

TAX is a compulsory contribution to the revenue of a certain economy. It is generally levied by the government on the income portions of the workers, businessmen etc or added to the cost of some goods & services, transactions, etc. Tax generally divided into two main sections such as Direct Tax and Indirect Tax. Good & service Tax (GST) is included in Indirect Tax Module.

By reformation of Indirect Tax in India, Good and Service Tax (GST) come out to assemble of an ample of central and state taxes in a single platform. To mitigate double taxation problem in current economy and reduction in the overall tax burden on goods, GST is introduced.

The history of GST is too old and France is the first country to apply GST as Value added Tax regime in 1954 and successors were Monaco and then Honduras and Brazil in 1964. Till today, around 160 countries have applied it and their rates are under 15% to 20%. Canada was the only country which applied dual GST such as Central GST and State GST and now India has applied the same GST model as like as Canada.

The GST was an old concept but it was first mooted in India in the budget for 2007-08 and introduced from the 1st April, 2010. But Empower Committee of state Finance minister had designed of State VAT and requested to come up for GST. Joint working council of State and centre had

# GST

## A new tax regime in India

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examined the various aspect of GST and prepare a report for exemption and threshold, taxation of services and taxation of inter -state supply accompanied by its first discussion paper release in 2009. To visualize all the issues the constitution 122nd amendment bill was introduced in 16th Lok sobha, dated 19.12.2014 and advised that the GST shall be levied in dual GST separately such as the Central GST (CGST) and the State GST (including Union Territories) (SGST). After certain amendments of the bill in Lok Sabha and in Rajya Sabha, the bill was finally passed in the Rajya Sabha and thereafter by Lok Sabha in August, 2016. Further the bill had been rectified by required number of states and received assent of the President on 8th September, 2016 and has since been enacted as Constitution (101st amendment) Act, 2016. It was expected to implement GST regime in India from 1st April, 2017 but it didn't come into operation. Now the present government is hoping towards implementation of new tax regime era from 1st July, 2017.

The GST is governed by GST Council (GSTC) and its Chairman is Union Finance Minister of India (presently Sri Arun Jaitley) and other members will be the Minister of State (Revenue) and State Finance Minister. The GST rate has been fixed by the council. According to GST council re-

port there would be four tax rates namely 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% (but it is in analysis stage). The lowest rate of 5 per cent would apply to common use items. Pick rate i.e. 28% would be applied on Luxury Items and Demerit goods including Luxury cars such as SUV and Tobacco products that may attract additional charges. Moreover, to keep inflation rate at a rigid position, essential items including food which constitute roughly half of the consumers' inflation basket, will be taxed at zero rate. GST is going to replace certain state as well as central taxes. The state taxes which will be merged to it are- VAT or sales tax, entertainment tax, luxury tax, taxes on lottery, betting and gambling, state charges for supply of goods and services, some entry taxes and electricity duty. The Central GST (CGST) will include central excise duty, special additional duty of custom, additional custom duty, additional excise duty, service tax, education cess, tax on advertisement except in press, TV or radio etc. Moreover, there is Integrated GST (IGST) levied by central government upon inter -state supply of goods and services.

The impacts of taxes or any charges or fees in a certain economy can either be in a straight line way or in convex or concave way. As per the general point of view and from the remark from the expert

committee review, the present GST can have favorable impacts upon Indian economy. Such positive influences as expected are:

1. Reduce tax barrier in the market. By reduction of tax barrier can help to develop a common market while it was not in the recent past. Assemble of taxes can help to increase the scale of production and through which it will be possible to arrive at a regulated market system.

2. The regulation in tax in each part of the country can help to minimize the cost of production. It can help to reduce the price of the factors of production and can attract flows of various Foreign Direct Investment, Multi National Companies, etc. With increased domestic production, there will be a process to regulate prices of finished goods due to availability of goods in the market. That's how inflation in retail sector and also in wholesale rector will be regulated. It may be a chance to uplift our local small and cottage industries with employment generation to a large extent.

3. GST can simplify our multiple tax structure in a simple way and help to reduce the tax compliances and other transaction costs. The underlying reason is that the fragmentation in tax could increase the transportation cost, and other transaction tax, such export



duty, import duty etc.

