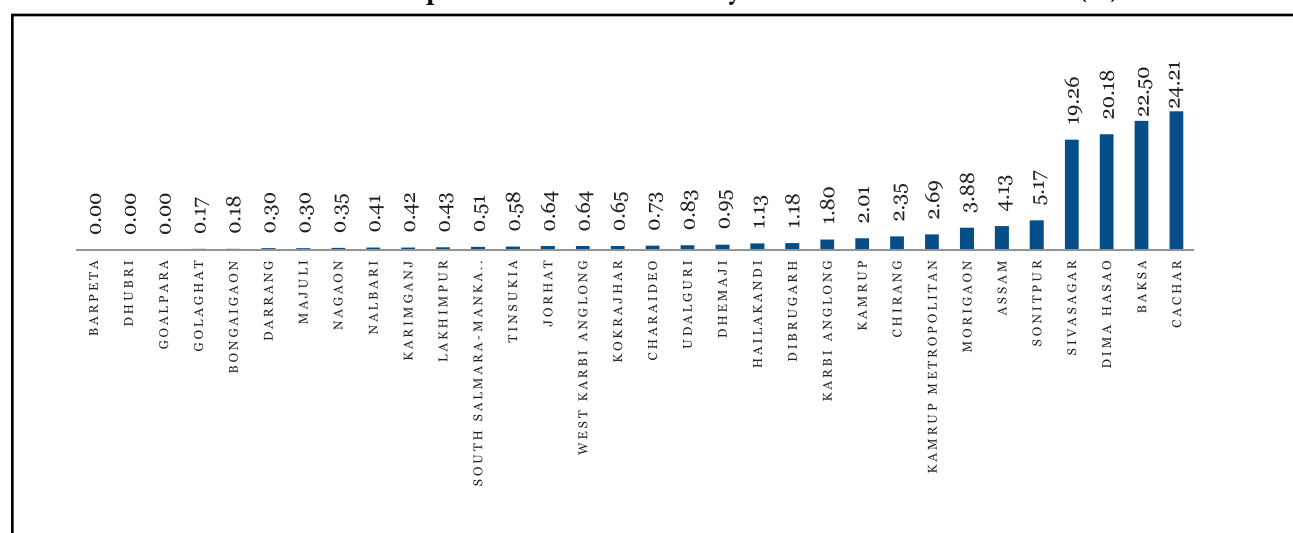


### III.3 Nutrition

Goal 2 of the SDGs is 'Zero Hunger.' Nutrition among infants below 5 years of age is a pressing challenge, and it is the girl child that is most affected by it. According to the NFHS-5 (2019–21) survey conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the indicators showed overall improvement

over the NFHS-4 (2015–16). Stunting reduced from 38.4 percent to 35.5 percent, wasting reduced from 21.0 percent to 19.3 percent, and underweight prevalence reduced from 35.8 percent to 32.1 percent.<sup>3</sup> In the state of Assam, stunting is slightly below all-India levels, but the percentage of wasting is significantly high, and the percentage of underweight is slightly higher than all-India levels.

**Chart 3.3: Self-Reported Food Insufficiency in Assam and All Districts (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In Chart 3.3, district-wise self-reported food insufficiency is analysed. In Assam, 4.13 percent of women reported food insufficiency, which is marginally higher in urban areas (4.13) than in rural areas (4.12). Baksa (22.50), Cachar (24.21), Dima Hasao (20.18), and Sivasagar (19.26) are reported to have higher food insufficiencies as compared to other districts. The perception of food insufficiency is negligible in all other districts.

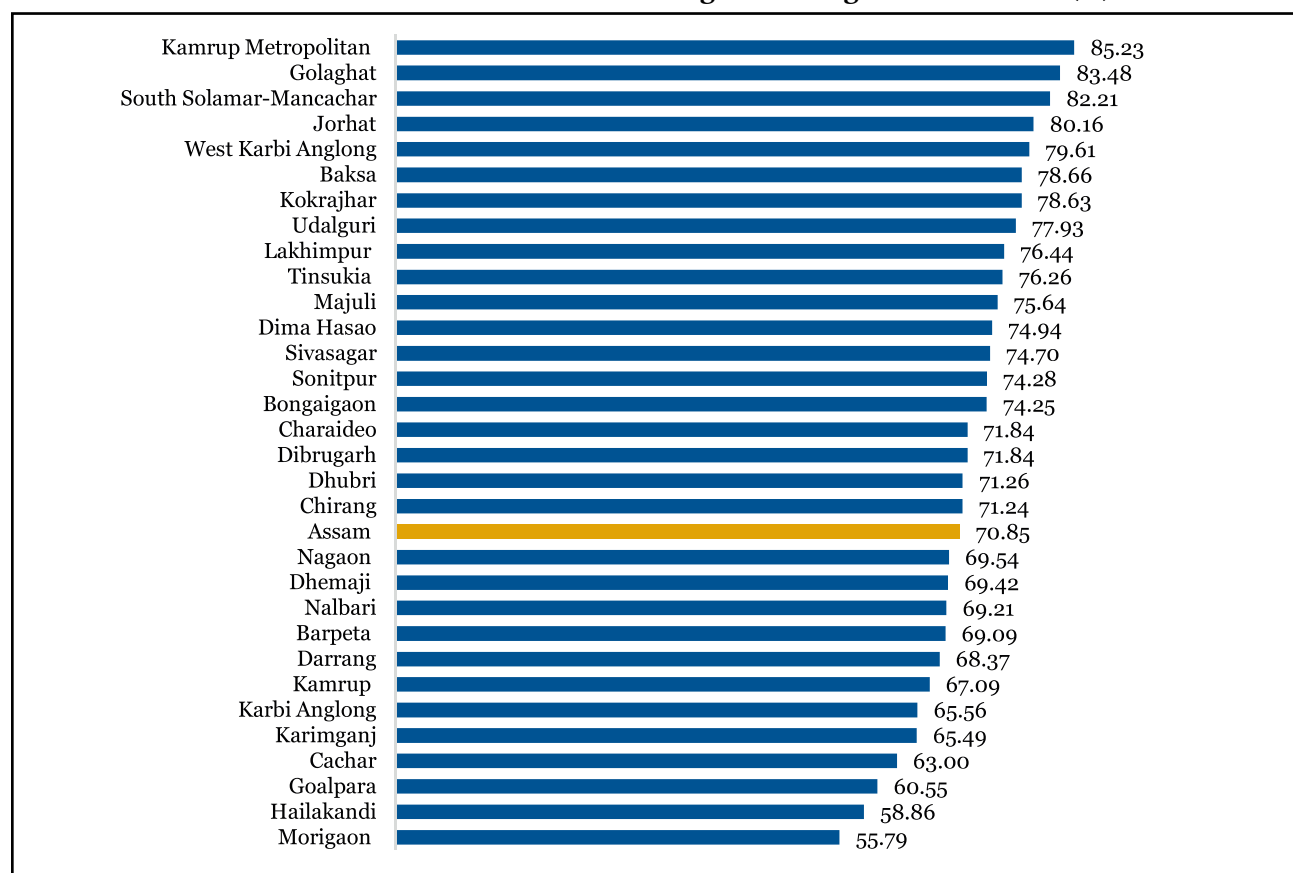
### III.4 Anaemia

Another health complication that severely

affects females is 'anaemia'. During the past two decades, India has seen a decline in the prevalence of childhood anaemia. However, in NFHS-5, a reversal of the trend has been observed. The prevalence of anaemia among children aged 6–59 months increased from 59 percent in NFHS-4 to 67 percent in NFHS-5. According to NFHS-5, 68 percent of the infants in the age group of 6–59 months are suffering from anaemia in the state of Assam. This has been a substantial increase from 35.7 percent in NFHS-4. In chart 3.4, the prevalence of anaemia among the girls of age 6 months to 59 months is highlighted.

<sup>3</sup><https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1806601>



**Chart 3.4: Prevalence of Anaemia Among Girls of Age 6 to 59 Months (%)**

Source: NFHS-5 (2019–21).

When comparing the districts, the worst-performing districts of Assam are Kamrup Metropolitan (85 percent), Golaghat (83 percent), South Salmara (82 percent), and Jorhat (80 percent). According to some studies, the reasons for childhood anaemia are the increased prevalence of HbE, sickle cell anaemia, and thalassemia. A declining trend in anaemia can also be seen when moving from poor to rich, from rural to urban, from uneducated to educated mothers, and from women who become mothers at a young age to women who become mothers at a mature age. According to NFHS-5, anaemia among females in the age group of 15–49 years is showing an increasing trend. From the data between the two waves, it can be seen that there has been an increase, to 57 percent in 2019–21 from 53 percent in 2015–16. There has been an increase

of 4 percent amongst non-pregnant females and an increase of 1.8 percent amongst pregnant females. According to a study in the PLOS Global Public Health Journal, the losses associated with iron deficiency anaemia, which is most common among females in India, are 1.2 percent of GDP. Along with this, it also affects the physical as well as cognitive health of the individual, and in the case of pregnant women, it leads to low-birth-weight newborns or neonatal mortality. In Assam, during NFHS-4, only 46 percent of the women in the age group 15–49 years were reported to be anaemic, but in NFHS-5, this percentage increased to 65.9 percent. Assam has now become the third state with a large number of anaemic women, and the increase has been steepest when compared to the increase in other states.



**Table 3.2: Prevalence of Anaemia Among Women of Age 15 to 49 (%)**

Districts Name	Non-Pregnant	Pregnant	Women Between 15-19 Non-Pregnant
Kokrajhar	58.26	61.25	62.71
Goalpara	66.03	48.06	67.75
Barpeta	65.92	44.87	72.40
Morigaon	65.19	50.44	72.81
Lakhimpur	66.48	38.48	73.51
Dhemaji	61.65	63.36	58.81
Tinsukia	72.42	68.01	71.76
Dibrugarh	70.23	48.88	64.53
Golaghat	75.53	76.67	74.97
Dima Hasao	61.11	41.54	69.69
Cachar	56.51	47.43	58.37
Karimganj	51.43	44.25	61.17
Hailakandi	60.42	58.86	60.93
Bongaigaon	70.84	46.90	72.55
Chirang	64.84	51.99	69.10
Kamrup	72.18	64.66	74.66
Kamrup Metropolitan	75.79	56.37	83.34
Nalbari	66.11	53.17	66.60
Baksa	73.83	68.21	77.24
Darrang	72.59	49.62	72.90
Udalguri	80.72	67.31	71.85
Charaideo	72.28	57.40	76.37
Dhubri	62.53	71.93	68.68
Jorhat	72.29	55.19	72.41
Karbi Anglong	57.5	43.09	57.49
Majuli	67.19	52.44	64.92
Nagaon	61.71	64.84	66.45
Sivasagar	66.41	54.33	68.30
Sonitpur	64.11	42.42	60.53
South Solmara Mancachar	57.52	38.80	67.19
West Karbi Anglong	57.24	35.84	58.14
Assam	66.08	54.59	68.07

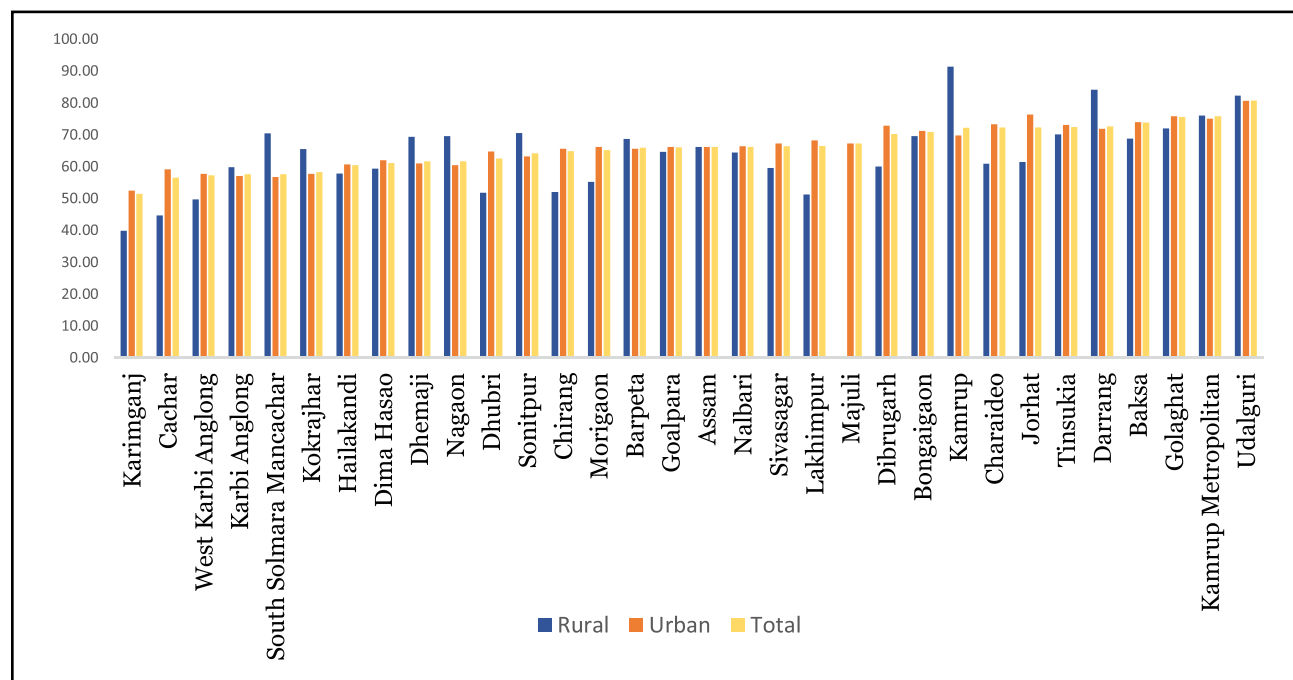
Source: NFHS-5 (2019–21).



When comparing the districts of Assam, it was found that the districts most affected are Kamrup Metropolitan (83 percent), Baksa (77 percent), Charaideo (76 percent), and Kamrup (75 percent) among women of age between 15-19 years. Another major factor that leads to increased anaemia in females

in Assam is 'child marriage.' According to NFHS-5, 32 girls among every 100 in the state presently in the 20-24 age bracket were under 18 years of age at the time of their marriages. Among the 100 such child brides, 12 were found to be either pregnant or have already become mothers.

**Chart 3.5: Urban-Rural Anaemia Status of Females in Assam (%)**



Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21).

A higher number of anaemic females are found in rural areas as compared to urban areas. This is because in rural areas, females have less access to health information, poorer education, and less purchasing power to fulfill their basic requirement of quality food. In the state of Assam, it can be seen that, though anaemia is more prevalent in rural areas, in a few districts, the number of anaemic females is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. This is because these districts are dominated by the ST and Muslim populations. According to many studies and NFHS data, anaemia is more prevalent among females belonging to SC, ST, OBC, or Muslim backgrounds, as these are also socially and economically backward.

### III.5: Health Seeking Behaviour of Women and Related Characteristics

Disadvantaged by discrimination rooted in

sociocultural factors, women's health needs particular attention and concern. Within different social barriers to getting access to quality health care services, health-seeking behaviours are one of the important determinants of women's health.

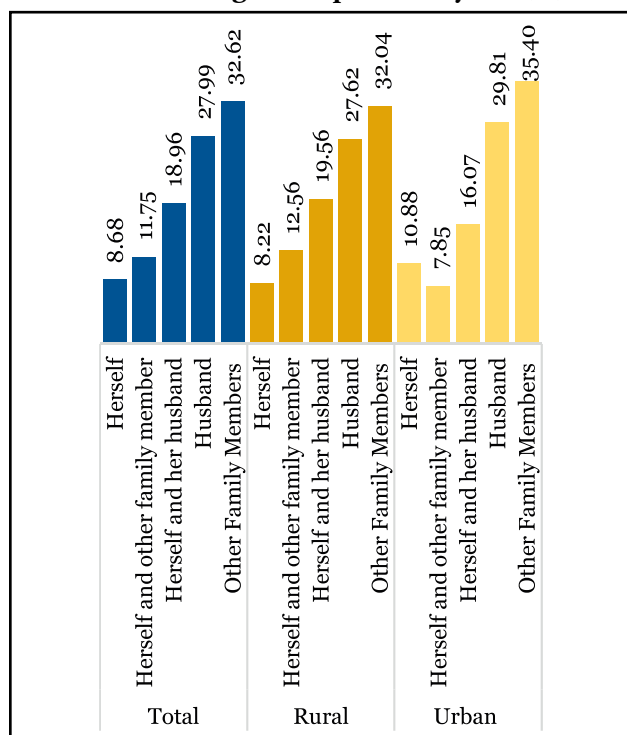
#### III.5.1 Health Decision of the Women

In Assam, the health care decisions of the ever-married women aged 18 to 49 are mostly taken by other family members of the household. As highlighted in Chart 3.6, only about 9 percent of the ever-married women of age 18 to 49 take their own decisions about health care, which is higher in urban areas (11 percent) as compared to rural areas (8 percent). Women whose health decisions are taken by husbands are also higher in urban areas (30 percent) as compared to rural areas (28 percent) in Assam. The district-level health decisions of ever-married women aged 18 to 49 are given in Appendix 3.2.





**Chart 3.6: Health Decision of the Ever-married Women in Age Group 18 to 49 years (%)**

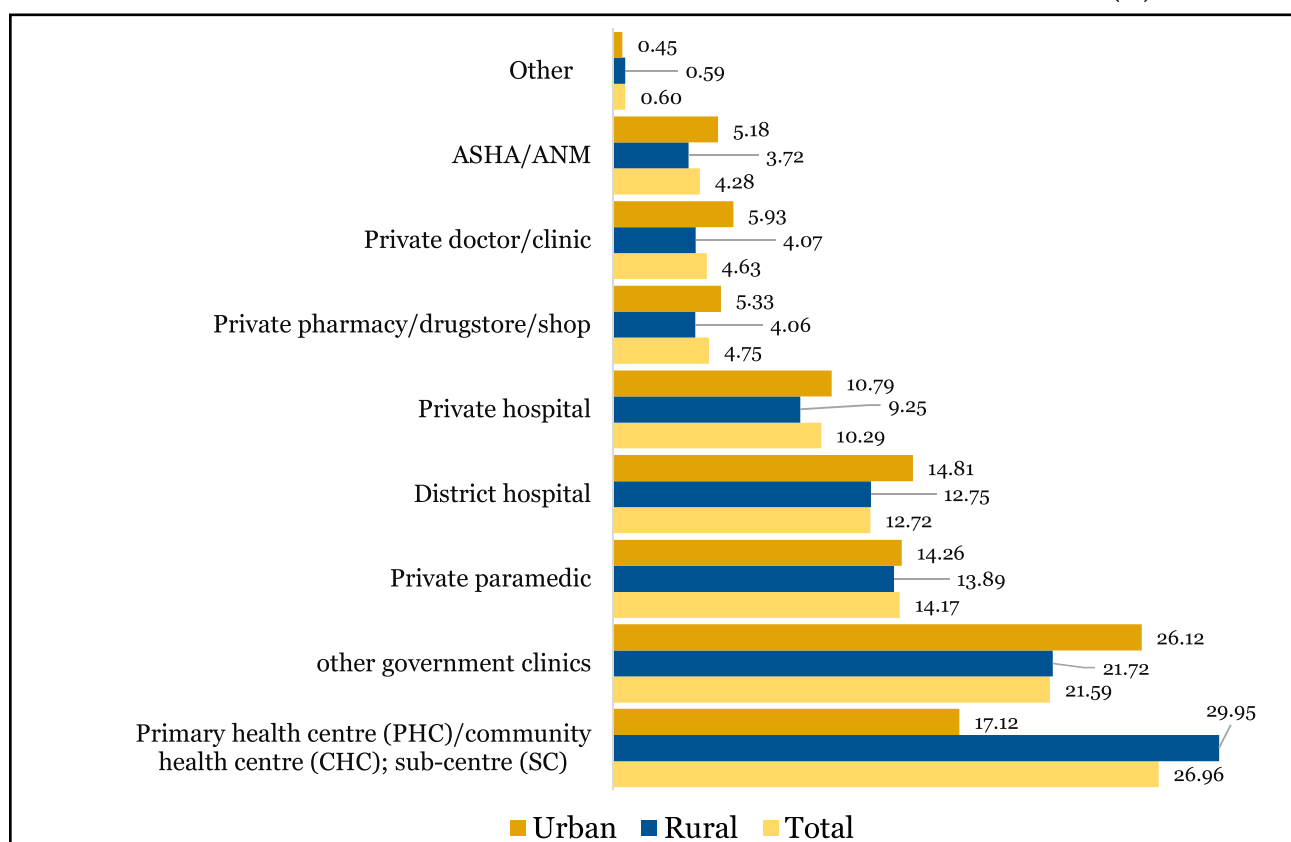


Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

### III.5.2 Preference for Health Facilities

In Assam, 27 percent of the women prefer government health facilities other than the district hospitals. However, government health facilities other than district hospitals are more preferred in rural areas (30 percent) than in urban areas (17 percent). District hospitals are more preferred in urban areas (15 percent) than in rural areas (13 percent). Similarly, all other private health facilities are more preferred in urban areas. Chart 3.7 highlights that primary health facilities of the government are the most preferred health facilities in Assam, as more people belong to rural areas in Assam. The district-level preference for health facilities for the treatment of women in Assam is given in Appendix 3.3.

**Chart 3.7: Preference for Health Facilities for Treatment of Women in Assam (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

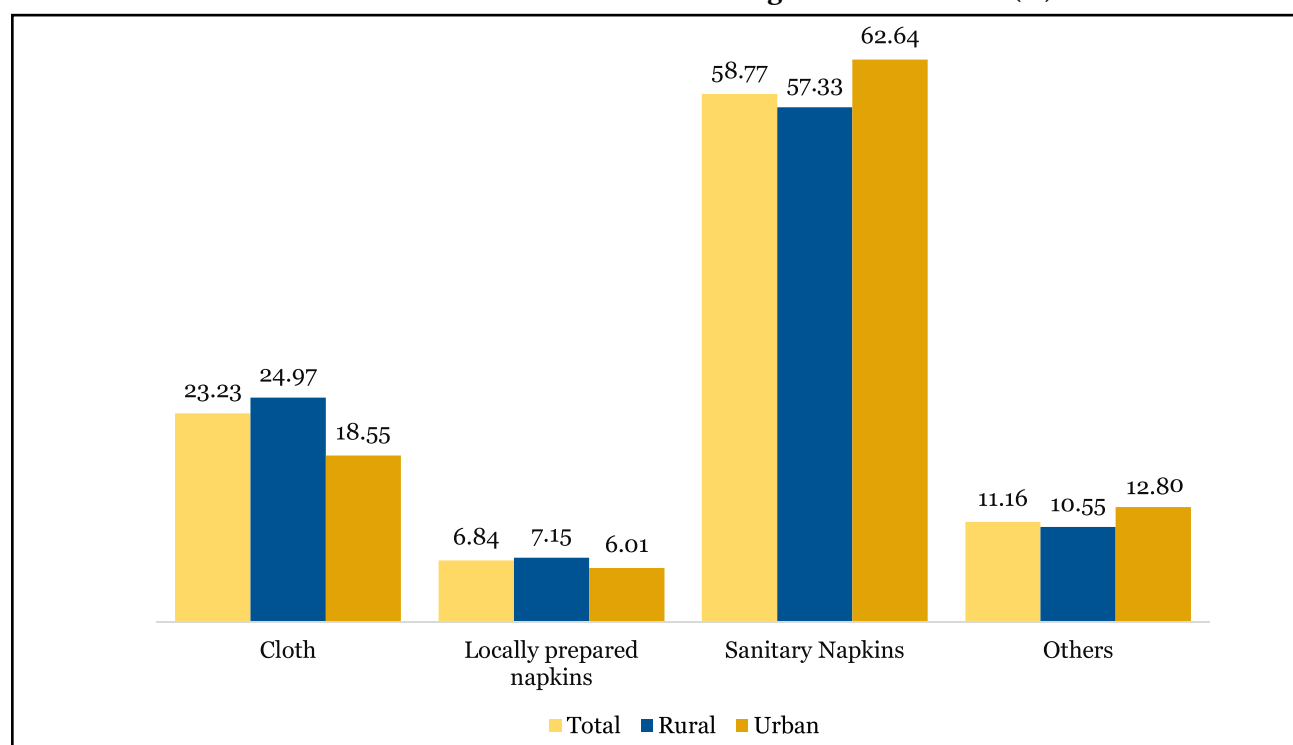


### III.5.3 Use of Different Methods of Protection During Menstrual Period to Prevent Blood-stains from Becoming Evident

Most women use sanitary napkins in Assam during their menstrual period. In urban areas, 62.64 percent of women use sanitary napkins, and in rural areas, 57.33 percent of women use sanitary napkins. The use of cloth is also prevalent among the

women of Assam (23.23 percent), with 25 percent of the rural women and 18.55 percent of the urban women. Other categories, which include tampons and menstrual cups, are only used in urban areas with very insignificant numbers of women, whereas these are some very safe and hygienic kinds of menstrual protection. The district-level use of menstrual protection is given in Appendix 3.4.

**Chart 3.8.1: Method of Protection During Menstrual Period (%)**



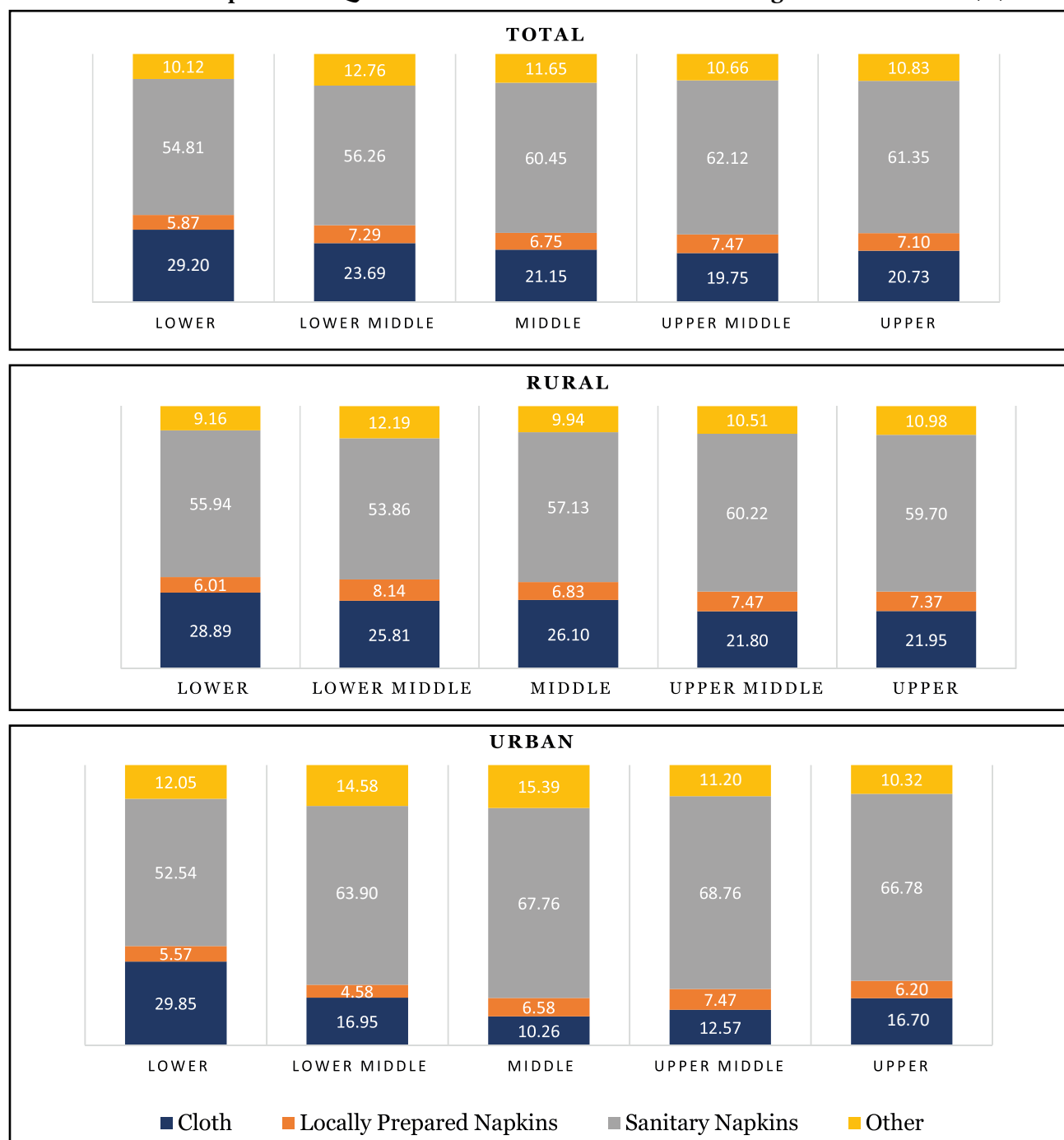
Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In Chart 3.8.2, use of different methods of protection during the menstrual period is compared among different expenditure quintile groups. Using cloth, which is one of the most unhygienic methods, is still very popular in all expenditure quintile groups in rural area. In urban area only, the lower quintile group uses cloth (about 30%). As against in rural area, women belonging to lower, lower middle, and middle

classes also use cloth during their menstrual period. Among upper-expenditure household women, there is a gap in the use of cloth in rural and urban area as well as in the use of sanitary napkins. Despite various steps taken at the public and private levels for awareness of menstrual hygiene, the use of unhygienic menstrual protection should be taken seriously at the policy level.



**Chart 3.8.2: Expenditure Quintile Wise Method of Protection During Menstrual Period (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

## III.6 Marriage and Pregnancy Related Characteristics

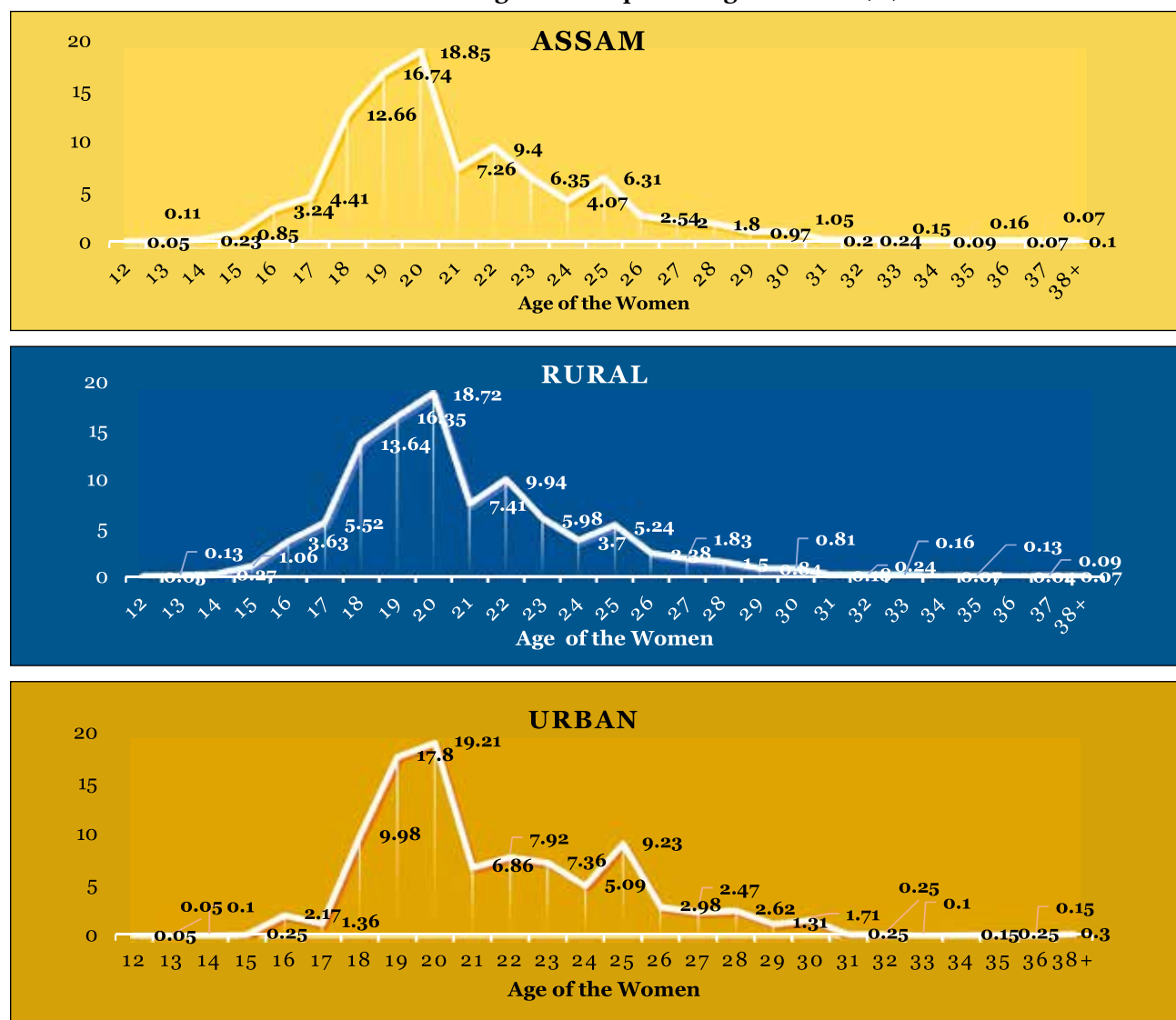
### III.6.1 Age at Marriage

Age at marriage is one of the most significant indicators of women's physical and mental health. According to the data, most women in Assam get

married before the age of 30. Concentration is high from 17 to 26 years, as shown in Chart 3.9. However, there is a difference between rural and urban areas. In rural areas, women get married close to 18 years, earlier than in urban areas. Urban women's age at the time of marriage is scattered between 25 and the late 20s also.



Chart 3.9: Marriage with Respect to Age in Assam (%)



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

According to UNICEF, 'child marriage' refers to the marriage of a girl or boy before the age of 18 and refers to both formal marriages and informal unions in which children under the age of 18 live with partners as if they were married. It ends childhood and negatively influences children's rights to education, health, and protection. This not only impacts the girl but also impacts the family and the community in the future. These girls tend to get pregnant early and thus give birth to children who are fragile and unhealthy, thus putting a burden on the public health system. According to NFHS-5, 23 percent of the females who are now 20–24 years old were married before they completed 18 years of

age. Though this has decreased from 27 percent in NFHS-4, it is still considerably higher. For the state of Assam, the situation is much worse than the all-India average. In Assam, 32 percent of the women who are currently aged between 20 and 24 years were married before completing 18 years, and it is increasing when compared to the NFHS-4. Among different religious groups, it was found that adolescent marriages are most prevalent among Muslim communities. This is because the Muslim communities in the region are the most poverty-ridden. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) country director Caitlin Wiesen said, 'As far as religious groups are concerned, the poverty headcount ratio for Muslims is very high



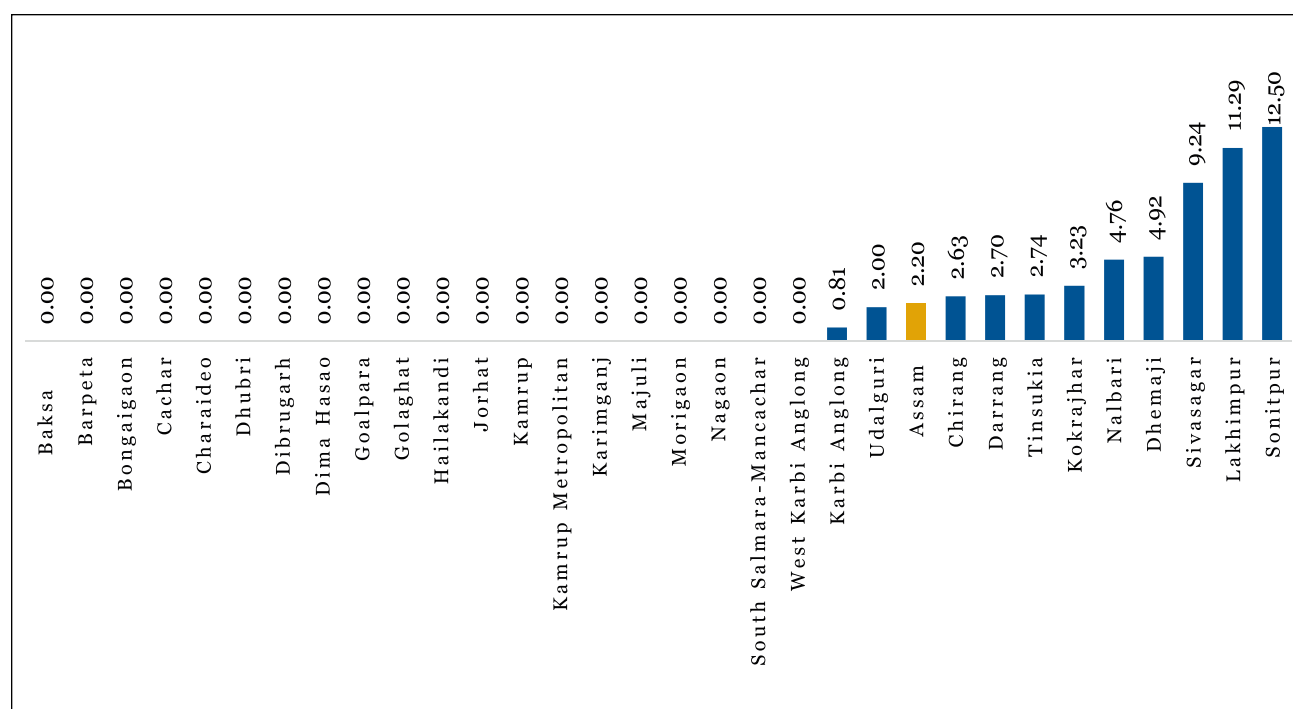


in the state of Assam.' The major reason behind their poverty is their area of residence. They inhabit the south and north banks of the Brahmaputra, Barak Valley, char, and other rural areas that are subjected to the vagaries of nature like floods, soil erosion, cross-border conflicts, low incomes, illiteracy, etc. Socio-economic causes are major factors that influence the decision of parents to marry their female child early. In Assam, it can be seen that adolescent marriages are most prevalent among SC and ST communities. These communities are one of the most disadvantaged socio-economic groups in India. They are placed at

the bottom of the social strata. Within this group, the females fare worse than their male counterparts. In poverty-ridden households, these women are considered burdens, and thus early marriage is supported.

The prevalence of child marriage is an issue of concern in Assam. According to chart 3.10, an insignificant number of child marriages are still prevalent in Assam (2.20 percent). At the district level, in Lakhimpur, 11.29 percent; Sonitpur, 12.50 percent; and Sivasagar, 9.24 percent; women get married before the age of 18.

**Chart 3.10: Prevalence of Child Marriage Among the Women Whose Present Age is Less Than 25 Years**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

### III.6.2 Family Planning

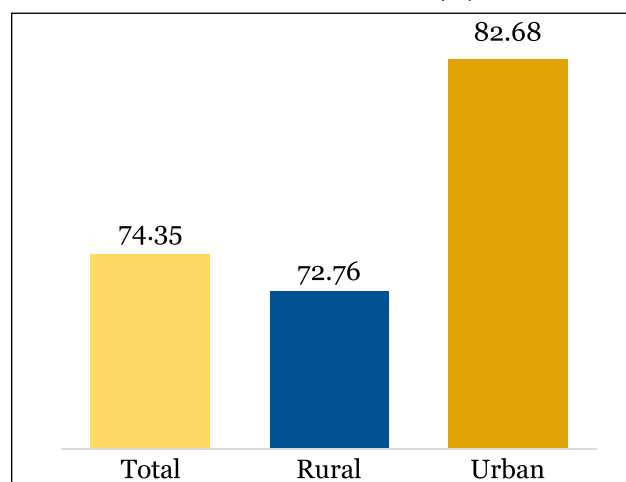
Sustainable Development Goal 3 aims to ensure healthy lives and the promotion of well-being for all at all ages. Under it, there has been mention of reducing the 'maternal mortality ratio' to less than 70 per 1,000 live births. This SDG also aims at ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including family planning, information and education, and integration of reproductive health

into national strategies and programs. To achieve the above objectives, females must undertake regular check-ups, have a say in when they want to bear a child, have a say in using contraception, and finally, be able to deliver safely in the presence of a health professional. Since family planning has been an integral part of women's health, females need to have a say in when they want to have children, how many children they want, and what sort of contraceptive they want to use.



The use of contraceptives is a determinant and forecaster of fertility transition and population stabilization. It also reflects societal attitudes towards women. The demand for contraceptives in India increased between two successive waves of the NFHS. During 2015–16, only 54 percent of the women were using some form of contraceptive; this increased to 67 percent in 2019–20. However, this increase has not been uniform across all states. In the state of Assam, the demand for contraceptives has increased, but it is below the national average. However, it can be seen that most women in Assam are adopting modern methods of contraception rather than the traditional method. This reflects the increasing maturity of the females. The traditional methods of contraception are considered less effective and have a high failure rate, resulting in unplanned pregnancies, unsafe abortions, and maternal morbidities or mortality. Knowledge of family planning among women is a determinant of empowerment for them. As depicted in Chart 3.11, knowledge is higher among women in urban (82.68) areas than among women in rural (72.76) areas. The district-level knowledge of family planning is given in Appendix 3.5.

**Chart 3.11 Knowledge of Family Planning Among the Women in Assam (%)**

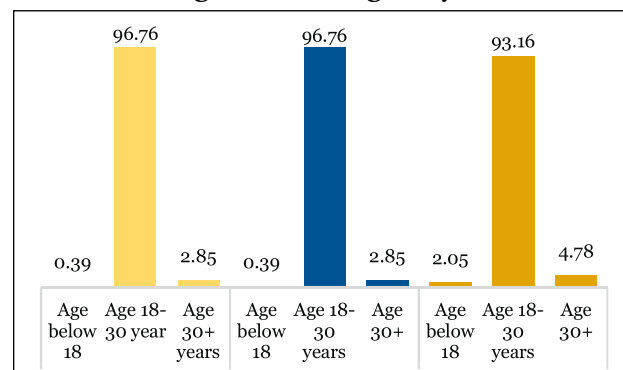


Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

### III.6.3 Age at First Pregnancy

Most women in Assam get pregnant at the age of 18 to 30, which is higher in rural areas than in urban.

**Chart 3.12: Age of First Pregnancy in Assam (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

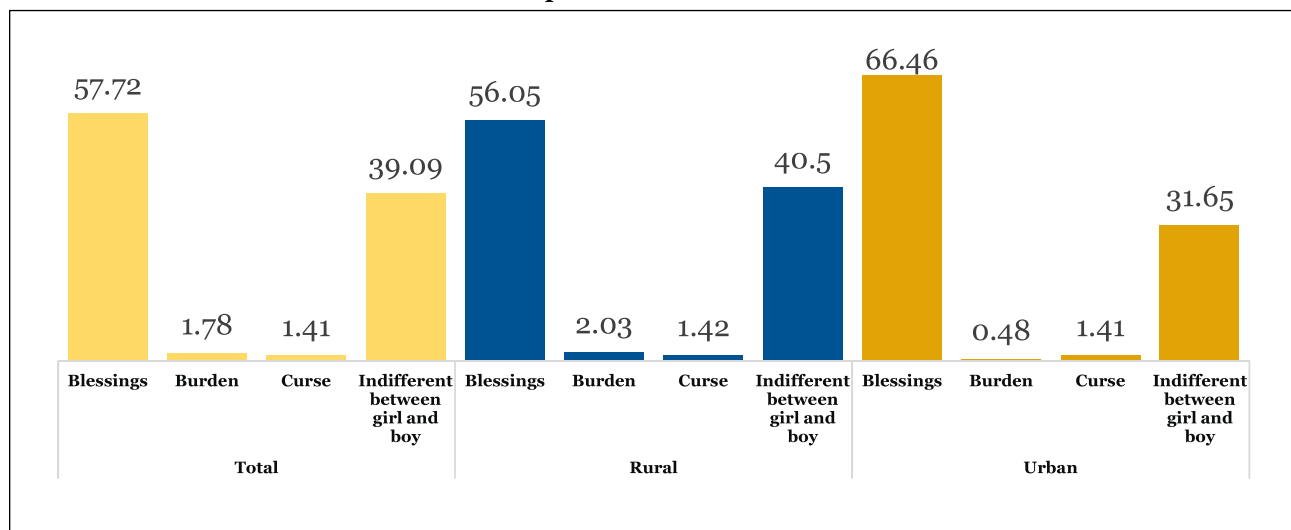
In urban areas, women get pregnant after 30 years is higher than that in the rural area. The district analysis is given in Appendix 3.6.

### III.6.4 Perspective of Girl Child

Over the period of time, the sex ratio in India has improved, and it is no longer a country of 'missing girls.' The Northeast, including Assam, has been applauded as a society where women enjoy a better position compared to the rest of Indian societies. However, the previous NFHS rounds indicate strong son preference among Assamese families. The present survey indicates that in Assam, 58 percent of the women assume girls are blessings, and 39 percent are indifferent between girls and boys.



Chart 3.13: Perspective of Girl Child in Assam (%)



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

There is a marginal difference in the perspective of girl children in rural and urban area. In urban area 66.46 percent of the women responded that a girl child is a blessing as compared to the 56.05 percent in rural area. Similarly, the indifference between girls and boys is higher in rural area than that in urban area. However, a marginal number of women considered a girl child a burden, with 2.03 percent being rural and 0.48 percent being urban women. The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 3.7.

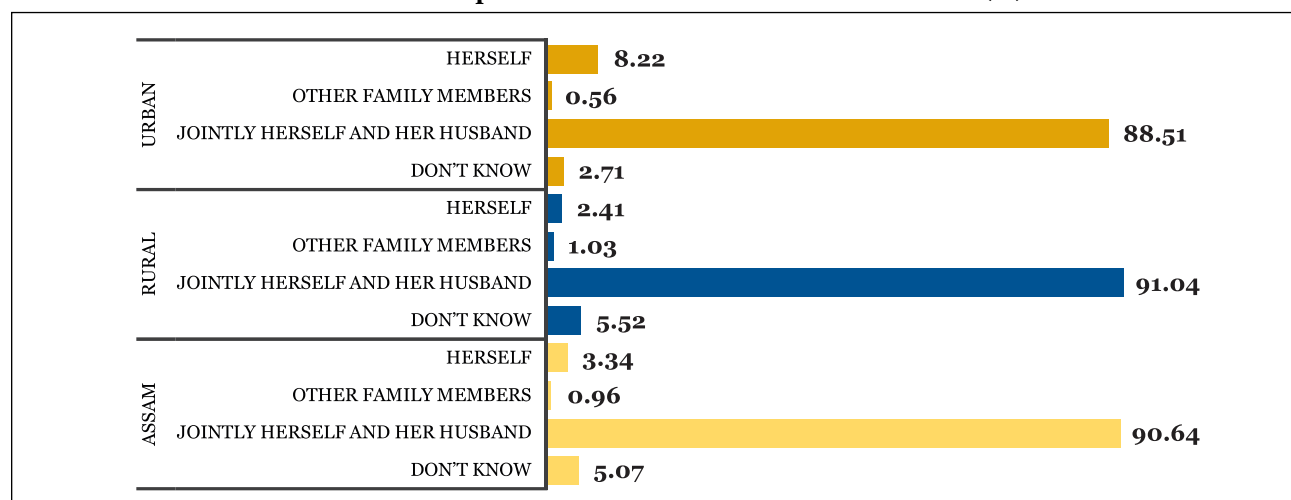
### III.6.5 Reproductive Rights of Women

Reproductive rights are the rights of individuals to decide whether to reproduce and have reproductive health. The most basic of the reproductive rights is to freely and responsibly decide the number, spacing, and timing of their children. India has the privilege of being among the first countries on the globe to develop legal and policy frameworks guaranteeing access to abortion and contraception. Women and girls continue to experience significant barriers to full enjoyment of their reproductive rights, including

poor quality health services and denials of women's and girls' decision-making authority. In most cases, reproductive health-related rights focus on issues like population control rather than women's rights. A reproductive right is a human right based on human dignity. Reproductive rights are mixed with sexual rights. In most Indian societies, when there should be a child, whether that child should be male or female, etc., is a mix of the husband's decision and what the elders of the family say. It is hardly a woman's choice to reproduce, abort, or prevent pregnancy even though it concerns her body. It is she who undergoes the process, and that should be her right.

In Assam, reproductive decisions are usually joint decision of husband and wife (91 percent). When we talk of a joint decision, in most cases, it means respecting the decision of the other party. Given the patriarchal nature of Assamese society, a joint decision can be viewed as a demonstration of women's autonomy. Joint decision of having a child is greater in rural areas (91 percent) than in urban areas (89 percent).



**Chart 3.14: Reproductive Decision of Women in Assam (%)**

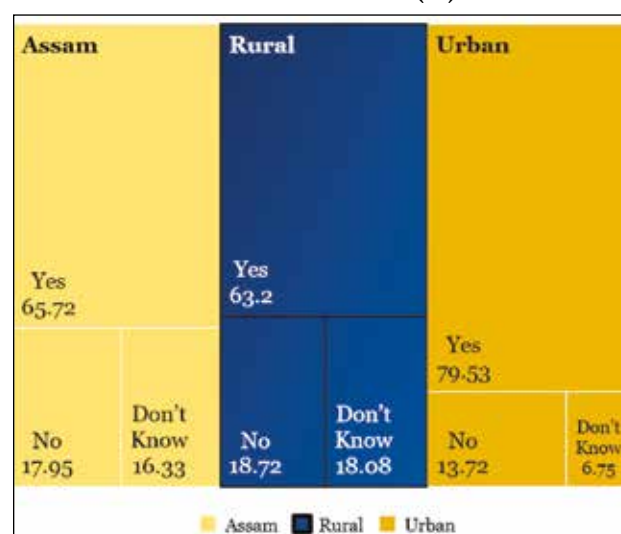
Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

According to Chart 3.14, the percentage of women responding 'don't know' is 5 percent, which is higher in rural areas (6 percent) and insignificant in urban areas (3 percent). The highest autonomy of reproduction can be observed when the women respond, the decision of reproduction is taken by the woman herself. In Assam, the percentage of women individually taking decisions about their reproduction is 3.34 percent, which is far higher in urban areas (8.22 percent) as compared to rural areas (2.41 percent). The district analysis is given in Appendix 3.8.

### III.6.6 Antenatal Check-up

For keeping tabs on maternal health, the WHO recommends at least four antenatal visits for expecting mothers. Antenatal care is an indicator of access to and use of health care during pregnancy. These antenatal visits are vital for the health and well-being of pregnant women and their infants. In India, the antenatal checkup in the first trimester increased considerably. However, 'at least 4 antenatal visits as mandated by WHO' has not shown much increase from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5. This represents that antenatal care is not fully utilised in India. There has been inequity between states and districts. Factors such as caste, maternal education, and family income contribute to disparities in utilization. In the state of Assam, there has been an increase in both, but still, it is well below the all-India average. This shows

that certain factors in Assam, like inaccessibility, low education levels, rural areas, caste, class, and religion, are playing roles that hinder the full utilisation of antenatal care. Antenatal care includes the healthcare provided to pregnant women from conception until childbirth and serves the purpose of identifying any pre-existing issues that might arise and impact the well-being of both the mother and the unborn child. According to Chart 3.15, 66 percent of the women in Assam receive at least one antenatal check-up. In urban areas (80 percent), it is higher than that in rural areas (63 percent). The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 3.9.

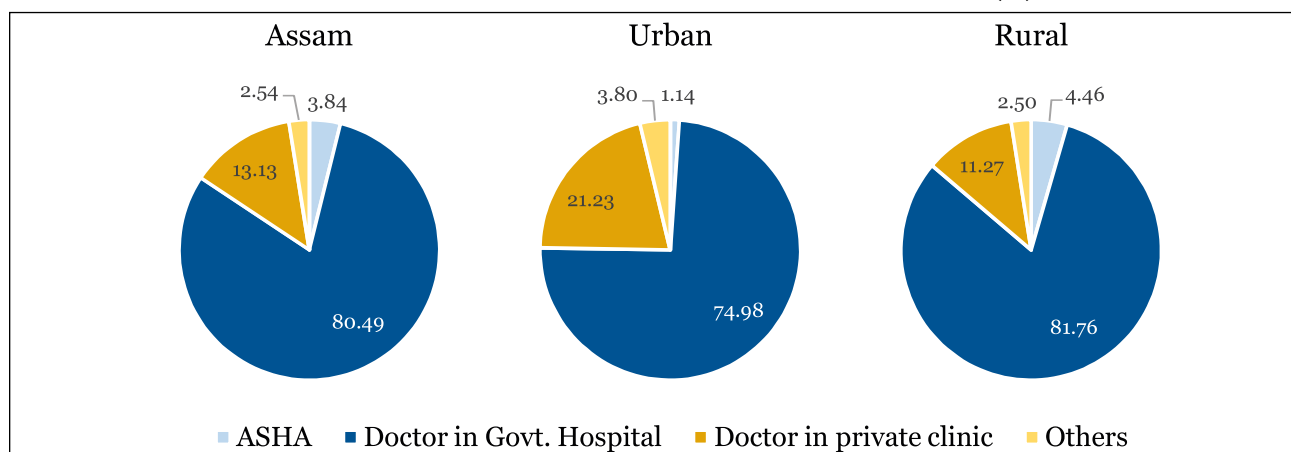
**Chart 3.15: Antenatal Check-up of Women in Assam (%)**

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





**Chart 3.16: Health Facilities Preferred for Antenatal Care (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In Assam, 80 percent of the women prefer government health facilities for antenatal care. However, in urban areas, 21 percent of women see private doctors, compared to 11 percent in rural areas, for antenatal check-ups. The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 3.10. In Assam, 46 percent of the women receive four check-ups, followed by 36 percent of the women receiving three antenatal care

check-ups. At the district level, there are variations in the number of antenatal care treatments. In Charang, 99 percent, and in Bongaigaon, 100 percent of the women receive four-time care treatment. However, in Morigaon, South Solmara Mancachar, etc., a very marginal number of women receive four antenatal care treatments.

**Table 3.3: Antenatal Check-up in Assam and All Districts (%)**

Districts Name	Never	One Time	Two Time	Three Time	Four Time	Five Time
Baksa	0.15	0.67	10.09	51.38	36.06	1.64
Barpeta	0	0	0	60.7	38.11	1.18
Bongaigaon	0	0	0	0	100	0
Cachar	0	2.75	28.53	14.71	52.69	1.33
Charaideo	14.88	0	37.8	10.15	37.18	0
Chirang	0	0	1.09	0	98.91	0
Darrang	0	0.97	10.26	28.08	60.69	0
Dhemaji	3.08	25.96	61.37	0	9.59	0
Dhubri	0	0	0	57.12	42.01	0.87
Dibrugarh	0	0.3	19.81	36.06	43.83	0
Dima Hasao	0	0	23.33	61.49	15.18	0
Goalpara	3.29	1.18	0	0	95.3	0.22
Golaghat	0	0	50.42	43.56	6.02	0
Hailakandi	0	7.47	37.33	0	55.2	0
Jorhat	0	0	0	100	0	0
Kamrup	0	10.18	32.54	12.35	44.93	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	0	4.58	14.82	16.66	63.93	0
Karbi Anglong	0.24	0	3.2	58.26	38.3	0
Karimganj	0	3.16	33.53	47.3	16.01	0
Kokrajhar	0	2.82	57.76	2.12	37.3	0
Lakhimpur	0	0	0	17.48	82.52	0
Majuli	0	1.79	33.21	2.75	62.24	0
Morigaon	7.43	0.88	70.11	20.85	0.73	0
Nagaon	0	0	0	27.9	72.1	0



Districts Name	Never	One Time	Two Time	Three Time	Four Time	Five Time
Nalbari	1.51	4.02	27.16	33.73	32.74	0.84
Sivasagar	0.82	1.73	9.3	39.66	48.08	0.42
Sonitpur	0	0.69	24.82	49.24	25.25	0
South Solmara Mancachar	1.24	5.83	0	91.84	1.1	0
Tinsukia	2.54	0.09	10.89	27.99	58.48	0
Udalguri	0.09	2.83	38	50.14	8.94	0
West Karbi Anglong	0.68	4.98	44.61	49.57	0.15	0
Assam	0.55	2.03	15.14	35.71	46.28	0.29

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

### III.6.7 Child Birth

In India, institutional births have increased considerably. But the increase has been inequitable

between different states and UTs. In some states like Tamil Nadu, etc., there are 100 percent institutional deliveries, whereas in certain states like Meghalaya, Nagaland, etc., the home deliveries are still high.

**Table 3.4: Place of Child Birth in Assam and All Districts (%)**

Districts Name	Govt. Hospital	Home	Private Hospital
Baksa	79.42	9.22	11.35
Barpeta	99.5	0	0.5
Bongaigaon	87.91	0.3	11.79
Cachar	50.6	47.89	1.52
Charaideo	93.19	0	6.81
Chirang	81.42	0	18.58
Darrang	87.91	1.05	11.04
Dhemaji	53.79	44.12	2.09
Dhubri	97.73	1.18	1.09
Dibrugarh	73.26	20.97	5.77
Dima Hasao	71.00	0.87	28.13
Goalpara	92.11	1.03	6.86
Golaghat	45.52	0	54.48
Hailakandi	98.08	0	1.92
Jorhat	67.39	31.68	0.93
Kamrup	81.76	4.18	14.06
Kamrup Metropolitan	62.26	7.36	30.38
Karbi Anglong	67.82	22.85	9.33
Karimganj	64.55	0	35.45
Kokrajhar	78.85	19.07	2.08
Lakhimpur	48.61	51.03	0.36
Majuli	72.98	15.01	12.01
Morigaon	35.39	19.54	45.07
Nagaon	77.11	4.5	18.38
Nalbari	68.25	26.56	5.19
Sivasagar	77.73	17.68	4.59
Sonitpur	86.96	11.78	1.26
South Solmara Mancachar	94.04	4.95	1.01
Tinsukia	69.56	25.61	4.83
Udalguri	89.64	1.12	9.25
West Karbi Anglong	39.78	60.11	0.11
Assam	73.48	15.25	11.27

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



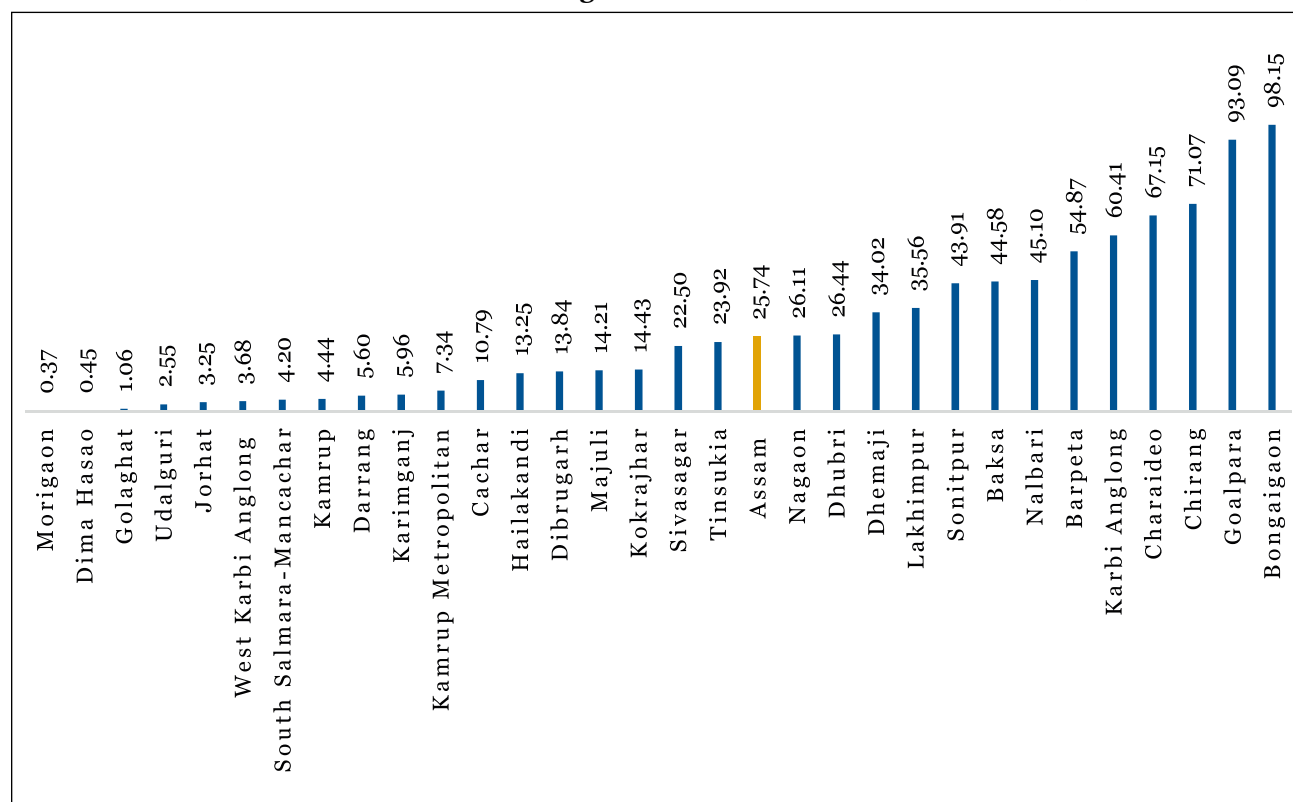
In the state of Assam, as compared to the national average, institutional deliveries are low. As compared to urban areas, the situation is bad in rural areas.

In Assam, most women prefer government hospitals. It is highly alarming that still 15 percent of women give birth at home. In West Karbi Anglong, 60 percent of the women responded that they deliver at home. Lakhimpur (51 percent), Cachar (48

percent), and Dhemaji (44 percent) of the women responded to non-institutional childbirth.

In Assam, 26 percent of the women responded that they receive financial assistance during childbirth. The highest number of women receiving financial assistance is in Bongaigaon (98 percent), Goalpara (93 percent), Chirang (71 percent), and Charaideo (67 percent).

**Chart 3.17: Women Receiving Financial Assistance for Child Birth (%)**

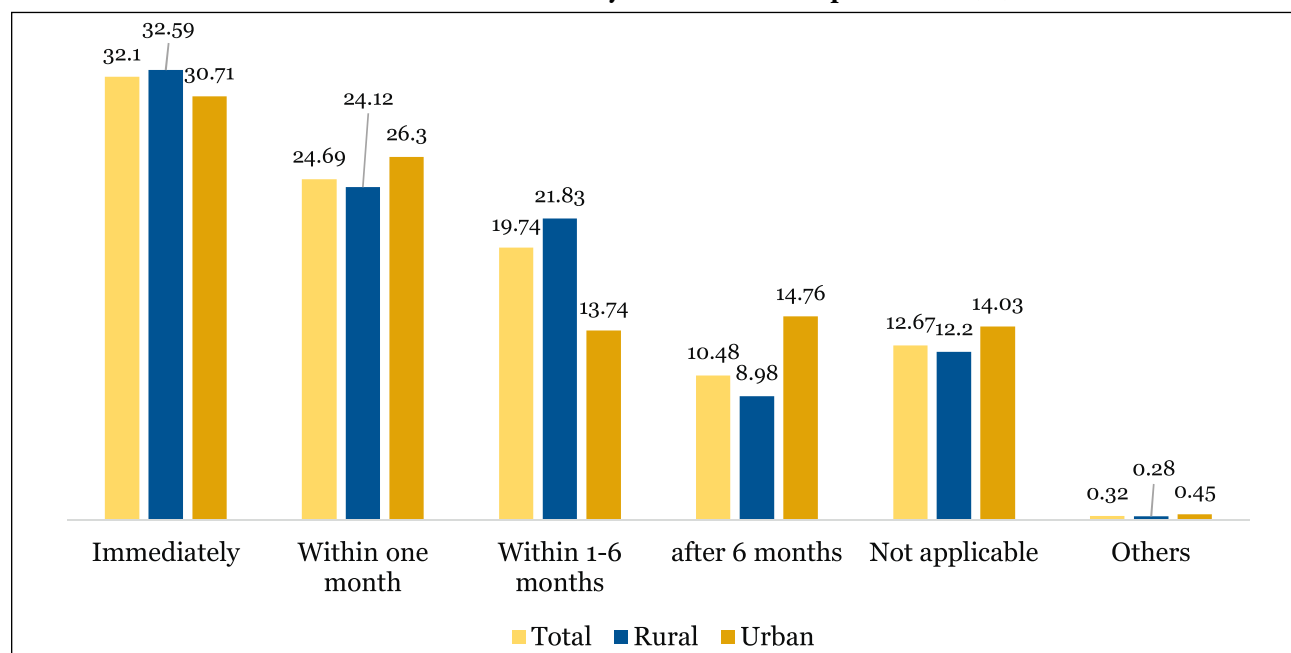


Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In Chart 3.18, post-delivery health check-up in Assam is analysed. Most women used to have their check-ups immediately after delivery. Post six

months of delivery, check-ups are higher for women in urban area (15%) than those in the rural area (9%). The district analysis is given in Appendix 3.11.



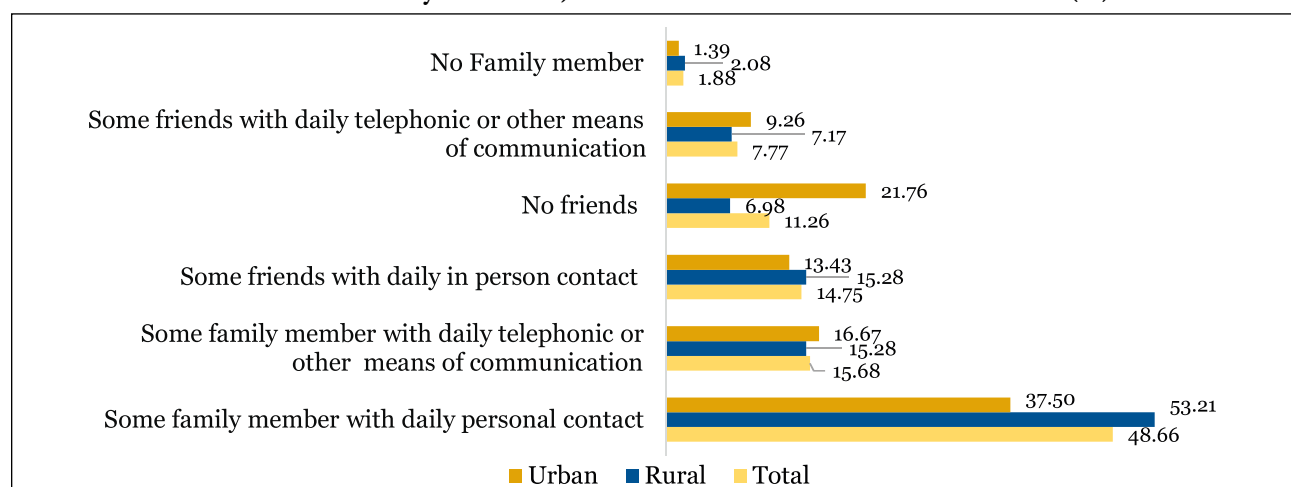
**Chart 3.18: Post-Delivery Health Check-up in Assam (%)**

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

### III.7 Female Ageing

As people age, they are more likely to be dependent on support and assistance, as well as need health monitoring, care, and treatment. Women aged 65 and older are considered older women for this study. The changes that constitute and influence aging are complex, and when it comes to women, they become even more complicated. Aging, biologically, is associated with the gradual accumulation of a wide variety of molecular and cellular damage. However, beyond these biological losses, older age frequently involves other significant changes, including shifts in

roles and social positions and the need to deal with the loss of close relationships. In Assam, 49 percent of women aged 65 and older feel close to their family through daily personal contact. However, it is lower in urban areas (37.50 percent) than in rural areas (53 percent). Yet, telephonic contact is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Further to these, the percentage of old women having no friends is 22 percent in urban areas as compared to only 7 percent in rural areas. The Chart 3.19 clearly indicates a comparatively lonely life for older women in urban areas as compared to rural areas. The district analysis is given in Appendix 3.12.

**Chart 3.19: Family Members, Friends the Older Women Feel Close to (%)**

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





Table 3.5 highlights that, in Assam, sons are the primary caregivers of most of the older women. Apart from that, in some exceptional cases, daughter-in-law and husband at the district level are also

primary caregivers. In Karbi Anglong, 33 percent of daughters are the primary caregivers of their mothers. In Kamrup Metro, too, 14 percent of the women's primary caregivers are their daughters.

**Table 3.5: Primary Care Givers of Old Women in Assam and All Districts (%)**

Districts Name	Close friend	Daughter	Daughter-in-law	Husband	None	Other family member	Son	Son-in-law
Baksa	2.47	0	0	42.02	0	5.32	50.2	0
Barpeta	0	0	0	5.52	0	0	94.48	0
Bongaigaon	0	0	0	12.94	0	0	87.06	0
Cachar	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Charaideo	11.68	0	0	41.76	0	0	46.56	0
Chirang	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Darrang	5.94	0	0	6.42	0	13.5	74.15	0
Dhemaji	0	8.53	66.99	5.67	0	0	18.81	0
Dhubri	0	0	0	8.54	11.27	0	80.18	0
Dibrugarh	0	0	12.45	0	29.55	38.71	19.29	0
Dima Hasao	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Golaghat	0	0	0	1.74	0	0	98.26	0
Hailakandi	15.38	0	0	45.37	5.31	30.61	3.32	0
Jorhat	0	0	0	4.7	14.42	0	80.88	0
Kamrup	0	0	32.25	0	0	0	67.75	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	0	13.88	33.98	0	0	0	52.14	0
Karbi Anglong	0	33.3	37.56	4.47	0	17.14	7.54	0
Karimganj	0	0	0	0	59.06	0	40.94	0
Kokrajhar	0	0	12.25	56.18	0	0	31.57	0
Lakhimpur	0	0	7.81	6.16	9.25	0	76.77	0
Majuli	0	0	35.3	50.96	8.36	0	5.38	0
Morigaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Nagaon	0	5.63	26.85	11.99	0.75	5.03	49.75	0
Nalbari	0	13.11	54.53	0	0	13.11	19.25	0
Sivasagar	0	0	8.36	1.52	0	8.45	72.85	8.83
Sonitpur	0	12.62	0	16.95	0	0	70.42	0
South Solmara Mancachar	0	0	0	42.91	57.09	0	0	0
Tinsukia	0	0	0	2.29	0	17.92	79.8	0
Udalguri	0	0	0	9.09	0	21.48	69.43	0
West Karbi Anglong	0	11.41	85.31	0	0	0	3.28	0
Assam	0.91	2.33	11.71	10.71	4.28	5.52	64.2	0.34

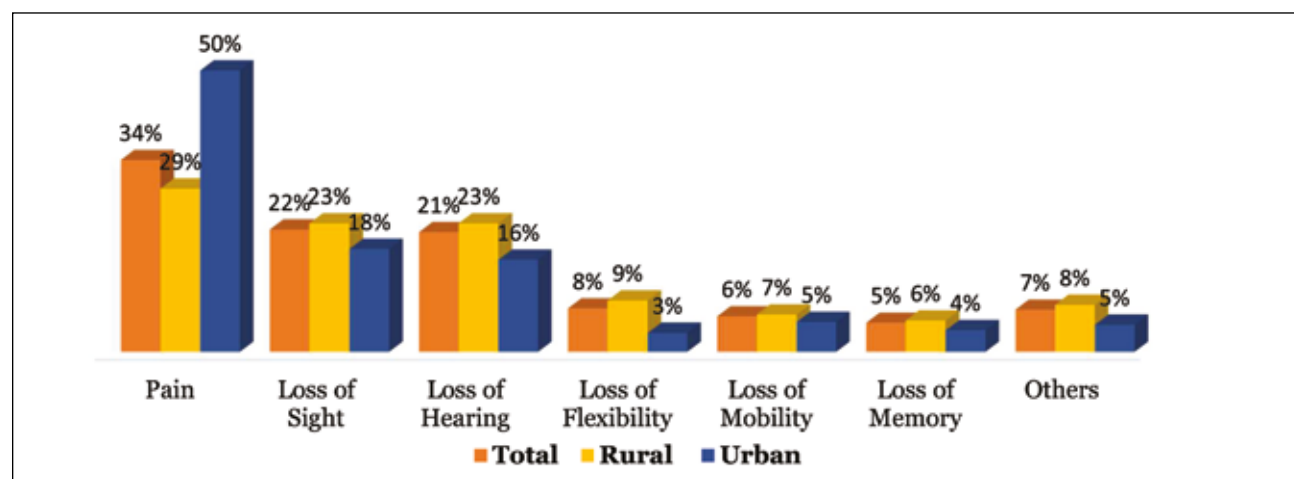
Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



The older women in Assam suffer from many diseases and disorders. Pain (34 percent) is one of the most significant diseases among women, with a higher percentage in urban areas (50 percent) than

rural areas (29 percent). However, loss of sight and hearing is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The district analysis is given in Appendix 3.13.

**Chart 3.20: Diseases in Older Women in Assam**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

Table 3.6 highlights that 73 percent of the old women reported having good mental health. However, a significant number of 25 percent of the women

reported having poor mental health conditions in Assam. At the district level, in Jorhat, 98 percent of the old women reported poor mental health.

**Table 3.6: Self-reported Mental Health (%)**

Districts Name	Excellent	Good	Poor
Baksa	0	64.88	35.12
Barpeta	0	100	0
Bongaigaon	0	100	0
Cachar	19.08	19.24	61.67
Charaideo	0	97.01	2.99
Chirang	0	100	0
Darrang	0	79.31	20.69
Dhemaji	1.85	75	23.15
Dhubri	0	85.38	14.62
Dibrugarh	0	77.69	22.31
Dima Hasao	0	86.74	13.26
Goalpara	0	100	0
Golaghat	0	100	0



Districts Name	Excellent	Good	Poor
Hailakandi	30.61	69.39	0
Jorhat	0	2.3	97.7
Kamrup	0	84.29	15.71
Kamrup Metropolitan	4.36	92.87	2.77
Karbi Anglong	24.53	54.31	21.16
Karimganj	0	61.11	38.89
Kokrajhar	0	73.2	26.8
Lakhimpur	0	57.96	42.04
Majuli	5.04	59	35.95
Morigaon	1.85	96.35	1.8
Nagaon	0	76.78	23.22
Nalbari	4.89	75.58	19.53
Sivasagar	0	75.08	24.92
Sonitpur	0	100	0
South Solmara Mancachar	0	100	0
Tinsukia	0	42.39	57.61
Udalguri	23.83	76.17	0
West Karbi Anglong	0	22.5	77.5
Assam	2.24	72.69	25.07

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

### III.8 Summing up

There is a clear impact of age on health. Older women are not only physically but also psychologically weak. In Assam, it is clearly evident from the foregoing analysis that urban women are in better health condition than that of the rural women. In the present chapter, health of women is not only analyzed in terms of present status or disease or other health conditions but is also analyzed in terms of autonomy and knowledge about their own health. In Assam, urban women are more empowered to take their health decisions, and their knowledge about age at marriage, pregnancy, family planning, etc., are better

than that of the women in rural area. Knowledge of contraceptives and autonomy of health decisions is better in urban areas than in rural. Preference towards a girl child is also higher in urban area than that in rural area. Menstrual hygiene is another important subject that requires policy attention. Even though there are policies in place for eligible women, it is clear from the research above that Assamese women still require policy assistance and information regarding menstruation hygiene. Aside from these, the fact that non-institutional births are still rather common in some districts, particularly in rural areas, is quite concerning.







## Chapter – IV

# Educating Women Matters for an Egalitarian Society

*'Education is fruitless without educated women and agitation is incomplete without the strength of women.'*

– Babasaheb Ambedkar

### IV.1 Introduction

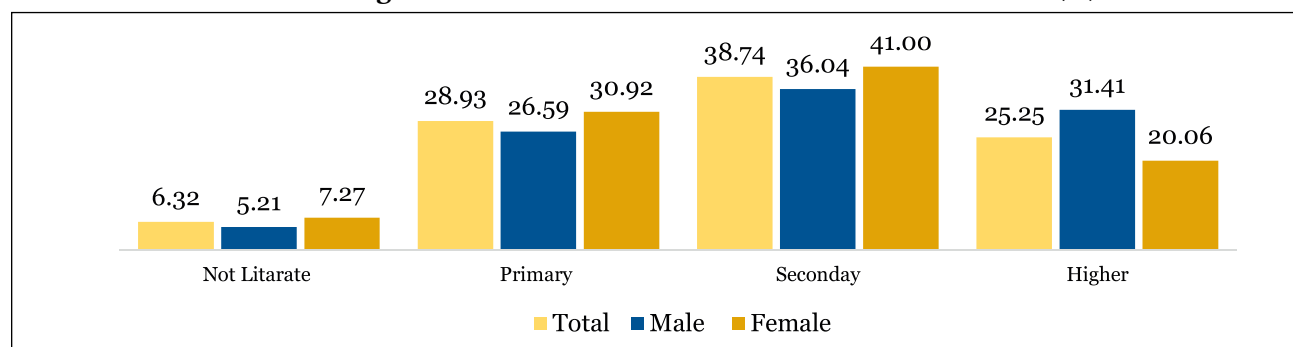
Girls who receive education are less likely to marry young and more likely to lead healthy, productive lives. Education makes women earn higher incomes, participate in the decisions that affect them, and build better futures for themselves and their families. By reducing inequalities and strengthening economies, girls' education contributes to more stable, resilient societies that give equal opportunity to all individuals to fulfill their potential. There is no doubt about the direct and indirect benefits of educating girls and young women, which include faster poverty reduction, better maternal health, lower child mortality, greater HIV prevention, and reduced violence against women. Each additional year of schooling can boost a girl's earnings as an adult by

up to 20 percent (UN Women, 2022). The current chapter will concentrate on women's educational backgrounds and competencies in Assam and other districts. To determine the gender parity in education and skill in the state, a comparison by gender is carried out.

### IV.2 Gender Parity in Education and Employability

Gender parity in the education system empowers both men and women, promotes the development of life skills to close gaps that perpetuate pay gaps, and builds prosperity for entire countries. A gender-equitable education system can contribute to reductions in incidences like child marriage.

**Chart 4.1 Highest Level of Education of Male and Female in Assam (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In Chart 4.1, the highest education level of males and females in Assam is highlighted. In Assam, there is a clear gender disparity in education, which is higher among the highly educated males and females. Total illiteracy is 6.32 percent, with 5.21 percent

male and 7.27 percent female illiteracy in Assam. As shown in Chart 4.1, primary and secondary education are higher among females in Assam. However, there is a huge gap in higher education. The district-level education of males and females is given in Table 4.1.



Table 4.1: Highest Level of Education of Male and Female in Assam and All Districts (%)

Districts Name	Total				Female				Male			
	Not Literate	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Not Literate	Primary	Secondary	Higher	Not Literate	Primary	Secondary	Higher
Baksa	14.09	27.70	39.27	38.30	19.84	27.57	37.95	14.60	7.22	27.84	40.88	23.09
Barpeta	5.42	29.81	47.66	23.11	6.14	26.14	51.70	16.02	4.60	34.04	43.01	18.03
Bongaigaon	1.48	37.81	47.16	15.01	1.46	40.17	50.17	8.19	1.51	34.58	43.03	20.83
Cachar	13.27	41.33	38.72	15.24	8.63	47.89	37.86	5.56	19.10	33.11	39.80	7.90
Charaideo	0.28	56.04	36.25	7.45	0.00	59.41	33.88	6.71	0.60	52.15	38.97	8.28
Chirang	8.55	18.13	39.32	48.45	14.44	16.47	50.53	18.55	0.53	20.37	24.07	55.02
Darrang	0.50	30.30	41.80	25.99	0.92	36.15	41.05	19.17	0.00	23.50	42.69	31.92
Dhemaji	7.67	23.39	34.67	43.41	10.11	21.84	38.15	29.21	5.01	25.07	30.87	37.76
Dhubri	11.67	36.86	35.48	31.79	15.80	33.98	36.29	13.93	6.90	40.18	34.55	18.36
Dibrugarh	7.48	39.20	39.67	22.16	8.95	39.84	39.10	11.87	5.57	38.35	40.42	14.96
Dima Hasao	5.92	19.24	36.00	44.14	5.29	26.16	42.82	25.73	6.55	12.33	29.16	51.96
Goalpara	7.37	16.70	54.83	30.24	9.15	19.06	57.76	14.03	5.17	13.78	51.22	29.84
Golaghat	5.22	12.47	30.22	56.06	4.39	19.17	36.53	39.13	6.11	5.21	23.37	65.29
Hailakandi	5.83	40.65	39.57	19.45	5.58	43.53	42.70	8.20	6.14	37.11	35.69	20.87
Jorhat	0.18	23.57	42.96	33.60	0.31	25.90	45.88	27.90	0.00	20.56	39.18	40.25
Kamrup	8.29	29.16	28.29	43.30	9.51	33.70	30.57	25.99	6.86	23.84	25.63	42.96
Kamrup Metropolitan	4.61	11.03	29.66	51.56	4.50	12.54	36.49	38.94	4.74	9.23	21.57	56.67
Karbi Anglong	9.69	27.10	34.32	40.01	11.71	29.10	35.46	23.12	7.27	24.69	32.96	34.54
Karimganj	8.66	27.54	34.50	36.31	7.00	31.72	43.06	18.23	10.48	22.93	25.08	41.50
Kokrajhar	9.82	22.23	26.39	51.22	11.02	27.43	32.21	28.47	8.61	17.00	20.53	52.01
Lakhimpur	8.24	32.15	40.75	30.70	11.93	31.72	38.05	18.31	3.41	32.72	44.29	19.38
Majuli	0.85	17.43	42.66	39.00	1.02	19.65	53.46	24.54	0.65	14.71	29.47	54.39
Morigaon	7.90	15.62	38.00	47.96	10.55	19.82	44.10	23.96	5.19	11.34	31.79	51.13
Nagaon	2.70	20.36	37.52	42.32	3.52	22.73	38.77	33.89	1.72	17.56	36.03	44.65
Nalbari	1.66	31.82	39.89	28.94	2.42	34.23	43.84	19.44	0.85	29.20	35.64	34.17
Sivasagar	3.33	26.58	43.22	30.07	3.22	27.42	44.59	24.73	3.47	25.48	41.44	29.60
Sonitpur	0.00	36.62	49.17	14.16	0.00	39.53	48.05	12.32	0.00	32.83	50.57	16.59
South Salmara- Mancachar	14.09	57.08	23.82	19.05	14.04	54.19	27.14	4.63	14.14	59.54	20.97	5.34
Tinsukia	2.77	40.97	39.03	19.75	4.07	40.77	38.57	15.14	1.26	41.34	39.35	16.36
Udalguri	13.77	22.26	41.19	41.22	19.03	23.48	41.65	15.21	7.20	20.74	40.64	30.91
West Karbi Anglong	14.19	40.13	37.58	28.84	20.84	40.92	31.12	6.93	7.90	39.39	43.68	9.03
Assam	6.32	28.93	38.74	25.25	7.27	30.92	41.00	20.06	5.21	26.59	36.04	31.41

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

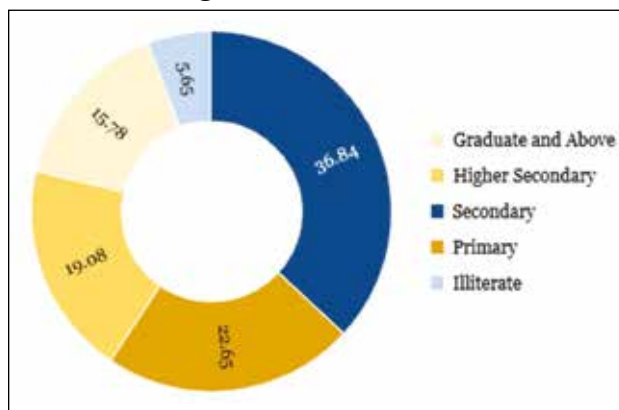


As depicted in Table 4.1, total illiteracy is highest in West Karbi Anglong district (14.19 percent), with 21 percent of female illiteracy and 8 percent of male illiteracy. In South Solmara Mancachar (14.09 percent), Baksa (14.09 percent), Udalguri (13.77 percent), and Dhubri (11.67 percent), the total illiteracy rate is higher than 10 percent, and among these districts, except South Solmara Mancachar, the gender disparity in illiteracy is very high.

Table 4.1 indicates that gender disparity is high among the illiterate and those with higher education. But in primary and secondary education, there is higher gender parity. In Chart 4.2, the education level-wise Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in Assam is analysed, i.e., the education level of the entire labour force (employed and not employed but available for work) is decomposed. Among the labour force, the highest number of labourers are

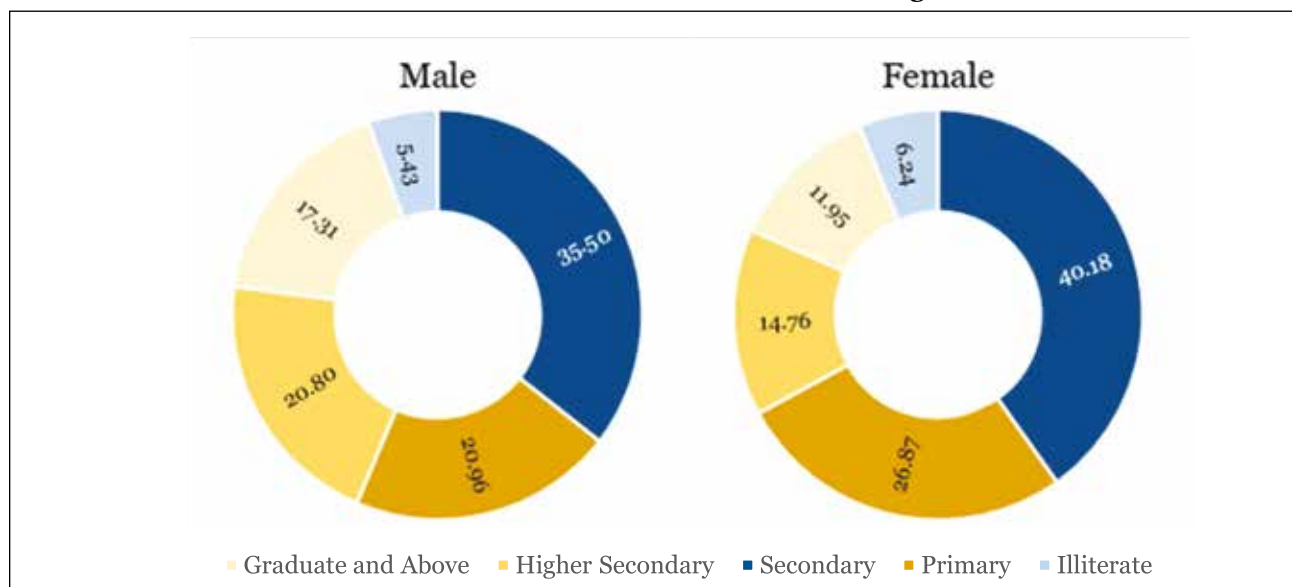
those having (36.84 percent) education of secondary followed by primary education (22.65 percent) and higher secondary education (19.08 percent).

**Chart 4.2: Education Level of Labour Force in Assam (Age 15 Years and Above) (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

**Chart 4.3: Education Level of Male and Female Labour in Assam (Age 15 Years and Above) (%)**



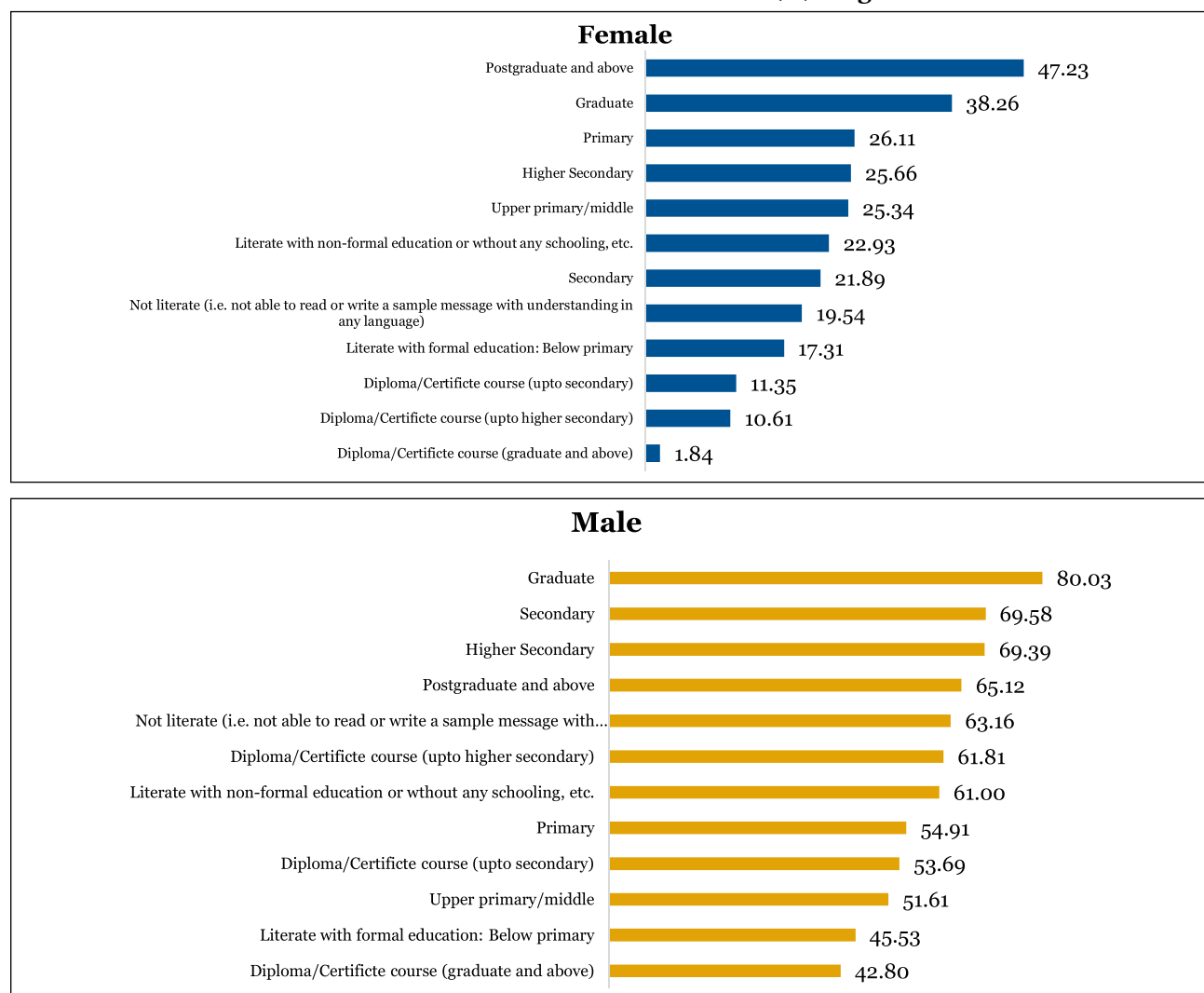
Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In chart 4.3, the education level of male and female labour in Assam is analysed. Among the female labour force, 40.18 percent have secondary-level education, followed by 26.87 percent with primary education and 15 percent with higher secondary-level education. However, as compared to female labourers, male labourers have more graduates and above-

educated and higher secondary-level-educated. This indicates that female labourers are more engaged in lower education level jobs as compared to their male counterparts.

The Chart 4.4 has described the gender disparity in job market in terms of percentage of labour force at different levels of education.



**Chart 4.4: LFPR at Different Education Levels in Assam (%) at age 15 Years and Above**

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

Among the graduate women, 38 percent are in labour force, while 80 percent of male graduates are in the labour force. This shows that higher education among females is not only for jobs, since more than 60 percent of the graduate women in Assam are neither working nor looking for any job. Similarly, among other education levels, LFPR is very low among females as compared to males.

### IV.3 Gender Parity in Vocational Training and Employability

Only around 12 percent of the people in Assam responded to receiving any kind of vocational training. However, gender disparity also prevails in receiving vocational training.

**Table 4.2 Vocational Training of Male and Female in Assam (%)**

Gender Wise	Never received	Yes, received non-formal	Yes, received: Formal	Yes, receiving formal	Yes, receiving non-formal
Total	88.03	0.68	9.07	0.96	1.26
Female	89.00	0.36	8.42	0.98	1.24
Male	86.90	1.05	9.84	0.93	1.28

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

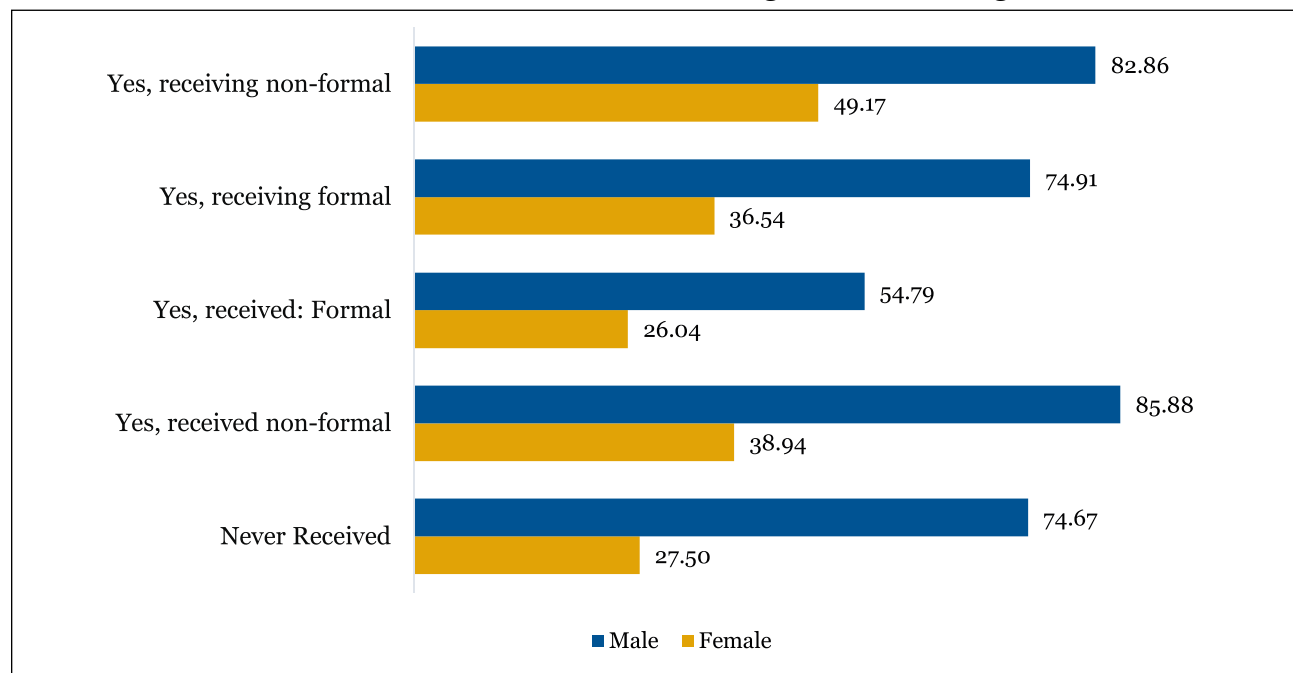




The male received non-formal vocational training at 1.05, whereas the female is at 0.36 percent in Assam. Around 10 percent of the males received formal vocational training, and 8 percent of

the females received formal vocational training. The district-level male and female vocational training analysis is given in Appendices 4.1.1, 4.1.2, and 4.1.3.

**Chart 4.5: LFPR at Different Levels of Vocational Training in Assam (%) at age 15 Years and Above**



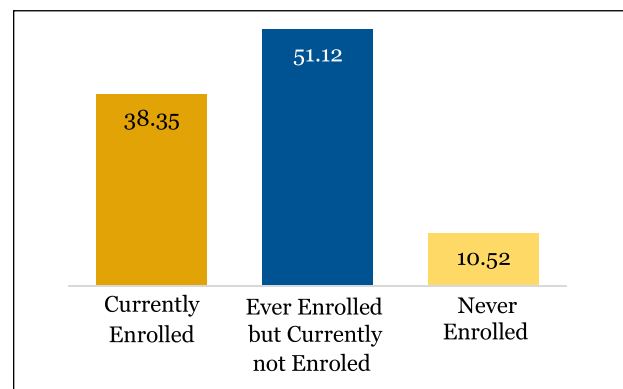
Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

Male LFPR is also higher at all levels of vocational training. The LFPR of both males and females is highest for those who received and are receiving non-formal vocational training.

#### IV.4 Educational enrollment of Women

Education acts as a catalyst for women's status upliftment. Women are always denied access to education, which further leads to decreased empowerment, the right to take decisions, and the power to lead. In most cases, the social structure of the country, where women are always treated as inferior to their male counterparts, is the reason. This section of the study will focus on the attainment of education by women and thus specifically concentrate on the enrollment figures.

**Chart 4.6: Status of Women Enrollment (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

Among the women of age 5 years and older, 38.35 percent are currently enrolled, 51.12 percent are ever enrolled but currently not enrolled, and 11 percent are never enrolled in Assam. In the following section, the characteristics of all three enrollment statuses are analyzed.



#### IV.4.1 Characteristics of Currently Enrolled Women

In Table 4.3, the current level of enrollments among women of age 5 and above is highlighted.

According to the data, currently the highest numbers of females are enrolled in primary school, followed by upper primary and middle school.

**Table 4.3: Current Level of Enrollment in Education in Assam (%)**

Types of enrollment	Total	Rural	Urban
Diploma/Certificate course (higher secondary)	1.22	1.17	1.52
Diploma/certificate course (graduation & above)	0.95	0.95	0.99
Diploma/certificate course (up to secondary)	0.70	0.76	0.34
Graduate	4.23	3.26	10.12
Higher secondary	14.19	14.46	12.60
Post-graduate above	1.10	0.69	3.58
Pre-Primary (nursery, kinder garden etc.)	4.82	4.77	5.15
Primary (class I to V)	30.70	31.78	24.21
Secondary	14.70	15.17	11.85
Upper primary/middle	27.38	27.00	29.64

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In urban areas, 10.12 percent of graduates enrolled, and in rural areas, only 3.26 percent. Similarly, in postgraduate studies, 4 percent of

students enroll in urban areas and about 1 percent in rural areas. The district-level analysis is given in Appendices 4.2.1, 4.2.2, and 4.2.3.



Table 4.4 Type of Course Currently Enrolled in Assam and All Districts (%)

Districts Name	Total				Rural				Urban			
	General	Others	Technical/ professional	Vocational	General	Others	Technical/ professional	Vocational	General	Others	Technical/ professional	Vocational
Baksa	98.24	0.4	0	1.36	98.33	0.3	0	1.37	81.14	18.86	0	0
Barpeta	73.12	0	23.68	3.2	71.63	0	25	3.37	100	0	0	0
Bongaigaon	99.44	0	0.56	0	100	0	0	0	97.33	0	2.67	0
Cachar	98.71	0	1.29	0	100	0	0	0	90.09	0	9.91	0
Charaideo	54.16	45.84	0	0	47.67	52.33	0	0	100	0	0	0
Chirang	93.64	6.36	0	0	93.16	6.84	0	0	100	0	0	0
Darrang	98.3	0.21	0.43	1.06	98.17	0.23	0.46	1.14	100	0	0	0
Dhemaji	98.12	0	0.22	1.66	97.97	0	0.24	1.79	100	0	0	0
Dhubri	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Dibrugarh	98.12	1.88	0	0	97.5	2.5	0	0	100	0	0	0
Dima Hasao	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Goalpara	86.95	0	12.89	0.15	85.38	0	14.45	0.17	100	0	0	0
Golaghat	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Hailakandi	97.67	0	0.92	1.41	98.48	0	0	1.52	86.75	0	13.25	0
Jorhat	94.64	0	5.36	0	98.53	0	1.47	0	85.17	0	14.83	0
Kamrup	97.03	1.59	0	1.37	96.69	1.78	0	1.53	100	0	0	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	95.64	1.28	3.08	0	96.73	1.44	1.83	0	95.32	1.23	3.45	0
Karbi Anglong	96.77	0	0.5	2.73	96.55	0	0.58	2.86	98.16	0	0	1.84
Karimganj	99.17	0.83	0	0	99.1	0.9	0	0	100	0	0	0
Kokrajhar	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Lakhimpur	98.29	0	1.71	0	98.1	0	1.9	0	100	0	0	0
Majuli	98.73	0.35	0.92	0	98.73	0.35	0.92	0				
Morigaon	99.8	0	0.2	0	99.78	0	0.22	0	100	0	0	0
Nagaon	98.37	0	0.93	0.7	98.03	0	1.12	0.85	100	0	0	0
Nalbari	94.24	0.7	4.86	0.21	94.41	0	5.36	0.23	92.58	7.42	0	0
Sivasagar	92.73	0	6.86	0.41	91.89	0	7.66	0.46	100	0	0	0
Sonitpur	97.84	1	1.15	0	98.9	1.1	0	0	86.48	0	13.52	0
South Solamara Mancachar	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Tinsukia	96.3	2.79	0.91	0	95.25	4.28	0.47	0	98.28	0	1.72	0
Udalguri	92.4	0.4	6.55	0.65	92.18	0.41	6.75	0.67	100	0	0	0
West Karbi Anglong	99.95	0	0.05	0	100	0	0	0	99.58	0	0.42	0
Assam	95.74	0.65	3.06	0.55	95.58	0.69	3.09	0.63	96.7	0.37	2.9	0.03

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

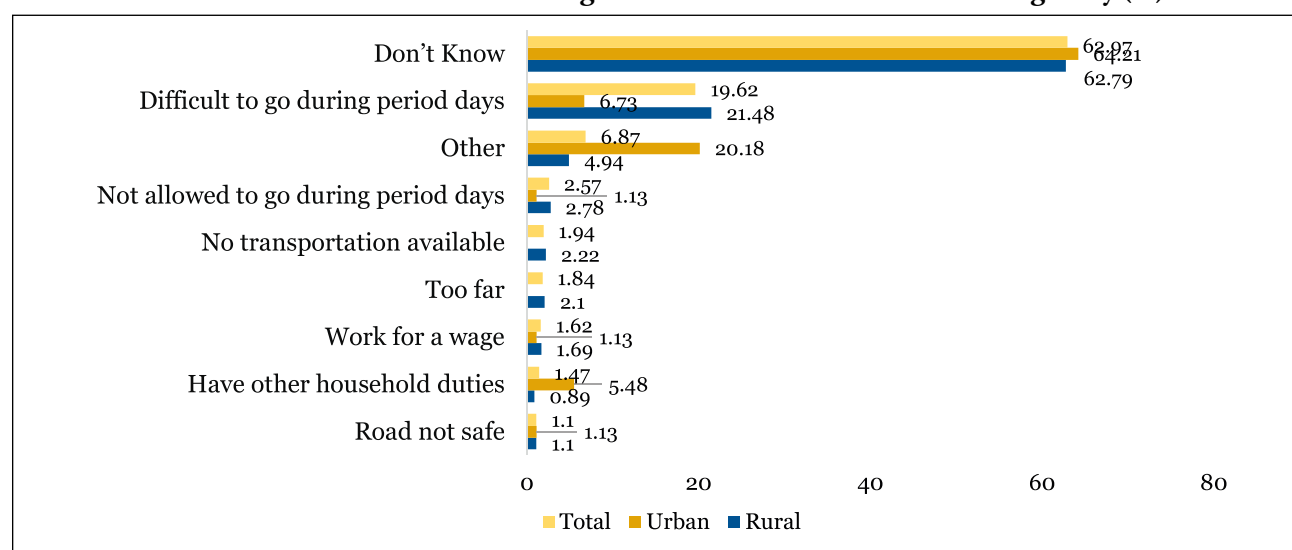


According to Table 4.4, in Assam, most of the women are enrolled in general courses. However, in rural areas, vocational courses are more popular as compared to urban areas. Similarly, technical and professional courses in Assam are also more popular in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Among the currently enrolled women, most of them responded to regularly attending the course, except for a marginal number of non-regular attendees. The district-level attendance is given in Appendix 4.4.

In Chart 4.7, the reason for not attending the school or other educational institution regularly is analysed.

Most of the women not attending school or educational institutes regularly responded that they didn't know the reason. Additionally, 20 percent of the women reported that attending an educational institution on menstruation days is challenging, which is far higher in rural areas (21.48 percent) than in urban areas (7 percent). Not being allowed to go during period days is also high in rural areas (3 percent) as compared to urban areas (1 percent). Transportation is an issue in rural areas, which is not an urban issue, as per Chart 4.7. However, in urban areas, women responded that road safety is an issue for not attending educational institutions regularly in Assam.

**Chart 4.7: Reason of Not Attending School/Educational Institution Regularly (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

**Table 4.4.1 Reason of not attending school/colleges regularly at different age groups up to 29 years among currently enrolled females in Assam (%)**

Reason of Not attending School/College regularly	Less than 10 Years	Age 10 to 14 Years	Age 15 to 17 Years	Age 18 to 29 Years	All ages
Difficulty to go during period days	0	6.16	39.24	46.57	19.62
Don't Know	80.36	73.78	47.58	46.46	62.97
Have other HHs duties	0	1.17	0.58	1.2	1.47
No Transportation available	3.31	2.37	0	0	1.94
Not allowed to go during period days	0	0.88	8.58	3.88	2.57
Road not safe	2.96	0.9	0	0	1.1
Too Far	3.49	1.29	0	1.89	1.84
Work for a Wages	0	3.01	0	0	1.62
Others	9.87	10.44	4.02	0	6.87

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



The reason for not attending schools/colleges regularly is decomposed in terms of different age groups. Among those under 10 years of age, transportation and roads are the two major reasons for not attending school regularly. However, with the increasing age of the females, the menstrual period has become a significant hindrance to regular attendance in educational institutions.

#### IV.4.2 Characteristics of Ever Enrolled but Currently Not Enrolled Women

According to Table 4.5, 23 percent of the women not currently enrolled are primary-completed, and 24 percent are upper-primary-completed. Among them, 15 percent are higher secondary pass, and 10 percent are graduates.

**Table 4.5: Level of Last Enrollment if Currently Not Enrolled (%)**

Districts Name	Pre-Primary (nursery, kindergarten)	Primary (class I to V)	Upper primary/ middle	Secondary	Higher secondary	Graduate	Post- graduate and above
Baksa	14.79	11.60	28.50	21.63	18.43	5.06	0.00
Barpeta	0.00	36.73	29.43	14.84	13.12	5.88	0.00
Bongaigaon	22.19	20.93	27.82	22.12	5.04	1.91	0.00
Cachar	13.55	25.45	40.38	13.57	5.78	1.13	0.14
Charaideo	2.37	52.74	28.62	8.55	6.25	1.47	0.00
Chirang	8.07	8.25	27.97	35.69	18.47	1.54	0.00
Dhemaji	2.76	13.13	10.56	30.94	30.90	10.55	1.16
Dhubri	22.82	17.67	26.92	14.06	12.63	5.90	0.00
Dibrugarh	0.62	33.93	29.97	22.56	9.15	3.56	0.21
Dima Hasao	0.72	11.14	17.49	29.49	18.62	22.55	0.00
Goalpara	3.22	26.55	40.17	21.50	7.12	1.44	0.00
Golaghat	0.00	0.72	12.64	15.91	23.76	46.97	0.00
Hailakandi	4.16	46.59	20.50	17.30	8.33	3.12	0.00
Jorhat	0.20	32.20	44.93	6.03	11.33	5.32	0.00
Kamrup	1.87	26.45	11.36	21.18	21.47	16.29	1.38
Kamrup Metropolitan	1.23	6.36	14.26	16.55	21.09	31.50	9.03
Karbi Anglong	2.19	15.93	17.92	31.54	22.92	8.33	1.16
Karimganj	0.00	4.07	30.97	25.00	13.12	26.84	0.00
Kokrajhar	4.36	11.97	10.90	29.77	27.53	14.09	1.37
Lakhimpur	4.11	27.11	22.37	26.72	15.87	3.82	0.00
Majuli	3.30	2.33	17.71	47.42	17.87	9.44	1.93
Morigaon	0.00	3.66	16.22	36.96	13.81	26.37	2.98
Nagaon	3.88	12.69	18.64	24.89	27.37	12.53	0.00
Nalbari	4.64	11.53	19.33	36.67	18.95	8.87	0.00
Sivasagar	1.62	22.86	20.54	26.09	22.15	6.74	0.00
Sonitpur	5.10	33.36	32.70	16.59	9.14	3.11	0.00
South Solmara Mancachar	4.51	57.18	18.48	16.24	3.57	0.03	0.00
Tinsukia	2.00	38.96	23.27	17.88	12.19	4.27	1.44
Udalguri	3.88	21.08	18.29	29.90	21.03	5.50	0.31
West Karbi Anglong	2.21	27.83	16.54	43.48	8.20	1.70	0.05
Assam	4.69	22.88	24.19	21.19	15.99	10.21	0.86

Source: NCAER's survey 2023-24.