4. A stable and expectable tax regime can increase job opportunity. A common tax regime can encourage our local enterprises and other MNC companies, open up FDI ventures through which employment opportunity can generate.

5. Due to imposition of GST, revenue to government Granary will increase and rate of growth may increase.

Although GST is not finalized and applied in all sectors in our country, hence we cannot measure the exact impact across various sectors. We can just predict the impacts upon our own economy on the basis of the experiences from other GST imposing countries of the world.

Like every coin has two sides, there may some negative impacts upon the economy also:

1. Due to application of GST, service tax may increase in near future, hence it will affect in the sectors like Airlines, Telecom, Insurance and other financial sectors etc. Price will increase in such sectors and it will affect general demand.

2. Indian economy is characterized by existence of a huge unorganized sector by which many people earn their livelihoods. But after GST regime, the unorganized sector will turn to organized sector because they will have to pay tax. Since they were not liable to pay any taxes previously, their profit segment

▲ Through implementation of GST can increase the competition of our countries product in domestic market and in international market also. It can help to retain the growth rate of our economy at a sustained level.

affect negatively in an economy.

4. GST will increase the telecommunication expanses.

Although there are lots of pros and cons of GST yet government has to take initiative to assume an appropriate formula so that the prime goal of unvarying taxes can be achieved. From the sellers' point of view, it will reduce the double taxation problem. Most of the firms will be benefited in terms of their cost of pro-



will be expected to affect adversely. In order to deal with such situations, they will raise their price levels with negative effects upon their product demands.

3. The automobile companies would be in gaining if the tax rate will be fixed at 18%. On the other hand, if this rate goes upto 28% then their product price will increase and demand will fall. Hence this may

duction, cost of sell, cost of recycling etc. But, from the consumers' point of view, the biggest advantage will be from reduction of tax burden in common goods and services. Through implementation of GST can increase the competition of our countries product in domestic market and in international market also. It can help to retain the growth rate of our economy at a sustained level.





# THE TAI MIGRATION TO ASSAM AND ITS IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE

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The Tai migration heralded a new chapter in the history of Assam. The Tai Ahoms not only established a powerful kingdom in Assam, but also unified the whole of Assam politically, culturally and economically. The process was started in the 13th century itself when a branch of the Tais migrated to Assam and settled in the eastern part of the Brahmaputra valley under the leadership of Siu-ka-Pha. By the time they established their kingdom, the Ahoms had come to know about the fertility of the land of Assam and how favorable it would be for agriculture. They already knew how to grow wet rice through irrigation and terracing. They used animals like buffalo and ox to plough the land. The Ahom chronicles also refers to the agricultural superiority of the Ahoms over their neighbors.

At the time of the advent of the Ahoms, eastern Assam was occupied by the Morans and the Borahis. The Morans occupied the territory between the Burhi Dihing and the Dichang rivers. The Borahis were in the area between the Dichang and the Dikhow rivers. Their agriculture was still at its primitive stage and most of the lands remained uncultivated.

They adopted shifting cultivation. The Ahoms found it easy to subjugate these tribes with their agricultural superiority. As agriculture was the main occupation at that time, agricultural superiority always played a crucial role when it came to territorial expansion.

Siu-ka-Pha and his fellow Ahoms moved to the Brahmaputra valley in search of cultivable lands. The legend regarding their origin indicates that they had an objective, i.e. to pursue agricultural activity. As lands were remained fallow and wild in Assam at the time of their arrival, the Ahoms took special interest in agricultural development. During his journey, Siu-ka-Pha took interest in developing agriculture in Khamjang. He engaged his men in agricultural activities the areas he had conquered. He appointed officers to look after these men. After entering the Brahmaputra valley, he had changed many places due to factors like flood were affecting agriculture. Charaideo was chosen as it was a high place and the adjacent area was suitable for agriculture. He examined the soil throughout his journey and did not stop until he found the soil that suited his method of agriculture, which was wet rice cultivation. According to the Deodhai Asam Buranji, he selected Charaideo as his capital as he

found the water of the Santak river flowing nearby was carrying much more alluvium than any other rivers.