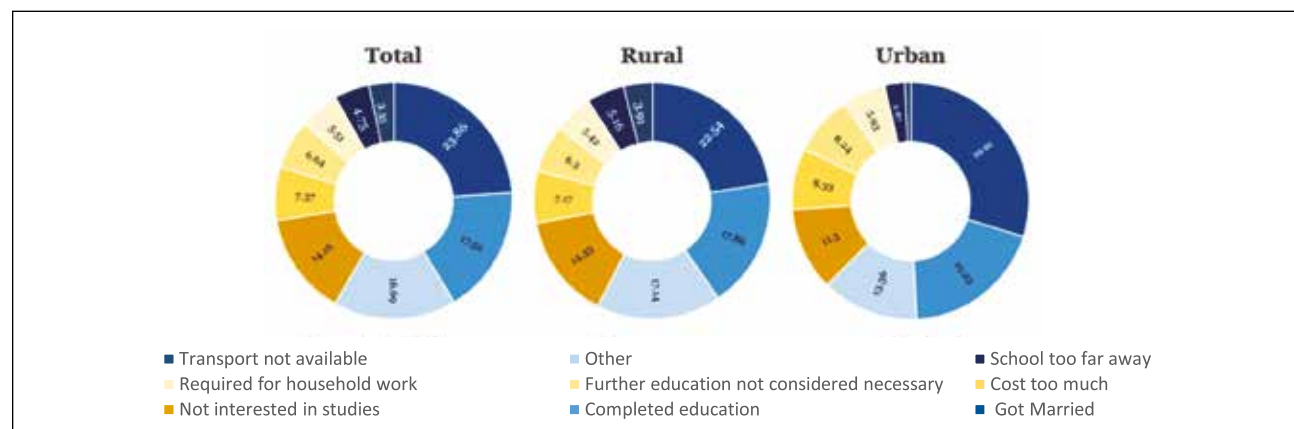




Chart 4.8 shows marriage as one of the major reasons for discontinuing study in both rural and urban areas of Assam. Among the reasons,

cost is significant, both in rural and urban areas. Transportation is more important in rural areas than it is in urban areas.

**Chart 4.8: Reason of Present Non-Enrollment (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In Table 4.5.1, the reason for present non-enrollment is decomposed in terms of different age groups. Among girls of age less than 10 years,

transport and distance are main reasons of not continuing school. Among

**Table 4.5.1: Reasons of present non-enrollment of females at different age group in Assam (%)**

Problem/Reason	Less than 10 Years	Age 10 to 14 Years	Age 15 to 17 Years	Age 18 to 29 Years	Age 30 to 49 Years	Age 50 to 64 Years	Age 65 to 89 Years	Age 90 Years above	ALL ages
Completed education	0.00	6.69	24.07	15.62	21.00	13.20	6.50	0.00	17.52
Cost too Much	0.25	0.76	3.47	9.92	7.02	6.27	5.23	9.38	7.37
Did not get Admission	15.8	0.45	0.29	2.04	2.6	1.21	0.10	0.00	2.2
Further education not considered necessary	12.18	14.68	10.13	7.38	5.93	6.14	4.46	17.2	6.64
Got Married	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.4	24.6	25.9	30.43	0.00	23.86
No Female teacher	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.17	0.32	0.06	0.00	0.21
No proper school facilities for girls	0.00	0.00	2.13	0.42	0.27	1.82	0.44	0.00	0.52
Not interested in studies	2.86	4.5	8.97	18.53	15.3	20.9	20.86	0.00	16.69
Not safe to send girls	0.00	0.00	0	0.3	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.13
Repeated failures	0.00	1.4	5.29	3.13	3.02	1.05	3.04	0.00	2.75
Required for care siblings	0.00	6.75	0.49	0.8	1.64	4.44	6.35	0.00	1.9
Required for household work	6.88	4.59	9.21	4.32	6.43	4.39	5.88	0.00	5.51
Required for outside work for payment in cash or kind	0.90	1.75	0.66	0.98	1.33	0.59	0.00	0.00	1.07
Required for work farm/family business	0.00	0.53	0.39	0.66	1.2	0.86	0.44	0.00	0.93
Road infrastructure damage due to flood	0.76	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
School too far away	4.55	22.11	9.19	4.3	4.51	6.8	6.31	0.00	5.3
Transport not available	21.9	16.97	7.41	1.99	2.57	4.15	5.65	73.5	3.35
Others	33.93	18.83	17.85	4.91	2.32	1.96	4.25	0.00	4.02

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



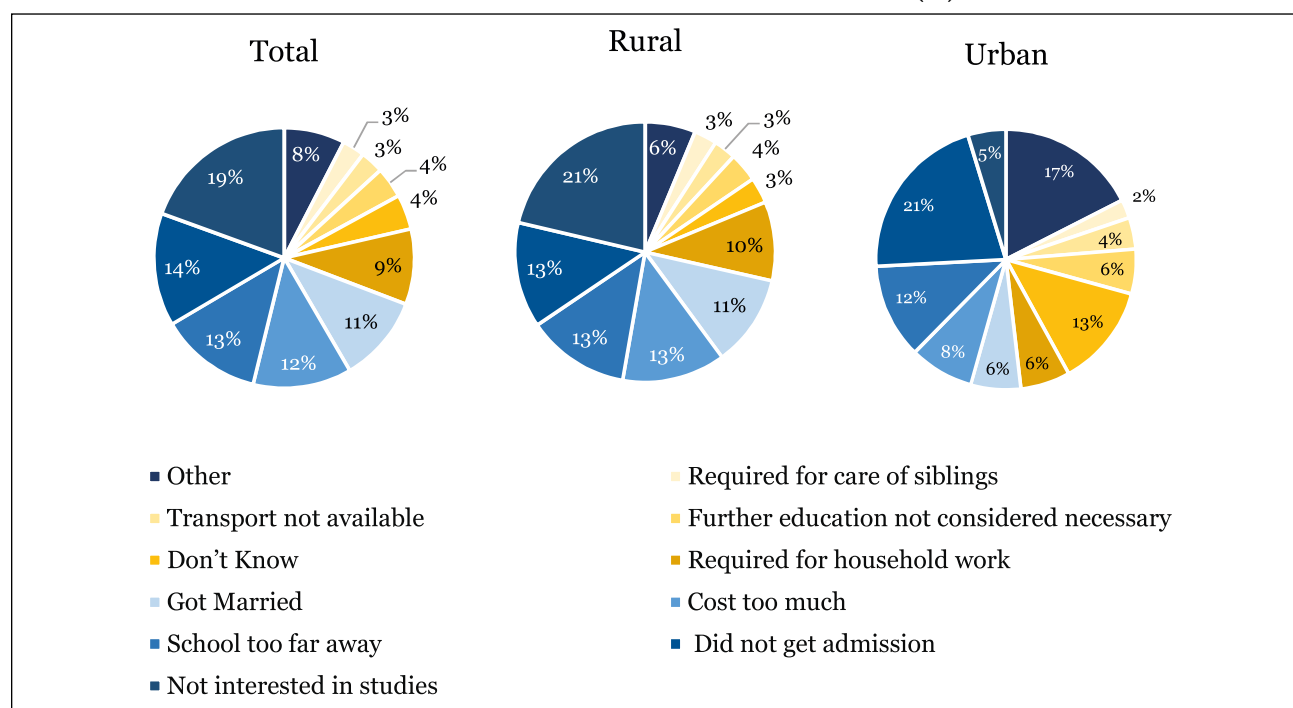
the age group of 10 to 14 years of age, girls are not continuing school due to their involvement in household activities and taking care of younger siblings in the household. However, above age 18 years, most of the females are not continuing their education as they got married. Overall, marriage, road and transport, and involvement in household activities are some major reasons for the present non-

enrollment of females in Assam.

#### IV.4.3 Never Enrolled Women

The reasons for never enrolling are, in most cases, not getting admission, the school being too far, the cost being too high, and getting married. There are no significant rural-urban differences.

**Chart 4.9: Reason of females Never Enrolled (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In Table 4.5.2, reasons for never enrolling are decomposed in terms of different age groups. Among females of age less than 10 years, the reasons of never enrolled, school too far, is significant. Apart from this,

cost and facilities for girls in school are a few reasons for never being enrolled. Among the aged population, cost is a major reason for never having enrolled in school.



**Table 4.5.2 Reason of Never got enrolled at different age groups in Assam**

Problem/Reason	Less than 10 Years	Age 10 to 14 Years	Age 15 to 17 Years	Age 18 to 29 Years	Age 30 to 49 Years	Age 50 to 64 Years	Age 65 to 89 Years	Age 90 Years above	ALL ages
Completed education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	1.22	1.08	0.1	0.00	0.79
Cost too Much	1.79	22.7	31.04	25.53	12.1	12.4	3.08	41.9	12.23
Did not get Admission	38.57	17.95	23.21	12.54	12.2	12.2	7.42	0.00	14.02
Don't Know	39.74	4.84	1.79	5.38	0.49	0.61	0.00	0.00	4.32
Further education not considered necessary	0.77	5.1	0.00	4.27	1.88	5.59	6.5	19.7	3.84
Got Married	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.05	14.9	12.2	7.05	0	10.82
No Female teacher	0.63	0.82	1.35	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23
No proper school facilities for girls	0.00	5.15	0.00	1.16	1.03	1.07	0.66	0.00	1.09
Not interested in studies	2.13	0.00	33.11	15.13	24.1	18	27.34	21.5	19.46
Not safe to send girls	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.3	1.03	0.81	0.00	0.48
Repeated failures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.39	0.17	0.00	0.21
Required for care siblings	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.46	1.11	5.64	4.84	2.76	2.78
Required for household work	0.00	2.6	0.00	2.69	10.4	6.68	23.78	0.00	9.4
Required for outside work for payment in cash or kind	0.68	1.15	0.00	4.28	0.08	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.8
Required for work farm/family business	0.00	1.01	0.00	0.07	0.59	2.92	1.27	0.00	1.17
School too far away	11.6	27.41	9.51	5.02	13.5	17.3	12.58	3.41	13.84
Transport not available	0.86	7.69	0.00	1.83	3.96	1.08	3.55	10.7	2.9
Others	3.24	3.59	0.00	2.42	1.72	0.91	0.83	0.00	1.62

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

## IV.5 Vocational Training

In Assam, women are mostly interested in computer application courses, handlooms, tailoring, beautician courses, etc. In urban areas, digital marketing, animation, and journalism are also significant vocational courses. However, a few significant courses, which are very unpopular in Assam, are toy-making, bakery, woodcraft, yoga/naturopathy, and diet and nutrition. These courses nowadays seem

to be very popular all over the world and can provide an earning source to women. Initiatives should be taken to make women aware of these courses so that they explore earning opportunities within and outside Assam. These courses not only provide sustainable livelihoods but also some sustainable lifestyle improvement facilities at the local level, which may uplift the overall standard of living of the people residing in the state.



**Table 4.6: Vocational Training in Rural and Urban Area (%)**

Ascending order of Vocational Training Indicators			
Rural		Urban	
Toy making	1.06	Bakery and Confectionery	1.23
Marketing and Advertisement	1.20	Journalism and Media Management	1.27
Diet and Nutrition	1.34	Yoga/Naturopathy	1.29
Fashion Technology	1.47	Sports	1.34
Painting	1.48	Pottery	1.42
Woodcraft	1.52	Communication and IT	2.35
Bakery and Confectionery	1.78	Typing	2.35
Animation	2.69	Fashion Design	2.97
Sports	2.97	Beautician Course	3.14
Fashion Design	3.76	Painting	4.59
Translation	3.77	Handloom weaving, designing and dyeing	4.90
Beautician Course	4.86	Tailoring and Embroidery	5.35
Digital Marketing	5.65	Animation	5.77
Typing	6.9	Photography	10.48
Tailoring and Embroidery	9.99	Digital Marketing	11.85
Handloom weaving, designing and dyeing	12.36	Other	12.51
Computer Application/Course	17.43	Computer Application/Course	27.19
Other	19.77		

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

## IV.6 Basic Financial Literacy

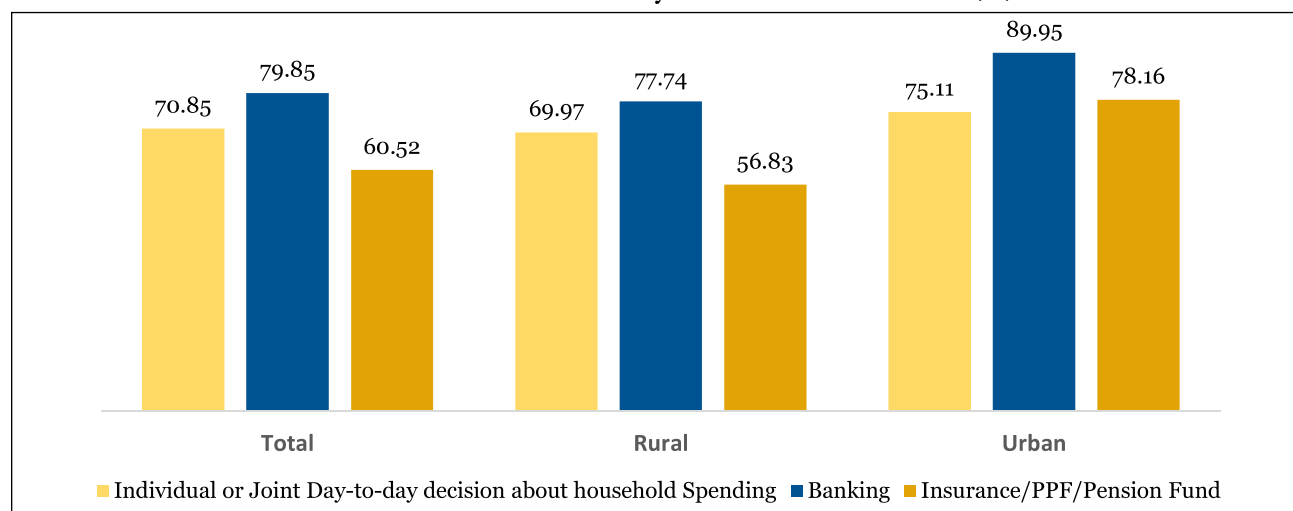
Financial literacy is one of the most important determinants of women's empowerment. It can be defined as the ability to understand and use various financial skills, including personal financial management, budgeting, and investing. In the present study, the financial literacy of the women is defined in terms of basic day-to-day household budgeting, banking, insurance, knowledge of PPFs, etc.

In urban areas, as compared to rural areas,

women are financially more literate in Assam. In urban areas, 75 percent of the women decide day-to-day household spending either individually or jointly, as compared to 70 percent in rural areas. About banking, 90 percent of the urban women have banking knowledge, whereas in rural areas, 78 percent of the women have banking knowledge. Insurance, PPF, and other pension funds are known to 78 percent of urban women and 57 percent of rural women. The district-level analysis is given in Appendices 4.4.1, 4.4.2, and 4.4.3.



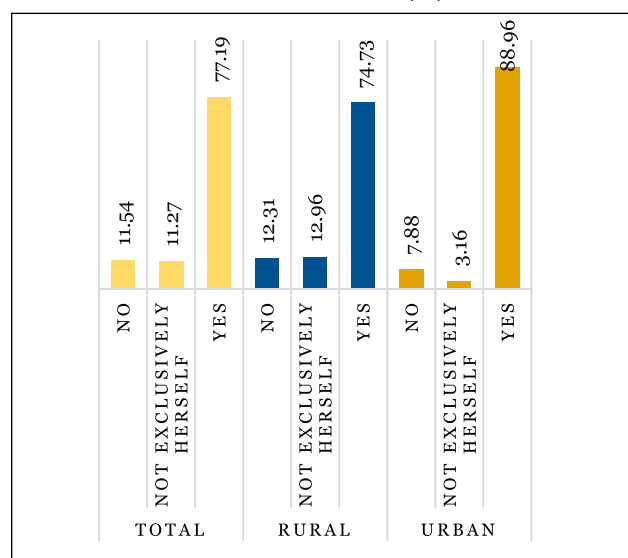


**Chart 4.10 Financial Literacy of the Women in Assam (%)**

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

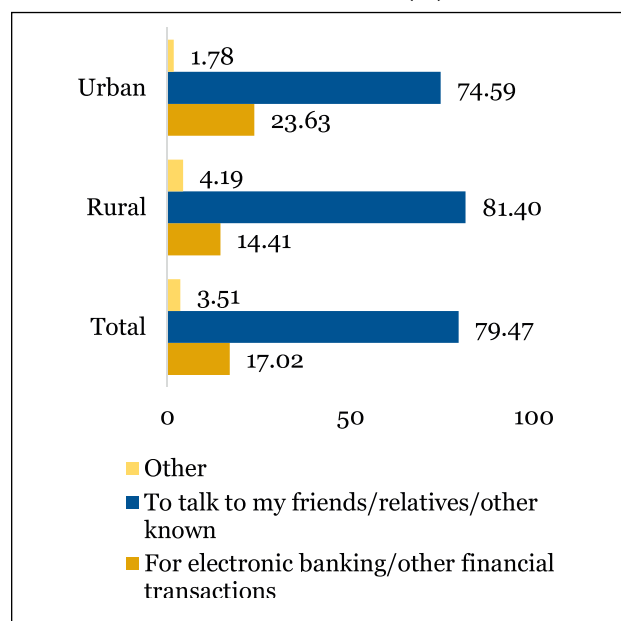
## IV.7 Social Relation and Knowledge

In Assam, 77 percent of the women have an exclusive mobile phone. In urban areas, 89 percent of the women reported having a mobile phone, as compared to 75 percent of the women in rural areas.

**Chart 4.11 Women Having Mobile Phone in Assam (%)**

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

Most women use their mobile phones to talk to friends and relatives. However, the percentage of women using mobile phones for electronic banking or other financial transactions is higher in urban areas (24 percent) as compared to rural areas (14 percent). The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 4.5.

**Chart 4.12 Women Use of Mobile Phone in Assam (%)**

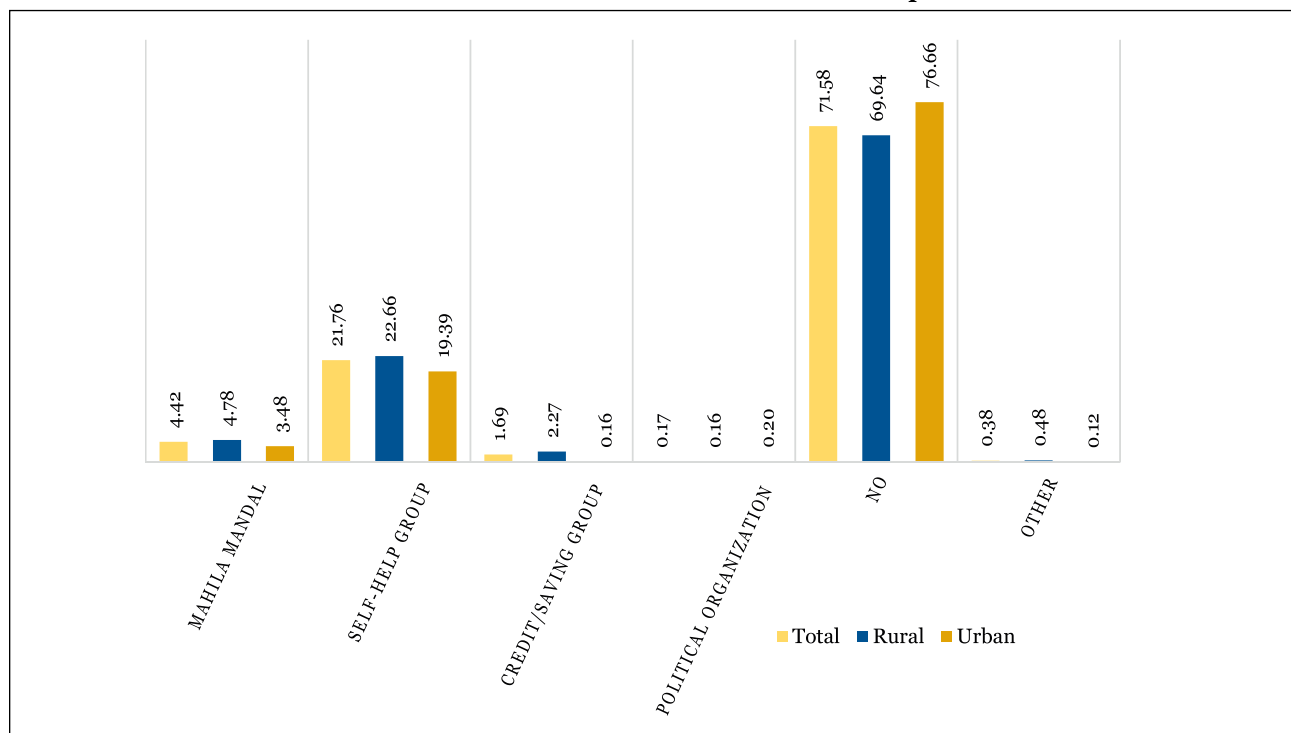
Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

Being part of any political or non-political organization makes women more empowered. In Assam, 22 percent of the women are members of different self-help groups. Self-help groups are more popular in rural areas (23 percent) than in urban areas (19 percent). Similarly, Mahila Mandal and other political organizations are also more popular in rural area than in urban area. In urban area, more women are not part of any organization. The district-level analysis is given in Appendices 4.6.1, 4.6.2, and 4.6.3.





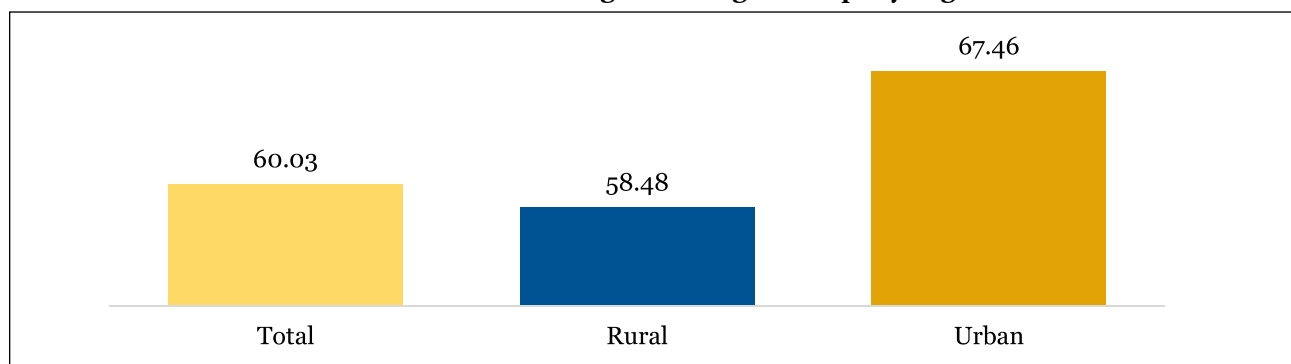
**Chart 4.13: Women Member of Different Groups (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

Property rights knowledge is also higher in urban areas (67 percent) than in rural areas (58 percent). The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 4.7.

**Chart 4.14: Women Having Knowledge of Property Rights (%)**



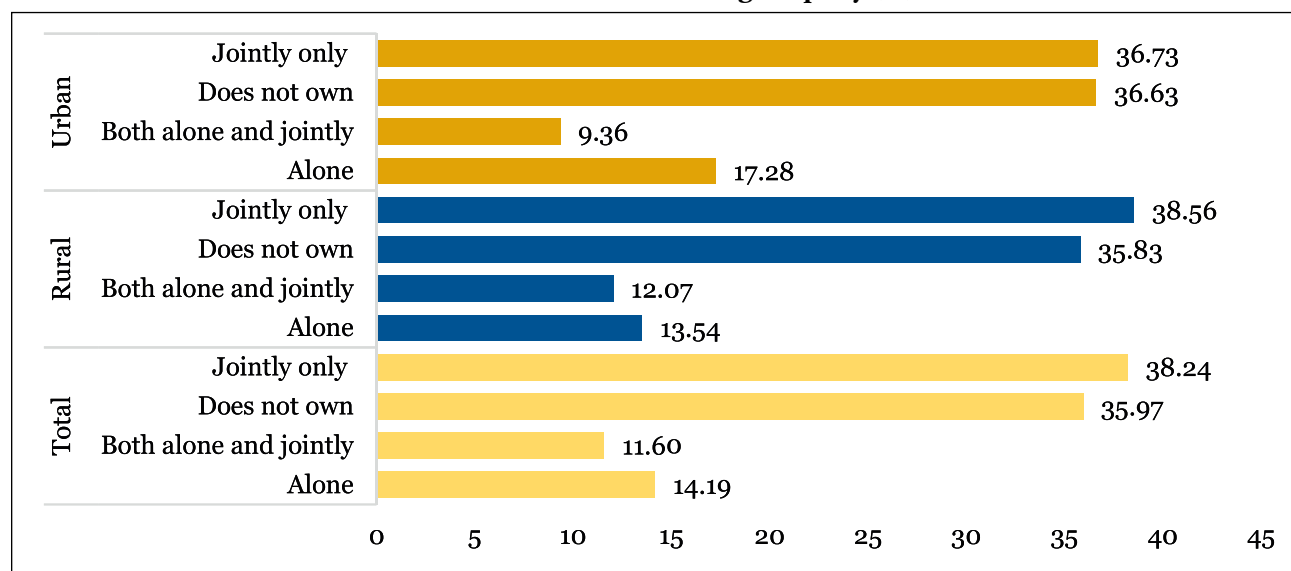
Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In urban areas, women having property alone is higher (17 percent) than in rural areas (13 percent). However, joint property is higher in rural areas

(39 percent) than in urban areas (37 percent). The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 4.8.



Chart 4.15: Women Owning Property (%)



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

## IV.8 Summing up

Education is required not only to enter the job market, but there are other objectives of being educated. This is the reason around 60 percent of the graduate women are neither working nor looking for jobs in Assam. Based on the field survey, total illiteracy is highest in West Karbi Anglong district (14.19 percent), with 21 percent of female illiteracy and 8 percent of male illiteracy. In South Solmara Mancachar (14.09 percent), Baksa (14.09 percent), Udalguri (13.77 percent), and Dhubri (11.67 percent), the total illiteracy rate is higher than 10 percent, and among these districts, except South Solmara Mancachar, the gender disparity in illiteracy is very high.

Women are concentrated mostly in lower-education-related jobs as compared to the men having higher-education-related jobs in Assam. Among the graduate women, 38 percent are in the labour force, while 80 percent of male graduates are in labour force. This shows that higher education among females is

not only for jobs, since more than 60 percent of the graduate women in Assam are neither working nor looking for any job. Similarly, among other education levels, LFPR is very low among females as compared to males.

About 20 percent of the women reported that attending an educational institution on menstruation days is challenging, which is far higher in rural areas (21.48 percent) than in urban areas (7 percent). Not being allowed to go during period days is also high in rural areas (2 percent) as compared to urban areas (1 percent). This issue needs awareness and policy implication for the empowerment of women in Assam.

Marriage is also a significant hindrance in continuing education for a woman. In rural area transportation is an important hurdle in attending schools and continuing education, which is not the case in urban areas. Financial literacy and property right knowledge are better in urban than in rural areas.



## Chapter – V

# Women Work, Economy Progress

*“If you exclude 50% of the talent pool, it’s no wonder you find yourself in a war for talent.”*

—Theresa J. Whitmarsh, World Economic Forum

### V.1 Introduction

With serious macroeconomic consequences, despite making up around half of the population, women’s contribution to measured economic activity is far below its potential. The labour market is clearly divided along gender lines, as female labour force participation is far below male labour force participation. Not only do women account for unpaid work, but when they are employed in paid work, they are overrepresented in the informal sector and among the poor with a vast wage differential. According to the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDG5), gender equality is a prerequisite for achieving the equality and prosperity of all human beings. The most critical driver of gender equality is economic empowerment, which is about women’s ability to participate equally in existing markets; their access to and control over productive resources; access to decent work; control over their own time, lives, and bodies; and increased voice, agency, and meaningful participation in economic decision-making at all levels, from the household to international institutions. According to the World Economic Forum (2021), among all four aspects of the gender gap, i.e., economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival, and political empowerment, the gender gap in economic participation and opportunity remains the second largest key gap, with 58.3 percent of gender parity in all over the world and is expected to take another 267.6 years to close the remaining gender disparity in economic participation and opportunity.

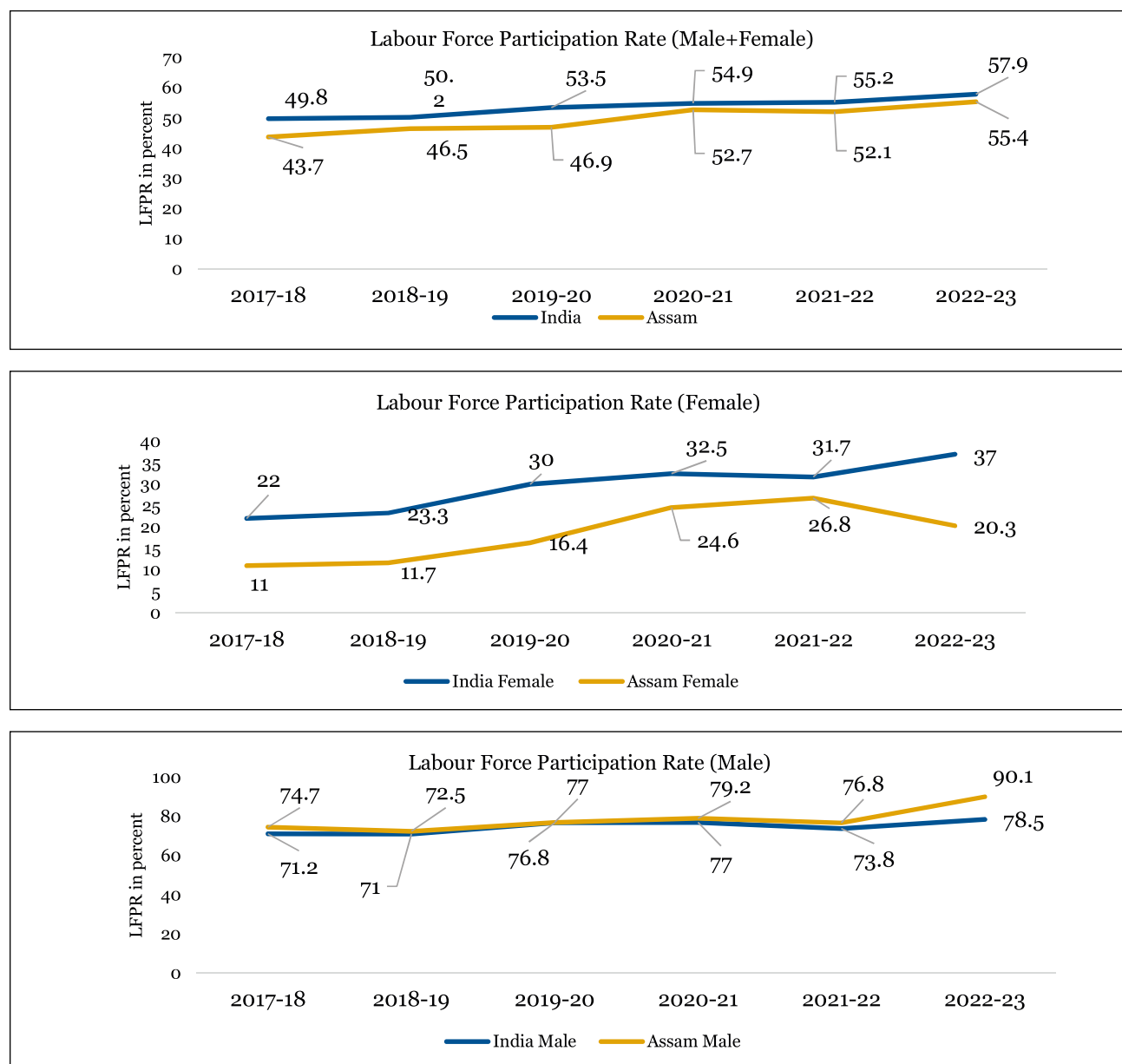
The economic participation of Assamese women and its drivers are examined in this chapter using a primary field survey conducted in each district of Assam. Trend analysis is additionally carried out using some important secondary data for job circumstances in India and Assam.

### V.2 Gender Parity in Job Market

Across the globe, women have fewer income opportunities compared to men. Women are less likely to work for income or to seek work. According to the latest Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022–23, in Assam, the female labour force participation rate (LFPR) is 20.3 percent as compared to the male LFPR at 90 percent. The trend in the LFPR of Assam compared to that of India is shown in Chart 5.1. It illustrates that the LFPR of Assam has been lower than all levels in India for the years 2017–18 to 2022–23. It is also observed that the gap between the national rates and state rates narrowed down after 2020. While comparing the female LFPR, there has been a persistent gap between the LFPR of females at the national and Assam levels since 2017–18, where the females in Assam are participating less in the labour force in comparison to the all-India average. The gap narrowed down during 2020–22, but a divergence between them was again observed post-2021–22. In the case of male LFPR, participation is higher in Assam when compared to national male labour force participation. A sharp increase is also observed in male LFPR in Assam post-2021, which is absent in all India LFPR.



**Chart 5.1 Labour Force Participation Rate for Person of Age 15 Years and Above in Usual Status (%)**



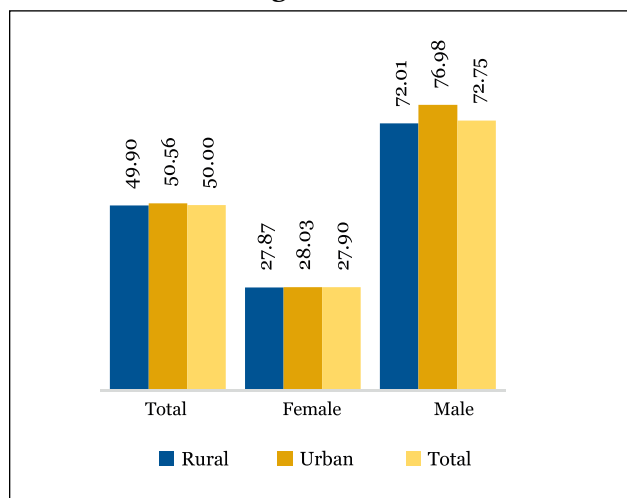
Source: PLFS Annual Report (2017-23).

According to NCAER's estimation for 2023-24, LFPR in Assam is 50 percent considering its usual principal activity status (PAS). LFPR is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Female

LFPR is 28 percent, as against 73 percent for males in Assam. The district-level LFPR is given in Appendix 5.1.



**Chart 5.2: Labour Force Participation Rate in Assam for Age 15 and Above (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In Chart 5.3, the unemployment rate (UR) in Assam is highlighted. A decreasing unemployment rate has been observed in Assam, as illustrated in the graph, with the lowest rate being during 2022–23 (1.7%). The unemployment rate in Assam has been below all of India's unemployment rates post-2020–21, unlike in the past years. It is observed that the highest divergence between the national and Assam

unemployment rates was during the 2019–20 period: 7.9% for Assam and 4.8% for India.

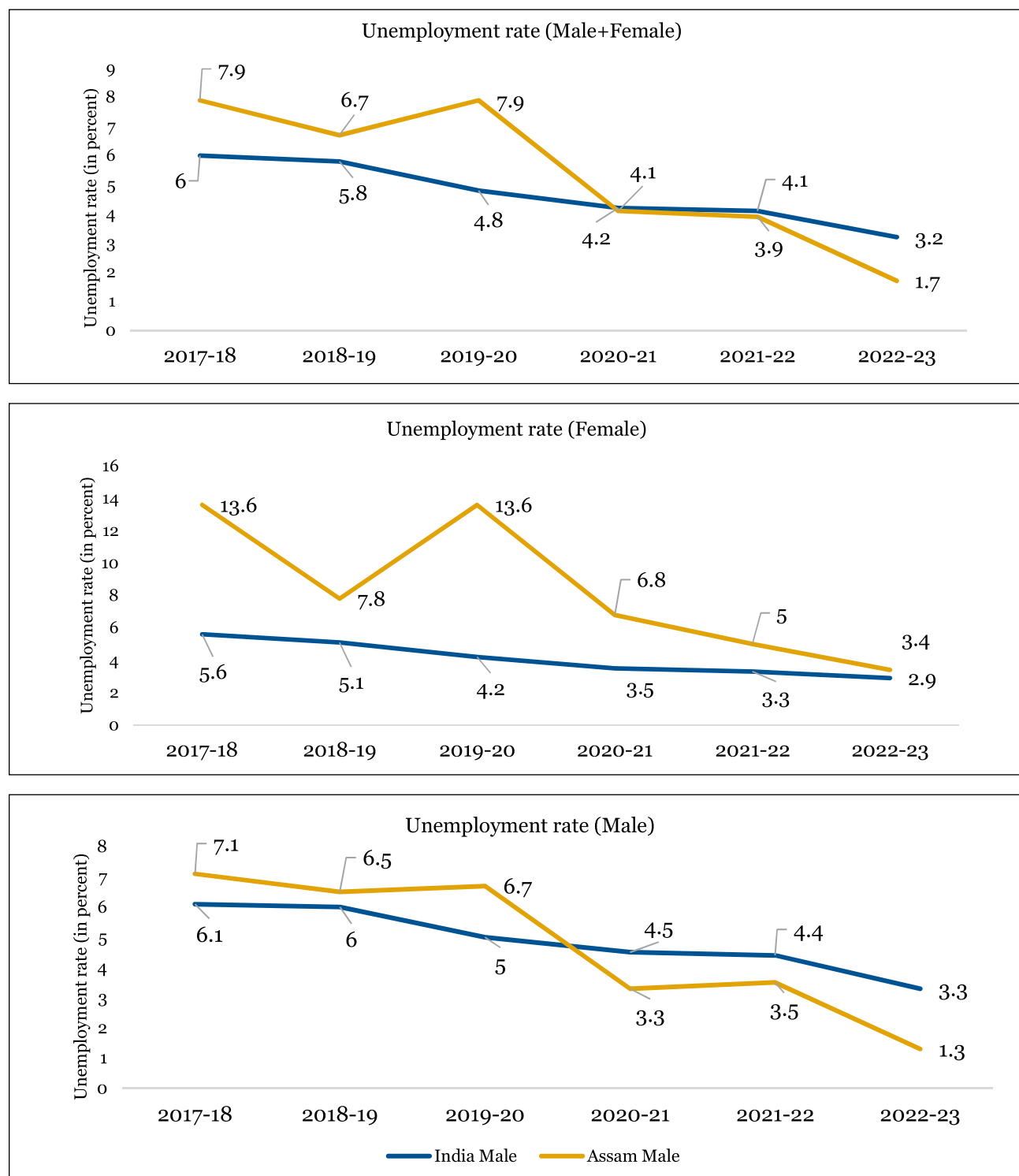
There is a narrowing down of the difference between all of India's and Assam's female unemployment rates over the years, with the least during 2022–23 in Assam (3.4%). Assam experienced a high female unemployment rate during 2019–20 (13.6%), which was starkly higher than the national female unemployment rate of 4.2%. The male unemployment rate in Assam has been lower than all of India's male unemployment rates since 2020–21. The male unemployment rate in Assam fell to 1.3% during 2022–23, which is much lower than the national rate of 3.3%.

According to the NCAER study, the unemployment rate is 6.06 percent, 8.71 percent for females and 4.95 percent for males. However, the one described in Chart 5.3 is in terms of usual status, which is principal and subsidiary, but the NCAER unemployment rate is in terms of principal activity status (PAS) only. The district-level LFPR is given in Appendix 5.1. The trend analysis and the unemployment rate in PAS both clearly indicate gender disparity in the job market.





Chart 5.3 Unemployment Rate (Usual Status) in India and Assam (%)

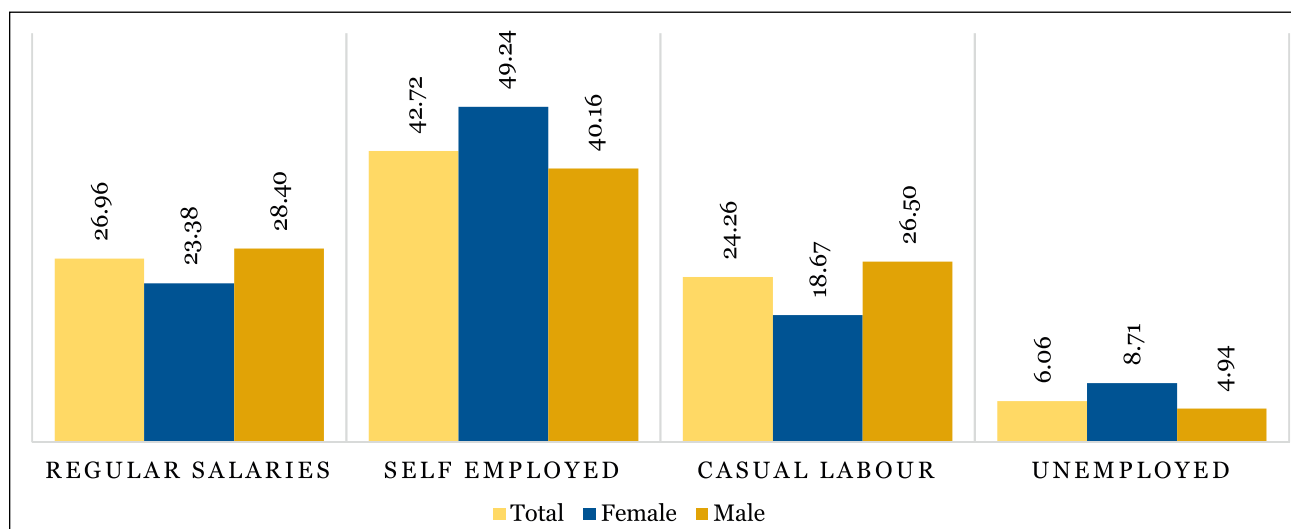


Source: PLFS Annual Report (2017–23).

In Chart 5.4, the major principal activity status types of labourers in Assam are analysed. Around 27 percent of the labour force is regularly salaried. Among the male labour force, 28 percent and 23 percent of female labour are regular-salary employees.

Self-employment is higher among females than among males. And casual labour is higher among males than that of females. The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 5.2.



**Chart 5.4 Major Principal Activity Status Types of Labour Force in Assam of Age 15 Years and Above (%)**

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

### V.2.1 Other Activity Status Related Characteristics and Gender Disparity

In Assam, the government sector is dominated by men, as the disparity is highest in this sector.

Cooperatives are a rural and female-dominated sector in Assam. It is also evident from Table 5.1 that in household-based enterprises, females are more engaged than males.

**Table 5.1 Enterprise Type in Assam (%)**

Enterprise type	Total			Female			Male		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Co-operative societies/trust/other non-profit institutions	0.91	0.21	0.79	1.28	0	1.06	0.7	0.34	0.64
Employer's households	6.23	2.86	5.68	7.57	5.37	7.19	5.52	1.4	4.85
Government/public sector	8.25	11.76	8.83	3.09	6.35	3.65	11.05	14.94	11.68
Other	39.12	42.6	39.69	47.07	52.86	48.06	34.84	36.66	35.14
Partnership with member from different household	1.28	4.37	1.79	0.39	0.57	0.42	1.76	6.59	2.54
Partnership with members from same household	13.19	3.92	11.66	15.3	3.19	13.22	12.05	4.21	10.79
Proprietary	15.44	14.28	15.25	13.07	13.4	13.13	16.72	14.81	16.42
Public/Private Limited Company	15.58	20	16.31	12.24	18.25	13.27	17.35	21.05	17.95

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



In Table 5.2, the availability of social security is analysed. The absence of knowledge about social security is quite significant in Assam. Among others, PF/gratuity is higher, and females receiving these

social securities are fewer. But urban women labourers receiving social security benefits is higher than that of rural women.

**Table 5.2 Availability of Social Security in Assam (%)**

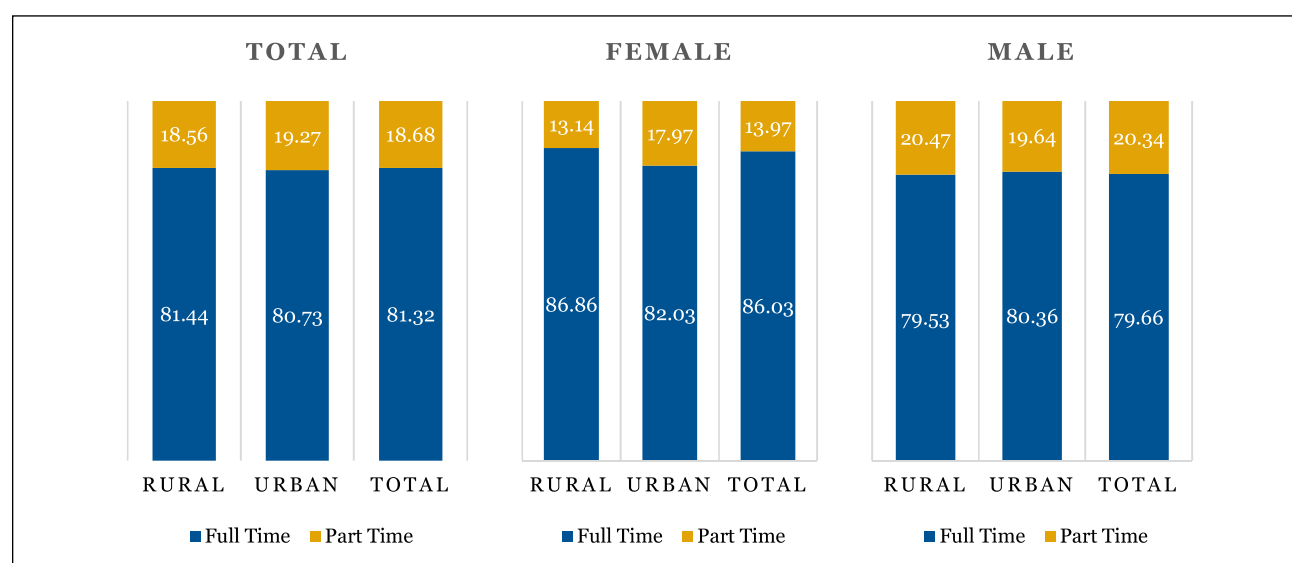
Type of Social Security Schemes	Total			Female			Male		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Don't know	25.28	22.21	24.78	16.02	19.87	16.69	28.7	23.19	27.82
Not eligible for any of the above social security benefit	38.69	28.93	37.09	53.42	30.1	49.38	33.24	28.5	32.48
Only PF/pension (i.e. GPF, CPF, PPF, pension, et	10.85	18.71	12.14	6.17	20.32	8.62	12.59	18.08	13.47
Only PF/pension and gratuity	3.13	3.72	3.22	7.87	7.25	7.76	1.38	2.29	1.53
PF/pension and health care & maternity benefits	2.84	4.74	3.16	2.09	6.24	2.81	3.12	4.14	3.29
Only gratuity	6.34	4.47	6.03	2.94	0.69	2.55	7.6	6	7.34
Only gratuity and health care & maternity benefit	1.96	5.88	2.6	3.39	9.59	4.46	1.43	4.39	1.9
Only health care & maternity benefit	4.05	3.41	3.94	3.84	2.02	3.53	4.12	3.83	4.08
Only PF/pension, gratuity, health care & maternity	6.86	7.93	7.03	4.26	3.91	4.2	7.82	9.57	8.1

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

As shown in Chart 5.5, females engaged in part-time jobs are lower than males in Assam, and among female urban women engaged in part-time jobs, the

rate is higher than that of rural women. However, for men, it is completely different; rural men are more engaged in part-time jobs than those in urban areas.

**Chart 5.5: Labour Force Engaged in Full Time or Part Time work in Assam (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



In Table 5.3, among the labour force in Assam, the approximate number of months without work is analysed. The number of labourers without work is higher for females than males. Also, for both male

and females, being without work is higher in rural area than in urban area. Up to 6 months without work is higher for females, but a longer duration of time without work is higher for males than females.

**Table 5.3: Approximate Number of Months Without Work in Assam (%)**

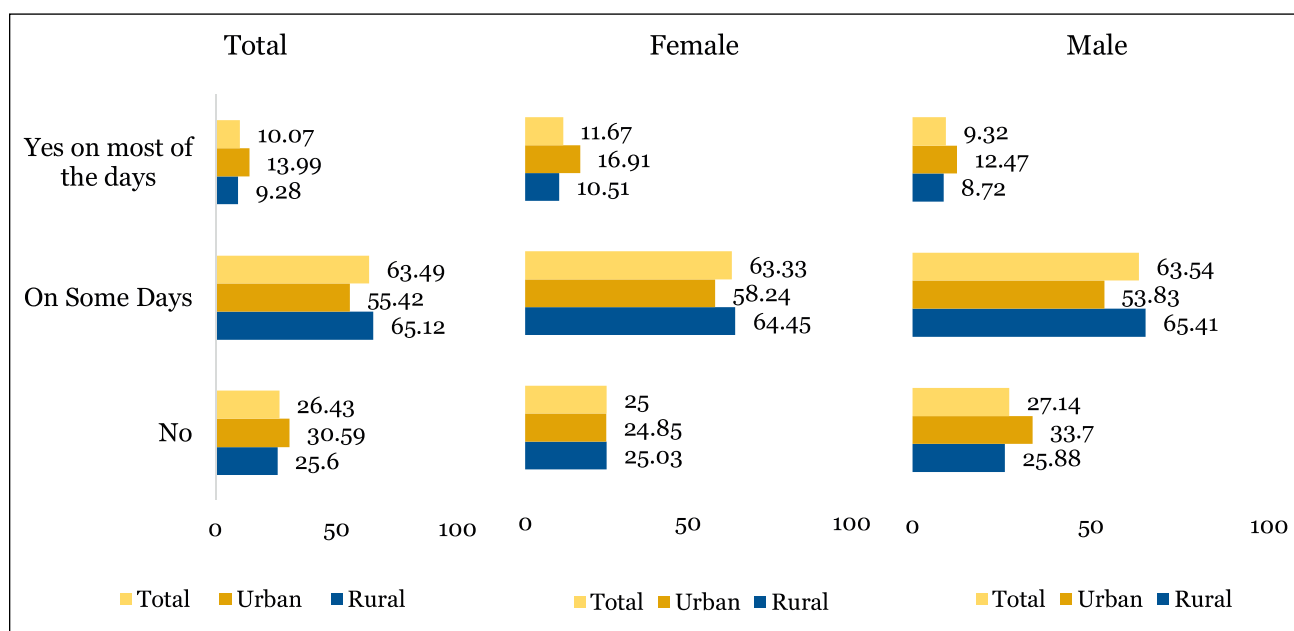
Gender Wise	Sector Wise	No months without work	Without Work less than 1 Month	Without Work more than 1 but less than 6 months	Without Work more than 6 months
Male Female	Rural	24.93	28.52	43.39	3.16
	Urban	22.81	19.43	56.74	1.02
	Total	24.58	27.03	45.57	2.81
Female	Rural	12.8	42.07	43.79	1.34
	Urban	8.05	26.3	65.22	0.44
	Total	11.98	39.35	47.49	1.19
Male	Rural	29.51	23.43	43.22	3.84
	Urban	28.96	16.62	53.17	1.26
	Total	29.42	22.35	44.81	3.43

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

According to Chart 5.6, the number of females available for work during time without work is higher

than that of males in Assam.

**Chart 5.6: Whether Sought/Available for Work During the Months of Without Work (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

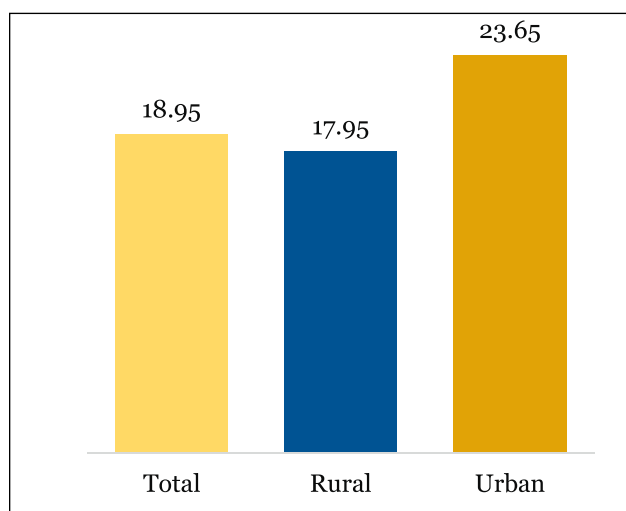




### V.3. Characteristics of Women Attending Domestic Duties Only

In Assam, only 19 percent of the women attending domestic duties responded that they are required to spend most of their time on domestic duties. Women required to spend time on domestic duties are higher in urban areas (23.65 percent) than in rural areas (18 percent).

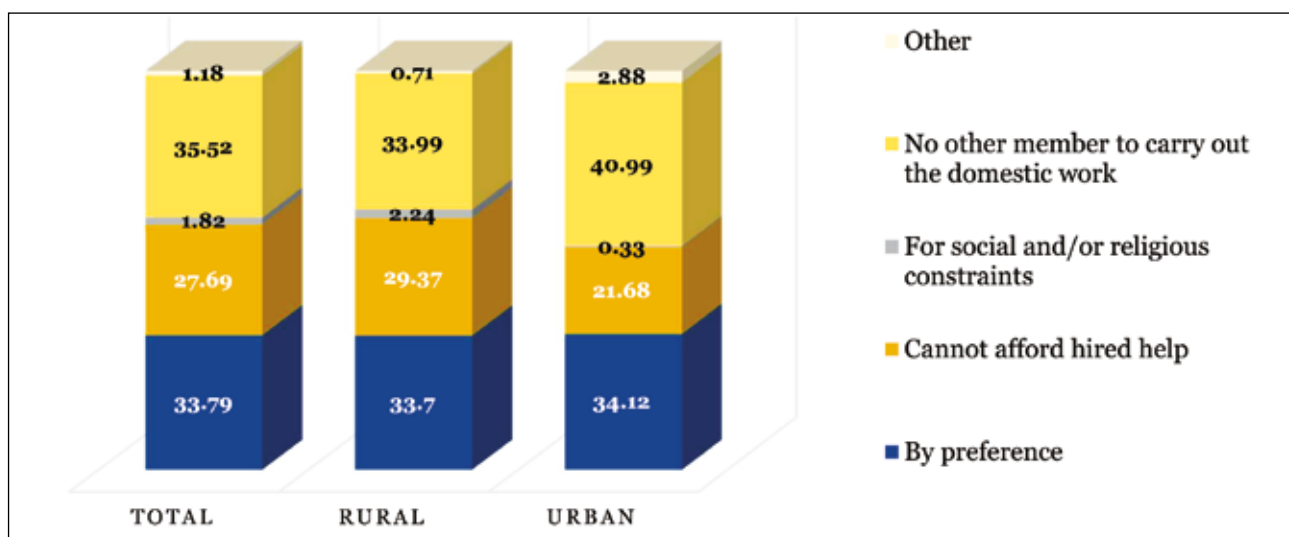
**Chart 5.7: Women required to spend most of their time in domestic duties (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

As it has been observed by many researchers, education, in most cases, is not only with the intention of joining the job market. In most cases, staying and doing domestic duties are by preference. In Chart 5.8, in Assam, 34 percent of the women attending domestic duties said they are attending domestic duties by preference, which is even higher in urban areas (34.12 percent) than in rural areas (33.7 percent). The unaffordability of hired help is higher in rural areas (29 percent) than in urban areas (22 percent). In urban areas, families are mostly nuclear, which is why women cannot join work as they need to attend to domestic duties, i.e., 41 percent of the women attend to domestic duties due to no other family member to help in urban areas as compared to 34 percent of the women in rural areas.

**Chart 5.8: Reason of Spending Most of the Time in Domestic Duties (%)**

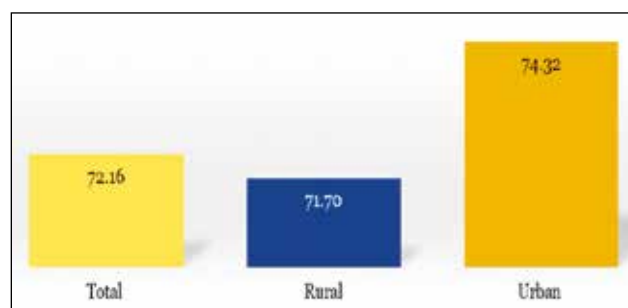


Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



In Chart 5.9, autonomy over household income is analysed for those women who attend domestic duties only.

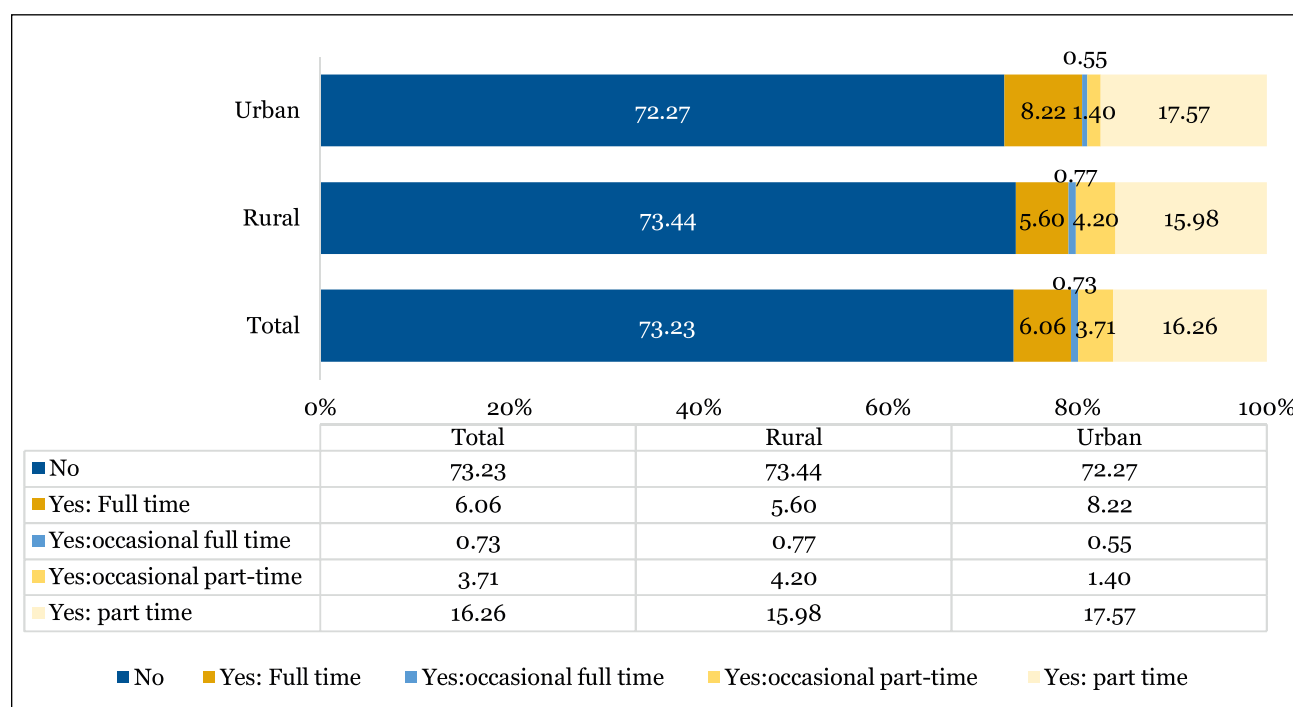
**Chart 5.9: Autonomy Over Household Income (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

Around 72 percent of the women said they have autonomy over household income despite attending to domestic duties only. Autonomy over household income is higher in urban areas than rural areas. As shown in Chart 5.10, around 73 percent of the women attending domestic duties have no willingness to accept economic work despite attending domestic duties only, which is marginally higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

**Chart 5.10: Willingness to Accept Economic Work Despite Attending Domestic Duties (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In urban areas, women attending to domestic duties are willing to do full-time economic work at 8 percent, compared to 6 percent in rural areas. Women willing to attend part-time jobs are also higher in urban areas (18 percent) than in rural areas (16 percent).

## V.4 Characteristics of Working Women in Assam

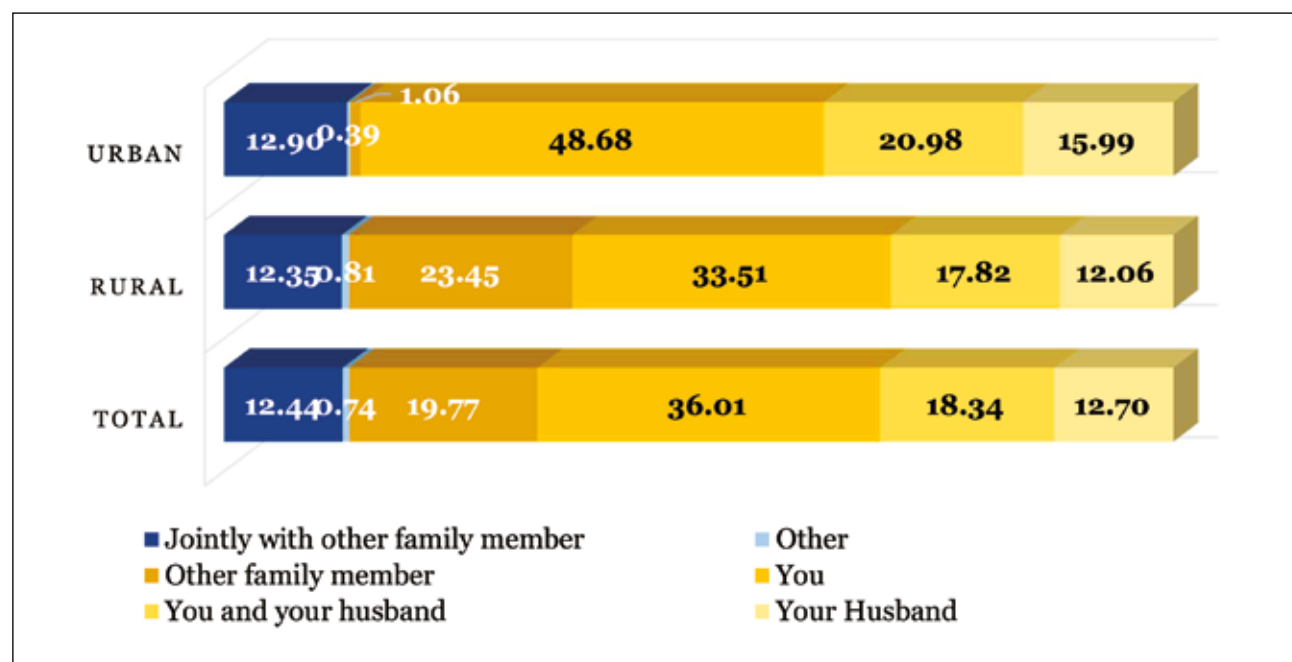
As shown in Chart 5.11, around 36 percent of the working women individually decide how they will spend the money they earn. There is a huge difference in individual autonomy between women in rural



areas (33 percent) and urban areas (49 percent). It is evident from Chart 5.11, that in urban areas, women individually or jointly hold autonomy over the money they earn. On the other hand, in rural areas, around 23 percent of the women's family members decide

how the money earned by the women will be spent, as against in urban area, a very insignificant around 1 percent of the other family members decide how the money earned by the women will be used.

**Chart 5.11 Autonomy Over the Money Women Earn (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In Table 5.4, the working women of Assam mostly disagree and are dissatisfied with their present job. Disagreement and dissatisfaction are

comparatively higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

**Table 5.4 Aspiration and Job Satisfaction of Working Women (%)**

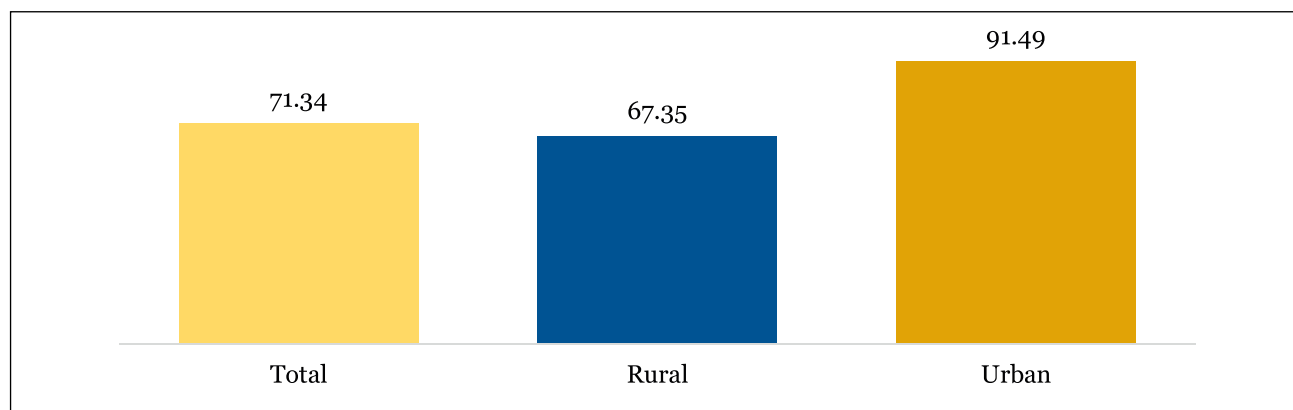
Type of Aspiration	Total/Rural/Urban	Agree	Disagree	Strongly agree	Undecided
You are earning fairly for your work and experience	Total	17.69	77.65	2.85	1.82
	Rural	20.26	75.19	2.41	2.13
	Urban	9.04	85.89	4.32	0.76
Your progress and advancement in your job is fair.	Total	0.94	93.67	0.02	5.37
	Rural	0.98	94.11	0.01	4.9
	Urban	0.75	91.23	0.08	7.94
Your work and activities are valued fairly without judging your personal responsibilities as a woman.	Total	4.78	93.58	0.91	0.72
	Rural	4.47	94.06	0.69	0.78
	Urban	6.52	90.9	2.17	0.41
You have a fear of losing job due to your personal responsibilities at home	Total	3.03	95.71	0.12	1.14
	Rural	2.76	96.11	0.08	1.05
	Urban	4.54	93.43	0.38	1.64

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



The working women in Assam are confident of finding a new job in case of a job loss. In urban areas, 91 percent of the women are confident of finding a job, compared to 67 percent of rural women.

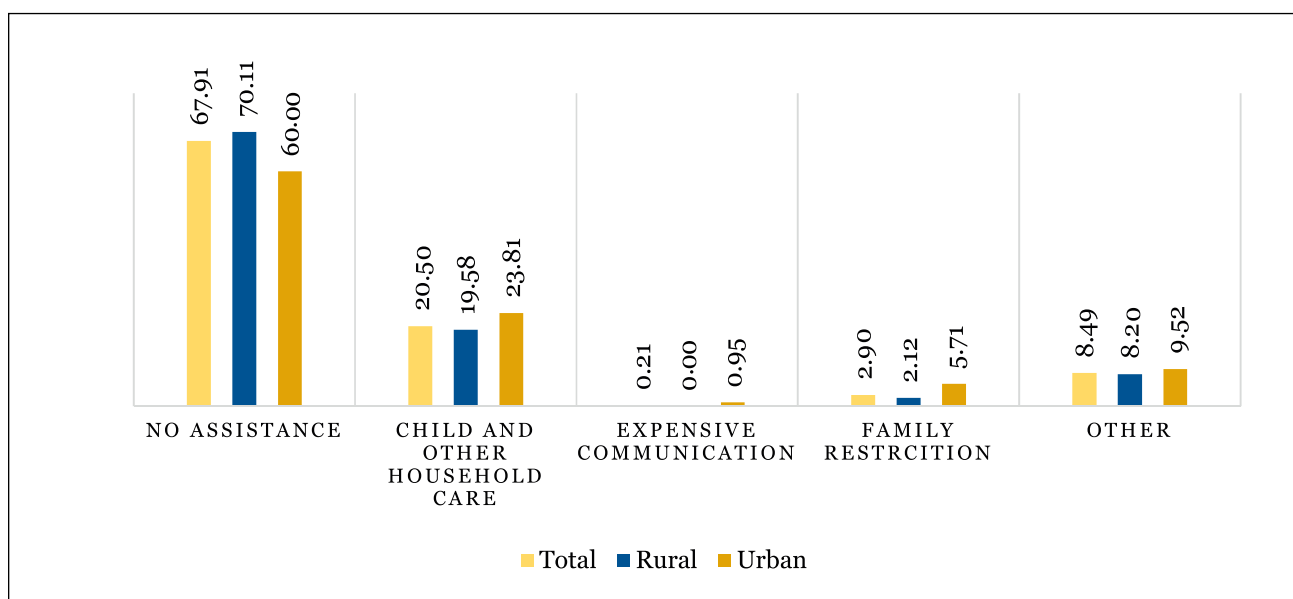
**Chart 5.12 Confidence of Finding a Job in Case of Job Loss (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

However, the women, who were not confident about finding a new job, stated that non-assistance is the major reason. Apart from this, child and other care activities are also hindrances in finding a new job.

**Chart 5.13: Reason of Lack of Confidence of Finding a New Job in Case of Job Loss (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

## V.5 Summing Up

From the foregoing analysis, gender disparity in the job market is evident in Assam. There is a huge gap in labour force participation rates between men and women. The unemployment rate is also higher among women. However, the women attending to domestic duties have revealed that it is their choice, and only a few among them want to join the job

market if they get any opportunity to join. Among the working women also, there is a lack of autonomy over the money they earn, which is higher in rural area than in urban area. The working women also revealed that in situations of job loss, some women are not confident enough to find a new job as there is no assistance, and they need to bear the responsibility of child and other household care.







# Chapter – VI

## Evidence, Magnitude and Determinants of Crime against Women

*“It is much easier to explain the veil than to answer questions about the wounds”*

— Pawan Mishra

### VI.1 Introduction

Crime against women is one of the most significant hindrances to the achievement of equality, development, and peace. No woman in the world is secure against violence (Nussbaum, 2005). The 1993 World Human Rights Conference in Vienna was the first official recognition of gender-based violence as a human rights violation. According to the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), ‘violence against women’ is any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. This definition clearly points out that non-violent practices also form violence, as these impact women’s capabilities to the same or even deeper extent as actual bodily violence. The World Health Organization highlights violence against women as a human rights issue and a significant threat to women’s health and well-being. At the Fourth Conference of Women in Beijing (1995), violence against women was defined as ‘a physical act of aggression by one individual or group against another or others.’

As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB, 2017), a crime has been recorded against women every 3 minutes in India. The United Nations Population Fund Report (UNPFR) indicated that around two-thirds of married Indian women are victim of domestic violence attacks, and as many as 70 percent of married women in India between the ages of 14 and 49 are victims of beating, rape, or

forced sex<sup>4</sup>. In the Indian context, domestic violence includes causing any harm or injury to the safety, life, health, or well-being of the aggrieved woman by committing any physical, sexual, verbal, or economic abuse. It also includes any injury or harm done to the aggrieved woman or her relatives with a view to coercing her.

Along with the women from various parts of India, Assamese women are also not free from gender-based crimes and violence. The increasing number of crimes against women is a manifestation of the historically unequal power relationship between men and women. This unequal power hierarchy results in domination and control over women and consequently gives rise to various crimes against women. According to NCRB data, Assam has reported the highest rate of crimes against women among all states and union territories for the last five consecutive years till 2021 and based on 2022 data Assam is to be found at ninth position in terms of crime against women. The trend of increasing crimes against women in Assam is also noted in gender-based violence data from the NFHS-5. The present chapter is based on primary field survey and also secondary data analysis is done in support of the primary data based on NFHS and NCRB data.

In Assam, women naturally have a higher status and are given due respect; a high value is attached to feminine qualities. During the ancient period, there was no purdah and sati system in Assam, and widow marriage was common in that society. During the Ahom rule, women lost their economic strength and mobility since the settled agricultural system was

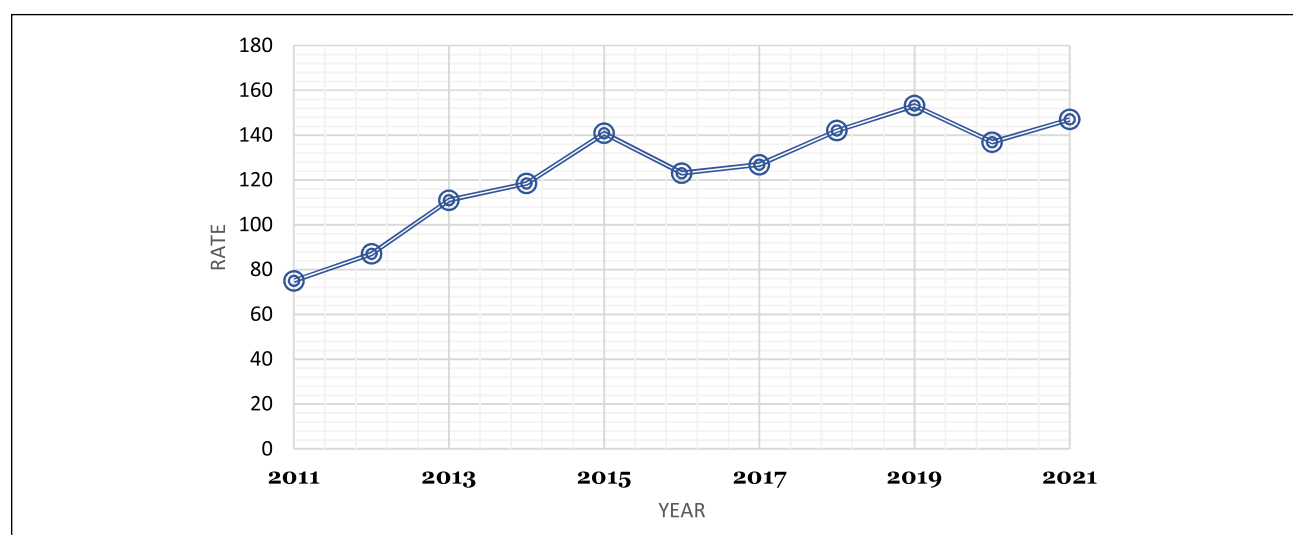
<sup>4</sup><https://equityasia.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/STATUS-OF-WOMEN-IN-BIHAR-HOLDING-UP-HALF-THE-SKY.pdf>



started, which continues to hamper women's lives (Barman 2020). Women were sold or forced into arranged marriages with others by force for political purposes. During the Vaishnavite movement, started by Srimanta Sankardev, women were kept outside its Monikut (prayer hall) (Barman 2020). However, during the British period, women's status in Assam had changed and with the help of Christian missionaries, a small number of women were able to get an education.

The total crime against women rate computed as the total number of crimes recorded per 1 lakh persons, Chart 6.1 highlights the trend of rate of crime against women in Assam. It is clearly observed that there is an increasing trend of crime against women in the state. However, it is also important to mention that the NCRB data is only reported crime. Therefore, increasing registration is not always judged as increasing crime. According to the NCRB report, Assam is the state with the highest rate of crime against women in India in 2021 and drops to position ninth till 2022.

**Chart 6.1: Trend of Crime Rate Against Women in Assam**



Source: NCRB 2021.

Note: Six major crimes against women, which are rape, dowry, human trafficking, kidnapping and abduction, insult to modesty and domestic violence are considered only.

It should be highlighted that one important reason for the high number in the state could be the better reporting of such crimes, as the NCRB collects data only based on reporting.

## VI.2 Incidences of Crime in Assam

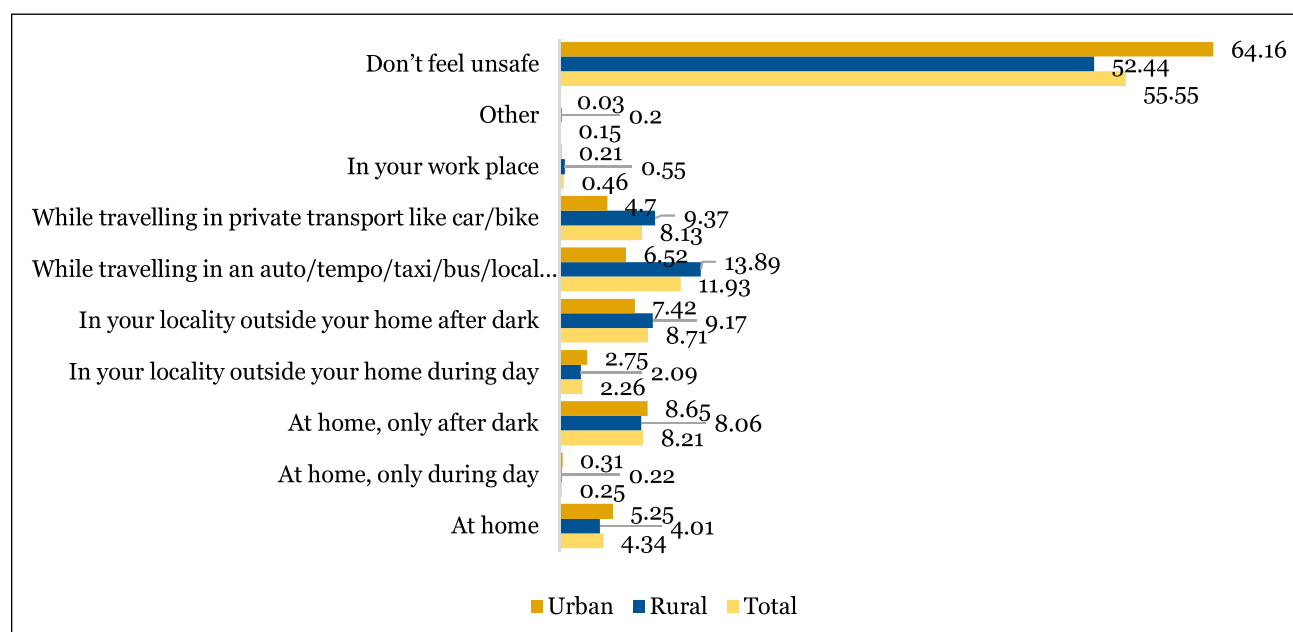
### VI.2.1 Fear and Feeling of Being Unsafe While Alone

Fear of being unsafe can be described as a

feeling of “fear” and “insecurity” derived from the feeling of a person who senses his or her personal security being threatened. The fear of being unsafe while alone is a fact that has a considerable impact on daily life. In Chart 6.2, women's fear of being unsafe when they are alone is analysed. As depicted in Chart 6.2, fear of being unsafe is more acute in rural areas than in urban areas.



Chart 6.2 Fear of Being Unsafe (%)



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

Among all types of fear, women feel most unsafe while travelling. Around 12 percent of the women responded that they feel unsafe while travelling in an auto, tempo, taxi, bus, local train, or metro, which is higher among rural women (14 percent) than that of urban women (7 percent). Women feel unsafe in their locality outside their home after dark by 9 percent, which is 9.17 percent in rural areas and 7.42 percent in urban areas. Chart 6.2 also indicates that within-home fear is higher among urban women and outside-home fear is higher among rural women. The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 6.1.

## VI.2.2 Incidence of Violence Against Women: Sexual, Verbal, and Physical

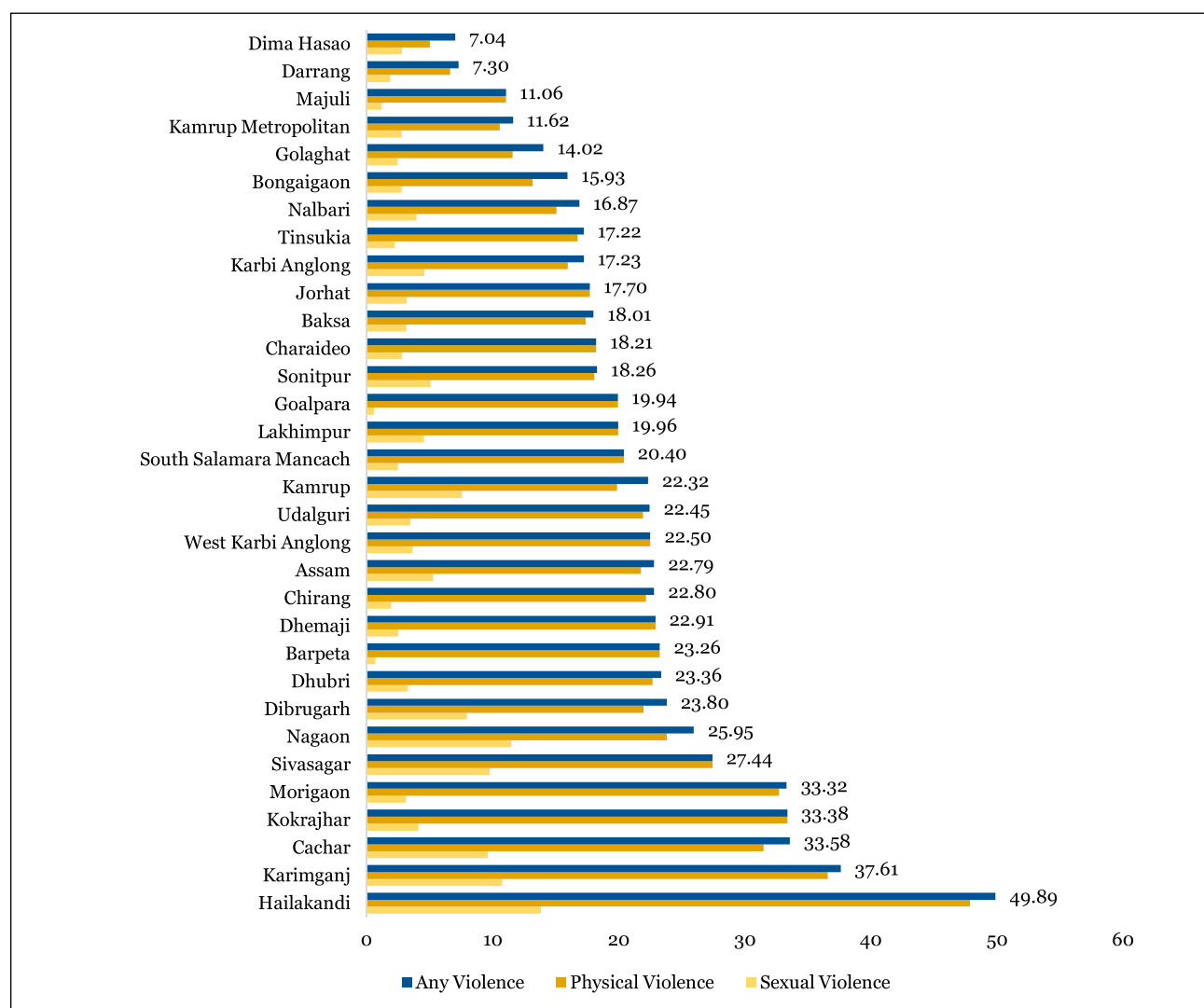
Violence against women can be sexual, verbal,

or physical. In Chart 6.3, evidence of violence against women from NFHS-5 (2019–21) is analysed. About 23 percent of the women face any violence, and among them, 22 percent face physical violence, and 5 percent face sexual violence. In Hailakandi, the highest percentage of women face any violence (50 percent), with 47 percent of the women facing physical violence and 14 percent facing sexual violence. Hailakandi is followed by Cachar, Karimganj, and Kokrajhar districts.

Different types of violence against women in Assam are highlighted in Table 6.1. According to Table 6.1, violence is higher in rural areas than in urban.



Chart 6.3: District-wise Violence: Sexual and Physical (%)



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

Among all kinds of violence, someone or a group of people followed in an undesirable way (2 percent), and someone or a group of people tried to contact the women by mobile phone in an undesirable way is

high. But all other types of violence are insignificant, according to the responses of the women. The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 6.2.

Table 6.1: Violence Against Women (%)

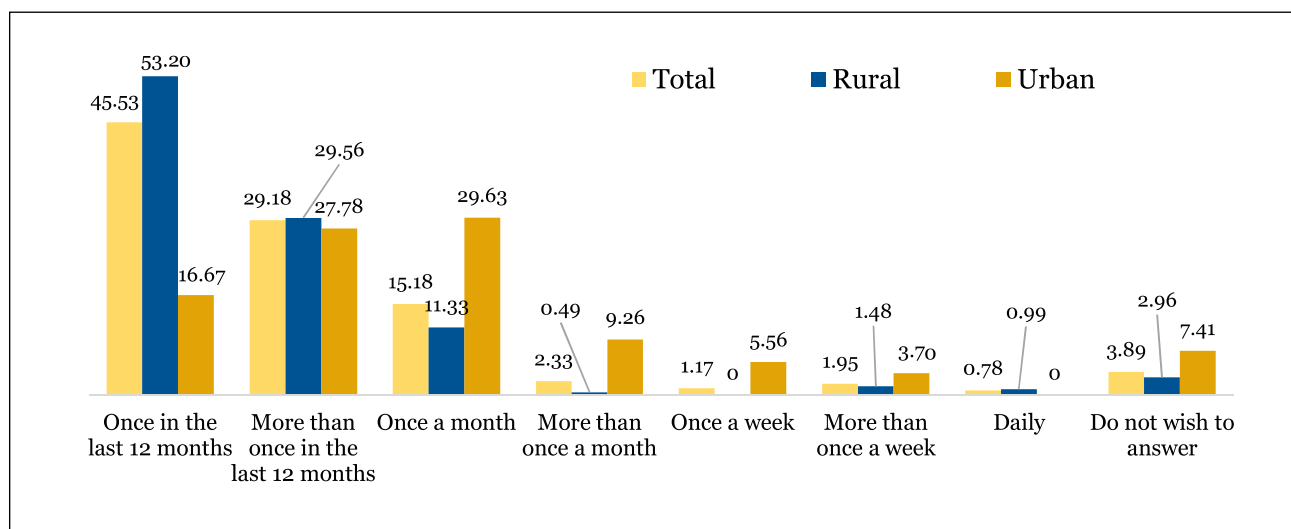
Type of Violence	Total	Rural	Urban
Eve teasing	0.14	0.14	0.16
Someone/ group of people followed you in undesirable way	1.51	1.86	0.63
Someone/group of people tried to contact you by mobile phone in undesirable way	1.15	1.04	1.45
Someone/group of people tried to contact you through social media in an undesirable way	0.83	0.8	0.9
Your husband and/or his relatives verbally abused you (for ever married women)	0.17	0.23	0.04
Your husband and/or his relatives hit you (for ever married women)	0.03	0.05	0
Your husband and/or his relatives threatened you/put you in fear of harm or injury/demand money or	0.05	0.05	0.08
No	96.06	95.8	96.72
Others	0.04	0.05	0.04

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





Chart 6.4: Frequency of Violence (%)

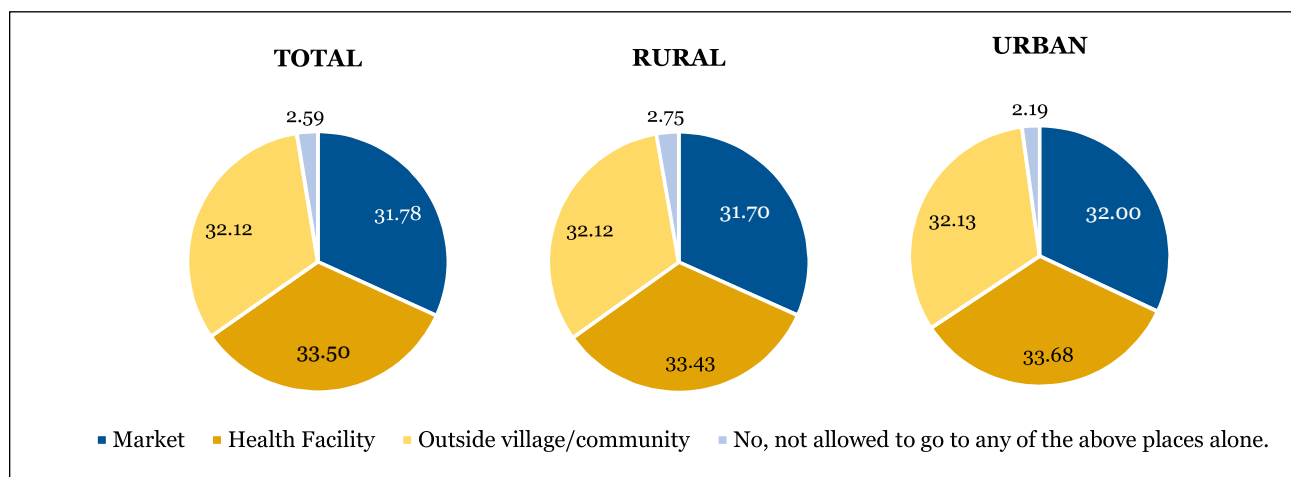


Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In rural areas, the highest number of women reported that the violence happened only once in the last 12 months (53.20 percent). However, in urban areas, 30 percent of the women said violence happens once a month. Although the response to violence is higher in rural areas than urban areas, as shown in Chart 6.4, the frequency is higher in urban areas. The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 6.3.

Chart 6.5 highlights that women in Assam are allowed to go to the market, health facility, and outside village at around 30 percent. Liberty in movement is mostly the same in rural and urban areas. However, in urban areas, a marginally lower percentage of women responded that they are not allowed to go to either of the three places. The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 6.4.

Chart 6.5 Women Allowed to Move Out Alone (%)



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

### VI.2.3 Witch Hunting

Witch-hunting has been in practice for hundreds of years in Assam's tribal society, like in many other parts across the country, and often results in deaths, injuries, and miseries. It has been believed

that the roots of indifference lie in a combination of worrying factors, such as a lack of education and awareness. But there is also an insidious use of regressive customs to accuse women of witchcraft in order to oust them from valuable land, the failure of



the administrative machinery to provide accessibility, and the direct fallout of poor health and medical facilities in remote areas. The practice of witch-hunting is not evenly distributed in all the areas of the state but has deep roots in the customary beliefs of many tribal communities residing in the state. The

Assam Witch-Hunting (Prohibition, Prevention, and Protection) Act, 2018, implements stringent punishment and fines for branding people as witches and killing them. In most cases, women are branded as witches.

**Chart 6.6 Opinion about Witch Hunting (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In Chart 6.6, opinions about hunting are highlighted. According to the chart 6.6, about 56 percent of the women in Assam said there is no such practice in their locality, and they don't believe in witch hunting. In rural areas, more women believe in witch hunting than in urban areas. About 65 percent of women in urban areas said there is no such practice in their locality, and they don't believe in such a practice. Whereas in rural areas, 54 percent of women believed there is no such practice and that they don't believe it. However, according to the women responding to their own personal belief in witch hunting, 10 percent of the women in rural areas said they believe, which is higher in urban areas (11 percent). The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 6.5.

## VI.3 Domestic Violence

Domestic violence can be defined as the violent behaviour attempted to dominate or gain complete control over a woman's right to live. It includes all acts of gender-based violence (either physical or psychological) and abuse by a family member against women in the family, ranging from single assaults to aggravated physical assaults, kidnapping, threats, intimidation, coercion, stalking, humiliating verbal use, forcible or unlawful entry, arson, destruction of property, sexual violence, marital rape, dowry-related violence, female genital mutilation, violence related to exploitation through prostitution, violence against household workers, and attempts to commit such acts. According to BBC crime analysis, it is estimated that 'about once every five minutes, an incident of domestic violence is reported in India', under Section 489-A of the IPC.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup><http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asiaindia-29708612>



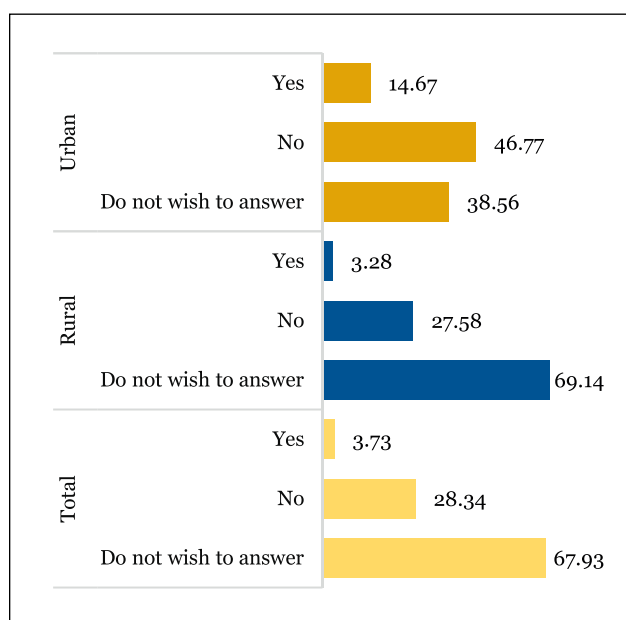
**Table 6.2: Incidence of Domestic Violence (%)**

Type of Abuse to Women	Total	Rural	Urban
Push you, shake you or throw something at you	0.27	0.35	0.05
Twist your arm or pull your hair	0.13	0.16	0.05
Slap you	0.85	0.91	0.7
Punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you	0.09	0.09	0.1
Kick you, drag you or beat you up	0.13	0.13	0.15
Try to choke you or burn you on purpose	0.04	0.05	0
Threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.01	0	0.05
No	92.74	91.12	97.19
Don't wish to answer	5.51	6.93	1.6
Other	0.21	0.25	0.1

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

As highlighted in Table 6.2, 93 percent of the women reported not experiencing any domestic violence. However, 6 percent of the women didn't wish to answer. A marginal number of women responded to experiencing domestic violence, like being slapped, pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them and being kicked or dragged. The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 6.6.

**Chart 6.7: Due to Domestic Violence Women Suffer Any Injury That Required Medical Attention (%)**



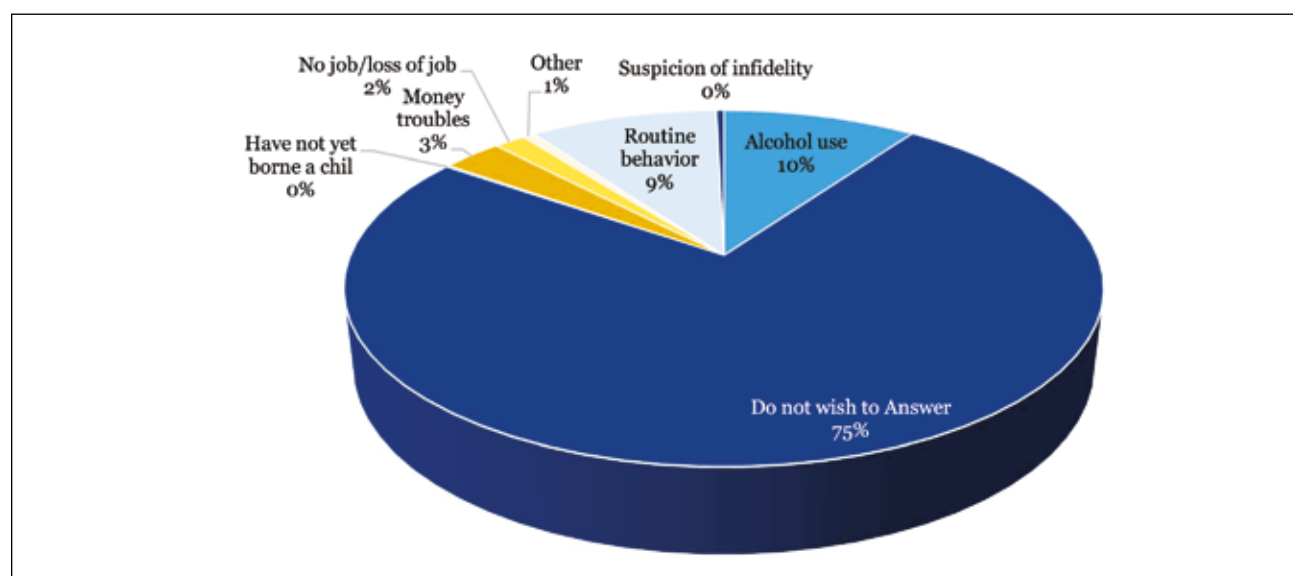
Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

Among the women who suffer any kind of domestic violence, 68 percent of the women didn't wish to answer whether, due to domestic violence, they suffer any injuries that require medical attention. In rural areas, 69 percent of the women didn't wish to answer about their injuries, as compared to 39 percent of the urban women. In urban areas, the percentage of women having injuries that need medical attention is 15 percent, compared to only 3 percent in rural areas. The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 6.7.

Chart 6.8 highlighted that 75 percent of the women didn't wish to answer what the reason was for the domestic violence they had suffered. A significant number of 10 percent of the women said alcohol use is a reason for domestic violence, followed by 9 percent of the women saying it is routine behaviour of their husband or other family members of the husband. Among the women who suffered domestic violence 3 percent of the women also said money trouble is the reason for domestic violence, and 2 percent said job loss. The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 6.8.



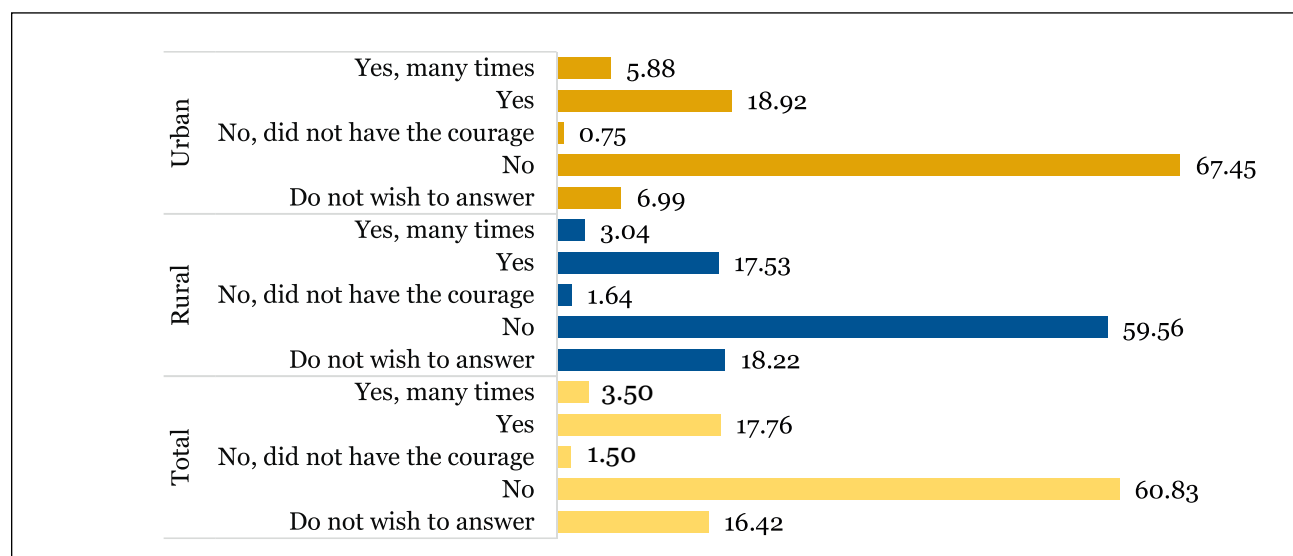
Chart 6.8: Reason for Domestic Violence (%)



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

It has been observed in Chart 6.9 that more women in urban areas have the courage to express their voice against violence.

Chart 6.9: Expression of Voice Against Domestic Violence (%)



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In urban areas only, 7 percent of the women said they didn't wish to answer about the expression of voice against violence, compared to 18 percent of the women in rural areas who didn't wish to answer. In urban areas, 6 percent of the women said they expressed their voice against violence many times,

compared to 3 percent of the rural women expressing their voice. The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 6.9.

As shown in Table 6.3, a marginal number of women responded to the psychological violence.



**Table 6.3: Psychological Violence That Hurt the Dignity of the Women (%)**

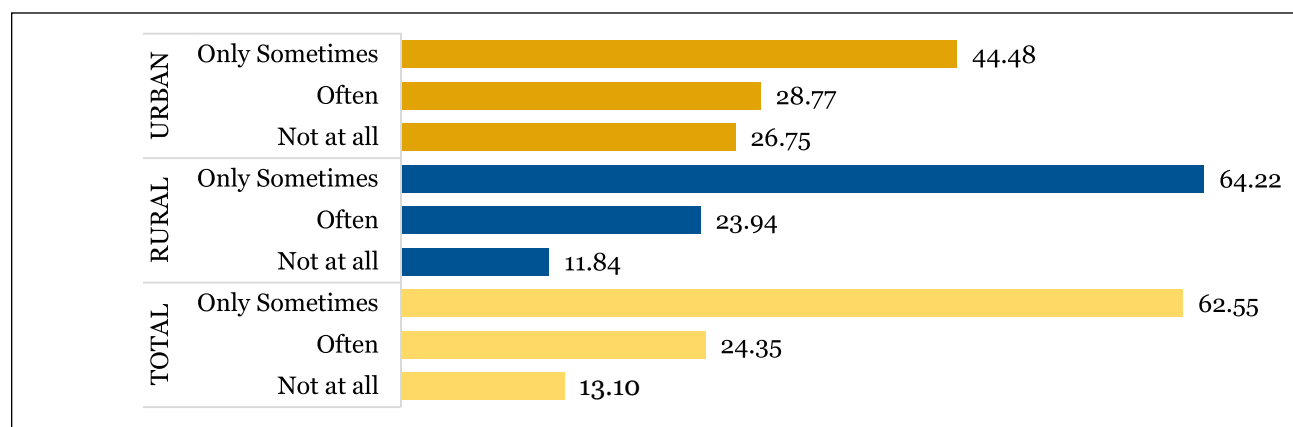
Way of psychological violence	Total	Rural	Urban
Say or do something to humiliate you in front of others	0.55	0.62	0.35
Threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you	0.25	0.27	0.2
Insult you or make you feel bad about yourself	0.68	0.88	0.15
Other	0.12	0.15	0.05
No	98.39	98.08	99.25

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 6.10.

Chart 6.10 highlights that 63 percent of the women face violence that hurts their dignity only sometimes, which is higher in rural areas (64.22

percent) than in urban areas (44 percent). However, the women who suffer psychological violence more often are in urban areas (29 percent) than in rural areas (24 percent). The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 6.11.

**Chart 6.10: Frequency of Psychological Violence That Hurt the Dignity of the Women (%)**

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

## VI.4 Recreation for Young Girls

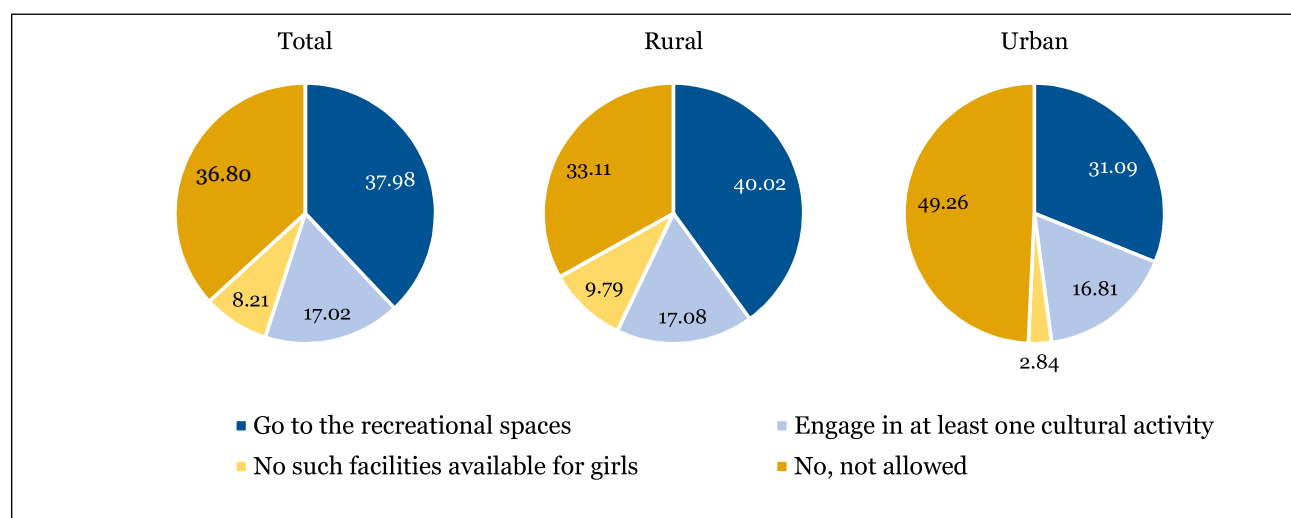
The recreational questions were asked to women less than 18 years of age. Although pre-adolescent girls are often confident and active in outdoor environments, as they reach the mid-teenage years,

their participation in physical and outdoor activities frequently declines. Natural outdoor environments are still often viewed as male-dominated, as girls have traditionally been discouraged from participating in such activities.





Chart 6.11 Recreational Activity for Young Girls (%)



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

Chart 6.11 highlights that young girls in rural areas are more exposed to outdoor recreational activities. In Assam, around 64 percent (36.80 percent are not allowed) of the young girls are allowed to participate in any recreational activities, whereas it is about 67 percent in rural areas, and only around 51 percent in urban areas. This indicates the insecurities and fear that prevail in urban areas about girls. The district-level analysis is given in Appendix 6.12.

## VI.5 Summing Up

One of the most significant impacts and results of violence against women is that most women do not wish to talk about the violence and crime they

suffer. But without reporting of a crime and violence, it is becoming extremely difficult to formulate policies and solve the problem. In Assam, as in the foregoing analysis, crime response against women is very insignificant. However, still some women responded and explained the crimes and violence they face. In urban areas, the response rate is better than in the rural areas. From the foregoing analysis, it is evident that well-thought-out awareness programmes are the first primary requirement in Assam and specifically in rural areas to make women understand the crimes that happen to them. Most women do not even consider the violence they face as a crime due to their lack of knowledge and the cultural belief system.



# Chapter – VII

## Negotiating Freedom, Ensuring Capability, and Development

*I found myself beautiful as a free human mind.*

— Mrinal, in Rabindranath Tagore’s “Letter from a wife” (1990, p. 102)

### VII.1 Introduction

Economies are more likely to grow sustainably when men and women fully participate as employees, entrepreneurs, consumers, caregivers, community stakeholders, and leaders. Women, being half of the human population, bear critical significance in the development process and the consequential success or failure of nations. Closing the gap in well-being between males and females is as much a part of development as reducing poverty. Gender equality enhances economic efficiency and improves other development outcomes. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2011), if women farmers have the same access as men to productive resources such as land and fertilizers, agricultural output in developing countries could increase by as much as 2.5 to 4 percent<sup>6</sup>. There is evidence to demonstrate that resources in the hands of women can enhance production and productivity, promote human capital and capabilities within the household, and thus benefit the economy as a whole, both in the short and long term. Eliminating barriers that prevent women from working in certain occupations or sectors could reduce the productivity gap between male and female workers by one-third to one-half and increase output per worker by up to 25 percent (Cuberes and Teignier Baque, 2012). According to Chaaban, J., and Cunningham, W. (2011) in Burundi, if primary school dropouts (27% of girls) had completed primary school before going to work, they would have generated a lifetime income equivalent to nearly 25% of Burundi’s annual GDP. If

88% of girls who were not able to complete secondary school had been able to do so, their additional lifetime productivity would increase GDP by more than two thirds of their annual GDP.<sup>7</sup>

The relationship between economic development and women’s empowerment in terms of improving the ability of women to access the constituents of development in health, education, earning opportunities, rights, and political participation is bi-directional (Duflo, 2012). First, development itself can bring down inequality between men and women, and secondly, continuing discrimination against women has hindered development. Policymakers focusing on the first argument concentrate on creating the conditions for economic growth and prosperity while seeking to maintain a level playing field for both genders but without adopting a specific target of improving the condition of women. In contrast, many emphasise the second relationship, empowerment to development, as they argue gender equality is a ‘prerequisite’ to achieving the other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including eliminating poverty, reducing infant mortality, achieving universal education, and closing the gender gap in education. Beaman et al. (2011) highlighted that in India, giving power to women at the local level led to greater provision of public goods, such as water and sanitation, which mattered more to women.

In the human development framework, the question of gender is traditionally addressed by means of the Gender Development Index (GDI)

<sup>6</sup><https://news.un.org/en/story/2011/03/368252>

<sup>7</sup><http://hdl.handle.net/10625/55636>



and the Gender Inequality Index (GII). The GDI was developed by UNDP in 1995 to consider gender disparity in the overall human development of a nation. Based on the previous Human Development Reports (HDR), in 2010, UNDP introduced a new measure of gender inequality: the Gender Inequality Index (GII), which combines some aspects of the previous measures but has an innovative approach to assessing gender inequality. Another important and internationally accepted index of gender development is the Global Gender Gap Index (GGI), which was first introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2006 to capture the magnitude of gender-based disparities and track their progress over time. These measures have been the first global instruments to demonstrate that the level of gender equality in a country is not solely dependent upon a country's economic performance. However, these indices are still related to a country's gross domestic product (GDP). Moreover, the international database used by the UNDP is not always adequate to capture the regional realities of different parts of the globe. GDI, GII, and GGI ignore qualitative issues such as women's basic rights. In the present study, a Women's Capability Index (WCI) has been introduced to separate gender status from GDP by making use of a primary field survey in Assam and incorporating qualitative issues.

## VII.2 Gendering Human Development

Human development has been defined as the process of 'enlarging the range of people's choices' [UNDP 1990:10]. Human and gender development indicators are tools that have been successfully used for advocacy, ranking of geographical spaces, and as a tool for research to capture improvement in human well-being more reliably than GDP or per capita income. In this section, 31 districts in Assam are ranked in terms of GDI, GII, and GGI. In order to recognise the data gap at the district level, these indices are modified to suit the districts of Assam and to facilitate inter-district comparable tools for gender-related policymaking at the state level.

### VII.2.1 Gender Development Index (GDI) for Assam and All Districts

The Gender-related Development Index (GDI) adjusts the Human Development Index (HDI) for gender inequalities in the three dimensions covered by the HDI, i.e., life expectancy, education, and income. In order to calculate GDI at the district level, life expectancy is substituted for infant mortality at birth due to the non-availability of life expectancy data at the district level; education is considered in terms of mean years of schooling (MYS) and expected years of schooling (EYS), which is the same as the UNDP calculation; and the standard of living is estimated in terms of the average wage of males and females.