After establishing the capital, Siu-ka-Pha established three big farms named the Barakhowa Khat, the Engerakhowa Khat and the Gachikala Khat in the suburbs of Charaideo for growing different varieties of Sali rice. The Gachikala Khat was assigned to supply provisions for the worship of the deities, Barakhowa Khat was assigned for ancestral rites of the king and the Engerakhowa Khat was for the royal household. The neighboring tribes of the Ahoms, the Marans and the Borahis had no such knowledge of agriculture. They lived in a wild territory and practiced shifting cultivation. Their population was estimated by the Ahoms to be four thousand people. Siu-ka-Pha handled with them diplomatically. He offered them his friendship. They accepted this and sent tributes to the Ahoms. The items of the tributes indicated that they did not have much knowledge of agriculture. Their tributes consisted of firewood, some edible items which were mostly gathered. The chronicles do not mention about any tribute from them in the form of rice. However, rice-beer has been mentioned. The Ahoms subjugated them

easily. Siu-ka-Pha made matrimonial alliances with the two tribes. They began to supply the Ahoms with articles of daily need. He appointed some of them in royal household in different posts like changmai(royal cook). Since that time, there was an admixture of blood.

Siu-ka-Pha laid the foundation of the kingdom in a permanent footing. The introduction of wet rice cultivation brought about a radical change in the material life of the people. He acquired uncultivable lands and engaged local laborers to convert them into cultivable lands. The local people thereby learnt the process of wet rice cultivation. The local people were originally producers of ahu rice. This variety of rice suited the shifting cultivation. After three or four years, the ahu fields become exhausted and it remains fallow for several years. Moreover, ahu fields were easily accessible to wild animals as they were situated near forests and riverine belts. Another variety of rice, bao had some disadvantages also. The local people thus did not have surplus production. On the other hand, Sali, which was cultivated by the Ahoms, had some advantages. Sali fields are enriched by floods and it does not require labor after transplantation till harvesting. The



Ahoms were better rice cultivators and they produced Sali rice on large scale. The introduction of Sali cultivation in Assam was a progressive trend in agriculture. It impressed the local people and they were also interested in learning wet rice cultivation. Siu-ka-Pha appointed these people in his royal farms or khats as serfs. The Assamese terms khatowal and bahatia stand for serfs attached to the farms.

One important community of that time, the Kacharis also cultivated ahu rice using slash and burn method. They knew how to irrigate and build dams. But they did not know how to plough the land. They did not confront with the Ahoms with hostility as they were also not stable and settled community at that time.

Gradually, Sali became the staple crop of the Ahom kingdom. They built a system of massive dykes and embankments. In this way, the flood water was controlled. The Ahoms took special interest in spreading the cultivation of Sali rice. The spread of wet rice cultivation was primarily responsible for the growth of population on the Ahom kingdom. The surplus production strengthened the economy. During Subinpha's (1281-1293) time, the population was put under the king and the two great Gohains. They were in-

structed to supply the king with certain amount of their produce. The Ahoms considered land as a common property. Tax-free wet-rice plots were distributed to all the able male subjects. In return, they had to serve the kingdom. Thus, the kingdom was strengthened and the economy got a boost. The embankments built to prevent flood were serving as roads as well. Thus the Ahoms during the initial years of their newly found kingdom tried a lot to strengthen their position by expanding their progressive methods of cultivation and they were successful.

The migration of the Ahoms to Assam in the 13th century and the subsequent establishment of the Ahom kingdom had a far-reaching impact on the economy of Assam. The introduction of wet rice cultivation was a progressive step. The material life of the people changed as production increased. The 13th century thus is a benchmarking period of time for the economy of Assam. With their advanced agricultural system, the Ahoms had an edge over the communities living in Assam during the 13th century. Siu-ka-Pha, the founder of the Ahom kingdom, introduced wet rice cultivation and other communities also began to prefer it as it yielded more production. His

successors gradually expanded the kingdom and more lands were brought under cultivation.

The introduction of Sali rice in Assam helped the Ahoms to multiply their population. They could subjugate the whole of Assam and became the sole ruler of the state. Later, the Ahoms could check the Muslim invasions because they had a strong economy. Thus we can see that the migration of the Ahoms to Assam in the 13th century had a deep impact on agriculture of Assam, which somehow was instrumental in changing the history of Assam.