**Table 7.1: Equally Distributed Index of Three dimensions of Gender Development Index (GDI) for Assam and All Districts**

Districts Name	Health: IMR	Education: Expected Year of Schooling and Mean years of Schooling	Standard of Living: Average wage of self-employed, average wage of Casual labour and average wage of regular salary employed	GDI	Rank
Kokrajhar	0.56	0.77	0.34	0.558	25
Goalpara	0.67	0.74	0.46	0.621	17
Barpeta	0.75	0.77	0.62	0.710	9
Morigaon	0.36	0.73	0.41	0.501	31
Lakhimpur	0.94	0.80	0.39	0.713	8
Dhemaji	0.74	0.80	0.25	0.597	21
Tinsukia	0.56	0.77	0.37	0.569	24
Dibrugarh	0.79	0.78	0.33	0.635	15
Golaghat	0.73	0.77	0.53	0.675	10



Districts Name	Health: IMR	Education: Expected Year of Schooling and Mean years of Schooling	Standard of Living: Average wage of self-employed, average wage of Casual labour and average wage of regular salary employed	GDI	Rank
Dima Hashao	0.85	0.79	0.00	0.545	27
Cachar	0.71	0.74	0.92	0.788	2
Karimganj	0.48	0.70	0.39	0.525	28
Hailakandi	0.00	0.73	0.82	0.515	29
Bongaigaon	0.88	0.75	0.59	0.741	6
Chirang	0.63	0.76	0.58	0.656	13
Kamrup Metropolitan	0.85	0.82	0.94	0.872	1
Kamrup	0.83	0.88	0.51	0.742	5
Nalbari	0.94	0.85	0.36	0.717	7
Baksa	0.74	0.79	0.36	0.633	16
Darrang	0.70	0.76	0.30	0.588	22
Udalguri	0.64	0.74	0.33	0.572	23
Charaideo	0.49	0.75	0.27	0.503	30
Dhubri	0.76	0.70	0.77	0.745	4
Jorhat	0.44	0.83	0.68	0.652	14
Karbi Anglong	0.74	0.79	0.75	0.759	3
Majuli	0.39	0.83	0.13	0.450	32
Nagaon	0.57	0.73	0.55	0.618	18
Sivasagar	0.76	0.83	0.40	0.660	11
Sonitpur	0.58	0.75	0.34	0.555	26
South Solmara Mancachar	0.74	0.69	0.37	0.599	20
West Karbi Anglong	0.76	0.75	0.30	0.602	19
Assam	0.66	0.77	0.55	0.658	12

Source: NCAER's estimation.

The GDI in Table 7.1 is the ratio of female to male Human Development Index (HDI) values. The GDI measures the gender gap in human development achievements by accounting for disparities between women and men in three basic dimensions of human development. The ratio is calculated as female HDI to male HDI. A value equal to 1 indicates development equality between genders, while values further from 1 have less development equality between genders. Kamrup Metropolitan District ranks first in GDI at the district-level in Assam. Although Kamrup Metropolitan District is better in all three indicators of GDI, wage equality among genders is quite dominant in the GDI of the district. Similarly, Majuli ranks lowest in the GDI due to its significant wage gap. The supporting table for GDI is given in **Appendix 7.1**.

## VII.2.2 Gender Inequality Index (GII) for Assam and All Districts

The other important index of gender development is GII. GII is built on the same framework as the HDI to better expose differences in the distribution of achievements between women and men in these three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labour market. It varies between zero (when women and men fare equally) and one (when men or women fare poorly compared to each other in all dimensions). The GII is designed to reveal the extent to which national human development achievements are eroded by gender inequality and to provide empirical foundations for policy analysis and advocacy efforts.





Table 7.2: Gender Inequality Index (GII) for Assam and All districts

Districts Name	Health		Empowerment				Labour Market		GII	Rank
	Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	% electors expressing the right to vote in the parliamentary election		Population with at least some secondary education (% ages 25 and older)		Labour force participation rate (% ages 15 and older)			
	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kokrajhar	365	54	50.56	49.44	47.84	40.25	77.04	19.86	0.15	25
Goalpara	179	61	50.62	49.38	41.99	37.45	79.29	25.60	0.18	17
Barpeta	150	75	52.19	47.81	43.79	36.86	82.68	18.05	0.16	23
Morigaon	142	87	51.52	48.48	44.10	41.97	63.92	7.03	0.12	30
Lakhimpur	73	57	51.21	48.79	59.27	50.38	78.39	38.05	0.24	5
Dhemaji	109	52	51.48	48.52	49.22	44.01	78.40	33.92	0.22	7
Tinsukia	81	24	50.96	49.04	50.35	35.99	75.85	51.39	0.28	2
Dibrugarh	379	23	50.66	49.34	55.66	46.00	82.70	65.13	0.25	3
Golaghat	296	55	51.26	48.74	55.31	46.80	79.29	25.60	0.17	20
Dima Hashao	232	36	50.35	49.65	61.15	56.05	94.81	97.55	0.29	1
Cachar	431	41	52.58	47.42	55.98	45.42	71.54	12.76	0.14	28
Karimganj	310	61	53.13	46.87	51.38	43.04	77.07	4.42	0.10	31
Hailakandi	169	40	55.10	44.90	54.75	46.84	70.66	11.21	0.15	25
Bongaigaon	139	77	51.57	48.43	47.67	42.03	81.93	34.58	0.20	12
Chirang	170	65	50.14	49.86	46.11	33.81	90.58	2.34	0.08	32
Kamrup Metropolitan	143	54	50.33	49.67	54.63	45.73	78.42	23.55	0.19	16
Kamrup	409	47	43.08	56.92	55.00	47.20	82.25	27.74	0.18	17
Nalbari	88	47	53.66	46.34	53.88	48.90	83.71	28.44	0.22	7
Baksa	107	50	50.90	49.10	51.91	40.25	77.58	27.96	0.21	11
Darrang	120	95	52.07	47.93	42.48	36.87	87.77	51.13	0.22	7
Udalguri	225	39	50.61	49.39	46.06	34.23	83.49	51.89	0.22	7
Charaideo	141	28	55.62	44.38	54.95	42.69	86.29	44.70	0.25	3
Dhubri	186	112	52.39	47.61	40.60	32.51	82.95	36.16	0.17	20
Jorhat	170	67	50.65	49.35	61.56	55.28	79.62	18.51	0.17	20
Karbi Anglong	200	56	50.50	49.50	55.53	42.05	92.07	9.52	0.14	28
Majuli	170	57	52.41	47.59	57.28	45.91	80.30	15.72	0.16	23
Nagaon	134	91	52.03	47.97	47.25	41.28	79.12	13.40	0.15	25
Sivasagar	141	57	51.13	48.87	64.56	59.13	64.06	39.93	0.23	6
Sonitpur	246	49	51.57	48.43	46.72	40.01	82.16	40.04	0.20	12
South Solmara Mancachar	186	72	53.95	46.05	35.57	30.45	85.53	44.62	0.20	12
West Karbi Anglong	200	21	50.66	49.34	53.76	39.34	78.09	23.74	0.20	12
Assam	215	61	51.18	48.82	50.74	42.62	79.54	28.22	0.18	17

Source: NCAER estimation.

Note: Maternal Mortality, Adolescent birth rate and male and female education are estimated from NFHS-5, 2019–21, District wise right to vote is taken from the record of State Election Commission, Assam; Labour Force Participation Rate is estimated from PLFS 2021–22. GII is NCAER calculation.





Table 7.2 highlights that gender inequality is highest in Dima Hasoa and Chirang districts. In GII, for different districts of Assam, gender differences in LFPR are dominant.

### VII.2.3 Gender Gap Index (GGI) for Assam and All Districts

The methodology to calculate GGI is similar to the methodology of the World Economic Forum

(WEF). The framework is also broadly similar to that of WEF, except for some adjustments in the indicators. The detailed data used in the GGI for Assam and districts is given in Appendices 7.2, 7.3, and 7.4. In GGI, Sonitpur district tops at 83 percent parity, and the only remaining gap to close is now 17 percent. Karimganj has the lowest rank at 69 percent parity, which is mostly because of the disparity in economic participation and opportunities.

**Table 7.3: Gender Gap Index (GGI) for Assam and All Districts**

Districts Name	Economic Participation and Opportunity Deviation	Educational Attainment Deviation	Health and Survival Deviation	Political Empowerments	GGI	Rank
Kokrajhar	0.380	0.946	0.973	0.721	0.75	24
Goalpara	0.402	0.982	0.932	0.837	0.79	14
Barpeta	0.515	0.941	0.928	0.768	0.79	15
Morigaon	0.297	0.999	0.953	0.805	0.76	23
Lakhimpur	0.416	0.956	0.916	0.795	0.77	20
Dhemaji	0.503	0.937	0.932	0.790	0.79	13
Tinsukia	0.584	0.934	0.848	0.808	0.79	11
Dibrugarh	0.581	0.943	0.957	0.824	0.83	2
Golaghat	0.482	0.930	1.000	0.795	0.80	6
Dima Hashao	0.408	0.968	0.873	0.726	0.74	26
Cachar	0.421	0.957	0.957	0.743	0.77	21
Karimganj	0.231	0.958	0.834	0.730	0.69	32
Hailakandi	0.423	0.938	1.000	0.706	0.77	22
Bongaigaon	0.509	0.982	0.828	0.787	0.78	19
Chirang	0.287	0.947	0.843	0.733	0.70	30
Kamrup Metropolitan	0.565	0.945	0.902	0.833	0.81	5
Kamrup	0.593	0.994	0.733	0.887	0.80	7
Nalbari	0.558	0.950	0.943	0.731	0.80	8
Baksa	0.465	0.949	1.000	0.711	0.78	18
Darrang	0.471	0.976	0.712	0.766	0.73	28
Udalguri	0.497	0.967	1.000	0.719	0.80	9
Charaideo	0.524	0.970	1.000	0.679	0.79	12
Dhubri	0.826	0.926	0.780	0.764	0.82	3
Jorhat	0.625	0.963	0.774	0.815	0.79	10
Karbi Anglong	0.328	0.935	0.803	0.722	0.70	31
Majuli	0.438	0.945	0.678	0.769	0.71	29
Nagaon	0.600	0.992	0.931	0.760	0.82	4
Sivasagar	0.466	0.974	0.901	0.806	0.79	16
Sonitpur	0.560	0.957	1.000	0.801	0.83	1
South Solmara	0.365	0.936	0.864	0.759	0.73	27
West Karbi Anglong	0.305	0.954	1.000	0.717	0.74	25
Assam	0.500	0.957	0.912	0.777	0.79	17

Source: NCAER estimation



### VII.3 Women's Capability Index (WCI) for Assam and All Districts

The traditional human development approaches are based on a macro perspective, where economic growth is an important indication for assessing development. The capability approach, as developed by Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum, assesses well-being in terms of people's ability to function and whether they are provided with the real opportunities: the capabilities to function in ways that matter to them, so that they can choose the lives they have reason to value. Functionings are the beings and doings of a person—such as working, resting, or being healthy. Capabilities are the combinations of functionings that a person has the possibility of achieving (Sen, 1993)—such as having the conditions for freedom of speech or having the conditions (hospitals, healthcare workers) to recover from an illness. So, capabilities are opportunities or freedoms to achieve what an individual reflectively considers valuable. Both Sen (1999) and Nussbaum (2000) stress the importance of looking into capabilities because one may have the capabilities but may not necessarily have the resources or social and political context to turn the capabilities into functionings. So, the approach makes interpersonal comparisons, scrutinises whether the circumstances in which people make choices are just, and pays attention to resources, economic growth, social cohesion, social institutions, and the availability of commodities and legal entitlements, stressing that these are means to well-being. Therefore, it is crucial to question to what extent people have genuine access rather than mere preferences to operationalise their capabilities. Sen's elaborations (1984, 1987, 1993) on the 'capability approach' have superior potential

for developing a theory of gender inequality and furthering gender justice through empowerment. Capabilities correspond to the overall freedom to lead the life a person has reason to value.

The focus of WCI is to demonstrate how female empowerment is constrained by limitations in the capability space. Empowerment, here, refers broadly to the expansion of freedom of choice and action to shape one's life. WCI is measured using the (Alkire-Foster) AF methodology of double cut-off (Alkire 2011). The detailed methodology is explained in Appendix 7.5.

#### VII.3.1 Framework of WCI

The basic information regarding the data used for WCI is mentioned in Table 7.4. The other details of the construction of WCI are given in Table 7.5. The data source used for the construction of WCI is the primary field survey data in all districts of Assam.

**Table 7.4: Metadata**

•	Data source — Primary Survey in all 31 districts of Assam
•	Sample size used for the WCI is 14875 women
•	Both unit of identification and unit of analysis is individual

For measuring WCI, four dimensions of deprivation are chosen, which are further subdivided into 11 indicators. The deprivations in each indicator are similar to the poverty headcount ratio (HCR), which divides the whole female population of Assam into two mutually exclusive groups of deprived or non-deprived in each indicator of WCI.



**Table 7.5: Detail of WCI for Assam and All districts**

Sl No	Dimensions	Indicators	Condition	Weight
1.	Physical Strength	Hygiene: Water and Sanitation	Water: Safe or improved sources of drinking water include piped water supply, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, and community reverse osmosis (RO) plants. Even if a household has access to an improved water source, it will be considered deprived in this indicator if the source is more than a 30-minute roundtrip walk from home. Sanitation: Improved sanitation includes any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks and pit latrines, ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrines, pit latrines with slabs, and twin pit/composting toilets. It must be noted that exclusive access to an improved sanitation facility, which is not shared with members of another household, is required for a household to be considered not deprived in this indicator.	1/8
2.		Diet & Immunity	If for a woman the food is not sufficient to meet her nutritional needs or her self-reported health is poor, the woman is assumed to be vulnerable in the diet and immunity indicators.	1/8
3.	Economic Security: these dimensions are applicable to adult women. Therefore, for girls less than 18 years of age, the status is related to the other adult women of the family	Financial Autonomy	Deprivation is if the woman does not have any money of her own, that she alone cannot decide how to use it and the decision to use the money she earned will be taken by her husband or another family member. In this dimension for girls less than 18 years of age, the status of other women of more than or equal to 18 years is considered the same. If a family contain at least one adult of having no financial autonomy then all minor girls are deprived in this indicator	1/12
4.		Financial Literacy	Deprivation here is if there is no basic financial literacy. If a woman has no idea about the day-to-day expenses in her household and she does not know about basic banking, i.e., bank loans, credit cards, debit cards, savings accounts, and current accounts, and she does not know about insurance, PPF, or pension funds. Here for minor girls, if at least one adult woman has financial literacy then other minor in the family are not deprived.	1/12
5.		Property Ownership	Deprivation is if no land or other property ownership, does not own any land or property, either jointly or alone. For minors in the family If at least one adult woman has property ownership and right then other minor in the family are not deprived.	1/12
6.	Social Relation	Literacy	Here Deprivation is if the woman is illiterate (does not know reading or writing) or, in the case of girls less than 18 years old, is not attending school at all or attends school but not daily.	1/12
7.		Freedom of Mobility	Deprivation is if she is not allowed to go alone to markets, health facilities, and outside villages or communities. For girls below 18 years of age, she is not usually allowed to engage in any recreational activity or use any such facilities in the locality.	1/12
8.		Freedom of Expression	Fear of security at home or outside the home or she never raised her voice or doesn't have the courage to speak out against any crime that happened to her or any other person in your community. Here the child marriage aspects were also considered as deprivation. For age below 18 years, if at least one adult is deprived in the family, all minor girls are deprived in this indicator.	1/12

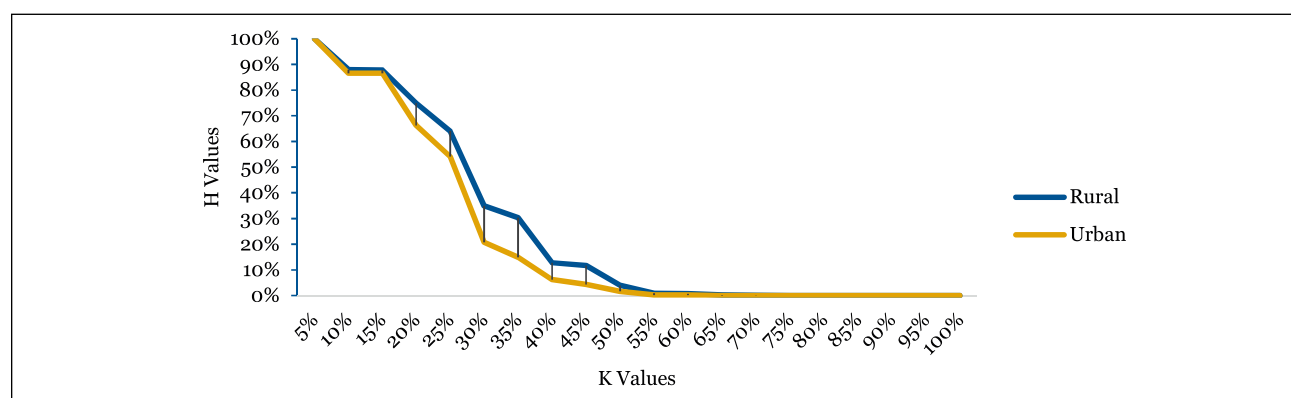


Sl No	Dimensions	Indicators	Condition	Weight
9.	Inner Wellbeing: in case of a girl less than 18 years if any adult woman in the family deprived in this dimension then other minor girls are also considered deprived.	Dignity	If anyone in the family hurts the dignity of the women.	1/12
10.		Violence	If suffered violence of any kind.	1/12
11.		Sleep Deprivation	If the women usually sleep less than 7 hours at night, Girls younger than 15 are not considered in this indicator, and they are not deprived of this indicator.	1/12

Since the WCI is a weighted index, stochastic dominance tests are done after fixing the weight and defining the deprivation cut-offs for each indicator. Here, the purpose is to check the sensitivity of

ranking to changes in the second cut-off, or k cut-off, and also the weight. According to Alkire et al. (2010), all weights and cut-offs are also robust if stochastic dominance holds.

**Chart 7.1: Dominance Test for the Result of WCI for Assam and All Districts**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

Here the rural and urban sectors are taken for ease of analysis. In Chart 7.1, the dominance of the sectors over each other is drawn, and no curve cuts each other at any point, which indicates the existence of clear dominance. It is clear from Chart 7.1 that the sector with the highest WCI values possesses dominance.

### VII.3.2 Results of WCI

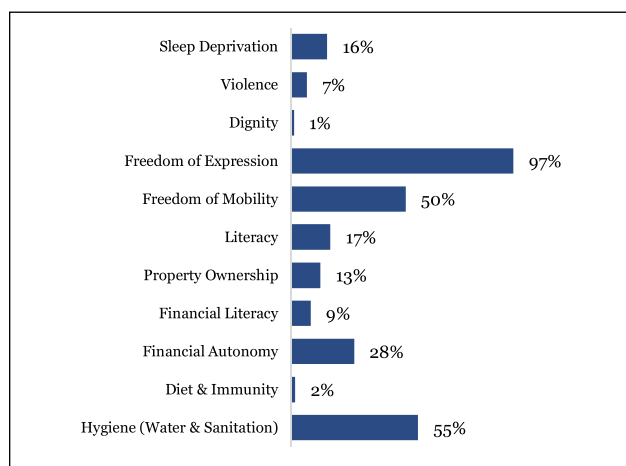
The second cut-off, which is technically known

as the k cut-off for A/F methodology, is actually the line, below which women are not deprived and above which they are deprived. In the present study, k cut off is 30 percent. Based on the estimation, the WCI for Assam is 0.13, with 31 percent of the women deprived (H), and the intensity of their deprivation is 41 percent. The interpretation of WCI at 0.13 for Assam is that 13 percent of the deprivations deprived women experience are a share of the possible deprivations that would be experienced if all women were deprived in all dimensions.





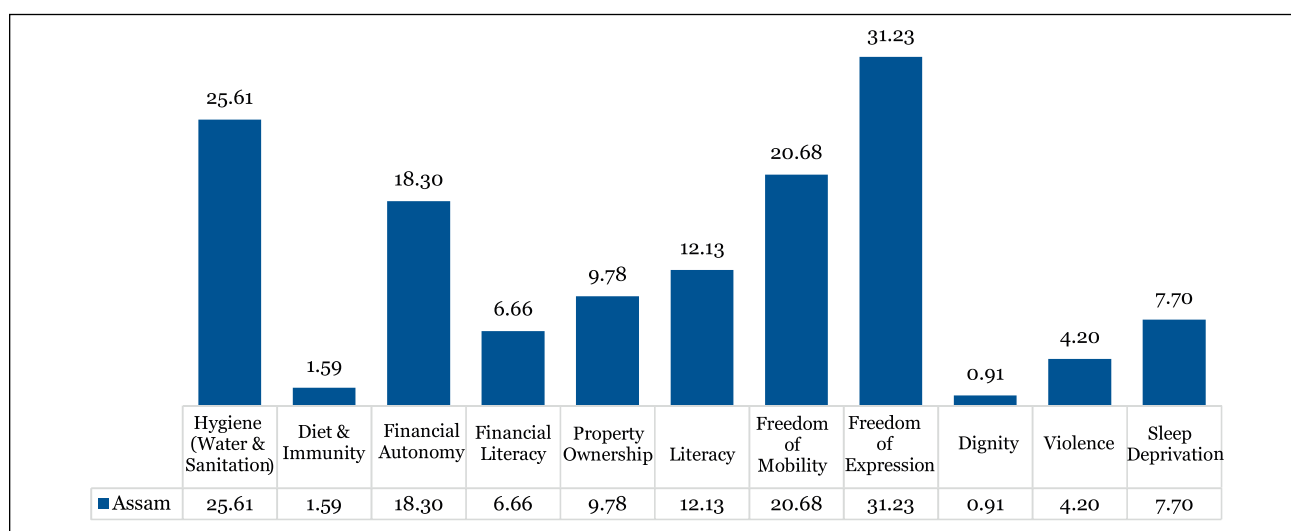
**Chart 7.2: Uncensored HCR of Women in Assam**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

The uncensored head count ratio, or simply the head count ratio, in each indicator of the WCI of Assam is given in Chart 7.2. Uncensored HCR is highest for freedom of expression at 97 percent, followed by hygiene (water and sanitation) at 55 percent. The district-uncensored HCR of WCI is given in Appendix 7.6. The censored head count ratio, which not only represents deprivation in individual indicators but also joint and simultaneous deprivation, is presented in Chart 7.3. The district-wise censored HCR is presented in Appendix 7.7.

**Chart 7.3: Censored HCR of women in Assam (%)**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

The censored HCR is highest in freedom of expression at 31.23, which means 31 percent of the estimated numbers of women in Assam are deprived of freedom of expression as well as deprived simultaneously of WCI. The other significant indicators of deprivation are hygiene, financial

autonomy, and freedom of mobility. In Table 7.6, districts are ranked in terms of WCI. Golaghat district has the lowest deprivation in terms of WCI, followed by Nagaon and Kamrup Metropolitan districts. Baksa has the highest level of women's deprivation in WCI.



Table 7.6 WCI (M0), H (percentage of deprived women) and I (Intensity of deprivation)

District Name	H (Percentage of deprived women)	I (Intensity of deprivation)	WCI (M0)	Rank
Baksa	80.91	42.88	0.35	32
Barpeta	40.50	40.93	0.17	23
Bongaigaon	47.39	41.18	0.20	27
Cachar	40.45	47.19	0.19	26
Charaideo	60.81	38.94	0.24	30
Chirang	18.93	38.74	0.07	8
Darrang	33.42	40.73	0.14	21
Dhemaji	23.43	40.46	0.09	12
Dhubri	10.87	37.14	0.04	3
Dibrugarh	43.33	41.35	0.18	24
Dima Hasao	27.06	42.57	0.12	16
Goalpara	33.10	38.01	0.13	18
Golaghat	6.08	37.32	0.02	1
Hailakandi	34.75	36.77	0.13	20
Jorhat	28.99	34.29	0.10	14
Kamrup	18.67	40.84	0.08	9
Kamrup Metropolitan	11.38	37.63	0.04	4
Karbi Anglong	25.83	39.61	0.10	15
Karimganj	25.00	38.14	0.10	13
Kokrajhar	12.25	38.28	0.05	5
Lakhimpur	43.94	46.29	0.20	28
Majuli	22.12	38.47	0.09	11
Morigaon	20.31	38.59	0.08	10
Nagaon	6.92	35.48	0.02	2
Nalbari	13.84	39.34	0.05	6
Sivasagar	44.88	41.77	0.19	25
Sonitpur	65.23	40.17	0.26	31
South Salmara- Mancachar	26.61	46.72	0.12	17
Tinsukia	49.31	42.03	0.21	29
Udalguri	19.52	37.39	0.07	7
West Karbi Anglong	38.59	40.34	0.16	22
Assam	31.23	40.66	0.13	19

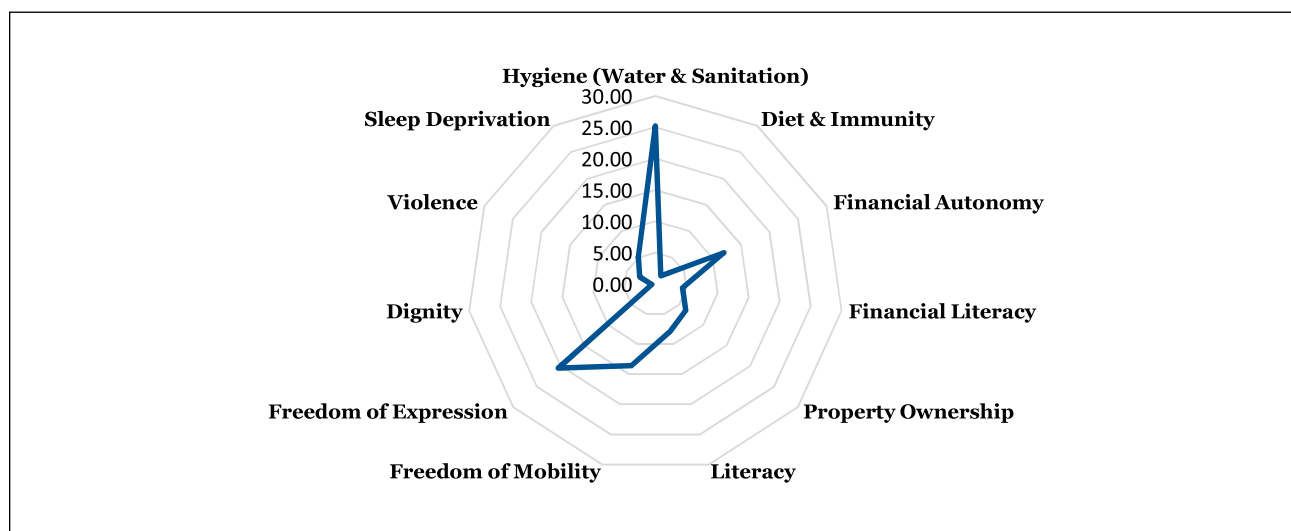
Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

In Chart 7.4, the contribution of each indicator to total deprivation is given. The contribution of hygiene (water and sanitation) is highest at 25 percent, followed by freedom of expression at 20

percent and freedom of mobility at 14 percent. Diet, immunity, and dignity contribute insignificantly to the total WCI. However, in some districts, both indicators have a significant contribution.



Chart 7.4: Contribution of Each Indicator to WCI (%)



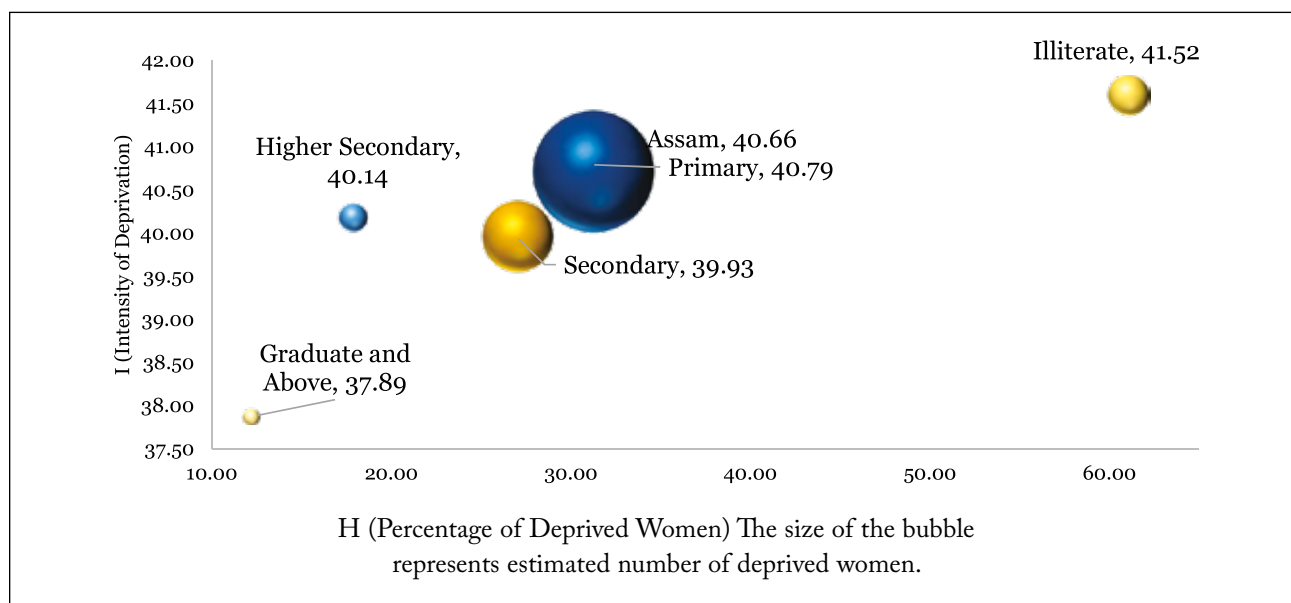
Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

### VII.3.3 WCI and Its Decomposition

The decomposition is done in terms of education level and principal activity status. Education has a clear opposite relationship with deprivation in WCI. The WCI (M0) of graduate women in Assam is 0.05, women of education up to higher secondary have a WCI of 0.07; secondary-level education has a WCI of 0.11, primary-level education has a WCI of 0.13; and

illiterate women have a WCI of 0.25. Chart 7.5 also indicates that a small number of estimated graduate women are deprived. As against the deprivation of illiterate women, it is very high. In Chart 7.6, decomposition analysis is done in terms of principal activity status (PAS). The deprivation is highest for unpaid family workers at WCI 0.22. Deprivation is lowest among self-employed employers at 0.03.

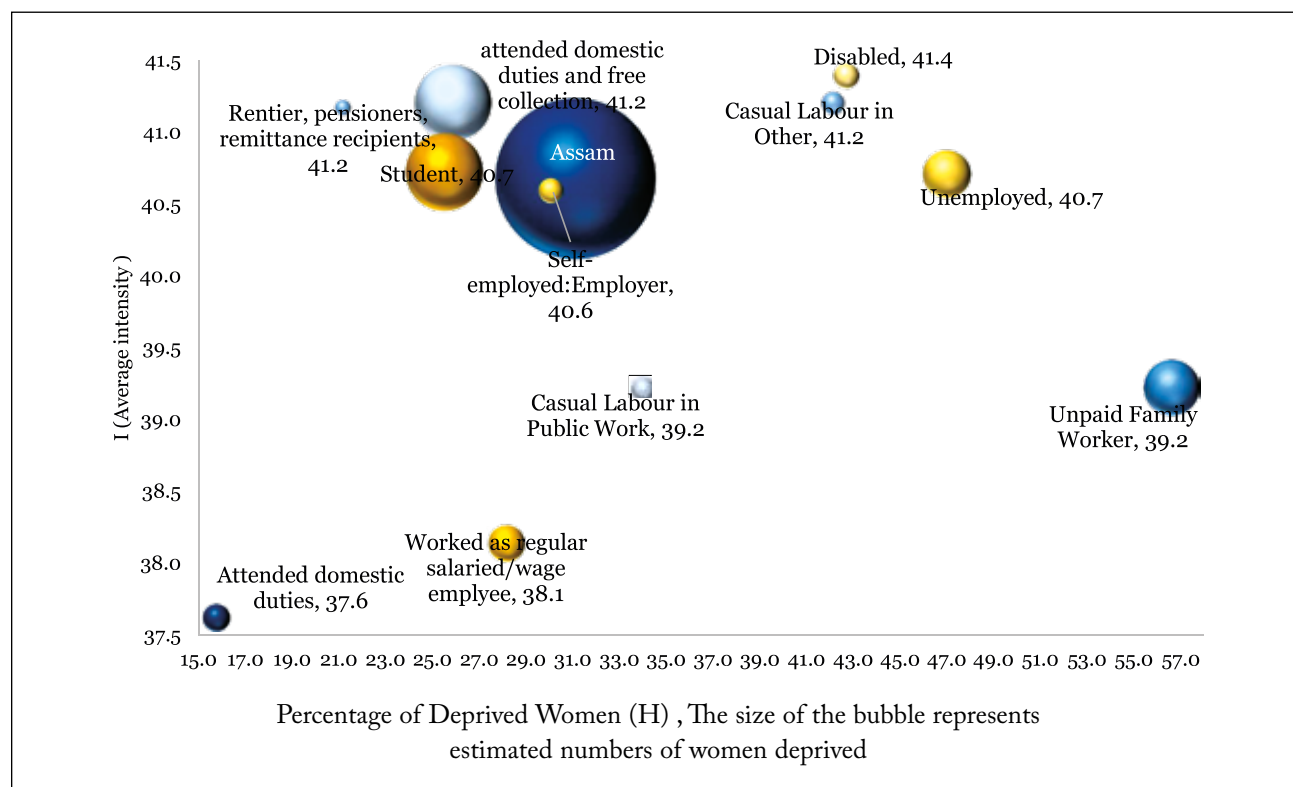
Chart 7.5: Education Level Decomposition of WCI in Assam



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



**Chart 7.6: Principal Activity Status Decomposition of WCI in Assam**



Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

## VII. 4 Summing Up

The main idea of the foregoing analysis is to find out how capable the Assamese women are of living a

life that has reason to value. Decomposition of WCI clearly indicates that education has a significant and positive impact on the lives of women. Similarly, work status also has a significant impact on women's lives.





## Chapter – VIII

# Conclusion and Way Forward

### VIII.1 Introduction

People usually think that women in Assam are more liberal as they don't have to deal with dowry or the *purdha* system as much as women in Bihar, Rajasthan, or the northern and southern states of India. In Assam, though, this doesn't mean that girls and boys are on the same level. Even though the state has a lot of good things for women, there is still a huge gap between men and women in the human development sector. While Assam is doing well in many areas, women need to be made more aware of their place in society, and government programmes and policies need to be made easier for them to access. Government and non-governmental organizations should take real action to raise women's status and give them power by making sure they are safe, giving them basic needs, and letting them live their lives with honour and respect. To effectively fix gender gaps, the central and state governments need to make policies that give women more power. Educating women is one way to give them more power, and it can also help them build their confidence, morals, and self-respect. The Government of India and the State Government of Assam want to make it easier for women to grow in all areas. To reach the ultimate goal of giving women more power and promoting their overall development, many projects and programmes have been started. Nevertheless, from the foregoing analysis in the study, the following points should be considered for policies to reduce gender disparity and uplift the status and quality of life of women in Assam.

### VIII.2 Health and Nutrition

In Assam, the government has introduced lots of schemes for women related to health. Some significant schemes are Pradhan Mantri

Surakshit Matritya Abhiyan (PMSMA), Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Surakshit Matritya Aashwasan, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, etc. In Assam, 33.25 percent of households are aware of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana scheme, and around 9 percent of households avail themselves of this scheme. About the Menstrual Hygiene Scheme, 15 percent of households are aware of it, and only 3 percent of them avail themselves of it. Based on the primary survey analysis, it was found that *there are schemes available on paper, but awareness is poor*.

Apart from this, it is highlighted that women are not aware of their rights and responsibilities towards their own health. The *Orunodoi* scheme is one significant scheme in Assam. Around 84 percent of the people in Assam said they are aware of the scheme, and 36 percent of the people said they avail themselves of this benefit.

Nutritional sufficiency, being one of the SDGs under the heading of "Zero Hunger," is highlighted through the primary field survey data. Women were asked to give their self-reported food insufficiency in order to analyze the *nutritional sufficiency* of the women in Assam. In some cases, self-reported responses have a validity problem. However, actual nutritional status measurement is beyond the scope of the survey. Therefore, based on the self-reported food insufficiency analysis, women of some districts reveal significant food insufficiency. Baksa (22.5), Cachar (24.21), Dima Hasao (20.18), and Sivasagar (19.26) are reported to have higher food insufficiencies as compared to other districts.

As it is highlighted in chapter III of this report, age has a clear impact on the health of women. It is not only in terms of physical but also mental health of the aging women that need significant attention.



In Assam, as the primary field survey data indicates, diseases suffered by women and men at different ages of their lives also differ. With aging, women start suffering loneliness, and, in most cases, it impacts both physical and mental health. The foregoing analysis in chapter III highlighted that loneliness is more acute in urban area as compared to that in the rural area of the state. Therefore, at the policy level, some initiatives should specifically focus on the *women aging in the state*. It is also worth highlighting that during the field survey, most aged women revealed that their sons are the primary caregivers during old age. Apart from sons, daughters-in-law and husbands are also the primary caregivers for aged women in some cases. Only a marginal number of women responded that their daughters are the primary caregivers during old age. This also needs to be highlighted at the policy level that the caregiving for old parents is not the sole responsibility of a son. *Specific policy should also be framed that daughters are equally responsible for their aging parents*, whether the family is having a son or not, and this should be supported by her in-laws and the society at large.

### VIII.3 Education

Education is one of the most important dimensions for making women empowered. In Assam, which is also a trend in many other states of the country, education is not only to enter the job market, but there are other objectives of education. This has resulted in a significant gap between the number of women graduating each year and the number of women entering the workforce. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana, Vigyan Jyoti Scheme, Hostel for Working Women Scheme, KIRAN (Knowledge Involvement in Research Advancement Through Nurturing), etc. are in operation in the state. In Assam, most women in rural areas also revealed that *transportation is an important factor* due to which they cannot continue their education. Apart from transportation, *marriage* has also been a major reason why women cannot reach higher education. About 20 percent of the women reported that *attending an educational institution on menstruation days is challenging*, which is far higher in rural areas (21.48 percent) than in urban areas (7

percent). Not being allowed to go during period days is also high in rural areas (2 percent) as compared to urban areas (1 percent). This issue needs awareness and policy implication for empowerment of women in Assam.

### VIII.4 Job and Employability

The gender disparity in the job market is evident in Assam. However, at the same time, it is also evident that most women deliberately do not want to join work. In order to improve the labour force participation rate (LFPR) in the state, some policy changes are required. Most women said there is no assistance for job search, and due to their caregiving role, they are unable to enter the job market. Also, the women attending to domestic duties want to join any part-time job if some assistance is provided to them.

According to NCAER's estimation for 2023–24, LFPR is 50 percent considering its usual principal activity status (PAS) in the state. LFPR is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Female LFPR is 28 percent, as against 73 percent for males in Assam. Both the secondary data, PLFS, and the NCAER's survey and estimation clearly highlight the huge gender disparity in LFPR. The unemployment rate is also higher for females as compared to males in the state. This shows that those who wanted to join the job market but were not able to find a job, i.e., the unemployed, and those working, i.e., the workforce, are worse for females as compared to males. Here it is extremely essential to highlight for policy that *direct upliftment is essential for improving the female LFPR in the state*. Findings from the foregoing analysis in chapter V indicate that females should be given more opportunities in the job market not only to join jobs but also to explore the jobs available in the market. Caregiving is mostly gendered in all over the world, which is a significant hindrance in the job market for women. This should be highlighted at the policy level in terms of both *caregiving for children and the elderly*.

As highlighted in chapter V of this report, time without work, which is also technically termed as a career *break in the job market*, is higher for female labourers than that of the male labourers in the state.



There may be various reasons for a career gap. It should also be taken care of at the policy level for increasing female LFPR.

The analysis in chapter V also highlights the dissatisfaction of women in their present jobs. Most women expressed that they are not happy with the progress and advancement in their job, and also, according to their own judgment, they are earning less than their capability. The policy for female job market improvement should also consider *if there is any gender disparity in institutions or in any specific job*.

### VIII.5 Crime Against Women

It is quite evident that in Assam, women do not wish to talk about the violence they suffer. However, it is the primary requirement of the problem to be solved. Therefore, to solve the problem of crime and violence against women, *awareness programmes are to be initiated* so that women understand their rights and responsibilities to make a society free from violence. One Stop Crisis Centre (OSC) scheme/ Sakhi Centers is a scheme to help women who face any crime or violence. Only 16 percent of the households said they were aware of the scheme.

### VIII.6 Freedom, Capability and Women Empowerment

A capability index, i.e., WCI, is developed in chapter 7 using Amartya Sen's capability approach. According to the WCI, women's empowerment and capability in Assam are positively and directly impacted by their work status and educational attainment. The districts like Baksa and Charaideo have comparatively lower capability with a higher number of women being deprived in terms of freedom and empowerment, and their intensity of deprivation is also high. In order to make women empowered, policy should focus on the remoteness of the region and education and decent earning opportunities for women.

### VIII.7 Summing Up

In order to improve the status of women and make them empowered, it is important that the available schemes for them should be availed by them, which need awareness. Further to this, in most cases, women are not aware of their rights against the violence they suffer throughout their lives, which also requires knowledge and awareness on the part of the government. The details of the schemes available in different districts of the state are given in **Appendix 8.1 to Appendix 8.12**.





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# Appendix Tables





Appendix 1.1 Sampling Size

District Name	Value of P for different Key Variable				Required Sample size (n) considering the key variables					Sample Number of Household to be surveyed <sup>1</sup>	Considering minimum 150 sample household for each district	Total PSUs	Villages to be surveyed	Urban wards to be surveyed
	Literacy Rate <sup>2</sup>	Proportion of Women Aneemic (15-49 Years) <sup>3</sup>	Proportion of Women having any ownership of Asset i.e. land or other <sup>4</sup>	Proportion of Women having bank account for own use <sup>5</sup>	Literacy Rate	Proportion of Women Aneemic (15-49 Years)	Proportion of Women having any ownership of Asset i.e. land or other Assets	Proportion of Women having bank account for own use	Highest value of n (Sample number of Women)					
Baksa	0.75	0.73	0.48	0.86	51	56	160	25	160	120	150	12	9	3
Barpeta	0.75	0.63	0.49	0.76	51	86	156	46	156	115	150	13	9	4
Bongaigaon	0.76	0.70	0.37	0.87	48	64	256	22	256	203	203	17	12	5
Cachar	0.77	0.57	0.60	0.80	44	112	99	37	112	86	150	12	8	4
Charaideo	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.77	59	60	240	46	240	188	188	16	12	4
Chirang	0.72	0.64	0.47	0.68	60	83	171	70	171	139	139	12	8	4
Darrang	0.76	0.71	0.46	0.72	48	63	173	57	173	142	150	12	9	3
Dhemaji	0.82	0.64	0.42	0.78	34	86	205	42	205	172	172	14	10	4
Dhubri	0.70	0.63	0.45	0.75	66	89	180	50	180	152	152	13	9	4
Dibrugarh	0.77	0.72	0.31	0.81	46	59	329	35	329	263	263	22	16	6
Dima Hasao	0.88	0.59	0.53	0.77	21	104	132	46	132	110	150	13	8	5
Goalpara	0.74	0.64	0.43	0.78	52	83	203	43	203	154	154	13	9	4
Golaghat	0.75	0.78	0.51	0.79	50	43	146	40	146	122	150	13	9	4
Hailakandi	0.82	0.62	0.51	0.78	32	92	143	42	143	109	150	12	9	3
Jorhat	0.85	0.71	0.44	0.79	26	60	190	40	190	160	160	13	8	5
Kamrup Metropolitan	0.86	0.71	0.33	0.79	24	60	310	39	310	248	248	21	6	15
Kamrup	0.80	0.74	0.34	0.82	38	54	292	32	292	265	265	22	17	5
Karbi Anglong	0.79	0.59	0.31	0.80	40	103	334	38	334	272	272	22	17	5

<sup>1</sup>Sample number of households is calculated by considering average women household member of age 15-49. As the women of 15-49 is only considered in some the key variables in that particular age group.

<sup>2</sup>Source: Census of India 2011

<sup>3</sup>Source: NFHS-5

<sup>4</sup>Source: NFHS-5

<sup>5</sup>Source: NFHS-5

District Name	Value of P for different Key Variable				Required Sample size (n) considering the key variables				Sample Number of Household to be surveyed <sup>1</sup>	Considering minimum 150 sample household for each district	Total PSUs	Villages to be surveyed	Urban wards to be surveyed
	Literacy Rate <sup>2</sup>	Proportion of Women Aneemic (15-49 Years) <sup>3</sup>	Proportion of Women having any ownership of Asset i.e. land or other <sup>4</sup>	Proportion of Women having bank account for own use <sup>5</sup>	Literacy Rate	Proportion of Women Aneemic (15-49 Years)	Proportion of Women having any ownership of Asset i.e. land or other Assets	Proportion of Women having bank account for own use					
Karimganj	0.81	0.50	0.45	0.76	36	150	183	46	136	150	13	9	4
Kokrajhar	0.74	0.59	0.42	0.74	54	106	204	53	163	163	13	10	3
Lakhimpur	0.84	0.64	0.47	0.85	29	83	168	26	152	152	13	9	4
Majuli	0.83	0.68	0.33	0.68	30	70	309	69	249	249	21	18	3
Morigaon	0.79	0.63	0.56	0.80	41	89	116	38	92	150	12	9	3
Nagaon	0.81	0.59	0.38	0.76	36	108	245	47	190	190	16	12	4
Nalbari	0.84	0.66	0.27	0.79	29	76	396	39	309	309	26	21	5
Sivasagar	0.87	0.68	0.22	0.78	23	72	526	41	446	446	37	30	7
Sonitpur	0.71	0.64	0.46	0.78	61	84	180	43	145	150	13	9	4
South Salmara Mancachar	0.64	0.55	0.70	0.76	86	121	64	47	96	150	13	9	4
Tinsukia	0.71	0.73	0.37	0.73	63	55	259	55	206	206	17	12	5
Udalguri	0.70	0.83	0.31	0.79	64	31	337	39	270	270	22	18	4
West Karbi Anglong	0.74	0.58	0.46	0.69	53	110	176	68	141	150	12	9	3
Assam									5615	6001	500	360	140





Appendix 3.1: Self-Rated Health Status of Women in Assam and All Districts

Districts		Total			Rural			Urban		
District Name		Excellent	Good	Poor	Excellent	Good	Poor	Excellent	Good	Poor
Baksa		28.21	66.88	4.90	28.50	66.55	4.95	7.26	91.14	1.60
Barpeta		28.24	71.07	0.69	31.22	68.01	0.77	1.10	98.90	0.00
Bongaigaon		0.00	100	0.00	0.00	100	0.00	0.00	100	0.00
Cachar		44.79	28.88	26.34	40.23	31.25	28.52	62.62	19.61	17.77
Charaideo		0.00	99.84	0.16	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	97.72	2.28
Chirang		0.00	99.08	0.92	0.00	99.01	0.99	0.00	100	0.00
Darrang		0.09	98.92	0.98	0.00	99.23	0.77	1.33	94.90	3.77
Dhemaji		46.74	48.32	4.94	46.27	48.60	5.13	52.32	45.06	2.62
Dhubri		0.59	98.81	0.59	0.70	98.60	0.70	0.00	100	0.00
Dibrugarh		28.04	70.37	1.59	29.07	69.39	1.54	23.76	74.46	1.77
Dima Hasao		95.14	4.41	0.45	97.28	2.06	0.66	90.44	9.56	0.00
Goalpara		31.17	68.83	0.00	36.12	63.88	0.00	0.00	100	0.00
Golaghat		98.00	2.00	0.00	97.96	2.04	0.00	98.29	1.71	0.00
Hailakandi		13.56	85.31	1.13	14.47	84.43	1.10	1.56	96.88	1.56
Jorhat		0.00	93.20	6.80	0.00	93.04	6.96	0.00	93.63	6.37
Kamrup		71.88	25.67	2.45	74.32	23.50	2.18	52.30	43.14	4.56
Kamrup Metropolitan		22.31	76.85	0.84	72.49	25.86	1.65	13.36	85.94	0.70
Karbi Anglong		59.45	39.77	0.78	67.48	32.00	0.52	13.22	84.53	2.25
Karimganj		56.68	43.28	0.04	57.60	42.36	0.04	47.70	52.30	0.00
Kokrajhar		2.94	96.47	0.59	3.16	96.25	0.60	0.00	99.53	0.47
Lakhimpur		17.86	74.42	7.72	18.14	73.64	8.21	15.03	82.11	2.85
Majuli		81.54	18.16	0.30	81.54	18.16	0.30	NA	NA	NA
Morigaon		74.61	24.68	0.71	73.25	25.98	0.77	91.54	8.46	0.00
Nagaon		23.15	74.88	1.97	15.45	82.32	2.22	65.42	34.01	0.57
Nalbari		30.54	40.74	28.72	32.71	39.25	28.05	12.42	53.19	34.39
Sivasagar		37.61	57.10	5.29	42.25	52.50	5.25	0.00	94.37	5.63
Sonitpur		64.47	31.24	4.29	65.53	32.08	2.40	51.74	21.13	27.13
South Solmara Mancharar		9.30	90.10	0.60	9.84	89.53	0.64	0.00	100	0.00
Tinsukia		30.41	65.58	4.01	34.97	60.27	4.76	15.28	83.18	1.54
Udalguri		45.08	53.74	1.18	47.27	51.49	1.24	0.00	100	0.00
West Karbi Anglong		2.99	94.34	2.67	3.28	94.29	2.43	0.00	94.78	5.22
Assam		33.83	62.04	4.13	35.28	60.56	4.16	26.02	70.00	3.97

Source: NCAER's survey 2023-24.



Appendix 3.2: Health Decision of the Ever-married Women in Age Group 18 to 49 Years in Assam and All Districts

District Name	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Herself	Herself and other family member	Herself and her husband	Husband	Other Family Members	Herself	Herself and other family member	Herself and her husband	Husband	Other Family Members	Herself	Herself and other family member	Herself and her husband	Husband	Other Family Members
Baksa	4.55	25.11	12.04	27.69	30.61	4.53	25.32	12.24	27.24	30.67	6.01	12.34	0	54.76	26.88
Barpeta	1.08	2.45	11.67	50.04	34.76	0.91	2.37	13.56	51.32	31.84	2.13	2.91	0	42.09	52.87
Bongaigaon	2.38	2.30	4.57	37.94	52.82	2.84	0.11	0.53	42.89	53.64	0	13.67	25.48	12.32	48.53
Cachar	15.90	1.92	11.91	38.32	31.95	9.81	1.54	13.69	43.35	31.61	38.56	3.33	5.32	19.6	33.19
Charaideo	8.60	2.86	29.14	40.60	18.80	8.96	3.07	29.72	39.14	19.12	3.81	0	21.3	60.4	14.49
Chirang	0.00	42.01	17.18	17.67	23.13	0.00	43.00	16.91	17.79	22.29	0	28.57	20.76	16.1	34.57
Darrang	1.68	22.54	53.87	0.00	21.92	1.69	22.01	53.99	0.00	22.30	1.57	29.27	52.29	0	16.87
Dhemaji	60.96	12.89	6.97	2.40	16.77	60.49	13.99	6.93	2.39	16.20	66.43	0	7.39	2.61	23.58
Dhubri	1.00	0.31	44.09	15.62	38.97	1.14	0.00	38.75	18.65	41.46	0.28	1.92	71.65	0	26.15
Dibrugarh	2.80	22.52	22.88	16.54	35.27	2.20	23.94	22.99	15.02	35.86	5.48	16.18	22.39	23.34	32.61
Dima Hasao	2.92	6.10	22.15	54.01	14.83	2.10	9.36	27.53	50.03	10.97	4.45	0	12.06	61.45	22.04
Goalpara	0.00	1.65	1.06	23.46	73.85	0.00	1.78	1.29	25.02	71.90	0	1.04	0	16.46	82.5
Golaghat	0.00	16.33	36.13	29.33	18.22	0.00	16.52	36.52	29.25	17.71	0	14.62	32.6	30.06	22.73
Hailakandi	3.06	0.00	4.40	8.77	83.77	3.31	0.00	4.76	9.37	82.56	0	0	0	1.39	98.61
Jorhat	7.25	1.89	0.00	53.96	36.90	8.23	2.61	0.00	56.01	33.15	4.7	0	0	48.6	46.69
Kamrup	2.66	18.96	31.45	19.72	27.21	2.81	19.01	33.80	17.58	26.81	1.63	18.66	15.26	34.45	30
Kamrup Metropolitan	16.96	13.81	20.91	19.42	28.90	4.24	26.33	37.29	9.65	22.50	18.72	12.08	18.65	20.77	29.79
Karbi Anglong	3.77	43.11	7.85	19.85	25.43	2.95	48.09	8.65	15.75	24.56	8.14	16.58	3.57	41.65	30.06
Karimganj	1.48	9.98	19.69	44.78	24.08	0.91	10.53	20.01	44.75	23.80	6.48	5.21	16.84	45.04	26.43
Kokrajhar	3.66	27.16	25.67	27.21	16.30	3.19	27.62	25.17	27.61	16.42	9.61	21.38	31.96	22.16	14.9
Lakhimpur	27.70	3.00	24.80	11.21	33.29	29.34	3.23	27.19	6.97	33.27	11.5	0.81	1.17	53.02	33.5
Majuli	4.32	4.37	7.97	43.01	40.33	4.32	4.37	7.97	43.01	40.33					



District Name	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Herself	Herself and other family member	Herself and her husband	Husband	Other Family Members	Herself	Herself and other family member	Herself and her husband	Husband	Other Family Members	Herself	Herself and other family member	Herself and her husband	Husband	Other Family Members
Morigaon	6.10	15.92	13.80	39.14	25.04	6.54	16.99	14.78	36.24	25.45	0	0.73	0	80.06	19.21
Nagaon	1.44	6.43	19.78	36.18	36.18	1.07	7.65	23.51	31.96	35.81	3.41	0	0	58.49	38.1
Nalbari	9.23	9.96	6.02	46.05	28.74	9.08	11.05	6.79	45.03	28.06	10.46	1.37	0	54.02	34.15
Sivasagar	2.40	2.10	6.48	42.10	46.92	1.93	2.13	6.53	41.73	47.68	5.98	1.84	6.09	44.9	41.19
Sonitpur	38.24	0.90	0.52	31.73	28.61	41.05	0.69	0.57	29.87	27.82	5.71	3.32	0	53.17	37.81
South Solmara															
Mancharar	4.32	1.94	33.96	45.96	13.81	4.59	1.91	31.39	48.80	13.32	0	2.49	75.74	0	21.77
Tinsukia	3.73	27.12	22.95	14.13	32.06	3.10	32.47	23.09	13.05	28.30	5.93	8.58	22.48	17.86	45.16
Udalguri	2.38	28.72	39.57	8.56	20.77	2.53	30.51	36.78	9.09	21.09	0	0	84.29	0	15.71
West Karbi															
Anglong	0.08	29.93	34.68	11.42	23.88	0.00	29.43	34.53	11.89	24.15	0.97	35.28	36.27	6.43	21.05
Assam	8.68	11.75	18.96	27.99	32.62	8.22	12.56	19.56	27.62	32.04	10.88	7.85	16.07	29.81	35.4

Source: NCAER's survey 2023-24.



**Appendix 3.2.1: Currently suffering from any long-term diseases across the districts of the states (MALE)**

Districts Name	Diabetes	Hypertension	Goitre Thyroid	Cataract	Heart Disease	Mental Illness	Others*
Baksa	15.15	24.24	1.52	0	1.52	1.52	56.07
Barpeta	3.57	3.57	0	0	0	3.57	89.28
Bongaigaon	7.66	23.79	0	0.4	4.44	0	63.7
Cachar	0	2.08	0	0	2.08	0	95.83
Charaideo	0	1.88	0	0	6.88	0	91.26
Chirang	41.04	35.82	0.75	2.99	14.93	1.49	2.99
Darrang	46.67	0	0	0	20	6.67	26.68
Dhemaji	40	30	10	0	0	0	20
Dhubri	41.67	33.33	0	0	16.67	0	8.33
Dibrugarh	45.1	1.96	5.88	17.65	3.92	0	25.49
Dima Hasao	43.53	30.59	0	3.53	10.59	0	11.77
Goalpara	37.5	15.63	0	0	0	31.25	15.64
Golaghat	45.22	28.66	0	0	12.74	0	13.38
Hailakandi	28.57	0	0	0	28.57	14.29	28.58
Jorhat	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Kamrup	52.89	24.79	0.83	0	4.13	1.65	15.71
Kamrup Metropolitan	33.62	45.69	0	1.72	3.45	0	15.52
Karbi Anglong	30	10	0	0	10	10	40
Karimganj	37.25	25.49	1.96	5.88	7.84	0	21.56
Kokrajhar	47.37	39.47	0	0	2.63	0	10.52
Lakhimpur	20	6.67	6.67	0	13.33	0	53.34
Majuli	50	22.41	3.45	1.72	3.45	1.72	17.23
Morigaon	50.72	28.99	2.9	0	8.7	0	8.7
Nagaon	39.44	39.44	2.82	7.04	4.23	0	7.05
Nalbari	47.57	22.33	0.97	0.97	2.91	0.97	24.27
Sivasagar	23.08	23.08	0	0	15.38	7.69	30.76
Sonitpur	50	0	0	0	0	0	50
South Solmara Manchacar	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Tinsukia	37.14	2.86	8.57	2.86	5.71	0	42.86
Udalguri	24.44	37.78	0	2.22	4.44	8.89	22.21
West Karbi Anglong	16.67	5.56	2.78	0	0	0	75

\*indicate including the summation of disease like Respiratory Asthma, Cancer, Kidney Disorder, Tuberculosis, Polio, Paralysis, Epilepsy, STD AIDS, Disabled Accident.

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





### Appendix 3.2.2: Currently suffering from any long-term diseases across the districts of the states (FEMALE)

District Name	Diabetes	Hypertension	Goitre Thyroid	Cataract	Heart Disease	Mental Illness	Others*
Baksa	11.54	25	0	0	3.85	1.92	57.68
Barpeta	40	0	0	0	0	20	40
Bongaigaon	3.41	24.24	0	0.76	6.06	0	65.54
Cachar	17.39	8.7	4.35	4.35	13.04	0	52.18
Charaideo	1.1	0.55	0	0	4.95	0.55	92.86
Chirang	22.39	35.82	0	7.46	25.37	4.48	4.48
Darrang	68.75	0	0	0	6.25	6.25	18.75
Dhemaji	33.33	50	8.33	0	0	0	8.33
Dhubri	33.33	33.33	0	0	33.33	0	0
Dibrugarh	20	2.5	22.5	27.5	7.5	2.5	17.5
Dima Hasao	55.56	33.33	0	0	0	0	11.11
Goalpara	10.53	5.26	0	5.26	5.26	63.16	10.52
Golaghat	73.53	26.47	0	0	0	0	0
Hailakandi	33.33	33.33	0	0	33.33	0	0
Jorhat	16.67	0	0	0	0	0	83.33
Kamrup	50.94	23.58	7.55	0	0.94	3.77	13.2
Kamrup Metropolitan	23.48	43.48	17.39	2.61	2.61	0.87	9.57
Karbi Anglong	23.53	11.76	0	0	11.76	0	52.94
Karimganj	53.85	7.69	0	0	0	0	38.46
Kokrajhar	55.17	31.03	0	0	0	0	13.79
Lakhimpur	5.88	8.82	2.94	0	23.53	5.88	52.93
Majuli	27.59	27.59	3.45	1.72	5.17	5.17	29.29
Morigaon	29.73	32.43	8.11	2.7	8.11	0	18.92
Nagaon	37.35	40.96	7.23	8.43	2.41	0	3.6
Nalbari	32	23.33	5.33	0	6	0.67	32.67
Sivasagar	13.16	10.53	7.89	0	13.16	15.79	39.47
Sonitpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Tinsukia	33.33	0	6.06	30.3	6.06	0	24.24
Udalguri	23.81	38.1	2.38	4.76	2.38	9.52	19.04
West Karbi Anglong	9.52	6.35	3.17	0	6.35	1.59	72.99

\*indicate including the summation of disease like Respiratory Asthma, Cancer, Kidney Disorder, Tuberculosis, Polio, Paralysis, Epilepsy, STD AIDS, Disabled Accident.

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 3.3: Preference for Health Facilities for Treatment of Women in Assam and All Districts

District Name	PHC/CHC Other government clinics	District government hospital	Private hospital	private doctor/clinic	private paramedical	private pharmacy/ drugstore/ shop	ASHA/ANM	Ved/Ayush/ ayurvedic/siddha/ homeopathy/unani	Others*
Baksa	31.54	21.53	11.39	7.76	5.26	18.4	3.25	0.25	0.64
Barpeta	8.18	17.24	14.96	14.38	11.81	12.74	10.75	9.94	0
Bongaigaon	9.57	13.03	13.03	13.03	13.03	13.03	13.03	12.26	0
Cachar	83.62	12.9	2.23	1.24	0	0	0	0	0
Charaideo	3.91	44.06	27.67	23.76	0.3	0	0	0	0.3
Chirang	6.85	15.27	11.61	10.56	11.7	15.27	14.08	14.08	0.58
Darrang	15.14	16.01	15.76	12.3	8.88	8.47	12.22	6.17	5.05
Dhemaji	77.04	7.4	3.61	4.93	1.33	4.17	0	0	1.52
Dhubri	26.91	10.56	10.56	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.32	10.32	0
Dibrugarh	15.97	54.17	7.62	4.45	0	16.88	0.27	0.36	0.27
Dima Hasao	18.53	25.7	25.16	5.63	1	23.98	0	0	0
Goalpara	2.49	15.75	15.83	15.5	13.34	12.44	12.44	12.16	0.04
Golaghat	19.28	19.28	17.15	3.3	0.96	40.04	0	0	0
Hailakandi	95.18	4.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.25
Jorhat	74.95	25.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamrup	24.64	20.23	9.25	8.6	1.3	35.98	0	0	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	19.53	23.12	18.88	15.76	0.35	22.12	0	0	0.24
Karbi Anglong	35.2	25.49	12.54	5.01	0	21.4	0.2	0.1	0.05
Karimganj	26.96	21.4	16.44	5.08	2.54	27.57	0	0	0
Kokrajhar	25.4	13.66	15	11.06	0.17	15.76	0.92	15.93	2.09
Lakhimpur	43.65	44.43	2.33	0.91	0.39	0.39	7.51	0.13	0.26
Majuli	28.91	31.87	14.98	13.74	3.63	5.92	0.76	0	0.2
Morigaon	29.04	29.76	12.89	1.2	0.24	26.63	0.24	0	0
Nagaon	28.76	26.85	12.1	15.43	1.56	13.73	0.95	0	0.61
Nalbari	53.27	14.05	9.72	11.57	1.68	9.54	0.09	0.09	0
Sivasagar	47.79	18.59	21.28	9.04	1.47	1.68	0	0	0.15
Sonitpur	53.4	16.2	19.44	8.8	2.16	0	0	0	0
South Salmara-Mancachar	88.71	11.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tinsukia	17.7	54.61	5.75	4.02	0.11	16.61	0.11	0.98	0.11
Udalguri	32.96	31.69	12.54	9.47	2.4	10.81	0.07	0	0.07
West Karbi Anglong	23.55	76.03	0	0.21	0	0	0	0	0.21
Assam	26.96	21.59	12.72	10.29	4.63	14.17	4.75	4.28	0.60

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



Appendix 3.4: Preference for Protection During Menstrual Period in Assam and All Districts

District ame	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	NOther
Baksa	8.62	6.55	59.31	25.52
Barpeta	6.06	1.14	91.29	1.52
Bongaigaon	0	7.92	78.42	13.66
Cachar	39.65	19.53	13.41	27.40
Charaideo	5.84	0.73	82.12	11.31
Chirang	0.39	0	83.01	16.61
Darrang	56.26	0	43.14	0.60
Dhemaji	25.76	17.75	44.81	11.69
Dhubri	59.14	0	39.3	1.56
Dibrugarh	46.63	2.78	48.81	1.79
Dima Hasao	1.75	0.35	92.31	5.60
Goalpara	2.1	0	93.71	4.20
Golaghat	0	0	89.38	10.62
Hailakandi	0.36	7.83	7.83	83.99
Jorhat	0	0	67.79	32.21
Kamrup	2.58	3.87	80.65	12.90
Kamrup Metropolitan	11.26	6.99	70.68	11.06
Karbi Anglong	43.04	0.1	53.14	3.72
Karimganj	37.77	0	57.19	5.04
Kokrajhar	42.41	0	51.57	6.02
Lakhimpur	26.16	0.27	59.13	14.44
Majuli	23.82	8.93	62.28	4.96
Morigaon	0	0.41	80.99	18.60
Nagaon	20.99	7.33	50.3	21.39
Nalbari	5.14	57.98	23.3	13.58
Sivasagar	15.92	8.12	68.68	7.28
Sonitpur	10.18	17.37	69.76	2.70
South Salmara- Mancachar	88.04	0	11.96	0.00
Tinsukia	55.44	9.38	34.12	1.07
Udalguri	24.53	0.86	73.23	1.39
West Karbi Anglong	24.08	0	63.35	12.56
Assam	23.23	6.84	58.77	11.16

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 3.5: Knowledge of Family Planning Among Women in Assam and All Districts

District Name	Total	Rural	Urban
Baksa	66.63	67.01	45.96
Barpeta	98.91	98.78	100.00
Bongaigaon	99.54	99.46	100.00
Cachar	61.36	56.18	83.85
Charaideo	52.22	52.16	52.91
Chirang	95.08	95.15	94.09
Darrang	78.61	77.20	97.39
Dhemaji	98.16	98.16	98.19
Dhubri	97.53	97.07	100.00
Dibrugarh	81.76	80.67	86.24
Dima Hasao	85.61	84.55	87.69
Goalpara	96.53	95.74	100.00
Golaghat	85.84	85.63	87.72
Hailakandi	5.63	6.17	0.00
Jorhat	46.36	43.97	53.70
Kamrup	76.09	74.66	86.77
Kamrup Metropolitan	99.04	96.57	99.43
Karbi Anglong	61.98	67.08	33.98
Karimganj	57.04	58.89	41.74
Kokrajhar	14.90	11.14	67.76
Lakhimpur	29.22	31.83	2.10
Majuli	38.70	38.70	NA
Morigaon	74.36	74.77	68.75
Nagaon	79.10	78.93	80.14
Nalbari	83.48	81.91	95.15
Sivasagar	79.93	86.03	30.22
Sonitpur	88.57	87.97	96.05
South Salmara- Mancachar	71.00	69.29	100.00
Tinsukia	76.99	75.54	82.43
Udalguri	95.94	95.64	100.00
West Karbi Anglong	50.16	48.11	74.30
Assam	74.35	72.76	82.68

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





Appendix 3.6: Age of First Pregnancy in Assam and All Districts

District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Age below 18	Age 18-30 year	Age 30+	Age below 18	Age 18-30 yr	Age 30+	Age below 18	Age 18-30 yr	Age 30+
Baksa	0	94.74	5.26	0	94.74	5.26	0	100	0
Barpeta	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0
Bongaigaon	1.52	98.48	0	1.52	98.48	0	1.14	98.86	0
Cachar	0	99.18	0.82	0	99.18	0.82	0	97.54	2.46
Charaideo	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0
Chirang	0.85	99.15	0	0.85	99.15	0	0	100	0
Darrang	0.51	95.51	3.98	0.51	95.51	3.98	0	98.91	1.09
Dhemaji	1.87	97.97	0.16	1.87	97.97	0.16	5.6	92.22	2.18
Dhubri	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0
Dibrugarh	0	97.31	2.64	0	97.31	2.64	0	95.39	4.31
Dima Hasao	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0
Goalpara	0.86	99.14	0	0.86	99.14	0	4.46	95.54	0
Golaghat	0	95.31	4.69	0	95.31	4.69	0	89.39	10.61
Hailakandi	0	98.56	1.44	0	98.56	1.44	0	94.97	5.03
Jorhat	0	94.66	5.34	0	94.66	5.34	8.38	87.55	4.07
Kamrup	0.91	95.35	3.74	0.91	95.35	3.74	0	90.28	9.05
Kamrup Metropolitan	0.31	91.04	8.65	0.31	91.04	8.65	0	94.9	5.1
Karbi Anglong	0.39	98.46	1.15	0.39	98.46	1.15	0	100	0
Karimganj	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	97.24	2.76
Kokrajhar	0.77	97.49	1.74	0.77	97.49	1.74	0	97.13	2.87
Lakhimpur	0.8	98.94	0.26	0.8	98.94	0.26	0	100	0
Majuli	0.06	97.51	2.42	0.06	97.51	2.42	0	100	0
Morigaon	0	95.05	4.95	0	95.05	4.95	0	99.12	0.88
Nagaon	0	93.98	6.02	0	93.98	6.02	0	93.04	6.96
Nalbari	0.48	93.18	6.34	0.48	93.18	6.34	5.18	94.82	0
Sivasagar	0.06	98.86	1.07	0.06	98.86	1.07	0	100	0
Sonitpur	1.09	97.19	1.72	1.09	97.19	1.72	0	94.22	5.78
South Solmara Mancachar	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0
Tinsukia	0	95.28	4.72	0	95.28	4.72	0	100	0
Udalguri	1.4	93.22	5.38	1.4	93.22	5.38	0.71	94.51	4.57
West Karbi Anglong	0	99.9	0.1	0	99.9	0.1	0	100	0
Assam	0.39	96.76	2.85	0.39	96.76	2.85	2.05	93.16	4.78

Source: NCAER's survey 2023-24.



Appendix 3.7: Preference for Girl Child in Assam and All Districts

District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Blessings	Burden	Curse	Indifferent between girl and boy	Blessings	Burden	Curse	Indifferent between girl and boy	Indifferent between girl and boy
Baksa	31.63	38.27	0.1	29.99	32.21	37.26	0	30.53	0
Barpeta	58.68	0	0	41.32	56.99	0	0	43.01	72.83
Bongaigaon	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Cachar	90.48	0.56	2.81	6.15	91.3	0.16	3.45	5.09	86.9
Charaideo	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Chirang	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Darrang	95.7	0	0	4.3	96.36	0	0	3.64	86.93
Dhemajji	55.7	2.13	0.4	41.77	55.51	2.05	0.43	42.01	58.31
Dhubri	27.82	0	0	72.18	33.01	0	0	66.99	0
Dibrugarh	72.62	0.66	0	26.72	71.27	0.82	0	27.91	78.24
Dima Hasao	0.14	0	0	99.86	0.21	0	0	99.79	0
Goalpara	96.91	0	0	3.09	96.21	0	0	3.79	100
Golaghat	0.78	0	0	99.22	0.87	0	0	99.13	0
Hailakandi	95.12	0.92	3.8	0.17	95.87	1.01	2.94	0.18	87.22
Jorhat	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Kamrup	25.78	0	0	74.22	21.91	0	0	78.09	54.87
Kamrup Metropolitan	52.11	0	0	47.89	15.03	0	0	84.97	57.96
Karbi Anglong	81.52	0	0.12	18.37	78.15	0	0.14	21.71	100
Karimganj	0.1	0	37.17	62.73	0.11	0	35.25	64.64	0
Kokrajhar	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Lakhimpur	58.04	0.64	0	41.32	53.99	0.71	0	45.31	100
Majuli	89.79	0	0	10.21	89.79	0	0	10.21	



District Name	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Blessings	Burden	Curse	Indifferent between girl and boy	Blessings	Burden	Curse	Indifferent between girl and boy	Blessings	Burden	Curse	Indifferent between girl and boy
Morigaon	27.69	0.1	0	72.21	27.31	0.11	0	72.58	32.96	0	0	67.04
Nagaon	64.31	0	0	35.69	58.22	0	0	41.78	100	0	0	0
Nalbari	90.68	0	0	9.32	90.08	0	0	9.92	95.15	0	0	4.85
Sivasagar	74.12	0	0	25.88	72.16	0	0	27.84	90.13	0	0	9.87
Sonitpur	16.08	0	0	83.92	14.42	0	0	85.58	36.57	0	0	63.43
South Solmara Mancachar	7.7	0	0	92.3	8.16	0	0	91.84	0	0	0	100
Tinsukia	49.41	12.57	0.55	37.47	43.73	15.94	0	40.33	70.63	0	2.61	26.76
Udalguri	46.26	0	0	53.74	49.69	0	0	50.31	0	0	0	100
West Karbi Anglong	85.03	0.69	0	14.29	84.29	0.68	0	15.02	93.66	0.73	0	5.61
Assam	57.72	1.78	1.41	39.08	56.05	2.03	1.42	40.5	66.46	0.48	1.41	31.64

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



Appendix 3.8: Reproductive Decision of Women in Assam and All Districts

District Name	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Don't know	Jointly Herself and her husband	Other family members	Herself	Don't know	Jointly herself and her husband	Other family members	Herself	Don't know	Jointly herself and her husband	Other family members	Herself
Baksa	4.17	84.21	7.75	3.86	4.16	84.23	7.77	3.84	5.04	83.25	6.73	4.97
Barpeta	0	99.56	0.44	0	0	99.51	0.49	0	0	100	0	0
Bongaigaon	0	98.13	0.52	1.36	0	99.06	0.6	0.33	0	92.52	0	7.48
Cachar	9.71	74.98	1.54	13.77	11.94	79.79	1.28	7	0	54.11	2.68	43.21
Charaideo	10.31	86.61	0.81	2.26	9.54	87.62	0.72	2.12	19.93	74.16	1.92	3.99
Chirang	6.18	91.96	0	1.86	6.42	91.8	0	1.77	2.95	94.07	0	2.98
Darrang	0	99.09	0.91	0	0	99.13	0.87	0	0	98.56	1.44	0
Dhemaji	0.08	83.47	2.01	14.44	0	82.63	2.16	15.21	1.17	94.64	0	4.19
Dhubri	3.38	95.47	0.82	0.33	4.01	94.7	0.98	0.32	0	99.62	0	0.38
Dibrugarh	12.68	82.9	0.44	3.98	13.29	83.93	0	2.78	10.19	78.59	2.26	8.96
Dima Hasao	0.41	99.35	0	0.24	0	99.63	0	0.37	1.21	98.79	0	0
Goalpara	0	95.34	0	4.66	0	94.28	0	5.72	0	100	0	0
Golaghat	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Hailakandi	3.19	92.62	0.52	3.68	3.05	93.45	0.2	3.3	4.62	83.9	3.85	7.63
Jorhat	0	98.17	0.63	1.2	0	97.78	0.83	1.39	0	99.35	0	0.65
Kamrup	1.88	96.73	1.08	0.31	1.95	96.47	1.23	0.35	1.37	98.63	0	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	1.38	85.43	0.17	13.01	0.14	97.74	1.26	0.86	1.58	83.49	0	14.93
Karbi Anglong	19.86	77.73	0.03	2.39	21.44	75.92	0	2.65	11.2	87.67	0.17	0.96
Karimganj	8.51	88.29	2.95	0.25	8.61	89.11	2.28	0	7.74	81.52	8.43	2.31
Kokrajhar	32.87	67.13	0	0	35.21	64.79	0	0	0	100	0	0
Lakhimpur	14.61	83.36	0	2.03	15.36	82.42	0	2.22	6.86	93.14	0	0
Majuli	2.87	92.67	0.66	3.79	2.87	92.67	0.66	3.79				
Morigaon	2.33	88.13	1.88	7.66	2.5	87.27	2.01	8.22	0	100	0	0
Nagaon	0	97.66	0.7	1.64	0	97.89	0.81	1.3	0	96.32	0	3.68
Nalbari	4.96	93.5	0	1.54	5.3	93.36	0	1.34	2.42	94.52	0	3.05
Sivasagar	2.58	94.9	0	2.52	2.81	94.36	0	2.82	0.7	99.3	0	0
Sonitpur	1.95	98.05	0	0	2.1	97.9	0	0	0	100	0	0
South Solmara Mancachar	4.79	91.13	0	4.08	5.08	90.6	0	4.32	0	100	0	0
Tinsukia	9.95	84.4	1.83	3.83	8.69	85.38	2.32	3.62	14.64	80.74	0	4.62
Udalguri	2.03	92.6	2.47	2.91	2.18	92.05	2.65	3.12	0	100	0	0
West Karbi Anglong	0	96.59	3.41	0	0	96.3	3.7	0	0	100	0	0
Assam	5.07	90.64	0.96	3.34	5.52	91.04	1.03	2.41	2.71	88.51	0.56	8.22

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





Appendix 3.9: Antenatal Care Check-up in Assam and in Different Districts

District Name	ASHA	Anganwadi/ICDS worker	Community/ Village Health Workers	Dai/Traditional Birth Attendant	Doctor in Govt Hospital	Doctor in private clinic	Not applicable	Nurse/Mid-wife
Baksa	4.11	0	0	0	79.04	15.39	1.46	0
Barpeta	0.36	0	0	0	99.27	0.37	0	0
Bongaigaon	3.9	1.86	0	0	83.89	9.52	0.83	0
Cachar	0	0	1.07	0	92.53	2.65	1.93	1.81
Charaideo	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Chirang	22.54	0	0	0	56.42	19.73	0	1.31
Darrang	0	0	0	0	89.87	10.13	0	0
Dhemaji	64.56	0	0	0	33.63	1.81	0	0
Dhubri	2.12	0	0	0	95.11	2.77	0	0
Dibrugarh	2.05	0	0	0	89.35	8.61	0	0
Dima Hasao	0	0	0	0	66.24	33.76	0	0
Goalpara	0	0	0	0	92.82	7.18	0	0
Golaghat	0	0	0	0	45.89	54.11	0	0
Hailakandi	0	0	0	0	92.53	7.47	0	0
Jorhat	0	0	0	0	99.27	0.73	0	0
Kamrup	6.15	0	0.4	0	74.47	18.98	0	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	0.22	0	1.58	0.18	60.66	36.84	0	0.53
Karbi Anglong	2.53	0	0.4	33.6	48.7	13.02	0	1.74
Karimganj	0	0	0	0	59.29	40.71	0	0
Kokrajhar	16.99	0	0	0	78.53	3.21	0	1.28
Lakhimpur	11.73	3.23	0	0	83.88	1.15	0	0
Majuli	6.44	0	0	0	58.55	32.55	2.45	0
Morigaon	7.43	0	0	0	25.61	66.95	0	0
Nagaon	0	0	3.55	0.99	69.55	23.63	0.45	1.82
Nalbari	5.6	0	0.37	0	83.14	7.06	3.82	0
Sivasagar	0.88	0	0.9	0	93.13	4.46	0.62	0
Sonitpur	0	0	0	0	97.01	2.99	0	0
South Solmara Mancachar	0	0	0	0	96.79	1.07	2.13	0
Tinsukia	0	0	0	0	91.25	8.75	0	0
Udalguri	0.89	0.77	0	0	93.28	5.06	0	0
West Karbi Anglong	44.43	0	0	0	54.89	0	0.68	0
Assam	3.84	0.16	0.62	0.91	80.49	13.13	0.44	0.41

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 3.10: Preference for Antenatal Care Check-up in Assam and in Different Districts

District Name	ASHA	Doctor in Govt Hospital	Doctor in private clinic	Others
Baksa	4.11	79.04	15.39	1.46
Barpeta	0.36	99.27	0.37	0
Bongaigaon	3.9	83.89	9.52	2.69
Cachar	0	92.53	2.65	4.81
Charaideo	0	100	0	0
Chirang	22.54	56.42	19.73	1.31
Darrang	0	89.87	10.13	0
Dhemaji	64.56	33.63	1.81	0
Dhubri	2.12	95.11	2.77	0
Dibrugarh	2.05	89.35	8.61	0
Dima Hasao	0	66.24	33.76	0
Goalpara	0	92.82	7.18	0
Golaghat	0	45.89	54.11	0
Hailakandi	0	92.53	7.47	0
Jorhat	0	99.27	0.73	0
Kamrup	6.15	74.47	18.98	0.4
Kamrup Metropolitan	0.22	60.66	36.84	2.29
Karbi Anglong	2.53	48.7	13.02	35.74
Karimganj	0	59.29	40.71	0
Kokrajhar	16.99	78.53	3.21	1.28
Lakhimpur	11.73	83.88	1.15	3.23
Majuli	6.44	58.55	32.55	2.45
Morigaon	7.43	25.61	66.95	0
Nagaon	0	69.55	23.63	6.81
Nalbari	5.6	83.14	7.06	4.19
Sivasagar	0.88	93.13	4.46	1.52
Sonitpur	0	97.01	2.99	0
South Solmara Mancachar	0	96.79	1.07	2.13
Tinsukia	0	91.25	8.75	0
Udalguri	0.89	93.28	5.06	0.77
West Karbi Anglong	44.43	54.89	0	0.68
Assam	3.84	80.49	13.13	2.54

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



**Appendix 3.11: Post-Delivery Health Check-up in Assam and All Districts**

District Name	Immediately	Within one month	Within 1-6 months	after 6 months	Not applicable	Others
Baksa	11.52	15.76	35.76	15.15	21.82	0
Barpeta	14.38	22.22	13.73	49.67	0	0
Bongaigaon	0	38.02	8.26	46.69	7.02	0
Cachar	46.98	42.95	6.71	2.68	0	0.67
Charaideo	0	23.08	53.85	15.38	7.69	0
Chirang	0	0	54.19	32.9	12.26	0.65
Darrang	17.48	65.05	15.53	0.49	1.46	0
Dhemaji	13.12	20.36	33.03	15.38	18.1	0
Dhubri	74.69	0	0.62	22.84	1.85	0
Dibrugarh	71.64	13.06	8.96	1.12	5.22	0
Dima Hasao	29.73	1.62	9.19	25.95	33.51	0
Goalpara	0	0.74	8.15	85.19	5.19	0.74
Golaghat	0	6.74	25.28	12.92	54.49	0.56
Hailakandi	52.94	0	35.29	11.76	0	0
Jorhat	0	79.06	0	0	20.94	0
Kamrup	27.19	24.69	13.13	2.19	32.5	0.31
Kamrup Metropolitan	41.49	30.15	19.7	0.3	8.36	0
Karbi Anglong	15.73	46.63	31.46	3	3	0.19
Karimganj	0	4.5	7.21	39.64	48.65	0
Kokrajhar	0.53	42.02	48.94	6.38	2.13	0
Lakhimpur	23.31	21.8	15.79	1.88	33.83	3.38
Majuli	67.38	12.02	16.31	1.72	2.58	0
Morigaon	2.76	31.72	28.97	6.9	29.66	0
Nagaon	44.77	28.16	12.64	5.42	8.3	0.72
Nalbari	20.65	17.74	52.9	4.19	4.19	0.32
Sivasagar	61.3	13.92	9.95	0.54	14.1	0.18
Sonitpur	43.72	13.66	30.05	10.93	1.64	0
South Salmara-Mancachar	84.62	9.09	4.9	1.4	0	0
Tinsukia	68.02	10.81	11.71	1.35	8.11	0
Udalguri	33.01	39.16	26.54	0.97	0.32	0
West Karbi Anglong	57.75	6.1	7.04	10.8	16.9	1.41
Assam	32.1	24.69	19.74	10.48	12.67	0.32

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 3.12 Family Members, Friends the Older Women Feel Close to

District Name	Some family member with daily in person contact	Some family member with daily in telephonic or other means of communication	Some friends with daily in person contact	Some friends with daily in telephonic or other means of communication	No family member	No friends
Baksa	50	8.33	4.17	8.33	12.5	16.67
Barpeta	25	0	25	0	0	50
Bongaigaon	50	10	10	20	10	0
Cachar	33.33	33.33	0	0	0	33.33
Charaideo	41.67	0	33.33	0	16.67	8.33
Chirang	33.33	0	0	33.33	0	33.33
Darrang	46.67	17.78	20	15.56	0	0
Dhemaji	88.24	5.88	5.88	0	0	0
Dhubri	84.62	7.69	0	0	0	7.69
Dibrugarh	41.18	11.76	35.29	0	0	11.76
Dima Hasao	100	0	0	0	0	0
Goalpara	50	25	0	0	0	25
Golaghat	100	0	0	0	0	0
Hailakandi	11.11	11.11	11.11	11.11	33.33	22.22
Jorhat	0	0	0	0	0	100
Kamrup	58	18	14	10	0	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	33.73	26.51	21.69	16.87	1.2	0
Karbi Anglong	37.84	21.62	16.22	8.11	2.7	13.51
Karimganj	57.14	0	0	0	14.29	28.57
Kokrajhar	29.03	25.81	32.26	12.9	0	0
Lakhimpur	43.14	35.29	1.96	7.84	0	11.76
Majuli	46.67	20	20	0	6.67	6.67
Morigaon	84	0	12	0	0	4
Nagaon	40	20	15	7.5	2.5	15
Nalbari	40.54	18.92	24.32	16.22	0	0
Sivasagar	62.26	3.77	3.77	1.89	0	28.3
Sonitpur	81.82	0	9.09	9.09	0	0
South Salmara-Mancachar	50	0	50	0	0	0
Tinsukia	38.89	16.67	33.33	11.11	0	0
Udalguri	58.82	20.59	20.59	0	0	0
West Karbi Anglong	100	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	48.66	15.68	14.75	7.77	1.88	11.26

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



**Appendix 3.13: Older Women Suffering from Loss**

District Name	Hearing	Seeing	Mobility	Flexibility	Pain	Memory	Others*
Baksa	22.58	16.13	0	0	19.35	19.35	22.58
Barpeta	0	25	0	0	75	0	0
Bongaigaon	0	0	0	0	50	30	20
Cachar	37.5	25	25	0	12.5	0	0
Charaideo	0	0	0	0	0	25	75
Chirang	0	0	0	0	0	33.33	66.67
Darrang	17.33	26.67	24	9.33	16	5.33	1.33
Dhemaji	20	50	6.67	3.33	16.67	3.33	0
Dhubri	78.57	7.14	0	0	7.14	7.14	0
Dibrugarh	23.81	14.29	0	14.29	28.57	4.76	14.28
Dima Hasao	11.76	23.53	5.88	5.88	47.06	0	5.88
Goalpara	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
Golaghat	15.38	53.85	0	0	30.77	0	0
Hailakandi	22.22	11.11	0	0	0	66.67	0
Jorhat	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Kamrup	29.49	24.36	3.85	15.38	20.51	3.85	2.56
Kamrup Metropolitan	27.59	24.14	3.45	5.17	39.66	0	0
Karbi Anglong	4.35	17.39	0	30.43	34.78	0	13.05
Karimganj	0	14.29	0	0	42.86	0	42.86
Kokrajhar	30	40	0	0	25	0	5
Lakhimpur	20.93	17.44	13.95	13.95	27.91	3.49	2.32
Majuli	33.33	0	0	0	58.33	0	8.33
Morigaon	28.57	28.57	2.86	0	40	0	0
Nagaon	25.58	18.6	6.98	4.65	41.86	0	2.33
Nalbari	32	20	0	0	44	4	0
Sivasagar	18.31	25.35	4.23	0	49.3	2.82	0
Sonitpur	18.18	18.18	18.18	0	36.36	9.09	0
South Salmara-Mancachar	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tinsukia	13.64	13.64	2.27	22.73	31.82	9.09	6.82
Udalguri	14.29	17.86	7.14	28.57	32.14	0	0
West Karbi Anglong	14.71	29.41	0	0	41.18	8.82	5.88
Assam	21.04	21.5	6.24	7.63	33.76	5.09	4.74

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





## Appendix 4.1.1: Vocational Training in Assam and All Districts

District Name	Never Received	Yes, received non-formal	Yes, received formal	Yes, receiving formal	Yes, receiving non-formal
Baksa	96.04	0	3.67	0.13	0.16
Barpeta	72.46	0.38	27.15	0	0.01
Bongaigaon	94.44	0.09	0.16	2.85	2.46
Cachar	88.31	0.58	6.09	4.48	0.53
Charaideo	95.12	0.05	4.56	0.1	0.16
Chirang	32.55	14.04	25.95	9.96	17.5
Darrang	98.47	0	1.29	0	0.24
Dhemaji	83.74	4.39	6.67	2.97	2.23
Dhubri	99.01	0	0.82	0.11	0.07
Dibrugarh	97.29	0	2.1	0.44	0.17
Dima Hasao	100	0	0	0	0
Goalpara	63.18	0.45	35.67	0.34	0.36
Golaghat	100	0	0	0	0
Hailakandi	99.93	0	0	0.07	0
Jorhat	78.71	0.45	0.3	3.98	16.56
Kamrup	85.51	0.45	13.4	0.63	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	89.84	0.32	7.96	1.74	0.13
Karbi Anglong	74.62	9.22	13.59	1.74	0.83
Karimganj	100	0	0	0	0
Kokrajhar	91.64	0	6.67	0.41	1.27
Lakhimpur	99.12	0.56	0	0.32	0
Majuli	82.44	0	17.18	0.19	0.19
Morigaon	98.53	0	0.79	0.68	0
Nagaon	90.65	0.07	9.2	0	0.08
Nalbari	81.03	0.97	10.94	0.36	6.7
Sivasagar	83.65	0.05	15.94	0.07	0.3
Sonitpur	85.47	0	13.07	0.41	1.05
South Solmara Mancachar	89.95	0	10.05	0	0
Tinsukia	95.32	0.02	4.25	0.41	0
Udalguri	63.25	0.54	34.52	1.46	0.23
West Karbi Anglong	99.91	0	0.03	0.06	0
Assam	88.03	0.68	9.07	0.96	1.26

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



### Appendix 4.1.2: Female Vocational Training in Assam and All Districts

District Name	Never received	Yes, received non-formal	Yes, received formal	Yes, receiving formal	Yes, receiving non-formal
Baksa	95.36	0	4.6	0.05	0
Barpeta	72.8	0	27.18	0	0.02
Bongaigaon	95.7	0	0	1.82	2.48
Cachar	88.46	0.56	5.51	5	0.48
Charaideo	95.48	0.1	4.05	0.1	0.28
Chirang	42.32	9.83	24.04	9.04	14.77
Darrang	98.1	0	1.45	0	0.45
Dhemaji	83.84	3.96	7.88	3.16	1.16
Dhubri	99.94	0	0.06	0	0
Dibrugarh	97.91	0	1.56	0.52	0
Dima Hasao	100	0	0	0	0
Goalpara	67.37	0.43	32.19	0	0
Golaghat	100	0	0	0	0
Hailakandi	100	0	0	0	0
Jorhat	76.68	0.54	0.53	3.94	18.31
Kamrup	88.01	0	11.15	0.84	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	92.49	0.1	5.33	1.84	0.24
Karbi Anglong	88.56	1.09	8.64	0.87	0.84
Karimganj	100	0	0	0	0
Kokrajhar	90.34	0	7.44	0.44	1.78
Lakhimpur	99.44	0	0	0.56	0
Majuli	84.26	0	15.06	0.34	0.34
Morigaon	97.32	0	1.34	1.34	0
Nagaon	92.13	0	7.73	0	0.14
Nalbari	82.76	0.81	10.84	0.46	5.13
Sivasagar	83.79	0	15.74	0	0.47
Sonitpur	85.75	0	12.95	0.58	0.73
South Solmara Mancachar	89.34	0	10.66	0	0
Tinsukia	97.15	0	2.55	0.29	0
Udalguri	64.28	0.6	33.73	0.97	0.41
West Karbi Anglong	100	0	0	0	0
Assam	89	0.36	8.42	0.98	1.24

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 4.1.3: Male Vocational Training in Assam and All Districts

District Name	Never received	Yes, received non-formal	Yes, received formal	Yes, receiving formal	Yes, receiving non-formal
Baksa	96.87	0	2.56	0.23	0.35
Barpeta	72.06	0.82	27.11	0	0
Bongaigaon	92.73	0.21	0.38	4.26	2.43
Cachar	88.12	0.61	6.83	3.84	0.6
Charaideo	94.71	0	5.15	0.11	0.02
Chirang	19.27	19.76	28.55	11.21	21.21
Darrang	98.91	0	1.09	0	0
Dhemaji	83.63	4.87	5.34	2.75	3.4
Dhubri	97.92	0	1.69	0.24	0.14
Dibrugarh	96.47	0	2.8	0.34	0.39
Dima Hasao	100	0	0	0	0
Goalpara	57.99	0.48	39.97	0.75	0.81
Golaghat	100	0	0	0	0
Hailakandi	99.85	0	0	0.15	0
Jorhat	81.34	0.33	0	4.03	14.3
Kamrup	82.58	0.98	16.05	0.39	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	86.71	0.58	11.08	1.64	0
Karbi Anglong	57.83	19.02	19.55	2.79	0.81
Karimganj	100	0	0	0	0
Kokrajhar	92.95	0	5.9	0.38	0.76
Lakhimpur	98.7	1.3	0	0	0
Majuli	80.22	0	19.78	0	0
Morigaon	99.77	0	0.23	0	0
Nagaon	88.89	0.15	10.96	0	0
Nalbari	79.16	1.13	11.04	0.26	8.41
Sivasagar	83.47	0.11	16.21	0.16	0.06
Sonitpur	85	0	13.33	0.21	1.46
South Solmara Mancachar	90.46	0	9.54	0	0
Tinsukia	93.52	0.04	6.23	0.21	0
Udalguri	61.97	0.46	35.5	2.07	0
West Karbi Anglong	99.83	0	0.06	0.12	0
Assam	86.9	1.05	9.84	0.93	1.28

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 4.2.1: Current Level of Enrollment in Education in Assam and All Districts (Total)

District Name	Diploma/Certificate course (higher secondary)	Diploma/certificate course (graduation & above)	Diploma/certificate course (up to secondary)	Graduate	Higher secondary	Post-graduate above	Pre-Primary (nursery, kinder garden etc.)	Primary (class I to V)	Secondary	Upper primary/middle
Baksa	0.64	0	1.36	4.26	12.95	0	1.87	30.67	7.02	41.22
Barpeta	0.47	0	0	0	37.81	0	5.79	15.18	27.15	13.6
Bongaigaon	1.23	0	0	1.52	8.45	0	0	35.18	11.23	42.38
Cachar	0	0	0	0	7.48	0	4.96	33.74	8.49	45.34
Charaideo	0	0	0	0	2.54	0	0	92.53	4.93	0
Chirang	0	1.28	1.36	1.76	23.68	0	0	15.73	16.71	39.49
Darrang	0	0	0	6.36	12.37	2.7	2.81	36.21	25.32	14.22
Dhemaji	4.2	0.72	0.18	0.5	14.22	1.94	3.62	34.19	11.59	28.84
Dhubri	4.02	0	3.07	1.4	6.69	0	6.52	19.84	4.73	53.72
Dibrugarh	0.89	2.11	0	4.05	8.08	0.38	0.4	47.62	14.49	21.99
Dima Hasao	0	0.54	0	3.25	8.03	0	6.95	36.66	1.8	42.77
Goalpara	4.18	0	0.16	0.69	24.76	0	0.81	15.24	25.96	28.19
Golaghat	0	3.92	0	0	10.69	1.65	8.51	28.67	10.69	35.87
Hailakandi	0	0	0	0	2.55	0	11.49	29.78	12.82	43.37
Jorhat	1.03	0	0.5	17.98	17.71	0	4.64	29.26	4.34	24.54
Kamrup	4.46	3.76	0	4.42	9.03	1.39	7.29	32.16	5.69	31.79
Kamrup Metropolitan	2.15	3.26	0	7.49	11.88	7.64	8.42	18.48	14.8	25.87
Karbi Anglong	0.27	0	0	9.3	9.33	0	9.65	40.48	10.71	20.26
Karimganj	1.09	0.89	1.2	0	5.53	0	8.59	40.91	8.82	32.96
Kokrajhar	0	0	0	1.76	13.38	2.3	8.08	45.83	11.43	17.22
Lakhimpur	0.21	0	1.71	14.26	8.7	0	7.29	36.66	9.02	22.14
Majuli	0.41	0	2.07	4.34	26.74	2.87	3.32	13.98	23.4	22.86
Morigaon	0	0.91	1.67	2.63	4.34	0	2.07	39.07	11.85	37.46
Nagaon	1.7	0	2.46	11.65	18.56	3.49	5.35	29.51	8.25	19.03
Nalbari	3.99	2.06	3.46	2.37	16.86	0.74	1.53	28.02	15.02	25.94
Sivasagar	0.32	1.51	0.48	5.71	22.99	0	2.35	23.81	21.78	21.05
Sonitpur	0.68	2.51	0.53	1.74	15.78	0.22	4.92	29.85	21.47	22.29
South Solmara Mancachar	0	0	0	0	9.95	0	0.55	63.87	10.53	15.1
Tinsukia	0	0.31	0	7.8	7.58	1.84	2.39	43.37	16.28	20.44
Udalguri	0.35	0	0.74	2.79	21.67	0.6	3.59	18.41	25.74	26.11
West Karbi Anglong	0	0.53	0	2.66	5.63	0.48	12.91	52.89	9.86	15.04
Assam	1.22	0.95	0.7	4.23	14.19	1.1	4.82	30.7	14.7	27.38

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 4.2.2: Current Level of Enrollment in Education in Assam and All Districts (Rural)

District Name	Diploma/Certificate course (higher secondary)	Diploma/certificate course (graduation & above)	Diploma/certificate course (up to secondary)	Graduate	Higher secondary	Post-graduate above	Pre-Primary (nursery, kinder garden etc.)	Primary (class I to V)	Secondary	Upper primary/middle
Baksa	0.64	0	1.37	4.29	13.02	0	1.88	30.64	6.96	41.21
Barpeta	0	0	0	0	38.87	0	4.81	15.72	27.61	12.98
Bongaigaon	0.81	0	0	1.4	6.24	0	0	40.52	12.14	38.88
Cachar	0	0	0	0	7.75	0	2.86	34.38	8.32	46.69
Charaideo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Chirang	0	1.38	1.47	1.8	24.45	0	0	14.12	17.33	39.44
Darrang	0	0	0	6.13	11.97	2.75	3.04	36.72	24.85	14.55
Dhemaji	4.34	0.77	0	0.54	14.65	1.9	3.71	32.73	12.21	29.14
Dhubri	4.56	0	3.48	0.28	7.59	0	6.28	22.43	4.6	50.78
Dibrugarh	1.18	2.81	0	4.53	5.83	0	0	50	14.43	21.22
Dima Hasao	0	0.75	0	1.42	6.93	0	6.89	35.41	0.68	47.92
Goalpara	3.96	0	0.18	0.77	26.11	0	0.91	13.93	27.94	26.2
Golaghat	0	4.48	0	0	9.01	1.88	9.26	28.89	11.63	34.84
Hailakandi	0	0	0	0	2.74	0	11.82	30.41	12.38	42.65
Jorhat	0	0	0.7	10.81	19.51	0	5.89	32.1	5.83	25.16
Kamrup	4.98	3.76	0	2.9	9.26	1.55	7.52	33.32	5.86	30.84
Kamrup Metropolitan	1.78	4.71	0	0	9.68	1.83	5.61	24.05	3.79	48.55
Karbi Anglong	0	0	0	9.7	8.65	0	10.84	41.12	10.51	19.19
Karimganj	1.18	0.78	1.3	0	5.35	0	8.58	42.99	9.02	30.79
Kokrajhar	0	0	0	1.21	13.81	1.45	8.22	47.32	11.27	16.73
Lakhimpur	0	0	1.9	14.55	8.43	0	7.95	36.97	9.98	20.22
Majuli	0.41	0	2.07	4.34	26.74	2.87	3.32	13.98	23.4	22.86
Morigaon	0	1	1.85	2.91	2.56	0	1.84	40.79	10.87	38.18
Nagaon	2.06	0	2.98	8.94	19.34	2	6.12	31.94	7.73	18.91
Nalbari	3.78	2.19	3.48	2.39	17.89	0.73	1.69	25.73	15.85	26.28
Sivasagar	0.36	1.68	0.53	4.9	24.39	0	1.99	22.38	24.17	19.59
Sonitpur	0.35	2.33	0	1.5	15.09	0	5.38	31.04	21.21	23.09
South Solmara Mancachar	0	0	0	0	9.98	0	0	67.28	10.95	11.8
Tinsukia	0	0.47	0	3.38	7.17	0.43	2.13	47.84	19.72	18.86
Udalguri	0.36	0	0.76	2.87	22.32	0.62	3.27	17.93	26.41	25.47
West Karbi Anglong	0	0	0	2.26	4.56	0.38	13.97	55.64	9.47	13.72
Assam	1.17	0.95	0.76	3.26	14.46	0.69	4.77	31.78	15.17	27

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





## Appendix 4.2.3: Current Level of Enrollment in Education in Assam and All Districts (Urban)

District Name	Diploma/Certificate course (higher secondary)	Diploma/certificate course (graduation & above)	Diploma/certificate course (up to secondary)	Graduate	Higher secondary	Post-graduate above	Pre-Primary (nursery, kinder garden etc.)	Primary (class I to V)	Secondary	Upper primary/middle
Baksa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36.69	18.86	44.45
Barpeta	9.02	0	0	0	18.76	0	23.38	5.4	18.79	24.65
Bongaigaon	2.78	0	0	1.97	16.75	0	0	15.16	7.83	55.51
Cachar	0	0	0	0	5.7	0	18.9	29.48	9.58	36.34
Charaideo	0	0	0	0	20.5	0	0	39.75	39.75	0
Chirang	0	0	0	1.13	13.52	0	0	36.81	8.52	40.02
Darrang	0	0	0	9.26	17.43	2.01	0	29.89	31.28	10.12
Dhemaji	2.43	0	2.48	0	8.69	2.43	2.43	52.91	3.59	25.03
Dhubri	0	0	0	9.79	0	0	8.32	0.48	5.67	75.74
Dibrugarh	0	0	0	2.59	14.88	1.51	1.61	40.39	14.68	24.33
Dima Hasao	0	0	0	7.9	10.83	0	7.1	39.84	4.65	29.68
Goalpara	5.98	0	0	0	13.57	0	0	26.11	9.6	44.74
Golaghat	0	0	0	0	22.42	0	3.22	27.14	4.07	43.15
Hailakandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.98	21.37	18.66	52.99
Jorhat	3.54	0	0	35.46	13.32	0	1.58	22.32	0.72	23.05
Kamrup	0	3.75	0	17.4	7.13	0	5.33	22.2	4.25	39.94
Kamrup Metropolitan	2.26	2.84	0	9.68	12.53	9.34	9.24	16.85	18.02	19.25
Karbi Anglong	2	0	0	6.68	13.78	0	1.84	36.34	12.07	27.29
Karimganj	0	2.23	0	0	7.6	0	8.71	16.13	6.51	58.81
Kokrajhar	0	0	0	10.51	6.52	15.84	5.85	22.17	14.09	25.02
Lakhimpur	2.2	0	0	11.57	11.19	0	1.19	33.75	0	40.09
Majuli										
Morigaon	0	0	0	0	21.24	0	4.29	22.73	21.18	30.55
Nagaon	0	0	0	24.61	14.83	10.64	1.7	17.85	10.75	19.62
Nalbari	6.07	0.87	3.3	2.17	6.93	0.83	0	50.12	7.02	22.7
Sivasagar	0	0	0	12.74	10.91	0	5.44	36.19	1.12	33.61
Sonitpur	4.26	4.46	6.27	4.34	23.14	2.57	0	17.01	24.29	13.66
South Solmara Mancachar	0	0	0	0	9.51	0	10.9	0	2.61	76.99
Tinsukia	0	0	0	16.09	8.36	4.48	2.88	35	9.81	23.38
Udalguri	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.34	34.51	3.31	47.84
West Karbi Anglong	0	4.85	0	5.92	14.32	1.27	4.36	30.69	12.99	25.61
Assam	1.52	0.99	0.34	10.12	12.6	3.58	5.15	24.21	11.85	29.64

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 4.3: Whether Attended the Course Regularly?

District Name	Total	Rural	Urban	District Name	Total	Rural	Urban
Baksa	90.41	90.35	100	Kamrup Metropolitan	99.68	98.56	100
Barpeta	100	100	100	Karbi Anglong	95.79	97.51	84.49
Bongaigaon	99.86	100	99.33	Karimganj	88.23	89.54	72.57
Cachar	95.31	94.6	100	Kokrajhar	100	100	100
Charaideo	83.27	80.9	100	Lakhimpur	46.3	43.68	70.67
Chirang	93.15	92.82	97.44	Majuli	98.78	98.78	NA
Darrang	99.95	100	99.26	Morigaon	100	100	100
Dhemaji	100	100	100	Nagaon	100	100	100
Dhubri	100	100	100	Nalbari	99.88	99.87	100
Dibrugarh	96.84	96.4	98.17	Sivasagar	88.75	87.45	100
Dima Hasao	97.6	99.76	92.1	Sonitpur	92.02	91.64	96.18
Goalpara	100	100	100	South Solmara Mancachar	92.32	91.91	100
Golaghat	100	100	100	Tinsukia	89.71	96.51	76.96
Hailakandi	84.48	86.59	56.2	Udalguri	99.16	99.14	100
Jorhat	97.12	95.93	100	West Karbi Anglong	99.06	98.95	100
Kamrup	98.87	98.74	100	Assam	95.18	95.08	95.77

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

## Appendix 4.4.1: Individual or Joint Day-to-Day Decision of Household Spending

District Name	Total	Rural	Urban	Districts Name	Total	Rural	Urban
Baksa	72.26	73.12	23.66	Kamrup Metropolitan	85.09	62.25	88.26
Barpeta	74.78	73.16	85.49	Karbi Anglong	47.76	50.58	32.98
Bongaigaon	71.06	66.89	92.97	Karimganj	65.4	66.71	54.21
Cachar	59.31	51.58	88.14	Kokrajhar	89.66	88.82	100
Charaideo	88.33	88.28	89.01	Lakhimpur	3.27	2.72	8.75
Chirang	82.87	82.42	89.6	Majuli	93.45	93.45	NA
Darrang	74.93	74.74	77.37	Morigaon	70.91	70.9	71.11
Dhemaji	77.4	78.63	62.25	Nagaon	81.74	81.13	84.84
Dhubri	96.07	95.41	100	Nalbari	95.93	95.65	98.11
Dibrugarh	81.22	82.25	76.83	Sivasagar	69.9	76.3	22.04
Dima Hasao	71.73	70.14	74.65	Sonitpur	86.47	86.69	84.19
Goalpara	89.68	88.46	95.21	South Solmara Mancachar	81.85	80.79	100
Golaghat	83.74	84.52	77.12	Tinsukia	81.34	78.56	90.69
Hailakandi	12.91	14.08	0	Udalguri	87.52	86.8	100
Jorhat	0.91	0.65	1.58	West Karbi Anglong	23.51	21.95	38.72
Kamrup	66.9	66.03	72.69	Assam	70.85	69.97	75.11

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



**Appendix 4.4.2: Knowledge About Banking, i.e. Bank Loan, Credit Card, Debit Card, Saving Account, Current Account, etc.**

District Name	Total	Rural	Urban	District Name	Total	Rural	Urban
Baksa	63.12	63.66	32.94	Kamrup Metropolitan	94.9	89.92	95.59
Barpeta	75.16	74.24	81.2	Karbi Anglong	95.23	94.51	99.02
Bongaigaon	97.63	98.24	94.4	Karimganj	60.52	61.72	50.29
Cachar	29.89	22	59.3	Kokrajhar	93.18	93.03	95.01
Charaideo	89.47	90.29	78.6	Lakhimpur	59	55.11	97.53
Chirang	78.69	78.8	76.93	Majuli	93.29	93.29	NA
Darrang	60.26	57.56	93.79	Morigaon	76.03	76.67	66.9
Dhemaji	90.69	90.04	98.61	Nagaon	88.61	86.77	98
Dhubri	94.61	93.7	100	Nalbari	80.87	82.73	66.09
Dibrugarh	95.31	95.45	94.69	Sivasagar	61.52	56.46	99.37
Dima Hasao	81.88	77.7	89.55	Sonitpur	93.57	93.61	93.2
Goalpara	85.43	83.54	94.01	South Solmara Mancachar	72.23	70.61	100
Golaghat	92.15	92.11	92.48	Tinsukia	96.44	96.22	97.18
Hailakandi	38.02	41.1	4.09	Udalguri	87	86.25	100
Jorhat	83.91	80.26	93.5	West Karbi Anglong	48.82	46.89	67.64
Kamrup	84.78	83.86	90.94	Assam	79.85	77.74	89.95

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.