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# DARK ENERGY AND DARK MATTER

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We know much, but we understand very little, which I feel when we talk about the Universe. In the process of understanding a little bit about our mysterious Universe, the mathematical concepts which truly boggles my mind surely it will boggle yours also, when you will go through this article (If not then really I am lucky enough). But the human mind can go to any length to know the unknown, like the mystery of the universe. Then let's begin our journey.

Cosmology has made a lot of progress during the last epoch and has at present a substantial observational and experimental basis that confirms that many aspects of the standard cosmological pictures are a good approximation to reality. Still, the empirical basis has not reached the level of precision and accuracy of the Standard Model of particle physics and we cannot talk about a well-established theory of cosmology, in which one can measure the parameters with high precision. With all this, one can say that cosmology is living nowadays a golden epoch and the observational data, which become more and more pre-



cise, keeps cosmologists optimistic about establishing a true Standard Cosmological Theory in the near future.

The purpose of cosmology is to study the behavior of the universe from a global point of view and to describe the physical processes throughout its evolution. The models describing the universe and its evolution are based upon an extrapolation of physical theories whose validity has been locally tested out. If we try to know the origin of the universe then the most accepted model in this direction is the Big Bang theory.

The Big Bang theory is an effort to explain what happened at the very beginning of our universe. Discoveries in astronomy and physics have shown beyond a reasonable doubt that our universe did in fact have a beginning. Prior to that moment there was nothing; during and after that moment there was something: our universe. So simply we can say that the big bang theory is an effort to explain what happened during and after that moment.

According to the standard theory, our universe sprang into existence as "singularity" around 15 billion years ago. What is a "singularity" and where does it come from? Well, to be honest, we don't know for sure. Singularities are zones which defy our current understanding of physics. They are thought to exist at the core of "black holes." Black holes are areas of intense gravitational pressure. The pressure is thought to be so intense that finite matter is actually squished into infinite density. These zones of infinite density are called "singularities." Our universe is thought to have begun as an infinitesimally small, infinitely hot, infinitely dense, something - a singularity. Prior to the singularity, nothing existed, not space, time, matter, or energy - nothing. So where and in what did the singularity appear if not in space? We don't know. We don't know where it came from, why it's here, or even where it is.

There are many misconceptions surrounding

the Big Bang theory. For example, we tend to imagine a giant explosion. Experts however say that there was no explosion; there was (and continues to be) an expansion. Rather than imagining a balloon popping and releasing its contents, imagine a balloon expanding: an infinitesimally small balloon expanding to the size of our current universe.

After its initial appearance, all matter was scattered into what can be thought of as fine dust, or a cloud or mist. The particles were too small to be detected today. They were what we now call sub-atomic particles. We do not know what these sub-atomic particles consisted of. Scientists are trying to find out. We do know that these particles were much smaller than even the basic building blocks of electrons, protons and neutrons. Those much larger structures came later.

In the years after the big bang, the universe rapidly expanded. Nevertheless, some objects randomly came together and fused into larger objects. As time went on, more particles unified and bigger objects formed. Eventually, at some point, the relatively large objects of electrons, neutrons and protons were created. These then came together to form the smallest atom, which is the hydrogen atom, which consists of one proton, one neutron and one electron.

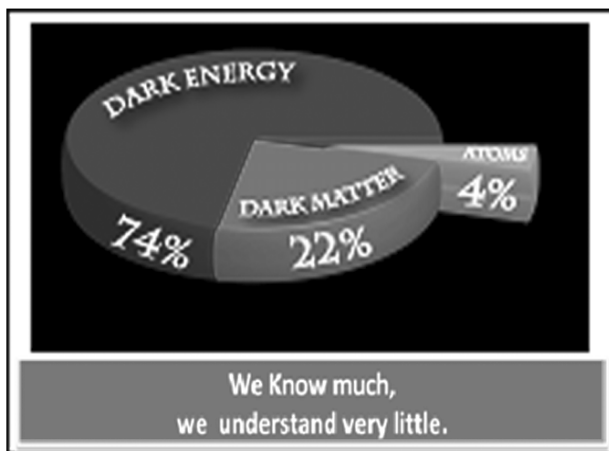
When enough hydrogen atoms gathered together, stars were formed. The first stars were small, but some of them came together to form bigger stars. These stars became giant furnaces, very hot inside. These giant stars became nuclear reactors in which smaller hydrogen atoms were cooked and fused together under enormous pressure to become heavier elements, including especially iron and nickel.

It has always been assumed that the universe consist primarily objects we can see, such as the sun and the stars, many of which presumably have planets. However, Only 4% of the Universe is made of ordinary matter, which we can see or





realize, rest of all we cannot see. Following the latest measurements and cosmological models, 74% of the cosmic energy budget seems to consist of "dark energy" and 22% of dark matter. The dark matter component has much more mass than the "visible" component of the universe. Some hard-to-detect baryonic matter is believed to make a contribution to dark matter but would constitute only a small portion. Determining the nature of this missing mass is one of the most important problems in modern cosmology and particle physics. The nature of dark energy remains as deep mystery till now.



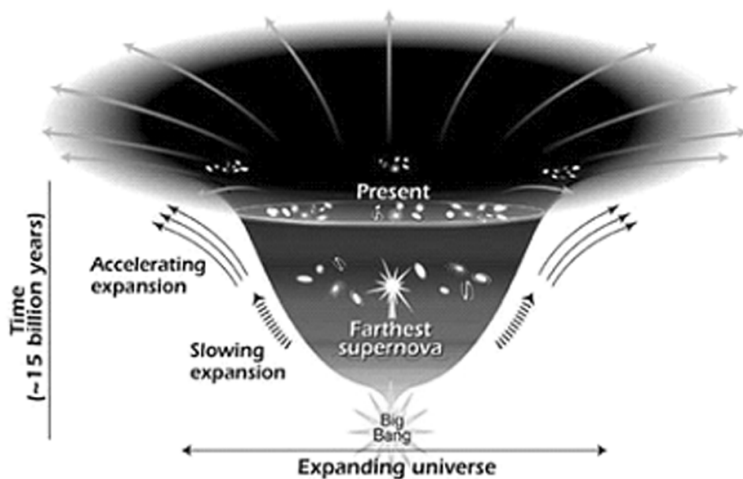
In the early 1990's, one thing was fairly certain about the expansion of the Universe. It might have enough energy density to stop its expansion and ecollapse. It might have so little energy density that it would never stop expanding, but gravity was certain to slow down the expansion as time went on. Granted, the slowing had not been observed, but, theoretically, the Universe had to slow down. The Universe is full of matter and the attractive force of gravity pulls all matter together. In 1998 Hubble Space Telescope (HST) observations by two different team headed by A. G. Riess and S. Parlmutter of very distant supernovae, which showed that a long time ago the Universe was actually expanding more slowly than it is

today. So the expansion of the Universe has not been slowing due to gravity, as everyone thought, it has been accelerating. No one expected this; no one knew how to explain it. But something was causing it. Eventually theorists came up with three sorts of explanations. Maybe it was a result of a long-discarded version of Einstein's theory of gravity, one that contained what was called a "cosmological constant". Maybe there was some strange energy-fluid that filled the then space. Maybe there is something wrong with Einstein's theory of gravity and a new theory could include some kind of field that creates this cosmic acceleration. Theorists still don't know what the correct explanation is, but they have given the solution a name. It is called dark energy. Dark energy is a repulsive force that opposes the self-attraction of matter and causes the expansion of the universe to accelerate. In physical cosmology, dark energy is a hypothetical form of energy that permeates all of space and tends to increase the rate of expansion of the universe. Interestingly, dark energy causes expansion because it has strong negative pressure. A substance has positive pressure when it pushes outward on its surroundings. This is the usual situation for fluids. Negative pressure, or tension, exists when the substance instead pulls on its surroundings. A common example of negative pressure occurs when a solid is stretched to support a hanging weight.