**Appendix 4.4.3: Knowledge About Insurance, PPF or Pension Fund**

District Name	Total	Rural	Urban	District Name	Total	Rural	Urban
Baksa	23.69	23.71	22.98	Kamrup Metropolitan	89.31	60.98	93.23
Barpeta	62.81	60.28	79.47	Karbi Anglong	79.48	78.2	86.23
Bongaigaon	93.39	93.05	95.17	Karimganj	44.29	45.55	33.55
Cachar	8.43	1.17	35.49	Kokrajhar	50.6	48.08	81.36
Charaideo	7.65	6.84	18.34	Lakhimpur	56.27	53.96	79.15
Chirang	68.41	67.43	82.87	Majuli	54.36	54.36	NA
Darrang	56.11	53.24	91.76	Morigaon	41.3	41.47	38.79
Dhemaji	79.12	78.34	88.71	Nagaon	71.84	68.35	89.71
Dhubri	93.2	92.05	100	Nalbari	61.76	65.96	28.32
Dibrugarh	65.48	67.45	57.07	Sivasagar	46.06	38.94	99.37
Dima Hasao	54.2	45.21	70.69	Sonitpur	58.2	55.96	81.53
Goalpara	81.89	79.87	91.06	South Solmara Mancachar	67.71	65.83	100
Golaghat	73.42	72.6	80.29	Tinsukia	68.19	73.05	51.85
Hailakandi	1.23	1.34	0	Udalguri	69.84	68.25	97.31
Jorhat	82.65	78.52	93.5	West Karbi Anglong	33.08	30.02	62.9
Kamrup	60.49	59.57	66.65	Assam	60.52	56.83	78.16

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



Appendix 4.5 Different Use of Mobile Phone by Women

District Name	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	For electronic banking/ financial trans.	To talk to my friends/ relatives	Others	For electronic banking/ financial trans.	To talk to my friends/ relatives	Others	For electronic banking/ financial trans.	To talk to my friends/ relatives	Others
Baksa	14.57	78.43	7	9.32	82.44	8.24	33.33	64.1	2.56
Barpeta	20.36	79.64	0	19.44	80.56	0	22.03	77.97	0
Bongaigaon	24.28	75.28	0.45	18.86	80.26	0.88	29.86	70.14	0
Cachar	10.38	41.51	48.11	0	43.96	56.04	73.33	26.67	0
Charaideo	40.31	57.19	2.5	37.45	60	2.55	48.24	49.41	2.35
Chirang	13.13	84.64	2.23	13.36	84.21	2.43	12.61	85.59	1.8
Darrang	11.36	88.4	0.25	10.34	89.31	0.34	13.91	86.09	0
Dhemaji	20.98	74.1	4.92	21.17	72.52	6.31	20.48	78.31	1.2
Dhubri	10.39	88.89	0.72	12.83	86.28	0.88	0	100	0
Dibrugarh	5.01	88.5	6.49	4.31	88.32	7.36	6.9	88.97	4.14
Dima Hasao	0.32	99.68	0	0	100	0	0.94	99.06	0
Goalpara	13.75	83.09	3.15	12.44	82.3	5.26	15.71	84.29	0
Golaghat	13.43	86.57	0	13.97	86.03	0	12.26	87.74	0
Hailakandi	55.44	43.01	1.55	54.93	42.96	2.11	56.86	43.14	0
Jorhat	73.33	11.23	15.44	76	0.67	23.33	70.37	22.96	6.67
Kamrup	19.72	78.18	2.09	18.89	78.34	2.76	22.3	77.7	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	29.56	67.91	2.53	19.14	79.01	1.85	33.49	63.72	2.79
Karbi Anglong	22.36	76.5	1.14	17.35	82.09	0.56	38.55	58.43	3.01
Karimganj	3.33	96.11	0.56	4.35	94.93	0.72	0	100	0
Kokrajhar	9.26	87.65	3.09	3	93.56	3.43	25.27	72.53	2.2
Lakhimpur	7.93	85.42	6.65	2.21	91.14	6.64	20.83	72.5	6.67
Majuli	35.58	62.86	1.56	35.58	62.86	1.56			
Morigaon	7.67	91.67	0.67	10.45	88.64	0.91	0	100	0
Nagaon	13.79	86	0.2	15.76	83.97	0.27	8	92	0
Nalbari	4.55	91.41	4.04	5.68	89.47	4.84	0	99.16	0.84
Sivasagar	19.23	80.46	0.31	11.84	87.78	0.38	53.18	46.82	0
Sonitpur	7.95	92.05	0	4.96	95.04	0	16.47	83.53	0
South Solmara Mancachar	4.37	88.83	6.8	6.29	83.92	9.79	0	100	0
Tinsukia	4.97	92.66	2.38	2.06	96.46	1.47	12.9	82.26	4.84
Udalguri	12.28	84.8	2.92	14.22	82.39	3.39	0	100	0
West Karbi Anglong	8.05	69.97	21.98	4.37	66.81	28.82	17.02	77.66	5.32
Assam	17.02	79.47	3.51	14.41	81.4	4.19	23.63	74.59	1.78

Source: NCAER's survey 2023-24.





### Appendix 4.6.1 Women Members of Different Groups (TOTAL)

District Name	Mahila mandal	Self-help group	Credit/savings group	Political organisation	No	Others
Baksa	0	15.74	6.81	0.85	74.04	2.55
Barpeta	0.53	17.37	0	0	82.11	0
Bongaigaon	5.78	37.07	0	0	57.14	0
Cachar	1.92	9.13	0.48	0.48	87.98	0
Charaideo	8.84	0.4	0.4	0.8	86.35	3.21
Chirang	7.62	40	0	0	51.9	0.48
Darrang	23.97	54.26	0.32	0.63	20.82	0
Dhemaji	0	79.27	0	0	20.73	0
Dhubri	0	30.24	0	0	69.76	0
Dibrugarh	0.27	7.77	0.27	0	89.01	2.68
Dima Hasao	0	0	0.45	0	99.55	0
Goalpara	0	66.1	0.56	0	33.33	0
Golaghat	0	1.86	0	0	98.14	0
Hailakandi	2.2	1.32	0	0	96.48	0
Jorhat	0	41.19	0	0.28	58.52	0
Kamrup	5.47	15.17	2.49	0	76.87	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	0.77	2.3	0	0	96.68	0.26
Karbi	1.17	15.92	6.8	0.19	75.92	0
Karimganj	0	1.49	0	0	98.02	0.5
Kokrajhar	1.63	66.53	0.41	0	31.43	0
Lakhimpur	0	48.62	0	0	51.38	0
Majuli	24.32	18.92	5.41	0.3	50.75	0.3
Morigaon	0	5.69	2.84	0	91.47	0
Nagaon	0	8.55	2.06	0	89.09	0.29
Nalbari	24.65	4.46	1.88	0	68.78	0.23
Sivasagar	4.1	28.31	5.42	0.13	62.04	0
Sonitpur	3.66	12.2	0.41	0	82.93	0.81
South Solmara Mancachar	0	2.99	0.6	0	95.81	0.6
Tinsukia	0	7.19	0	0	92.81	0
Udalguri	0	8.9	1.31	0	89.27	0.52
West Karbi Anglong	2.16	33.09	0.36	1.8	62.59	0
Assam	4.42	21.76	1.69	0.17	71.58	0.38

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





## Appendix 4.6.2 Women Members of Different groups (RURAL)

District Name	Mahila mandal	Self-help group	Credit/savings group	Political organisation	No	Others
Baksa	0	16.48	8.79	1.1	70.33	3.3
Barpeta	0	15.38	0	0	84.62	0
Bongaigaon	1.5	44	0	0	54.5	0
Cachar	0	8.96	0	0	91.04	0
Charaideo	10.42	0	0.52	0	84.9	4.17
Chirang	4.76	46.94	0	0	48.3	0
Darrang	24.24	55.41	0.43	0.87	19.05	0
Dhemaji	0	79.9	0	0	20.1	0
Dhubri	0	39.1	0	0	60.9	0
Dibrugarh	0.36	9.64	0.36	0	86.07	3.57
Dima Hasao	0	0	0	0	100	0
Goalpara	0	57.94	0.93	0	41.12	0
Golaghat	0	0	0	0	100	0
Hailakandi	2.72	1.63	0	0	95.65	0
Jorhat	0	49.02	0	0.49	50.49	0
Kamrup	4.36	10.4	3.36	0	81.88	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	0	6	0	0	94	0
Karbi Anglong	1.58	10.26	9.21	0.26	78.68	0
Karimganj	0	1.45	0	0	97.83	0.72
Kokrajhar	1.64	73.22	0.55	0	24.59	0
Lakhimpur	0	55.94	0	0	44.06	0
Majuli	24.32	18.92	5.41	0.3	50.75	0.3
Morigaon	0	6.75	3.68	0	89.57	0
Nagaon	0	8.76	2.79	0	88.45	0
Nalbari	24.06	5.51	2.03	0	68.12	0.29
Sivasagar	5.01	25.2	6.62	0.16	63	0
Sonitpur	2.81	16.85	0	0	79.21	1.12
South Solmara Mancachar	0	4.35	0.87	0	93.91	0.87
Tinsukia	0	8.05	0	0	91.95	0
Udalguri	0	10.18	1.5	0	87.72	0.6
West Karbi Anglong	2.96	37.44	0.49	1.48	57.64	0
Assam	4.78	22.66	2.27	0.16	69.64	0.48

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 4.6.3 Women Members of Different Groups (URBAN)

District Name	Mahila mandal	Self-help group	Credit/savings group	Political organisation	No	Others
Baksa	0	13.21	0	0	86.79	0
Barpeta	1.37	20.55	0	0	78.08	0
Bongaigaon	14.89	22.34	0	0	62.77	0
Cachar	5.41	9.46	1.35	1.35	82.43	0
Charaideo	3.51	1.75	0	3.51	91.23	0
Chirang	14.29	23.81	0	0	60.32	1.59
Darrang	23.26	51.16	0	0	25.58	0
Dhemaji	0	77.63	0	0	22.37	0
Dhubri	0	2.04	0	0	97.96	0
Dibrugarh	0	2.15	0	0	97.85	0
Dima Hasao	0	0	1.14	0	98.86	0
Goalpara	0	78.57	0	0	21.43	0
Golaghat	0	6.06	0	0	93.94	0
Hailakandi	0	0	0	0	100	0
Jorhat	0	30.41	0	0	69.59	0
Kamrup	8.65	28.85	0	0	62.5	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	1.03	1.03	0	0	97.59	0.34
Karbi Anglong	0	31.85	0	0	68.15	0
Karimganj	0	1.56	0	0	98.44	0
Kokrajhar	1.61	46.77	0	0	51.61	0
Lakhimpur	0	31.82	0	0	68.18	0
Majuli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morigaon	0	2.08	0	0	97.92	0
Nagaon	0	7.95	0	0	90.91	1.14
Nalbari	27.16	0	1.23	0	71.6	0
Sivasagar	0	42.34	0	0	57.66	0
Sonitpur	5.88	0	1.47	0	92.65	0
South Solmara Mancachar	0	0	0	0	100	0
Tinsukia	0	4.76	0	0	95.24	0
Udalguri	0	0	0	0	100	0
West Karbi Anglong	0	21.33	0	2.67	76	0
Assam	3.48	19.39	0.16	0.2	76.66	0.12

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 4.7: Women Having Knowledge of Property Rights

District Name	Total		Rural		Urban	
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Baksa	56.1	43.9	55.68	44.32	79.86	20.14
Barpeta	21.43	78.57	21.4	78.6	21.66	78.34
Bongaigaon	8.45	91.55	3.86	96.14	32.55	67.45
Cachar	72.78	27.22	78.28	21.72	52.24	47.76
Charaideo	15.17	84.83	15.49	84.51	10.83	89.17
Chirang	37.28	62.72	37.25	62.75	37.67	62.33
Darrang	76.72	23.28	76.48	23.52	79.76	20.24
Dhemaji	4.77	95.23	5.04	94.96	1.47	98.53
Dhubri	9.56	90.44	9.78	90.22	8.3	91.7
Dibrugarh	38.78	61.22	39.69	60.31	34.85	65.15
Dima Hasao	26.64	73.36	18	82	42.49	57.51
Goalpara	6.32	93.68	7.15	92.85	2.54	97.46
Golaghat	8.23	91.77	8.03	91.97	9.91	90.09
Hailakandi	91.96	8.04	91.23	8.77	100	0
Jorhat	91.87	8.13	93.61	6.39	87.29	12.71
Kamrup	13.67	86.33	15.7	84.3	0.09	99.91
Kamrup Metropolitan	18.24	81.76	3.45	96.55	20.29	79.71
Karbi Anglong	83.76	16.24	84.69	15.31	78.92	21.08
Karimganj	41.39	58.61	39.54	60.46	57.12	42.88
Kokrajhar	40.81	59.19	44.15	55.85	0	100
Lakhimpur	66.67	33.33	65.3	34.7	80.32	19.68
Majuli	6.15	93.85	6.15	93.85	NA	NA
Morigaon	19.02	80.98	18.65	81.35	24.32	75.68
Nagaon	18.4	81.6	19.07	80.93	14.99	85.01
Nalbari	6.23	93.77	4.55	95.45	19.62	80.38
Sivasagar	61.61	38.39	59.96	40.04	73.98	26.02
Sonitpur	74.24	25.76	77.63	22.37	39.01	60.99
South Solmara Mancachar	22.13	77.87	21.87	78.13	26.69	73.31
Tinsukia	45.76	54.24	51.49	48.51	26.47	73.53
Udalguri	54.77	45.23	57.51	42.49	7.44	92.56
West Karbi Anglong	85.09	14.91	86.34	13.66	72.98	27.02
Assam	39.97	60.03	41.52	58.48	32.54	67.46

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



Appendix 4.8: Women Qwning Property in Assam and All Districts

District Name	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Alone	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Jointly only	Alone	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Jointly only	Alone	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Jointly only
Baksa	14.47	2.02	43.38	40.13	14.69	1.96	44.15	39.2	2.03	5.54	0	92.43
Barpeta	3.38	0.58	24.32	71.72	3.25	0.67	27.1	68.98	4.21	0	6	89.79
Bongaigaon	0.42	0.3	0.23	99.05	0.5	0	0	99.5	0	1.89	1.45	96.66
Cachar	19.68	0.91	18.32	61.09	11.13	1.15	18.41	69.3	51.57	0	17.97	30.46
Charaideo	7.77	28.15	12.86	51.23	7.25	27.86	13.34	51.55	14.59	32.02	6.38	47
Chirang	0.21	0.89	6.56	92.34	0.23	0.78	6.88	92.12	0	2.52	1.94	95.54
Darrang	2.02	43.62	2.16	52.2	2.05	40.3	2.2	55.45	1.66	84.89	1.61	11.84
Dhemaji	1.32	3.35	45.28	50.05	1.08	3.54	46.18	49.21	4.25	1.1	34.3	60.36
Dhubri	0.05	68.66	1.03	30.26	0	63.42	1.2	35.38	0.37	99.63	0	0
Dibrugarh	1.83	0	93.74	4.43	1.37	0	94.77	3.87	3.82	0	89.35	6.83
Dima Hasao	47.07	0	52.93	0	59.17	0	40.83	0	24.88	0	75.12	0
Goalpara	0	2.67	1.65	95.67	0	3.26	2.02	94.72	0	0	0	100
Golaghat	39.59	0	60.41	0	39.6	0	60.4	0	39.49	0	60.51	0
Hailakandi	7.41	0.69	1.85	90.06	8.08	0.75	1.4	89.78	0	0	6.82	93.18
Jorhat	11.21	17.3	0	71.49	10.85	23.87	0	65.28	12.18	0	0	87.82
Kamrup	32.34	8.78	41.43	17.46	27.45	7.34	45.69	19.52	64.97	18.37	12.96	3.7
Kamrup Metropolitan	12.76	1.79	65.42	20.02	40.57	2.37	39.62	17.44	8.91	1.72	69	20.37
Karbi Anglong	5.24	11.69	6.13	76.94	4.71	11.47	6.59	77.23	8	12.85	3.74	75.42
Karimganj	69.7	0	30.3	0	68.99	0	31.01	0	75.8	0	24.2	0
Kokrajhar	1.39	16.8	44.74	37.07	1.16	16.75	46.4	35.69	4.14	17.43	24.49	53.94
Lakhimpur	2.23	52.69	33.62	11.46	1.75	58.01	34.78	5.47	6.96	0	22.15	70.89
Majuli	46.19	7.37	9.91	36.53	46.19	7.37	9.91	36.53				
Morigaon	48.19	0.07	30.86	20.89	46.06	0	33.02	20.92	78.6	1.04	0	20.36
Nagaon	16.3	8.65	20.3	54.74	12.67	8.53	24.27	54.53	34.87	9.28	0	55.84
Nalbari	22.84	2.86	4.69	69.61	22.62	2.98	4.41	69.99	24.61	1.89	6.93	66.56
Sivasagar	8.87	6.22	64.03	20.88	7.71	5.62	72.59	14.08	17.54	10.7	0	71.75
Sonitpur	0.71	0.58	79.28	19.43	0.72	0.37	81.66	17.25	0.59	2.77	54.5	42.13
South Solmara Mancachar	39.19	37.75	15.05	8	41.48	34.12	15.93	8.47	0	100	0	0
Tinsukia	0.65	0.37	92.51	6.47	0.68	0.48	91.54	7.31	0.56	0	95.8	3.65
Udalguri	9.34	24.7	56.37	9.6	9.88	20.35	59.62	10.15	0	100	0	0
West Karbi Anglong	85.71	0	14.29	0	87.03	0	12.97	0	72.85	0	27.15	0
Assam	14.19	11.6	35.97	38.24	13.54	12.07	35.83	38.56	17.28	9.36	36.63	36.73

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 5.1 LFPR and UR in All Districts of Assam

District Name	LFPR			UR		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Baksa	54.51	34.27	77.67	2.99	8.52	0.21
Dibrugarh	65.08	54.43	78.25	0.57	0.80	0.38
Dima Hasao	34.02	1.56	56.04	3.45	0.00	3.51
Goalpara	65.75	62.61	68.11	15.84	32.51	4.36
Golaghat	34.13	2.08	58.23	10.36	33.86	9.73
Hailakandi	48.23	33.34	64.20	7.99	12.35	5.56
Jorhat	68.59	53.11	88.59	5.97	2.13	8.95
Kamrup Metropolitan	44.06	16.13	76.53	1.08	0.71	1.17
Kamrup	12.89	2.50	22.41	6.56	0.00	7.23
Karbi Anglong	78.46	66.30	91.75	10.90	22.14	2.02
Karimganj	58.73	37.55	76.05	10.80	1.85	14.41
Barpeta	38.14	4.48	68.17	7.29	0.00	7.71
Kokrajhar	52.79	30.50	73.81	6.18	4.04	7.02
Lakhimpur	37.99	9.63	74.15	6.43	11.17	5.65
Majuli	41.99	10.32	72.60	3.54	12.88	2.26
Morigaon	29.04	2.36	51.20	1.45	8.72	1.17
Nagaon	57.64	30.76	89.17	6.43	15.08	2.93
Nalbari	36.14	11.73	59.01	1.41	4.99	0.74
Sivasagar	42.56	17.93	69.35	13.32	19.79	11.50
Sonitpur	81.09	78.18	83.92	3.93	2.72	3.93
South Solmara Mancachar	40.57	5.85	74.01	4.10	0.00	4.41
Tinsukia	54.90	44.14	66.57	2.00	1.33	2.50
Bongaigaon	38.83	7.92	74.38	2.38	0.00	2.67
Udalguri	53.28	29.00	72.80	13.86	21.09	11.55
West Karbi Anglong	46.04	5.59	85.39	7.18	27.83	5.86
Cachar	59.41	33.26	90.50	8.18	14.48	5.43
Charaideo	67.48	49.25	87.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chirang	46.50	18.63	79.65	5.48	13.23	3.32
Darrang	41.88	10.28	73.64	2.48	9.70	1.46
Dhemaji	34.04	2.76	65.64	11.36	24.72	10.79
Dhubri	41.52	2.75	81.89	4.18	0.00	4.32
Assam	50.00	27.90	72.75	6.06	8.71	4.94

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





Appendix 5.2: Major PAS Types in Assam and All Districts

District Name	Total				Female				Male			
	Regular Salaries	Self Employed	Casual Labour	Unemployed	Regular Salaries	Self Employed	Casual Labour	Unemployed	Regular Salaries	Self Employed	Casual Labour	Unemployed
Baksa	6.98	72.79	17.23	2.99	5.92	67.11	18.45	8.52	7.52	75.66	16.62	0.21
Dibrugarh	31.35	4.97	63.11	0.57	23.19	0.58	75.42	0.8	38.37	8.75	52.51	0.38
Dima Hasao	53.49	42.76	0.3	3.45	100	0	0	0	52.61	43.57	0.31	3.51
Goalpara	18.26	62.86	3.03	15.84	33.06	33.12	1.31	32.51	8.07	83.35	4.21	4.36
Golaghat	66.41	23.23	0	10.36	66.14	0	0	33.86	66.42	23.85	0	9.73
Hailakandi	12.33	40.23	39.45	7.99	2.91	18.44	66.3	12.35	17.58	52.36	24.5	5.56
Jorhat	54.52	31.26	8.24	5.97	46.77	32.22	18.88	2.13	60.53	30.53	0	8.95
Kamrup Metropolitan	48.92	46.46	3.54	1.08	56.68	33.62	8.99	0.71	47.01	49.61	2.2	1.17
Kamrup	36.92	53.09	3.43	6.56	53.36	46.64	0	0	35.24	53.75	3.78	7.23
Karbi Anglong	36.07	44.24	8.79	10.9	36.27	40.38	1.21	22.14	35.91	47.29	14.78	2.02
Karimganj	53.26	35.94	0	10.8	98.15	0	0	1.85	35.13	50.46	0	14.41
Barpeta	4.31	53.75	34.65	7.29	3.97	77.41	18.62	0	4.33	52.37	35.59	7.71
Kokrajhar	47.75	34.38	11.68	6.18	11.7	83.28	0.98	4.04	61.8	15.33	15.84	7.02
Lakhimpur	33.75	11.69	48.13	6.43	33.97	33.33	21.53	11.17	33.71	8.11	52.54	5.65
Majuli	30.66	62.31	3.49	3.54	58.4	28.72	0	12.88	26.85	66.92	3.97	2.26
Morigaon	35.58	59.28	3.69	1.45	91.28	0	0	8.72	33.45	61.55	3.83	1.17
Nagaon	37.06	45.9	10.61	6.43	9.4	72.73	2.79	15.08	48.25	35.04	13.77	2.93
Nalbari	21.49	49.04	28.06	1.41	17.13	60.34	17.55	4.99	22.3	46.94	30.02	0.74
Sivasagar	24.7	30.63	31.35	13.32	14.59	56.77	8.85	19.79	27.54	23.28	37.68	11.5
Sonitpur	4.29	53.69	38.09	3.93	1.51	95.51	0.26	2.72	7.04	13.63	75.4	3.93
South Solmara Mancachar	6.75	38.56	50.59	4.1	16.68	72.24	11.08	0	5.99	35.99	53.6	4.41
Tinsukia	24.18	9.6	64.22	2	21.08	3.08	74.52	1.33	26.61	13.79	57.1	2.5
Bongaigaon	23.85	16.95	56.83	2.38	34.19	21.62	44.19	0	22.58	16.37	58.38	2.67
Udalguri	23.57	32.01	30.56	13.86	36.07	12.26	30.58	21.09	19.56	38.34	30.56	11.55
West Karbi Anglong	11.57	10.92	70.33	7.18	42.66	11.3	18.2	27.83	9.59	10.89	73.65	5.86
Cachar	5.92	58.2	27.7	8.18	18.82	66.69	0	14.48	0.28	54.49	39.8	5.43
Charaideo	1.62	98.38	0	0	1.49	98.51	0	0	1.7	98.3	0	0
Chirang	41.67	33.1	19.75	5.48	21.33	55.03	10.41	13.23	47.33	27	22.35	3.32
Darrang	26.54	43.45	27.53	2.48	56.53	26.75	7.02	9.7	22.34	45.79	30.41	1.46
Dhemaji	19.99	38.43	30.22	11.36	67.24	8.05	0	24.72	17.99	39.72	31.5	10.79
Dhubri	20.31	67.75	7.76	4.18	0	29.11	70.89	0	21.02	69.1	5.56	4.32
Assam	26.96	42.72	24.26	6.06	23.38	49.24	18.67	8.71	28.4	40.16	26.5	4.94

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 6.1: Women's Fear of Being Unsafe

District Name	At home	At home, only during day	At home, only after dark	In your locality outside your home during day	In your locality outside your home after dark	While travelling in an auto/tempo/taxi/bus	While travelling in private transport like car/bike	In your work place	Other	No feel unsafe
Baksa	0.84	0	0	0	0.84	13.81	0	2.09	0.42	82.01
Barpeta	0	0.91	8.68	0	11.42	8.22	3.2	0	0	67.58
Bongaigaon	0	1.37	50.17	0.34	0.34	18.09	1.71	0	0	27.99
Cachar	6.33	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.81	0.9	1.36	0.9	0	85.97
Charaideo	0	0	0	0	0.42	0.42	0.84	0	0.42	97.9
Chirang	0.47	1.86	37.67	0	1.4	0.93	0.93	0	1.4	55.35
Darrang	0.29	1.02	34.4	23.76	18.22	9.18	12.39	0.15	0	0.58
Dhemaji	0	0	0.64	7.43	19.11	34.82	24.63	0.21	0	13.16
Dhubri	0	0.49	20.98	0	1.46	0	0.98	0	0	76.1
Dibrugarh	0.24	0	1.66	2.13	21.8	42.18	2.61	0	1.42	27.96
Dima Hasao	0	0	0	0	0.45	0	0.45	0	0	99.1
Goalpara	0.55	0	75.69	0.55	1.66	0	1.66	7.73	0	12.15
Golaghat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Hailakandi	1.22	0.82	0	0	3.27	3.27	6.53	0	0.41	84.49
Jorhat	0	0	0	0.28	0	0	0	0	0	99.72
Kamrup	0.4	0.2	1.82	0.4	4.04	18.38	14.75	0.2	0.2	59.6
Kamrup Metropolitan	0.45	0.23	1.36	0.68	9.98	9.07	4.76	0.23	0	73.24
Karbi Anglong	0	0.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.81
Karimganj	15.35	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.5	1.49	82.18
Kokrajhar	0	0	11.07	0	9.02	0.41	0	0	0	79.51
Lakhimpur	0	0	0	1.36	3.73	0.68	0	1.02	0	93.22
Majuli	0.59	0	1.18	1.18	12.94	28.63	23.73	0	0	31.76
Morigaon	0	0	0	0	3.3	1.42	2.36	0	0	92.92
Nagaon	0	0	0.24	0	0.97	17.27	16.55	0	0	64.96
Nalbari	54.29	0	1.71	1.52	7.05	15.24	12.76	0.57	0	6.86
Sivasagar	9.17	0	0.25	0.13	2.01	6.28	7.04	0.63	0.13	74.37
Sonitpur	21.37	0	0	0	1.21	0	1.21	0	0	76.21
South Solmara Mancachar	0.6	0	1.19	0.6	28.57	0	0	6.55	0	62.5
Tinsukia	0	0	0	1.27	18.27	42.89	8.12	0	0	29.44
Udalguri	0.44	0	0.22	0.22	17.47	18.34	1.75	0.44	0	61.14
West Karbi Anglong	0	0.32	25.67	0.79	26.47	7.92	29.32	0	0	9.51
Assam	4.34	0.25	8.21	2.26	8.71	11.93	8.13	0.46	0.15	55.55

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



### Appendix 6.2: Violence Against Women

District Name	Eye teasing	undesirable way followed you	undesirable way tried to contact by mobile phone	undesirable way tried to contact by social media	Your husband and/or his relatives verbally abused you	Your husband and/or his relatives hit you	Your husband and/or his relatives threatened you	No	Others
Baksa	0	0.44	0	0	0	0	0.44	99.13	0
Barpeta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Bongaigaon	0	29.01	2.39	0	0.34	0	0	68.26	0
Cachar	2.36	1.89	0.94	0.47	0	0	0.47	93.87	0
Charaideo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.58	0.42
Chirang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Darrang	0	13.53	25	14.12	2.06	0	0	45.29	0
Dhemaji	0.72	0	1.08	0.36	0.72	0	0.72	96.39	0
Dhubri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Dibrugarh	0	0	0.54	0	0	0	0	99.19	0.27
Dima Hasao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Goalpara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Golaghat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Hailakandi	0	0.44	0	0	0	0	0	99.56	0
Jorhat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Kamrup	0.25	0	0	0	0.25	0	0	99.49	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0.52	0	0	99.48	0
Karbi Anglong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Karimganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.49	99.02	0.49
Kokrajhar	0	0	1.67	10.46	0	0.42	0	87.45	0
Lakhimpur	0	0	0.7	0.35	0	0	0	98.95	0
Majuli	0	0.31	0	0	0	0	0	99.69	0
Morigaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.51	0.49
Nagaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Nalbari	0	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	99.76	0
Sivasagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Sonitpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
South Solmara Mancachar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Tinsukia	0	0	0	0	0.31	0.31	0	99.37	0
Udalguri	1.31	0	0	0	0.52	0.26	0	97.91	0
West Karbi Anglong	0	0	0.37	0	0	0	0	99.63	0
Assam	0.14	1.51	1.15	0.83	0.17	0.03	0.05	96.06	0.04

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 6.3: Frequency of Violence

District Name	Once in the last 12 months	More than once in the last 12 months	Once a month	More than once a month	Once a week	More than once a week	Daily	Do not wish to answer
Baksa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Bongaigaon	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cachar	18.18	0	27.27	0	18.18	0	0	36.36
Charaideo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Darrang	3.33	52.22	37.78	3.33	1.11	2.22	0	0
Dhemaji	37.5	50	12.5	0	0	0	0	0
Dibrugarh	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Hailakandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Kamrup	50	0	0	0	0	50	0	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	0
Karimganj	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	50
Kokrajhar	24.14	65.52	0	10.34	0	0	0	0
Lakhimpur	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Majuli	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morigaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Nalbari	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tinsukia	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Udalguri	42.86	14.29	14.29	0	0	0	28.57	0
West Karbi Anglong	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	45.53	29.18	15.18	2.33	1.17	1.95	0.78	3.89

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





Appendix 6.4: Women Allowed to Move Alone

District Name	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Market	Health Facility	Outside Village	Not allowed any of the above	Market	Health Facility	Outside Village	Not allowed any of the above	Market	Health Facility	Outside Village	Not allowed any of the above
Baksa	30.09	29.2	32.21	8.5	29.84	29.4	33.18	7.57	31.03	28.45	28.45	12.07
Barpeta	33.15	32.78	32.41	1.66	33.62	33.62	32.76	0	32.31	31.28	31.79	4.62
Bongaigaon	26.33	42.67	26.17	4.83	20.62	50.46	20.31	8.62	33.09	33.45	33.09	0.36
Cachar	19.33	40.15	11.9	28.62	18.18	37.5	11.93	32.39	21.51	45.16	11.83	21.51
Charaideo	29.92	30.49	27.65	11.93	29.32	29.82	27.57	13.28	31.78	32.56	27.91	7.75
Chirang	33.78	33.11	32.43	0.68	33.81	32.62	33.1	0.47	33.73	34.32	30.77	1.18
Darrang	32.62	33.19	33.05	1.14	32.94	33.14	33.14	0.79	31.79	33.33	32.82	2.05
Dhemaji	34.76	35.19	27.32	2.72	34.69	35.09	26.98	3.25	34.95	35.44	28.16	1.46
Dhubri	29.62	32.88	32.12	5.38	31.41	31.91	30.9	5.78	23.77	36.07	36.07	4.1
Dibrugarh	34.02	33.93	31.4	0.66	34.26	34.14	30.71	0.89	33.33	33.33	33.33	0
Dima Hasao	32.98	32.98	33.44	0.61	33.08	33.08	33.84	0	32.81	32.81	32.81	1.56
Goalpara	33.46	33.46	32.89	0.19	33.55	33.55	32.59	0.32	33.33	33.33	33.33	0
Golaghat	33.28	33.12	33.59	0	33.33	33.11	33.56	0	33.16	33.16	33.67	0
Hailakandi	8.46	13.97	75.37	2.21	9.01	14.86	73.42	2.7	6	10	84	0
Jorhat	33.25	27.73	38.78	0.24	32.85	21.41	45.26	0.49	33.64	33.64	32.73	0
Kamrup	33.54	32.82	32.64	0.99	33.37	33.13	32.4	1.09	34.04	31.93	33.33	0.7
Kamrup Metropolitan	33.78	31.76	32.14	2.32	32.37	32.37	33.45	1.8	34.3	31.53	31.66	2.51
Karbi Anglong	33.62	33.36	32.96	0.07	33.63	33.63	32.65	0.09	33.59	32.57	33.84	0
Karimganj	26.83	27.98	27.29	17.89	27.88	29.49	28.53	14.1	24.19	24.19	24.19	27.42
Kokrajhar	38.18	37.85	22.64	1.32	38.99	38.77	21.59	0.66	35.76	35.1	25.83	3.31
Lakhimpur	32.46	31.71	33.46	2.37	32.03	30.91	33.52	3.54	33.33	33.33	33.33	0
Majuli	35.04	35.62	28.87	0.47	35.04	35.62	28.87	0.47	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morigaon	33.86	34.26	26.69	5.18	33.42	33.68	26.89	6.01	35.29	36.13	26.05	2.52
Nagaon	35.47	36.49	27.82	0.23	33.33	35.1	31.28	0.29	42.51	41.06	16.43	0
Nalbari	20.09	40.07	38.79	1.05	21.53	38.53	38.95	0.99	13.55	47.1	38.06	1.29
Sivasagar	31.59	33.27	34.25	0.89	31.19	33.23	34.53	1.05	33.17	33.42	33.17	0.25
Sonitpur	30.35	33.65	35.85	0.16	31.34	34.02	34.43	0.21	27.15	32.45	40.4	0
South Solmara Mancachar	30.41	40.55	27.67	1.37	37.7	39.34	20.9	2.05	15.7	42.98	41.32	0
Tinsukia	31.17	31.29	29.82	7.73	30.21	30.38	29.17	10.24	33.47	33.47	31.38	1.67
Udalguri	31.77	33.88	32.34	2.02	32.42	33.63	31.87	2.08	27.13	35.66	35.66	1.55
West Karbi Anglong	33.55	33.29	32	1.16	33.69	33.33	31.71	1.26	33.18	33.18	32.73	0.91
Assam	31.78	33.5	32.12	2.59	31.7	33.43	32.12	2.75	32	33.68	32.13	2.19

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





## Appendix 6.5: Opinion About Witch Hunting

District Name	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Don't believe, there is no such practice	Don't know	Yes, I do believe	Don't believe, but some people believe	Don't believe, there is no such practice	Don't know	Yes, I do believe	Don't believe, but some people believe	Don't believe, there is no such practice	Don't know	Yes, I do believe	Don't believe, but some people believe
Baksa	45.97	34.7	17.9	1.43	46.79	34.51	17.24	1.45	0	45.16	54.84	0
Barpeta	41.81	53.06	0	5.13	45.99	48.61	0	5.4	14.24	82.37	0	3.38
Bongaigaon	0	58.13	0	41.87	0	50.16	0	49.84	0	100	0	0
Cachar	13.3	69.47	12.3	4.93	15.55	69.03	13.96	1.47	4.97	71.11	6.17	17.75
Charaideo	0.33	12	0.18	87.49	0.09	11.51	0	88.4	3.63	18.45	2.56	75.36
Chirang	1.64	93.59	4.19	0.58	1.75	93.16	4.47	0.62	0	100	0	0
Darrang	8.04	1.32	89.33	1.31	8.65	1.42	88.62	1.3	0.44	0	98.13	1.43
Dhemaji	53.35	7.2	7.09	32.36	51.94	7.44	7.53	33.08	70.68	4.23	1.64	23.44
Dhubri	34.29	64.68	0	1.03	29.17	69.63	0	1.2	64.52	35.48	0	0
Dibrugarh	66.97	28	0.43	4.59	67.98	27.47	0.53	4.01	62.67	30.26	0	7.07
Dima Hasao	89.87	0.52	0	9.61	85.76	0.42	0	13.81	97.39	0.71	0	1.9
Goalpara	1.7	86.99	9.66	1.65	2.07	84.13	11.79	2.02	0	100	0	0
Golaghat	85.45	0.32	0.88	13.35	84.53	0.36	0.98	14.12	93.2	0	0	6.8
Hailakandi	0.84	17.41	79.35	2.4	0.91	18.99	78.1	2	0	0	93.18	6.82
Jorhat	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Kamrup	70.25	16.21	0.97	12.57	67.99	17.16	0.97	13.89	85.37	9.92	0.95	3.77
Kamrup Metropolitan	91.84	1.96	0.17	6.03	87.02	4.11	0	8.87	92.51	1.66	0.2	5.63
Karbi Anglong	87.79	11.23	0.44	0.55	86.28	12.87	0.39	0.46	95.67	2.62	0.7	1.01
Karimganj	51.75	37.48	0.89	9.88	53.36	35.57	1	10.08	37.98	53.8	0	8.23
Kokrajhar	31.62	38.02	22.68	7.68	29.96	40.73	22.86	6.45	51.82	4.9	20.47	22.8
Lakhimpur	16.32	74.4	6.12	3.16	10.23	79.56	6.74	3.48	76.69	23.31	0	0
Majuli	58.74	38.31	0.39	2.57	58.74	38.31	0.39	2.57	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morigaon	66.84	16.18	2.59	14.39	66.79	16.14	1.93	15.14	67.64	16.7	12	3.66
Nagaon	75.04	1.23	23.2	0.52	86.41	1.12	11.85	0.62	16.86	1.83	81.31	0
Nalbari	87.77	11.59	0	0.65	86.23	13.04	0	0.73	100	0	0	0
Sivasagar	84.56	11.41	1.89	2.14	82.68	12.75	2.14	2.43	98.67	1.33	0	0
Sonitpur	68.13	30.96	0	0.91	65.44	33.93	0	0.63	96.16	0	0	3.84
South Solmara Mancachar	60.6	26.92	12.49	0	59.93	26.85	13.22	0	72.01	27.99	0	0
Tinsukia	74.13	19.62	3.51	2.74	73.73	18.72	4.55	3	75.48	22.66	0	1.85
Udalguri	84.18	8.65	4.47	2.69	83.65	8.77	4.73	2.85	93.41	6.59	0	0
West Karbi Anglong	98.08	1.92	0	0	97.89	2.11	0	0	100	0	0	0
Assam	55.97	27.32	9.77	6.94	54.07	29.01	9.57	7.35	65.03	19.21	10.75	5.01

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 6.6: Incidence of Domestic Violence

District Name	Push you, shake you or throw something at you	Twist your arm or pull your hair	Slap you	Punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you	Kick you, drag you or beat you up	Try to choke you or burn you on purpose	Threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	No	Don't wish to answer	Other
Baksa	1.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	94.12	4.81	0
Barpeta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95.17	4.14	0.69
Bongaigaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.6	0.4	0
Cachar	0	0.61	0	0	0.61	0	0.61	67.27	30.91	0
Charaideo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98.05	1.95	0
Chirang	0	0	2.45	0	0	0	0	93.25	4.29	0
Darrang	0	0	18.91	0	0	0	0	81.09	0	0
Dhemaji	3.94	1.57	1.97	2.36	1.18	0.39	0	80.71	7.87	0
Dhubri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97.87	2.13	0
Dibrugarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Dima Hasao	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Goalpara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96.4	3.6	0
Golaghat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Hailakandi	0	0	0	0	0	0.53	0	93.62	5.85	0
Jorhat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Kamrup	0	0	0.3	0	0.3	0	0	86.49	12.91	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.35	0.65	0
Karbi Anglong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.02	0.98	0
Karimganj	0	0	0	0	0	0.57	0	98.28	1.15	0
Kokrajhar	0	0	3.45	0	0	0	0	88.18	1.97	6.4
Lakhimpur	0	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	0	0	96.39	1.61	0.8
Majuli	0	0	0	0.37	0.37	0	0	55.72	43.54	0
Morigaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Nagaon	0.38	0	0	0	0.38	0	0	98.48	0.76	0
Nalbari	0.31	0	0.61	0	0	0	0	82.52	16.56	0
Sivasagar	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	94.45	5.38	0
Sonitpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98.49	1.51	0
South Solmara Mancachar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91.72	8.28	0
Tinsukia	0.41	0.41	0.82	0	0	0	0	97.54	0.82	0
Udalguri	0.32	0.32	0.63	0	0.63	0	0	94.29	3.81	0
West Karbi Anglong	1.32	0.88	0.88	0	0	0	0	96.93	0	0
Assam	0.27	0.13	0.85	0.09	0.13	0.04	0.01	92.74	5.51	0.21

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 6.7: Due to Domestic Violence Women Suffer Any Injury That Required Medical Attention

District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Do not wish to answer	No	Yes	Do not wish to answer	No	Yes	Do not wish to answer	No	Yes
Baksa	5.95	94.05	0	6.15	93.85	0	0	100	0
Barpeta	99.23	0.77	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
Bongaigaon	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Cachar	95.57	2.98	1.45	98.77	1.23	0	0	55.27	44.73
Charaideo	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Chirang	7.75	92.25	0	7.84	92.16	0	0	100	0
Darrang	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0
Dhemaji	39.05	52.33	8.62	36.49	55.06	8.45	69.75	19.59	10.65
Dhubri	87.23	12.77	0	87.23	12.77	0	0	0	0
Goalpara	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Hailakandi	97.61	2.39	0	97.61	2.39	0	0	0	0
Kamrup	76.17	16.94	6.89	73.22	19.03	7.75	100	0	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	33.01	66.99	0	0	100	0	100	0	0
Karbi Anglong	60.56	39.44	0	100	0	0	0	100	0
Karimganj	0	14.97	85.03	0	0	100	0	100	0
Kokrajhar	5.21	94.79	0	5.57	94.43	0	0	100	0
Lakhimpur	44.77	55.23	0	46.62	53.38	0	0	100	0
Majuli	97.75	1.39	0.86	97.75	1.39	0.86	0	0	0
Nagaon	29.66	43.15	27.19	29.66	43.15	27.19	0	0	0
Nalbari	97.37	0.96	1.67	99.02	0.98	0	0	0	100
Sivasagar	91	5.87	3.13	91	5.87	3.13	0	0	0
Sonitpur	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
South Solmara Mancachar	74.6	25.4	0	74.6	25.4	0	0	0	0
Tinsukia	4.56	95.44	0	4.56	95.44	0	0	0	0
Udalguri	68.73	13.88	17.39	68.73	13.88	17.39	0	0	0
West Karbi Anglong	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Assam	67.93	28.34	3.73	69.14	27.58	3.28	38.56	46.77	14.67

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



### Appendix 6.8: Reason for Domestic Violence

District Name	Alcohol use	Do not wish to answer	Have not yet borne a child	Money troubles	No job/loss of job	Other	Routine behavior	Suspicion of infidelity
Baksa	68.51	31.49	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barpeta	0.77	99.23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bongaigaon	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cachar	1.19	95.91	0	0	2.9	0	0	0
Charaideo	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chirang	9.06	89.8	0	0	0	1.14	0	0
Darrang	0	0	0	1.63	0.83	0	93.36	4.19
Dhemaji	34.77	53.74	0	5.21	0	0	6.28	0
Dhubri	12.77	87.23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goalpara	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hailakandi	2.39	97.61	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kamrup	2.71	91.68	0	0	0	0	5.62	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karbi Anglong	39.44	60.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karimganj	0	57.68	0	0	42.32	0	0	0
Kokrajhar	19.73	13.01	3.91	51.04	5.19	7.13	0	0
Lakhimpur	91.92	0	0	8.08	0	0	0	0
Majuli	1.39	98.61	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaon	43.15	56.85	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nalbari	1.67	97.98	0	0.36	0	0	0	0
Sivasagar	0.87	99.13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonitpur	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Solmara Mancachar	0	93.61	0	0	0	6.39	0	0
Tinsukia	95.44	4.56	0	0	0	0	0	0
Udalguri	0	97.95	0	0	0	0	2.05	0
West Karbi Anglong	78.3	0	0	21.7	0	0	0	0
Assam	9.86	74.77	0.18	3.01	1.63	0.6	9.56	0.38

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





Appendix 6.9: Expression Voice Against Domestic Violence

District Name	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Do not wish to answer	No	No, did not have the courage	Yes	Yes, many time	Do not wish to answer	No	No, did not have the courage	Yes	Yes, many time	Do not wish to answer	No	No, did not have the courage	Yes	Yes, many time
Baksa	15.55	50.72	0.48	33.12	0.13	15.78	49.87	0.48	33.73	0.13	2.52	97.48	0	0	0
Barpeta	11.29	72.59	12.06	4.05	0	12.01	69.95	13.5	4.54	0	5.26	94.74	0	0	0
Bongaigaon	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Cachar	39.8	57.25	2.94	0	0	47.8	50.63	1.57	0	0	5.06	86.05	8.89	0	0
Charaideo	3.31	95.31	1.37	0	0	3.02	95.65	1.33	0	0	6.98	91.1	1.92	0	0
Chirang	0.82	99.18	0	0	0	0.81	99.19	0	0	0	0.94	99.06	0	0	0
Darrang	0	22.36	0.09	69.47	8.08	0	20.93	0	71.69	7.38	0	41.41	1.31	39.75	17.53
Dhemaji	11.33	35.66	8.99	9.71	34.3	11.27	36.62	9.39	9.59	33.13	12.16	22.85	3.74	11.42	49.83
Dhubri	6.77	92.87	0	0.36	0	8.03	91.97	0	0	0	0	97.71	0	2.29	0
Dibrugarh	0.17	65.94	0	33.89	0	0.21	61.53	0	38.26	0	0	84.24	0	15.76	0
Dima Hasao	76.34	23.66	0	0	0	96.68	3.32	0	0	0	36.44	63.56	0	0	0
Goalpara	5.25	93.18	0.33	1.25	0	6.44	91.95	0.4	1.22	0	0	98.59	0	1.41	0
Golaghat	96.2	0	0	3.8	0	95.77	0	0	4.23	0	100	0	0	0	0
Hailakandi	9.8	89.12	1.08	0	0	9.97	88.85	1.18	0	0	8.06	91.94	0	0	0
Jorhat	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Kamrup	54.78	23.02	0	22.11	0.08	57.04	21.15	0	21.71	0.09	37.83	37.08	0	25.09	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	8.88	36.23	0.36	39.7	14.83	62.08	19.2	0	15.92	2.8	0.49	38.92	0.41	43.45	16.72
Karbi Anglong	10.26	26.02	0	61.59	2.12	10.34	19.05	0	68.1	2.51	9.81	64.28	0	25.91	0
Karimganj	63.33	32.98	3.69	0	0	64.64	31.23	4.13	0	0	52.32	47.68	0	0	0
Kokrajhar	2.69	4.19	0	90.52	2.59	2.89	4.29	0	90.05	2.78	0	2.82	0	97.18	0
Lakhimpur	0.49	95.64	0.28	0.61	2.98	0.54	95.22	0.31	0.66	3.27	0	100	0	0	0
Majuli	48.83	50.79	0	0	0.37	48.83	50.79	0	0	0.37	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morigaon	54.21	24.7	0	19.07	2.02	54.21	24.09	0	19.53	2.16	54.3	32.96	0	12.75	0
Nagaon	0.89	97.06	0	2.05	0	1.04	98.96	0	0	0	0	85.94	0	14.06	0
Nalbari	20.89	74.49	0.73	2.17	1.72	23.08	74.33	0.52	2.08	0	4.64	75.68	2.32	2.87	14.49
Sivasagar	8.67	74.39	0	8.48	8.45	9.74	71.25	0	9.52	9.49	0	100	0	0	0
Sonitpur	2.62	56.2	0	35.05	6.14	2.81	52.66	0	37.89	6.63	0.22	99.78	0	0	0
South Solmara	7.54	86.91	0.93	1.84	2.78	7.98	86.13	0.98	1.95	2.95	0	100	0	0	0
Mancachar															
Tinsukia	0.62	70.59	1.76	27.03	0	0.09	69.68	2.23	27.99	0	2.61	73.97	0	23.42	0
Udalguri	14.51	33.78	15.94	34.2	1.57	15.59	28.86	17.12	36.73	1.69	0	100	0	0	0
West Karbi Anglong	0	0	0	37.68	62.32	0	0	0	38.25	61.75	0	0	0	30.97	69.03
Assam	16.42	60.83	1.5	17.76	3.5	18.22	59.56	1.64	17.53	3.04	6.99	67.45	0.75	18.92	5.88

Source: NCAER's survey 2023-24.





**Appendix 6.10: Psychological Violence That Hurt the Dignity of Women**

District Name	Say or do something to humiliate you in front of others	Threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you	Insult you or make you feel bad about yourself	Other	No
Baksa	0.55	0	0	0.55	98.9
Barpeta	0	0	0	0	100
Bongaigaon	0	0	0	0	100
Cachar	0	1.21	0.61	2.42	95.76
Charaideo	0	0	0	0.49	99.51
Chirang	0	0	0	0	100
Darrang	0.99	1.97	7.39	0	89.66
Dhemaji	4.28	3.89	5.45	0	86.38
Dhubri	0	0	0	0	100
Dibrugarh	0	0	0	0	100
Dima Hasao	0	0	0	0	100
Goalpara	0	0	0	0.72	99.28
Golaghat	0	0	0	0	100
Hailakandi	0	0	0	0.53	99.47
Jorhat	0	0	0	0	100
Kamrup	0.3	0	0.6	0	99.1
Kamrup Metropolitan	0.96	0	0.64	0	98.39
Karbi Anglong	0.24	0	0	0	99.76
Karimganj	0	0	0	0	100
Kokrajhar	2.49	0	4.48	0.5	92.54
Lakhimpur	1.21	0	1.21	0	97.57
Majuli	0	0	0	0	100
Morigaon	1.59	0.53	0	0	97.88
Nagaon	0	0	0	0	100
Nalbari	0.61	0	0.61	0	98.78
Sivasagar	0.17	0	0.17	0	99.66
Sonitpur	1.01	0	0	0	98.99
South Solmara Mancachar	0	0	0	0	100
Tinsukia	0.83	0	0	0	99.17
Udalguri	0.95	0.63	0.63	0	97.78
West Karbi Anglong	0.45	0	0	0	99.55
Assam	0.55	0.25	0.68	0.12	98.39

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



Appendix 6.11: Frequency of Psychological Violence

District Name	TOTAL			RURAL			URBAN		
	Not at all	Often	Only Sometimes	Not at all	Often	Only Sometimes	Not at all	Often	Only Sometimes
Baksa	100	0	0	100	0	0			
Cachar	62.89	12.37	24.74	84.62	0	15.38	30.7	30.7	38.61
Charaideo	0	0	100	0	0	100			
Darrang	7.23	42.15	50.63	7.39	41.75	50.86	0	59.61	40.39
Dhemaji	0	30.51	69.49	0	31.19	68.81	0	0	100
Goalpara	0	0	100	0	0	100			
Hailakandi	0	0	100	0	0	100			
Kamrup	0	12.76	87.24	0	12.76	87.24			
Kamrup Metropolitan	0	50.62	49.38	0	100	0	0	25.29	74.71
Karbi Anglong	0	0	100				0	0	100
Kokrajhar	0	3.94	96.06	0	3.94	96.06			
Lakhimpur	0	0	100	0	0	100			
Morigaon	0	100	0	0	100	0			
Nalbari	25.13	74.87	0	0	100	0	100	0	0
Sivasagar	0	0	100	0	0	100			
Sonitpur	0	0	100	0	0	100			
Tinsukia	0	59	41	0	59	41			
Udalguri	0	22.81	77.19	0	22.81	77.19			
West Karbi Anglong	0	0	100	0	0	100			
Assam	13.1	24.35	62.55	11.84	23.94	64.22	26.75	28.77	44.48

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



Appendix 6.12: Recreational Activity for Young Girls

District Name	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Go to the recreational spaces	Engage in at least one cultural activity	No such facilities available for girls	No, not allowed	Go to the recreational spaces	Engage in at least one cultural activity	No such facilities available for girls	No, not allowed	Go to the recreational spaces	Engage in at least one cultural activity	No such facilities available for girls	No, not allowed
Baksa	17.73	7.8	13.48	60.99	19.84	8.73	14.29	57.14	0	0	6.67	93.33
Barpeta	37.22	1.11	8.89	52.78	47.45	0	11.68	40.88	4.65	4.65	0	90.7
Bongaigaon	16.54	25.74	0.37	57.35	21.62	35.68	0.54	42.16	5.75	4.6	0	89.66
Cachar	41.9	14.53	8.94	34.64	38.32	0	14.02	47.66	47.22	36.11	1.39	15.28
Charaideo	6.15	9.23	70.77	13.85	0	2.08	83.33	14.58	23.53	29.41	35.29	11.76
Chirang	15.24	15.24	10.98	58.54	21.82	21.82	14.55	41.82	1.85	1.85	3.7	92.59
Darrang	33.03	34.4	0	32.57	36	37.71	0	26.29	20.93	20.93	0	58.14
Dhemaji	39.88	26.79	27.98	5.36	33.33	30.89	28.46	7.32	57.78	15.56	26.67	0
Dhubri	3.36	0	2.52	94.12	4.21	0	3.16	92.63	0	0	0	100
Dibrugarh	20.49	27.43	2.43	49.65	18.66	27.27	0.96	53.11	25.32	27.85	6.33	40.51
Dima Hasao	62.03	16.58	0	21.39	68.6	9.09	0	22.31	50	30.3	0	19.7
Goalpara	37.89	11.58	7.72	42.81	45.15	8.74	10.19	35.92	18.99	18.99	1.27	60.76
Golaghat	47.85	7.36	0	44.79	46.67	5.71	0	47.62	50	10.34	0	39.66
Hailakandi	77.07	1.27	1.27	20.38	72.93	1.5	1.5	24.06	100	0	0	0
Jorhat	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Kamrup	52.28	14.04	4.91	28.77	52.89	12.44	5.33	29.33	50	20	3.33	26.67
Kamrup Metropolitan	52.8	26.17	4.67	16.36	48.65	8.11	10.81	32.43	55	35.71	1.43	7.86
Karbi Anglong	38.64	13.27	0.29	47.79	40.94	16.3	0	42.75	28.57	0	1.59	69.84
Karimganj	28.95	1.58	0	69.47	31.88	2.17	0	65.94	21.15	0	0	78.85
Kokrajhar	51.39	46.3	1.85	0.46	51.96	45.81	2.23	0	48.65	48.65	0	2.7
Lakhimpur	8.39	1.29	49.68	40.65	11.93	1.83	59.63	26.61	0	0	26.09	73.91
Majuli	48.2	17.38	0.33	34.1	48.2	17.38	0.33	34.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morigaon	59.32	3.39	0.85	36.44	45.12	4.88	1.22	48.78	91.67	0	0	8.33
Nagaon	39.61	19.32	4.35	36.71	44.9	16.33	6.12	32.65	26.67	26.67	0	46.67
Nalbari	48.83	1.34	18.06	31.77	50.2	1.19	20.95	27.67	41.3	2.17	2.17	54.35
Sivasagar	39.45	21.88	17.71	20.96	43.85	24.31	19.68	12.16	0	0	0	100
Sonitpur	63.16	32.33	2.26	2.26	59.45	35.02	2.76	2.76	79.59	20.41	0	0
South Solmara Mancachar	0	0	3.7	96.3	0	0	5.26	94.74	0	0	0	100
Tinsukia	26.15	28.85	2.69	42.31	27.94	30.39	3.43	38.24	19.64	23.21	0	57.14
Udalguri	44.87	11.22	14.56	29.36	48.83	12.21	15.84	23.12	0	0	0	100
West Karbi Anglong	33.07	26.38	0.39	40.16	31.43	18.29	0.57	49.71	36.71	44.3	0	18.99
Assam	37.98	17.02	8.21	36.8	40.02	17.08	9.79	33.11	31.09	16.81	2.84	49.26

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 7.1 Data of Gender Development Index (GDI)

District Name	Infant mortality rate at birth		Expected years of schooling (years)		Mean years of schooling (years)		Average gross earnings (in Rs.) during the last 30 days from self-employment work in current weekly status		Average earnings (in Rs.) per day by casual labour engaged in works other than public works		Average wage/ salary earnings (in Rs) during the preceding calendar month by the regular wage/ salaried employees in current weekly status	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kokrajhar	52.25	28.98	13.63	13.47	7.27	6.98	12741	4093	424	400	25428	4780
Goalpara	24.46	32.91	12.54	13.47	6.88	6.61	10488	4039	411	261	24132	8428
Barpeta	25.50	24.18	13.25	12.99	7.31	7.26	12049	4506	424	333	18173	16629
Morigaon	40.27	54.94	12.78	13.00	6.80	6.69	9302	3291	332	200	31478	7154
Lakhimpur	13.45	6.75	13.65	13.08	8.02	7.48	12297	4611	394	200	20366	6290
Dhemaji	21.36	26.85	14.20	13.18	7.62	7.51	9881	4345	392	350	10448	4000
Tinsukia	45.97	34.27	12.80	13.45	7.43	7.17	12184	4704	457	400	13258	6877
Dibrugarh	38.03	5.64	12.63	12.52	8.01	7.66	13823	4976	429	211	8941	6189
Golaghat	40.41	12.84	12.81	12.58	7.47	7.42	14146	4308	337	267	16523	11876
Dima Hashao	27.70	8.35	13.48	12.28	7.89	7.64	8571	2778	300	0	0	0
Cachar	41.46	16.19	12.47	13.19	7.04	6.82	11365	5074	460	0	26867	28235
Karimganj	46.98	42.98	11.97	12.35	6.61	6.42	9884	3833	411	0	18795	7938
Hailakandi	96.13	73.05	12.51	12.39	7.06	6.73	10950	2635	332	183	26124	25000
Bongaigaon	16.86	12.87	13.13	12.28	7.23	7.12	11840	4951	417	348	23821	11961
Chirang	33.41	33.82	13.58	13.41	7.06	6.93	12422	4000	440	0	18200	15000
Kamrup Metropolitan	12.39	19.07	13.56	13.36	8.23	7.85	21825	11269	459	350	21742	18361
Kamrup	35.97	0.00	13.81	13.10	9.34	8.94	11659	6033	428	400	15079	11825
Nalbari	21.37	0.00	14.36	14.40	8.22	7.94	9102	4568	426	400	12884	8237
Baksa	40.25	11.37	14.02	13.50	7.50	7.32	13615	4769	411	376	13882	5873
Darrang	22.64	30.40	12.90	13.42	7.12	7.18	9761	4385	408	300	25771	3609
Udalguri	42.92	25.26	12.69	13.06	6.90	6.89	11842	5076	409	216	13215	5293
Charaideo	59.25	31.29	11.74	13.39	7.20	7.13	11004	3757	302	225	9029	5645
Dhubri	33.33	16.33	12.37	11.82	6.76	6.44	12631	10349	454	575	19326	19832
Jorhat	42.61	48.52	14.09	12.18	8.43	8.35	10680	7187	403	395	20912	16954
Karbi Anglong	11.95	30.82	13.87	13.70	7.37	7.23	8445	2000	347	0	24729	25509
Majuli	23.93	55.01	14.29	13.90	8.22	7.67	11677	13969	0	0	0	0
Nagaon	48.84	30.63	12.04	13.71	6.71	6.75	12308	12467	404	300	15255	7169
Sivasagar	39.23	9.00	13.36	12.52	8.43	8.33	11350	3149	378	0	12103	10847
Sonitpur	55.76	19.77	12.59	13.07	7.16	7.03	11668	4270	402	255	9179	8155
South Solmara Mancachar	31.91	20.89	12.33	12.69	6.30	6.16	9726	4283	413	0	19773	6500
West Karbi Anglong	33.45	16.48	13.93	12.55	7.19	6.51	7914	4000	432	0	20000	5000
Assam	38.19	25.38	12.93	13.45	7.41	7.22	12750	5660	415	301	18667	11253

Source: Infant mortality rate, expected years of schooling, mean year of schooling are estimated from NFHS 5 2019–21. All three types of wages are estimated from PLFS 2021–22.