According to the FLRW metric, which is an application of General Relativity to cosmology, the pressure within a substance contributes to its gravitational attraction for other things just as its mass density does. Negative pressure causes a gravitational repulsion. The gravitational repulsive effect of dark energy's negative pressure is greater than the gravitational attraction caused by the energy itself.

In general, about Dark Matter we can say that it is a cold, non-relativistic material most likely in the form of exotic particles that inter-





Universe Dark Energy-1 Expanding Universe

This diagram reveals changes in the rate of expansion since the universe's birth 15 billion years ago. The more shallow the curve, the faster the rate of expansion. The curve changes noticeably about 7.5 billion years ago, when objects in the universe began flying apart at a faster rate. Astronomers theorize that the faster expansion rate is due to a mysterious, dark force that is pulling galaxies apart.

Credit: NASA / STScI / Ann Field

act very weakly with atoms and light. In astronomy and cosmology, dark matter is hypothetical matter that does not interact with the electromagnetic force, but whose presence can be inferred from gravitational effects on visible matter. According to present observations of structures larger than galaxies, as well as Big Bang cosmology, dark matter and dark energy account for the vast majority of the mass in the observable universe. The observed phenomena which imply the presence of dark matter include the rotational speeds of galaxies, orbital velocities of galaxies in clusters, gravitational lensing of background objects by galaxy clusters such as the Bullet cluster, the temperature distribution of hot gas in galaxies and clusters of galaxies. Dark matter also plays a central role in structure formation and galaxy evolution, and has measurable effects on the anisotropy of the cosmic microwave background. All these lines of evidence suggest that- galaxies, clusters of galaxies and the universe as a whole contain far more matter than that which interacts with electromagnetic radiation: the remainder is called the "dark matter component."

If there is a lot of this so-called "dark matter",

then there may enough matter in the universe to create a gravitational field to bring everything in the universe back together into one black hole as it was when the big bang occurred. If there is not enough dark matter, or if it does not produce sufficient gravitational attraction, then the universe may go on expanding forever.

Without knowing the ultimate answer, logically there is enough matter in the universe to bring about an ultimate collapse. This would mean that there is an endless cycle in which the universe collapses, blows up and then collapses again, and so on forever. Otherwise, our universe would be much older than it is today.

Probably (Cosmologist's view), all matter in our solar system today comes from a first generation star, which was created shortly after the big bang and lived for seven or eight billion years. Life was created on one of the planets of that star; luckily it is the "Big Blue Marble" i.e., our Earth.

Research into the exact nature of Dark Energy and dark Matter still continue. In due course, scientists hope to find out a clear understanding of these two glaring cosmic unknowns, which will surely help us know the origin of world of ours as well as the universe.



Banana is one of the important fruit crops. Its year round availability, affordability, varietal range, taste, nutritive and medicinal value makes it the favorite fruit among all classes of people. Banana and plantains are grown in about 120 countries.

The total annual world production is estimated at 86 million tones. India leads the world production with an annual output of about 14.2 million tones.

In India banana production is highest in Maharashtra followed by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Assam.



# BANANA PRODUCTION

AN ECONOMIC BOON TO DUDHNOI WITH  
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO DARANGGIRI BA-  
NANA MARKET OF GOALPARA, ASSAM

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## STUDY AREA

Geographically, Dudhnoi revenue circle extends between 90° 52'E to 91° 05'E longitude and 25° 52'N to 26° 10'N latitude with an area about 118 sq km of area with 67 revenue village and Dudhnoi is the gateway to Garo hills of Meghalaya and Bangladesh through N.H.62

The circle is the home of large number of different communities. There are Rabhas, Bodos, Garos, Indigenous Muslims and immigrant population and many others.

The area extends from the foot of Garo hills in the south to the flood plains of the Brahmaputra river in the north. The area is well drained by the river Dudhnoi and its tributaries which originates in the garo hills and enrich the area for agriculture.

The dominant sector of economy of this area is agriculture. Most of the people depend on the agriculture as the area lacks in industrial houses and firms.

A very negligible part of the population is engaged in the tertiary sector of the economy. Fortunately the nature offers various opportunities to the people of this area to grow various agricultural products like varieties of rice, oil seeds and other horticultural and forest products. Among all these banana production is playing a pivotal role in the economy of the people.

## GEOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND AGRO- CLIMATIC REGION

Banana basically a tropical crop, grows well in a temperature range of 15°C to 35°C with relative humidity of 75% to 85%. It prefers tropical humid lowlands and is grown from the sea level to an elevation of 2000m above msl. Chilling injury occur at temperature below 12° C. High velocity of wind which exceeds 80 km/hr damage the crop. Four month of monsoon (June to September) with an average 650-750 mm. rainfall are most important for vigorous growth of banana.

## PRODUCTION AREA

Most of the foot hills region which is the extension of the Meghalaya plateau produces the lion share. All the plain of the region also produce the crop to some extent. The cultivation is done by farmers individually. There is no community cultivation of the crop. Cultivation is generally done in a traditional way, 99 percent of it uses organic manure. Scientific method of cultivation is yet to reach to people of this area in general banana cultivation in particular.

## ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

Banana is very popular fruit due to its low price and high nutritive value. Banana is a rich source of carbohydrate and is rich in vitamin B. It is also a good source of potassium, phosphorus, calcium and magnesium. The fruit is easy to digest, free from fat and cholesterol. Banana powder is used as the first baby food. Banana leaves are used as healthy hygienic eating plates. Banana hearts are used as a vegetable.

Processed products such as chips, banana puree, jam, jelly, wine and halwa can be made from the fruit. Banana fiber is used to make items like bags, pots and wall hangers. Rope and good quality paper can be prepared from banana waste.

## MARKETING OF THE PRODUCTION

The banana marketed in the market is taken from neighboring hilly areas of Assam as well as Meghalaya. The growers are in the clutches of middle-men. The middle men collect the product from villagers and sell them in the markets at a higher price and earns considerable amount of profit. They sell the product in the market of Dudhnoi, Damra, Amjonga and Daranggiri. Mostly these are carried on bicycle, as in most of the places there is no proper road. Average 8 bunches of banana per bicycle are carried to the market.

The main market of banana is Daranggiri. The big businessmen parches, the banana from the middle -men at a negotiable price and export



them to other states Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand and some time to Nepal also. Within the state it supplies banana to Guwahati, Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Nagaon district. A small amount goes to Bangladesh through the Garo hills, on the Indo-Bangladesh border.

### DARANGGIRI BANANA MARKET

Daranggiri banana market is located along National Highway 37 in this region. According to a study by NEDFI Daranggiri banana market is one of the Asia's largest banana markets in terms of transactions. The annual transaction of the noted banana market is around Rs.20 crores. Nearly

1500-1800 trucks of banana go out every week to Meghalaya, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and west Bengal. In monetary terms, each truck loaded is worth between Rs. 20,000 and 30,000 depending on the season and demand. Though marketing of banana continues round the year, barring Sundays and Tuesdays, the peak period begins in September to November. The cheni banana of Daranggiri, is an excellent product.

In the process from cultivation to export, thousands of people are engaged either directly or indirectly thus making it an important economic pursuits. Banana is used by the food-processing industries. At a large scale it also sold as fruits. Demand for the product is in-

### EXPORTED REPORT OF DARANGGIRI BANANA MARKET YEAR WISE FOR LAST THREE YEARS EXPORT REPORT (2012-2015)

TABLE 1 EXPORT OF BANANA FROM 2012-2013

2012-2013	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	YEARLY	TOTAL
Malbhog Kal	23 Trucks	92 Trucks	1104 Trucks	1104 Trucks
Chini Champa Kal	30 Trucks	120 Trucks	1440 Trucks	1440 Trucks
Kaskal	3 Trucks	12 Trucks	144 Trucks	144 Trucks
				2688 Trucks

TABLE 2 EXPORT OF BANANA FROM 2013-2014

2013-2014	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	YEARLY	TOTAL
Malbhog Kal	24 Trucks	96 Trucks	1152 Trucks	1152 Trucks
Chini Champa Kal	32 Trucks	128 Trucks	1536 Trucks	1536 Trucks
Kaskal	3 Trucks	12 Trucks	144 Trucks	144 Trucks
				2832 Trucks

TABLE 3 EXPORT OF BANANA FROM 2014-2015

2014-2015	WEEKLY	MONTHLY	YEARLY	TOTAL
Malbhog Kal	26 Trucks	104 Trucks	1248 Trucks	1248 Trucks
Chini Champa Kal	36 Trucks	144 Trucks	1728 Trucks	1728 Trucks
Kaskal	5 Trucks	20 Trucks	240 Trucks	240 Trucks
				3216 Trucks





creasing day by day and also the price.

### FUTURE OF THE PRODUCT

Cultivation of the crop has not yet been done scientifically using modern techniques in this area in particular and in the state in general. Though there is a department of the Govt. of Assam which is responsible for development of horticulture, but no positive step has yet been adopted to introduce modern technique in production.

The only positive sign is that educated youths have started taking interest in the trade and are opting for banana farming as a means of livelihood.

The Daranggiri Anchalik Development Samiti, an NGO has been trying to keep the market going despite the lack of Government support.

### PROTECTOR OF ENVIRONMENT

Banana may be designated as a protector of environment. Roots of banana are very much capable to check soil erosion. Particularly in the hill slopes it play a major role. If the cultivation not done in a scientific way there will be more soil erosion problem particularly in the hill region which will stimulate other problem like large scale situation in the agriculture fields.

### SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVING/CONCLUSION

The following points may be suggested for improving the condition of the crop.

1. Identification of suitable area where banana can be cultivated.
2. Cultivation should be done on individual as well as community basis.
3. Priority should be given to unemployed youth for scientific cultivation of the crop.
4. Financial assistance should be given with reasonable subsidy to encourage their cultivation.
5. Government should collect the product directly from the grower at reasonable price to reduce the role of middle man in the marketing system.
6. The agriculture marketing department, of the government of Assam should come forward to help the cultivators so that they can sell their product at a comfortable price.
7. The Indian council of agricultural research (ICAR) can also play a vital role to boost the production with a superior quality.
8. A banana research station was proposed to set up earlier but not further progress is observed, it should be stream lined as earlier possible.

In this respect, the government may constitute marketing division under the horticulture department.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a Swachh Bharat mission led by the government of India to make India a clean India. The campaign was launched officially by the government of India on 145<sup>th</sup> birthday anniversary of the great person, Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd October, 2014. It was launched at the Rajghat, New Delhi. (Cremation of Mahatma Gandhi). The government of India has aimed to make India clean India by 2nd of October 2019 (means 150<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of the Mahatma Gandhi) It is a politics free campaign and inspired by the patriotism. It is launched as a responsibility of the each and every Indian citizen to contribute to the global cleanliness. Teachers and students of the school are joining this "Clean India Campaign" very actively with great favour and Joy. Under this campaign, the UP CM, Yogi Adityanath in March 2017; has banned chewing paan, gutkha and other tobacco products in the government offices all over U.P.

In line with the Prime Minister's vision, in Assam too government has undertaken activities such as holding cleanliness drive in and around government offices and schools, awareness marches, Swachh Bharat pledge etc. Under this mission, the government is trying to improve the levels of cleanliness in rural areas through solid and liquid waste Management activities and making Gram Panchayats Open Defecation Free (ODF), Clean and Sanitised. Welcoming the Swachh Bharat



# Swachh Bharat Mission

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Abhiyan initiated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the former Chief Minister of Assam, Mr. Tarun Gogoi said that he had full support for this cause and soon started the campaign in all educational institutions, government offices and public institutions in phases. And taking a broom and launched a 'Clean Assam' campaign in Guwahati. His announcement that Government would constitute a Green Brigade and permanent committees to keep the localities neat and clean and awards will be given to the cleanest locality has raised hope among citizens of the state.

And following his footsteps the present Chief Minister of the

state Mr. Sarbananda Sonowal also administered the pledge of Swachh Bharat. It is a massive project to clean the entire nation and it is the responsibility of every citizen to take part in this campaign. Government alone cannot achieve the goal of keeping the state clean. It is the responsibility of every citizen to help the Government in achieving the results. We all must know and should come forward to the cause of making our country a better as well as healthier place to live.

However, we can hope that this time the campaign works and their drive will be a continuous process.