## Appendix 7.2: Economic Participation and Opportunity Deviation in GGI

District Name	LFPR Male (15 years and above)	LFPR Female (15 years and above)	Average gross earnings (in Rs.) during the last 30 days from self- employment work in current weekly status		Average earnings (in Rs.) per day by casual labour		Average wage/ salary earnings (in Rs) during the preceding calendar month by the regular wage/ salaried employees in current weekly status	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kokrajhar	77.04	19.86	12740.52	4093.17	423.71	400	25428.3	4779.6
Goalpara	79.29	25.6	10487.74	4038.81	411.07	260.87	24132.11	8427.5
Barpeta	82.68	18.05	12048.83	4505.95	423.6	333.33	18173.37	16628.8
Morigaon	63.92	7.03	9301.72	3290.56	332.26	200	31478.48	7153.74
Lakhimpur	78.39	38.05	12297.33	4611.44	393.6	200	20365.62	6289.96
Dhemaji	78.4	33.92	9881.13	4345.33	392.47	350	10447.71	4000
Tinsukia	75.85	51.39	12184.13	4704.18	457.41	400	13257.51	6876.75
Dibrugarh	82.7	65.13	13823.13	4976.16	428.97	211.12	8940.87	6189.18
Golaghat	79.29	25.6	14146.09	4308.31	337.11	266.79	16523.03	11875.96
Dima Hashao	94.81	97.55	8571.43	2778.23	300	0	0	0
Cachar	71.54	12.76	11365.23	5074.21	460.45	0	26867.02	28234.98
Karimganj	77.07	4.42	9883.97	3833.15	410.65	0	18794.75	7938.45
Hailakandi	70.66	11.21	10949.88	2634.73	332.21	183	26123.8	25000
Bongaigaon	81.93	34.58	11839.7	4951.49	416.66	348.45	23821.18	11960.64
Chirang	90.58	2.34	12422.08	4000	439.65	0	18200.23	15000
Kamrup Metropolitan	78.42	23.55	21825.38	11268.71	458.52	350.18	21741.64	18361.17
Kamrup	82.25	27.74	11658.73	6032.93	427.85	400	15079.36	11824.73
Nalbari	83.71	28.44	9102.18	4567.73	425.77	400	12883.91	8237.31
Baksa	77.58	27.96	13614.55	4768.74	411.37	375.5	13881.81	5873.22
Darrang	87.77	51.13	9761.04	4385.46	408.28	300	25770.63	3609.13
Udalguri	83.49	51.89	11842.15	5076.5	408.93	215.53	13214.88	5293.29
Charaideo	86.29	44.7	11003.73	3757.1	301.66	224.87	9029.05	5644.75
Dhubri	82.95	36.16	12631	10348.91	454.19	574.92	19325.88	19831.75
Jorhat	79.62	18.51	10680.05	7187.12	402.87	395.29	20912.11	16954.46
Karbi Anglong	92.07	9.52	8445.03	2000	346.77	0	24729.17	25508.88
Majuli	80.3	15.72	11677.38	13969.08	0	0	0	0
Nagaon	79.12	13.4	12308.48	12466.91	404.41	300	15255.03	7169.27
Sivasagar	64.06	39.93	11350.49	3148.53	378.13	0	12103.18	10847.39
Sonitpur	82.16	40.04	11668.27	4269.7	402.09	254.5	9178.77	8155.08
South Solmara Mancachar	85.53	44.62	9726.44	4283.06	412.75	0	19772.55	6500
West Karbi Anglong	78.09	23.74	7913.62	4000	431.63	0	20000	5000
Assam	79.54	28.22	12750.25	5659.88	414.78	301.22	18667.12	11253.39

Source: NCAER's estimation from PLFS 2021–22.





## Appendix 7.3: Educational Attainment Deviation in GGI

District Name	Literacy rate of above 15 years age Male	Literacy rate of above 15 years age Female	Enrollment in primary education Male	Enrollment in primary education Female	Enrollment in Secondary education Male	Enrollment in Secondary education Female	Enrollment in tertiary education Male	Enrollment in tertiary education Female
Kokrajhar	80.87	68.18	96.44	98.55	88.52	89.22	36.11	25.65
Goalpara	78.39	71.77	96.25	98.63	76.06	88.26	23.98	15.33
Barpeta	78.62	68.59	97.75	95.84	90.08	94.23	30.36	23.06
Morigaon	79.48	72.64	95.14	98.50	71.66	93.57	31.62	18.31
Lakhimpur	86.82	78.57	95.47	98.03	87.38	91.09	38.24	17.04
Dhemaji	82.46	70.85	96.38	98.14	96.48	93.92	42.56	24.29
Tinsukia	83.50	67.30	93.68	93.55	80.27	86.52	28.63	21.99
Dibrugarh	87.30	75.61	96.16	95.95	83.92	83.00	24.91	19.38
Golaghat	86.32	73.23	96.46	95.47	86.84	78.14	22.86	20.04
Dima Hashao	89.22	81.06	94.96	95.90	86.50	84.66	36.99	32.82
Cachar	86.30	74.97	94.56	97.10	89.77	85.22	25.14	20.44
Karimganj	87.32	77.08	96.08	95.93	77.48	80.89	21.59	18.12
Hailakandi	87.08	75.99	96.71	96.19	80.03	81.08	28.09	18.26
Bongaigaon	79.87	71.32	97.16	98.28	83.93	96.68	27.89	24.44
Chirang	75.17	64.36	99.04	96.75	83.93	95.02	29.36	24.33
Kamrup Metropolitan	85.56	75.55	97.35	93.80	85.77	94.02	34.52	28.56
Kamrup	93.78	84.99	98.14	98.48	82.83	98.20	33.83	34.77
Nalbari	87.16	77.86	100.00	98.87	89.45	95.80	39.13	26.97
Baksa	80.29	68.27	96.84	99.39	89.66	93.55	38.64	23.86
Darrang	78.60	69.25	98.29	98.36	76.02	91.13	25.13	21.38
Udalguri	78.25	62.91	92.86	97.40	82.90	92.24	29.72	24.79
Charaideo	84.57	69.69	94.73	94.31	78.87	84.85	14.77	19.37
Dhubri	71.48	63.77	95.41	95.89	87.40	80.53	24.08	10.09
Jorhat	91.21	82.09	95.87	97.38	92.87	93.30	35.86	26.83
Karbi Anglong	83.18	70.26	97.81	95.73	93.87	91.03	38.93	37.15
Majuli	87.60	73.51	97.54	100.00	95.62	95.44	32.94	23.04
Nagaon	82.79	76.50	94.27	93.75	71.82	91.47	24.67	20.35
Sivasagar	92.37	84.52	97.51	98.73	77.47	85.23	30.52	21.74
Sonitpur	80.17	68.36	92.95	95.38	81.94	89.04	30.86	20.25
South Solmara Mancachar	70.01	58.28	95.00	96.34	82.92	82.50	27.85	19.16
West Karbi Anglong	77.69	65.46	93.49	96.06	88.08	91.01	41.90	31.07
Assam	83.24	72.88	95.83	96.39	83.25	89.30	29.38	21.99

Source: NCAER's estimation from Unit level data of NFHS 5: 2019–21.



## Appendix 7.4: Health and Survival and Political Empowerment Deviation in GGI

District Name	Health and Survival			Political Empowerment		
	Sex ratio at birth	Infant Mortality at Birth Male	Infant Mortality at Birth Female	Voter Male	Voter Female	% Share of women in Local Govt (ratio of female over male)
Kokrajhar	1003.00	52.25	28.98	330552	323284	1.00
Goalpara	1027.00	24.46	32.91	350112	341555	1.47
Barpeta	1007.00	25.50	24.18	528476	484043	1.15
Morigaon	1070.00	40.27	54.94	323438	304413	1.38
Lakhimpur	985.00	13.45	6.75	335567	319757	1.15
Dhemaji	1022.00	21.36	26.85	209882	197841	1.18
Tinsukia	884.00	45.97	34.27	343955	330931	1.23
Dibrugarh	979.00	38.03	5.64	362116	352707	1.32
Golaghat	1145.00	40.41	12.84	340624	323819	1.17
Dima Hashao	908.00	27.70	8.35	61546	60683	1.00
Cachar	991.00	41.46	16.19	535001	482475	0.97
Karimganj	885.00	46.98	42.98	390819	344710	0.99
Hailakandi	951.00	96.13	73.05	213309	173823	1.31
Bongaigaon	881.00	16.86	12.87	214540	201498	1.18
Chirang	906.00	33.41	33.82	185112	184071	1.00
Kamrup Metropolitan	986.00	12.39	19.07	92438	91210	1.32
Kamrup	701.00	35.97	0.00	542145	597293	0.93
Nalbari	994.00	21.37	0.00	278267	240325	1.18
Baksa	1097.00	40.25	11.37	378052	364751	1.00
Darrang	757.00	22.64	30.40	295275	271835	1.09
Udalguri	1255.00	42.92	25.26	1208016	1179028	1.00
Charaideo	1040.00	59.25	31.29	158250	126255	1.14
Dhubri	914.00	33.33	16.33	461790	419671	1.17
Jorhat	833.00	42.61	48.52	285607	278237	1.20
Karbi Anglong	882.00	11.95	30.82	247045	242178	1.00
Majuli	754.00	23.93	55.01	61440	55794	1.24
Nagaon	969.00	48.84	30.63	862094	794863	1.00
Sivasagar	915.00	39.23	9.00	229984	219845	1.26
Sonitpur	1325.00	55.76	19.77	581743	546351	1.35
South Solmara Mancachar	911.00	31.91	20.89	126963	108370	1.61
West Karbi Anglong	1105.00	33.45	16.48	108458	105612	1.00
Assam	964.00	38.19	25.38	10642616	10067228	0.99

Source: Health and Survival data are estimated from NFHS 5 2019–21 and Political empowerment is collected from State election Commission Office, Assam.



## Appendix 7.5: Methodology of Women's Capability Index (WCI)

Women Capability Index (WCI) is measured by using the Alkire-Foster (2011) double cut-off method, viz. deprivation cut-offs and poverty cut-offs. The first cut-off for each indicator is given in table 7.5 of Chapter 7. The second cut-off is 30 percent of the sum of each deprivation multiplied by weight. So, the women are deprived, if the sum of each deprivation multiplied by weight is more than 0.30 or 30 percent.

The WCI is made up of two components, the capability deprived headcount, H and an adjusted measure, A, that represents the number of deprivations suffered, on average by the deprived section of women.

$$WCI = H \times A$$

In the WCI, the four dimensions are equally weighted, so that each of them receives a 1/4 weight. So, the indicators  $i$  weighted as  $w_i$

$$\sum_{i=1}^d w_i = 1$$

Next, the deprivation score of each woman is calculated by taking a weighted sum of the number of deprivations.

Formally:

$$C_i = w_1 I_{i1} + w_2 I_{i2} + \dots + w_d I_{id}$$

Where  $I_i = 1$  if the woman is deprived in indicator  $i$  and  $I_i = 0$ , otherwise, and  $w_i$  is the weight attached to indicator  $i$  with  $\sum_{i=1}^d w_i = 1$

A woman is considered deprived if the deprivation score of the woman is equal or greater than the poverty cut-off 'k' i.e. a woman is deprived if  $C_i \geq k$ . In the present study a woman is deprived if deprivation score is higher than or equal to 30 percent.

Here when  $C_i \geq k$ , then  $C_i(k) = C_i$ , but if  $C_i < k$ , then  $C_i(k) = 0$

$C_i(k)$  is the deprivation score of the deprived woman.

As mentioned above, the first component is called the capability deprived headcount ratio (H):

$$H = \frac{q}{n}$$

Here  $q$  is the number of women deprived and  $n$  is the total number of women.

The second component is called the intensity (or breadth) of deprivation (A).

$$A = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i(k)}{q}$$

Where  $C_i(k)$  is the censored deprivation score of women  $i$  and  $q$  is the number of women deprived. Finally, the WCI is the product of the both H and A.

$$WCI = H \times A.$$



Appendix 7.6: Uncensored HCR of WCI of Assam and All Districts

District Name	Hygiene (Water & Sanitation)	Diet & Immunity	Financial Autonomy	Financial Literacy	Property Ownership	Literacy	Freedom of Mobility	Freedom of Expression	Dignity	Violence	Sleep Deprivation
Baksa	68	7	70	22	21	35	54	100	1	9	42
Barpeta	80	0	19	13	12	27	52	86	0	4	20
Bongaigaon	91	0	33	1	0	14	71	100	0	0	26
Cachar	46	0	27	29	3	26	90	99	4	24	4
Charaideo	55	0	84	7	6	20	55	100	0	1	46
Chirang	96	0	10	9	2	18	40	100	0	6	0
Darrang	99	0	20	7	1	7	23	100	9	18	41
Dhemaji	80	0	0	1	0	18	50	100	9	19	1
Dhubri	67	0	1	1	0	22	55	100	0	3	0
Dibrugarh	88	0	16	2	32	23	35	100	0	0	42
Dima Hasao	30	21	35	2	17	6	35	100	0	0	1
Goalpara	70	0	37	6	1	16	52	85	1	3	9
Golaghat	10	0	9	4	1	9	44	100	0	0	0
Hailakandi	24	1	8	61	2	24	95	99	0	9	0
Jorhat	0	0	60	10	0	10	55	100	0	0	77
Kamrup	51	0	16	3	4	14	44	99	1	13	3
Kamrup Metropolitan	34	0	14	1	12	11	36	100	1	1	9
Karbi Anglong	62	0	40	3	8	25	35	100	0	1	20
Karimganj	32	1	9	18	1	20	70	99	0	2	1
Kokrajhar	42	0	8	1	5	16	33	100	9	13	8
Lakhimpur	70	0	53	24	20	29	43	100	3	3	13
Majuli	48	0	15	3	3	10	51	94	0	40	2
Morigaon	30	0	30	14	1	14	60	100	1	0	1
Nagaon	13	0	19	1	1	13	48	97	0	2	20
Nalbari	69	0	5	1	2	6	77	93	1	17	0
Sivasagar	63	8	50	7	37	12	43	92	0	7	7
Sonitpur	83	9	66	2	60	8	35	89	2	2	0
South-Salmara-Mancachar	43	0	23	10	11	21	79	99	0	8	1
Tinsukia	92	0	19	1	33	21	39	99	1	2	39
Udalguri	22	0	25	4	28	24	53	90	1	5	1
West Karbi Anglong	46	0	11	31	10	30	40	100	0	1	53
Assam	55	2	28	9	13	17	50	97	1	7	16

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





Appendix 7.7: Censored HCR of WCI of Assam and All Districts

District Name	Hygiene (Water & Sanitation)	Diet & Immunity	Financial Autonomy	Financial Literacy	Property Ownership	Literacy	Freedom of Mobility	Freedom of Expression	Dignity	Violence	Sleep Deprivation
Baksa	60.11	6.27	66.95	20.80	20.51	34.19	47.01	80.91	0.85	8.55	37.04
Barpeta	39.12	0.00	14.88	10.74	7.16	25.34	32.78	40.50	0.00	0.28	8.54
Bongaigaon	47.03	0.00	29.91	0.90	0.00	12.07	47.39	47.39	0.00	0.18	25.77
Cachar	34.83	0.28	23.03	28.65	2.81	13.48	38.20	40.45	2.53	23.31	3.93
Charaideo	40.54	0.00	57.09	6.08	4.73	18.92	42.23	60.81	0.34	1.01	32.09
Chirang	18.64	0.00	4.44	5.33	1.48	11.83	14.79	18.93	0.00	3.25	0.00
Darrang	33.42	0.00	18.13	5.18	0.52	6.22	12.95	33.42	8.81	13.73	14.25
Dhemaji	23.19	0.00	0.24	0.72	0.00	12.80	18.84	23.43	8.70	13.77	0.48
Dhubri	9.94	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	10.56	10.87	10.87	0.00	0.62	0.00
Dibrugarh	41.17	0.17	12.17	2.00	25.67	22.00	26.17	43.33	0.00	0.00	21.67
Dima Hasao	25.46	20.69	20.42	1.86	14.85	2.12	2.39	27.06	0.00	0.00	0.27
Goalpara	28.61	0.00	25.53	4.49	0.71	10.40	22.70	33.10	0.95	1.42	8.75
Golaghat	3.17	0.00	5.82	3.70	0.00	4.50	2.38	6.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hailakandi	17.24	0.27	6.10	25.73	1.59	18.04	33.42	34.75	0.27	6.90	0.27
Jorhat	0.00	0.00	23.40	8.90	0.00	7.25	27.12	28.99	0.00	0.00	23.60
Kamrup	5.87	0.00	7.34	0.73	4.77	4.59	8.26	11.38	0.92	0.73	3.85
Kamrup Metropolitan	17.13	0.15	11.27	2.62	2.47	7.25	14.81	18.67	0.31	7.56	0.62
Karbi Anglong	18.29	0.37	15.70	2.72	5.81	18.42	17.68	25.83	0.25	0.74	7.66
Karimganj	19.64	0.00	5.36	15.31	0.26	14.03	22.45	25.00	0.00	2.30	0.26
Kokrajhar	7.69	0.00	3.99	0.57	1.71	5.41	8.26	12.25	2.28	5.41	4.84
Lakhimpur	41.42	0.00	33.87	23.34	19.45	24.03	29.29	43.94	2.29	2.97	2.75
Majuli	20.00	0.18	3.19	1.24	1.24	4.78	21.06	22.12	0.00	17.35	0.88
Morigaon	9.69	0.31	17.81	13.13	0.31	9.38	17.19	20.31	0.63	0.00	0.31
Nagaon	2.37	0.00	3.95	0.59	0.40	4.94	6.13	6.92	0.00	0.40	2.57
Nalbari	13.10	0.00	4.32	1.19	1.49	2.08	13.39	13.84	0.45	8.93	0.00
Sivasagar	41.58	7.43	34.16	6.02	31.60	9.32	20.30	44.88	0.25	3.71	1.24
Sonitpur	63.55	8.39	61.15	1.44	59.95	8.15	7.91	65.23	1.20	1.20	0.24
South-Salmara-Mancachar	25.00	0.00	22.18	9.27	11.29	8.47	25.81	26.61	0.00	6.85	1.21
Tinsukia	49.31	0.20	17.49	1.38	28.49	20.04	31.63	49.31	0.59	1.77	23.77
Udalguri	7.94	0.27	14.54	2.96	9.29	11.84	14.27	19.52	0.54	1.62	0.67
West Karbi Anglong	26.76	0.00	9.13	25.52	6.43	23.44	19.29	38.59	0.21	0.83	23.24
Assam	25.61	1.59	18.30	6.66	9.78	12.13	20.68	31.23	0.91	4.20	7.70

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





**Appendix 8.1 Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme and Mission Parivar Vikas  
Programme Awareness and Availed by Individuals**

District Name	Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme				Mission Parivar Vikas Programme			
	Aware	Availed			Aware	Availed		
		No	Not Applicable	Yes		No	Not Applicable	Yes
Baksa	56.81	97.03	0	2.97	58.84	97.03	0	2.97
Barpeta	65.73	50.22	4.28	45.49	56.72	59.97	4.58	35.45
Bongaigaon	38.08	64.54	0	35.46	19.56	88.18	0	11.82
Cachar	2.69	86.1	13.9	0	1.58	85.47	13.9	0.63
Charaideo	2.15	98.93	0	1.07	4.29	96.06	0	3.94
Chirang	58.89	38	1.55	60.45	36.96	62.52	0.52	36.96
Darrang	0	100	0	0	0	97.47	2.53	0
Dhemaji	38.43	100	0	0	22.75	100	0	0
Dhubri	16.52	81.43	3.24	15.33	3.24	94.55	3.75	1.7
Dibrugarh	37.49	100	0	0	38.34	100	0	0
Dima Hasao	8.24	100	0	0	19.15	100	0	0
Goalpara	59.48	63.38	1.69	34.94	37.27	71.69	11.43	16.88
Golaghat	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Hailakandi	0	91.69	8.31	0	0	90.52	9.48	0
Jorhat	0	99.52	0	0.48	0	100	0	0
Kamrup	22.31	88.72	7.52	3.76	21.28	86.15	9.74	4.1
Kamrup Metropolitan	11.9	98.3	0.6	1.1	15.6	100	0	0
Karbi Anglong	1.85	98.63	0.48	0.89	2.74	92.87	7.13	0
Karimganj	1.05	99.21	0.79	0	0	99.21	0.79	0
Kokrajhar	0	100	0	0	0.88	100	0	0
Lakhimpur	0	99.61	0	0.39	0.52	100	0	0
Majuli	30.59	58.12	41.29	0.59	34.75	57.43	42.28	0.3
Morigaon	1.88	82.16	1.41	16.43	2.5	82.79	2.03	15.18
Nagaon	5.82	100	0	0	8.84	99.68	0.32	0
Nalbari	58.51	82.42	16.63	0.95	47.66	82.82	17.18	0
Sivasagar	28.32	92.88	5.76	1.36	30.48	89	9.83	1.17
Sonitpur	38.24	100	0	0	42.51	96.77	1.68	1.55
South Solmara Mancachar	18.09	97.47	0	2.53	18.68	95.14	0	4.86
Tinsukia	34.63	99.78	0	0.22	44.48	99.78	0	0.22
Udalguri	26.2	91.94	2.64	5.42	31.33	90.51	7.76	1.73
West Karbi Anglong	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Assam	22.23	89.66	4.11	6.24	20.72	90.76	5.61	3.63

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 8.2 Orunodoi Scheme and Swanirbhar Naari Scheme Awareness and Aailed by Individuals

District Name	Orunodoi Scheme				Swanirbhar Naari Scheme			
	Aware	Aailed			Aware	Aailed		
		No	Not Applicable	Yes		No	Not Applicable	Yes
Baksa	96.09	81.22	0	18.78	74.33	97.65	0	2.35
Barpeta	93.94	29.54	13	57.46	52.73	63.81	4.73	31.46
Bongaigaon	87.13	50.31	0	49.69	53.97	50.52	0	49.48
Cachar	34.6	76.15	12.95	10.9	0.79	86.1	13.9	0
Charaideo	95.35	46.69	2.5	50.81	3.04	96.96	0	3.04
Chirang	92.75	7.94	0.52	91.54	17.79	80.66	1.55	17.79
Darrang	58.57	41.43	0.56	58.01	1.12	98.88	0	1.12
Dhemaji	92.42	44.09	0	55.91	50.13	99.87	0	0.13
Dhubri	86.54	66.61	4.94	28.45	3.92	94.04	3.75	2.21
Dibrugarh	92.96	90.58	0	9.42	37.68	100	0	0
Dima Hasao	89.63	77.93	0	22.07	16.09	100	0	0
Goalpara	87.14	27.92	9.87	62.21	31.82	78.57	9.48	11.95
Golaghat	99.29	83.9	0	16.1	0.56	100	0	0
Hailakandi	10.64	97.67	1.02	1.31	0	90.82	9.18	0
Jorhat	38.89	63.89	0	36.11	0	100	0	0
Kamrup	92.91	45.13	4.44	50.43	23.59	84.62	10.77	4.62
Kamrup Metropolitan	96.3	74.4	4.1	21.5	16.6	99.6	0	0.4
Karbi Anglong	89.58	44.55	11.72	43.73	1.3	95.75	4.25	0
Karimganj	54.47	85.26	0.79	13.95	0	100	0	0
Kokrajhar	91.63	67.25	1.47	31.28	0	100	0	0
Lakhimpur	87.03	70.43	1.17	28.4	2.33	100	0	0
Majuli	90.59	63.37	7.52	29.11	28.22	56.14	42.48	1.39
Morigaon	77.62	55.4	1.41	43.19	1.41	89.05	1.41	9.55
Nagaon	66.59	44.07	2.59	53.34	9.27	99.68	0.32	0
Nalbari	99.21	47.98	1.58	50.44	52.41	83.85	16.15	0
Sivasagar	87.22	48.6	7.54	43.87	37.17	90.36	8.29	1.36
Sonitpur	96.77	38.63	11.63	49.74	41.09	97.42	1.16	1.42
South Solmara Mancachar	85.41	97.47	0	2.53	26.46	94.55	0	5.45
Tinsukia	92.1	83.01	0	16.99	40.69	99.13	0	0.87
Udalguri	92.24	68.3	11.45	20.26	28.92	95.41	2.86	1.73
West Karbi Anglong	99.78	68.67	6.13	25.19	0	100	0	0
Assam	83.95	59.9	4.34	35.76	22.77	90.76	4.94	4.29

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



### Appendix 8.3 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls—SABLA and Kishori hakti Yojana (Scheme for adolescent girls) Awareness and Availed by Individuals

District Name	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls–SABLA				Kishori Shakti Yojana			
	Aware	Availed			Aware	Availed		
		No	Not Applicable	Yes		No	Not Applicable	Yes
Baksa	57.59	86.38	0	13.62	68.54	92.96	0.63	6.42
Barpeta	35.6	82.13	2.07	15.81	67.36	49.48	2.95	47.56
Bongaigaon	65.38	64.96	0	35.04	26.67	92.36	0	7.64
Cachar	0.79	85.15	14.85	0	0.79	84.04	15.96	0
Charaideo	15.92	84.44	0	15.56	0.54	99.46	0	0.54
Chirang	53.54	45.42	1.55	53.02	23.49	75.47	1.04	23.49
Darrang	0	100	0	0	0	99.58	0.42	0
Dhemaji	30.98	100	0	0	44.86	100	0	0
Dhubri	20.95	75.3	4.94	19.76	2.04	94.21	4.43	1.36
Dibrugarh	44.15	100	0	0	45.86	100	0	0
Dima Hasao	3.32	100	0	0	22.34	100	0	0
Goalpara	85.06	31.69	7.79	60.52	27.79	84.68	7.4	7.92
Golaghat	0.71	99.29	0	0.71	0.56	100	0	0
Hailakandi	0	91.69	8.31	0	0	91.11	8.89	0
Jorhat	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Kamrup	20.68	84.7	11.62	3.68	20.94	84.96	11.62	3.42
Kamrup Metropolitan	13.5	98.4	0.6	1	15.1	99.9	0.1	0
Karbi Anglong	2.54	92.12	7.88	0	2.12	91.71	8.29	0
Karimganj	0	99.21	0.79	0	0	99.21	0.79	0
Kokrajhar	0.88	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Lakhimpur	0.65	100	0	0	1.04	100	0	0
Majuli	25.25	58.91	40.3	0.79	26.73	55.45	42.57	1.98
Morigaon	0.63	88.11	1.41	10.49	0.78	87.17	1.41	11.42
Nagaon	6.79	100	0	0	6.68	99.68	0.32	0
Nalbari	36.82	82.9	17.1	0	33.02	82.19	17.81	0
Sivasagar	36.99	89.51	8.66	1.83	41.71	90.07	8.75	1.17
Sonitpur	28.42	86.3	13.7	0	57.11	87.21	12.79	0
South Solmara Mancachar	20.43	97.08	0.97	1.95	16.73	94.16	0.97	4.86
Tinsukia	40.91	99.35	0	0.65	47.51	99.35	0	0.65
Udalguri	25.98	90.51	4.07	5.42	29.82	94.73	4.22	1.05
West Karbi Anglong	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Assam	22.81	87.96	5.55	6.49	21.94	91.16	5.72	3.12

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



### Appendix 8.4 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) and Indira Miri Sarbojonin Bidhava Pension Asoni Awareness and Availd by Individuals

District Name	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana				Indira Miri Sarbojonin Bidhava Pension Asoni			
	Aware	Avail			Aware	Avail		
		No	Not Applicable	Yes		No	Not Applicable	Yes
Baksa	65.41	79.81	0.63	19.56	71.83	83.41	9.23	7.36
Barpeta	69.28	46.53	3.99	49.48	37.37	80.35	2.07	17.58
Bongaigaon	71.55	61.72	0	38.28	40.38	91.95	0	8.05
Cachar	2.69	81.99	16.9	1.11	12.95	83.1	16.9	0
Charaideo	15.38	84.62	0	15.38	14.67	85.33	0	14.67
Chirang	55.61	43.35	1.04	55.61	20.03	77.55	2.42	20.03
Darrang	0	100	0	0	1.83	98.17	0	1.83
Dhemaji	35.35	99.61	0	0.39	52.44	99.49	0.51	0
Dhubri	19.76	75.98	5.45	18.57	40.2	77.17	21.98	0.85
Dibrugarh	36.73	99.33	0	0.67	45.2	99.43	0	0.57
Dima Hasao	38.83	100	0	0	24.47	99.47	0	0.53
Goalpara	82.86	36.36	4.81	58.83	27.53	85.71	6.62	7.66
Golaghat	38.28	99.72	0	0.28	0	100	0	0
Hailakandi	6.85	98.54	1.46	0	6.71	98.4	1.6	0
Jorhat	2.05	97.95	0	2.05	4.59	95.41	0	4.59
Kamrup	41.54	91.97	4.02	4.02	32.65	88.38	6.58	5.04
Kamrup Metropolitan	18.6	97.9	0	2.1	50.1	88.6	10.4	1
Karbi Anglong	4.46	71.21	28.38	0.41	53.53	58.74	38.66	2.6
Karimganj	24.74	98.68	0.79	0.53	0	99.21	0.79	0
Kokrajhar	2.06	100	0	0	5.58	100	0	0
Lakhimpur	1.43	97.92	0.65	1.43	11.28	96.11	2.98	0.91
Majuli	63.07	93.17	6.83	0	67.43	92.08	7.72	0.2
Morigaon	33.96	79.03	1.41	19.56	2.03	85.13	3.13	11.74
Nagaon	10.88	94.61	0	5.39	33.84	93.1	6.36	0.54
Nalbari	66.98	95.09	3.01	1.9	89.79	85.51	4.28	10.21
Sivasagar	45.32	94.05	1.83	4.12	80.34	91.34	2.62	6.04
Sonitpur	55.17	96.77	1.29	1.94	70.03	79.46	14.21	6.33
South Solmara Mancachar	20.82	96.89	0.58	2.53	62.65	49.22	46.69	4.09
Tinsukia	40.58	99.46	0	0.54	48.7	99.03	0	0.97
Udalguri	28.01	89.76	4.14	6.1	55.87	86.6	12.35	1.05
West Karbi Anglong	0	99.12	0.88	0	0	100	0	0
Assam	33.25	88.05	3.41	8.54	39.33	88.75	7.15	4.09

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





**Appendix 8.5 Menstrual Hygiene Scheme and One Stop Crisis Centre (OSC) Scheme/Sakhi Centres  
(Phone no.181) Awareness and Availd by Individuals**

District Name	Menstrual Hygiene Scheme				One Stop Crisis Centre (OSC) Scheme/ Sakhi Centres			
	Aware	Availd			Aware	Availd		
		No	Not Applicable	Yes		No	Not Applicable	Yes
Baksa	54.93	99.37	0.63	0	54.62	96.87	2.82	0.31
Barpeta	26.29	88.48	5.02	6.5	24.67	91.58	3.55	4.87
Bongaigaon	53.24	48.22	0	51.78	18.41	93.41	0	6.59
Cachar	0.79	83.1	16.9	0	0.79	83.1	16.9	0
Charaideo	0.36	99.64	0	0.36	0.54	99.46	0	0.54
Chirang	4.49	94.47	1.04	4.49	1.73	97.75	0.52	1.73
Darrang	1.4	98.6	0	1.4	0.42	99.58	0	0.42
Dhemaji	37.53	100	0	0	38.56	100	0	0
Dhubri	1.19	94.04	5.96	0	1.7	94.55	4.94	0.51
Dibrugarh	12.18	100	0	0	50.24	99.24	0	0.76
Dima Hasao	1.99	100	0	0	1.6	100	0	0
Goalpara	27.53	89.22	6.75	4.03	28.18	85.45	6.23	8.31
Golaghat	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Hailakandi	0	91.69	8.31	0	0	91.69	8.31	0
Jorhat	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Kamrup	18.63	84.87	11.03	4.1	17.35	84.36	14.79	0.85
Kamrup Metropolitan	15.6	100	0	0	12.6	99.3	0.2	0.5
Karbi Anglong	1.44	97.05	2.54	0.41	0.27	98.9	1.1	0
Karimganj	0	99.21	0.79	0	0.53	99.21	0.79	0
Kokrajhar	0.44	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Lakhimpur	0.39	99.61	0.39	0	0	99.61	0.39	0
Majuli	22.97	59.31	40.69	0	24.65	57.52	42.08	0.4
Morigaon	0	89.67	1.41	8.92	0	89.51	1.41	9.08
Nagaon	8.62	100	0	0	6.25	99.68	0.32	0
Nalbari	30.01	81.55	18.05	0.4	23.67	81.24	18.76	0
Sivasagar	19.52	91.01	7.35	1.64	18.31	90.22	8.9	0.89
Sonitpur	38.37	95.09	2.07	2.84	27.65	97.42	2.58	0
South Solmara Mancachar	17.7	97.47	0.58	1.95	16.54	95.14	0.58	4.28
Tinsukia	11.47	98.92	0	1.08	53.57	99.35	0	0.65
Udalguri	24.92	91.72	2.18	6.1	29.22	94.8	4.14	1.05
West Karbi Anglong	0	100	0	0	16.76	100	0	0
Assam	14.97	91.89	4.87	3.24	16.37	93.54	5.25	1.2

Source: NCAER's survey 2023-24.



**Appendix 8.6 Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and POSHAN Abhiyan  
Awareness and Availed by Individuals**

District Name	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)					POSHAN Abhiyan		
	Aware	Availed			Aware	Availed		
		No	Not Applicable	Yes		No	Not Applicable	Yes
Baksa	70.42	93.74	2.19	4.07	64.95	86.07	0	13.93
Barpeta	82.57	42.69	2.81	54.51	47.86	67.06	4.87	28.06
Bongaigaon	76.67	33.79	0	66.21	50.42	49.58	0	50.42
Cachar	2.05	83.1	16.9	0	1.11	83.1	16.9	0
Charaideo	1.25	98.21	0.54	1.25	0.72	100	0	0
Chirang	23.49	75.99	0.52	23.49	4.84	94.65	0.52	4.84
Darrang	0.7	99.3	0	0.7	0	100	0	0
Dhemaji	60.41	91.77	0	8.23	33.93	95.37	0	4.63
Dhubri	18.06	81.09	2.04	16.87	1.19	97.44	2.56	0
Dibrugarh	56.04	99.62	0	0.38	39.39	98.48	0	1.52
Dima Hasao	31.65	98.27	0	1.73	0.66	100	0	0
Goalpara	64.81	54.16	5.06	40.78	25.97	90.39	4.03	5.58
Golaghat	24.29	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Hailakandi	0	91.69	8.31	0	28.13	63.56	8.31	28.13
Jorhat	1.21	98.79	0	1.21	0	100	0	0
Kamrup	33.68	84.1	11.54	4.36	20.17	85.73	10.51	3.76
Kamrup Metropolitan	54.7	99.1	0.4	0.5	13.4	98.7	0.9	0.4
Karbi Anglong	54.08	49.62	45.65	4.73	15.9	97.74	1.51	0.75
Karimganj	5.13	99.21	0.79	0	0	99.21	0.79	0
Kokrajhar	0.44	99.56	0	0.44	0	100	0	0
Lakhimpur	52.01	72.76	3.63	23.61	1.04	98.96	0	1.04
Majuli	34.06	55.54	42.97	1.49	23.17	57.23	42.08	0.69
Morigaon	19.56	87.79	1.41	10.8	0.78	88.26	1.41	10.33
Nagaon	47.74	83.84	2.48	13.69	7	99.35	0.65	0
Nalbari	60.57	79.33	17.97	2.69	44.89	82.42	17.58	0
Sivasagar	56.09	77.62	7.21	15.17	17.42	89.56	8.8	1.64
Sonitpur	97.16	64.99	1.94	33.07	55.04	69.77	9.69	20.54
South Solmara Mancachar	18.29	96.89	0	3.11	17.32	95.72	0	4.28
Tinsukia	54.44	98.7	0	1.3	40.69	98.59	0	1.41
Udalguri	27.11	92.32	1.58	6.1	28.69	95.86	3.09	1.05
West Karbi Anglong	0	100	0	0	0.66	100	0	0
Assam	39.52	81.98	7.27	10.76	20.14	89.58	5.05	5.37

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



**Appendix 8.7 Surakshit Matritya Ashwasan (SUMAN) and Hostel for Working Women Awareness and Availed by Individuals**

District Name	Surakshit Matritya Ashwasan				Hostel for Working Women			
	Aware	Availed			Aware	Availed		
		No	Not Applicable	Yes		No	Not Applicable	Yes
Baksa	60.56	96.09	1.41	2.5	59.62	98.59	0.78	0.63
Barpeta	54.36	66.47	0.89	32.64	21.71	95.27	2.81	1.92
Bongaigaon	29.81	83.37	0	16.63	11.92	96.34	0	3.66
Cachar	0.79	83.1	16.9	0	0.79	83.1	16.9	0
Charaideo	0.54	99.46	0	0.54	0	100	0	0
Chirang	16.23	83.25	0.52	16.23	1.9	97.24	0.52	2.25
Darrang	0	99.44	0.56	0	0	99.44	0.56	0
Dhemaji	30.98	100	0	0	33.16	100	0	0
Dhubri	6.98	92.16	2.56	5.28	2.21	96.93	2.56	0.51
Dibrugarh	40.72	99.81	0	0.19	21.12	99.62	0	0.38
Dima Hasao	10.37	100	0	0	0.93	99.47	0	0.53
Goalpara	47.01	73.77	2.86	23.38	24.55	89.74	5.32	4.94
Golaghat	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Hailakandi	0	91.69	8.31	0	1.02	91.69	8.31	0
Jorhat	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Kamrup	18.63	84.53	11.37	4.1	18.38	82.14	17.86	0
Kamrup Metropolitan	14.3	100	0	0	14.9	97	3	0
Karbi Anglong	4.66	71.62	28.1	0.27	1.03	74.64	25.36	0
Karimganj	0	99.21	0.79	0	0	99.21	0.79	0
Kokrajhar	0	99.41	0	0.59	0	100	0	0
Lakhimpur	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Majuli	24.65	57.92	42.08	0	25.84	56.14	43.47	0.4
Morigaon	0	89.51	1.41	9.08	0	90.3	1.41	8.29
Nagaon	10.13	99.78	0	0.22	8.62	99.68	0.32	0
Nalbari	30.56	82.74	16.94	0.32	24.86	81.87	17.89	0.24
Sivasagar	18.68	90.22	8.43	1.36	15.26	90.36	8.47	1.17
Sonitpur	32.69	97.42	2.58	0	22.22	98.32	1.68	0
South Solmara Mancachar	19.07	96.3	0.58	3.11	18.09	95.14	0.58	4.28
Tinsukia	37.34	99.35	0	0.65	25.54	98.59	0	1.41
Udalguri	24.02	90.66	3.24	6.1	28.84	97.67	1.28	1.05
West Karbi Anglong	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Assam	17.89	90.35	6.13	3.52	13.24	92.62	6.46	0.91

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



**Appendix 8.8 Arundhati Gold Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritya Abhiyan (PMSMA)  
Awareness and Availed by Individuals**

District Name	Arundhati Gold Scheme				Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritya Abhiyan			
	Aware	Availed			Aware	Availed		
		No	Not Applicable	Yes		No	Not Applicable	Yes
Baksa	89.67	95.93	2.5	1.56	63.54	84.04	1.41	14.55
Barpeta	61.89	55.98	1.92	42.1	66.77	51.55	1.48	46.97
Bongaigaon	19.56	90.06	0	9.94	53.24	69.67	0	30.33
Cachar	0.79	83.1	16.9	0	0.79	83.1	16.9	0
Charaideo	10.38	89.62	0	10.38	12.7	87.66	0	12.34
Chirang	10.02	88.6	1.38	10.02	39.21	60.28	0.52	39.21
Darrang	0	99.44	0.56	0	0	99.44	0.56	0
Dhemaji	58.48	100	0	0	31.11	100	0	0
Dhubri	4.09	95.57	3.41	1.02	20.1	79.05	2.56	18.4
Dibrugarh	68.03	98.86	0	1.14	45.96	99.62	0	0.38
Dima Hasao	31.65	100	0	0	28.19	99.07	0	0.93
Goalpara	33.64	88.44	2.73	8.83	81.56	31.69	5.58	62.73
Golaghat	44.49	100	0	0	25.99	100	0	0
Hailakandi	1.17	90.52	8.31	1.17	0	91.25	8.31	0.44
Jorhat	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Kamrup	40.51	84.02	14.19	1.79	37.78	90.26	6.41	3.33
Kamrup Metropolitan	55.9	91.8	8.2	0	17.9	98.6	0	1.4
Karbi Anglong	2.19	95.68	3.84	0.48	3.5	71.08	28.92	0
Karimganj	25.39	99.21	0.79	0	15.26	99.21	0.79	0
Kokrajhar	9.25	98.68	0	1.32	0	99.41	0	0.59
Lakhimpur	5.06	99.35	0	0.65	1.04	99.48	0	0.52
Majuli	47.82	53.56	44.85	1.58	25.64	53.86	44.36	1.78
Morigaon	43.04	89.98	1.41	8.61	19.56	88.42	1.41	10.17
Nagaon	45.26	94.07	3.99	1.94	7.97	99.35	0	0.65
Nalbari	77.91	82.74	17.26	0	44.97	86.7	13.3	0
Sivasagar	25.37	89.19	9.18	1.64	21.25	90.82	7.68	1.5
Sonitpur	29.97	97.8	2.2	0	38.76	99.1	0.9	0
South Solmara Mancachar	18.29	96.89	0	3.11	17.7	95.72	0	4.28
Tinsukia	64.18	99.35	0	0.65	41.56	99.03	0	0.97
Udalguri	31.78	92.02	2.56	5.42	32.08	95.63	3.31	1.05
West Karbi Anglong	26.18	99.45	0	0.55	1.2	100	0	0
Assam	32.95	91.23	5.59	3.18	25.84	87.42	5.85	6.73

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.





### Appendix 8.9 Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) Awareness and Aailed by Individuals

District Name	Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana				Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana			
	Aware	Aailed			Aware	Aailed		
		No	Not Applicable	Yes		No	Not Applicable	Yes
Baksa	69.95	97.5	0	2.5	94.37	46.95	0	53.05
Barpeta	53.47	64.84	4.73	30.43	84.05	49.48	2.07	48.45
Bongaigaon	49.27	95.19	0	4.81	59.52	48.85	0	51.15
Cachar	2.53	83.1	16.9	0	27.8	71.25	16.9	11.85
Charaideo	0	100	0	0	15.56	84.79	0	15.21
Chirang	6.56	92.92	0.52	6.56	16.58	82.9	0.52	16.58
Darrang	0	99.44	0.56	0	42.98	56.46	0.56	42.98
Dhemaji	69.67	98.84	0	1.16	86.38	34.45	0	65.55
Dhubri	1.7	95.91	3.58	0.51	70.87	62.52	1.7	35.78
Dibrugarh	55.19	97.15	0	2.85	75.26	89.82	0	10.18
Dima Hasao	24.87	99.47	0	0.53	48.27	96.01	0	3.99
Goalpara	29.61	90.26	5.71	4.03	48.57	66.23	5.84	27.92
Golaghat	0.56	100	0	0	43.64	100	0	0
Hailakandi	0	91.69	8.31	0	14.14	89.5	2.62	7.87
Jorhat	2.17	97.83	0	2.17	6.64	93.36	0	6.64
Kamrup	24.19	85.3	10.94	3.76	40.51	82.56	9.83	7.61
Kamrup Metropolitan	36	96.5	0	3.5	75.4	92.4	4	3.6
Karbi Anglong	64.84	65.87	25.22	8.91	60.66	74.43	15.15	10.42
Karimganj	0	99.21	0.79	0	21.84	99.21	0.79	0
Kokrajhar	0	100	0	0	54.77	70.48	1.03	28.49
Lakhimpur	9.34	96.5	0	3.5	71.85	61.87	0.78	37.35
Majuli	41.29	54.95	40	5.05	70.99	86.04	5.84	8.12
Morigaon	3.44	90.14	1.88	7.98	45.23	79.5	1.41	19.09
Nagaon	22.2	98.81	0.32	0.86	55.28	69.61	2.48	27.91
Nalbari	50.04	81.47	17.97	0.55	88.52	48.38	8.08	43.55
Sivasagar	43.59	90.36	7.82	1.83	78.7	59.83	1.78	38.39
Sonitpur	73.9	86.69	8.01	5.3	74.94	69.77	1.81	28.42
South Solmara Mancachar	19.84	97.47	0	2.53	67.9	90.08	0	9.92
Tinsukia	56.39	97.08	0	2.92	83.12	89.29	1.3	9.42
Udalguri	28.31	92.7	1.88	5.42	90.89	80.95	3.31	15.74
West Karbi Anglong	0	100	0	0	3.5	99.45	0	0.55
Assam	30.69	90.38	6.14	3.48	58.65	74.4	3.3	22.3

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



## Appendix 8.10 Na-Bowari Scheme and Swadhar Greh Scheme Awareness and Aailed by Individuals

District Name	Na-Bowari Scheme				Swadhar Greh Scheme			
	Aware	Aailed			Aware	Aailed		
		No	Not Applicable	Yes		No	Not Applicable	Yes
Baksa	60.41	99.06	0	0.94	56.34	99.22	0.78	0
Barpeta	27.47	85.82	13.15	1.03	23.34	93.8	2.66	3.55
Bongaigaon	8.68	97.18	0.31	2.51	7.74	98.54	0	1.46
Cachar	0.95	83.1	16.9	0	0.79	82.15	17.85	0
Charaideo	0.36	99.64	0	0.36	0.72	99.28	0	0.72
Chirang	0.69	98.79	0.52	0.69	0	98.96	1.04	0
Darrang	0	100	0	0	24.02	75.42	0.56	24.02
Dhemaji	37.15	100	0	0	24.94	100	0	0
Dhubri	1.7	97.44	2.56	0	1.19	97.44	2.56	0
Dibrugarh	50.24	99.62	0	0.38	21.5	100	0	0
Dima Hasao	0.8	100	0	0	0.93	100	0	0
Goalpara	27.92	88.7	8.44	2.86	26.23	90.78	5.58	3.64
Golaghat	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Hailakandi	5.98	96.65	3.35	0	0	91.11	8.89	0
Jorhat	0	100	0	0	0.12	100	0	0
Kamrup	26.5	89.49	6.58	3.93	25.98	81.71	15.81	2.48
Kamrup Metropolitan	24.1	100	0	0	42.4	94.1	5.9	0
Karbi Anglong	0.75	98.08	1.92	0	0.75	98.63	1.37	0
Karimganj	0	98.55	0.79	0.66	0	99.21	0.79	0
Kokrajhar	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Lakhimpur	0	100	0	0	73.54	79.64	0	20.36
Majuli	55.25	80.1	5.94	13.96	34.36	55.74	41.49	2.77
Morigaon	4.23	88.11	2.19	9.7	1.25	93.43	1.41	5.16
Nagaon	7.54	94.94	0	5.06	47.41	85.56	3.34	11.1
Nalbari	30.32	89.07	6.97	3.96	27.87	79.33	19.08	1.58
Sivasagar	21.49	91.62	7.02	1.36	17.7	90.96	7.87	1.17
Sonitpur	22.22	77.39	22.61	0	23.26	97.93	2.07	0
South Solmara Mancachar	18.68	96.69	0	3.31	19.07	94.16	1.75	4.09
Tinsukia	54.98	99.03	0	0.97	18.83	99.35	0	0.65
Udalguri	24.7	77.26	9.79	12.95	28.46	96.39	1.66	1.96
West Karbi Anglong	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Assam	18.09	93.82	3.8	2.38	18.65	92.13	5.33	2.53

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



**Appendix 8.11 Vigyan Jyoti Scheme and Ujjwala New Scheme for Women Awareness and Availed by Individuals**

District Name	Vigyan Jyoti Scheme				Ujjwala New Scheme for Women			
	Aware	Availed			Aware	Availed		
		No	Not Applicable	Yes		No	Not Applicable	Yes
Baksa	55.71	99.06	0	0.94	90.92	63.38	1.72	34.9
Barpeta	22.3	96.9	3.1	0	40.03	85.67	4.14	10.19
Bongaigaon	7.53	98.22	0	1.78	28.87	95.08	0	4.92
Cachar	0.79	82.15	17.85	0	4.74	80.88	16.9	2.21
Charaideo	3.22	96.78	0	3.22	15.21	84.79	0	15.21
Chirang	0	99.48	0	0.52	5.53	93.26	1.21	5.53
Darrang	0	100	0	0	32.3	67.13	0.56	32.3
Dhemaji	29.82	100	0	0	60.8	96.14	0.51	3.34
Dhubri	1.19	97.44	2.56	0	64.57	95.57	1.36	3.07
Dibrugarh	9.32	100	0	0	83.25	91.72	0	8.28
Dima Hasao	0.8	100	0	0	32.85	100	0	0
Goalpara	26.88	92.34	5.06	2.6	25.84	90	4.81	5.19
Golaghat	0	100	0	0	43.5	99.72	0	0.28
Hailakandi	0	91.11	8.89	0	29.74	60.64	8.89	30.47
Jorhat	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Kamrup	20.26	84.1	12.22	3.68	36.41	79.49	13.16	7.35
Kamrup Metropolitan	13.1	99.2	0.3	0.5	55.3	93.6	4.1	2.3
Karbi Anglong	1.85	95.96	4.04	0	12.13	95.68	3.77	0.55
Karimganj	0	99.21	0.79	0	25.92	99.21	0.79	0
Kokrajhar	0	100	0	0	40.97	100	0	0
Lakhimpur	0.65	100	0	0	4.28	98.31	1.17	0.52
Majuli	21.58	57.72	42.28	0	51.29	38.81	42.28	18.91
Morigaon	0	92.49	1.41	6.1	41.63	85.29	1.41	13.3
Nagaon	6.68	100	0	0	35.34	93.75	0	6.25
Nalbari	25.49	80.29	19.08	0.63	36.58	75.3	17.1	7.6
Sivasagar	16.01	90.22	8.43	1.36	27.2	90.31	8.19	1.5
Sonitpur	21.45	98.71	1.29	0	25.71	99.48	0.52	0
South Solmara Mancachar	19.46	96.69	0	3.31	58.37	95.14	0	4.86
Tinsukia	19.59	99.35	0	0.65	87.01	82.36	0	17.64
Udalguri	23.42	90.51	3.39	6.1	62.88	89.83	2.71	7.45
West Karbi Anglong	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
Assam	11.97	93.88	5.05	1.07	37.33	87.67	5.15	7.18

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.



**Appendix 8.12 Wage Compensation Scheme for Pregnant Women in Tea Gardens Awareness and Availed by Individuals**

District Name	Wage Compensation Scheme for Pregnant Women in Tea Gardens			
	Aware	Availed		
		No	Not Applicable	Yes
Baksa	50.39	73.24	25.98	0.78
Barpeta	19.79	96.45	3.55	0
Bongaigaon	7.43	99.48	0	0.52
Cachar	1.58	83.1	16.9	0
Charaideo	0.36	99.64	0	0.36
Chirang	0	99.48	0.52	0
Darrang	0	99.44	0.56	0
Dhemaji	30.59	100	0	0
Dhubri	1.19	93.02	6.47	0.51
Dibrugarh	44.05	98.95	0	1.05
Dima Hasao	0.8	100	0	0
Goalpara	27.53	85.71	11.04	3.25
Golaghat	0	100	0	0
Hailakandi	0	91.11	8.89	0
Jorhat	7	93	0	7
Kamrup	26.92	75.64	22.56	1.79
Kamrup Metropolitan	27.2	82.1	17.9	0
Karbi Anglong	1.1	45.99	54.01	0
Karimganj	0	99.21	0.79	0
Kokrajhar	0	100	0	0
Lakhimpur	1.69	100	0	0
Majuli	30.69	41.58	57.82	0.59
Morigaon	0	87.01	6.26	6.73
Nagaon	23.81	65.19	34.81	0
Nalbari	16.94	72.37	27.63	0
Sivasagar	14.89	88.53	10.11	1.36
Sonitpur	15.5	70.41	29.59	0
South Solmara Mancachar	19.46	97.47	0	2.53
Tinsukia	42.42	98.48	0	1.52
Udalguri	24.1	91.49	3.09	5.42
West Karbi Anglong	0	100	0	0
Assam	15.21	85.97	12.9	1.13

Source: NCAER's survey 2023–24.









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